IBM42S10LNYAA20 IBM42S12SNYAA20 IBM42S10SNNAA20 IBM42S12LNYAA20 IBM42S10LNNAA20 IBM42S10SNYAA20

1063/1250MBd Gigabit Interface Converter

Features

- International Class 1 laser safety certified
- 1063Mb/s to 1250Mb/s data rates
- (ANSI) Fibre Channel compliant [1]
- (IEEE 802.3z/d5.0) Gigabit Ethernet compliant [2]
- Giga-bit Interface Converter (GBIC) Revision 5.2 compliant [4]
- Both short wavelength (850nm) (distance ≤550m) and long wavelength (1310nm) (distance ≤10km) products available
- Gigabit electrical serial interface
- Serial electrical ⇔ light conversion
- UL & CSA approved
- Low bit error rate (<10^{-12})

Applications

- Gigabit Fibre Channel
- Gigabit Ethernet
- Client/Server environments
- Distributed multi-processing
- Fault tolerant applications
- Visualization, real-time video, collaboration
- Channel extenders, data storage, archiving
- Data acquisition

Overview

The IBM 1063/1250 Mb/s Gigabit Interface Converters (GBIC-1063N, GBIC-1063NS, GBIC-1063N-LW, GBIC-1063NS-LW, GBIC-1250NS, and GBIC-1250NS-LW) are integrated fiber optic transceivers that provide high-speed serial links at a signaling rate of 1062.5 to 1250 Mb/s. GBIC-1063N and GBIC-1063NS conform to the American National Standards Institute's (ANSI) Fibre Channel, FC-0 specification for short wavelength operation (100-M5-SN-I and 100-M6-SN-I) [1]; GBIC-1250NS conforms to IEEE 802.3z 1000Base-SX standard [2]. GBIC-1063N-LW and GBIC-1063NS-LW conform to ANSI Fibre Channel FC-0 specification for long wavelength operation (100-SM-LC-L) [3]; GBIC-1250NS-LW conforms to IEEE 802.3z 1000Base-LX standard.

These Gigabit Interface Converters (GBICs) are ideally suited for Fibre Channel Arbitrated Loop (FC-AL) and Gigabit Ethernet applications, but can be used for other serial applications where high data rates are required. These modules are hot-pluggable and permit easy manufacturing and field configuration between shortwave, longwave, and copper implementations of the various standards.

The GBIC-1063N, GBIC-1063NS, and GBIC-1250NS use short wavelength (850nm) VCSEL lasers. This enables low cost data transmission over optical fibers at distances up to 550m. A 50/125µm multimode optical fiber, terminated with an industry standard SC connector, is the preferred medium. A 62.5/125 mm multimode fiber can be substituted with shorter maximum link distances.

IBM GBIC-1063N-LW, GBIC-1063NS-LW, and GBIC-1250NS-LW use long wavelength (1310nm) lasers. This enables data transmission over optical fibers at distances up to 10km on a single mode (9/125µm) optical fiber, and distances up to 550m on multimode (50/125µm) optical fiber.

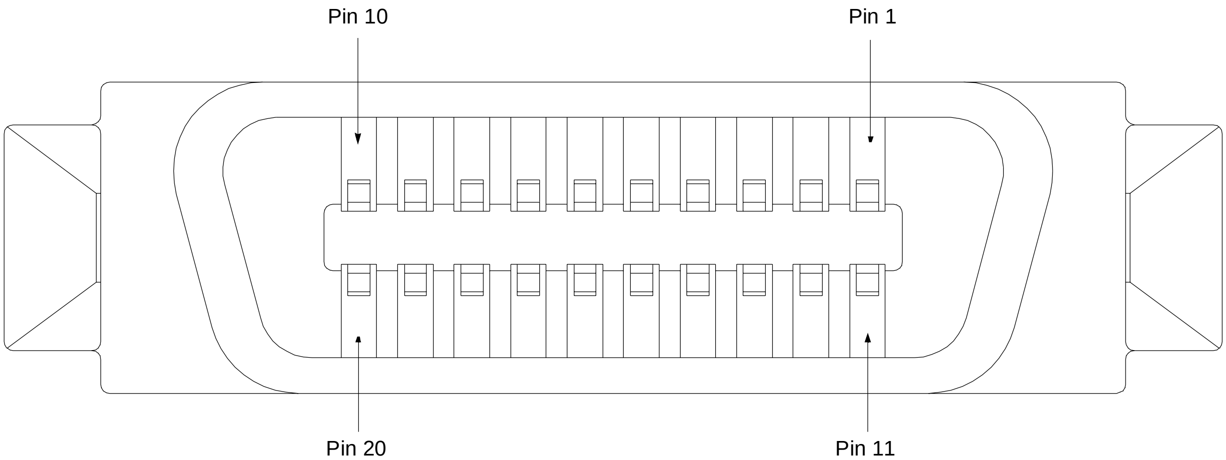
IBM GBIC-1063NS, GBIC-1063NS-LW, GBIC-1250NS, and GBIC-1250NS-LW feature a serial ID module. The serial ID module can store up to 128 bytes of vital product data.

Encoded (8B/10B) [5, 6], gigabit/sec, serial, differential, PECL signals traverse a 20-pin straddle mount connector interfacing the GBIC to the host card. The serial data modulates the laser and is sent out over the outgoing fiber of a duplex cable.

Incoming, modulated light is detected by a photoreceiver mounted in the SC receptacle. The optical signal is converted to an electrical one, amplified, and delivered to the host card. This module is designed to work with industry standard Serializer/Deserializer modules.

These IBM 1063/1250 Mb/s Gigabit Interface Converters are Class 1 laser safe products. The optical power levels, under normal operation, are at eye safe levels. Optical fiber cables can be connected and disconnected without shutting off the laser transmitter.

Pin Configuration



Pin Definitions

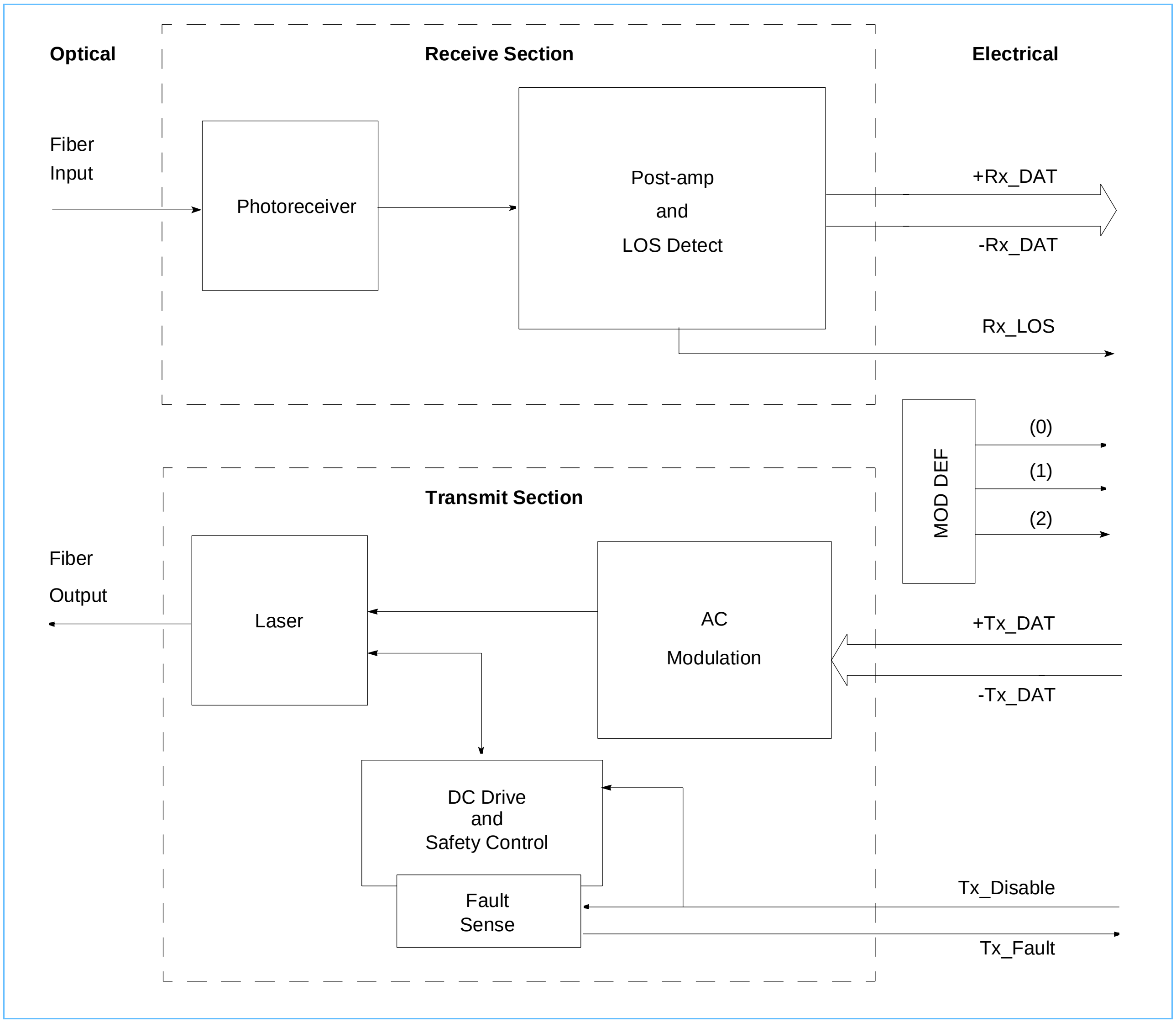
Pin #	Pin Name	Type	Sequence	Pin #	Pin Name	Type	Sequence
1	Rx_LOS	Status Out	2	11	RGND	Ground	1
2	RGND	Ground	2	12	-Rx_DAT	Data Out	1
3	RGND	Ground	2	13	+Rx_DAT	Data Out	1
4	MOD_DEF(0)	Output	2	14	RGND	Ground	1
5	MOD_DEF(1)	Input/Output[1]	2	15	$V_{DD}R$	Power	2
6	MOD_DEF(2)	Input/Output[1]	2	16	$V_{DD}T$	Power	2
7	Tx_Disable	Control In	2	17	TGND	Ground	1
8	TGND	Ground	2	18	+Tx_DAT	Data In	1
9	TGND	Ground	2	19	-Tx_DAT	Data In	1
10	Tx_Fault	Status Out	2	20	TGND	Ground	1

1. MOD_DEF(1) and MOD_DEF(2) are inputs and outputs for Serial ID GBICs only.
GBIC-1063N, GBIC-1250N, GBIC-1063N-LW, and GBIC-1250N-LW use MOD_DEF(1) and MOD_DEF(2) as outputs only.

