

# 1000BASE-LX SFP 1310nm 10km DOM Transceiver

JD119A-LL



## Application

- Gigabit Ethernet Switches and Routers
- Fiber Channel Switch Infrastructure
- Ethernet/SDH/OTN Sonet
- Other Optical Links

## Features

- Operating Data Rate up to 1.25Gbps
- 10km with 9/125  $\mu$ m SMF
- Single 3.3V Power Supply and TTL Logic Interface
- Hot-Pluggable SFP Footprint Duplex LC Connector Interface
- Class 1 FDA and IEC60825-1 Laser Safety Compliant
- Built-in digital diagnostic functions, including optical power monitoring
- Commercial Temperature Range: 0~+70°C
- Extended Temperature Range: -5~85
- Industrial Temperature Range: -40~85
- Compliant with MSA SFP Specification
- Compliant with SFF-8472

## Description

The SFP1G-LX-31 series single-mode transceivers are small form factor pluggable module for bi-directional serial optical data communications such as Gigabit Ethernet 1000BASE-LX and Fiber Channel 1x SM-LC-L FC-PI. It is with the SFP 20-pin connector to allow hot plug capability. This module is designed for single mode fiber and operates at a nominal wavelength of 1310nm.

The transmitter section uses a multiple quantum well 1310nm laser and is a class 1 laser compliant according to International Safety Standard IEC-60825. The receiver section uses an integrated InGaAs detector preamplifier (IDP) mounted in an optical header and a limiting post-amplifier IC. The SFP1G-LX-31 series are designed to be compliant with SFF-8472 SFP Multi-source Agreement (MSA).

## Product Specifications

### I. General Product Characteristics

Parameter	Symbol	Min	Typ.	Max	Unit
<b>Bit Rate</b>	BR			1.25	Gb/s
<b>Max. Supported Link Length</b>	L <sub>MAX</sub>			10	km

### II. Absolute Maximum Ratings

\*Exceeding any one of these values may destroy the device immediately

Parameter	Symbol	Min	Max	Units
<b>Storage Temperature</b>	T <sub>s</sub>	-40	+85	°C
<b>Supply Voltage</b>	V <sub>cc</sub>	-0.5	3.6	V
<b>Operating Relative Humidity</b>		-	95	%

### III. Optical and Electrical Characteristics

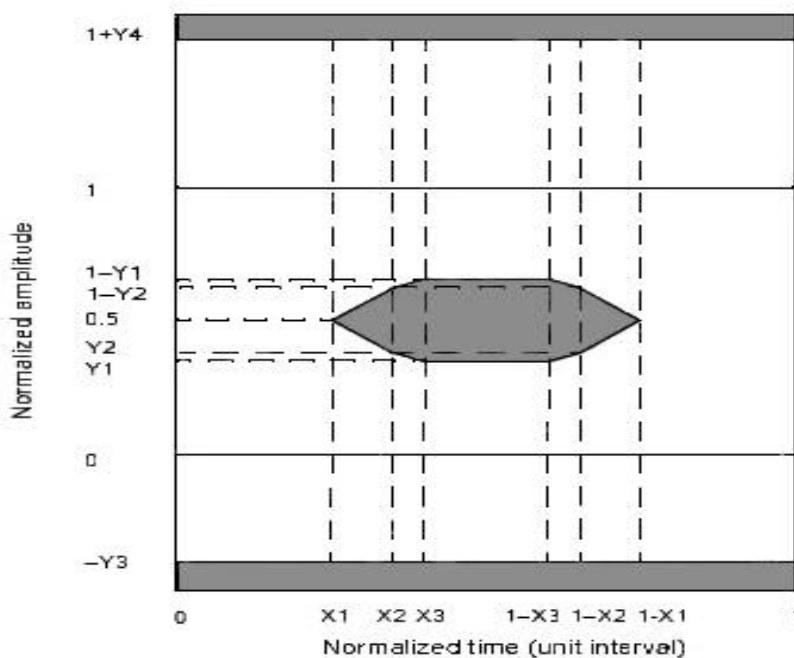
Parameter	Symbol	Min	Typ.	Max	Unit
<b>9<math>\mu</math>m Diameter SMF</b>	L		10		Km
<b>Power Supply Voltage</b>	V <sub>CC</sub>	3.15	3.3	3.45	V
<b>Power Supply Current</b>	I <sub>CC</sub>			300	Ma
<b>Date Rate</b>	<b>GBE</b>		1.25		Gbps
	<b>FC</b>		1.063		
<b>Transmitter</b>					
<b>Center Wavelength</b>	$\lambda_C$	1260	1310	1360	nm
<b>Spectral Width (RMS)</b>	$\Delta\lambda$			4	nm
<b>Average Output Power*(note1)</b>	P <sub>out</sub>	-9.5		-3	dBm
<b>Extinction Ratio*(note2)</b>	ER	9			Db
<b>Rise/Fall Time(20%~80%)</b>	tr/tf			0.26	ps
<b>Total Jitter*(note2)</b>	TJ			0.43	UI
<b>Output Optical Eye*(note2)</b>	IEEE802.3z and ANSI Fiber Channel Compliant*(note4)				
<b>TX_Disable Assert Time</b>	t <sub>off</sub>			10	us
<b>Pout@TX Disable Asserted</b>	P <sub>out</sub>			-45	dBm

