



QSFP-100G-PLRL4-OPC

Arista Networks® QSFP-100G-PLRL4 Compatible TAA 100GBase-PLRL4 QSFP28 Transceiver (SMF, 1310nm, 2km, MPO, DOM)

Features

- SFF-8665 Compliance
- MPO Connector
- Single-mode Fiber
- Commercial Temperature 0 to 70 Celsius
- Hot Pluggable
- Metal with Lower EMI
- Excellent ESD Protection
- RoHS Compliant and Lead Free



Applications:

- 100GBase Ethernet

Product Description

This Arista Networks® QSFP-100G-PLRL4 compatible QSFP28 transceiver provides 100GBase-PLRL4 throughput up to 2km over single-mode fiber (SMF) using a wavelength of 1310nm via an MPO connector. Our transceiver is built to meet or exceed OEM specifications and is guaranteed to be 100% compatible with Arista Networks®. It has been programmed, uniquely serialized, and tested for data-traffic and application to ensure that it will initialize and perform identically. All of our transceivers comply with Multi-Source Agreement (MSA) standards to provide seamless network integration. Additional product features include Digital Optical Monitoring (DOM) support which allows access to real-time operating parameters. This transceiver is Trade Agreements Act (TAA) compliant. We stand behind the quality of our products and proudly offer a limited lifetime warranty.

OptioConnect's transceivers are RoHS compliant and lead-free.

Absolute Maximum Ratings

| Parameter | Symbol | Min. | Typ. | Max. | Unit |
|--------------------------------------|--------|-------|----------|------|------|
| Maximum Supply Voltage | Vcc | -0.5 | | 3.6 | V |
| Storage Temperature | TS | -40 | | 85 | °C |
| Operating Case Temperature | Tc | 0 | | 70 | °C |
| Relative Humidity (non-condensation) | RH | 0 | | 85 | % |
| Data Rate, each Lane | | | 25.78125 | | Gbps |
| Damage Threshold, each Lane | THd | 3.0 | | | dBm |
| Data Rate Accuracy | | -100 | | 100 | ppm |
| Link Distance with G.652 | D | 0.002 | | 2 | km |

Electrical Characteristics

| Parameter | Test Point | Min. | Typ. | Max. | Unit | Notes |
|--|------------|--------------------------------------|------|---------------------------------|------|---------|
| Power Supply Voltage | Vcc | 3.135 | 3.30 | 3.465 | V | |
| Power Supply Current | Icc | | | 1.06 | A | |
| Power Consumption | | | | 3.5 | W | |
| Control Input Voltage High | | 2 | | Vcc | V | |
| Control Input Voltage Low | | 0 | | 0.8 | V | |
| Transmitter (each Lane) | | | | | | |
| Overload Differential Voltage pk-pk | TP1a | 900 | | | mV | |
| Common Mode Voltage (Vcm) | TP1 | -350 | | 2850 | mV | 1 |
| Differential Termination Resistance Mismatch | TP1 | | | 10 | % | At 1MHz |
| Differential Return Loss (SDD11) | TP1 | | | See CEI- 28G-VSR Equation 13-19 | dB | |
| Common Mode to Differential conversion and Differential to Common Mode conversion (SDC11, SCD11) | TP1 | | | See CEI- 28G-VSR Equation 13-20 | dB | |
| Stressed Input Test | TP1a | See CEI- 28G-VSR Section 13.3.11.2.1 | | | | |
| Receiver (each Lane) | | | | | | |
| Differential Voltage, pk-pk | TP4 | | | 900 | mV | |
| Common Mode Voltage (Vcm) | TP4 | -350 | | 2850 | mV | 1 |
| Common Mode Noise, RMS | TP4 | | | 17.5 | mV | |
| Differential Termination Resistance Mismatch | TP4 | | | 10 | % | At 1MHz |
| Differential Return Loss (SDD22) | TP4 | | | See CEI- 28G-VSR Equation 13-19 | dB | |
| Common Mode to Differential conversion and Differential to Common Mode conversion (SDC22, SCD22) | TP4 | | | See CEI- 28G-VSR Equation 13-21 | dB | |
| Common Mode Return Loss (SCC22) | TP4 | | | -2 | dB | 2 |
| Transition Time, 20 to 80% | TP4 | 9.5 | | | ps | |
| Vertical Eye Closure (VEC) | TP4 | | | 5.5 | dB | |
| Eye Width at 10 ⁻¹⁵ probability (EW15) | TP4 | 0.57 | | | UI | |
| Eye Height at 10 ⁻¹⁵ probability (EH15) | TP4 | 228 | | | mV | |

