

200G QSFP56 to 2x100G QSFP56 AOC

C-FXQ4FNMXXX-N00

Product Specification

Features

- QSFP56 MSA compliant
- 4 parallel lanes on 850nm center wavelength
- Compliant to IEEE 802.3bs Specification
- Up to 70m transmission on multi-mode fiber (MMF) OM3 with FEC
- Operating case temperature: 0 to 70°C
- 4x53.125Gb/s and 2x53.125Gb/s electrical interface (200GAUI-4 and 100GAUI-2)
- Data Rate 53.125Gbps (PAM4) per channel.
- Maximum power consumption 5W per terminal
- RoHS compliant

Applications

- Data Center Interconnect
- 200G Ethernet
- Infiniband interconnects
- Enterprise networking

Part Number Ordering Information

D-FXQ4FNMxxx-N00	200G QSFP56 to 2x100G QSFP56 breakout active optical cable with full real-time digital diagnostic monitoring
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where "xxx" denotes cable length in meters. Examples of cable length offered are as follows:

xxx = 001 for 1m

xxx = 050 for 50m

xxx = 005 for 5m

xxx = 070 for 70m

xxx = 010 for 10m

1. General Description

This product is a high data rate parallel active optical cable (AOC). The AOC is terminated with a QSFP56 module at one end and two QSFP56 modules at the other. With the QSFP56 terminal, it offers 4 independent data transmission channels and 4 data receiving channels via a multimode fiber cable, each capable of 50Gb/s operation. The fiber cable then fans out to two 4-core fiber cables, each of which is terminated with a QSFP56 module. Consequently, an aggregate data rate of 200Gb/s over 70 meter transmission can be achieved by this product, to support the ultra-fast computing data exchange.

The product is designed with form factor, optical/electrical connection according to the QSFP56 Multi-Source Agreement (MSA). It has been designed to meet the harshest external operating conditions including temperature, humidity and EMI interference.

2. Functional Description

This product converts the parallel electrical input signals into parallel optical signals (light), by a driven Vertical Cavity Surface Emitting Laser (VCSEL) array. The optical signals propagate first through 4 optical data transmission lanes in the 8-core fiber cable and then through those of the 2 separate 4-core fiber cables. They are then captured by the photo diodes inside the receivers of the 2x QSFP56 modules at the other end. The optical signals are converted into electrical signals, which are outputted by the receivers of the 2x QSFP56 modules individually.

In the reverse direction, each of the 2 QSFP56 modules converts the electrical input signal into an optical signal by a driven VCSEL inside the module on its transmitter side. The 4 optical signals propagate first through the other transmission lanes of the 2 separate 4-core fiber cables and then through those in the 8-core fiber cable. They are captured by the photo diode array inside the QSFP56 on its receiver side. The optical signals are converted into parallel electrical signals and outputted. Consequently, the QSFP56 terminal of the cable has 8 ports, 4 for data transmission and 4 for data receiving, to provide a total of 200Gb/s data exchange rate while each of the 2 QSFP56 terminals at the other end has 4 ports, two for data transmission and two for data receiving, to provide 50Gb/s data exchange rate.

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

Initialize Mode (InitMode) is an input signal. It is pulled up to Vcc in the QSFP56 module. The InitMode signal allows the host to define whether the QSFP56 module will initialize under host software control (InitMode asserted High) or module hardware control (InitMode deasserted Low). Under host software control, the module shall remain in Low Power Mode until software enables the transition to High Power Mode, as defined in the QSFP56 Management Interface Specification. Under hardware control (InitMode de-asserted Low), the module may immediately transition to High Power Mode after the management interface is initialized. The host shall not change the state of this signal while the module is present. In legacy QSFP applications, this signal is named LPMMode. See SFF-8679 for LPMMode signal description.

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 through 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.

