

# SFP BIDI 1.25Gbps 40KM 1310nm TX/1550nm RX

SLB-1235X-40-X



## Overview

The SFP BIDI transceivers are high performance, cost effective modules supporting data-rate of 1.25Gbps and 40km transmission distance with SMF.

The transceiver consists of three sections: a DFP laser transmitter, a PIN photodiode integrated with a trans-impedance preamplifier (TIA) and MCU control unit. All modules satisfy class I laser safety requirements.

The SFP BIDI transceivers are compatible with SFP Multi-Source Agreement (MSA) and SFF-8472. For further information, please refer to SFP MSA.

## Ordering Information

Part Number	Product Description
SLB-1235X-40	SFP BIDI 1.25Gbps, TX1310nm/RX1550, SC or LC, 40km, 0 to 70°C
SLB-1235X-40-D	SFP BIDI 1.25Gbps, TX1310nm/RX1550, SC or LC, 40km, 0 to 70°C, with DDM
SLB-1235X-40T	SFP BIDI 1.25Gbps, TX1310nm/RX1550, SC or LC, 40km, -40 to +85°C
SLB-1235X-40T-D	SFP BIDI 1.25Gbps, TX1310nm/RX1550, SC or LC, 40km, -40 to +85°C, with DDM

**Note:**

X=Fiber Port Type (S=SC Port; L=LC Port)

## Features

- ◆ Up to 1.25Gbps/1.063Gbps data-rate
- ◆ 1310nm DFP laser and PIN photo detector for 40km
- ◆ Compliant with SFP MSA and SFF-8472 with simplex LC or SC receptacle
- ◆ Digital Diagnostic Monitoring:  
Internal Calibration or External Calibration
- ◆ Compatible with RoHS
- ◆ Compatible with SONE1 UC-24-LR-1
- ◆ +3.3V single power supply
- ◆ Operating case temperature range of  
0°C to +70°C (Commercial) or -40°C to +85°C (Industrial)

## Applications

- ◆ Gigabit Ethernet
- ◆ Fiber Channel
- ◆ Switch to Switch interface
- ◆ Switched backplane applications
- ◆ Router/Server interface
- ◆ Other optical transmission systems

## Module Block Diagram

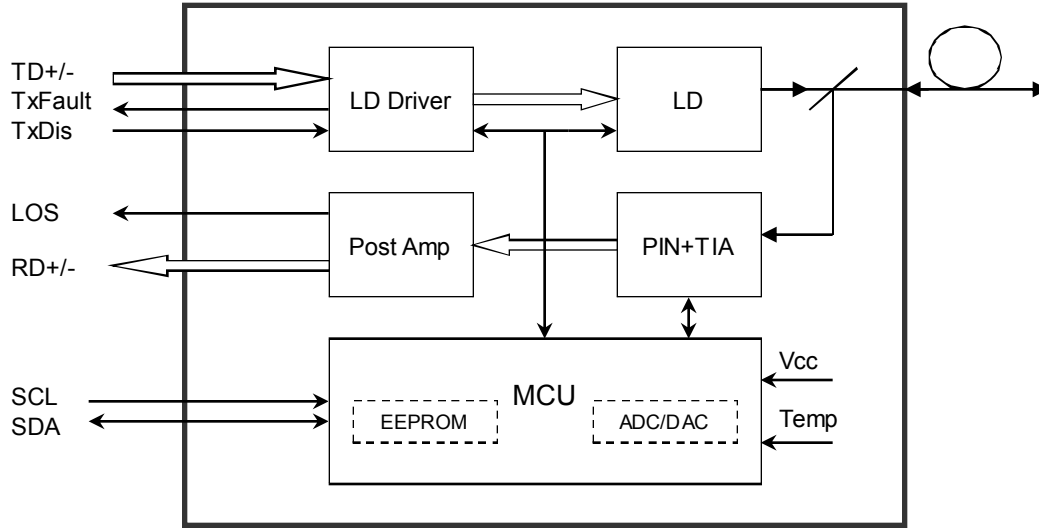


Figure 1: Block Diagram

## 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

Parameter	Symbol	Min	Typical	Max	Unit
Operating Case Temperature	Commercial	0		+70	°C
	Industrial	-40		+85	°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

Parameter	Symbol	Min	Typical	Max	Unit	Notes
<b>Transmitter</b>						
Centre Wavelength	$\lambda_c$	1290	1310	1330	nm	
Spectral Width (RMS)	$\sigma$			4	nm	
Average Output Power	Pout	-5		0	dBm	1

**Datasheet**

Extinction Ratio		ER	9			dB	
Optical Rise/Fall Time (20%~80%)		$t_r/t_f$			0.26	ns	
Data Input Swing Differential		$V_{IN}$	400		1800	mV	2
Input Differential Impedance		$Z_{IN}$	90	100	110	$\Omega$	
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		$\lambda_c$	1480		1580	nm	
Receiver Sensitivity					-23	dBm	3
Receiver Overload			-3			dBm	3
LOS De-Assert		$LOS_D$			-24	dBm	
LOS Assert		$LOS_A$	-35			dBm	
LOS Hysteresis			1		4	dB	
Data Output Swing Differential		$V_{out}$	400		1800	mV	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  $2^7-1$  test pattern @1250Mbps, BER  $\leq 1 \times 10^{-12}$ .
4. Internally AC-coupled.

