

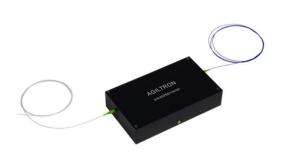
(Protected by U.S. patent 7,403,677B1 and pending patents)



DATASHEET







The NSSI series of NanoSpeed™ electro-optical switches delivers low optical loss, over 70 dB on/off extinction, little drift, fast response, and high optical power handling through drift-compensating control technology. Built by cascading multiple switches on a PCB with a protective cover, they operate via 5 V TTL control (SMA input) and a 12 V DC supply. Designed for exceptional reliability — including undersea, space, and continuous-duty applications with lifetimes exceeding 25 years — the intrinsically bidirectional switches are available in polarization-independent or polarization-maintaining fiber configurations and transfer optical power seamlessly between ports with no loss during switching. The Low-Drift series is optimized for repetition rates above 1 Hz, responds to arbitrarily timed control signals, and exhibits power consumption proportional to switching rate, with some drift occurring only when operated at zero switching rate.

#### **Applications**

- Laser Systems
- Sensor Systems
- Instruments
- Quantum Systems

#### **Features**

- 30dB High on/off Ratio
- Solid State High Reliability
- High Speed
- Very Low Optical Loss
- High Optical Power Handling
- Minimal Transit Echoes
- Wide Operation Temperature Range
- Vibration Insensitive

#### **Specifications**

| Parameter                                   | Min              | Typical | Max  | Unit  |
|---|------------------|---------|------|-------|
| Center Wavelength                           | 650              |         | 2300 | nm    |
| Operation Bandwidth                         | 50               |         | 200  | nm    |
| Insertion Loss <sup>[2]</sup> 1900 – 2300nm |                  | 2       | 3    |       |
| Insertion Loss <sup>[2]</sup> 1700 – 2300nm |                  | 2       | 2.9  |       |
| Insertion Loss <sup>[2]</sup> 1260 – 1650nm | 1.7              | 2       | 2.5  | dB    |
| Insertion Loss <sup>[2]</sup> 960 – 1100nm  | 2                | 2.5     | 3    |       |
| Insertion Loss <sup>[2]</sup> 650 – 950nm   | 2                | 3       | 4    |       |
| Cross Talk On/Off Ratio [3]                 | 67               | 70      | 75   | dB    |
| Durability                                  | 10 <sup>14</sup> |         |      | cycle |
| PDL (SMF)                                   |                  | 0.15    | 0.3  | dB    |
| PMD (SMF)                                   |                  | 0.1     | 0.3  | ps    |
| ER (PMF)                                    | 18               | 25      |      | dB    |
| Insertion Loss Temperature Dependence       |                  | 0.25    | 0.5  | dB    |
| Return Loss                                 | 45               | 50      | 60   | dB    |
| Response Time (Rise or Fall)                |                  | 50      | 100  | ns    |
| Electrical-Optical Delay                    |                  |         | 250  | ns    |
| Optical Power Handling [4]                  |                  | 0.3     | 20   | W     |
| Repetition Rate [5]                         | 0.0001           |         | 20   | kHz   |
| Operating Temperature                       | -10              |         | 50   | °C    |
| Storage Temperature                         | -40              |         | 80   | °C    |
| Power Consumption                           |                  |         | 2    | W     |

#### Notes:

- [1] Operation bandwidth is  $\pm 25$ nm with on/off ~70dB, beyond this range on/off ratio decrease
- [2] Measured without connectors. Each connector adds about 0.25dB loss
- [3]  $\pm$ 25nm, measured at 50kHz. The time gap between switching should be <10ms to avoid charge built-up at wavelengths shorter than 800nm that may degrade the on/off value.
- [4] Defined at 1310nm/1550nm. For the shorter wavelength, the handling power may be reduced.
- [5] Currently, only DC-100kHz is available. Higher frequency is under development

**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 <u>link</u>]:

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.

Legal notices: All product information is believed to be accurate and is subject to change without notice. Information contained herein shall legally bind Agiltron only if it is specifically incorporated into the terms and conditions of a sales agreement. Some specific combinations of options may not be available. The user assumes all risks and liability whatsoever in connection with the use of a product or its application.

Rev 12/02/25

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# NanoSpeed™ Non-Drift

# 72dB Extinction 1x1 Fiber Optical Switch



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33.8

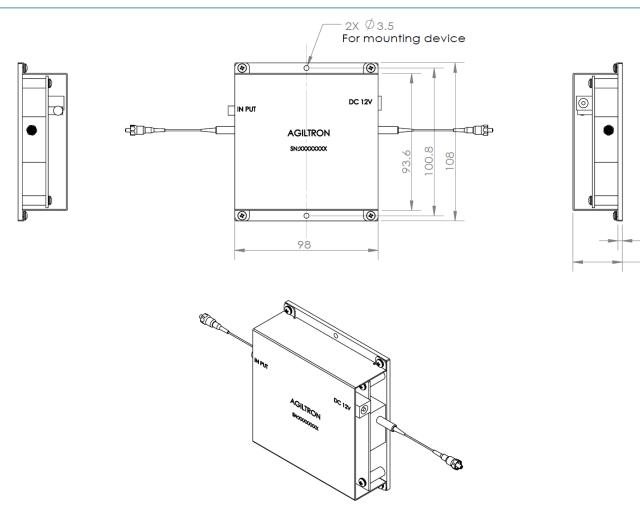
1.8dB Loss, SMF, PMF, High Power, Bidirectional

