

## NSB1513-3LCD25

### 2.488Gbps SFP Bi-Directional Transceiver, 20km Reach

#### Tx1550nm/Rx1310nm

#### Features

- Dual data-rate of 2.488Gbps/2.125Gbps operation
- 1550nm DFB laser and PIN photodetector for 20km transmission
- Compliant with SFP MSA and SFF-8472 with simplex LC receptacle
- Digital Diagnostic Monitoring:  
Internal Calibration or External Calibration
- Compatible with SONET OC-48 system
- Compatible with RoHS
- +3.3V single power supply
- Operating case temperature range of  
0°C to +70°C (Commercial)  
-40°C to +85°C (Industrial)

#### Applications

- SDH STM-16 and SONET OC-48 system
- Fiber Channel
- Switch to Switch interface
- Switched backplane applications
- Router/Server interface
- Other optical transmission systems

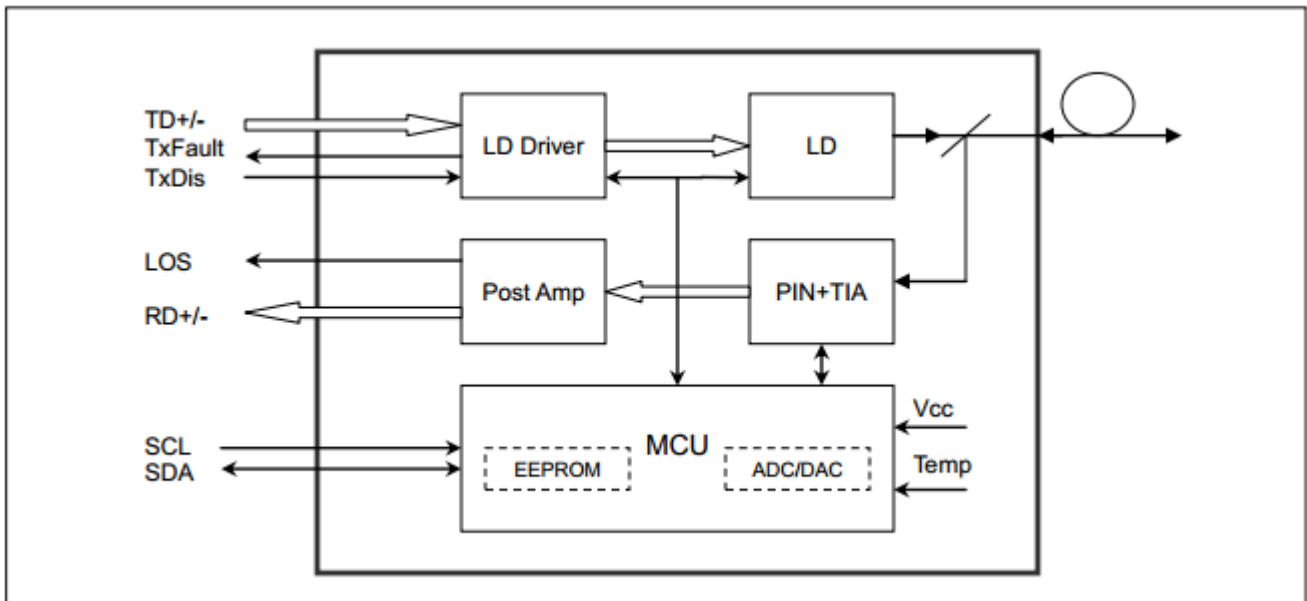
#### Description

The SFP-BIDI transceivers are high performance, cost effective modules supporting dual data-rate of 2.488Gbps/2.125Gbps and 20km 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) and SFF-8472. For further information, please refer to SFP MSA.