Notes:

1. Vcm is generated by the host. Specification includes effects of ground offset voltage.
2. From 250MHz to 30GHz.

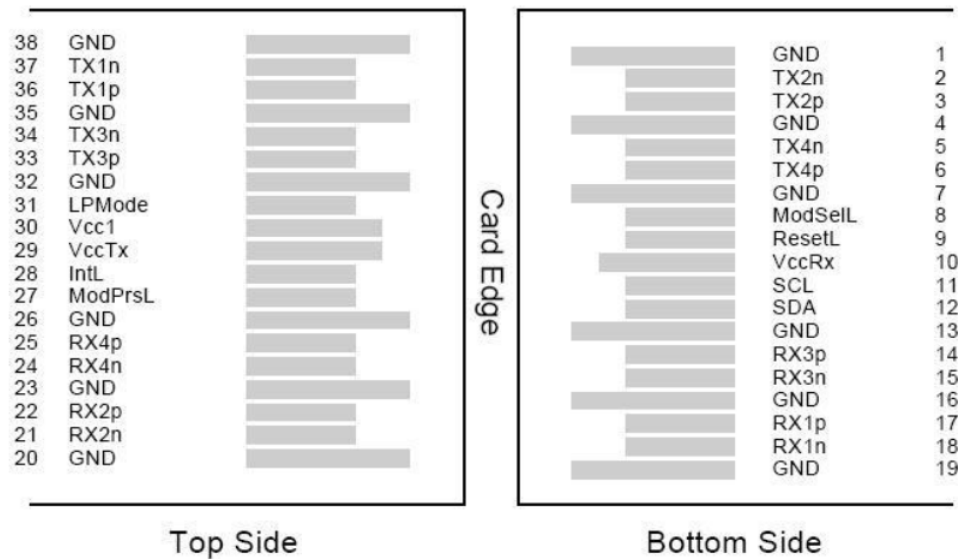
Optical Characteristics

| Parameter | Symbol | Min. | Typ. | Max. | Unit | Notes |
|---|-----------------------------------|-------|------|--------|------|-------------------------------|
| Transmitter | | | | | | |
| Center Wavelength | λ_{C} | 1295 | 1310 | 1325 | nm | 1 |
| Side Mode Suppression Ratio | SMSR | 30 | | | dB | |
| Total Average Launch Power | P_{T} | | | 8.0 | dBm | |
| Average Launch Power, each Lane | P_{AVG} | -5.5 | | 2.0 | dBm | 2 |
| Optical Modulation Amplitude (OMA), each Lane | P_{OMA} | -3.5 | | 2.2 | dBm | 1 |
| Launch Power in OMA minus Transmitter and Dispersion Penalty (TDP), each Lane | | -4.3 | | | dBm | |
| TDP, each Lane | TDP | | | 2.9 | dB | |
| Extinction Ratio | ER | 3.5 | | | dB | |
| Optical Return Loss Tolerance | TOL | | | 20 | dB | |
| Transmitter Reflectance | R_{T} | | | -12 | dB | |
| Average Launch Power OFF Transmitter, each Lane | Poff | | | -30 | dBm | |
| Transmitter Eye Mask Definition {X1, X2, X3, Y1, Y2, Y3} | {0.31,0.4,0.45,0.34,0.38,0.4} | | | | | |
| Receiver | | | | | | |
| Center Wavelength | λ_{C} | 1295 | 1310 | 1325 | nm | |
| Damage Threshold, each Lane | TH_{d} | 3.0 | | | dBm | 2 |
| Average Receive Power, each Lane | | -10.2 | | 2.0 | dBm | |
| Receive Power (OMA), each Lane | | | | 2.2 | dBm | |
| Receiver Sensitivity (OMA), each Lane | SEN1 | | | -9.0 | dBm | for BER = 1×10^{-12} |
| Stressed Receiver Sensitivity (OMA), each Lane | | | | -6.44 | dBm | for BER = 1×10^{-12} |
| Receiver Sensitivity (OMA), each Lane | SEN2 | | | -11.35 | dBm | for BER = 5×10^{-5} |
| Stressed Receiver Sensitivity (OMA), each Lane | | | | -8.79 | dBm | for BER = 5×10^{-5} |
| Receiver Reflectance | R_{R} | | | -26 | dB | |
| LOS Assert | LOSA | -30 | | | dBm | |
| LOS Deassert | LOSD | | | -15 | dBm | |
| LOS Hysteresis | LOSH | 0.5 | | | dB | |
| Receiver Electrical 3 dB upper Cutoff Frequency, each Lane | Fc | | | 31 | GHz | |
| Conditions of Stress Receiver Sensitivity Test (Note 3) | | | | | | |
| Vertical Eye Closure Penalty, each Lane | | | 1.9 | | dB | |
| Stressed Eye J2 Jitter, each Lane | | | 0.27 | | UI | |
| Stressed Eye J4 Jitter, each Lane | | | 0.39 | | UI | |
| Stressed Eye Mask Definition {X1, X2, X3, Y1, Y2, Y3} | {0.24, 0.5, 0.5, 0.24, 0.24, 0.4} | | | | | |

