# SNR-SFP+ZR-100

SFP+ ZR series

# **SNR-SFP+ZR-100 Series**

1550nm SFP+ single-Mode Transceiver, With Diagnostic Monitoring Duplex SFP+ Transceiver RoHS 6 Compliant



- 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 < 1.5 W
- Operating Case Temperature
  Standard: 0℃~+70℃
- Compliant with SFF-8431 MSA
- Compliant with SFF-8432 MSA
- Compliant with SFF-8472 MSA

### **Applications**

- STM64/OC192
- ♦ 10GBASE-ER/EW
- 10G FC
- Other Optical Links

## **Ordering information**

Part No.	Data Rate	Laser	Temp.	Distance	CDR	DDMI
SNR-SFP+ZR-100* Note1	Up to	1550nm	Standard	100km	Yes	YES
3NK-3FF+2K-100	11.3Gbps	EML	Stanuaru	TUUKIII	162	TE3

Note1: Standard version



## **Regulatory Compliance**

Product Certificate	Certificate Number	Applicable Standard		
		EN 60950-1:2006+A11+A1+A12		
TUV	R50135086	EN 60825-1:2007		
		EN 60825-2:2004+A1+A2		
UL	E317337	UL 60950-1		
UL	E317337	CSA C22.2 No. 60950-1-07		
EMC CE	AE 50135430 0001	EN 55022:2006		
	AE 50135450 0001	EN 55024:1998+A1+A2		
CD		IEC 60825-2		
СВ	JPTUV-024038-M1	IEC 60950-1		
500	WTF13F0503735E	47 CFR PART 15 OCT., 2010		
FCC	WTF13F0503732E	47 CFR PART 15 OCT., 2010		
FDA	1230816-000	CDRH 1040.10		
ROHS	RLSZF00163462	2011/65/EU		

## **Product Description**

The SNR-SFP+ZR-100 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	V <sub>CC</sub>	-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	T <sub>C</sub>	0		+70	°C
Power Supply Voltage	V <sub>CC</sub>	3.135	3.3	3.465	V
Power Supply Current	I <sub>CC</sub>			455	mA
Surge Current	I <sub>Surge</sub>			+30	mA
Baud Rate				11.3	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	lo = 400µA; Host Vcc	
Tx_FAULT Output Voltage - Low		0		0.5	V	lo = -4.0mA	
		Rec	eiver				
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_DEF ( 2:0 )	VoH	2.5			V	With Serial ID	
	VoL	0		0.5	V		

# **Optical and Electrical Characteristics**

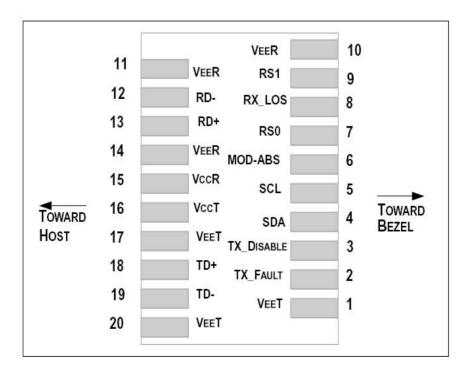
Parameter	Symbol	Min.	Typical	Max.	Unit		
9µm Core Diameter SMF			100		km		
Tra	nsmitter						
Centre Wavelength	λ <sub>C</sub>	1520	1550	1580	nm		
Spectral Width (-20dB)	Δλ			1	nm		
Side Mode Suppression Ratio	SMSR	30			dB		
Average Output Power* <sup>Note3</sup>	Pout, AVG	1.5		5	dBm		
Extinction Ratio, SNR-SFP+ZR-100	ER	8.2			dB		
Average Power of OFF Transmitter				-30	dBm		
Relative Intensity Noise	RIN			-128	dB/Hz		
Input Differential Impedance	Z <sub>IN</sub>	90	100	110	Ω		
TX Disable Assert Time	t_off			10	□us		
R	Receiver						
Centre Wavelength	λ <sub>C</sub>	1260		1600	nm		

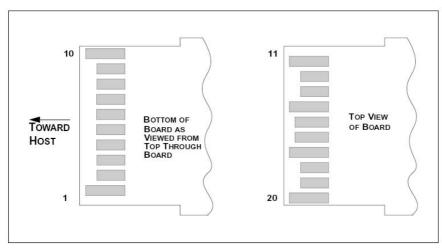
Sensitivity* <sup>Note4</sup>	P <sub>IN</sub>			-24.5	dBm
Receiver Overload	P <sub>MAX</sub>	-8			dBm
Output Differential Impedance	P <sub>IN</sub>	90	100	110	Ω
LOS De-Assert	LOSD			-26	dBm
LOS Assert	LOS <sub>A</sub>	-38			dBm

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.
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  $4.7K - 10 \text{ K}\Omega$  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  $100\Omega$  differential lines which should be terminated with  $100\Omega$  (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.

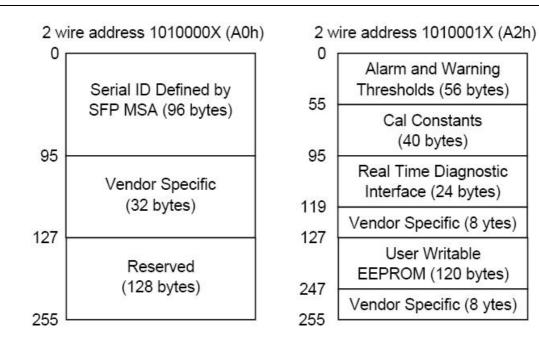
7) VccR and VccT are the receiver and transmitter power supplies. They are defined as 3.3V ±5% at the SFP+ connector pin. Maximum supply current is 725mA. Recommended host board power supply filtering is shown below. Inductors with DC resistance of less than 1 ohm should be used in order to maintain 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  $100\Omega$  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).

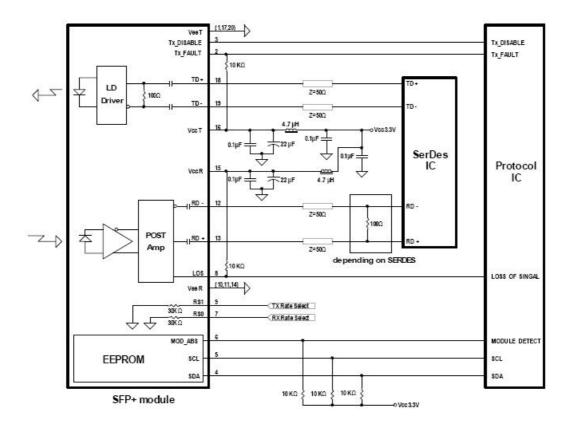
#### **EEPROM**

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.

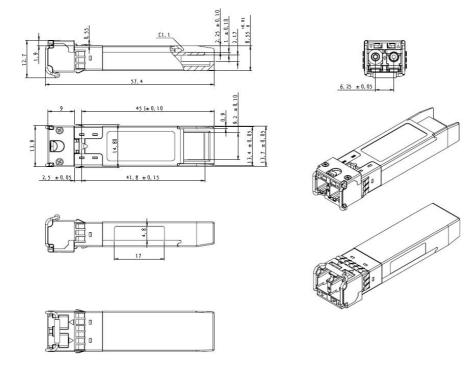
The Module provides diagnostic information about the present operating conditions. The transceiver generates this diagnostic data by digitization of internal analog signals. Calibration and alarm/warning threshold data is written during device manufacture. Received power monitoring, transmitted power 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\***



# 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.

# **GUARANTEE:**



# **CONTACT:**

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