Multiprotocol XFP Optical Transceiver: C-Band DWDM for up to 80 km Reach

JXP Series

Key Benefits

- **Compliant with SONET OC-192, 10 G Ethernet, 10 G Fibre Channel, and FEC rates from 9.95 to 11.35 Gbps**
- **C-band with 100 GHz ITU grid**
- **Up to 80 km reach with APD receiver; up to 40 km reach with PIN receiver**
- **Operating temperature of –5 to 85°C for 80 km reach; –40 to 85°C for 40 km reach**
- **Maximum power dissipation of 3.5 W**
- **Compliant with RoHS 6/6**
- **No external reference clock required**
- **Digital diagnostic monitoring support**
- **XFI system loopback and line loopback implemented**

Applications

- Wide Area Network (WAN)
- Local Area Network (LAN)
- Storage Area Network (SAN)
- SONET OC-192 applications
- SDH STM-64 applications
- Ethernet switches and applications
- Fibre Channel switches and applications

Compliance

- ITU-T G.698.1 and G.691 standard
- IEEE 802.3-2008 Clause 52 standard
- XFP MSA Revision 4.5
- RoHS 6/6
- Class 1 laser safety
- Tested in accordance with Telcordia GR-468

The integrated JDSU 10 Gbps C-Band DWDM XFP optical transceiver provides a high-speed serial link at signaling rates from 9.95 to 11.35 Gbps.

The module complies with the 10 gigabit small form factor pluggable (XFP) multisource agreement (MSA), with 100 GHz ITU grid channel spacing. The 80 km reach module complies with ITU-T G.698.1 S-D100S1-2D (SONET/SDH), 10GBase-ZR/ZW (Ethernet) and 10GFC (Fibre Channel). The 40 km reach module complies with Telcordia GR-253-CORE OC-192 IR-2 (SONET), ITU-T G.691 STM-64 S-64.2b (SDH), IEEE 802.3-2008 Clause 52 10GBase-ER (Ethernet) and 10GFC (Fibre Channel).

The transceiver integrates both the receive and transmit path on one module. On the transmit side, the 10 Gbps serial data stream is recovered, retimed, and passed to a laser driver. The laser driver biases and modulates a 1550 nm cooled externally modulated laser (EML), enabling data transmission over single-mode fiber at a corresponding 100 GHz ITU DWDM wavelength through an industry-standard LC connector. On the receive side, the 10 Gbps optical data stream is recovered from an avalanche photodetector (APD) for 80 km reach, or PIN photodetector for 40 km reach, to a transimpedance amplifier, retimed, and passed to an output driver. This module features a hot-pluggable, XFI-compliant electrical interface.

Section 1 Functional Description

This transceiver is a fully duplex serial electric, serial optical device with both transmit and receive functions contained in a single module that provides a high-speed serial link at signaling rates from 9.95 to 11.35 Gbps. The 80 km reach module complies with ITU-T G.698.1 S-D100S1-2D (SONET/SDH), 10GBase-ZR/ZW (Ethernet) and 10GFC (Fibre Channel). The 40 km reach module complies with Telcordia GR-253-CORE OC-192 IR-2 (SONET), ITU-T G.691 STM-64 S-64.2b (SDH), IEEE 802.3-2008 Clause 52 10GBase-ER (Ethernet), and 10GFC (Fibre Channel). The transceiver is also fully compliant with the 10 Gigabit Small Form Factor XFP Pluggable Module Multi-Source Agreement INF8077i Rev. 4.5. A block diagram of the transceiver is shown in Figure 1 below.

The transceiver locks to data without the requirement of a reference clock. The reference clock inputs have an internal AC-coupled 100 Ω differential line-to-line termination. It has several low-speed interface connections including a two-wire serial interface. These connections include: module not ready (Mod_NR), module deselect (Mod_DeSel), interrupt, transmitter disable (TX_DIS), module absent (Mod_ABS), receive loss (RX_LOS), and power down/reset (P_Down/RST).

The transceiver supports XFI system loopback. In this mode, data input on the electrical Tx pins of the XFP module is retimed and is re-directed to the Rx pins of the module. This facilitates system-side test and debug. The transceiver also supports line loopback. In this mode, data input on the optical Rx port of the XFP module is retimed and is re-directed to the optical Tx port of the module. This facilitates line-side test and debug.

Transmitter

The transmitter path converts serial NRZ electrical data from line rates of 9.95 to 11.35 Gbps to a standard compliant optical signal. The transmitter accepts a 100 Ω differential 120 mV peak-to-peak to 820 mV peak-to-peak 10 Gbps CML electrical signal on TD– and TD+ pins.

Inside the module, differential signals pass through a signal conditioner with equalization that compensates for losses and deterministic jitter present on the input data stream. The transmit CDR function generates a clock that is at the same frequency as the incoming data bit rate of the electrical data input. The clock is phase aligned by a phase locked loop (PLL) that samples the data in the center of the data eye pattern. The CDR function does not require a reference clock to lock to incoming data. The CDR contains a lock-detect circuit that indicates successful locking of the PLL onto the incoming data.

The output of the Tx signal conditioner is input to the laser driver which transforms the small-swing digital voltage to an output modulation that drives a cooled electro-absorption (EA) modulator. The optical signal meets SONET/SDH, 10 Gigabit Ethernet, 10 G Fibre Channel, and corresponding Forward Error Correction (FEC) rates DWDM specifications at ITU grids with 100 GHz channel spacing. Closed-loop control of the transmitted laser power, modulation swing, and center wavelength over temperature and voltage variations is provided. The laser is coupled to single-mode optical fiber through an industry-standard LC optical connector.

Receiver

The receiver converts incoming DC balanced serial NRZ optical data from line rate of 9.95 to 11.35 Gbps into serial XFI electrical data. Light is coupled from single-mode optical fiber through an industry-standard LC optical connector to an APD photodetector for 80 km reach module, or a PIN photodectector for 40 km reach module. The electrical current from the photodetector is converted to a voltage in a high-gain transimpedance amplifier.

