1.25Gbps SFP Bi-Directional Transceiver, 40km Reach
NPB-5324L-L4CD

Features

Dual data-rate of 1.25Gbps/1.063Gbps operation

1550nm DFB laser and PIN photodetector for 40km transmission

Compliant with SFP MSA and SFF-8472 with duplex LC receptacle

Digital Diagnostic Monitoring: Internal Calibration or External Calibration

Compatible with SONET OC-24-LR-1

Compatible with RoHS

+3.3V single power supply

Operating case temperature: Standard: 0 to +70°C Industrial: -40 to +85°C

Applications

Gigabit Ethernet

Fiber Channel

Switch to Switch interface

Switched backplane applications

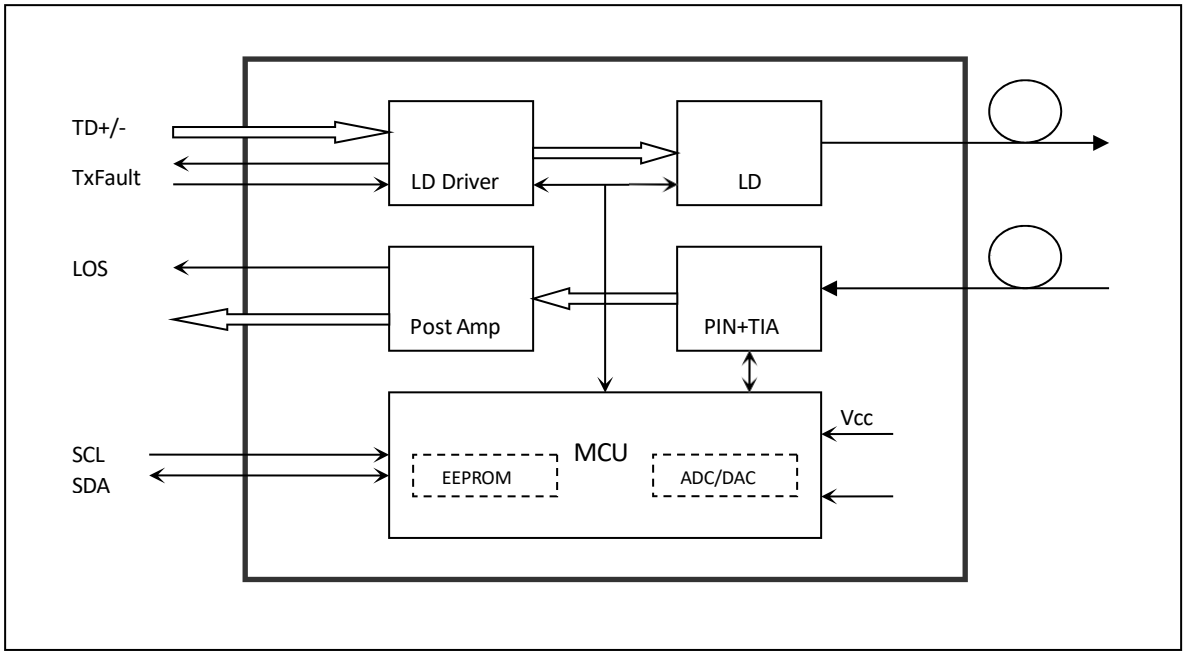
Router/Server interface

Other optical transmission systems

Description

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

Module Block Diagram



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	℃
Operating Humidity	-	5	85	%

Recommended Operating Conditions

Table 2 - Recommended Operating Conditions

Parameter		Symbol	Min	Typical	Max	Unit
Operating Case Temperature	Standard	Tc	0		+70	℃
Power Supply Voltage		Vcc	3.13	3.3	3.47	V
Power Supply Current		Icc			300	mA
Data Rate				1.25		Mbps

Optical and Electrical Characteristics

Table 3 - Optical and Electrical Characteristics

Parameter		Symbol	Min	Typical	Max	Unit	Notes
Transmitter							
Centre Wavelength		λc	1530	1550	1570	nm	
Spectral Width (RMS)		Δλ			1	nm	
Side Mode Suppression Ratio		SMSR	30				
Average Output Power		Pout	-5		0	dBm	1
Extinction Ratio		ER	9			dB	
Optical Rise/Fall Time (20%~80%)					0.26		
Data Input Swing Differential		V_{IN}	400		1800	mV	2
Input Differential Impedance		Z_{IN}	90	100	110	Ω	
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		λc	1260		1360	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		Vout	400		1800	mV	4
LOS		High	2.0	2.0		Vcc	
		Low				0.8	

