NanoSpeed ${ }^{\text {TM }}$ Ultra-Fast 1x1, 1x2, 2X2 Fiber Optical Switch (5ns Rise/Fall Time, Bidirectional)
(Protected by U.S. patents 7,403,677B1; 6,757,101B2; and pending patents)

Features

- High Reliability
- High Speed
- Low loss
- Compact

Product Description
The NS Ultra-Fast (NF) Series fiber optical switch is based on a patented electro-optical configuration, featuring low optical loss, high optical power handling, and wide temperature operation with built-in compensation. The NS fiber optical switch meets the most demanding switching requirements of continuous operations over 25 years and non-mechanical ultra-high reliability (passed Telcordia and space qualifications). It has an ultra-fast rise and fall time about 5 ns , repetition rate up to 1 MHz , and can generate short optical pulse about 60 ns .
The NF Series switch is mounted on a specially designed electronic driver using a 5 V TTL control signal through a SMA input and a 110 V power plug-in.

Performance Specifications

| NanoSpeed U Series Switches | Min | Typical | Max | Unit |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1900-2200nm |  | 0.8 | 1.5 | dB |
| Insertion 1260~1650nm |  | 0.6 | 1.0 |  |
| Insertion ${ }^{\text {Loss }}{ }^{\text {1] }}$ 960~1100nm |  | 1.2 | 1.5 |  |
| Loss 780-960nm |  | 1.5 | 1.8 |  |
| 680-780nm |  | 1.8 | 2.0 |  |
| Cross Talk ${ }^{[2]}$ Single Stage | 18 | 25 | 30 | dB |
| Durability | $10^{14}$ |  |  | cycles |
| PDL (SMF Switch only) |  | 0.15 | 0.3 | dB |
| PMD (SMF Switch only) |  | 0.1 | 0.3 | ps |
| ER (PMF Switch only) | 18 | 25 |  | dB |
| IL Temperature Dependency |  | 0.25 | 0.5 | dB |
| Return Loss | 45 | 50 |  | dB |
| Optical Rise Time ${ }^{[3]}$ |  | 5 | 10 | ns |
| Optical Fall Time ${ }^{[3]}$ |  | 5 | 10 | ns |
| Repetition Rate | DC |  | 200 | kHz |
| Repetition Rate | DC |  | 1000 | kHz |
| Optic power Normal power version |  | 300 |  | mW |
| Handling ${ }^{[4]}$ High power version |  |  | 5 | W |
| Operating Standard | -5 |  | 75 | ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| Temperature Special version | -30 |  | 85 | ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| Storage Temperature | -40 |  | 100 | ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |

[1] Measured without connectors.
[2] Cross talk is measured at 100 kHz , which may be degraded at the higher repeat rate.
[3] It is defined as the rising or fall time between $10 \%$ and $90 \%$ of optical intensities.
[4] Defined at $1310 \mathrm{~nm} / 1550 \mathrm{~nm}$. For the shorter wavelength, the handling power may be reduced, please contact us for more information.

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## Mechanical Dimensions (Unit: mm)



Package Type -I: NFSW-1x1


Package Type -II: NFSW-1x2

## Mechanical Dimensions (Unit: mm)



Package Type -III: NFSW-2x2


Port 1 (Red)


Package Type-IV: NFHW-1x1 \& 1x2

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## NFSW and Driver Mounting Dimension (mm)



## Electronic Driving Information

| $1 \times 1$ Optical Path | TTL Signal |
| :---: | :---: |
| ON for normally-open, OFF for normally-close | $\mathrm{L}(0 \mathrm{~V})$ |
| OFF for normally-open, ON for normally-close | $\mathrm{H}(>3.5 \mathrm{~V})$ |


| 1x2 Optical Path | TTL Signal |
| :---: | :---: |
| Port $1 \rightarrow$ Port 2 | L ( OV) |
| Port $1 \rightarrow$ Port 3 | H (>3.5V) |


| $2 \times 2$ Optical Path | TTL Signal |
| :---: | :---: |
| Port $1 \rightarrow$ Port 3, Port 2 $\rightarrow$ Port 4 | L ( 0V) |
| Port $1 \rightarrow$ Port 4, Port 2 $\rightarrow$ Port 3 | H $(>3.5 \mathrm{~V})$ |

