

1x8 Solid-State Fiberoptic Switch

■ Product Description

1x8 Solid-State Fiberoptic Switch connects optical channels by redirecting an incoming optical signal into a selected output fiber. This is achieved using patented non-mechanical configurations and activated via an electrical control signal. The latching operation preserves the selected optical path after removing the drive signal. The all solid state 1x8 Solid-State Fiberoptic Switch features low insertion loss, high extinction ratio, high channel isolation, and extremely high reliability and repeatability. It is designed to meet the most demanding switching requirements of continuous operation without failure, longevity, operation under shock/vibration environment and large temperature variations, and fast response time. The switch also has build-in Circulator and isolator functions. An electronic driver is available for this series of switches.

The magneto-optical crystals used in the CL switches have no fatigue nor drift effect.

■ Applications

- Optical Signal Routing
- Network Protection
- Burst Switching
- Configurable Add/Drop
- Signal Monitoring
- Instrumentation

■ Features

- High Speed
- Non-Mechanical
- High Reliability
- Fail-Safe Latching
- Low Insertion Loss
- Rugged
- Compact
- Cost Effective
- Direct Low Voltage Drive



■ Performance Specifications

Parameter	Min	Typical	Max	Unit
Operation Wavelength ^[1]	1520	1550	1580	nm
	1295	1310	1325	nm
Insertion Loss ^[2]		1.2	2.2	dB
Cross Talk ^[2] Bidirectional	35	45		dB
Cross Talk ^[2] Unidirectional	40	50		dB
Return Loss ^[2]	50	55		dB
PDL (Except PM Series Switch)		0.15	0.35	dB
Extinction Ratio (PM Series Switch)	18	25		dB
Polarization Mode Dispersion (SMF)			0.2	ps
Optical Switching Speed (Rise. Fall)	5		10	μs
Repetition Rate		200		Hz
Durability	10 ¹⁵			次循环
Optical Power Handling		200	300	mW
Storage Temperature ^[4]	-5		70 ^[4]	°C
Storage Temperature	-40		85	°C
Fiber Type		SMF-28. Panda PM		
Weight		59		g

Notes:

[1]. Agiltron can achieve same SPEC at L band

[2]. Measured without connectors

[3]. Continuous operation, for pulse operation call

[4]. The premium versions with the operating temperature larger than -5 ~ +70° C are available,

please see the ordering information

■ Mechanical Dimensions (Unit: mm)

Bidirectional 1x8, or 8x1 Switch Electrical Driving Table

Optical Path	Pin Group 1		Pin Group 2		Pin Group 3		Pin Group 4		Pin Group 5		Pin Group 6		Pin Group 7		Pin Group 8	
	Pin 1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Common ↔ Port 1	+ ^[1]	0	+	0	0	+	0	+	+	0	+	0	0	+	+	0
Common ↔ Port 2	0	+	0	+	0	+	0	+	+	0	+	0	0	+	+	0
Common ↔ Port 3	+	0	0	+	0	+	0	+	+	0	+	0	+	0	0	+
Common ↔ Port 4	0	+	+	0	0	+	0	+	+	0	+	0	+	0	0	+
Common ↔ Port 5	+	0	0	+	+	0	+	0	+	0	0	+	0	+	0	+
Common ↔ Port 6	0	+	+	0	+	0	+	0	+	0	0	+	0	+	0	+
Common ↔ Port 7	+	0	0	+	+	0	0	+	0	+	+	0	0	+	0	+
Common ↔ Port 8	0	+	+	0	+	0	0	+	0	+	+	0	0	+	0	+

[1]. “+” : 2.25~2.75V Pulse, Topical is 2.5V pulse

Unidirectional 1x8, Switch Electrical Driving Table

Optical Path	Pin Group 1		Pin Group 2		Pin Group 3		Pin Group 4		Pin Group 5		Pin Group 6		Pin Group 7		Pin Group 8	
	Pin 1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Common → Port 1	+ ^[1]	0	+	0	0	+	0	+	+	0	+	0	0	+	+	0
Common → Port 2	0	+	0	+	0	+	0	+	+	0	+	0	0	+	+	0
Common → Port 3	+	0	0	+	0	+	0	+	+	0	+	0	+	0	0	+
Common → Port 4	0	+	+	0	0	+	0	+	+	0	+	0	+	0	0	+
Common → Port 5	+	0	0	+	+	0	+	0	+	0	0	+	0	+	0	+
Common → Port 6	0	+	+	0	+	0	+	0	+	0	0	+	0	+	0	+
Common → Port 7	+	0	0	+	+	0	0	+	0	+	+	0	0	+	0	+
Common → Port 8	0	+	+	0	+	0	0	+	0	+	+	0	0	+	0	+

[1]. “+” : 2.25~2.75V Pulse, Topical is 2.5V pulse

Unidirectional 8x1 Switch Electrical Driving Table

Optical Path	Pin Group 1		Pin Group 2		Pin Group 3		Pin Group 4		Pin Group 5		Pin Group 6		Pin Group 7		Pin Group 8	
	Pin 1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Common → Port 1	0	+ ^[1]	0	+	+	0	+	0	0	+	+	0	+	0	0	+
Common → Port 2	+	0	+	0	+	0	+	0	0	+	+	0	+	0	0	+
Common → Port 3	0	+	+	0	+	0	+	0	0	+	+	0	0	+	0	+
Common → Port 4	+	0	0	+	+	0	+	0	0	+	+	0	0	+	0	+
Common → Port 5	0	+	+	0	0	+	0	+	+	0	+	0	0	+	0	+
Common → Port 6	+	0	0	+	0	+	0	+	+	0	+	0	0	+	0	+
Common → Port 7	0	+	+	0	0	+	+	0	+	0	+	0	0	+	0	+
Common → Port 8	+	0	0	+	0	+	+	0	+	0	+	0	0	+	0	+

