NanoSpeed™
Dual-stage 1x2 Series Fiber Optical Switch

(SM, PM, High Power, Bidirectional)

(Protected by U.S. patent 7,403,677B1 and pending patents)

DATASHEET

BUY NOW

The NS Series dual-stage 1x2 solid-state fiber optic switch connects optical channels by redirecting an incoming optical signal into a selected output optical fiber. This is achieved using patent-pending non-mechanical configurations with solid-state all-crystal designs, eliminating the need for mechanical movement and organic materials. The dual-stage series of NS fiber-optic switches is designed to meet the demand of high cross-talk in addition to ultra-high reliability, fast response time, and continuous switching operation. The device is bidirectional. The switch is intrinsically bidirectional and selectable for polarization-independent or polarization-maintain by the fiber type.

5V TTL signals control the NS Series switch with a specially designed electronic driver having performance optimized for various repetition rates.

The rise/fall time is intrinsically related to the crystal properties, and the repetition rate is associated with the driver. There are poor frequency response sections due to the device resonances. The NS devices are shipped mounted on a tuned driver.

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 before shipping. The electrical power consumption is related to the repetition rate at which the switch is operated.

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

Features

- Solid-State
- High on-off ratio
- High speed
- Ultra-high reliability
- Low insertion loss
- Compact

Applications

- Optical blocking
- Configurable operation
- Instrumentation

Specifications

Parameter		Min	Typical	Max	Unit
Central Wavelength [1]		960		1650	nm
Insertion Loss [2]	1260~1650nm		1.0	1.4	dB
	960~1100nm		1.4	2.4	dB
Cross Talk [3]		30	35	45	dB
Durability		10^{14}			cycles
PDL (SMF Switch only)			0.2	0.35	dB
PMD (SMF Switch only)			0.1	0.3	ps
ER (PMF Switch only)		18	25		dB
IL Temperature Dependency			0.25	0.5	dB
Return Loss		45	50	60	dB
Response Time (Rise, Fall)				300	ns
Fiber Type		SMF-28, Panda PM, or equivalent			
Driver Repeat Rate	60kHz driver	DC	60		kHz
	300kHz driver	DC	300		kHz
Optic power	Normal power switches		300		mW
Handling [4]	High power switches			5	W
Operating Temperature		-5		70	°C
Storage Temperature		-40		85	°C

Notes:

[1] Operation bandwidth is ±25nm approximately at 1550nm.

[2] Measured without connectors. For other wavelength, please contact us.

[3] ±25nm, Cross talk is measured at 100kHz, which may be degraded at the high repeat rate.

[4] Defined at 1310nm/1550nm.

