

Features

- Data-rate of 1.25Gbps operation
- 1550nm DFB laser and PIN photo detector for 50km 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
- Industrial : -40 to +85°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 50km transmission distance with SMF.

The transceiver consists of three sections: a 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

Parameter	Symbol	Min.	Max.	Units	Note
Supply Voltage	V _{cc}	-0.5	4.0	V	
Storage Temperature	T _s	-40	85	°C	
Operating Humidity	-	5	85	%	

Recommended Operating Conditions

Parameter	Symbol	Min.	Typical	Max.	Units
Case Operating Temperature	T _c	0		70	°C
		-40		85	°C
Supply Voltage	V _{cc}	3.13		3.47	V
Supply Current	I _{cc}	---		300	mA
Data Rate			1.25		Gbps

Timing and Electrical

Parameter	Symbol	Min.	Typical	Max.	Units
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

Diagnostics Monitoring

Parameter	Range	Accuracy	Unit	Calibration
Temperature	0 to 70	± 3	$^{\circ}\text{C}$	Internal / External
	-40 to 85			
Voltage	3.0 to 3.6	$\pm 3\%$	V	
Bias Current	0 to 100	$\pm 10\%$	mA	
TX Power	0 to 5	$\pm 3 \text{ dB}$	dBm	
RX Power	-23 to -3	$\pm 3 \text{ dB}$	dBm	

Transmitter Electro-optical Characteristics

$V_{CC} = 3.13 \text{ V to } 3.47 \text{ V}$, $T_c = 0^{\circ}\text{C to } 70^{\circ}\text{C}$ ($-40^{\circ}\text{C to } 85^{\circ}\text{C}$)

Parameter	Symbol	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Units	Note
Centre Wavelength	λ_c	1480	1550	1580	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%)	t_r/t_f			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	

Notes:

1. The optical power is launched into SMF.
2. PECL input, internally AC-coupled and terminated.

Receiver Electro-optical Characteristics

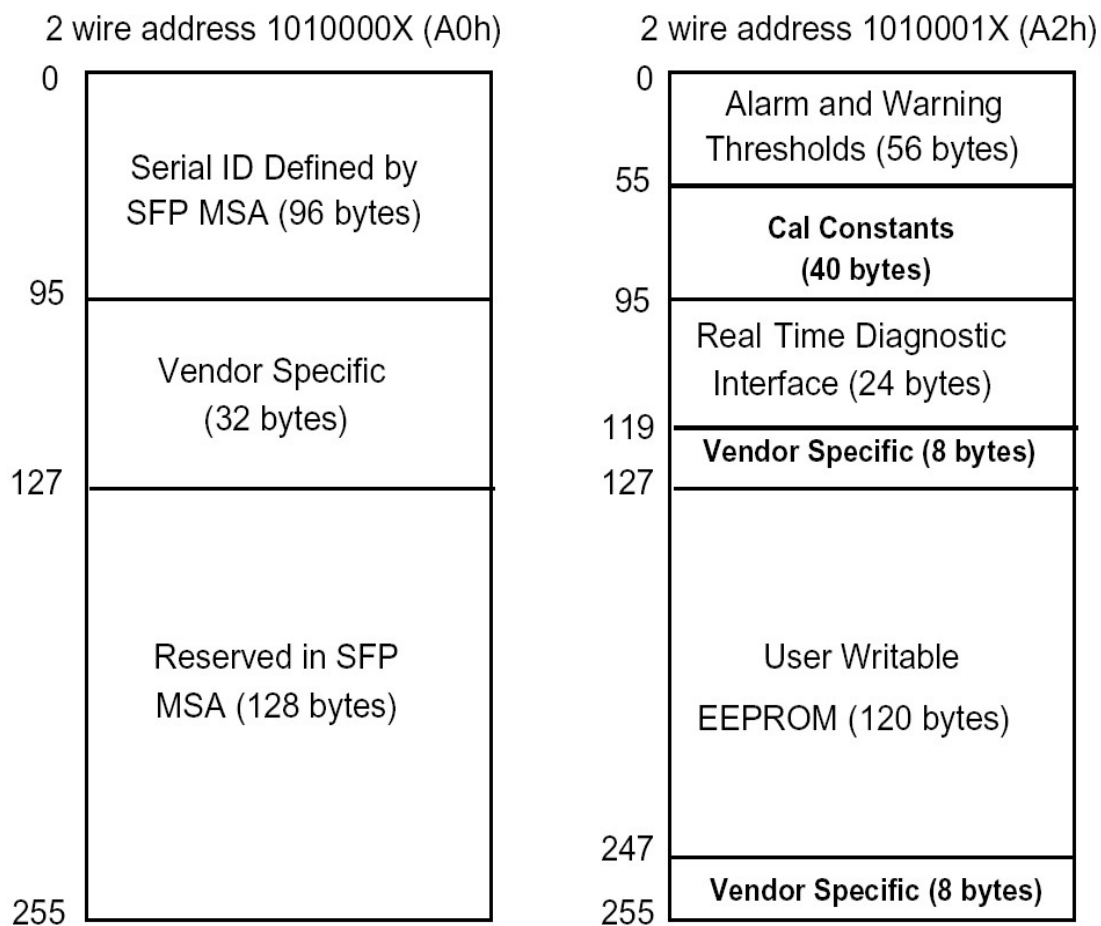
$V_{CC} = 3.13 \text{ V to } 3.47 \text{ V}$, $T_C = 0^\circ \text{C to } 70^\circ \text{C}$ ($-40^\circ \text{C to } 85^\circ \text{C}$)

