

QDD-4X100G-FR-S-AO

Cisco® QDD-4X100G-FR-S Compatible TAA 400GBase-DR4+ QSFP-DD Transceiver (SMF, 1310nm, MPO, 2km, DOM)

Features

- INF-8628 Compliance
- MPO Connector
- Commercial Temperature 0 to 70 Celsius
- Single-mode Fiber
- Hot Pluggable
- Excellent ESD Protection
- Metal with Lower EMI
- RoHS Compliant and Lead Free



Applications

- 400GBase Ethernet
- Access, Metro and Enterprise

Product Description

This Cisco® QDD-4X100G-FR-S compatible QSFP-DD transceiver provides 400GBase-DR4+ throughput up to 2km over single-mode fiber (SMF) using a wavelength of 1310nm via an MPO connector. It is guaranteed to be 100% compatible with the equivalent Cisco® transceiver. This easy to install, hot swappable transceiver has been programmed, uniquely serialized and data-traffic and application tested to ensure that it will initialize and perform identically. Digital optical monitoring (DOM) support is also present to allow access to real-time operating parameters. This transceiver is Trade Agreements Act (TAA) compliant. We stand behind the quality of our products and proudly offer a limited lifetime warranty.

AddOn's transceivers are RoHS compliant and lead-free.

TAA refers to the Trade Agreements Act (19 U.S.C. & 2501-2581), which is intended to foster fair and open international trade. TAA requires that the U.S. Government may acquire only "U.S. – made or designated country end products."



Regulatory Compliance

- ESD to the Electrical PINs: compatible with MIL-STD-883E Method 3015.4
- ESD to the LC Receptacle: compatible with IEC 61000-4-3
- EMI/EMC compatible with FCC Part 15 Subpart B Rules, EN55022:2010
- Laser Eye Safety compatible with FDA 21CFR, EN60950-1& EN (IEC) 60825-1,2
- RoHS compliant with EU RoHS 2.0 directive 2015/863/EU

Absolute Maximum Ratings

| Parameter | Symbol | Min. | Max. | Unit |
|------------------------------------|--------|------|------|------|
| Maximum Power Supply Voltage | VCC | -0.5 | 3.6 | V |
| Storage Temperature | Ts | -40 | 85 | °C |
| Case Operating Temperature | Top | 0 | 70 | °C |
| Relative Humidity | RH | 15 | 85 | % |
| Receiver Damage Threshold per lane | PRdmg | 5 | | dBm |

Optical Characteristics

| Parameter | Symbol | Min. | Typ. | Max. | Unit | Notes |
|--|----------------|---------------------|------|--------|-------|-------|
| Transmitter | | | | | | |
| PAM4 Signaling rate | | 53.125 ± 100 ppm | | | GBaud | |
| Lane wavelength (range) | | 1304.5 | 1311 | 1317.5 | nm | |
| Side Mode Suppression Ratio | SMSR | 30 | | | dB | |
| Total average launch power | | | | 9.3 | dBm | |
| Average launch power | | -3.3 | | 3.5 | dBm | 1 |
| Outer Optical Modulation Amplitude | OMAouter | -0.3 | | 3.7 | dBm | 2 |
| Difference in launch power between any two lanes (OMAouter) | | | | 4 | dB | |
| Launch power in OMAouter minus TDECQ, for ER≥4.5dB | OMAouter-TDECQ | -1.7 | | | dBm | |
| Launch power in OMAouter minus TDECQ, for ER<4.5dB | OMAouter-TDECQ | -1.6 | | | dBm | |
| Transmitter and dispersion penalty Eye Closure for PAM4 | TDECQ | | | 3.4 | dB | |
| TDECQ – 10*log10(Ceq), each lane | | | | 3.4 | dB | 3 |
| Extinction Ratio | ER | 3.5 | | | dB | |
| Average Launch Power of OFF Transmitter per lane | | | | -20 | dBm | |
| Transmitter transition time | | | | 17 | ps | |
| RIN17.1 OMA | RIN | | | -136 | dB/Hz | |
| Optical Return Loss Tolerance | | | | 17.1 | dB | |
| Transmitter Reflectance | | | | -26 | dB | 4 |
| Receiver | | | | | | |
| PAM4 Signaling rate (range) | | 53.125 ± 100 ppm | | | GBaud | |
| Lane wavelength (range) | | 1304.5 | 1311 | 1317.5 | nm | |
| Damage Threshold | | 5 | | | dBm | 5 |
| Average Receive Power | | -7.3 | | 3.5 | dBm | 6 |
| Receive Power (OMAouter) | RxOMAouter | | | 3.7 | dBm | |
| Difference in receive power between any two lanes (OMAouter) | | | | 4.1 | dB | |
| Receiver reflectance | | | | -26 | dB | |
| Receiver sensitivity (OMAouter) | | max(-4.6, SECQ-6.0) | | | dBm | 7 |
| Stressed Receiver Sensitivity (OMAouter) | | | | -2.6 | dBm | 8 |
| Stressed Conditions for Stress Receiver Sensitivity | | | | | | |
| Stressed eye closure for PAM4 (SECQ), lane under test | | | | 3.4 | dB | |
| SECQ – 10*log10 (Ceq), lane under test (max) | | | | 3.4 | dB | 9 |
| OMAouter of each aggressor lane | | 1.5 | | | dBm | |
| LOS Assert | | -30 | | -7.5 | dBm | |
| LOS De-Assert | | -29.5 | | -7.0 | dBm | |
| LOS Hysteresis | | 0.5 | | | dB | |

