

Fiber to Free Space Isolator/Collimator

(400 to 2300nm, up to 100W)



DATASHEET

BUY NOW



This Series fiber optical isolator is a passive device that guides lights in the forward direction from an input fiber to the free space while blocking light propagating in the reverse direction. It unquietly features in-fiber beam expanding technology to overcome failure at high operating power and versatile beam collimator. Our proprietary magnetic-optics technology and proven advanced micro-optics design perfected over 25 years features low insertion loss, high isolation, compact structure, high power handling, and high stability. The platform can accommodate various fibers of polarization independence, polarization maintenance, multimode, and double cladding. The available configurations include 5W CW optical power handling, dual-stage high isolation, and integrated output power monitoring tap. The excellent characteristics of this product make it an ideal choice for applications where a high-performance isolator is needed. We also provide customized designs to meet special applications.

Features

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

Applications

- Laser
- Fiber Optic Sensor
- Test and Measurement
- Instrumentation

Specifications

| Parameter | Min | Typical | Max | Unit |
|------------------------------------|-----|-------------------|------------------|--------|
| Center Wavelength | 700 | | 2400 | nm |
| Operation Wavelength Bandwidth | | ± 40 | | nm |
| Insertion Loss ^[5] | | 1.1 | | dB |
| Wavelength Dependent Loss | | | 0.2 | dB |
| Isolation ^[5] | | 35 ^[1] | | |
| Polarization Dependent Loss (SM) | | 0.1 | 0.2 | dB |
| Polarization Extinction Ratio (PM) | | 22 ^[2] | | |
| Polarization Mode Dispersion | | | 0.2 | ps |
| Return Loss ^[5] | | 50 ^[3] | | dB |
| Optical Power Handling | | | 2 ^[4] | W (CW) |
| Collimated Beam size | 250 | | 1000 | μm |

Notes:

- [1]. At peak wavelength
- [2]. For PM and PZ device
- [3]. Using Hi1060 fiber. LMA and DC fiber may vary.
- [4]. Continuous operation, for pulse operation call.
- [5]. Our device is designed and optimized for certain laser launch condition which is characterized as CPR value. In general, if application exceeds the specified CPR value, optical performance will become worsen.

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.

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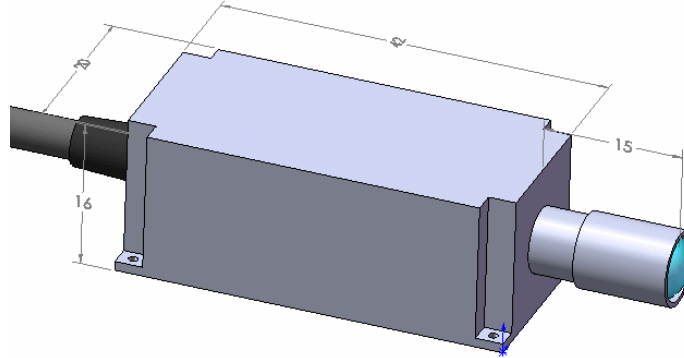
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Mechanical Dimensions (Unit: mm)



2000 nm isolator collimator example

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

Ordering Information (Part Number)

| Prefix | Type | Wavelength | Power | Fiber Type | Beam Size | Working Distance | Fiber Cover | Fiber Length | Connector ^[1] |
|--------|--|--|---|---|--|--|---|--|---|
| OIFC- | Polarization Independent = 1 Polarization Maintaining = 2 Polarizing = 4 Multimode = 3 Special = 0 | 360 nm = A 430 nm = B 532 nm = 5 630 nm = 6 780 nm = 7 850 nm = 8 980 nm = 9 1060 nm = 1 1310 nm = 3 1550 nm = C 2000 nm = 2 | 0.1W = 1 0.5W = 2 1W = 3 5W = 4 10W = 5 20W = 6 30W = 7 50W = 8 100W = 9 Special = 0 | Pick from below table to match the wavelength range | 20 um = 1 50 um = 2 100 um = 3 500 um = 4 1mm = 5 2mm = 6 4 mm = 7 6mm = 8 Special = 0 | 1cm = 1 10cm = 2 100cm = 3 0.2m = 4 0.5m = 5 1m = 6 2m = 7 5m = 5 10m = 6 Special = 0 | 0.9mm tube = 1 3mm 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 |

* Agiltron provide high power connector, please call.

Note: An Optical Collimator need to have a working distance stated by the customer at the time of order

[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. 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.

| | | | | | |
|----|------------|----|--------|----|-------------|
| 01 | SMF-28 | 34 | PM1550 | 71 | MM 50/125µm |
| 02 | SMF-28e | 35 | PM1950 | 72 | MM 62.5µm |
| 03 | Corning XB | 36 | PM1310 | 73 | 105/125µm |
| 04 | SM450 | 37 | PM400 | 74 | FG105LCA |
| 05 | SM1950 | 38 | PM480 | 75 | FG50LGA |
| 06 | SM600 | 39 | PM630 | 76 | STP 50/125 |
| 07 | Hi780 | 40 | PM850 | 77 | IRZS23 |
| 08 | SM800 | 41 | PM980 | 78 | IRFS32 |
| 09 | SM980 | 42 | PM780 | | |
| 10 | Hi1060 | 43 | | | |
| 11 | SM400 | 44 | PM405 | | |
| 12 | | 45 | PM460 | | |
| 13 | | 46 | | | |

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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 ($<5 \mu\text{m}$) 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 handling by expanding the core side at the fiber ends.