

NanoSpeed™ 1x1 Series Fiber Optical Switch

(SMF, PMF, High Power, Bidirectional)



DATASHEET

[Return to the Webpage](#)



Features

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

Applications

- Optical blocking
- Configurable operation
- Instrumentation

The NanoSpeed™ 1x1 series fiber optic switches are fast shutter device featuring very low loss, fast response, and high optical power handling. This is achieved using patented non-mechanical configurations with solid-state all-crystal designs, which eliminates the need for mechanical movement and organic materials. The NS fiber-optic switch is designed to meet the most demanding switching requirements of ultra-high reliability, fast response time, and continuous switching operation. The switch is bidirectional. The switch is intrinsically bidirectional and selectable for polarization-independent or polarization-maintain by the fiber type.

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

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 prior to shipping. The electrical power consumption is related to the repetition rate the switch is operated.

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

Specifications

Parameter	Min	Typical	Max	Unit	
Central Wavelength ^[1]	960		1650	nm	
Insertion Loss ^[2]	1260~1650nm	0.6	1.0	dB	
	960~1100nm	0.8	1.3		
On-Off Ratio ^[3]	20	25	35	dB	
Durability	10 ¹⁴			cycles	
PDL (SMF Switch only)		0.15	0.3	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	100kHz driver	DC	100	kHz	
	300kHz driver	DC	300		
Optic power Handling ^[4]	Normal power		0.3	0.5	W
	High power		2	20	W
Operating Temperature	-5		70	°C	
Storage Temperature	-40		85	°C	

Notes:

[1]. Operation bandwidth is ± 25 nm approximately at 1550nm. **The wavelength shorter than 960nm can be implemented in the special version, please check our premium (NP) or Ultra-fast (NF) series.**

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

[3]. ± 25 nm, Measured at 5kHz, which may be degraded at higher repeat rate.

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

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 [\[click this link\]](#):

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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NanoSpeed™ 1x1 Series Fiber Optical Switch

