

GSFP-ZX-SF-80KM



Gigabit SFP BIDI Transceiver

Overview

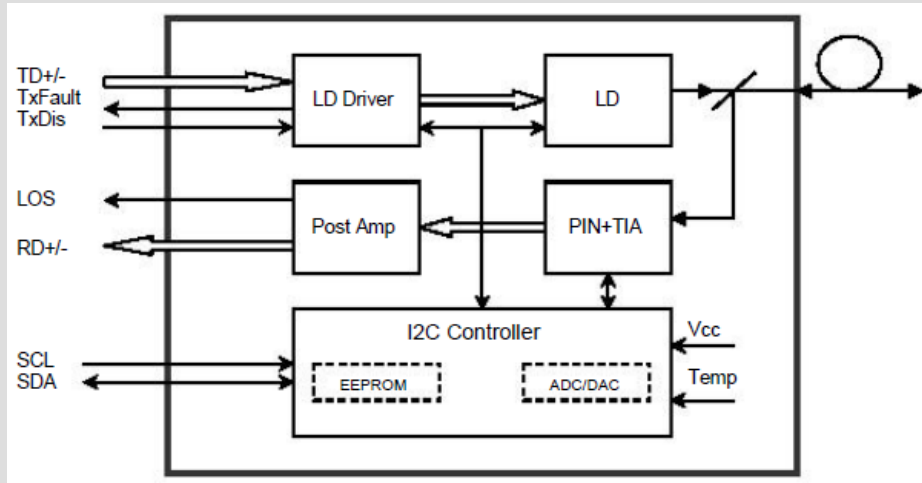
GSFP-ZX-SF-80KM Bi-Directional transceiver is a high performance, cost effective module ,which is compliant with LC Optics interface with built in WDM for Bi-Directional serial optical data communication applications. This module is designed for Single-Mode single fiber, operates at the normal wavelength of 1550/1490nm. Standard AC coupled CML for high speed signal and LVTTTL control and monitor signals. The transmitter section incorporates FP and driver IC with temperature compensation and automatic power control circuit, which make the transmitter section output power and Extinction ration stabled in operation temperature. The receiver section incorporates an efficient InGaAs photodiode and trans impedance with AGC for wide dynamic range.

Features

- ❖ Up to 1.25Gbps bi-directional data links
- ❖ 1550nm FP laser and PIN photo detector for 80km transmission
- ❖ Compliant with SFP MSA and SFF-8472 with single LC receptacle
- ❖ Digital Diagnostic Monitoring: Internal Calibration or External Calibration
- ❖ Compatible with SONET
- ❖ Compatible with RoHS
- ❖ +3.3V single power supply
- ❖ Operating case temperature:
 - ❖ Standard :0°C to +70°C
 - ❖ Industrial : -40°C to +85°C

Applications

- ❖ SDH and SONET System
- ❖ Fiber Channel
- ❖ WDM Application
- ❖ Switch to Switch interface
- ❖ Router/Server interface
- ❖ Switched backplane applications
- ❖ Other optical transmission systems



Absolute Maximum Ratings

Parameter	Symbol	Min.	Typical	Max.	Unit
Storage Temperature	T_s	-40		+85	°C
Supply Voltage	$V_{ccT, R}$	-0.5		4.5	V
Relative Humidity	RH	5		85	%

Recommended Operating Environment

Parameter	Symbol	Min	Typical	Max	Unit	
Operating Case Temperature	Standard	T_c	0		+70	°C
	Industrial		-40		+85	°C
Power Supply Voltage	V_{cc}	3.13	3.3	3.47	V	
Power Supply Current	I_{cc}			300	mA	
Data Rate			1.25		Gbps	

Optical and Electrical Characteristics

Parameter	Symbol	Min	Typical	Max	Unit	Notes
Transmitter						
Centre Wavelength	λ_c	1530	1350	1570	nm	
Spectral Width (-20dB)	$\Delta\lambda$			1	nm	
Side-Mode Suppression Ratio	SMSR	30				
Average Output Power	P _{out}	0		5	dBm	1
Extinction Ratio	ER	9			dB	
Data Input Swing Differential	V _{IN}	180		1200	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						
Centre Wavelength	λ_c	1470	1490	1510	nm	
Receiver Sensitivity				-23	dBm	3
Receiver Overload		-1			dBm	3
LOS De-Assert	LOS _D			-27	dBm	
LOS Assert	LOS _A	-38			dBm	
LOS Hysteresis		0.5		4	dB	
Data Output Swing Differential	V _{out}	600	800	1000	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 $\leq 1 \times 10^{-12}$.
4. Internally AC-coupled.

