GBIC Summary

| Product Number | Layer 1 Interface Type | Description |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| WS-G5482 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Copper (1000BaseT, RJ- } \\ 45) \end{gathered}$ | First-generation solution, used in the 3500XL, 3550, and 2900MXL only. Superceded by the WS-G5483. Not supported in any other chassis due to power requirements. |
| WS-G5483 | Copper (1000BaseT, RJ- | 2nd-gen GE copper solution, solving power |
| GLC-T | Copper (1000BaseT, RJ- | SFP version of the 5483. |
| WS-X3500-XL | Copper (1000BaseT, Proprietary) | Gigastack GBIC, used in lower-end switches as a lowcost alternative to fiber and copper GBIC's. Can cascade switches in a chain using these GBIC's. |
| CAB-SFP-50CM | Copper ( 2Gbps full duplex,Proprietary) | 50 cm cable is an alternative to using SFP transceivers when interconnecting Catalyst 3560 switches through their SFP ports. |
| WS-G5484 | Fiber, short wavelength (1000BaseSX, SC connector) | Class 1 LED of 850 nm for (short-range) applications. |
| WS-G5486 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Fiber, long haul } \\ \text { (1000BaseLX/LH, SC } \\ \text { connector) } \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | Class 1 laser of 1300 nm for (medium-range) applications. |
| WS-G5487 | Fiber, extended distance (1000BaseZX, SC connector) | Class 1 laser of 1550 nm for (long-range) applications. |
| GLC-BX-U | 1000BASE-BX10-U Small Formfactor Pluggable (SFP, LC connector) | 1000BASE-BX10-U 1310 nm upstream bidirectional single fiber - need GLC-BX-D on downstream side |
| GLC-BX-D | 1000BASE-BX10-D Small Formfactor Pluggable (SFP, LC connector) | 1000BASE-BX10-D 1490 nm downstream bidirectional single fiber - need GLC-BX-U on upsteam side |
| GLC-SX-MM | 1000BaseSX Small Formfactor Pluggable (SFP, LC connector) | SFP version of the 5484. |
| GLC-LH-SM | 1000BaseLX/LH Small Formfactor Pluggable (SFP, LC connector) | SFP version of the 5486. |
| GLC-ZX-SM | 1000BaseZX Small Formfactor Pluggable (SFP, LC connector) | SFP version of the 5487. |
| GLC-GE-100FX | 100BaseFX Small FormFactor Pluggable (SFP, LC Connector) | SFP for connecting some models of fixed-configuration switches with SFP slots to 100BaseFX networks. |
| CWDM-GBICxxxx | Fiber, CWDM, SC connector | Class 1 laser at varying lambdas for OADM applications. |
| CWDM-SFPxxxx | Fiber, CWDM, LC connector | SFP version of the CWDM GBIC's. |
| DWDM-GBICxxxx | Fiber, DWDM, SC connector | Class 1 laser at varying lambdas for DWDM applications. |
| XENPAK-xxxx | Fiber, varying distances, SC or Infiniband | 10GE modular optic of choice. |

## A note on Third-Party GBIC's

WDM, copper, and SFP GBIC's all include a GBIC EEPROM "code" that certifies the GBIC as coming from Cisco. New versions of IOS/CatOS check this code to verify the GBIC - if the code is not found, or is not valid, the software will disable the port in software and will not allow traffic to pass. Older GBIC's (5484/5486/5487) were manufactured before this feature was introduced, and do not contain this feature. Regardless, TAC will not troubleshoot a GBIC that was not purchased from Cisco, the same policy as Flash/DRAM memory.

