

Features

- Compliant with 40G Ethernet IEEE802.3ba and 40GBASE-ER4 Standard
- QSFP+ MSA compliant
- Compliant with QDR/DDR Infiniband data rates
- Up to 11.2Gb/s data rate per wavelength
- 4 CWDM lanes MUX/DEMUX design
- Up to 40km transmission on single mode fiber (SMF)
- 18.5dB link insertion loss budget
- Operating case temperature: 0 to 70oC
- Maximum power consumption 3.5W
- LC duplex connector



Applications

- 40GBASE-ER4 Ethernet Links
- Infiniband QDR and DDR interconnects
- Client-side 40G Telecom connections

Ordering Information

PART NUMBER	INPUT/OUTPUT	SIGNAL DETECT	VOLTAGE	TEMPERATURE
CL-QSFP+_ER4	AC/AC	TTL	3.3V	0°C to 70 °C



General Description

This product is a transceiver module designed for 40km optical communication applications. The design is compliant to 40GBASE-ER4 of the IEEE P802.3ba standard. The module converts 4 inputs channels (ch) of 10Gb/s electrical data to 4 CWDM optical signals, and multiplexes them into a single channel for 40Gb/s optical transmission. Reversely, on the receiver side, the module optically de-multiplexes a 40Gb/s input into 4 CWDM channels signals, and converts them to 4 channel output electrical data.

The central wavelengths of the 4 CWDM channels are 1271, 1291, 1311 and 1331 nm as members of the CWDM wavelength grid defined in ITU-T G.694.2. It contains a duplex LC connector for the optical interface and a 148-pin connector for the electrical interface. To minimize the optical dispersion in the long-haul system, single-mode fiber (SMF) has to be applied in this module. The product is designed with form factor, optical/electrical connection and digital diagnostic interface according to the QSFP+ Multi-Source Agreement (MSA). It has been designed to meet the harshest external operating conditions including temperature, humidity and EMI interference.

Functional Description

This product converts the 4-channel 10Gb/s electrical input data into CWDM optical signals (light), by a driven 4-wavelength Distributed Feedback Laser (DFB) array. The light is combined by the MUX parts as a 40Gb/s data, propagating out of the transmitter module from the SMF. The receiver module accepts the 40Gb/s CWDM optical signals input, and de-multiplexes it into 4 individual 10Gb/s channels with different wavelength. Each wavelength light is collected by a discrete avalanche photodiode (APD), and then outputted as electric data after amplified first by a TIA and then by a post amplifier. Figure 1 shows the functional block diagram of this product.

A single +3.3V power supply is required to power up this product. Both power supply pins VccTx and VccRx are internally connected and should be applied concurrently. As per MSA specifications the module offers 7 low speed hardware control pins (including the 2-wire serial interface): ModSelL, SCL, SDA, ResetL, LPMode, ModPrsL and IntL.

Module Select (ModSelL) is an input pin. When held low by the host, this product responds to 2-wire serial communication commands. The ModSelL allows the use of this product on a single 2-wire interface bus – individual ModSelL lines must be used.

Serial Clock (SCL) and Serial Data (SDA) are required for the 2-wire serial bus communication



interface and enable the host to access the QSFP+ memory map.

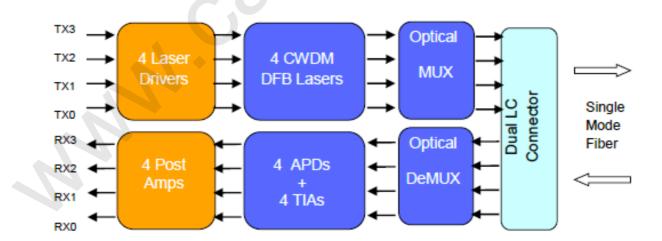
The ResetL pin enables a complete reset, returning the settings to their default state, when a low level on the ResetL pin is held for longer than the minimum pulse length. During the execution of a reset the host shall disregard all status bits until it indicates a completion of the reset interrupt. The product indicates this by posting an IntL (Interrupt) signal with the Data_Not_Ready bit negated in the memory map. Note that on power up (including hot insertion) the module should post this completion of reset interrupt without requiring a reset.

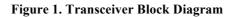
Low Power Mode (LPMode) pin is used to set the maximum power consumption for the product in order to protect hosts that are not capable of cooling higher power modules, should such modules be accidentally inserted.

Module Present (ModPrsL) is a signal local to the host board which, in the absence of a product, is normally pulled up to the host Vcc. When the product is inserted into the connector, it completes the path to ground though a resistor on the host board and asserts the signal. ModPrsL then indicates its present by setting ModPrsL to a "Low" state.