Notes:

1. The optical power is launched into MMF.
2. PECL input, internally AC-coupled and terminated.
3. Measured with a PRBS 2^{23}-1 test pattern @1250Mbps, BER ≤1×10^{-10}.
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	µs
Time To Initialize, including Reset of Tx Fault	t_init			300	ms
Tx Fault Assert Time	t_fault			100	µs
Tx Disable To Reset	t_reset	10			µs
LOS Assert Time	t_loss_on			100	µs
LOS De-assert Time	t_loss_off			100	µs
Serial ID Clock Rate	f_serial_clock			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

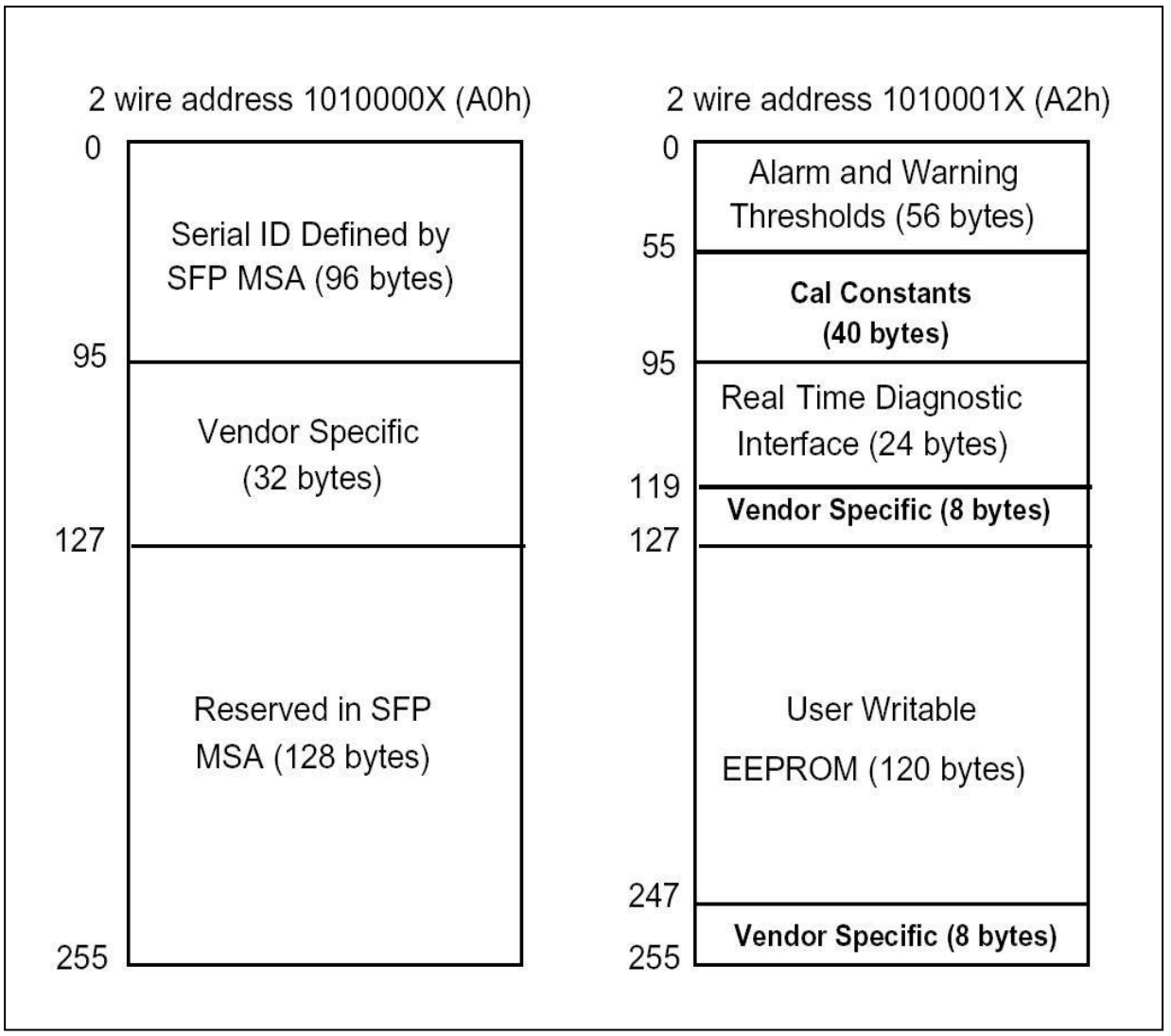
Parameter	Range	Unit	Accuracy	Calibration
Temperature	0 to +70	°C	±3°C	Internal / External
Voltage	3.0 to 3.6	V	±3%	Internal / External
Bias Current	0 to 100	mA	±10%	Internal / External
TX Power	-5 to 0	dBm	±3dB	Internal / External
RX Power	-23 to -3	dBm	±3dB	Internal / External

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).