Parameter	Symbol	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Units	Note
Centre Wavelength	λ_c	1260		1580	nm	
Receiver Sensitivity				-23	dBm	3
Receiver Overload		-3			dBm	3
LOS De-Assert	LOS _D			-24	dBm	
LOS Assert	LOS _A	-35			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	

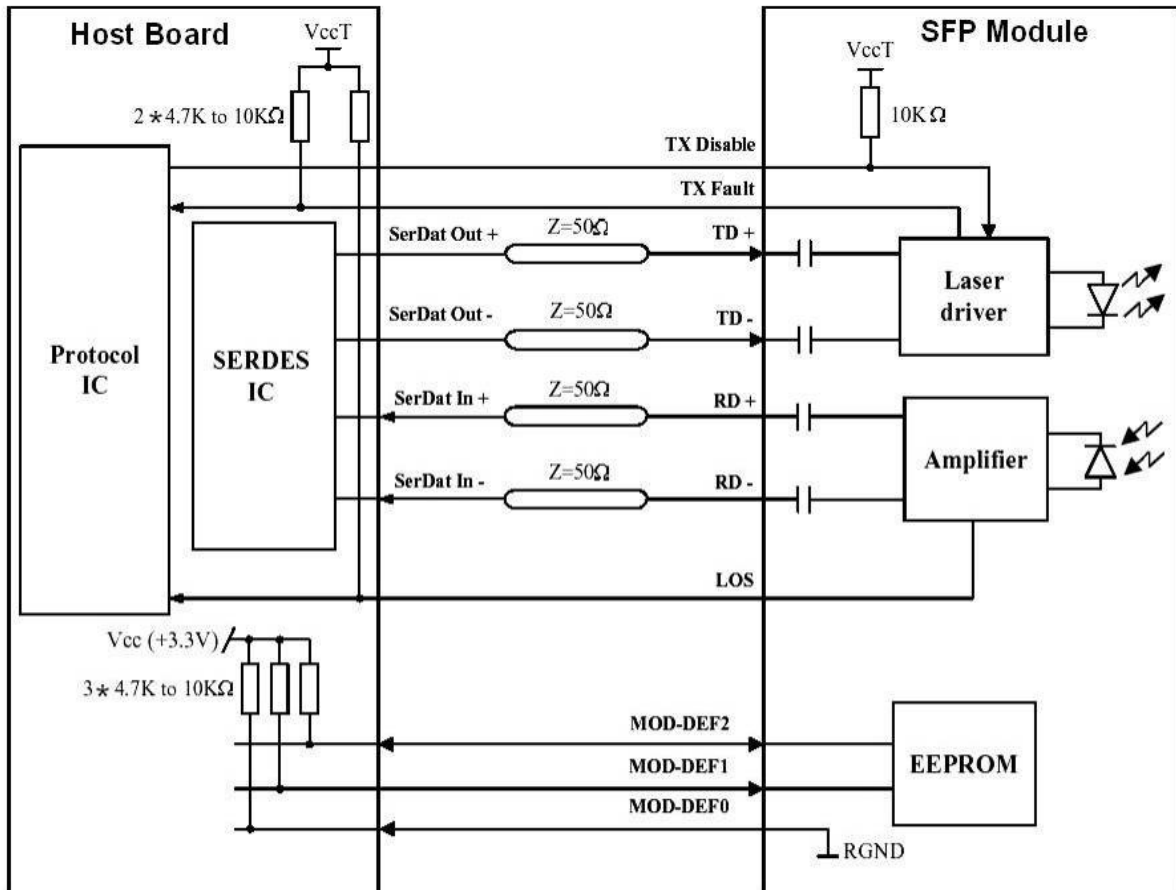
Notes:

