HP A-Series Switches Transceiver Modules User Guide



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Transceiver modules overview

HP A-Series Switches transceiver modules

Table 1 Types of transceiver modules

| Transceiver module type | | Description | Connector type | |
|--|--|---|-------------------|--|
| | Gigabit SFP fiber transceiver module | Hot-swappable SFP fiber | | |
| | 100 Mbps SFP fiber transceiver module | transceiver module | | |
| | Gigabit bi-direction (BIDI) fiber transceiver module | | IC | |
| Small form-factor | 100 Mbps BIDI fiber transceiver module | BIDI fiber fransceiver module | - | |
| pluggable (SFP) | Gigabit coarse wavelength division multiplexing (CWDM) fiber transceiver module | Gigabit CWDM fiber transceiver module | | |
| | Gigabit SFP copper transceiver module | N/A | RJ-45 | |
| | Gigabit SFP cable | Used for interconnecting devices, hot-swappable | N/A | |
| SFP+ | 10-Gigabit SFP+ fiber transceiver module | 10-Gigabit SFP+ fiber transceiver module | LC | |
| module | 10-Gigabit SFP+ cable | Used for interconnecting devices, hot-swappable. | N/A | |
| 10-Gigabit small form-factor pluggable (XFP) | | Hot-swappable 10-Gigabit small form-factor transceiver module | LC | |
| CX4 cable | | 10-Gigabit CX4 cable, used for interconnecting devices, hot-swappable | N/A | |

NOTE:

- Different models of the HP A-Series Switches may support different transceiver modules. For more information, see the corresponding installation guides.
- The transceiver modules available for the HP A-Series Switches are subject to change over time. For the most up-to-date list of transceiver modules, consult your HP sales representative or technical support engineer.

Introduction to fiber transceiver modules

Fiber modules transmit fiber signals over optical fibers. Optical transmission features low loss and is fit for long distance transmission.

The commonly used fiber modules include optical transmitters, optical receivers, transceivers, and transponders. The HP A-Series Switches mainly support transceiver modules.

The HP A-Series Switches support various fiber transceiver module models of different specifications. You can choose suitable fiber transceiver modules as needed for data transmission over optical fibers.

Transceiver modules are mainly used for fiber-to-copper and copper-to-fiber conversions and provide the following functions: optical power control, modulation transmission, signal probe, IV conversion, and limiting amplifier and decision regeneration. In addition, transceivers provide some other functions, such as counterfeit-prevention query and TX-disable. Common transceivers include SIP9, SFF, SFP, GBIC, XFP, and SFP+.

Data rate

Data rate is the number of bits transmitted per second. The unit of measure for data rate is Megabits per second (Mbps) or Gigabits per second (Gbps). The fiber transceiver modules available for the HP A-Series Switches mainly provide the following three levels of data rates: 100 Mbps, 1000 Mbps, and 10 Gbps.

Transmission distance

For fiber transceiver modules, the following types of transmission distances are available: short haul, middle reach, and long haul. Generally, a distance of 2 km (1.24 miles) is considered as short haul, 10 km (6.21 miles) to 20 km (12.43 miles) as middle reach, and 30 km (18.64 miles) and over as long haul.

Transmission distances provided by fiber transceiver modules are mainly limited by certain loss and dispersion suffered during the transmission of fiber signals over fibers.

- Loss is the optical energy loss due to the absorption, dispersion and leakage over the media when light travels through optical fibers. This loss increases in direct ratio to transmission distance.
- Dispersion happens mainly because electromagnetic waves of different wavelengths travel at different rates over the same medium, causing different wave components of optical signals to reach the receiving end early or late as the transmission distance increases, which in turn causes impulse broadening, making the signal values indistinguishable.

To meet different transmission distance requirements, choose suitable fiber transceiver modules according to actual networking conditions.

Central wavelength

Central wavelength represents the wave band used for optical signal transmission. The following central wavelengths are available for common fiber transceiver modules: 850 nm, 1310 nm, and 1550 nm, respectively representing three wavebands.

- The 850 nm wave band is mainly used for short-reach transmission.
- The 1310 nm and 1550 nm wave bands are mainly used for middle-reach and long-haul transmissions.

Fiber types

Fiber mode

Depending on the mode of light transmission in fibers, fibers fall into single-mode and multimode.