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		100	400	KHz
MOD_DEF (0:2)-High	V _H	2		V _{cc}	V
MOD_DEF (0:2)-Low	V _L			0.8	V

Diagnostics

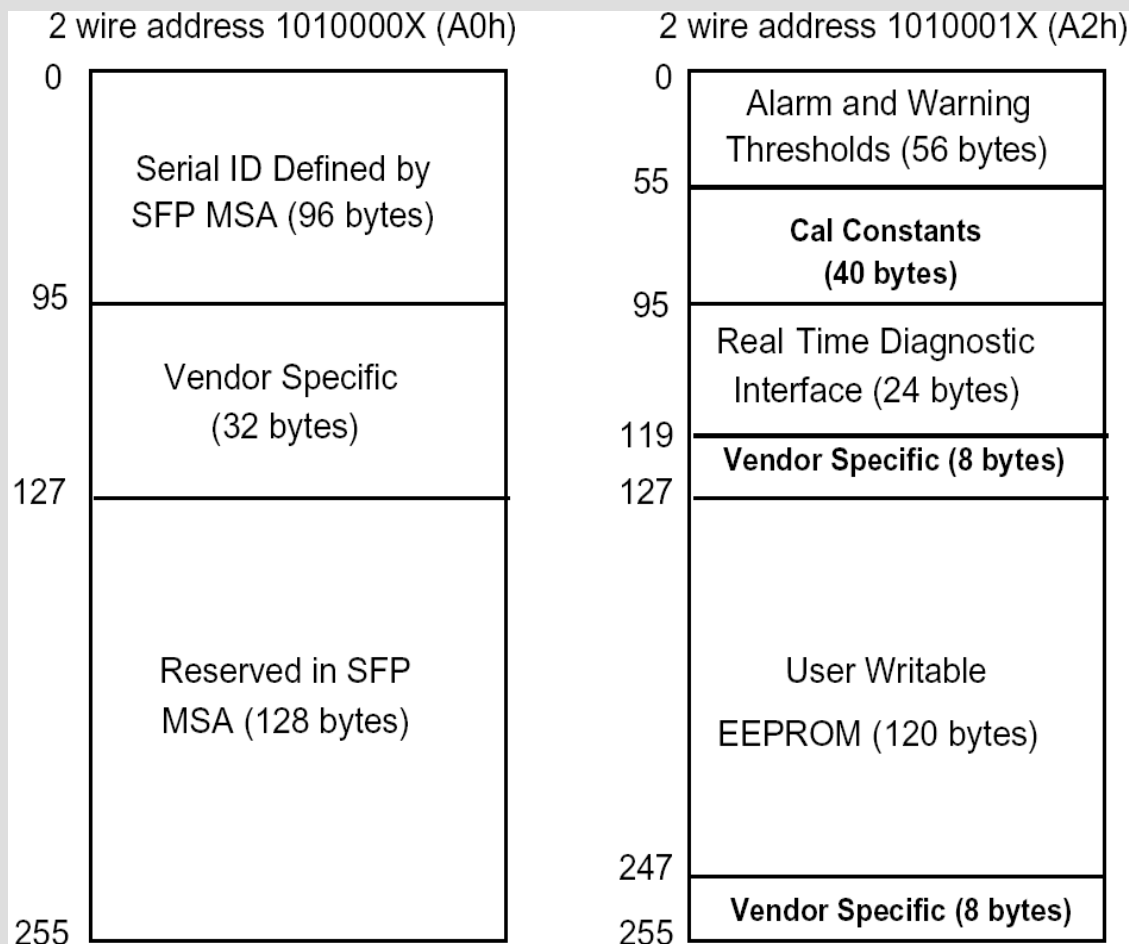
Parameter	Range	Unit	Accuracy	Calibration
Temperature	0 to +70	°C	±3°C	Internal / External
	-40 to +85			
Voltage	3.0 to 3.6	V	±3%	Internal / External
Bias Current	0 to 100	mA	±10%	Internal / External
TX Power	-9 to -3	dBm	±3dB	Internal / External
RX Power	-4 to -23	dBm	±3dB	Internal / External

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).

