Duplex LC connector, +3.3V, 10km 1310nm, Single-mode



Features:

- Support multi protocol from 9.95Gb/s to 11.3Gb/s
- ➤ Hot pluggable 30 pin connector
- Compliant with XFP MSA, IEEE802.3
- > Transmission distance of 10km over Single mode fiber
- ➤ 1310nm single mode DFB laser transmitter.
- Dual LC connector have trap
- > 2-wire interface for management and digital diagnostic monitor (DDM)
- > XFI electrical interface with AC coupling
- Single power supply voltages: +3.3V
- > Temperature range 0°C to 70°C
- ➤ RoHS Compliant Part
- > XFP shielding metal with electromagnetic Interference (EMI) low

Applications:

- ➤ 10GBASE-LR/LW Ethernet
- ➤ SONET OC-192 /SDH
- > 1200-SM-LL-L 10G Fibre Channel
- Other optical links

Compatible brand list:

Huawei, Juniper, Cisco, HP, Siena, Ericsson, Nokia...or customized

Part numbers

P/N	Data Rate	Wavelength	Connector	Distance
UXFP-1LR	10Gbps	1310nm	LC	10km

Absolute Maximum Ratings

Parameter	Symbol	Min	Max	Unit
Storage Temperature	T _{ST}	-40	+85	$^{\circ}$
Case Operating Temperature	T _{IP}	0	+70	$^{\circ}$ C
Supply Voltage	V _{CC3}	-0.5	+4.0	V

Electrical Characteristics (T_{OP} = 0 to 70 °C)



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Parameter	Symbol	Min	Тур	Max	Unit	Note
Supply Voltage	Vcc	3.13		3.45	V	
Supply Current	Icc			400	mA	
Module total power	Р			2	W	
Transmitter						
Input differential impedance	Rin		100		Ω	1
Differential data input swing	Vin,pp	150		820	mV	
Transmit Disable Voltage	V _D	2.0		Vcc	V	
Transmit Enable Voltage	V _{EN}	GND		GND+ 0.8	V	
Transmit Disable Assert Time	T_off			100	ms	
Tx Enable Assert Time	T_on			100	ms	
Receiver						
Differential data output swing	Vout,pp	300	500	850	mV	
Data output rise time	tr			35	ps	2
Data output fall time	tf			35	ps	2
LOS Fault	$V_{LOSfault}$	Vcc – 0.5		Vcc _{HOST}	V	3
LOS Normal	V _{LOS norm}	GND		GND+0.5	V	3
Power Supply Rejection	PSR		See Not	e 4 below		4

Notes

- 1. After internal AC coupling.
- 2. 20 80 %
- 3.Loss of Signal is open collector to be pulled up with a 4.7k 10kohm resistor to 3.15 3.6V. Logic 0 indicates normal operation; logic 1 indicates no signal detected.
- 4. Per Section 2.7.1. in the XFP MSA Specification.

Optical Parameters(T_{OP} = 0 to 70°C)

Parameter	Symbol	Min	Тур	Max	Unit	Ref.
Transmitter						
Operating Date Rate	BR	9.95		11.3	Gb/s	
Bit Error Rate	BER			10 ⁻¹²		
Optical Output Power	P _{out}	-6.5		0.5	dBm	1
Optical Wavelength	λ	1260	1310	1355	nm	
Optical Extinction Ratio	ER	5			dB	
Spectral Width@-20dB	Δλ			1	nm	
Sidemode Supression ratio	SSRmin	30			dB	
Rise/Fall Time (20%~80%)	Tr/Tf			35	ps	
Average Launch power of OFF Transmitter	P _{OFF}			-30	dBm	
Tx Jitter	Txj	Compliant w	ith each sta	ındard requ	irements	

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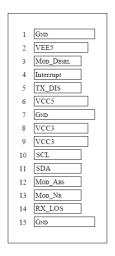
Optical Eye Mask			IEEE802	.3ae		2
Receiver						
Operating Date Rate	BR	9.95		11.3	Gb/s	
Receiver Sensitivity	Sen			-14.5	dBm	2
Maximum Input Power	P _{max}	0.5			dBm	2
Optical Center Wavelength	λς	1260		1600	nm	
Receiver Reflectance	Rrx			-12	dB	
LOS De-Assert	LOS _D			-15	dBm	
LOS Assert	LOSA	-30			dBm	
LOS Hysteresis	LOS _H	0.5		5	dB	

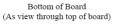
Notes:

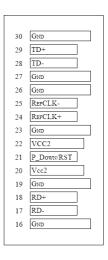
- 1. The optical power is launched into SMF.
- 2. Measured with a PRBS 2^{31} -1 test pattern @10.3125Gbps BER<10⁻¹².