The amplified signal is passed to a signal-conditioning IC that provides clock and data recovery. The receive CDR function generates a clock that is at the same frequency as the incoming data bit rate of the optical data input. The clock is phase aligned by a PLL that samples the data in the center of the data eye pattern. The CDR function does not require a reference clock to lock to incoming data. The CDR contains a lock detect circuit that indicates successful locking of the PLL onto the incoming data. Loss of signal and signal lock detection is included in the receive circuitry that is reflected in the Mod_NR status pin. The recovered data is output on the RD+ and RD– pins as a 100 Ω 340 mV peak-to-peak CML signal. The output signal meets XFP MSA requirements.

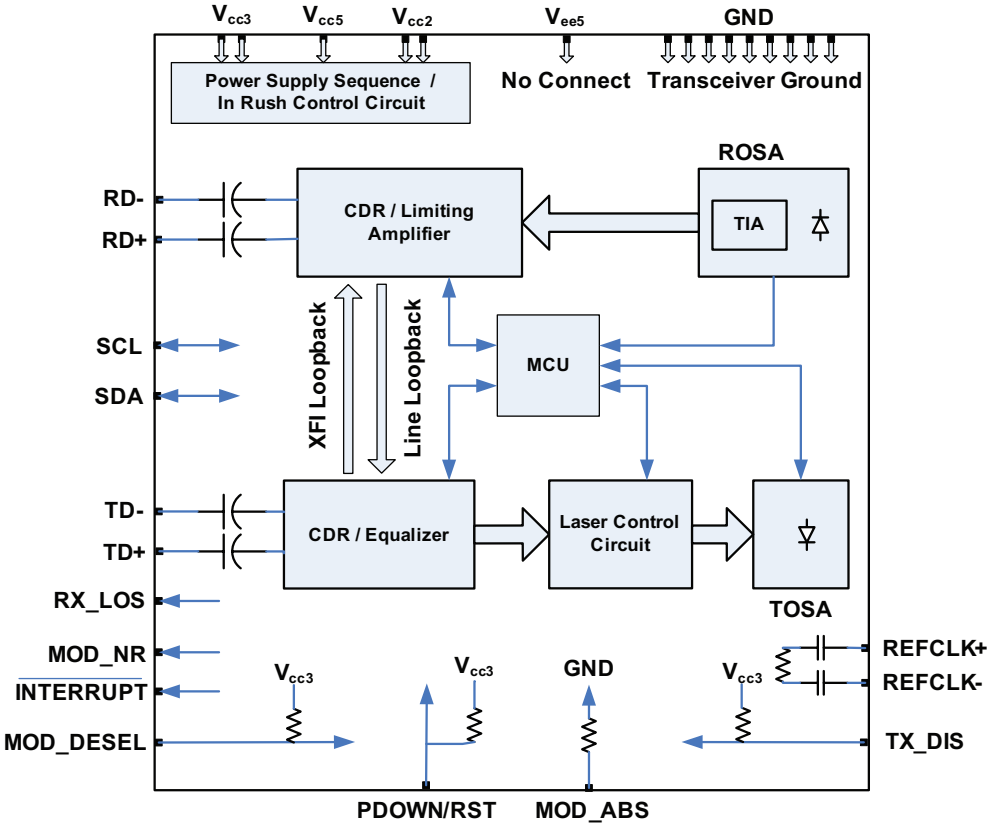

Figure 1 Transceiver functional block diagram

Low-speed Signaling

Low-speed signaling is based on low-voltage TTL (LVTTL) operating at a nominal voltage of 3.3 V.

SCL/SDA: Two wire Serial interface clock and data line. Hosts should use a pull-up resistor connected to Vcc 3.3 V on the two-wire interface SCL (clock), SDA (data), and all low-speed outputs.

Mod_NR: Output pin. High indicates that the module has detected a condition that renders Tx and or Rx data invalid.

Mod_DeSel: Input pin. When held low by the host the module responds to two-wire serial communication commands. When high the module does not respond to or acknowledge any two-wire interface communication from the host.

Interrupt: Output pin. Low indicates possible module operational fault or a status critical to the host system.

TX_DIS: Input pin. High indicates the transmitter output is turned off.

Mod_ABS: Output pin. High indicates the XFP module is absent; low indicates the XFP module is inserted.

RX_LOS: Output pin. High indicates insufficient optical power for reliable signal reception is received.

P_Down/RST: Multifunction input pin. The module can be powered down or reset by pulling the low-speed P-Down pin high. In power-down mode, no data is transmitted on the optical Tx or the electrical Rx path. The reset pulse is generated on the falling edge of the P-Down signal. Following reset, the internal PLLs must reacquire lock and will temporarily indicate a Mod_NR failure until the PLLs reacquire lock.

Section 2 Application Schematics

Recommended MSA connections to the transceiver are shown in Figure 2 on page 5.

Power supply filtering is recommended. To limit wideband noise power, the host system and module shall each meet a maximum of 2% peak-to-peak noise when measured with a 1 MHz low-pass filter. In addition, the host system and the module shall each meet a maximum of 3% peak-to-peak noise when measured with a filter from 1 – 10 MHz.