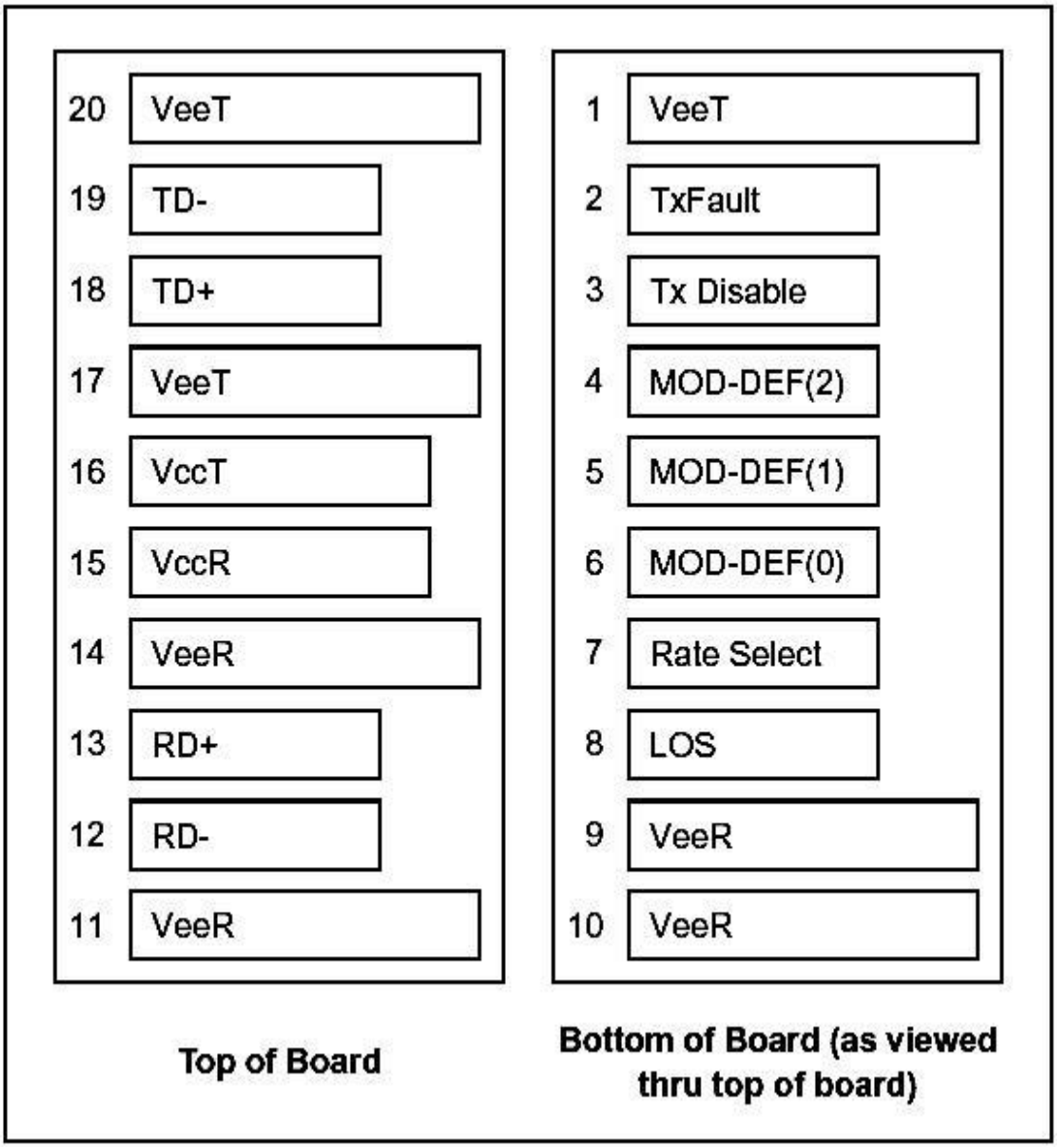
The diagnostic information with internal calibration or external calibration all are implemented, including received power monitoring, transmitted power monitoring, bias current monitoring, supply voltage monitoring and temperature monitoring.

