

Optical Interconnection Design Innovator

800G OSFP112 VR8 50m Optical Transceiver Module P/N: GOS-MPO801-VR8C(2xMPO12)

Features

- ✓ 8 channels full-duplex transceiver modules
- ✓ Transmission data rate up to 106.25G per channel
- ✓ 8x106.25Gbps PAM4 transmitter and PAM4 receiver
- ✓ 8 channels 850nm VCSEL array
- ✓ 8 channels PIN photo detector array
- ✓ Internal CDR circuits on both receiver and transmitter channels
- ✓ Power consumption <13.5W
- ✓ Hot Pluggable OSFP form factor and Compliant with CMIS
- ✓ Maximum link length of 30m on OM3 Multimode Fiber (MMF)and 50m on OM4 MMF with FEC
- ✓ Dual MPO12 APC connector receptacle
- ✓ Built-in digital diagnostic functions
- ✓ Operating case temperature 0°C to +70°C
- ✓ 3.3V power supply voltage
- ✓ RoHS compliant(lead free)

Applications

- ✓ IEEE 802.3db 2 x 400GBASE-SR4 Ethernet (PAM4)
- ✓ The transceiver is designed for Ethernet, Telecom and Infiniband use cases.

Description

The GIGALIGHT GOS-MPO801-VR8C is a Eight-Channel, Pluggable, Parallel, Fiber-Optic QSFP Density for 800 Gigabit Ethernet Applications. This transceiver is a high performance module for short-range multi-lane data communication and interconnection applications. It integrates eight data lanes in each direction with 8x53.125GBd. Each lane can operate at 106.25Gbps up to 30 m using OM3 fiber or 50 m using OM4 fiber with FEC. These modules are designed to operate over multimode fiber systems using a nominal wavelength of 850nm. The optical interface uses dual 12 fiber MTP (MPO)





Optical Interconnection Design Innovator

connector. The Common Management Interface Specification (CMIS) for OSFP modules, This module incorporates GIGALIGHT Technologies proven circuit and VCSEL technology to provide reliable long life, high performance, and consistent service.

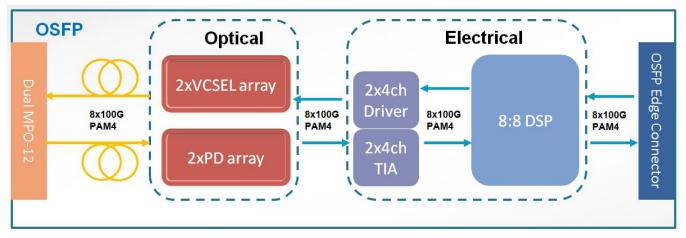


Figure1. Module Block Diagram

Absolute Maximum Ratings

| Parameter | Symbol | Min | Мах | Unit |
|----------------------------|--------|------|---------|------|
| Supply Voltage | Vcc | -0.3 | 3.6 | V |
| Input Voltage | Vin | -0.3 | Vcc+0.3 | V |
| Storage Temperature | Tst | -20 | 85 | °C |
| Case Operating Temperature | Тор | 0 | 70 | °C |
| Humidity(non-condensing) | Rh | 5 | 95 | % |

Recommended Operating Conditions

| Parameter | Symbol | Min | Typical | Мах | Unit |
|----------------------------|--------|------|---------|------|------|
| Supply Voltage | Vcc | 3.13 | 3.3 | 3.47 | V |
| Operating Case temperature | Тса | 0 | | 70 | °C |
| Data Rate Per Lane | | | 106.25 | | Gbps |
| Humidity | Rh | 5 | | 85 | % |
| Power Dissipation | Pm | | 13 | 13.5 | W |



www.gigalight.com

Electrical Specifications

Optical Interconnection Design Innovator

| Parameter | Symbol | Min | Typical | Мах | Unit |
|--------------------------------------|-----------------|----------------------|---------|-----------------|-------|
| Differential input impedance | Zin | 90 | 100 | 110 | ohm |
| Differential Output impedance | Zout | 90 | 100 | 110 | ohm |
| Differential input voltage amplitude | ΔVin | 400 | | 900 | mVp-p |
| Differential output voltage | ΔVout | | | 850 | mVp-p |
| Bit Error Rate | BER | | | 2.4E-4 | - |
| Input Logic Level High | VIH | 2.0 | | V _{cc} | V |
| Input Logic Level Low | VIL | 0 | | 0.8 | V |
| Output Logic Level High | Vон | V _{cc} -0.5 | | V _{cc} | V |
| Output Logic Level Low | V _{OL} | 0 | | 0.4 | V |
| Input Logic Level High | VIH | 2.0 | | V _{cc} | V |

Note:

- 1. BER=2.4E-4; PRBS31Q@53.125GBd. Pre-FEC
- 2. Differential input voltage amplitude is measured between TxnP and TxnN.
- 3. Differential output voltage amplitude is measured between RxnP and RxnN.