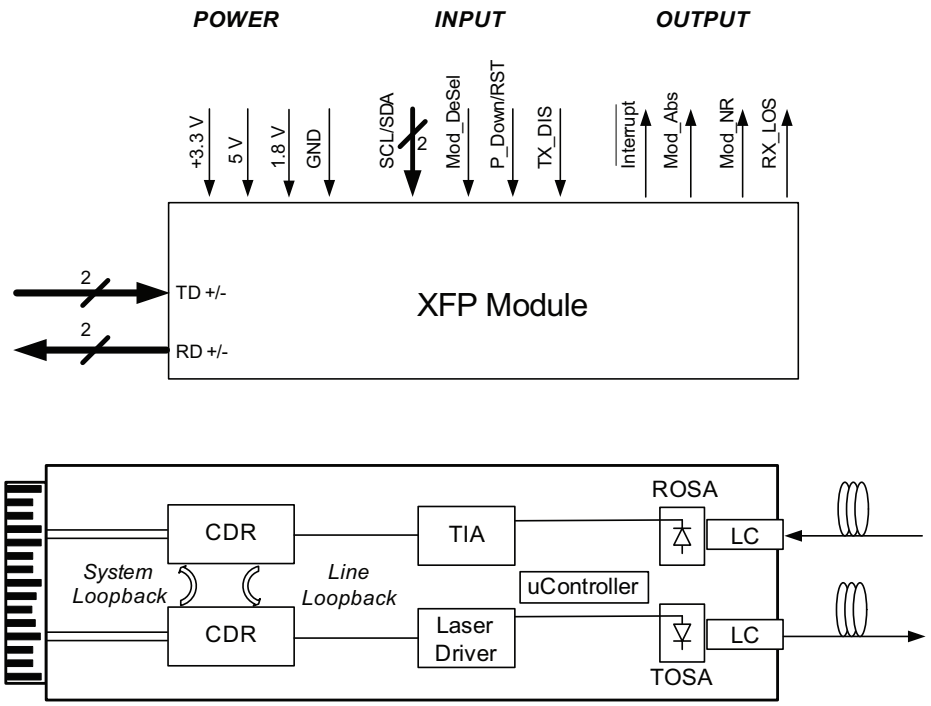

Figure 2 Application schematics for the transceiver

Section 3 Specifications

Technical specifications related to the transceiver include:

- Section 3.1 Pin Function Definitions
- Section 3.2 XFP/XFI Reference Model Compliance Points
- Section 3.3 Absolute Maximum Ratings
- Section 3.4 Operating Conditions
- Section 3.5 Electrical Characteristics
- Section 3.6 Jitter Specifications
- Section 3.7 Timing Requirement of Control and Status I/O
- Section 3.8 XFP Two-wire Interface Protocol and Management Interface
- Section 3.9 Optical Characteristics (80 km reach, APD receiver)
- Section 3.10 Optical Characteristics (40 km reach, PIN receiver)
- Section 3.11 Wavelength Availability
- Section 3.12 Regulatory Compliance
- Section 3.13 PCB Layout
- Section 3.14 Module Outline
- Section 3.15 Connectors

6

3.1 Pin Function Definitions

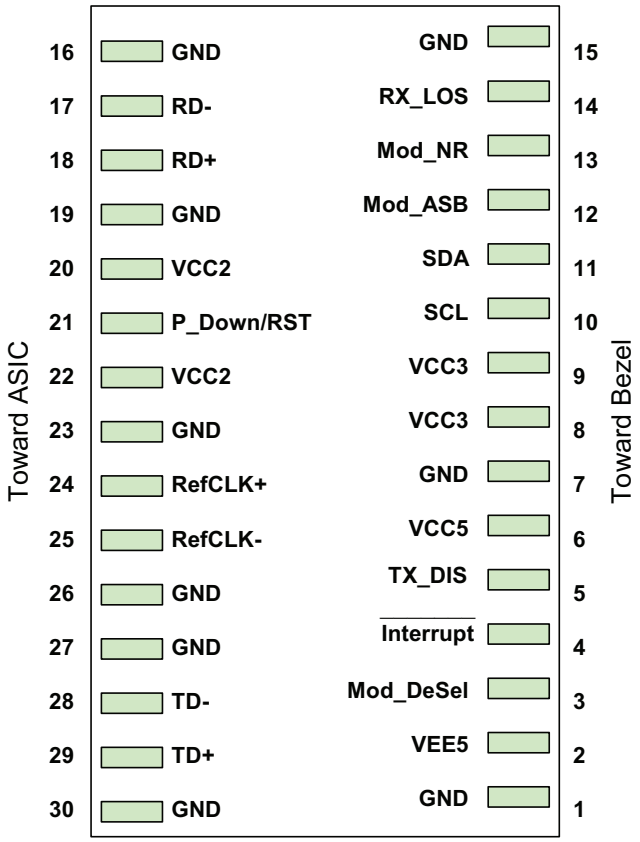

Figure 3 Transceiver pin-out on host board

Table 1 XFP Optical Transceiver Pin Descriptions

Pin Number	Type	Name	Description
1		GND[1]	Module Ground
2		VEE5	Not Used: may be left unconnected (Optional –5.2 V Power Supply)
3	LVTTL-I	Mod_Desel	Module De-select: when held low, allows the module to respond to two-wire serial interface commands
4	LVTTL-O	Interrupt[2]	Interrupt: indicates presence of an important condition which can be read over the serial two-wire interface.
5	LVTTL-I	TX_DIS	Transmitter Disable; Transmitter Laser Source Turned Off
6		VCC5	+5 V Power Supply
7		GND[1]	Module Ground
8		VCC3	+3.3 V Power Supply
9		VCC3	+3.3 V Power Supply
10	LVTTL-I	SCL[2]	Two-wire Interface Clock
11	LVTTL-I/O	SDA[2]	Two-wire Interface Data Line
12	LVTTL-O	Mod_Abs[2]	Indicates Module is not present. Grounded in the Module
13	LVTTL-O	Mod_NR[2]	Module Not Ready: indicates Module Operational Fault
14	LVTTL-O	RX_LOS[2]	Receiver Loss Of Signal Indicator
15		GND[1]	Module Ground
16		GND[1]	Module Ground
17	CML-O	RD–	Receiver Inverted Data Output
18	CML-O	RD+	Receiver Non-Inverted Data Output
19		GND[1]	Module Ground
20		VCC2	+1.8 V Power Supply
21	LVTTL-I	P_Down/RST	Power down: when high, the module limits power consumption to 1.5 W or below. Serial interface is functional in the low power mode. Reset: the falling edge initiates a complete reset of the module including the serial interface, equivalent to a power cycle.
22		VCC2	+1.8 V Power Supply
23		GND[1]	Module Ground
24	PECL-I	RefCLK+	Reference Clock Non-Inverted Input (not used)
25	PECL-I	RefCLK–	Reference Clock Inverted Input (not used)
26		GND[1]	Module Ground
27		GND[1]	Module Ground
28	CML-I	TD–	Transmitter Inverted Data Input
29	CML-I	TD+	Transmitter Non-inverted Data Input
30		GND[1]	Module Ground

1. Module ground pins (GND) are isolated from the module case and chassis ground within the module.
2. Shall be pulled up with 4.7 kΩ – 10 kΩ to a voltage between 3.15 and 3.45 V on the host board.