Ordering Information

IBM Part Number	Product Descriptor	Wavelength	Data Rate	Standards Conformance	Serial ID
IBM42S10SNNAA20	GBIC-1063N	850nm	1062.5MBd	FC 100-M5-SN-I FC 100-M6-SN-I	N
IBM42S10SNYAA20	GBIC-1063NS	850nm	1062.5MBd	FC 100-M5-SN-I FC 100-M6-SN-I	Y
IBM42S12SNYAA20	GBIC-1250NS	850nm	1250.0MBd	1000Base-SX	Y
IBM42S10LNNAA20	GBIC-1063N-LW	1310nm	1062.5MBd	FC 100-SM-LC-L	N
IBM42S10LNYAA20	GBIC1063NS-LW	1310nm	1062.5MBd	FC 100-SM-LC-L	Y
IBM42S12LNYAA20	GBIC-1250NS-LW	1310nm	1250.0MBd	1000Base-LX USM 10km Operation	Y

Block Diagram



Transmit Section

The input differential, serial data stream enters the AC Modulation section of the laser driver circuitry where it modulates a semiconductor laser. The DC Drive maintains the laser at the correct preset power level. In addition, there are safety circuits in the DC Drive that will shut off the laser if a fault is detected.

Receive Section

The incoming, modulated optical signal is converted to an electrical signal by the photoreceiver. This electrical signal is then amplified and converted to a differential, serial output data stream and delivered to the host. A transition detector detects a minimum AC level of modulated light entering the photoreceiver. This signal is provided to the host as a loss-of-signal status line.

Output Signal Definitions

MOD_DEF(0:2)

Pins 4, 5, and 6 define the data rate at which the installed GBIC is operating, as shown in the following table.

Module Pin Definitions

Mode_Def (0) Pin 4	Mod_Def (1) Pin 5	Mod_Def (2) Pin 6	Interpretation by Host
0	0	0	GBIC-1250N
0	1	0	GBIC-1063N
0	0	1	GBIC-1250N-LW
1	0	0	GBIC-1063N-LW
0	1	1	GBIC-1063NS, GBIC-1063NS-LW, GBIC-1250NS, or GBIC-1250NS-LW with Serial ID

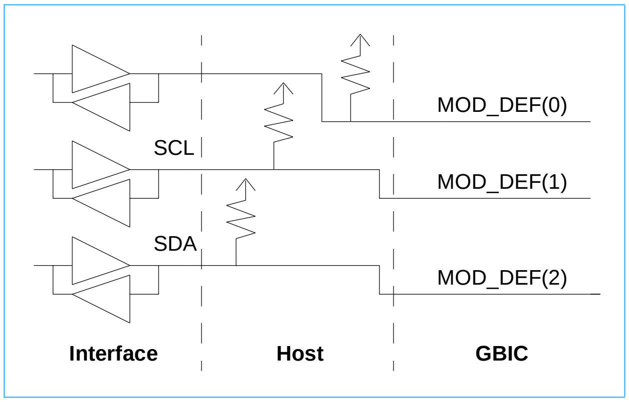
MOD_DEF(0:2) Serial ID Implementations

In GBIC-1063NS, GBIC-1063NS-LW, GBIC-1250NS, and GBIC-1250NS-LW, a two-wire serial EEPROM is used to hold 128 bytes of information that describe some of the capabilities, standard interfaces, manufacturer, and other information relevant to the product. The information stored in the EEPROM is protected so that it cannot be changed by the user. Tables describing the specific addresses and values of the serial ID data are included in Serial ID Data and Descriptions on page 22. Operation of the serial ID function is described in Serial Module Definition Protocol (Serial ID) on page 10. Signal timings necessary for proper operation of the serial ID function are shown in Serial ID Timing Specifications on page 21.

The serial ID module requires both serial clock (SCL) and serial data I/O (SDA) connections. These signals are required to have pull up resistors (4.7kΩ is the recommended value; however, a smaller value may be needed in order to meet the serial ID's rise and fall time requirements). The following list and figure show the necessary connections from an interface to a GBIC to ensure the capability of reading the serial ID data.

MOD_DEF(0): Logic Low
MOD_DEF(1): SCL
MOD_DEF(2): SDA

Expected Connections to GBIC MOD_DEF Pins



The serial clock (SCL) and the serial data (SDA) lines appear as NC to the host system upon initial power up.

Rx_DAT

The incoming optical signal is converted and repowered as an AC coupled differential PECL serial data stream.

Rx_LOS

The Receive Loss of Signal line is high (a logical one) when there is no incoming light from the companion transceiver. (More accurately, this line indicates that the level of light is below that required to guarantee correct operation of the link. Normally, this only occurs when either the link is unplugged or the companion transceiver is turned off.) This signal is normally used by the system for diagnostic purposes. The timing is shown in the Receive Loss of Signal Detection diagram below.

This signal has an open collector TTL driver. A pull up resistor is required on the host side of the GBIC connector. The recommended value for this resistor is 10kΩ.

Tx_Fault

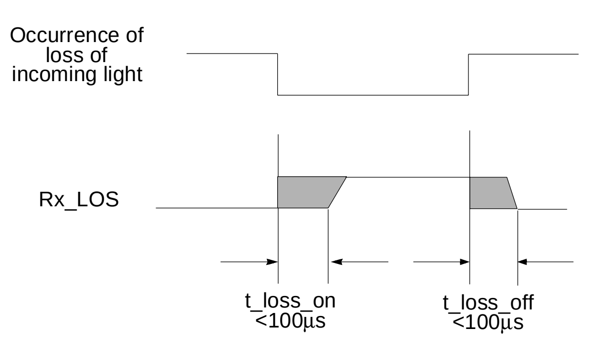
Upon sensing an improper power level in the laser driver, the GBIC sets this signal high and turns off the laser. The Tx_Fault signal can be reset with the Tx_Disable line.

The laser is turned off within 100µs as shown in the Transmitter Fault Detection timing diagram below.

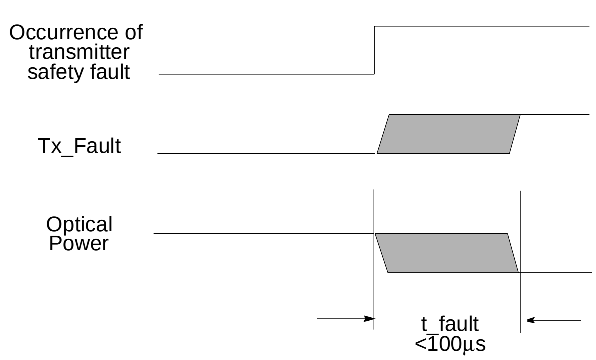
This signal has an open collector TTL driver. A pull up resistor is required on the host side of the GBIC connector. The recommended value for this resistor is 10kΩ.

Output Signal Timings

Receive Loss of Signal Detection



Transmitter Fault Detection



Input Signal Definitions

Tx_DAT

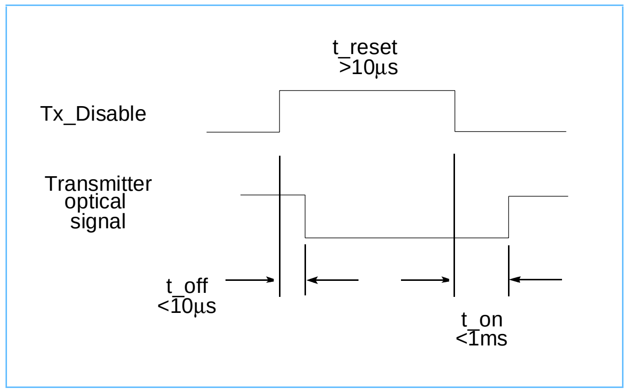
A differential PECL serial data stream is presented to the GBIC for transmission onto the optical fiber by intensity modulating a laser.

Tx_Disable

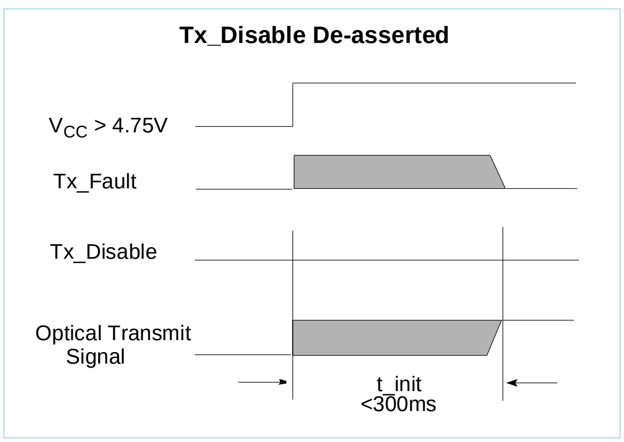
When high (logic one), the Tx_Disable signal turns off the power to both the AC and DC laser driver circuits. It will also reset the Tx_Fault output under some conditions (see Resetting a Fault (Tx_Fault) on page 8).

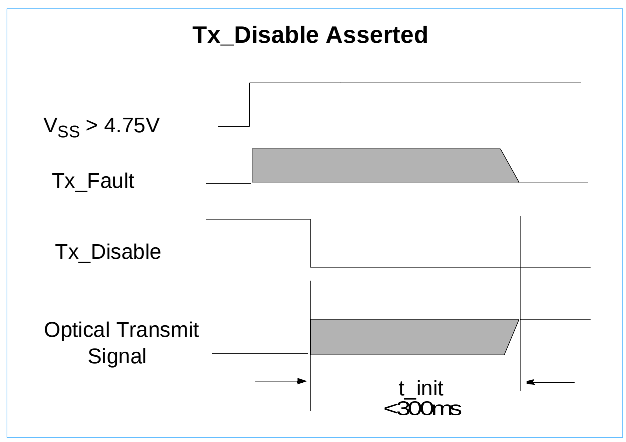
When low (logic zero), the laser will be turned on within 1ms if a hard fault is not detected. The timing diagram below shows this line under normal operating conditions.