1. Measured with a PRBS 2⁷-1 test pattern @1250Mbps, BER $\leq 1 \times 10^{-12}$.
2. Internally AC-coupled.

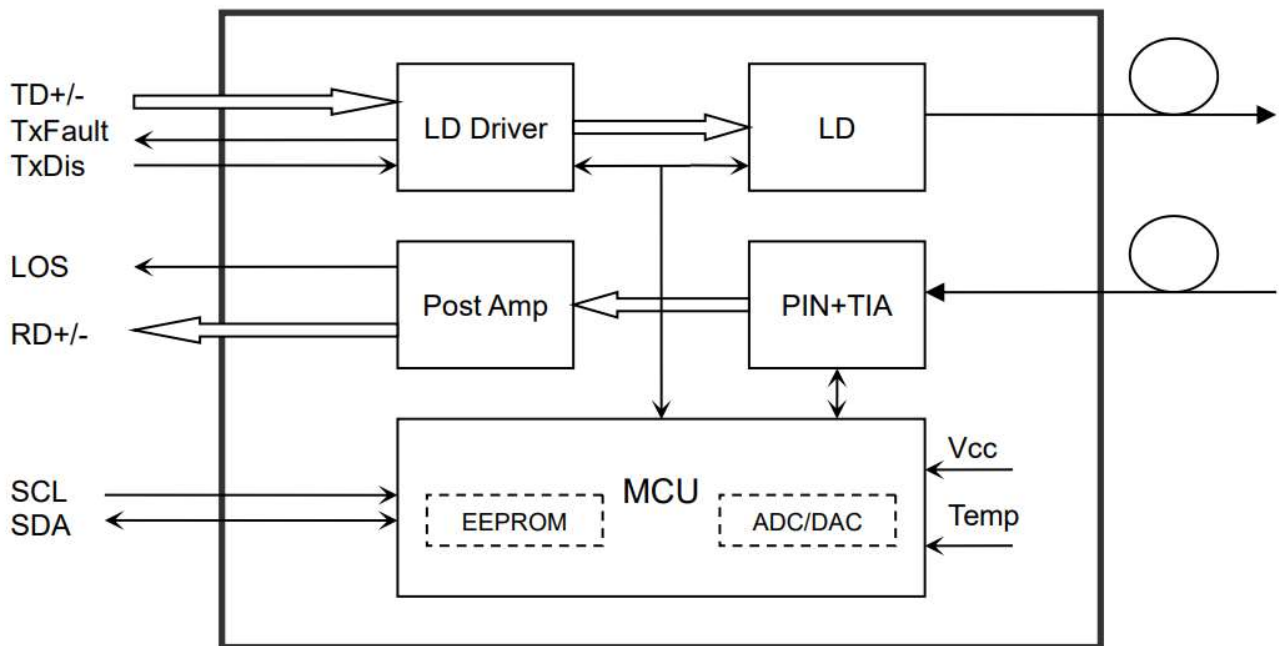
