

# MEMS 1xN Fiber Optical Switch

(N Up to 196 Ports, Non-Blocking, Bidirectional, Passive, 70dB on/off)

The MEMS FIBER Optical switches establish optical signal paths passively in milliseconds supporting all data rates, ideally suited to manage and monitor large optical networks intelligently and remotely. The MEMS switches are reliable with longevity suited for continuous operation. The control is net-based GUI that is compatible with standard network management protocols. The box height is depended on connector choice and fiber port count. The 1U box front panel can house approximately 40 LC connectors (1x36).

The order table includes a list of standard control interfaces. Additionally, we provide a list of commands to assist customer engineers in coding. For those who require it, we offer a code-writing service for customer interfaces at an additional charge.

To minimize the delay between issuing a switching command and the actuation of switches caused by a standard window-based computer, it's essential to use a dedicated computer with a real-time operating system, such as a single-board computer running real-time Linux.



## Features

- Low Cost
- High Reliability
- Low Insertion Loss
- Broad Band
- Up To 500 Port
- 750, 850, 1550, 200nm

## Applications

- Optical Signal Routing
- Network Protection
- Wavelength Management
- Signal Monitoring
- Instrumentation

## Specifications <sup>[1]</sup>

Parameters	Min	Typical	Max	Unit
Operation Wavelength	750	1270~1630	2400	nm
Insertion Loss <sup>[1]</sup> (SM)	0.4	0.8	2.6	dB
Insertion Loss <sup>[1]</sup> (MM)	0.5	1	4.3	dB
Crosstalk, On/Off Ratio (SM) <sup>[3]</sup>	45	50	70	dB
Extinction Ratio (PM)	18		26	dB
Switch Speed (Rise, Fall) <sup>[2]</sup>		5	20	ms
Durability	10 <sup>9</sup>			cycle
Polarization Dependent Loss		0.04	0.2	dB
Wavelength Dependence Loss <sup>[4]</sup>		0.1	0.3	dB
Return Loss	50 <sup>[7]</sup>			dB
Repeatability		0.05	0.1	dB
Operating Temperature	-5		65	°C
Port to Port Time Delay Difference			0.5	ns
Optical Power Handling (CW) <sup>[5]</sup>		300	500	mW
Storage Temperature	-40		85	°C
Electrical Power Consumption			50 <sup>[6]</sup>	W
Package Dimension	1RU / 2RU / 4RU			

### Notes:

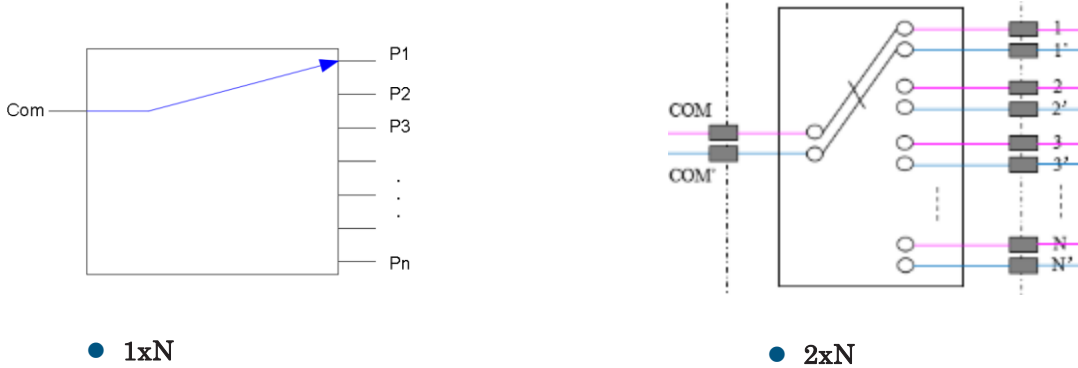
- [1]. Measured at 1550nm without connectors, each connector adds 0.2-0.3dB. Shorter or longer wavelength loss increases
- [2]. This is intrinsic switch component performance. The remote control adds delay (Ethernet is the longest)
- [3]. For SM fiber, MM fiber is 35dB
- [4]. Within 50nm bandwidth

**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](#):

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## Optical Path Illustration

