SFF Committee documentation may be purchased in hard copy or electronic form.
SFF specifications are available at ftp://ftp.seagate.com/sff

SFF Committee

SFF-8431 Specifications for

Enhanced 8.5 and 10 Gigabit Small Form Factor Pluggable Module "SFP+"

Revision 2.1

30 August 2007

Secretariat: SFF Committee

Abstract: This document defines the electrical interface specifications for 8.5 and 10 Gigabit/s Small Form Factor Pluggable (SFP+) modules and hosts. The module is a hot pluggable small footprint serial-to-serial data-agnostic optical transceiver, intended to support datacom applications (8.5 GBd Fibre Channel, 10 Gigabit Ethernet or 10 Gigabit Fibre Channel). The modules may optionally support lower signaling rates as well. The modules may be used to implement single-mode or multimode serial optical interfaces at 850 nm, 1310 nm, or 1550 nm. The SFP+ module design may use one of several different optical connectors.

This specification provides a common reference for system manufacturers, system integrators, and suppliers. This is an internal working specification of the SFF Committee, an industry ad hoc group.

This specification is made available for public review, and written comments are solicited from readers. Comments received by the members will be considered for inclusion in future revisions of this specification.

Support: This specification is supported by the identified member companies of the SFF Committee.

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EXPRESSION OF SUPPORT BY MANUFACTURERS

The following member companies of the SFF Committee voted in favor of this industry specification:

tbd

The following member companies of the SFF Committee voted against this industry specification:

tbd

The following member companies of the SFF Committee voted to abstain on this industry specification:

tbd

The user's attention is called to the possibility that implementation to this Specification may require use of an invention covered by patent rights. By distribution of this specification, no position is taken with respect to the validity of a claim or claims of any patent rights in connection therewith. Members of the SFF Committee which advise that a patent exists are required to provide a statement of willingness to grant a license under these rights on reasonable and non-discriminatory terms and conditions to applicants desiring to obtain such a license.

Foreword

The development work on this specification was done by the SFF Committee, an industry group. The membership of the committee since its formation in August 1990 has included a mix of companies which are leaders across the industry.

When 2 1/2" diameter disk drives were introduced, there was no commonality on external dimensions e.g. physical size, mounting locations, connector type, connector location, between vendors.

The first use of these disk drives was in specific applications such as laptop portable computers and system integrators worked individually with vendors to develop the packaging. The result was wide diversity, and incompatibility.

The problems faced by integrators, device suppliers, and component suppliers led to the formation of the SFF Committee as an industry ad hoc group to address the marketing and engineering considerations of the emerging new technology.

During the development of the form factor definitions, other activities were suggested because participants in the SFF Committee faced more problems than the physical form factors of disk drives. In November 1992, the charter was expanded to address any issues of general interest and concern to the storage industry. The SFF Committee became a forum for resolving industry issues that are either not addressed by the standards process or need an immediate solution.

Those companies which have agreed to support a specification are identified in the first pages of each SFF Specification. Industry consensus is not an essential requirement to publish an SFF Specification because it is recognized that in an emerging product area, there is room for more than one approach. By making the documentation on competing proposals available, an integrator can examine the alternatives available and select the product that is felt to be most suitable.

SFF Committee meetings are held during T10 weeks (see www.t10.org), and Specific Subject Working Groups are held at the convenience of the participants. Material presented at SFF Committee meetings becomes public domain, and there are no restrictions on the open mailing of material presented at committee meetings.

Most of the specifications developed by the SFF Committee have either been incorporated into standards or adopted as standards by EIA (Electronic Industries Association), ANSI (American National Standards Institute) and IEC (International Electrotechnical Commission).

If you are interested in participating or wish to follow the activities of the SFF Committee, the signup for membership and/or documentation can be found at:

www.sffcommittee.com/ie/join.html

The complete list of SFF Specifications which have been completed or are currently being worked on by the SFF Committee can be found at:

ftp://ftp.seagate.com/sff/SFF-8000.TXT

If you wish to know more about the SFF Committee, the principles which guide the activities can be found at:

ftp://ftp.seagate.com/sff/SFF-8032.TXT

Suggestions for improvement of this specification will be welcome. They should be sent to the SFF Committee, 14426 Black Walnut Ct, Saratoga, CA 95070.

References

The SFF Committee activities support the requirements of the storage industry, and it is involved with several standards.

Industry Documents

The following interface standards are relevant to SFP+ Specifications.
SFF-8432 - Improved Pluggable Formfactor (ftp://ftp.seagate.com/sff/)
SFF-8083 - 0.8 mm SFP+ Card Edge Connector (ftp://ftp.seagate.com/sff/)
SFF-8089 - SFP Rate and Application codes (ftp://ftp.seagate.com/sff/)
SFF-8079 - SFP Rate and Application Selection (ftp://ftp.seagate.com/sff/)
SFF-8472 - Diagnostic Monitoring Interface for Optical Transceivers (ftp://ftp.seagate.com/sff/)
INF-8074i - SFP (Small Form Factor) Transceiver (ftp://ftp.seagate.com/sff/)
INF-8077i - 10 Gigabit Small Form Factor Pluggable Module (XFP MSA) (ftp://ftp.seagate.com/sff/)
FC-PI-4 - Fibre Channel - Physical Interface-4 (FC-PI-4)
10GFC - Fibre Channel - 10 Gigabit (10GFC)
FC-MJSQ - Methodologies for Jitter and Signal Quality Specifications FC INCITS Project 1316-DT Rev 14.1, June 5, 2005
IEEE802.3 CL 49 - IEEE Std. 802.3 Standard (commonly known as 802.3ae 10Gigabit Ethernet 10GBASE-R LAN PHY)
IEEE802.3 CL 50 - IEEE Std. 802.3 Standard (commonly known as 802.3ae 10Gigabit Ethernet 10GBASE-W WAN PHY)
IEEE802.3 CL 52 - IEEE Std. 802.3 Standard (commonly known as 802.3ae 10Gigabit Ethernet Serial PMD)
IEEE802.3 CL 68 - IEEE Std. 802.3 Standard (commonly known as 802.3aq 10Gigabit Ethernet LRM)
OIF CEI - Optical Internetworking Forum -IA # OIF-CEI-02.0 Common Electrical I/O (CEI) (http://www.oiforum.com/public/impagreements.html)

Acronyms and other abbreviations

64B/66B	Data encoded with 64B/66B encoder as defined by the IEEE Std. 802.3 CL 49.
BER	bit error ratio
Bezel	SFP+ cage front opening
CDR	clock and data recovery
CRU	clock recovery unit
dBe	decibel electrical
DCD	Duty cycle distortion
DDPWS	Data Dependent Pulse Width Shrinkage, DDPWS is the same as PWS as stated in FC-PI4 draft 6.01 and earlier
DJ	deterministic jitter
dBm	decibel (relative to 1 mW)
dBo	decibel optical
DDJ	data Dependent Jitter
dRN	Difference of Relative noise see Appendix D
DUT	device under test
dWDP	Difference Waveform Distortion Penalty
EMC	electromagnetic compatibility
EMI	electromagnetic Interference
FC	Fibre Channel
h	hexadecimal notation
IEEE	Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers
ITU-T	ITU Telecommunication Standardization Sector
Gbit	gigabit = 10^9 bits
GBd	Gigabaud
OMA	optical modulation amplitude

PCB	printed circuit board
PRBS9	ITU-T standard PRBS2n^{9}-1 data pattern
PRBS31	ITU-T standard PRBS 2n^{31}-1 data pattern
PWS	pulse width shrinkage
RJ	random jitter
RMS	root mean square
RN	relative noise
Rx	receiver
Rx_LOS	Loss of signal same as defined in FC PI-4 and the inverse of signal detect (SD) in 802.3
SD	Signal Detect
SerDes	Serializer/Deserializer
SFI	SFP+ high speed serial electrical interface
SNR	signal-to-noise ratio
SRS	stressed receiver sensitivity as defined by IEEE 802.3 CL 52.9.9
VMA	voltage modulation amplitude
Tx	transmitter
TxRx	a combination of transmitter and receiver
UI	unit interval = 1 symbol period
WDP	waveform distortion penalty

SFF Specifications

There are several projects active within the SFF Committee. The complete list of specifications which have been completed or are still being worked on are listed in the specification at ftp://ftp.seagate.com/sff/SFF-8000.TXT

Document Sources

Those who join the SFF Committee as an Observer or Member receive electronic copies of the minutes and SFF specifications (http://www.sffcommittee.com/ie/join.html).

Copies of ANSI standards may be purchased from the InterNational Committee for Information Technology Standards (http://tinyurl.com/c4psg).

Copies of SFF, T10 (SCSI), T11 (Fibre Channel) and T13 (ATA) standards and standards still in development are available on the HPE version of CD_Access (http://tinyurl.com/85fts).

Conventions

The American convention of numbering is used i.e., the thousands and higher multiples are separated by a comma and a period is used as the decimal point. This is equivalent to the ISO/IEC convention of a space and comma.

American:	ISO:
0.6	0,6
1,000	1 000
1,323,462.9	1 323 462,

SFP+ Publication History

Revision Number	Description	Date
0.1	Initial Publication of Document, Preliminary	May 9, 2006
0.5	Initial Public Review Draft	June 29, 2006,
1.0	2nd Public Draft	August 28, 2006
1.1	3rd Public Draft	October 10, 2006
1.2	4rd Public Draft	December 21, 2006
1.3	5rd Public Draft	February 16, 2007
2.0	6th Public Draft and the 1st SFF ballot	April 26, 2007
2.1	7th Public Draft	August 30, 2007

List of Tables

Chapter 1: Scope of SFP+ Specification 1
1.1 Introduction 1
1.2 The SFP+ Supported Standards 1
1.3 SFI Typical PCB Reach (Informative) 2

Chapter 2: Low Speed Electrical and Power Specifications 3
2.1 Introduction 3
2.2 General Requirements 3
2.3 SFP+ Host Connector Definition 3
2.4 Low Speed Electrical Control Contacts and 2-wire Interface 6
2.4.1 TX_Fault 6
2.4.2 TX_Disable 6
2.4.3 RS0/RS1 6
2.4.4 Mod_ABS 7
2.4.5 SCL/SDA 7
2.4.6 Rx_LOS 7
2.5 Rate Select Hardware Control 7
2.6 Low Speed Electrical Specifications 8
2.6.1 SFP+ module low speed electrical specifications 8
2.6.2 The SFP+ Host low speed electrical specifications 9
2.7 Timing Requirement of Control and Status I/O 10
2.7.1 SFP+ power on initialization procedure, Tx_Disable negated 11
2.7.2 SFP+ power on initialization procedure, Tx_Disable asserted. 11
2.7.3 Initialization During Hot Plugging 12
2.7.4 SFP+ transmitter management 13
2.7.5 SFP+ Transmitter Safety detection and presentation 13
2.7.6 SFP+ fault recovery 14
2.7.7 SFP+ loss of signal indication 15
2.8 SFP+ Power Requirement 16
2.8.1 Module Power Supply Requirements 16
2.8.2 Power Supply Noise Output 17
2.8.3 Power Supply Noise Tolerance 18
2.8.4 ESD 18

Chapter 3: High Speed Electrical Specification SFI 20
3.1 Introduction 20
3.2 SFI Applications Definition 20
3.3 SFI Test Points Definition and Measurements 21
3.3.1 SFP+ Host Compliance Points 22

3.3.2 SFP+ Module Compliance Points 22
3.3.3 ASIC/SerDes Test Points (Informative) 23
3.3.4 Host Input Calibration Point 24
3.3.5 Module Input Calibration Point 24
3.4 SFI Termination and DC Blocking 25
3.5 SFP+ Host System Specifications 27
3.5.1 SFP+ Host Transmitter Output Specifications at B 27
3.5.2 SFP+ Host Receiver Input Specifications at C and C" 29
3.6 SFP+ Module Specifications 34
3.6.1 SFP+ Module Transmitter Input Specifications at B' and B" 34
3.6.2 SFP+ Module Receiver Output Specifications at C' 37

Chapter 4: SFP+ 2-wire Interface 41
4.1 Introduction 41
4.2 2-wire Electrical Specifications 41
4.3 SFP+ 2-wire Timing Diagram 42
4.4 Memory Transaction Timing 43
4.5 Device Addressing and Operation 43
4.6 Read/Write Functionality 45
4.6.1 SFP+ Memory Address Counter (Read and Write Operations) 45
4.6.2 Read Operations (Current Address Read) 45
4.6.3 Read Operations (Random Read) 46
4.6.4 Read Operations (Sequential Read) 46
4.6.5 Write Operations (Byte Write) 47
4.6.6 Write Operations (Sequential Write) 48
4.6.7 Write Operations (Acknowledge Polling) 49

Appendix A: SFI Channel Recommendations (Informative) 50
A.1 SFI Channel General Recommendations 50
A.2 SFI Channel Transfer Recommendations 50
A.3 SFI Channel Return Loss Recommendations 52
A.4 SFI Channel Ripple Recommendations 52

Appendix B: SFI SerDes/ASIC Specifications (Informative) 54
B.1 Introduction 54
B.2 SFI ASIC/SerDes Transmitter Output Specifications at A (Informative) 54
B.3 SFI ASIC/SerDes Receiver Input Specifications at D (Informative) 55

Appendix C: Applications Reference Boards (Normative) 58
C.1 Compliance Test Board 57
C.1.1 Host Compliance Board Loss 57

C.1.2Module Compliance Test Board Loss 58
C.1.3ASIC/SerDes Test Board Loss 59
C.2Host Compliance Test Board 60
C.2.1Host Compliance Test Board Material and Layer Stack-up 60
C.2.2Host Compliance Test Board Partlist 61
C.2.3Gerber file and S-parameter measurements 61
C.2.4 Schematic of Host Compliance Test Board 62
C.3 Module Compliance Test Board 63
C.3.1 Module Compliance Test Board Material and Layer Stack-up 63
C.3.2 Schematic of Host Compliance Test Board 64
C.3.3 Module Compliance Test Board Partlist TBD 65
C.3.4 Gerber file and S-parameter measurements 65
C.4 Measurement Results of Mated Host and Module Compliance Test Boards 66

Appendix D: Test Methodology and Measurement (Normative) 67

D.1 Introduction 67
D.2 Eye Mask Compliance 67
D.3 Data Dependent Jitter (DDJ) and Pulse Width Shrinkage (DDPWS) measurement 68
D.4 Uncorrelated Jitter (UJ) 70
D.5 Deterministic, Random and Total Jitter 70
D.6 Voltage Modulation Amplitude (VMA) 72
D.7 Relative Noise (RN) 72
D.8 Waveform Distortion Penalty (WDP) 73
D.9 Electrical compliance signal at B" for the SFP+ transmitter 74
D.10 Test Method for a host receiver for a limiting module 78
D.10.1 Introduction 78
D.10.2 Test Equipment & Setup 78
D.10.3 Stressed-Eye Jitter Characteristics 79
D.10.4 Calibration 81
D.10.5 Calibration Procedure 82
D.10.6 Test Procedure 83
D.11 Limiting Module Receiver Compliance Tests 83
D.12 Test Method for a Host Receiver with a Linear Module 83
D.12.1 Test Description and Procedure for Host Receiver for Linear Module 84
D.12.2 Host Linear Tester calibration 86
D.13 Linear Module Receiver Compliance Tests 86
D.13.1 Linear Module receiver Added noise compliance test 86
D.13.2 linear Module Receiver Distortion Penalty Compliance Test 88
D.14 AC Common Mode Generation Test 89
D.15 AC Common Mode Tolerance Test 89

D.16 Termination Mismatch 89
D.17 Power Supply Testing methodology 91
D.17.1 Host Power Supply Noise Output 91
D.17.2 SFP+ Module Power Supply Noise Output 91
D.17.3 Module Power Supply Tolerance Testing 92

Appendix E: Passive Direct Attach SFP+ Cable Specifications (Optional) 94

List of Tables

Table 1 SFP+ Standard Compliance 2
Table 2 Host Board Achievable Trace Length 2
Table 3 SFP+ Module and Host Electrical contact definition 5
Table 4 Rate Select Hardware Control Contacts 8
Table 5 Low Speed Module Electrical Specifications 9
Table 6 Low Speed Host Electrical Specifications 9
Table 7 Timing Parameters for SFP+ Management 10
Table 8 SFP+ Module Power Supply Requirements 17
Table 9 Maximum Noise Amplitude for SFP+ power supplies 18
Table 10 SFI Supported Signaling Rates 20
Table 11 SFI Reference Points 21
Table 12 SFP+ Host Transmitter Output Electrical Specifications at B 28
Table 13 SFP+ Host Transmitter Output Jitter and Eye Mask Specifications at B 29
Table 14 SFP+ Host Receiver Input Electrical Specifications at C 30
Table 15 SFP+ Host receiver supporting limiting module input compliance test signal calibrated at C" 31
Table 16 SFP+ Host receiver supporting linear module input compliance test signal calibrated at C"33
Table 17 SFP+ Module Transmitter Input Electrical Specifications at B' 35
Table 18 SFP+ Module Transmitter Input Tolerance Signal Calibrated at B" 36
Table 19 SFP+ Module Receiver Output Electrical Specifications at C' 37
Table 20 SFP+ Limiting Module Receiver Output Jitter and Eye Mask Specifications at C' 38
Table 21 SFP+ Linear Module Receiver Specifications at C' 39
Table 22 2-Wire Interface Electrical Specifications 41
Table 23 SFP+ 2-wire Timing Specifications 42
Table 24 SFP+ Memory Specifications 43
Table 25 7 Most Significant bits of SFP+ Device Address 44
Table 26 SFI Interconnect Budget 50
Table 27 SFI ASIC/SerDes Transmitter Output Electrical Specifications at A 55
Table 28 SFI ASIC/SerDes Receiver Electrical Input Specifications at D 56
Table 29 Host Compliance Test Board Part List 61
Table 30 SFP+ Module Compliance Test Board Part List 65
Table 31 SFP+ Host Requirement to Support 1.25 Gbaud Mode 96
Table 32 SFP Module Requirements for Operation with SFP+ Host 96

List of Figures

Figure 1 Host PCB SFP+ pad assignment top view 4
Figure 2 SFP+ module contact assignment 4
Figure 3 Power on initialization of SFP+, Tx_Disable negated 11
Figure 4 Power on initialization of SFP+, Tx_Disable asserted Initialization during hot plugging of SFP+ 12
Figure 5 Example of initialization during hot plugging, Tx_Disable negated. 12
Figure 6 Management of SFP+ during normal operation, Tx_Disable implemented 13
Figure 7 Occurrence of transmitter safety detection 13
Figure 8 Successful recovery from transient safety fault condition 14
Figure 9 Unsuccessful recovery from safety fault condition 15
Figure 10 Timing of Rx_LOS detection 15
Figure 11 Power Supply Noise Tolerance 18
Figure 12 SFI Application Reference Model 21
Figure 13 Host Compliance Test Board 22
Figure 14 Module Compliance Test Board 23
Figure 15 ASIC/SerDes Test Board 23
Figure 16 Host input calibration point C" 24
Figure 17 Module input calibration point B" 25
Figure 18 SFI Termination and AC Coupling 26
Figure 19 SFP+ Host Transmitter Differential Output Compliance Mask at B 29
Figure 20 SFP+ Host Receiver Input Compliance Mask at C" Supporting Limiting Module 32
Figure 21 SFP+ Limiting Host Sinusoidal Jitter Tolerance Mask 32
Figure 22 SFP+ Module Transmitter Differential Input Compliance Mask at B" 36
Figure 23 SFI Limiting Module Receiver Differential Output Compliance Mask at C' 38
Figure 24 LRM example trade off between dRN vs. dWDP and dRNx vs. dWDP 40
Figure 25 SFP+ Timing Diagram 42
Figure 26 SFP+ Current Address Read Operation 45
Figure 27 SFP+ Random Read 46
Figure 28 Sequential Address Read Starting at SFP+ Current Address 47
Figure 39 Sequential Address Read Starting with Random SFP+ Read 47
Figure 30 SFP+ Write Byte Operation 48
Figure 31 SFP+ Sequential Write Operation 48
Figure 32 Example of SFI Recommended Channel 51
Figure 33 Loss of Host Compliance Test Board 58
Figure 34 Loss of Module Compliance Test Board 59
Figure 35 Host Compliance Test Board stack-up 60
Figure 36 Host Compliance Test Board 62
Figure 37 Module Compliance Test Board stack up 63
Figure 38 Schematic of module compliance test board 64
Figure 39 Eye mask measurement setup - block diagram 68
Figure 40 DDJ Test Method 69
Figure 41 SFP+ B" Transmitter Stress Generator Setup 75

Figure 42 Sample Jitter Tolerance Test Configuration 79
Figure 43 Partitioning of stressed eye jitter components 80
Figure 44 TP3 to electrical adaptor for host that operates with linear modules 84
Figure 45 Linear Module receiver added noise test 86
Figure 46 Module receiver waveform penalty compliance test 88
Figure 47 AC Termination Mismatch Measurement 90
Figure 48 Module Compliance test board power supply filter 91
Figure 49 Power Supply Noise Tolerance Test Setup 93

CHAPTER 1: SCOPE OF SFP+ SPECIFICATION

1.1 INTRODUCTION

This specification defines the electrical interfaces and their test methods between the SFP+ module and host board for operation up to 11.1 GBd. The high speed electrical interface between the host and SFP+ module is called "SFI". SFI simplifies the module and leverages host based transmit pre-emphasis and host based receive equalization to overcome PCB and external media impairments.

SFI typically operates over 200 mm of improved FR4 material or up to about 150 mm of standard FR4 with one connector, see 1.3. The electrical interface is based on high speed, low voltage AC coupled logic with a nominal differential impedance of 100 Ω.

The SFP+ specification includes management, connector[1], mechanical[2], low speed signaling, high speed signaling, and appendices providing implementation and measurement suggestions.

All SFP+ module compliance points are defined and measured through the mated reference test card as defined by C.3. All SFP+ host compliance points are defined and measured through the mated reference test card as defined by C.2.

The SFP+ module could be an electrical-to-optical or an electrical-to-electrical device intended to support one or more of the applications listed in Table 1.

It is expected that a range of SFP+ modules will operate on single-mode fiber, multimode fiber, and copper cabling.

SFP+ compliant hosts are permitted to support just linear modules, just limiting modules, or both linear and limiting modules.

1.2 THE SFP+ SUPPORTED STANDARDS

An SFP+ module may comply with any combination of the standards shown in Table 1, and may be suitable for other or future standards. This specification does not preclude operation at other lower signaling rates not listed in this table, such as 1.25 GBd for IEEE Gigabit Ethernet, 2.125 GBd for 2X FC, or 4.25 GBd for 4X FC.

1. Defined in SFF-8083
2. Defined in SFF-8432

Table 1 SFP+ Standard Compliance

Standard	*Signaling Rate (GBd)*	*High Speed Serial Interface*	*High Speed Serial Test Method*	*Low Speed Electrical Definitions*	*Low Speed Test Methods*	*Management*	*Mechanical/ Connector*
8 GFC	8.5	FC-PI-4	FC-PI-4	Chapter 2:	Appendix D:	SFF-8472, SFF-8079, SFF-8089	SFF-8432 SFF-8083
IEEE 802.3 CL 52 (10 Gb/s Ethernet LAN PHY)	10.3125	Chapter 3:	Appendix D:				
IEEE 802.3 CL 52 (10 Gb/s Ethernet WAN PHY)	9.95328						
IEEE 802.3 CL 68 (LRM)	10.3125						
10 GFC	10.51875						
10GBASE-R (IEEE 802.3 CL 49) Encapsulated in G.709 ODU-2 Frame (FEC)	11.10						

1.3 SFI TYPICAL PCB REACH (INFORMATIVE)

The SFI channel may be implemented with either Microstrip or Stripline structures. Example host board designs with typical PCB trace reaches are shown in Table 2, detailed channel properties and requirements are documented in A.1.

Table 2 Host Board Achievable Trace Length

Type	*Material*	*Trace Width (mm)*	*Loss Tangent*	*Copper Thickness (oz)1*	*Copper Thickness (µm)*	*Trace Length (mm)*
Microstrip	FR4-6/8	0.3	0.022	1	35	200
	Nelco 4000-13	0.3	0.016	1	17.5	300
Stripline	FR4-6/8	0.125	0.022	0.5	17.5	150
	Nelco 4000-13	0.125	0.016	0.5	35	200

1. Copper (oz) is defined as an ounce of copper over one square foot of laminate.

CHAPTER 2: LOW SPEED ELECTRICAL AND POWER SPECIFICATIONS

2.1 INTRODUCTION

The SFP+ low speed electrical interface has several enhancements over the Classic SFP interface (INF-8074i), but an SFP+ host can be designed to also support most legacy SFP modules.

2.2 GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

The SFP+ modules are hot-pluggable. Hot pluggable refers to plugging in or unplugging a module while the host board is powered.

The module signal ground contacts VeeR and VeeT shall be isolated from module case.

All electrical specifications shall be met over the entire specified range of power supplies given in section 2.8.

2.3 SFP+ HOST CONNECTOR DEFINITION

The SFP+ host connector is a 0.8 mm pitch 20 position right angle improved connector specified by SFF-8083, or equivalent stacked connector. Host PCB contact assignment is shown in Figure 1 and contact definitions are given in Table 3. SFP+ module contacts mates with the host in the order of ground, power, followed by signal as illustrated by Figure 2 and the contact sequence order listed in Table 3.

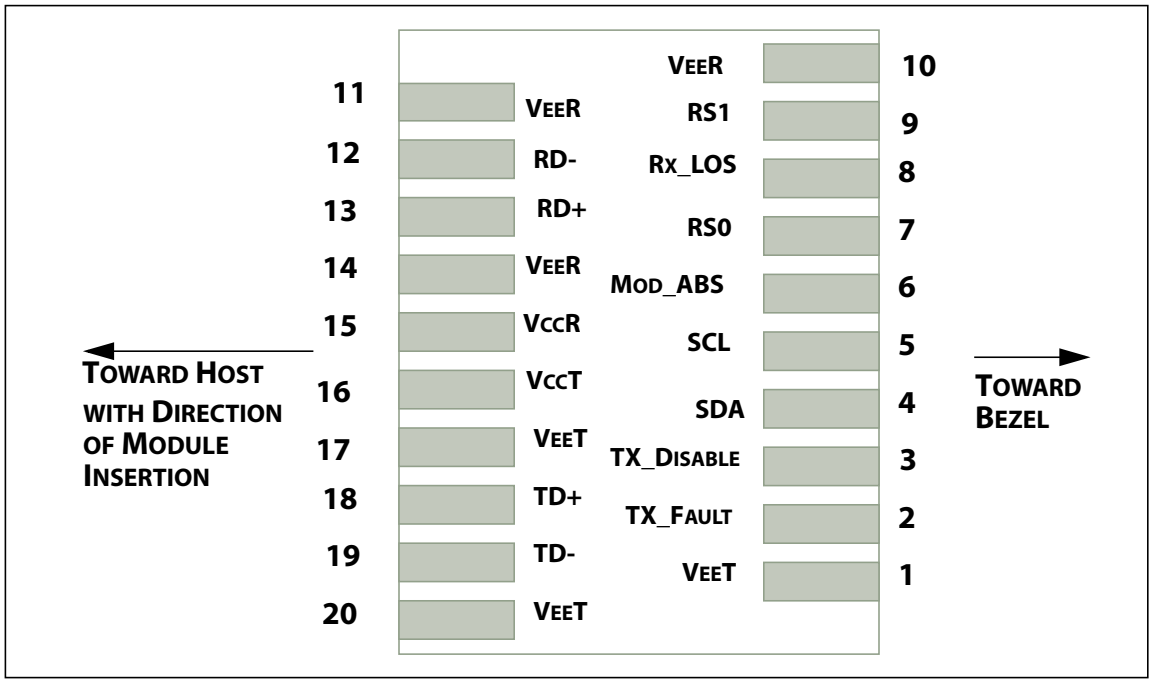

Figure 1 Host PCB SFP+ pad assignment top view

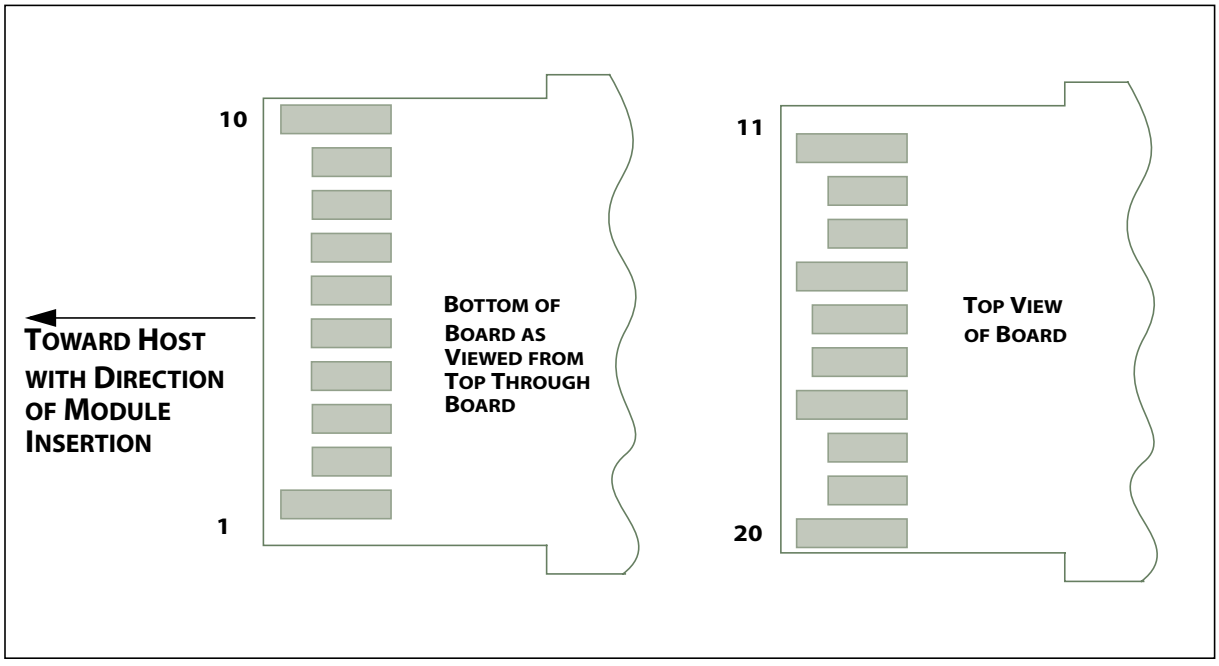

Figure 2 SFP+ module contact assignment

Table 3 SFP+ Module and Host Electrical contact definition

Contacts	*Logic*	*Symbol*	*Power Sequence Order*	*Name/Description*	*Note*
1		VeeT	1st	Module Transmitter Ground	1
2	LVTTL-O	TX_Fault	3rd	Module Transmitter Fault	2
3	LVTTL-I	TX_Disab	3rd	Transmitter Disable; Turns off transmitter laser output	3
4	LVTTL-I/O	SDA	3rd	2-wire Serial Interface Data Line (Same as MOD-DEF2 in the INF-8074i)	4
5	LVTTL-I/O	SCL	3rd	2-wire Serial Interface Clock (Same as MOD-DEF1 in the INF-8074i)	4
6		Mod_ABS	3rd	Module Absent, connected to VeeT or VeeR in the module	5
7	LVTTL-I	RS0	3rd	Rate Select 0, optionally controls SFP+ module receiver. When high input signaling rate> 4.25 GBd and when low input signaling rate ≤ 4.25 GBd.	6
8	LVTTL-O	Rx_LOS	3rd	Receiver Loss of Signal Indication (In FC designated as Rx_LOS and in Ethernet designated as $\overline{\text{Signal Detect}}$)	2
9	LVTTL-I	RS1	3rd	Rate Select 1, optionally controls SFP+ transmitter. When high input signaling rate> 4.25 GBd and when low input signaling rate ≤ 4.25 GBd.	6
10		VeeR	1st	Module Receiver Ground	1
11		VeeR	1st	Module Receiver Ground	1
12	CML-O	RD-	3rd	Receiver Inverted Data Output	
13	CML-O	RD+	3rd	Receiver Non-Inverted Data Output	
14		VeeR	1st	Module Receiver Ground	1
15		VccR	2nd	Module Receiver 3.3 V Supply	
16		VccT	2nd	Module Transmitter 3.3 V Supply	
17		VeeT	1st	Module Transmitter Ground	1
18	CML-I	TD+	3rd	Transmitter Non-Inverted Data Input	
19	CML-I	TD-	3rd	Transmitter Inverted Data Input	
20		VeeT	1st	Module Transmitter Ground	1

1. The module signal ground contacts, VeeR and VeeT, shall be isolated from the module case.

2. This contact is an open collector/drain output contact and shall be pulled up with 4.7-10 kΩ to Vcc_Host Table 5 on the host board. Pull ups can be connected to multiple power supplies, however the host board design shall ensure that no module contact has voltage exceeding module VccT/R + 0.5 V.