## Module Block Diagram



## Absolute Maximum Ratings

Parameter	Symbol	Min	Typ	Max	Unit	Ref.
Maximum Supply Voltage	Vcc	-0.5		4.7	V	
Storage Temperature	TS	-40		85	°C	
Case Operating Temperature	TOP	0		70	°C	

## Electrical Characteristics (TOP = 0 to 70°C, VCC = 3.15 to 3.60Volts)

Parameter	Symbol	Min	Typ	Max	Unit	Ref.
Supply Voltage	Vcc	3.15	3.3	3.6	V	
Supply Current	Icc		185	280	mA	
<b>Transmitter</b>						
Input differential impedance	Rin		100		Ω	1
Single ended data input swing	Vin,pp	250		1200	mV	
Transmit Disable Voltage	VD	Vcc-1.3		Vcc	V	
Transmit Enable Voltage	VEN	Vee		Vee+ 0.8	V	2
Transmit Disable Assert Time				10	us	
<b>Receiver</b>						
Single ended data output swing	Vout,pp	250		800	mV	3
Data output rise time	tr		100	175	ps	4
Data output fall time	tf		100	175	ps	4
LOS Fault	VLOS fault	Vcc-0.5		VccHOST	V	5



## Optical Characteristics

### Transmitter

Parameter	Symbol	Min.	Typ	Max.	Unit	Note
Operating Wavelength	$\lambda C$	1530	1550	1570	nm	
Ave. output power (Enabled)	$P_o$	-5		0	dBm	1
Extinction Ratio	ER	10			dB	1
RMS spectral width	$\Delta\lambda$			4	nm	
Rise/Fall time (20%~80%)	Tr/Tf			0.26	ps	2
Output Eye Mask	Telcordia GR-253-CORE and ITU-T G.957 compatible					

#### Notes:

1. Measure at 2<sup>23</sup>-1 NRZ PRBS pattern
2. Transmitter eye mask definition

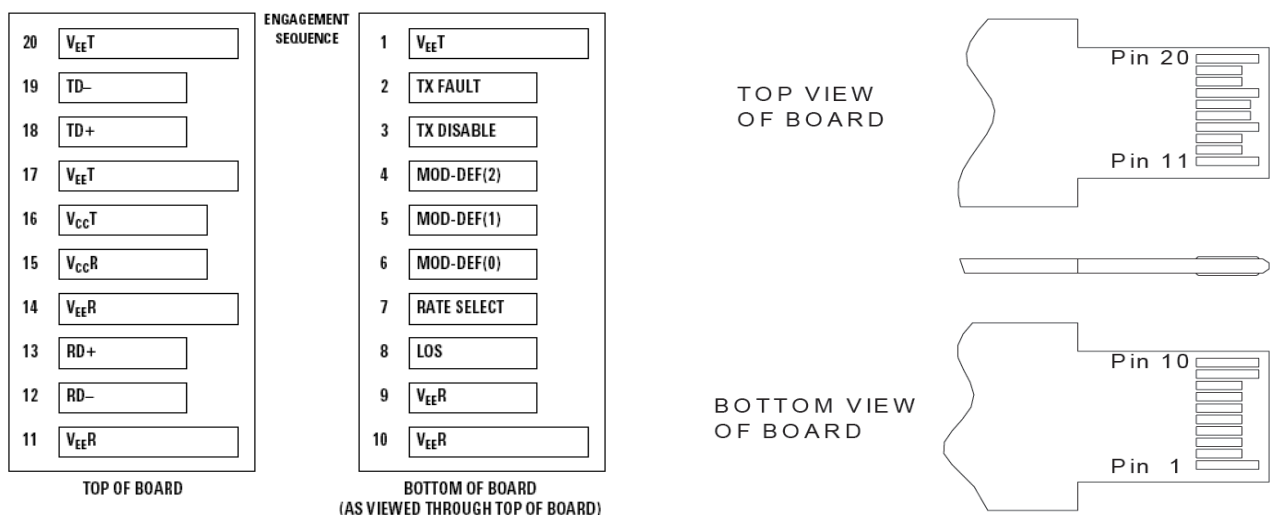
### Receiver

Parameter	Symbol	Min.	Typ	Max.	Unit	Note
Operating Wavelength		1260		1360	nm	
Sensitivity	$P_{sen}$			-24	dBm	1
Min. overload	$P_{imax}$	-3			dBm	
LOS Assert	$P_a$	-30			dBm	
LOS De-assert	$P_d$			-26	dBm	2
LOS Hysteresis	$P_d-P_a$	0.5		6	dB	

#### Notes:

1. Measured with Light source 1550nm (1310nm), ER=10dB; BER = <math>10^{-12}</math> @PRBS=2<sup>23</sup>-1 NRZ.
2. When LOS de-asserted, the RX data+/- output is signal output.