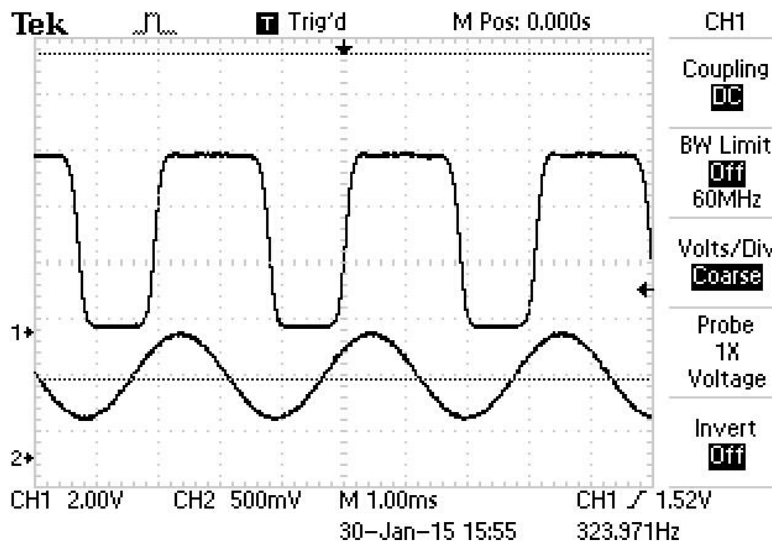


• 1xN

• 2xN

## 10<sup>9</sup> Switching Cycle Test

We have tested MEMS 1x2 switch at the resonant frequency ~300Hz for more than 40 days, as shown in the attachment, which corresponds over 10<sup>9</sup> switching cycles. The measurements show little changes in Insertion loss, Cross Talk, Return loss, etc, all parameters are within our specs.



## Control & Electric Interface

The switch default control is Ethernet with a GUI.

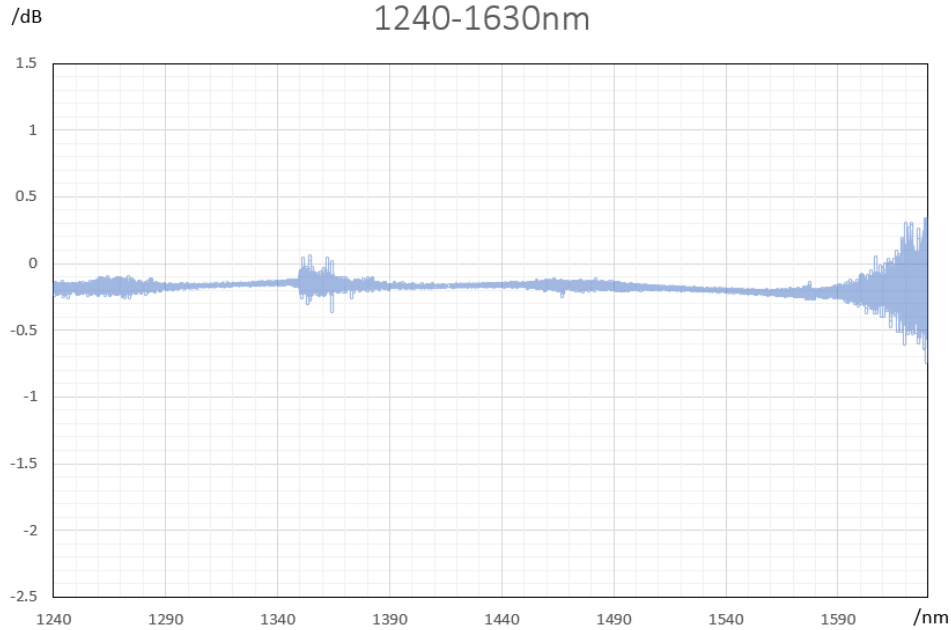
- Physical Layer: 10/100Base-T
- Data Link Layer: Ethernet Protocol per IEEE 802.3
- Network Layer: IPv4
- Transport Layer: UDP
- Application Protocol: SNMP
- Connector Type: RJ-45
- Dual 48V/110-220V Power Input

We provide a command list for customers to write their control code, such as Python

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## Typical Insertion Loss vs Wavelength (1240-1630nm)



## Ordering Information

Prefix	Type	Wavelength <sup>[1]</sup>	Control Interface	Package <sup>[2]</sup>	Fiber Type	Power Supply	Connector	On/Off	ER	Monitor
MEMS-	1x8 = AA8	1240-1640nm = 1	Ethernet = 2	1RU = 1	SMF-28 = 1	110-220V = 4	FC/PC = 2	Regular = 1	Non = N	Non = 1
	1x12 = A12	1310 = 3	RS232 = 3	1.5U = 5	50/125 = 2	48V = 5	FC/APC = 3	SM70dB = 2	>18 = 1	Output = 2
	1x16 = A16	1410 = 4	Special = 0	2RU = 2	Hi1060 = 3		SC/PC = 4	MM50dB = 3	23 = 2	Input Output = 3
	1x32 = A32	1550 = 5		4RU = 4	PM1550 = 5		SC/APC = 5		29 = 3	Input = 4
	1x64 = A64	1310/1550nm = 2		Special = 0	780HP = 8		ST/PC = 6			
	1x96 = A96	1060nm = 6			PM980 = 9		LC/PC = 7			
	1x128 = 128	850nm = 8			62.5/125 = 6		Duplex LC/PC = 8			
	1x192 = 192	750nm = 7			SM800 = A		LC/APC = A			
	1x256 = 256				PM850 = B		LC/UPC = U			
	Dual1x8 = DA8				PM780 = C		MTP 12 = M			
	Dual1x12 = D12				Special = 0		MTP 24 = P			
	Dual1x16 = D16									
	Dual1x32 = D32									
	Special = 000									