## Portable Product Sheet - GBlC's

Cabling Specifications

| GBIC | $\lambda(\mathrm{nm})$ | Core Size (microns) | Modal $\lambda$ | Maximum Cable Distance |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Copper | N/A | N/A | N/A | 328 ft (100 m) |
| SX | 850 | 62.5 | 160 | $722 \mathrm{ft}(220 \mathrm{~m})$ |
|  |  | 62.5 | 200 | $902 \mathrm{ft}(275 \mathrm{~m})$ |
|  |  | 50 | 400 | $1640 \mathrm{ft}(500 \mathrm{~m})$ |
|  |  | 50 | 500 | $1804 \mathrm{ft} \mathrm{(550} \mathrm{m)}$ |
| LX/LH | 1300 | 62.5 | 500 | $1804 \mathrm{ft} \mathrm{(550} \mathrm{m)}$ |
|  |  | 50 | 400 | $1804 \mathrm{ft}(550 \mathrm{~m})$ |
|  |  | 50 | 500 | $1804 \mathrm{ft} \mathrm{(550} \mathrm{m)}$ |
|  |  | 8, 9, or 10 | N/A | 6.2 miles (10 km) |
| ZX | 1550 | 9 or 10 | N/A | 43.5 miles ( 70 km ) |
|  |  | 8 | N/A | 62.1 miles ( 100 km ) |
| CWDM | Various | 8, 9, or 10 | N/A | 62.1 miles ( 100 km ) |

Physical Characteristics

| Value | 5483 | 5484 | 5486 | 5487 | Gigastack |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| TX min. (dBm) | N/A | -9.5 | -9.5 | 0 | N/A |
| TX max. (dBm) |  | -4 | -3 | 5 |  |
| RX min. ( dBm ) |  | -17 | -20 | -23 |  |
| RX max. (dBm) |  | 0 | -3 | 0 |  |
| Supply Current |  | 200mA typical, 300 mA max |  |  |  |
| Supply Voltage |  | 6 V , max |  |  |  |
| Surge Current |  | 30mA |  |  |  |
| Input Voltage |  | 4.75-5.25V, 5 V typical |  |  |  |
| Dimensions | $\begin{aligned} & 0.75 \times 1.55 \times 4.32 \mathrm{in} \\ & (1.78 \times 3.94 \times 11 \mathrm{~cm}) \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 0.39 \times 1.18 \times 2.28 \mathrm{in} . \\ (1 \mathrm{~cm} \times 3 \mathrm{~cm} \times 5.8 \mathrm{~cm}) \end{gathered}$ |  |  | $\begin{gathered} 0.75 \times 1.54 \times 3.50 \mathrm{in} . \\ (1.90 \times 3.91 \times 8.89 \\ \mathrm{cm}) \end{gathered}$ |
| Temp (Storage) | $\begin{gathered} \hline-4 \text { to } 149^{\circ} \mathrm{F} \\ \left(-20 \text { to } 65^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\right) \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \hline-40 \text { to } 185^{\circ} \mathrm{F} \\ & \left(-40 \text { to } 85^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\right) \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \hline-13 \text { to } 158^{\circ} \mathrm{F} \\ & \left(-25 \text { to } 70^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\right) \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |
| Temp (Operating) | $\begin{aligned} & 32 \text { to } 113^{\circ} \mathrm{F} \\ & \left(0 \text { to } 45^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\right) \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 32 \text { to } 122^{\circ} \mathrm{F} \\ & \left(0 \text { to } 50^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\right) \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 32 \text { to } 113^{\circ} \mathrm{F} \\ & \left(0 \text { to } 45^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\right) \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |
| Relative Humidity | 10-85\% (non-condensing) |  |  |  |  |
| Altitude | Up to 10,000 ft (3,000 m) |  |  |  |  |
| Power Consumption | 1.5W max | 1.8 W max |  |  | 2W max |

Notes: GBIC's
SFP GBIC's are roughly identical to 548 x 's with two exceptions - Input Voltage is only 3.3 V typically, and measure $0.33 \times 0.52 \times 2.22 \mathrm{in}$. ( $0.85 \mathrm{~cm} \times 1.34 \mathrm{~cm} \times 5.65 \mathrm{~cm}$ ). Their optical budget may be slightly less, as well, but the above numbers are valid approximations for the output of a SFP version.

