

TRICOM 1.25Gbps COPPER SFP RJ45 100M

Product Description

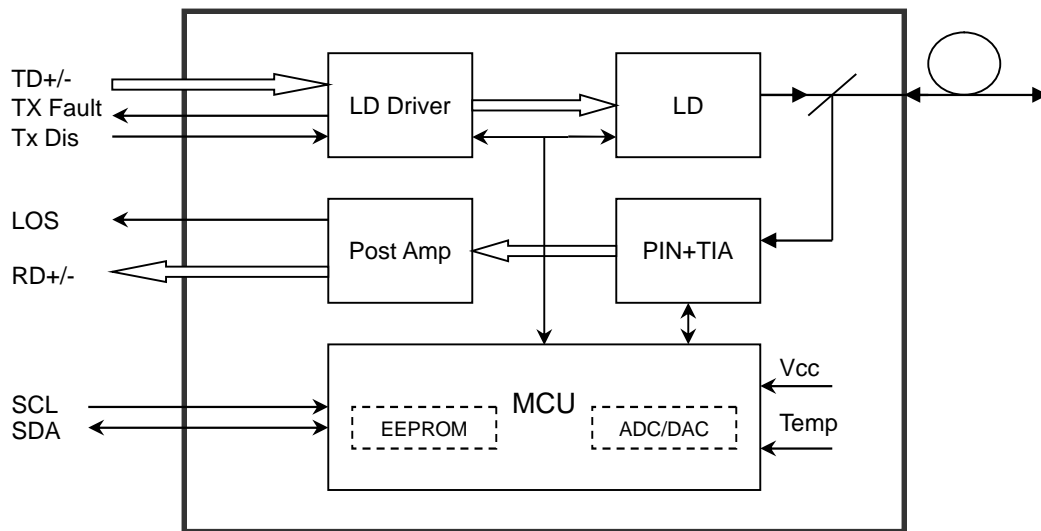
The Copper Small Form Pluggable (SFP) transceivers is high performance, cost effective module compliant with the Gigabit Ethernet and 1000- BASE-T standards as specified in IEEE 802.3-2002 and IEEE 802.3ab, which supporting 1000Mbps data-rate up to 100 meters reach over unshielded twisted-pair category 5 cable. The module supports 1000 Mbps full duplex data-links with 5-level Pulse Amplitude Modulation (PAM) signals. All four pairs in the cable are used with symbol rate at 250Mbps on each pair. The module provides standard serial ID information compliant with SFP MSA, which can be accessed with address of A0h via the 2-wire serial CMOS EEPROM protocol. The physical IC can also be accessed via 2-wire serial bus at address A0h.

Features

- Dual data-rate of 1.25Gbps/1.063Gbps operation
- Up to 1.25Gb/s bi-directional data links
- Hot-pluggable SFP footprint
- Extended case temperature range (0°C to +70°C)
- Fully metallic enclosure for low EMI
- Low power dissipation (1.05 W typical)
- Compact RJ-45 connector assembly
- Access to physical layer IC via 2-wire serial bus
- 1000 BASE-T operation in host systems with SERDES interface
- 10/100/1000Mbps compliant in host systems with SGMII interface

Applications

- 1.25 Gigabit Ethernet over Cat 5 cable
- Gigabit Ethernet
- Fiber Channel
- Switch to Switch interface
- Switched backplane applications
- Router/Server interface
- Other optical transmission systems



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 Conditions

Table 2 - Recommended Operating Conditions

Parameter		Symbol	Min	Typical	Max	Unit
Operating Temperature	Case Standard	Tc	0		+70	°C
Power Supply Voltage		Vcc	3.13	3.3	3.47	V
Power Supply Current		Icc			300	mA
Data Rate	Gigabit Ethernet			1.25		Gbps
	Fiber Channel			1.063		

Optical and Electrical Characteristics

(FP and PIN, 1310nm, 20km Reach)

Table 3 - Optical and Electrical Characteristics

Parameter	Symbol	Min	Typical	Max	Unit	Notes
Transmitter						
Centre Wavelength	c	1260	1310	1360	nm	
Spectral Width (RMS)				4	nm	
Average Output Power	Pout	-9		-3	dBm	1
Extinction Ratio	ER	9			dB	
Optical Rise/Fall Time (20%~80%)	tr/tf			0.26	ns	
Data Input Swing Differential	VIN	400		1800	mV	2
Input Differential Impedance	ZIN	90	100	110		
TX Disable	Disable		2.0		Vcc	V
	Enable		0		0.8	V
TX Fault	Fault		2.0		Vcc	V