1. Multimode fibers

Multimode fibers (MMFs) have thicker fiber cores and can transport light in multiple modes. However, the intermodal dispersion is greater and worsens as the transmission distance increases.

Multimode fibers can be classified into multiple grades according to their diameters and modal bandwidth. For more information, see Table 2. The modal bandwidth of a multimode fiber is determined by the expression the modulation frequency of the maximum modulation frequency pulse that can pass a fiber × the fiber length. The modal bandwidth is a comprehensive index reflecting the optical characteristics of a multimode fiber.

| Fiber mode | Fiber grade | Fiber diameter (µm) | Modal bandwidth at 850 nm (MHz*km) |
|-----------------|-------------|---------------------|---------------------------------------|
| | FDDI-grade | 62.5/125 | 160 |
| | OM1 | 62.5/125 | 200 |
| Multimode fiber | OM2 | 50/125 | 500 |
| | ОМЗ | 50/125 | 1500 |

Table 2 Multimode fiber grades

Other factors that influence the transmission distance of multimode fibers include interface type, central wavelength, and fiber grade. For more information, see Table 3.

Central Interface type Transmission distance Fiber grade wavelength FDDI-grade < 220 m (721.78 ft) OM1 < 275 m (902.23 ft) 1000BASE-SX 850nm OM2 < 550 m (1804.46 ft) OM3 N/A FDDI-grade < 550 m (1804.46 ft) OM1 < 550 m (1804.46 ft) 1000BASE-LX 1300nm OM2 < 550 m (1804.46 ft) OM3 N/A FDDI-grade < 26 m (85.30 ft) OM1 < 33 m (108.27 ft) 10GBASE-SR 850nm OM2 < 82 m (269.03 ft) OM3 < 300 m (984.25 ft) FDDI-grade < 220 m (721.78 ft) 10GBASE-LRM 1300nm OM1 < 220 m (721.78 ft)

Table 3 Multimode fiber specifications

| Interface type | Central wavelength | Fiber grade | Transmission distance |
|----------------|-----------------------|-------------|-----------------------|
| | | OM2 | < 220 m (721.78 ft) |
| | | OM3 | < 220 m (721.78 ft) |

2. Single-mode fibers

Single-mode fibers (SMFs) have thinner fiber cores and can transmit light in only one mode. Single-mode fibers suffer little intermodal dispersion and are suitable for long-haul communication.

Fiber diameter

Fiber diameter is generally expressed as core diameter/cladding diameter, in μ m. For example, 9/125 μ m means the fiber core diameter is 9 μ m and the fiber cladding diameter is 125 μ m.

For the HP A-Series Switches, the following fiber diameters are recommended:

- G.652 common single-mode fiber: 9/125 µm
- G.655 single-mode fiber: 9/125 µm
- Common multimode fiber: 62.5/125 µm
- G.651 multimode fiber: 50/125 µm (for multimode VCSEL laser)

Connector type

Connectors connect transceiver modules to the corresponding transmission media. The transceiver modules available for the HP A-Series Switches use the Lucent connector or local connector (LC) connectors.

Figure 1 Appearance of an LC connector



\wedge CAUTION:

To keep the connector clean, make sure it is covered with a dust cap when it is not connected to any optical fiber.

Connector index

Output optical power

Output optical power is the output power of the optical transmitter of a fiber transceiver module, in dBm.

Receiving sensitivity

Receiving sensitivity is the minimum optical power that is needed at the receiving end for the fiber transceiver module to receive optical signals at a given data rate and bit error rate, in dBm. Generally, the higher the data rate is, the worse the receiving sensitivity is, that is, the greater the minimum input optical power is; and a greater input optical power has higher requirements on the receiving components of the fiber transceiver module.

Optical saturation

Optical saturation (also known as saturated optical power) is the maximum input optical power at a given data rate and bit error rate range (10⁻¹⁰ to 10⁻¹²), in dBm.

Saturated photocurrent occurs if a fiber probe is irradiated by intensive light. When this occurs, it takes the probe some time to recover. In this case, the receiving sensitivity worsens and the received signals may be decided incorrectly, causing bit errors. This will probably damage the receiving probe. When you perform operations, try to maintain a normal saturated optical power level.