3. TX_Disable is an input contact with a 4.7-10 kΩ pullup to VccT inside the module.

4. See 4.2.

5. See 2.4.4.

6. For SFF-8431 rate select definition see section 2.4.3 and 2.5. (If implementing SFF-8079 contact 7 and 9 in SFF-8431 are used for AS0 and AS1 respectively).

2.4 LOW SPEED ELECTRICAL CONTROL CONTACTS AND 2-WIRE INTERFACE

In addition to the 2-wire serial interface, the SFP+ module has the following low speed contacts for control and status:

- TX_Fault
- TX_Disable
- RS0/RS1
- Mod_ABS
- Rx_LOS

2.4.1 TX_FAULT

TX_Fault is a module output contact that when high, indicates that the module transmitter has detected a fault condition related to laser operation or safety. If TX_Fault is not implemented, the TX_Fault contact signal shall be held low by the module and may be connected to Vee within the module.

TX_Fault does not apply to passive copper.

The TX_Fault output contact is an open drain/collector and must be pulled up to the Vcc_Host in the host with a resistor in the range 4.7-10 kΩ, or with an active termination according to Table 6.

2.4.2 TX_DISABLE

TX_Disable is a module input contact. When TX_Disable is asserted high or left open, the SFP+ module transmitter output shall be turned off. TX_Disable does not apply to passive copper.

When TX_Disable is asserted low or grounded the module transmitter is operating normally.

2.4.3 RS0/RS1

RS0 and RS1 are module input rate select contacts and are pulled low to VeeT with a > 30 kΩ resistor in the module. RS0 is an input hardware contact which optionally selects the optical receive data path rate coverage for an SFP+ module. RS1 is an input hardware contact which optionally selects the optical transmit path data rate coverage for the SFP+ module. For logical definitions of RS0/RS1 see 2.5.

These contacts can also be used for AS0 and AS1 if implementing SFF8079. See SFF8079 for details.

RS1 is commonly connected to VeeT or VeeR in the classic SFP modules. The host needs to ensure that it will not be damaged if this contact is connected to VeeT or VeeR in the module.

2.4.4 MOD_ABS

Mod_ABS is connected to VeeT or VeeR in the SFP+ module. The host may pull this contact up to Vcc_Host with a resistor in the range 4.7-10 kΩ. Mod_ABS is asserted "High" when the SFP+ module is physically absent from a host slot. In the SFP MSA (INF-8074i) this contact has the same function but is called MOD_DEF0.

2.4.5 SCL/SDA

SCL is the 2-wire interface clock and SDA is the 2-wire interface data line. SCL and SDA are pulled up to Vcc_Host_2wa. For full specifications see Chapter 4:.

2.4.6 RX_LOS

Rx_LOS when high indicates an optical signal level below that specified in the relevant standard. The Rx_LOS contact is an open drain/collector output and must be pulled up to Vcc_Host in the host with a resistor in the range 4.7-10 kΩ, or with an active termination according to Table 6.

The Rx_LOS signal is intended as a preliminary indication to the system in which the SFP+ is installed that the link signals are likely to be outside the required values for proper operation. Such indications typically point to non-installed cables, broken cables, or a disabled, failing or a powered off transmitter at the far end of the cable. Additional indications are provided by the system in which the SFP+ is installed to verify that the information being transmitted is valid, correctly encoded, and in the correct format. Such additional indications are outside the scope of the module specification.

Rx_LOS may be an optional function depending on the supported standard. If the Rx_LOS function is not implemented, or reported via the two-wire interface only, the Rx_LOS contact shall be held low by the module and may be connected to Vee within the module.

Rx_LOS assert min and de-assert max are defined in the relevant standard. To avoid spurious transition of Rx_LOS a minimum hysteresis of 0.5 dBo is recommended.

2.5 RATE SELECT HARDWARE CONTROL

The SFP+ module provides two inputs RS0 and RS1 that can optionally be used for rate selection. RS0 controls the receive path signaling rate capability, and RS1 controls the transmit path signaling rate capability, as defined in Table 4. The host and module may choose to use either, both, or none of these functions. A host utilizing RS1 must provide short circuit protection in case a Classic SFP [1] module is inserted.

1. RS1 contact is grounded in the Classic SFP.

This rate select functionality can also be controlled by software as defined by SFF-8472.

Optionally the rate select methods of Part 2 of SFF-8079 may be used instead of the method described here by setting the management declaration bit (A0h byte 93 bit 2) to 1, see SFF-8472.

Table 4 Rate Select Hardware Control Contacts

Parameter	*State*	*Conditions*
RS0	Low	RX signaling rate less than or equal to 4.25 GBd
	High	RX signaling rate greater than 4.25 GBd
RS1	Low	TX signaling rate less than or equal to 4.25 GBd
	High	TX signaling rate greater than 4.25 GBd

2.6 LOW SPEED ELECTRICAL SPECIFICATIONS

SFP+ low speed signaling is based on Low Voltage TTL (LVTTL) operating with a supply of 3.3 V ± 5%.

The 2-wire interface protocol and electrical specifications are defined in Chapter 4:.

2.6.1 SFP+ MODULE LOW SPEED ELECTRICAL SPECIFICATIONS

The SFP+ module low speed electrical specifications are given in Table 5. All I/O powered by VccT is referenced to VeeT and similarly VccR is referenced to VeeR.

Table 5 Low Speed Module Electrical Specifications

Parameter	*Symbol*	*Min.*	*Max.*	*Unit*	*Conditions*
Module Vcc	VccT, VccR	3.14	3.46	V	
TX_Fault, Rx_LOS	V_{OL}	-0.3	0.40	V	At 0.7 mA
	I_{OH}	-37.5	50	µA	min value Vcc_Host_min ≤ Vcc_Host ≤ Vcc_Host_max, measured with 4.7kΩ load
TX_Disable	V_{IL}	-0.3	0.8	V	Shall be pulled up with 4.7k-10k Ω to VccT in the module.
	V_{IH}	2.0	VccT + 0.3	V	Shall be pulled up with 4.7k-10k Ω to VccT in the module.
RS0, RS1	V_{IL}	-0.3	0.8	V	Shall be pulled low to VeeT with a >30 k Ω resistor in the module
	V_{IH}	2.0	VccT + 0.3	V	Shall be pulled low to VeeT with a >30 k Ω resistor in the module

2.6.2 THE SFP+ HOST LOW SPEED ELECTRICAL SPECIFICATIONS

The SFP+ Host low speed electrical specifications are given in Table 6. All I/O powered by VccT is referenced to VeeT and similarly VccR is referenced to VeeR.

Table 6 Low Speed Host Electrical Specifications

Parameter	*Symbol*	*Min.*	*Max.*	*Unit*	*Conditions*
Host Vcc Pullup	Vcc_Host	2.38	3.46	V	
TX_Fault, Rx_LOS	V_{IL}	see 1	see 1	V	Rp pulled to Vcc_Host, measured at host side of connector
	V_{IH}	see 1	see 1	V	Rp pulled to Vcc_Host, measured at host side of connector
TX_Disable	V_{OL}	-0.3	0.4	V	V_{OL} measured with 4.7-10 kΩ Ohms Rp to VccT max
	V_{OH}	VccT-0.5	VccT + 0.3	V	V_{OH} measured with 10 kΩ Ohms Rp to VccT min
RS0, RS1	V_{OL}	-0.3	0.4	V	V_{OL} measured with no load
	V_{OH}	2.4	VccT + 0.3	V	V_{OH} measured with 30 kΩ to VeeR.
1. Determined by host design. One option is using standard LVTTL input with 4.7k - 10kΩ pullup to VccT.					

2.7 TIMING REQUIREMENT OF CONTROL AND STATUS I/O

The timing requirements of control and status I/O are defined in Table 7.

Table 7 Timing Parameters for SFP+ Management

Parameter	*Symbol*	*Min.*	*Max.*	*Unit*	*Conditions*
TX_Disable assert time	t_off		100	µs	rising edge of TX_Disable to fall of output signal below 10% of nominal
TX_Disable negate time	t_on		2	ms	Falling edge of Tx_Disable to rise of output signal above 90% of nominal. This only applies in normal operation, not during start up or fault recovery.
Time to initialize 2-wire interface	t_2w_start_up		300	ms	From power on or hot plug after the supply meeting Table 8.
Time to initialize	t_start_up		300	ms	From power supplies meeting Table 8 or hot plug or Tx disable negated during power up, or Tx_Fault recovery, until non-cooled power level I part (or non-cooled power level II part already enabled at power level II for Tx_Fault recovery) is fully operational.
Time to initialize cooled module	t_start_up_cooled		90	s	From power supplies meeting Table 8 or hot plug, or Tx disable negated during power up or Tx_Fault recovery, until cooled power level I part (or cooled power level II part during fault recovery) is fully operational.
Time to Power Up to Level II	t_power_level2		300	ms	From falling edge of stop bit enabling power level II until non-cooled module is fully operational
Time to Power Down from Level II	t_power_down		300	ms	From falling edge of stop bit disabling power level II until module is within power level I requirements
TX_Fault assert	TX_Fault_on		1	ms	From occurrence of fault to assertion of TX_Fault
TX_Fault assert for cooled module	TX_Fault_on_cooled		50	ms	From occurrence of fault to assertion of TX_Fault
TX_Fault Reset	t_reset	10		µs	Time TX_Disable must be held high to reset TX_Fault
RS0, RS1 rate select timing for FC	t_RS0_FC, RS1_FC		500	µs	From assertion till stable output
RS0, RS1 rate select timing non FC	t_RS0, t_RS1		10	ms	From assertion till stable output
Rx_LOS assert delay	t_los_on		100	µs	From occurrence of loss of signal to assertion of Rx_LOS
Rx_LOS negate delay	t_los_off		100	µs	From occurrence of presence of signal to negation of Rx_LOS

2.7.1 SFP+ POWER ON INITIALIZATION PROCEDURE, TX_DISABLE NEGATED

During power on of the module, Tx_Fault, if implemented, may be asserted (high) as soon as power supply voltages are within specification. For SFP+ initialization with Tx_Disable negated, Tx_Fault shall be negated when the transmitter safety circuitry, if implemented, has detected that the transmitter is operating in its normal state. If a transmitter fault has not occurred, Tx_Fault shall be negated within a period t_start_up from the time that VccT exceeds the specified minimum operating voltage (see Table 8). If the Tx_Fault remains asserted after t_start_up, the host shall determine whether the module is cooled by reading the status bit over 2-wire interface. If the module is not cooled, the host may assume that a transmission fault has occurred. If the module is cooled, the host may assume that a transmission fault has occurred if Tx_Fault remains asserted beyond t_start_up_cooled

The power on initialization timing for a SFP+ with Tx_Disable negated is shown in Figure 3.

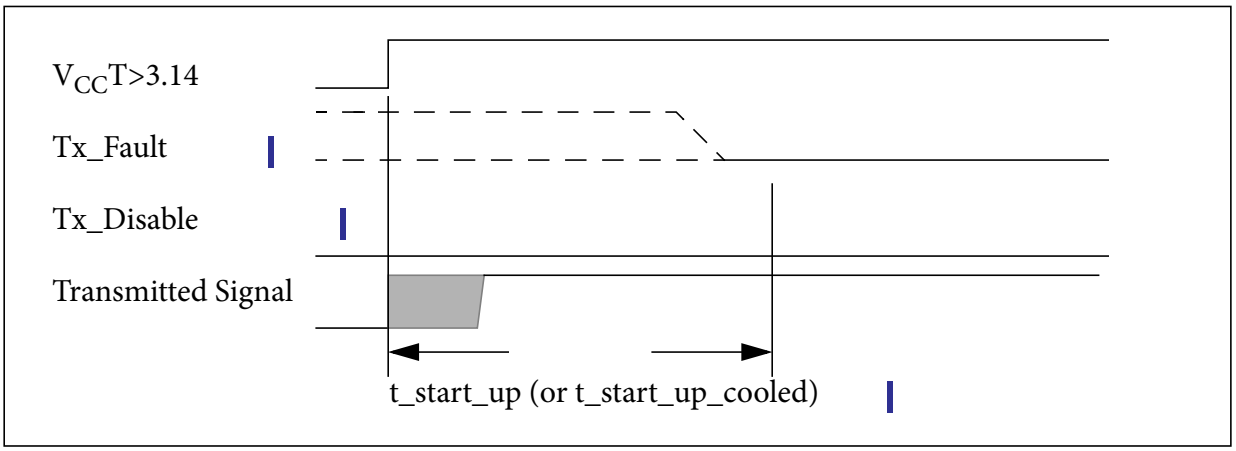

Figure 3 Power on initialization of SFP+, Tx_Disable negated

2.7.2 SFP+ POWER ON INITIALIZATION PROCEDURE, TX_DISABLE ASSERTED.

For SFP+ power on initialization with Tx_Disable asserted, the state of Tx_Fault is not defined while Tx_Disable is asserted. After Tx_Disable is negated, Tx_Fault may be asserted while safety circuit initialization is performed. Tx_Fault shall be negated when the transmitter safety circuitry, if implemented, has detected that the transmitter is operating in its normal state. If a transmitter fault has not occurred, Tx_Fault shall be negated within a period t_start_up from the time that Tx_Disable is negated. If Tx_Fault remains asserted beyond the period t_start_up, the host may assume that a transmission fault has been detected by the SFP+.

If no transmitter safety circuitry is implemented, the Tx_Fault signal may be tied to its negated state.

The power on initialization timing for a SFP+ with Tx_Disable asserted is shown in Figure 4.

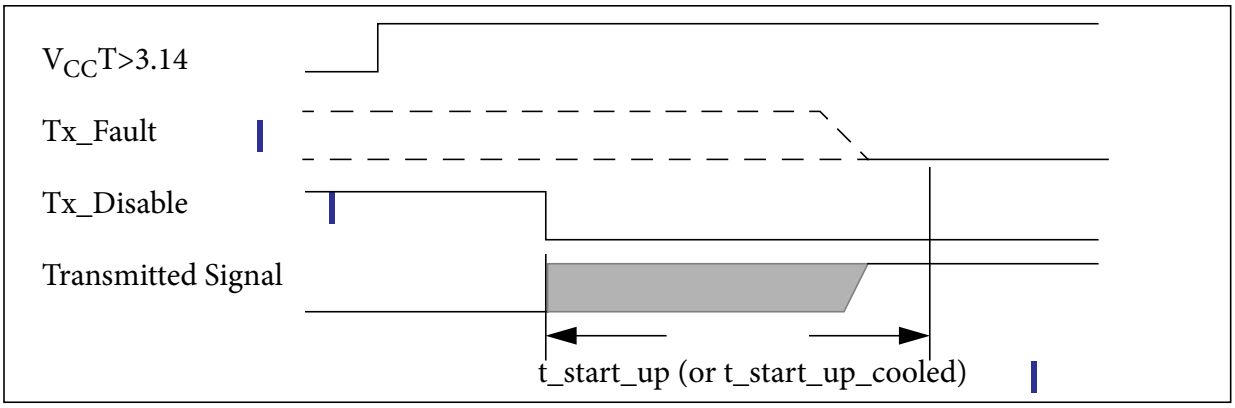

Figure 4 Power on initialization of SFP+, Tx_Disable asserted
Initialization during hot plugging of SFP+

2.7.3 INITIALIZATION DURING HOT PLUGGING

When a SFP+ is not installed, Tx_Fault is held to the asserted state by the pull up circuits on the host. As the SFP+ is installed, contact is made with the ground, voltage, and signal contacts in the specified order. After the SFP+ has determined that $V_{cc}T$ has reached the specified value, the power on initialization takes place as described in the previous section. An example of initialization during hot plugging is provided in Figure 5.

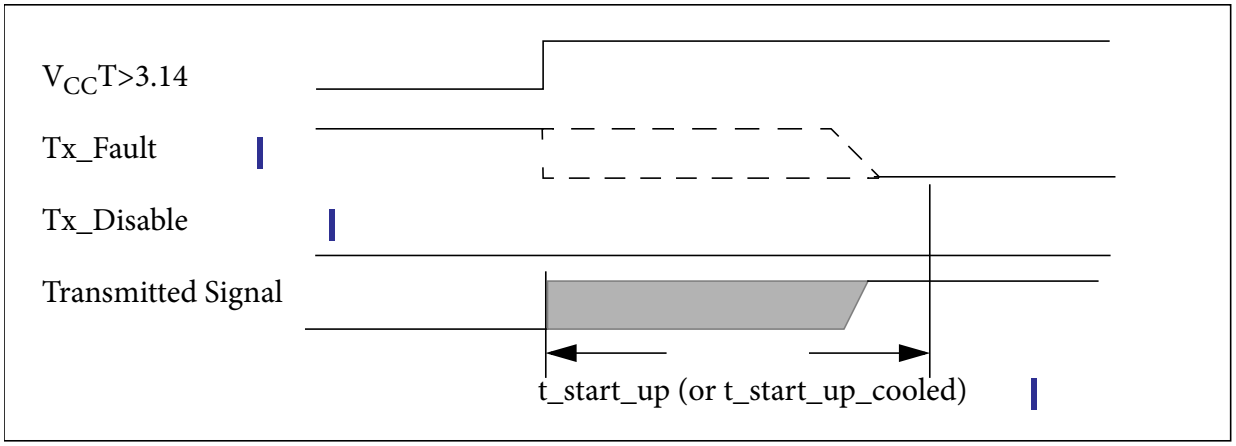

Figure 5 Example of initialization during hot plugging, Tx_Disable negated.

2.7.4 SFP+ TRANSMITTER MANAGEMENT

The timing requirements for the management of optical outputs from the SFP+ using the Tx_Disable signal are shown in Figure 6. Note that t_on time refers to the maximum delay until the modulated optical signal reaches 90% of the final value, not just the average optical power.

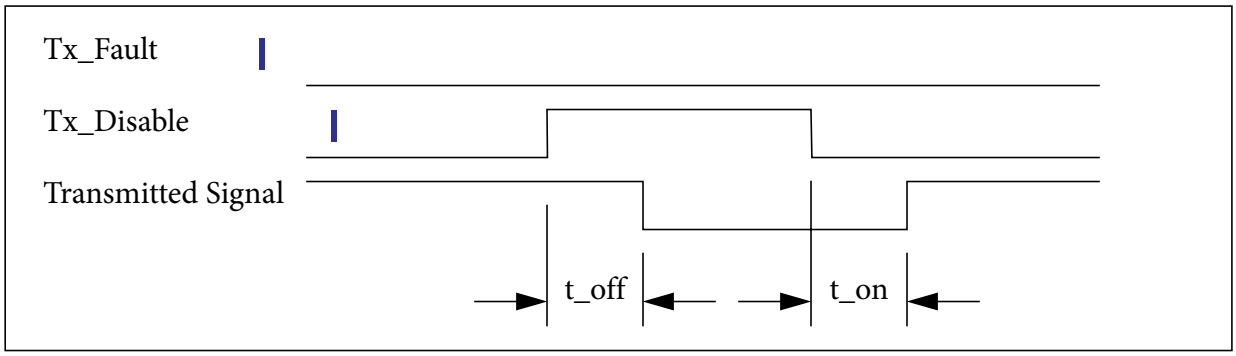

Figure 6 Management of SFP+ during normal operation, Tx_Disable implemented

2.7.5 SFP+ TRANSMITTER SAFETY DETECTION AND PRESENTATION

If Tx_Fault is implemented it shall meet the timing requirements of Figure 7.

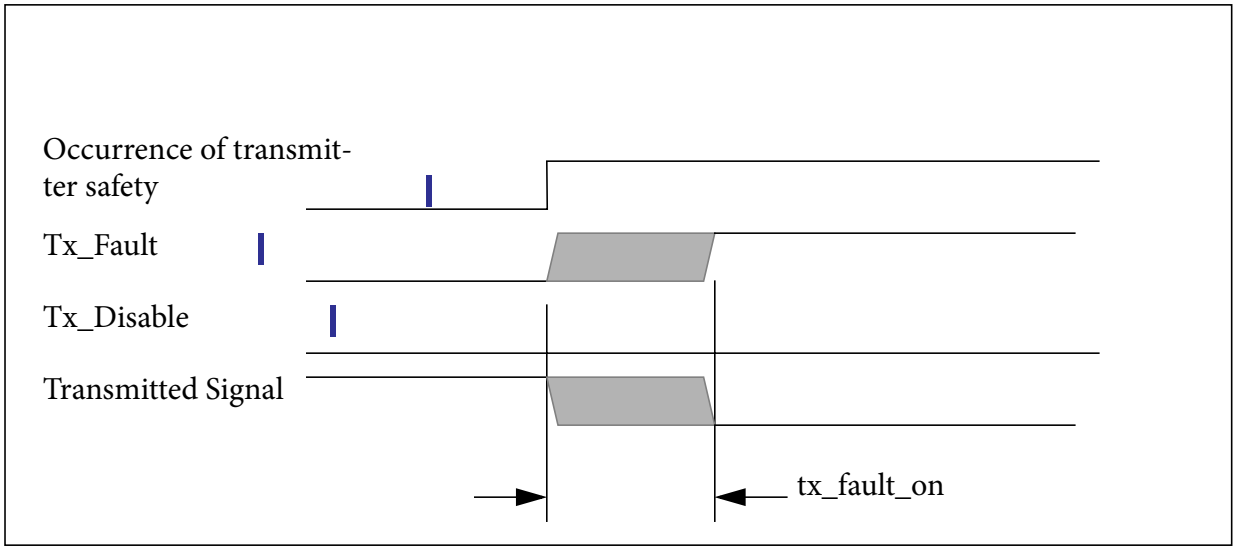

Figure 7 Occurrence of transmitter safety detection

2.7.6 SFP+ FAULT RECOVERY

The detection of a safety-related transmitter fault condition presented by Tx_Fault shall be latched. The following protocol may be used to reset the latch in case the transmitter fault condition is transient.

To reset the fault condition and associated detection circuitry, Tx_Disable shall be asserted for a minimum of t_reset. TX_Disable shall then be negated. Alternatively the Software Tx disable is asserted and negated. In less than the maximum value of t_start_up the optical transmitter will correctly reinitialize the laser circuits, negate Tx_Fault, and begin normal operation if the fault condition is no longer present. If a fault condition is detected during the reinitialization, Tx_Fault shall again be asserted, the fault condition again latched, and the optical transmitter circuitry will again be disabled until the next time a reset protocol is attempted. The manufacturer of the module shall ensure that the optical power emitted from an open connector or fiber is compliant with applicable eye safety requirements during all reset attempts, during normal operation or upon the occurrence of reasonable single fault conditions. The SFP+ may require internal protective circuitry to prevent the frequent assertion of the TX_Disable signal from generating frequent pulses of energy that violate the safety requirements. The timing for successful recovery from a transient safety fault condition is shown in Figure 8.

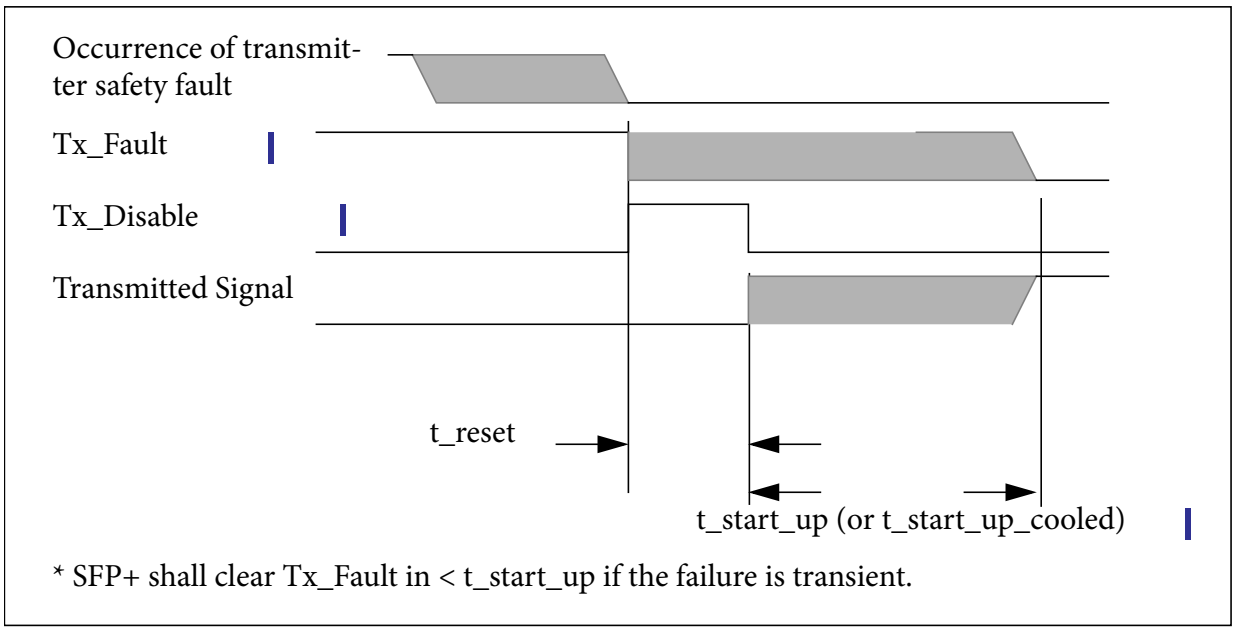

Figure 8 Successful recovery from transient safety fault condition

An example of an unsuccessful recovery, where the fault condition was not transient, is shown in figure 9.

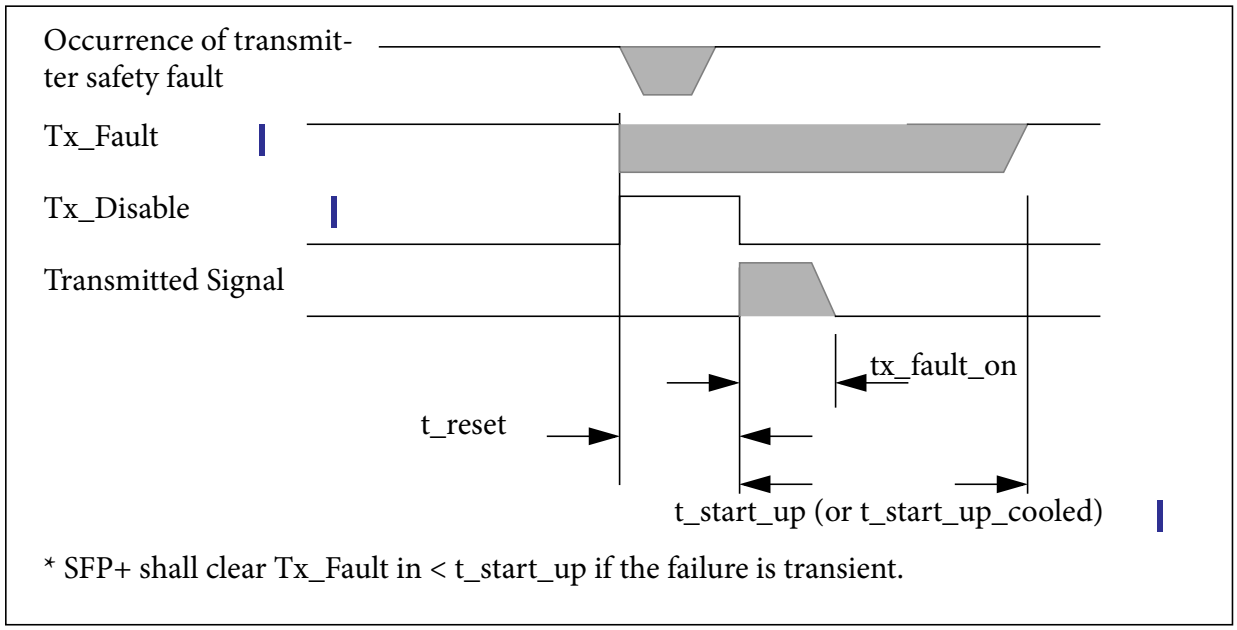

Figure 9 Unsuccessful recovery from safety fault condition

2.7.7 SFP+ LOSS OF SIGNAL INDICATION

If the module definition of the module is specified as implementing Rx_LOS, the timing is specified in Figure 10.