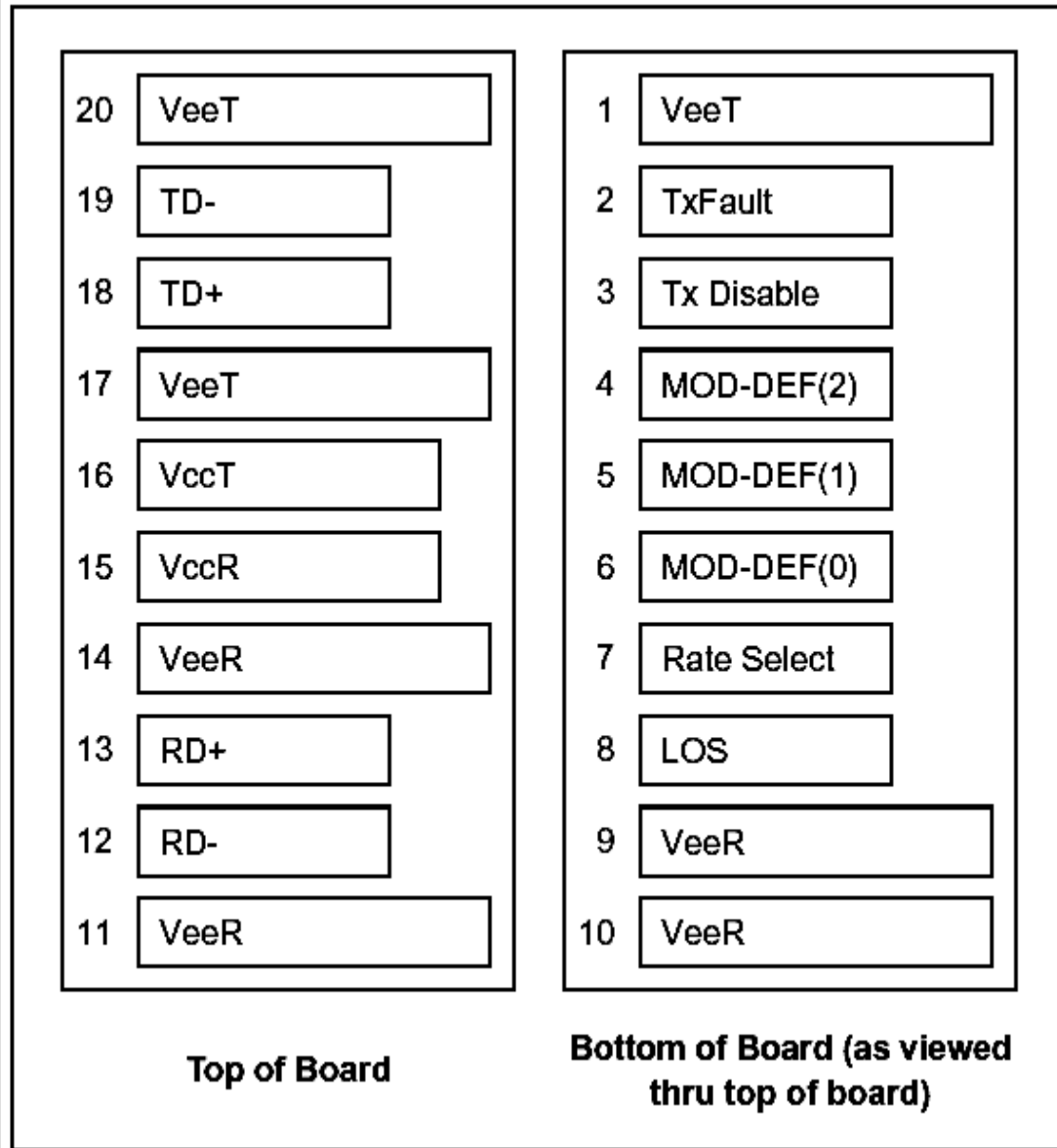
The diagnostic information with internal calibration or external calibration all are implemented, including received power monitoring, transmitted power monitoring, bias current monitoring, supply voltage monitoring and temperature monitoring.