Optical Characteristics

Table 3 - Optical Characteristics

| Parameter | Symbol | Min | Typical | Мах | Unit | Notes |
|--|--------|-----------|---------|------|------|-------|
| | | Transmitt | er | | 1 | |
| Centre Wavelength | λς | 842 | 850 | 948 | nm | - |
| RMS spectral width | Δλ | - | - | 0.65 | nm | - |
| Average launch power, each lane Pout | | -4.6 | - | 4 | dBm | - |
| Optical Modulation Amplitude OMA (OMAouter), each lane | | -2.6 | | 3.5 | dBm | - |
| Transmitter and dispersion eye closure for PAM4(TDECQ),each lane | TDECQ | | | 4.4 | dB | |
| Extinction Ratio | ER | 2.5 | - | - | dB | - |



| www.gigalight.com | | | Optical Inte | rconnectio | n Design Innova | |
|--|--------|---------|--------------|----------------------------|-----------------|-------|
| Parameter | Symbol | Min | Typical | Max | Unit | Notes |
| Average launch power of OFF transmitter, each lane | | | | -30 | dB | - |
| | | Receive | r | | 1 | L |
| Centre Wavelength | λc | 842 | 850 | 948 | nm | - |
| Receiver Sensitivity in OMAout | RXsen | | | max (- 4.4,TECQ 6.2) | dBm | 1 |
| Stressed Receiver Sensitivity in OMAout | SRS | | | -1.8 | dBm | 2 |
| Maximum Average power at receiver , each lane input, each lane | | | | 4 | dBm | - |
| Minimum Average power at receiver , each lane | | -6.3 | | | dBm | |
| Receiver Reflectance | | | | -15 | dB | - |
| LOS Assert | LOSA | -15 | | -8.5 | dBm | - |
| LOS De-Assert | LOSD | | | -6.5 | dBm | - |
| LOS Hysteresis | LOSH | 0.5 | | | dB | - |

Note:

1. Measured with conformance test signal at TP3 for BER = 2.4E-4 Pre-FEC.

2. These test conditions are for measuring stressed receiver sensitivity. They are not characteristics of the receiver.

Digital Diagnostic Specification

| Parameter | Symbol | Min | Typical | Max | Units | Notes |
|--|-----------|------|---------|------|-------|-------------------------|
| Transceiver Case Temperature | DMI_Temp | -3 | | +3 | °C | Over operating temp |
| Supply voltage monitor absolute error | DMI_VCC | -0.1 | | 0.1 | V | Full operating range |
| Channel RX power monitor absolute error | DMI_RX | -2 | | +2 | dB | Per channel |
| Channel Bias current monitor | DMI_Ibias | -10% | | +10% | mA | Per channel |
| Channel TX power monitor absolute error | DMI_TX | -2 | | +2 | dB | Per channel |



