

# 10G XFP ZR Optical Transceiver PN: OP8980

## **Product Specification**

#### **Features:**

- ♦ Support multi protocol from 9.95Gb/s to 11.3Gb/s
- ♦ Hot pluggable 30 pin connector
- ♦ Compliant with XFP MSA
- ❖ Transmission distance of 80km over single mode fiber
- ♦ Cooled EML laser transmitter.
- ♦ APD Receiver
- ♦ Duplex LC connector

- $\Rightarrow$  Power supply voltages : +3.3V, +5V
- ♦ Temperature range: 0°C to 70°C
- ♦ Power dissipation: < 3.0W
- ♦ RoHS Compliant

## **Applications:**

- ♦ 10GBASE-ZR/ZW Ethernet
- ♦ SONET OC-192/SDH STM-64
- ♦ 80km 10G FC
- ♦ Other optical links

# **Description:**

OPWAY' OP8940 Small Form Factor 10Gb/s (XFP) transceivers are compliant with the current XFP Multi-Source Agreement (MSA) Specification. The high performance cooled 1550nm EML transmitter and high sensitivity APD receiver provide superior performance for Multiple applications up to 80km links.



# Absolute Maximum Ratings

Parameter	Symbol	Min	Max	Unit
Storage Temperature	$T_{ST}$	-40	+85	°C
Operating Temperature	$T_{OP}$	0	+70	°C
Supply Voltage 1	$V_{CC3}$	-0.5	+4.0	V
Supply Voltage 2	$V_{CC5}$	-0.5	+6.0	V

## • Electrical Characteristics

Parameter	Symbol	Min	Тур	Max	Unit	Note	
Supply Voltage 1	Vcc5	4.75		5.25	V		
Supply Voltage 2	Vcc3	3.13		3.45	V		
Supply Current – Vcc5 supply	Icc5			170	mA		
Supply Current – Vcc3 supply	Icc3			550	mA		
Module total power	P			3.0	W		
Transmitter	Transmitter						
Input differential impedance	Rin		100		Ω	1	
Differential data input swing	Vin,pp	100		1000	mV		
Transmit Disable Voltage	$V_D$	2.0		Vcc	V		
Transmit Enable Voltage	$V_{\text{EN}}$	GND		GND+ 0.8	V		
Receiver							
Differential data output swing	Vout,pp	100		860	mV		
LOS Fault	V <sub>LOS fault</sub>	Vcc - 0.5		Vcc <sub>HOST</sub>	V	2	
LOS Normal	V <sub>LOS norm</sub>	GND		GND+0.5	V	2	

## Notes

- 1. Connected directly to TX data input pins. AC coupling from pins into laser driver IC.
- 2. LOS is an open collector output. Should be pulled up with  $4.7k 10k\Omega$  on the host board. Normal operation is logic 0; loss of signal is logic 1.

# • Optical Characteristics

Parameter	Symbol	Min	Тур	Max	Unit	Ref.
Transmitter						
Operating Date Rate	BR	9.95		11.3	Gb/s	
Optical Wavelength	λ	1530	1550	1565	nm	
RMS Spectral Width	$\lambda_{ m RMS}$			1	nm	
Side Mode Suppression Ratio	SMSR	30			dB	
Launch Power	Pout	0		+5	dBm	
Average Launch power of OFF Transmitter	P <sub>OFF</sub>			-30	dBm	
Optical Extinction Ratio	ER	8.2			dB	
Receiver						
Operating Date Rate	BR	9.95		11.3	Gb/s	
Optical Center Wavelength	$\lambda_{\mathrm{C}}$	1260		1620	nm	
Receiver Sensitivity	Sen			-23	dBm	1



Input Saturation Power(Overload)	Sat	-7		dBm	
LOS Assert	LOS <sub>A</sub>	-35		dBm	
LOS De-Assert	LOS <sub>D</sub>		-24	dBm	
LOS Hysteresis	LOS <sub>H</sub>	0.5		dB	

#### **Notes:**

1. Measured with a PRBS  $2^{31}$  -1 test pattern, @10.3125Gb/s, BER<10<sup>-12</sup>.

# • Pin Assignment

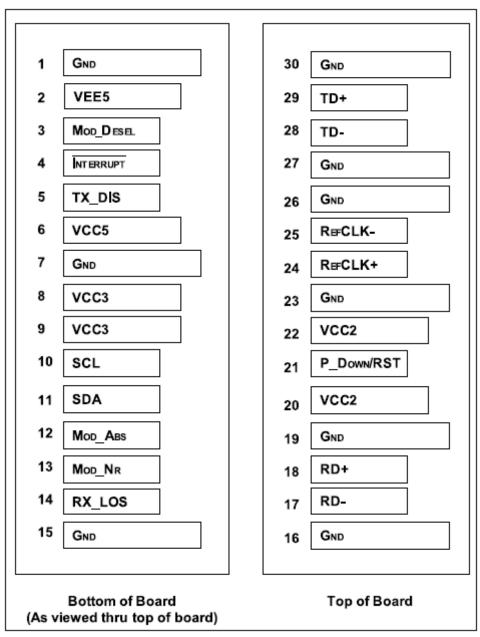


Diagram of Host Board Connector Block Pin Numbers and Names

# • Pin Description

Pin	Logic	Symbol	Name/Description	
1		GND	Module Ground	1
2		VEE5	Optional –5.2 Power Supply	
3	LVTTL-I	Mod-Desel	Module De-select; When held low allows the module to respond to 2-wire serial interface	