\land CAUTION:

Generally, the average output optical power of a long-haul fiber transceiver module is greater than its maximum input optical power, namely, optical saturation. Be careful about the length of the optical fiber you use to ensure that the actual received optical power reaching the fiber transceiver module is less than its optical saturation; otherwise, the fiber transceiver module may be damaged.

Introduction to copper transceiver modules

Copper transceiver modules transmit copper signals over Category-5 unshielded twisted pair (UTP). UTP transmission cover shorter distances than fiber transmission and can be used in small-sized networks only.

The HP A-Series Switches support the HP X120 1G SFP RJ45 T Transceiver (JD089B) copper transceiver modules.

Transmission distance

Through UTP cables, copper signals can be transmitted over a distance of 100 m (328.08 ft.) only. This is because copper signals attenuate during transmission through the UTP cables.

Attenuation refers to the dissipation of the power of a transmitted signal as it travels over a cable. Attenuation occurs because signal transmission suffers certain resistance from the cable, which weakens the copper signals as they travel over the cable. When signals are transmitted over a very long distance, signal strength decreases significantly, causing the signal-to-noise ratio to drop below the accepted level. This makes it impossible to distinguish between signals and noise, resulting in decision errors.

When signals are to be transmitted over a short distance, use copper transceiver modules only.

Connector types

Registered Jack-45 (RJ-45) twisted pair connectors are used as connectors for copper transceiver modules.

Figure 2 Appearance of an RJ-45 connector



Table 4 RJ-45 GE connector pin assignment

| Pin | Signal | Function |
|-----|--------|-----------------------|
| 1 | MX_0+ | Data transmit/receive |
| 2 | MX_0- | Data transmit/receive |
| 3 | MX_1+ | Data transmit/receive |
| 4 | MX_2+ | Data transmit/receive |
| 5 | MX_2- | Data transmit/receive |
| 6 | MX_1- | Data transmit/receive |
| 7 | MX_3+ | Data transmit/receive |
| 8 | MX_3- | Data transmit/receive |

SFP transceiver modules

Gigabit SFP fiber transceiver module

Appearance

Figure 3 Appearance of a Gigabit/100 Mbps SFP fiber transceiver module



Models and specifications

Gigabit SFP fiber transceiver modules provide a transmission rate of 1250 Mbps and use LC connectors.

Table 5 Specifications of Gigabit SFP fiber transceiver modules (I)

| Produ ct code | Name | Central wavele ngth (nm) | Fiber mod e | Fiber diamete r (µm) | Modal bandwidt h (MHz*km) | Transmission distance |
|---------------------|---|-----------------------------------|-------------------|----------------------------|------------------------------------|--------------------------|
| | | | | 50/105 | 500 | 550 m (1804.46 ft) |
| | HP X120 1G SFP LC | 050 | | 50/125 | 400 | 500 m (1640.42 ft) |
| JULIOR | SX Transceiver | 830 | | 10 5 1105 | 200 | 275 m (902.23 ft) |
| | | | MMF | 62.3/123 | 160 | 220 m (721.78 ft) |
| | | | SMF | 9/125 | N/A | 10 km (6.21 miles) |
| JD119B | HP X120 1G SFP LC LX Transceiver | 1310 | MMF | 50/125 | 500 or 400 | 550 m (1804.46 ft) |
| | | | MMF | 62.5/125 | 500 | 550 m (1804.46 ft) |
| JF832A | HP X120 100M/1G SFP LC LX Transceiver | 1310 | SMF | 9/125 | N/A | 10 km (6.21 miles) |
| JD061A | HP X125 1G SFP LC LH40 1310nm Transceiver | 1310 | SMF | 9/125 | N/A | 40 km (24.86 miles) |
| JD062A | HP X120 1G SFP LC LH40 1550nm Transceiver | 1550 | SMF | 9/125 | N/A | 40 km (24.86 miles) |
| JD063B | HP X125 1G SFP LC LH70 Transceiver | 1550 | SMF | 9/125 | N/A | 70 km (43.5 miles) |

| Produ ct code | Name | Central wavele ngth (nm) | Fiber mod e | Fiber diamete r (µm) | Modal bandwidt h (MHz*km) | Transmission distance |
|---------------------|--|-----------------------------------|-------------------|----------------------------|------------------------------------|--------------------------|
| JD103A | HP X120 1G SFP LC LH100 Transceiver | 1550 | SMF | 9/125 | N/A | 100 km (62.14 miles) |

