

Data Sheet

100Gb/s QSFP28 FR Single Lambda Optical Transceiver P/N: WST-QS28-FR-C



Features:

- QSFP28 MSA compliant
- Supports 53.125Gbaud
- IEEE 802.3cd 100GBASE-FR Specification compliant
- Up to 2km transmission on single mode fiber (SMF) with FEC
- Operating case temperature: 0 to 70°C
- 4x25G electrical interface (OIF CEI-28G-VSR)
- Maximum power consumption 4.5W
- LC duplex connector
- RoHS compliant

Applications:

- Data Center Interconnect
- 100G Ethernet
- Enterprise networking

Description

This product is a transceiver module designed for 2km optical communication applications. The module incorporates one channel optical signal, on 1310nm center wavelength, operating at 50Gbaud data rate. The transmitter path incorporates an EML Driver and a cooled EML together. On the receiver path, the input optical signal is coupled to a Pin photodiode detector. A DSP based gearbox is used to convert 4x25Gbps NRZ signals to 1x50Gbaud PAM4 signal. Also a 4-channel retimer and FEC block are integrated in this DSP. The electrical interface is compliant with IEEE 802.3cd and QSFP28 MSA in the transmitting and receiving directions, and optical interface is compliant to IEEE 802.3cd and 100G Lambda MSA with Duplex LC connector. The module has a maximum power consumption of 4.5W.

The product is designed with form factor, optical/electrical connection and digital diagnostic interface according to the QSFP28 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 of 100Gbps aggregated NRZ electrical input data into one channel of 50Gbaud PAM4 optical signal (light) on 1310nm center wavelength through a DSP based gearbox, by a driven cooled Electro-absorption Modulated DFB Laser (EML). The light propagates out of the transmitter into an SMF fiber. The receiver module accepts the 50Gbaud PAM4 optical signal input and converts it into a 50Gbaud PAM4 electrical signal via a linear amplifier. And then convert the 50Gbaud PAM4 signal into 4 channels of 25Gbps NRZ signals. 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 seven 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 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 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.

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 | % | |
| Damage Threshold | TH _d | 5.5 | | dBm | |

Recommended Operating Conditions and Power Supply Requirement

| Parameter | Symbol | Min | Typical | Max | nits | Notes |
|---------------------------------------|-----------------|-------|----------|----------------------|------|-------|
| Operating Case Temperature | T _{OP} | 0 | | 70 | degC | |
| Power Supply Voltage | V _{CC} | 3.135 | 3.3 | 3.465 | V | |
| Electrical Data Rate, each Lane (NRZ) | | | 25.78125 | | Gb/s | |
| Optical Data Rate (PAM4) | | | 53.125 | | GBd | |
| Data Rate Accuracy | | -100 | | 100 | ppm | |
| Pre-FEC Bit Error Ratio | | | | 2.4x10 ⁻⁴ | | |
| Post-FEC Bit Error Ratio | | | | 1x10 ⁻¹² | | 1 |
| Control Input Voltage High | | 2 | | V _{CC} | V | |
| Control Input Voltage Low | | 0 | | 0.8 | V | |
| Link Distance with G.652 | D | 2 | | 2000 | m | 2 |

Notes:

1. FEC feature is embedded in the module.
2. FEC required to be turned on to support maximum transmission distance.

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 | | | | 4.5 | W | |
| Supply Current | Icc | | | 1.36 | A | |
| Transmitter (each Lane) | | | | | | |
| Overload Differential Voltage pk-pk | TP1a | 900 | | | mV | |
| Common Mode Voltage (Vcm) | TP1 | -350 | | 2850 | mV | 1 |
| Differential Termination Resistance Mismatch | TP1 | | | 10 | % | At 1MHz |
| Differential Return Loss (SDD11) | TP1 | | | See CEI-28G-VSR Equation 13-19 | dB | |
| Common Mode to Differential Conversion and Differential to Common Mode Conversion (SDC11, SCD11) | TP1 | | | See CEI-28G-VSR Equation 13-20 | dB | |
| Stressed Input Test | TP1a | See CEI-28G-VSR Section 13.3.11.2.1 | | | | |
| Receiver (each Lane) | | | | | | |
| Differential Voltage, pk-pk | TP4 | | | 900 | mV | |
| Common Mode Voltage (Vcm) | TP4 | -350 | | 2850 | mV | 1 |
| Common Mode Noise, RMS | TP4 | | | 17.5 | mV | |
| Differential Termination Resistance | TP4 | | | 10 | % | At 1MHz |
| Differential Return Loss (SDD22) | TP4 | | | See CEI-28G-VSR Equation 13-19 | dB | |