3.2 XFP/XFI Reference Model Compliance Points

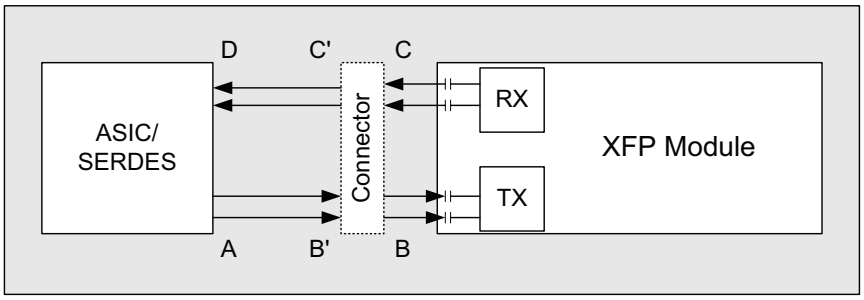

Figure 4 Transceiver model compliance points

3.3 Absolute Maximum Ratings

Parameter	Symbol	Ratings	Unit
Storage temperature	T_{ST}	–40 to +85	°C
Operating case temperature			
80 km reach with APD receiver	T_{OP}	–5 to +85	°C
40 km reach with PIN receiver	T_{OP}	–40 to +85	°C
Relative humidity	RH	5 to 85 (non-condensing)	%
Static electrical discharge (Human Body Model)	ESD	500	V
Power supply voltages	V_{CC2}, max	–0.3 to 1.98	V
	V_{CC3}, max	–0.3 to 3.63	V
	V_{CC5}, max	–0.5 to 6.0	V
Receive input optical power (damage threshold)			
80 km reach with APD receiver	P_{dth}	3	dBm
40 km reach with PIN receiver	P_{dth}	5	dBm

Note: Absolute maximum ratings represent the damage threshold of the device. Damage may occur if the device is operated above the limits stated here except for brief excursions. Performance is not guaranteed and reliability is not implied for operation at any condition outside the recommended operating limits.

3.4 Operating Conditions

Part Number	Chromatic Dispersion	Receiver Type	Operating Temperature
JXP-01DMAB1-xx0	1600 ps/nm	APD	–5 to 85°C
JXP-01DMAC1-xx0	1600 ps/nm	APD	–5 to 70°C
JXP-01DEAB1-xx0	1450 ps/nm	APD	–5 to 85°C
JXP-01DGAB1-xx0	1450 ps/nm	APD	–5 to 70°C
JXP-01FMAB1-xx0	800 ps/nm	PIN	–40 to 85°C
JXP-01FMAC1-xx0	800 ps/nm	PIN	–5 to 70°C
JXP-01FGAB1-xx0	800 ps/nm	PIN	–5 to 70°C

Note: Performance is not guaranteed and reliability is not implied for operation at any condition outside the recommended operating limits.

3.5 Electrical Characteristics

Parameter	Symbol	Minimum	Typical	Maximum	Unit	Notes
Supply currents and voltages						
Voltage3	V_{CC3}	3.13	3.3	3.47	V	With respect to GND
Voltage5	V_{CC5}	4.75	5	5.25	V	With respect to GND
Voltage2	V_{CC2}	1.71	1.8	1.89	V	With respect to GND
Supply current3	I_{CC3}			750	mA	
Supply current5	I_{CC5}			500	mA	
Supply current2	I_{CC2}			500	mA	1.8 V
Power dissipation	Pwr			3.5	W	
Low speed control and sense signals (detailed specification in XFP MSA INF8077i Rev. 4.5)						
Outputs (Interrupt, Mod_NR, RX_LOS)	V_{OL}	0		0.4	V	Rpullup pulled to host _V_{CC}, measured at host side of connector. I_{OL}(max)=3 mA
	V_{OH}	host_V_{CC}–0.5		host_V_{CC}+ 0.3	V	Rpullup pulled to host _V_{CC}, measured at host side of connector
Inputs (TX_DIS, P_Down/RST, M_DSEL)	V_{IL}	–0.3		0.8	V	Pulled up in module to V_{CC3}
	V_{IH}	2		V_{CC3}+ 0.3	V	Pulled up in module to V_{CC3}
SCL and SDA Inputs	V_{IL}	–0.3		V_{CC3}*0.3		Rpullup pulled to host _V_{CC}, measured at XFP side of connector
	V_{IH}	V_{CC3}*0.7		V_{CC3}+0.5		Rpullup pulled to host _V_{CC}, measured at XFP side of connector
Transmitter input (detailed specification in XFP MSA INF8077i Rev. 4.5)						
Data input baud rate nominal		9.95		11.35	Gbps	
Data input bit rate tolerance (10GbE/10GFC)		–100		+100	ppm	
Data input bit rate tolerance (SONET/SDH)		–20		+20	ppm	
Data input compliance			B			Internally AC coupled signals
Data input differential impedance	R_I	90	100	110	Ω	
Receiver output (detailed specification in XFP MSA INF8077i Rev. 4.5)						
Data output baud rate nominal		9.95		11.35	Gbps	
Data output compliance			C			Internally AC coupled signals
Data output bit rate stability (10GbE/10GFC)		–100		+100	ppm	
Data output bit rate stability (SONET/SDH)		–20		+20	ppm	

