

## **EGP3412-20D(I)**

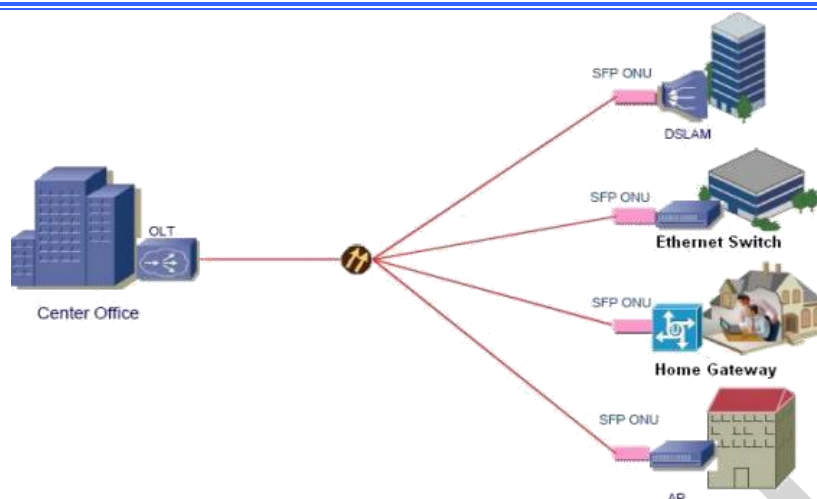
### **GPON ONU STICK SFP (MAC Inside)**

#### **PRODUCT FEATURES**

- Single fiber bi-directional data links asymmetric TX 1244Mbps / RX 2488Mbps GPON ONU application with GPON MAC function.
- SC/UPC receptacle SFP with GPON ONU MAC inside, “Plug-and-play” via auto-discovery and configuration
- 1310nm DFB burst mode transmitter, 1490nm APD-TIA continuous mode receiver
- Commercial: 0 to 70°C
- Industrial: -40 to 85°C
- Single 3.3V power supply
- Digital diagnostic monitor interface compatible with SFF-8472
- SFP MSA compliance
- Low EMI and excellent ESD protection
- Class I laser safety standard IEC-60825 compliant
- RoHS-6 compliance

#### **APPLICATIONS**

- Gigabit-capable Passive Optical Networks (GPON)
- MSA-compliant SFP that incorporates not just the optics for an ONU, but all of the electronics need as well. It is a “PON on a Stick” that an entire FTTH ONU in a slightly oversized SFP. It can be plugged into
- networking equipment. Allowing the data interfaces on a switch, router, PBX, etc. to be customized for different fiber environments and distance requirements
- Designed as dual-mode ONU stick, it also supports the EPON ONU OAM. It can be applied both on EPON system and on the GPON system. It will automatically establish an EPON link with the EPON
- OLT or GPON link with the GPON OLT.



## STANDARDS

- Complies with SFP Multi-Source Agreement (MSA) SFF-8074i
- Complies with ITUT-T G.984.2, G.984.2 Amendment 1
- Complies with ITUT G.988 ONU management and control interface (OMCI) specification
- Complies with SFF 8472 V9.5
- Complies with FCC 47 CFR Part 15, Class B
- Complies with FDA 21 CFR 1040.10 and 1040.11

## Ordering Information

Part No.	Package	Optical Interface	Temperature (°C)	Reach (km)	DDM
EGP3412-20D	SFP	SC	0~+70°C	20	Y
EGP3412-20DI	SFP	SC	-40~+85°C	20	Y

## Absolute Maximum Ratings

Parameter	Symbol	Min.	Max.	Unit	Notes
Storage Ambient Temperature	TSTG	-40	85	°C	
Operating Case Temperature	Tc	0	70	°C	EGP3412-20D
	Tc	-40	85	°C	EGP3412-20DI
Operating Humidity	OH	5	95	%	
Power Supply Voltage	VCC	-0.5	3.6	V	

## Recommended Operating Conditions

Parameter	Symbol	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit	Notes
Power Supply Voltage	VCC	3.13	3.3	3.47	V	
Power Dissipation	PD	1.85	2.10	2.42	W	Max value under High temp environment
Operating Case Temperature	T <sub>c</sub>	0		+70	°C	EGP3412-20D
	T <sub>c</sub>	-40		+85	°C	EGP3412-20DI
Operating Humidity Range	OH	5		95	%	
Data Rate			TX:1.244 / RX:2.488		Gbit/s	
Data Rate Drift		-100		+100	PPM	

## Electrical Characteristics

Parameter	Symbol	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit	Notes
<b>Transmitter</b>						
Data Input Differential Swing		300		1800	mV	CML input, AC coupled
Input Differential Impedance		90	100	110	Ω	
Transmitter TxDisable Control Voltage -		0		0.8	V	
Transmitter TxDisable Voltage - High		2.0		VCC	V	
Transmitter Fault Alarm Voltage - Low		0		0.4	V	
<b>Receiver</b>						
Transmitter Fault Alarm Voltage – High		2.4		Vcc	V	
Data Output Differential Swing		300		1200	mV	CML output, AC coupled
Loss of Signal - Low		0		0.4	V	
Loss of Signal - High		2.4		VCC	V	

