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## 4.25 Gb/s 1310nm Single-mode 10km SFP Transceiver

### PRODUCT FEATURES

- Up to 4.25Gb/s data links with DDM
- DFB 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

- 1000 Base-LX Ethernet
- 4xFC at 4.25Gbps
- 2xFC at 2.125 Gbps
- 1xFC at 1.0625Gbps

### PRODUCT DESCRIPTION

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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 DFB 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 )	
	4250	Single mode fiber	1310	10	0~70	commercial
	4250	Single mode fiber	1310	10	-10~80	extended
	4250	Single mode fiber	1310	10	-40~85	industrial

## I. Pin Descriptions

Pin	Symbol	Name/Description	NOTE
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:

1. Circuit ground is internally isolated from chassis ground.
2. Laser output disabled on T<sub>DIS</sub> >2.0V or open, enabled on T<sub>DIS</sub> <0.8V.
3. 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.
4. 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
5. 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.

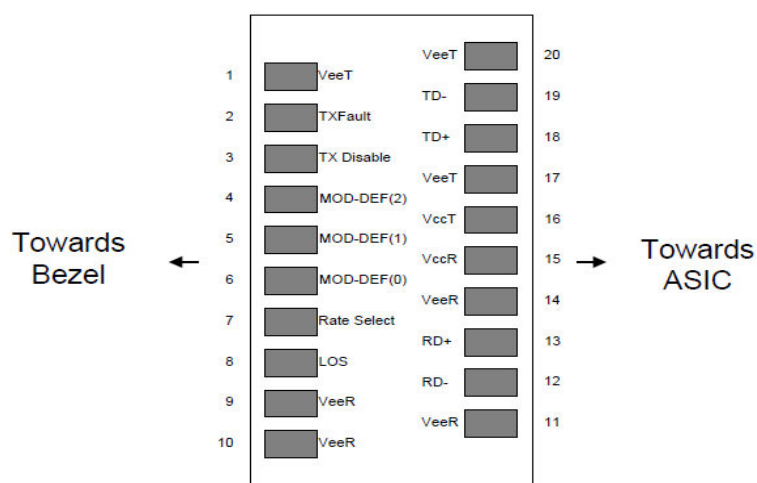


Figure 2. Pin out of Connector Block on Host Board

## II. Absolute Maximum Ratings

Parameter	Symbol	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit	Note
Storage Temperature	Ts	-40		85	°C	
Relative Humidity	RH	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	
		-10		80		
		-40		85		
Power Supply Voltage	VCC	3.13	3.3	3.47	V	
Power Supply Current	ICC			360	mA	
Power Supply Noise Rejection				100	mVp-p	100Hz to 1MHz
Data Rate			4250/4250		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 <sub>OUT</sub>	-6		-1	dBm	Note (1)
Extinction Ratio	ER	6			dB	
Center Wavelength	$\lambda_c$	1290	1310	1330	nm	DFB Laser
Side Mode Suppression Ratio	SMSR	30			dB	
Spectrum Bandwidth(-20dB)	$\sigma$			1	nm	
Transmitter OFF Output Power	P <sub>OFF</sub>			-45	dBm	
Differential Line Input Impedance	R <sub>IN</sub>	90	100	110	Ohm	
Output Eye Mask	FC-PI requirements					

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

## V. Specification of Receiver

Parameter	Symbol	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit	Note
Center Wavelength	$\lambda_c$	1270		1610		PIN-TIA
Rx Sensitivity @ 1.06Gb/s	RSENS1			-21	dBm	Note (1)
Rx Sensitivity @ 2.125Gb/s	RSENS2			-20	dBm	Note (1)
Rx Sensitivity @ 4.25Gb/s	RSENS3			-18	dBm	Note (1)
Input Saturation Power (Overload)	P <sub>SAT</sub>	0.5			dBm	
Los Of Signal Assert	P <sub>A</sub>			-19	dBm	
Los Of Signal De-assert	P <sub>D</sub>	-30			dBm	Note (2)
LOS Hysteresis	P <sub>A</sub> -P <sub>D</sub>	0.5	2	6	dB	

Note (1). With worst-case extinction ratio. Measured with a PRBS 2<sup>23</sup>-1 test pattern, BER < 10<sup>-12</sup>.