| | | | | | | |
|---|-----|------|--|--------------------------------|----|---|
| Common Mode to Differential Conversion and Differential to Common Mode Conversion (SDC22, | TP4 | | | See CEI-28G-VSR Equation 13-21 | dB | |
| Common Mode Return Los (SCC22) | TP4 | | | -2 | dB | 2 |
| Transition Time, 20 to 80% | TP4 | 9.5 | | | ps | |
| Vertical Eye Closure (VEC) | TP4 | | | 5.5 | dB | |
| Eye Width at 10-15 probability | TP4 | 0.57 | | | UI | |
| Eye Height at 10-15 probability | TP4 | 228 | | | mV | |

Notes:

1. Vcm is generated by the host. Specification includes effects of ground offset voltage.
2. From 250MHz to 30GHz.

Optical Characteristics

| Parameter | Symbol | Min | Typical | Max | Units | Notes |
|---|-------------|--------------|---------|--------|-------|-------|
| Transmitter | | | | | | |
| Center Wavelength | λ_t | 1304.5 | | 1317.5 | nm | |
| Side Mode Suppression Ratio | SMSR | 30 | | | dB | |
| Average Launch Power | P_{AVG} | -2.4 | | 4 | dBm | 1 |
| Outer Optical Modulation Amplitude (OMA _{outer}) | P_{OMA} | -0.2 | | 4.2 | dBm | 2 |
| Launch Power in OMA _{outer} minus TDECQ for ER ≥ 4.5dB for ER < 4.5dB | | -1.6 -1.5 | | | dBm | |
| Transmitter and Dispersion Eye Closure for PAM4 (TDECQ) | TDECQ | | | 3.4 | dB | |
| TDECQ – 10*log10(Ceq) | | | | 3.4 | dB | 3 |
| Extinction Ratio | ER | 3.5 | | | dB | |
| RIN _{17.1OMA} | RIN | | | -136 | dB/Hz | |
| Optical Return Loss Tolerance | TOL | | | 17.1 | dB | |

| | | | | | | |
|--|-------------|--------|-----|--------------|-----|---|
| Transmitter Reflectance | RT | | | -26 | dB | |
| Average Launch Power of OFF Transmitter | Poff | | | -15 | dBm | |
| Receiver | | | | | | |
| Center Wavelength | λ_r | 1304.5 | | 1317.5 | nm | |
| Damage Threshold | THd | 5.5 | | | dBm | 4 |
| Average Receive Power | | -6.4 | | 4.5 | dBm | 5 |
| Receive Power (OMA _{outer}) | | | | 4.7 | dBm | |
| Receiver Sensitivity (OMA _{outer}) | SEN | | | Equation (1) | dBm | 6 |
| Stressed Receiver Sensitivity (OMA _{outer}) | SRS | | | -2.5 | dBm | 7 |
| Receiver Reflectance | RR | | | -26 | dB | |
| LOS Assert | LOSA | -15 | | | dBm | |
| LOS Deassert | LOSD | | | -8.9 | dBm | |
| LOS Hysteresis | LOSH | 0.5 | | | dB | |
| Conditions of Stress Receiver Sensitivity Test (Note 8) | | | | | | |
| Stressed Eye Closur for PAM4 (SECQ) | | | 3.4 | | dB | |
| SECQ – 10*log10(C _{eq}) | | | | 3.4 | dB | 3 |

Notes:

1. Average launch power (min) is informative and not the principal indicator of signal strength. A transmitter with launch power below this value cannot be compliant; however, a value above this does not ensure compliance.
2. Even if the TDECQ < 1.4dB for an extinction ratio of ≥ 4.5 dB or TDECQ < 1.3dB for an extinction ratio of < 4.5dB, the OMA_{outer} (min) must exceed the minimum value specified here.
3. C_{eq} is a coefficient defined in IEEE Std 802.3-2018 clause 121.8.5.3 which accounts for reference equalizer noise enhancement.
4. 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.
5. Average receive power (min) is informative and not the principal indicator of signal strength. A received power below this value cannot be compliant; however, a value above this does not ensure compliance.

6. Receiver sensitivity (OMA_{outer}) (max) is informative and is defined for a transmitter with a value of SECQ up to 3.4 dB. It should meet Equation (1), which is illustrated in Figure 1.

$$RS = \max(-4.5, SECQ - 5.9) \text{ dBm} \quad (1)$$

Where:

RS is the receiver sensitivity, and

SECQ is the SECQ of the transmitter used to measure the receiver sensitivity.