(Protected by U.S. patent 7,403,677B1 and pending patents)



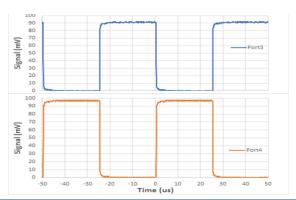
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### **Mechanical Dimensions (mm)**

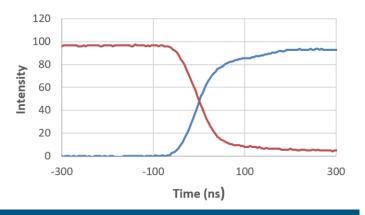


<sup>\*</sup>Product dimensions may change without notice. This is sometimes required for non-standard specifications.





### **Output Ports Intensity Exchange During Switching**



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### **Ordering Information**

| Prefix | Туре    | Wavelength <sup>[1]</sup>   | Optical Power <sup>[2]</sup>   | Configuration                 | Max<br>Frequency                      | Fiber Type   | Fiber Cover                                     | Fiber Length                                      | Connector  | Benchtop                 |
|--------|---------|---|--|-------------------------------|---------------------------------------|--|---|---|--|--------------------------|
| NSN4-  | 1x1 = 1 | 1060nm = 1<br>L Band = 2<br>1310nm = 3<br>1410nm = 4<br>1550nm = 5<br>1750nm = A<br>2000nm = B<br>980nm = 9<br>850nm = 8<br>780nm = 7<br>650nm = 6<br>Special = 0 | Standard = 1<br>5W = 2<br>10W = A<br>15W = C<br>20W = D<br>Special = 0 | Transparent = A<br>Opaque = B | 20kHz = 2<br>50kHz = 5<br>Special = 0 | SMF-28 = 1<br>HI1060 = 2<br>HI780 = 3<br>PM1550 = 5<br>PM980 = 9<br>PM850 = 8<br>SM600 = 6<br>PM630 = 4<br>Special = 0 | Bare fiber = 1<br>0.9mm tube = 3<br>Special = 0 | 0.25m = 1<br>0.5m = 2<br>1.0 m = 3<br>Special = 0 | None = 1<br>FC/PC = 2<br>FC/APC = 3<br>SC/PC = 4<br>SC/APC = 5<br>ST/PC = 6<br>LC/PC = 7<br>Duplex LC/PC = 8<br>LC/APC = 9<br>E2000 APC = A<br>LC/UPC = U<br>Special = 0 | None = 1<br>Benchtop = B |

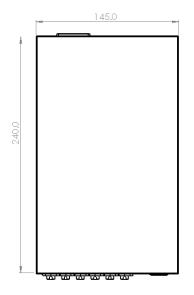
- [1]. Center wavelength. The high power switch isn't available for the wavelength shorter than 960nm.
- [2]. Regular connectors cannot handle high power. Please contact us for Agiltron's unique high-power connectors.
- \* This unit comes with an integrated driver, and a power supply is included.

Red color indicates special order

#### Note:

- ☐ PM1550 fiber works well for 1310nm
- ☐ Opaque light is blocked without applying a voltage
- ☐ Transparent light goes through without applying a voltage

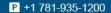
#### **Benchtop Box Mechanical Dimension**







 $<sup>{\</sup>bf *Product\ dimensions\ may\ change\ without\ notice.\ This\ is\ sometimes\ required\ for\ non-standard\ specifications.}$ 









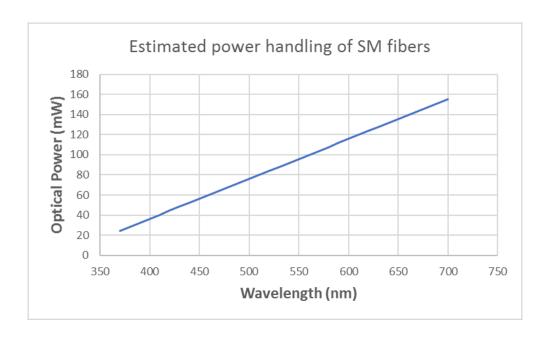
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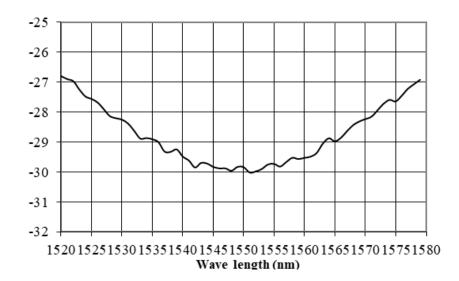


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### **Optical Power Handling vs Wavelength For Single-Mode Fibers**



### Typical On/Off Ratio (dB) vs Wavelength





1.8dB Loss, SMF, PMF, High Power, Bidirectional

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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.