Timing of Tx_Disable function



Power On Initialization Timings



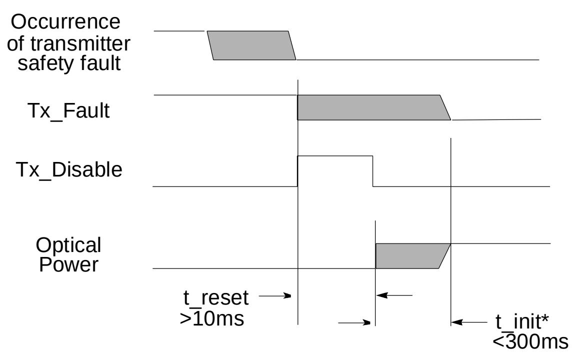


Resetting a Fault (Tx_Fault)

Resetting the Tx_Fault output by toggling the Tx_Disable input permits the GBIC to attempt to power on the laser following a fault condition. Continuous resetting and repowering of the laser under a hard fault condition could cause a series of optical pulses with sufficient energy to violate laser safety standards. To alleviate this possibility, the GBIC will turn off the laser and lock the Tx_Fault line high if a second fault is detected within 25ms of the laser powering on. This lock is cleared during each power on cycle.

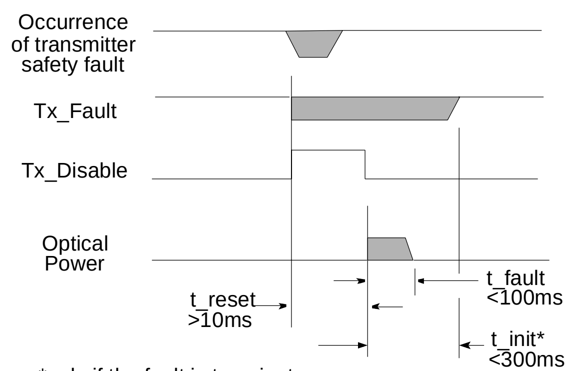
Fault Condition Recovery Timings

Successful Recovery from a Transmitter Safety Fault



*only if the fault is transient

Unsuccessful Recovery from a Transmitter Safety Fault



*only if the fault is transient

Operation

Link Acquisition Sequence

The following sequence should be followed to get an IBM GBIC in full synchronization with a companion card undergoing a similar sequence. It will also work with a single card when using an optical wrap connector. This sequence assumes the use of an industry standard 10b Ser/Des chip.

1. Power up the node. The clock to the 10b chip should be running.
2. Drive the Transmit Data lines to 0101010101. (This speeds up the synchronization process and assures that the Comma Detect line on the 10b chip will not pulse randomly on the companion card during the remainder of the sequence.)
3. Drive the input control lines as follows:
   a. Enable Wrap (10b chip): low (will not be changed)
   b. Enable Comma Detect (10b chip): high (will not be changed)
   c. $\overline{\text{Lock to Reference}}$ (10b chip): high
4. After the laser has come on, bring $\overline{\text{Lock to Reference}}$ low for at least 500μs.
5. Bring the -Lock to Reference high.
6. After 2500 bit times (2.4μs), the link should be in bit synchronization (the internal clocks are aligned to the incoming bit stream), but not yet byte synchronization (the byte is aligned along the same boundary it had when sent from the companion system to the GBIC prior to serialization). The Receive Byte Clock (10b chip) frequency should now be running at 0.1 times the bit rate and the Comma Detect line is ready to indicate reception of the Comma Character.
7. Drive the Transmit Data lines with a K28.5 (Byte Sync) character.

As soon as the 10b chip receives the K28.5 character from the other side of the link, the clocks will align to the byte boundary and all the Receive Data lines will have valid data. This will be indicated by the activation of the Comma Detect line.

Troubleshooting: What If ...

The laser never comes on (the Tx_Fault signal is either high or low):

- Verify 5 volts on the connector to the GBIC and that the module is correctly plugged.
- If the Tx_Fault line is high, try either unplugging and replugging or powering down the module to reset the Tx_Fault line (see “Resetting a Fault (Tx_Fault)” on page 8).
- Try another GBIC. If the replacement operates correctly then retry the original. If the original still fails, it is probably defective.
- If the replacement fails also, verify that Tx_Disable is low and that it toggles correctly on the connector.

The Rx_LOS signal remains high:

- Verify 5 volts on the connector to the GBIC and that the module is correctly plugged.
- Verify the level on pin 1 of the connector. If the level is correct, there might be a discontinuity on the host board.
- Try using a wrap connector or a simplex jumper to loop the transmitter to the receiver. If the Rx_LOS line goes low, the source of the optical signal or the link may be defective. Use an optical power meter to check the optical power level. If the average optical power is within specification (> -17 dBm for shortwave devices), then the GBIC might be faulty.

Serial Module Definition Protocol (Serial ID)

The GBIC-1063NS, GBIC-1063NS-LW, GBIC-1250NS, and GBIC-1250NS-LW have identifying information stored in a Serial ID EEPROM. To read the serial data from the serial ID module, the following must occur (refer to Serial ID Figures 1, 2, and 3 throughout these steps):

1. Send a start sequence to the module.

   This is done by changing the data line from high to low while the clock is high.

2. Send the set data address sequence.

   The set data address sequence is 10100000. This sequence will allow the user to set the memory address to start reading from.

   Note: Be sure to toggle the data line only when the clock is low. Toggling the data line while the clock is high indicates a start or stop condition.

3. Receive an acknowledge signal.

   One zero bit is the acknowledge signal.

4. Send the address of the first byte to read.

   The most significant bit of the address byte is the first bit and is ignored.

5. Receive an acknowledge signal.
6. Send a start command.
7. Send the read data sequence.

   The read data sequence is 10100001. This sequence will allow the user to begin reading the data.

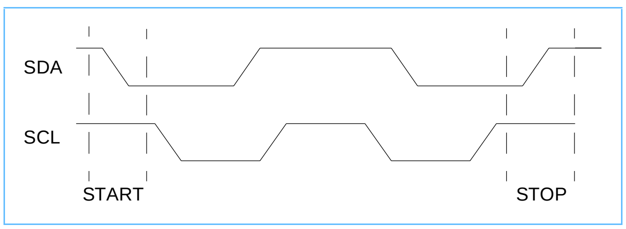
8. Receive an acknowledge signal.
9. Read a data word.
10. Send an acknowledge signal to receive the next data word or send a stop command to stop receiving data.

    A stop command is given by toggling the data from low to high while the clock is high.

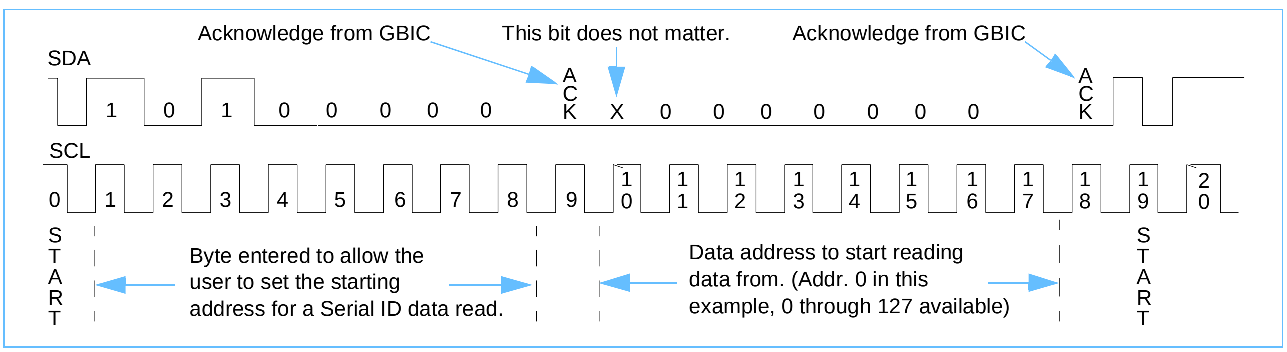
The critical timings for communicating to the serial ID EEPROM are shown in Serial ID Figure 4 on page 11.

For more information on the Serial ID protocol, see Serial ID Data and Descriptions on page 22.

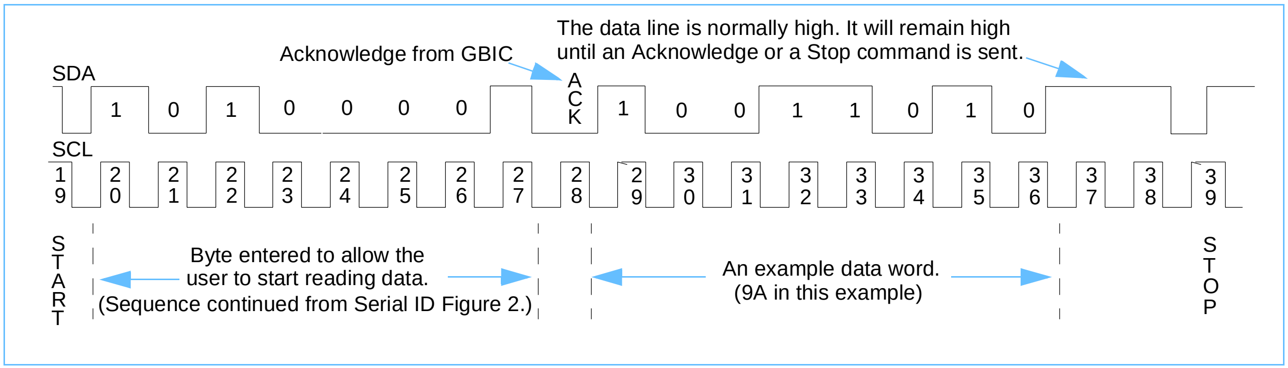
Serial ID Figure 1 Start and Stop Timing



