

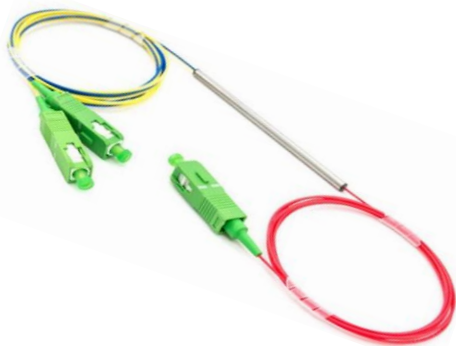
# Double-Clad Fiber Coupler/Splitter 1250nm to 1570nm

(efficient collecting back reflection lights)



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## Features

- Single Mode Core Guide
- Multimode Reflection Guide
- Low Loss Transmission
- High Efficient Collection
- Versatile

## Applications

- LiDAR
- OCT
- Fluorescence Imagine
- Confocal Microscopy
- Endoscopy



Agiltron's double-clad 2x2 fiber coupler combines a double-clad fiber (single mode core surrounded by a multimode inner cladding) with a large core multimode fiber. Light in the single mode core of the double-clad fiber (DCF) is guided through the coupler with little loss ( $\leq 0.5$  dB). Light in the multimode inner cladding of the DCF is transferred to the output multimode fiber with  $\geq 60\%$  transmission.

Couplers are highly efficient in splitting light with little loss, about 0.2dB per joint, but incur significant losses when combining lights; for example, a 50/50 coupler produces a 50% loss to each beam when combined. For beam-combining applications, search Combiner.

## Specifications

Parameter	Min	Typical	Max	Unit
Operation Wavelength	1250	1550	1570	nm
Single Mode Core Insertion Loss <sup>[1]</sup>		0.8	1	dB
Multimode Cladding Transfer <sup>[2]</sup>		60	70	%
Optical Power Handling			1000	mW
Double Cladding Fiber	FUD-3961	SM-GDF-10/130	SM-GDF-1550	
Inner Cladding Diameter (NA=0.19)		26		$\mu\text{m}$
Collection Fiber Diameter (NA=0.22)		200		$\mu\text{m}$
Operating Temperature	-40		70	$^{\circ}\text{C}$
Storage Temperature	-40		85	$^{\circ}\text{C}$

### Notes:

[1]. Exclude connectors and fiber loss, the loss may degrade over time due to shortwave radiation

[2]. Port 2 to 3. Exclude connectors and the water absorption region around 1383 nm

**Note:** The specifications provided are for general applications with a cost-effective approach. If you need to narrow or expand the tolerance, coverage, limit, or qualifications, please [click this link](#):

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**P** +1 781-935-1200

**E** [sales@agiltron.com](mailto:sales@agiltron.com)

**W** [www.agiltron.com](http://www.agiltron.com)

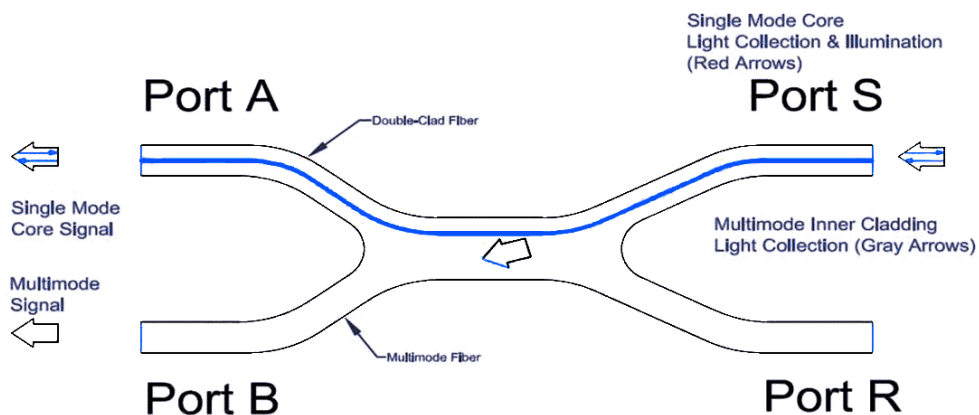
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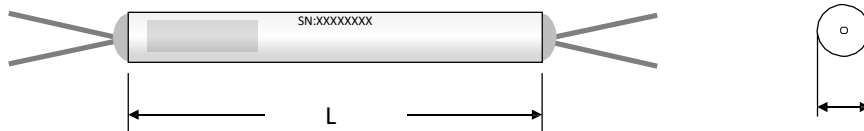


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## Function Diagram



## Device Dimension



L: 60mm for 250 $\mu$ m fiber

L: 76mm for 900 $\mu$ m fiber

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### Ordering Information

	A	2	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Prefix	Center Wavelength	Collect Fiber	Double Cladding	Pigtail Style	Fiber Length	Connector Input	Connector Output	Connector Signal
DCFC-	1250~1570=A	200 $\mu$ m NA=0.22 Special = 0	FUD-3961 = 39 SM-GDF-10/130 =10 SM-GDF-1550 =15  Special =00	900um Jacket = 2 Special = 0	0.25m = 1 0.5m = 2 1.0m = 3 Special = 0	None = 1 FC/PC = 2 FC/APC = 3	None = 1 FC/PC = 2 FC/APC = 3 SMA = 4	None = 1 FC/PC = 2 FC/APC = 3 SMA = 4
	Special = 0							

### 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  $\mu$ 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.