

(8ns rise/fall time, polarization insensitive, all wavelengths, bidirectional)



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The NS Ultra-Fast Series (NF) fiber optical switch is based on a patented electro-optical configuration featuring low optical loss, wide temperature operation, and polarization insensitivity. The NS fiber optical switch has ultra-high reliability and can continuously operate for over 25 years in a vibration environment (passed Telcordia and space qualifications). The switch is bidirectional and available with configurations of polarization-independent or polarization-maintain. The rise/fall time is intrinsically related to the crystal properties, and the repetition rate is associated with the driver. The NF Series switch is mounted on an electronic driver having a 5V TTL control signal SMA input and a DC power supplier. There are poor frequency response sections in which the on/off ratio does not meet the spec due to the device's mechanical resonances. The on/off ratio can be optimized for certain frequencies with requests.

The NS series switches respond to a control signal with any arbitrary timing with frequency from DC up to MHz. The switch is usually mounted on a tuned driver prior to shipping. The electrical power consumption is related to the repetition rate the switch is operated.

The dual-stage configuration increases the extinction ratio or cross-talk value.

Features

- Low Loss
- High Reliability
- High Power
- Bidirectional

Applications

- Laser System
- Quantum System
- Instruments

Specifications

Parameter		Min	Typical	Max	Unit	
	1900~2200nm		0.8	1.8		
	1260~1650nm		0.6	1.0	dB	
Insertion Loss [1]	960~1100nm		0.8	1.3		
	780~960nm		1.2	1.5		
	520~680nm		1.5	2.3		
Canan Tally (On (Off) [2]	Single Stage	18	20 [2]	30	dB	
Cross Talk(On/Off) [2]	Dual Stage	25	35 ^[2]	45		
PDL (SMF Switch only)		0.15	0.3	dB		
PMD (SMF Switch only)		0.1	0.3	ps		
ER (PMF Switch only)	18	25		dB		
IL Temperature Dependen		0.25	0.5	dB		
Return Loss	45	50		dB		
Optical Rise Time (Single Stage only) [3]		5	8	10	ns	
Optical Fall Time (Single Sta	5	8	10	ns		
Minimum Pulse Width		90		ns		
Repetition Rate [5]		DC		2	MHz	
Optic power Handling [4]	Normal power version		300		mW	
Optic power Handling	High power version			5	W	
Operating Temperature	Standard	-5		75	°C	
Operating remperature	Special version	-30		85		
Storage Temperature	-40		100	°C		

Notes

- [1] Measured without connectors. Each connector adds 0.2 to 0.3dB
- [2] $\pm\,25\text{nm},$ The typical cross talk is measured at DC-20kHz and may be degraded at a higher repeat rate.
- [3] It is defined as the rising or falling time between 10% and 90% of optical intensities.
- [4] The standard version is defined at 1310nm/1550nm. For the shorter wavelength, the handling is reduced see the graph. High power version has a fiber end beam expander, thus cost more
- [5] The driver is optimized at a repeat rate >500kHz. The specs exclude a few resonant frequency points. The performance can be optimized at other frequencies.

Warning: This is an OEM module designed for system integration. Do not touch the PCB by hand. The electrical static can kill the chips even without a power plug-in. Unpleasant electrical shock may also be felt. For laboratory use, please buy a Turnkey system.

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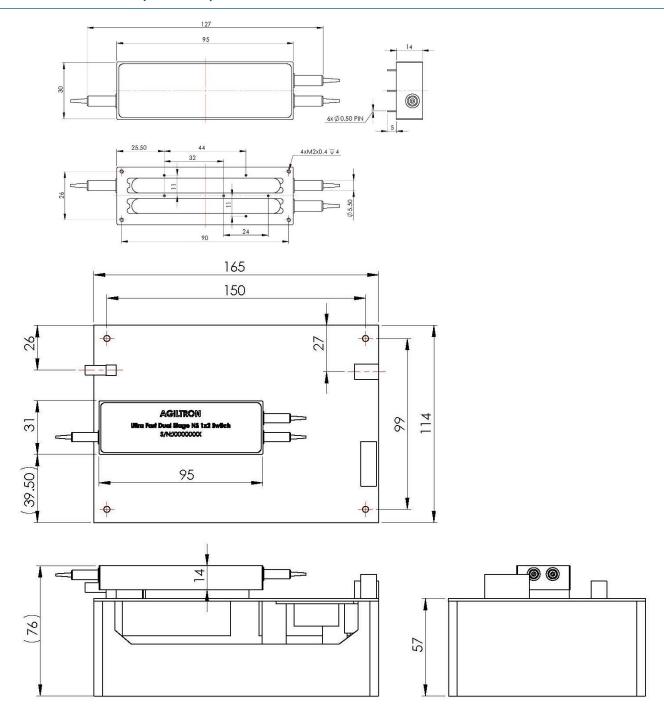
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Mechanical Dimensions (Unit: mm)



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









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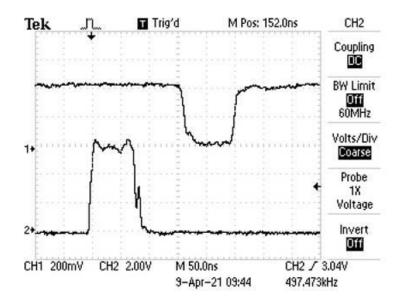
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Vp Adjustment



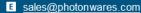
The device has a slightly difference Vp for different operation frequency bands; therefore, adjustment can optimize the extinction ratio to some extent.