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



Pin Definitions

Pin Diagram



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	
5	MOD_DEF(1)	SCL Serial Clock Signal	3	
6	MOD_DEF(0)	TTL Low	3	
7	Rate Select	Not Connected	3	
8	LOS	Loss of Signal	3	Note 3
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 4
13	RD+	Received Data Out	3	Note 4
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 5
19	TD-	Inv. Transmit Data In	3	Note 5
20	V _{EET}	Transmitter Ground	1	

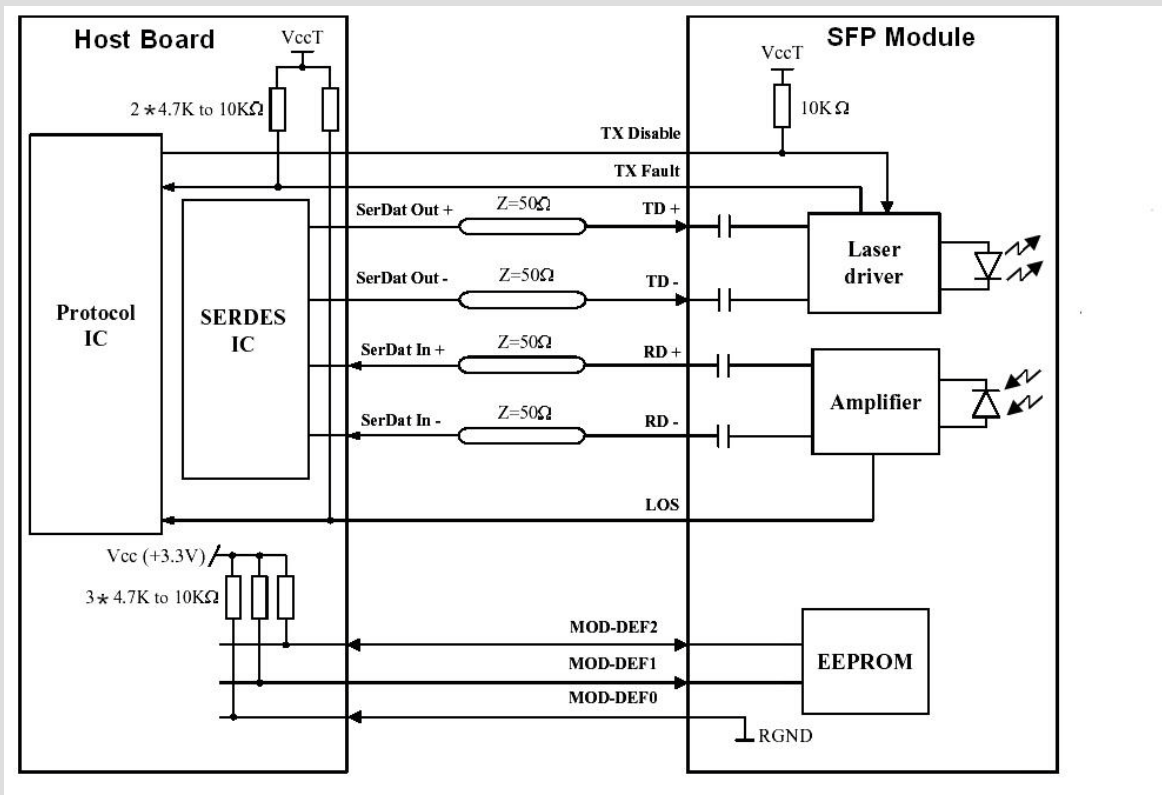
Notes:

Plug Seq.: Pin engagement sequence during hot plugging.