### Receiver

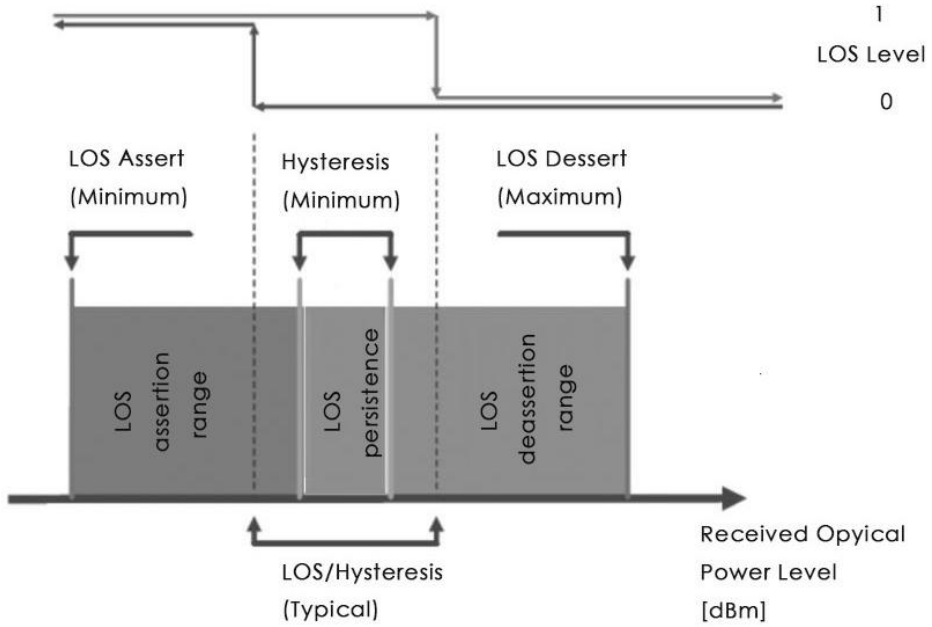
<b>Center Wavelength</b>	$\lambda_C$	1260	1600	nm
<b>Receiver Sensitivity*(note3)</b>	$P_{min}$		-23	dBm
<b>Receiver Overload</b>	$P_{max}$	-3		dBm
<b>Return Loss</b>		12		Db
<b>LOS De-Assert</b>	$LOS_D$		-22	dB
<b>LOS Assert</b>	$LOS_A$	-35		dBm
<b>LOS Hysteresis*(note5)</b>		0.5		Db

**Notes:**

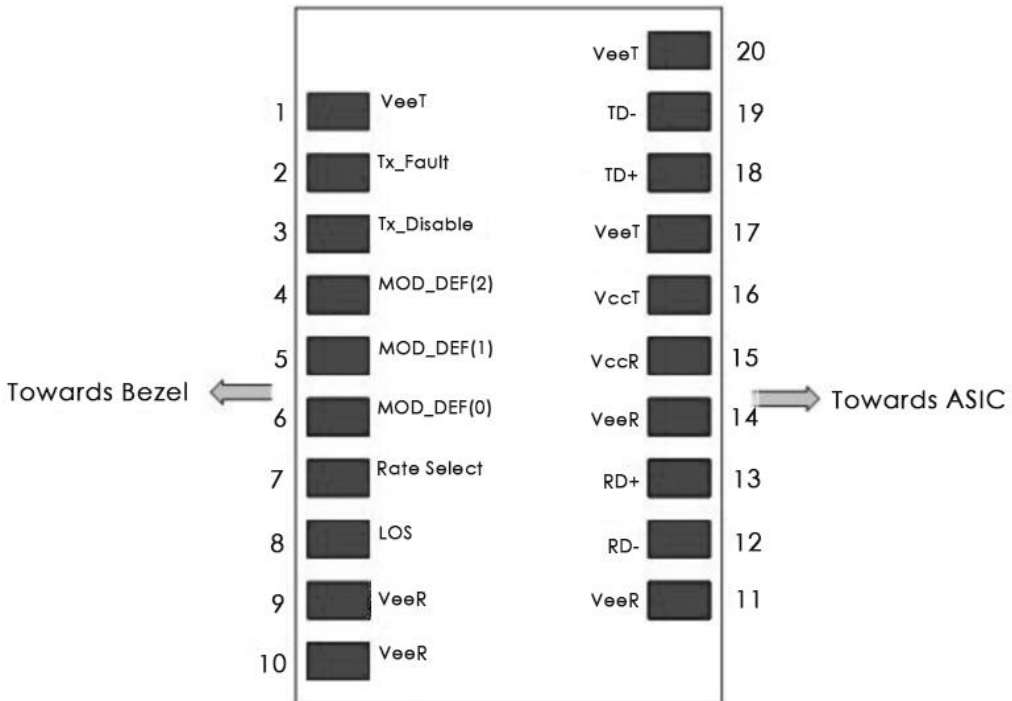
1. Output is coupled into a 9/125  $\mu\text{m}$  single mode fiber.
2. Filtered, measured with a PRBS 27-1 test pattern @1.25Gbps
3. Minimum average optical power measured at BER less than  $1E-12$ , with a 27-1 PRBS and  $ER=9$  Db.
4. Eye Pattern Mask.