Typical Narrow Pulse Generation (90ns at 500kHz)



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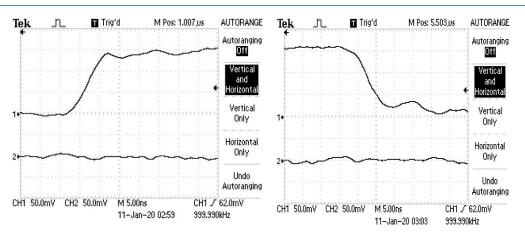




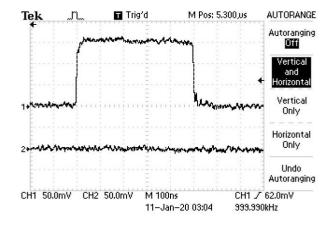
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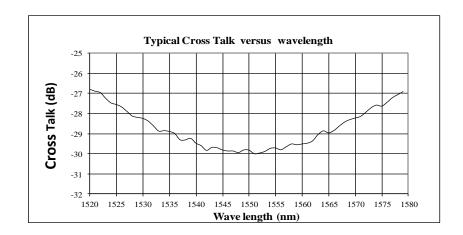
Typical Rise and Fall Optical Switching Profile (5ns)



Typical Optical Switching Repetition Profile (1MHz)



Typical Wavelength Dependence Profile





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Ordering Information

Prefix	Туре	Wavelength ^[4]	Grade	Repetition Rate	Fiber Type	Fiber Cover	Fiber Length	Connector [6]
NFSW- ^[1] NFHW- ^[2]	1x1 = 11 1x2 = 12 2x2 = 22	1060nm=1 2000nm=2 1310nm=3 1480nm=4 1550nm=5 1625nm=6 780nm=7 850nm=8 650nm=E 550nm=F Special=0	Single stage = 1 Dual stage [3] = 2	900kHz = 6 2MHz = 7 3MHz ^[5] = 8	SMF-28 = 1 HI1060 = 2 HI780 = 3 PM1550 = 5 PM850 = 8 PM980 = 9 Special = 0	Bare fiber = 1 900um tube = 3 Special = 0	0.25m = 1 0.5m = 2 1.0 m = 3 Special = 0	None = 1 FC/PC = 2 FC/APC = 3 ST/PC = 6 LC/PC = 7 LC/APC = 8 E2000 APC = 9 LC/UPC = U Special = 0

- [1]. NFSW Normal power version
- [2]. NFHW High power version
- [3]. The dual-stage approach isn't available for a 2x2 configuration
- [4]. Red Wavelength Bands are special orders. They use special crystals.
- [5]. Under development. Please call for availability.
- [6]. High-power connector for **NFHW** should be ordered separately.

Red Color-marked is special order with a higher price and longer lead time.

NOTE:

- □ PM1550 fiber works well for 1310nm, PM1310 fiber choice costs extra
- ☐ Opaque light is blocked without applying a voltage
- **Transparent** light goes through without applying a voltage

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 µm) 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

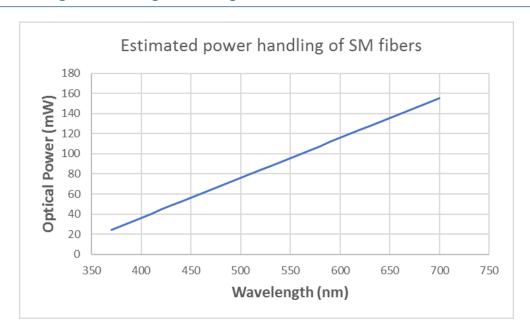
Due to their small fiber core diameters for short wavelength and high photon energies, the damage thresholds for device is substantially reduced than the common 1550nm fiber. To avoid damage to the exposed fiber end faces and internal components, the optical input power should never exceed 20 mW for 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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Optical Power Handling vs Wavelength For Single-Mode Fibers



Electrical Driving Specification

Control signal Input: 0-5V through SMA connector

Power supply in driver: 110-220 AC Power Consumption in driver: <10W

Operation Manual

- 1. Connect a control signal to the SMA connector on the PCB.
- Attach the accompanied power supply (typically a wall-pluggable unit).
- 3. The device should then function properly.

Note: Do not alter device factory settings.