SFP BIDI 1.25G 1490/1550 nm 120 km DDM

SFP Transceiver Series



- Up to 1.25 Gb/s data links
- PIN photo-detector
- Up to 120 km on 9/125µm SMF
- Hot-pluggable SFP footprint
- BIDI LC/UPC type pluggable optical interface
- Low power dissipation
- Metal enclosure, for lower EMI
- RoHS compliant and lead-free
- Single +3.3V power supply
- Supports digital diagnostic monitoring interface
- Compliant with SFF-8472

Ascent's SFP-AGLP4955-120 transceiver is a flexible solution as an interface for switches, routers, servers, and other optical links.

This Small Form-factor Pluggable (SFP) transceiver can carry data links at rates up to 1.25 Gb/s, and is compatible with the SFP Multi-Sourcing Agreement (MSA).

The optical output of the transceiver can be disabled by a high-level TTL TX disable input, and the module can also be disabled via I2C. TX fault is provided to indicate any degradation of the laser.

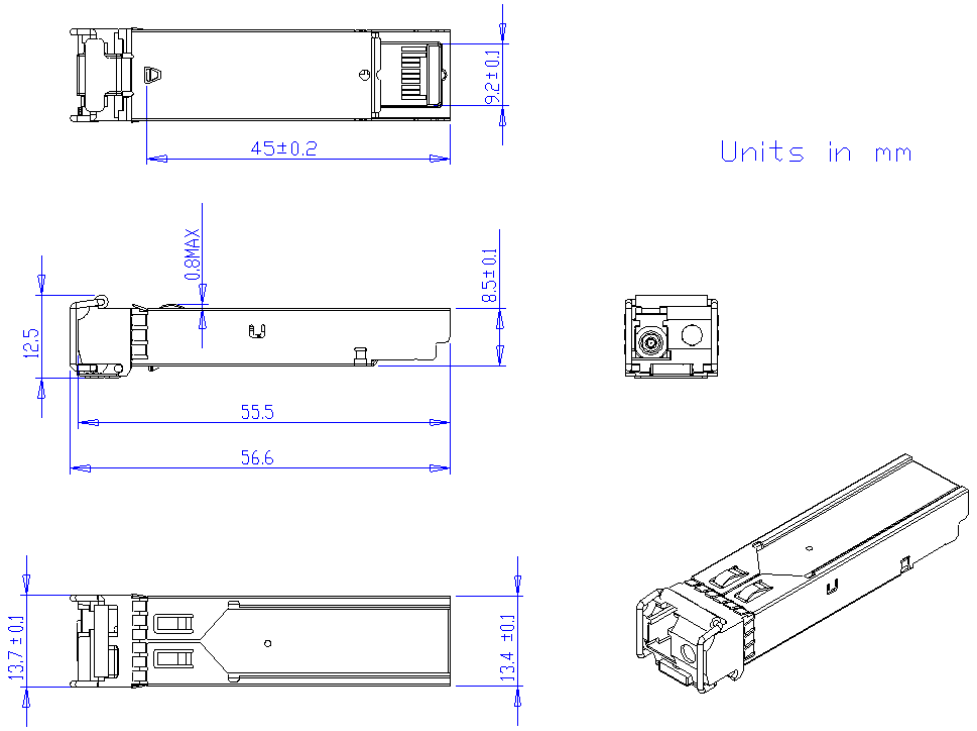
A loss of signal (LOS) output is provided to indicate if there is any loss in the receiver input optical signal or if there are any problems with the link status of partner devices.

The system can obtain the LOS/link/disable/fault information using an I2C register access.

