

## **SFP-100FX10-SM**

### **155Mb/s 1310nm Single-mode SFP Transceiver**

#### **PRODUCT FEATURES**

- Up to 155Mb/s data links
- FP laser transmitter and PIN photo-detector
- Up to 10km on 9/125μm SMF
- Hot-pluggable SFP footprint
- Duplex LC/UPC type pluggable optical interface
- Low power dissipation
- Metal enclosure, for lower EMI
- RoHS compliant and lead-free
- Support Digital Diagnostic Monitoring interface
- Single +3.3V power supply
- Compliant with SFF-8472
- Case operating temperature



Commercial: 0°C to +70°C

Extended: -10°C to +80°C

Industrial: -40°C to +85°C

#### **APPLICATIONS**

- Switch to Switch Interface
- Fast Ethernet
- Switched Backplane Applications
- Router/Server Interface
- Other Optical Links

## PRODUCT DESCRIPTION

Small Form Factor Pluggable (SFP) transceivers are compatible with the Small Form Factor Pluggable Multi-Sourcing Agreement (MSA). The transceiver consists of five sections: the LD driver, the limiting amplifier, the digital diagnostic monitor, the 1310nm FP laser and the PIN photo-detector. The module data link up to 10KM in 9/125um single mode fiber.

The optical output can be disabled by a TTL logic high-level input of Tx Disable, and the system also can disable the module via I2C. Tx Fault is provided to indicate that degradation of the laser. Loss of signal (LOS) output is provided to indicate the loss of an input optical signal of receiver or the link status with partner. The system can also get the LOS (or Link)/Disable/Fault information via I2C register access.

## Ordering information

Product part Number	Data Rate (Mbps)	Media	Wavelength (nm)	Transmission Distance(km)	Temperature Range(Tcase) (°C)	
SFP-100FX10-SM	155	single mode fiber	1310	10	0~70	commercial

## I. Pin Descriptions

Pin	Symbol	Name/Description	Ref.
1	V <sub>EET</sub>	Transmitter Ground (Common with Receiver Ground)	1
2	T <sub>FAULT</sub>	Transmitter Fault.	
3	T <sub>DIS</sub>	Transmitter Disable. Laser output disabled on high or open.	2
4	MOD_DEF(2)	Module Definition 2. Data line for Serial ID.	3
5	MOD_DEF(1)	Module Definition 1. Clock line for Serial ID.	3
6	MOD_DEF(0)	Module Definition 0. Grounded within the module.	3
7	Rate Select	No connection required	4
8	LOS	Loss of Signal indication. Logic 0 indicates normal operation.	5
9	V <sub>EER</sub>	Receiver Ground (Common with Transmitter Ground)	1
10	V <sub>EER</sub>	Receiver Ground (Common with Transmitter Ground)	1
11	V <sub>EER</sub>	Receiver Ground (Common with Transmitter Ground)	1
12	RD-	Receiver Inverted DATA out. AC Coupled	
13	RD+	Receiver Non-inverted DATA out. AC Coupled	
14	V <sub>EER</sub>	Receiver Ground (Common with Transmitter Ground)	1
15	V <sub>CCR</sub>	Receiver Power Supply	
16	V <sub>CCT</sub>	Transmitter Power Supply	
17	V <sub>EET</sub>	Transmitter Ground (Common with Receiver Ground)	1
18	TD+	Transmitter Non-Inverted DATA in. AC Coupled.	
19	TD-	Transmitter Inverted DATA in. AC Coupled.	
20	V <sub>EET</sub>	Transmitter Ground (Common with Receiver Ground)	1

### Notes:

- Circuit ground is internally isolated from chassis ground.
- Laser output disabled on T<sub>DIS</sub> >2.0V or open, enabled on T<sub>DIS</sub> <0.8V.
- Should be pulled up with 4.7k - 10kohms on host board to a voltage between 2.0V and 3.6V. MOD\_DEF (0) pulls line low to indicate module is plugged in.
- This is an optional input used to control the receiver bandwidth for compatibility with multiple data rates (most likely Fiber Channel 1x and 2x Rates). If implemented, the input will be internally pulled down with > 30kΩ resistor. The input states are:
  - Low (0 – 0.8V): Reduced Bandwidth
  - (>0.8, < 2.0V): Undefined
  - High (2.0 – 3.465V): Full Bandwidth
  - Open: Reduced Bandwidth
- LOS is open collector output should be pulled up with 4.7k - 10kohms on host board to a voltage between 2.0V and 3.6V. Logic 0 indicates normal operation; logic 1 indicates loss of signal.