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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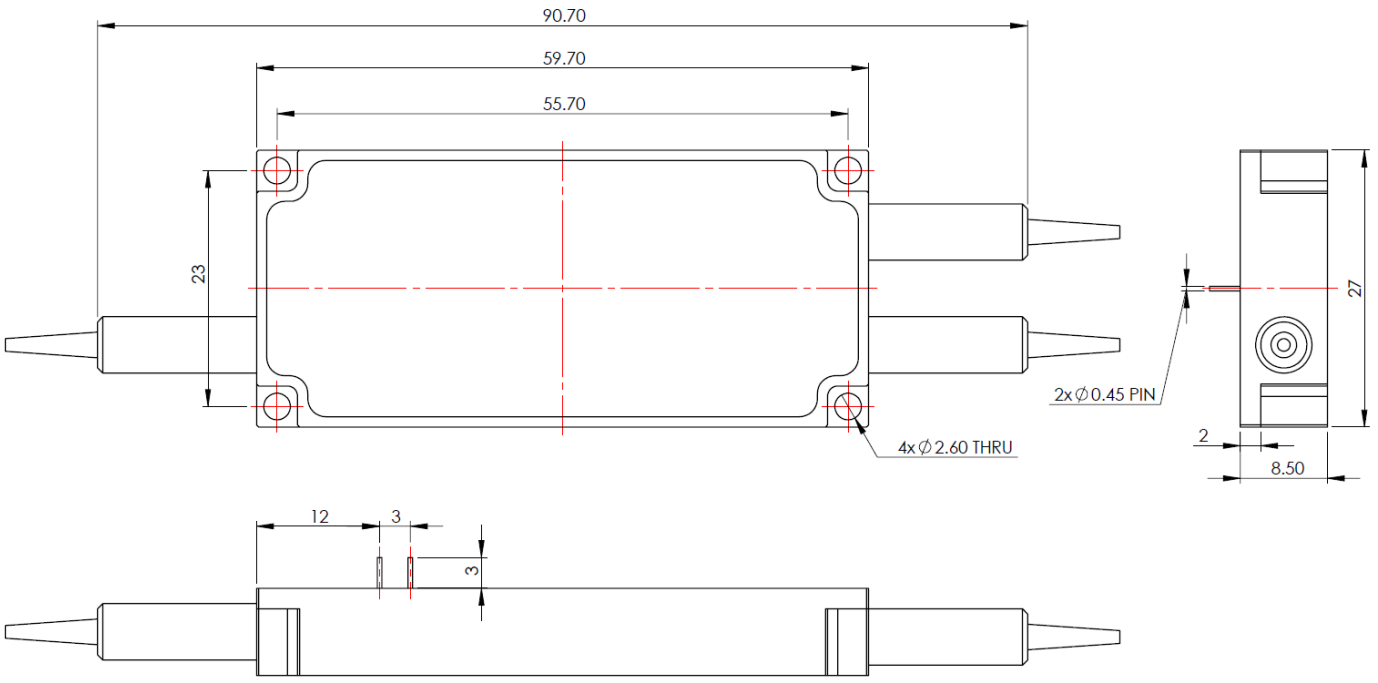
Mechanical Dimensions (mm)



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

Optical Path Driving Table

Optical Path	TTL Signal
Port 1 → Port 2	L (< 0.8V)
Port 1 → Port 3	H (> 3.5V)

Driving Board Selection

Maximum Repetition Rate	Part Number (P/N)
60 kHz	NSDR-2s1a61111
300 kHz	NSDR-2s1a91111

* Note: For customers that prefer to design their owen driving circuit, they are responsible for the optical performance. For more technical information, please contact us.

