

Variable Optical Delay – Motor Driven



(High Precision 0.1µm, High Speed , Dealy Up To 4000ps, 500- 2000nm SM, PM, MM, Bidirectional)

DATASHEET



The MDTD Series of Variable Optical Time Delay incorporates advanced optical encoders and a highly stable moving stage with backlash prevention, featuring submicron precision, a long delay range, compatibility with all wavelengths, low loss, high speed, and support for all fiber types including SM, MM, and PM. It consists of two collimators, through which light from an input fiber is projected into free space, reflected by a movable retroreflector, and collected by an output fiber collimator. The variable time delay is achieved by adjusting the distance the light travels in free space. The retroreflector is moved by a precision step motor with adjustable speed. The device can be conveniently controlled by a computer via a USB cable interface, with graphic control software provided.

Features

- Low Cost
- Low Loss
- Fast
- Wide Range
- High Resolution
- High Reliability
- Easy to Use

Applications

- PMD Compensation
- OCT
- Interferometer
- Spectroscopy
- Lab use

Specifications

Parameter	Min	Typical	Max	Unit
Operation Central Wavelength	500	1550	2000	nm
Wavelength Range		±50		nm
Insertion Loss ^{[1][2]}	330ps	1.0	1.6	dB
	660ps	1.0	1.8	
	1200ps	1.5	2.8	
	4000ps	5.5	7	
Return Loss ^[2]	55			dB
Loss Change		0.3	0.5	dB
PDL (SM Fiber)			0.2	dB
Max Speed ^[3]	330ps	~67		ps/s
	660ps	~130		
	1200ps	~240		
	4000ps	~450		
Repeatability		1	3	ps
Polarization Extinction Ratio (PM Fiber)	18	22	40	dB
Delay Resolution		1		fs
Optical Power Handling		0.5 ^[4]	5	W
Durability (Life cycle)	10 ⁶			
Operating Temperature	0		70	°C
Storage Temperature	-40		85	°C
Fiber Type	SM, PM, MM			

Notes:

- [1]. Excludes connectors, Measured at 1550 nm
- [2]. Tested with SM and PM fiber version only. For MM version, IL highly depends on CPR of light source and delay range, minimum RL 35dB.
- [3]. Speed Variable with GUI setting
- [4]. For fiber core size >9 µm. For fiber core size <9 µm, the power handling reduces. High Power version available upon request

Equation to convert delay time to free space length:

$$T = L/C = L (m)/(2.9996 \times 10^8 \text{m/s})$$

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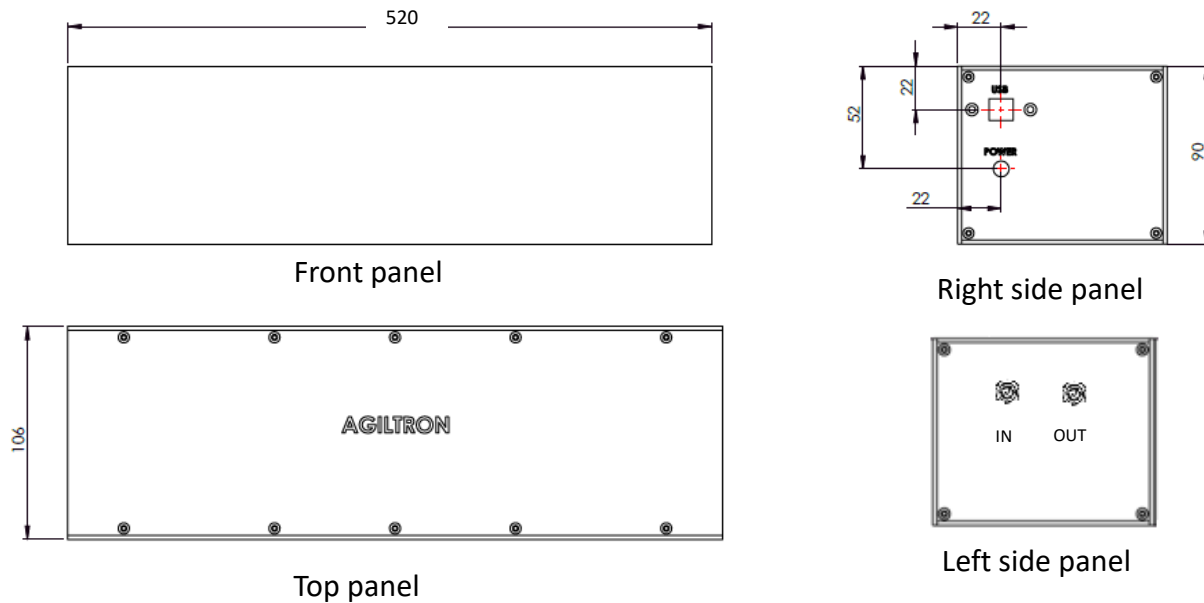
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Electrical Driving Requirement

USB and RS232 interfaces and Windows™ GUI software.