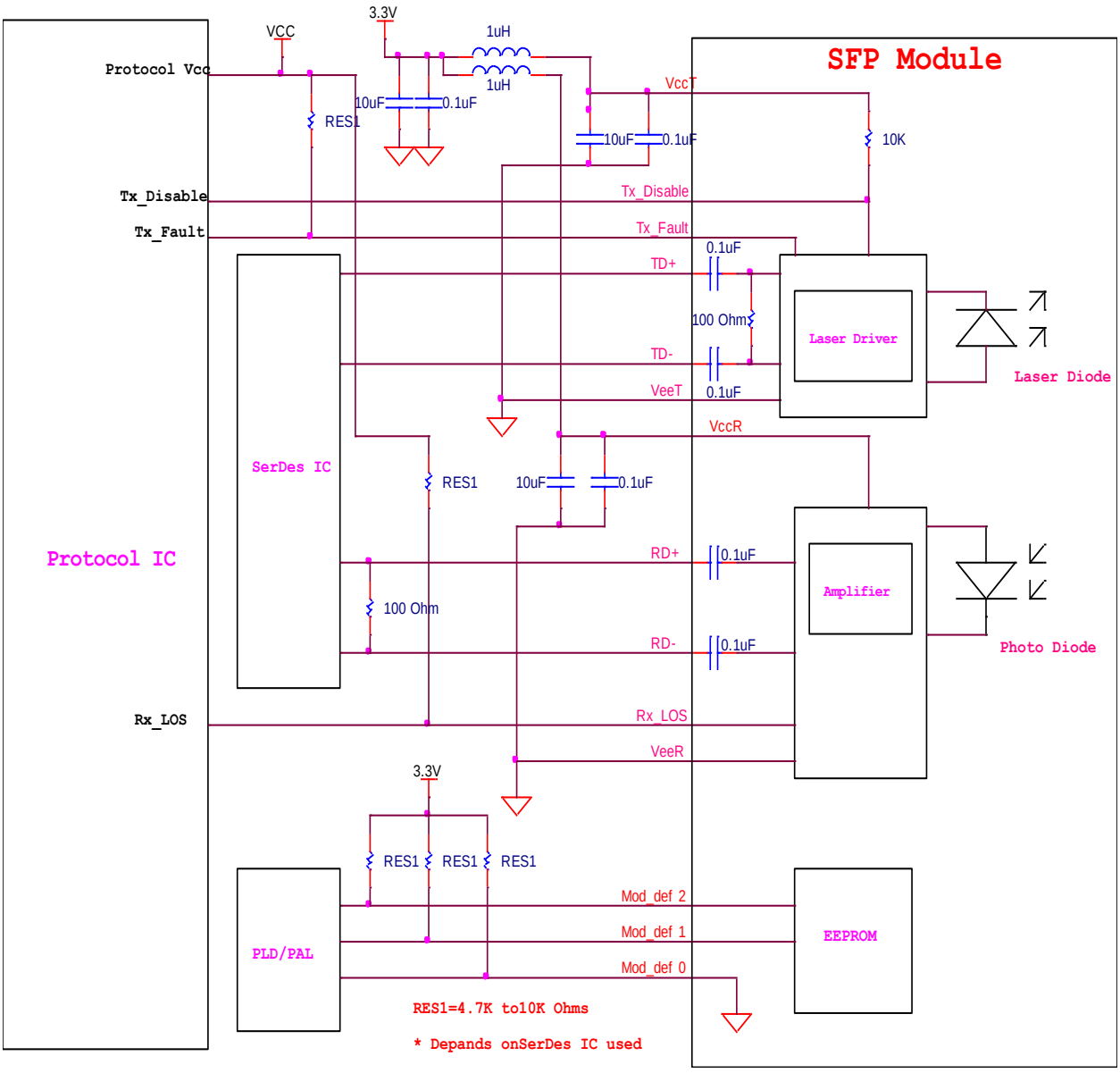
Key Features

- Up to 1.25Gb/s data links
- DFP laser transmitter for SFP-AGLP4955-120
- DFB laser transmitter for SFP-AGLP5549-120
- PIN photo-detector
- Up to 120 km on 9/125μm SMF
- Hot-pluggable SFP footprint
- BIDI LC/UPC type pluggable optical interface
- Low power dissipation
- Metal enclosure, for lower EMI
- RoHS compliant and lead-free
- Single +3.3V power supply
- Support digital diagnostic monitoring interface
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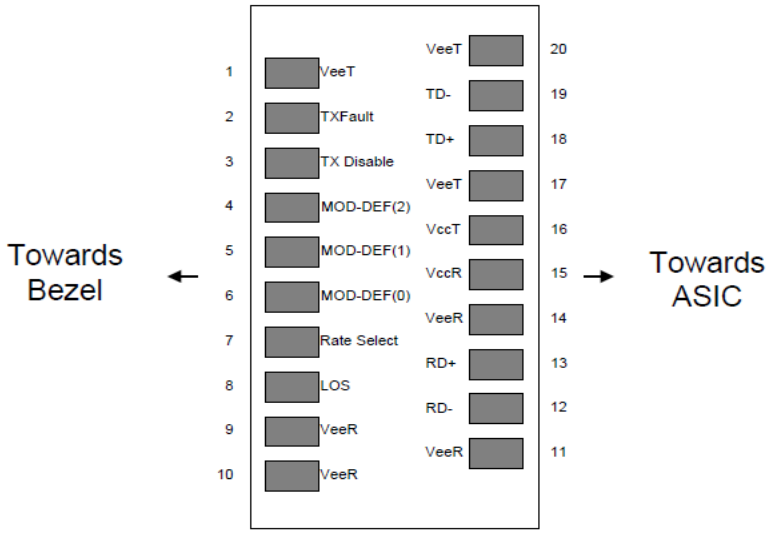
Outline Diagram



Recommended Circuit Schematic



Pin Descriptions



Pin-out of Connector Block on Host Board

Pin	Symbol	Name/Description	Note
1	VEET	Transmitter Ground (Common with Receiver Ground)	1
2	TFAULT	Transmitter Fault. Not supported.	-
3	TDIS	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 indicator. Logic 0 indicates normal operation.	5
9	VEER	Receiver Ground (Common with Transmitter Ground)	1
10	VEER	Receiver Ground (Common with Transmitter Ground)	1
11	VEER	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	VEER	Receiver Ground (Common with Transmitter Ground).	1
15	VCCR	Receiver Power Supply	-
16	VCCT	Transmitter Power Supply	-
17	VEET	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	VEET	Transmitter Ground (Common with Receiver Ground)	1

Notes:

1. Circuit ground is internally isolated from chassis ground.