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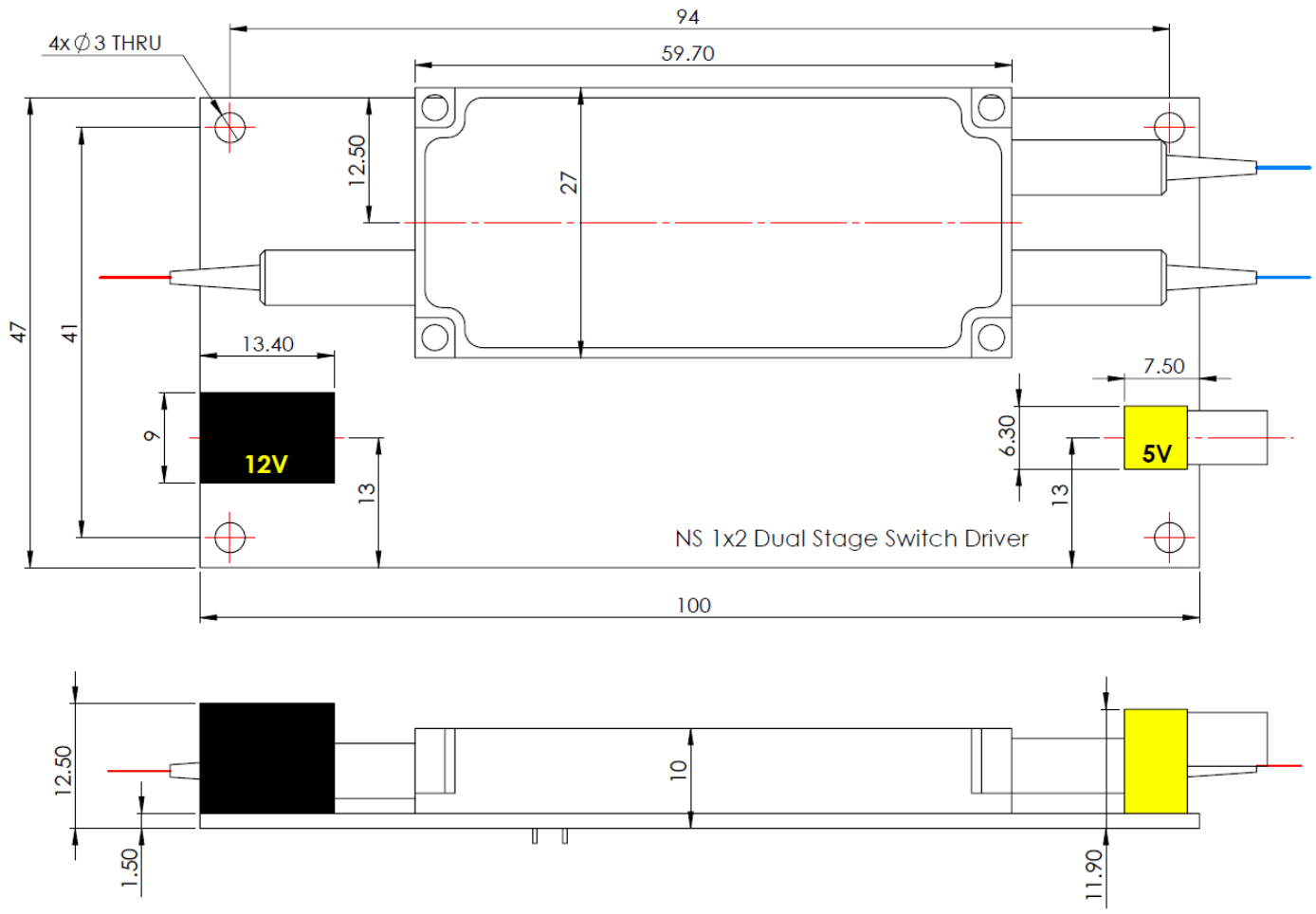
Mechanical Dimensions, mounting on 100 kHz driver (mm)



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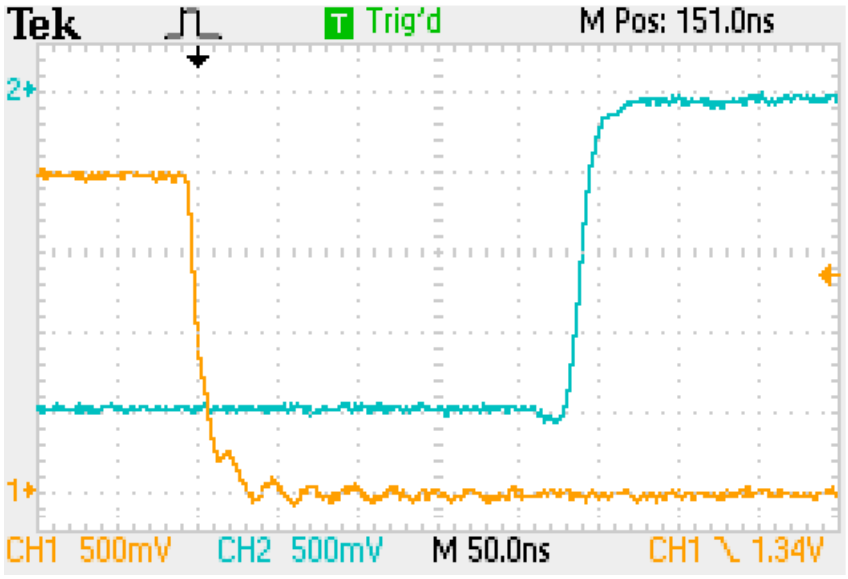
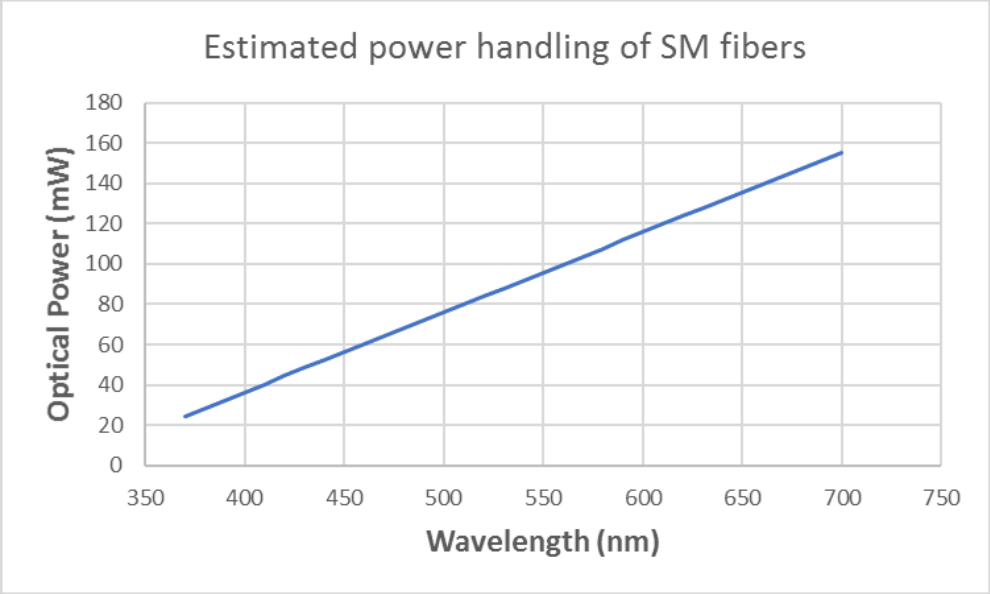
Typical Speed Response Measurement