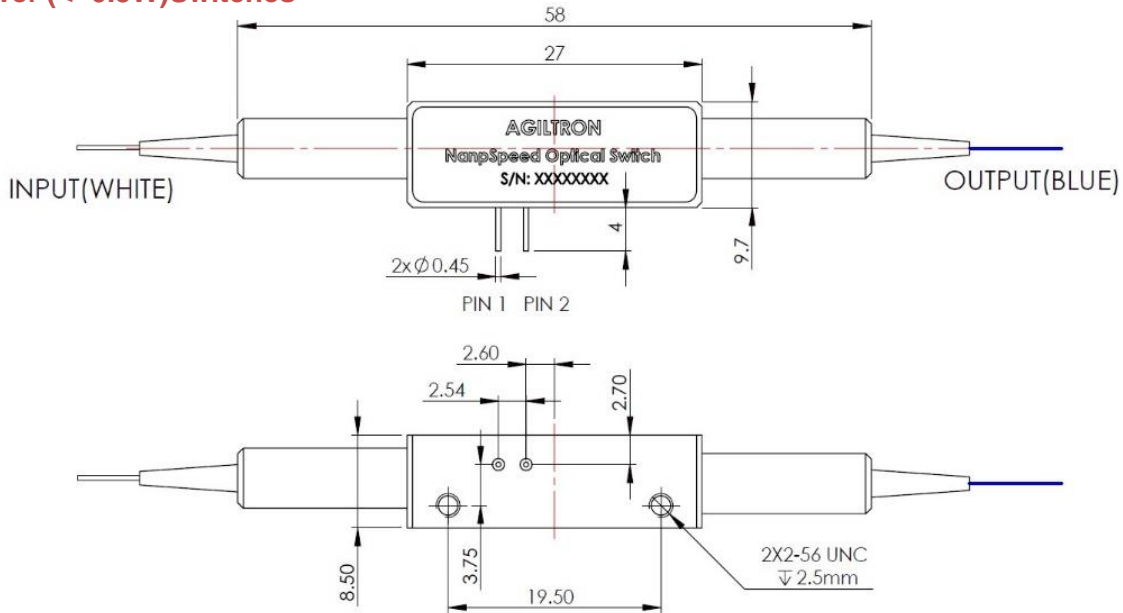


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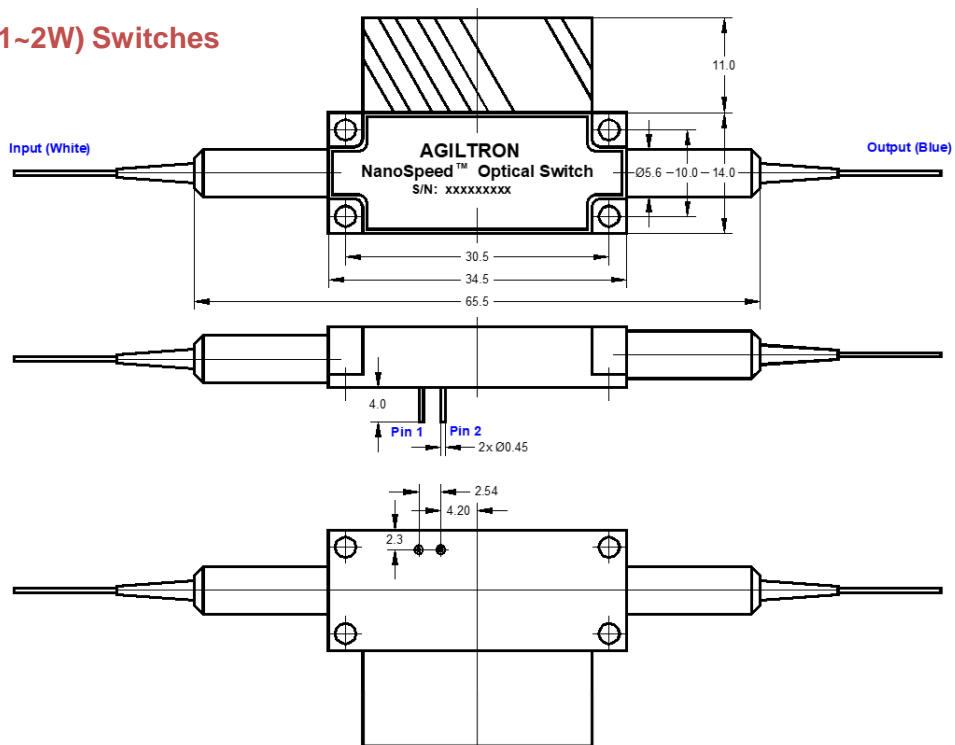
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Mechanical Dimensions (mm) of 1x1 Switches