Pin Assignment

Diagram of Host Board Connector Block Pin Numbers and Name







Top of Board

Pin Function Definitions

Pin	Logic	Symbol	Name/Description	Ref.
1		GND	Module Ground	1
2		VEE5	Optional –5.2 Power Supply – Not required	
3	LVTTL-I	Mod-Desel	Module De-select; When held low allows the module to	
			respond to 2-wire serial interface commands	
4	LVTTL-O	Interrupt	Interrupt (bar); Indicates presence of an important condition	2

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5 LVTTL-I TX_DIS Transmitter Disable; Transmitter laser source turned off 6 VCC5 +5 Power Supply 7 GND Module Ground 8 VCC3 +3.3V Power Supply 9 VCC3 +3.3V Power Supply 10 LVTTL-I SCL Serial 2-wire interface clock 11 LVTTL- I/O SDA Serial 2-wire interface data line 12 LVTTL-O Mod_Abs Module Absent; Indicates module is not present. Grounded in the module. 13 LVTTL-O Mod_NR Module Not Ready 14 LVTTL-O RX_LOS Receiver Loss of Signal indicator 15 GND Module Ground 16 GND Module Ground 17 CML-O RD- Receiver inverted data output 18 CML-O RD+ Receiver non-inverted data output 19 GND Module Ground 20 VCC2 +1.8V Power Supply – Not required 21 LVTTL-I P_Down/RST Power Down; When high, places the module in the low power stand-by mode and on the falling edge of P_Down initiates a module reset
7 GND Module Ground 8 VCC3 +3.3V Power Supply 9 VCC3 +3.3V Power Supply 10 LVTTL-I SCL Serial 2-wire interface clock 11 LVTTL- I/O SDA Serial 2-wire interface data line 12 LVTTL-O Mod_Abs Module Absent; Indicates module is not present. Grounded in the module. 13 LVTTL-O Mod_NR Module Not Ready 14 LVTTL-O RX_LOS Receiver Loss of Signal indicator 15 GND Module Ground 16 GND Module Ground 17 CML-O RD- Receiver inverted data output 18 CML-O RD+ Receiver non-inverted data output 19 GND Module Ground 20 VCC2 +1.8V Power Supply – Not required 21 LVTTL-I P_Down/RST Power Down; When high, places the module in the low power stand-by mode and on the falling edge of P_Down initiates a
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14 LVTTL-O RX_LOS Receiver Loss of Signal indicator 15 GND Module Ground 16 GND Module Ground 17 CML-O RD- Receiver inverted data output 18 CML-O RD+ Receiver non-inverted data output 19 GND Module Ground 20 VCC2 +1.8V Power Supply – Not required 21 LVTTL-I P_Down/RST Power Down; When high, places the module in the low power stand-by mode and on the falling edge of P_Down initiates a
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17 CML-O RD- Receiver inverted data output 18 CML-O RD+ Receiver non-inverted data output 19 GND Module Ground 20 VCC2 +1.8V Power Supply – Not required 21 LVTTL-I P_Down/RST Power Down; When high, places the module in the low power stand-by mode and on the falling edge of P_Down initiates a
18 CML-O RD+ Receiver non-inverted data output 19 GND Module Ground 20 VCC2 +1.8V Power Supply – Not required 21 LVTTL-I P_Down/RST Power Down; When high, places the module in the low power stand-by mode and on the falling edge of P_Down initiates a
19 GND Module Ground 20 VCC2 +1.8V Power Supply – Not required 21 LVTTL-I P_Down/RST Power Down; When high, places the module in the low power stand-by mode and on the falling edge of P_Down initiates a
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21 LVTTL-I P_Down/RST Power Down; When high, places the module in the low power stand-by mode and on the falling edge of P_Down initiates a
stand-by mode and on the falling edge of P_Down initiates a
Reset; The falling edge initiates a complete reset of the module including the 2-wire serial interface, equivalent to a power cycle.
22 VCC2 +1.8V Power Supply – Not required
23 GND Module Ground
24 PECL-I RefCLK+ Reference Clock non-inverted input, AC coupled on the host board – Not required
25 PECL-I RefCLK- Reference Clock inverted input, AC coupled on the host board — Not required
2C CAID Madula Crawad
26 GND Module Ground
27 GND Module Ground Module Ground
27 GND Module Ground

Note

- 1. Module circuit ground is isolated from module chassis ground within the module.
- 2. Open collector; should be pulled up with 4.7k 10k ohms on host board to a voltage between 3.15Vand 3.6V.
- 3. A Reference Clock input is not required.

