

CWDM-SFP-1G-80-XXXX

1.25Gbps CWDM SFP Optical Transceiver, 80km Reach

Features

- Data-rate of 1.25Gbps operation
- 18 CWDM DFB wavelengths laser and PIN photodetector for 80km transmission
- Compliant with SFP MSA and SFF-8472 with duplex LC receptacle
- Digital Diagnostic Monitoring: Internal Calibration or External Calibration
- Compatible with SONET OC-24-LR-1
- Compatible with RoHS
- +3.3V single power supply
- Operating case temperature:
Standard : 0 to +70°C

Applications

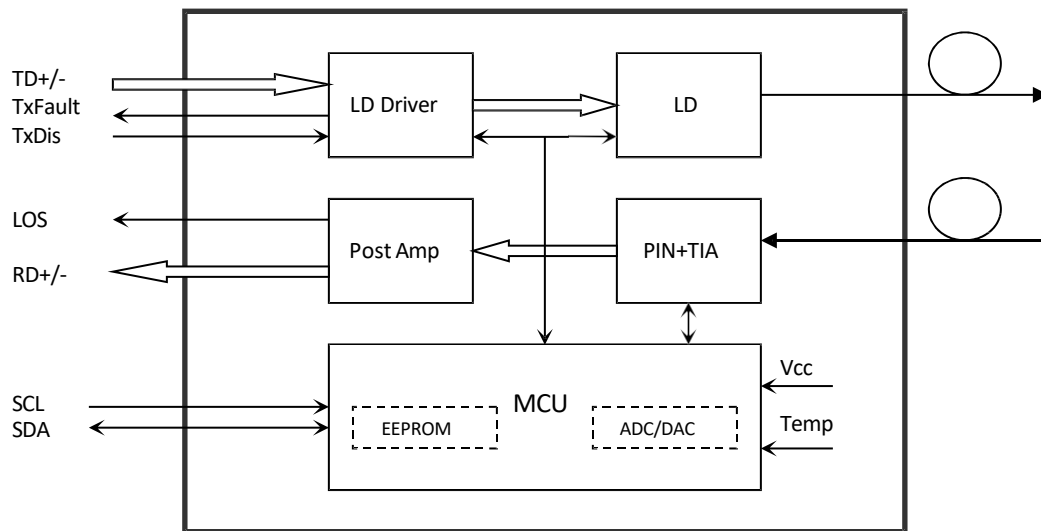
- Gigabit Ethernet
- Fiber Channel
- Switch to Switch interface
- Switched backplane applications
- Router/Server interface
- Other optical transmission systems

Description

The SFP transceivers are high performance, cost effective modules supporting data-rate of 1.25Gbps and 80km transmission distance with SMF.

The transceiver consists of three sections: a uncooled CWDM DFB laser transmitter, a PIN photodiode integrated with a trans-impedance preamplifier (TIA) and MCU control unit. All modules satisfy class I laser safety requirements.

The transceivers are compatible with SFP Multi-Source Agreement (MSA) and SFF-8472. For further information, please refer to SFP MSA.



Absolute Maximum Ratings

Table 1 - Absolute Maximum Ratings

Parameter	Symbol	Min	Max	Unit
Supply Voltage	Vcc	-0.5	4.5	V
Storage Temperature	Ts	-40	+85	°C
Operating Humidity	-	5	85	%

Recommended Operating Environment

Table 2 - Recommended Operating Environment

Parameter	Symbol	Min	Typical	Max	Unit
Operating Case Temperature	Tc	0		+70	°C
Power Supply Voltage	Vcc	3.13	3.3	3.47	V
Power Supply Current	Icc			300	mA
Data Rate			1.25		Gbps

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See table3 below for “xx” values

Table3 - λ C Wavelength Guide

λC Wavelength Guide											
Code	λ c	Unit	Code	λ c	Unit	Code	λ c	Unit	Code	λ c	Unit
27	1270	nm	37	1370	nm	47	1470	nm	57	1570	nm
29	1290	nm	39	1390	nm	49	1490	nm	59	1590	nm
31	1310	nm	41	1410	nm	51	1510	nm	61	1610	nm
33	1330	nm	43	1430	nm	53	1530	nm			
35	1350	nm	45	1450	nm	55	1550	nm			

Optical and Electrical Characteristics

CWDM-SFP-1G-80-XXXX: (CWDM and PIN, 80km Reach)