Optical Power Handling vs Wavelength For Single-Mode Fibers



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Ordering Information

	1 2	☐	2	2	☐	☐	☐	☐
Prefix	**Type**	**Wavelength [4]**	**Configuration**	**Package**	**Fiber Type**	**Fiber Cover**	**Fiber Length**	**Connector [5]**
NSSW- [1] **NHSW-** [2] **NHHW-** [3]	1x2 = 12	1060nm = 1 1310nm = 3 1410nm = 4 1550nm = 5 1625nm = 6 Special = 0	Dual stage = 2	DS 3-cap[6] = 2	SMF-28 = 1 HI1060 = 2 HI780 = 3 PM1550 = 5 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 SC/PC = 4 SC/APC = 5 ST/PC = 6 LC/PC = 7 Duplex LC/PC = 8 LC/APC = 9 E2000 APC = A LC/UPC = U Special = 0

[1]. **NSSW** – Low power version
[2]. **NHSW** – 2W version
[3]. **NHHW** – 5W version
[4]. Please check NP type of switch for the wavelength shorter than 960nm
[5]. There isn't any connector in high power switches. Please contact us for high power connectors
[6]. Dual stage 3-cap package

NOTE:
- **PM1550** fiber works well for **1310nm**

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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Q & A

Q: Does NS device drift over time and temperature?

A: NS devices are based on electro-optical crystal materials that can be influenced to a certain range by the environmental variations. The insertion loss of the device is only affected by the thermal expansion induced miss-alignment. For extended temperature operation, we offer special packaging to -40 -100 ^{0}C. The extinction or cross-talk value is affected by many EO material characters, including temperature-dependent birefringence, Vp, temperature gradient, optical power, at resonance points (electronic). However, the devices are designed to meet the minimum extinction/cross-talk stated on the spec sheets. It is important to avoid a temperature gradient along the device length.

Q: What is the actual applying voltage on the device?

A: 100 to 400V depending on the version.

Q: How does the device work?

A: NS devices are not based on Mach-Zander Interference, rather birefringence crystal's nature beam displacement, in which the crystal creates two different paths for beams with different polarization orientations.

Q: What is the limitation for faster operation?

A: NS devices have been tested to have an optical response of about 300 ps. However, practical implementation limits the response speeds. It is possible to achieve a much faster response when operated at partial extinction value. We also offer resonance devices over 20MHz with low electrical power consumption.

Operation Manual

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

Note: Do not alter device factory settings.