

1310/1550 Single Mode Dual Stage Optical Isolator



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The OISM Series 1310/1550 dual stage optical Isolator is a passive device that guides light at 1310/1550 nm in the normal direction while minimizing back reflection and back scattering in the reverse direction for any state of polarization. Employing Agiltron's proven advanced micro optics design, it features low insertion loss, extremely high isolation, compact structure, and high stability. These Telcordia qualified components have excellent characteristics, making them an ideal choice for application in fiber amplifier systems, pump laser diodes and optical fiber sensors.

Features

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

Applications

- Optical Fiber Amplifier
- Pump Laser Source
- Fiber Optic Sensor
- Instrumentation

Specifications

Parameter	Min	Typical	Max	Unit
Operation Wavelength (λ_o)	1310		1310 \pm 15	nm
	C Band		1550 \pm 15	nm
	L Band		1585 \pm 15	nm
Typical Insertion Loss (λ_c , 23°C, no connector)	0.4		0.45	dB
Maximum Insertion Loss (Over λ_o , 23°C, no connector)	0.5		0.6	dB
Minimum Isolation (Over λ_o , 23°C)	40		45	dB
Typical Peak Isolation (λ_c , 23°C)	50		55	dB
Polarization Dependent Loss			0.1	dB
Polarization Mode Dispersion			0.05	ps
Return Loss (Minimum, Input/Output)	55		60	dB
Operating Temperature	-5		70	°C
Storage Temperature	-40		+85	°C
Optical Power Handling			\leq 400	mW

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.

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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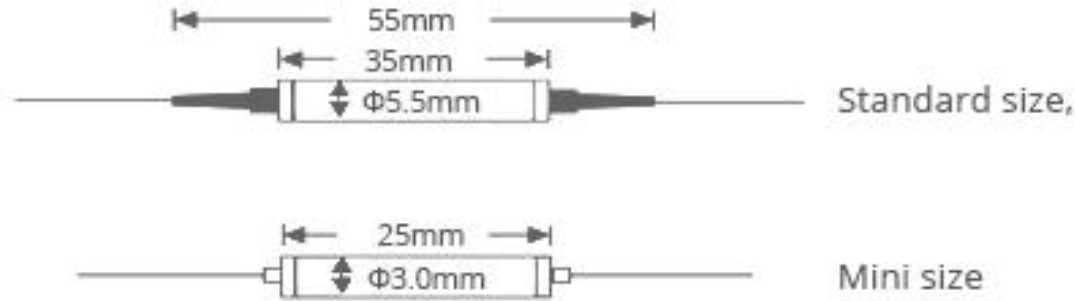
Rev 05/01/24

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Mechanical Dimension



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

Ordering Information

Prefix	Type	Wavelength	Grade	Package	Fiber Type	Fiber Cover	Fiber Length	Connector
OISM-	Dual stage = 20	1310 = 3 C Band = C L Band = L Special = 0	Standard = 1 Special = 0	$\Phi 5.5 \times 35 = 1$ $\Phi 3.0 \times 30 = 2$ $\Phi 3.0 \times 25 = 3$ Special = 0	SMF-28 = 1 Special = 0	Bare Fiber = 1 900 μm Loose Tube = 3 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