Table 4 - Optical and Electrical Characteristics

Parameter		Symbol	Min	Typical	Max	Unit	Notes
Transmitter							
Centre Wavelength		λ c	λ c-6.5	λ c	λ c+6.5	nm	
Spectral Width (-20dB)		$\Delta\lambda$			1	nm	
Side Mode Suppression Ratio		SMSR	30			dB	
Average Output Power		P _{out}	0		5	dBm	1
Extinction Ratio		ER	9			dB	
Optical Rise/Fall Time (20%~80%)		tr/tf			0.26	ns	
Data Input Swing Differential		V _{IN}	400		1800	mV	2
Input Differential Impedance		Z _{IN}	90	100	110	Ω	
TX Disable	Disable		2.0		V _{cc}	V	
	Enable		0		0.8	V	
TX Fault	Fault		2.0		V _{cc}	V	
	Normal		0		0.8	V	
Receiver							
Receiver Sensitivity					-23	dBm	3
Receiver Overload			-3			dBm	3
LOS De-Assert		LOS _D			-24	dBm	

LOS Assert	LOS _A	-30			dBm	
LOS Hysteresis		1		4	dB	
Data Output Swing Differential	V _{out}	370		1800	mV	4
LOS	High	2.0		V _{cc}	V	
	Low			0.8	V	

Notes:

1. The optical power is launched into SMF.
2. PECL input, internally AC-coupled and terminated.
3. Measured with a PRBS 2⁷-1 test pattern @1250Mbps, BER ≤1×10⁻¹².
4. Internally AC-coupled.

Diagnostics

Table 5 – Diagnostics Specification

Parameter	Range	Unit	Accuracy	Calibration
Temperature	0 to +70	°C	±3°C	Internal / External
Voltage	3.0 to 3.6	V	±3%	Internal / External
Bias Current	0 to 100	mA	±10%	Internal / External
TX Power	0 to +5	dBm	±3dB	Internal / External
RX Power	-23 to -3	dBm	±3dB	Internal / External

Timing and Electrical

Table 6 - Timing and Electrical

Parameter	Symbol	Min	Typical	Max	Unit
Tx Disable Negate Time	t _{on}			1	ms
Tx Disable Assert Time	t _{off}			10	μs
Time To Initialize, including Reset of Tx Fault	t _{init}			300	ms
Tx Fault Assert Time	t _{fault}			100	μs
Tx Disable To Reset	t _{reset}	10			μs
LOS Assert Time	t _{loss_on}			100	μs
LOS De-assert Time	t _{loss_off}			100	μs
Serial ID Clock Rate	f _{serial_clock}			400	KHz

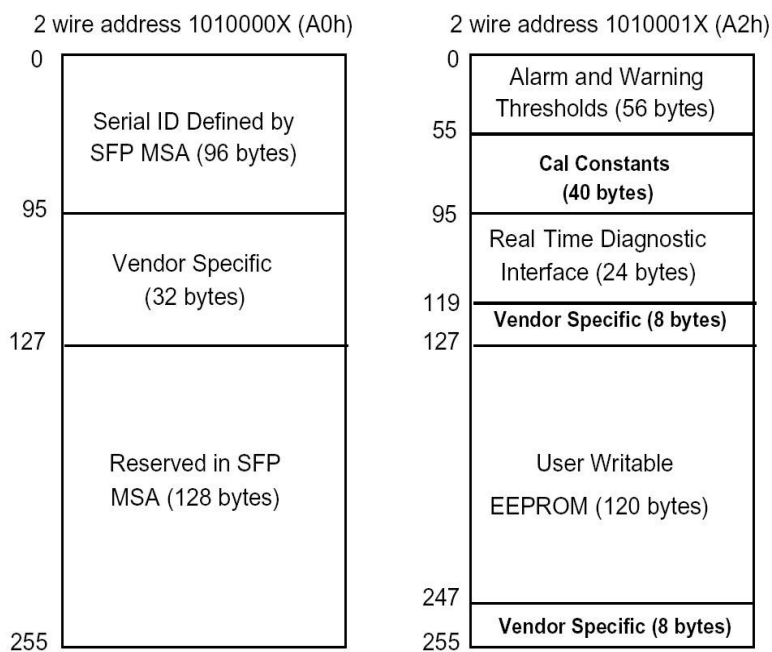
MOD_DEF (0:2)-High	V _H	2		V _{cc}	V
MOD_DEF (0:2)-Low	V _L			0.8	V

Digital Diagnostic Memory Map

The transceivers provide serial ID memory contents and diagnostic information about the present operating conditions by the 2-wire serial interface (SCL, SDA).