Digital Diagnostic Memory Map



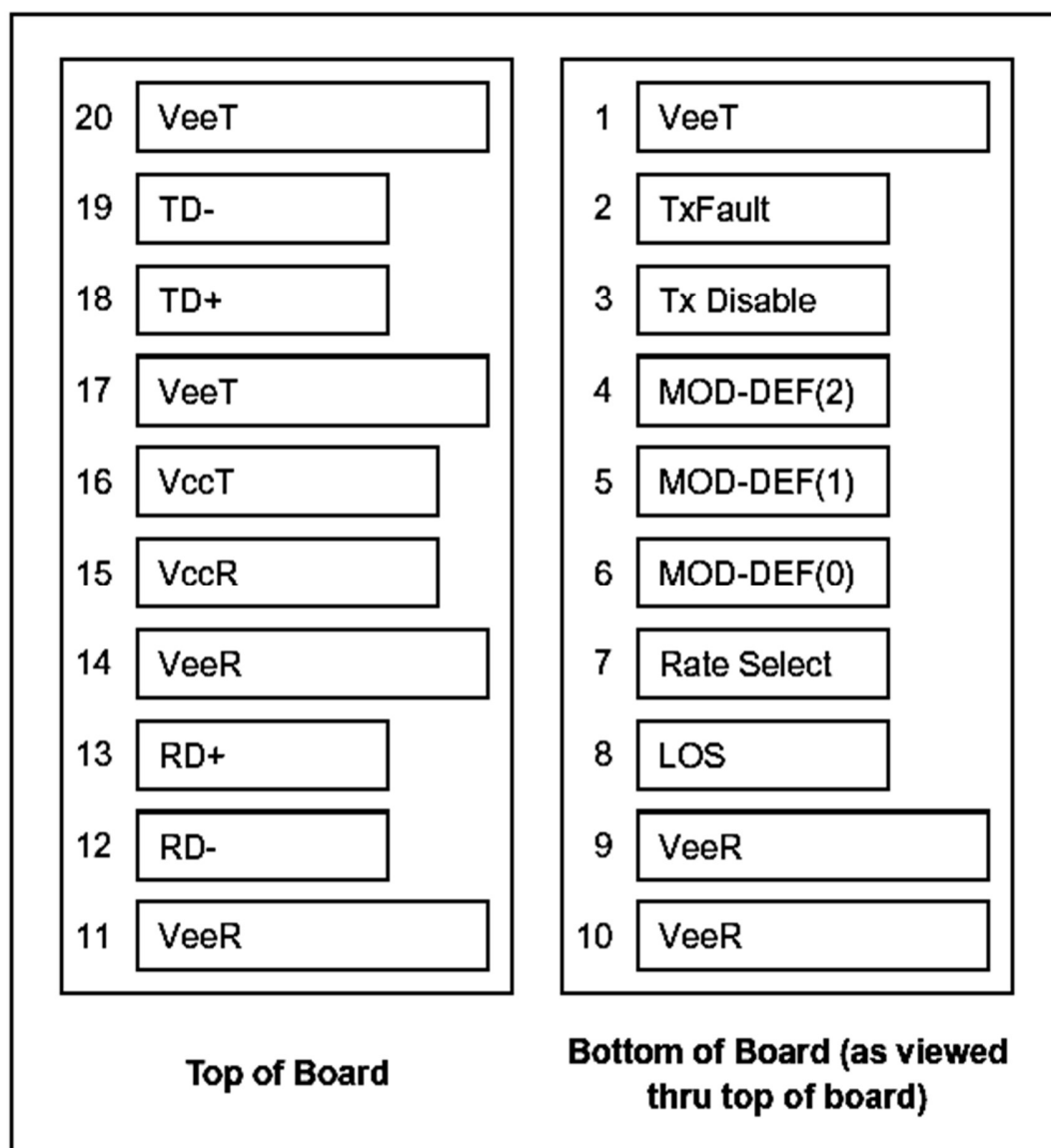
Recommended Interface Circuit



Block Diagram of Transceiver



Pin Assignment