Normal Power (<=0.5W) Switches



High Power (1~2W) Switches



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

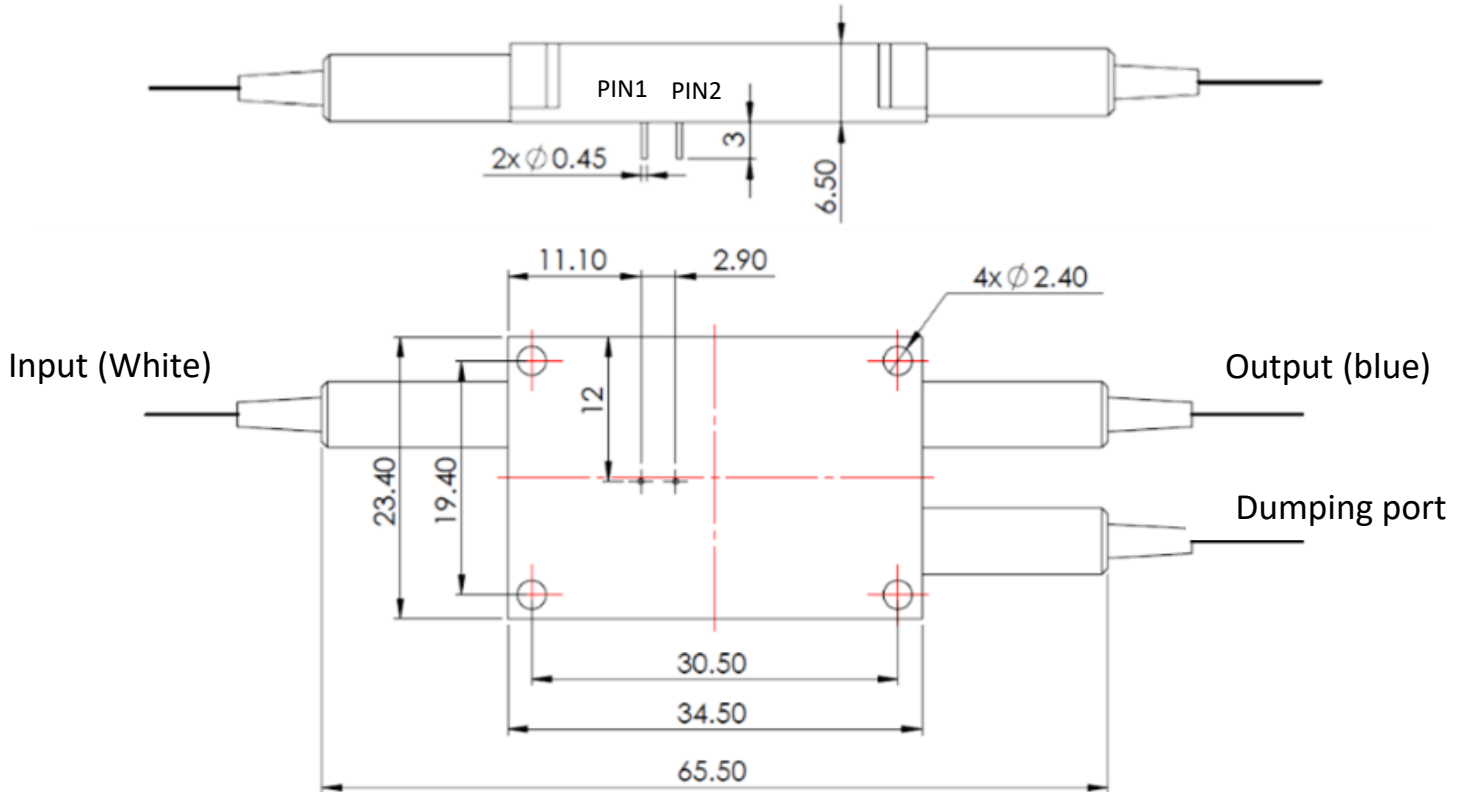
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Mechanical Dimensions (mm) of 1x1 Switches