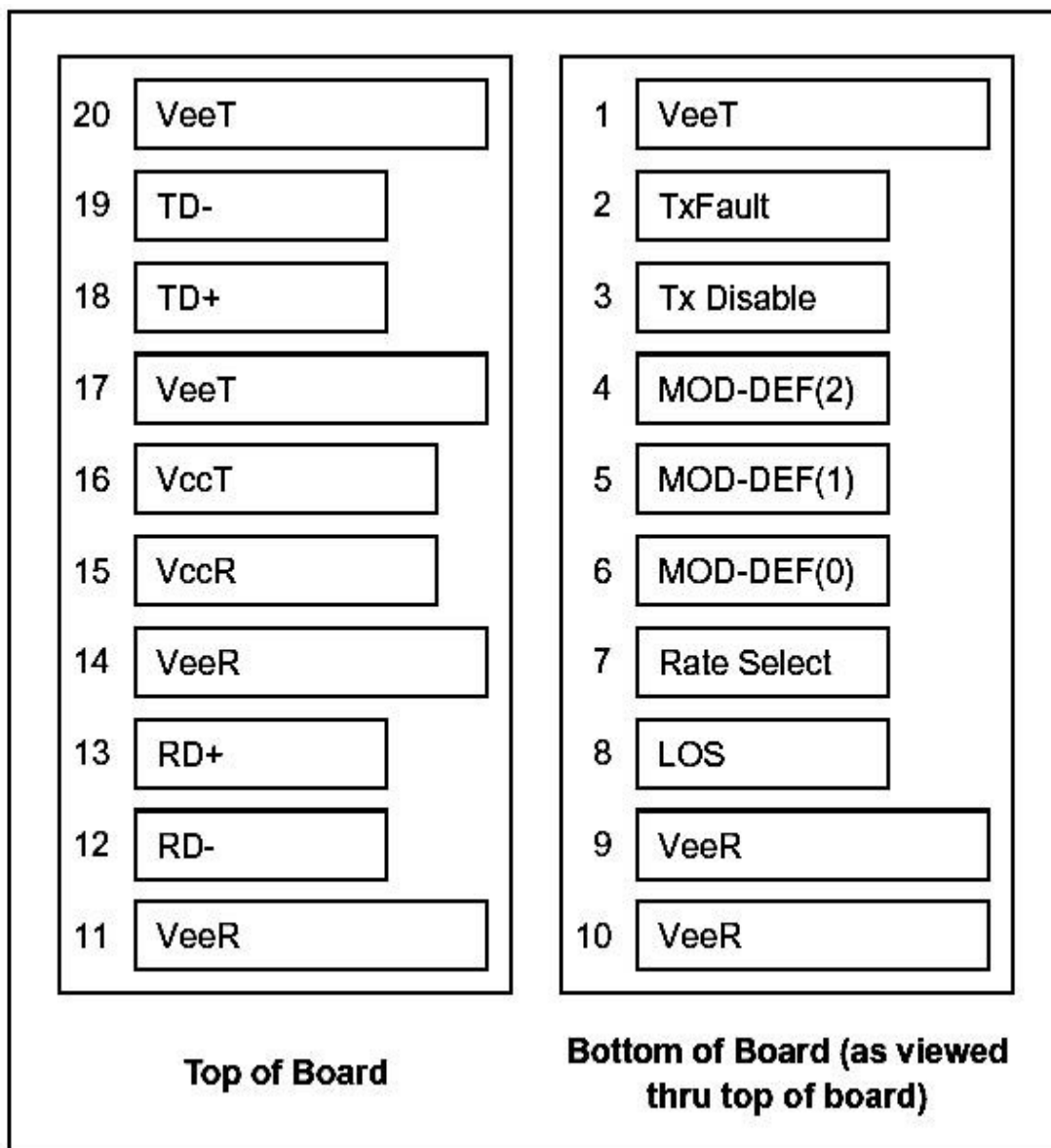
The diagnostic information with internal calibration or external calibration all are implemented, including received power monitoring, transmitted power monitoring, bias current monitoring, supply voltage monitoring and temperature monitoring.

The digital diagnostic memory map specific data field defines as following.