Note (2). When LOS de-asserted, the RX data+/- output is High-level (fixed)

## VI. Electrical Interface Characteristics

Parameter	Symbol	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit	Note
<b>Transmitter</b>						
Total Supply Current	I <sub>CC</sub>			A	mA	Note (1)
Transmitter Disable Input-High	V <sub>DISH</sub>	2		V <sub>CC</sub> +0.3	V	
Transmitter Disable Input-Low	V <sub>DISL</sub>	0		0.8	V	
Transmitter Fault Input-High	V <sub>TxFH</sub>	2		V <sub>CC</sub> +0.3	V	
Transmitter Fault Input-Low	V <sub>TxFL</sub>	0		0.8	V	
<b>Receiver</b>						
Total Supply Current	I <sub>CC</sub>			B	mA	Note (1)
LOSS Output Voltage-High	V <sub>LOSH</sub>	2		V <sub>CC</sub> +0.3	V	LVTTL
LOSS Output Voltage-Low	V <sub>LOSL</sub>	0		0.8	V	

Note (1). A (TX)+ B (RX) = 360mA (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, the 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.

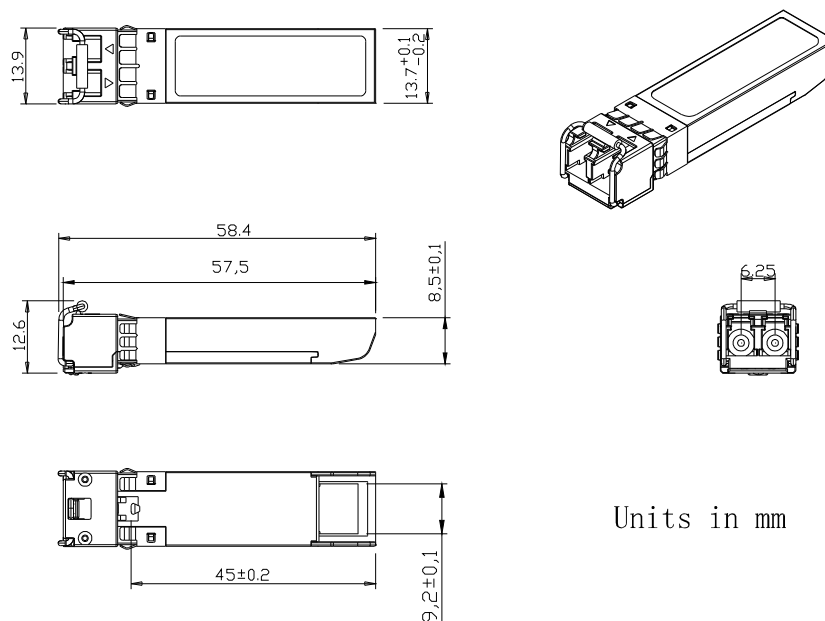
The SFP MSA defines a 256-byte memory map in E2PROM that is accessible over a 2-wire serial interface at the 8 bit address 1010000X (A0h). The digital diagnostic monitoring interface makes use of the 8 bit address 1010001X (A2h), so the originally defined serial ID memory map remains unchanged. The interface 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 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 IEC/EN 60825-1 , 2	Class 1 laser product
Component Recognition	IEC/EN 60950 , UL	Compatible with standards
ROHS	2002/95/EC	Compatible with standards
EMC	EN61000-3	Compatible with standards

## Appendix A. Document Revision

Version No.	Date	Description
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1.0	2010-08-20	Preliminary datasheet
2.0	2011-09-10	Update format and company's logo