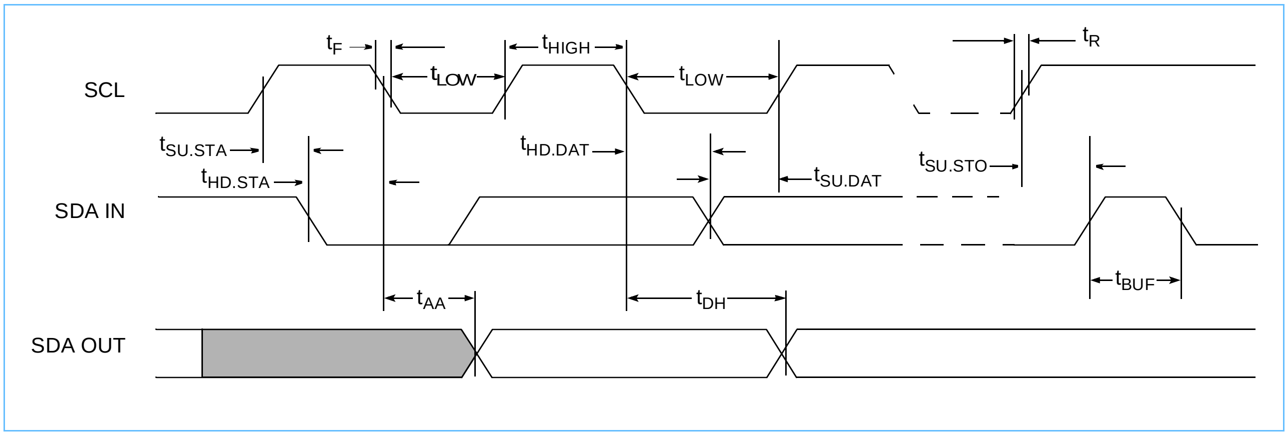
Serial ID Figure 2 Set Data Address Sequence Timing



Serial ID Figure 3 Read Data Sequence Timing



Serial ID Figure 4 Critical Timings for GBIC-1063NS, GBIC-1063NS-LW, GBIC-1250NS, and GBIC-1250NS-LW
Parameters are defined in Serial ID Timing Specifications on page 21.



Absolute Maximum Ratings

Parameter	Symbol	Min	Typical	Max	Units	Notes
Storage Temperature	T_S	-40		75	°C	1
Relative Humidity–Storage	RH_S	0		95	%	1, 2
Ambient Operating Temperature	T_{OP}	-10		70	°C	1
Relative Humidity Operating	RH_{OP}	8		80	%	1, 2
Supply Voltage	V_{CC}	-0.5		6.0	V	1
TTL DC Input Voltage	V_I	0		V_{CC} + 0.7	V	1

1. Stresses listed may be applied one at a time without causing permanent damage. Functionality at or above the values listed is not implied. Exposure to these values for extended periods may affect reliability.
2. Non-condensing environment.

Specified Operating Conditions

Parameter	Symbol	Min	Typical	Max	Units	Notes
Ambient Operating Temperature	T_{OP}	0		60	°C	1
Supply Voltage	$V_{DD}T$, $V_{DD}R$	4.75	5.0	5.25	V	
Relative Humidity Operating	RH_{OP}	8		80	%	2

1. Ambient air temperature across the GBIC. See Thermal Characteristics on page 21 for details.
2. Non-condensing environment.

Electrical Characteristics - Power Supply

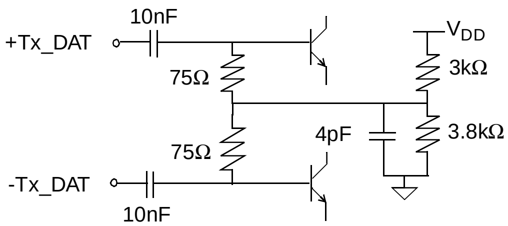
Parameter	Symbol	Min	Typical	Max	Units	Notes
Current (@ 5.0V)	I		160		mA	
Current (@ 5.25V)	I			300	mA	
Surge Current	I_{SURGE}			30	mA	1
Ripple & Noise				100	mV(pk-pk)	

1. Hot plug, above actual steady state current.

Transmit Signal Interface from host to GBIC

Parameter	Symbol	Min	Max	Units	Notes
PECL Amplitude	V_o	400	2000	mV	1
PECL Deterministic Jitter	$DJ_{elec\text{-}xmit}$		0.12	UI	2
PECL Total Jitter	$TJ_{elec\text{-}xmt}$		0.25	UI	2
PECL Rise/Fall		100	350	ps	3
PECL differential skew			20	ps	

1. At 150Ω, differential, pk-pk. The figure below shows the simplified circuit schematic for the GBIC high-speed differential input lines.

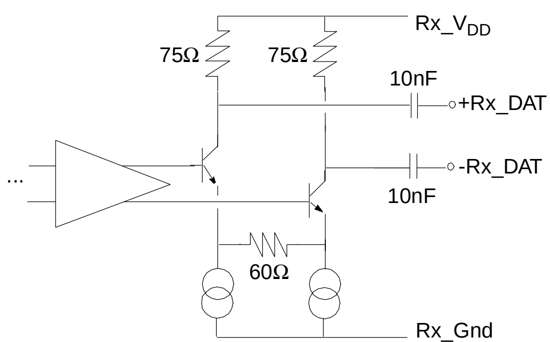


2. Deterministic jitter (DJ) and total jitter (TJ) values are measured according to those defined in the Fibre-Channel Jitter Methodology Technical Report.
3. Rise and fall times are measured from 20 to 80%, with a 150 Ohm differential termination.

Receive Signal Interface from GBIC to host

Parameter	Symbol	Min	Max	Units	Notes
PECL Amplitude	V_o	800	1600	mV	1
PECL Deterministic Jitter	$DJ_{elec\text{-}rcv}$		360	ps	2
PECL Total Jitter	$TJ_{elec\text{-}rcv}$		568	ps	2
PECL Differential Skew			205	ps	

1. At 150Ω, differential, pk-pk. The figure below shows the simplified circuit schematic for the GBIC high-speed differential output lines.



2. Deterministic jitter (DJ) and total jitter (TJ) values are measured according to those defined in Fibre-Channel Jitter Methodology Technical Report. Jitter values at the output assume worst case jitter values at its input.

Control Electrical Interface

Parameter	Symbol	Min	Max	Units	Notes
Voltage Levels					
TTL Output (from GBIC-1063N, GBIC-1063NS, and GBIC-1250NS)	V_{OL}	0.0	0.50	V	1
	V_{OH}	host_V_{CC} -0.5	host_V_{CC} +0.3	V	
TTL Input (to GBIC-1063N, GBIC-1063NS, and GBIC-1250NS)	V_{IL}	0	0.8	V	2
	V_{IH}	2.0	V_{DD}T +0.3	V	
Serial ID SCL and SDA lines	V_{IL}		V_{DD}T • 0.3	V	
	V_{IH}	V_{DD}T • 0.6	V_{DD}T +0.5	V	
Timing Characteristics					
Tx_Disable (assert time)	t_off		10	µs	3
Tx_Disable (de-assert time)	t_on		1	ms	3
Tx_Disable (time to start reset)	t_reset	10		µs	3
Initialization Time (Tx_Fault)	t_init		300	ms	4
Tx_Fault Assert Delay	t_fault		100	µs	5
Rx_LOS Assert Delay	t_loss_on		100	µs	6
Rx_LOS De-Assert Delay	t_loss_off		100	µs	6

1. A 4.7-10kΩ pull-up resistor to host_V_{CC} is required.
2. A 10kΩ pull-up resistor to V_{DD}T is present on the GBIC (-1mA max).
3. See “Tx_Disable” on page 7.
4. See “Resetting a Fault (Tx_Fault)” on page 8.
5. See “Tx_Fault” on page 6 and “Tx_Disable” on page 7 for additional timing information.
6. See “Rx_LOS” on page 6 for timing relations.

Optical Characteristics Short Wavelength

Parameter	Symbol	Min	Typical	Max	Units	Notes
Optical Power Budget	OPB	5.5			dB	1
Transmitter Specifications						
Spectral Center Wavelength	λ_C	830		860	nm	
Spectral Width	$\Delta\lambda$			0.85	nm(rms)	
Launched Optical Power	PT	-9.5		-4.0	dBm(avg)	2
Optical Rise/Fall Time ($\lambda > 830$ nm)	T_{rise}/T_{fall}			0.26	ns	3
Optical Extinction Ratio		9			dB	4
Relative Intensity Noise	RIN_{12}			-117	dB/Hz	5
Eye Opening		0.57			UI	6
Deterministic Jitter	DJ			0.20	UI	7
Coupled Power Ratio	CPR	9			dB	8
Receiver Specifications						
Operating Wavelength	λ	770		860	nm	
Received Power		-17.0		0.0	dBm(avg)	9
Return Loss of Receiver	RL	12			dB	
Rx_LOS Assert Level	P_{off}	-27.0		-17.5	dBm(avg)	10
Rx_LOS De-Assert (negate) Level	P_{on}			-17.0	dBm(avg)	10
Rx_LOS Hysteresis			1.0		dB(optical)	10
Please see Notes for Short Wavelength Optical Characteristics on page 16.						