Pin Assignment

Pin Diagram



Pin Descriptions

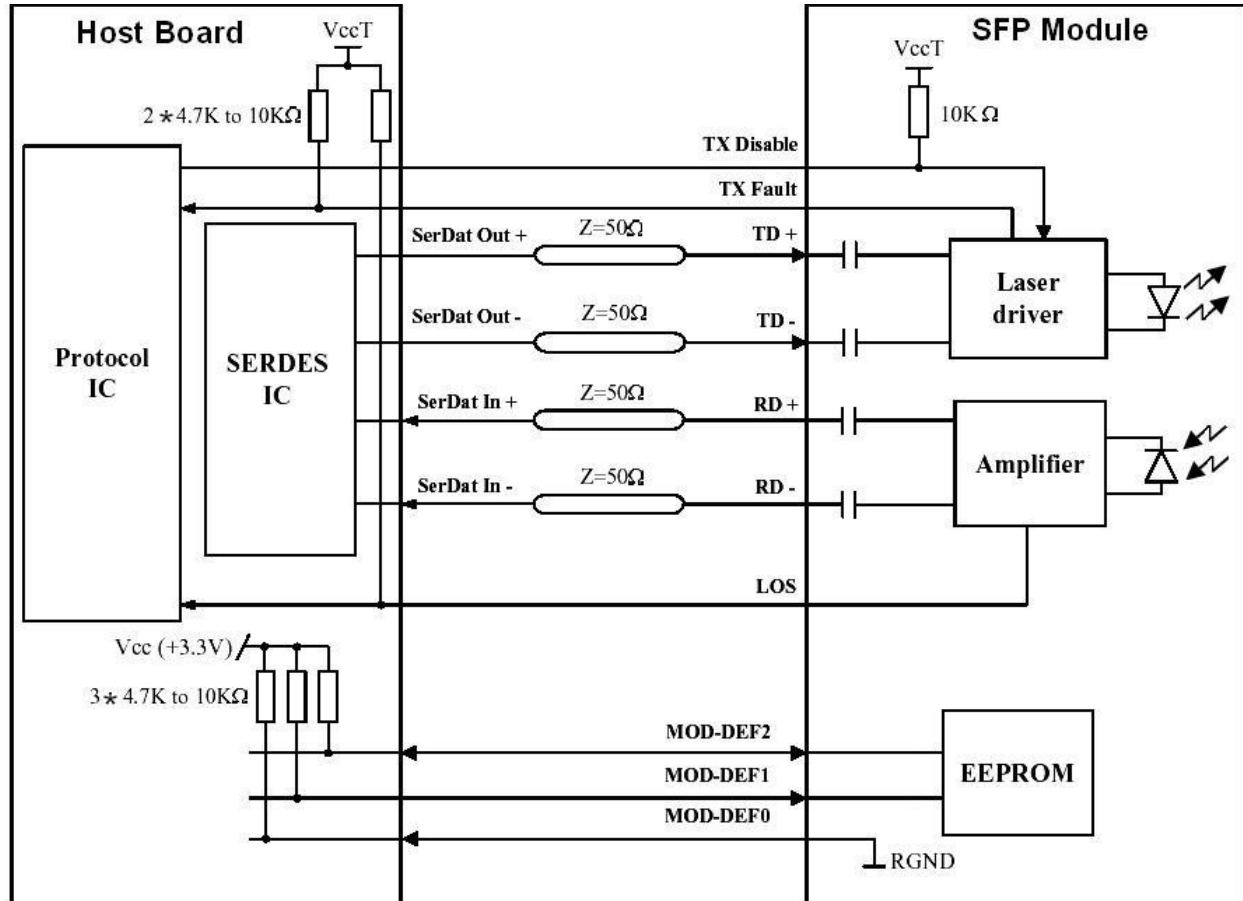
Pin	Signal Name	Description	Plug Seq.	Notes
1	V _{EET}	Transmitter Ground	1	
2	TX FAULT	Transmitter Fault Indication	3	Note 1
3	TX DISABLE	Transmitter Disable	3	Note 2
4	MOD_DEF(2)	SDA Serial Data Signal	3	Note 3
5	MOD_DEF(1)	SCL Serial Clock Signal	3	Note 3
6	MOD_DEF(0)	TTL Low	3	Note 3
7	Rate Select	Not Connected	3	
8	LOS	Loss of Signal	3	Note 4
9	V _{EER}	Receiver ground	1	
10	V _{EER}	Receiver ground	1	
11	V _{EER}	Receiver ground	1	
12	RD-	Inv. Received Data Out	3	Note 5
13	RD+	Received Data Out	3	Note 5
14	V _{EER}	Receiver ground	1	
15	V _{CCR}	Receiver Power Supply	2	
16	V _{CCT}	Transmitter Power Supply	2	
17	V _{EET}	Transmitter Ground	1	
18	TD+	Transmit Data In	3	Note 6
19	TD-	Inv. Transmit Data In	3	Note 6
20	V _{EET}	Transmitter Ground	1	