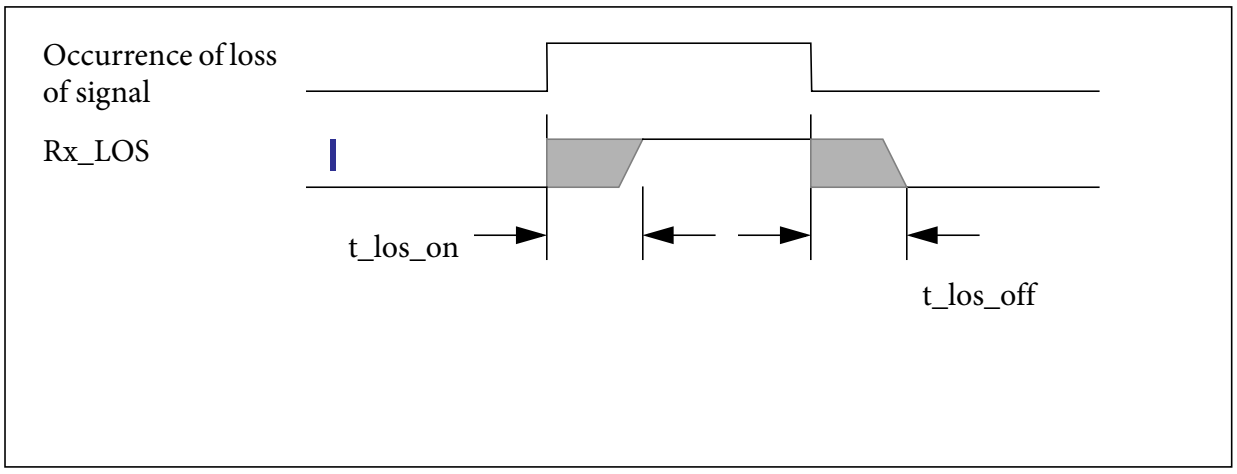

Figure 10 Timing of Rx_LOS detection

2.8 SFP+ POWER REQUIREMENT

The SFP+ host has two 3.3 V power contacts, one supplying the module transmitter voltage (VccT) and the other supplying the module receiver voltage (VccR). The maximum current capacity, both continuous and peak, for each connector contact is 500 mA.

SFP+ module maximum power dissipation must meet one of the following power classes:

- Power Level I modules – Up to 1.0 W
- Power Level II modules – Up to 1.5 W

To avoid exceeding system power supply limits and cooling capacity, all modules at power up by default must operate with ≤1.0 W. Hosts supporting Power Level II operation may enable a Power Level II module through the 2-wire interface.

The maximum power level is allowed to exceed the classified power level for 500 ms following hot insertion or power up, or Power Level II authorization, however the current is limited to values given by Table 8. At host power up the host shall supply VccT and VccR to the module within 100 ms of each other.

2.8.1 MODULE POWER SUPPLY REQUIREMENTS

SFP+ module operates from the host supplied VccT and VccR. To protect the host and system operation, each SFP+ module during hot plug and normal operation shall follow the requirements listed in Table 8.

Table 8 SFP+ Module Power Supply Requirements

Parameters	*Symbol*	*Conditions*	*Min*	*Max*	*Units*
		Power Level I Operation			
Power supply noise tolerance including ripple [peak-to-peak]		see D.17.3		see Figure 11	mV
Power supply voltages including ripple, droop and noise below 100 kHz	VccT, VccR	Note 1	3.14	3.46	V
Module maximum peak current at hot plug		Note 2, 4		330	mA
Module maximum current ramp		Note 2		50	mA/µs
Maximum power				1.0	W
		Power Level II Operation			
Power supply noise tolerance including Ripple [peak-to-peak]		see D.17.3		see Figure 11	mV
Power supply voltages including ripple, droop and noise below 100 kHz	VccT, VccR	Note 1	3.14	3.46	V
Module maximum peak current at hot plug		Note 2, 4		330	mA
Module peak current on enabling power level II		Note 2, 4		500	mA
Module maximum current ramp		Note 2		50	mA/µs
Maximum power				1.5	W
Maximum power at power up		Note 3		1	W

1.Set point is measured at the input to the connector on the host board. Droop is any temporary drop in voltage of the power supply such as that caused by plugging in another module or when enabling another module to Power Level II.

2. Current ramp is measured at the connector contact with low impedance probe.

3. Maximum module power dissipation shall not exceed 1.0 W at power up until host enables Power level II operation.

4. Maximum peak current duration is 500 ms.

2.8.2 POWER SUPPLY NOISE OUTPUT

To limit wide band noise power, the host system and module shall each generate a less than 66 mV peak-peak noise when measured with a 1 MHz low pass filter. In addition, the host system and the module shall generate less than 99 mV peak-peak noise when measured with a bandpass filter from 1 MHz-10 MHz, Table 9. For measurement methods see D.17.1 and D.17.2.

Table 9 Maximum Noise Amplitude for SFP+ power supplies

Power Supply	*10 Hz-1 MHz (p-p)*	*1-10 MHz (p-p)*
3.3 V	66 mV	99 mV

2.8.3 POWER SUPPLY NOISE TOLERANCE

SFP+ modules shall meet all electrical requirements and remain fully operational in the presence of noise on both power input contacts. The recommended tolerance test is to sweep a sinusoidal waveform with amplitude given by Figure 11 on each voltage input as described in D.17.3.

This test applies at minimum and maximum DC setpoint levels. It is also desirable for a module and host to each tolerate a degree of random or semi-random noise on all voltage contacts simultaneously, but the characteristics of this noise are beyond the scope of this document.

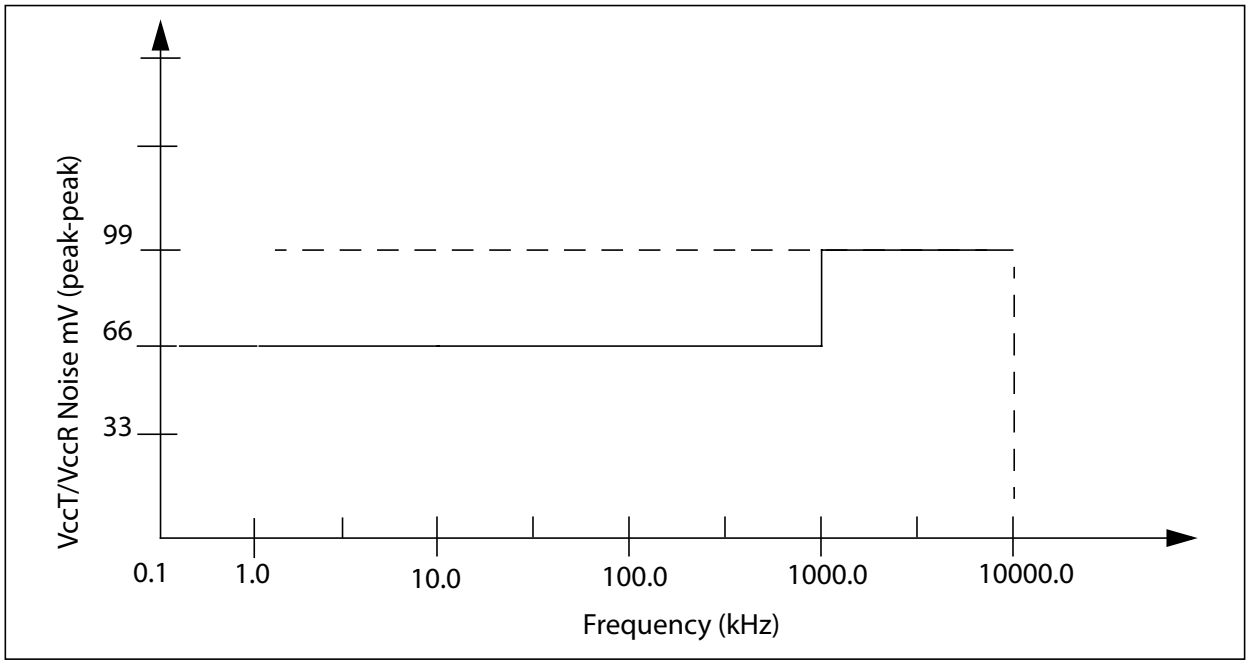

Figure 11 Power Supply Noise Tolerance

2.8.4 ESD

The SFP+ module and host SFI contacts (High Speed Contacts) shall withstand 1000 V electrostatic discharge based on Human Body Model per JEDEC JESD22-A114-B.

The SFP+ module and all host contacts with exception of the SFI contacts (High Speed Contacts) shall withstand 2 kV electrostatic discharge based on Human Body Model per JEDEC JESD22-A114-B.

The SFP+ module shall meet ESD requirements given in EN61000-4-2, criterion B test specification such that units are subjected to 15 kV air discharges during operation and 8 kV direct contact discharges to the case.

CHAPTER 3: HIGH SPEED ELECTRICAL SPECIFICATION SFI

3.1 INTRODUCTION

SFI signaling is based on differential high speed low voltage logic with AC-coupling in the module. SFI was developed with the primary goal of low power and low electromagnetic interference (EMI). To satisfy this requirement the nominal differential signal levels are ~500 mV p-p with edge speed control to reduce EMI.

Editor Notes

This chapter has sections for which agreed values are still being determined. In some cases, the parameter definitions themselves may change. These areas are specifically marked with editor's notes. Participation to help complete these areas is encouraged.

D2.0/BR19 An informative Appendix is under consideration that would include additional specifications to enable a host to operate with passive copper cables.

3.2 SFI APPLICATIONS DEFINITION

The application reference model for SFI connects a high speed ASIC/SERDES to the SFP+ module as shown in Figure 12. The SFI interface is designed to support IEEE 802.3 10Gig standards Clauses 49, 50, and 51, and 10GFC. For all other FC signaling rates see FC-PI-4. SFI supported signaling rates are listed in Table 10. SFP+ compliant modules and hosts may support one or more of the signaling rates listed in Table 10.

Table 10 SFI Supported Signaling Rates

Standard	*Description*	*Signaling Rate*	*Units*
IEEE std-802.3 CL 50	10GBASE-W WAN PHY	9.95328	GBd
IEEE std-802.3 CL 49	10GBASE-R LAN PHY	10.3125	GBd
Fibre Channel - 10 Gigabit (10GFC)	10GFC	10.51875	GBd
10Gig Ethernet with FEC	10GBASE-R over G.709	11.10	GBd

The SFI interface operates from 9.95 to 11.1 GBd.

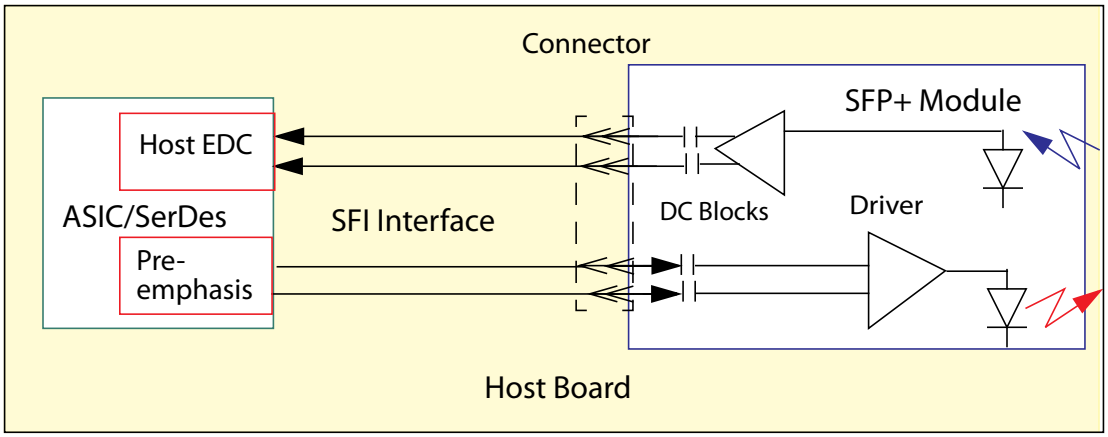

Figure 12 SFI Application Reference Model

3.3 SFI TEST POINTS DEFINITION AND MEASUREMENTS

SFI reference compliance test points are defined with the Host Compliance Test Board C.1.1 and the Module Compliance Test Board C.1.2 for measurement consistency. The reference test boards provide a set of overlapping measurements for ASIC/SerDes, module, and host validation to ensure interoperability. For improved measurement accuracy the reference test card responses may be calibrated out of the measurements and replaced with functions that represent the ideal responses defined in Appendix C: for the reference test cards.

SFI reference points are listed in Table 11.

Table 11 SFI Reference Points

Compliance point	*Designation*
ASIC/SerDes output	A
Host output	B
Host input	C
ASIC/SerDes input	D
Module input	B’
Module output	C’
Module input calibration	B” (double quotation)
Host input calibration	C” (double quotation)

Warning: The host expects DC blocking in the module, but for improved performance the Host Compliance Test Board does not incorporate DC blocking. DC blocks within the test equipment or external are necessary.

3.3.1 SFP+ HOST COMPLIANCE POINTS

Host system transmitter and receiver compliance are defined by tests in which a Host Compliance Test Board is inserted as shown in Figure 13 in place of the SFP+ module. The Host Compliance Test Board meets the specifications of C.1.1. The compliance points are B and C.

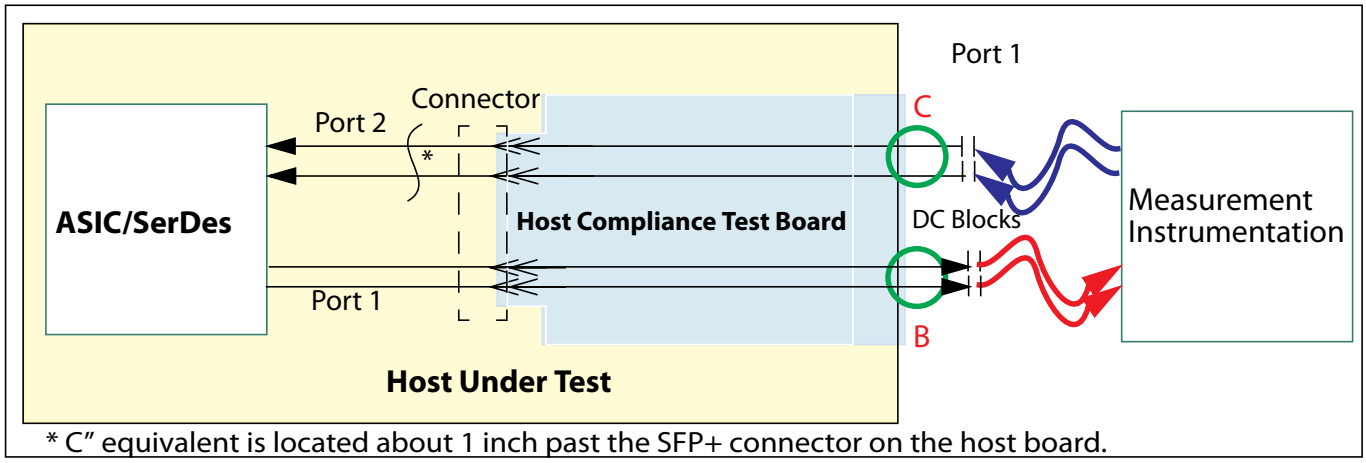

Figure 13 Host Compliance Test Board

SFP+ host compliance points are defined as the following:

- B: Host output at the output of the Host Compliance Test Board. Specifications for B are given in 3.5.1.
- C: Host input at the input of the Host Compliance Test Board. Specifications for C are given in 3.5.2.

3.3.2 SFP+ MODULE COMPLIANCE POINTS

Module transmitter and receiver compliance are defined by tests in which the module is inserted into the Module Compliance Test Board as shown in Figure 14. The Module Compliance Test Board meets the specifications of C.1.2, any excess loss may be calibrated out. The compliance points for the module are B′ and C′.

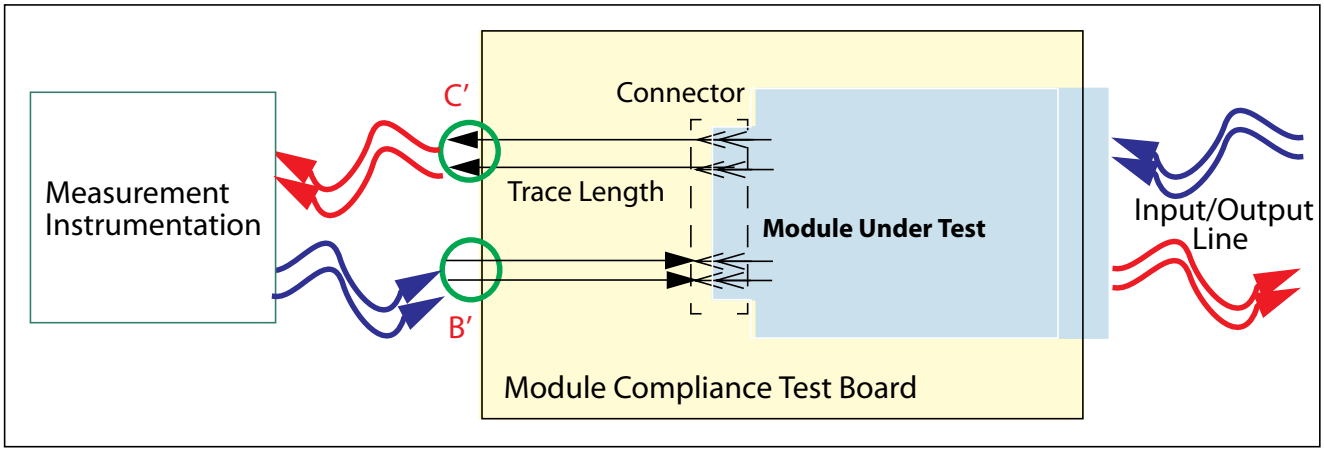

Figure 14 Module Compliance Test Board

SFP+ module compliance points are defined as the following:

- B′: SFP+ module transmitter input at the input of the Module Compliance Test Board. Specifications for B′ are given in 3.6.1.
- C′: SFP+ module receiver output at the output of the Module Compliance Test Board. Specifications for C′ are given in 3.6.2.

3.3.3 ASIC/SERDES TEST POINTS (INFORMATIVE)

ASIC/SerDes transmitter and receiver are tested on a test board as shown in Figure 15 with nominal trace loss as specified by C.1.3 to avoid degradation due to excessive trace loss and to ensure consistent measurements.

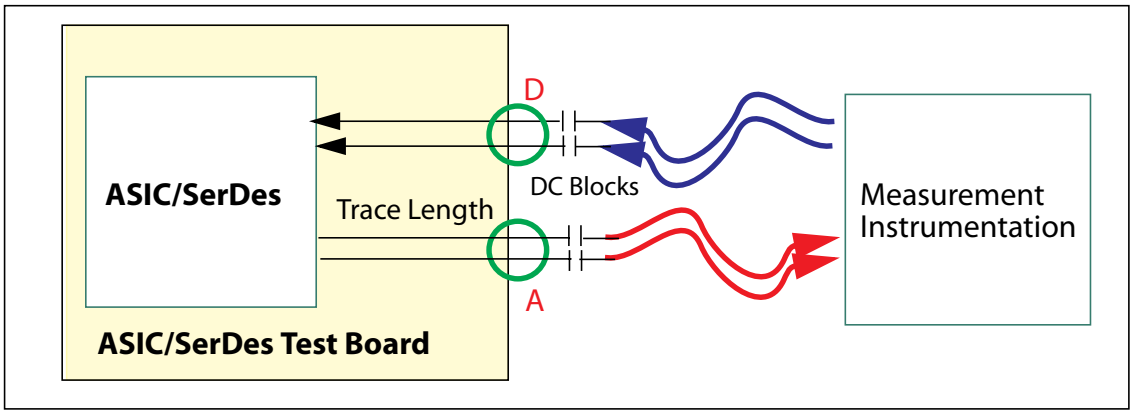

Figure 15 ASIC/SerDes Test Board

SFI ASIC/SerDes test points are defined as the following:

- A: SerDes transmitter output at the output of the ASIC/SerDes Test Board. Recommendations for A are given in B.2.
- D: ASIC/SerDes receiver input at the input of the ASIC/SerDes Test Board. Recommendations for D are given in B.3.

3.3.4 HOST INPUT CALIBRATION POINT

Host receiver input tolerance signals are calibrated through the Host Compliance Test Board at the output of the Module Compliance Test Board as shown in Figure 16. The host input calibration point is at C″ with specifications for C″ given in 3.5.2. The loss between the connector and C″ is specified by C.1.2.

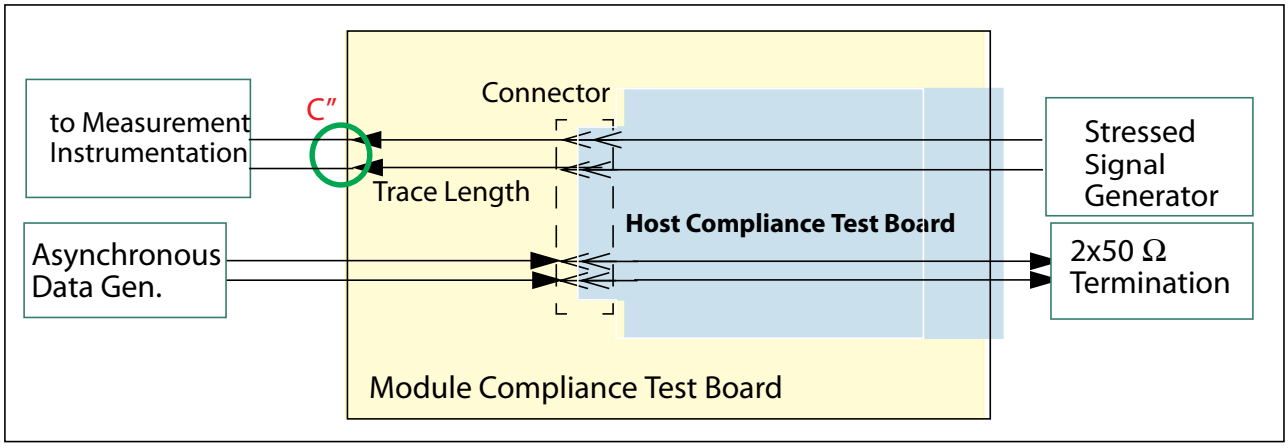

Figure 16 Host input calibration point C″

3.3.5 MODULE INPUT CALIBRATION POINT

Module transmitter input tolerance signals are calibrated through the Module Compliance Test Board at the output of the Host Compliance Test Board as shown in Figure 17. The module input calibration point is at B″ with specifications for B″ given in 3.6.1. The loss between the connector and B″ is specified by C.1.1.

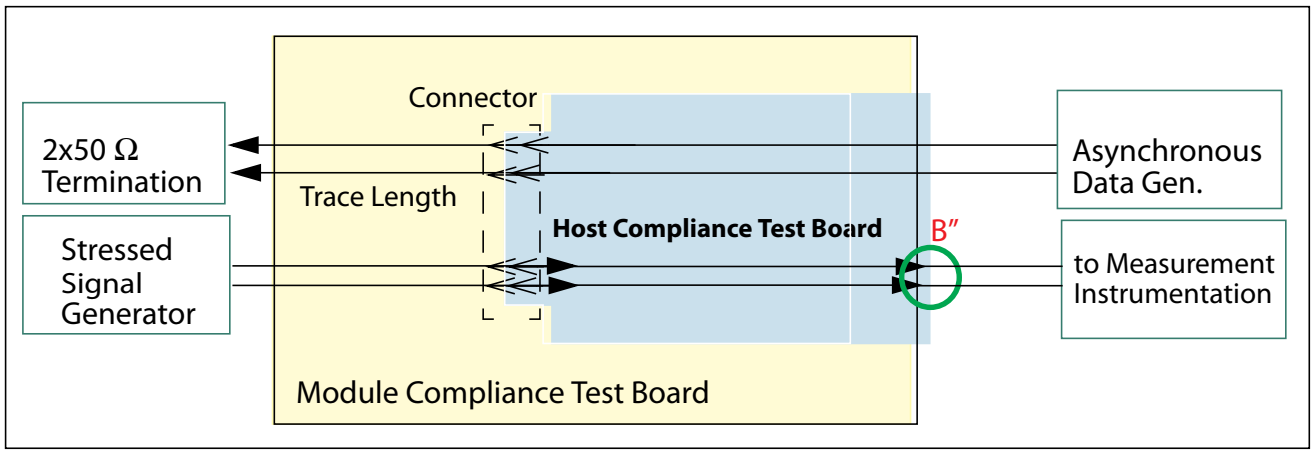

Figure 17 Module input calibration point B″

3.4 SFI TERMINATION AND DC BLOCKING

The SFI link uses nominal 100 Ω differential source and load terminations on both the host board and the module. The SFI transmitter provide both differential and common mode termination. The SFI transmitter and receiver termination specifications for each of the compliance points are given by:

- Host – 3.5 SFP+ Host System Specifications
- Module – 3.6 SFP+ Module Specifications .

Host SerDes termination recommendations are given by:

- ASIC/SerDes – Appendix B:

SFP+ modules shall incorporate blocking capacitors or equivalent on all SFI inputs and outputs as shown in Figure 18. The SFI transmitter is represented by terminations Z_p and Z_n which form a 100 Ω differential source. Each termination has a nominal value of 50 Ω, and therefore the common mode impedance is 25 Ω. The SFI receiver is represented with termination Z_{diff} with nominal 100 Ω value. This representation is not intended to preclude the use of other implementations which may provide common mode termination, however the SFI specification does not require any common mode termination at the receiver.

Warning: The host expects DC blocking in the module, but for improved performance the Host Compliance Test Board does not incorporate DC blocking. DC blocks within the test equipment or external are necessary.

It is recommended that both the module and the host use transmission lines targeted to have 100 Ω differential impedance with about 7% coupling. Differ-

ential traces with nominal 7% coupling offer a good compromise between reasonable common mode match and practical transmission lines geometry. These are the targets for the module and host compliance test boards described in Appendix C:.

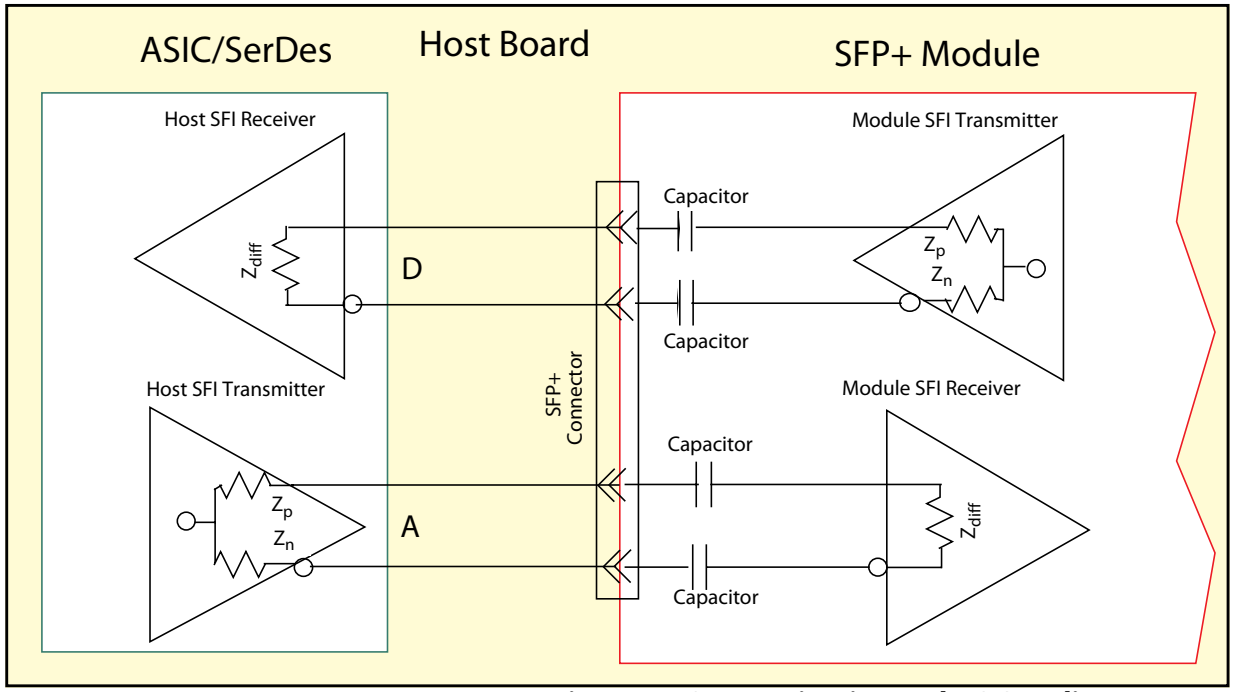

Figure 18 SFI Termination and AC Coupling

3.5 SFP+ HOST SYSTEM SPECIFICATIONS

SFP+ host system transmitter specifications at compliance point B are given in 3.5.1. SFP+ Host system receiver specifications at compliance point C are given in 3.5.2.

All specifications to be met at the host compliance points defined in 3.3.1.

Editor Notes

Rise and fall times are measured with Module or Host compliance test boards. The rise and fall time values are estimated. With further investigation, these numbers may change.

Warning: The host expects DC blocking in the module, but for improved performance the Host Compliance Test Board does not incorporate DC blocking. DC blocks within the test equipment or external are necessary.

3.5.1 SFP+ HOST TRANSMITTER OUTPUT SPECIFICATIONS AT B

SFP+ host transmitter electrical specifications defined at compliance point B are given in Table 12. These specifications are defined at the output of the Host Compliance Test Board specified in C.2.

Editor Notes

Differential return losses are specified to help control data-dependent jitter due to multiple-path reflections when a module is plugged into a host. Although tighter differential return loss specifications can reduce jitter, the trade off with other options and cost must be considered.

D?.?/AT108 asks: Having redefined all the S-parameters as seen through a channel with ~0.7 dB one-way loss at 5.5 GHz, do we need to revise all the spec limits?