[1]. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 are the same device but measured at different wavelength. The device has a wider wavelength coverage. Customer can request to measure at several wavelengths.

[2]. The rack size is related to the connector selection, we will choose the smallest size

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Example of RS232 Control GUI  
(one can create a running receipt, pause, repeat loop)



**Running Status**

Current Step	Step Duration (ms)	Loop Count
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

**Action Buttons**

# of Loops:

Loop Activate:

**Programmable Running Sheet**

Steps	Duration(ms)	Status (Click to Set to Light Path/Double Click to Reset The Light Paths)
1	1000	I1-O1
2	1000	I1-O2
3	1000	I1-O3
4	1000	I1-O4
5	1000	I1-O5
6	1000	I1-O6
7	1000	I1-O7
8	1000	I1-O8

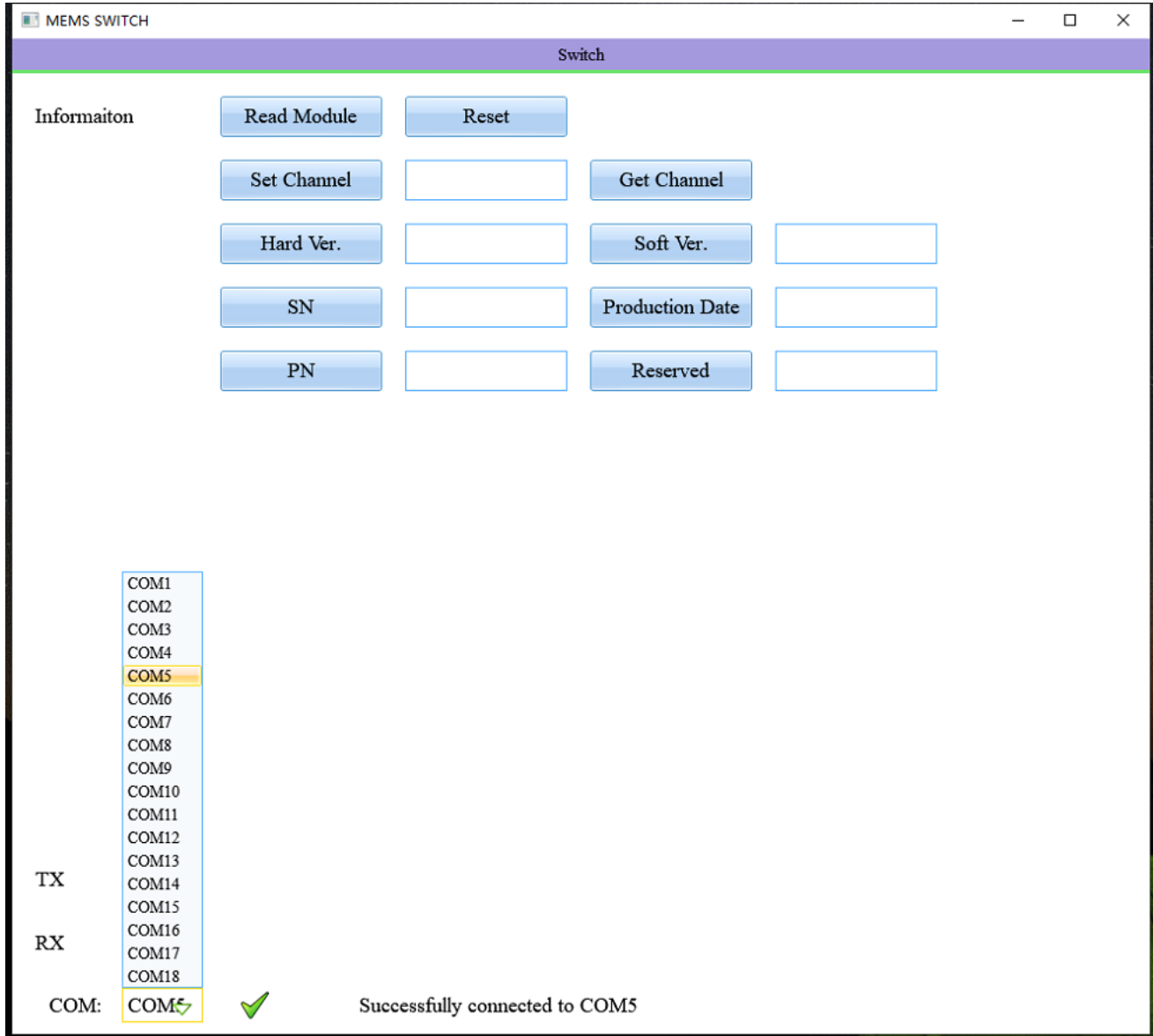
**Light Path Status**

Input 1 ●  Output 1  
 Output 2  
 Output 3  
 Output 4  
 Output 5  
 Output 6  
 Output 7  
 Output 8

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## Example of RS232 Remote Control GUI



## RS232 Command List (1x196 example) (start)

```
##### COM SET #####
UART Control Setting
