

Fiber Optical Circulator PM Fiber

1310 nm, 1550 nm



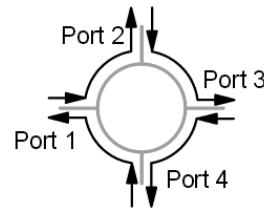
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The OC Series 1310/1550 Optical Circulators are non-reciprocal devices that redirect light at 1310/1550 nm from port-to-port in only one direction while minimizing back reflection and back scattering in the reverse directions for any state of polarization. Employing Agiltron's advanced micro optics design, it features low insertion loss, low polarization sensitivity, high isolation, compact structure, and high stability. The excellent characteristics of this product make it an ideal choice for application in fiber amplifier systems, pump laser diodes, and optical fiber sensors.

It is possible to produce a circulator with complete circulation at an exceptionally high cost.



Specifications

Parameter	Specifications	Unit
Center Wavelength	1550 ± 30nm	nm
No. of ports	3	
Insertion loss	< 0.9	dB
Peak isolation	≥ 50	dB
Typical isolation	≥ 46	dB
Min isolation @23°C	≥ 38	dB
Minimum extinction ratio	> 22	dB
Min cross talk	≥ 50	dB
Min return loss	≥ 55	dB
Max optical power (CW)	≥ 300	mW
Max tensile load	≥ 5N	
Fiber type	PANDA or equivalent PMF 125/250μm with 900μm loose tube buffer on all 3 ports	
Connector type	FC/APC connector key aligned to slow axis, slow axis working fast axis blocked	
Fiber length	≥2 on all ports	m
Operating temperature	-5°C to +70°C	°C
Storage Temperature	-40°C to +85°C	°C
Dimensions (without fiber)	≤ 55 (L) x 5.5 (Ø)	mm
Standard warranty	1 year	

Notes:

[1] Excluding connectors

Note: For a polarized input light version, the isolation is optimized to block the light reflection of the same polarization. Although lights of other polarizations may also be blocked, the extinction may be poor. PM isolators can be specially made to block backward propagating lights of all polarizations. PM isolators can also be made with a light polarizing function.

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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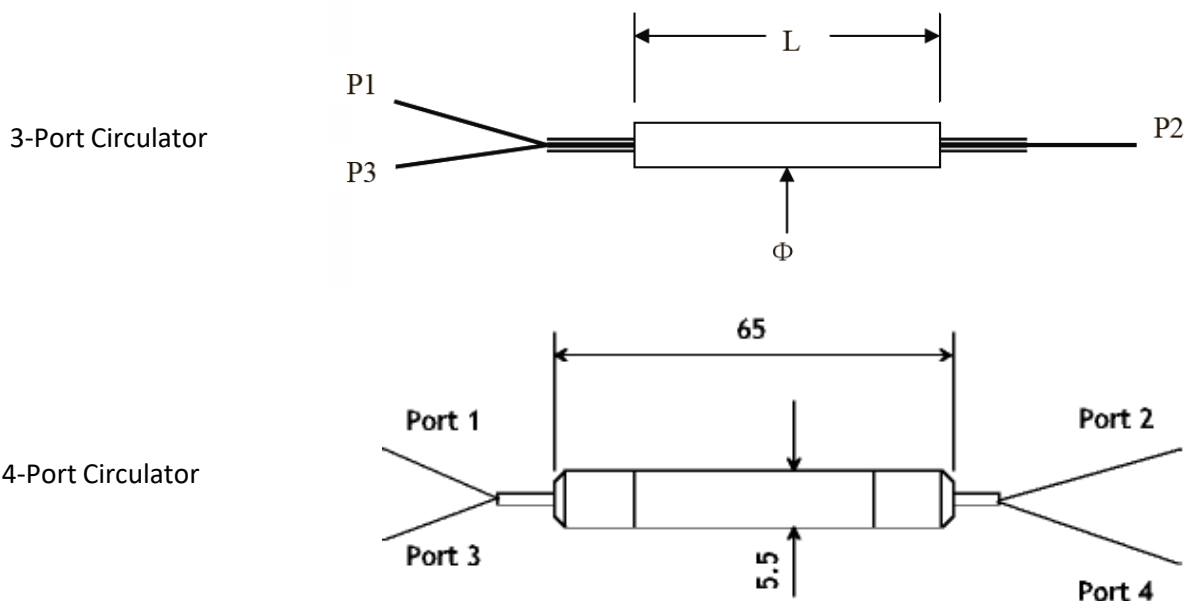
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Mechanical Dimensions (mm)



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

Loose Tube Color Key

Port 1= red 900 μ m loose tube
Port 2 = blue 900 μ m loose tube
Port 3 = white 900 μ m loose tube

Ordering Information

Prefix	Type	Wavelength	Grade	Package Type	Fiber Type	Fiber Cover	Fiber Length	Connector ^[1]
OCPI-	3 Port = 30 Special = 00	1520~1580 = 2	Standard = 1 Special = 2	5.5 x 55 = 1 Special = 0	PM1550 = 5 PM1310 = 3	Bare fiber = 1 900um loose tube = 3 Special = 0	0.25m = 1 0.5m = 2 1.0m = 3 Special = 0	None = 1 FC/PC = 2 FC/APC = 3 SC/PC = 4 SC/APC = 5 ST/PC = 6 LC/PC = 7 LC/APC = A LC/UPC = U Special = 0

[1]. Regular fiber connector has PER ~22dB. Connector with PER >27 dB is available using special process

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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 ($<5\ \mu\text{m}$) 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.