Notes:

- 1. Even if the TDP < 0.8 dB, the OMA min must exceed the minimum value specified here.
- 2. The receiver shall be able to tolerate, without damage, continuous exposure to a modulated optical input signal having this power level on one lane. The receiver does not have to operate correctly at this input power.
- 3. Vertical eye closure penalty, stressed eye J2 jitter, stressed eye J4 jitter, and stressed receiver eye mask definition are test conditions for measuring stressed receiver sensitivity. They are not characteristics of the receiver.

Electrical Pin-out Details



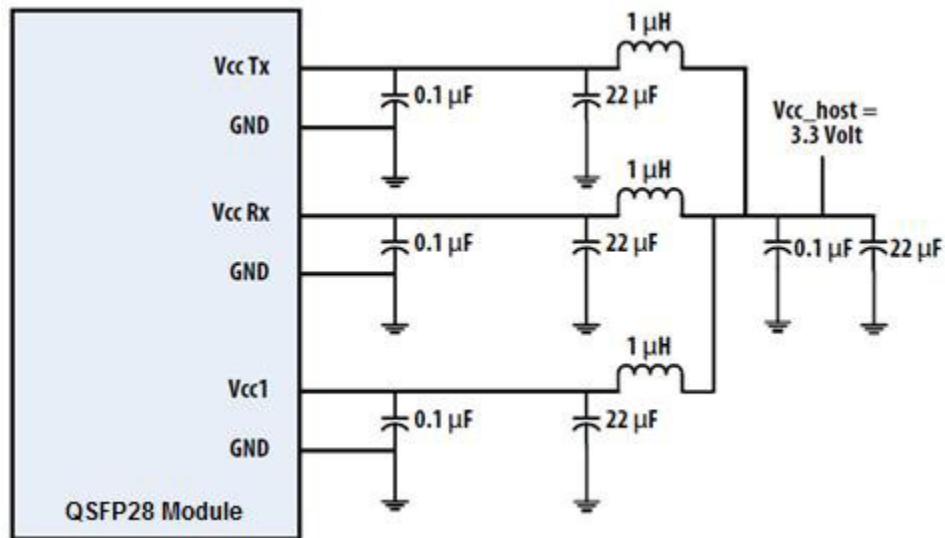
Pin Descriptions

| Pin | Logic | Symbol | Name/Descriptions | Notes |
|-----|-------------|---------|--------------------------------------|-------|
| 1 | | GND | Ground | 1 |
| 2 | CML-I | Tx2n | Transmitter Inverted Data Input | |
| 3 | CML-I | Tx2p | Transmitter Non-Inverted Data output | |
| 4 | | GND | Ground | 1 |
| 5 | CML-I | Tx4n | Transmitter Inverted Data Input | |
| 6 | CML-I | Tx4p | Transmitter Non-Inverted Data output | |
| 7 | | GND | Ground | 1 |
| 8 | LVTLL-I | ModSelL | Module Select | |
| 9 | LVTLL-I | ResetL | Module Reset | |
| 10 | | VccRx | +3.3V Power Supply Receiver | 2 |
| 11 | LVC MOS-I/O | SCL | 2-Wire Serial Interface Clock | |
| 12 | LVC MOS-I/O | SDA | 2-Wire Serial Interface Data | |
| 13 | | GND | Ground | |