Mechanical Dimensions (Unit: mm) (1200ps version)



*Product dimensions may change without notice. This is sometimes required for non-standard specifications.

Ordering Information

Prefix	Type	Wavelength	Minimum Step	Power	Fiber Type	Fiber cable *	Max Delay	Connector
MDTD-	Motorized = 01	488 = 4 532 = 5 650 = 6 780 = 7 850 = 8 980 = 9 1060 = 1 1310 = 3 1550 = C 2000 = 2 Special = 0	8fs = 1 1fs = 2	0.5W = 1 5W = 2 10W = 3	SMF-28 = 1 Hi1060 = 2 PM1550 = B 50/125 = 5 62.5/125 = 6 780HP = 7 Special = 0	Non = 1 900um tube = 3 3mm jacket = 4 Special = 0	330ps = 1 660ps = 2 1200ps = 3 3000ps = 4 4000ps = 5	FC/PC = 2 FC/APC = 3 SC/PC = 4 SC/APC = 5 ST/PC = 6 LC/PC = 7 LC/APC = 8 LC/UPC = U Special = 0

* Default is two connectors on the box. Fiber cables are paired, each 1m in length, both ends with the same connector type. Use "0" for special needs and describe all details clearly in the PO.

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Application Notes

Fiber Core Alignment

Note that the minimum attenuation for these devices depends on excellent core-to-core alignment when the connectors are mated. This is crucial for shorter wavelengths with smaller fiber core diameters that can increase the loss of many decibels above the specification if they are not perfectly aligned. Different vendors' connectors may not mate well with each other, especially for angled APC.

Fiber Cleanliness

Fibers with smaller core diameters (<5 μ m) must be kept extremely clean, contamination at fiber-fiber interfaces, combined with the high optical power density, can lead to significant optical damage. This type of damage usually requires re-polishing or replacement of the connector.

Maximum Optical Input Power

Due to their small fiber core diameters for short wavelength and high photon energies, the damage thresholds for device is substantially reduced than the common 1550nm fiber. To avoid damage to the exposed fiber end faces and internal components, the optical input power should never exceed 20 mW for wavelengths shorter 650nm. We produce a special version to increase the how handling by expanding the core side at the fiber ends.

