KSwitch D10 MMT 6G-2GS SFP notes

Revision History

| Version | Description | Author | | |
|-----------------|---------------------------|----------------------|--|--|
| V 1.0 Feb 2023 | Initial Version, | Tech-Support M.Stärk | | |
| | Valid for FW GA 2.00 | | | |
| V 2.0 June 2024 | Added 2.5GBase-LR module, | Tech-Support M.Stärk | | |
| | Valid for FW GA 2.03 | | | |

Contents

| 1. | SFP support | 2 |
|----|--|---|
| | Summary | |
| | adjust transfer speed | |
| | DDMI | |
| | SFP support in detail | |
| | optical SFPs | |
| | copper SFPs | |
| | SEP modules, fibers, connectors naming conventions | |

1. SFP support

1.1. Summary

1000Base-X (optical) SFPs are supported; speed must be manually adjusted. All checked 1000Base-X SFPs modules does support operation with 1Gb/s speed. Operation with 2.5G speed is not possible, as 1000Base-X is limited to 1G.

10GBase-X (optical) SFPs can be used, speed must be manually adjusted.
All checked 10GBase-X modules does support operation with 1Gb/s speed.
Only some newer 10GBase-X modules does operate with 2.5Gb/s speed.
Obviously, 10G speed is not possible, as KSwitch D10 MMT SFP slots are defined for max 2.5G.

2.5G optical SFPs are now seen on the market. Some Fiber SFPs with 2.5G speed are announced.

Some Copper SFPs are supported.

1000Base-T modules do not require manual speed settings, working directly with 1G speed. 2.5GBase-T SFPs operate only with speed 2500 after manual adjustment.

10GBase-T SFPs are not supported.

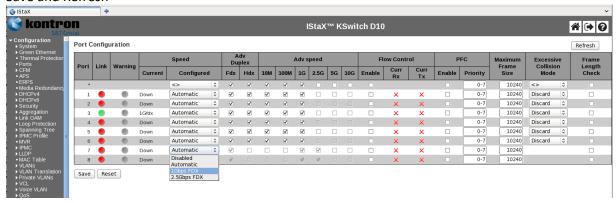
DAC cables (10GBase-CR) can be used with speed 1000 and speed 2500, after manual adjustment.

There are no special requirements for optical SFPs regarding TSN operation. Copper SFPs might include buffers, which could impact TSN performance.

1.2. adjust transfer speed

interface speed can be adjusted via WEB interface or CLI:

WEB: Configuration -> Ports -> Change configured Speed inside table from Automatic to 1Gbps FDX Save and Refresh



CLI:

#configure terminal (config)#interface 2.5GigabitEthernet * (config-if)# speed 1000 (config-if)# duplex full (config-if)#exit (config)#exit

#show interface 2.5GigabitEthernet * status

| Interface | Mode | Speed | Aneg | Media Type | SFP Family | Link | Operational Warnings |
|----------------------|------|-------|------|------------|--------------------------|------|----------------------|
| 2.5G 1/1 2.5G 1/2 | | | | | 1G Optical 1G Optical | | |
| # | | | | | | | |

1.3. DDMI

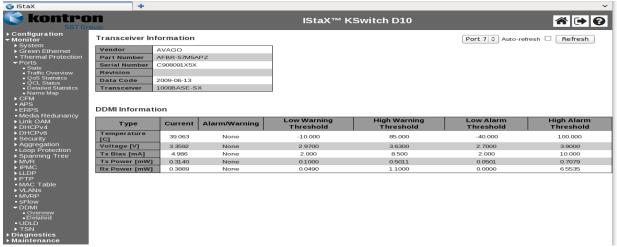
DDMI is not required to detect SFP type, if enabled it provides further information of SFP state (like temperature and signal strength). Per default, DDMI is disabled.

WEB Interface:

Enable DDMI via WEB: -> Configuration -> DDMI -> set to enabled.