### 5.LOS Hysteresis



### IV. Pin Description



Pin Num.	Name	Function	Plug Seq.	Notes
1	VeeT	Transmitter Ground	1	Note 5
2	TX Fault	Transmitter Fault Indication	3	Note 1
3	TX Disable	Transmitter Disable	3	Note 2 Module disables on high or open
4	MOD-DEF2	SDA	3	Note 3 2 wire serial ID interface.
5	MOD-DEF1	SCL	3	Note 3 2 wire serial ID interface.
6	MOD-DEF0	MOD_ABS	3	Note 3 Grounded within the module.
7	Rate Select	Not Connect	3	Function not available
8	LOS	Loss of Signal	3	Note 4
9	VeeR	Receiver Ground	1	Note 5
10	VeeR	Receiver Ground	1	Note 5
11	VeeR	Receiver Ground	1	Note 5
12	RD-	Inv. Received Data Out	3	Note 6
13	RD+	Received Data Out	3	Note 7
14	VeeR	Receiver Ground	1	Note 5
15	VccR	Receiver Power	2	Note 7 3.3V ± 5%
16	VccT	Transmitter Power	2	Note 7 3.3V ± 5%
17	VeeT	Transmitter Ground	1	Note 5
18	TD+	Transmit Data In	3	Note 8
19	TD-	Inv. Transmit Data In	3	Note 8
20	VeeT	Transmitter Ground	1	Note 5

**Notes:**

1. TX Fault is an open collector/drain output, which should be pulled up with a 4.7K - 10K $\Omega$  resistor on the host board. Pull up voltage between 2.0V and VccT, R+0.3V. When high, output indicates a laser fault of some kinds. Low indicates normal operation. In low state, the output will be pulled to < 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 4.7 – 10 K $\Omega$  resistor. Its states are: Low (0 – 0.8V): Transmitter on (>0.8, < 2.0V): Undefined High (2.0 – 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 4.7 – 10 K $\Omega$  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 (Loss of Signal) is an open collector/drain output, which should be pulled up with a 4.7K – 10K $\Omega$  resistor. Pull up voltage between 2.0V and VccT/R+0.3V. When high, this output indicates the received optical power is below the worst-case receiver sensitivity (as defined by the standard in use). Low indicates normal operation. In the low state, the output will be pulled to < 0.8V.
5. VeeR and VeeT may be internally connected within the SFP module.
6. RD-/+ : These are the differential receiver outputs. They are AC coupled 100 $\Omega$  differential lines which should be terminated with 100 $\Omega$  (differential) at the user SERDES. The AC coupling is done inside the module and is thus not required the host board. The voltage swing on these lines will be between 400 and 2000 mV differential (200 –1000 mV single ended) when properly terminated.
7. VccR and VccT are the receiver and transmitter power supplies. They are defined as 3.3V  $\pm$ 5% at the SFP connector pin. Maximum supply current is 300mA. Recommended host board power supply filtering is shown below. Inductors with DC resistance of less than 1 ohm should be used in order to maintain the required voltage at the SFP input pin with 3.3V supply voltage. When the recommended supply-filtering network is used, hot plugging of the SFP transceiver module will result in an inrush current of no more than 30mA greater than the steady state value. VccR and VccT may be internally connected within the SFP transceiver module.
8. TD-/+ : TD-/+ : These are the differential transmitter inputs. They are AC-coupled, differential lines with 100 $\Omega$  differential termination inside the module. The AC coupling is done inside the module and is thus not required on the host board. The inputs will accept differential swings of 400–2000mV (200–1000mV single- ended).

## V. Mechanical Specifications