Table 6 Specifications of Gigabit SFP fiber transceiver modules (II)

| | | Connector index (dBm) | | | | |
|--------|--|-----------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------|--|--|
| code | Name | Output optical power | Receiving sensitivity | Optical saturation | | |
| JD118B | HP X120 1G SFP LC SX Transceiver | -9.5 to 0 | ≤–17 | ≤–3 | | |
| JD119B | HP X120 1G SFP LC LX Transceiver | -9.5 to -3 | ≤–19 | ≤–3 | | |
| JF832A | HP X120 100M/1G SFP LC LX Transceiver | -9.5 to -3 | ≤-22 | ≤–3 | | |
| JD061A | HP X125 1G SFP LC LH40 1310nm Transceiver | -2 to +5 | ≤-22 | ≤–3 | | |
| JD062A | HP X120 1G SFP LC LH40 1550nm Transceiver | -4 to +1 | ≤–21 | ≤-3 | | |
| JD063B | HP X125 1G SFP LC LH70 Transceiver | -4 to +2 | ≤–22 | ≤-3 | | |
| JD103A | HP X120 1G SFP LC LH100 Transceiver | 0 to +5 | ≤–30 | ≤–9 | | |

100 Mbps SFP fiber transceiver module

Appearance

See Figure 3.

Models and specifications

100 Mbps SFP fiber transceiver modules use LC connectors.

Table 7 Specifications of 100 Mbps SFP fiber transceiver modules (I)

| Product code | Name | Central wavele ngth (nm) | Data rate (Mbp s) | Fiber mode | Fiber diameter (µm) | Transmission distance |
|-----------------|-------------------|-----------------------------------|----------------------------|---------------|---------------------------|--------------------------------|
| | HP X110 100M SFP | 1210 | 155 | | 50/125 | |
| JD102B | LC FX Transceiver | 1310 | 100 | | 62.5/125 | ² z km (1.24 miles) |
| 15000 4 | HP X110 100M SFP | 1010 | 105 | | 50/125 | |
| JF833A | LC FX Transceiver | 1310 | 125 | MMF | 62.5/125 | 2 km (1.24 miles) |

| Product code | Name | Central wavele ngth (nm) | Data rate (Mbp s) | Fiber mode | Fiber diameter (µm) | Transmission distance |
|-----------------|---|-----------------------------------|----------------------------|---------------|---------------------------|--------------------------|
| JF832A | HP X120 100M/1G SFP LC LX Transceiver | 1310 | 125 | SMF | 9/125 | 10 km (6.21 miles) |
| JD120B | HP X110 100M SFP LC LX Transceiver | 1310 | 155 | SMF | 9/125 | 15 km (9.32 miles) |
| JD090A | HP X110 100M SFP LC LH40 Transceiver | 1310 | 155 | SMF | 9/125 | 40 km (24.86 miles) |
| JD091A | HP X110 100M SFP LC LH80 Transceiver | 1550 | 155 | SMF | 9/125 | 80 km (49.71 miles) |

Table 8 Specifications of 100 Mbps SFP fiber transceiver modules (II)

| Duality | | Connector index (dBm) | | | | |
|---------|--|-----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|--|--|
| code | Name | Output optical power | Output optical power | Output optical power | | |
| JD102B | HP X110 100M SFP LC FX Transceiver | -19 to -14 | ≤-30 | ≤-14 | | |
| JF833A | HP X110 100M SFP LC FX Transceiver | -20 to -14 | ≤-31.5 | ≤–8 | | |
| JF832A | HP X120 100M/1G SFP LC LX Transceiver | –15 to –8 | ≤–28 | ≤8 | | |
| JD120B | HP X110 100M SFP LC LX Transceiver | –15 to –8 | ≤–28 | ≤7 | | |
| JD090A | HP X110 100M SFP LC LH40 Transceiver | -5 to 0 | ≤–34 | ≤9 | | |
| JD091A | HP X110 100M SFP LC LH80 Transceiver | -5 to 0 | ≤–34 | ≤-10 | | |

Gigabit BIDI transceiver module

Appearance

Figure 4 Appearance of a Gigabit/100 Mbps BIDI transceiver module



Models and specifications

Gigabit BIDI transceiver modules provide a transmission rate of 1250 Mbps and use LC connectors.