## Optical and Characteristics

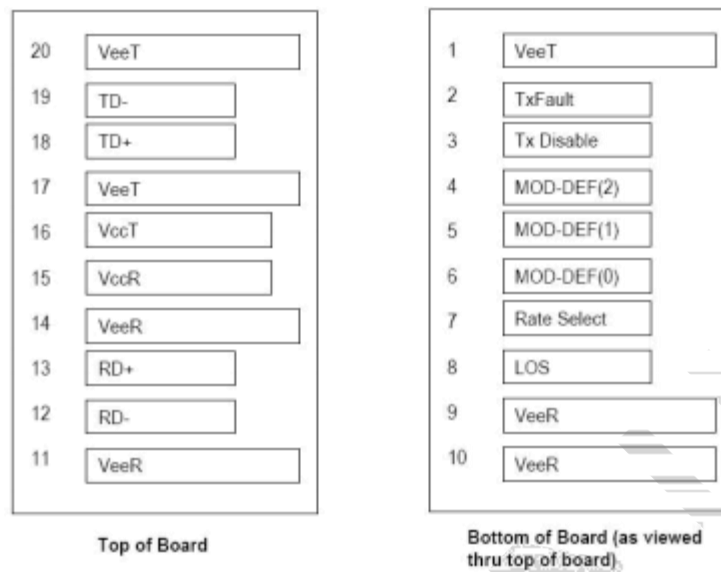
Parameter	Symbol	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit	Note
<b>Transmitter</b>						
Optical Center Wavelength	λ <sub>c</sub>	1290	1310	1330	nm	
Spectral Width (-20dB)	Δλ			1	nm	
Side Mode Suppression Ratio	SMSR	30			dB	
Average Launch Optical Power	AOP	0.5		5	dBm	Launched into SMF Fiber
Burst off Average Output Power				-45	dBm	
Extinction Ratio	ER	10			dB	

Rise/Fall Time (20%-80%)	TR/TF				0.26	ns	Unfiltered PRBS 2 <sup>23</sup> -1@1244.16 Mbps
RIN15OMA					-115	dB/Hz	
Optical Return Loss Tolerance			-15			dB	
Transmitter Reflectance					-10	dB	
Transmitter and Dispersion Penalty	TDP				1	dB	Transmit on 20km SMF.
Optical Waveform Diagram	Compliant With ITU-T G984.2						PRBS 2 <sup>23</sup> -1@1244.16Mbps
Receiver							
Operating Wavelength	$\lambda_c$	1480	1490	1500	nm		
Sensitivity	SEN			-28	dBm	PRBS 223 - 1	@2488Mbps
Saturation Optical Power	SAT	-8			dBm		
Loss of Signal De-Assert	LOSD			-29	dBm		
Loss of Signal Assert	LOSA	-40			dBm		
Signal-Detected Hysteresis		0.5		6	dBm		
Receiver Reflectance				-12	dB	$\lambda$ =1490nm	
WDM Filter Isolation		38			dB	$\lambda$ =1550nm	
		35			dB	$\lambda$ =1650nm	

## Digital Diagnostics

Parameter	Range	Accuracy	Calibration
Temperature	-40 to 85°C( I Temp)	±3°C	Internal
	0 to 70°C ( C Temp)	±3°C	Internal
Voltage	0 to 3.7V	±3%	Internal
Bias Current	0 to 130mA	±10%	Internal
TX Power	-10 to 8 dBm	±2dB	Internal
RX Power monitor	-30 to -8 dBm	±2dB	Internal

## Pin Diagram



## Pin Definitions

PIN	Name	Description	Notes
1	VeeT	Transmitter Ground	Note 5
2	TX Fault	Transmitter Fault Indication	Note 1
3	TX Disable	Transmitter Disable	Note 2, Module disables on high or open
4	MOD-DEF2	Module Definition 2	Note 3,2 wire serial ID Interface
5	MOD-DEF1	Module Definition 1	Note 3,2 wire serial ID Interface
6	MOD-DEF0	Module Definition 0	Note 3 Grounded in Module
7	Rate	NC	-
8	LOS	Loss of Signal	Note 4
9	VeeR	Receiver Ground	Note 5
10	VeeR	Receiver Ground	Note 5
11	VeeR	Receiver Ground	Note 5
12	RD-	Inv. Received DataOut	Note 6
13	RD+	Received Data Out	Note 6
14	VeeR	Receiver Ground	Note 5
15	VccR	Receiver Power	3.3 ±5%, Note 7
16	VccT	Transmitter Power	3.3 ±5%, Note 7
17	VeeT	Transmitter Ground	Note 5
18	TD+	Transmit Data In	Note 8

19	TD-	Inv. Transmit Data In	Note 8
20	VeeT	Transmitter Ground	Note 5

**Note:**

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 4.7 – 10K $\Omega$  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. 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 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 (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.