3. Transceiver Block Diagram

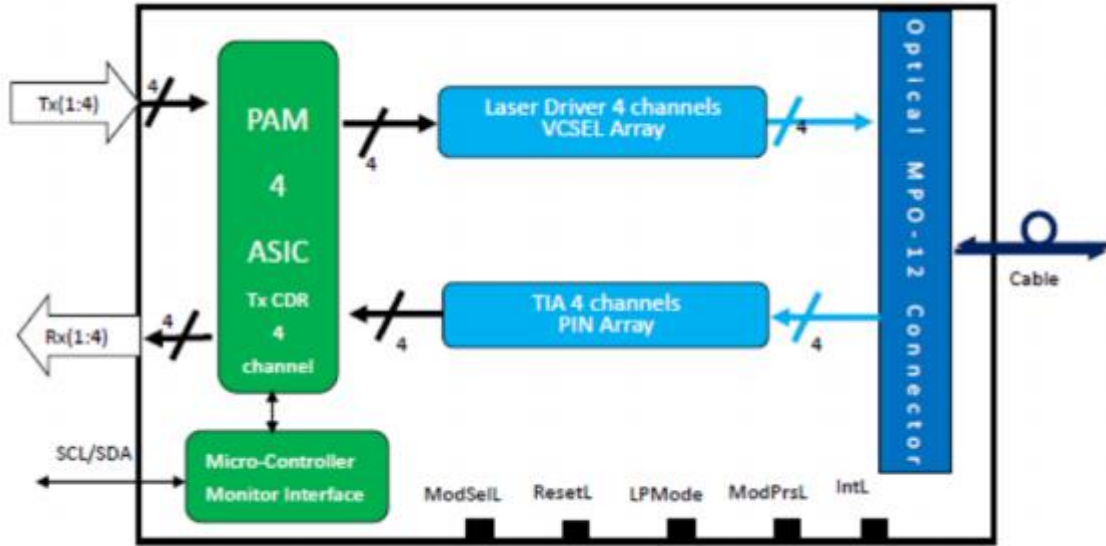


Figure 1. Block Diagram of One of the AOC End Modules

4. Pin Assignment

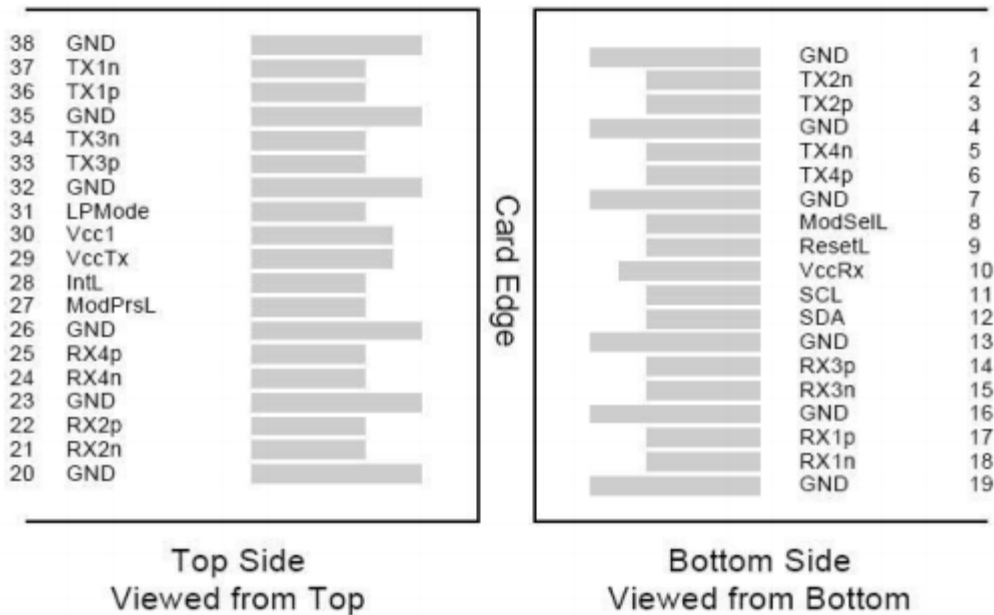


Figure 2. MSA Compliant Connector

5. Pin Definition

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	LVC MOS-I/O	SCL	2-Wire Serial Interface Clock	
12	LVC MOS-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 QSFP56 modules. All are common within the QSFP56 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 QSFP56 transceiver module in any combination. The connector pins are each rated for a maximum current of 1000mA.

