## GOXS-1303-02D





## GOXS-1303-02D 155Mbps SFP Optical Transceiver, 2km Reach

#### Features

- Up to 155Mbps data-rate
- 1310nm FP laser and PIN photo detector for 2km transmission with MMF
- Compliant with SFP MSA and SFF-8472 with duplex LC receptacle
- Digital Diagnostic Monitoring:
  - Internal Calibration or External Calibration
- Compatible with RoHS
- +3.3V single power supply
- Operating case temperature:
  - Standard : 0 to +70°C

Industrial : -40 to +85°C

#### Applications

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

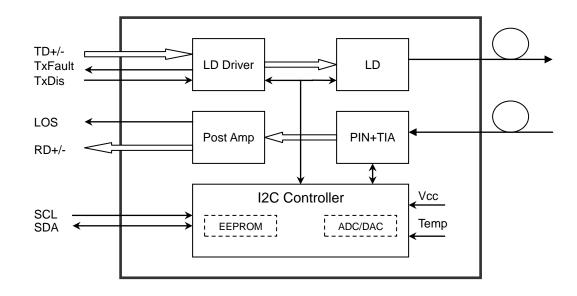
#### Description

The SFP transceivers are high performance, cost effective modules supporting dual data-rate of 125Mbps/155Mbps and 2km transmission distance with MMF.

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 SFF-8472. For further information, please refer to SFP MSA.



#### 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	°C
Operating Humidity	-	5	85	%

#### **Recommended Operating Conditions**

#### **Table 2 - Recommended Operating Conditions**

Parameter		Symbol	Min	Typical	Max	Unit
Operating Case Temperature	Standard	Та	0		+70	°C
Operating Case Temperature	Industrial	Тс	-40		+85	°C
Power Supply Voltage	Power Supply Voltage		3.13	3.3	3.47	v
Power Supply Current	ower Supply Current				300	mA
Data Rate				155		Mbps



## **Optical and Electrical Characteristics**

#### GOCS-1303-02: (FP and PIN, 1310nm, 2km Reach with MMF)

#### **Table 3 - Optical and Electrical Characteristics**

Parameter		Symbol	Min	Typical	Max	Unit	Notes
Transmitter							
Centre Waveleng	th	λς	1260	1310	1360	nm	
Spectral Width (R	MS)	Δλ			4	nm	
Average Output F	ower	Pout	-18		-13	dBm	1
Extinction Ratio		ER	9			dB	
Data Input Swing	Differential	V <sub>IN</sub>	400		1800	mV	2
Input Differential	Impedance	Z <sub>IN</sub>	90	100	110	Ω	
TV Disable	Disable		2.0		Vcc	V	
TX Disable	Enable		0		0.8	V	
TX Fault	Fault		2.0		Vcc	V	
TX Fault	Normal		0		0.8	V	
Receiver							
Centre Waveleng	th	λς	1260		1580	nm	
Receiver Sensitivi	ty				-32	dBm	3
Receiver Overloa	d		-3			dBm	3
LOS De-Assert		LOS <sub>D</sub>			-33	dBm	
LOS Assert		LOS <sub>A</sub>	-45			dBm	
LOS Hysteresis			1		4	dB	
Data Output Swing Differential		Vout	370		1800	mV	4
		High	2.0		Vcc	V	
		Low			0.8	V	

Notes:

1. The optical power is launched into MMF.

PECL input, internally AC-coupled and terminated.
Measured with a PRBS 2<sup>23</sup>-1 test pattern @155Mbps, BER ≤1×10<sup>-10</sup>.

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	V <sub>H</sub>	2		Vcc	v
MOD_DEF (0:2)-Low	VL			0.8	V

## Diagnostics

## Table 5 – Diagnostics Specification

Parameter	Range	Unit	Accuracy	Calibration	
	0 to +70				
Temperature	-40 to +85	°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	-18 to -13	dBm	±3dB	Internal / External	
RX Power	-30 to -6	dBm	±3dB	Internal / External	

