

DATA SHEET

MODULETEK: SFP-6G-CPRI-SM-2KM-C10

6.144Gb/s SFP+ Long Wavelength (1310nm) Transceiver

SFP-6G-CPRI-SM-2KM-C10 Overview

ModuleTek's SFP-6G-CPRI-SM-2KM-C10 SFP+ optical transceivers are designed for use in Wireless basestation links up to 2 km at 4.915 and 6.144 Gb/s data rates for CPRI, OBSAI, LTE, or other Wireless applications. The product implements digital diagnostics via a 2-wire serial bus, compliant with the SFF-8472 standard.

Product Features

- Up to 6.144 Gb/s bi-directional data links
- Hot-pluggable SFP+ footprint
- Built-in digital diagnostic functions
- 1310nm FP laser transmitter
- Duplex LC Connectors
- Up to 2km at 6.144Gb/s on 9/125µm SMF
- Single power supply 3.3V
- RoHS Compliant
- Industrial operating temperature range: -40°C to 85°C

Applications

- 4.915 Gb/s CPRI/LTE
- 6.144 Gb/s CPRI/OBSAI/LTE

Ordering Information

Part Number	Description	Color on Clasp
SFP-6G-CPRI-SM-2KM-C10	SFP+ 1310nm LC Connectors 2km on SMF, with DOM function	Blue
For More Information: ModuleTek Limited Web: www.moduletek.com Email: sales@moduletek.com		

General Specifications

Parameter	Symbol	Min	Typ	Max	Unit	Remarks
Data Rate	DR	1.228		6.144	Gb/s	1
Bit Error Rate	BER			10^{-12}		
Operating Temperature	T _C	-40		85	°C	2
Storage Temperature	T _{STO}	-40		85	°C	3
Supply Current	I _{CC}			300	mA	4
Input Voltage	V _{CC}	3.14		3.46	V	
Maximum Voltage	V _{MAX}	-0.5		4.5	V	4

Notes:

1. 4.915/6.144 Gb/s CPRI/OBSAI/LTE compliant
2. Case temperature
3. Ambient temperature
4. For electrical power interface

Optical – Characteristics – Transmitter

$V_{CC}=3.14V$ to $3.46V$, $T_C=-40^{\circ}C$ to $85^{\circ}C$

Parameter	Symbol	Min	Typ	Max	Unit	Remarks
Output Optical Power	P_{TX}	-8.2	-2.5	0.5	dBm	1
Optical Center Wavelength	λ_C	1260		1350	nm	
Extinction Ratio	ER	3.5			dB	
Spectral Width	$\Delta\lambda$				dB	
Relative Intensity Noise	RIN			-128	dB/Hz	
Transmitter Dispersion Penalty	TDP			3.2	dB	

Notes:

1. Class 1 Product

Optical – Characteristics – Receiver

$V_{CC}=3.14V$ to $3.46V$, $T_C=-40^{\circ}C$ to $85^{\circ}C$

Parameter	Symbol	Min	Typ	Max	Unit	Remarks
Optical Center Wavelength	λ_C	1260		1350	nm	
Receiver Overload	P_{OL}	0.5			dBm	
Receiver Sensitivity	R_{X_SEN}			-14.4	dBm	1
LOS Assert	LOS_A	-30			dBm	
LOS De-Assert	LOS_D			-17	dBm	
LOS Hysteresis	LOS_H	0.5			dB	

Notes:

1. Measured with the PRBS $2^{31}-1$ test mode, $BER < 10^{-12}$;

Electrical – Characteristics – Transmitter

$V_{CC}=3.14V$ to $3.46V$, $T_C=-40^{\circ}C$ to $85^{\circ}C$

Parameter	Symbol	Min	Typ	Max	Unit	Remarks
Input differential impedance	R_{IN}		100		Ω	
Differential data input swing	V_{IN_PP}	90		350	mV	
Transmit Disable Voltage	V_D	2		V_{CC}	V	
Transmit Enable Voltage	V_{EN}	V_{EE}		$V_{EE}+0.8$	V	

