(SM, MM, PM, up to 10W, Bidirectional)

(Protected by U.S. pending patents)



DATASHEET





Features

- Unmatched Low Cost
- Low Optical Distortions
- High Isolation
- High Reliability
- Epoxy-Free Optical Path

Applications

- Channel Blocking
- Configurable Add/Drop
- System Monitoring
- Instrumentation

The LB 1x8 Series fiber optic switch connects optical channels by redirecting an incoming optical signal into a selected output fiber. This is achieved using a patent-pending optomechanical configuration activated via an electrical control signal. The latching operation preserves the selected optical path after the drive signal has been removed.

The switch has integrated electrical position sensors, and the new material-based advanced design significantly reduces moving part position sensitivity, offering unprecedented high stability as well as an unmatched low cost. An electronic driver is available for this series of switches.

Specifications

Parameter		Min	Typical	Max	Unit	
Operation Wavelength		850, 980	nm			
Insertion Loss [1]	Insertion Loss ^[1]		0.7	1.1	dB	
Extinction Ratio [1] (PM)	18			dB		
Polarization Dependent	Polarization Dependent Loss (SM, PM)			0.1	dB	
Return Loss [1]	SM, PM	50			dB	
Return Loss · ·	MM	35			dB	
Cross Talk [1]	SM, PM	50			dB	
Cross raik . ,	MM	35			dB	
Switching Time	Switching Time			10	ms	
Repeatability	Repeatability			± 0.05	dB	
Operating Voltage	Operating Voltage			6	VDC	
Operating Current [2]	Latching			26	m A	
Operating Current	Non-Latching			36	mA	
Voltage Pulse Width (Lat		20		ms		
Switching Type		Late				
Operating Temperature	-5		70	°C		
Storage Temperature	-40		85	°C		
Ontical Dawer Har dire	Standard		300	500	mW	
Optical Power Handling	High Power		5	10	W	
E'h a a Tara	SM, MM	SMF-28, 1				
Fiber Type	PM	Pa				

Notes:

- [1]. Exclude connectors.
- [2]. Tested at 5VDC for each coil actuation.
- [3]. Measure at Light Source CPR<14 dB.

Warning: This device must use the reference circuit to driver otherwise it is unstable

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P +1 781-935-1200





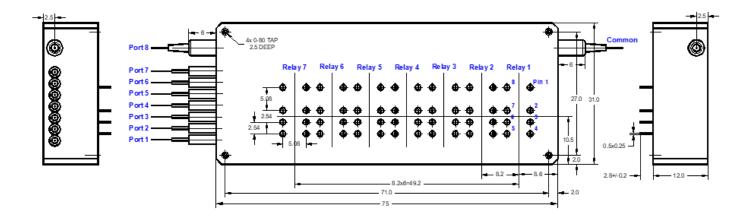


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Mechanical Dimensions (Unit: mm)



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

Ordering Information

Prefix	Туре	Wavelength	Switch	Power	Fiber Type	Fiber Cover	Fiber Length	Connector
LBHP- ^[1]	1x5 = 15 5x1 = 51 1x6 = 16 6x1 = 61 1x7 = 17 7x1 = 71 1x8 = 18 8x1 = 81 Special = 00	1060 = 1 1310 = 3 1550 = 5 780 = 7 850 = 8 980 = 9 Special = 0	Latching = 1 Non-latching = 2 Special = 0	5W = 4 10W = 5 Special = 0	SMF-28 = 1 MM50/125 = 5 MM62.5/125 = 6 PM1550 = B PM1310 = D PM980 = E PM850 = F Special = 0	Bare fiber = 1 900 um 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 Duplex LC/PC = 8 LC/UPC = U Special=0

[1]. LBHP: LightBend 1x8 High Power Switch.

NOTE:

☐ PM1550 fiber works well for 1310nm

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Electrical Driving Requirements

Agiltron offers a computer control kit with TTL and RS232 interfaces and Windows™ GUI

The load is a resistive coil which is activated by applying 5V (draw ~ 40mA). However, the current flow direction must be correct otherwise it will cancel the permanent magnet inside causing instability. We strongly recommend to use the reference circuit to avoid major issues. We offer pushbutton elevation driver for verifications or convenient income inspection.

Latching Type

Optical Path	Dalan	Electrical Drive		Status Sensor				
	Relay	Pin 1	Pin 8	Pin 2-3	Pin 3-4	Pin 5-6	Pin 6-7	
Common → Port 1	Relay 1	5V	0	Open	Close	Close	Open	
	Relay 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7	N/A	N/A					
	Relay 1	0	5V	Close	Open	Open	Close	
Common \rightarrow Port 2	Relay 2	5V	0	Open	Close	Close	Open	
	Relay 3, 4, 5, 6, 7	N/A	N/A					
	Relay 1, 2	0	5V	Close	Open	Open	Close	
Common → Port 3	Relay 3	5V	0	Open	Close	Close	Open	
	Relay 4, 5, 6, 7	N/A	N/A					
Common → Port 4	Relay 1, 2, 3	0	5V	Close	Open	Open	Close	
	Relay 4	5V	0	Open	Close	Close	Open	
	Relay 5, 6, 7	N/A	N/A					
Common → Port 5	Relay 1, 2, 3, 4	0	5V	Close	Open	Open	Close	
	Relay 5	5V	0	Open	Close	Close	Open	
	Relay 6, 7	N/A	N/A					
Common → Port 6	Relay 1, 2, 3, 4, 5	0	5V	Close	Open	Open	Close	
	Relay 6	5V	0	Open	Close	Close	Open	
	Relay 7	N/A	N/A					
Common → Port 7	Relay 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6	0	5V	Close	Open	Open	Close	
	Relay 7	5V	0	Open	Close	Close	Open	
Common → Port 8	Relay 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7	0	5V	Close	Open	Open	Close	

Non-Latching Type

Optical Path	Relay	Electrical Drive		Status Sensor			
	Relay	Pin 1	Pin 8	Pin 2-3	Pin 3-4	Pin 5-6	Pin 6-7
Common → Port 1	Relay 1	5V	0	Open	Close	Close	Open
Common 7 Port 1	Relay 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7	No Power		Close	Open	Open	Close
Common \ Dort 2	Relay 2	5V	0	Open	Close	Close	Open
Common → Port 2	Relay 1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7	No Power		Close	Open	Open	Close
Common → Port 3	Relay 3	5V	0	Open	Close	Close	Open
Common 7 Port 3	Relay 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 7	No Power		Close	Open	Open	Close
Common → Port 4	Relay 4	5V	0	Open	Close	Close	Open
Common 7 Port 4	Relay 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7	No Power		Close	Open	Open	Close
Common → Port 5	Relay 5	5V	0	Open	Close	Close	Open
	Relay 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7	No Power		Close	Open	Open	Close
Common → Port 6	Relay 6	5V	0	Open	Close	Close	Open
	Relay 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7	No Power		Close	Open	Open	Close
Common → Port 7	Relay 7	5V	0	Open	Close	Close	Open
	Relay 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6	No Power		Close	Open	Open	Close
Common → Port 8	Relay 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7	No Power		Close	Open	Open	Close



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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 how handling by expanding the core side at the fiber ends.