Interrupt (IntL) is an output pin. "Low" indicates a possible operational fault or a status critical to the host system. The host identifies the source of the interrupt using the 2-wire serial interface. The IntL pin is an open collector output and must be pulled to the Host Vcc voltage on the Host board.

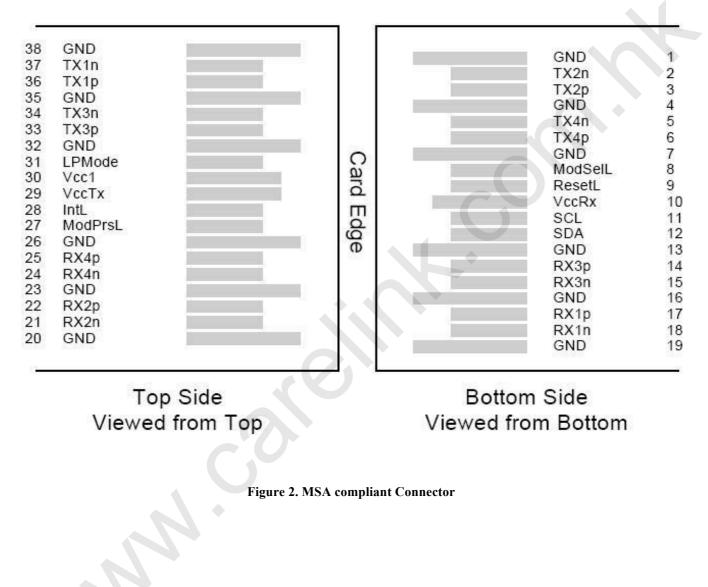
Transceiver Block Diagram







Pin Assignment and Description





Pin Definition

PIN	Logic	Symbol	Name/Description	Notes			
1		GND	Ground	1			
2	CML-I	Tx2n	Transmitter Inverted Data Input				
3	CML-I	Tx2p	Transmitter Non-Inverted Data output				
4		GND	Ground	1			
5	CML-I	Tx4n	Transmitter Inverted Data Input				
6	CML-I	Tx4p	Transmitter Non-Inverted Data output				
7		GND	Ground	1			
8	LVTLL-I	ModSelL	Module Select				
9	LVTLL-I	ResetL	Module Reset				
10		VccRx	+3.3V Power Supply Receiver	2			
11	LVCMOS-I/O	SCL	2-Wire Serial Interface Clock				
12	LVCMOS-I/O	SDA	2-Wire Serial Interface Data				
13		GND	Ground				
14	CML-O	Rx3p	Receiver Non-Inverted Data Output				
15	CML-O	Rx3n	Receiver Inverted Data Output				
16		GND	Ground	1			
17	CML-O	Rx1p	Receiver Non-Inverted Data Output				
18	CML-O	Rx1n	Receiver Inverted Data Output				
19		GND	Ground	1			
20		GND	Ground	1			
21	CML-O	Rx2n	Receiver Inverted Data Output				
22	CML-O	Rx2p	Receiver Non-Inverted Data Output				
23		GND	Ground	1			
24	CML-O	Rx4n	Receiver Inverted Data Output	1			
25	CML-O	Rx4p	Receiver Non-Inverted Data Output				
26		GND	Ground	1			
27	LVTTL-O	ModPrsL	Module Present				
28	LVTTL-O	IntL	Interrupt				
29		VccTx	+3.3 V Power Supply transmitter	2			
30		Vcc1	+3.3 V Power Supply	2			
31	LVTTL-I	LPMode	Low Power Mode				



32		GND	Ground	1
33	CML-I	Tx3p	Transmitter Non-Inverted Data Input	
34	CML-I	Tx3n	Transmitter Inverted Data Output	
35		GND	Ground	1
36	CML-I	Tx1p	Transmitter Non-Inverted Data Input	
37	CML-I	Tx1n	Transmitter Inverted Data Output	
38		GND	Ground	1

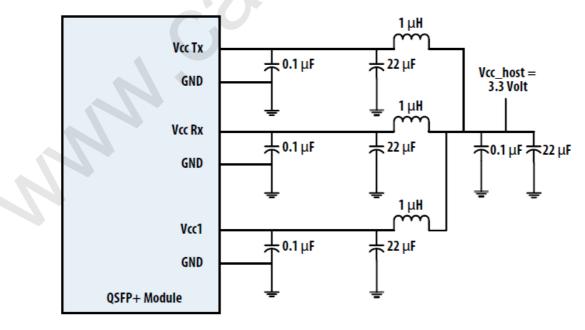
Notes:

1. GND is the symbol for signal and supply (power) common for QSFP+ modules. All are common within the QSFP+ module and all module voltages are referenced to this potential unless otherwise noted. Connect these directly to the host board signal common ground plane.