| 14 | CML-O | Rx3p | Receiver Non-Inverted Data Output | |
| 15 | CML-O | Rx3n | Receiver Inverted Data Output | |
| 16 | | GND | Ground | 1 |
| 17 | CML-O | Rx1p | Receiver Non-Inverted Data Output | |
| 18 | CML-O | Rx1n | Receiver Inverted Data Output | |
| 19 | | GND | Ground | 1 |
| 20 | | GND | Ground | 1 |
| 21 | CML-O | Rx2n | Receiver Inverted Data Output | |
| 22 | CML-O | Rx2p | Receiver Non-Inverted Data Output | |
| 23 | | GND | Ground | 1 |
| 24 | CML-O | Rx4n | Receiver Inverted Data Output | 1 |
| 25 | CML-O | Rx4p | Receiver Non-Inverted Data Output | |
| 26 | | GND | Ground | 1 |
| 27 | LVTTL-O | ModPrsL | Module Present | |
| 28 | LVTTL-O | IntL | Interrupt | |
| 29 | | VccTx | +3.3 V Power Supply transmitter | 2 |
| 30 | | Vcc1 | +3.3 V Power Supply | 2 |
| 31 | LVTTL-I | LPMODE | Low Power Mode | |
| 32 | | GND | Ground | 1 |
| 33 | CML-I | Tx3p | Transmitter Non-Inverted Data Input | |
| 34 | CML-I | Tx3n | Transmitter Inverted Data Output | |
| 35 | | GND | Ground | 1 |
| 36 | CML-I | Tx1p | Transmitter Non-Inverted Data Input | |
| 37 | CML-I | Tx1n | Transmitter Inverted Data Output | |
| 38 | | GND | Ground | 1 |

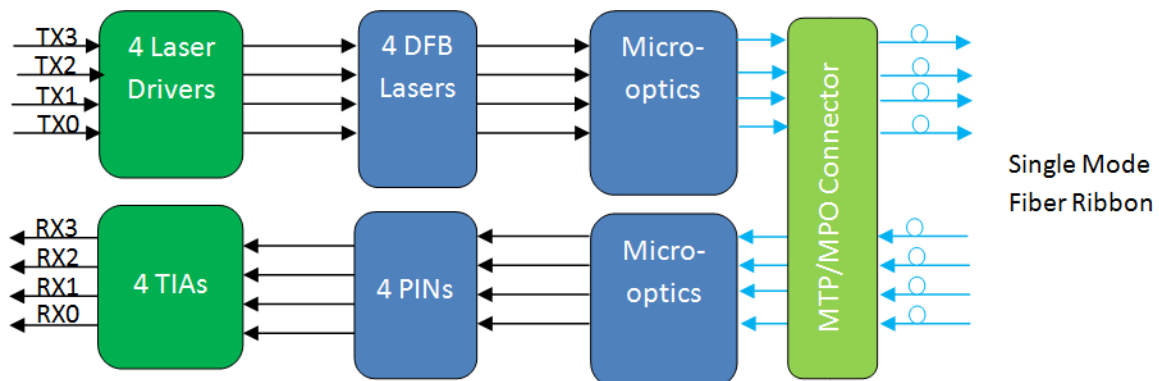
Notes:

1. The module signal grounds are isolated from the module case.
2. This is an open collector/drain output that on the host board requires a 4.7KΩ to 10KΩ pull-up resistor to VccHost.