www.gigalight.com

Pin Description

Optical Interconnection Design Innovator

| Pin | Symbol | Description | Logic | Direction | | |
|-----|-----------|---------------------------------|-------------|-----------------|--|--|
| 1 | GND | Ground | | | | |
| 2 | TX2p | Transmitter Data Non- Inverted | CML-I | Input from Host | | |
| 3 | TX2n | Transmitter Data Inverted | CML-I | Input from Host | | |
| 4 | GND | Ground | | | | |
| 5 | TX4p | Transmitter Data Non- Inverted | CML-I | Input from Host | | |
| 6 | TX4n | Transmitter Data Inverted | CML-I | Input from Host | | |
| 7 | GND | Ground | | | | |
| 8 | ТХ6р | Transmitter Data Non- Inverted | CML-I | Input from Host | | |
| 9 | TX6n | Transmitter Data Inverted | CML-I | Input from Host | | |
| 10 | GND | Ground | | | | |
| 11 | TX8p | Transmitter Data Non- Inverted | CML-I | Input from Host | | |
| 12 | TX8n | Transmitter Data Inverted | CML-I | Input from Host | | |
| 13 | GND | Ground | | | | |
| 14 | SCL | 2-wire Serial interface clock | LVCMOS-I/O | Bi- directional | | |
| 15 | VCC | +3.3V Power | | Power from Host | | |
| 16 | VCC | +3.3V Power | | Power from Host | | |
| 17 | LPWn/PRSn | Low-Power Mode / Module Present | Multi-Level | Bi- directional | | |
| 18 | GND | Ground | | | | |
| 19 | RX7n | Receiver Data Inverted | CML-O | Output to Host | | |
| 20 | RX7p | Receiver Data Non-Inverted | CML-O | Output to Host | | |
| 21 | GND | Ground | | | | |
| 22 | RX5n | Receiver Data Inverted | CML-O | Output to Host | | |
| 23 | RX5p | Receiver Data Non-Inverted | CML-O | Output to Host | | |
| 24 | GND | Ground | | | | |
| 25 | RX3n | Receiver Data Inverted | CML-O | Output to Host | | |
| 26 | | Receiver Data Non-Inverted | CML-O | Output to Host | | |
| 27 | GND | Ground | | · · | | |
| 28 | RX1n | Receiver Data Inverted CML-O | | Output to Host | | |
| 29 | RX1p | | | Output to Host | | |
| 30 | GND | Ground | | - | | |
| 31 | GND | Ground | | | | |
| 32 | RX2p | Receiver Data Non-Inverted | CML-O | Output to Host | | |



深圳市易飞扬通信技术有限公司 Shenzhen Gigalight Technology Co., Ltd.

| w | ww.gigalight.con | | Optical Interc | onnection Design Innovator |
|----|------------------|---------------------------------|----------------|----------------------------|
| 33 | RX2n | Receiver Data Inverted | CML-O | Output to Host |
| 34 | GND | Ground | | |
| 35 | RX4p | Receiver Data Non-Inverted | CML-O | Output to Host |
| 36 | RX4n | Receiver Data Inverted | CML-O | Output to Host |
| 37 | GND | Ground | | |
| 38 | RX6p | Receiver Data Non-Inverted | CML-O | Output to Host |
| 39 | RX6n | Receiver Data Inverted | CML-O | Output to Host |
| 40 | GND | Ground | | |
| 41 | RX8p | Receiver Data Non-Inverted | CML-O | Output to Host |
| 42 | RX8n | Receiver Data Inverted | CML-O | Output to Host |
| 43 | GND | Ground | | |
| 44 | INT/RSTn | Module Interrupt / Module Reset | Multi-Level | Bi- directional |
| 45 | VCC | +3.3V Power | | Power from Host |
| 46 | VCC | +3.3V Power | | Power from Host |
| 47 | SDA | 2-wire Serial interface data | LVCMOS-I/O | Bi- directional |
| 48 | GND | Ground | | |
| 49 | TX7n | Transmitter Data Inverted | CML-I | Input |
| 50 | TX7p | Transmitter Data Non- Inverted | CML-I | Input from Host |
| 51 | GND | Ground | | |
| 52 | TX5n | Transmitter Data Inverted | CML-I | Input from Host |
| 53 | TX5p | Transmitter Data Non- Inverted | CML-I | Input from Host |
| 54 | GND | Ground | | |
| 55 | TX3n | Transmitter Data Inverted | CML-I | Input from Host |
| 56 | ТХ3р | Transmitter Data Non- Inverted | CML-I | Input from Host |
| 57 | GND | Ground | | |
| 58 | TX1n | Transmitter Data Inverted | CML-I | Input from Host |
| 59 | TX1p | Transmitter Data Non- Inverted | CML-I | Input from Host |
| 60 | GND | Ground | | |
| | | | | |



