

SFP-9000-85

155M~2.67Gbps SFP Optical Transceiver, 300m Reach

Features

- Support 155Mbps to 2.67Gbps multi-rate data links
- 850nm VCSEL and PIN photo detector
- Compliant with SFP MSA and SFF-8472 with duplex LC receptacle
- Digital Diagnostic Monitoring:

Internal Calibration or External Calibration

- ♦ 300m transmission with 50/125µm MMF
- Compatible with RoHS
- ♦ +3.3V single power supply
- Operating case temperature:

Standard: 0 to +70°C Industrial: -40 to +85°C

Applications

- ♦ SDH STM-16 and SONET OC-48 system
- 2X 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 dual data-rate of 2.67Gbps and 300m transmission distance with MMF.

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

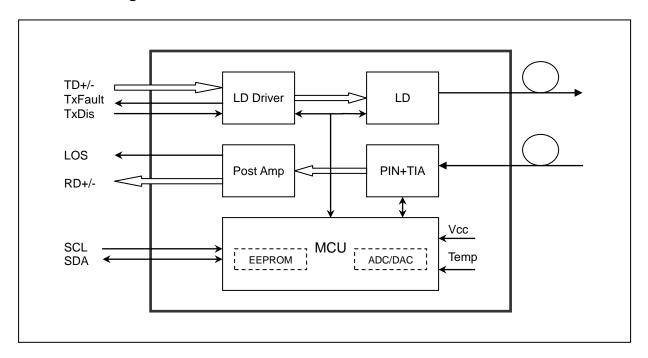
The transceivers are compatible with SFP Multi-Source Agreement (MSA) and SFF-8472. For further information, please refer to SFP MSA.

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Module Block Diagram



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 Conditions

Table 2 - Recommended Operating Conditions

Parameter		Symbol	Min	Typical	Max	Unit	
Operation	g Casa Tamparatura	Standard	Tc	0		+70	°C
Operating Case Temperature	Industrial	10	-40		+85	°C	
Power Supply Voltage		Vcc	3.13	3.3	3.47	V	
Power Supply Current		Icc			300	mA	
Data Rate			0.155		2.67	Gbps	



Optical and Electrical Characteristics

Table 3 - Optical and Electrical Characteristics

Parai	neter	Symbol	Min	Typical	Max	Unit	Notes
Transmitter							
Centre Waveleng	gth	λς	830	850	860	nm	
Spectral Width (I	RMS)	σ			0.85	nm	
Average Output	Power	Pout	-10		-3	dBm	1
Extinction Ratio		ER	9			dB	
Optical Rise/Fall	Time (20%~80%)	t _r /t _f			0.16	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		Vcc	V	
TX Disable	Enable		0		0.8	V	
TX Fault	Fault		2.0		Vcc	V	
1 X Fault	Normal		0		0.8	V	
			Receive	er			
Centre Waveleng	gth	λc	770		860	nm	
Receiver Sensiti	vity				-18	dBm	3
Receiver Overloa	ad		-3			dBm	3
LOS De-Assert		LOSD			-20	dBm	
LOS Assert		LOSA	-30			dBm	
LOS Hysteresis			1		4	dB	
Data Output Swi	Data Output Swing Differential		370		1800	mV	4
LOS		High	2.0		Vcc	V	
103		Low			0.8	V	

Notes:

- 1. The optical power is launched into MMF.
- PECL input, internally AC-coupled and terminated.
 Measured with a PRBS 2²³-1 test pattern @2488Mbps, BER ≤1×10⁻¹².
- 4. Internally AC-coupled.



Timing and Electrical

Table 4 - 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		Vcc	V
MOD_DEF (0:2)-Low	V_L			0.8	V

Diagnostics

Table 5 – Diagnostics Specification

Parameter	Range	Unit	Accuracy	Calibration
Temperature	0 to +70	°C	±3°C	Internal / External
remperature	-40 to +85	C	±3 C	internai / Externai
Voltage	3.0 to 3.6	V	±3%	Internal / External
Bias Current	0 to 100	mA	±10%	Internal / External
TX Power	-10 to -3	dBm	±3dB	Internal / External
RX Power	-22 to -3	dBm	±3dB	Internal / External