Notes for Short Wavelength Optical Characteristics

1. This 5.5dB optical power budget is a result of the difference between the worst case transmitted launch power and the receiver sensitivity plus a 2dB optical path power penalty (as specified in the ANSI Fibre Channel specification): (-9.5dBm) - (-17dBm + 2dB) = 5.5dB.
2. Launched optical power is measured at the end of a two meter section of a 50/125µm fiber for the GBIC-1063N, GBIC-1063NS, and GBIC-1250NS, and a 9/125mm fiber for the GBIC-1063N-LW, GBIC-1063NS-LW, and GBIC-1250NS-LW. The maximum and minimum of the allowed range of average transmitter power coupled into the fiber are worst case values to account for manufacturing variances, drift due to temperature variations, and aging effects.
3. Optical rise time is determined by measuring the 20% to 80% response of average maximum values using an oscilloscope and 4th order Bessel Thompson filter having a 3 dB bandwidth of 0.75•nominal baud rate. The measurement is corrected to the full bandwidth value. Optical fall times are measured using a 6 GHz photodetector followed by a 22 GHz sampling oscilloscope. No corrections due to filtering or system bandwidth limitations are made on the measured value.
4. Extinction Ratio is the ratio of the average optical power (in dB) in a logic level one to the average optical power in a logic level zero measured under fully modulated conditions with a pattern of five 1s followed by five 0s, in the presence of worst case reflections.
5. RIN_{12} is the laser noise, integrated over a specified bandwidth, measured relative to average optical power with 12 dB return loss. See ANSI Fibre Channel Specification Annex A.5.
6. Eye opening is the portion of the bit time where the bit error rate (BER) is $\leq 10^{-12}$. The general laser transmitter pulse shape characteristics are specified in the form of a mask of the transmitter eye diagram. These characteristics include pulse overshoot, pulse undershoot, and ringing, all of which should be controlled to prevent excessive degradation of the receiver sensitivity. When assessing the transmit signal, it is important to consider not only the eye opening, but also the overshoot and undershoot limitations.
7. Deterministic Jitter is measured as the peak-to-peak timing variation of the 50% optical signal crossings when transmitting repetitive K28.5 characters. It is defined in FC-PH, version 4.3, clause 3.1.87 as:

   Timing distortions caused by normal circuit effects in the transmission system. Deterministic jitter is often subdivided into duty cycle distortion (DCD) caused by propagation differences between the two transitions of a signal and data dependent jitter (DDJ) caused by the interaction of the limited bandwidth of the transmission system components and the symbol sequence.

8. Coupled Power Ratio is the ratio of average power coupled into a multimode fiber to the average power coupled into a single mode fiber. The single mode fiber should be single mode at the wavelength of interest. This measurement is defined in EIA/TIA-526-14A. Additionally, the values shall be time averaged while the multimode test jumper is shaken and bent to simulate temperature and time variations of the laser.
9. The minimum and maximum values of the average received power in dBm allow the input power range to maintain a BER $< 10^{-12}$ when the data is sampled in the center of the receiver eye. These values take into account power penalties caused by the use of a laser transmitter with a worst-case combination of spectral width, extinction ratio, and pulse shape characteristics.
10. The Rx_LOS has hysteresis to minimize “chatter” on the output line. In principle, hysteresis alone does not guarantee chatter-free operation. These GBICs, however, present an Rx_LOS line without chatter, where chatter is defined as a transient response having a voltage level of greater than 0.5 volts (in the case of going from the negate level to the assert level) and of any duration that can be sensed by the host logic.

Optical Characteristics Long Wavelength

Parameter	Symbol	Min	Typical	Max	Units	Notes
Optical Power Budget	OPB	7.8			dB	1
Transmitter Specifications						
Spectral Center Wavelength	λ_C	1285		1340	nm	
Spectral Width	$\Delta\lambda$			2.5	nm(rms)	
Launched Optical Power	PT	-9.5		-3.0	dBm(avg)	2
Optical Extinction Ratio		9			dB	3
Relative Intensity Noise	RIN_{12}			-120	dB/Hz	4
Eye Opening		0.57			UI	5
Deterministic Jitter	DJ			0.20	UI	6
Optical Rise/Fall Time	T_{rise}/T_{fall}			0.26	ns	7
Receiver Specifications						
Operating Wavelength	λ	1270		1355	nm	
Received Power		-20.0		-3.0	dBm(avg)	8
Return Loss of Receiver	RL	12			dB	
Rx_LOS Assert Level	P_{off}	-30.0		-20.5	dBm(avg)	9
Rx_LOS De-Assert (negate) Level	P_{on}			-20.0	dBm(avg)	9
Rx_LOS Hysteresis			2.0		dB(optical)	9
Please see Notes for Long Wavelength Optical Characteristics on page 18.						

Notes for Long Wavelength Optical Characteristics

1. This 7.8dB optical power budget is a result of the difference between the worst case transmitted launch power and the receiver sensitivity with a 2.7dB optical path power penalty (as specified in the ANSI Fibre Channel specification): (-9.5dBm) - (-20dBm + 2.7dB) = 7.8dB.
2. Launched optical power is measured at the end of a two meter section of a 50/125µm fiber for the GBIC-1063N, GBIC-1063NS, and GBIC-1250NS and a 9/125mm fiber for the GBIC-1063N-LW, GBIC-1063NS-LW, and GBIC-1250NS-LW). The maximum and minimum of the allowed range of average transmitter power coupled into the fiber are worst case values to account for manufacturing variances, drift due to temperature variations, and aging effects.
3. Extinction Ratio is the ratio of the average optical power (in dB) in a logic level one to the average optical power in a logic level zero measured under fully modulated conditions with a pattern of five 1s followed by five 0s, in the presence of worst case reflections.
4. RIN_{12} is the laser noise, integrated over a specified bandwidth, measured relative to average optical power with 12 dB return loss. See ANSI Fibre Channel Specification Annex A.5.
5. Eye opening is the portion of the bit time where the bit error rate (BER) is $\leq 10^{-12}$. The general laser transmitter pulse shape characteristics are specified in the form of a mask of the transmitter eye diagram. These characteristics include pulse overshoot, pulse undershoot, and ringing, all of which should be controlled to prevent excessive degradation of the receiver sensitivity. When assessing the transmit signal, it is important to consider not only the eye opening, but also the overshoot and undershoot limitations.
6. Deterministic Jitter is measured as the peak-to-peak timing variation of the 50% optical signal crossings when transmitting repetitive K28.5 characters. It is defined in FC-PH, version 4.3, clause 3.1.87 as:

   Timing distortions caused by normal circuit effects in the transmission system. Deterministic jitter is often subdivided into duty cycle distortion (DCD) caused by propagation differences between the two transitions of a signal and data dependent jitter (DDJ) caused by the interaction of the limited bandwidth of the transmission system components and the symbol sequence.
7. Optical rise time is determined by measuring the 20% to 80% response of average maximum values using an oscilloscope and 4th order Bessel Thompson filter having a 3 dB bandwidth of 0.75•nominal baud rate. The measurement is corrected to the full bandwidth value. Optical fall times are measured using a 6 GHz photodetector followed by a 22 GHz sampling oscilloscope. No corrections due to filtering or system bandwidth limitations are made on the measured value.
8. The minimum and maximum values of the average received power in dBm allow the input power range to maintain a BER $< 10^{-12}$ when the data is sampled in the center of the receiver eye. These values take into account power penalties caused by the use of a laser transmitter with a worst-case combination of spectral width, extinction ratio, and pulse shape characteristics.
9. The Rx_LOS has hysteresis to minimize “chatter” on the output line. In principle, hysteresis alone does not guarantee chatter-free operation. These GBICs, however, present an Rx_LOS line without chatter, where chatter is defined as a transient response having a voltage level of greater than 0.5 volts (in the case of going from the negate level to the assert level) and of any duration that can be sensed by the host logic.

Optical Cable/Connector (Part 1 of 2)

Parameter	Symbol	Min	Typical	Max	Unit	Notes
9/125μm Cable Specifications (Single mode 1310nm)						
Length for GBIC-1063N-LW, GBIC-1063NS-LW, and GBIC-1250NS-LW	L	2		10,000	m	
Attenuation @ λ = 1310nm	μ_c			0.5	dB/km	
SC Optical Connector (Single mode)						
Nominal Attenuation	μ_{con}		0.3	0.5	dB	2
Attenuation Standard Deviation	σ_{con}		0.1		dB	2
Connects/Disconnects				250	cycles	2
50/125μm Cable Specifications (Multimode 1310nm, 400MHz•km)						
Length for GBIC-1063N-LW, GBIC-1063NS-LW, and GBIC-1250NS-LW	L	2		550	m	1
Bandwidth @ λ = 1310nm	BW	400			MHz•km	1
Attenuation @ λ = 1310nm	μ_c			1.5	dB/km	1
Numerical Aperture	N.A.		0.20			1
62.5/125μm Cable Specifications (Multimode 1310nm, 500MHz•km)						
Length for GBIC-1063N-LW, GBIC-1063NS-LW, and GBIC-1250NS-LW	L	2		550	m	1
Bandwidth @ λ = 1310nm	BW	500			MHz•km	1
Attenuation @ λ = 1310nm	μ_c			1.5	dB/km	1
Numerical Aperture	N.A.		0.275			1
50/125μm Cable Specifications (Multimode 850nm, 400MHz•km)						
Length for GBIC-1063N, GBIC-1063NS, and GBIC-1250NS	L	2		500	m	
Bandwidth @ λ = 850nm	BW	400			MHz•km	
Attenuation @ λ = 850nm	μ_c			3.5	dB/km	
Numerical Aperture	N.A.		0.20			
50/125μm Cable Specifications (Multimode 850nm, 500MHz•km)						
Length for GBIC-1063N, GBIC-1063NS, and GBIC-1250NS	L	2		550	m	
Bandwidth @ λ = 850nm	BW	500			MHz•km	
Attenuation @ λ = 850nm	μ_c			3.5	dB/km	
Numerical Aperture	N.A.		0.20			

1. Operation of 1310nm lasers on multimode fiber require the use of a Mode Conditioning Patch Cord to ensure compliance with IEEE P802.3z Gigabit Ethernet 1000Base-LX. This patch cord will minimize the effects of Differential Mode Delay (DMD) and ensure the proper Coupled Power Ratio (CPR) for operation of 1310nm lasers over multimode fiber.
2. The optical interface connector dimensionally conforms to the industry standard SC type connector documented in JIS-5973. A dual keyed SC receptacle serves to align the optical transmission fiber mechanically to the GBIC-1063N, GBIC-1063NS, and GBIC-1250NS. See Duplex SC Receptacle on page 31 for a drawing of the duplex SC receptacle that is part of the GBIC-1063N, GBIC-1063NS, and GBIC-1250NS.