High Power (5~10W) Switches

TBD

High Power (>10W) Switches

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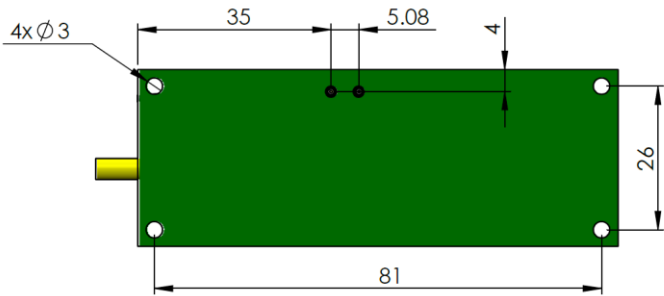
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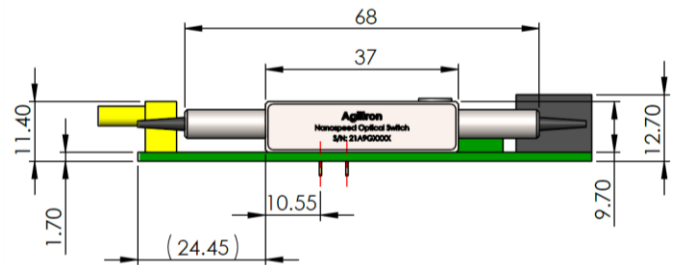
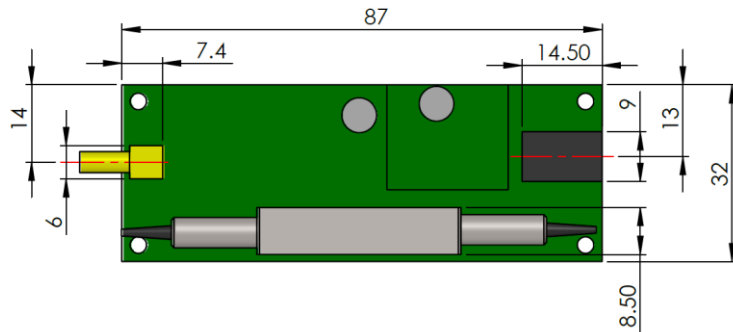


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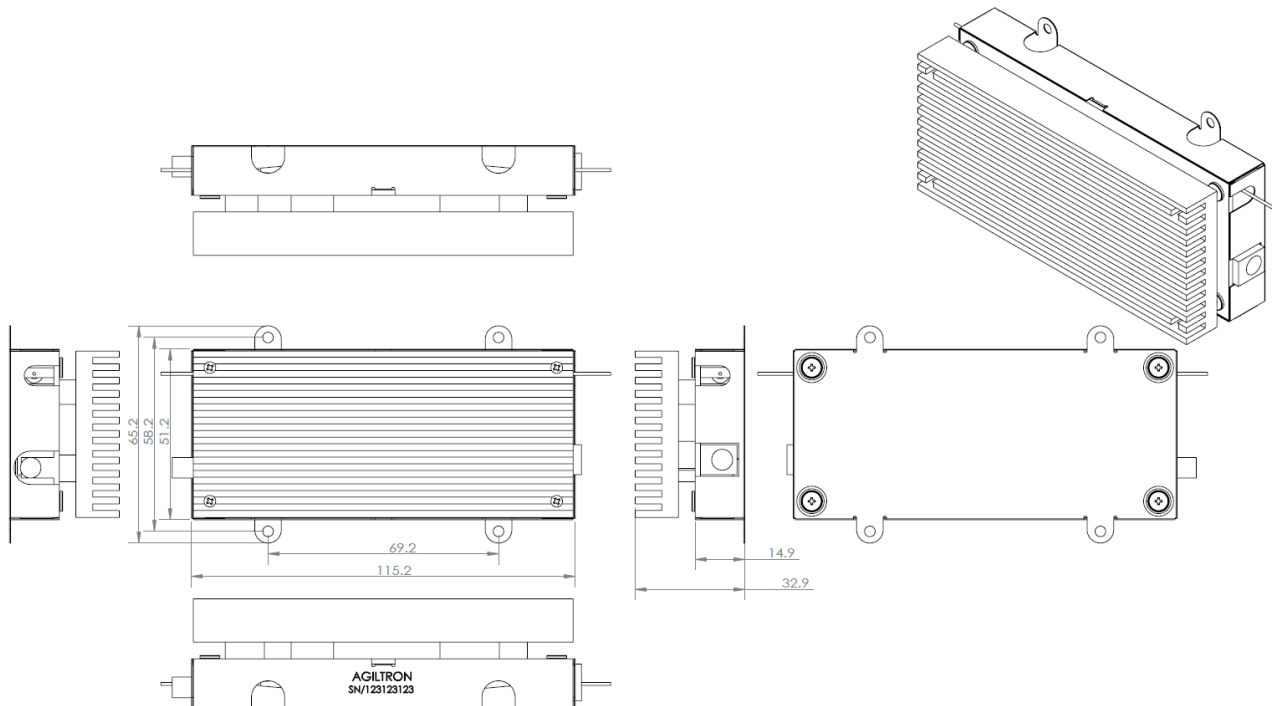
Mechanical Dimensions of 100kHz driver (mm) with normal power NS-1x1