7. Measured with conformance test signal at TP3 for the BER specified in IEEE Std 802.3cd clause 140.1.1.
8. These test conditions are for measuring stressed receiver sensitivity. They are not characteristics of the receiver.

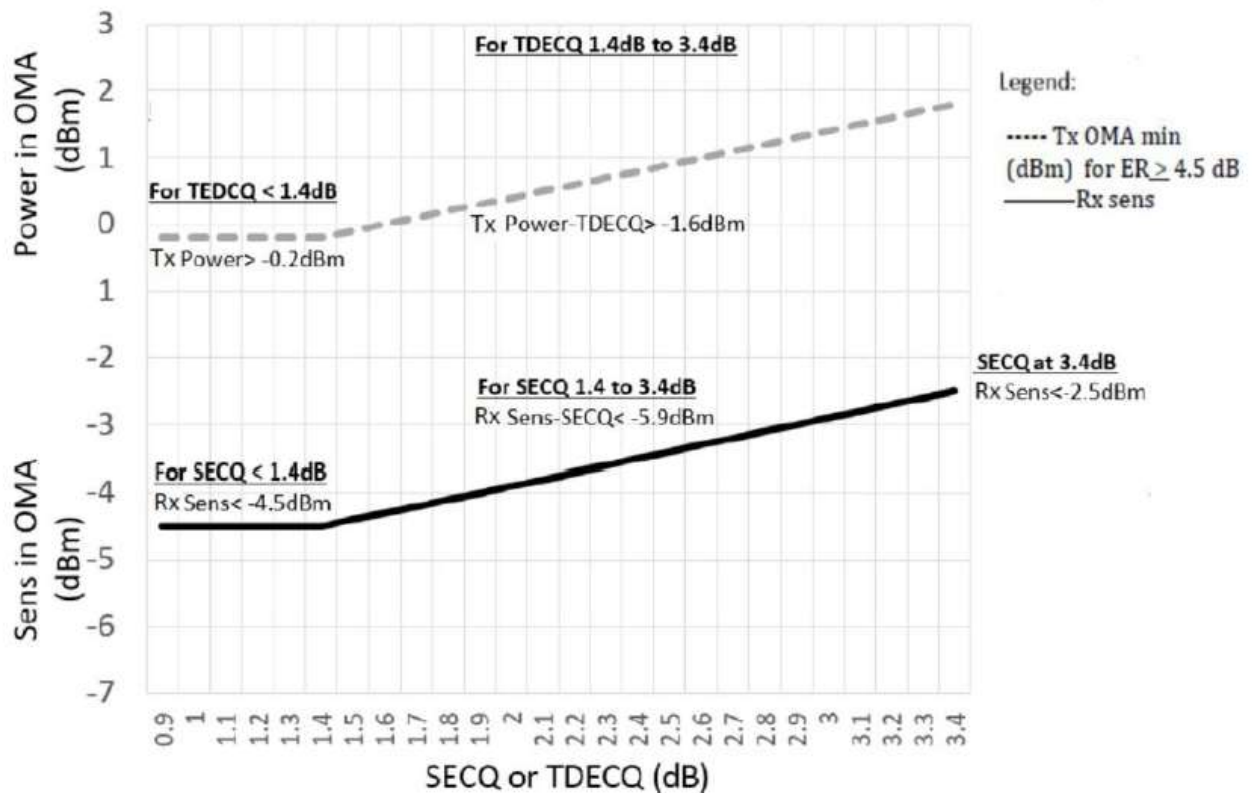
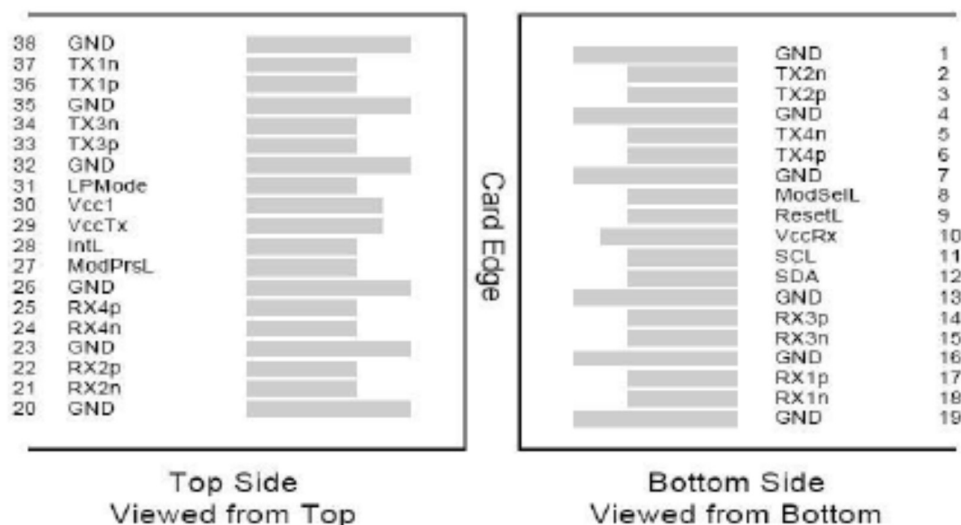