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

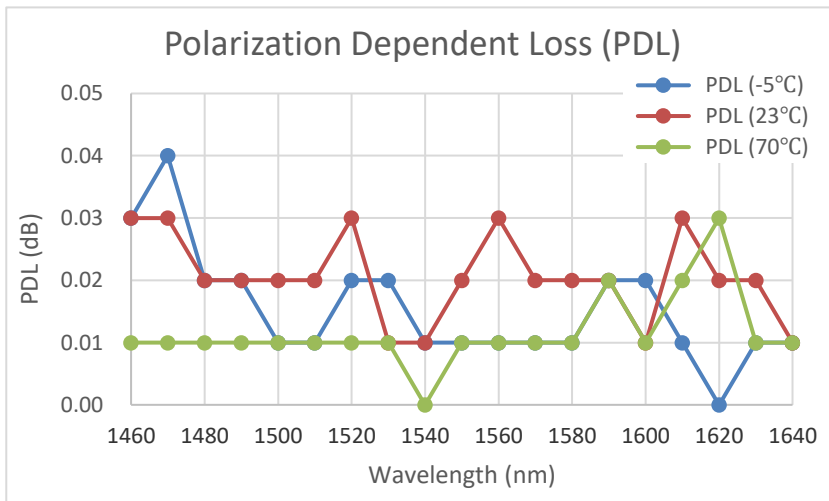
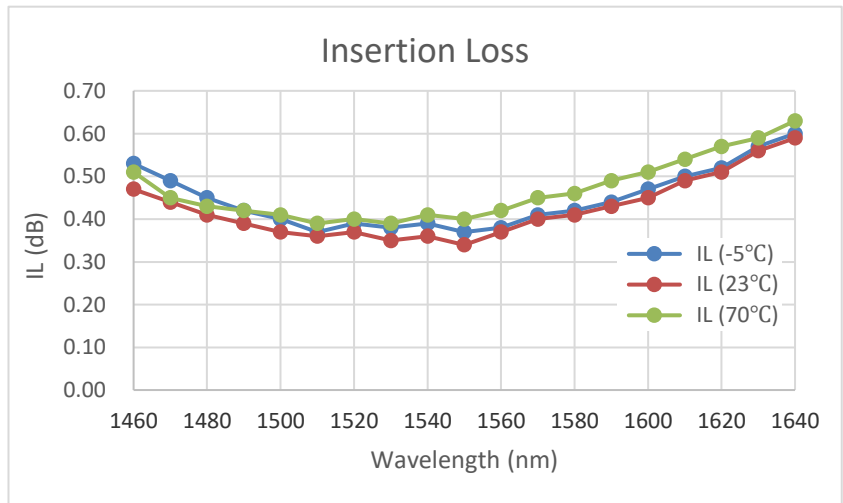
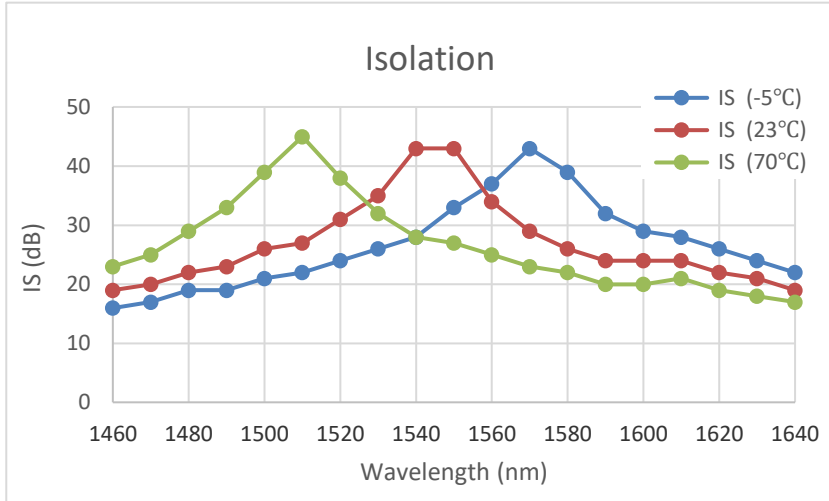
Due to their small fiber core diameters for short wavelength and high photon energies, the damage thresholds for device is substantially reduced than the common 1550nm fiber. To avoid damage to the exposed fiber end faces and internal components, the optical input power should never exceed 20 mW for wavelengths shorter 650nm. We produce a special version to increase the how handling by expanding the core side at the fiber ends.

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Typical Wavelength Dependence for Single Stage