D1.0/AT52 asks to tighten the -10 dB low frequency SDD22, to reduce jitter-induced reflections.

Editor Notes

Limits on crosstalk and return loss are required for the electrical connector and/or the combined compliance test boards. The forum for this work is TBD, as are the exact parameters and values of the specs. D1.1/AT183 proposes a frequency-integrated crosstalk spec or smoothed crosstalk mask as well as an unsmoothed mask. D1.3/AT102 proposes a frequency-integrated SDD22 spec or smoothed SDD22 mask as well as an unsmoothed mask, in each case where an SDD11 or SDD22 spec is used.

Table 12 SFP+ Host Transmitter Output Electrical Specifications at B

Parameter - B	*Symbol*	*Conditions*	*Min*	*Max*	*Units*
Termination Mismatch at 1 MHz	ΔZ_M	See D.16, Figure 48		5	%
Single Ended Output Voltage Range			-0.3	4.0	V
Output AC Common Mode Voltage		See D.14		15	mV (RMS)
Differential Output S-parameter [1]	SDD22	0.01-2.8 GHz		-10	dB
		2.8-11.1 GHz		see 2	dB
Common Mode Output S-parameter [3]	SCC22	0.01-2.5 GHz		-6	dB
		2.5-11.1 GHz		-3	dB

1. Reference differential impedance is 100 Ω.
2. Reflection coefficient given by equation SDD22(dB) < -6.15 + 13.33 Log_{10}(f/5.5), with f in GHz.
3. Common mode reference impedance is 25 Ω.

The specification of common mode input return loss reduces EMI and noise by absorbing common mode reflections and noise.

Editor Notes

D1.1/AT57 says eye mask X1 should keep in step with TJ_max/2 but at a realistic threshold of statistical significance >10^-12. Referred to ad hoc. Change could lead to changes in methodology in D.2.

D0.5/AT27 says review if UJ limit is appropriate for SR and LR.

D1.1/AT51says TJ of 0.28 UI is referred to ad hoc to further study.

D2.0/AV174the replacement of DJ with DDJ and UJ RMS is under consideration.

DDJ limit is controversial. D0.5/G3 and D0.5/B1ask for an increase because 0.1UI DDJ might be challenging for the host taking into account SERDES jitter and channel jitter, temperature and process. D0.5/AT24, D1.0/AT53 and D1.1/AT52 point out that non-test-equipment reflections force a relative tightening of jitter generation vs. jitter tolerance, suggests tightening the transmit jitter specs. D0.5/AT26 says these jitter numbers degrade TWDP too much. D0.5/P24 proposes DDJ max 0.08 to achieve TDP. See also D1.0/G4, and D1.3/AT55.

D2.0/AV160 SCC limit may be adjusted based on the MCB/HCB mated results.

D2.0/AV164 Need to determine the relationship of TDP, input TJ, and mask margin for LR and SR.

D2.0/Av189An additional specification limit for DDJ+DDPWS is under consideration.

The SFI jitter specifications at reference point B are listed in Table 13 and the compliance mask is shown in Figure 19.

Table 13 SFP+ Host Transmitter Output Jitter and Eye Mask Specifications at B

Parameters- B	*Symbol*	*Conditions*	*Target Value*	*Max*	*Units*
Total Jitter	TJ	See 1, D.5		0.28	UI(p-p)
Data Dependent Jitter	DDJ	See D.3		0.1	UI(p-p)
Data Dependent Pulse Width Shrinkage	DDPWS			0.055	UI (p-p)
Uncorrelated Jitter	UJ	See D.4		0.023	UI (RMS)
Eye Mask	X1	See D.2 and Figure 19	0.14		UI
Eye Mask	X2		0.35		UI
Eye Mask	Y1		90		mV
Eye Mask	Y2		350		mV
1. The data pattern for the Total Jitter Measurement is one of IEEE 802.3 CL52.9 Pattern 1, Pattern 3, or valid 64/66B data traffic.					

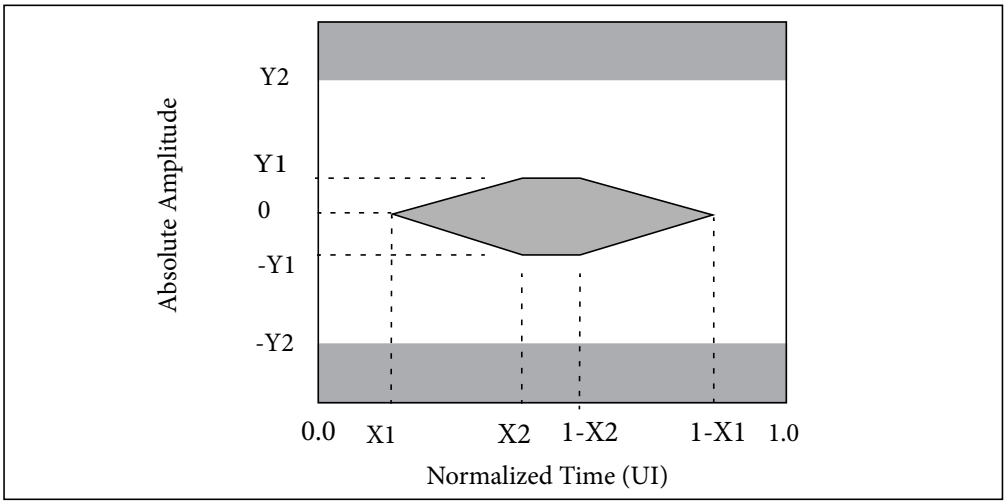

Figure 19 SFP+ Host Transmitter Differential Output Compliance Mask at B

3.5.2 SFP+ HOST RECEIVER INPUT SPECIFICATIONS AT C AND C"

The SFP+ Host receiver electrical specifications at compliance point C are given in Table 14. The host shall provide differential termination and must constrain differential to common mode conversion for quality signal termination and low EMI, as given in Table 14. Common mode termination on the receiver is not required.

Signals used as input tolerance test conditions are calibrated at C″ with the Host Compliance Test Board connected through a Module Compliance Test Board to measurement instrumentation. Specifications at C″ supporting limiting modules are given in Table 15. Specifications at C″ supporting linear module are given in Table 16.

SFP+ compliant hosts are allowed to support just linear modules, just limiting modules, or both linear and limiting modules.

Table 14 SFP+ Host Receiver Input Electrical Specifications at C

Parameters - C	*Symbol*	*Conditions*	*Min*	*Target*	*Max*	*Units*
Single Ended Output Voltage Range		Referenced to VeeR	-0.3		4.0	V
Input AC Common Mode Voltage Tolerance		See D.15	7.5			mV
Differential Input S-parameter [1]	SDD11	0.01-2.8 GHz			-10	dB
		2.8-11.1 GHz			see 2	dB
Reflected Differential to Common Mode Conversion	SCD11	0.1-11.1 GHz			-10	dB

1. Reference differential impedance is 100 Ω.
2.Reflection Coefficient given by equation SDD11(dB)< -6.15 + 13.33 Log_{10}(f/5.5), with f in GHz .

Jitter specifications to support the limiting module are listed in Table 15. Figure 20 gives the host compliance eye mask requirements for the limiting module. The host shall operate at and between the sensitivity and overload limits. The SFP+ limiting host shall operate with sinusoidal jitter tolerance given by Figure 21. Test procedures for the host for limiting module are given in D.10.

Editor Notes

D1.1/AT61 says EDC receiver can do better than G.Ethernet host (0.462 UI of DJ), proposes DJ max 0.5. Response compares 4GFC (0.4 UI?).

Editor Notes

D1.1/AT62 says EDC receiver can do better than G.Ethernet host (0.749 UI of TJ), proposes TJ max 0.75. Response compares 4GFC (0.65 UI?). D1.2/CO1 compares XFP, proposes at least 0.65 or explicitly specify the portion of the TJ that is expected to be equalizable. D1.3/G1 says Random Jitter may be greater than 0.28UI at BER 1E-12 with an SRS input, Increase TJ to 0.76UIpp.

Editor Notes

D1.1/AT57 says eye mask X1 should keep in step with TJ_max/2 but at a realistic threshold of statistical significance >10^{-12}. Referred to ad hoc. Change could lead to changes in methodology in D.2.

Table 15 SFP+ Host receiver supporting limiting module input compliance test signal calibrated at C″

Parameters - C″	*Symbol*	*Conditions*	*Target Value*	*Max*	*Units*
Input AC Common Mode Voltage Tolerance		See D.15		7.5	mV (RMS)
Input Rise and Fall time (20% to 80%)	Tr,Tf		34		ps
Deterministic Jitter	DJ	See 1, D.5, D.10	0.42		UI (p-p)
Pulse Width Shrinkage Jitter	DDPWS	See D.3	TBD		UI (p-p)
Total Jitter	TJ	BER 1E-12 see 2, D.5, D.10	0.70		UI (p-p)
Eye Mask	X1	See D.2, D.10	0.35		UI
Eye Mask Amplitude Sensitivity [3,4]	Y1		150		mV
	Y2		TBD		mV
Eye Mask Amplitude Overload [4,5]	Y1		TBD		mV
	Y2		425		mV

1. Includes sinusoidal jitter when measured with the reference PLL specified by the given standard.
2. The data pattern for the Total Jitter Measurement is one of IEEE 802.3 CL52.9 Pattern 1, Pattern 3, or valid 64B/66B data traffic.
3.Eye mask amplitude sensitivity tests the host receiver with the minimum eye opening expected from a module.
4.Eye mask amplitude overload tests the host receiver tolerance to the largest peak signal levels expected from the module.
5. It is not expected that module Rx output will exhibit both maximum peak level and minimum eye opening.

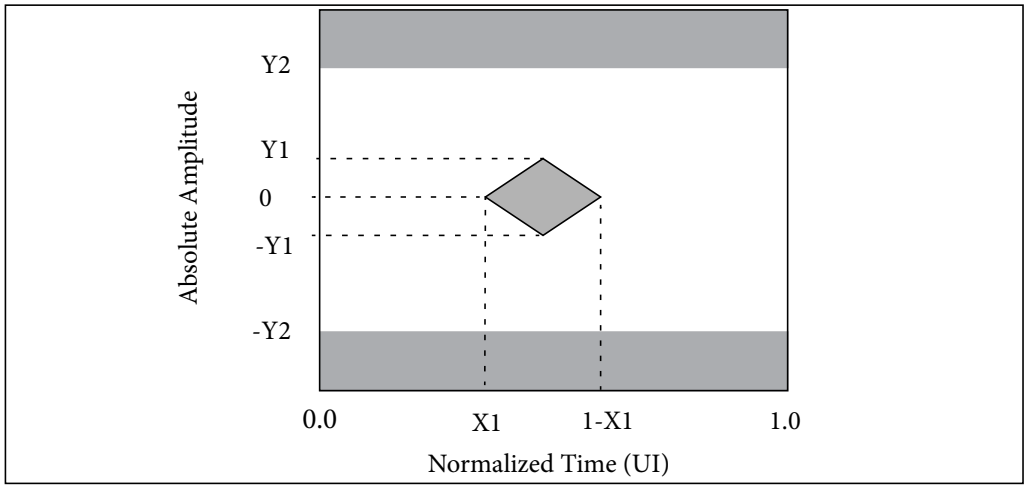

Figure 20 SFP+ Host Receiver Input Compliance Mask at C" Supporting Limiting Module

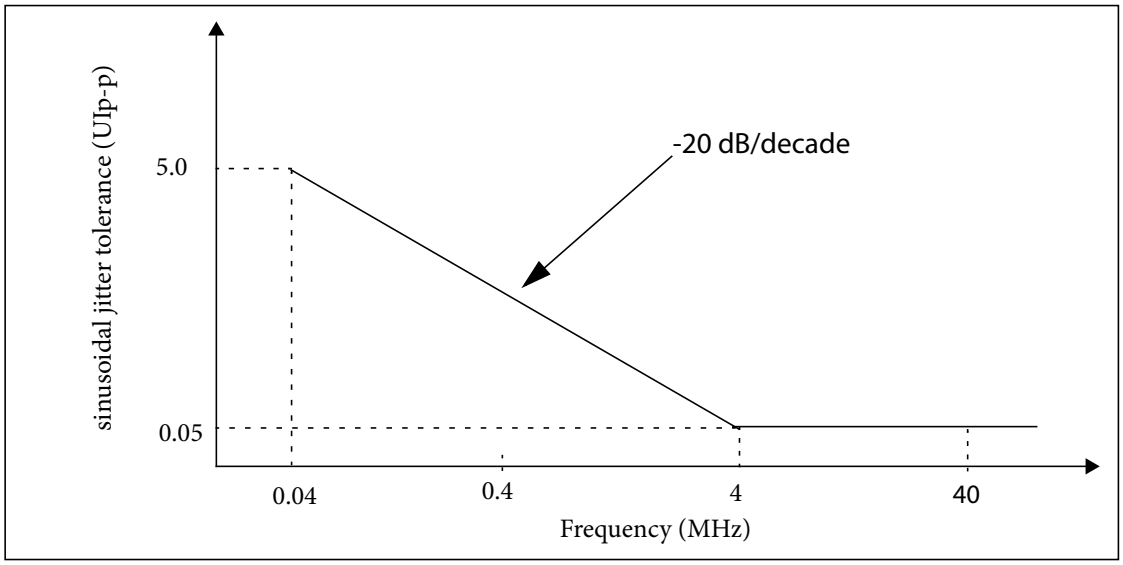

Figure 21 SFP+ Limiting Host Sinusoidal Jitter Tolerance Mask

The parameters in Table 16 include the effects of a worst case module that operates in conjunction with optical TP3 tester(s) defined for the LRM and LR standards. Test procedures for the linear host are given in D.12.

Editor Notes

Host compliance test conditions for LR, including RN, are under development. The RN values for LRM links should include the contribution from the TP3 test conditions; the LRM RN values are currently based on the trade off equation for dRN (module noise only) in Table 21.

D2.0/CL20 SJ must be added to linear host test condition.

D2.0/BR7 WDP values may be changed based on the final measurements of the mated MCB and HCB boards.

Table 16 SFP+ Host receiver supporting linear module input compliance test signal calibrated at C″

Parameters - C″	*Symbol*	*Conditions*	*Min*	*Target*	*Max*	*Units*
Input AC Common Mode Voltage Tolerance		See D.15			7.5	mV (RMS)
Waveform Distortion Penalty for host supporting a linear LR module[1]	WDP	See 2 and D.12 with RN=0.084 RMS		TBD		dB
Waveform Distortion Penalty for host supporting an LRM module	WDP	See 2 and D.12 for Pre-Cursor with RN=0.030 RMS		4.6		dB
	WDP	See 2 and D.12 for Symmetric Stressor with RN=0.0135 RMS		5.2		dB
	WDP	See 2 and D.12 for Post-Cursor with RN=0.030 RMS		4.7		dB
Differential Voltage Modulation Amplitude	VMA	See 3	180		600	mV

1. SR specifications are covered by the fact that LR links have high noise, and on the other extreme, LRM links have high distortion.
2. Compliance stress test conditions. WDP is calibrated with reference receiver with 14 T/2 spaced FFE taps and 5 T spaced DFE taps.
3. Peak levels may exceed VMA due to overshoot of the far end transmitter.

3.6 SFP+ MODULE SPECIFICATIONS

SFP+ module transmitter specifications at compliance point B' are given in 3.6.1. SFP+ module receiver specifications at compliance point C' are given in 3.6.2.

Editor Notes

Rise and fall times are measured with Module or Host compliance test boards. The rise and fall time values are estimated. With further investigation, these number may change.

3.6.1 SFP+ MODULE TRANSMITTER INPUT SPECIFICATIONS AT B' AND B"

The SFP+ module transmitter electrical specifications are given in Table 17, at compliance point B' are measured with the Module Compliance Test Board as shown in 3.3.2. The transmitter input impedance is 100 Ω differential. The module must provide differential termination and reduce differential to common mode conversion for quality signal termination and low EMI, as given in Table 17.

Signals used as input conditions for testing the transmitter input tolerance are calibrated at B" with the module compliance test board connected through a host compliance test board to appropriate instrumentation. The specifications used for this calibration are listed in Table 18 and the compliance mask is shown in Figure 22.

Editor Notes

Differential return losses are specified to help control data-dependent jitter due to multiple-path reflections when a module is plugged into a host. Although tighter differential return loss specifications can reduce jitter, the trade off with other options and cost must be considered.

Table 17 SFP+ Module Transmitter Input Electrical Specifications at B'

Parameters - B'	*Symbol*	*Conditions*	*Min*	*Target*	*Max*	*Units*
Single Ended Output Voltage Tolerance		Referenced to VeeT	-0.3		4.0	V
AC common mode tolerance		See D.15	15			mV
Differential Input S-parameter [1]	SDD11	0.01-3.9 GHz			-10	dB
		3.9-11.1 GHz			see 2	dB
Reflected Differential to Common Mode Conversion [3,4]	SCD11	0.01-11.1 GHz			-10	dB

1. Reference differential impedance is 100 Ω.
2. Reflection Coefficient given by equation SDD11(dB)= -8 + 13.33 Log_{10}(f/5.5), with f in GHz.
3. Common mode reference impedance is 25 Ω.
4. Differential to common mode conversion relates to generation of EMI.

Editor Notes

See editor's notes for TJ for Table 12. See also D1.1/AT74.

See editor's notes for DDJ and DDPWS for Table 12. See also D0.5/AT29, D1.0/AT66, D0.5/P31, D1.1/AT76, D1.3/BR14, and D1.3/AT72.

See editor's notes for UJ for Table 12. Also, D1.2/AMCC27 says: Spec allows 0.18 UIpp for all non-DDJ jitter. If Gaussian, around 0.0013 UIrms. Part must be allocated to other jitter sources such as crosstalk and systematic jitter in the SERDES. If 2/3 allocated to SERDES random noise and 1/3 to other sources, then the remainder for SERDES random jitter is 0.00086 UIrms, approaching the jitter contributed by reasonably priced crystal oscillators. The committee believes the jitter values are a factor of 10 smaller than they should be.

Response to D1.3/AT125 suggests using the stressed eye generator of D.6 with different parameters to validate the jitter limits of 3.6.1. What parameters should define this SEG? Referred to ad hoc.

D2.0/AV192 The jitter breakout, DDJ, DDPWS, TJ & UJ needs further study for its applicability to Limited SR links and resulting TDP penalty.

D2.0/AV186 the difference between Table 16 and table 13 SDD22 break points are under investigation.

Table 18 SFP+ Module Transmitter Input Tolerance Signal Calibrated at B"

Parameters- B'	*Symbol*	*Conditions*	*Target*	*Target Value*	*Max*	*Units*
Input AC Common Mode Voltage Tolerance		See D.15	7.5			mV (RMS)
Total Jitter	TJ	See 1, D.5		0.28		UI (p-p)
Data Dependent Jitter	DDJ	See D.3		0.10		UI (p-p)
Pulse Width Shrinkage Jitter	DDPWS			0.055		UI (p-p)
Uncorrelated Jitter	UJ	See D.4		0.023		UI (RMS)
Eye Mask	X1	See D.2		0.14		UI
Eye Mask	X2				0.35	UI
Eye Mask	Y1			90		mV
Eye Mask	Y2				350	mV
1. The data pattern for the Total Jitter Measurement is one of IEEE 802.3 CL52.9 Pattern 1, Pattern 3, or valid 64B/66B data traffic.						

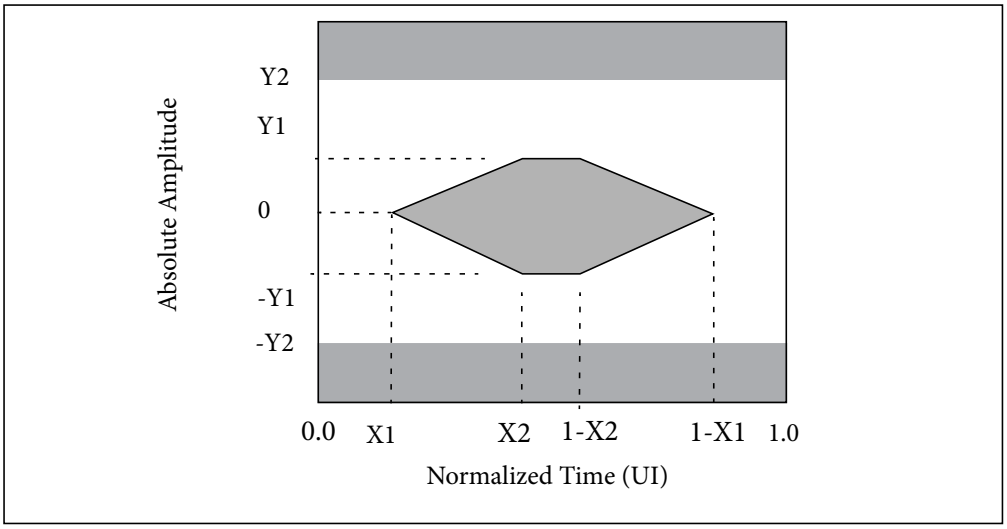

Figure 22 SFP+ Module Transmitter Differential Input Compliance Mask at B"

3.6.2 SFP+ MODULE RECEIVER OUTPUT SPECIFICATIONS AT C'

The SFP+ receiver electrical output specifications at compliance point C' are given in Table 19. The module must provide differential termination and common mode termination for quality signal termination and low EMI, as given in Table 19.

Table 19 SFP+ Module Receiver Output Electrical Specifications at C'

Parameters - C'	*Symbol*	*Conditions*	*Min*	*Target*	*Max*	*Units*
Termination Mismatch at 1 MHz	ΔZ_M	See D.16, Figure 48			5	%
Single Ended Output Voltage Tolerance			-0.3		4.0	V
Output AC Common Mode Voltage		see D.14			7.5	mV (RMS)
Differential Output S-parameter [1]	SDD22	0.01-3.9 GHz			-10	dB
		3.9-11.1 GHz			see 1	dB
Common Mode Output Reflection Coefficient [3]	SCC22	0.01-2.5 GHz			-6	dB
		2.5-11.1 GHz			-3	dB

1. Reference differential impedance is 100 Ω.
2. Differential Output S-parameter given by equation SDD22(dB)= -8 + 13.33 Log_{10}(f/5.5), with f in GHz.
3. Common mode reference impedance is 25 Ω.

Common Mode Output Reflection Coefficient helps absorb reflection and noise improving EMI.

Jitter specifications for limiting modules are listed in Table 20. Figure 23 gives the compliance eye mask for limiting modules output. Requirements for linear modules are given in Table 21.

Editor Notes

See editor's notes for TJ for Table 14. See also D0.5/AT32 and D1.1/AT82.

See editor's notes for DJ for Table 14. See also D1.1/AT81.

Response to D1.2/AT11: DJ and TJ are as defined by MJSQ CL 8.3. Low probability RJ from the SRS tester may be calibrated out in the TJ measurement. Piers will provide a write up for the new D.3 for measurement of jitter (DJ, TJ).

D1.1/AT57 says eye mask X1 should keep in step with TJ_max/2 but at a realistic threshold of statistical significance >10^-12. Referred to ad hoc." Change could lead to changes in methodology in D.2.

D2.0/AMCC19 there is no requirement to meet Y1 and Y2 still under study and a module requirement to not create the extreme Y1 and Y2 simultaneously may be added.

Table 20 SFP+ Limiting Module Receiver Output Jitter and Eye Mask Specifications at C'

Parameters - C'	*Symbol*	*Conditions*	*Min*	*Target*	*Max*	*Units*
Crosstalk source rise/fall time (20% to 80%)	Tr, Tf	See D.10.5		35		ps
Output Rise and Fall time (20% to 80%)	Tr, Tf	See 1	28			ps
Total Jitter	TJ	See 2, D.5			0.70	UI (p-p)
Deterministic Jitter	DJ	See D.5,			0.42	UI (p-p)
Eye Mask	X1	See D.2, D.10			0.35	UI
Eye Mask	Y1		150			mV
Eye Mask	Y2				425	mV

1. Measured with Module Compliance Test Board and OMA test pattern. Use of four 1's and four 0's sequence in the PRBS 9 is an acceptable alternative.
2. The data pattern for the total jitter measurement is one of IEEE 802.3 CL52.9 Pattern 1, Pattern 3, or valid 64B/66B data traffic.

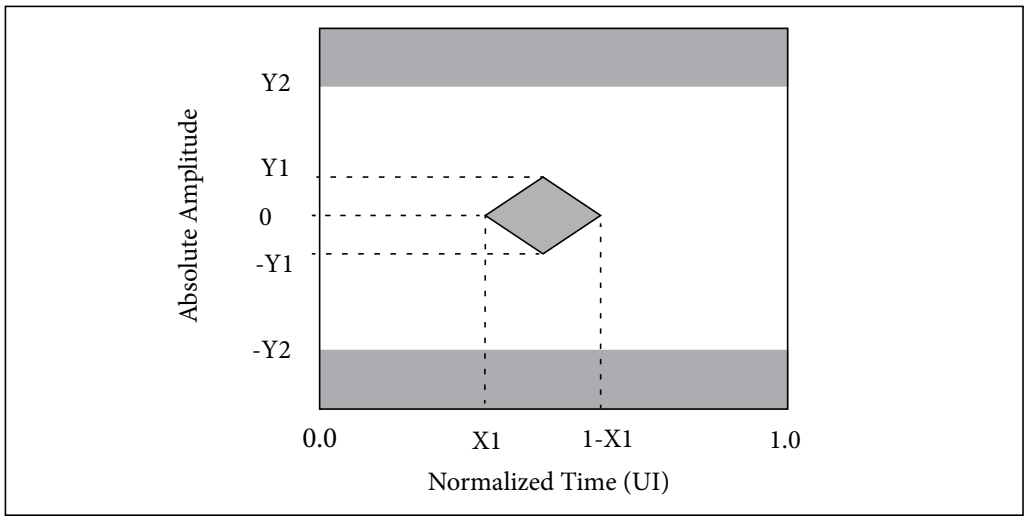

Figure 23 SFI Limiting Module Receiver Differential Output Compliance Mask at C'

Linear module test parameters are given by Table 21. Compliance methods for a linear module are given in Appendix D.13.

Editor Notes

Trade off regions for SR and LR are under development.

An upper limit for dRN for low dWDP is under investigation.

An equation has been proposed for crosstalk for LRM

- dRNx <= sqrt[(0.041-0.022*dWDP)^2+0.0292^2]

Editor's note: The crosstalk rise/fall time may be closer to 30-32 ps. It should be based on the min rise/fall from the host ASIC Tx as measured through a minimum loss host channel and host compliance test board.

The dRN values are currently for module noise only. Inclusion of TP3 tester noise in the test conditions and the corresponding limits is being considered.

The crosstalk rise/fall time may be closer to 30-32 ps. It should be based on the min rise/fall from the host ASIC Tx as measured through a minimum loss host channel and host compliance test board.

LR minimum VMA is under study.

D2.0/AMCC21 Peaking in the module may need to be constrained.

D2.0/BR8 WDP values may be changed based on the final measurements of the mated MCB and HCB boards.

D2.0/AV193 Maximum module receiver BW at C' is under consideration to replace the minimum rise time in table 18 which was removed in Draft 2.1.

Table 21 SFP+ Linear Module Receiver Specifications at C'

Parameters - C	*Symbol*	*Conditions*	*Min*	*Target*	*Max*	*Units*
Relative Noise SR Links without crosstalk	dRN	See D.12.1			TBD equation	RMS
Relative Noise LR Links without crosstalk					TBD equation	
Relative Noise LRM Links without crosstalk					0.041-0.022*dWDP	
Relative Noise SR Links with crosstalk	dRNx	See D.12.1			TBD equation	RMS
Relative Noise LR Links with crosstalk					TBD equation	
Relative Noise LRM Links with crosstalk					TBD equation	
Difference Waveform Distortion Penalty	dWDP	See 1 and D.13.2			1.5	dB
Differential Voltage Modulation Amplitude	VMA		180		600	mV
Crosstalk source rise/fall time (20% to 80%)	Tr, Tf	See 2 and D.13.1		35		ps
1. Defined with reference receiver with 14 T/2 spaced FFE taps and 5 T spaced DFE taps. 2. For dRNx compliance test condition. Crosstalk is not used for dRN.						

Appendix D.13.1 defines dRN and dRNx. dRN is defined without crosstalk in the test system. dRNx is defined with crosstalk.

The limits for dRN and dRNx are functions of measured dWDP for the module, expressed in optical decibels. An example of the trade off for LRM between the parameters is shown in Figure 24. To pass, both dRN and dRNx must be below their respective limit lines.

dWDP and dRN must meet the specifications in Table 21 for each TP3 test condition for which compliance is required. For example, if compliance is required for LRM, the module must meet specifications under the six test conditions specified in IEEE Std 802.3 68.6.9.

Editor Notes

D2.0/CL9 Investigations are taking place to determine if it is practical to modify this test to combine dRN and dRNx specifications.

