

Fiber Optical Dual Peak Bandpass Filter DWDM 100G



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The BAPF series bandpass filters provide a fixed wavelength passband based on advanced thin-film filter technology and micro-optical packaging. They feature excellent uniformity, a wide selection of wavelength ranges, low insertion loss, excellent temperature stability, and specified attenuation within designated blocking bands. These characteristics offer great flexibility for a wide range of customer applications. The wavelength blocking range is limited on both sides of the passband; however, edge filters can be added to further extend the blocking range if required. We also provide customized optical solutions to meet customers' specific application needs.

Features

- Low Insertion Loss
- Wide Stop Band
- High Isolation
- High Stability and Reliability

Applications

- Fiber Laser
- Fiber Amplifier
- Testing Equipment
- Cutting Machine

Specifications

Parameter	Min	Typical	Max	Unit
Channel Wavelength ^[1]	1530.33~1560.61 (21~59 ITU Grid)			nm
Center Wavelength Accuracy		± 0.02		nm
Channel Spacing		100		GHz
Channel 1 Passband (@-0.8dB bandwidth)		≥ 2.8		nm
Channel 2 Passband (@-0.8dB bandwidth)		≥ 2.8		nm
Insertion Loss (Pass Channel)		≤ 1.1		dB
Insertion Loss (Reflect Channel)		≤ 0.6		dB
Channel Ripple		≤ 0.5		dB
Isolation	Adjacent	15		dB
	Non-adjacent	20		dB
Express Channel Isolation		≥ 12		dB
PDL		≤ 0.15		dB
PMD		≤ 0.10		ps
Center Wavelength Temp Sensitivity		≤ 1.0		pm/°C
Directivity		≥ 50		dB
Return Loss		≥ 50		dB
Port Configuration		1x2 or 1x1		
Power Handling ^[2]		≤ 500		mW
Fiber Type		ZBL		
Operating Temperature	-5		+70	°C
Storage Temperature	-40		+85	°C

Notes:

- [1]. L Band available on request
- [2]. 1x2, with Common/Reflection/Pass port
1x1, with Common/Pass port, without Reflection Port



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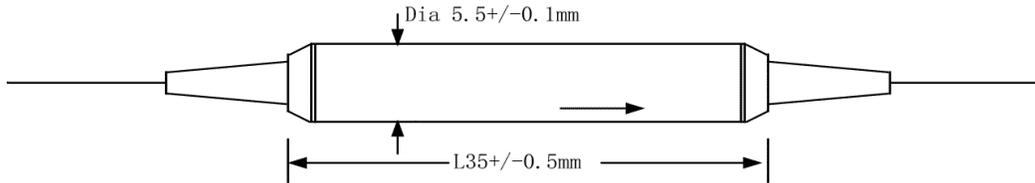
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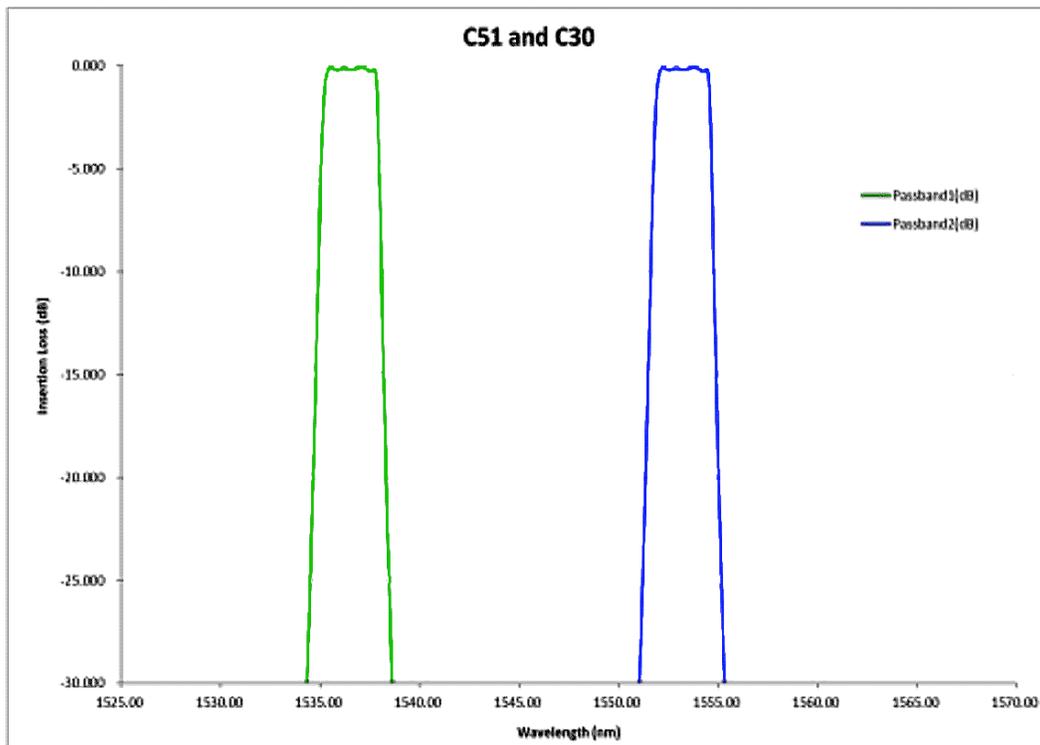
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Mechanical Dimensions (mm)



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

Typical Spectrum



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Ordering Information (Part Number)

Prefix	Center Wavelength	Passing Band	Configuration	Power	PER	Fiber Type	Fiber Cover	Fiber Length	Connector ^[1]
DBPF-	1530.33 = 53033 Special = 0000	100G = 1 Special = 0	2-port = 2 3-port = 3 Special = 0	0.5W = 1 5W = 5 10W = 7	Non = 1 20 dB = 2 28 dB = 5	SMF-28e = 1 MMF50/125 = 5 PM1550 = 2	Bare = 1 0.9mm tube = 2 Special = 0	0.25m = 1 0.5m = 2 Special = 0	None = 1 FC/PC = 2 FC/APC = 3 SC/PC = 4 SC/APC = 5 ST/PC = 6 LC/PC = 7 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.

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.