



NanoSpeed™ Broadband 1x2 Series Fiber Optical Switch

(SMF, PMF, High Power, Bidirectional)

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

Product Description

The NanoSpeed™ Series 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 non-mechanical configurations with solid-state all-crystal designs, which eliminates the need for mechanical movement and organic materials. The broadband series of NS fiber optic switch is designed to meet the most operation requirements of wave length band in addition of ultra-high reliability, fast response time, and continuous switching operation. This series of switches are **bidirectional** intrinsically.

The NS Series switch is controlled by 5V TTL signals with a specially designed electronic driver having performance optimized for various repetition rate.

Features

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

Performance Specifications

NS Broadband Series 1x2 Switch	Min	Typical	Max	Unit
Insertion Loss ^[1]	1260-1650nm	0.6	1.0	dB
	960-1100nm	0.8	1.3	
Cross Talk ^[2]	20	25	35	dB
Durability	10 ¹⁴			cycles
PDL (SMF Switch only)		0.15	0.3	dB
PMD (SMF Switch only)		5	6	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	100kHz driver	DC	100	kHz
	500kHz driver	DC	500	
Optic Power Handling ^[3]	Normal power switches		300	mW
	High power switches		5	W
Operating Temperature	-5		70	°C
Storage Temperature	-40		85	°C

[1] Measured without connectors.

[2] Cross talk is measured at 100kHz and central wavelength, which may be degraded at the high repeat rate.

[3] Defined at 1310nm/1550nm. For the shorter wavelength, the handling power may be reduced, please contact us for more information.

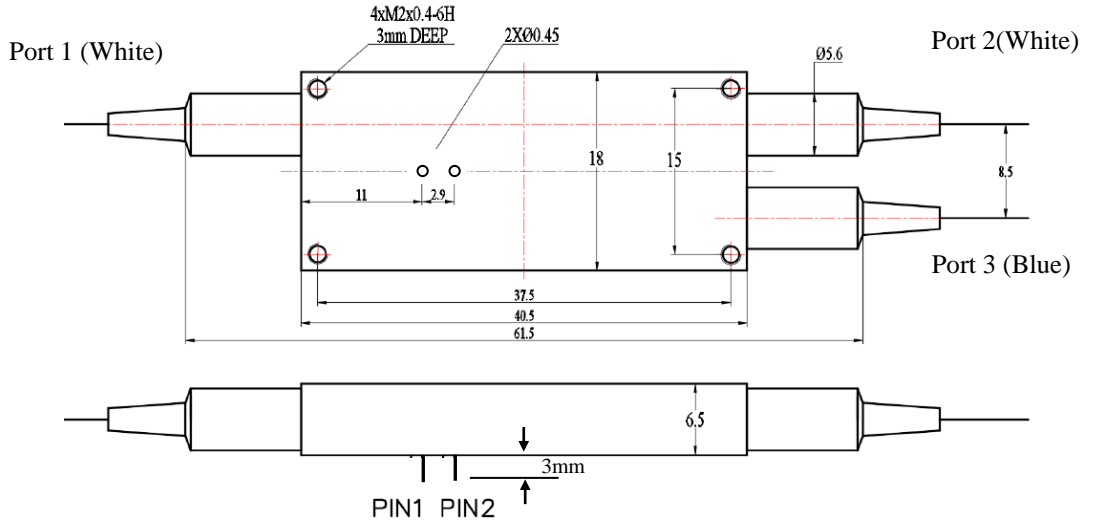
Applications

- Optical protection
- Configurable operation
- Instrumentation

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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)

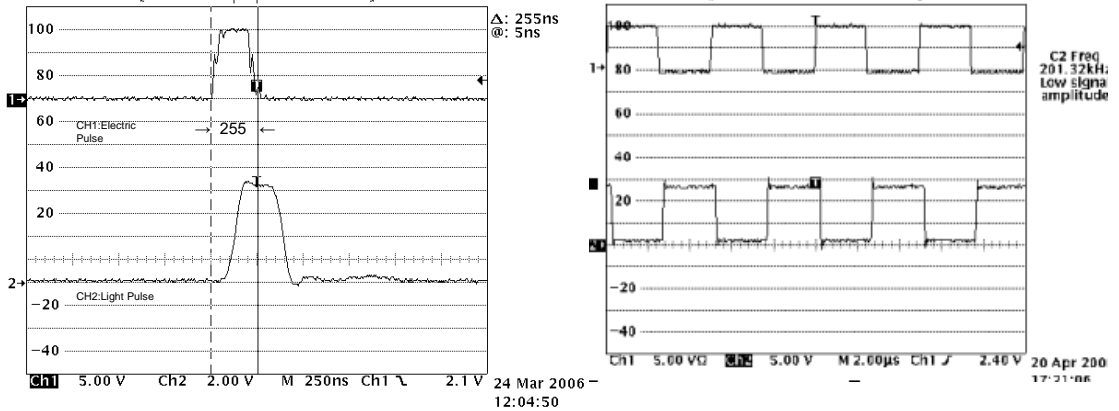
Driving Board Selection

Maximum Repetition Rate	Part Number (P/N)
100kHz	SWDR-11a261111
500kHz	SWDR-11a291111

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

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Typical Speed and Repetition Measurement



Ordering Information

<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	1 2		1 2				
	Type	Wavelength	Configuration & Package	Fiber Type		Fiber Length	Connector ^[1]
NSBW = Normal power switch NHBW = High power switch	1x 2=12	1260-1650nm=1 960-1200nm=2 Special=0	Single stage & Normal package = 12	SMF-28=1 HI1060=2 PM 1550/250=5 PM980=9 Special=0	Bare fiber=1 900um loose 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=8 LC/APC=9 Special=0

[1]. There isn't any connector in the high power switches normally. Please contact us for high power connectors.

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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 mis-alignment. For extended temperature operation, we offer special packaging to -40 -100 °C. The extinction or cross-talk value is affected by many EO material characters, including temperature-dependent birefringence, V_p , 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.