

Mini 1060nm Fiber Optical Isolator

(up to 1W)



This Series fiber optical isolator is a passive device that guides 1060nm lights in the forward direction from an input fiber to the free space while blocking light propagating in the reverse direction. It is based on an efficient BIG material which has slightly higher loss but much smaller size. Our proprietary magnetic-optics technology and proven advanced micro-optics design perfected over 25 years features low insertion loss, high isolation, compact structure, high power handling, and high stability. The platform can accommodate various fibers of polarization independence, polarization maintenance, multimode, and double cladding. The available configurations include 1W CW optical power handling. The excellent characteristics of this product make it an ideal choice for applications where space is constrained. We also provide customized designs to meet special applications.

Features

- Low Insertion Loss
- High Isolation
- Low PDL
- High Stability
- High Reliability
- Cost Effective

Applications

- Optical Fiber Amplifier
- Pump Laser Source
- Fiber Optic Sensor
- Test and Measurement
- Instrumentation

Specifications

Parameter	Min	Typical	Max	Unit
Operation Wavelength	1060	1064	1070	nm
Insertion Loss ^[1]	Single Stage	1.4	1.9	dB
	Dual Stage	1.9	2.4	
Wavelength Dependent Loss			0.2	dB
Isolation	Singel Stage	23	28	dB
	Dual Stage	35	45	
Polarization Dependent Loss		0.1	0.2	dB
Polarization Mode Dispersion			0.2	ps
Return Loss	50			dB
Optical Power Handling		300	500	mW
Fiber Type	See order information			

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.



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Mechanical Dimensions (mm)

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

Ordering Information (Part Number)

Prefix	Configuration	Wavelength	Grade	Power	Fiber Type	Fiber Cover	Fiber Length	Connector ^[1]
OISB-	Polarization Independent = 1 Polarization Dependent = 2 Polarizing = 3 Multimode = 5	1060 = 1 Special = 0	Singel Stage = 1 Dual Stage = 2	300mW = 1 1W = 2	HI1060 = 2 HI1060 Flex = 3 50/125 = 5 62.5/125 = 6 Special = 0	0.9mm tube = 3 Bare fiber = 1 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]. The connector cannot be installed directly onto bare fiber, as it is prone to damage during shipping. However, the connector can be assembled on bare fiber if a 3 cm protective loose tube is added for reinforcement. The customer can remove this protective tube after testing. The optical power handling of a standard connector is less than 0.5 W for SM28 fiber and decreases further with smaller core fibers.

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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.