| Product code | Name | Central wave (nm) | Fiber | Fiber | Transmissio | |
|-----------------|---|--------------------------|-----------------------|----------|-------------------|-----------------------|
| | | Transmitting end (TX) | Receiving end (RX) | mod e | diamete r (µm) | n distance |
| JD098B | HP X120 1G SFP LC BX 10-U Transceiver | 1310 | 1490 | | 9/125 | 10 km (6.21 miles) |
| JD099B | HP X120 1G SFP LC BX 10-D Transceiver | 1490 | 1310 | SMF | | |

Table 9 Specifications of Gigabit BIDI transceiver modules (I)

Table 10 Specifications of Gigabit BIDI transceiver modules (II)

| Due els els | | Connector index (dBm) | | | | |
|-------------|--|-----------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------|--|--|
| code | Name | Output optical power | Receiving sensitivity | Optical saturation | | |
| JD098B | HP X120 1G SFP LC BX 10-U Transceiver | | < 10.7 | | | |
| JD099B | HP X120 1G SFP LC BX 10-D Transceiver | y to -3 | S−18./ | ≦–3 | | |

NOTE:

- BIDI transceiver modules use different central wavelengths in transmit and receive directions, in order to implement bidirectional transmission of fiber signals over the same fiber.
- BIDI transceiver modules must be used in pair. For example, if an HP X120 1G SFP LC BX 10-U Transceiver (JD098B) is used at one end, another HP X120 1G SFP LC BX 10-D Transceiver (JD099B) must also be used at the other end.

100 Mbps BIDI transceiver module

Appearance

See Figure 4.

Models and specifications

100 Mbps BIDI transceiver modules provide a transmission rate of 155 Mbps and use LC connectors.

| Product | | Central wavelength (nm) | | Fiber | Fiber | Transmissio |
|---------|--|----------------------------|-----------------------|----------|-------------------|-------------|
| code | Name | Transmittin g end (TX) | Receiving end (RX) | e mod | diamet er (µm) | n distance |
| JD100A | HP X115 100M SFP LC BX 10-U Transceiver | 1310 | 1550 | | 0/105 | 15 km (9.32 |
| JD101A | HP X115 100M SFP LC BX 10-D Transceiver | 1550 | 1310 | SWF | 9/125 | miles) |

Table 11 Specifications of 100 Mbps BIDI transceiver modules (I)

Table 12 Specifications of 100 Mbps BIDI transceiver modules (II)

| Due du et | | Connector index (dBm) | | | | |
|-----------|--|-------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------|--|--|
| code | Name | Output optical power | Receiving sensitivity | Optical saturation | | |
| JD100A | HP X115 100M SFP LC BX 10-U Transceiver | | < 01 | | | |
| JD101A | HP X115 100M SFP LC BX 10-D Transceiver | -15 TO -8 | 5–31 | 5-3 | | |

NOTE:

- BIDI transceiver modules use different central wavelengths in transmit and receive directions to implement bidirectional transmission of fiber signals over the same fiber.
- BIDI transceiver modules must be used in pairs. For example, if an HP X115 100M SFP LC BX 10-U Transceiver (JD100A) is used at one end, another HP X115 100M SFP LC BX 10-D Transceiver (JD101A) must also be used at the other end.

Gigabit CWDM transceiver module

Appearance

Figure 5 Appearance of a Gigabit CWDM transceiver module



Models and specifications

Gigabit CWDM transceiver modules provide a transmission rate of 1250 Mbps and use LC connectors.

| Produc t code | Name | Central wavelength (nm) | Fiber mod e | Fiber diameter (µm) | Transmission distance |
|------------------|--|-------------------------------|-------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------|
| JD113A | HP X170 1G SFP LC LH70 1470 Transceiver | 1470 | | | |
| JD114A | HP X170 1G SFP LC LH70 1490 Transceiver | 1490 | - | | |
| JD115A | HP X170 1G SFP LC LH70 1510 Transceiver | 1510 | - | | |
| JD116A | HP X170 1G SFP LC LH70 1530 Transceiver | 1530 | - | 0/105 | 70 km (43.5 |
| JD109A | HP X170 1G SFP LC LH70 1550 Transceiver | 1550 | - SMF | 9/125 | miles) |
| JD110A | HP X170 1G SFP LC LH70 1570 Transceiver | 1570 | | | |
| JD111A | HP X170 1G SFP LC LH70 1590 Transceiver | 1590 | _ | | |
| JD112A | HP X170 1G SFP LC LH70 1610 Transceiver | 1610 | _ | | |

