

2.67Gbps SFP Optical Transceiver

2G-S-LH

■ Product Features

- ✓ Data-rate of 2.67Gbps operation
- ✓ 1310nm DFB laser and PIN photo detector for 20km 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
 - Extended: -10 to +85°C
 - Industrial: -40 to +85°C



■ Applications

- ✓ SDH STM-16 and SONET OC48 systems
- ✓ 2X Fiber Channel
- ✓ Switch to switch interface
- ✓ Switched backplane applications
- ✓ Router/server interface
- ✓ Other optical transmission systems

■ General

Fiberend's 2G-S-LH transceivers are high performance, cost effective modules supporting dual data-rate of 2.67Gbps and 20km transmission distance with SMF

The transceiver consists of three sections: a DFB laser transmitter, a PIN photo-diode integrated with a trans-impedance pre-amplifier (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.

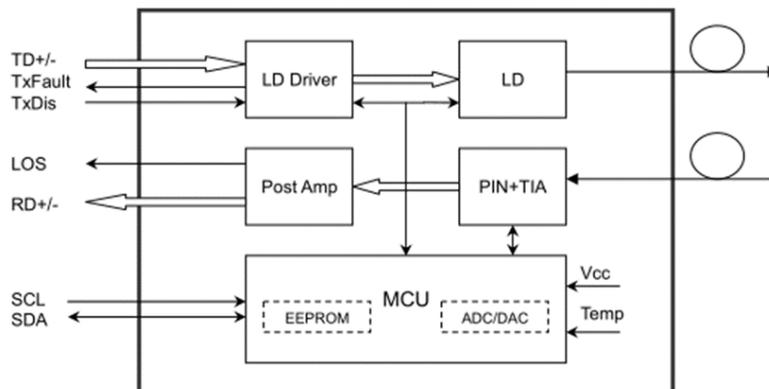
■ Product Selection

Part Number	Operating Case temperature	DDMI
2G-S-LH	Commercial (0~70°C)	Yes
2G-S-LHE	Extended (-10~85°C)	Yes
2G-S-LHI	Industrial (-40~85°C)	Yes

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

Module Block Diagram



■ Pin Descriptions

Pin	Symbol	Name/Description	Ref.
1	V _{EET}	Transmitter Ground (Common with Receiver Ground)	1
2	T _{FAULT}	Transmitter Fault.	2
3	T _{DIS}	Transmitter Disable. Laser output disabled on high or open.	3
4	MOD_DEF(2)	Module Definition 2. Data line for Serial ID.	4
5	MOD_DEF(1)	Module Definition 1. Clock line for Serial ID.	4
6	MOD_DEF(0)	Module Definition 0. Grounded within the module.	4
7	Rate Select	No connection required	
8	LOS	Loss of Signal indication. Logic 0 indicates normal operation.	5
9	V _{EER}	Receiver Ground (Common with Transmitter Ground)	1
10	V _{EER}	Receiver Ground (Common with Transmitter Ground)	1
11	V _{EER}	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 _{EER}	Receiver Ground (Common with Transmitter Ground)	1
15	V _{CCR}	Receiver Power Supply	
16	V _{CCT}	Transmitter Power Supply	
17	V _{EET}	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 _{EET}	Transmitter Ground (Common with Receiver Ground)	1

1. Circuit ground is internally isolated from chassis ground.
2. T_{FAULT} is an open collector/drain output, which should be pulled up with a 4.7k – 10k Ohms resistor on the host board if intended for use. Pull up voltage should be between 2.0V to V_{cc} + 0.3V. A high output indicates a transmitter fault caused by either the TX bias current or the TX output power exceeding the preset alarm thresholds. A low output indicates normal operation. In the low state, the output is pulled to <0.8V.
3. Laser output disabled on T_{DIS} >2.0V or open, enabled on T_{DIS} <0.8V.
4. 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
5. LOS is open collector output. It should be pulled up with 4.7k – 10 kohms on host board to a voltage between 2.0V and 3.6V. Logic 0 indicates normal operation; logic 1 indicates loss of signal.

■ Absolute Maximum Ratings

Parameter	Symbol	Min	Typ	Max	Unit	Ref.
Maximum Supply Voltage	Vcc	-0.5		+4.7	V	
Storage Temperature	TS	-40		+85	°C	
Case Operating Temperature	TOP	0		+70	°C	

■ Electrical Interface Characteristics

Parameter	Symbol	Min	Typ	Max	Unit	Ref.
Power Voltage	Vcc	3.15	3.3	3.6	V	
Supply Current	Icc		185	250	mA	
Transmitter						
Input differential impedance	Rin		100		Ω	1
Single ended data input swing	V _{in,pp}	250		1200	mV	
Transmit Disable Voltage	VD	Vcc-1.3		Vcc	V	
Transmit Enable Voltage	VEN	Vee		Vee+0.8	V	2
Transmit Disable Assert Time				10	us	
Receiver						
Single ended data output swing	V _{out,pp}	250		800	mV	3
Data output rise time	tr		100	175	ps	4
Data output fall time	tf		100	175	ps	4
LOS Fault	VLOS fault	Vcc-0.5		VccHOST	V	5
LOS Normal	VLOS norm	Vee		Vee+0.5	V	5
Power Supply Rejection	PSR	100			mVpp	6