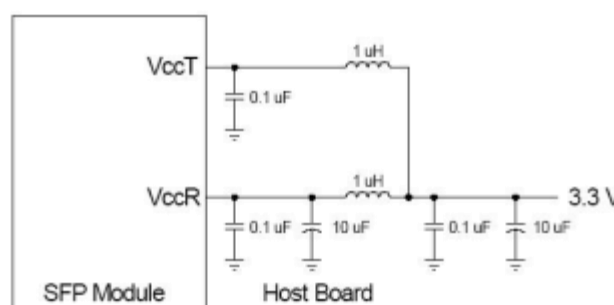
5. VeeR and VeeT may be internally connected within the SFP module.

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 370 and 2000 mV differential (185 – 1000 mV single ended) when properly terminated.

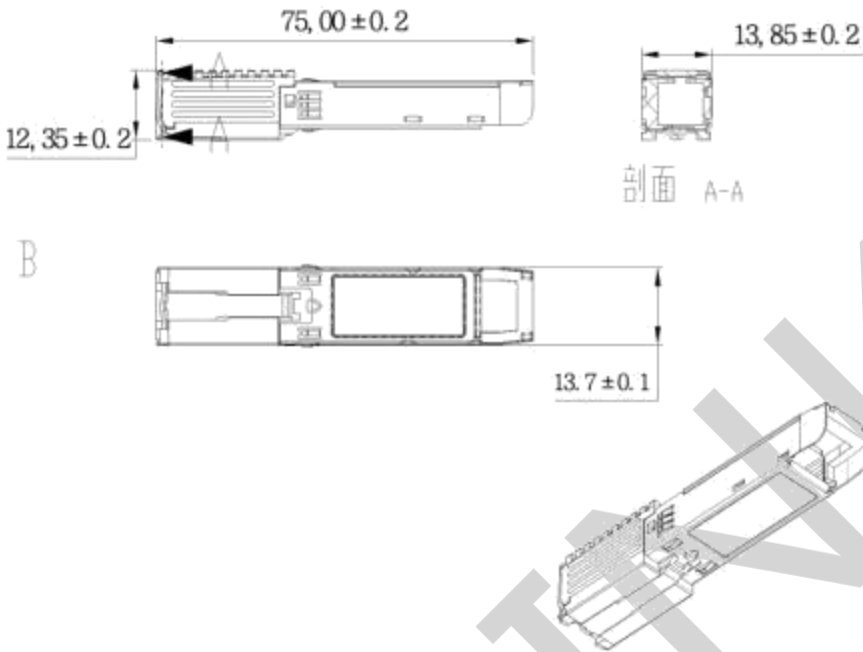
7. VccR and VccT are the receiver and transmitter power supplies. They are defined as 3.3V  $\pm$ 5% at the SFP connector pin. Maximum supply current is 300 mA. Recommended host board power supply filtering is shown below. Inductors with DC resistance of less than 1 $\Omega$  should be used in order 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 30 mA 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 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 EMI performance.

## Recommended Interface Circuit



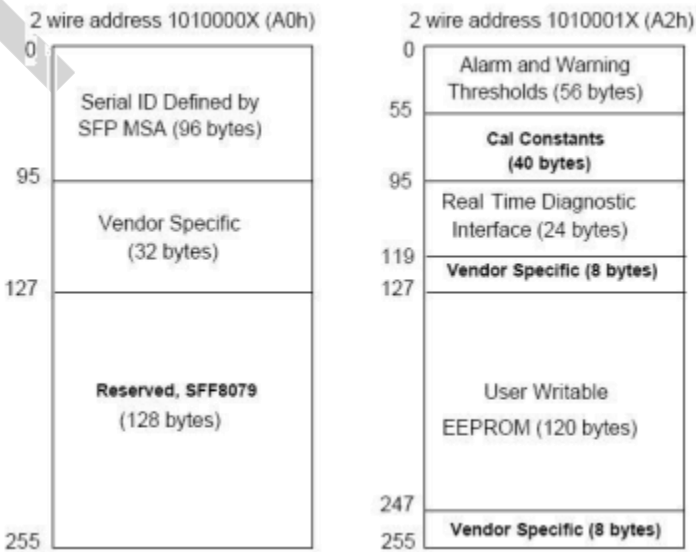
Mechanical Diagram



Description of EEPROM Address A0H and A2H

SFP ONU uses the two wire serial bus to access two blocks of 256-byte EEPROM address 1010000X (A0h) and 1010001X (A2h) , A0h stores static information including product and vendor IDs and A2h provides diagnostic information about the module’s 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.

The below figure shows the detail descriptions of A0h and A2h. All this information is not only accessible by a local host equipment into which the EPON Stick is plugged, but also can be retrieved by OLT remotely through EPON OAM messages.



## Revision History

Version No.	Date	Description
1.0	July 18, 2016	Preliminary datasheet

Company: ETU-Link Technology Co., LTD

Production base: Right side of 3rd floor, No. 102 building, Longguan expressway, Dalang street,  
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