6. Recommended Power Supply Filter

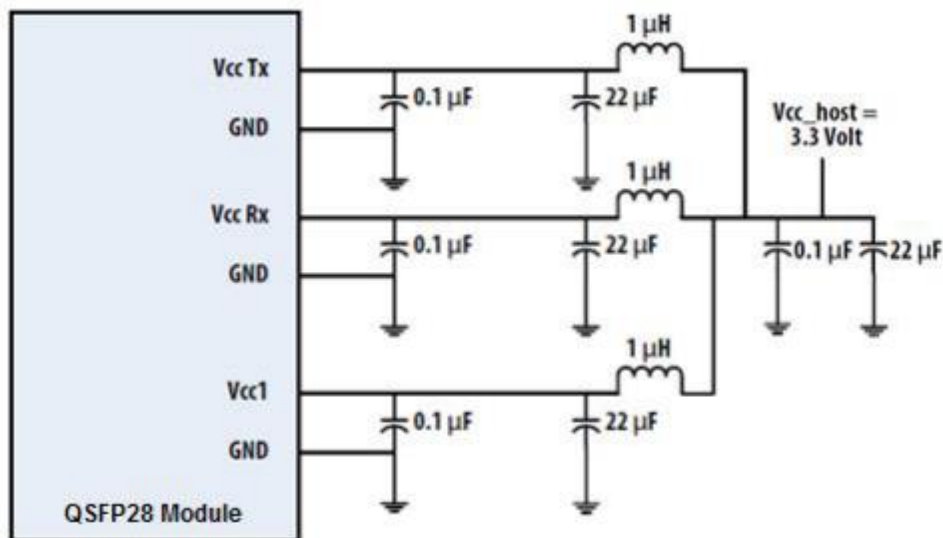


Figure 3. Recommended Power Supply Filter

7. 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	T _s	-40	85	degC	
Operating Case Temperature	T _{OP}	0	70	degC	
Power Supply Voltage	V _{CC}	-0.5	3.6	V	
Relative Humidity (non-condensation)	RH	0	85	%	

8. Recommended Operating Conditions and Power Supply Requirements

Parameter	Symbol	Min	Typical	Max	Units	Notes
Operating Case Temperature	T _{OP}	0		70	degC	
Power Supply Voltage	V _{CC}	3.135	3.3	3.465	V	
Data Rate, each Lane			26.5625		GBd	PAM4
Data Rate Accuracy		-100		100	ppm	
Pre-FEC Bit Error Ratio				2.4x10 ⁻⁴		
Post-FEC Bit Error Ratio				1x10 ⁻¹²		1
Link Distance with OM3	D	0.5		70	m	2

Notes:

1. FEC provided by host system.
2. FEC required on host system to support maximum distance.

9. Electrical Characteristics

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

Parameter	Test Point	Min	Typical	Max	Units	Notes
Power Consumption				5	W	
Supply Current	I _{CC}			1.52	A	
Transmitter (each Lane)						
Signaling Rate, each Lane	TP1	26.5625 ± 100 ppm			GBd	
Differential pk-pk Input Voltage Tolerance	TP1a	900			mVpp	1
Differential Termination Mismatch	TP1			10	%	