Notes:

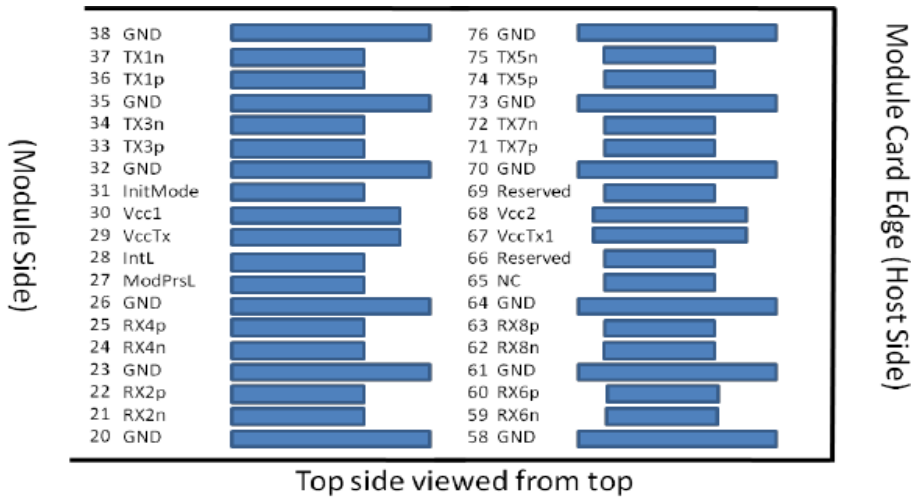
1. Average launch power, (min) is informative and not the principal indicator of signal strength. A transmitter with launch power below this value cannot be compliant; however, a value above this does not ensure compliance.
2. Even if the TDECQ < 1.4 dB for an extinction ratio of ≥ 4.5 dB or TDECQ < 1.3 dB for an extinction ratio of < 4.5dB, the OMA_{outer} (min) must exceed this value
3. Ceq is a coefficient defined in IEEE Std 802.3-2018 clause 121.8.5.3 which accounts for reference equalizer noise enhancement.
4. Transmitter reflectance is to look into the transmitter.
5. The receiver shall be able to tolerate, without damage, continuous exposure to an optical signal having this average power level. The receiver does not have to operate correctly at this input power.
6. 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.
7. Receiver sensitivity is informative and is defined for a transmitter with a value of SECQ up to 3.4 dB. Receiver sensitivity should meet Equation: $RS = \max(-4.6, SECQ - 6.0) dBm$,
Where:
RS is the receiver sensitivity, and
SECQ is the SECQ of the transmitter used to measure the receiver sensitivity. The normative requirement for receivers is stressed receiver sensitivity.
8. Measured with conformance test signal at TP3 for BER specified in IEEE Std 802.3-2018 clause 124.1.1
9. Ceq is a coefficient defined in IEEE Std 802.3-2018 clause 121.8.5.3 which accounts for reference equalizer noise enhancement.