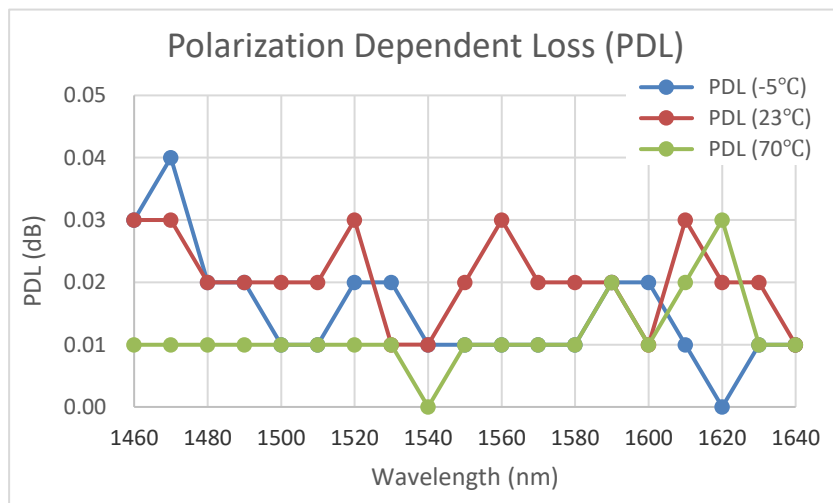
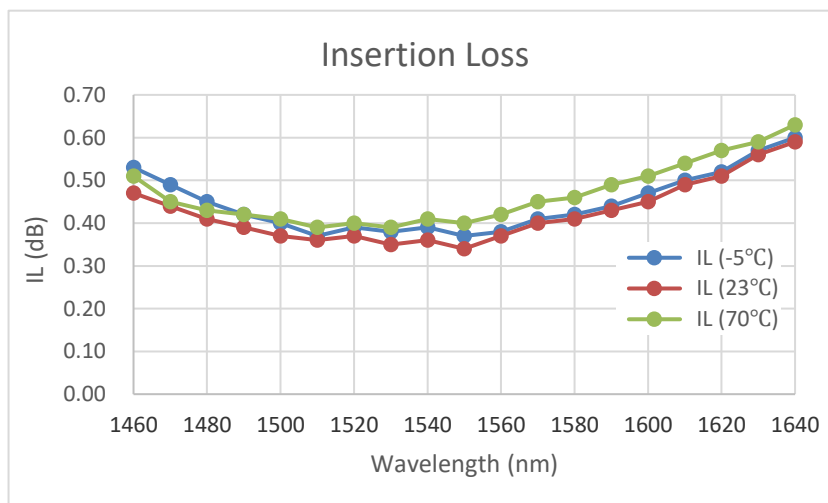
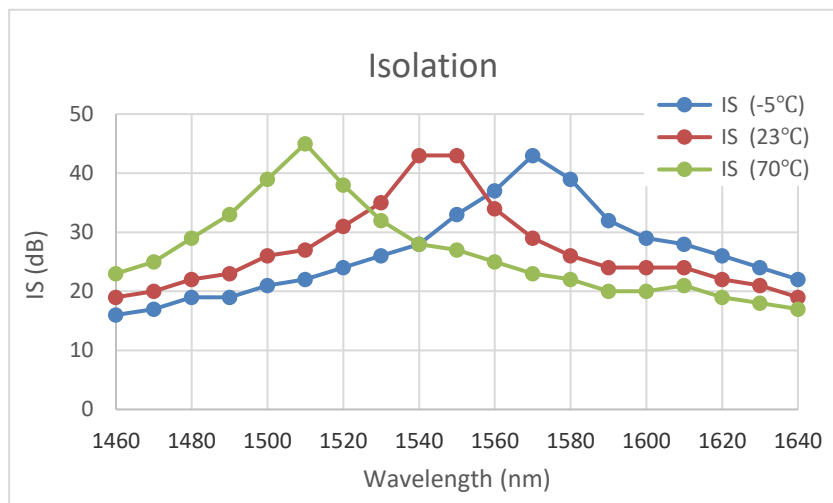
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Typical Wavelength Dependence for Single Stage



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Typical Wavelength Dependence for Dual Stage