2. Laser output disabled on T_{DIS} > 2.0 V or open, enabled on T_{DIS} < 0.8 V.

3. Module definition pins should be pulled up with 4.7 kΩ to 10 kΩ resistors on the host board to a voltage between 2.0V and 3.6V. MOD_DEF(0) pulls the line low to indicate that the 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 a > 30kΩ resistor. The input states are:

Low (0 – 0.8V):	**Reduced Bandwidth**
(>0.8V, < 2.0V):	Undefined
High (2.0 – 3.465V):	Full Bandwidth
Open:	Reduced Bandwidth

5. The LOS pin is for open collector output. It should be pulled up with a 4.7 kΩ to 10 kΩ resistor on the host board to a voltage between 2.0 V and 3.6 V. Logic 0 indicates normal operation; logic 1 indicates loss of signal.

Specifications

Absolute Maximum Ratings

Parameter	Symbol	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit	Note
Storage Temperature	Ts	-40		85	°C	
Relative Humidity	RH	5		95	%	
Power Supply Voltage	V_{CC}	-0.5		4	V	
Signal Input Voltage		-0.3		Vcc+0.3	V	
Receiver Damage Threshold		5			dBm	

Recommended Operating Conditions

Parameter	Symbol	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit	Note
Case Operating Temperature	T_{case}	0		70	°C	Commercial
		-10		80		Extended
		-40		85		Industrial
Power Supply Voltage	V_{CC}	3.13	3.3	3.47	V	
Power Supply Current	I_{CC}			300	mA	
Data Rate			1.25/1.25		Gbps	TX Rate/RX Rate
Transmission Distance				120	km	
Coupled Fiber	Single-mode fiber					9/125 µm SMF