Differential Input ReturnLoss	TP1	IEEE 802.3-2015 Equation (83E-5)			dB	
Differential to Common Mode Input Return Loss	TP1	IEEE 802.3-2015 Equation (83E-6)			dB	
Module Stressed Input Test	TP1a	See IEEE 802.3bs 120E.3.4.1				2
Single-ended Voltage Tolerance Range (Min)	TP1a	-0.4 to 3.3			V	
DC Common Mode Input Voltage	TP1	-350		2850	mV	3
Receiver (each Lane)						
Signaling Rate, each lane	TP4	26.5625 ± 100 ppm			GBd	
Differential Peak-to-Peak Output Voltage	TP4			900	mVpp	
Common Mode Voltage		-350		2850	mV	
AC Common Mode Output Voltage, RMS	TP4			17.5	mV	
Differential Termination Mismatch	TP4			10	%	
Differential Output ReturnLoss	TP4	IEEE 802.3-2015 Equation (83E-2)				
Common to Differential Mode Conversion Return Loss	TP4	IEEE 802.3-2015 Equation (83E-3)				
Transition Time, 20% to 80%	TP4	9.5			ps	
Near-end Eye Symmetry Mask Width (ESMW)	TP4		0.265		UI	
Near-end Eye Height, Differential	TP4	70			mV	
Far-end Eye Symmetry Mask Width (ESMW)	TP4		0.2		UI	
Far-end Eye Height, Differential	TP4	30			mV	
Far-end Pre-cursor ISI Ratio	TP4	-4.5		2.5	%	
Common Mode Output Voltage (Vcm)	TP4	-350		2850	mV	3

Notes:

1. With the exception to IEEE 802.3bs 120E.3.1.2 that the pattern is PRBS31Q or scrambled idle.
2. Meets BER specified in IEEE 802.3bs 120E.1.1.

3. DC common mode voltage generated by the host. Specification includes effects of ground offset voltage.

11. 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 fibers, there could be an additional +/- 1 dB fluctuation, or a +/- 3 dB total accuracy.

12. Mechanical Dimensions

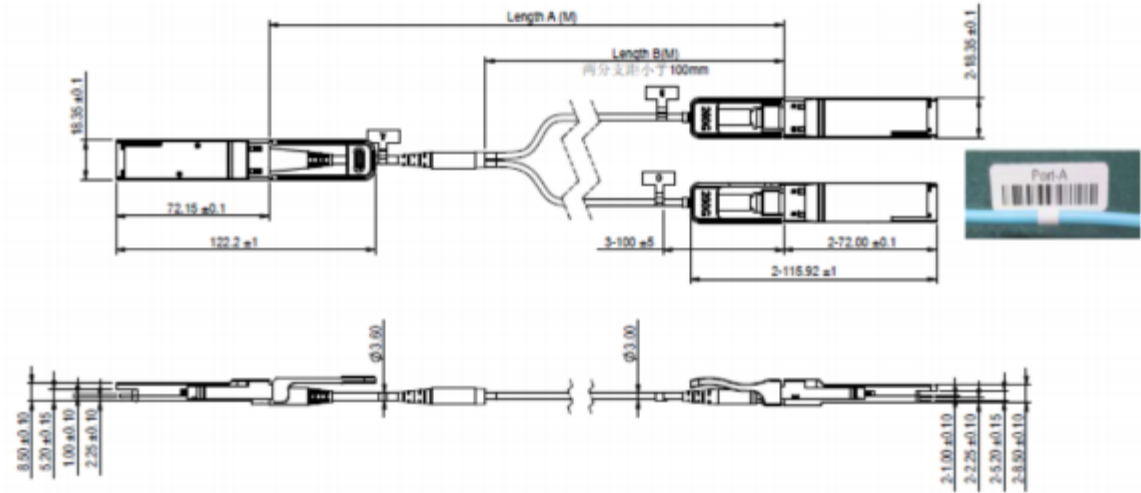


Figure 5. Mechanical Outline

13. ESD

This transceiver is specified as ESD threshold 1kV for high speed data 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

14. Laser Safety

This is a Class 1 Laser Product according to EN 60825-1:2014. This product complies with 21 CFR 1040.10 and 1040.11 except for deviations pursuant to Laser Notice No. 50, dated (June 24, 2007).

Caution: Use of controls or adjustments or performance of procedures other than those specified herein may result in hazardous radiation exposure.