Table 13 Specifications of Gigabit CWDM transceiver modules (I)

Table 14 Specifications of Gigabit CWDM transceiver modules (II)

| | | Connector inc | lex (dBm) | |
|------------------|--|----------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| Produc t code | Name | Output optical power | Output optical power | Output optical power |
| JD113A | HP X170 1G SFP LC LH70 1470 Transceiver | _ | | |
| JD114A | HP X170 1G SFP LC LH70 1490 Transceiver | _ | | |
| JD115A | HP X170 1G SFP LC LH70 1510 Transceiver | _ | | |
| JD116A | HP X170 1G SFP LC LH70 1530 Transceiver | 0 to 15 | < 02 | |
| JD109A | HP X170 1G SFP LC LH70 1550 Transceiver | 010+5 | <u>></u> -23 | 2-3 |
| JD110A | HP X170 1G SFP LC LH70 1570 Transceiver | _ | | |
| JD111A | HP X170 1G SFP LC LH70 1590 Transceiver | _ | | |
| JD112A | HP X170 1G SFP LC LH70 1610 Transceiver | | | |

NOTE:

Gigabit CWDM transceiver modules adopt the CWDM technology that uses wavelength division multiplexers to multiplex optical signals with different wavelengths for transmission over a single optical fiber, thereby saving optical fiber resources. The receiving end uses a wavelength division demultiplexer to demultiplex the multiplexed optical signals.

Gigabit SFP copper transceiver module

Appearance

Figure 6 Appearance of a Gigabit SFP copper transceiver module



Models and specifications

Table 15 Specifications of SFP copper transceiver modules

| Product code | Name | Transmission distance | Data rate | Cable type | Connector type |
|-----------------|--------------------------------------|--------------------------|-----------|---------------|-------------------|
| JD089B | HP X120 1G SFP RJ45 T Transceiver | 100 m (328.08 ft) | 1250 Mbps | UTP/STP | RJ-45 |

Gigabit SFP cable

Appearance

Figure 7 Appearance of a Gigabit SFP cable



Models and specifications

| Product code | Name | Cable length | Data rate | Cable type | Description |
|-----------------|-------------------------------------|-----------------|-----------|---------------|---|
| JD324A | HP A3600 Switch SFP Stacking Kit | 1.5 m (4.92 ft) | 1250 Mbps | UTP/STP | Used for interconnecting devices, and supports IRF |

Table 16 Specifications of Gigabit SFP cables

SFP+ transceiver modules

10-Gigabit SFP+ fiber transceiver module

Appearance

Figure 8 Appearance of a 10-Gigabit SFP+ fiber transceiver module



Models and specifications

10-Gigabit SFP+ fiber transceiver modules provide a transmission rate of 10.31 Gbps and use LC connectors.

Table 17 Specifications of 10-Gigabit SFP+ fiber transceiver modules (I)

| Product code | Name | Central wavele ngth (nm) | Fiber mod e | Fiber diamete r (µm) | Mode bandwidt h (MHz*km) | Transmission distance |
|-----------------|---|-----------------------------------|-------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------------------|--------------------------|
| | | | | | 2000 | 300 m (984.25 ft) |
| | | | | 50/125 | 500 | 82 m (269.03 ft) |
| JD092B | HP X130 10G SFP+ | 850 | MMF | | 400 | 66 m (216.54 ft) |
| | | | | 10 5 (105 | 200 | 33 m (108.27 ft) |
| | | | | 62.5/125 | 160 | 26 m (85.30 ft) |
| | | 1310 | | | 1500 | 220 m (721.78 ft) |
| | | | MMF | 50/125 | 500 | 220 m (721.78 ft) |
| JD093B | LC LRM | | | | 400 | 100 m (328.08 ft) |
| | Transceiver | | | (0.5.(1.05 | 200 | 220 m (721.78 ft) |
| | | | | 62.5/125 | 160 | 220 m (721.78 ft) |
| | | 1310 | SMF | 9/125 | N/A | 10 km (6.21 miles) |
| JD094B | LC LR Transceiver | 1550 | SMF | 9/125 | N/A | 40 km (24.86 miles) |
| JG234A | HP X130 10G SFP+ LC LH 40km Transceiver | 1550 | SMF | 9/125 | N/A | 40 km (24.86 miles) |