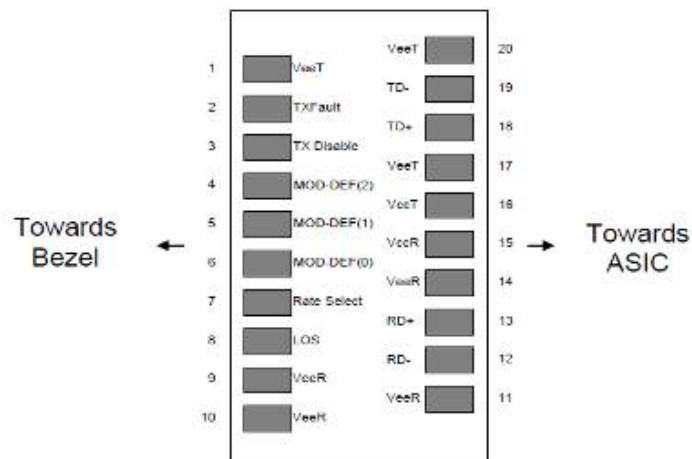


Figure2. Pin out of Connector Block on Host Board

## II. Absolute Maximum Ratings

Parameter	Symbol	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit	Note
Storage Temperature	Ts	-40		85	°C	
Storage Ambient Humidity	HA	5		95	%	
Power Supply Voltage	VCC	-0.5		4	V	
Signal Input Voltage		-0.3		Vcc+0.3	V	
Receiver Damage Threshold		5			dBm	

## III. Recommended Operating Conditions

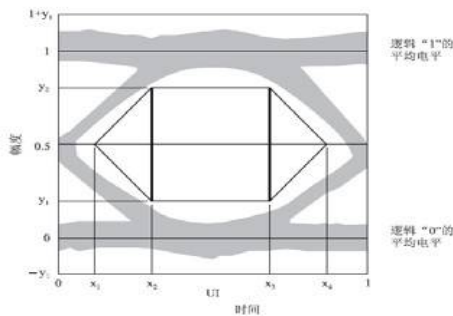
Parameter	Symbol	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit	Note
Case Operating Temperature	Tcase	0		70	°C	SF1303-10D
Ambient Humidity	HA	5		70	%	Non-condensing
Power Supply Voltage	VCC	3.13	3.3	3.47	V	
Power Supply Current	ICC			280	mA	
Power Supply Noise Rejection				100	mVp-p	100Hz to 1MHz
Data Rate			155/155		Mbps	TX Rate/RX Rate
Transmission Distance				10	KM	
Coupled Fiber	Single mode fiber					9/125um SMF

## IV. Specification of Transmitter

Parameter	Symbol	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit	Note
Average Output Power	$P_{OUT}$	-15		-7	dBm	
Extinction Ratio	ER	8.2			dB	
Center Wavelength	$\lambda_c$	1270	1310	1360	nm	FP Laser
Spectrum Width (RMS)	$\sigma$			7	nm	
Transmitter OFF Output Power	$P_{OFF}$			-45	dBm	
Differential Line Input Impedance	RIN	90	100	110	Ohm	
Total Jitter (Peak-Peak)	$t_j$			0.1	UI	Note (1)
Output Eye Mask	Compliant with G.957(class 1 laser safety)					Note (2)

Note (1): Measure at 2<sup>23</sup>-1 NRZ PRBS pattern.

Note (2): Transmitter eye mask definition



	STM-1	STM-4
$x_1/x_4$	0.15/0.85	0.25/0.75
$x_2/x_3$	0.35/0.65	0.40/0.60
$y_1/y_2$	0.20/0.80	0.20/0.80

## V. Specification of Receiver

Parameter	Symbol	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit	Note
Input Optical Wavelength	$\lambda_{IN}$	1270		1610	nm	
Receiver Sensitivity	$P_{IN}$			-29	dBm	Note (1)
Input Saturation Power (Overload)	$P_{SAT}$	-8			dBm	
Los Of Signal Assert	$P_A$	-38			dBm	
Los Of Signal De-assert	$P_D$			-30	dBm	Note (2)
LOS Hysteresis	$P_A-P_D$	0.5	2	6	dB	

Note (1): Measured with Light source 1310nm, ER=8.2dB; BER =<10<sup>-12</sup> @PRBS=2<sup>23</sup>-1

NRZ. Note (2): When LOS de-asserted, the RX data+/- output is signal output.