Back view



300kHz Driver Mechanical Drawing (mm)



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DATASHEET

Optical Path Driving Table

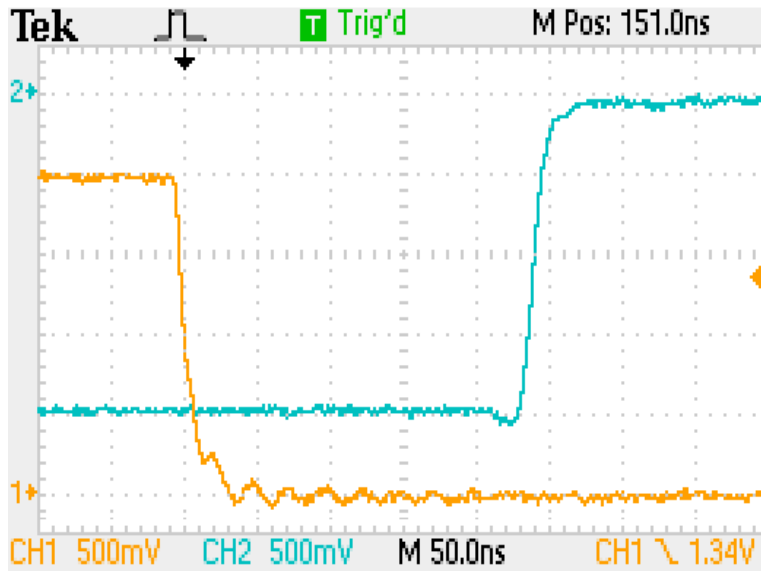
Optical Path	TTL with Driver	Direct Driving	
ON for normal-open or OFF for normal-dark	L (< 0.8V)	0V on PIN 1	0V on PIN 2
OFF for normal-open or ON for normal-dark	H (> 3.5V)	HV on PIN 1	
HV: 360 ~420V			

Driving Board Selection

Maximum Repetition Rate	Part Number (P/N)
100 kHz	NSSW100ns100kHzD
300 kHz	NSSW100ns300kHzD

* 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.

Typical Speed Response Measurement



Optical: —
Electrical: —

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DATASHEET

Ordering Information

Prefix	Type	Wavelength [4]	Configuration	Optical Power [7]	Fiber Type	Fiber Cover	Fiber Length	Connector [5]	Benchtop
NSSW - [1]	Transparent = 1T	1060nm = 1	Single stage = 1	Regular ($\leq 0.5W$) = 1	SMF-28 = 1	Bare Fiber = 1	0.25m = 1	None = 1	None = 1
NHSW - [2]	Opaque = 1O	2000nm = 2		1W = A	HI1060 = 2	900um Tube = 3	0.5m = 2	FC/PC = 2	Benchtop = B
NHHW - [3]	Transparent with Enclosure [6] = 1E Opaque with Enclosure [6] = 1F	1310nm = 3 1410nm = 4 1550nm = 5 1625nm = 6 980nm = 9		2W = B 5W = C 10W = D 20W = E	HI780 = 3 PM1550 = 5 PM980 = 9 Special = 0	Special = 0	1.0 m = 3 Special = 0	FC/APC = 3 SC/PC = 4 SC/APC = 5 ST/PC = 6 LC/PC = 7 Duplex LC = 8 LC/APC = 9 E2000 APC = A LC/U/PC = U Special = 0	

[1]. **NSSW** – Normal power ($\leq 0.5W$) version

[2]. **NHSW** – 2W version

[3]. **NHHW** – $\geq 5W$ version

[4]. The version with **red color** can be implemented in the special version, may take a long lead-time.

[5]. Please contact for high power connectors.