Can be read over the serial 2-wire interface	$\overline{}$				_
Transmitter Disable; Turns off transmitter laser output	4	LVTTL-O	Interrupt	Interrupt (bar); Indicates presence of an important condition which can be read over the serial 2-wire interface	2
The second of	5	LVTTL-I	TX_DIS		
Section   Sect	6		VCC5	+5 Power Supply	
9	7		GND	Module Ground	1
10	8		VCC3	+3.3V Power Supply	
11	9		VCC3	+3.3V Power Supply	
12	10	LVTTL- I/O	SCL	2-Wire Serial Interface Clock	2
13	11	LVTTL- I/O	SDA	2-Wire Serial Interface Data Line	2
14 LVTTL-O RX_LOS   Receiver Loss of Signal indicator     15	12	LVTTL-O	Mod_Abs	Indicates Module is not present. Grounded in the Module	2
15	13	LVTTL-O	Mod_NR	Module Not Ready; Indicating Module Operational Fault	2
16	14	LVTTL-O	RX_LOS	Receiver Loss of Signal indicator	2
Receiver inverted data output	15		GND	Module Ground	1
Receiver non-inverted data output   19	16		GND	Module Ground	1
19	17	CML-O	RD-	Receiver inverted data output	
20	18	CML-O	RD+	Receiver non-inverted data output	
Power down; When high, requires the module to limit power consumption to 1.5W or below. 2-Wire serial interface must be functional in the low power mode.  Reset; The falling edge initiates a complete reset of the module including the 2-wire serial interface, equivalent to a power cycle.  VCC2 +1.8V Power Supply – Not required  GND Module Ground  Reference Clock non-inverted input, AC coupled on the host board – Not required  PECL-I RefCLK+ RefCLK- Reference Clock inverted input, AC coupled on the host board – Not required  GND Module Ground  Reference Clock inverted input, AC coupled on the host board – Not required  GND Module Ground  Transmitter inverted data input	19		GND	Module Ground	1
Consumption to 1.5W or below. 2-Wire serial interface must be functional in the low power mode.    Reset; The falling edge initiates a complete reset of the module including the 2-wire serial interface, equivalent to a power cycle.   VCC2	20		VCC2	+1.8V Power Supply – Not required	
including the 2-wire serial interface, equivalent to a power cycle.  VCC2 +1.8V Power Supply – Not required  GND Module Ground  PECL-I RefCLK+ Reference Clock non-inverted input, AC coupled on the host board – Not required  Reference Clock inverted input, AC coupled on the host board – Not required  Reference Clock inverted input, AC coupled on the host board – Not required  GND Module Ground  GND Module Ground  Transmitter inverted data input	21	LVTTL-I	P_Down/RST	consumption to 1.5W or below. 2-Wire serial interface must be functional in the low power mode.	
23 GND Module Ground  24 PECL-I RefCLK+ Reference Clock non-inverted input, AC coupled on the host board  25 PECL-I RefCLK- Reference Clock inverted input, AC coupled on the host board — Not required  26 GND Module Ground  27 GND Module Ground  28 CML-I TD- Transmitter inverted data input					
24     PECL-I     RefCLK+     Reference Clock non-inverted input, AC coupled on the host board – Not required       25     PECL-I     RefCLK-     Reference Clock inverted input, AC coupled on the host board – Not required       26     GND     Module Ground       27     GND     Module Ground       28     CML-I     TD-     Transmitter inverted data input	22		VCC2	+1.8V Power Supply – Not required	
24 PECL-I ReICLK+ — Not required  25 PECL-I RefCLK- Reference Clock inverted input, AC coupled on the host board — Not required  26 GND Module Ground  27 GND Module Ground  28 CML-I TD- Transmitter inverted data input	23		GND		1
26 GND Module Ground 27 GND Module Ground 28 CML-I TD- Transmitter inverted data input	24	PECL-I	RefCLK+		3
27     GND     Module Ground       28     CML-I     TD-     Transmitter inverted data input	25	PECL-I	RefCLK-		3
28 CML-I TD- Transmitter inverted data input	26		GND	Module Ground	1
	27		GND	Module Ground	1
29 CML-I TD+ Transmitter non-inverted data input	28	CML-I	TD-	Transmitter inverted data input	
	29	CML-I	TD+	Transmitter non-inverted data input	
30 GND Module Ground	30		GND	Module Ground	1

#### Note

- 1. Module circuit ground is isolated from module chassis ground within the module.
- 2. Open collector; should be pulled up with 4.7k 10k ohms on host board to a voltage between 3.15V and 3.6V.
- 3. A Reference Clock input is not required.