| | | Connector index | | | | | |
|--------|--|----------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------|--|--|--|
| code | Name | Output optical power | Receiving sensitivity | Optical saturation | | | |
| JD092B | HP X130 10G SFP+ LC SR Transceiver | -7.3 to -1 | ≤-7.5 | +0.5 | | | |
| JD093B | HP X130 10G SFP+ LC LRM Transceiver | -6.5 to +0.5 | ≤–6.5 | +1.5 | | | |
| JD094B | HP X130 10G SFP+ LC LR Transceiver | -8.2 to +0.5 | ≤-10.3 | +0.5 | | | |
| JG234A | HP X130 10G SFP+ LC LH 40km Transceiver | -4.7 to +4 | ≤-11.3 | -1 | | | |

Table 18 Specifications of 10-Gigabit SFP+ fiber transceiver modules (II)

10-Gigabit SFP+ cable

Appearance

Figure 9 Appearance of a 10-Gigabit SFP+ cable



Models and specifications

Table 19 Specifications of 10-Gigabit SFP+ cables

| Product code | Name | Cable length | Data rate | Description | |
|-----------------|---|------------------|------------|---|--|
| JD095B | HP X240 10G SFP+ SFP+ 0.65m DA Cable | 0.65 m (2.13 ft) | | Used for interconnecting deices, and supports IRF | |
| JD096B | HP X240 10G SFP+ SFP+ 1.2m DA Cable | 1.2 m (3.94 ft) | | | |
| JD097B | HP X240 10G SFP+ SFP+ 3m DA Cable | 3 m (9.84 ft) | 10.31 Gbps | | |
| JG081B | HP X240 10G SFP+ SFP+ 5m DA Cable | 5 m (16.40 ft) | | | |

XFP transceiver modules

Appearance

Figure 10 Appearance of an XFP transceiver module



Models and specifications

10-Gigabit XFP fiber transceiver modules use LC connectors.

Table 20 Specifications of XFP transceiver modules (I)

| Produ ct code | Name | Central wavele ngth (nm) | Data rate (Gbp s) | Fiber mod e | Fiber diamet er (µm) | Modal bandwidt h (MHz*km) | Maximum transmission distance |
|---------------------|---|-----------------------------------|----------------------------|-------------------|----------------------------|------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| | | | | | | 2000 | 300 m (984.25 ft) |
| | | | | | 50/125 | 500 | 82 m (269.03 ft) |
| JD117B | HP X130 10G XFP LC SR Transceiver | 850 | 10.31 | MMF | | 400 | 66 m (216.54 ft) |
| | | | | | | 220 | 33 m (108.27 ft) |
| | | | | | 62.5/125 | 160 | 26 m (85.30 ft) |
| JD108B | HP X130 10G XFP LC LR Transceiver | 1310 | 10.31 | SMF | 9/125 | N/A | 10 km (6.21 miles) |
| JD121A | HP X135 10G XFP LC ER Transceiver | 1550 | 9.95 to 10.7 | SMF | 9/125 | N/A | 40 km (24.86 miles) |
| JD107A | HP X130 10G XFP LC ZR Transceiver | 1550 | 9.95 to 10.31 | SMF | 9/125 | N/A | 80 km (49.71 miles) |
| JG226 A | HP X180 10G XFP LC LH 80km 1538.98nm DWDM Transceiver | 1538.98 | 9.95 to 10.31 | SMF | 9/125 | N/A | 80 km (49.71 miles) |

