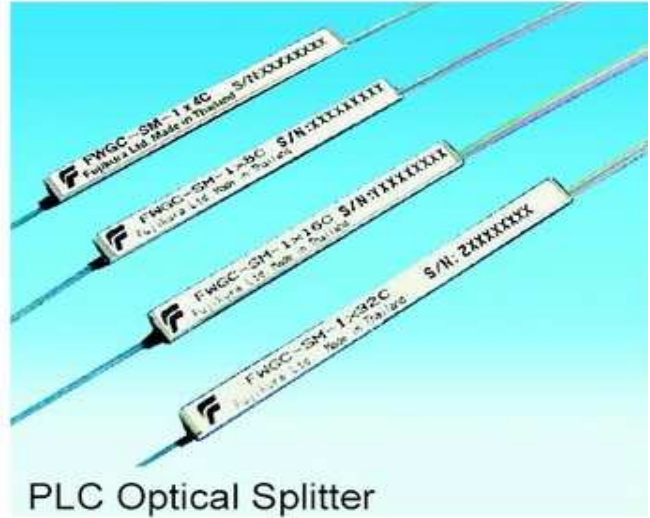


Optical Splitter

- Compact size enables easy storage in closure and termination box tray
- Low insertion loss branching
- High reliability & low cost are realised
- * PLC=Planar Lightwave Circuit



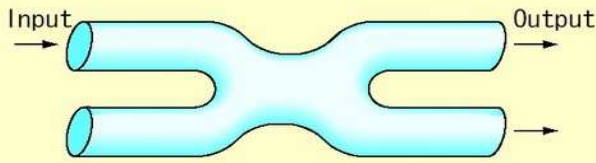
Fused Taper Optical Splitter



PLC Optical Splitter

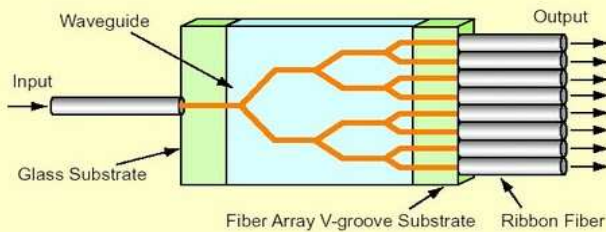
Module	IAF-0750-1-B	SST-0200-1x4-B	FWGC-SM-1x4-B	FWGC-SM-1x8C	FWGC-SM-1x16C	FWGC-SM-1x32C
Branching	1x2	1x4	1x4	1x8	1x16	1x32
Structure	Fused Taper		PLC			
Input Fiber Configuration	∅ 0.25 mm bare fiber					
Output Fiber Configuration	∅ 0.25 mm Fiber		4-fiber ribbon x 1	8-fiber ribbon x 1	8-fiber ribbon x 2	8-fiber ribbon x 4
Dimension(mm)	∅ 3.0x55(L)	∅ 3.0x58(L)	W4 x H4 x L40			W4 x H6.5 x L50
Wavelength Range(nm)	1260~1360 and 1480~1580	1310 ± 20, 1490 ± 10 and 1550 ± 20				
Insertion loss(dB)	≤ 3.7	≤ 7.4	≤ 7.8	≤ 11.0	≤ 14.3	≤ 17.8
Uniformity(dB)	≤ 0.9	≤ 2.0	≤ 0.8	≤ 1.0	≤ 1.5	≤ 2.0
Directivity(dB)	≥ 50					
Return Loss(dB)	≥ 50					
Operating Temperature(° C)	-40 ~ +85					
Storage Temperature(° C)	-40 ~ +85					

- Structure of Optical Splitter



Fused Taper Optical Splitter

It is constructed by applying fused taper technique to a bundle of fibers. This technique is ideal for low excess loss and low branching-count splitter such as 1x2 and 1x4.

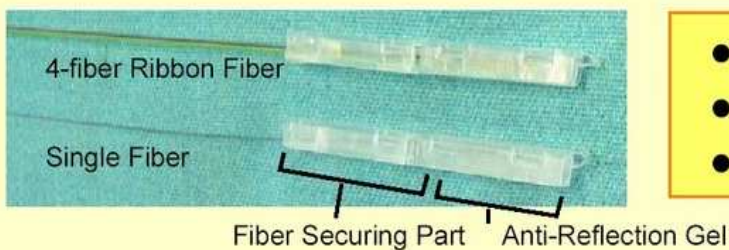


PLC Optical Splitter

This technique makes use of the waveguide formed on glass substrate to split light. On the two extremes of the substrate are V-groove substrates (fiber array) that hold optical fibers. High branching-count splitter can be realised with this high density technique. On top of this, such splitters also exhibit excellent insertion loss uniformity between ports.

- Anti Reflection Termination

- Unused port of the optical splitter can be easily terminated
- Termination of unused port prevents signal degradation



- More than 40dB (-20°C~60°C)
- Single~4-fiber Ribbon compatible
- Can be fixed on splice tray holder