

SFP-24SM31-02C

1.25Gbps SFP Optical Transceiver, 2km Reach

Features

- Dual data-rate of 1.25Gbps/1.063Gbps operation
- 1310nm FP laser and PIN photodetector for 2km 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 Industrial: -40 to +85°C

Applications

- Gigabit Ethernet
- Fiber Channel
- Switch to Switch interface
- Switched backplane applications
- Router/Server interface
- Other optical transmission systems

Description

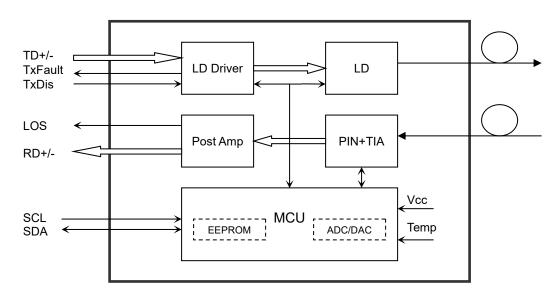
The SFP transceivers are high performance, cost effective modules supporting dual data-rate of 1.25Gbps/1.0625Gbps and 2km transmission distance with SMF.

The transceiver consists of three sections: a FP 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.



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 Environment

Table 2 - Recommended Operating Environment

Parameter		Symbol	Min	Typical	Max	Unit
On a wating a Casa Tanana watura	Standard	Tc	0		+70	°C
Operating Case Temperature	Industrial		-40		+85	°C
Power Supply Voltage		Vcc	3.13	3.3	3.47	V
Power Supply Current		Icc			300	mA
Data Rate				1.25		Gbps



Optical and Electrical Characteristics

SFP-24SM31-02C: (FP and PIN, 1310nm, 2km Reach)

Table 3 - Optical and Electrical Characteristics

Para	meter	Symbol	Min	Typical	Max	Unit	Notes
			Transmi	tter			
Centre V	Wavelength	λο	1260	1310	1360	nm	
Spectral \	Width (RMS)	Δλ			4	nm	
Average 0	Output Power	Pout	-9		0	dBm	1
Extinc	tion Ratio	ER	9			dB	
Optical Rise/Fal	II Time (20%~80%)	tr/tf			0.26	ns	
Data Input S	wing Differential	V _{IN}	400		1800	mV	2
Input Differe	ntial Impedance	Z _{IN}	90	100	110	Ω	
TV D:1-1-	Disable		2.0		Vcc	V	
TX Disable	Enable		0		0.8	V	
TV Fault	Fault		2.0		Vcc	V	
TX Fault	Normal		0		0.8	V	
			Receive	er			
Centre V	Wavelength	λς	1260		1360	nm	
Receive	r Sensitivity				-23	dBm	3
Receive	er Overload		-3			dBm	3
LOS	De-Assert	LOS _D			-24	dBm	
LOS Assert		LOSA	-36			dBm	
LOS Hysteresis			1		4	dB	
Data Output S	Swing Differential	Vout	370		1800	mV	4
,	00	High	2.0		Vcc	V	
L	OS	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 ≤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	
-	0 to +70	20	.000	Internal / External	
Temperature	-40 to +85	°C	±3°C		
Voltage	3.0 to 3.6	V	±3%	Internal / External	
Bias Current	0 to 100	mA	±10%	Internal / External	
TX Power	-9 to 0	dBm	±3dB	Internal / External	
RX Power	-23 to -3	dBm	±3dB	Internal / External	

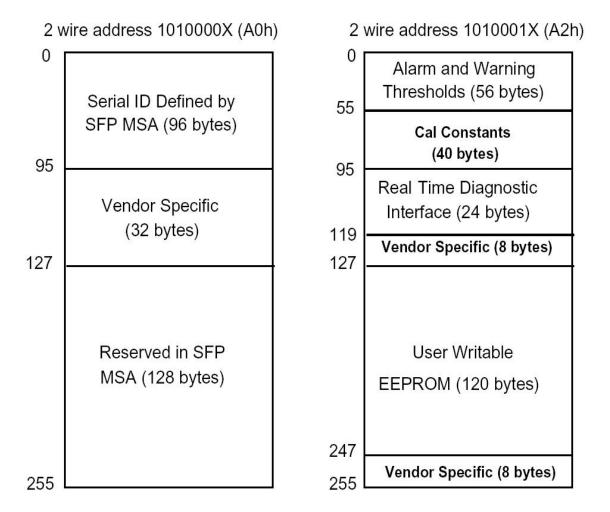


Digital Diagnostic Memory Map

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 Assignment

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
38	om of 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:

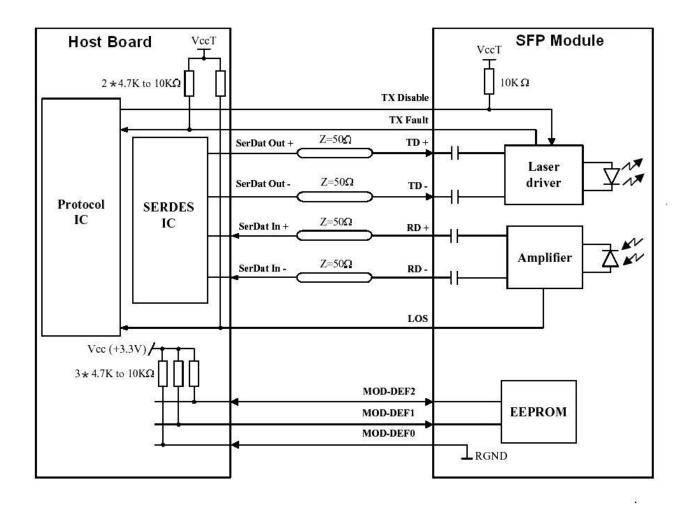
Low (0 to 0.8V): Transmitter on (>0.8V, < 2.0V): Undefined

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.



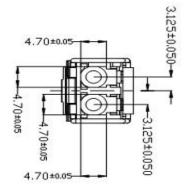
Recommended Interface Circuit

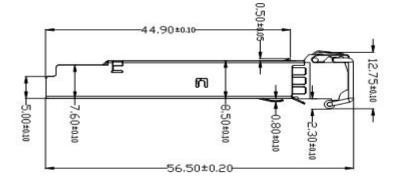


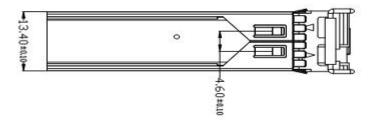


Mechanical Dimensions









Ordering information

Part Number	Product Description					
SFP-24SM31-02CC	1310nm,	1.25Gbps,	LC,	2km,	0°C~+70°C,	with DDM
SFP-24SM31-02CI	1310nm,	1.25Gbps,	LC,	2km,	-40°C~+85°C,	with DDM

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E-mail: sales@ascentoptics.com

Web: http://www.ascentoptics.com