	Normal		0		0.8	V	
Receiver							
Centre Wavelength	c	1480		1580	nm		
Receiver Sensitivity				-23	dB m		3
Receiver Overload		-3			dB m		3
LOS De-Assert	LOSD			-24	dB m		
LOS Assert	LOSA	-30			dB m		
LOS Hysteresis		1		4	dB		
Data Output Swing Differential	Vout	400		1800	m V		4
LOS	High	2.0		Vcc	V		
	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	μ s
Time To Initialize, including Reset of Tx Fault	t_init			300	ms
Tx Fault Assert Time	t_fault			100	μ s
Tx Disable To Reset	t_reset	10			μ s
LOS Assert Time	t_loss_on			100	μ s
LOS De-assert Time	t_loss_off			100	μ s

Serial ID Clock Rate	f_serial_c lock			400	KHz
MOD_DEF (0:2)-High	VH	2		Vcc	V
MOD_DEF (0:2)-Low	VL			0.8	V

Diagnostics

Table 5 – Diagnostics Specification

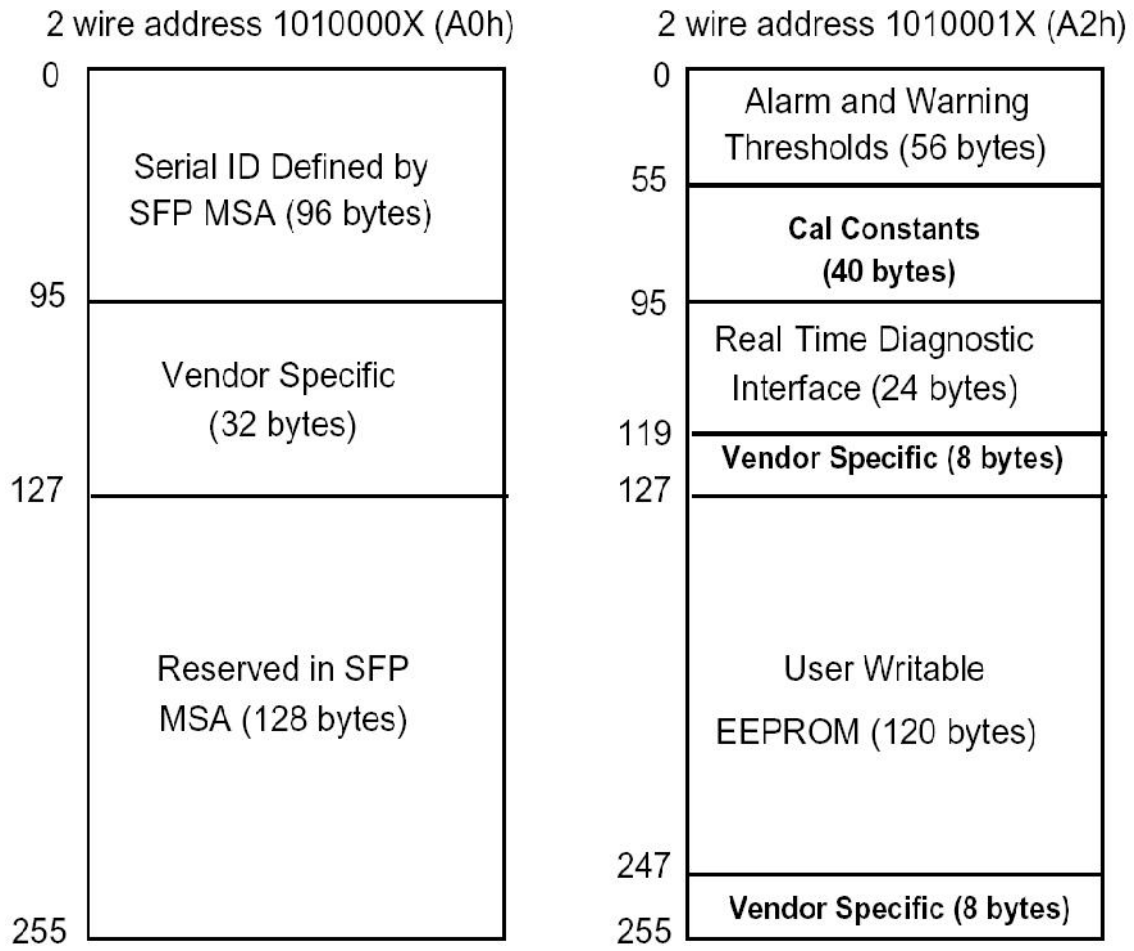
Parameter	Range	Unit	Accuracy	Calibration
Temperature	0 to +70	°C	±3°C	Internal / External
Voltage	3.0 to 3.6	V	±3%	Internal / External
Bias Current	0 to 100	mA	±10%	Internal / External
TX Power	-9 to 0	dBm	±3dB	Internal / External
RX Power	-23 to -3	dBm	±3dB	Internal / External

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).