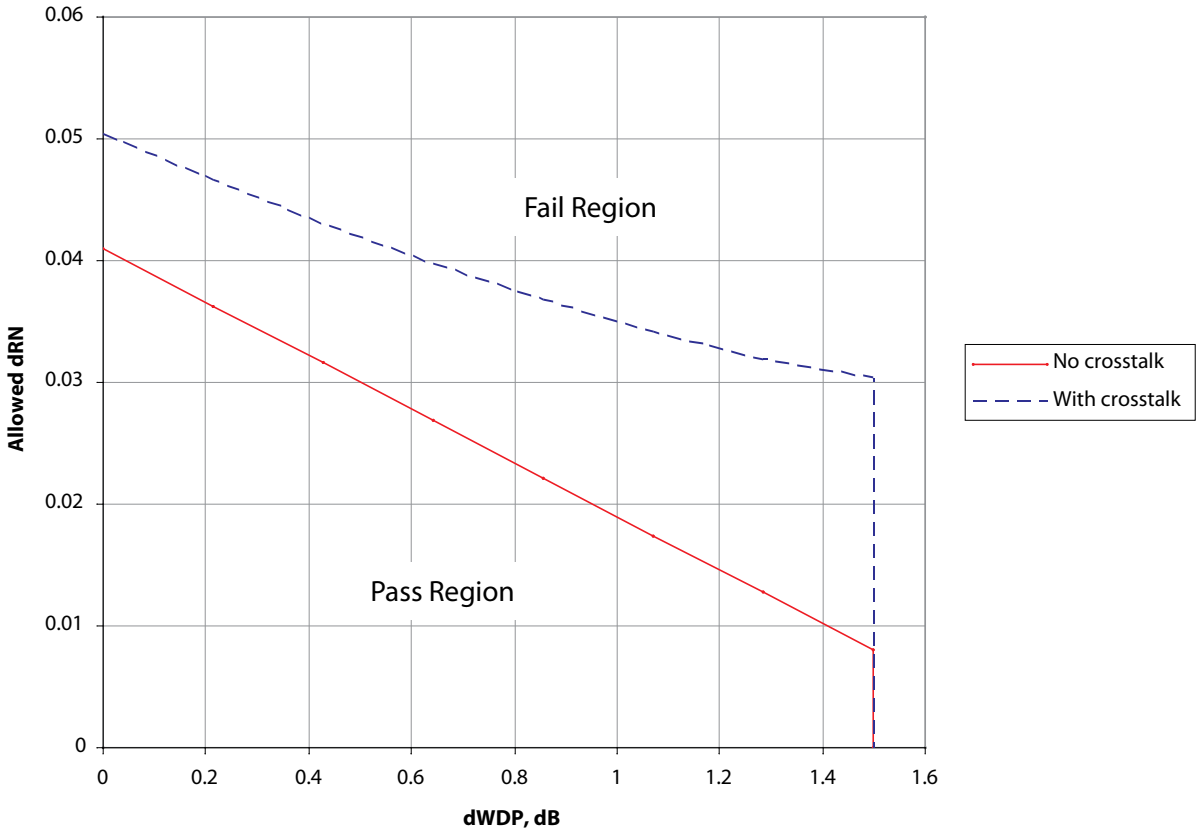

Figure 24 LRM example trade off between dRN vs. dWDP and dRNx vs. dWDP

CHAPTER 4: SFP+ 2-WIRE INTERFACE

4.1 INTRODUCTION

The SFP+ management interface is a two-wire interface, similar to I2C. SFP+ management memory map is specified by SFF-8472. Nomenclature for all registers more than 1 bit long are MSB-LSB.

4.2 2-WIRE ELECTRICAL SPECIFICATIONS

The SFP+ 2-wire interface specifications are given in Table 22. This specification ensures compatibility between host masters and SFP+ SCL/SDA lines and compatibility with I^2C. All voltages are referenced to VeeT.

Table 22 2-Wire Interface Electrical Specifications

Parameter	*Symbol*	*Min.*	*Max.*	*Unit*	*Conditions*
Host 2-wire Vcc	Vcc_Host_2w	3.14	3.46	V	see 1
SCL and SDA	V_{OL}	0.0	0.40	V	Rp2w[2] pulled toVcc_Host_2w, measured at host side of connector.
	V_{OH}	Vcc_Host_2w - 0.5	Vcc_Host_2w + 0.3	V	Rp2w[2] pulled to Vcc_Host_2w measured at host side of connector.
SCL and SDA	V_{IL}	-0.3	VccT*0.3	V	
	V_{IH}	VccT*0.7	VccT + 0.5	V	
Input current on the SCL and SDA contacts	I_I	-10	10	µA	
Capacitance on SCL and SDA I/O contact	C_i [3]		14	pF	
Total bus capacitance for SCL and for SDA	C_b [4]		100	pF	At 400 kHz, 3.0 kΩ Rp2w, max At 100 kHz, 8.0 kΩ Rp2w, max
			290	pF	At 400 kHz, 1.1 kΩ Rp2w, max At 100 kHz, 2.75 kΩ Rp2w, max

1. The Host 2-wire Vcc is the voltage used for resistive pull ups for the 2 wire interface
2. Rp2w is the pull up resistor. Active bus termination may be used by the host in place of a pullup resistor. Pull ups can be connected to any one of several power supplies, however the host board design shall ensure that no module contact has voltage exceeding module VccT/R + 0.5 V nor requires the module to sink more than 3.0 mA current.
3. C_i is the capacitance looking into the module SCL and SDA contacts
4. C_b is the total bus capacitance on the SCL or SDA bus.

4.3 SFP+ 2-WIRE TIMING DIAGRAM

SFP+ 2-wire bus timing is shown in Figure 25. SFP+ AC specifications are given in Table 23.

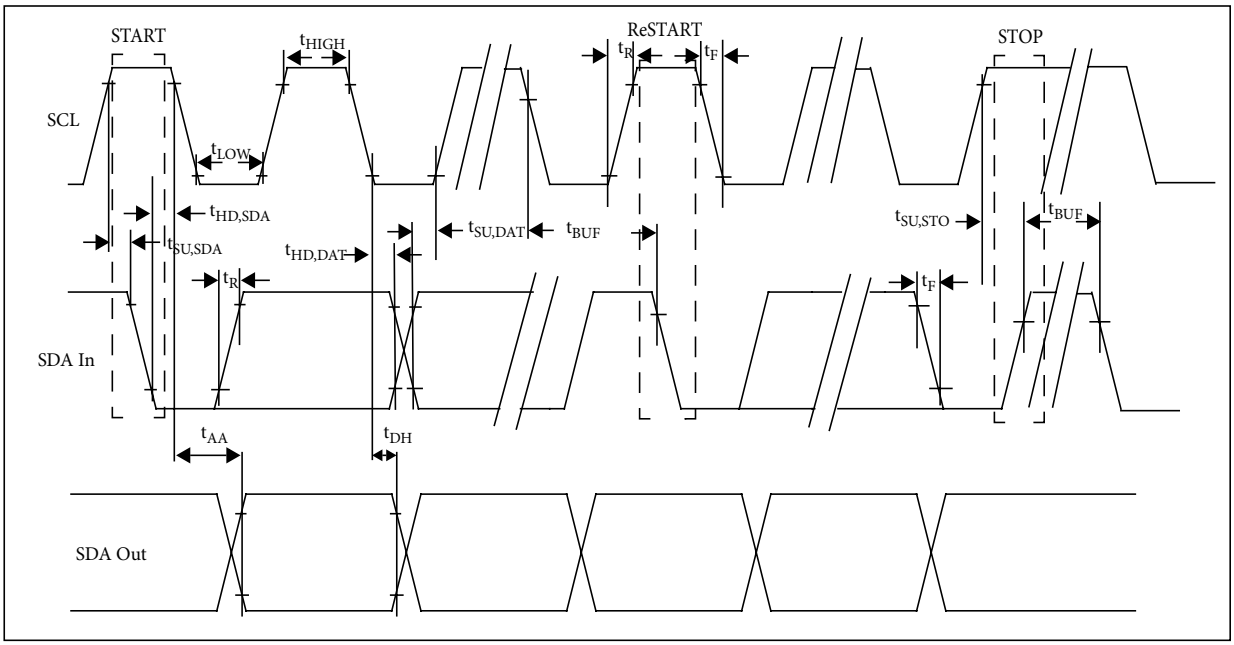

Figure 25 SFP+ Timing Diagram

Before initiating a 2-wire serial bus communication, the host shall provide setup time and hold times as defined by Table 23. The 2-wire serial interface addresses of the SFP+ module are 1010000x (A0h) and 1010001x (A2h).

Table 23 SFP+ 2-wire Timing Specifications

Parameter	*Symbol*	*Min.*	*Max.*	*Unit*	*Conditions*
Clock Frequency	f_{SCL}	0	400	kHz	Module shall operate with f_{SCL} up to 100 kHz without requiring clock stretching. The module may clock stretch with f_{SCL} greater than 100 kHz and up to 400 kHz.
Clock Pulse Width Low	t_{LOW}	1.3		µs	
Clock Pulse Width High	t_{HIGH}	0.6		µs	
Time bus free before new transmission can start	t_{BUF}	20		µs	Between STOP and START
START Hold Time	$t_{HD,STA}$	0.6		µs	

Table 23 SFP+ 2-wire Timing Specifications

Parameter	*Symbol*	*Min.*	*Max.*	*Unit*	*Conditions*
START Set-up Time	$t_{SU,STA}$	0.6		µs	
Data In Hold Time	$t_{HD,DAT}$	0		µs	
Data In Set-up Time	$t_{SU,DAT}$	0.1		µs	
Input Rise Time (100 kHz)	$t_{R,100}$		1000	ns	From ($V_{IL,MAX}$ - 0.15) to ($V_{IH,MIN}$ + 0.15)
Input Rise Time (400 kHz)	$t_{R,400}$		300	ns	From ($V_{IL,MAX}$ - 0.15) to ($V_{IH,MIN}$ + 0.15)
Input Fall Time (100 kHz)	$t_{F,100}$		300	ns	From ($V_{IH,MIN}$ + 0.15) to ($V_{IL,MAX}$ - 0.15)
Input Fall Time (400 kHz)	$t_{F,400}$		300	ns	From ($V_{IH,MIN}$ + 0.15) to ($V_{IL,MAX}$ - 0.15)
STOP Set-up Time	$t_{SU,STO}$	0.6		µs	

4.4 Memory Transaction Timing

SFP+ memory transaction timings are given in Table 24.

Table 24 SFP+ Memory Specifications

Parameter	*Symbol*	*Min.*	*Max.*	*Unit*	*Conditions*
Serial Interface Clock Holdoff "Clock Stretching"	T_clock_hold		500	µs	Maximum time the SFP+ module may hold the SCL line low before continuing with a read or write operation
Complete Single or Sequential Write up to 4 Byte	t_{WR}		40	ms	
Complete Sequential Write of 5-8 Byte	t_{WR}		80	ms	
Endurance (Write Cycles)		10 k		cycles	

4.5 Device Addressing and Operation

Serial Clock (SCL): The host supplied SCL input to SFP+ transceivers is used to positively edge clock data into each SFP+ device and negative edge clock data out of each device. The SCL line may be pulled low by an SFP+ module during clock stretching.

Serial Data (SDA): The SDA contact is bi-directional for serial data transfer. This contact is open-drain or open-collector driven and may be wire-ORed with any number of open-drain or open collector devices.

Master/Slave: SFP+ transceivers operate only as slave devices. The host must provide a bus master for SCL and initiate all read/write communication.

Device Address: Each SFP+ is hard wired at the device addresses A0h and A2h. See SFF-8472 for memory structure within each transceiver.

Clock and Data Transitions: The SDA contact is normally pulled high with an external device. Data on the SDA contact may change only during SCL low time periods. Data changes during SCL high periods indicate a START or STOP condition. All addresses and data words are serially transmitted to and from the SFP+ in 8-bit words. Every byte on the SDA line must be 8-bits long. Data is transferred with the most significant bit (MSB) first.

START Condition: A high-to-low transition of SDA with SCL high is a START condition, which must precede any other command.

STOP Condition: A low-to-high transition of SDA with SCL high is a STOP condition.

Acknowledge: After sending each 8-bit word, the transmitter releases the SDA line for one bit time, during which the receiver is allowed to pull SDA low (zero) to acknowledge (ACK) that it has received each word. Device address bytes and write data bytes initiated by the host shall be acknowledged by SFP+ transceivers. Read data bytes transmitted by SFP+ transceivers shall be acknowledged by the host for all but the final byte read, for which the host shall respond with a STOP instead of an ACK.

Memory (Management Interface) Reset: After an interruption in protocol, power loss or system reset the SFP+ management interface can be reset. Memory reset is intended only to reset the SFP+ transceiver management interface (to correct a hung bus). No other transceiver functionality is implied.

1) Clock up to 9 cycles.
2) Look for SDA high in each cycle while SCL is high.
3) Create a START condition as SDA is high.

Device Addressing: SFP+ devices require an 8 bit device address word following a start condition to enable a read or write operation. The device addresses to select A0h or A2h are shown in Table 25. This is common to all SFP+ devices.

Table 25 7 Most Significant bits of SFP+ Device Address

Address	MSB						LSB (R/W Select)
A0h	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
A2h	1	0	1	0	0	0	1

The LSB of the device address is the read/write operating select bit. A read operation is initiated if this bit is set high and a write operation is initiated if this bit is set low.

4.6 READ/WRITE FUNCTIONALITY

The methods for reading from and writing to the two different SFP+ addresses A0h and A2h are described in this section. They are identical for the two different addresses except that the appropriate address is used for each read and write. For simplicity in the figures the address is labelled 101000x where the x is 0 for the A0h address and 1 for the A2h address. Note that the address here is only seven bits. In order to complete the full 8 bit byte a one or zero is added to the end of the address depending on whether a read or a write operation is taking place.

4.6.1 SFP+ MEMORY ADDRESS COUNTER (READ AND WRITE OPERATIONS)

SFP+ devices maintain two internal data word address counters one for each address. These counters contain the last address accessed during the latest read or write operation, incremented by one. The address counter is incremented whenever a data word is received or sent by the transceiver. This address stays valid between operations as long as SFP+ power is maintained. The address "roll over" during read and write operations is from the last byte of the 128 byte memory page to the first byte of the same page.

4.6.2 READ OPERATIONS (CURRENT ADDRESS READ)

A current address read operation requires only the device address read word (10100001 or 10100011) be sent, Figure 26. Once acknowledged by the SFP+, the current address data word is serially clocked out. The host does not respond with an acknowledge, but does generate a STOP condition once the data word is read.

		< ---- SFP+ ADDRESS ---->																		
HOST	START	MSB						LSB	READ										NACK	STOP
		1	0	1	0	0	0	x	1	0	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	1	
SFP+										ACK	MSB							LSB		
											<------ DATA WORD ------>									

Figure 26 SFP+ Current Address Read Operation

4.6.3 READ OPERATIONS (RANDOM READ)

A random read operation requires a "dummy" write operation to load in the target byte address Figure 27. This is accomplished by the following sequence: The target 8-bit data word address is sent following the device address write word (10100000 or 10100010) and acknowledged by the SFP+. The host then generates another START condition (aborting the dummy write without incrementing the counter) and a current address read by sending a device read address (10100001 or 10100011). The SFP+ acknowledges the device address and serially clocks out the requested data word. The host does not respond with an acknowledge, but does generate a STOP condition once the data word is read.

		< ---- SFP+ ADDRESS ---->									<--- MEMORY ADDRESS --->										<---- SFP+ ADDRESS ---->																								
HOST	START	MSB						LSB	WRITE		MSB							LSB		START	MSB						LSB	READ																NACK	STOP	
		1	0	1	0	0	0	x	0	0	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	0		1	0	1	0	0	0	x	1	0	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	1		
SFP+										ACK									ACK										ACK	MSB								LSB				
																														<------ DATA WORD ------>															

Figure 27 SFP+ Random Read

4.6.4 READ OPERATIONS (SEQUENTIAL READ)

Sequential reads are initiated by either a current address read Figure 28 or a random address read Figure 29. To specify a sequential read, the host responds with an acknowledge (instead of a STOP) after each data word. As long as the SFP+ receives an acknowledge, it shall serially clock out sequential data words. The sequence is terminated when the host responds with a NACK and a STOP instead of an acknowledge.

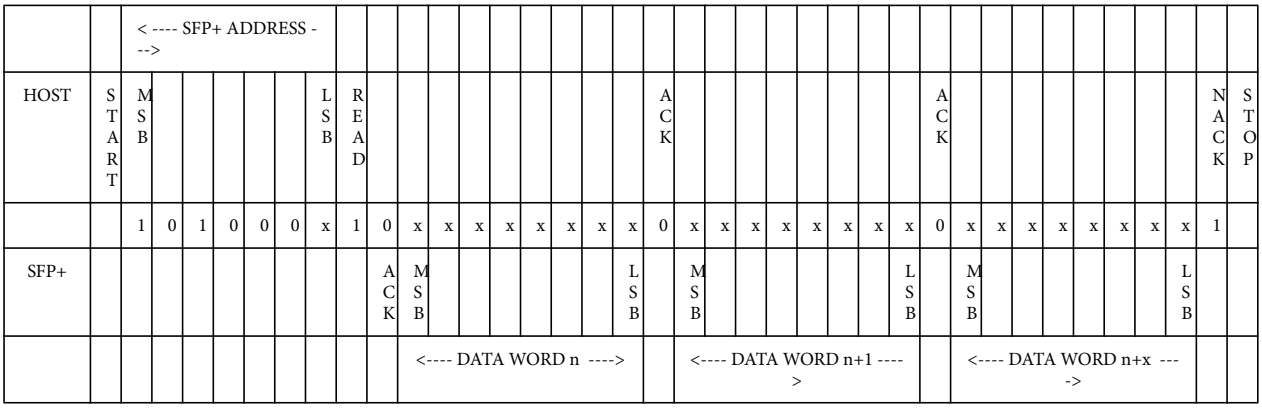

Figure 28 Sequential Address Read Starting at SFP+ Current Address

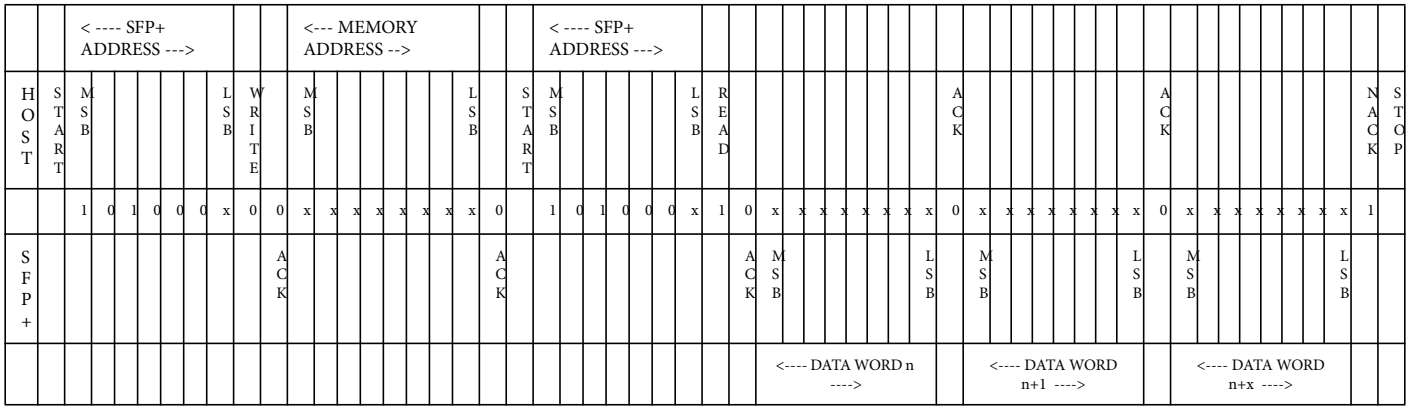

Figure 29 Sequential Address Read Starting with Random SFP+ Read

4.6.5 WRITE OPERATIONS (BYTE WRITE)

A write operation requires an 8-bit data word address following the device address write word (10100000 or 10100010) and acknowledgement Figure 30. Upon receipt of this address, the SFP+ shall again respond with a zero (ACK) to acknowledge and then clock in the first 8 bit data word. Following the receipt of the 8 bit data word, the SFP+ shall output a zero (ACK) and the host master must terminate the write sequence with a STOP condition for the write cycle to begin. If a START condition is sent in place of a STOP condition (i.e. a repeated START per the I^2C specification) the write is aborted and the data received during that operation is discarded. Upon receipt of the proper STOP condition, the SFP+ enters an internally timed write cycle, t_{WR}, to internal memory. The SFP+ disables its management interface input during this write cycle and shall not respond or acknowledge subsequent commands until the

write is complete. Note that I^2C “Combined Format” using repeated START conditions is not supported on SFP+ write commands.

		< ---- SFP+ ADDRESS - -->									<--- MEMORY ADDRESS - ->									<-------- DATA WORD ---- -->									
HOST	START	MSB						LSB	WRITE		MSB							LSB		MSB							LSB		STOP
		1	0	1	0	0	0	x	0	0	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	0	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	0	
SFP+										ACK									ACK									ACK	

Figure 30 SFP+ Write Byte Operation

4.6.6 WRITE OPERATIONS (SEQUENTIAL WRITE)

SFP+ shall support up to an 8 sequential byte write without repeatedly sending SFP+ address and memory address information. A “sequential” write is initiated the same way as a single byte write, but the host master does not send a stop condition after the first word is clocked in. Instead, after the SFP+ acknowledges receipt of the first data word, the host can transmit up to seven more data words. The SFP+ shall send an acknowledge after each data word received. The host must terminate the sequential write sequence with a STOP condition or the write operation shall be aborted and data discarded. Note that I2C “combined format” using repeated START conditions is not supported on SFP+ write commands.

		< ---- SFP+ ADDRESS --->									<--- MEMORY ADDRESS -->									<------ DATA WORD 1 ------>									<------ DATA WORD 2 ------>									<------ DATA WORD 3 ------>									<------ DATA WORD 4 ------>									
HOST	START	MSB						LSB	WRITE		MSB							LSB		MSB							LSB		MSB							LSB		MSB							LSB		MSB							LSB		STOP
		1	0	1	0	0	0	x	0	0	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	0	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	0	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	0	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	0	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	0	
SFP+										ACK									ACK									ACK									ACK									ACK									ACK	

Figure 31 SFP+ Sequential Write Operation

4.6.7 WRITE OPERATIONS (ACKNOWLEDGE POLLING)

Once the SFP+ internally timed write cycle has begun (and inputs are being ignored on the bus) acknowledge polling can be used to determine when the write operation is complete. This involves sending a START condition followed by the device address word. Only if the internal write cycle is complete shall the SFP+ respond with an acknowledge to subsequent commands, indicating read or write operations can continue.

APPENDIX A: SFI CHANNEL RECOMMENDATION (INFORMATIVE)

A.1 SFI CHANNEL GENERAL RECOMMENDATIONS

The purpose of the recommended SFI channel is to provide guidelines for host designers. The recommended SFI host channel consists of PCB traces, Vias, and the 20 position enhanced connector defined by SFF-8083. The PCB traces are recommended to meet 100 ±10 Ω differential impedance with nominal 7% differential coupling.

SFI channel S-parameters are defined from ASIC transmitter pads to Host Compliance Test Board output at B and from Host Compliance Test Board input at C to ASIC input pads.

A.2 SFI CHANNEL TRANSFER RECOMMENDATIONS

The SFI maximum channel loss budget is 8.5 dB allocated as shown in Table 26.

Table 26 SFI Interconnect Budget

Parameter	*Symbol*	*Conditions*	*Min*	*Max*	*Units*
Channel Loss Including Connector measured with Host Compliance Board C.2	- SDD21	at 5.5 GHz, see 1	1.5	6.0	dB
Penalty for reflections and other impairments				2.5	dB
Total Channel Budget				8.5	dB
1.SFI channel loss (-SDD21) is defined from chip pads to compliance point B or C.					

The insertion loss including ripple should be with in the channel insertion loss mask limits. To mitigate multiple reflections, SFI also recommends a minimum channel insertion loss. This requirement for both a minimum and maximum channel insertion loss results in a mask that is shown approximately by Figure 33.

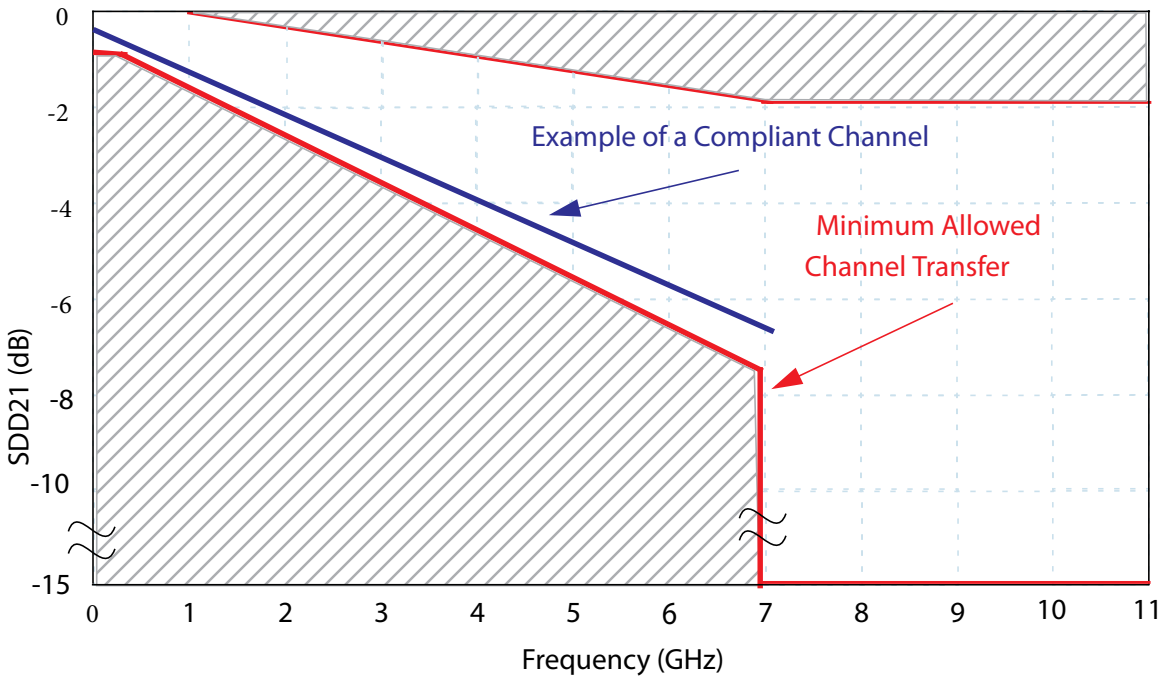

Figure 33 Example of SFI Recommended Channel

The minimum channel transfer SDD21 (maximum loss) mask contour is given by:

$$SDD21(dB) = (-0.1 - 0.78 \times \sqrt{f} - 0.74 \times f) \qquad \text{f from 0.25 to 7 GHz}$$

$$SDD21(dB) = -15 \qquad \text{f from 7 to 11.1 GHz}$$

variable *f* (frequency) is in GHz.

The SFI channel minimum insertion loss is given by.

$$SDD21(dB) = 0 \qquad \text{f from 0.25 GHz to 1.0 GHz}$$

$$SDD21(dB) = \frac{1}{3} \times (1 - f) \qquad \text{f from 1 GHz to 7 GHz}$$

$$SDD21(dB) = -2 \qquad \text{f from 7 GHz to 11.1 GHz}$$

where the variable *f* (frequency) is in GHz.

Please see SFF INF-8077i for differential S-parameters measurements and conversions.

A.3 SFI CHANNEL RETURN LOSS RECOMMENDATIONS

The reflection coefficients, SDD11 and SDD22, of the SFI channel are recommended to meet the following equations:

$$SDDxx(dB) \le -10 \qquad \text{f from 0.01 to 7 GHz}$$

$$SDD11(dB) \le -10 + 25Log_{10}\left(\frac{f}{7}\right) \qquad \text{f from 7 to 15 GHz}$$

where variable *f* (frequency) is in GHz.

The SFI recommended channel is measured with the ASIC removed and measured with the host compliance test board of section C.2. SDD11 and SDD22 are measured by connecting 4 ports network analyzer to the ASIC pads and the SMA connectors on the host compliance test board.

Editor Notes

The equation for channel return loss is under study.

A.4 SFI CHANNEL RIPPLE RECOMMENDATIONS

SFI channel ripple is defined as the difference between the measured insertion loss ($SDD21_m$) and the fitted insertion loss ($SDD21_f$) in dB magnitude:

$$Ripple(dB) = SDD21_m - SDD21_f$$

The channel ripple magnitude should conform to the equation:

$$|Ripple(dB)| \le 0.15 + 0.1 \times f$$

where the variable *f* (frequency) is in GHz. The above equation must be satisfied over the frequency range of 0.25 GHz to 5.5 GHz.

$SDD21_m$ is the measured channel differential insertion loss. $SDD21_f$ is the fitted channel differential insertion loss and is given by

$$SDD21_f = [-a - b \times \sqrt{f} - c \times f]$$

Where a, b, and c are determined by the least squares fit over the frequency range of 250 MHz to 5.5 GHz as defined below. Frequency steps should be of equal size and not greater than 50 MHz.

Measured data will provide a frequency vector, *f*, and gain vector, *G* defined by

$$G = 20 \times Log_{10}[|SDD21|]$$

Create an input vector array called X from frequency variable f

$$X = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & \sqrt{f0} & f0 \\ 1 & \sqrt{f1} & f1 \\ . & . & . \\ 1 & \sqrt{fn} & fn \end{bmatrix}$$

Next calculate the coefficient vector using matrix math

$$C = [X^T \times X]^{-1} X^T \times G$$

Where the calculated coefficient values are given by

- a = -C(1)
- b = -C(2)
- c = -C(3).

APPENDIX B: SFI ASIC/SERDES SPECIFICATION (INFORMATIVE)

B.1 INTRODUCTION

SFI ASIC/SerDes specifications are informative. SFI ASIC/SerDes Transmitter specifications at reference point A are given in B.2. SFI ASIC/SerDes Receiver specifications at reference point D are given in B.3. ASIC/SerDes meeting the specifications in this appendix when used with the recommended channel of Appendix A: are expected to meet the host specifications at B 3.5.1 and C 3.5.2, however any implementation that meets these host specifications is a compliant SFP+ implementation, independent of whether the ASIC/SerDes and/or channel meet the specifications in Appendix A: and this appendix. This allows flexibility between channel and SerDes performances and costs.

B.2 SFI ASIC/SERDES TRANSMITTER OUTPUT SPECIFICATIONS AT A (INFORMATIVE)

The driver is based on low voltage high speed driver logic with a nominal differential impedance of 100 Ω. The SFI transmitter electrical specifications at reference point A are given in Table 27. The source must provide both differential and common mode termination for quality signal termination and low EMI.

Pre-compensation such as de-emphasis may be required to mitigate data dependent jitter at compliance point B.

All parameters at A are measured with the ASIC/SerDes Test Board as shown in C.1.3.