Query DDMI results:

WEB: -> Monitor -> DDMI -> Detailed



CLI:

Enable DDMI: #configure terminal (config)#ddmi (config)#exit

#

Query DDMI results:

#show interface 2.5GigabitEthernet 1/1-2 transceiver

2.5GigabitEthernet 1/1: Transceiver Information: Vendor: AVAGO

Part Number: AFBR-57M5APZ Serial Number: C908091X5X

Revision:

Date Code: 2009-06-13 Transceiver: 1000BASE-SX

DDMI Information:

| Type | Current | Alarm/Warning | Low Warning Threshold | High Warning Threshold | Low Alarm Threshold | High Alarm Threshold |
|-----------------|---------|---------------|--------------------------|---------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|
| Temperature (C) | 38.145 | None | -10.000 | 85.000 | -40.000 | 100.000 |
| Voltage (V) | 3.3592 | None | 2.9700 | 3.6300 | 2.7000 | 3.9000 |
| Tx Bias (mA) | 4.986 | None | 2.000 | 8.500 | 2.000 | 10.000 |
| Tx Power (mW) | 0.3140 | None | 0.1000 | 0.5011 | 0.0501 | 0.7079 |
| Rx Power (mW) | 0.4006 | None | 0.0490 | 1.1000 | 0.0000 | 6.5535 |

2. SFP support in detail

2.1. optical SFPs

1000Base-SX (Avago AFBR-57M5APZ, Cisco GLC-SX-MMD, PAC Opto LM28-C3S-TC-N-DD, ZYXEL SFP-SX; Agilent HFBR 5720 AL)

reported as SFP Family 1G Optical

speed auto > no link established

speed 1000, duplex full -> iperf shows expected transfer rate for 1Gb connection

speed 2500, duplex full -> no link established, like expected

1000Base-LX (Avago AFCT-5715LZ with mono mode fiber)

reported as SFP Family 1G Optical

speed auto -> no link established

speed 1000, duplex full -> iperf shows expected transfer rate for 1Gb connection

speed 2500, duplex full -> no link established, like expected

2.5GBase-LR (Lantech Mini GBIC 2.5G SFP, SMF 1310nm, 2KM)

reported as SFP Family 2.5G Optical

speed auto -> 1 GbE link established speed 1000, duplex full -> 1 GbE link established speed 2500, duplex full -> 2,5 GbE link established

10GBase-SR (Finisar FTLX8571D3BCL, Fiberstore SFP-10GSR-85)

reported as SFP Family 10G Optical

with operational warning "SFP's nominal speed is higher than actual speed, which may cause instability"

speed auto -> no link established

speed 1000, duplex full -> iperf shows expected transfer rate for 1Gb connection

speed 2500, duplex full -> Finisar FTLX8571D3BCL no stable link established, no data transfer

Fiberstore SFP-10GSR-85, is fine (at least while applying 1Gb traffic, based on test setup)

10GBase-LR (Finisar FTLX1471D3BCL with mono mode fiber)

reported as SFP Family 10G Optical

with operational warning "SFP's nominal speed is higher than actual speed, which may cause instability"

speed auto -> no link established

Speed 1000, duplex full -> iperf shows expected transfer rate for 1Gb connection

Speed 2500, duplex full -> no stable link established, no data transfer

10GBase-ER (OPLINK TPC1XGJERI00040 with mono mode fiber)

reported as SFP Family 10G Optical

with operational warning "SFP's nominal speed is higher than actual speed, which may cause instability"

speed auto -> no link established

speed 1000, duplex full -> iperf shows expected transfer rate for 1Gb connection

speed 2500, duplex full -> no stable link established, no data transfer

10GBase-BX (Fiberstore SFP-10G-BX with mono mode fiber)

Bidirectional modules; Rx and Tx are transported on different wavelength via one single fiber matched pair of SFP+ Modules with single LC connector is used.

reported as SFP Family 10G Optical

with operational warning "SFP's nominal speed is higher than actual speed, which may cause instability"

speed auto -> no link established

speed 1000, duplex full -> iperf shows expected transfer rate for 1Gb connection speed 2500, duplex full -> is fine (at least while applying 1Gb traffic, based on test setup)

2.2. copper SFPs

1000Base-T (Cisco GLT-C, Finisar FCLF-8521-3, Finisar FCLF.8522P2BTL, Methode DM7041-R) reported as SFP Family 1G CuSFP

speed auto -> iperf shows expected transfer rate for 1Gb connection

speed 2500 duplex full -> no link established like expected

2.5GBase-T (Fiberstore SFP-2.5G-T)

reported as SFP Family 2.5G Optical

speed auto -> no link established speed 1000, duplex full -> no link established

speed 2500, duplex full -> is fine (at least while applying 1Gb traffic, based on test setup)