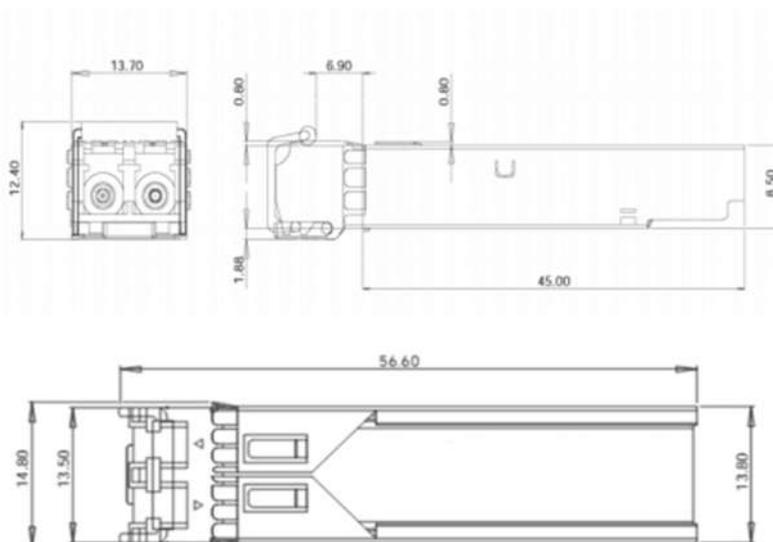
■ Optical Characteristics (TOP=25°C, Vcc=3.3 Volts)

Parameter	Symbol	Min	Typ	Max	Unit	Note
Transmitter						
Output Opt. Pwr (End of Life)	POUT	-5.0		0.0	dBm	1
Optical Wavelength	λ	1270	1310	1360	nm	

Wavelength Temperature Dependence			0.08	0.125	nm/°C	
Spectral Width (-20dB)	σ			3.0	nm	
Optical Extinction Ratio	ER	10			dB	
Sidemode Suppression ratio	SSRmin	30			dB	
Optical Rise/Fall Time	tr/ tf		100	160	ps	
RIN	RIN			-120	dB/Hz	
Transmitter Jitter (peak to peak)				100	ps	
Receiver						
Average Rx Sensitivity @ Gigabit Ethernet	RSENS3			-18.0	dBm	2
Maximum Input Power	PMAX	-3.0			dBm	
Optical Center Wavelength	λ_C	1260	1310	1620	nm	
LOS De -Assert	LOSD			-26	dBm	
LOS Assert	LOSA	-40			dBm	
LOS Hysteresis			1.0		dB	
Receiver Jitter Generation @2.488Gbps				160	ps	3

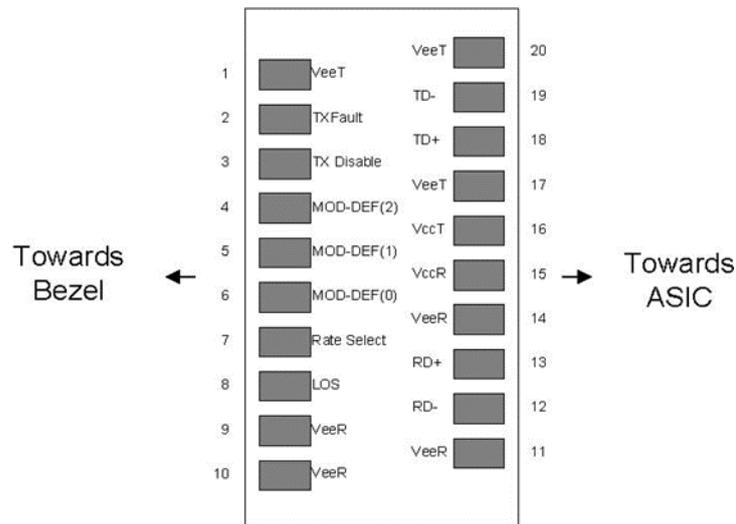
1. The optical power is launched into SMF.
2. PECL input, internally AC-coupled and terminated.
3. Measured with a PRBS 27-1 test pattern @2488Mbps, BER $\leq 1 \times 10^{-12}$.
4. Internally AC-coupled

■ Mechanical Specifications



2G-S-LH(dimensions are in mm)

■ Pin Definations



■ Digital Diagnostic Functions

Fiberend 2G-S-LH transceivers support the 2-wire serial communication protocol as defined in the SFP MSA1. It is very closely related to the EEPROM 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, Fiberend 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, and 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 EEPROM 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 for the 2G-S-LH are internally calibrated by default.