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



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~10kΩ resistor on the host board to a voltage between 2.0V and Vcc+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 VccT or VccR.

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

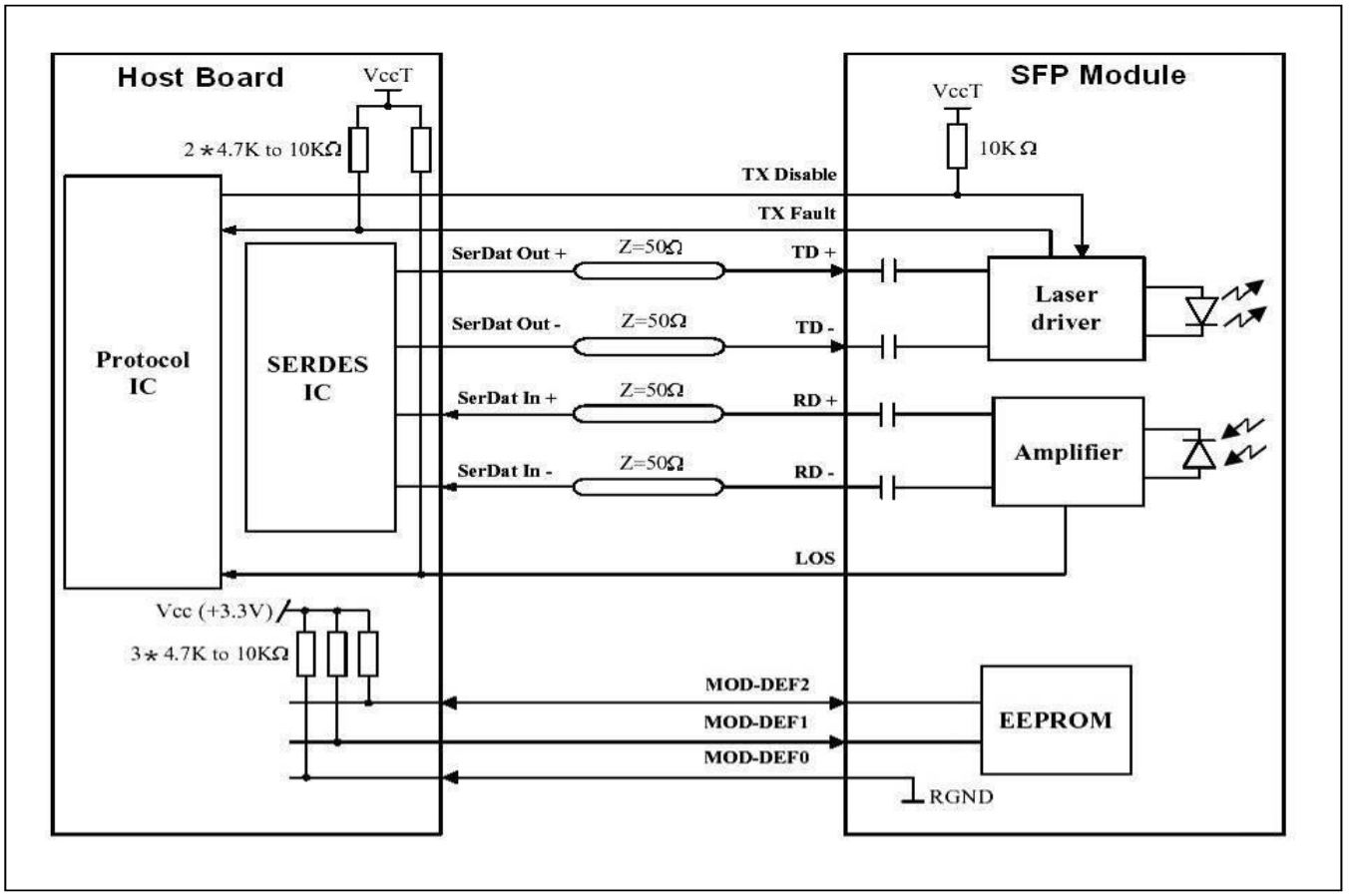
Mod-Def 2 is the data line of two wire serial interface for serial ID

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 Vcc+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.