2. VccRx, Vcc1 and VccTx are the receiving and transmission power suppliers and shall be applied concurrently. Recommended host board power supply filtering is

shown in Figure 3 below. Vcc Rx, Vcc1 and Vcc Tx may be internally connected within the QSFP+ transceiver module in any combination. The connector pins are each rated for a maximum current of 500mA.

Recommended Power Supply Filter







Absolute Maximum Ratings

It has to be noted that the operation in excess of any individual absolute maximum ratings might cause permanent damage to this module.

Parameter	Symbol	Min	Max	Units	Notes
Storage Temperature	Ts	-40	85	degC	
Operating Case Temperature	Тор	0	70	degC	
Power Supply Voltage	V _{CC}	-0.5	3.6	V	
Relative Humidity (non-condensation)	RH	0	85	%	
Damage Threshold, each Lane	TH _d	3.8		dBm	

Recommended Operating Conditions and Power Supply Requirements

Parameter	Symbol	Min	Typical	Max	Units
Operating Case Temperature	T _{OP}	0		70	degC
Power Supply Voltage	V _{CC}	3.135	3.3	3.465	V
Data Rate, each Lane			10.3125	11.2	Gb/s
Control Input Voltage High		2		Vcc	v
Control Input Voltage Low		0		0.8	v
Link Distance with G.652	D			40	km

Electrical Characteristics

The following electrical characteristics are defined over the Recommended Operating Environment unless otherwise specified.

Parameter	Symbol	Min	Typical	Max	Units	Notes		
Power Consumption				3.5	W			
Supply Current	Icc			1.1	А			
Transceiver Power-on Initialization Time				2000	ms	1		
Transmitter (each Lane)								



Single-ended Input		-0.3		4.0	V	Referred	
Voltage Tolerance (Note						to TP1	
2)						signal	
						common	
AC Common Mode Input		15			mV	RMS	
Voltage Tolerance		15			111 v	KWB	
Differential Input Voltage		50			mVp	LOSA	
Swing Threshold		30			р	Threshold	
Differential Input Voltage	N. Comment	100		700	mVp		
Swing	Vin,pp	190		700	р		
Differential Input	_:						
Impedance	Zin	90	100	110	Ohm		
Differential Input Return		_				10MHz-	
Loss		See IEF	EE 802.3ba 8	36A.4.11	dB	11.1GHz	
J2 Jitter Tolerance	Jt2	0.17			UI		
	JLZ	0.17			01		
J9 Jitter Tolerance	Jt9	0.29			UI		
Data Dependent Pulse		0.07			UI		
Width Shrinkage		0.07			01		
(DDPWS) Tolerance							
Eye Mask Coordinates							
{X1, X2			0.11, 0.31		UI	Hit Ratio	
Y1, Y2}			95, 350		mV	$= 5 \times 10^{-5}$	
	Rec	eiver (eac	h Lane)				
Single-ended Output						Referred	
Voltage		-0.3		4.0	V	to signal	
	I	I		I			
						common	
AC Common Mode				7.5	mV	RMS	
Output Voltage							
Differential Output	Vout,pp	300		850	mVp		
Voltage Swing					p		
Differential Output	Zout	90	100	110	Ohm		
Impedance				-			



Termination Mismatch at				5	%		i
1MHz				_			
Differential Output Return		See IFF	EE 802.3ba 8	64 4 2 1	dB	10MHz-	
Loss		See ILL	E 002.50a 0	04.4.2.1	uВ	11.1GHz	I
Common Mode Output		See IEE	EE 802.3ba 8	61 4 2 2	dB	10MHz-	
Return Loss		See IEI	E 002.50a o	0A.4.2.2	uБ	11.1GHz	
Output Transition Time		28			ps	20% to	
						80%	
J2 Jitter Output	Jo2			0.42	UI		1
J9 Jitter Output	Jo9			0.65	UI		
Eye Mask Coordinates			0.20 0.5		UI	Hit Ratio	l
{X1, X2			0.29, 0.5				I
Y1, Y2}			150, 425		mV	$= 5 \times 10^{-5}$	I

Notes:

1. Power-on Initialization Time is the time from when the power supply voltages reach and remain above the minimum recommended operating supply voltages to the time when the module is fully functional.

