

T-155M-SM-40KM

155Mbps SFP Optical Transceiver, 40km Reach

Features

Up to 155Mbps data-rate
1310nm FP laser and PIN photodetector for 40km transmission
Compliant with SFP MSA and SFF8472 with duplex LC receptacle
Digital Diagnostic Monitoring:
Internal Calibration or External Calibration

Compatible with RoHS

+3.3V single power supply

Operating case temperature range of 0°C to +70°C (Standard) or 40°C to +85°C (Industrial)

Applications

SDH STM-1, S-1.1,L-1.1, L-1.2 SONET OC-3 IR1, LR1, LR2 Router/Server interface Other optical transmission systems

Description

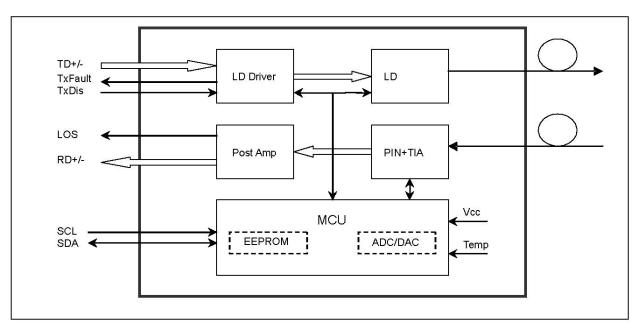
The SFP transceivers are high performance, cost effective modules supporting data-rate of 155Mbps and 40km transmission distance with SMF.

The transceiver consists of three sections: a FP 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) and SFF8472. For further information, please refer to SFP MSA.



Module 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	
Orașida Orași Transanta	Standard	Tc	-	0		+70	°C
Operating Case Temperature	Industrial		-40		+85	°C	
Power Supply Voltage		Vcc	3.13	3.3	3.47	٧	
Power Supply Current		lcc			300	mA	
Data Rate				155		Mbps	



Optical and Electrical Characteristics

	Parameter	Symbol	Min	Typical	Max	Unit	Notes
		Transmitte	er				
Centre Wavelength	1	λc	1260	1310	1360	nm	
Spectral Width (RM	MS)	Δλ			4	nm	
Average Output Po	ower	Pout	-18		-10	dBm	1
Extinction Ratio		ER	10			dB	
Data Input Swing D	Differential	VIN	400		1800	m∨	2
Input Differential In	npedance	Z _{IN}	90	100	110	Ω	
TV D LL	Disable		2.0		Vcc	V	
TX Disable	Enable		0		0.8	٧	
TX Fault	Fault		2.0		Vcc	٧	
	Normal		0		0.8	٧	
		Receiver					
Centre Wavelength		λс	1260		1580	nm	
Receiver Sensitivity					-32	dBm	3
Receiver Overload			-3			dBm	3
LOS De-Assert		LOS _D			-33	dBm	
LOS Assert		LOSA	-45			dBm	
LOS Hysteresis			1		4	dB	
Data Output Swing	Differential	Vout	400		1800	mV	4
1.00		High	2.0		Vcc	٧	
LOS		Low			0.8	V	

Notes:

- 1. The optical power is launched into MMF.
- 2. PECL input, internally AC-coupled and terminated.
- 3. Measured with a PRBS 2²³-1 test pattern @155Mbps, BERJ1×10⁻¹⁰.
- 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	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	V _L			0.8	V

Diagnostics Specification

Parameter	Range	Unit	Accuracy	Calibration	
Temperature	0 to +70 °C		±3°C	Internal / Externa	
temperature	-40 to +85	- 0	13.0	internal / Externa	
Voltage	3.0 to 3.6	V	±3%	Internal / External	
Bias Current	0 to 100	mA	±10%	Internal / External	
TX Power	-9 to -3	dBm	±3dB	Internal / External	
RX Power	-31 to -6	dBm	±3dB	Internal / External	

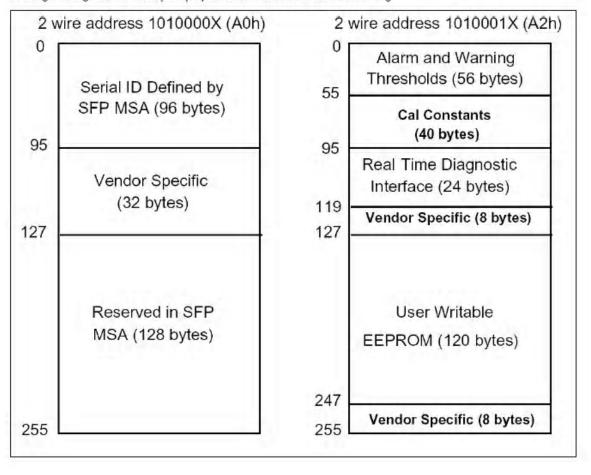


Digital Diagnostic Memory Map

The transceivers provide serial ID memory contents and diagnostic information about the present operating conditions by the 2wire 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.