## Portable Product Sheet - GBlC's

Cisco Systems

## LX GBIC Mode Conditioning Cable (CAB-GELX-625=)



Used with LX/LH GBIC to attenuate signal to be appropriate for MMF
Not needed with any other GBIC or when using LX/LH with SMF
One needed per side of the link

## GBIC Regulatory Restrictions

There used to be a 12 or 24 maximum GBIC restriction to comply with FCC emissions regulations. This no longer applies. Now, you may install as many ZX and CWDM GBIC's in a chassis as desired, so long as the cards are of a certain rev that uses metal rails (instead of plastic rails)... 6416 rev 2.0, 6516 rev 4.0, 6816 rev 1.2, and 4306 rev 2.2 all include this, as do all future linecards. CWDM are technically limited to 92 per chassis, but many deployments will never approach this limitation.

Gigastack GBIC (WS-X3500-XL=)
Part number WS-X3500-XL (one gigastack GBIC and one 50 cm copper cable)
Also can order CAB-GS-1M (one meter gigastack GBIC copper cable)
Can daisy-chain top GBIC of a stack to the bottom for redundancy (only as of OS 12.0(5)X Compatible only with 3500 XL, 3550, 2950G, and 2900MXL switches

Gigastack GBIC Picture


Cascaded Configuration


## CISCO CATALYST 3560 SFP INTERCONNECT CABLE - CAB-SFP-50CM=

The Cisco Catalyst 3560 SFP Interconnect Cable provides for a low-cost point-to-point Gigabit Ethernet connection between Catalyst 3560 switches. The 50 cm cable is an alternative to using SFP transceivers when interconnecting Catalyst 3560 switches through their SFP ports over a short distance.


## Portable Product Sheet - GBlC's

## Cisco Srstems

## CWDM GBIC's

CWDM GBIC's are configured to emit a laser at a particular wavelength (lambda). These laser streams are then added/dropped off from a OADM (Optical Add-Drop Mux), which selectively drops channels off from a fiber. This allows multiple Gigabit Ethernet connections to be carried over a single pair of single-mode fiber for a much cheaper cost than conventional DWDM solutions.
However, they cannot be optically amplified.

| Parameter | Symbol | Min | Typica <br> I | Max | Units |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Supply current | $\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{s}}$ |  | 280 | 350 | mA |
| Surge current | $\mathrm{I}_{\text {Surge }}$ |  |  | 400 | mA |
| Input voltage | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{cc}}$ | 4.75 | 5 | 5.25 | V |
| Transmitter center wavelength | $\lambda$ | $(\mathrm{x}-4)$ | $(\mathrm{x}+1)$ | $(\mathrm{x}+6)$ | nm |
| Wavelength temperature |  |  | 0.08 |  | $\mathrm{~nm} /{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| Side mode suppression ratio <br> Transmitter optical output <br> dower | SMSR | 30 |  |  | dB |
| Receiver optical input power | $\mathrm{P}_{\text {in }}$ | -31 | -33 | -7 | dBm |
| Optical input wavelength | $\lambda_{\text {in }}$ | 1450 |  | 1620 | nm |
| Transmitter extinction ratio | OMI | 9 |  |  | dB |
| Transmitter eye opening | - | $40 \%$ |  |  |  |
| Dispersion penalty at 60 km |  |  |  | 2 | dB |
| Dispersion penalty at 100 km |  |  |  | 3 | dB |