Optical Cable/Connector (Part 2 of 2)

Parameter	Symbol	Min	Typical	Max	Unit	Notes
62.5/125μm Cable Specifications (Multimode 850nm, 160MHz•km)						
Length for GBIC-1063N and GBIC-1063NS	L	2		250	m	
Length for GBIC-1250NS	L	2		220	m	
Bandwidth @ λ = 850nm	BW	160			MHz•km	
Attenuation @ λ = 850nm	μ_c			3.75	dB/km	
Numerical Aperture	N.A.		0.275			
62.5/125μm Cable Specifications (Multimode 850nm, 200MHz•km)						
Length for GBIC-1063N and GBIC-1063NS	L	2		300	m	
Length for GBIC-1250NS	L	2		275	m	
Bandwidth @ λ = 850nm	BW	200			MHz•km	
Attenuation @ λ = 850nm	μ_c			3.75	dB/km	
Numerical Aperture	N.A.		0.275			
SC Optical Connector (Multimode)						
Nominal Attenuation	μ_{con}		0.3	0.5	dB	2
Attenuation Standard Deviation	σ_{con}		0.2		dB	2
Connects/Disconnects				250	cycles	2

1. Operation of 1310nm lasers on multimode fiber require the use of a Mode Conditioning Patch Cord to ensure compliance with IEEE P802.3z Gigabit Ethernet 1000Base-LX. This patch cord will minimize the effects of Differential Mode Delay (DMD) and ensure the proper Coupled Power Ratio (CPR) for operation of 1310nm lasers over multimode fiber.
2. The optical interface connector dimensionally conforms to the industry standard SC type connector documented in JIS-5973. A dual keyed SC receptacle serves to align the optical transmission fiber mechanically to the GBIC-1063N, GBIC-1063NS, and GBIC-1250NS. See Duplex SC Receptacle on page 31 for a drawing of the duplex SC receptacle that is part of the GBIC-1063N, GBIC-1063NS, and GBIC-1250NS.

Thermal Characteristics

Airflow (lfm)	Maximum Local Temperature (°C)	Notes
0	58	1
100	61	1
200	62	1
300	64	1

1. To meet the specified operating temperature, the ambient temperature of the air moving over the GBIC-1063N, GBIC-1063NS, and GBIC-1250NS, and also the GBIC-1063N-LW, GBIC-1063NS-LW, and GBIC-1250NS-LW should not exceed these values.

Reliability Projections

Parameter	Symbol	Min	Typical	Max	Units	Notes
Average Failure Rate - GBIC-1063N, GBIC-1063NS, and GBIC-1250NS	AFR			0.0195	%/khr	
Average Failure Rate - GBIC-1063N-LW, GBIC-1063NS-LW, and GBIC-1250NS-LW	AFR			0.0195	%/khr	1

1. AFR specified over 44 khours at 45°C.

Serial ID Timing Specifications GBIC-1063NS, GBIC-1063NS-LW, GBIC-1250NS, and GBIC-1250NS-LW only

Parameter	Symbol	Min	Typical	Max	Units	Notes
Clock Frequency	f_{SID}			100	kHz	1
Clock Pulse Width Low	t_{LOW}	1.2			µs	1
Clock Pulse Width High	t_{HIGH}	0.6			µs	1
Clock Low to Data Out Valid	t_{AA}	0.1		0.9	µs	1
Time the data line must be free before a new transmission can start	t_{BUF}	1.2			µs	1
Start Hold Time	$t_{HD.STA}$	0.6			µs	1
Start Set-up Time	$t_{SU.STA}$	0.6			µs	1
Data In Hold Time	$t_{HD.DAT}$	0			µs	1
Data In Set-up Time	$t_{SU.DAT}$	100			ns	1
Inputs Rise Time	t_R			0.3	µs	1
Inputs Fall Time	t_F			300	ns	1
Stop Set-up Time	$t_{SU.STO}$	0.6			µs	1
Data Out Hold Time	t_{DH}	50			ns	1

1. See Serial ID Figure 4 on page 11 for timing relationships. See Serial Module Definition Protocol (Serial ID) on page 10 and Serial ID Data and Descriptions on page 22 for more information on Serial ID implementation.

Serial ID Data and Descriptions

The Serial ID tables on the following pages contain specific information about the data contained within the Serial ID EEPROM. Serial ID Table 1 on page 23 is a summary of all of the data fields in the Serial ID EEPROM. Tables 2-6 contain translations of data words for each specific data field. Tables 7 and 8 list actual Serial ID Data for the short wave and long wave products, respectively.

All ID information is stored in eight-bit parameters addressed from 00h to 7Fh. All numeric information fields have the lowest address in the memory space storing the highest order byte. The highest order bit is always transmitted first. All numeric fields will be padded on the left with zeros. All character strings are ordered with the first character to be displayed located in the lowest address of the memory space. All character strings will be padded on the right with ASCII spaces (20h) to fill empty bytes.

Check Codes

The check codes contained within the identification data are one byte codes that can be used to verify that the data in previous addresses is valid. CCID check code is the lower eight bits of the sum of the contents of bytes 0-62. CCEX check code is the lower eight bits of the sum of the contents of bytes 64-94.

Serial ID Table 1 Data Fields

Data Address	Length (Bytes)	Name of Field	Description of Field
Base ID Fields			
0	1	Identifier	Indicated the type of serial transceiver. See Serial ID Table 2, page 24
1	1	Reserved	
2	1	Connector	Code for connector type. See Serial ID Table 3, page 24
3-10	8	Transceiver	Code for electronic compatibility or optical compatibility, see Serial ID Table 4, page 25
11	1	Encoding	Code for encoding scheme, see Serial ID Table 5, page 26
12	1	BR, Nominal	Nominal baud rate, units of 100MHz
13-14	2	Reserved	
15	1	9µ, Distance	Distance supported for 9/125µm fiber, units of 100m (Zero indicates not supported)
16	1	50µ, Distance	Distance supported for 50/125µm fiber, units of 10m (Zero indicates not supported)
17	1	60µ, Distance	Distance supported for 62.5/125µm fiber, units of 10m (Zero indicates not supported)
18	1	CU, Distance	Distance supported for copper, units of meters (Zero indicates not supported)
19	1	Reserved	
20-35	16	Vendor name	Vendor name (ASCII)
36-39	4	Vendor OUI	Vendor IEEE company ID
40-55	16	Vendor PN	Vendor part number (ASCII)
56-59	4	Vendor rev	Vendor revision level (ASCII)
60-62	3	Reserved	
63	1	CCID	Check code for Identifier section of serial ID data (Addresses 0-62)
Extended ID Fields			
64-65	2	Options	Indicates which GBIC control/sense signals are implemented, see Serial ID Table 6, page 26
66	1	BR, max	Upper baud rate margin, units of % (Zero indicates unspecified)
67	1	BR, min	Lower baud rate margin, units of % (Zero indicates unspecified)
68-83	16	Vendor SN	Serial number provided by vendor (ASCII)
84-91	8	Date code	Vendor date code (ASCII ' yymmddll' yy=year mm=month dd=day ll=lot number)
92-94	3	Reserved	
95	1	CCEX	Check code for the extended data section (Addresses 64-94)
Vendor Specific ID Fields			
96-127	32	Readable	Vendor specific data, read only

Serial ID Table 2 Byte 0, Type of Serial Transceiver

Value	Description of Physical Device
00h	Unknown or unspecified
01h	GBIC
02h	Module/connector soldered to motherboard
03-F7h	Reserved
80-FFh	Vendor specific

Serial ID Table 3 Byte 2, Connector Code

Value	Description of Connector
00h	Unknown or unspecified
01h	Fibre Channel definition of SC connector
02h	Fibre Channel definition of style 1 copper connector
03h	Fibre Channel definition of style 2 copper connector
04h	Fibre Channel definition of BNC/TNC
05h	Fibre Channel definition of coaxial headers
06-7Fh	Reserved
80-FFh	Vendor specific

Serial ID Table 4 Bytes 3-10, Transceiver Code for Electronic or Optical Compatibility

Note: Bit Position 7 is the highest order bit and is transmitted first in each byte

Data Address	Bit Position	Description of Transceiver Device	Data Address	Bit Position	Description of Transceiver Device
Reserved Standard Compliance Codes			**Fibre Channel Link Length (Bits 28-31)**		
3	7-0	Reserved	7	7	Reserved
4	7-0	Reserved	7	6	S (Short)
SONET Compliance Codes			7	5	I (Intermediate)
5	7	Reserved	7	4	L (Long)
5	6	OC 12, single mode long reach	**Fibre Channel Transmitter Type**		
5	5	OC 12, single mode intermediate reach	7	3-2	Reserved
5	4	OC 12, multi-mode short reach	7	1	LC (Low cost long wavelength laser)
5	3	Reserved	7	0	EL (Electrical intercabinet)
5	2	OC 3, single mode long reach	8	7	EL (Electrical intracabinet)
5	1	OC 3, single mode intermediate reach	8	6	SN (Short wave laser without OFC)
5	0	OC 3, multi-mode short reach	8	5	SL (Short wave laser with OFC)
Gigabit Ethernet Compliance Codes			8	4	LL (Long wave laser)
6	7-4	Reserved	**Fibre Channel Media Type**		
6	3	1000BASE-T	8	3-0	Reserved
6	2	1000BASE-CX	9	7	TW (Twin Axial Pair)
6	1	1000BASE-LX	9	6	TP (Shielded Twisted Pair)
6	0	1000BASE-SX	9	5	MI (Miniature Coax)
			9	4	TV (Video Coax)
			9	3	M6 (Multi-mode 60µ fiber
			9	2	M5 (Multi-mode 50µ fiber)
			9	1	Reserved
			9	0	SM (Single mode fiber)
			Fibre Channel Speed		
			10	7-5	Reserved
			10	4	400MB/s
			10	3	Reserved
			10	2	200MB/s
			10	1	Reserved
			10	0	100MB/s

Serial ID Table 5 Byte 11, Type of Encoding Scheme

Value	Description of Encoding Mechanism
00h	Unspecified
01h	8B10B
02h	4B5B
03h	NRZ
04h	Manchester
05h-FFh	Reserved for future use

Serial ID Table 6 Bytes 64-65, Options

Data Address	Bit Position	Control / Sense Signal
64	7-0	Reserved
65	7-5	Reserved
65	4	Transmit Disable Supported
65	3	Laser Fault Supported
65	2	Signal Detect Supported (Logical 0)
65	1	Signal Detect Supported (Logical 1)
Note: Bit Position 7 is the highest order bit and is transmitted first in each byte.		