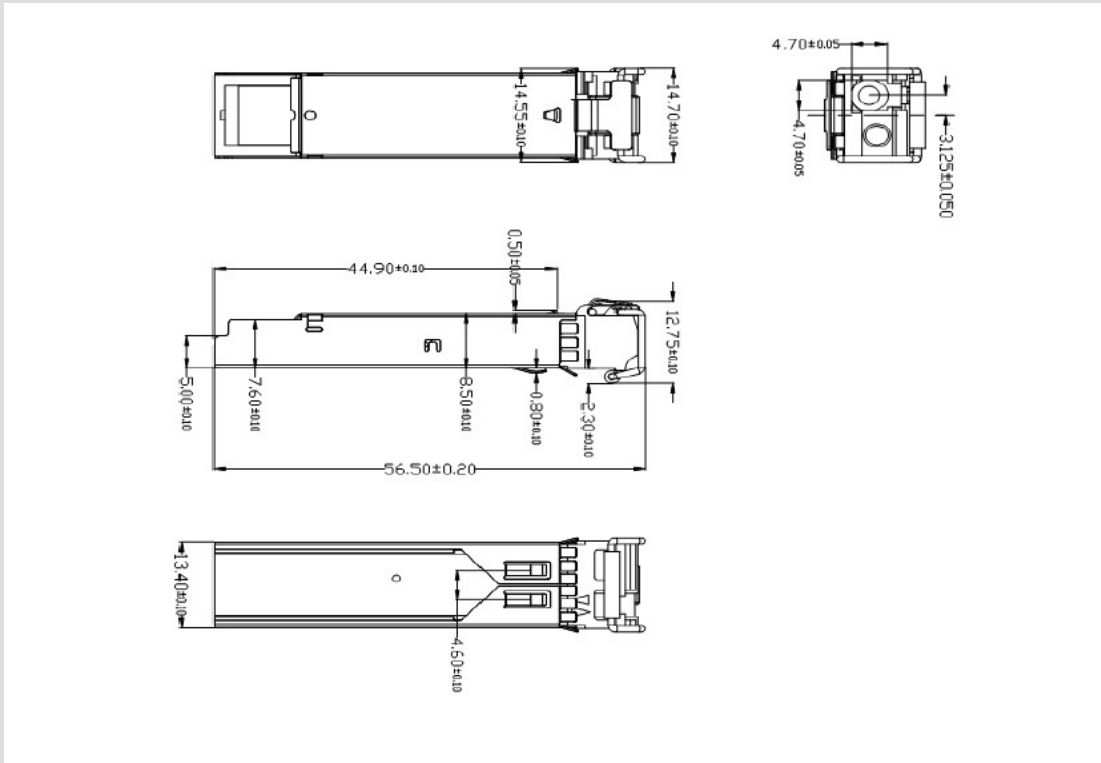
- TX Fault is an open collector output, which should be pulled up with a 4.7k~10kΩ resistor on the host board to a voltage between 2.0V and V_{cc}+0.3V. Logic 0 indicates normal operation; Logic 1 indicates a laser fault of some kind. In the low state, the output will be pulled to less than 0.8V.
- TX 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): Undefined
 - High (2.0 to 3.465V): Transmitter Disabled
 - Open: Transmitter 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

- 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

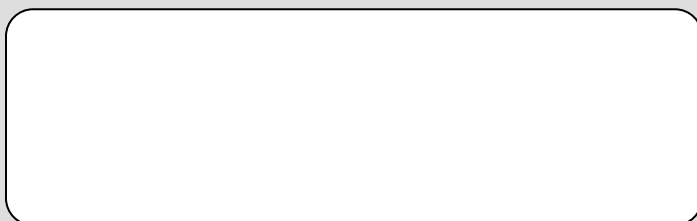


Mechanical Dimension



Ordering information

Make/Model	Description
GSFP-ZX-SF-80KM	1.25Gbps,TX1550nm/RX1490nm,LC,80km,0°C ~ +70°C, with DDM
IGSFP-ZX-SF-80KM	1.25Gbps,TX1550nm/RX1490nm,LC,80km,-40°C ~ +85°C, with DDM



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