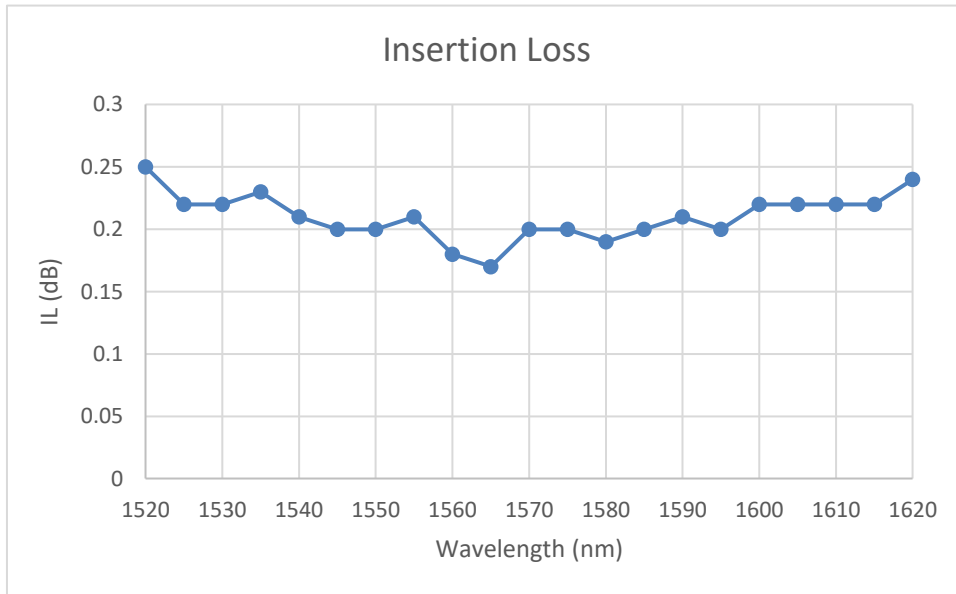
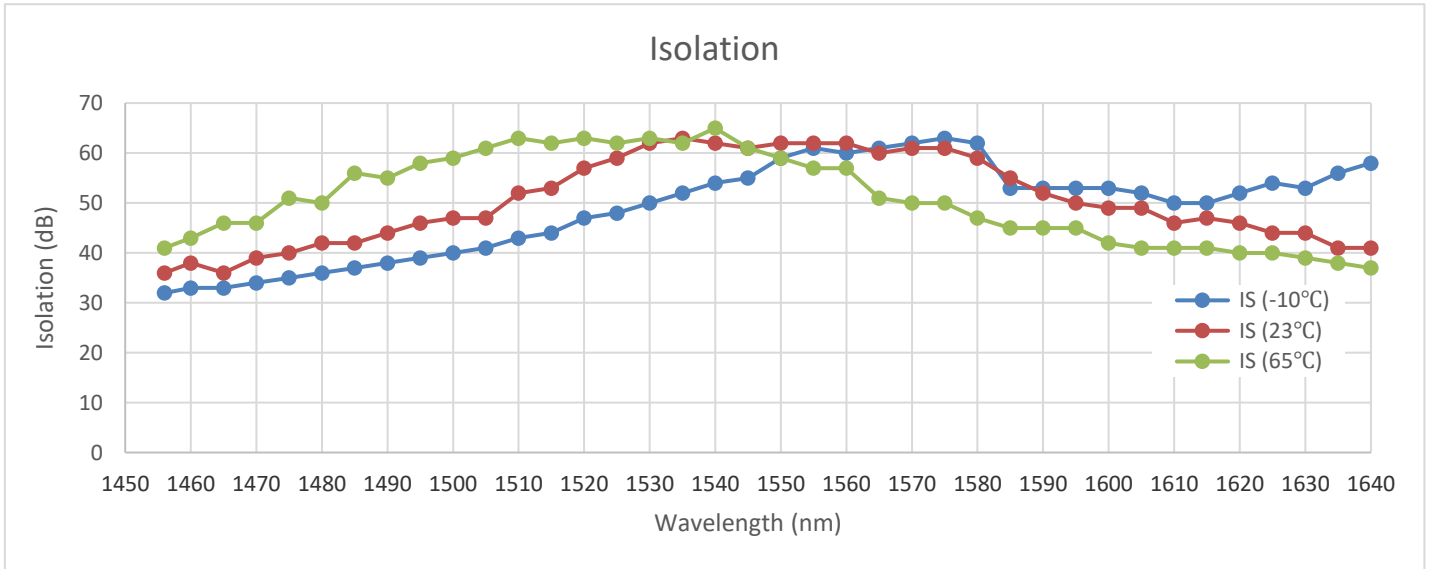


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Typical Wavelength Dependence for Dual Stage



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Typical Wavelength and Temperature Dependence