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	

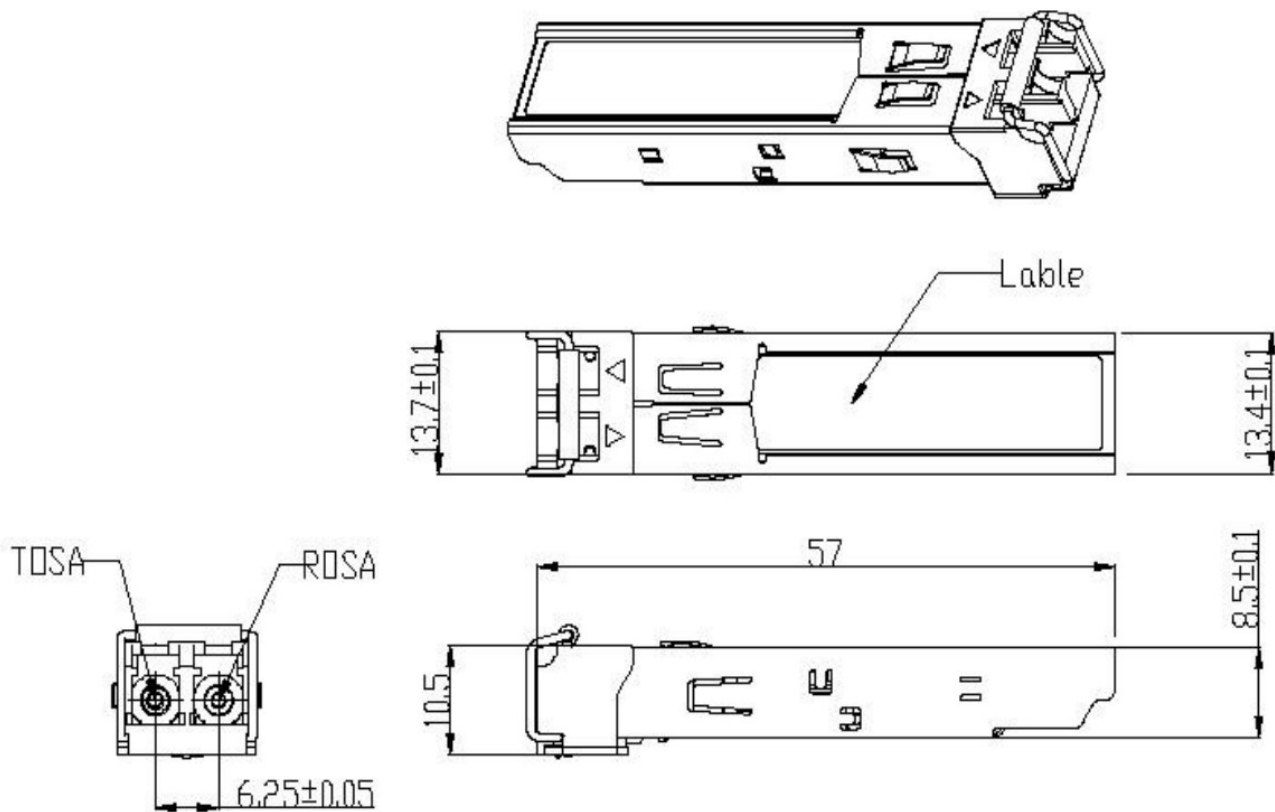
Notes:

Plug Seq.: Pin engagement sequence during hot plugging.