Figure2. Electrical Pin-out Details

OSFP Control pins

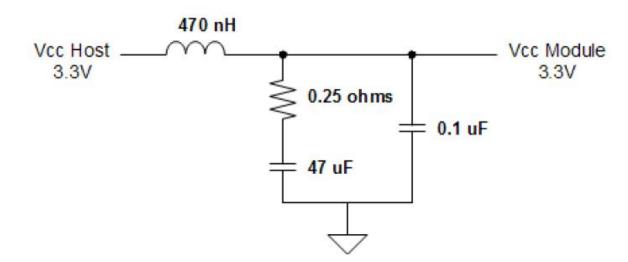
| Name | Function | Description |
|-----------|---------------|--|
| LPWn/PRSn | Input/output | Multi-level signal for low power control from host to module and module presence indication from module to host. This signal requires the circuit as described in the OSFP Specification. |
| INT/RSTn | Input,/output | Multi-level signal for interrupt request from module to host and reset control from host to module. This signal requires the circuit as described in the OSFP Specification. |

| Name | Function | Description |
|------|----------|--|
| SCL | BiDir | 2-wire serial clock signal. Requires pull-up resistor to 3.3V on host. |
| SDA | Bidir | 2-wire serial data signal. Requires pull-up resistor to 3.3V on host. |



Power Supply Filtering

Optical Interconnection Design Innovator



The host board should use the power supply filtering shown in Figure3.

Figure 3. Host Board Power Supply Filtering

Optical Interface Lanes and Assignment

The optical interface port is dual MPO-12 APC receptacle. The transmit and receive optical lanes shall occupy the positions depicted in Figure 4.

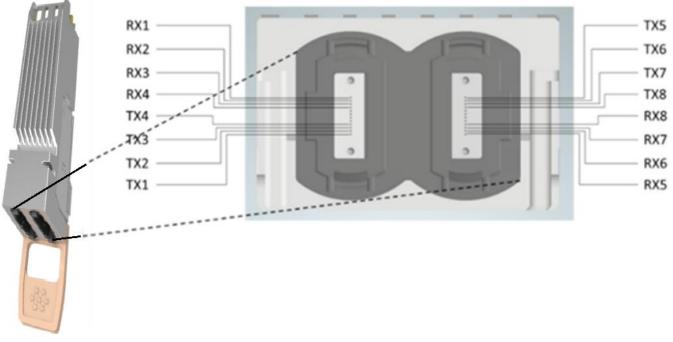


Figure 4. Optical Receptacle and Channel Orientation



DIAGNOSTIC MONITORING INTERFACE

Digital diagnostics monitoring function is available on all GIGALIGHT OSFP products. A 2-wire serial interface provides user to contact with module.

Memory Structure and Mapping

This limits the management memory that can be directly accessed by the host to 256 bytes, which is divided in Lower Memory (addresses 00h through 7Fh) and Upper Memory (addresses 80h through FFh).

A larger addressable management memory is required for all but the most basic modules. This is supported by a structure of 128-byte pages, together with a mechanism for dynamically mapping any of the 128-byte pages from a larger internal management memory space into Upper Memory the host addressable space.

The addressing structure of the additional internal management memory is shown in Figure 4 The management memory inside the module is arranged as a unique and always host accessible address space of 128 bytes (Lower Memory) and as multiple upper address subspaces of 128 bytes each (Pages), only one of which is selected as host visible in Upper Memory. A second level of Page selection is possible for Pages for which several instances exist (e.g. where a bank of pages with the same Page number exists).

This structure supports a flat 256 byte memory for passive copper modules and permits timely access to addresses in the Lower Memory, e.g. Flags and Monitors. Less time critical entries, e.g. serial ID information and threshold settings, are available with the Page Select function in the Lower Page. For more complex modules which require a larger amount of management memory the host needs to use dynamic mapping of the various Pages into the host addressable Upper Memory address space, whenever needed.

Note: The management memory map has been designed largely after the QSFP memory map. This memory map has been changed in order to accommodate 8 electrical lanes and to limit the required memory space. The single address approach is used as found in QSFP. Paging is used in order to enable time critical interactions between host and module.

Supported Pages

A basic 256 byte subset of the Management Memory Map is mandatory for all CMIS compliant devices. Other parts are only available for paged memory modules, or when advertised by the module. See CMIS V4.0 for details regarding the advertisement of supported management memory spaces.



In particular, support of the Lower Memory and of Page 00h is required for all modules, including passive copper cables. These pages are therefore always implemented. Additional support for Pages 01h, 02h and bank 0 of Pages 10h and 11h is required for all paged memory modules.

Bank 0 of pages 10h-1Fh, provides lane-specific registers for the first 8 lanes, and each additional bank provides support for additional 8 lanes. Note, however, that the allocation of information over the banks may be page specific and may not to be related to grouping data for 8 lanes.

The structure allows address space expansion for certain types of modules by allocating additional Pages. Moreover, additional banks of pages.