1. Power Input:
110-220 AC
2. Power Consumption:
<10W

## NanoSpeed ${ }^{\text {TM }}$ Ultra-Fast 1x1, 1x2, 2X2 Fiber Optical Switch

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## Typical Optical Switch Repetition Measurement (1MHz)



Typical Optical Pulse Generation (60ns)


## Typical Wavelength Dependence Extinction Measurement



## Ordering Information

| . |  | $\square$ | $\square$ | $\square$ | $\square$ | $\square$ | $\square$ | $\square$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Type | Wavelength | Grade | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Repetition } \\ & \text { Rate } \end{aligned}$ | Fiber Type |  | Fiber Length | Connector ${ }^{\text {[1] }}$ |
| NFSW = Normal power version <br> NFHW = High Power version | $\begin{aligned} & 1 \times 1=11^{[2]} \\ & 1 \times 2=12 \\ & 2 \times 2=22 \end{aligned}$ | $1060=1$ $2000=2$ $1310=3$ $1480=4$ $1550=5$ $1625=0$ $780=7$ $850=8$ $650=E$ $550=F$ $400=G$ $1565 \sim 1620=1$ Special $=0$ | Single stage $=1$ | $\begin{aligned} & 200 \mathrm{kHz}=2 \\ & 1 \mathrm{MHz}=6 \end{aligned}$ | SMF-28 $=1$ H11060 $=2$ HI780 $=3$ PM1550/400 $=4$ PM1550/250 PM850 $==8$ PM980 $=9$ Special $=0$ | Bare fiber=1 900um loose tube=3 <br> Special $=0$ | $0.25 \mathrm{~m}=1$ <br> $0.5 \mathrm{~m}=2$ <br> $1.0 \mathrm{~m}=3$ <br> Special $=0$ | None=1 <br> FC/ PC=2 <br> $\mathrm{FC} / \mathrm{APC}=3$ <br> $\mathrm{SC} / \mathrm{PC}=4$ <br> SC/ APC $=5$ <br> ST/ PC=6 <br> LC/ PC=7 <br> LC/ APC=8 <br> Special $=0$ |

[1] Contact us for high power connector
[2] For wavelength shorter than 950 nm , customer needs to order $1 \times 2$, leaving the extra port unused. This make the device stable by guiding the unwanted light out.

## NanoSpeed ${ }^{\text {TM }}$ Ultra-Fast

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## Q\&A

Q: Does NS device drift over time and temperature?
A: NS devices are based on electro-optical crystal materials that can be influenced to a certain range by the environmental variations. The insertion loss of the device is only affected by the thermal expansion induced miss-alignment. For extended temperature operation, we offer special packaging to $-40-100^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$. The extinction or cross-talk value is affected by many EO material characters, including temperature-dependent birefringence, Vp, temperature gradient, optical power, at resonance points (electronic). However, the devices are designed to meet the minimum extinction/crosstalk stated on the spec sheets. It is important to avoid a temperature gradient along the device length.

Q: What is the actual applying voltage on the device?
A: 100 to 400 V depending on the version.
Q: How does the device work?
A: NS devices are not based on Mach-Zander Interference, rather birefringence crystal's nature beam displacement, in which the crystal creates two different paths for beams with different polarization orientations.

Q: What is the limitation for faster operation?
A: NS devices have been tested to have an optical response of about 300 ps. However, practical implementation limits the response speeds. It is possible to achieve a much faster response when operated at partial extinction value. We also offer resonance devices over 20 MHz with low electrical power consumption.