Table 27 SFI ASIC/SerDes Transmitter Output Electrical Specifications at A

Parameter - A	*Symbol*	*Conditions*	*Min*	*Typ*	*Max*	*Units*
Differential Output Voltage	V_{diff}				see 1	mV (p-p)
Termination Mismatch at 1 MHz	ΔZ_M	See D.16, Figure 18			5	%
Single Ended Output Voltage Range			-0.3		4.0	V
Output Rise and Fall time (20% to 80%)	Tr,Tf	see 2	24			ps
Output AC Common Mode Voltage		See D.14			12	mV (RMS)
Differential Output S-parameter [3]	SDD22	0.01-2.8 GHz			-12	dB
		2.8-11.1 GHz			see 4	dB
Common Mode Output S-parameter [5]	SCC22	0.01-4.74 GHz			-9	dB
		4.74-11.1 GHz			see 4	dB

1. Host ASIC output must be set in combination of host channel to meet Y1 and Y2 levels of Table 13.
2. Measured with an OMA test pattern. Use of 4 Ones and 4 Zeros sequence in the PRBS 9 is an acceptable alternative.
3. Reference differential impedance is 100 Ω
4. Differential Output S-parameter is given by equation SDD22(dB)= -8.15 + 13.33 Log_{10}(f/5.5), with f in GHz.
5. Reference common mode impedance is 25 Ω

Jitter specifications at A are not provided, the host transmitter in conjunction with the host SFP+ channel must deliver jitter specifications as given by reference point B, Table 13.

B.3 SFI ASIC/SERDES RECEIVER INPUT SPECIFICATIONS AT D (INFORMATIVE)

SFI ASIC/SerDes receiver electrical specifications are given in Table 28 and measured at reference point D. All specifications at D are measured with the SerDes on a DUT board C.1.3. The nominal receiver input impedance is 100 Ω differential. The load must provide differential termination and avoid significant differential to common mode conversion for high quality signal termination and low EMI, as given by Table 28.

Table 28 SFI ASIC/SerDes Receiver Electrical Input Specifications at D

Parameter - D	*Symbol*	*Conditions*	*Min*	*Typ*	*Max*	*Units*
Differential Input Voltage for Limiting Host	Vdiff	see 1			850	mV (p-p)
Differential Input Voltage for Linear Host	VMA	see 1 and 5			600	mV
AC Common Mode Voltage Tolerance		see D.15			15	mV (RMS)
Differential Input S-parameter [2]	SDD11	0.01-2.8 GHz			-12	dB
		2.8-11.1 GHz			see 3	dB
Differential to Common Mode Input Conversion S-parameter [4]	SCD11	0.01-11.1 GHz			-15	dB

1. Maximum value represents maximum input level to be tolerated by receiver.
2. Reference differential impedance is 100 Ω
3. Return Loss given by equation SDD11(dB)= -8.15 + 13.33 Log_{10}(f/5.5), with f in GHz.
4. The test set common mode reference impedance is 25 Ω.
5.Peak levels may exceed VMA due to overshoot of the far end transmitter.

The necessary jitter performance at D is to be determined by the implementer based on the specifications at C.

APPENDIX C: APPLICATION REFERENCE BOARDS (NORMATIVE)

In order to provide test results that are reproducible and easily measured. This document defines 3 test boards that have SMA interfaces for easy connection to test equipment. One is designed for mounting ASICs, one for insertion into a host, and one for inserting SFP+ modules. Specifications in this document are defined at the SMA interfaces. This appendix describes these test cards in detail. The reference test boards' objectives are:

- Satisfy the need for interoperablity at the electrical level.
- Allow for independent validation of ASIC/SerDes, host, and Module.
- The PCB traces are targeted at 100 Ω differential impedance with nominal 7% differential coupling.

Testing compliance to specifications in a high-speed system is delicate and requires thorough consideration. Using common Test Boards that allow predictable, repeatable and consistent results among vendors will help to ensure consistency and true compliance in the testing.

C.1 COMPLIANCE TEST BOARD

Compliance test boards are made of manufacturable length of PCB trace with specific properties for construction of the Host Compliance Test Board, the Module Compliance Test Board, and the ASIC/SerDes Test Board. Compliance test boards are intended to ease building practical test boards with non-zero loss. SFI specifications incorporate the effect of non-zero loss reference test boards which improve the return loss and slightly slows down edges.

C.1.1 HOST COMPLIANCE BOARD LOSS

The recommended response of the Host Compliance Test Board PCB excluding the SFP+ connector is given by.

$$SDD21(dB) = (-0.01 - 0.25 \times \sqrt{f} - 0.0916 \times f) \quad \text{from 0.25 to 15 GHz}$$

variable *f* (frequency) is in GHz. SDD21 loss is defined from SMA connectors excluding the mating pads as defined by SFF-8083,for s-parameters port definition and direction see Figure 13. From 0.25 to 11.1 GHz the discrepancy between measured insertion loss and the specified SDD21(dB) shall be <+/-15% insertion loss in dB or +/-0.1 dB, whichever is larger. For frequencies > 11.1 GHz and up to 15 GHz the discrepancy between measured insertion loss and the specified SDD21(dB) shall be less than +/-25% insertion loss in dB.

The channel transfer characteristic is shown approximately in Figure 34.

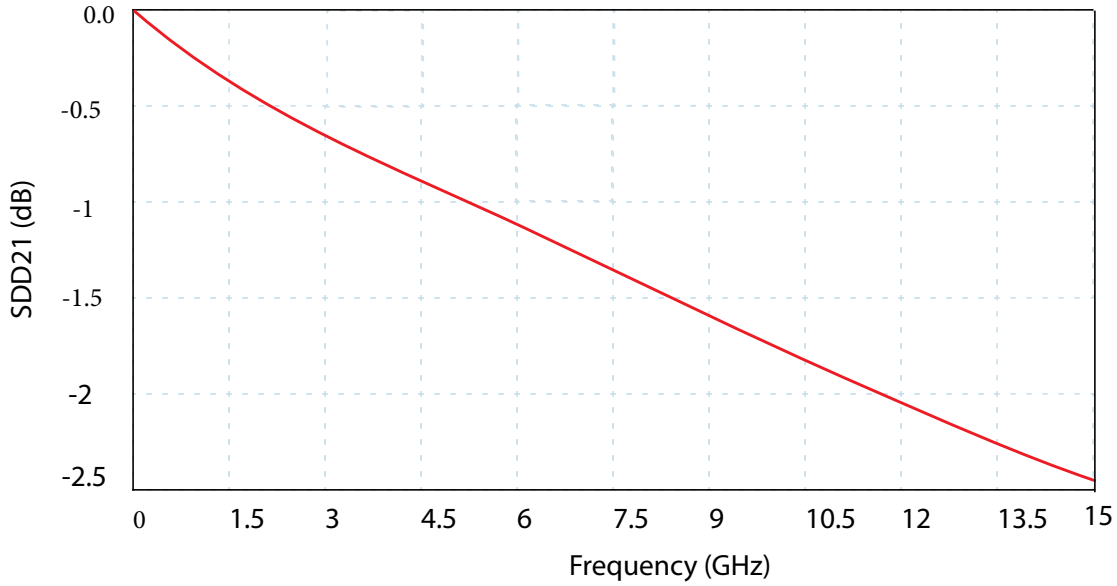

Figure 34 Loss of Host Compliance Test Board

SFP+ connector response is defined by SFF-8083:

C.1.2 MODULE COMPLIANCE TEST BOARD LOSS

The recommended response of the Module Compliance Board PCB excluding the SFP+ connector is given by:

$$SDD21(dB) = (-0.00045 - 0.1135 \times \sqrt{f} - 0.04161 \times f) \quad \text{from 0.25 to 15 GHz}$$

variable *f* (frequency) is in GHz. SDD21 loss is defined from SMA connectors excluding the mating pads as defined by SFF-8083, for s-parameters port definition and direction see Figure 14. Over the range of frequencies specified any discrepancy between measured insertion loss and the specified SDD21(dB) shall be <+/-15% insertion loss in dB or +/-0.1 dB, whichever is larger. For frequencies > 11.1 GHz and up to 15 GHz the discrepancy between measured insertion loss and the specified SDD21(dB) shall be less than +/-25% insertion loss in dB.

The channel transfer loss is shown approximately in Figure 35.

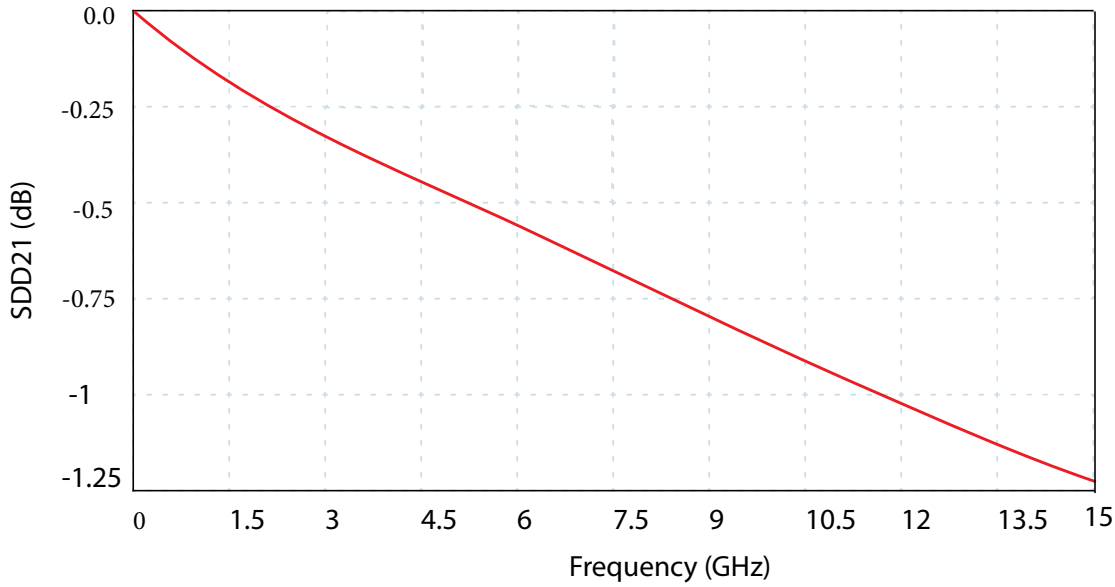

Figure 35 Loss of Module Compliance Test Board

SFP+ connector response is defined by SFF-8083.

C.1.3 ASIC/SERDES TEST BOARD LOSS

The recommended response of the ASIC/SerDes test Board PCB is given by

$$SDD21(dB) = (-0.00045 - 0.1135 \times \sqrt{f} - 0.04161 \times f) \quad \text{from 0.25 to 15 GHz}$$

variable *f* (frequency) unit is in GHz. From 0.25 to 11.1 GHz the discrepancy between measured insertion loss and the specified SDD21(dB) shall be <+/-15% insertion loss in dB or +/-0.1 dB, whichever is larger. For frequencies > 11.1 GHz and up to 15 GHz the discrepancy between measured insertion loss and the specified SDD21(dB) shall be less than +/-25% insertion loss in dB. For s-parameters port definition and direction see Figure 15.

The channel transfer loss drawn by an approximate diagram is shown in Figure 35.

C.2 HOST COMPLIANCE TEST BOARD

Host Compliance Test Board provided courtesy of Spirent Communication.

Editor Notes

The final board layout files full Gerber will be put on the SFF website.

C.2.1 HOST COMPLIANCE TEST BOARD MATERIAL AND LAYER STACK-UP

Host Compliance Test Board stack-up shown in Figure 36 is based on Roger4350B/ FR4-6 with six layers. The board is compliant with requirements of SFF-8432.

1. Top Layer	Signal	17 µm Cu / 0.5 oz + 1.25 µm Nickel + 2.5 µm
0.168 mm / 6.6 mils Rogers 4350B		
2. Layer	Ground	17 µm Cu / 0.5 oz
0.14 mm / 5.5 mils FR4-6		
3. Layer	Signal 1	17 µm Cu / 0.5 oz
0.178 mm / 7 mils FR4-6		
4. Layer	Signal 2	17 µm Cu / 0.5 oz
0.14 mm / 5.5 mils FR4-6		
5. Layer	Power	17 µm Cu / 0.5 oz
0.168 mm / 6.6 mils Rogers 4350B		
6. Bottom Layer	Signal	17 µm Cu / 0.5 oz + 1.25 µm Nickel + 0.25 µm

Figure 36 Host Compliance Test Board stack-up

C.2.2 HOST COMPLIANCE TEST BOARD PARTLIST

The host compliance test board part list is given below.

Table 29 Host Compliance Test Board Part List

Qty	*RefDes*	*Value*	*Description*	*Example Part Number*
2	C5, C6	0.1 UF	Ceramic Capacitor	10% X7R 10V 0402 SMT LFR
3	D1, D2, D3	GREEN	LED Single Green	120 DEG 0603 SMT LFR
2	D4, D5	Blue	LED Single Blue	120 DEG 0603 SMT LFR
1	J1	Conn3	Connector Header 3 Pins Straight	Tyco PN#3-644695-3
4	J2, J3, J4, J5	EDGE SMA	SMA Connector Jack R/A	Rosenberger PN# 32K243-40ME3
1	J6	CONN1X3P	Connector Header 3 Pins 100 mil Pitch	Molex PN# 22-23-203
5	R1, R2, R3, R4, R5	1.0 KΩ	Resistor	RES 1.00K 1% 1/10W 0603 SMT LFR
1	SW1	SPST	SW 4 Position Dip Switch SMT	ITT Cannon PN# TDA04H0SB1

Note: Table 29 does not use all in sequence part numbers.

C.2.3 GERBER FILE AND S-PARAMETER MEASUREMENTS

Editor Notes

The final board layout files full Gerber will be put on the SFF website.

C.2.4 SCHEMATIC OF HOST COMPLIANCE TEST BOARD

Schematic of host compliance test board is shown in Figure 37.

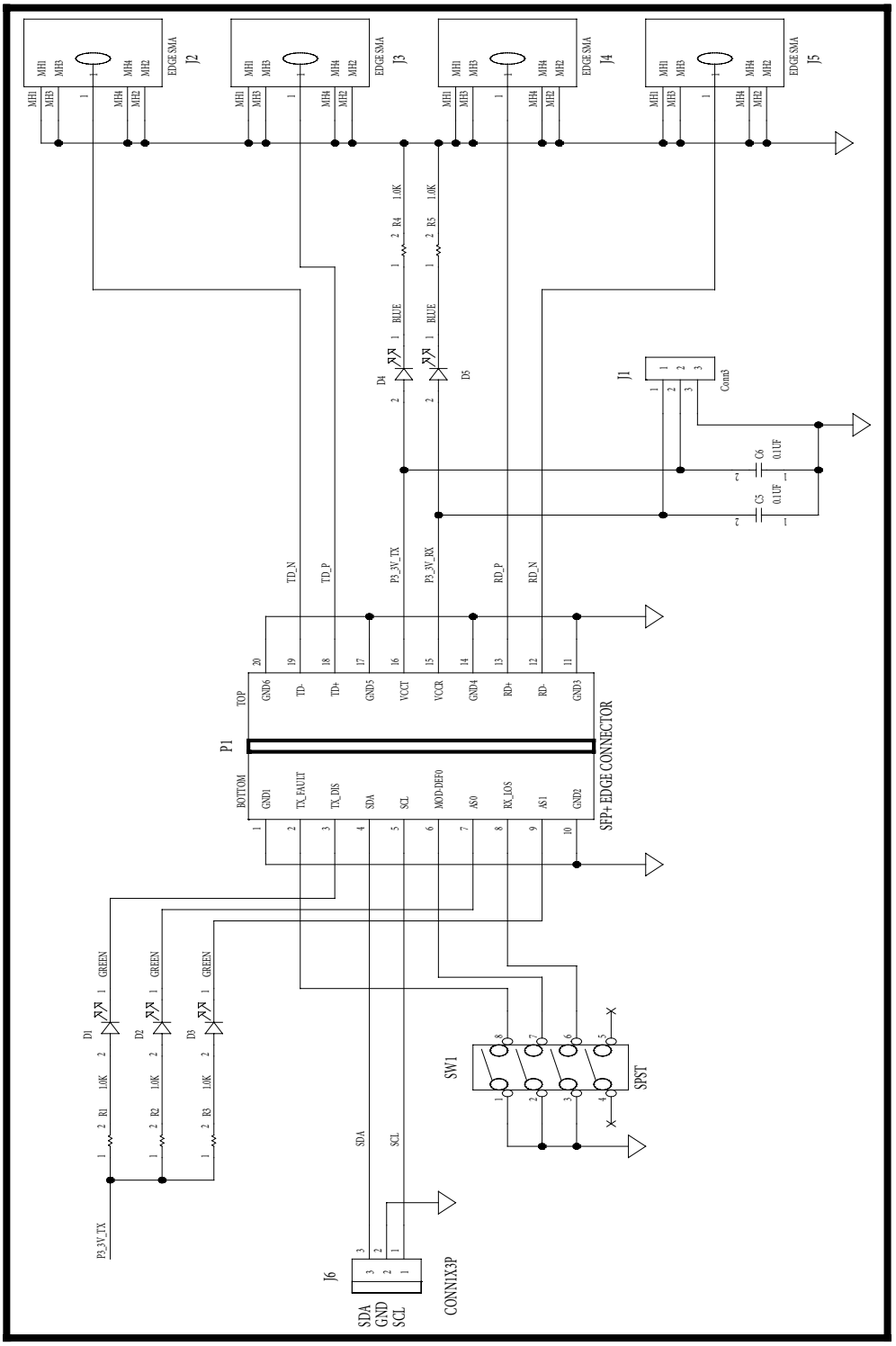

Figure 37 Host Compliance Test Board

C.3 MODULE COMPLIANCE TEST BOARD

The Module Compliance Test Board allows predictable, repeatable and consistent results among module vendors and will help to ensure consistency and true compliance in the testing of modules. Module Compliance Test Board provided courtesy of Broadcom Corporation.

C.3.1 MODULE COMPLIANCE TEST BOARD MATERIAL AND LAYER STACK-UP

Module Compliance Test Board stack-up shown in Figure 38 is based on ten layers Rogers 4350B / FR4-6 material.

1. Top Layer	Signal	17 µm Cu / 0.5 oz + 1.25 µm Nickel + 2.5
0.168 mm / 6.6 mils Rogers 4350B		
2. Layer	Gnd	17 µm Cu / 0.5 oz
0.382 mm / 15 mils FR4-6		
3. Layer	Gnd	34 µm Cu / 0.5 oz
0.076 mm / 3 mils FR-4		
4. Layer	VccR	34 µm Cu / 0.5 oz
0.076 mm / 3 mils FR4-6		
5. Layer	Gnd	34 µm Cu / 0.5 oz
0.076 mm / 3 mils FR4-6		
6. Layer	VccT	34 µm Cu / 0.5 oz
0.076 mm / 3 mils FR4-6		
7. Layer	Gnd	34 µm Cu / 0.5 oz
0.076 mm / 3 mils FR4-6		
8. Layer	Signal	34 µm Cu / 0.5 oz
0.382 mm / 15 mils FR4-6		
9. Layer	Gnd	17 µm Cu / 0.5 oz
0.168 mm / 6.6 mils Rogers 4350B		
10. Bottom Layer	Signal	17 µm Cu / 0.5 oz + 1.25 µm Nickel + 2.5

Figure 38 Module Compliance Test Board stack up

C.3.2 SCHEMATIC OF HOST COMPLIANCE TEST BOARD

Schematic of module compliance test board is shown in Figure 39.

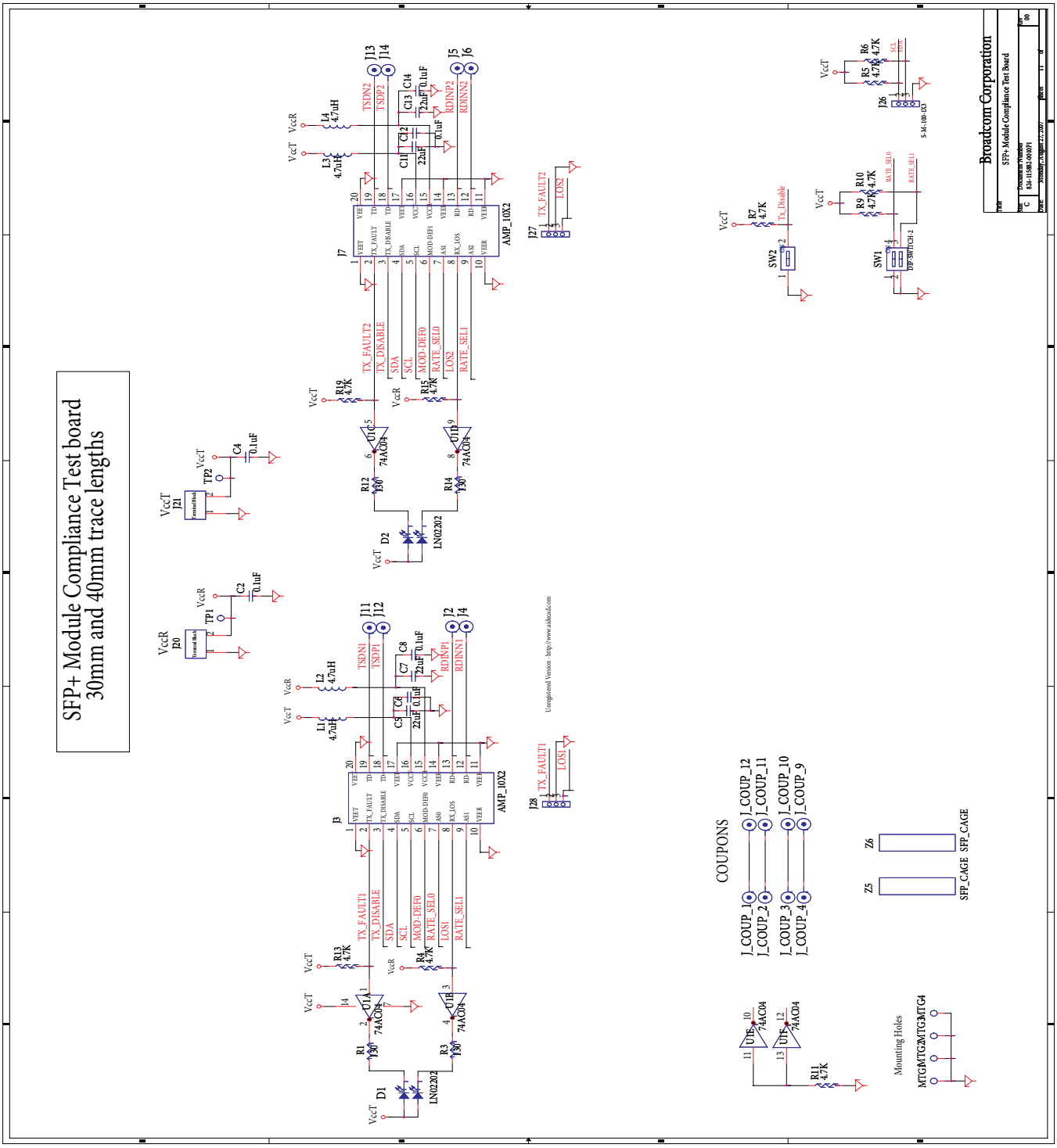

Figure 39 Schematic of module compliance test board

C.3.3 MODULE COMPLIANCE TEST BOARD PARTLIST TBD

Component part list for the SFP+ compliance test board is given below.

Table 30 SFP+ Module Compliance Test Board Part List

Qty	*RefDes*	*Value*	*Description*	*Example Part Numbers*
6	C2, C4, C6, C8, C12, C14	0.1uF	Ceramic Capacitors	Murata/GRM188R71C104MA01D
4	C5, C7, C11, C13	22 uF	Ceramic Capacitors	Murata/GRM21BR60J226ME39K
4	D1, D2, D4, D5	RED	LED	Panasonic/LNJ208R8ARA
12	J_COUP_2, J2, J_COUP_4, J4, J5,J6, J_COUP_9, J_COUP_11, J12, J14J_COUP_1, J_COUP_3, J_COUP_10, J11, J_COUP_12, J13	SMA	SMA Connector R/A	Huber&Suhner/92_SK-U50-0-3/199_NE
2	J3, J7	Con_10x2	SFF+ Connector	Tyco 1888247 or Molex 74441
2	J20, J21	Terminal Block	Terminal Bloc	On-Shore-Tech/EDZ5002DS
3	J26, J27, J28	S-M-.100-1X3	PCB Header	Molex/22-10-2031
4	L1, L2, L3, L4	4.7 uH	Inductor	Toko/A914BYW-4R7M
4	R1, R3, R12, R14	130 Ω	Resistors	Walsin/WR06X131JTL
10	R4, R5, R6, R7, R9, R10, R11, R13, R15, R19	4.7 kΩ	Resistors	Walsin/WR06X472JTL
1	SW1	DIP-SWITCH-2	DipSwitch	CT2062-ND
1	SW2	sw_pb_ck-k	Toggle Switch	C&K/ET01MD1AVBE
1	U1	74AC04	Inverter	Fairchild/530438-00
2	Z5, Z6	SFP_CAGE	SFP Cage	Tyco 1489962-1

Note: Table 30 does not use all in sequence part numbers.

C.3.4 GERBER FILE AND S-PARAMETER MEASUREMENTS

Editor Notes

The final board layout files full Gerber will be put on the SFF website.

C.4 MEASUREMENT RESULTS OF MATED HOST AND MODULE COMPLIANCE TEST BOARDS

It will include SDD21, SDD11, SCC11, SCC22, SCD12, and SDD22. Also include crosstalk response.

Editor Notes

s-parameters results for the mated module and host compliance boards to be added at the next draft, based on this data a set of mask will be created for compliant mated boards.

APPENDIX D: TEST METHODOLOGY AND MEASUREMENT (NORMATIVE)

D.1 INTRODUCTION

This appendix defines metrics for SFP+ high-speed and power electrical interfaces and provides practical guidance for test implementation. Each parameter is defined in terms of a measurement procedure. The instruments for measurement are assumed to be ideal: accurate, precise, with infinite or defined bandwidth, zero or defined noise and so on. In practice, the necessary level of instrument performance and the approach to calibration and margining must be considered. Some guidance is given in the following sections.

All measurements are made differentially, with the exception of AC Common Mode Generation Test D.14, common mode tolerance test D.15, Termination Mismatch D.16, Module Power Supply Tolerance Filtering D.17, and Power supply noise testing methodology D.17.

D.2 EYE MASK COMPLIANCE

This section defines what is meant by eye mask compliance and gives guidance for its determination. Mask templates and coordinates are given in subclauses in 3.5 SFP+ Host System Specifications and 3.6 SFP+ Module Specifications .

- The output being tested should comply over the range of operating conditions while the opposing direction traffic operates with the fastest edge rate and maximum allowed input signal strength.
- The pattern(s) for eye mask testing is according to the relevant optical standard(s).
- The opposite link data traffic (than the one being tested) shall be asynchronous PRBS31 or valid 64B/66B data traffic..

Editor Notes

D0.5/AT33 says statistical significance of 10^-12 is not appropriate.

- Testing may include guard banding, extrapolation, or other methods, but must ensure that mask violations do not occur at a rate > 1E-12.
- AC coupling is required for testing the host output. An AC coupling 3 dB corner frequency of 20 KHz is expected to be adequate to eliminate baseline wander effects.
- All loads are specified at 100 Ω differential.
- 0.0 UI and 1.0 UI on the time axis are defined by the eye crossing means at the average value (zero volts) of the signal. The average value might not be at the jitter waist.

A clock recovery unit (CRU) is used to trigger the scope for mask measurements as shown in Figure 40. The reference CRU has a high frequency corner bandwidth of 4 MHz and a slope of -20 dB/decade with peaking of 0.1 dB or less.

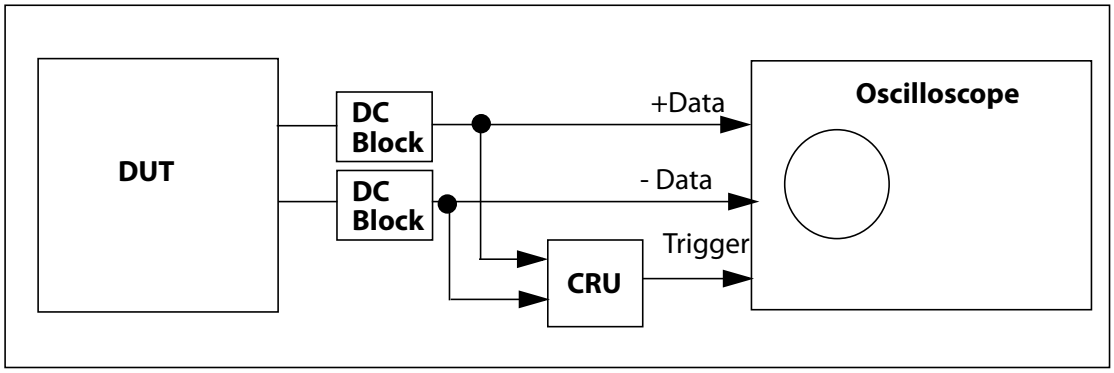

Figure 40 Eye mask measurement setup - block diagram.

D.3 DATA DEPENDENT JITTER (DDJ) AND PULSE WIDTH SHRINKAGE (DDPWS) MEASUREMENT

A high-resolution oscilloscope, time interval analyzer, or other instrument with equivalent capability may be used to measure DDJ and DDPWS. A repeating pseudo-random test pattern consisting of 511 bits PRBS9 is used. For electrical jitter measurements, the measurement bandwidth is at least 12 GHz. If the measurement bandwidth affects the result, it can be corrected for by post-processing. However, a bandwidth above 12 GHz is expected to have little effect on the results.

DCD and Pulse Width Shrinkage (DDPWS) are components of DDJ.

Establish a crossing level equal to the average value of the entire waveform being measured. Synchronize the instrument to the pattern repetition frequency and average the waveforms or the crossing times sufficiently to remove the effects of random jitter and noise in the system. The PRBS9 pattern

has 128 positive-going transitions and 128 negative-going transitions. The mean time of each crossing is then compared to the expected time of the crossing, and a set of 256 timing variations is determined. DDJ is the range (max-min) of the timing variations. Keep track of the signs (early/late) of the variations. Note, it may be convenient to align the expected time of one of the crossings with the measured mean crossing.

The following Figure 41 illustrates the method. The vertical axis is in arbitrary units, and the horizontal axis is plotted in UI. The waveform is AC coupled to an average value of 0, therefore 0 is the appropriate crossing level. The rectangular waveform shows the ideal crossing times, and the other is the waveform with jitter that is being measured. Only 32 UI are shown (out of 511 if a 511 bit pattern is used). The waveforms have been arbitrarily aligned with ($\Delta t_2 = 0$) at 14 UI.