Figure 1. Illustration of Receiver Sensitivity Mask for 100G FR

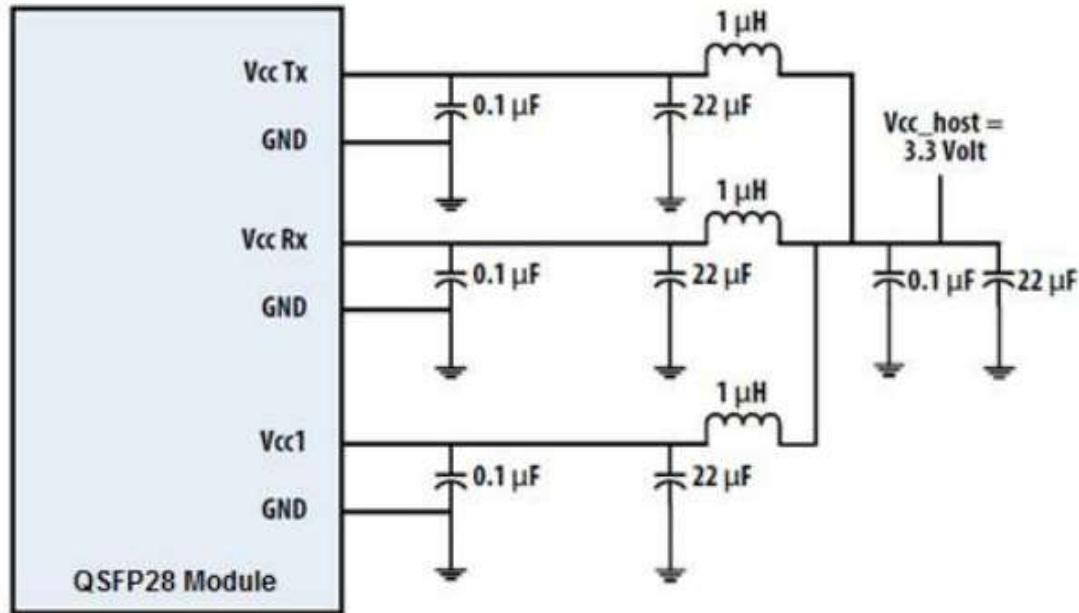
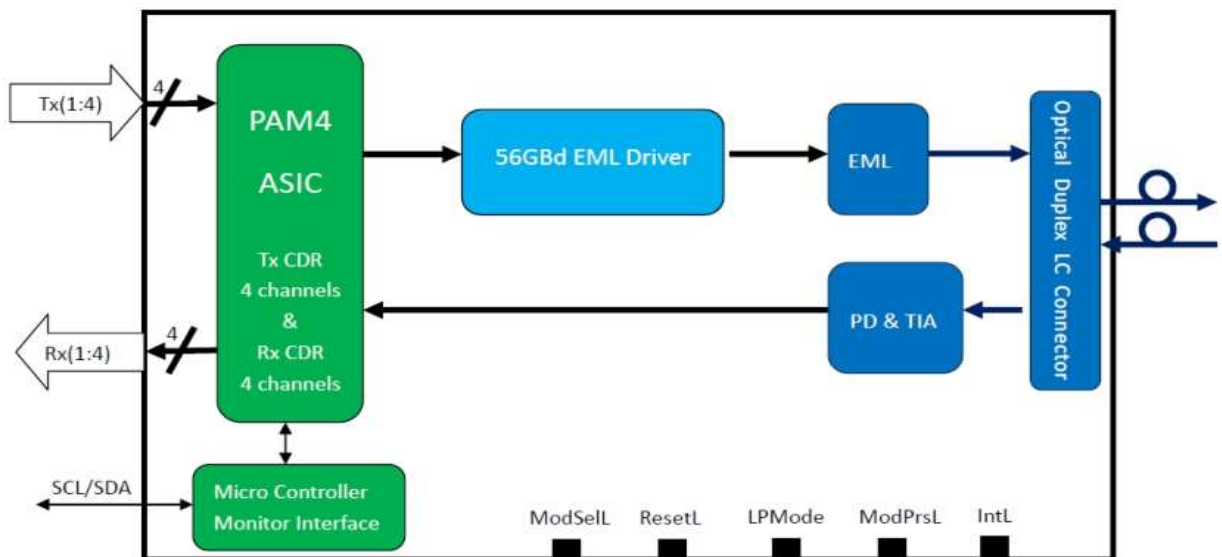
Pin Assignment