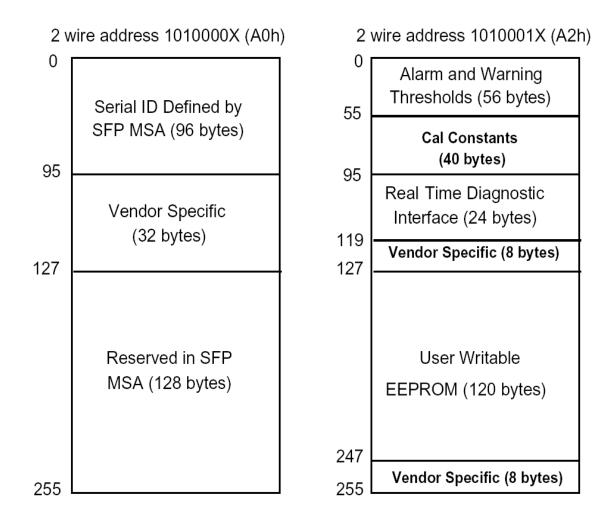


### **Digital Diagnostic Memory Map**

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

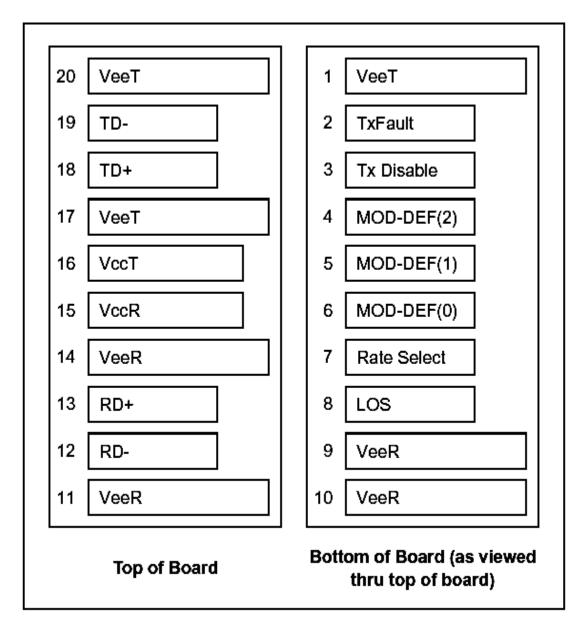




## GOXS-1303-02D

#### **Pin Definitions**

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	Transmitter Fault Indication 3	
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	Receiver ground 1	
12	RD-	Inv. Received Data Out	Inv. Received Data Out 3	
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	
17	V <sub>EET</sub>	Transmitter Ground	Transmitter Ground 1	
18	TD+	Transmit Data In	Transmit Data In 3	
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.

 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  $4.7k^{-10k\Omega}$  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

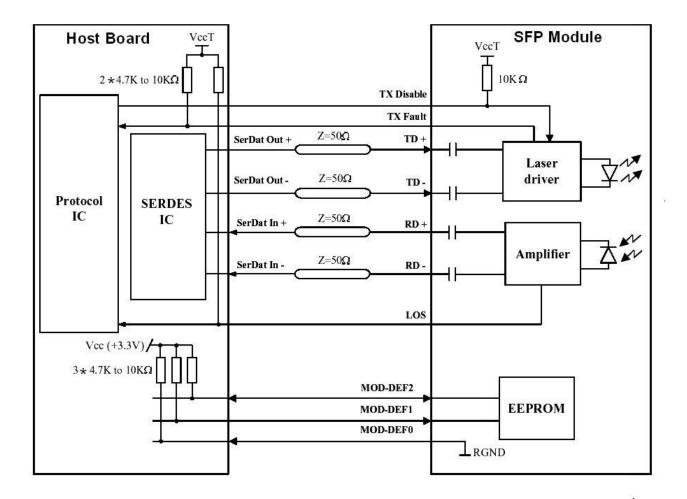
Mod-Def 2 is the data line of two wire serial interface for serial ID

- 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.



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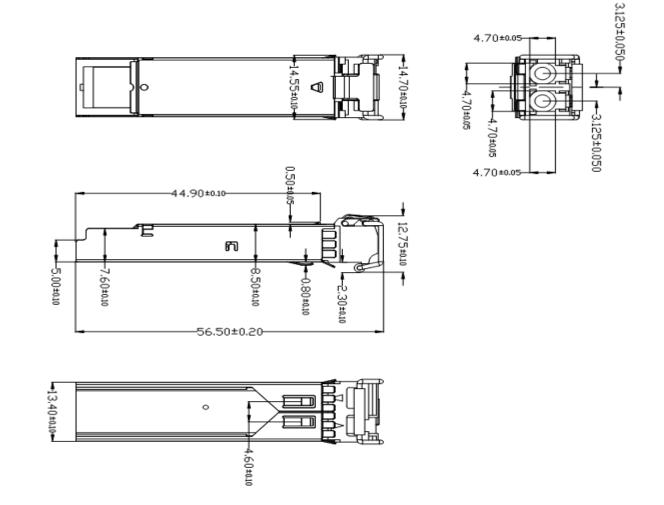
## **Recommended Interface Circuit**





# GOXS-1303-02D

## **Mechanical Dimensions**



	Ordering information								
Part Number Product Description									
	GOXS-1303-02	1310nm, 1	155Mbps,	LC,	2km(MMF),	0°C~+70°C,	with DDM		
	GOXS-1303-02IND	1310nm, 1	155Mbps,	LC,	2km(MMF),	-40°C~+85°C,	with DDM		