SFP Transceiver Electrical Pad Layout

20	VeeT	1 VeeT	71
19	TD-	2 TxFault	
18	TD+	3 Tx Disab	ele
17	VeeT	4 MOD-DE	EF(2)
16	VccT	5 MOD-DE	F(1)
15	VccR	6 MOD-DE	F(0)
14	VeeR	7 Rate Sel	ect
13	RD+	8 LOS	
12	RD-	9 VeeR	
11	VeeR	10 VeeR	
	Top of Board		ard (as viewed of board)



Pin Descriptions

Pin	Signal Name	Description	Plug Seq.	Notes
1	VeeT	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)	TTLLow	3	Note 3
7	Rate Select	Not Connect	3	
8	LOS	Loss of Signal	3	Note 4
9	VeeR	Receiver ground	1	
10	VeeR	Receiver ground	1	
11	VeeR	Receiver ground	1	
12	RD-	Inv. Received Data Out	3	Note 5
13	RD+	Received Data Out	3	Note 5
14	VeeR	Receiver ground	1	
15	VccR	Receiver Power Supply	2	
16	VccT	Transmitter Power Supply	2	
17	VeeT	Transmitter Ground	1	
18	TD+	Transmit Data In	3	Note 6
19	TD-	Inv. Transmit Data In	3	Note 6
20	VeeT	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~10k 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 $4.7k\sim10k$ Ω 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) ModDef 0,1,2. These are the module definition pins. They should be pulled up with a 4.7k~10k resistor on the host board. The pullup voltage shall be VccT or VccR

ModDef 0 is grounded by the module to indicate that the module is present

ModDef 1 is the clock line of two wire serial interface for serial ID

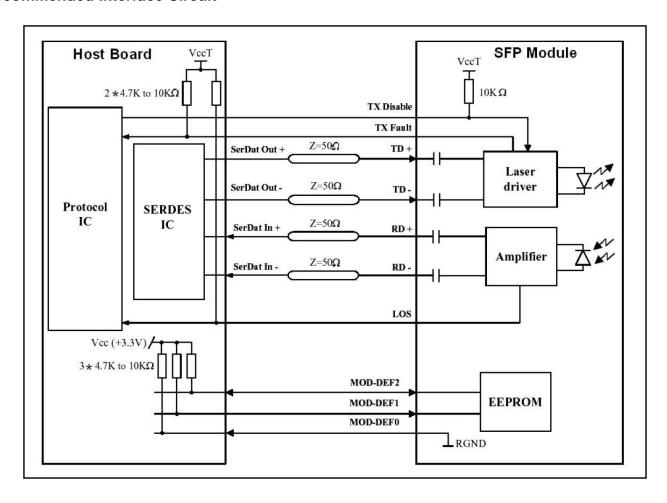
ModDef 2 is the data line of two wire serial interface for serial ID

4) LOS is an open collector output, which should be pulled up with a 4.7k~10k 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 ACcoupled 100 differential lines which should be terminated with 100 (differential) at the user 6) TD/+: These are the differential transmitter inputs. They are internally ACcoupled, differential lines with 100Ω differential termination inside the module.

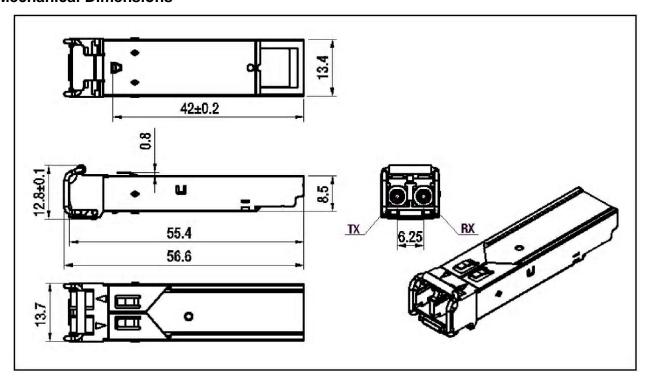
Recommended Interface Circuit







Mechanical Dimensions



Regulatory Compliance

Feature	Standard	Performance
Electrostatic Discharge (ESD) to the Electrical Pins	MIL-STD-883E Method 3015,7	Class 1(>500 V) Isolation with the case
Electromagnetic Interference (EMI)	FCC Part 15 Class B	Compatible with standards
Laser Eye Safety	FDA 21CFR 1040.10 and 1040.11 EN60950, EN (IEC) 60825-1,2	Compatible with Class I laser product. Compatible with TüV standards
Component Recognition	UL and CUL	UL file E317337
Green Products	2002/95/EC 2005/618/EC	RoHS6

Ordering information

	Product Description
T-155M-SM-40KM	1310nm, 155Mbps, LC, 40km, 0°C~+70°C
T-155M-SMD-40KM	1310nm, 155Mbps, LC, 40km, 0°C~+70°C, With Digital Diagnostic Monitoring
T-155M-SMI-40KM	1310nm, 155Mbps, LC, 40km, 40°C~+85°C
T-155M-SMDI-40KM	1310nm, 155Mbps, LC, 40km, 40°C~+85°C, With Digital Diagnostic Monitoring
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References

Small Form Factor Pluggable (SFP) Transceiver MultiSource Agreement (MSA), September 2000. Telcordia GR253CORE and ITUT G.957 Specifications.

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