## Portable Product Sheet - GBlC's CWDM SFP GBIC's

CWDM SFP GBIC's are SFP-form factor versions of the CWDM GBIC's. They operate in the exact same manner, but have different operating characteristics, as shown in the

| Parameter | Symbol | Min | Typica <br> I | Max | Units |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Supply current | $\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{s}}$ |  | 220 | 300 | mA |
| Maximum voltage | $\mathrm{V}_{\max }$ | 3.1 | 3.3 | 3.6 | V |
| Surge current | $\mathrm{I}_{\text {Surge }}$ |  |  | 330 | mA |
| Transmitter center wavelength | $\lambda$ | $(\mathrm{x}-4)$ |  | $(\mathrm{x}+7)$ | nm |
| Side mode suppression ratio | SMSR | 30 |  |  | dB |
| TX optical output power | $\mathrm{P}_{\text {out }}$ | 0 |  | 5 | dBm |
| RX optical input power | $\mathrm{P}_{\mathrm{in}}$ | -29 |  | -7 | dBm |
| @1.25Gbps | $\mathrm{P}_{\text {in }}$ | -28 |  | -7 | dBm |
| Optical input wavelength | $\mathrm{\Lambda}_{\text {in }}$ | 1450 |  | 1620 | nm |
| Transmitter extinction ratio | OMI | 9 |  |  | dB |
| Dispersion penalty @100 km <br> @1.25Gbps |  |  |  | 2 | dB |
| Dispersion penalty @100 km <br> @2.12Gbps |  |  |  | 3 | dB |


| Product Number | Color |
| :--- | :---: |
| CWDM-SFP-1470 $=$ | Gray |
| CWDM-SFP-1490 $=$ | Violet |
| CWDM-SFP-1510 $=$ | Blue |
| CWDM-SFP-1530 $=$ | Green |
| CWDM-SFP-1550 $=$ | Yellow |
| CWDM-SFP-1570 $=$ | Orange |
| CWDM-SFP-1590 $=$ | Red |
| CWDM-SFP-1610 $=$ | Brown |



## Portable Product Sheet - GBlC's

## CWDM GBIC OADM (Optical Add/Drop Multiplexors)

 channel. All are passive devices, requiring no power, and are unmanaged. They underwent a hardware "refresh" in late 2004 to newer models with less loss, a monitor port, LC connectors, and transparency to 1300nm lambdas, which means that existing GE signalling can be carried as well with minimal lnce

## CWDM-OADM1-xxxx=



This single-channel OADM drops only one of the channels, and passes the rest. Its channels are divided into "east" and "west" sides of the network, and is the only OADM to physically denote the separation of east and west (the others assume a point-to-point topology or ring that is mostly passthrough). The older models went by part number CWDM-MUX-AD-xxxx and used SC connectors

## CWDM-OADM4-x=



These four-channel OADM's add/drop four of the channels (1470, 1490, 1510, 1530 for option 1, $1550,1570,1590$, and 1610 for option 2), and passes the rest. Each channel is sent to one input/output port. The previous model (CWDM-MUX-4) only did four lambdas (1470, 1510, 1550, and

## CWDM-MUX8A=



This eight-channel OADM add/drops all eight of the channels, and does not pass any. Each channel is sent to one input/output port. The older model was part number CWDM-MUX-8 and used SC

All eleven OADM's have physical dimensions of $8.3^{\prime \prime} \times 1.1^{\prime \prime} \times 10.4$ " ( $\mathrm{W} \times \mathrm{H} \times \mathrm{D}$ ). Two OADM's fit in the OADM chassis (CWDM-CHASSIS-2=), which takes up 1 RU and is standard 19" rackmount

All new MUX chassis and SFP's use LC fiber connectors. GBIC versions use SC fiber connectors.
Insertion Losses (New)

| MUX | maxax Insemmon | Add/Dro <br> p |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |
| Pass |  |  |
| OADM4-xxx | 1.5 | 1.5 |
| MUX8A | 1.8 | 2.1 |

Insertion Losses (Old)

| MUX | Max Insertion Loss(dB) |  |  |
| :---: | ---: | ---: | :---: |
|  | Add | Drop | Pass |
| MUX-AD-xxxx= | 1.9 | 2.3 | 2 |
| MUX-4= | 4 | 5 | 2.6 |
| MUX-8= | 4 | 5 | N/A |