**Timing and Electrical**

Parameter	Symbol	Min	Typical	Max	Unit
Tx Disable Negate Time	$t_{on}$			1	ms
Tx Disable Assert Time	$t_{off}$			10	$\mu s$
Time To Initialize, including Reset of Tx Fault	$t_{init}$			300	ms
Tx Fault Assert Time	$t_{fault}$			100	$\mu s$
Tx Disable To Reset	$t_{reset}$	10			$\mu s$
LOS Assert Time	$t_{loss\_on}$			100	$\mu s$
LOS De-assert Time	$t_{loss\_off}$			100	$\mu s$
Serial ID Clock Rate	$f_{serial\_clock}$			400	KHz
MOD_DEF (0:2)-High	$V_H$	2		Vcc	V
MOD_DEF (0:2)-Low	$V_L$			0.8	V

### Diagnostics Specification

Parameter	Range	Unit	Accuracy	Calibration
Temperature	0 to +70	°C	±3°C	Internal / External
	-40 to +85			
Voltage	3.0 to 3.6	V	±3%	Internal / External
Bias Current	0 to 100	mA	±10%	Internal / External
TX Power	-5 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.

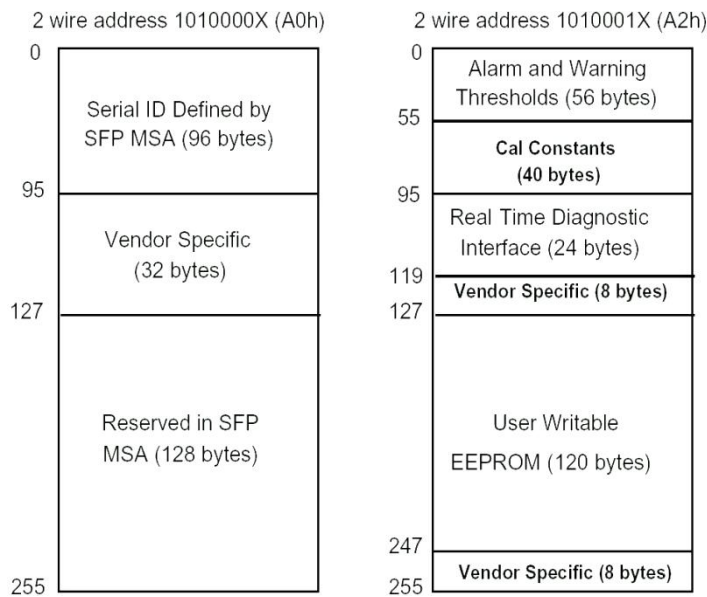


Figure2. Digital Diagnostic Memory Map

## Pin Definitions

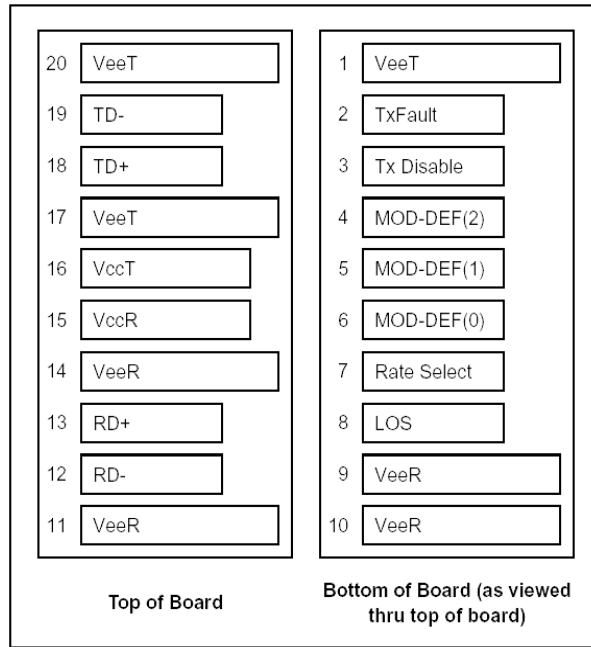


Figure3. Pin Diagram

## Pin Descriptions

Pin	Signal Name	Description	Plug Seq.	Notes
1	V <sub>EET</sub>	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 <sub>EER</sub>	Receiver ground	1	
10	V <sub>EER</sub>	Receiver ground	1	
11	V <sub>EER</sub>	Receiver ground	1	
12	RD-	Inv. Received Data Out	3	Note 5
13	RD+	Received Data Out	3	Note 5
14	V <sub>EER</sub>	Receiver ground	1	
15	V <sub>CCR</sub>	Receiver Power Supply	2	
16	V <sub>CCT</sub>	Transmitter Power Supply	2	

Datasheet

17	V <sub>EET</sub>	Transmitter Ground	1	
18	TD+	Transmit Data In	3	Note 6
19	TD-	Inv. Transmit Data In	3	Note 6
20	V <sub>EET</sub>	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~10kΩ resistor on the host board to a voltage between 2.0V and V<sub>cc</sub>+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~10kΩ 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~10kΩ resistor on the host board. The pull-up voltage shall be V<sub>ccT</sub> or V<sub>ccR</sub>.  
 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~10kΩ resistor. Pull up voltage between 2.0V and V<sub>cc</sub>+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 100Ω (differential) at the user SERDES.
- 6) TD-/+: These are the differential transmitter inputs. They are internally AC-coupled, differential lines with 100Ω differential termination inside the module.