3.6 Jitter Specifications

Parameter	Symbol	Minimum	Maximum	Unit	Notes
Transmitter electrical input jitter from host at B (detailed specification in XFP MSA INF8077i Rev. 4.5)					
Total non-EQJ jitter			0.41	UI(p-p)	Total jitter less ISI
Total jitter	TJ		0.61	UI(p-p)	
Eye mask	X1		0.305	UI	Mask coordinate X1=0.205 if total non-DDJ is measured
Eye mask	Y1	60		mV	
Eye mask	Y2		410	mV	50 mV is allocated for multiple reflections
Receiver electrical output jitter to host at C (detailed specification in XFP MSA INF8077i Rev. 4.5)					
Deterministic jitter	DJ		0.18	UI(p-p)	Includes jitter transferred from the optical receiver during any valid operational input condition.
Total jitter	TJ		0.34	UI(p-p)	Includes jitter transferred from the optical receiver during any valid operational input condition.
Eye mask	X1		0.17	UI	
Eye mask	X2		0.42	UI	
Eye mask	Y1	170		mV	
Eye mask	Y2		425	mV	
Jitter transfer bandwidth	BW		8	MHz	PRBS 2^{31}-1, OC-192 / SDH-64 Sinusoidal Jitter Tolerance Mask
Jitter peaking			0.10	dB	Frequency <120 kHz
			1	dB	Frequency >120 kHz
Transmitter jitter generation			0.3	UI_{pp}	20 kHz to 80 MHz
			0.1	UI_{pp}	4 MHz to 80 MHz

3.7 Timing Requirement of Control and Status I/O

Parameter	Symbol	Min	Max	Unit	Notes
TX_DIS assert time	t_off		10	µs	Rising edge of TX_DIS to fall of output signal below 10% of nominal
TX_DIS negate time	t_on		2	ms	Falling edge of TX_DIS to rise of output signal above 90% of nominal[1]
Time to initialize	t_init		300	ms	From power on or from falling edge of P_Down/RST
Interrupt assert delay	Interrupt_on		200	ms	From occurrence of the condition triggering interrupt
Interrupt negate delay	Interrupt_off		500	µs	From clear on read Interrupt flags
P_Down/RST assert delay	P_Down/RST_on		100	µs	From power down initiation
Mod_NR assert delay	Mod_NR_on		1	ms	From occurrence of fault to assertion of Mod_NR
Mod_NR negate delay	Mod_NR_off		1	ms	From clearance of signal to negation of Mod_NR
P-Down reset time		10		µs	Min. length of P-Down assert to initiate reset
RX_LOS assert delay	t_loss_on		100	µs	From Occurrence of loss of signal to assertion of RX_LOS[2]
RX_LOS negate delay	t_loss_off		100	µs	From Occurrence of return of signal to negation of RX_LOS
Transmitter turn on delay			30	s	From hot plug to transmitter turn on

Note: Two-wire serial bus timing is described in Chapter 4 of XFP MSA INF8077i Rev. 4.5.
1. The transceiver is stabilized prior to TX_DIS negating event.
2. The RX_LOS assert time can be 200 µs max when the optical input power is greater than –15 dBm immediately prior to the RX_LOS condition.

3.8 XFP Two-wire Interface Protocol and Management Interface

The transceiver incorporates an XFP-compliant two-wire management interface which is used for serial ID, digital diagnostics, and certain control functions. It is modeled on the SFF-8472 Rev 9.3 specification modified to accommodate a single two-wire interface address. In addition to the basic I2C read/write functionality, the modules support packet error checking that, when enabled, allows the host system to confirm the validity of any read data. Details of the protocol and interface are explicitly described in the MSA. Please refer to the MSA for design reference.