2. The single ended input voltage tolerance is the allowable range of the instantaneous input signals



Optical Characteristics

Parameter	Symbol	Min	Typical	Max	Units	Notes
Wavelength Assignment	L0	1264.5	1271	1277.5	nm	
v averengen Absignment	L1	1284.5	1291	1297.5	nm	
	L2	1304.5	1311	1317.5	nm	
	L3	1324.5	1331	1337.5	nm	\wedge
	Т	ransmitte	r			
Side Mode Suppression Ratio	SMSR	30			dB	
Total Average Launch Power	PT			10.5	dBm	
Average Launch Power, each Lane	P _{AVG}	-2.7		4.5	dBm	
Optical Modulation Amplitude (OMA), each Lane	P _{OMA}	0.3		5.0	dBm	1
Difference in Launch Power between any Two Lanes (OMA)	Ptx,diff	0		4.7	dB	
Launch Power in OMA minus Transmitter and Dispersion Penalty (TDP), each Lane	.?	-0.5			dBm	
TDP, each Lane	TDP			2.6	dB	
Extinction Ratio	ER	5.5			dB	
Relative Intensity Noise	RIN			-128	dB/Hz	12dB reflection
Optical Return Loss Tolerance	TOL			20	dB	
Transmitter Reflectance	R _T			-12	dB	
Transmitter Eye Mask Definition {X1, X2, X3, Y1, Y2, Y3}		{0.25,0.4	4,0.45,0.25,			
Average Launch Power OFF Transmitter, each Lane	Poff			-30	dBm	



		Receiver				
Damage Threshold, each Lane	TH _d	3.8			dBm	2
Average Receive Power, each Lane		-21.2		-4.5	dBm	
Receiver Reflectance	R _R			-26	dB	
Receive Power (OMA), each Lane				-4	dBm	$\mathbf{O}_{\mathbf{v}}$
Receiver Sensitivity (OMA), each Lane	SEN			-19	dBm	
Stressed Receiver Sensitivity (OMA), each Lane				-16.8	dBm	3
Difference in Receive Power between any Two Lanes (OMA)	Prx,diff	•	$\overline{\zeta}$	7	dB	
LOS Assert	LOSA	-35			dBm	
OS Deassert	LOSD			-20	dBm	
OS Hysteresis	LOSH	0.5			dB	
Receiver Electrical 3 dB upper CutoffFrequency, each Lane	Fc	*		12.3	GHz	
Conditions	of Stress R	eceiver Se	nsitivity T	est (Note	4)	
Vertical Eye Closure Penalty, each Lane			2.2		dB	
Stressed Eye J2 Jitter, each Lane			0.3		UI	
Stressed Eye J9 Jitter, each Lane			0.47		UI	

Notes:

1. Even if the TDP < 0.8 dB, the OMA min must exceed the minimum value specified here.



2. The receiver shall be able to tolerate, without damage, continuous exposure to a modulated optical input signal having this power level on one lane. The receiver does not have to operate correctly at this input power.

3. Measured with conformance test signal at receiver input for BER = 1x10-12.

4. Vertical eye closure penalty and stressed eye jitter are test conditions for measuring stressed receiver sensitivity. They are not characteristics of the receiver.

Digital Diagnostic Functions

The following digital diagnostic characteristics are defined over the normal operating conditions unless otherwise specified.

Parameter	Symbol	Min	Max	Units	Notes
Temperature monitor absolute error	DMI_Temp	-3	+3	degC	Over operating temperature range
Supply voltage monitor absolute error	DMI _VCC	-0.1	0.1	V	Over full operating range
Channel RX power monitor absolute error	DMI_RX_Ch	-2	2	dB	1
Channel Bias current monitor	DMI_Ibias_Ch	-10%	10%	mA	
Channel TX power monitor absolute error	DMI_TX_Ch	-2	2	dB	1

Notes:

1. Due to measurement accuracy of different single mode fibers, there could be an additional +/-1 dB fluctuation, or a +/- 3 dB total accuracy.



Mechanical Dimensions

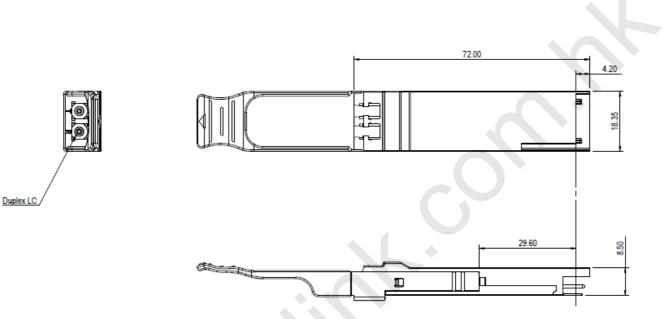


Figure 4. Mechanical Outline

ESD

This transceiver is specified as ESD threshold 1kV for SFI pins and 2kV for all other electrical input pins, tested per MIL-STD-883, Method 3015.4 /JESD22-A114-A (HBM). However, normal ESD precautions are still required during the handling of this module. This transceiver is shipped in ESD protective packaging. It should be removed from the packaging and handled only in an ESD protected environment.

Laser Safety

This is a Class 1 Laser Product according to IEC 60825-1:2007. This product complies with 21 CFR 1040.10 and 1040.11 except for deviations pursuant to Laser Notice No. 50, dated (June 24, 2007).