



- ✧ +3.3V single power supply
- ✧ Access to physical layer IC via 2-wire serial bus
- ✧ 1000BASE-T operation in host systems with Serdes interface
- ✧ Compliant with SFP MSA
- ✧ Compliant with IEEE Std 802.3TM-2002
- ✧ RoHS Compliant
- ✧ Case temperature range (0°C to +70°C)

Features:

- ✧ Hot-pluggable SFP footprint
- ✧ Fully metallic enclosure for low EMI
- ✧ Low power dissipation
- ✧ Compact RJ-45 connector assembly
- ✧ Detailed product information in EEPROM

Applications:

- ✧ 1.25 Gigabit Ethernet over Cat 5 cable
- ✧ Switch/Router to Switch/Router Link
- ✧ High speed I/O for file servers

Description:

The 1000BASE-T copper SFP transceiver is high performance, cost effective module compliant with the Gigabit Ethernet and 1000BASE-T standards as specified in IEEE 802. 3-2002 and IEEE 802.3ab, which supporting 1000Mbps data- rate up to 100 meters reach over unshielded twisted-pair category 5 cable. The transceiver supports 1000 Mbps full duplex data-links with 5-level Pulse Amplitude Modulation (PAM) signals. All four pairs in the cable are used with symbol rate at 250Mbps on each pair. The Copper transceiver provides standard serial ID information compliant with SFPMSA, which can be accessed with address of A0h via the 2-wire serial CMOS EEPROM protocol. The physical IC can also be accessed via 2-wire serial bus at address ACh.

Order Information

Part No.	Description	Tx_Disable	Rx_LOS
Y1G-TC	1000Mbps, with Serdes interface, with Tx_Disable function, support Rx_LOS as link indication function,0~70°C.	Yes	Yes
Y1G-TC-1	1000Mbps, with Serdes interface, with Tx_Disable function, not support Rx_LOS as link indication function,0~70°C.	Yes	No
Y1G-TC-2	1000Mbps, with Serdes interface, without Tx_Disable function, not support Rx_LOS as link indication function,0~70°C.	No	Yes
Y1G-TC-3	1000Mbps, with Serdes interface, without Tx_Disable function, not support Rx_LOS as link indication function,0~70°C.	No	No

SFP to Host Connector Pin Out

Pin	Signal name	Description	MSA Notes
1	VEET	Transmitter ground (common with receiver ground)	
2	TX _{FAULT}	Transmitter Fault. Not supported	Note 1
3	TDIS	Transmitter Disable. PHY disabled on high or open	Note 2
4	MOD_DEF(2)	Module Definition 2. Data line for Serial ID.	Note 3
5	MOD_DEF(1)	Module Definition 1. Clock line for Serial ID.	Note 3
6	MOD_DEF(0)	Module Definition 0. Grounded within the module.	Note 3
7	Rate Select	No connection required	
8	LOS	Loss of Signal - High Indicates Loss of Signal	
9	VEER	Receiver Ground (common with transmitter ground)	
10	VEER	Receiver Ground (common with transmitter ground)	
11	VEER	Receiver Ground(common with transmitter ground)	
12	RD-	Receiver Inverted DATA out. AC Coupled	Note 4
13	RD+	Receiver Non-inverted DATA out. AC Coupled	Note 4
14	VEER	Receiver Ground (common with transmitter ground)	
15	VCCR	Receiver Power Supply	Note 5
16	VCCT	Transmitter Power Supply	Note 5
17	VEET	Transmitter Ground (Common with Receiver Ground)	
18	TD+	Transmitter Non-Inverted DATA in. AC Coupled.	Note 6
19	TD-	Transmitter Inverted DATA in. AC Coupled.	Note 6
20	VEET	Transmitter Ground(common with receiver ground)	

Table 1. SFP to host connector pin assignments and descriptions

Notes:

1. TX Fault is not used and is always tied to ground through a 100 ohm resistor.
2. TX Disable is an input that is used to shut down the transmitter output. It is pulled up within the module with a 4.7 Ω 10 K resistor.
Its states are:
Low (0 to 0.8V): Transmitter on
(>0.8 , <2.0 V): 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 4.7-10 K Ω resistor on the host board to a supply less than VCCT + 0.3 V or VCCR + 0.3 V.
Mod Def 0 is tied to ground through a 100 ohm resistor to indicate that the module is present.
Mod-Def 1 is clock line of two wire serial interface for optional serial ID
Mod-Def 2 is data line of two wire serial interface for optional serial ID
4. RD-/+ : These are the differential receiver outputs. They are ac coupled 100 ohm differential lines which should be terminated with 100 ohm 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. These levels are compatible with CML and LVPECL voltage swings.