| 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 QSFP28 modules. All are common within the QSFP28 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 below. Vcc Rx, Vcc1 and Vcc Tx may be internally connected within the QSFP28 transceiver module in any combination. The connector pins are each rated for a maximum current of 1000mA.

Recommended Power Supply Filter**Recommended Host - Transceiver Interface Block Diagram**

Digital Diagnostic Functions

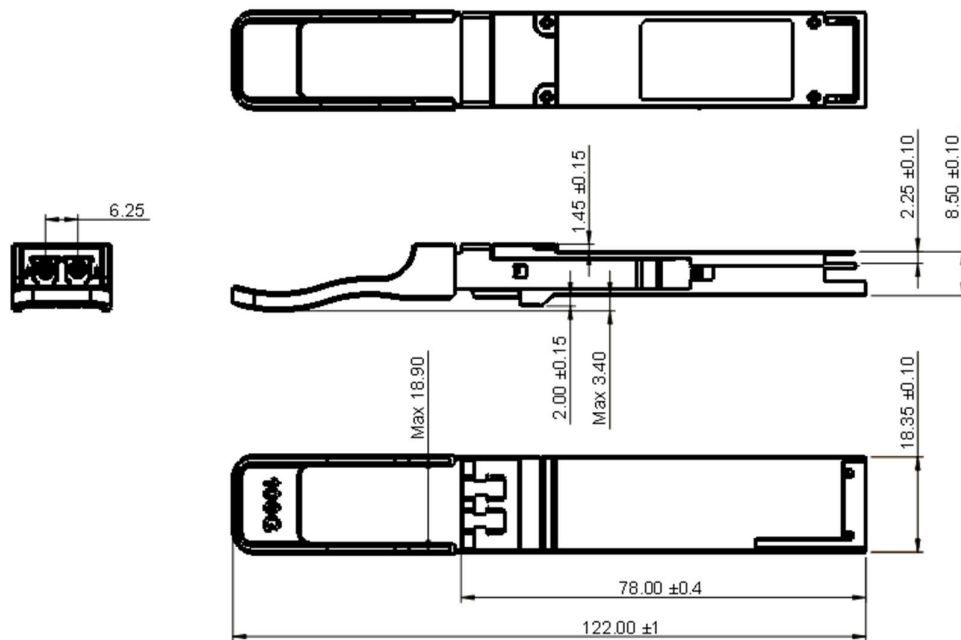
The following digital diagnostic characteristics are defined over the normal operating conditions unless otherwise specified

| Parameter | Symbol | Min | Max | Units | Notes |
|------------------------------------|-----------|------|-----|-------|----------------------------------|
| Temperature Monitor Absolute Error | DMI_Temp | -3 | 3 | degC | Over operating temperature range |
| Supply Voltage Monitor Absolute | DMI_VCC | -0.1 | 0.1 | V | Over full operating range |
| RX Power Monitor Absolute Error | DMI_RX | -2 | 2 | dB | 1 |
| Bias Current Monitor | DMI_Ibias | -10% | 10% | mA | |
| TX Power Monitor Absolute Error | DMI_TX | -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 Drawing



Unit: mm

Ordering Information

| Part No | Specification | | | | | | | | | |
|---------------|---------------|---|------------|---------------|----------|--------------------------------|--------|------------|----------|------------------|
| | Package | Data rate per Lane | Laser | Optical Power | Detector | Max. Receive Sensitivity (OMA) | Temp | Reach | Other | Application code |
| WST-QS28-FR-C | QSFP28 | Input 25.78 Gb/s per lane / Optical 53.125 Gbd (PAM4) | 1310nm EML | -2.4 ~ +4 dBm | PIN | Refer to Equation (1) | 0~70°C | 2km w/ FEC | DDM RoHS | 100G Ethernet |

Modification History

| Revision | Date | Description | Originator | Review | Approved |
|----------|-------------|-------------|------------|----------|------------|
| V1.0 | 19-Jan-2021 | New Issue | Lulu Chen | Tom Tang | Wayne Liao |



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