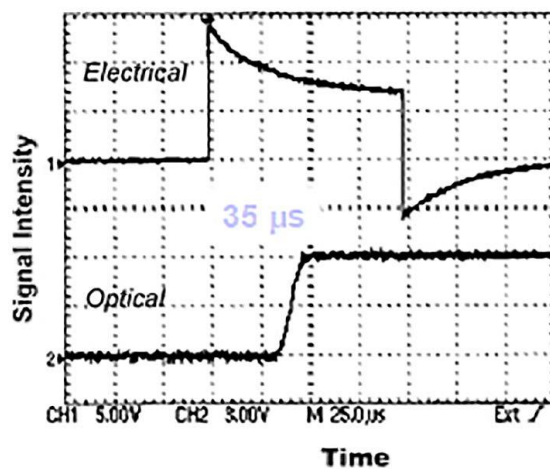
[1]. “+” : 2.25~2.75V Pulse, Topical is 2.5V pulse

Note:

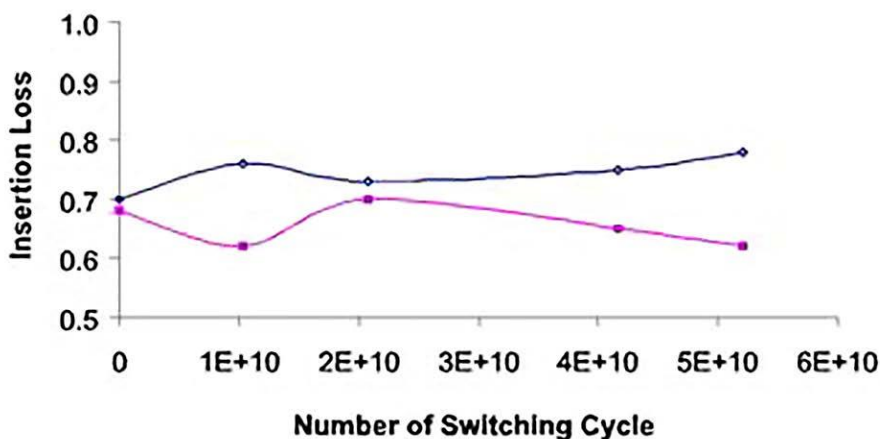
The driving voltage value is transient voltage with a full load. The driver circuitry needs to provide sufficient current (~300mA) during the switching. Inside the switch core is an electromagnet with a residual magnetic field. The residual magnetic field

will be established when an electrical current flows in one direction through the coil for a sufficiently long period. The residual magnetic field latches the switch state even without applying a voltage (the current flow stopped). Flowing a current in the opposite direction for a sufficient time changes the switch stage by establishing a reversal magnetic field. The coil is forgiving to the driver unless one burns it by applying a higher voltage or a current for too long (day). The switch can also be operated at high repetition rates of kHz, where the residual magnetic field may not be fully established.

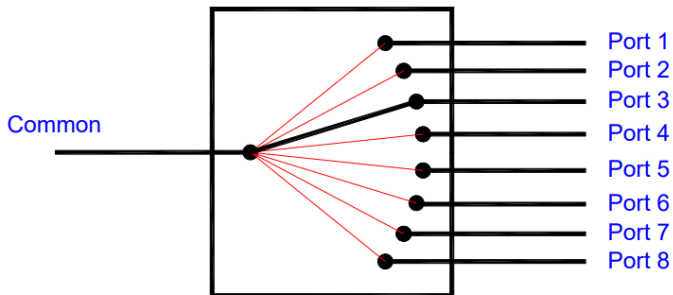
■ Typical Switching Response



■ Typical Loss Change of 1x2 vs Switching Numbers



■ Functional Diagram



■ Ordering Information: SW-A-B-C-D-E-F-H

A	B	C	D	E		F	G
Type	Wavelength	Switch	Package	Fiber Type		Fiber Length	Connector
18=1x8	3=1310	2= Dual Stage	2= Standard	1=SMF-28	3=900μm loose tube	1=0.25m	1=无
81=8x1	5=1550		A=-40~+85° C	B=PM 1550		2=0.5m	2=FC/PC
17=1 x 7	0=	Special	B=-40~+70° C	0= Special	1= Bare fiber	3=1.0m	3=FC/APC
71=7 x 1	Special		C=-20~+85° C	0= Special		0=	4=SC/PC
16=1 x 6			D=-20~+70° C			Special	5=SC/APC
61=6 x 1			0= Special				6=ST/PC
15=1 x 5							7=LC/PC
51=5 x 1							8= Duplex
00=							LC/PC
Special							A=LC/APC
					U=LC/UPC		
					0= Special		

Example Model: SW-18-3-2-2-1-1-2

Description: Type: 1x8, Wavelength: 1310, Switch: Dual Stage, Package: Standard, Fiber Type: SMF-28, Fiber Length: 0.25m, Connector: None .

For custom components, please provide detailed requirements.

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

■ Driver Design Example for 1x4

A recommended +5VDC powered driving circuit is provided. The resistor network R1~R8 is to suppress the driving signal's voltage level to meet the "switch voltage" requirements. In specific applications, users can use lower voltage to eliminate the R1~R8. The Q1~Q8 is the control signal from either a function generator or a microcontroller general purpose I/O. The Q1-Q8 switching speed must meet the specific MOSFET switching requirement and CL 1x4 Switch specific requirement. Usually, the control signal speed is $\leq 2\text{kHz}$.