Pin Descriptions

| Pin | Logic | Symbol | Name/Descriptions | Plug Sequence |
|-----|-------------|----------|---|---------------|
| 1 | | GND | Ground | 1B |
| 2 | CML-I | Tx2n | Transmitter Inverted Data Input | 3B |
| 3 | CML-I | Tx2p | Transmitter Non-Inverted Data Input | 3B |
| 4 | | GND | Ground | 1B |
| 5 | CML-I | Tx4n | Transmitter Inverted Data Input | 3B |
| 6 | CML-I | Tx4p | Transmitter Non-Inverted Data Input | 3B |
| 7 | | GND | Ground | 1B |
| 8 | LVTTL-I | ModSelL | Module Select | 3B |
| 9 | LVTTL-I | ResetL | Module Reset | 3B |
| 10 | | VccRx | +3.3V Power Supply Receiver | 2B |
| 11 | LVC MOS-I/O | SCL | 2-wire serial interface clock | 3B |
| 12 | LVC MOS-I/O | SDA | 2-wire serial interface data | 3B |
| 13 | | GND | Ground | 1B |
| 14 | CML-O | Rx3p | Receiver Non-Inverted Data Output | 3B |
| 15 | CML-O | Rx3n | Receiver Inverted Data Output | 3B |
| 16 | | GND | Ground | 1B |
| 17 | CML-O | Rx1p | Receiver Non-Inverted Data Output | 3B |
| 18 | CML-O | Rx1n | Receiver Inverted Data Output | 3B |
| 19 | | GND | Ground | 1B |
| 20 | | GND | Ground | 1B |
| 21 | CML-O | Rx2n | Receiver Inverted Data Output | 3B |
| 22 | CML-O | Rx2p | Receiver Non-Inverted Data Output | 3B |
| 23 | | GND | Ground | 1B |
| 24 | CML-O | Rx4n | Receiver Inverted Data Output | 3B |
| 25 | CML-O | Rx4p | Receiver Non-Inverted Data Output | 3B |
| 26 | | GND | Ground | 1B |
| 27 | LVTTL-O | ModPrsL | Module Present | 3B |
| 28 | LVTTL-O | IntL | Interrupt | 3B |
| 29 | | VccTx | +3.3V Power supply transmitter | 2B |
| 30 | | Vcc1 | +3.3V Power supply | 2B |
| 31 | LVTTL-I | InitMode | Initialization mode; In legacy QSFP applications, the InitMode pad is called LPMODE | 3B |
| 32 | | GND | Ground | 1B |
| 33 | CML-I | Tx3p | Transmitter Non-Inverted Data Input | 3B |
| 34 | CML-I | Tx3n | Transmitter Inverted Data Input | 3B |
| 35 | | GND | Ground | 1B |
| 36 | CML-I | Tx1p | Transmitter Non-Inverted Data Input | 3B |
| 37 | CML-I | Tx1n | Transmitter Inverted Data Input | 3B |
| 38 | | GND | Ground | 1B |
| 39 | | GND | Ground | 1A |
| 40 | CML-I | Tx6n | Transmitter Inverted Data Input | 3A |