10GBase-T (Fiberstore SFP-10G-T)

reported as SFP Family 10G Optical

with operational warning "SFP's nominal speed is higher than actual speed, which may cause instability"

speed auto -> no link established speed 1000, duplex full -> no link established speed 2500, duplex full -> no link established

10GBase-CR passive DAC cable (Molex 74752-1101)

reported as SFP Family 10G DAC

with operational warning "SFP's nominal speed is higher than actual speed, which may cause instability"

speed auto -> no link established

speed 1000, duplex full -> iperf shows expected transfer rate for 1Gb connection. speed 2500, duplex full -> is fine (at least while applying 1Gb traffic, based on test setup)

3. SFP modules, fibers, connectors naming conventions

Helpful basics for lab-setup and material ordering.

SFP module types:

1000Base-SX short range (550m) multi-mode fiber, 850nm

1000Base-LX 550m multi-mode fiber 1310nm or 5 km single-mode fiber 1310nm

(most often LX10 10 km single-mode fiber)

10GBase-SRshort range (26m -400m), multi-mode fiber, 850nm10Gbase-LRlong range (10Km), single-mode fiber, 1310nm10Gbase-ERextra-long range (40Km), single-mode fiber, 1550nm

10Gbase-LRM long range (220m), multi-mode fiber, 1310nm

This SFP+ needs EDC (electronic dispersion compensation) implemented in switch silicon

EC is typically not present inside SFP+ modules.

Somehow an intermediate standard, 10Gbase-ER is the replacement for this.

10GBase-CR Direct attached copper;

passive DAC cables up to 7m active DAC cables up to 10m

1000Base-T Twisted Pair, up to 100m on Cat 5e/6/6a 2.5GBase-T Twisted Pair, up to 100m on Cat 5e

10GBase-T Twisted Pair, up to 30m on Cat 6a/7 with 10G speed

10G-Base-T

In general, 10GBase-T standard brings up to 100m with Cat 6A cables, up to 55m with Cat 6.

Distance with SFP+ modules is typically shorter, power budget of SFP(+) slots is limited.

Auto-negotiation like known from 1Gb/s links is still in use.

(Master/ Slave PLL, Pause, plus former reserved bits to identify 10G full duplex for advertisements and link status)

NBASE-T, IEEE802.3bz is new standard on top of 10GBase-T

Idea is to get best possible transfer rates for 10GBase-T devices on existing cables.

Auto negotiate speed between 100Mb/s, 1, 2.5, 5 or 10Gb/s is done, depending on cable quality and link partner capabilities. Well-known auto-negotiation concept is still in place.

The new feature, reduce speed on the fly, is named downshift.

Besides automatic downshift in case of increased error-rates, operator can issue downshift events.

Line encoding of 10Gbase-T is base for 2.5GBase-T and 5.0GBase-T.

5.0GBase-T Cat 6: 100 Meter, expected to work in most use cases also with Cat5e cabling

2.5GBase-T Cat 5e: 100 Meter.

Optical cables:

Mono mode (single mode) fiber SMF,
longer distances, more expensive
yellow jacket
lowest modal dispersion 0,1ns/km
Typical cladding diameter 125μm, core diameter 10μm
1280nm – 1650nm useable wavelengths
Up to 100km
9/125 printed on cables is single mode fiber

Multimode fiber (MMF) orange or aqua jacket
shorter distance; less expensive
higher modal dispersion
Optimized for 850nm and 1150nm
Two types are common:
step-index fiber (Stufenfaser)
typical core diameter 100μm 120μm or 400μm
modal dispersion 50ns/km
or
graded-index fibre (Gradientenfaser)
typical core diameter 50μm 62.5μm 85μm or 100μm
modal dispersion >1ns/km

50/125 and 62.5/125 printed on cables are multimode fibers

OM1 62.5/125 OM2 50/125 for 10Mbit/s to 1Gbit/s (optimized for LED transmitters)
OM3 50/125 for 10Gbit/s up to ~400 m (optimized for Laser transmitters)
OM4 for 40Gbit/s and 100Gbit/s up to 125 meters

Connectors:

LC (Lucent or Local Connector) are most common for SFPs

LC /PC physical contact (fibers have direct contact, surface polished)

LC/SPC super physical contact (enhanced polished)

LC/UPC ultra physical contact (more enhanced polished)

LC/APC angled physical contact (+surface polished at 8° angle, to minimize reflections)

LC/UPC and LC/APC are state of the art