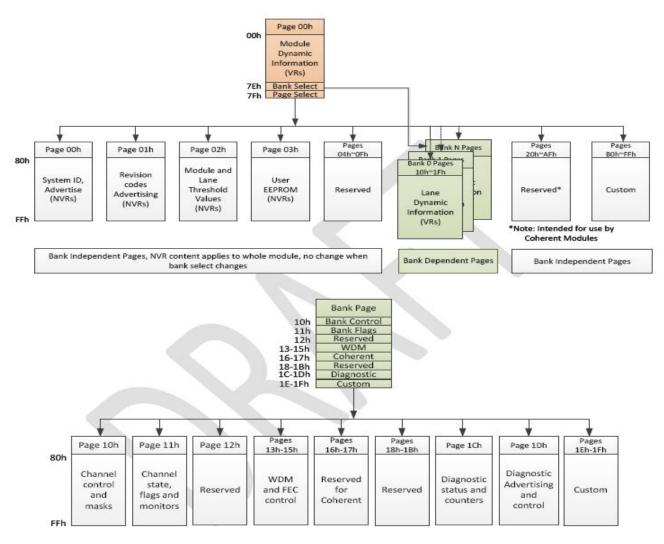


Figure 5. OSFP Memory Map



深圳市易飞扬通信技术有限公司 Shenzhen Gigalight Technology Co., Ltd.

www.gigalight.com

Optical Interconnection Design Innovator



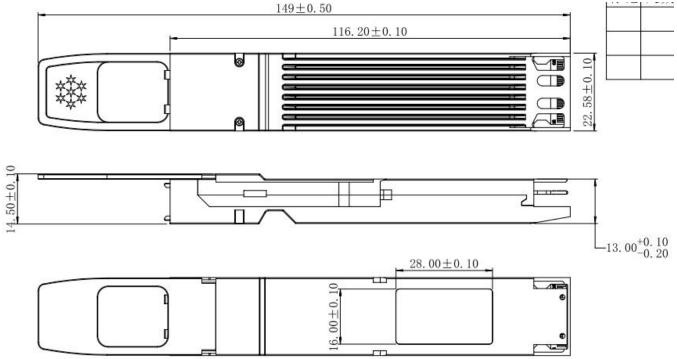


Figure6. Mechanical Specifications

Regulatory Compliance

GIGALIGHT GOS-MPO801-VR8C transceivers are Class 1 Laser Products. They are certified per the

following standards:

| Feature | Standard |
|--------------------------|--|
| Laser Safety | IEC 60825-1:2014 (3 rd Edition) IEC 60825-2:2004/AMD2:2010 EN 60825-1-2014 EN 60825-2:2004+A1+A2 |
| Electrical Safety | EN 62368-1: 2014 IEC 62368-1:2014 UL 62368-1:2014 |
| Environmental protection | Directive 2011/65/EU with amendment(EU)2015/863 |
| CE EMC | EN55032: 2015 EN55035: 2017 EN61000-3-2:2014 EN61000-3-3:2013 |
| FCC | FCC Part 15, Subpart B ANSI C63.4-2014 |



Optical Interconnection Design Innovator

References

- 1. OSFP_Module_Specification_Rev5_0
- 2. CMIS V4.0
- 3. IEEE 802.3db 400GBASE-VR4 Ethernet (PAM4)
- 4. IEEE802.3ck

CAUTION:

Use of controls or adjustment or performance of procedures other than those specified herein may result in hazardous radiation exposure.

Ordering information

| Part Number | Product Description |
|-----------------|--|
| GOS-MPO801-VR8C | 800G OSFP112 VR8 transceiver, dual MPO-12 APC |
| | interface, 850nm, up to 50m with OM4, Finned Top, Pull tab |

Important Notice

Performance figures, data and any illustrative material provided in this data sheet are typical and must be specifically confirmed in writing by GIGALIGHT before they become applicable to any particular order or contract. In accordance with the GIGALIGHT policy of continuous improvement specifications may change without notice.

The publication of information in this data sheet does not imply freedom from patent or other protective rights of GIGALIGHT or others. Further details are available from any GIGALIGHT sales representative.

E-mail: sales@GIGALIGHT.com Official Site: www.GIGALIGHT.com

Revision History

| Revision | Date | Description |
|----------|-------------|------------------|
| V0 | Sep-25-2023 | Advance Release. |