| Produ ct code | Name | Central wavele ngth (nm) | Data rate (Gbp s) | Fiber mod e | Fiber diamet er (µm) | Modal bandwidt h (MHz*km) | Maximum transmission distance |
|---------------------|---|-----------------------------------|----------------------------|-------------------|----------------------------|------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| JG227 A | HP X180 10G XFP LC LH 80km 1539.77nm DWDM Transceiver | 1539.77 | 9.95 to 10.31 | SMF | 9/125 | N/A | 80 km (49.71 miles) |
| JG228 A | HP X180 10G XFP LC LH 80km 1540.56nm DWDM Transceiver | 1540.56 | 9.95 to 10.31 | SMF | 9/125 | N/A | 80 km (49.71 miles) |
| JG229 A | HP X180 10G XFP LC LH 80km 1542.14nm DWDM Transceiver | 1542.14 | 9.95 to 10.31 | SMF | 9/125 | N/A | 80 km (49.71 miles) |
| JG230 A | HP X180 10G XFP LC LH 80km 1542.94nm DWDM Transceiver | 1542.94 | 9.95 to 10.31 | SMF | 9/125 | N/A | 80 km (49.71 miles) |
| JG231 A | HP X180 10G XFP LC LH 80km 1558.98nm DWDM Transceiver | 1558.98 | 9.95 to 10.31 | SMF | 9/125 | N/A | 80 km (49.71 miles) |
| JG232 A | HP X180 10G XFP LC LH 80km 1559.79nm DWDM Transceiver | 1559.79 | 9.95 to 10.31 | SMF | 9/125 | N/A | 80 km (49.71 miles) |
| JG233 A | HP X180 10G XFP LC LH 80km 1560.61nm DWDM Transceiver | 1560.61 | 9.95 to 10.31 | SMF | 9/125 | N/A | 80 km (49.71 miles) |

Table 21 Specifications of XFP transceiver modules (II)

| Produ ct code | Name | Connector index | | |
|---------------------|--------------------------------------|----------------------|-------------------------|----------------------------|
| | | Output optical power | Output optical power | Output optical power |
| JD117B | HP X130 10G XFP LC SR Transceiver | -7.3 to -1.08 | ≤-11.1 | ≤–1 |
| JD108B | HP X130 10G XFP LC LR Transceiver | -8.2 to +0.5 | ≤–12.6 | ≤0.5 |
| JD121A | HP X135 10G XFP LC ER Transceiver | -1.0 to +2 | ≤–14.1 | ≤–1 |
| | | | | |

| | | Connector index | | | |
|---------------------|---|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------------|--|
| Produ ct code | Name | Output optical power | Output optical power | Output optical power | |
| JD107A | HP X130 10G XFP LC ZR Transceiver | -1.0 to +3 | ≤-24 | ≤7 | |
| JG226A | HP X180 10G XFP LC LH 80km 1538.98nm DWDM Transceiver | -1.0 to +3 | ≤-24 | ≤–7 | |
| JG227A | HP X180 10G XFP LC LH 80km 1539.77nm DWDM Transceiver | -1.0 to +3 | ≤-24 | —7 | |
| JG228A | HP X180 10G XFP LC LH 80km 1540.56nm DWDM Transceiver | -1.0 to +3 | ≤-24 | ≤–7 | |
| JG229A | HP X180 10G XFP LC LH 80km 1542.14nm DWDM Transceiver | -1.0 to +3 | ≤-24 | ≤-7 | |
| JG230A | HP X180 10G XFP LC LH 80km 1542.94nm DWDM Transceiver | -1.0 to +3 | ≤-24 | ≤-7 | |
| JG231A | HP X180 10G XFP LC LH 80km 1558.98nm DWDM Transceiver | -1.0 to +3 | ≤-24 | ≤–7 | |
| JG232A | HP X180 10G XFP LC LH 80km 1559.79nm DWDM Transceiver | -1.0 to +3 | ≤-24 | ≤-7 | |
| JG233A | HP X180 10G XFP LC LH 80km 1560.61nm DWDM Transceiver | -1.0 to +3 | ≤–24 | ≤–7 | |

NOTE:

The 9/125µm single-mode fibers used by transceiver modules JG226A through JG233A should conform to ITU-T G.655, and those used by other transceiver modules should conform to ITU-T G.652.

CX4 cables

Appearance

Figure 11 Appearance of a CX4 cable



Models and specifications

Table 22 Specifications of CX4 cables

| Product code | Name | Cable length | Data rate | Description |
|-----------------|---|-----------------|------------|---|
| JD363B | HP X230 Local Connect 50cm CX4 Cable | 0.5 m (1.64 ft) | | |
| JD364B | HP X230 Local Connect 100cm CX4 Cable | 1 m (3.28 ft) | 10.31 Gbps | Used for interconnecting deices, and supports IRF |
| JD365A | HP X230 Local Connect CX4 300cm Cable | 3 m (9.84 ft) | | |

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