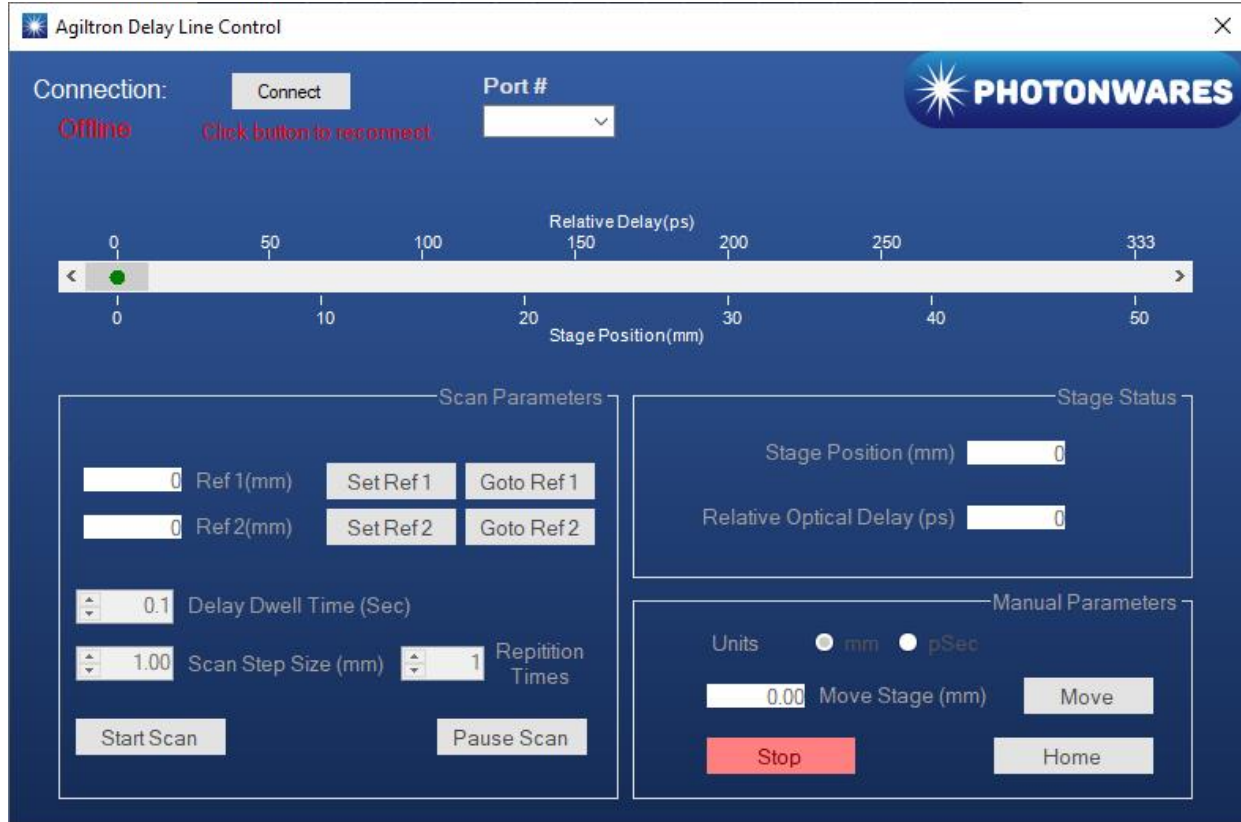
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Delay Line Control (via Windows GUI):



Control via Windows GUI:

1. Set Target Position(mm/pSec)
Simply enter the exact number of position(mm) or delay time(pSec) in the text box or drag the slider. Then, click on “Move” button to move the device to target position.
2. Homing the device
If the number is not correct, the device needs a homing calibration. Simply click on “Home” button.
3. Scan Function
Drag the slider to the target position/delay time, then click on “Set Ref x”(x = 1,2). Ref x (x = 1,2) will be set.

“Goto Ref x” Button will allow you to move the device to Ref x.

You can decide the step length for this scan and delay dwell time for each step. Repetition times can also be set. Click on “Start Scan” will start current scan process. “Pause Scan” will pause current scan, and you can resume the scan after it being paused.

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Delay Line Control (via UART command (in HEX))

Control via UART command (in HEX):

The baud rate setting is 9600-N-8-1.

1. Set Motor Stage Target Position

CMD: 0x01 0x14 <Pos highest byte> <Pos higher byte> <Pos lower byte> <Pos lowest byte>

RTN: 0x01 0x14 <Pos highest byte> <Pos higher byte> <Pos lower byte> <Pos lowest byte>

Example: 0x01 0x14 0x00 0x01 0x38 0x80 -> set device to 80000 position

For 330 ps device, the position range is 0-80000. 0 means relative 0 psec. 80000 means relative 333 psec.

For 660 ps device, the position range is 0-160000. 0 means relative 0 psec, 160000 means relative 666 ps.

For 1200 ps device, the position range is 0- 288000. 0 means relative 0 psec, 288000 means relative 1200 ps.

2. Read Motor Stage Target Position

CMD: 0x01 0x15 0x00 0x00 0x00 0x00

RTN: 0x01 0x15 <Pos highest byte> <Pos higher byte> <Pos lower byte> <Pos lowest byte>

3. Check Motor Stage Current Position

CMD: 0x01 0x16 0x00 0x00 0x00 0x00

RTN: 0x01 0x16 <CurP highest byte> <CurP higher byte> <CurP lower byte> <CurP lowest byte>

4. Homing Calibration

CMD: 0x01 0x20 0x00 0x00 0x00 0x00

RTN: 0x01 0x20 0x00 0x00 0x00 0x00

5. Check Homing Status

CMD: 0x01 0x21 0x00 0x00 0x00 0x00

RTN: 0x01 0x21 0x00 0x00 0x00 <Status Byte>

<Status Byte>: 0 – Homing complete, 1 – Homing incomplete