## Portable Product Sheet - GBlC's

Cisco Srstems

DVWDM GBIC's
DWDM GBIC's are configured to emit a laser at a particular wavelength (lambda), compatible with DWDM systems operating in the ITU ranges listed below. Since they all operate within a discrete, well-known spectrum, they can be optically amplified.

| Parameter | Symbol | Min | Typica <br> I | Max | Units |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Supply current | $\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{s}}$ |  | 250 | 350 | mA |
| Surge current | $\mathrm{I}_{\text {Surge }}$ |  |  | +0 | mA |
| Input voltage | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{cc}}$ | 4.75 | 5 | 5.25 | V |
| Spectral Width | $\lambda_{20}$ |  |  | 0.3 | nm |
| Transmitter center wavelength | $\lambda$ | $(\mathrm{x}-100)$ | x | $(\mathrm{x}+100)$ | pm |
| Side mode suppression ratio | SMSR | 30 |  |  | dB |
| Transmitter optical output <br> oower | $\mathrm{P}_{\text {out }}$ | 0 |  | 3 | dBm |
| Receiver optical input power | $\mathrm{P}_{\mathrm{in}}$ | -28 |  | -7 | dBm |
| Optical input wavelength | $\lambda_{\text {in }}$ | 1450 |  | 1620 | nm |
| Transmitter extinction ratio | OMI | 9 |  |  | dB |


| Product Number | Description | ITU Chan. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| DWDM-GBIC-60.61 | 1000BASE-DWDM 1560.61 Nm GBIC ( 100 GHz ITU | 21 |
| DWDM-GBIC-59.79 | 1000BASE-DWDM 1559.79 Nm GBIC ( 100 GHz ITU | 22 |
| DWDM-GBIC-58.98 | 1000BASE-DWDM 1558.98 Nm GBIC ( 100 GHz ITU | 23 |
| DWDM-GBIC-58.17 | 1000BASE-DWDM 1558.17 Nm GBIC ( 100 GHz ITU | 24 |
| DWDM-GBIC-56.55 | 1000BASE-DWDM 1556.55 Nm GBIC ( 100 GHz ITU | 26 |
| DWDM-GBIC-55.75 | 1000BASE-DWDM 1555.75 Nm GBIC ( 100 GHz ITU | 27 |
| DWDM-GBIC-54.94 | 1000BASE-DWDM 1554.94 Nm GBIC ( 100 GHz ITU | 28 |
| DWDM-GBIC-54.13 | 1000BASE-DWDM 1554.13 Nm GBIC ( 100 GHz ITU | 29 |
| DWDM-GBIC-52.52 | 1000BASE-DWDM 1552.52 Nm GBIC ( 100 GHz ITU | 31 |
| DWDM-GBIC-51.72 | 1000BASE-DWDM 1551.72 Nm GBIC ( 100 GHz ITU | 32 |
| DWDM-GBIC-50.92 | 1000BASE-DWDM 1550.92 Nm GBIC ( 100 GHz ITU | 33 |
| DWDM-GBIC-50.12 | 1000BASE-DWDM 1550.12 Nm GBIC ( 100 GHz ITU | 34 |
| DWDM-GBIC-48.51 | 1000BASE-DWDM 1548.51 Nm GBIC ( 100 GHz ITU | 36 |
| DWDM-GBIC-47.72 | 1000BASE-DWDM 1547.72 Nm GBIC ( 100 GHz ITU | 37 |
| DWDM-GBIC-46.92 | 1000BASE-DWDM 1546.92 Nm GBIC ( 100 GHz ITU | 38 |
| DWDM-GBIC-46.12 | 1000BASE-DWDM 1546.12 Nm GBIC ( 100 GHz ITU | 39 |
| DWDM-GBIC-44.53 | 1000BASE-DWDM 1544.53 Nm GBIC ( 100 GHz ITU | 41 |
| DWDM-GBIC-43.73 | 1000BASE-DWDM 1543.73 Nm GBIC ( 100 GHz ITU | 42 |
| DWDM-GBIC-42.94 | 1000BASE-DWDM 1542.94 Nm GBIC ( 100 GHz ITU | 43 |
| DWDM-GBIC-42.14 | 1000BASE-DWDM 1542.14 Nm GBIC ( 100 GHz ITU | 44 |
| DWDM-GBIC-40.56 | 1000BASE-DWDM 1540.56 Nm GBIC ( 100 GHz ITU | 46 |
| DWDM-GBIC-39.77 | 1000BASE-DWDM 1539.77 Nm GBIC ( 100 GHz ITU | 47 |
| DWDM-GBIC-38.98 | 1000BASE-DWDM 1538.98 Nm GBIC ( 100 GHz ITU | 48 |
| DWDM-GBIC-38.19 | 1000BASE-DWDM 1538.19 Nm GBIC ( 100 GHz ITU | 49 |
| DWDM-GBIC-36.61 | 1000BASE-DWDM 1536.61 Nm GBIC ( 100 GHz ITU | 51 |
| DWDM-GBIC-35.82 | 1000BASE-DWDM 1535.82 Nm GBIC ( 100 GHz ITU | 52 |
| DWDM-GBIC-35.04 | 1000BASE-DWDM 1535.04 Nm GBIC ( 100 GHz ITU | 53 |
| DWDM-GBIC-34.25 | 1000BASE-DWDM 1534.25 Nm GBIC ( 100 GHz ITU | 54 |
| DWDM-GBIC-32.68 | 1000BASE-DWDM 1532.68 Nm GBIC ( 100 GHz ITU | 56 |
| DWDM-GBIC-31.90 | 1000BASE-DWDM 1531.90 Nm GBIC ( 100 GHz ITU | 57 |
| DWDM-GBIC-31.12 | 1000BASE-DWDM 1531.12 Nm GBIC ( 100 GHz ITU | 58 |
| DWDM-GBIC-30.33 | 1000BASE-DWDM 1530.33 Nm GBIC ( 100 GHz ITU | 59 |