Baud Rate: 115200
Start Bits: 1
Data Bits: 8
Parity: None
Stop Bits: 1
Flow Control: None
```



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## RS232 Command List (1x196 example) (ending)

##### 1, Command Format #####

1.1 Command

FLAG	LEN	RES	CMD	DATA	SUM
2 Byte	1 Byte	1 Byte	1 Byte	0-N Byte	1 Byte

FLAG: 0xEFEF or 0xAAAA

LEN: Total number of bytes from RES to SUM

RES: 0xFF

SUM: Checksum, SUM=FLAG+LEN+RES+CMD+DATA

1.2 Response

FLAG	LEN	RES	RESP	DATA	SUM
2 Byte	1 Byte	1 Byte	1 Byte	0-N Byte	1 Byte

FLAG: 0xEDFA

LEN: Total number of bytes from RES to SUM

RES: 0xFF

SUM: Checksum, SUM=FLAG+LEN+RES+ RESP+DATA

##### 2, Command List #####

2.1 Set Channel

Command

FLAG1	LEN	RES	CMD	DATA	SUM
0xEFEF	0x04	0xFF	0x04	1 byte	SUM

DATA = Channel

Response

FLAG2	LEN	RES	RESP	DATA	SUM
0xEDFA	0x04	0xFF	0x04	1 byte	SUM

DATA = Result

Result = 0xEE Success

Result = 0xEF Fail

Example (Set Channel=180):

Command

EF EF 04 FF 04 B4 99

Response

ED FA 04 FF 04 EE DC

2.2 Get Channel

Command

FLAG1	LEN	RES	CMD	DATA	SUM
0xEFEF	0x03	0xFF	0x02	1 byte	SUM

Response

FLAG2	LEN	RES	RESP	DATA	SUM
0xEDFA	0x04	0xFF	0x02	1 byte	SUM

DATA = Channel

Example (Get Channel=0):