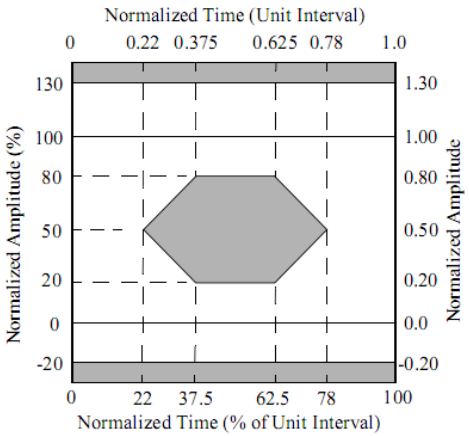
Transmitter Specifications

Parameter	Symbol	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit	Note
Average Output Power	P_{OUT}	0		5	dBm	1
Extinction Ratio	ER	9			dB	
Center Wavelength	λ_C	1470	1490	1510	nm	SFP-AGLP4955-120
		1530	1550	1570		SFP-AGLP5549-120
Side Mode Suppression Ratio	SMSR	30			dB	DFB Laser
Spectrum Bandwidth (-20 dB)	σ			1	nm	

Transmitter OFF Output Power	P_{OFF}			-45	dBm	
Differential Line Input Impedance	RIN	90	100	110	Ω	
Output Eye Mask	Compliant with IEEE802.3 z (class 1 laser safety)					2

Notes:

1. Measured at a 2^7-1 NRZ PRBS pattern
2. Transmitter eye mask definition



Receiver Specifications

Parameter	Symbol	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit	Note
Input Optical Wavelength	λ_{IN}	1530	1550	1570	nm	SFP-AGLP4955-120
		1470	1490	1510		SFP-AGLP5549-120
Receiver Sensitivity	P_{IN}			-31	dBm	1
Input Saturation Power (Overload)	P_{SAT}	-6			dBm	
Loss Of Signal Assert	P_A	-45			dBm	
Loss Of Signal De-assert	P_D			-32	dBm	2
LOS Hysteresis	P_A-P_D	0.5	2	6	dB	

Notes:

1. Measured with light source: 1550 nm (1490 nm), ER = 9 dB; BER ≤ 10^{-12} @ PRBS=2^7-1 NRZ.
2. When the LOS is de-asserted, the RX data ± output is the signal output.

Electrical Interface Characteristics

Parameter	Symbol	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit	Note
Transmitter						
Total Supply Current	I_{CC}			A	mA	1
Transmitter Disable Input-High	V_{DISH}	2		Vcc+0.3	V	
Transmitter Disable Input-Low	V_{DISL}	0		0.8	V	
Transmitter Fault Input-High	V_{TxFH}	2		Vcc+0.3	V	
Transmitter Fault Input-Low	V_{TxFL}	0		0.8	V	
Receiver						

Total Supply Current	I_{CC}		B	mA	1
LOSS Output Voltage-High	V_{LOSH}	2	Vcc+0.3	V	LVTTL
LOSS Output Voltage-Low	V_{LOSL}	0	0.8	V	

Note:

1. A (TX) + B (RX) = 300 mA (Not including termination circuit)

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

Digital Diagnostic Functions

ACT SFP 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, ACT 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 thus fully backward compatible with both GBIC specifications and the SFP MSA.

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 segments of the E2PROM that are not write-protected within the SFP transceiver. 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 ACT SFP transceivers are internally calibrated by default.

Ordering Information

Product Name	Product Description
SFP-AGLP4955-120	SFP Plug-in, 1.25 Gbps, 120 km, BIDI, TX = 1490 nm, RX = 1550 nm, LC/PC Blue
SFP-AGLP5549-120	SFP Plug-in, 1.25 Gbps, 120 km, BIDI, TX = 1550 nm, RX = 1490 nm, LC/PC Blue

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Ver. ACT_SFP-AGLP4955-120_Datasheet_V1b_Apr_2018