

Function Plug Seguence (from SFP) Notes Note 9 VeeT TD+ Transmitter Ground Note 6 Transmit Data In Transmitter Ground Note 9 VeeT Note 6 3.3 ± 5%, Note 8 VccT Transmitter Power Ground Ground Groups Ground Ground 3.3 + 5%, Note 8 VccR Receiver Power VeeR Receiver Ground Note 6 Receiver Ground Inv. Received Data Out Receiver Ground Receiver Ground Note 6 Note 7 Note 6 VeeR VeeR LOS Loss of Signal Note 5 Rate Select Ground Full or reduced receiver bandwidth Ground Ground Ground Ground Ground Ground Ground Clock Ground VeeC MOD-DEFO Module Definition 0 (Ground) Note 3, grounded in module MOD-DEF1 Module Definition 1 (Clock) Note 3, 2 wire serial ID interface Module Definition 2 (Data MOD_DEE2 Transmitter Disable TX Foult

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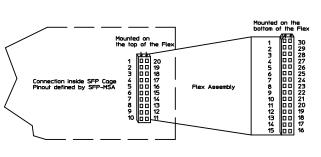
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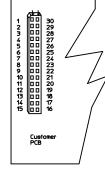
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Industrial SFP Circuit Wiring Scheme





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= solder pad (represents the connector circuit location within the connector)



NOTES:

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Plug Sequence - Pin engagement sequence during hot plugging of SFP Module.

9 TX Fault is an open collector/drain output, which should be pulled up with a 4.7K - 10K W resistor on the host board. Pull up vallage between 20V and VcC1, R-03V, When high, output indicates a loser fault of some kind, Low indicates normal operation, in the low state, the output will be pulled to < 0.8V.</p>

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 4.7 - 10 K W resistor.

Its states are: Low (0 - 0.8V): (>0.8. < 2.0V): Transmitter on Undefined Transmitter Disabled Transmitter Disabled High (2.0 - 3.465V):

3) Mod-Def 0.12. These are the module definition pins. They should be pulled up with a 4.7K - 10K W resistor on the host board. The pull-up voltage shall be VccT or VccR (see Section IV for further details).

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) This is an antigod input used to control the receiver handwidth for compatibility with multiple data rates (most likely Fibre Channel 1v and 2v Rates)

If implemented, the input will be internally pulled down with > 30k W resistor. The input states are: Low (0 - 0.8V): Reduced Bandwidth

(>0.8 , < 2.0V): Undefined High (2.0 - 3.465V): Full Bandwidth Open:

5) LOS (Loss of Signal) is an open collector/drain output, which should be pulled up with a 4.7K - 10K W 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.

A) VeeR - VeeT and VeeC may be internally connected within the SEP mortile

7) RD-/+: These are the differential receiver outputs. They are AC coupled 100 W differential lines which should be terminated with 100 W 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 370 and 2000 mV differential (185 - 1000 mV single ended) when properly terminated.

8) VccR and VccT are the receiver and fransailter power supplies, They are defined as 3.3V + 5% of the SFP connector pix.

Maximum supply current is 300 mA, Inductors with 0C resistance of less than 1 v should be used in order to motified the required vallage at the SFP input pin with 3.3V supply vallage,
When the recommended supply filtering network is used, hot plugging of the SFP transactive module will result in on innush current of no none than 30 mA greater
than the siteody state value. VccR and VccT and ybe internally connected within the SFP transactiver module. Each Vcc will be individually filtered mean the SFP connector.

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9) TD-/+: These are the differential transmitter inputs. They are AC-coupled, differential lines with 100 W differential termination inside the module. The AC coupling is done inside the module and is thus not required in the host board. The inputs will accept differential using with experience of the module and is thus not required in the host board. The inputs will accept differential existing of 500 – 2400 mV (250 – 1200 mV single-ended), though it is recommended that values between 500 and 1200 mV differential (250 – 600 mV single-ended) be used for best EM performance. SFP Pinout

1 (key)	VeeT	VeeT	20
2	TXFault	TD-	19
w	TX Disable	TD+	18
4	MOD-DEF(2)	VeeT	17
5	MOD-DEF(1)	VccT	16
6	MOD-DEF(0)	VccR	15
7	Rate Select	VeeR	14
8	LOS	RD+	13
9	VeeR	RD-	12
10	VeeR	VeeR	11

Connector wiring on Customers PCB

1 (key)	VeeT (ground)	VeeT (ground)	30
2	TD-	TXFault	29
3	VeeT (ground)	TX Disable	28
4	TD+	MOD-DEF(2)	27
5 VeeT (ground)		MOD-DEF(1)	26
6 VccT		MOD-DEF(0)	25
7	Ground	VeeC (ground)	24
8	Ground	Ground	23
9	Ground	Ground	22
10	VccR	Ground	21
11	VeeR (ground)	Ground	20
12	RD+	Rate Select	19
13	VeeR (ground)	LOS	18
14	RD-	VeeR (ground)	17
15 VeeR (ground)		VeeR (ground)	16

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