Electrical – Characteristics – Receiver

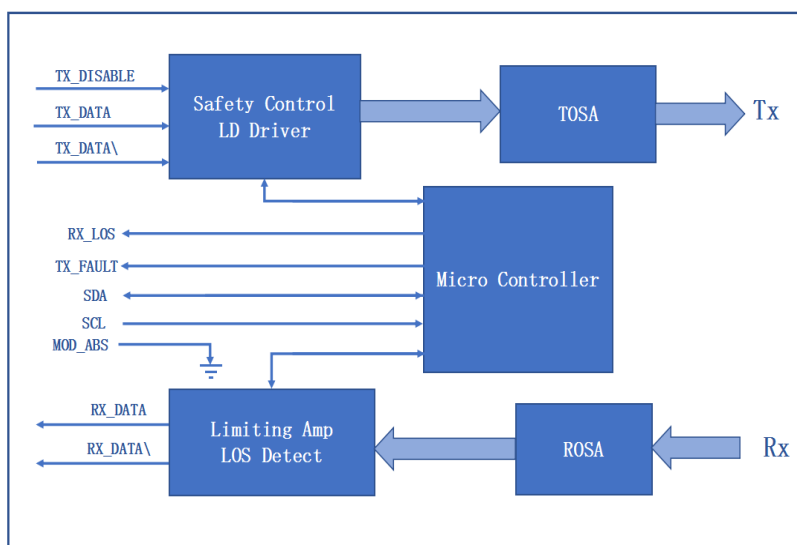
$V_{CC}=3.14V$ to $3.46V$, $T_C=-40^{\circ}C$ to $85^{\circ}C$

Parameter	Symbol	Min	Typ	Max	Unit	Remarks
Single ended data output swing	V_{OUT_PP}	275		425	mV	
Data output rise time/fall time (20%-80%)	t_r / t_f			0.5	ps	
LOS Assert	V_{LOS_A}	2		V_{CC_HOST}	V	
LOS De-Assert	V_{LOS_D}	V_{EE}		$V_{EE} +0.5$	V	

Digital Diagnostic Functions

SFP-6G-CPRI-SM-2KM-C10 supports the 2-wire serial communication protocol as defined in SFF-8472. Digital diagnostic information is accessible over the 2-wire interface at the address 0xA2. Digital diagnostics for SFP-6G-CPRI-SM-2KM-C10 are internally calibrated by default. The internal micro control unit accesses the device operating parameters in real time, Such as transceiver temperature, laser bias current, transmitted optical power, received optical power and transceiver supply voltage. The module implements the alarm function of the SFF-8472, alerts the user when a particular operating parameter exceeds the factory-set normal range.

Block-Diagram-of-Transceiver

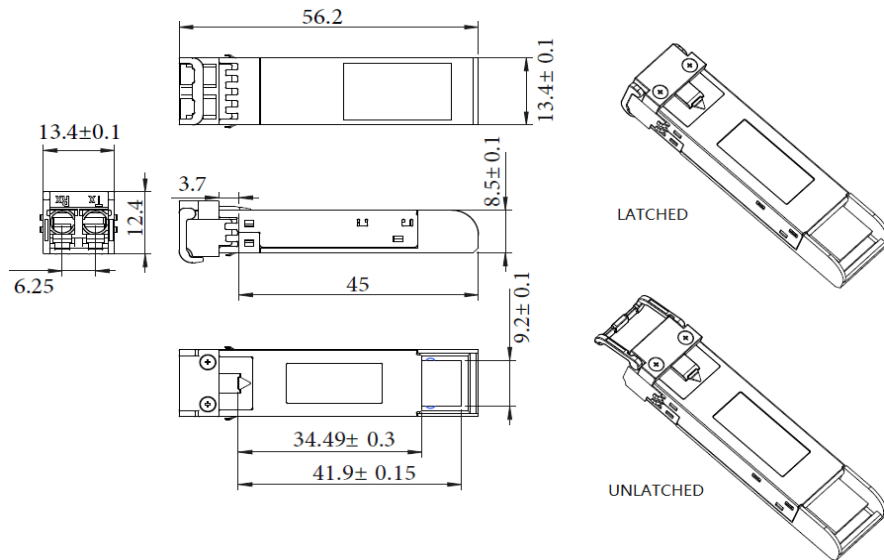


Functions Description

The transmitter consists of a laser driver chip and a TOSA (light-emitting component). The TOSA includes a 1310nm FP laser and a backlight photodetection chip. When the module is working, and the input signal is connected to the laser driver chip. The laser driver chip supplies the bias current and the modulation current to the laser. The laser driver chip simultaneously uses an automatic optical power control (APC) feedback loop to maintain a constant average optical power of the laser output. The purpose is to eliminate the change of the output optical signal due to temperature changes and aging of the light source device. When the transmitter enable pin (TX_Disable) is high (TTL logic “1”), the laser output is turned off. When TX_Disable is low (TTL logic “0”), the laser will turn on within 1ms. When the transmitter fault signal (TX_Fault) is reported as high, indicates a transmitter failure caused by the transmitter’s bias current or transmitted optical power or laser tube temperature exceeding a preset alarm threshold. Low indicates normal operation.