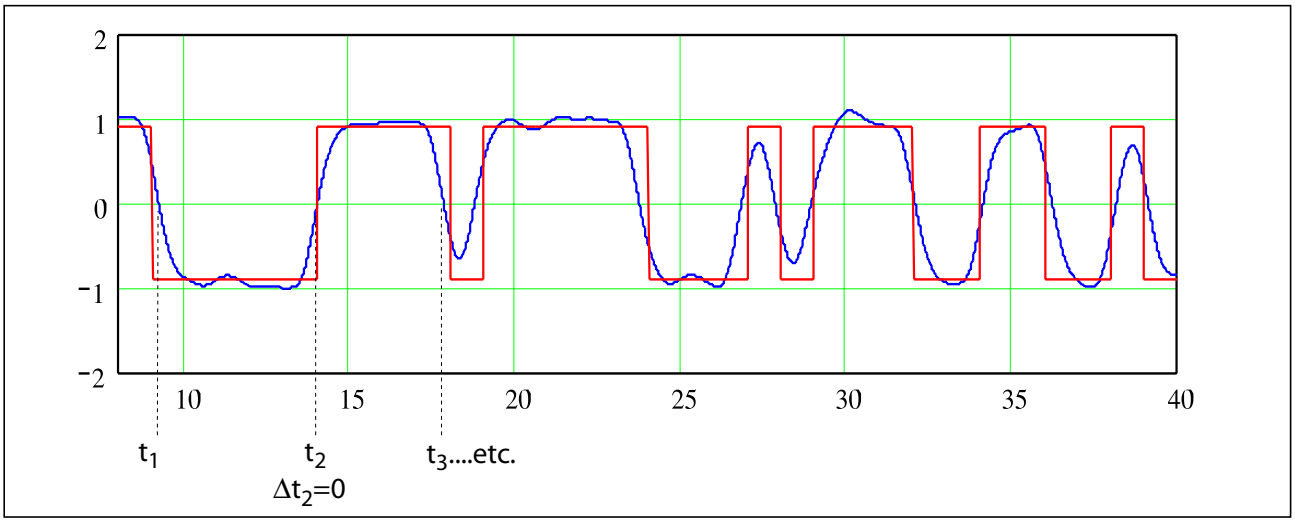

Figure 41 DDJ Test Method

DDJ is defined as

$$DDJ = max(\Delta t_1, \Delta t_2, \ldots \Delta t_n) - min(\Delta t_1, \Delta t_2, \ldots \Delta t_n)$$

Every edge, 1...n, in a complete repetition of the pattern is measured (n = 256 in a PRBS9 pattern).

DDPWSDDPWS is determined as the difference between one symbol period and the minimum of all the differences between pairs of adjacent edges

DDPWS = T - min(t_2-t_1, t_3-t_2,..... t_{n+1}-t_n)

where T is one symbol period. Note that the difference between the next edge in the repeating sequence, t_{n+1}, is also considered.

D.4 UNCORRELATED JITTER (UJ)

UJ as defined by IEEE 802.3 CL 68 is a measure of any jitter that is un-correlated to the data stream. The definition and test procedure for UJ are identical to those defined in IEEE 802.3 CL 68.6.8 with following considerations:

- The host transmitter shall comply while the receiver is operating with asynchronous PRBS31 or valid 64B/66B data traffic data and all other ports operating as in normal operation, including proper termination.
- The receive path input of the host system compliance test board is connected to a pattern generator and calibrated through a module compliance test board. The amplitude is set to the maximum value allowed by Y2 in Table 15 if the host is designed for limiting modules, and/or to the maximum value allowed for VMA in Table 16 if designed for linear modules. The rise and fall times measured through the compliance test board pair are equal to the minimum rise and fall time given in Table 19. The pattern for the crosstalk source is PRBS31 or valid 64B66B data traffic.
- For purposes of this document the procedures defined for optical testing also applies to electrical testing. Optical terms (such as power) and units, such as in Figure 68-9 in IEEE 802.3, can be converted to corresponding electrical terms (such as voltage) and units, etc.
- The 4th-order Bessel-Thomson response is to be used only for optical measurements of UJ. UJ in the electrical domain is defined in a bandwidth of 12 GHz, unless specified by the application standard.
- PRBS9 is suitable as a test sequence for all applications unless specified otherwise.
- The bandwidth of the CRU is defined in IEEE 802.3 clause 68.6.8 or in the relevant standard for the application.

D.5 DETERMINISTIC, RANDOM AND TOTAL JITTER

Using a dual-Dirac jitter model, FC-MJSQ (Fiber Channel - Methodologies for Jitter and Signal Quality Specification) defines extraction of jitter attributes from a cumulative distribution function, CDF, or bathtub curve that describes BER over the unit interval, UI. It's expected that the CDF provides accurate time values for CDF levels of 10^{-6} and 10^{-12}.

Editor Notes

The electrical jitter tolerance methodology ad hoc may provide a write up for the for measurement of jitter (DJ, TJ). Input in invited.

The test pattern for total jitter testing shall be either PRBS31 or valid 64B/66B data traffic.

A dual-Dirac jitter model assumes the following. Jitter is a stationary phenomenon, i.e. measurement results for a given system for appropriate sample times are consistent. Jitter can be decomposed into two basic categories, random and deterministic. Random Jitter, RJ, follows a Gaussian distribution fully defined by the standard deviation of the distribution. Deterministic Jitter, DJ, follows a bounded, i.e. finite, distribution. Only the low BER regions of the CDF away from the signal crossing points are of interest and need to be matched by the dual-Dirac model. For more on dual-Dirac jitter models see, "Jitter Analysis: The dual-Dirac Model, RJ/DJ, and Q-Scale" Agilent Technologies, June 21, 2005, publication 5989-3206EN.

FC-MJSQ Chapter 8 describes the extraction of jitter components, RJ and DJ and the calculation of total jitter, TJ. In FC-MJSQ Chapter 8 are additional assumptions that the test patterns used to generate the CDF have a transition density of 0.5 and the resulting CDF is Gaussian for probability $<10^{-6}$ and $> 10^{-12}$.

FC-MJSQ uses terminology that is proprietary to particular mathematical software. Only generic terms are used in this document.

Total Jitter, TJ, used in this document is consistent with the Level 1 definition for TJ as described in FC-MJSQ where TJ is defined as the unit interval, UI, minus the jitter eye opening. TJ can be expressed as:

- $TJ = T - t_1$, where t_1 is the jitter eye opening (eye-width) at the CDF = 10^{-12}.

where T is one symbol period. In the above expression TJ is a peak-to-peak value.

Random Jitter, RJ, used in this document is consistent with the definition for RJ as described in FC-MJSQ where RJ is defined as a Gaussian function. RJrms is the standard deviation (1-sigma) value of the distribution. RJrms can be expressed as:

- $RJ_{rms} = 0.2106 \times |t_1 - t_0|$ where t_0 is the jitter eye opening (eye-width) at the CDF = 10^{-6}.

Deterministic Jitter, DJ, used in this document is consistent with the Level 1 definition for DJ as described in FC-MJSQ where DJ is the time separation between two delta functions, half-magnitude Gaussian functions that represent RJ. In summary, DJ is derived by fitting the time separation between the delta functions to the CDF or bathtub curve that describes the BER over the unit interval. The expression for DJ is given as

- $DJ = UI - t_0 - 8.93 \times RJ_{rms}$.

In the above expression DJ is a peak-to-peak value. The reader is cautioned that DJ as defined here is a term developed to fit the dual-Dirac model.

TJ can now be expressed as:

- TJ = UI - t1 = DJ + 13.68 RJrms.

In the above expressions units for DJ, UI, t_0, t_1, and RJrms can be in UI or ps.

D.6 VOLTAGE MODULATION AMPLITUDE (VMA)

The definition and test procedure for VMA are identical to those defined in the OMA clause IEEE 802.3 CL 68.6.2 with consideration of these comments:

- For purposes of this document, the definitions and procedures apply to both optical and electrical signals. Optical terms (such as Optical Modulation Amplitude (OMA)) and units, such as in Figure 68-4, are converted to corresponding electrical terms (such as Voltage Modulation Amplitude (VMA)) and units, etc.
- The 4th-order Bessel-Thomson response is to be used only for optical measurements of OMA, such as calibration of an optical receiver test system. The bandwidth of the Bessel-Thomson response is called out in the relevant standard for the application. Electrical measurements of VMA do not require a Bessel-Thomson filter. The bandwidth of the measurement system is at least 3/T where T is the time at high or low (0000000011111111) gives approximately 4 GHz of bandwidth for this pattern at 10.3125 Gbd.
- VMA is defined with the optical signal (OMA) test pattern defined in IEEE 802.3 CL 68.6.1 (this is a subset of allowed patterns in IEEE 802.3 CL 52), or in the case of a non-802.3 application, a test pattern defined by relevant standard.
- An estimate of the OMA or VMA value is provided by the variable MeasuredOMA of IEEE Std 802.3aq 68.6.8.

D.7 RELATIVE NOISE (RN)

RN is a measure of reciprocal SNR for a signal. Generically,

$$RN = \frac{2 \times noise(RMS)}{(xMA)}$$

where for this document, xMA is OMA if an optical signal is being measured, or VMA if an electrical signal is being measured, and noise(rms) is measured on the same optical signal or electrical signal, respectively.

Important parts of the measurement procedure for RN can be found in clause IEEE Std. 802.3 CL 68.6.7 (LRM). Some comments:

- For purposes of this document, the definitions and procedures generally apply to both optical and electrical signals. Optical terms (such as power) and units can be converted to corresponding electrical terms (such as voltage) and units, etc.
- The test pattern defined for OMA in IEEE 802.3 CL 68, or other standard relevant for the application, shall be used regardless if the RN measurement is being done on an optical or an electrical signal.
- The 4th-order Bessel-Thomson response is to be used only for optical measurements of RN. The bandwidth of the Bessel-Thomson response is called out in the relevant standard for the application. RN in the electrical domain is defined in a bandwidth of 12 GHz.
- Control of optical reflections and polarization, if necessary, should be employed to minimize optical noise, as no optical noise is the most accurate input condition for determining the relative noise contributed by the module.
- Location of histograms are shown in Figure 68-4 in 802.3 CL 68.
- Noises at both logic levels should be measured: logicONEnoise(rms) and logicZEROnoise(rms). Apply the rms technique according to the equation:

$$noise(RMS) = \sqrt{(logicONEnoise(rms)^2 + logicZEROnoise(RMS)^2)/2}$$

- The equation for RN is given above. A calculation of Qsq is not required, nor is a calculation in units of dB/Hz, such as for transmitter RIN. If logicONEnoise(RMS) equals logicZEROnoise(RMS) then RN equals 1/Qsq

D.8 WAVEFORM DISTORTION PENALTY (WDP)

WDP is a waveshape metric for waveform filtering or other distortion. WDP uses the same procedure and code as defined for TWDP in clause IEEE 802.3 CL 68.6.6 (LRM) with consideration of these comments:

- For purposes of this document, the definitions and procedures generally apply to both optical and electrical signals. Optical terms (such as power) and units can be converted to corresponding electrical terms (such as voltage) and units, etc.
- WDP is not restricted to transmitter measurements (hence, the “T” is dropped).

- The 4th-order Bessel-Thomson response is to be used only for optical measurements of WDP, such as calibration of an optical receiver test system. The bandwidth of the Bessel-Thomson response is called out in the relevant standard for the application.
- The definition of electrical WDP assumes a measurement bandwidth of 12 GHz. A different measurement bandwidth can be corrected for by processing the captured waveform before the WDP calculation. However, a higher bandwidth is expected to have little effect on the result.
- PRBS9 is suitable as a test sequence for all applications unless specified otherwise.
- Code details:
  - WDP does not use the three emulated reference multi-mode fibers in the TWDP code. The three fibers (the last three rows in FiberResp) are replaced with a single identity channel [0 1 0 0], and therefore, only one penalty value is calculated for each measurement (only one pass of the ii loop).
  - In the TWDP code the number of feed-forward taps (EqNf) and the number of feedback taps (EqNb) are as given in Table 16 and Table 21.
  - The unit interval (one symbol period) must reflect the signaling rate of the signal being measured.
  - The output variable (TWDP) is the measured value for WDP.

D.9 ELECTRICAL COMPLIANCE SIGNAL AT B" FOR THE SFP+ TRANSMITTER

The opposite link data traffic (than the one being tested) shall be asynchronous PRBS31 or valid 64B/66B data traffic.

.Electrical compliance signal at B" for the SFP+ transmitter

Figure Figure 42 shows the test configuration for testing SFP+ transmitters. It applies to all SFP+ transmitter types. The signal has deliberate ISI and sinusoidal jitter. It is calibrated through the Host Compliance Board to deliver the DDJ, DDPWS, UJ and X2 [just the minimum one?] specified in Table 18. The calibrated signal is applied to the module under test in place of the Host Compliance Board, with receive side active, so that the transmitted signal can be assessed as specified by the supported transmission standard e.g. 10GBASE-SR, 10GBASE-LR or 10GBASE-LRM. There are two conditions: a waveform that is slower than optimum (conventional ISI) and one in which the lossy transmission line is over-corrected. [Do we need both?]

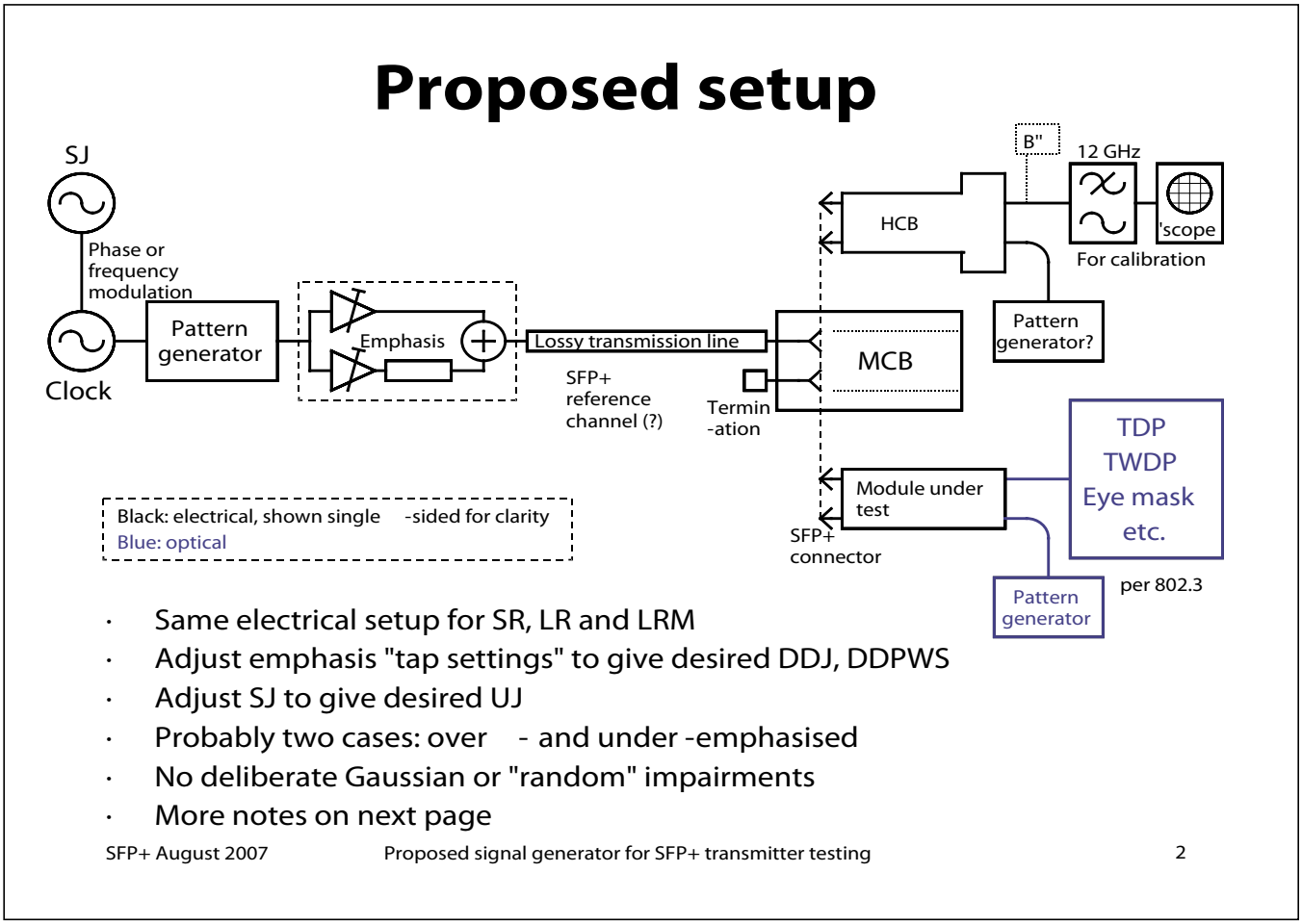

Figure 42 SFP+ B" Transmitter Stress Generator Setup

The emphasis settings are adjusted to give the specified DDJ and DDPWS. The amplitude is adjusted to give the specified Y2 [unless Table 13 has a VMA spec]. The sinusoidal jitter (SJ) is adjusted to give the to give specified UJ.

Otherwise, the test signal is clean and low noise. There are no deliberate Gaussian or "random" impairments. The impedance looking into the Module Compliance Board presents a good match, apart from the reflections at the SFP+ connector - significantly better then the S-parameters specified in Table 16. The test signal complies to the mask in 3.6.1, and has margin apart from Y2.

The frequency of the SJ is significantly higher than the bandwidth of the clock recovery unit used to assess the signal transmitted by the module (which is typically in the range 4 MHz to 8 MHz). Care should be taken that this frequency does not beat against the sampling frequency used to measure the av-

eraged waveform in a TWDP measurement. It must have a harmonic relationship to the pattern repetition frequency.

The patterns to be used for calibration are specified by the appropriate appendix, e.g. D.3, D.4. The patterns to be used with the module, both transmitted and received, are defined by the supported transmission standard. Other characteristics of the received signal are defined by the supported transmission standard.

The receive channel of the calibration setup is exercised to ensure that the crosstalk within the setup is acceptable. The UJ with the receive channel active is expected to be [TBD] UI higher than with no received signal.

[Do we need the calibration receive side at B" active for any other purpose?]

- For an ideal apparatus, the following metrics are expected:
- VMA[TBD, two cases]
- Risetime at B"[TBD, two cases]
- Mask margin compliance[TBD]
- TJ within limits [TBD, should ideally be DDJ + SJ*sqrt(2)]
- Pre-emphasis setting[s][TBD]

Note that TJ is not intended to be near the maximum TJ allowed in Table 12.

It is recommended that adequate averaging be used in TWDP, DDJ and DDPWS measurements to average the effect of the sinusoidal jitter.

Editor Notes

A test methodology for optical module transmitter compliance is still under development.

No noise-like impairments - hope for better clarity of calibration. Believe they are not necessary for a transmitter test because transmitter's random effects should be much less than receiver Gaussian noise

SJ amplitude needed within limits TBD: it should be a function of rise time at B", well constrained

Never need to measure "DJ" or "RJ"? Reflections

Only one significant point of reflection in calibration: the SFP+ connector

Assume the PCB to SMA transitions and the test equipment have low reflections

Hence, reflections not a cause of DDJ in calibration

Can this setup hit DDJ, DDPWS targets?

Is another hidden degradation involved e.g. effectiveness of the compensation of the emphasis unit?

Could consider a calibrated reflection near the input to the lossy transmission line, or deliberate DCD

A well controlled reflection may be expensive to implement. Deliberate DCD may be convenient but is not realistic. Hope to avoid need for either. Averaging

Proposed to leave SJ running all the time. Does this affect TWDP? We need how much more averaging?

Lossy transmission line. Do not know yet if one unit of SFP+ channel is appropriate

Hope that this is not critical, and emphasis adjustment can compensate for line differences

Would a "zero length" transmission line and different tap settings be equivalent? I suspect not

Sinusoidal jitter

Believe a sinusoidal interferer would give equivalent results but sinusoidal jitter is more convenient with most pattern generators

No intention to address SONET jitter concepts. Pattern generator for receive channel in calibration

Is this appropriate or necessary? For discussion: at minimum, a comparison with/without opposing channel could be a useful sanity check

D.10 TEST METHOD FOR A HOST RECEIVER FOR A LIMITING MODULE

The opposite link data traffic (than the one being tested) shall be asynchronous PRBS31 or valid 64B/66B data traffic.

Editor Notes

This test methodology for testing compliance of a host for limiting modules is still under development. The primary area of work is selecting the appropriate types and magnitudes of jitter within D.10.2 and D.10.3. The types and magnitudes must be representative of expected TP3 stresses and limiting module receiver properties.

The impact of crosstalk must be considered.

Other sub-clauses of D.10.5 may need to change in response to changes in D.10.2 and D.10.3 or to values in Chapter 3:.

D.10.1 INTRODUCTION

This clause provides guidance for jitter tolerance testing at the RX host compliance point C. Compliance is required with input jitter, vertical eye closure, and vertical peak level as specified in Table 15. Compliance is defined at the error rate(s) set by the appropriate optical standard. The test will be repeated twice; once each for the sensitivity and overload vertical eye parameters conditions.

FC-MJSQ and OIF-CEI both provide further information on definitions, setups, calibration and methods for stressed-eye jitter tolerance testing.

Editor Notes

D1.3/AT173 Readers are asked to recommend specific sections of FC-MJSQ or OIF-CIE 2.0, otherwise we should remove the paragraph.

D.10.2 TEST EQUIPMENT & SETUP

A test source is used to continuously generate an appropriate test signal for application compliance. The test signal shall be appropriately conditioned within the guidelines outlined in D.10.3 to exhibit the appropriate jitter stress.

An RF attenuator or other output amplitude control of the test source may be required to set the vertical eye opening of the stressed eye.

The test signal has the characteristics specified in Table 15, and complies with any further specifications of 3.6.2. The test equipment shall have better than 20 dB return loss up to 12 GHz.

It is required that the receiver under test include a mechanism to allow measurement of BER performance.

D.10.3 STRESSED-EYE JITTER CHARACTERISTICS

he SFP+ specification in Table 15 places bounds on the expected jitter that needs to be tolerated as calibrated at point C″.

This section describes required test signal characteristics along with considerations and suggested approaches for test signal generation. The test signal is generated by the functions shown in Figure 43 or by equivalent means. Figure 44 illustrates how the jitter parameters in Table 15 map to the jitter components in the stressed-eye test signal.

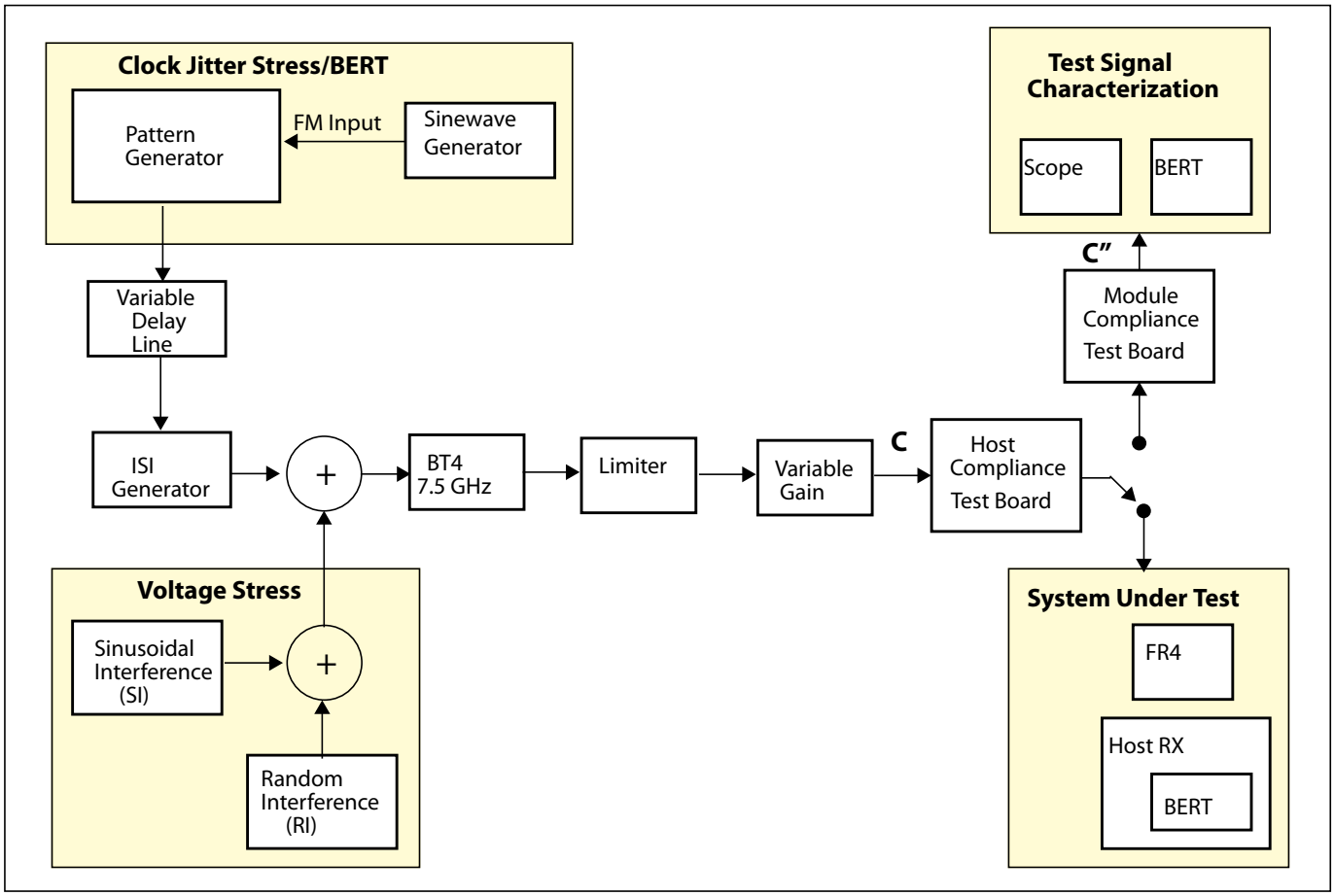

Figure 43 Sample Jitter Tolerance Test Configuration

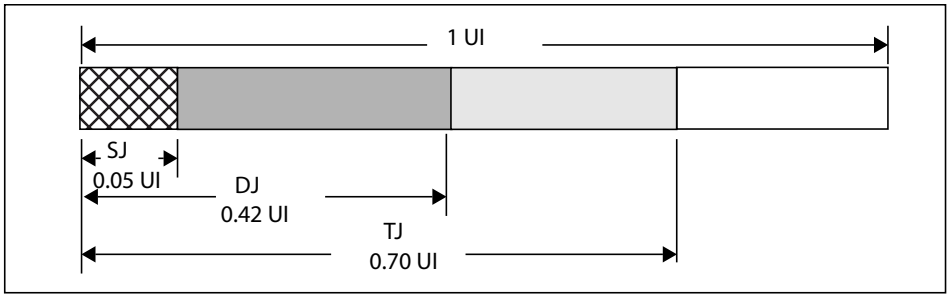

Figure 44 Partitioning of stressed eye jitter components

The 0.05 UI SJ component of DJ is defined for frequencies much higher than the CDR bandwidth (e.g. ~ 20 MHz). At lower frequencies the CDR must track additional applied SJ as detailed in the relevant specifications[1].

The balance of the DJ is comprised of a combination of the following forms of jitter: ISI jitter passed through a limiting function, and sinusoidal interference (SI) passed through the limiting function.

Editor Notes

D1.3/AMCC69, 73, D2.0/AMCC18 propose specifying the probability distribution function and jitter spectrum. Agreed in principle.

D1.3/AT18 Readers are asked to compare DCD metrics from inbuilt scope algorithm and derived from averaged PRBS9 waveform.

The signal at C" shall have TBD UI DDPWS as defined by Table 15. Any DCD in the test shall not exceed 0.02 UI.

ISI jitter creation may be achieved through the use of a low pass filter, length of FR4 trace, length of coax cable or other equivalent method. It is required that this jitter be passed through a limiter function to ensure that the resulting jitter is not totally equalizable jitter. A suitable limiter function may be implemented using a discrete limiting amplifier followed by an attenuator. In this scenario, the amplification function should have a minimum 3 dB bandwidth of 10 GHz. The attenuator is used to set the output amplitude to minimum and maximum values allowed by the eye mask coordinates of Table 15.

1. At lower frequencies, additional sinusoidal jitter must be added to meet the jitter tolerance of relevant application. At any frequency TJ= (0.7UI- high frequency tolerance mask) + tolerance mask.

A voltage stress before the limiter function is to be applied. This stress is comprised of a single tone sinusoidal interferer (SI) in the frequency range 100 MHz to 2 GHz and a broadband noise source (RI) with a minimum 6 GHz BW and minimum 7σ crest factor. It is the intent that this combination of voltage stress and limiting function introduce pulse-shrinkage jitter behavior. However no more than 20% of the DJ should be created by the sinusoidal interferer.

Editor Notes

Note 20% is under investigation.

Jitter generation mechanisms for the pattern generator are typically based on phase modulation of the clock source, edge modulation of a variable delay line or a combination thereof.

Any approach that modulates or creates the appropriate levels and frequencies of the jitter components is acceptable.

D.10.4 CALIBRATION

Calibration of the test signal is to be performed using the guidelines for test setup in D.10.2 and illustrated in Figure 43. The aim of the calibration is to achieve a test signal exhibiting jitter stress in accordance with Table 15.

The test signal should be calibrated differentially into standard instrumentation loads. If complementary single-ended signals are used; they should be carefully matched in both amplitude and phase.

For improved visibility for calibration, it is imperative that all elements in the signal path (cables, DC blocks, etc.) have wide and flat frequency response as well as linear phase response throughout the spectrum of interest. Baseline wander and overshoot/undershoot should be minimized.

Jitter requirements are defined for a probability level of 1E-12. To calibrate the jitter, methods given in MJSQ and CEI are recommended. Given random jitter and the nature of the long test patterns, low probability jitter events will likely be present. It is recommended for jitter calibration that a technique that can accurately measure low probability events should be used to avoid overly stressful test conditions.

It is recommended that the actual compliance test pattern be used during calibration. For jitter stress calibration it is permissible, however, to use any appropriate test pattern which still results in the creation of a compliance test pattern with the appropriate jitter stress.

D.10.5 CALIBRATION PROCEDURE

The vertical eye opening and peak level should be set approximately to the levels specified in Table 15.