Serial ID Table 7 Serial ID Data Entries for GBIC-1063NS and GBIC-1250NS (Short Wave)

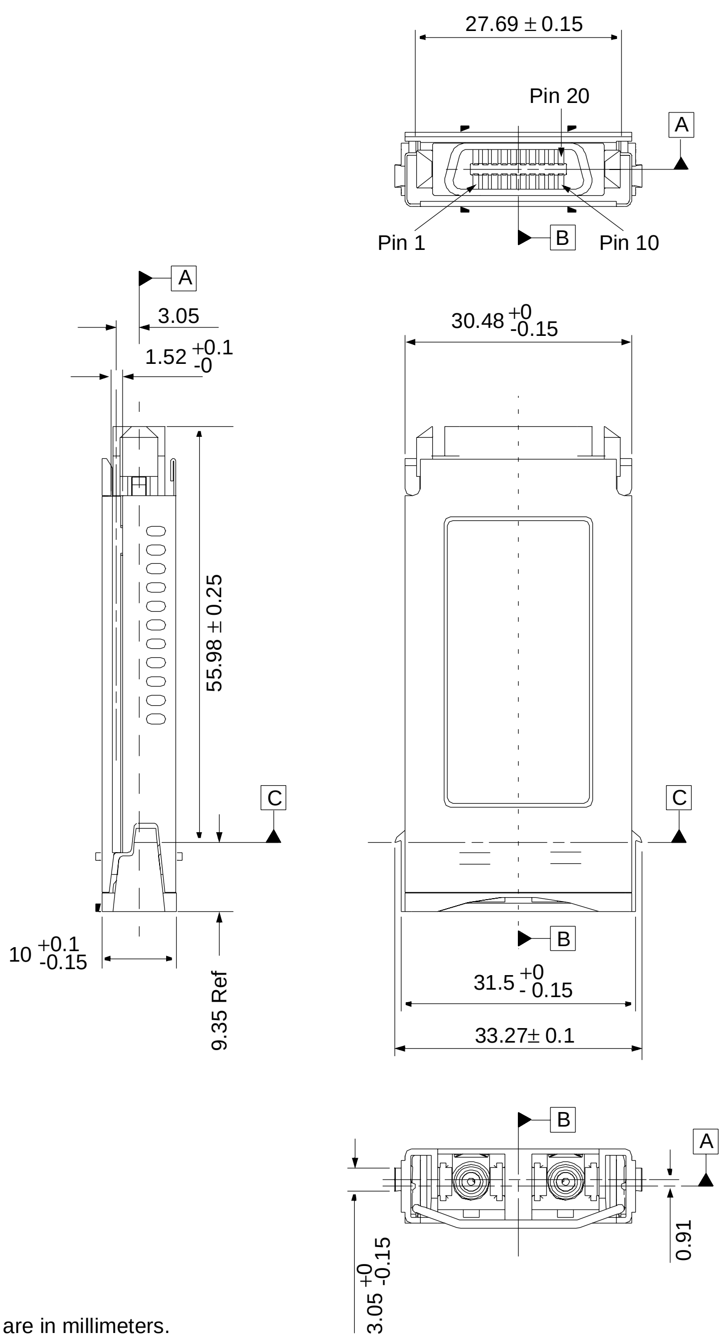
Data Address	Length (Bytes)	Name of Field	Data to be Included in the Field for SW
Base ID Fields			
0	1	Identifier	01h = GBIC
1	1	Reserved	00h
2	1	Connector	01h = SC Optical Connector
3-10	8	Transceiver	“0000000000000000000000000000000100100000010000000001100000000001” = 100-M5/M6-SN-I (Fibre Channel Compliance code for Optical Compatibility), and 1000BASE-SX (Gigabit Ethernet Compliance code for Optical Compatibility)
11	1	Encoding	01h = 8B10B Encoding
12	1	BR, Nominal	0Ch = 100MHz x 12 = 1.2GHz or 0Bh = 100MHz x 11 = 1.1GHz
13-14	2	Reserved	0000h
15	1	9µ, Distance	00h = Single Mode Fiber is not supported
16	1	50µ, Distance	32h = 50 x 10m = 500m on 50/125µm fiber
17	1	60µ, Distance	16h = 22 x 10m = 220m on 62.5/125µm fiber
18	1	CU, Distance	00h = Copper is not supported
19	1	Reserved	00h
20-35	16	Vendor name	“IBM ” (ASCII)
36-39	4	Vendor OUI	0008005Ah = IBM OUI “08005A”
40-55	16	Vendor PN	“xxxxxxx...” = current IBM part number (ASCII)
56-59	4	Vendor rev	“xx” = current IBM revision number (ASCII)
60-62	3	Reserved	000000h
63	1	CCID	Least significant byte of sum of data in addresses 0-62
Extended ID Fields			
64-65	2	Options	“0000000000011010” = LOS, TX_Fault, TX_Disable all supported
66	1	BR, max	05h = 5% Upper baud rate margin
67	1	BR, min	05h = 5% Lower baud rate margin
68-83	16	Vendor SN	“xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx” = IBM Serial number (ASCII)
84-91	8	Date code	“xxxxxxxx” = IBM date code (ASCII ’ yymmddll’ yy=year mm=month dd=day ll=lot number (yy=00 is year 2000))
92-94	3	Reserved	000000h
95	1	CCEX	Least significant byte of sum of data in addresses 64-94
IBM Specific ID Field			
96-127	32	Readable	“IBM GBICS ARE CLASS 1 LASER SAFE” (ASCII)

Serial ID Table 8 Serial ID Data Entries for GBIC-1063NS-LW and GBIC-1250NS-LW (Long Wave)

Data Address	Length (Bytes)	Name of Field	Data to be Included in the Field for LW
Base ID Fields			
0	1	Identifier	01h = GBIC
1	1	Reserved	00h
2	1	Connector	01h = SC Optical Connector
3-10	8	Transceiver	“0000000000000000000000000000000100001001000000000000000001000000001” = 100-SM-LC-L (Fibre Channel Compliance code for Optical Compatibility), and 1000BASE-LX (Gigabit Ethernet Compliance code for Optical Compatibility)
11	1	Encoding	01h = 8B10B Encoding
12	1	BR, Nominal	0Ch = 100MHz x 12 = 1.2GHz or 0Bh = 100MHz x 11 = 1.1GHz
13-14	2	Reserved	0000h
15	1	9µ, Distance	64h = 100 x 100m = 10km on Single Mode Fiber
16	1	50µ, Distance	37h = 55 x 10m = 550m on 50/125µm fiber
17	1	60µ, Distance	37h = 55 x 10m = 550m on 62.5/125µm fiber
18	1	CU, Distance	00h = Copper is not supported
19	1	Reserved	00h
20-35	16	Vendor name	“IBM ” (ASCII)
36-39	4	Vendor OUI	0008005Ah
40-55	16	Vendor PN	“xxxxxxx...” = current IBM part number (ASCII)
56-59	4	Vendor rev	“xx” = current IBM revision number (ASCII)
60-62	3	Reserved	000000h
63	1	CCID	Least significant byte of sum of data in addresses 0-62
Extended ID Fields			
64-65	2	Options	“0000000000011010” = LOS, TX_Fault, TX_Disable all supported
66	1	BR, max	05h = 5% Upper baud rate margin
67	1	BR, min	05h = 5% Lower baud rate margin
68-83	16	Vendor SN	“xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx” = IBM Serial number (ASCII)
84-91	8	Date code	“xxxxxxxx” = IBM date code (ASCII ’ yymmddll’ yy=year mm=month dd=day ll=lot number (yy=00 is year 2000))
92-94	3	Reserved	000000h
95	1	CCEX	Least significant byte of sum of data in addresses 64-94
IBM Specific ID Field			
96-127	32	Readable	“IBM GBICS ARE CLASS 1 LASER SAFE” (ASCII)

Mechanical Description

Mechanical Outline



Note: All dimensions are in millimeters.

Two optical receptacles are at the end of the module. They are spaced 12.7mm apart to accept a standard duplex SC connector.

System Board Considerations

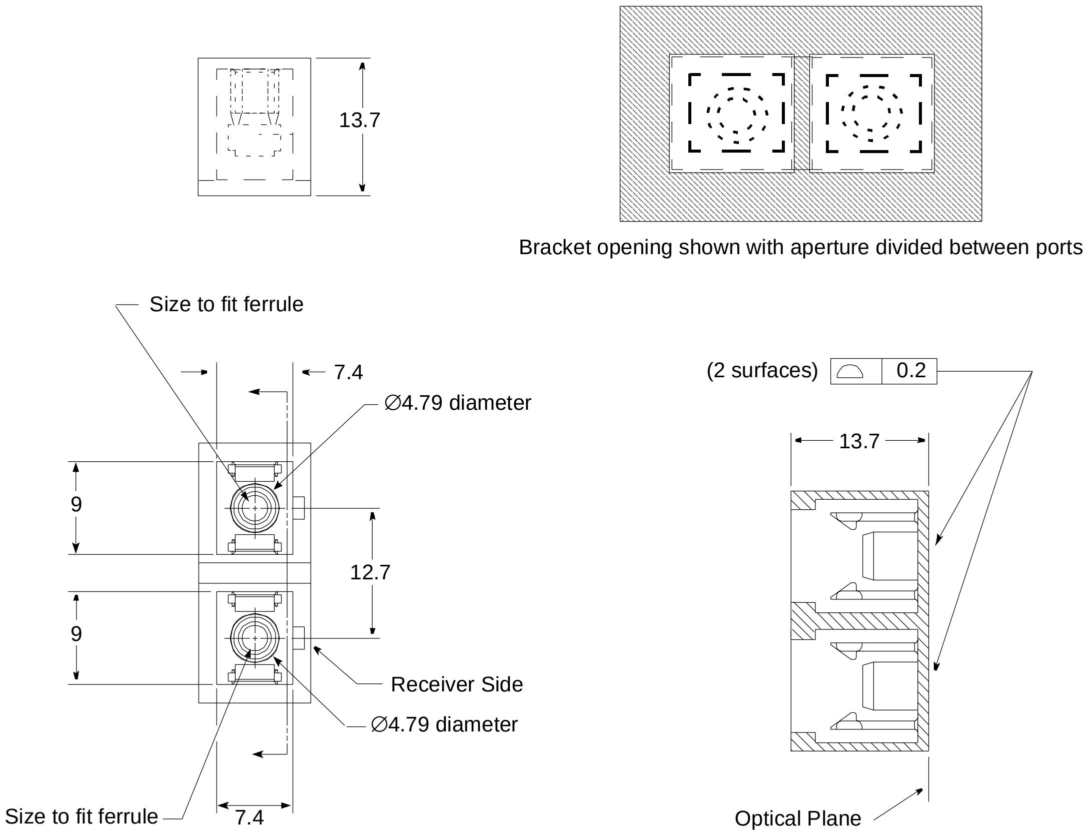
IBM GBIC-1063N, GBIC-1063NS, GBIC-1063N-LW, GBIC-1063NS-LW, GBIC-1250NS, and GBIC-1250NS-LW are intended to be used on a host card having a nominal thickness of 0.062" or 0.100" (see below for mating connector options). The host card footprint with essential keepouts and drill holes is shown on page 32.