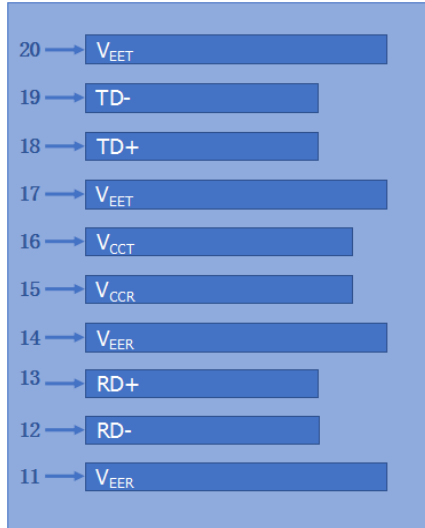
The receiver consists of a ROSA (light-receiving component) and a limiting amplifier chip. The ROSA includes a PIN photodetector and a transimpedance amplifier chip. When the ROSA detects the incident light signal, it will be converted into a photo-generated current by the PIN photodetector. The photo-generated current is converted into an electrical signal after passing through the transimpedance amplifier. The electrical signal is further amplified by the limiting amplifier, then outputs a fixed-amplitude electrical signal to the host. When the amplitude of the electrical signal received from the incident light conversion of the opposite optical transceiver module is lower than the set threshold, the module reports that the received signal is lost, the RX_LOS pin is high (logic “1”), which can be used to diagnose whether the physical signal is normal. The signal is operated in TTL level. The microprocessor inside the module monitors the module’s operating voltage, temperature, transmitted optical power, received optical power, and laser bias current value in real time. The host acquires this information over a 2-wire serial bus.

Dimensions

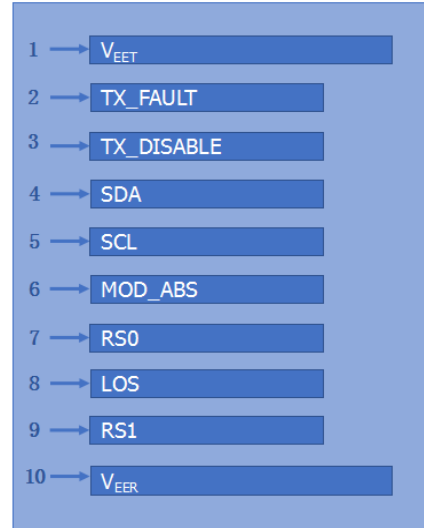
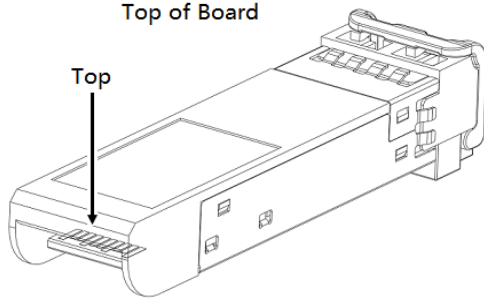


ALL DIMENSIONS ARE ±0.2mm UNLESS OTHERWISE SPECIFIED
UNIT: mm

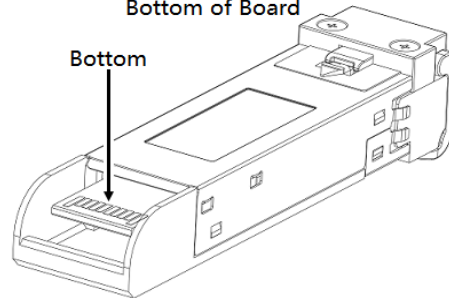
Electrical Pad Layout



Top of Board



Bottom of Board



Pin Assignment

PIN #	Symbol	Description	Remarks
1	V _{EET}	Transmitter ground (common with receiver ground)	1
2	TX_FAULT	Transmitter Fault	
3	TX_DISABLE	Transmitter Disable. Laser output disabled on high or open	2
4	SDA	2-wire Serial Interface Data Line	3
5	SCL	2-wire Serial Interface Clock Line	3
6	MOD_ABS	Module Absent. Grounded within the module	3
7	RS0	No connection required	
8	LOS	Loss of Signal indication. Logic 0 indicates normal operation	4
9	RS1	No connection required	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

Notes:

1. Circuit ground is isolated from chassis ground
2. Disabled: T_{DIS}>2V or open, Enabled: T_{DIS}<0.8V
3. Should Be pulled up with 4.7k –10k ohm on host board to a voltage between 2V and 3.6V
4. LOS is open collector output

References

1. IEEE standard 802.3ae. IEEE Standard Department, 2005.
2. Enhanced 8.5 and 10 Gigabit Small Form Factor Pluggable Module "SFP+" –SFF-8431.
3. Digital Diagnostics Monitoring Interface for Optical Transceivers –SFF-8472.
4. "CPRI Specification V4.1" . Common Public Radio Interface. February 18, 2009.