Command

EF EF 03 FF 02 E2

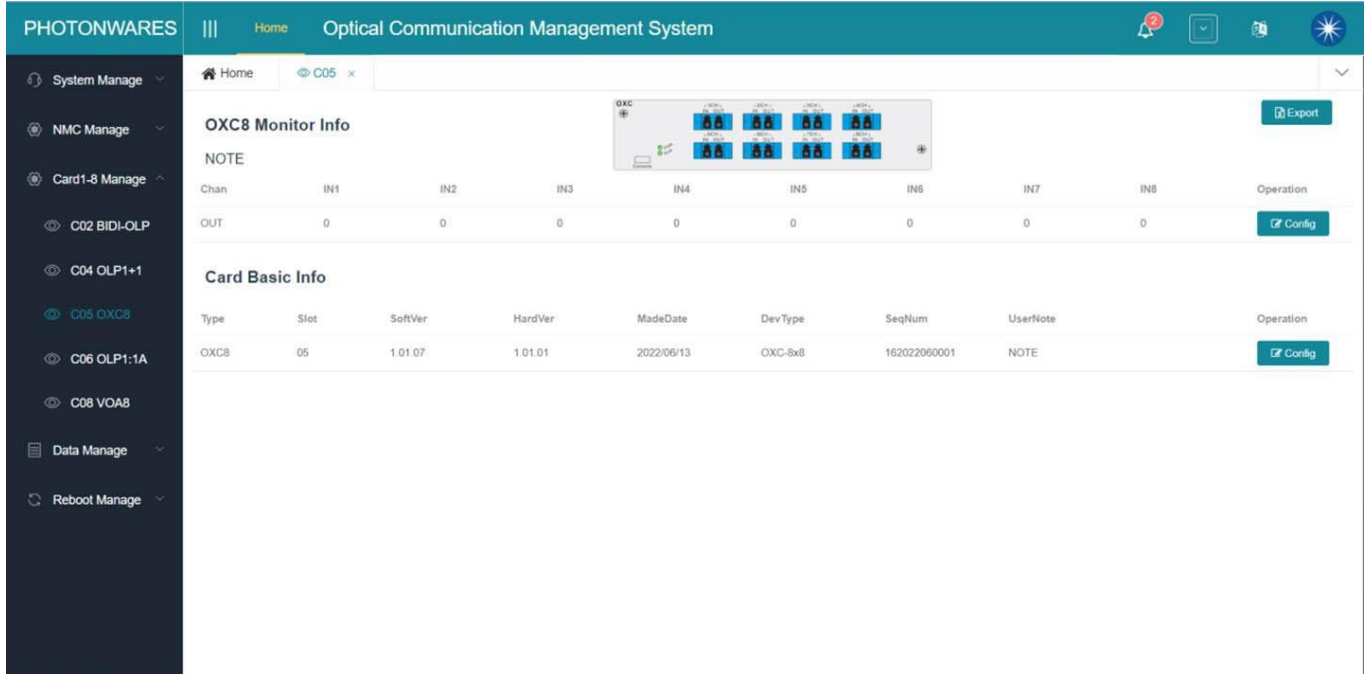
Response

ED FA 04 FF 02 00 EC

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## Example of Ethernet Remote Control GUI



## Ethernet Command List For Telnet/Python Control (start)

Login:

- 1, Use the Windows Command Prompt,
- 2, telnet 192.168.1.200 or the current IP address
- 3, Username: root
- 4, Password: fs19681086

Command List

- 1, Request Switch Status:

**CARD -c xx B\_?**

xx is the slot number of card. For example, to show the status of the card in slot 2:

```
[FT@\h \w]# CARD -c 02 B_?
```

Show Card Info:

```
===== CARD Monitor Info =====
```

Chan	MaxRoute	CurrRoute
1	64	64

```
===== CARD Basic Info =====
```

Type	Slot	SoftVer	HardVer	MadeDate	DevType	SeqNum
OSW64	02	1.01.07	1.02.01	2021/10/22	MOSW64-DEV	333333333333

```
[FT@\h \w]#
```

- 2, Set Switch status:

**CARD -c xx S01\_y**

xx is the slot number of the card.

01 is the input channel number of the switch, for 1xN products this is fixed.

y is the output channel number of the switch, for a 1x64 switch it's 1~64.

Return value: Success means operation succeed, Fail means operation failed.



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## Ethernet Command List For Telnet/Python Control (ending)

For example, :

1> Set the input #1 to output #1:

```
[FT@\h \w]# CARD -c 02 S01_1
Send: S01_1
Return: Operation Success
[FT@\h \w]#
```

2> Set the input #1 to output #64

```
[FT@\h \w]# CARD -c 02 S01_64
Send: S01_64
Return: Operation Success
[FT@\h \w]#
```

3> Request the current status:

```
[FT@\h \w]# CARD -c 02 B_?
Show Card Info:
```

===== CARD Monitor Info =====

Chan	MaxRoute	CurrRoute
1	64	64

===== CARD Basic Info =====

Type	Slot	SoftVer	HardVer	MadeDate	DevType	SeqNum
OSW64	02	1.01.07	1.02.01	2021/10/22	MOSW64-DEV	333333333333



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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.

## Questions and Answers

**Q:** If the device were to fail, would the switch continue to pass the fiber light through the switch as configured before failure?

**A:** This depends, if one mirror fails, it only affects the light going through that mirror.

**Q:** When power is restored, does the IN/OUT configuration before failure remain in place?

**A:** Yes, when power back up it will go to the previous flightpath

**Q:** If the power to the device were shut off, would the device continue to pass the fiber light as configured before failure?

**A:** This function is called latching. We uniquely offer MEMS latching switches but cost more.

**Q:** With the Ethernet Control Option, does the switch support SNMPv3

**A:** Yes. This internet standard protocol allows user to write their own control code

**Q:** With the Ethernet Control Option, what type of encryption does the SNMPv3 use?

**A:** MD5/DES

**Q:** With the Ethernet Control Option, could this device be controlled by multiple users at different locations and all users will also see the configuration updates?

**A:** Yes

**Q:** With the Ethernet Control Option, does the user need to install any software on their computer other than a web browser?

**A:** No