Connector Availability

The connector used by these GBICs is a 20-pin model of the AMP SCA-2 connector. The following part numbers are available to provide mating connections:

Description	Part Number
Vertical receptacle, placed on a backplane for connection of GBIC-1063N, GBIC-1063NS, and GBIC-1250NS perpendicular to the surface of the backplane	AMP 787646-1
Right angle receptacle, placed on motherboard for connection of GBIC-1063N, GBIC-1063NS, and GBIC-1250NS parallel to the surface of the backplane as a daughter board	AMP 787653-1
Guide system for PCB of thickness 0.062" ± 0.008	AMP 787663-3
Guide system for PCB of thickness 0.100" ± 0.008	AMP 787663-4

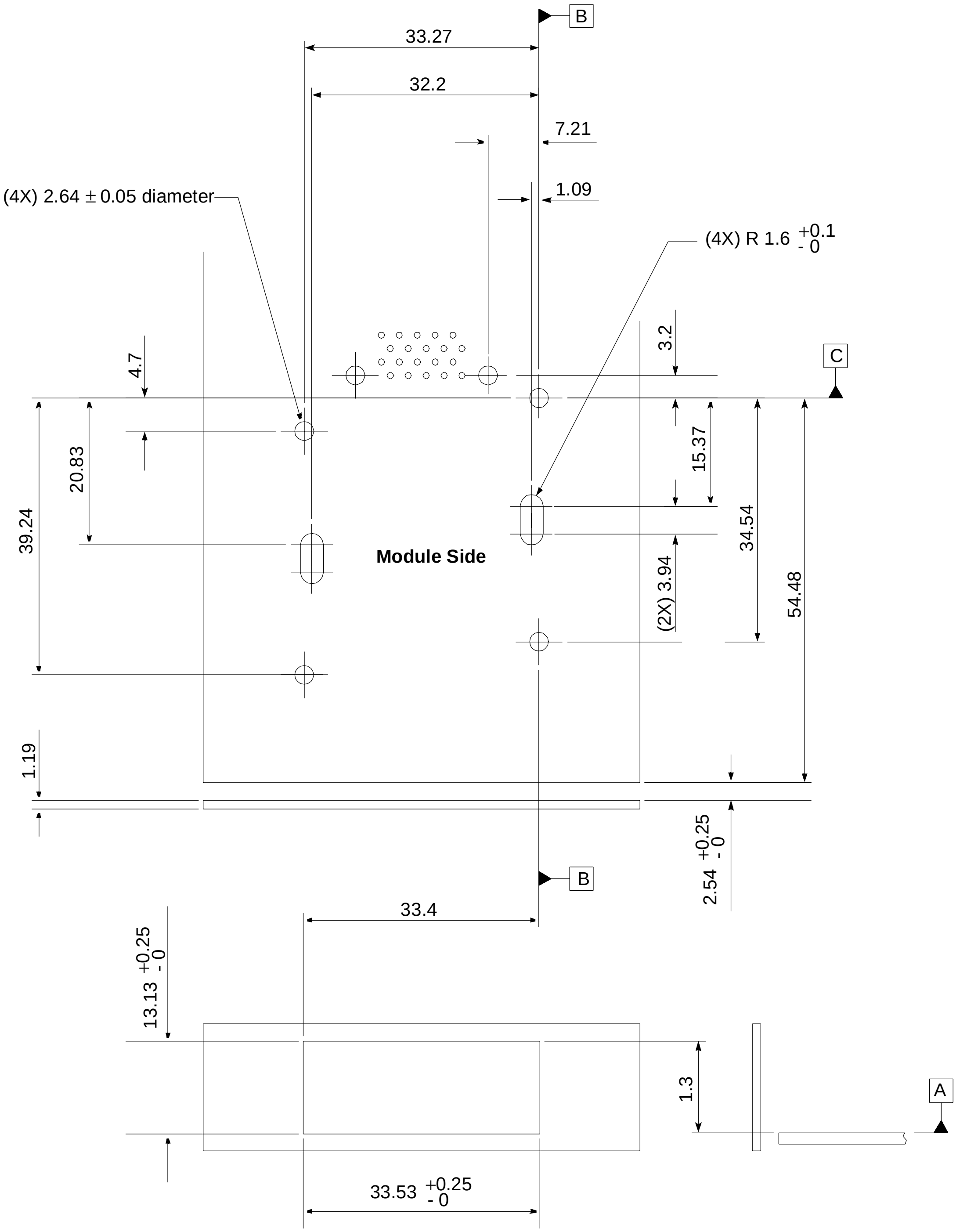
Duplex SC Receptacle



Bracket opening shown with aperture divided between ports

Note: All dimensions are in millimeters.

Host Card Footprint



Note: All dimensions are in millimeters.

References

Standards

1. American National Standards Institute Inc. (ANSI), T11, Fibre Channel-Physical and Signaling Interface (FC-PH, FC-PH-2, and FC-PH-3). Copies of this document may be purchased from:

   Global Engineering
   15 Inverness Way East
   Englewood, CO 80112-5704
   Phone: (800) 854-7179 or (303) 792-2181
   Fax: (303) 792-2192.

2. IEEE 802.3z Draft 5.0. Drafts of this standard are available to members of the standards working committee. For further information see IEEE 802.3z public reflector at stds-802-3-hssg@mail.ieee.org. To be added to the reflector, send an E-mail to:

   majordomo@mail.ieee.org

   containing the line:

   subscribe stds-802-3-hssg <*your email address*>

   The ftp site is

   ftp://stdsbbs.ieee.org/pub/802_main/802.3/gigabit

3. American National Standards Institute Inc. (ANSI), T11, Fibre Channel-Physical and Signaling Interface (100-SM-LC-L, rev. 3.0). Drafts of this standard are available to members of the standards working committee. For further information, see T11.2 public reflector at t11_2@dpt.com. To be added to the reflector, send an E-mail to:

   majordomo@dpt.com

   containing the line:

   subscribe t11_2 <*your email address*>

   The web site is:

   http://www.t11.org

Industry Specifications

4. Giga-bit Interface Converter specification, Revision 5.2 (GBIC V5.2). This document may be downloaded under anonymous ftp from: playground.sun.com. It is in the directory pub/OEmod.

5. A.X. Widmer and P.A. Franaszek, “A DC-Balanced, Partitioned-Block, 8B/10B Transmission Code,” *IBM Journal of Research and Development*, vol. 27, no. 5, pp. 440-451, September 1983. This paper fully defines the 8B/10B code. It is primarily theoretical.

6. A.X. Widmer, The ANSI Fibre Channel Transmission Code, *IBM Research Report, RC 18855 (82405)*, April, 23 1993. Copies may be requested from:

   Publications
   IBM Thomas J. Watson Research Center
   Post Office Box 218
   Yorktown Heights, New York 10598
   Phone: (914) 945-1259
   Fax: (914) 945-4144

Revision Log

Rev	Contents of Modification
3/97	Draft 0.0 release of specification.
9/97	Production release level of specification.
9/09/98	Reformatted entire document. Initial release.
11/09/98	First Revision (01). Changed document name from SOC_1063N+1250N to GBIC. Changed all occurrences of "SOC" to "GBIC."
4/27/99	Second Revision (02). Updated mechanical drawing to show stop. Replaced TBD in Reliability Projections on page 21. Updated maximum Operating Temperature in Specified Operating Conditions on page 12. Updated Airflow and Maximum Local Temperature values in Thermal Characteristics on page 21. Deleted two 1250MBd, no serial ID products: IBM42S12SNNAA20 GBIC-1250N (short wave) IBM42S12LNNAA20 GBIC-1250N-LW (long wave) Added two 1063MBd, serial ID products: IBM42S10SNYAA20 GBIC-1063NS (short wave) IBM42S10LNYAA20 GBIC-1063NS-LW (long wave)

Laser Safety Compliance Requirements

The GBIC-1063N, GBIC-1063NS, GBIC-1063N-LW, GBIC-1063NS-LW, GBIC-1250NS, and GBIC-1250NS-LW are designed and certified as Class 1 laser products. If the power supply voltage exceeds 6.0 volts, the GBIC-1063N, GBIC-1063NS, and GBIC-1250NS may no longer remain Class 1 products. The system using the GBIC-1063N, GBIC-1063NS, and GBIC-1250NS must provide power supply over voltage protection that guarantees the supply does not exceed 6.0 volts under all fault conditions.

Operating the power supply above 6.0 V, or otherwise operating the GBIC-1063N, GBIC-1063NS, and GBIC-1250NS in a manner inconsistent with their design and function may result in hazardous radiation exposure, and may be considered an act of modifying or new manufacturing of a laser product under US regulations contained in 21 CFR(J) or CENELEC regulations contained in EN 60825.

The person(s) performing such an act is required by law to recertify and reidentify the product in accordance with the provisions of 21 CFR(J) for distribution within the USA., and in accordance with provisions of CENELEC EN 60825 (or successive regulations) for distribution within the CENELEC countries or countries using the IEC 825 standard.

IBM Microelectronics Division
1580 Route 52, Bldg. 504
Hopewell Junction, NY 12533-6351

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