5. VCCR and VCCT are the receiver and transmitter power supplies. They are defined as $3.3\text{ V} \pm 5\%$ at the SFP connector pin. The maximum supply current is about 300mA and the associated in-rush current will typically be no more than 30 mA above steady state after 500 nanoseconds.
6. TD-/+: These are the differential transmitter inputs. They are ac coupled differential lines with 100 Ω 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. These levels are compatible with CML and LVPECL voltage swings.

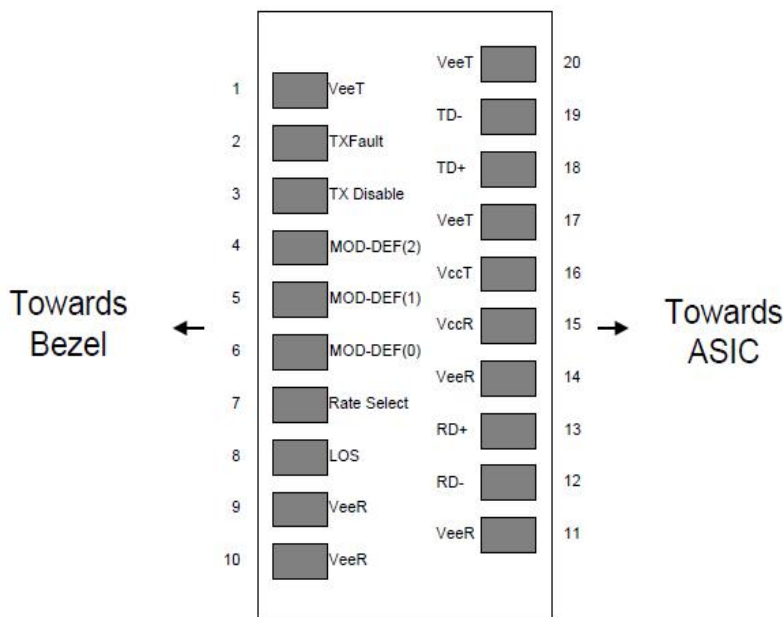


Figure 1. Diagram of host board connector block pin numbers and names

+3.3V Volt Electrical Power Interface

The Y1G-T has an input voltage range of $3.3\text{ V} \pm 5\%$. The 4 V maximum voltage is not allowed for continuous operation.

Parameter	Symbol	Min.	Typical	Max.	Units	Notes/Conditions
Supply Current	Is		320	375	mA	1.2W max power over full range of voltage and temperature. See caution note below
Input Voltage	Vcc	3.13	3.3	3.47	V	Referenced to GND
Surge Current	Isurge		30		mA	Hot plug above steady state current. See caution note

Table 2. +3.3 Volt electrical power interface

Caution:

Power consumption and surge current are higher than the specified values in the SFP MSA

Low-Speed Signals

MOD_DEF(1) (SCL) and MOD_DEF(2) (SDA), are open drain CMOS signals. Both MOD_DEF(1) and MOD_DEF(2) must be pulled up to host_Vcc.

Parameter	Symbol	Min.	Max.	Units	Notes/Conditions
SFP Output LOW	VOL	0	0.5	V	4.7k to 10k pull-up to host_Vcc.
SFP Output HIGH	VOH	host_Vcc -0.5	host_Vcc + 0.3	V	4.7k to 10k pull-up to host_Vcc.
SFP Input LOW	VIL	0	0.8	V	4.7k to 10k pull-up to Vcc.
SFP Input HIGH		2	Vcc + 0.3 V	V	4.7k to 10k pull-up to Vcc.

Table 3. Low-speed signals, electronic characteristics

High-Speed Electrical Interface

All high-speed signals are AC-coupled internally.

