



TRANSCEIVERS

KNOW THE LINGO

- Transceiver** A device that is used to interface the electrical bus of the networking equipment (switch, server, router, etc.) to the structured cabling.
- MSA** Multi-Source Agreement. A MSA is an agreement between multiple manufacturers to make products which are compatible across vendors, establishing a competitive market for interoperable products.
- EEPROM** Electrically Erasable Programmable Read-Only Memory. Is a type of memory used in transceivers to store a description of its capabilities, standard interfaces, manufacturer and other information.
- GBIC** Gigabit Interface Converter. A standard for transceivers, generally used for Gigabit Ethernet and Fibre Channel.
- SFP** Small Form Factor Pluggable. SFP is a compact, hot-pluggable transceiver nicknamed "Mini-GBIC" that was introduced in 2001. It supports up to 1G speeds.
- XENPAK** A MSA for transceivers initiated by Agilent Technologies and Agere Systems that conforms to the 10 Gigabit Ethernet standard of IEEE. It has since been replaced by XPAK and X2 because of advancing technologies and the need for a more compact design.
- X2** A MSA for transceivers that conforms to the 10 Gigabit Ethernet standard of IEEE. X2 has a smaller form factor than XENPAK and competes with XPAK.
- XPAK** A MSA for transceivers that conforms to the 10 Gigabit Ethernet standard of IEEE. XPAK has a smaller form factor than XENPAK and competes with X2.
- XFP** 10 Gigabit Small Form Factor Pluggable. Introduced in 2002, XFP is the standard for transceivers for 10 Gigabit Ethernet links that use optical fibre.
- SFP+** Enhanced Small Form Factor Pluggable. Introduced in 2006, SFP+ is an enhanced version of SFP that supports data rates up to 16 Gbps to be used in 10G Ethernet and 8G Fibre Channel.
- QSFP** Quad Small Form Factor Pluggable. A compact, hot-pluggable transceiver used for interfacing network equipment to optical fibre, allowing data rates up to 40G Ethernet or 56G Infiniband.
- CFP** C Form-factor Pluggable. A MSA to produce a common form factor for transceivers for 100G systems (only optical fibre at this time).
- MMF** MultiMode Fibre. MultiMode fibre is an optical fibre that is constructed with a core large enough to allow more than one mode of light to propagate. MMF is used primarily over short distances: 100Mbps up to 2km, 1Gbps up to 1000m, and 10Gbps up to 550m.
- SMF** Single-Mode Fibre. SMF is an optical fibre that is constructed with a core sized to allow only one mode of light to propagate. SMF is used primarily over long distances.

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GBIC (10M/100M/1G 1995)



SFP (10M/100M/1G 2001)



XENPAK (10G 2001)



X2 (10G 2001)



XFP (10G 2002)



SFP+ (10G 2006)



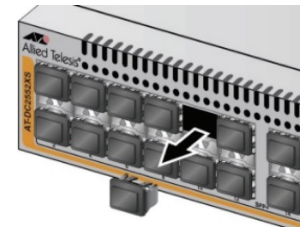
QSFP (40G 2006)

WHAT THEY DO:

Device that is used to interface the electrical bus of the networking equipment (switch, server, router, etc.) to the structured cabling.

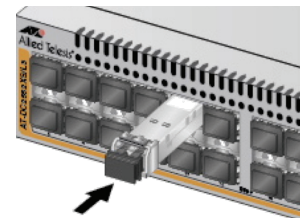
STEP 1

Pop out the cover or existing transceivers



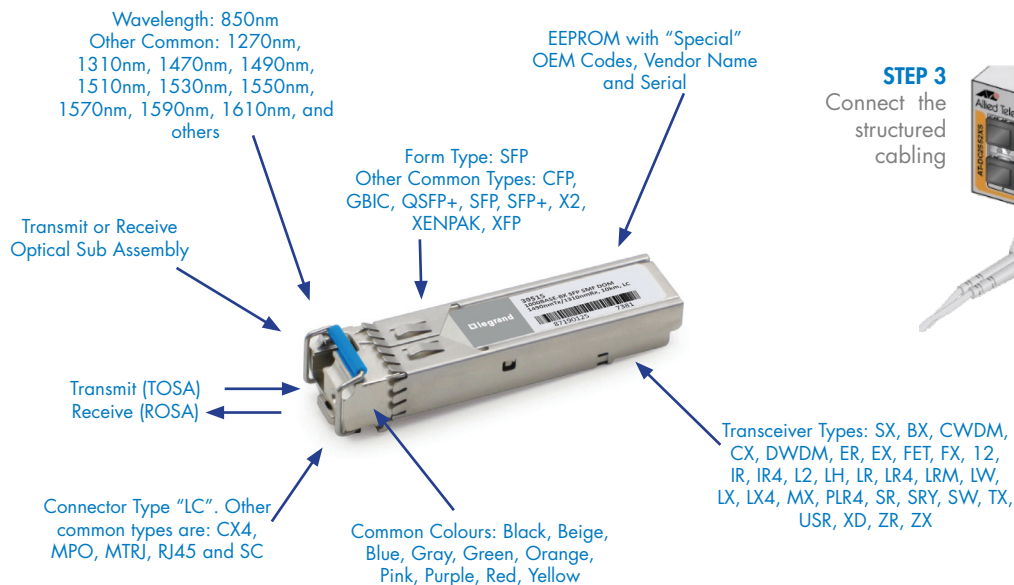
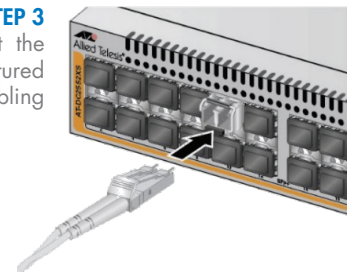
STEP 2

Insert the new transceiver



STEP 3

Connect the structured cabling



Not only does C2G have one of the largest selections of copper and fibre products in the IT channel but the addition of our Legrand branded transceiver line provides a more robust data communications product offering. With stock available in distribution and two week lead times on custom drop ships, it allows for faster delivery to customers. C2G is committed to your success by providing the right products to help be a stronger partner for you and the relationships with your customers in the IT channel.