

EOLP-1596-A-RN Series

1550nm SFP+ single-Mode Transceiver, With Diagnostic Monitoring Duplex SFP+ Transceiver RoHS Compliant

Features

- ◆ 1550nm cooled EML Transmitter
- High sensitivity APD Receiver
- ◆ Distance up to 100km over SMF
- ◆ Single 3.3V Power supply and TTL Logic Interface
- ◆ Duplex LC Connector Interface
- Hot Pluggable
- ◆ Power Dissipation < 2 W</p>
- ◆ Operating Case Temperature
 Standard: 0°C~+70°C
- ◆ Compliant with SFF-8431 MSA
- ◆ Compliant with SFF-8432 MSA
- ◆ Compliant with SFF-8472 MSA
- ◆ Safety Certification: TUV/UL/FDA*Note1
- ◆ RoHS Compliant

Applications

- ◆ STM64/OC192
- ◆ 10GBASE-ER/EW
- Other Optical Links

Ordering information

Part No.	Data Rate	Laser	Temp.	Distance	CDR	DDMI
EOLP-1596-A-RN	Up to	1550nm	Standard	100km	Yes	YES
	10.3125Gbps	EML	Standard	TOUKITI	168	123

Note1: For the latest certification information, please check with Eoptolink.

^{*}The product image only for reference purpose.



Product Description

The EOLP-1596-A-XX series single mode transceiver is small form factor pluggable module for duplex optical data communications of 10G. It is with the SFP+ 20-pin connector to allow hot plug capability.

This module is designed for single mode fiber and operates at a nominal wavelength of 1550 nm. The transmitter section uses a 1550nm EML, which is class 1 laser compliant according to International Safety Standard IEC-60825.

The receiver section uses an integrated InGaAs detector preamplifier (IDP) mounted in an optical header and a limiting post-amplifier IC.

Absolute Maximum Ratings*note2

Parameter	Symbol	Min.	Max.	Unit
Storage Temperature	Ts	-40	+85	°C
Supply Voltage	Vcc	-0.5	3.6	V

^{*}Note2: Exceeding any one of these values may destroy the device permanently.

Recommended Operating Conditions

Parameter	Symbol	Min.	Typical	Max.	Unit
Operating Case Temperature	Tc	0		+70	°C
Power Supply Voltage	Vcc	3.135	3.3	3.465	V
Power Supply Current	Icc			576	mA
Surge Current	ISurge			+30	mA
Baud Rate	EOLP-1596-A-RN			10.3125	Gbit/s

Performance Specifications - Electrical

Parameter	Symbol	Min.	Тур.	Max	Unit	Notes		
Transmitter								
CML Inputs(Differential)	Vin	150		1200	mVpp	AC coupled inputs		
Input Impedance (Differential)	Zin	85	100	115	ohms	Rin > 100 kohms @ DC		
Tx_DISABLE Input Voltage - High		2		Vcc+0.3	V			
Tx_DISABLE Input Voltage - Low		0		0.8	V			
Tx_FAULT Output Voltage - High		2		Vcc+0.3	V	Io = 400μA; Host Vcc		



SFP+ Series

Tx_FAULT Output Voltage - Low		0		0.5	V	Io = -4.0mA			
	Receiver								
CML Outputs (Differential)	Vout	350		700	mVpp	AC coupled outputs			
Output Impedance (Differential)	Zout	85	100	115	ohms				
Rx_LOS Output Voltage - High		2		Vcc+0.3	V	lo = 400µA; Host Vcc			
Rx_LOS Output Voltage - Low		0		0.8	V	lo = -4.0mA			
MOD DEE (2:0)	VoH	2.5			V	With Social ID			
MOD_DEF (2:0)	VoL	0		0.5	V	With Serial ID			

Optical and Electrical Characteristics

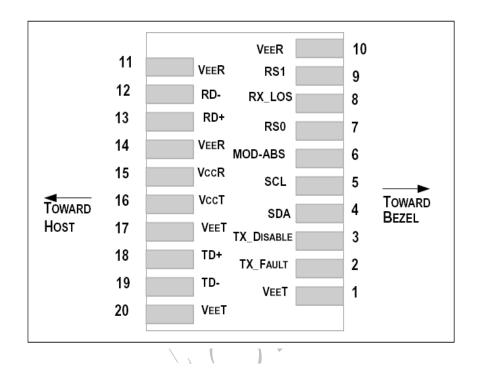
Parameter	Symbol	Min.	Typical	Max.	Unit			
9µm Core Diameter SMF			100		km			
Transmitter								
Centre Wavelength	λc	1520	1550	1580	nm			
Spectral Width (-20dB)	Δλ			1	nm			
Side Mode Suppression Ratio	SMSR	30			dB			
Average Output Power*Note3	Pout, AVG	1.5		5	dBm			
Extinction Ratio, EOLP-1596-A-RN	ER	8.2			dB			
Average Power of OFF Transmitter				-30	dBm			
Relative Intensity Noise	RIN			-128	dB/Hz			
Input Differential Impedance	Z _{IN}	90	100	110	Ω			
TX Disable Assert Time	t_off			10	us			
R	eceiver							
Centre Wavelength	λς	1260		1600	nm			
Sensitivity*Note4	Pin			-24.5	dBm			
Receiver Overload	P _{MAX}	-8			dBm			
Output Differential Impedance	Pin	90	100	110	Ω			
LOS De-Assert	LOSD			-26	dBm			
LOS Assert	LOSA	-38			dBm			