## Pin Definitions and Functions



PIN	Name	Function	Notes
1	VeeT	Tx ground	
2	Tx Fault	Tx fault indication, Open Collector Output, active "H"	1
3	Tx Disable	LVTTTL Input, internal pull-up, Tx disabled on "H"	2
4	MOD-DEF2	2 wire serial interface data input/output (SDA)	3
5	MOD-DEF1	2 wire serial interface clock input (SCL)	3
6	MOD-DEF0	Model present indication	3
7	Rate select	No connection	
8	LOS	Rx loss of signal, Open Collector Output, active "H"	4
9	VeeR	Rx ground	
10	VeeR	Rx ground	
11	VeeR	Rx ground	
12	RD-	Inverse received data out	5
13	RD+	Received data out	5
14	VeeR	Rx ground	
15	VccR	Rx power supply	
16	VccT	Tx power supply	
17	VeeT	Tx ground	
18	TD+	Transmit data in	6
19	TD-	Inverse transmit data in	6
20	VeeT	Tx ground	

Notes:

- When high, this output indicates a laser fault of some kind. Low indicates normal operation. And should be pulled up with a 4.7 – 10K $\Omega$  resistor on the host board.
- TX disable is an input that is used to shut down the transmitter optical output. It is pulled up within the module with a 4.7 – 10K $\Omega$  resistor. Its states are:  
Low (0 – 0.8V): Transmitter on (>0.8, < 2.0V): Undefined  
High (2.0V~Vcc+0.3V): Transmitter Disabled Open: Transmitter Disabled
- Mod-Def 0,1,2. These are the module definition pins. They should be pulled up with a 4.7K – 10K $\Omega$  resistor on the host board. The pull-up voltage shall be VccT or VccR.  
Mod-Def 0 has been 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
- When high, this output indicates loss of signal (LOS). Low indicates normal operation.
- 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.
- 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.

## Digital Diagnostic Functions

The NSB1513-3LCD25 transceivers support the 2-wire serial communication protocol as defined in the SFP MSA. It is very closely related to the E2PROM defined in the GBIC standard, with the same electrical specifications.

The standard SFP serial ID provides access to identification information that describes the transceiver's capabilities, standard interfaces, manufacturer, and other information.

Additionally, the SFP transceivers provide a unique enhanced digital diagnostic monitoring interface, which allows real-time access to device operating parameters such as transceiver temperature, laser bias current, transmitted optical power, received optical power and transceiver supply voltage. It also defines a sophisticated system of alarm and warning flags, which alerts end-users when particular operating parameters are outside of a factory set normal range.

The SFP MSA defines a 256-byte memory map in E2PROM that is accessible over a 2-wire serial interface at the 8bit address 1010000X (A0h). The digital diagnostic monitoring interface makes use of the 8 bit address 1010001X (A2h), so the originally defined serial ID memory map remains unchanged. The interface is identical to, and is thus fully backward compatible with both the GBIC Specification and the SFP Multi Source Agreement.

The operating and diagnostics information is monitored and reported by a Digital Diagnostics Transceiver Controller (DDTC) inside the transceiver, which is accessed through a 2-wire serial interface. When the serial protocol is activated, the serial clock signal (SCL, Mod Def 1) is generated by the host. The positive edge clocks data into the SFP transceiver into those segments of the E2PROM that are not write-protected. The negative edge clocks data from the SFP transceiver. The serial data signal (SDA, Mod Def 2) 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. Digital diagnostics for the NSB1513-3LCD25 are Internally calibrated by default.

## Typical Interface Circuit