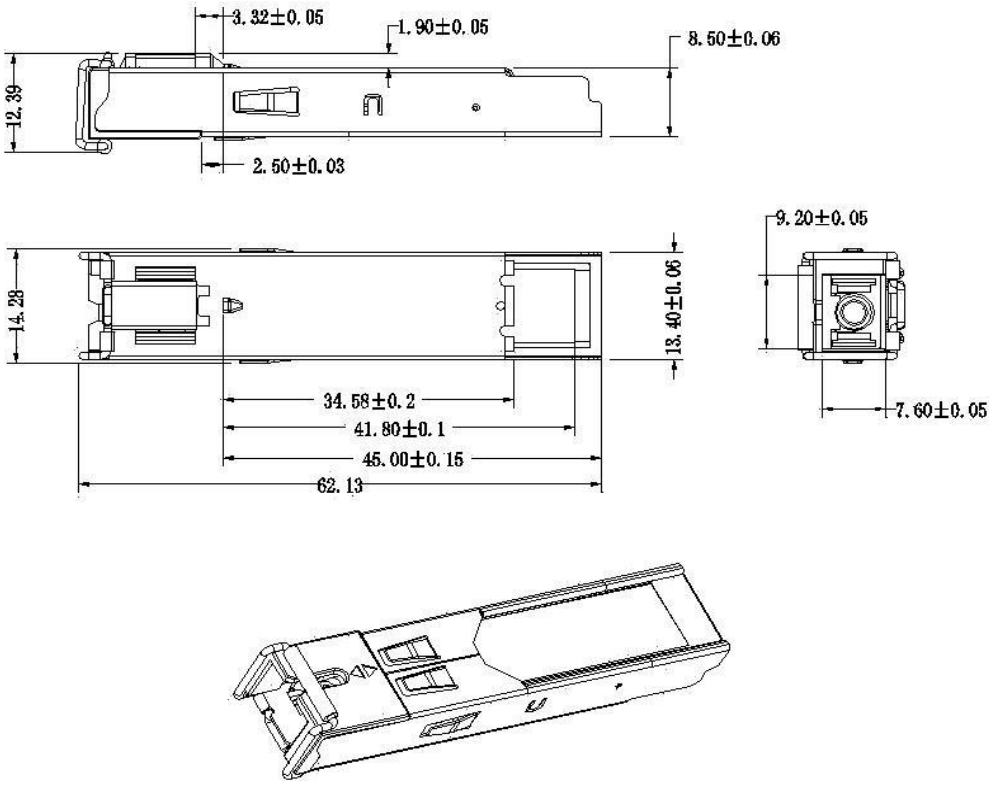
5) RD-/+: These are the differential receiver outputs. They are internally AC-coupled 100 differential lines which should be terminated with 100Ω (differential) at the user SERDES.

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



Mechanical Dimensions



Regulatory Compliance

SFP transceiver is designed to be Class I Laser safety compliant and is certified per the following standards

Feature	Agency	Standard	Certificate / Comments
Laser Safety	FDA	CDRH 21 CFR 1040 annd Laser Notice No. 50	1120295-000
Product Safety	BST	EN 60825-1：2007 EN 60825-2：2004 EN 60950-1：2006	BT0905142001
Environmental protection	SGS	RoHS Directive 2002/95/EC	GZ0902007478/CHEM
EMC	CCIC	EN 55022：2006+A1：2007 EN 55024：1998+A1：2001+A2：2003	CTE09020023

Ordering information

Part Number	Product Description
NPB-5324S-L4C	1550nm, 1.25Gbps, SC,40km, 0°C~+70°C
NPB-5324S-L4CD	1550nm, 1.25Gbps, SC,40km, 0°C~+70°C, With Digital Diagnostic Monitoring
NPB-5324S-L4T	1550nm, 1.25Gbps, SC,40km, -40°C~+85°C
NPB-5324S-L4TD	1550nm, 1.25Gbps, SC,40km, -40°C~+85°C, With Digital Diagnostic Monitoring
NPB-5324L-L4C	1550nm, 1.25Gbps, LC,40km, 0°C~+70°C
NPB-5324L-L4CD	1550nm, 1.25Gbps, LC,40km, 0°C~+70°C, With Digital Diagnostic Monitoring
NPB-5324L-L4T	1550nm, 1.25Gbps, LC,40km, -40°C~+85°C
NPB-5324L-L4TD	1550nm, 1.25Gbps, LC,40km, -40°C~+85°C, With Digital Diagnostic Monitoring