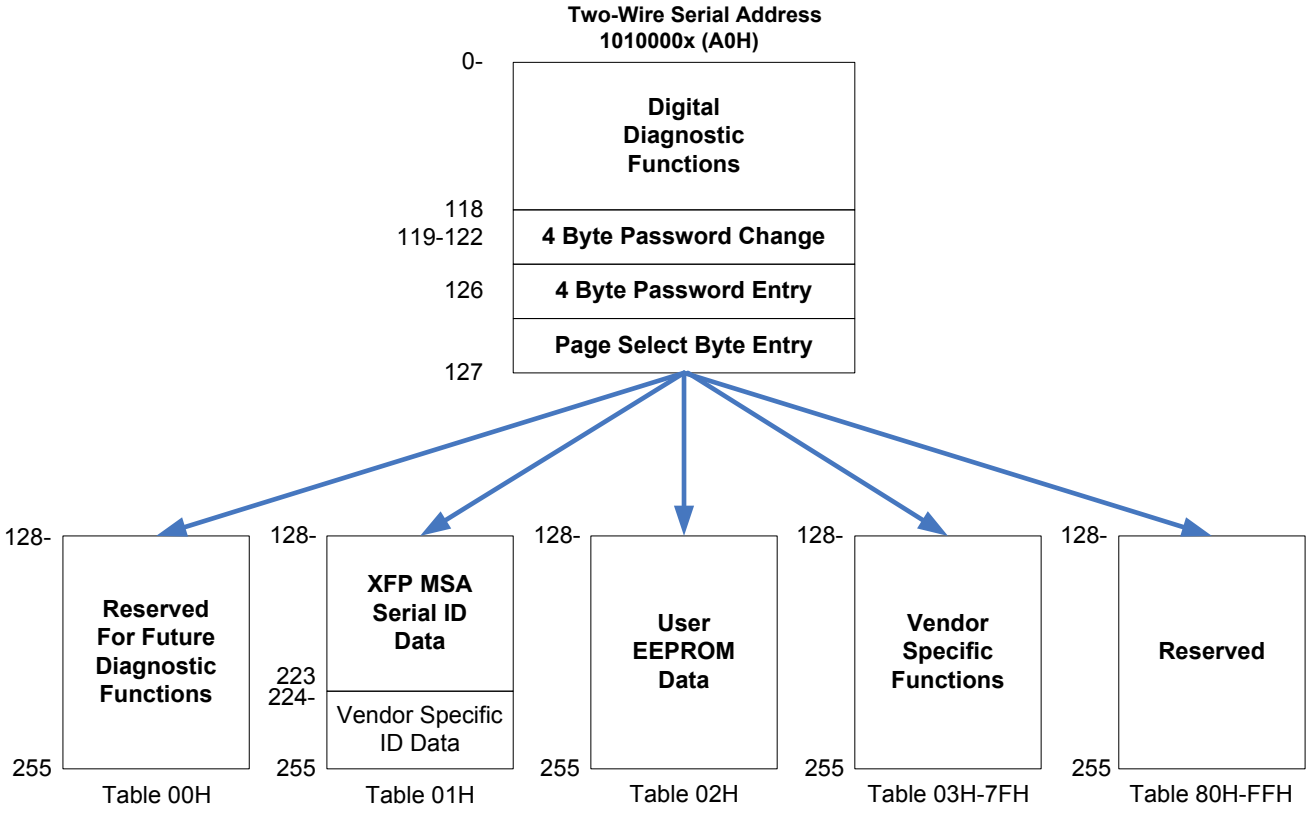

Figure 5 XFP two-wire serial digital diagnostic memory map

3.9 Optical Characteristics (80 km reach, APD receiver)

Parameter	Symbol	Minimum	Typical	Maximum	Unit
Transmitter					
Average optical power (EOL)	P_{avg}	–1.0		3.0	dBm
Extinction ratio[1]	ER	8.2			dB
Center wavelength	λ_C		ITU-T grid wavelength		
Center wavelength spacing			100		GHz
Wavelength stability (BOL)		λ_C–25	λ_C	λ_C+25	pm
Wavelength Stability (EOL)		λ_C–100	λ_C	λ_C+100	pm
–20 dB spectral width	$\Delta\lambda$			1	nm
Sidemode suppression ratio	SMSR	30			dB
Relative intensity noise	$RIN_{12}OMA$			–128	dB/Hz
OMA (Optical modulation amplitude)	OMA	–1.7			dBm
Optical path penalty	P_{PATH}				
≤ 9.95 Gbps [3, 4]				2	dB
up to 10.52 Gbps [3, 4]				2.5	dB
up to 10.709 Gbps [3, 5]				2.5	dB
up to 11.1 Gbps [3, 5]				3	dB
up to 11.35 Gbps [3, 5]				3.5	dB
Return loss tolerance				27	dB
Receiver					
Center wavelength	λ	1260		1600	nm
Receiver sensitivity at 10^{-12} BER (EOL)[6]	R_{sen}			–24	dBm
Receiver sensitivity at 10^{-4} BER (EOL)[7]	R_{sen}			–26	dBm
Receive overload[8]	P_{max}	–7			dBm
Receiver reflectance	R_{rx}			–27	dB
LOS assert	P_{los_on}			–26	dBm
LOS deassert	P_{los_off}	–32			dBm
LOS hysteresis		0.5		4	dB

Note: Specifications are applicable to the operating temperature range listed in Section 3.4.
It is recommended to disable the optical transmitter prior to unplugging the transceiver or disabling the power supply voltage applied to the transceiver to avoid optical overshoot.
1. Tested with PRBS 2^{31}-1 pattern.
2. ITU Grid wavelength in Sec. 3.11
3. Optical path penalty is applicable at corresponding chromatic dispersion tolerance listed in Section 3.4.
4. Measured at BER<10^{-12}; PRBS 2^{31}-1 pattern.
5. Measured at BER<10^{-4}; PRBS 2^{31}-1 pattern.
6. Guaranteed at 10.52 Gbps. Measured with worst ER; BER<10^{-12}; PRBS 2^{31}-1 pattern.
7. Measured with worst ER; BER<10^{-4}; PRBS 2^{31}-1 pattern.
8. Guaranteed up to 10.709 Gbps.

3.10 Optical Characteristics (40 km reach, PIN receiver)

Parameter	Symbol	Minimum	Typical	Maximum	Unit
Transmitter					
Average optical power (EOL)	P_{avg}	–1.0		2.0	dBm
Extinction ratio[1]	ER	8.2			dB
Center wavelength	λ_C		ITU-T grid wavelength		
Center wavelength spacing			100		GHz
Wavelength stability (BOL)		λ_C–25	λ_C	λ_C+25	pm
Wavelength Stability (EOL)		λ_C–100	λ_C	λ_C+100	pm
–20 dB spectral width	$\Delta\lambda$			1	nm
Sidemode suppression ratio	SMSR	30			dB
Relative intensity noise	$RIN_{12}OMA$			–128	dB/Hz
OMA (Optical modulation amplitude)	OMA	–1.7			dBm
Optical path penalty	P_{PATH}				
≤ 9.95 Gbps [3, 4]				2.0	dB
up to 10.52 Gbps [3, 4]				2.5	dB
up to 10.709 Gbps [3, 5]				2.5	dB
up to 11.1 Gbps [3, 5]				3	dB
up to 11.35 Gbps [3, 5]				2.0	dB
Return loss tolerance				27	dB
Receiver					
Center wavelength	λ	1260		1600	nm
Receiver sensitivity at 10^{-12} BER (EOL)[6]	R_{sen}			–16	dBm
Receiver sensitivity at 10^{-4} BER (EOL)[7]	R_{sen}			–18	dBm
Receive overload[8]	P_{max}	1			dBm
Receiver reflectance	R_{rx}			–27	dB
LOS assert	P_{los_on}	–30		–20	dBm
LOS deassert	P_{los_off}			–18.5	dBm
LOS hysteresis		0.5		4	dB

