

Fiber Inline Polarizer High ER

(400nm to 2300nm, ER up to 30, all fiber types)



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BUY NOW



Features

- Low Cost
- All Wavelength
- All Fiber Type
- Compact Design

Applications

- Laser
- Device
- Instruments

This series of In-line Polarizer feature high polarization extinction ratio of over 30. It is designed to pass light with one specific polarization while blocking the other polarization. It can be used to convert no-polarized light into polarized light with high extinction ratio. It can also be used to enhance the extinction ratio of signals with its polarization properties. We offer all possible fiber coupling combinations: PM to PM, SM to PM, SM to SM. High power version is also available in which a third port is added to guide the unwanted light out. Our design minimizes component assembly costs and module footprint while increasing stability over a wide temperature and wavelength ranges.

For high ER requirement, we use micro-optic method in which a polarizer is placed between a pair of collimators.

Specifications

Parameter	Min	Typical	Max	Unit
Wavelength	450		2300	nm
Wavelength Bandwidth	-40		+40	nm
Insertion Loss ^[1]		0.3	1.9	dB
Polarization Extinction	20		32	dB
Optical Power Handling ^[2]	0.1		10	W
Tensile load		5		N
Return Loss	50			dB
Operating Temperature	-5		75	°C
Storage Temperature	-40		85	°C
Reliability	Telcordia 1209 and 1221			

Note:

[1]. Excluding connectors. Fused with low ER has lower loss. Micro-optic has above 0.5 dB higher loss. Small fiber core has high loss.

[2]. Excluding connectors. Fused with low ER has higher power handling. Small fiber core has low power handling. At 450nm, the a regular micro-optic device only has 80 mW power handling threshold. High power up to 10W is available with in fiber core enlargement.

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Dimensions (mm)



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

Ordering Information

Prefix	Wavelength	Package	Input Fiber ^[1]	Output Fiber ^[1]	Power	Fiber Cover	ER ^[2]	Fiber Length	Connector
FILP-	1060 = 1 1310 = 3 1420 = 4 1550 = 5 980 = 9 850 = 8 780 = 7 650 = 6 550 = W 450 = A 400 = B Special = 0	Standard = 2 Special = 0	SM28 = 1 PM1550 = 2 PM1310 = 3 Hi1060 = 6 Special = 0	PM1550 = 2 PM1310 = 3 PM1060 = 6 Special = 0	200mW = 1 500mW = 2 1W = 3 2W = 4 5W = 5 10W = 9	0.9mm Tube = 3 Bare Fiber = 1 3mm tube = 4 Special = 0	>18 = 2 >25 = 3 >30 = 1 Special = 0	0.25m = 1 0.5m = 2 1.0 m = 3 1.5 m = 5 Special = 0	None = 1 FC/PC = 2 FC/APC = 3 SC/PC = 4 SC/APC = 5 LC/PC = 7 LC/APC = A LC/UPC = U Special = 0

Red is special orders

Notes:

- [1]. Select fiber below
- [2]. For short wavelength <1000nm, the ER is >18. When select ER>30 for wavelength >1000nm, the connector is \$450 ea.

Fiber Type Selection Table:

1	SMF-28	2	PM1550
2		A	PM1950
3		3	PM1310
4	SM450	B	PM400
H	SM2000	C	PM480
6	SM600	D	PM630
7	Hi780	E	PM850
8	SM800	F	PM980
9	Hi980	G	PM780
6	Hi1060	H	PM350
11		W	PM405
12		M	PM2000

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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 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 handling by expanding the core side at the fiber ends.