## Portable Product Sheet - GBlC's

Cisco Systems

## XENPAK and X2 10GE Optics

Xenpak optics are modular interfaces used to select the layer 1 connectivity option for 10GE transmission. They are used on all 10GE interfaces, save the original 1-port 10GE linecard for the 6500/7600 series switches and routers. X2 optics are essentially identical, but a slightly smaller form factor.

| Feature | LX4 | CX4 | SR | LR | ER |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| TX min. (dBm) | n/a | N/A | -7.3 | -8.2 | -4.7 |
| TX max. (dBm) | -0.5 per lane |  | n/a | 0.5 | 4 |
| RX min. (dBm) | -14.4 per lane |  | -9.9 | -14.4 | -15.8 |
| RX max. (dBm) | -0.5 per lane |  | -1 | 0.5 | -1 |
| Tx/Rx Wavelength (nm) | lanes, 1269-135 |  | 840-860 | 1260-1355 | 1530-1565 |
| Dimensions | 4.76 in (121mm) D x 1.42 in (36mm) W $\times 0.47$ in (18mm) H |  |  |  |  |
| Weight | $0.29 \mathrm{lb}(0.13 \mathrm{~kg})$ |  |  |  |  |
| Temp (Storage) | $-40^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$ to $167^{\circ} \mathrm{F}\left(-40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\right.$ to $\left.75^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\right)$ |  |  |  |  |
| Temp (Operating) | $0^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ and $40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\left(32^{\circ} \mathrm{F}\right.$ to $\left.104^{\circ} \mathrm{F}\right)$ |  |  |  |  |
| Cable Type | MMF | Copper | MMF | SMF | SMF |
| Max Tx Distance (typ) | 300m | 15m | 35m | 10km | 40km |
| Power Usage (Max) | 8W |  |  |  |  |