Note: Specifications are applicable to the operating temperature range listed in Section 3.4.
It is recommended to disable the optical transmitter prior to unplugging the transceiver or disabling the power supply voltage applied to the transceiver to avoid optical overshoot.
1. Tested with PRBS 2^{31}-1 pattern.
2. ITU Grid wavelength in Sec. 3.11
3. Optical path penalty is applicable at corresponding chromatic dispersion tolerance listed in Section 3.4.
4. Measured at BER<10^{-12}; PRBS 2^{31}-1 pattern.
5. Measured at BER<10^{-4}; PRBS 2^{31}-1 pattern.
6. Guaranteed at 10.52 Gbps. Measured with worst ER; BER<10^{-12}; PRBS 2^{31}-1 pattern.
7. Measured with worst ER; BER<10^{-4}; PRBS 2^{31}-1 pattern.
8. Guaranteed up to 10.709 Gbps.

3.11 Wavelength Availability

Channel	P/N Suffix	Frequency (THz)	Center Wavelength (nm)	Channel	P/N Suffix	Frequency (THz)	Center Wavelength (nm)
17	-170	191.7	1563.86	40	-400	194.0	1545.32
18	-180	191.8	1563.05	41	-410	194.1	1544.53
19	-190	191.9	1562.23	42	-420	194.2	1543.73
20	-200	192.0	1561.42	43	-430	194.3	1542.94
21	-210	192.1	1560.61	44	-440	194.4	1542.14
22	-220	192.2	1559.79	45	-450	194.5	1541.35
23	-230	192.3	1558.98	46	-460	194.6	1540.56
24	-240	192.4	1558.17	47	-470	194.7	1539.77
25	-250	192.5	1557.36	48	-480	194.8	1538.98
26	-260	192.6	1556.55	49	-490	194.9	1538.19
27	-270	192.7	1555.75	50	-500	195.0	1537.40
28	-280	192.8	1554.94	51	-510	195.1	1536.61
29	-290	192.9	1554.13	52	-520	195.2	1535.82
30	-300	193.0	1553.33	53	-530	195.3	1535.04
31	-310	193.1	1552.52	54	-540	195.4	1534.25
32	-320	193.2	1551.72	55	-550	195.5	1533.47
33	-330	193.3	1550.92	56	-560	195.6	1532.68
34	-340	193.4	1550.12	57	-570	195.7	1531.90
35	-350	193.5	1549.32	58	-580	195.8	1531.12
36	-360	193.6	1548.51	59	-590	195.9	1530.33
37	-370	193.7	1547.72	60	-600	196.0	1529.55
38	-380	193.8	1546.92	61	-610	196.1	1528.77
39	-390	193.9	1546.12				

3.12 Regulatory Compliance

The transceiver is lead free and RoHS 6/6 compliant per Directive 2002/95/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 27 January 2003 on the restriction of the use of certain hazardous substances in electrical and electronic equipment.

The transceiver complies with international electromagnetic compatibility (EMC) and international safety requirements and standards. EMC performance depends on the overall system design. Information included herein is intended as a figure of merit for designers to use as a basis for design decisions.

Table 2 Regulatory Compliance

Feature	Test Method	Performance
Component safety	UL 60950 UL94-V0 EN 60950	UL Certificate UL Certificate TUV Report/Certificate (CB Scheme)
RoHS-compliance	Directive 2002/95/EC	Compliant per the Directive 2002/95/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 27 January 2003 on the restriction of the use of certain hazardous substances in electrical and electronic equipment.
Laser eye safety	EN 60825 U.S. 21CFR 1040.10	TUV Certificate CDRH compliant and Class 1 laser eye safe
Electromagnetic Compatibility		
Electromagnetic emissions	EMC Directive 89/336/EEC FCC CFR47 Part 15 IEC/CISPR 22 AS/NZS CISPR22 EN 55022 ICES-003, Issue 4 VCCI-03	Noise frequency range: 30 MHz to 40 GHz. Good system EMI design practice required to achieve Class B margins.
Electromagnetic immunity	EMC Directive 89/336/EEC IEC/CISPR/24 EN 55024	
ESD immunity	EN 61000-4-2	Exceeds requirements. Withstands discharges of 8 kV contact, 15 kV air.
Radiated immunity	EN 61000-4-3	Exceeds requirements. Field strength of 10 V/m RMS, from 10 MHz to 1 GHz. No effect on transmitter/receiver performance is detectable between these limits.

3.13 PCB Layout

Recommended PCB layout is given in XFP MSA INF8077i Rev. 4.5.