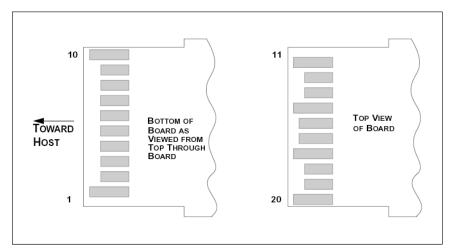
Note3: Output is coupled into a 9/125um SMF.

Note4: Minimum average optical power measured at the BER less than 1E-12, 10.3Gbps, back to back. The measure pattern is PRBS 2^{31} -1.



SFP+ Transceiver Electrical Pad Layout





Pin Function Definitions

Pin Num.	Name	FUNCTION	Plug Seq.	Notes
1	VeeT	Transmitter Ground	1	Note 5
2	TX Fault	Transmitter Fault Indication	3	Note 1
3	TX Disable	Transmitter Disable	3	Note 2, Module disables on high or open
4	SDA	Module Definition 2	3	2-wire Serial Interface Data Line.
5	SCL	Module Definition 1	3	2-wire Serial Interface Clock.



SFP+ Series

6	MOD_ABS	Module Definition 0	3	Note 3
7	RS0	RX Rate Select (LVTTL).	3	Rate Select 0, optionally controls SFP+ module receiver. This pin is pulled low to VeeT with a >30K resistor
8	LOS	Loss of Signal	3	Note 4
9	RS1	TX Rate Select (LVTTL).	1	Rate Select 1, optionally controls SFP+ module transmitter. This pin is pulled low to VeeT with a >30K resistor.
10	VeeR	Receiver Ground	1	Note 5
11	VeeR	Receiver Ground	1	Note 5
12	RD-	Inv. Received Data Out	3	Note 6
13	RD+	Received Data Out	3	Note 6
14	VeeR	Receiver Ground	1	Note 5
15	VccR	Receiver Power	2	3.3 ± 5%, Note 7
16	VccT	Transmitter Power	2	3.3 ± 5%, Note 7
17	VeeT	Transmitter Ground	1	Note 5
18	TD+	Transmit Data In	3	Note 8
19	TD-	Inv. Transmit Data In	3	Note 8
20	VeeT	Transmitter Ground	1	Note 5

Notes:

- 1) TX Fault is an open collector/drain output, which should be pulled up with a $4.7K 10K\Omega$ resistor on the host board. Pull up voltage between 2.0V and VccT/R+0.3V. When high, output indicates a laser fault of some kind. Low indicates normal operation. In the low state, the output will be pulled to < 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 $4.7K 10~K\Omega$ resistor. Its states are:

Low (0 - 0.8V): Transmitter on

(>0.8, < 2.0V): Undefined

High (2.0 – 3.465V): Transmitter Disabled

Open: Transmitter Disabled

- 3) Module Absent, connected to VeeT or VeeR in the module.
- 4) LOS (Loss of Signal) is an open collector/drain output, which should be pulled up with a $4.7K 10K\Omega$ resistor. Pull up voltage between 2.0V and VccT/ R+0.3V. When high, this output indicates the received optical power is below the worst-case receiver sensitivity (as defined by the standard in use). Low indicates normal operation. In the low state, the output will be pulled to < 0.8V.
- 5) The module signal ground contacts, VeeR and VeeT, should be isolated from the module case.
- 6) RD-/+: These are the differential receiver outputs. They are AC coupled 100Ω differential lines which should be terminated with 100Ω (differential) at the user SERDES. The AC coupling is done





inside the module and is thus not required on the host board. The voltage swing on these lines will be between 350 and 700 mV differential (175 –350 mV single ended) when properly terminated.