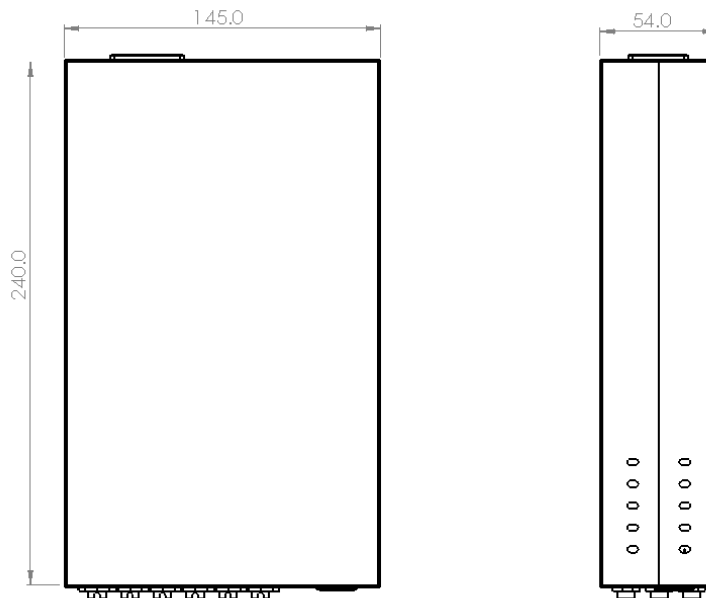
[6]. The Metal Enclosure protects the device against PCB damage and fiber breakage making it an instrument grade.

[7]. **High power $\geq 10W$ of 1x1 switch will be customized in the special package, please contact us.**

Note:

- PM1550** fiber works well for **1310nm**
- Opaque** – light is blocked without applying a voltage
- Transparent** – light goes through without applying a voltage

Benchtop Box Mechanical Dimension



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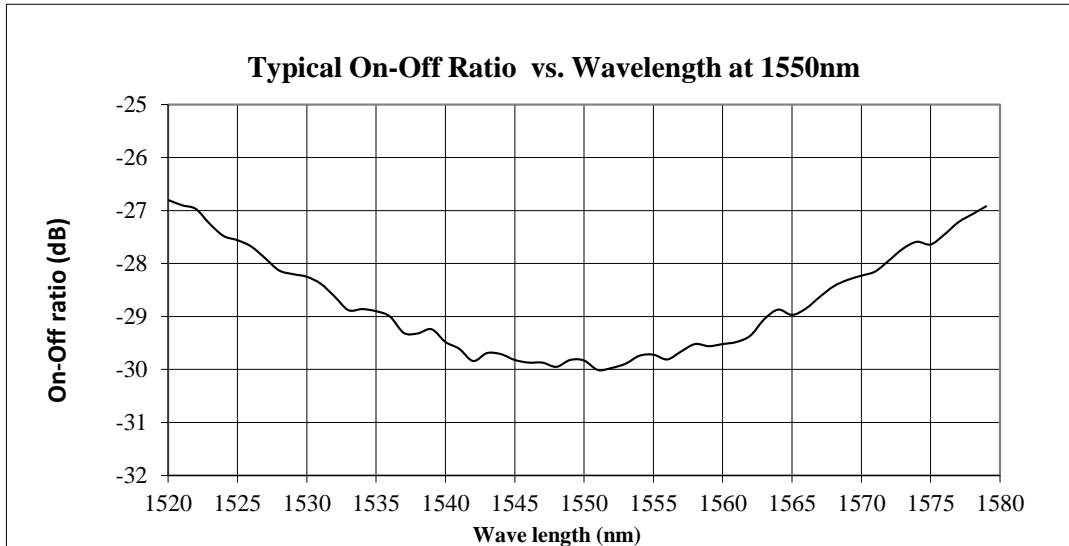
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DATASHEET

Optimal Bandwidth Measurement



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 °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.

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.

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DATASHEET

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.