High Power Polarization Maintaining Circulator (1064nm, 1030nm, 980nm)



FEATURES

- ✓ Low Insertion Loss
- ✓ High Return Loss
- ✓ High Extinction Ratio & Isolation
- ✓ High Reliability and Stability

APPLICATIONS

- Fiber Amplifier
- Testing Instruments
- Fiber Sensor
- Advanced PM-applications

Specifications of High Power Polarization Maintaining Circulator (1064nm, 1030nm, 980nm)							
Center Wavelength (nm)	1064, 1030, or 980						
Operating Wavelength Range (nm)	±5						
Typ. Peak Isolation (dB)	25						
Min. Isolation at 23°C (dB)	22						
Typ. Insertion Loss at 23°C (dB)	1.3						
Max. Insertion Loss at 23°C (dB)	1.5						
Min. Extinction Ratio at 23°C (dB)	20						
Min. Cross Talk (dB)	45						
Min. Return Loss (Input/ Output) (dB)	45						
Max. Average Optical Power (W)	20						
Max. Peak Power for ns Pulse (kW)	20						
Max. Tensile Load (N)	5						
Package Dimension (mm)	70x28x26						
Operating Temperature (°C)	+10 ~ +50						
Storage Temperature (°C)	0 ~ +60						

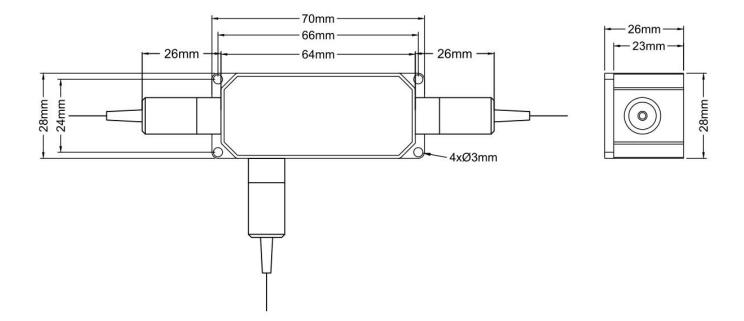
Note:

- 1. The high power polarization maintaining circulator (1064nm, 1030nm, 980nm) is customizable, and the above specifications are subject to change without notice.
- 2. For CW high-power optical interconnection, we recommend fusion splice without connectors.
- 3. For device with connectors, IL is 0.3dB higher, RL is 5.0dB lower, ER is 2.0dB lower.
- 4. Unless otherwise specified, the slow axis of the fiber is aligned with the key of the PM fiber connector.
- 5. Slow axis working and fast axis blocked as standard, while operating on both the slow and fast axis available on request.
- 6. Bare fiber should not support the weight of the connector. So that if any connectors needed, for the pigtail type it's better to choose the 900µm loose tube jacket instead of the 250µm bare fiber.
- 7. For product customization or special requirements, please contact Lfiber's sales department for availability.

Lfiber

Optical Components, Fiber Optic Devices, Modules, and more.

Dimensions of High Power Polarization Maintaining Circulator (1064nm, 1030nm, 980nm)



Ordering Information for High Power Polarization Maintaining Circulator										
Wavelength	Port Type	Axis Alignment	Fiber Type	Pigtail Type	Fiber Length	Connector Type	Average Power	Peak Power		
980nm	3-Port	Slow axis working and fast axis blocked	PM980	250µm bare fiber	0.8 Meter	FC/UPC	500mW	10kW		
1030nm		Fast axis working and slow axis blocked	PM1310	900µm loose tube	1.0 Meter	FC/APC	1W	20kW		
1064nm		Both axis working	PM1550		Custom	SC/UPC	2W			
						SC/APC	5W			
						LC/UPC	10W			
						LC/APC	20W			
						None				

About Axis Alignment of the High Power PM Optical Fiber Circulator

"Slow axis working and fast axis blocked" means that light on just the slow axis is transmitted from port 1 to port 2 and also from port 2 to port 3; Fast axis light is blocked in the forward direction. In the backward direction (from port 2 to port 1, and from port 3 to port 2), both the slow and fast axis light are blocked.

"Both axis working" means that both the slow and fast axis light are transmitted in the forward direction, both the slow and fast axis light are blocked in the backward direction.