Recommended Interface Circuit

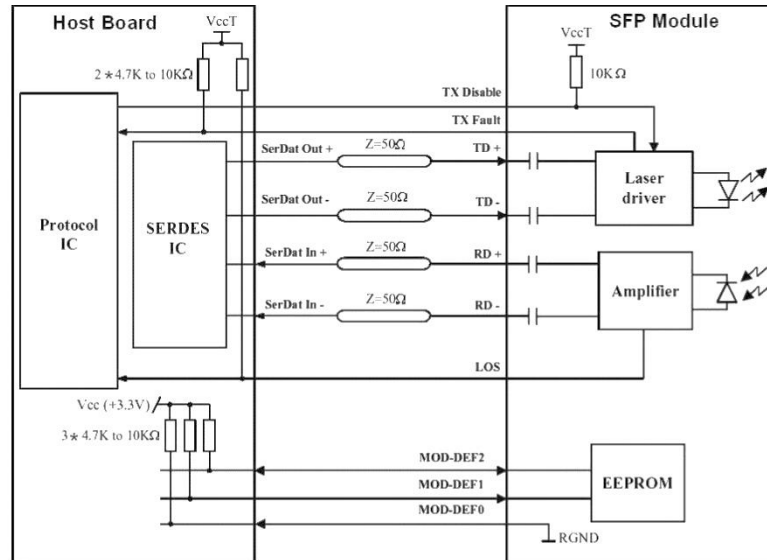


Figure4. Interface Circuit

## Mechanical Dimensions

### SC

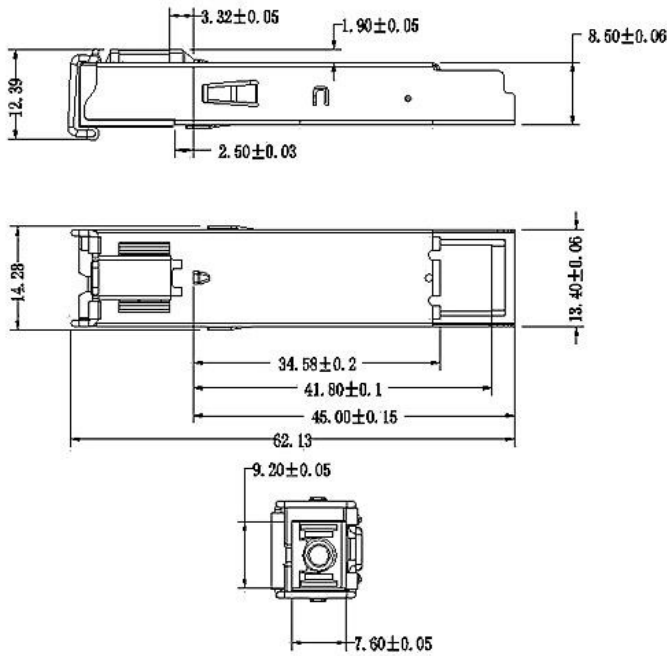


Figure5. SC Mechanical Dimensions

### LC

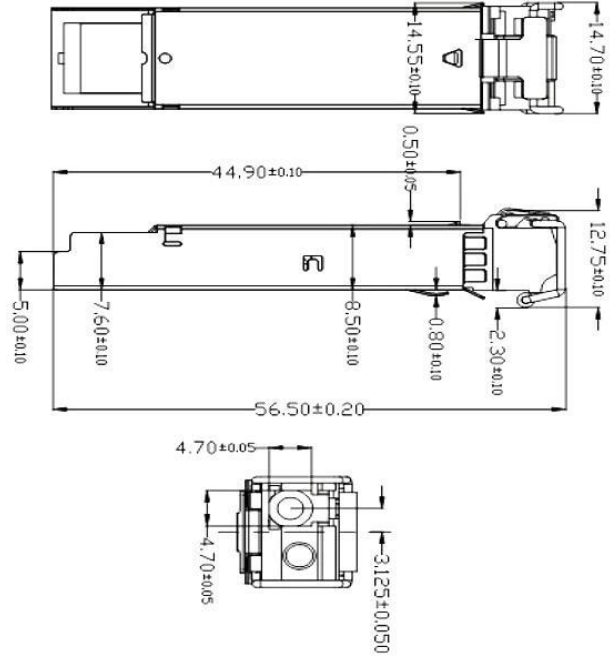


Figure6. LC Mechanical Dimensions

## References

1. Small Form Factor Pluggable (SFP) Transceiver Multi-Source Agreement (MSA),September 2000.
2. Telcordia GR-253and ITU-T G.957 Specifications.

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