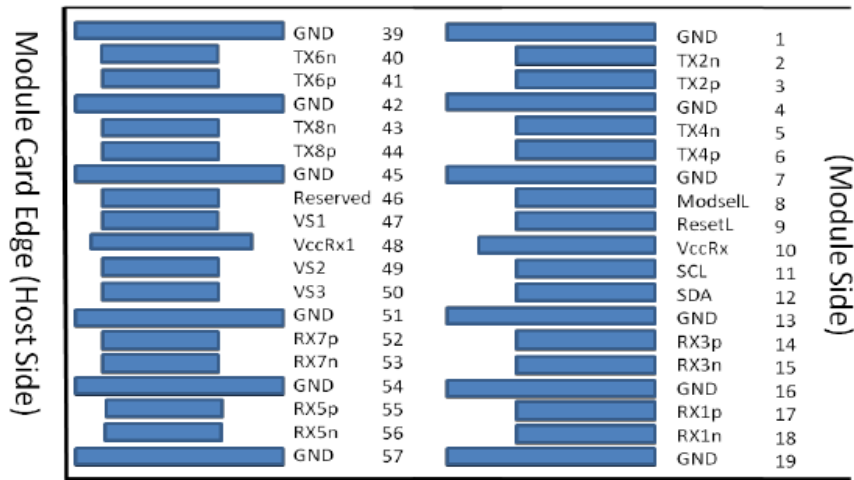
| | | | | |
|----|-------|----------|-------------------------------------|----|
| 41 | CML-I | Tx6p | Transmitter Non-Inverted Data Input | 3A |
| 42 | | GND | Ground | 1A |
| 43 | CML-I | Tx8n | Transmitter Inverted Data Input | 3A |
| 44 | CML-I | Tx8p | Transmitter Non-Inverted Data Input | 3A |
| 45 | | GND | Ground | 1A |
| 46 | | Reserved | For future use | 3A |
| 47 | | VS1 | Module Vendor Specific 1 | 3A |
| 48 | | VccRx1 | 3.3V Power Supply | 2A |
| 49 | | VS2 | Module Vendor Specific 2 | 3A |
| 50 | | VS3 | Module Vendor Specific 3 | 3A |
| 51 | | GND | Ground | 1A |
| 52 | CML-O | Rx7p | Receiver Non-Inverted Data Output | 3A |
| 53 | CML-O | Rx7n | Receiver Inverted Data Output | 3A |
| 54 | | GND | Ground | 1A |
| 55 | CML-O | Rx5p | Receiver Non-Inverted Data Output | 3A |
| 56 | CML-O | Rx5n | Receiver Inverted Data Output | 3A |
| 57 | | GND | Ground | 1A |
| 58 | | GND | Ground | 1A |
| 59 | CML-O | Rx6n | Receiver Inverted Data Output | 3A |
| 60 | CML-O | Rx6p | Receiver Non-Inverted Data Output | 3A |
| 61 | | GND | Ground | 1A |
| 62 | CML-O | Rx8n | Receiver Inverted Data Output | 3A |
| 63 | CML-O | Rx8p | Receiver Non-Inverted Data Output | 3A |
| 67 | | GND | Ground | 1A |
| 68 | | NC | No Connect | 3A |
| 69 | | Reserved | For future use | 3A |
| 70 | | VccTx1 | 3.3V Power Supply | 2A |
| 71 | | Vcc2 | 3.3V Power Supply | 2A |
| 72 | | Reserved | For Future Use | 3A |
| 73 | | GND | Ground | 1A |
| 74 | CML-I | Tx7p | Transmitter Non-Inverted Data Input | 3A |
| 75 | CML-I | Tx7n | Transmitter Inverted Data Input | 3A |
| 76 | | GND | Ground | 1A |