- 1) 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 Vcc+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.
- 2) 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:

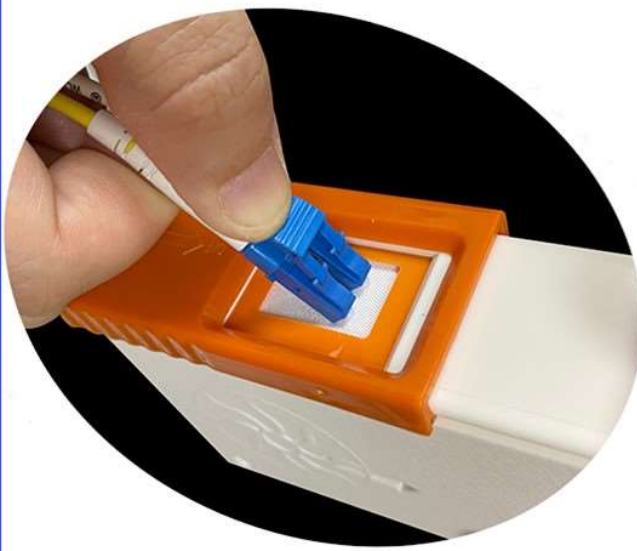
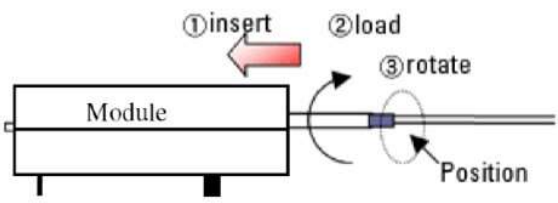
Low (0 to 0.8V):	Transmitter on
(>0.8V, < 2.0V):	Undefined
High (2.0 to 3.465V):	Transmitter Disabled
Open:	Transmitter Disabled
- 3) Mod-Def 0,1,2. These are the module definition pins. They should be pulled up with a 4.7k~10kΩ resistor on the host board. The pull-up voltage shall be VccT or VccR.
Mod-Def 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
- 4) LOS is an open collector output, which should be pulled up with a 4.7k~10kΩ resistor. Pull up voltage between 2.0V and Vcc+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.
- 5) 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.
- 6) TD-/+: These are the differential transmitter inputs. They are internally AC-coupled, differential lines with 100Ω differential termination inside the module.

Dimensions



Optical Receptacle Cleaning Recommendations:

All fiber stubs inside the receptacle portions were cleaned before shipment. In the event of contamination of the optical ports, the recommended cleaning process is the use of forced nitrogen. If contamination is thought to have remained, the optical ports can be cleaned using a NTT international Cletop® stick type and HFE7100 cleaning fluid. Before the mating of patch-cord, the fiber end should be cleaned up by using Cletop® cleaning cassette.

Cleaning of patch-cord 	Cleaning of fiber stub  1. Insert Ensure that stick is held straight when inserting into sleeve. 2. Load Apply sufficient pressure (approx 600-700g) to ensure ferrule a little depressed in sleeve. 3. Rotate Rotate stick clockwise 4-5 times, while ensuring direct contact with ferrule end-face is maintained. <i>Notice: Number of possible wipes: Maintenance (repair) ~1 use / piece Equipment construction: 4 uses / piece (max.)</i>
---	---

Note: The pictures were extracted from NTT-ME website. And the Cletop® is a trademark registered by NTT-ME

Ordering Information

<i>Model Number</i>	<i>Part Number</i>	<i>Reach</i>	<i>Voltage</i>	<i>Temperature</i>
SFP-ZX-DM	OP6C-S50-15-CMF	50km	3.3V	0°C to 70 °C
SFP-ZX-I-DM	OP6C-S50-15-IMF	50km	3.3V	-40°C to 85 °C

Modification History

<i>Revision</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Description</i>
A1	Dec. 2023	Initial Release

Note: All information contained in this document is subject to change without notice.