

## 10/100/1000M LFP SFP Media converter

1\*SFP Port & 1\*RJ45 Port

DK-MC-1G-SFP-LFP



The DK-MC-1G-SFP-LFP media converter is a new product used for optical transmission via high-speed Ethernet. It is capable of switching between twisted pair and optical and relaying across 10/100 Base-TX/1000 Base-Fx and 1000Base-FX network segments, meeting long-distance, high-speed and high-broadband fast Ethernet workgroup users' needs, achieving high-speed remote interconnection for up to 100km's relay-free computer data network. With steady and reliable performance, design in accordance with Ethernet standard and lightning protection, it is particularly applicable to a wide range of fields requiring a variety of broadband data network and high-reliability data transmission or dedicated IP data transfer network, such as telecommunication, cable television, railway, military, finance and securities, customs, civil aviation, shipping, power, water conservancy and oilfield etc, and is an ideal type of facility to build broadband campus network, cable TV and intelligent broadband FTTB/FTTH networks.

### Main Features

- In accordance with Ethernet standards IEEE802.3
- 10/100Base-TX/1000Base-TX and 1000Base-FX
- Supported Ports: 155M or 1.25G SFP module
- Auto-adaptation rate and full/half-duplex mode supported at twisted pair port

- Auto MDI/MDIX supported without need of cable selection
- Up to 6 LEDs for status indication of optical power port and UTP port
- External and built-in DC power supplies provided
- Up to 1024 MAC addresses supported
- 512 kb data storage integrated, and 802.1X original MAC address authentication supported
- Conflicting frames detection in half-duplex and flow control in full duplex supported
- Support 9K jumbo frames at most

## Product Parameter

Number of Network Ports	1 channel
Number of Optical Ports	1 channel
RJ45 Transmission Rate	10/100/1000Mbit/s
RJ45 Transmission Mode	10/100/1000M adaptive with support for automatic inversion of MDI/MDIX
Optical Port Transmission Rate	155Mbit/s / 1.25Gbit/s
Operating Voltage	AC 220V or DC +5V
Overall Power	<3W
Network Ports	RJ45 port
Operating Voltage	AC 220V/ DC +5V
Operating Temperature	20°C to +75°C
Storage Temperature	-20°C to +70°C
Humidity	5% to 90%
MTBF	> 100,000 hours
Optical Specifications	Optical Port: 155M or 1.25G SFP module (Optional) Supports 155 Mbit/s SFP module and 1.25Gbit/s SFP module, single-fiber and dual-fiber, single-mode and multi-mode
Data Channel	IEEE802.3x and collision base backpressure supported Working Mode: Full/half duplex supported Transmission Rate: 10/100/1000Mbit/s with error rate of zero

## Description of the built-in DIP switch

The DIP switch is located in the lower right corner of the system board. In order to prevent communication failure between devices due to incorrect switch dialing, the built-in DIP switch is set. The DIP switch consists of a 4-key DIP switch. The following is the function introduction of the four key switch; (The switch downward is the opening function, and upward is the closing function)

- 1. Jumbo:** Downward fluctuation Enable this function. This function supports a maximum of 9K bytes.
- 2. LFP:** When the switch is turned down, the LFP link diagnosis function is turned on. This function is used to troubleshoot link failures in the process of engineering and communication. After the SFP module, optical fiber, network jumper, power supply and other failures occur on the link line, only the power light remains on the LED panel, and the other indicators are off, which is convenient for engineering maintenance and repair.
- 3. 100FX:** When this function is enabled, the SFP optical port can support both 155M SFP modules and 1.25G SFP modules; If this switch is turned off, the transceiver can only support 1.25G SFP modules
- 4. Flow:** After this function is enabled, the data flow control in video monitoring can be ensured to avoid the transceiver crash. Normally, this feature is not enabled. When enabled, it will be applied to video monitoring. If opened in a network application, it is easy to cause network congestion.