

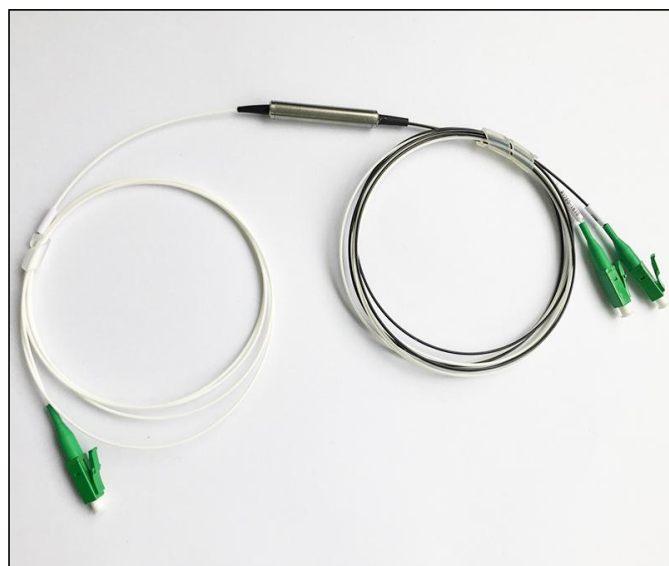
# 1×2 980&1550nm Small Size WDM

## DESCRIPTION

Wavelength division multiplexing, WDM, has long been the technology of choice for transporting large amounts of data between sites. It increases bandwidth by allowing different data streams to be sent simultaneously over a single optical fiber network. In this way WDM maximizes the usefulness of fiber and helps optimize network investments.

There are several advantages to using WDM. Individual wavelengths can be from a normal link so current equipment can be used. Laser transmitters must be chosen to match the WDM demultiplexer so each channel is properly decoded at the receiving end.

Future enhancements are expected to offer 80-128 channels.



## FEATURES

- Low insertion loss and excess loss
- Excellent environmental stability
- The ratio can be specify
- Wide passing bands
- High isolation between channels
- Low insertion loss
- High stability and reliability

## APPLICATIONS

- Line Monitoring
- WDM Network
- Telecommunication
- Telecommunication network
- Fiber Optical Amplifier

## SPECIFICATIONS

Performance Specifications	Parameters			Specifications	Unit	Note
	Signal working wavelength Range( $\lambda_s$ )			1528-1569	nm	
	Pump working wavelength Range( $\lambda_p$ )			965-985	nm	
	Insertion Loss	signal«common@ls		≤0.20	dB	
		pump«common@lp		≤0.20	dB	
	Isolation	signal«common@ls		≥20	dB	
		pump«common@lp		≥17	dB	
	Polarization Dependent Loss			≤0.05	dB	
	Temperature dependent loss			≤0.15	dB	
	Directivity			≥55	dB	
	Operating Temperature	-5 to 75	°C	Max. Optical Power	mw	500
	Storage Temperature	-40 to 85	°C	Operating Humidity	%	0 to 90
	Reliability Requirement		Compliant with GR-1209-CORE and GR-1221-CORE			
Packaging Specifications	Parameters			Specifications		
	Fiber Type			OFS 980-20, or other fiber		
	Dimension			Φ2.4-L30(mm)		
	Pigtail Length (All Port)			1.0 ±0.1m		
IS	Optical Connector (All port)			None		