QSFPDD Connector Pin Definition



Legacy QSFP28 Pads

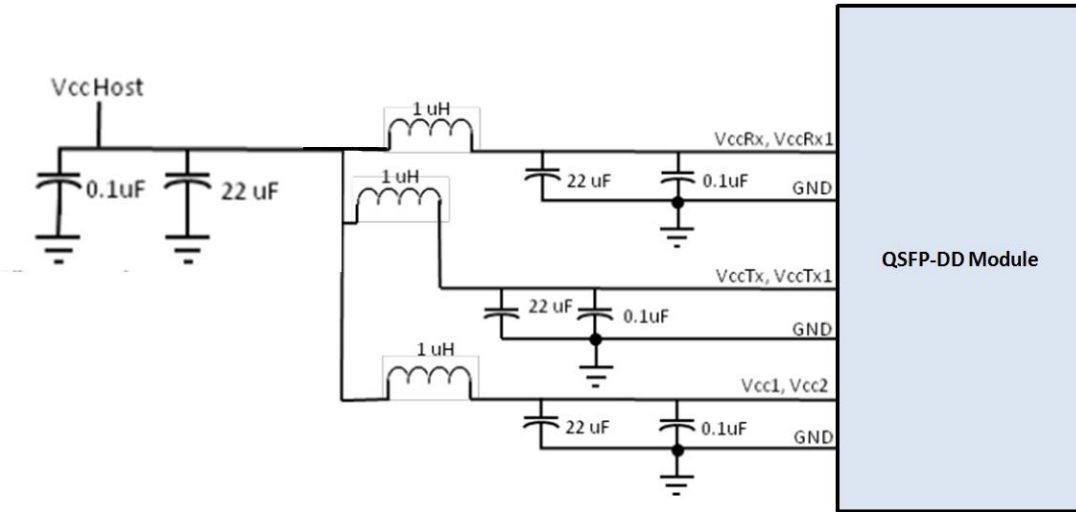
Additional QSFP-DD Pads



Additional QSFP-DD Pads

Legacy QSFP28 Pads

Recommended Power Supply Filter

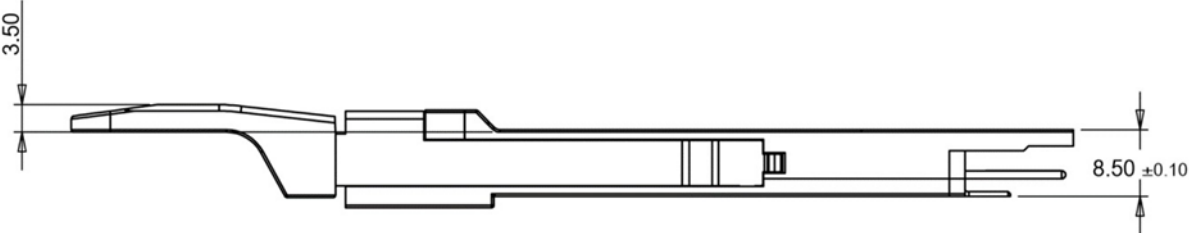
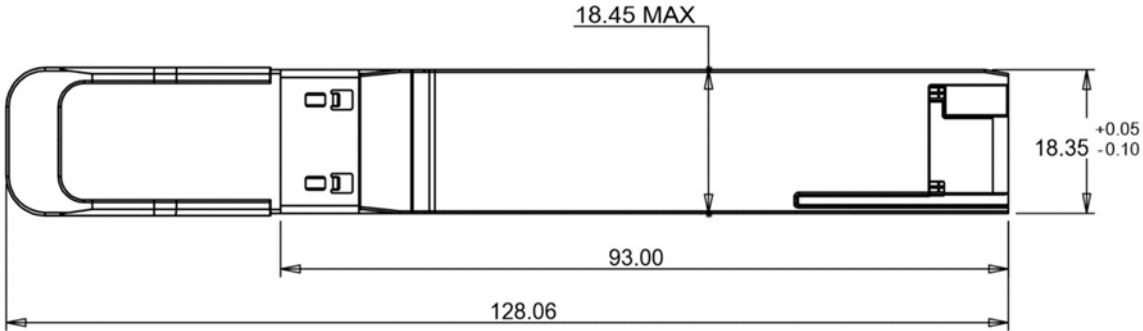


Digital Diagnostic Functions

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

| Parameter | Symbol | Min | Max | Units | Notes |
|------------------------------|--------------|------|-----|-------|---------------------------|
| Temperature monitor | DMI_Temp | -3 | 3 | degC | 0-70 degC |
| Supply voltage monitor | DMI_VCC | -0.1 | 0.1 | V | Over full operating range |
| Channel RX power monitor | DMI_RX_Ch | -2 | 2 | dB | |
| Channel Bias current monitor | DMI_Ibias_Ch | -10% | 10% | mA | |
| Channel TX power monitor | DMI_TX_Ch | -2 | 2 | dB | |

Mechanical Specifications



About AddOn Networks

In 1999, AddOn Networks entered the market with a single product. Our founders fulfilled a severe shortage for compatible, cost-effective optical transceivers that compete at the same performance levels as leading OEM manufacturers. Adhering to the idea of redefining service and product quality not previously had in the fiber optic networking industry, AddOn invested resources in solution design, production, fulfillment, and global support.

Combining one of the most extensive and stringent testing processes in the industry, an exceptional free tech support center, and a consistent roll-out of innovative technologies, AddOn has continually set industry standards of quality and reliability throughout its history.

Reliability is the cornerstone of any optical fiber network and is engrained in AddOn's DNA. It has played a key role in nurturing the long-term relationships developed over the years with customers. AddOn remains committed to exceeding industry standards with certifications from ranging from NEBS Level 3 to ISO 9001:2005 with every new development while maintaining the signature reliability of its products.

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