## Xenpak Picture



# Portable Product Sheet - GBlC's 

100BaseFX Transceiver
This SFP is intended to provide a 100BaseFX connection to other switches, facilitating transitions to

| Optical Characteristics |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Wavelength (nanometers) |  |  | Fiber Type | Core Size (micron) | Modal Bandwidth (MHz/km) | Cable Distanc e |
| Minimum: 1270 | Typical: 1300 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Max: } \\ & 1380 \end{aligned}$ | MMF | $\begin{gathered} 50 / 125 \\ 62.5 / 125 \end{gathered}$ | 500 | 6,562 <br> feet (2 <br> km) |


| Environmental Ranges |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| Operating temperature | 32 to $113^{\circ} \mathrm{F}\left(0\right.$ to $\left.45^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\right)$ |
| Storage temperature | -40 to $176^{\circ} \mathrm{F}\left(-40\right.$ to $\left.80^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\right)$ |
| Relative humidity | 10 to $85 \%($ noncondensing $)$ |
| Operating altitude | Up to $10,000 \mathrm{ft}(3049 \mathrm{~m})$ |
| Storage altitude | Up to $15,000 \mathrm{ft}(4573 \mathrm{~m})$ |


| Power Requirements | 3.32 to 3.47 V |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Supply voltage | 405 to 450 mA |  |
| Supply current | 1.5 W |  |
| Power dissipation |  |  |


| Physical Dimensions |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| Weight | $0.6 \mathrm{oz} .(17 \mathrm{~g})$ |
| Dimensions $(H \times \mathrm{D} \times \mathrm{W})$ | $0.39 \times 2.23 \times 0.54 \mathrm{in} .(9.80 \times 56.70 \times 13.8 \mathrm{~mm})$ |



## Portable Product Sheet - GBlC's

GBIC Compatibility Chart
Green $=$ Supported (check IOS/CatOS Release Notes for version compatibility) Red $=$ Not Supported

| Device | GBIC |  |  |  |  | GigastackX3500-XL | CWDM | DWDM |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 5484 | 5486 | 5487 | 5482 | 5483 |  |  |  |
| Switches |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2912MF-XL |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2924M-XL |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2948G |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2948G-L3 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2950G-xx-E1 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $2980 \mathrm{C}(\mathrm{A})$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 3500XL Series |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 3550 Series |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 4908G-L3 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 4912 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $4000 \text { (CatOS) }$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 4000 (Native) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 5000 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 6000 (CatOs) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 6000 (Native) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Routers |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 26/36/3700 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 7200 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 7300 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 7600 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 10000 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 12000 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

Notes - GBIC/SFP Compatibility

Other products generally accept only the SX and LX/LH versions of the GBIC/SFP's. Note that the 6500 series switch and the 7600 series router are essentially the same box and support the same GBIC/SFP/XENPAK's. Just because an area is green does not mean that every combination works. What it means is that at least one type of card or interface works with the GBIC/SFP on at least one CatOS/IOS combination. Check the release notes to ensure your combination works.

## Portable Product Sheet - GBIC's

SFP/Xenpak Compatibility Chart
Green $=$ Supported (check IOS/CatOS Release Notes for version compatibility) Red = Not Supported

| Device | SFP |  |  |  |  |  |  | Xenpak 10GE | X2 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | GLC-SX | GLC-LX | GLC-ZX | GLC-T | 100FX | CWDM | CLC-BX |  |  |
| Switches |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2940 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2948G-GE-TX |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2970G-24TS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 3560 Series |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 3750 Series |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 4000 (CatOS) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 4000 (Native) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 4948 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 6000 (CatOS) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 6000 (Native) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Routers |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 28 xx |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 38 xx |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 12000 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

Notes - GBIC/SFP Compatibility
Other products generally accept only the SX and LX/LH versions of the GBIC/SFP's. Just because an area is green does not mean that every combination works - for instance, though the 12000 series router can accept a ZX SFP in the 4-port GE card, the 10-port GE card does not. Always check the release notes to ensure your combination works.