Transmission Line-SFP						
Parameter	Symbol	Min.	Typical	Max.	Units	Notes/Conditions
Line Frequency	fL		125		MHz	5-level encoding, per IEEE 802.3
Tx Output Impedance	Zout,TX		100		Ohm	Differential
Rx Input Impedance	Zin,RX		100		Ohm	Differential

Table 4. High-speed electrical interface, transmission line-SFP

Host-SFP							
Parameter	Symbol	Min.	Typical	Max.	Units	Notes/Conditions	
Single ended data input swing	Vinsing	250		1200	mV	Single ended	
Single ended data output swing	Voutsing	350	100	800	mV	Single ended	
Rise/Fall Time	Tr,Tf		175		psec	20%-80%	
Tx Input Impedance	Zin		50		Ohm	Single ended	
Rx Output Impedance	Zout		50		Ohm	Single ended	

Table 5. High-speed electrical interface, host-SFP

General Specifications

Parameter	Symbol	Min.	Typical	Max.	Units	Notes/Conditions
Data Rate	BR	100		1,000	Mb/s	IEEE 802.3 compatible.
Cable Length	L			100	m	Category 5 UTP. BER <10 ⁻¹²

Table 6. General specifications

Notes:

1. Clock tolerance is +/- 50 ppm
2. By default, the Y1G-T is a full duplex device in preferred master mode
3. Automatic crossover detection is enabled. External crossover cable is not required

Environmental Specifications

The Y 1G - T has a temperature range from 0°C to +70°C case temperature as specified in Table 7.

Parameter	Symbol	Min.	Typical	Max.	Units	Notes/Conditions
Operating Temperature	Top	0		70	°C	Case temperature
Storage Temperature	Tsto	-40		85	°C	Ambient temperature

Table 7. Environmental specifications

Mechanical drawing:

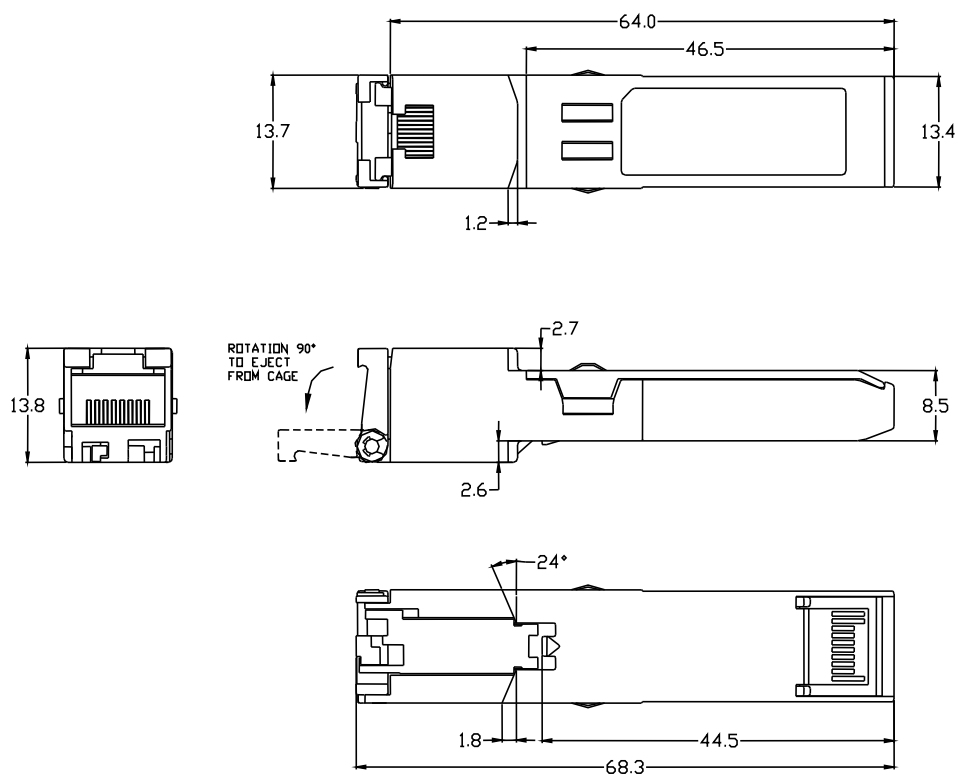


Figure 2. Mechanical Dimensions of Transceiver