With an applied calibration test pattern and no additional jitter stress applied; the intrinsic jitter of the test source due to intrinsic noise and finite bandwidth effects should be measured and calibrated. This jitter should be decomposed into DJ and TJ components according to the definition D.5.

SJ should be added until the DJ component of jitter increases by 0.05 UI above the measured reference level. This should be high frequency SJ well above the CDR bandwidth. The SJ frequency should be asynchronous with the data clock.

Next, additional DJ should be added as specified in D.10.3 with the FR4/filter etc. until at least 80% of the DJ has been created. The Sine Interferer amplitude should then be turned on and adjusted until the required level of DJ is achieved. The frequency of any Sine interferer should be asynchronous with the data clock.

Editor Notes

The 80% DJ is under investigation.

D2.0 AV176Specifying amplitude of the individual jitter generating components is under consideration.

D2.0/CL35 The effects of SI creating pulse width shrinkage that is not DDPWS is also under investigation.

Dj has been achieved turn on the crosstalk source that should be set such that at the output of the host compliance test board the amplitude should be the maximum eye amplitude given in Table 12 and the rise and fall times given in Table 19. The crosstalk pattern should be PRBS31 or valid 64B66B data traffic and should be asynchronous with the data.

Once the required level of DJ has been achieved RI voltage stress should be added until the required value of TJ is achieved at a probability of $1E^{-12}$.

If necessary, the vertical eye opening should be readjusted to required levels.

It should be verified that the vertical eye opening and peak level specification is met The eye amplitude is defined at $< 1E^{-12}$probability.

A compliant test signal exhibits data dependent pulse width shrinkage as specified in Table 15 as appropriate. Data dependent pulse width shrinkage is defined in D.3. This is measured with noise and clock-jitter sources turned off.

Care must be taken when characterizing the signal used to make receiver tolerance measurements. The intrinsic noise and jitter introduced by the calibration measurement equipment (e.g. filters, oscilloscope and BERT) must be accounted for and controlled. If equipment imperfections affect the results materially, corrections such as RSS deconvolution of Gaussian noise and jitter should be used.

D.10.6 TEST PROCEDURE

Testing should be performed differentially through a Host Compliance Test Board (see C.2).

Using a test signal calibrated conforming to D.10.2 and calibrated as per D.10.5, operate the system with an appropriate compliance test pattern for the relevant application (10G Ethernet, 10GFC, or 10G Ethernet with FEC).

All signals and reference clocks that operate during normal operation shall be active during the test including the other host signal path in the duplex pair. The other signal path shall be asynchronous.

The sinusoidal jitter is stepped across frequency and amplitude range according to Figure 21 while monitoring the BER. The BER shall remain < $1E^{-12}$.

D.11 LIMITING MODULE RECEIVER COMPLIANCE TESTS

Low probability RJ from the SRS tester may be calibrated out in the TJ measurement.

Interference Generator describe in the test section is either PRBS31 or valid 64B/66B data traffic.

D.12 TEST METHOD FOR A HOST RECEIVER WITH A LINEAR MODULE

An example compliance method for host for use with a linear module receiver is shown in Figure 45. Note that the PRBS generator of Table 16 is replaced by 2x50ohm terminations. The host input at point C can be tested for BER compliance with test signals that represent the worst case waveshape and noise properties expected from the output of a module during compliant operation.

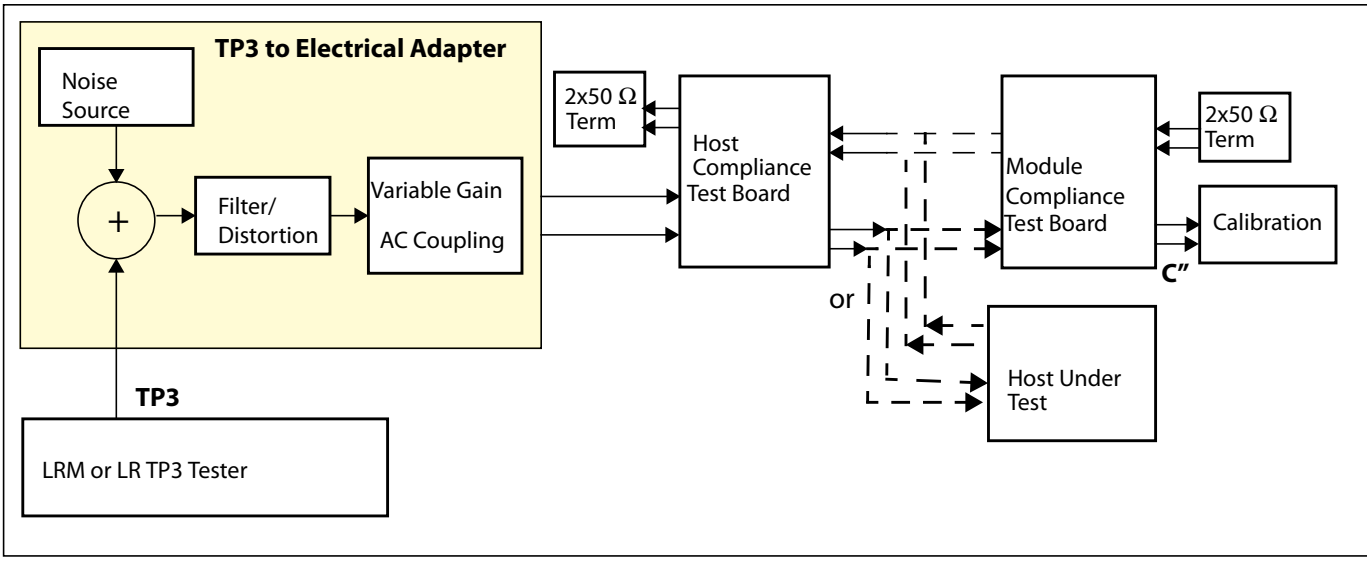

Figure 45 TP3 to electrical adaptor for host that operates with linear modules

D.12.1 TEST DESCRIPTION AND PROCEDURE FOR HOST RECEIVER FOR LINEAR MODULE

A summary description of the test method is given below:

- The TP3 tester block is the same test system as defined by the LRM or LR standard for testing the TP3 compliance point. LRM and LR are chosen because this combination of tests includes both high distortion with low noise, and low distortion with high noise. Testing with an SR equivalent input is not required as the noise and distortion are between those for LR and LRM. Compliance shall be achieved for each of the three TP3 pulse shapes defined for 10GBASE-LRM in IEEE 802.3 CL 68.6.9 and for the 10GBASE-LR stressed receiver conformance test signal defined in IEEE Std 802.3 52.9.9. Compliance over a range of optical power levels is not required, but see text regarding VMA below.
- The TP3 to electrical adapter as shown in Figure 45 converts the TP3 test signal(s) into electrical signal(s) with output VMA, noise (RN) and distortion (WDP) properties defined for the Host RX input
- The specifications given in Table 16 are as measured during calibration through the Module Compliance Test Board.
- The noise source, in conjunction with the other blocks, is intended to represent the additive noise properties of a worst-case linear module. The magnitude of the noise is calibrated such that the RN values at C" are consistent with Table 16. The spectrum of the Noise source at the summing

point is white with a 3 dB frequency of at least 10 GHz. The noise measured at C″ represents the noise of module and the optical signal combined.

- The filter and gain/AC coupling blocks are intended to represent the deterministic dWDP and gain properties of a worst-case linear module. For the LR, LRM pre-cursor, and LRM post-cursor conditions, the frequency response of the filter is set such that the overall response of the adapter has a Bessel-Thomson response and produces the WDP values specified in Table 16 at C″. The bandwidth of the filter in these cases will be approximately 7.5 GHz. For the LRM split-symmetrical condition, the bandwidth of the adaptor is 7.5 GHz, and additional non-linearity is adjusted to produce a WDP value consistent with Table 16 at C″.

Editor Notes

The details for the non-linearity are still under development. An Arbitrary Waveform Generator approach is being investigated.

D2.0/JDS82 The requirements to for test system to be 2 dB better than the specification of Table 19 is under investigation.

- The opposite link data traffic (than the one being tested) shall be asynchronous PRBS31 or valid 64B/66B data traffic.
- The gain block and/or the input optical power level can be used to adjust VMA. The minimum and maximum VMA conditions of Table 16 should be tested.
- Care must be taken to not induce greater than 0.02 UI of DCD in the TP3 to C″ adapter.
- A balun or other means provides a differential signal.
- The test signal output shall be AC coupled.
- The output return loss properties of the test system when measured with module compliance test board shall be at least 2 dB better than the specification of Table 19.
- The output of the tester is plugged through the Module Compliance Test Board into laboratory equipment for calibration
- After calibration, the tester is plugged into the Host Receiver Under Test for compliance testing.

Any implementation of the measurement configuration may be used, provided that the resulting signal and noise match those defined in Table 16.

Under all specified test conditions, a BER of better than 1E-12 shall be achieved. The transmitter of the port under test and all other ports operate in normal operation, including termination. The transmitter of the port being tested is terminated through the Host compliance test board with a DC block

and 50 Ω at each Tx SMA connector Table 16. Compliance shall be met during asynchronous transmission from the system under test. The transmitter test pattern should be the same as the pattern used for receiver testing.

D.12.2 HOST LINEAR TESTER CALIBRATION

Calibration should be done with all tester elements in place, although some components may be shut down, such as jitter and noise, while other elements are being calibrated - see below. After calibration is completed, all components are set to their calibrated levels for testing.

RN of the host test system is adjusted via the magnitude of the adapter's noise source. Calibration should use the RN measurement methods given in section D.7. There are no crosstalk sources in the Tx path during calibration of RN. Each SMA port on the Tx path of the module and host compliance test boards is terminated with 50 Ω.

WDP of the host test system is set via the filter or distortion in the adapter. If the calibration is off by a small amount, the ISI generator in the TP3 tester can be adjusted to obtain the required values.

D.13 LINEAR MODULE RECEIVER COMPLIANCE TESTS

Linear module receiver compliance tests ensure that noise generation, waveform filtering and other distortion due to the module are kept within acceptable bounds.

D.13.1 LINEAR MODULE RECEIVER ADDED NOISE COMPLIANCE TEST

The module receiver can be tested for compliance by measuring how much noise it adds to an input test signal. Figure 46 is a block diagram of a test system that defines the module receiver added noise test.

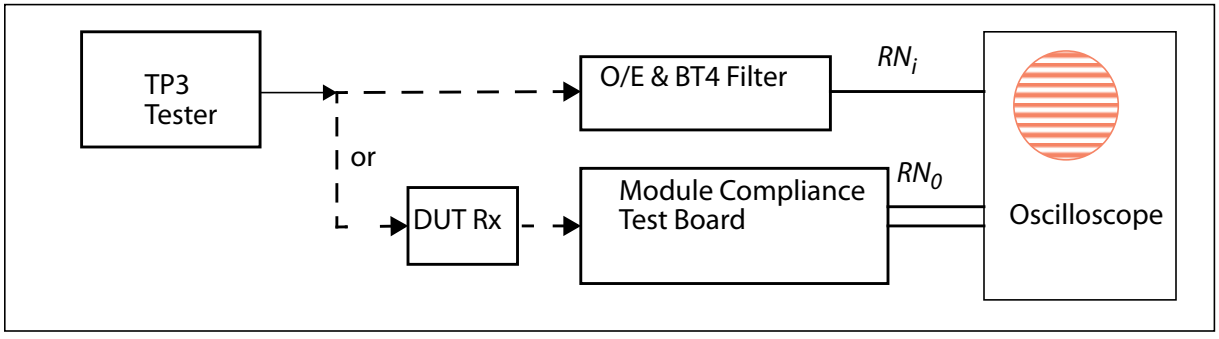

Figure 46 Linear Module receiver added noise test

To bound both module receiver noise and Tx to Rx crosstalk, there are two different test conditions for the module for each optical input condition.

- Without crosstalk. This test determines the module's receiver noise only. The module transmit path is turned off and no data is injected on the Tx input of the module compliance test board. Each Tx input of the module compliance test board is terminated with 50 Ω.
- With crosstalk. This test includes the effects of crosstalk within the module and within the module compliance test board. The module transmit path is operational. The transmit path input of the module compliance test board is connected to a pattern generator and calibrated through a host compliance test board. The amplitude is set to the maximum value allowed by Y2 in Table 18, and the rise/fall times are given in Table 21. The pattern for the crosstalk source is PRBS31. The crosstalk source is asynchronous to the TP3 test source.

Relative noise module test setup:

- Compliance must be met over the range of optical power specified by standards supported by the module.
- The TP3 tester should be set to the OMA/VMA pattern for this test as defined in D.7.
- For better accuracy the Noise of the TP3 tester should be disabled or set to very low magnitudes for this test.
- Relative noise of the TP3 test signal RN_i is first characterized through an O/E converter and 4th-order Bessel Thomson filter and a digital oscilloscope. The relative noise measurement method is described in D.7.
- The TP3 tester is removed from the O/E converter and connected into the module under test. The module in turn is plugged into the Module Compliance Test Board which in turn is connected to the oscilloscope. The relative noise of the module output signal RN_o is then measured.
- The relative noise contributed by the module is determined by:.

$$dRN = \sqrt{(RN_o)^2 - (RN_i)^2}$$

where *dRN* is the noise added by the module RN_o is the measurement result for the module output, and RN_i is the RN of the optical signal from the tester. The resulting noise result is to be compared against the compliance limit specified in Table 21.

This procedure is described for a noiseless O/E converter, Bessel-Thomson filter and oscilloscope. However, noise generated by a practical noise source, OE converter, and scope system can affect the result. The noise due to these sources is calibrated out of the result by adding and subtracting the squares of

the observable relative noises as appropriate, so as to obtain the relative noise due to the module under test.

D.13.2 LINEAR MODULE RECEIVER DISTORTION PENALTY COMPLIANCE TEST

This section defines dWDP, a measure of waveform filtering and other distortion associated with the linear optical receiver. The block diagram dWDP test system that defines linear module receiver distortion test is shown in Figure 47.

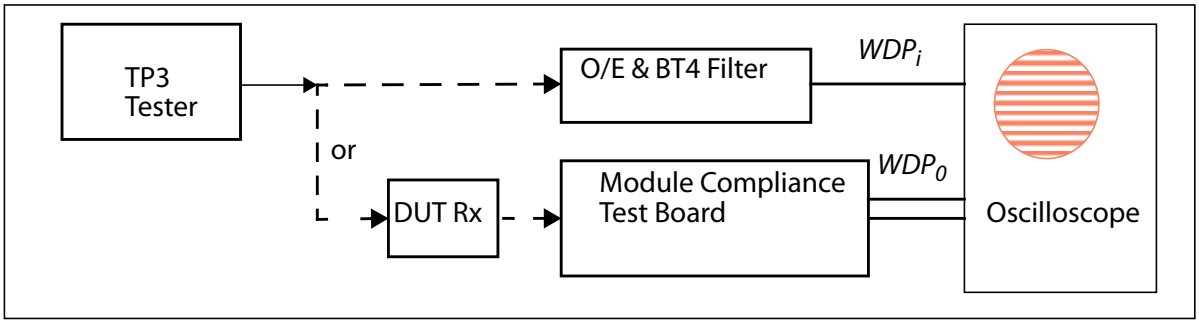

Figure 47 Module receiver waveform penalty compliance test

The measurement procedure for dWDP is similar to TWDP procedure as defined by IEEE 802.3 CL 68.6.6. WDP module test setup:

- The pattern generator is set to the PRBS9.
- To improve measurement accuracy, uncorrelated jitter and noise should be reduced. For IEEE 802.3 CL 52, sinusoidal interference and sinusoidal jitter are turned off.
- Averaging should be used to further reduce instrumentation and measurement noise so their effect on the results are negligible.
- WDP_i of the TP3 test signal is first characterized through an O/E converter and 4th-order Bessel Thomson filter and a digital oscilloscope. For 10GBASE-LRM, this signal should represent the waveforms described in IEEE Std. 802.3 CL 68.6.9, and for 10GBASE-LR, this signal represents the waveform described in IEEE Std. 802.3 CL 52.9.9.
- The TP3 tester is removed from the O/E converter and connected into the module under test. The module in turn is plugged into a Module Compliance Test Board which in turn is connected to the oscilloscope. WDP_o of the module output signal is then measured.

The distortion contributed by the module is determined by the following equation:

$$dWDP = WDP_o - WDP_i$$

dWDP is to be compared against the compliance limit specified in Table 21. Each dWDP must comply for each specified TP3 condition. The TP3 tester is the same test system as defined by the relevant standard for testing the TP3 compliance point.

D.14 AC COMMON MODE GENERATION TEST

To limit generation of common mode noise and associated EMI, SFI limits the maximum common mode voltage at the compliance point. The common mode voltage at any time is the average of signal+ and signal- at that time. The RMS value is calculated by applying the histogram function over one UI to the common mode signal.

AC common mode generation is very sensitive to the cable or scope delay mismatch, it is recommended to delay match the scope inputs.

The test pattern for AC common mode generation is either pattern 1 (BnBi) or pattern 3 (PRBS31) as defined in IEEE CL 52.9.1.1. It is expected that any 64B/66B scrambled signal should give a similar result.

D.15 AC COMMON MODE TOLERANCE TEST

The SFI transmitter and channel limit but do not eliminate AC common mode voltage generation. SFI receivers, both module and host, must operate fully with the maximum allowed input common mode voltage. Common mode voltage often gets generated due to the crossing points of the driver outputs (P and N) being shifted from 50%, impedance mismatch, mismatch of the PCB traces, or mode conversion. AC common mode voltage for tolerance purposes may be generated by adjusting the P and N output crossing or introducing differential delay in the transmission lines. AC common mode voltage is measured and calibrated as defined in D.14.

The test pattern for AC common mode tolerance is either pattern 1 (BnBi) or pattern 3 (PRBS31) as defined in IEEE CL 52.9.1.1. It is expected that any 64B/66B coded signal should give a similar result.

D.16 TERMINATION MISMATCH

Termination mismatch is defined as the percent difference between the complimentary Z_p and Z_n resistors as shown in Figure 18. Termination mismatch is defined as:

$$\Delta Z_M = 2 \times \frac{Z_p - Z_n}{Z_p + Z_n} \times 100$$

Alternatively, the termination mismatch can be measured by applying a low frequency test tone to the differential inputs as shown in Figure 48. The test frequency must be high enough to overcome the high pass effects of the AC coupling capacitor. Differential output or input impedance is designated by Z_{diff}.

Editor Notes

Differential impedance Zdiff can be determined by any standard methods an example will be included in the next draft.

Low frequency termination mismatch is then given by:

$$\Delta Z_M = 2 \times \frac{I_p - I_n}{I_p + I_n} \cdot \frac{Z_{diff} + 100}{Z_{diff}} \cdot 100$$

where I_p and I_n are the current flowing into the SFI port as shown in Figure 48. Z_s is the effective series impedance between the driver terminations Z_p and Z_n and the AC Ground.

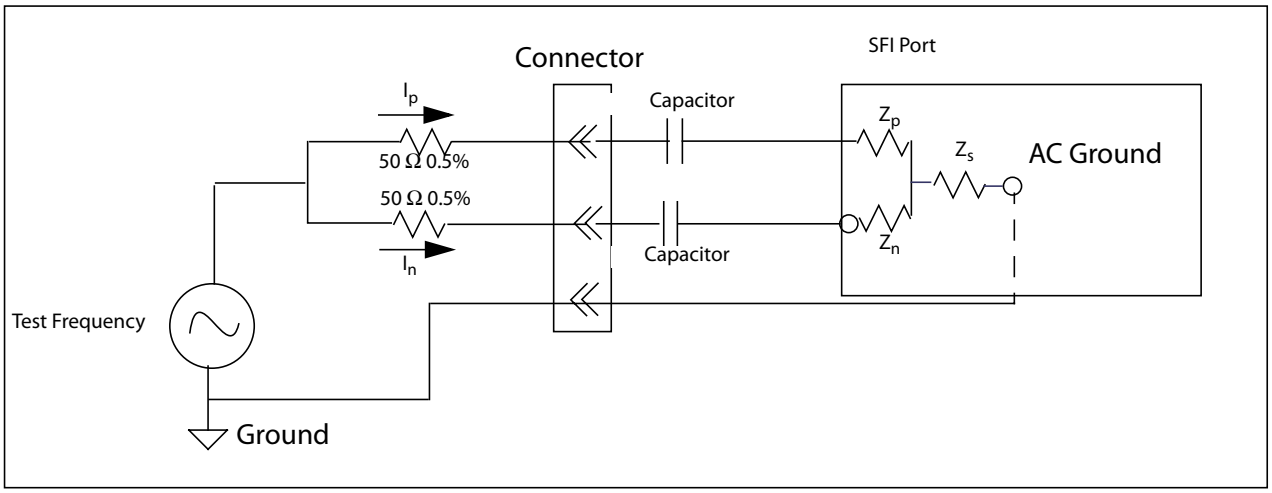

Figure 48 AC Termination Mismatch Measurement

D.17 POWER SUPPLY TESTING METHODOLOGY

This section defines power supply noise output as given in 2.8.2 and power supply noise tolerance as in 2.8.3. This methodology covers test methods to ensure compliance to the SFP+ specification.

The example host board power supply filtering shown in is provided for module power supply tolerance testing. This power supply filter example will meet the noise filtering requirements in most host systems. Other filtering implementations or local regulation may be used to meet the power noise output requirements described in section 2.8.2, without use of large bulk components.

Any voltage drop across a filter network on the host is counted against the host VccT and VccR accuracy specification in Table 8. For this reason, the example filter illustrated in may not be appropriate for a host powering multiple SFP+ and/or other host components from a shared voltage supply.

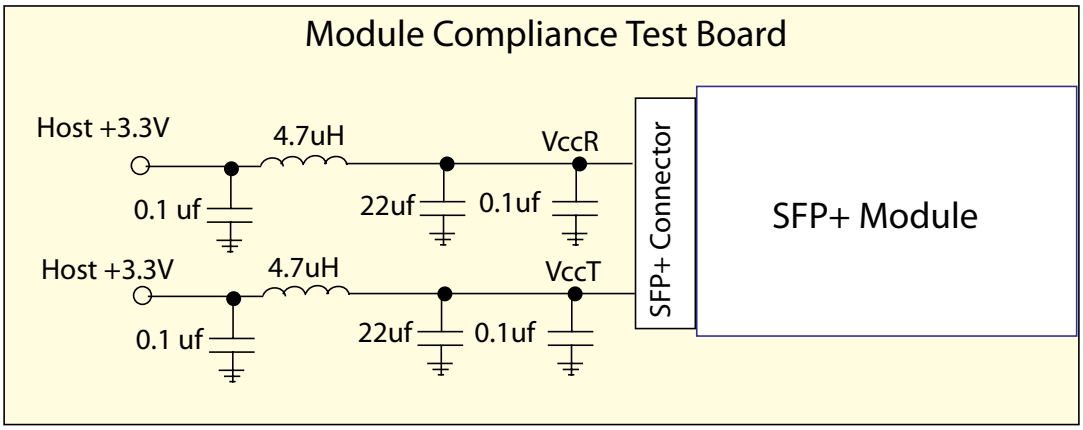

Figure 49 Module Compliance test board power supply filter

D.17.1 HOST POWER SUPPLY NOISE OUTPUT

The SFP+ port on a host board is tested with a resistive load in place of the SFP+ module, each voltage rail at maximum current supported by the host and at maximum current required for Power Level I operation. Voltage is measured at the module side of the SFP+ connector. The test is performed with all other portions of the host board/system active. Hosts with multiple SFP+ modules shall test ports one at a time, with active SFP+ in all the remaining ports.

D.17.2 SFP+ MODULE POWER SUPPLY NOISE OUTPUT

The SFP+ module is tested with a high quality power supply connected through the sample filter . Voltage is measured at the host side of the SFP+ connector, between the sample host filter network and the SFP+ connector. The module must pass this test in all operating modes. This test ensures the

module will not couple excessive noise from inside the module back onto the host board. Maximum allowed noise amplitudes are listed in Table 9.

D.17.3 MODULE POWER SUPPLY TOLERANCE TESTING

In this test, noise is injected to the power supply rail from a function generator generating a sine wave. The noise measurement set up is shown in Figure 50. Maximum allowed noise amplitudes are listed in Table 9. The noise is AC coupled into the test board and the DC power is coupled in through an inductor to keep the noise from sinking into the power supply. The amplitude of the sinewave generator should be calibrated at each frequency at the host side of the SFP+ connector with the module replaced with a 10 Ω load between Vcc and Gnd. Note that the DC block and Toroidal inductor should have adequate frequency performance such that the required amplitude of the sinewave generator for a given calibrated amplitude is approximately constant as a function of frequency.

The test should be performed separately for VccT and VccR with the other supply connected to a separate power supply with the filtering shown for the module compliance test board.

The noise source frequency is varied over the range specified by Figure 11 to determine if any frequency causes a parameter to fall out of the specification limit. In all cases, the parameters measured shall pass the optical standards with the noise present over all frequencies specified.

Editor Notes

Investigations are being made to determine whether the values in section 2.8.3 for the supply noise filter tolerance are appropriate with this revised test methodology.

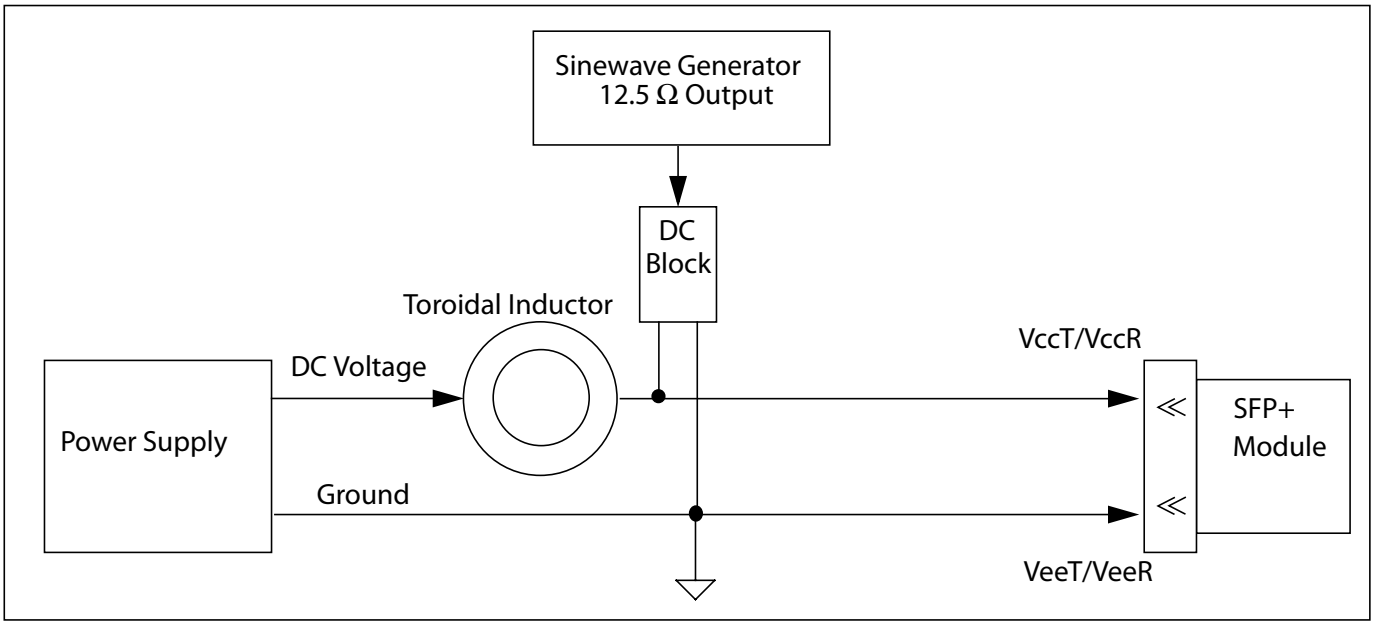

Figure 50 Power Supply Noise Tolerance Test Setup

APPENDIX E: PASSIVE DIRECT ATTACH SFP+ CABLE SPECIFICATIONS (OPTIONAL)

Editor Notes

An informative Appendix is under consideration that would include additional specifications to enable a host to operate with passive copper cables.

APPENDIX F: 1.25 GBAUD OPERATION SUPPORT (OPTIONAL) (NOT VOTED IN YET)

(This appendix is attached to the SFF-8431 in order to get wide distribution and review but is not yet part of SFF-8431)

F.1 INTRODUCTION

SFP+ host may be designed to operate at 1.25 Gbaud Ethernet rate using the classic SFP modules based on INF-8074. IEEE CL 38 PMD layer for SR and LR optics does not define the electrical level for the module.

SFP+ host output pre-emphasis level may need to be adjusted for optimum output eye diagram for 1.25 Gbaud operation.

Host transmitter output levels B and host receiver input tolerance levels at C are given in Table 31 for SFP+ host operating at 1.25 Gbaud. Note: levels specified here may not be fully compliant with all classic SFP modules, but are expected to include a large percentage of existing 1.25 Gbaud classic modules. In order to be fully compliant to all classic SFP modules the max host receiver input tolerance level has to be 2000 mV, however this is not considered practical for modern 10Gb/s SerDes. The damage threshold for the host receiver input should be at least 2000 mV.

F.2 SFP+ HOST OPERATION GUIDELINE FOR SUPPORTING CLASSIC SFP

SFP+ host must support TP1 and TP4 jitter specifications per IEEE CL 38.5 and CL 59.6 at point B and C respectively.

If the host is compliant to Table 31then modules meeting specifications in Table 32 are guaranteed to operate with host.

Table 31 SFP+ Host Requirement to Support 1.25 Gbaud Mode

Parameters - B'	*Symbol*	*Conditions*	*VMA*	*Eye Mask*	*Units*
Host Output B Differential (min)	Vout		500	300	mV (p-p)
Host Output B Differential (max)	Vout			1000	mV (p-p)
Host Input C Differential (min)	Vin		370	250	mV (p-p)
Host Input C Differential (max)	Vin			1000	mV (p-p)

Table 32 SFP Module Requirements for Operation with SFP+ Host

Parameters - B'	*Symbol*	*Conditions*	*Min*	*Max*	*Units*
SFP Module Input at B'	Vin		500	2400	mV (p-p)
SFP Module Output at C	Vin		370	1000	mV (p-p)