## VI. Electrical Interface Characteristics

Parameter	Symbol	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit	Note
<b>Transmitter</b>						
Total Supply Current	IC			A	mA	Note (1)
Transmitter Disable Input-High	VDISH	2		V <sub>cc</sub> +0.3	V	
Transmitter Disable Input-Low	VDISL	0		0.8	V	
Transmitter Fault Input-High	VDISL	2		V <sub>cc</sub> +0.3	V	
Transmitter Fault Input-Low	VTxFH	0		0.8	V	
<b>Receiver</b>						
Total Supply Current	IC			B	mA	Note (1)
LOSS Output Voltage-High	VLOSH	2		V <sub>cc</sub> +0.3	V	LVTTL
LOSS Output Voltage-Low	VLOSL	0		0.8	V	

Note (1): A (TX) + B (RX) = 280mA (Not include termination circuit)

## VII. Digital Diagnostic Functions

Transceivers support the 2-wire serial communication protocol as defined in the SFP MSA. It is very closely related to the E2PROM defined in the GBIC standard, with the same electrical specifications.

The standard SFP serial ID provides access to identification information that describes the transceiver's capabilities, standard interfaces, manufacturer, and other information.

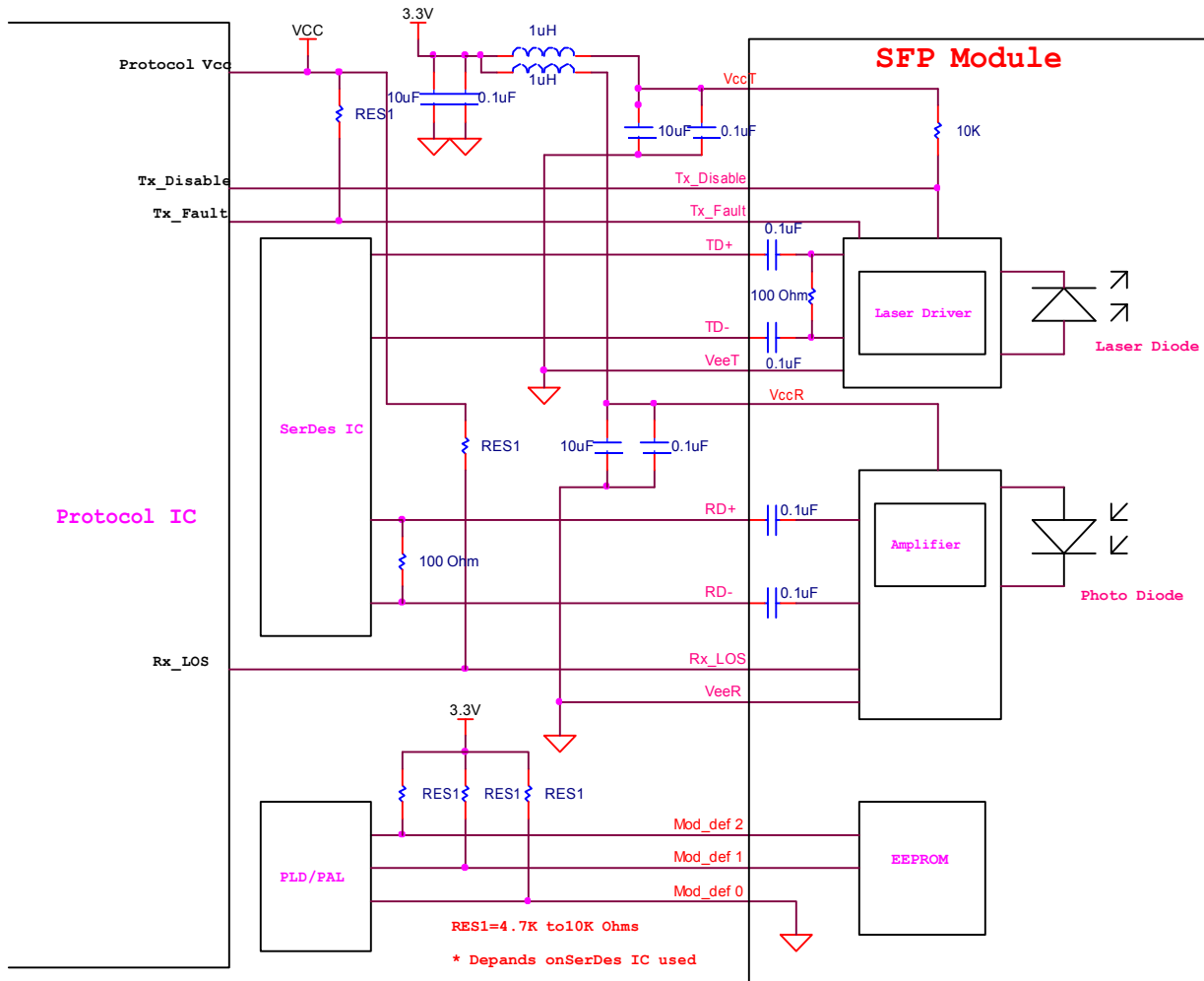
Additionally, SFP transceivers provide a unique enhanced digital diagnostic monitoring interface, which allows real-time access to device operating parameters such as transceiver temperature, laser bias current, transmitted optical power received optical power and transceiver supply voltage. It also defines a sophisticated system of alarm and warning flags, which alerts end-users when particular operating parameters are outside of a factory set normal range.