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Digital Diagnostic Functions

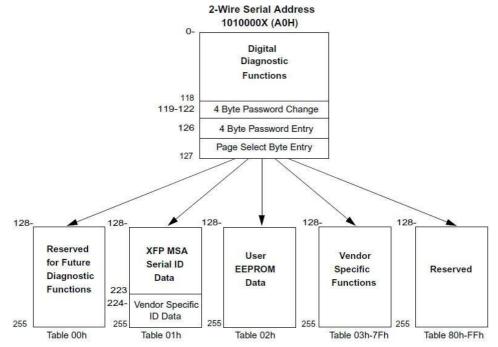
As defined by the XFP MSA 1, the module provide digital diagnostic functions via a 2-wire serial interface, which allows real-time access to the following operating parameters:

- ✓ Transceiver temperature
- ✓ Laser bias current
- ✓ Transmitted optical power
- ✓ Received optical power
- ✓ Transceiver supply voltage

It also provides a sophisticated system of alarm and warning flags, which may be used to alert end-users when particular operating parameters are outside of a factory-set normal range.

The operating and diagnostics information is monitored and reported by a Digital Diagnostics Transceiver Controller (DDTC) inside the transceiver, which is accessed through the 2-wire serial interface. When the serial protocol is activated, the serial clock signal (SCL pin) is generated by the host. The positive edge clocks data into the XFP transceiver into those segments of its memory map that are not write-protected. The negative edge clocks data from the XFP transceiver. The serial data signal (SDA pin) 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. The 2-wire serial interface provides sequential or random access to the 8 bit parameters, addressed from 000h to the maximum address of the memory.

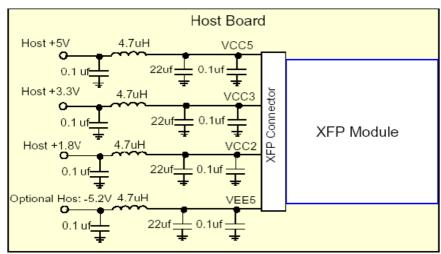
For more detailed information including memory map definitions, please see the XFP MSA Specification.



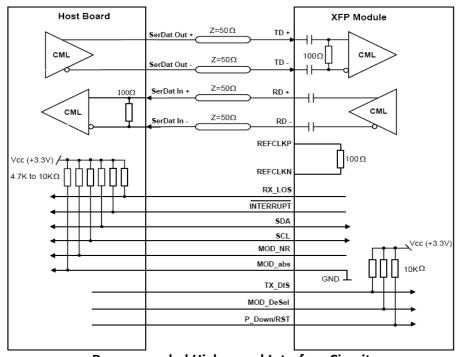
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Recommended Circuit



Recommended Host Board Power Supply Circuit

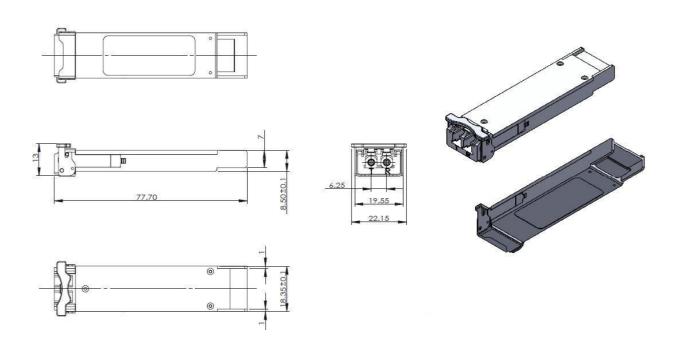


Recommended High-speed Interface Circuit

Duplex LC connector, +3.3V, 10km 1310nm, Single-mode



Mechanical Dimensions



For More Information

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