3.14 Module Outline

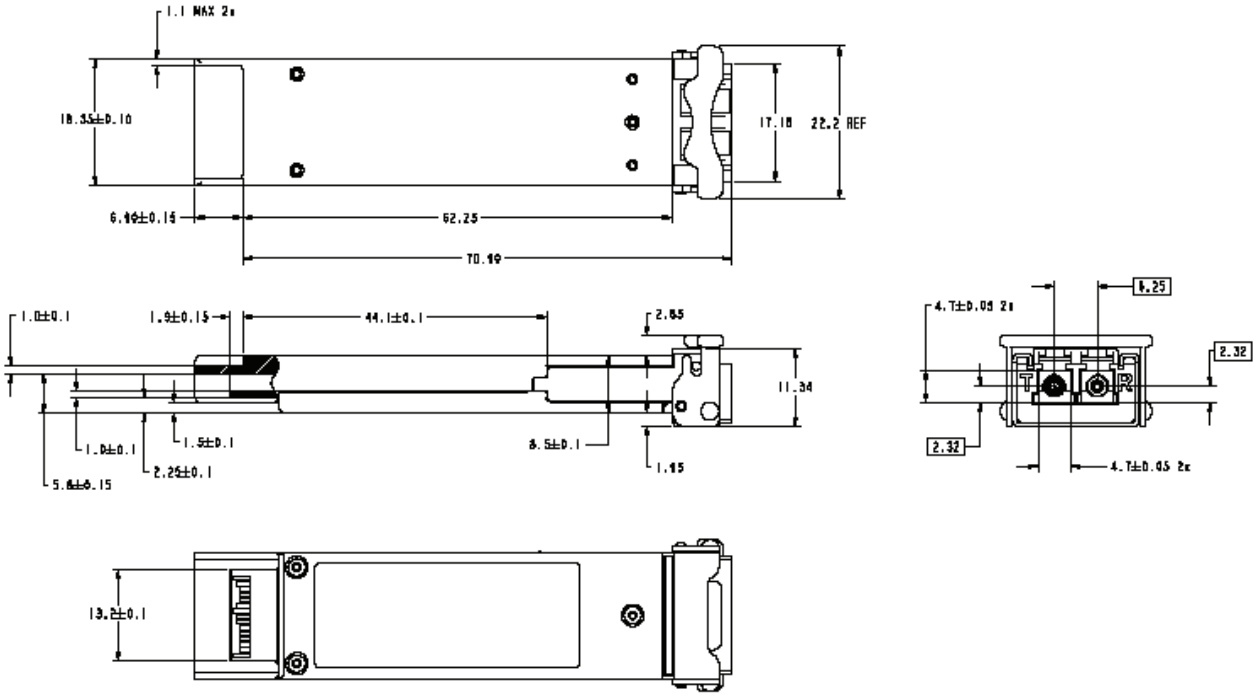

Figure 6 Belly-to-belly mounting recommendation

3.15 Connectors

Fiber
The XFP module has a duplex LC receptacle connector.

Electrical
The electrical connector is the 30-way, two-row PCB edge connector. Customer connector is Tyco/AMP Part No. 788862C or equivalent.

Section 4 Related Information

Other information related to the transceiver includes:
• Section 4.1 Packing and Handling Instructions
• Section 4.2 ESD Discharge (ESD)
• Section 4.3 Eye Safety

4.1 Package and Handling Instructions

Connector covers
The transceiver is supplied with an LC duplex receptacle. The supplied connector plug protects the connector during standard manufacturing processes and handling by preventing contamination from dust, aqueous solutions, body oils, or airborne particles.

Note: It is recommended that the connector plug remain on whenever the transceiver optical fiber connector is not inserted.

Recommended cleaning and degreasing chemicals
JDSU recommends the use of methyl, isopropyl and isobutyl alcohols for cleaning.

Do not use halogenated hydrocarbons such as trichloroethane, ketones such as acetone, chloroform, ethyl acetate, MEK, methylene chloride, methylene dichloride, phenol, or N-methyl-2-pyrrolidone.

This product is not designed for aqueous wash.

Housing
The transceiver housing is made from zinc.

4.2 ESD Discharge (ESD)

Handling
Normal ESD precautions are required during the handling of this module. This transceiver is shipped in ESD protective packaging. It should be removed from the packaging and otherwise handled in an ESD-protected environment utilizing standard grounded benches, floor mats, and wrist straps.

Test and operation
In most applications, the optical connector will protrude through the system chassis and be subjected to the same ESD environment as the system. Once properly installed in the system, this transceiver should meet and exceed common ESD testing practices and fulfill system ESD requirements.

Typical of optical transceivers, this module's receiver contains a highly sensitive optical detector and amplifier which may become temporarily saturated during an ESD strike. This could result in a short burst of bit errors. Such an event might require that the application re-acquire synchronization at the higher layers (for example, a serializer/deserializer chip).

4.3 Eye Safety

The transceiver is an international Class 1 laser product per IEC 60825-1 second edition 2007. The product also complies with U.S.A. regulations for Class 1 products contained in 21 CFR 1040.10 and 1040.11. Laser emissions from Class 1 laser products are not considered hazardous when operated within the limits of this specification.

Operating this product in a manner inconsistent with intended usage and specification may result in hazardous radiation exposure.

Caution

Tampering with this laser based product or operating this product outside the limits of this specification may be considered an act of manufacturing and will require, under law, recertification of the modified product with the U.S. Food and Drug Administration (21 CFR 1040).

Ordering Information

For more information on this or other products and their availability, please contact your local JDSU account manager or JDSU directly at 1-800-498-JDSU (5378) in North America and +800-5378-JDSU worldwide, or via e-mail at customer.service@jdsu.com.

Sample: JXP-01DMAB1-250

Product Code	Description
JXP-01DMAB1-xx0	DWDM, OC-192 LR-2, 10GbE / FC ZR / ZW, C-Band, 80 km, extended temperature range XFP optical transceiver
JXP-01DMAC1-xx0	DWDM, OC-192 LR-2, 10GbE / FC ZR / ZW, C-Band, 80 km, commercial temperature range XFP optical transceiver
JXP-01DEAB1-xx0	DWDM, OC-192 LR-2, 10GbE / FC ZR / ZW, G.698-1, C-Band, extended temperature range 10 Gbps XFP optical transceiver
JXP-01DGAB1-xx0	DWDM, OC-192 LR-2, 10GbE / FC ZR / ZW, G.698-1, C-Band, commercial temperature range 10 Gbps XFP optical transceiver
JXP-01FMAB1-xx0	DWDM, OC-192 IR-2, 10GbE / FC ER / EW, C-Band, 40 km, industrial temperature range XFP optical transceiver
JXP-01FMAC1-xx0	DWDM, OC-192 IR-2, 10GbE / FC ER / EW, C-Band, 40 km, commercial temperature range XFP optical transceiver
JXP-01FGAB1-xx0	DWDM, 10GbE / FC ER / EW, C-Band, 40 km, commercial temperature range XFP optical transceiver

Note: The marks xx in the Product Code above indicate the DWDM channel number. For example, for channel 25 the Product Code is -250.