The SFP MSA defines a 256-byte memory map in E2PROM that is accessible over a 2-wire serial interface at the 8 bit address 1010000X (A0h). The digital diagnostic monitoring interface makes use of the 8 bit address 1010001X (A2h), so the originally defined serial ID memory map remains unchanged. The interface is identical to, and is thus fully backward compatible with both the GBIC Specification and the SFP Multi Source Agreement.

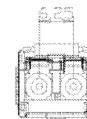
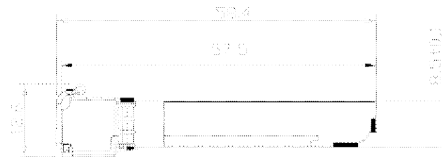
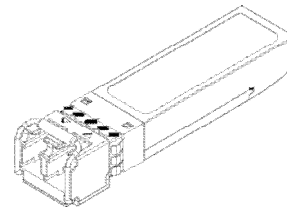
The operating and diagnostics information is monitored and reported by a Digital Diagnostics Transceiver Controller (DDTC) inside the transceiver, which is accessed through a 2-wire serial interface. When the serial protocol is activated, the serial clock signal (SCL, Mod Def 1) is generated by the host. The positive edge clocks data into the SFP transceiver into those segments of the E2PROM that are not write-protected. The negative edge clocks data from the SFP transceiver. The serial data signal (SDA, Mod Def 2) is bi-directional for serial data transfer. The host uses SDA in conjunction with SCL to mark the start and end of serial protocol activation. The memories are organized as a series of 8-bit data words that can be addressed individually or sequentially.

Digital diagnostics for the SF1303-10D are internally calibrated by default.

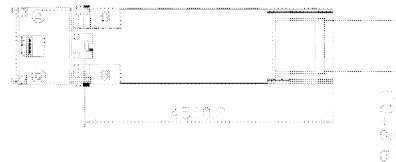
## VIII. Recommend Circuit Schematic



## IX. Mechanical Specifications (Unit: mm)



Units in mm



## X. Regulatory Compliance

Feature	Reference	Performance
Electrostatic discharge (ESD)	IEC/EN 61000-4-2	Compatible with standards
Electromagnetic Interference (EMI)	FCC Part 15 Class B EN 55022 Class B (CISPR 22A)	Compatible with standards
Laser Eye Safety	FDA 21CFR 1040.10, 1040.11	Class 1 laser product
Component Recognition	IEC/EN 60825-1, 2 IEC/EN 60950 , UL	Compatible with standards
ROHS	2002/95/EC	Compatible with standards
EMC	EN61000-3	Compatible with standards