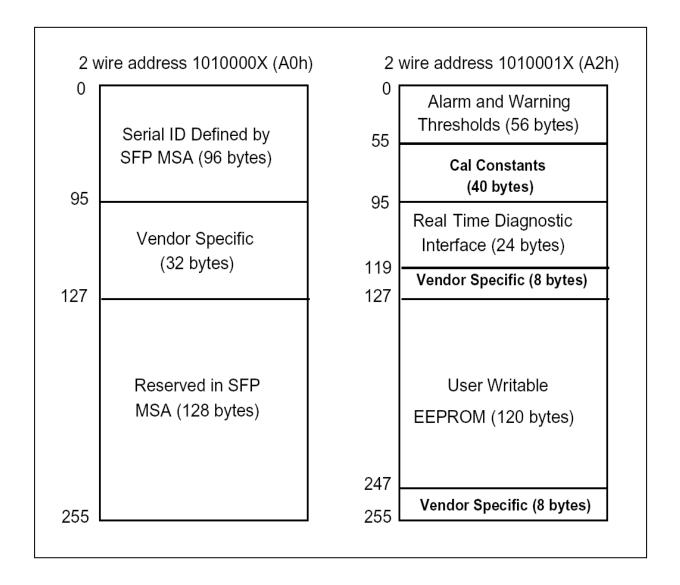


Digital Diagnostic Memory Map

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 Definitions

Pin Diagram

20	VeeT	1 VeeT	
19	TD-	2 TxFault	
18	TD+	3 Tx Disable	
17	VeeT	4 MOD-DEF(2)	
16	VccT	5 MOD-DEF(1)	
15	VccR	6 MOD-DEF(0)	
14	VeeR	7 Rate Select	
13	RD+	8 LOS	
12	RD-	9 VeeR	
11	VeeR	10 VeeR	
	Top of Board Board (as viewed thru top of board)		



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 $4.7k\sim10k\Omega$ resistor. Its states are:

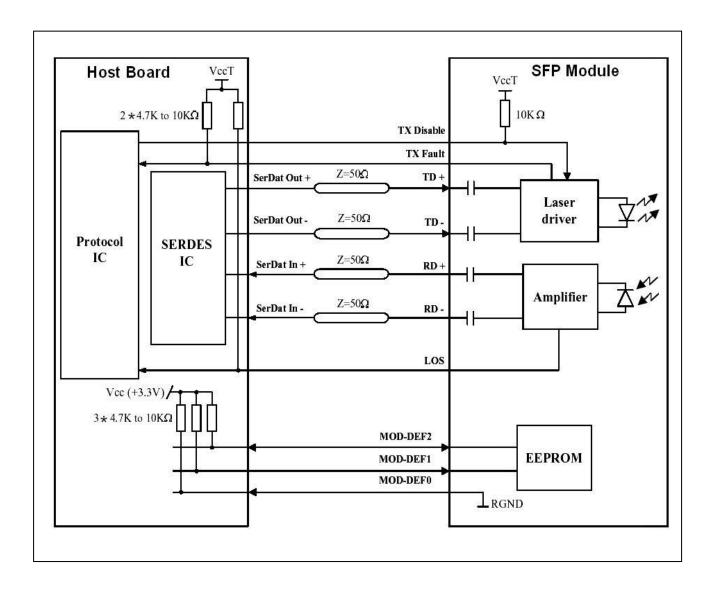
 $\begin{array}{lll} \mbox{Low (0 to 0.8V):} & \mbox{Transmitter on} \\ \mbox{(>0.8V, < 2.0V):} & \mbox{Undefined} \end{array}$

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.

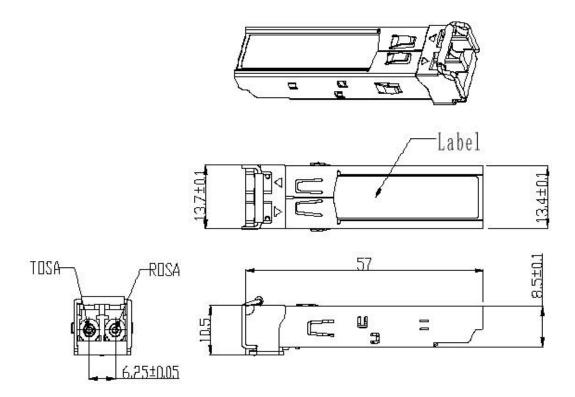


Recommended Interface Circuit





Mechanical Dimensions



Regulatory Compliance

ROBOfiber's SFP transceivers are designed to be Class I Laser safety compliant and are certified per following standards:

Feature	Agency	Standard	Certificate / Comments
Laser Safety	FDA	CDRH 21 CFR 1040 annd Laser Notice No. 50	1120295-000
Product Safety	BST	EN 60825-1: 2007 EN 60825-2: 2004 EN 60950-1: 2006	BT0905142001
Environmental protection	SGS	RoHS Directive 2002/95/EC	GZ0902007478/CHEM
EMC	CCIC	EN 55022: 2006+A1: 2007 EN 55024: 1998+A1: 2001+A2: 2003	CTE09020023



Ordering information

Part Number	Product Description
SFP-9000-85	850nm,155Mbps~2.67Gbps,300m,0°C ~ +70°C, With Digital Diagnostic Monitoring
SFP-9000-85-I	850nm,155Mbps ~ 2.67Gbps, 300m, -40°C ~ +85°C
SFP-9000-85-IDD	850nm,155Mbps~2.67Gbps, 300m,-40°C~+85°C,With Digital Diagnostic Monitoring

References

- 1. Small Form Factor Pluggable (SFP) Transceiver Multi-Source Agreement (MSA), September 2000.
- 2. Telcordia GR-253-CORE and ITU-T G.957 Specifications.

Important Notice

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e-mail: sales@robofiber.com

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