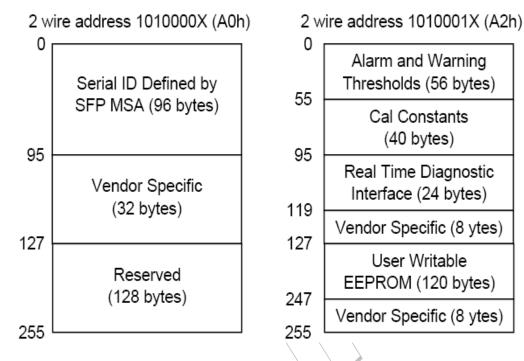
- 7) VccR and VccT are the receiver and transmitter power supplies. They are defined as 3.3V ±5% at the SFP+ connector pin. Maximum supply current is 576mA. Recommended host board power supply filtering is shown below. Inductors with DC resistance of less than 1 ohm should be used in order to maintain the required voltage at the SFP+ input pin with 3.3V supply voltage. When the recommended supply-filtering network is used, hot plugging of the SFP+ transceiver module will result in an inrush current of no more than 30mA greater than the steady state value. VccR and VccT may be internally connected within the SFP+ transceiver module.
- 8) TD-/+: These are the differential transmitter inputs. They are AC-coupled, differential lines with 100Ω differential termination inside the module. The AC coupling is done inside the module and is thus not required on the host board. The inputs will accept differential swings of 150 1200 mV (75 600mV single-ended).

EEPROM

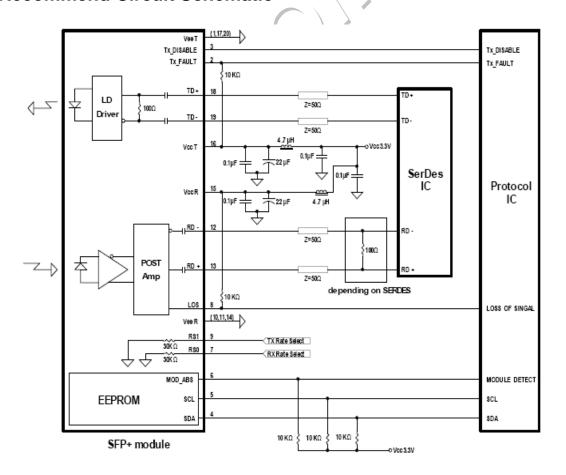
The serial interface uses the 2-wire serial CMOS EEPROM protocol defined for the ATMEL AT24C02/04 family of components. When the serial protocol is activated, the host generates the serial clock signal (SCL). The positive edge clocks data into those segments of the EEPROM that are not writing protected within the SFP+ transceiver. The negative edge clocks data from the SFP+ transceiver. The serial data signal (SDA) 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 Module provides diagnostic information about the present operating conditions. The transceiver generates this diagnostic data by digitization of internal analog signals. Calibration and alarm/warning threshold data is written during device manufacture. Received power monitoring, transmitted power monitoring, bias current monitoring, supply voltage monitoring and temperature monitoring all are implemented. If the module is defined as external calibrated, the diagnostic data are raw A/D values and must be converted to real world units using calibration constants stored in EEPROM locations 56 – 95 at wire serial bus address A2h. The digital diagnostic memory map specific data field define as following .For detail EEPROM information, please refer to the related document of SFF 8472 Rev 10.2.



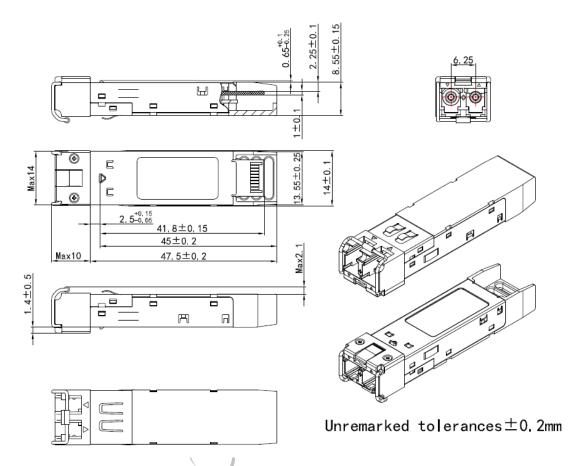


Recommend Circuit Schematic





Mechanical Specifications*



*This 2D drawing only for reference, please check with Eoptolink before ordering.

Eye Safety

This single-mode transceiver is a Class 1 laser product. It complies with IEC-60825 and FDA 21 CFR 1040.10 and 1040.11. The transceiver must be operated within the specified temperature and voltage limits. The optical ports of the module shall be terminated with an optical connector or with a dust plug.

Obtaining Document

You can visit our website:

http://www.eoptolink.com

Or contact Eoptolink Technology Inc., Ltd. Listed at the end of the documentation to get the latest document.



Revision History

Revision	Initiated	Reviewed	Approved	DCN	Release Date
V1.a	Abby, JP.Jiang	Fing, Kelly		New released	Oct 22, 2013
V1.b	Angela	Kelly		Updated regulatory compliance.	Oct 24,2013
V1.c	Abby	Kelly/Vina		Updated regulatory compliance and Mechanical Specifications	Feb 4, 2015
V1.d	Angela	Kelly/ William/ Chao.Wang	Phlio	Update the regulatory compliance. Update the picture, 2D drawing and contact.	March 23, 2018
V1.e	Torres/Angela	Eason/Kelly/ William/Chao.Wang/ Yiwei,Chen	Phlio	Update the data rate and power dissipation.	Feb 13, 2019

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