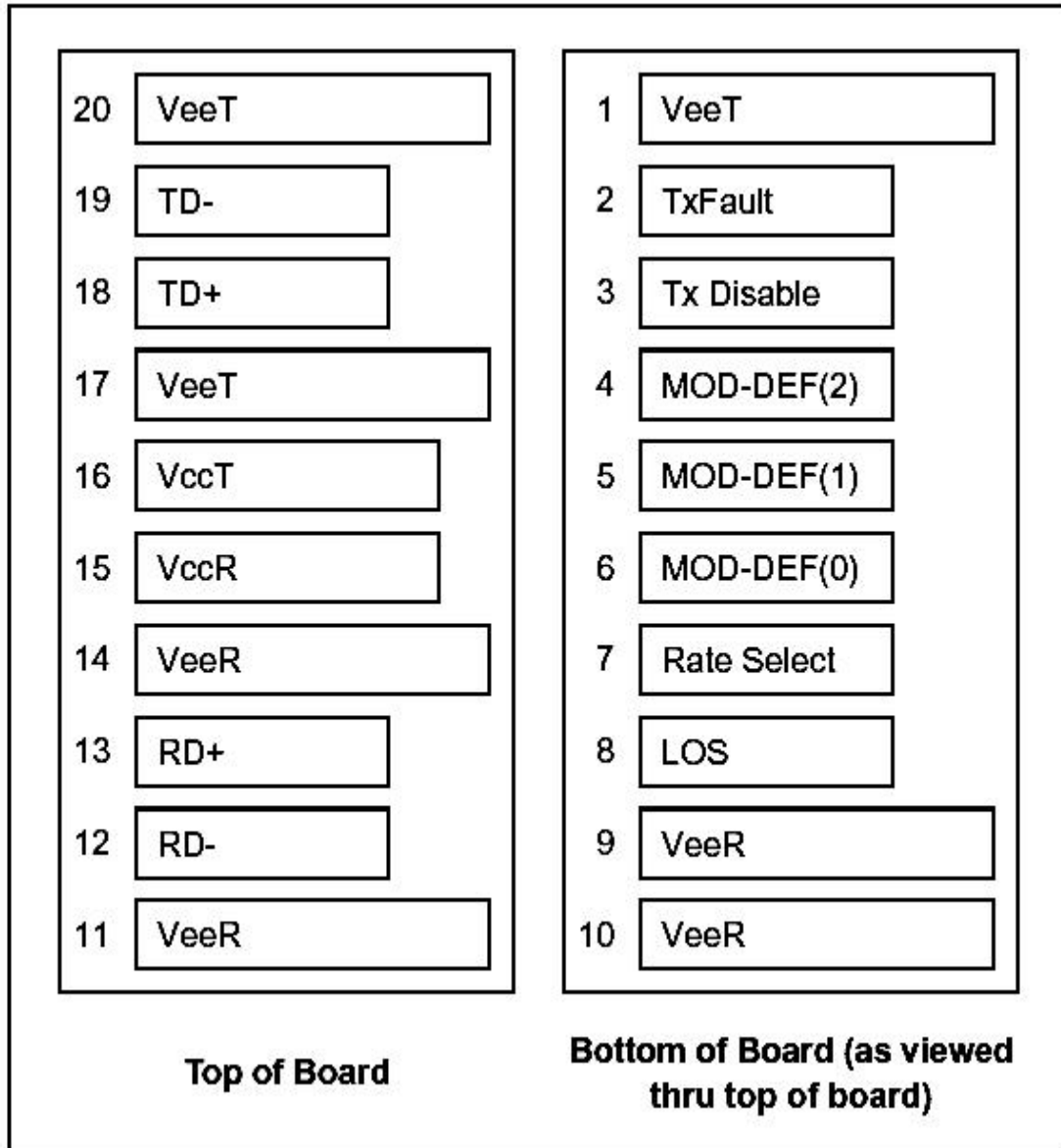
The diagnostic information with internal calibration or external calibration all are implemented, including received power monitoring, transmitted power monitoring, bias current monitoring, supply voltage monitoring and temperature monitoring.

The digital diagnostic memory map specific data field defines as following.



Pin Definitions

Pin Diagram



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~10k resistor on the host board to a voltage between 2.0V and V_{cc}+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~10k 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~10k resistor on the host board. The pull-up voltage shall be V_{ccT} or V_{ccR}.
 - 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~10k resistor. Pull up voltage between 2.0V and V_{cc}+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 100 (differential) at the user SERDES.
- 6) TD-/+ : These are the differential transmitter inputs. They are internally AC-coupled, differential lines with 100 differential termination inside the module.

Recommended Interface Circuit