## Digital Diagnostic Functions

As defined by the XFP MSA 1, Opway's XFP transceivers provide digital diagnostic functions via a 2-wire serial interface, which allows real-time access to the following operating parameters:

- ✓ Transceiver temperature
- ✓ Laser bias current
- ✓ Transmitted optical power
- ✓ Received optical power
- ✓ Transceiver supply voltage

It also provides a sophisticated system of alarm and warning flags, which may be used to alert end-users when particular operating parameters are outside of a factory-set normal range.

The operating and diagnostics information is monitored and reported by a Digital Diagnostics Opway Communication Inc.

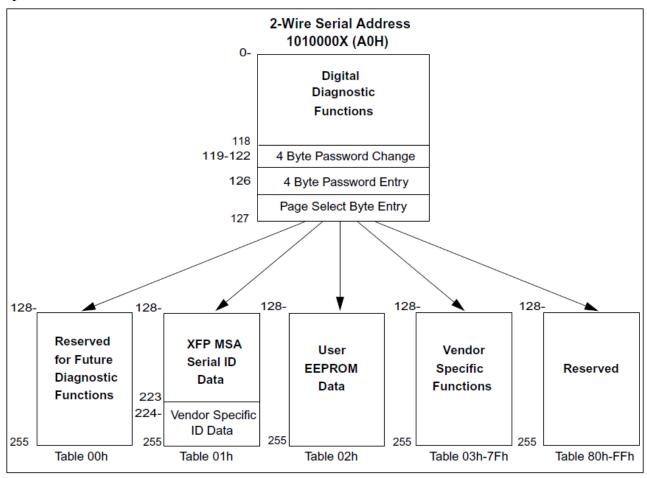
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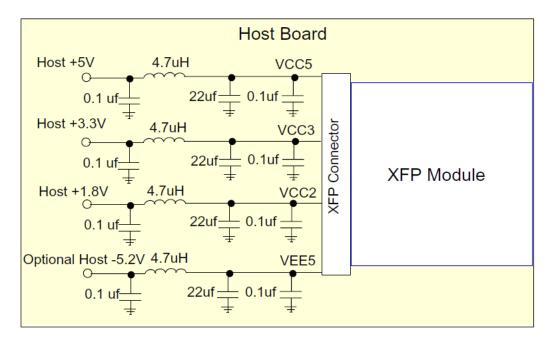
Transceiver Controller (DDTC) inside the transceiver, which is accessed through the 2-wire serial interface. When the serial protocol is activated, the serial clock signal (SCL pin) is generated by the host. The positive edge clocks data into the XFP transceiver into those segments of its memory map that are not write-protected. The negative edge clocks data from the XFP transceiver. The serial data signal (SDA pin) 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 2-wire serial interface provides sequential or random access to the 8 bit parameters, addressed from 000h to the maximum address of the memory.

For more detailed information including memory map definitions, please see the XFP MSA Specification.

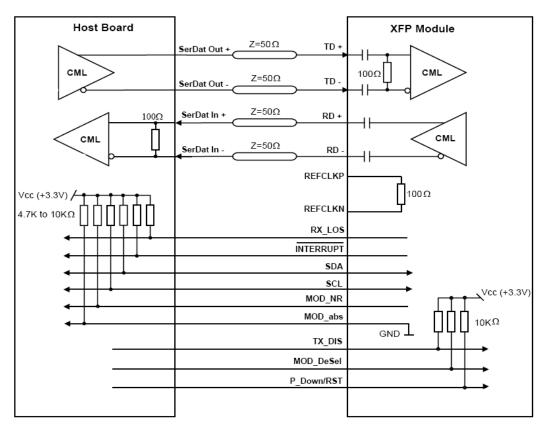




## • Recommended Circuit



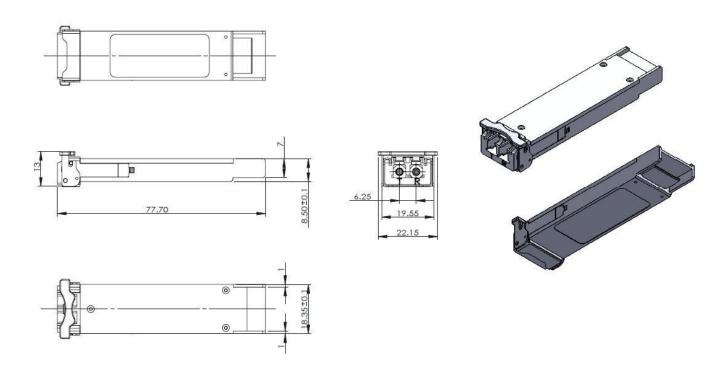
**Recommended Host Board Power Supply Circuit** 



**Recommended High-speed Interface Circuit** 



# • Mechanical Dimensions(Unit:mm)



## • Document Revision

Version No.	Date	Reviser	Description
V1.0	2023-11-16	Kevin	Initial issued

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