Recommended Host Board Power Supply Filter Network



Transceiver Block Diagram

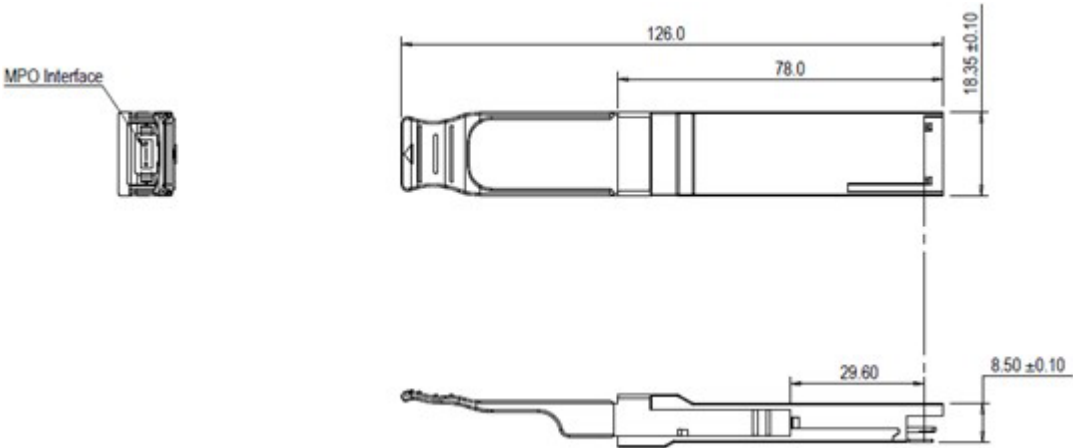


Digital Diagnostic Functions

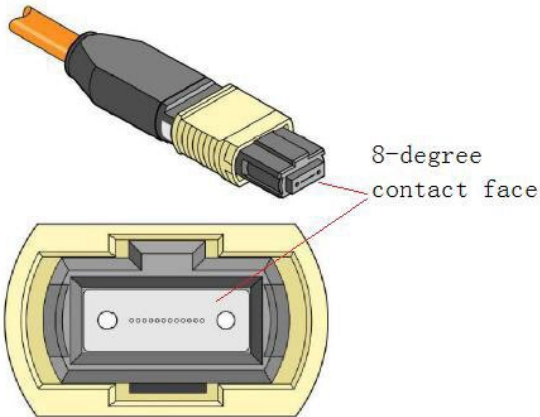
The following digital diagnostic characteristics are defined over the normal operating conditions unless otherwise specified.

| Parameter | Symbol | Min | Max | Units | Notes |
|---|--------------|------|-----|-------|----------------------------------|
| Temperature monitor absolute error | DMI_Temp | -3 | 3 | degC | Over operating temperature range |
| Supply voltage monitor absolute error | DMI_VCC | -0.1 | 0.1 | V | Over full operating range |
| Channel RX power monitor absolute error | DMI_RX_Ch | -2 | 2 | dB | 1 |
| Channel Bias current monitor | DMI_Ibias_Ch | -10% | 10% | mA | |
| Channel TX power monitor absolute error | DMI_TX_Ch | -2 | 2 | dB | 1 |

Mechanical Specifications



Attention: To minimize MPO connection induced reflections, an MPO receptacle with 8-degree angled end-face is utilized for this product. A female MPO connector with 8-degree end-face should be used with this product as illustrated in below Figure.



OptioConnect

Innovation for the Future of High-Speed Networking

Who We Are

OptioConnect is reshaping the landscape of communication and high-speed networking through intelligent technology. With a core focus on cutting edge technology, we deliver smarter fiber optic solutions for enterprise networks, data centers, and next-gen telecom infrastructures.

What We Do

At OptioConnect, we fuse advanced engineering with intelligent automation to drive the future of networking. Our AI-integrated solutions are designed to optimize performance and streamline operations with:

- Superior Performance
- Network and traffic optimization
- Intelligent energy management
- Seamless OEM compatibility
- Scalable cost-efficiency

Smarter Networks by Design

Innovation isn't just a goal—it's our process. We embed AI and machine learning across our R&D and product lines, enabling adaptive performance, automated tuning, and faster deployment cycles. The result? Networks that don't just work—they learn, evolve, and outperform.

Our Team

Our engineers, data scientists, and network architects bring decades of experience and a future-focused mindset. We provide hands-on support with intelligent insights that turn complex challenges into simple solutions.

Our Mission

To deliver AI-enhanced connectivity that reduces cost, increases speed, and maximizes efficiency—empowering our partners to operate at the forefront of a rapidly evolving digital world.

Let's Connect

Discover how OptioConnect's intelligent infrastructure solutions can power your network's next leap forward.

www.optioconnect.com | info@optioconnect.com