Notes:

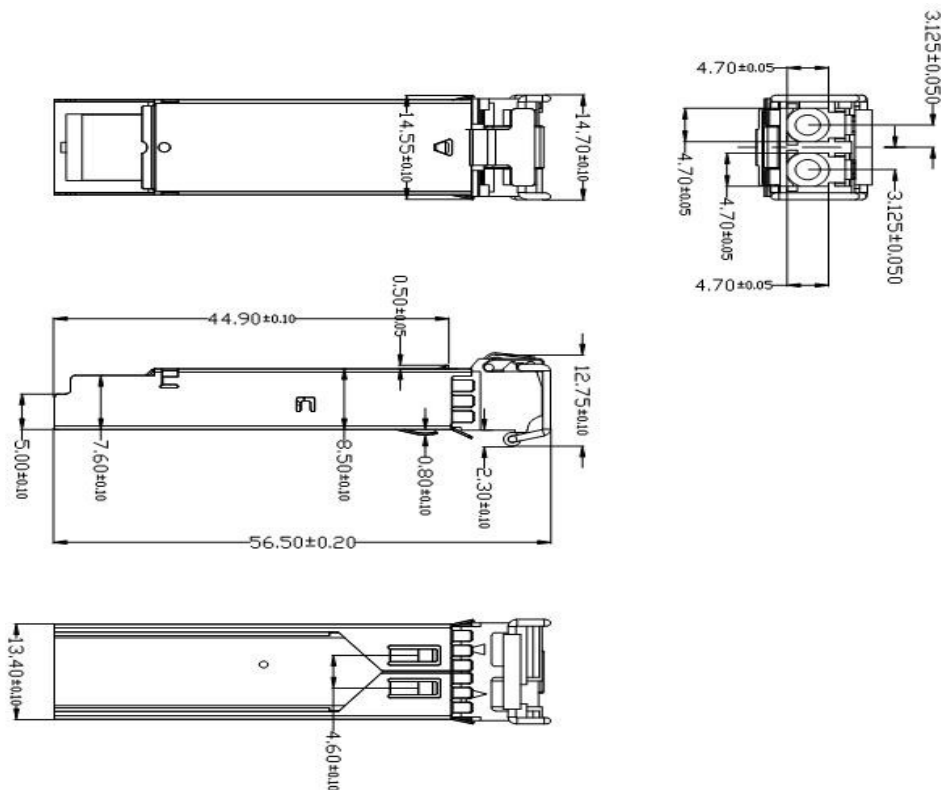
Plug Seq.: Pin engagement sequence during hot plugging.

- TX Fault is an open collector output, which should be pulled up with a 4.7k~10kΩ resistor on the host board to a voltage between 2.0V and V_{cc}+0.3V. Logic 0 indicates normal operation; Logic 1 indicates a laser fault of some kind. In the low state, the output will be pulled to less than 0.8V.
- TX Disable is an input that is used to shut down the transmitter optical output. It is pulled up within the module with a 4.7k~10kΩ resistor. Its states are:
Low (0 to 0.8V): Transmitter on
(>0.8V, < 2.0V): High Undefined Transmitter
(2.0 to 3.465V): Disabled Transmitter
Open: Disabled
- Mod-Def 0,1,2. These are the module definition pins. They should be pulled up with a 4.7k~10kΩ resistor on the host board. The pull-up voltage shall be V_{ccT} or V_{ccR}.
Mod-Def 0 is grounded by the module to indicate that the module is present Mod-
Def 1 is the clock line of two wire serial interface for serial ID
Mod-Def 2 is the data line of two wire serial interface for serial ID
- LOS is an open collector output, which should be pulled up with a 4.7k~10kΩ resistor. Pull up voltage between 2.0V and V_{cc}+0.3V. Logic 1 indicates loss of signal; Logic 0 indicates normal operation. In the low state, the output will be pulled to less than 0.8V.
- RD-/+: These are the differential receiver outputs. They are internally AC-coupled 100 differential lines which should be terminated with 100Ω (differential) at the user SERDES.
- TD-/+: These are the differential transmitter inputs. They are internally AC-coupled, differential lines with 100Ω differential termination inside the module.

Recommended Interface Circuit



Mechanical Dimensions



Tel: +44 1666 715 715

E-mail: email@fibrenet.co.uk

Web : www.fibrenet.co.uk