

LightBend™ Mini 1x1, 1x2, 2x2 Bypass Fiber Optic Switch

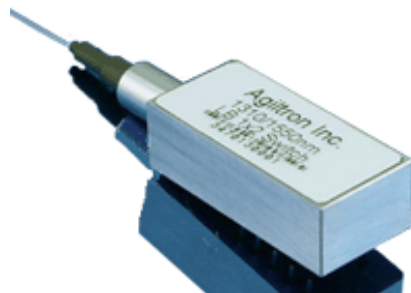
(Bidirectional)

(Protected by U.S. patent 6823102 and pending patents)



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BUY NOW



Features

- Unmatched Low Cost
- Low Optical Distortions
- Low Cross Talk
- High Reliability
- Epoxy-Free Optical Path

Applications

- Channel Blocking
- Configurable Add/Drop
- System Monitoring
- Instrumentation

The LB Series miniature fiber optic switch connects optical channels by redirecting incoming optical signals into selected output fibers, in 1x1, 1x2 and 2x2 (bypass) configurations. This is achieved using a patent pending opto-mechanical configuration and activated via an electrical control signal. Latching operation preserves the selected optical path after the drive signal has been removed. The switch has integrated status contacts to provide an electrical readout of switch position. The new material based advanced design significantly reduces moving part position sensitivity, offering unprecedented high stability as well as an unmatched low cost. It is designed for use in reconfigurable OADM, optical cross-connect system and network switching for fault protection applications. Electronic driver is available for this series of switches. The switch is bidirectional.

We offer tight-bend-fiber version, which reduces the minimum bending radius from normal 15 mm to 7 mm. This feature enables smaller overall foot print.

Specifications

Parameter	Min	Typical	Max	Unit
Operation Wavelength	850	1260~1360 and/or 1510~1620		nm
Insertion Loss ^[1]		0.5	1.0	dB
Wavelength Dependent Loss	SW ^[2] DW ^[3]		0.15	dB
			0.25	
Temperature Dependent Loss		0.15	0.4	dB
Polarization Dependent Loss			0.1	dB
Return Loss	55			dB
Cross Talk	55			dB
Switching Time		3	10	ms
Repeatability			± 0.02	dB
Durability	10 ⁷			Cycle
Operating Voltage	4.5	5	6	VDC
Operating Current		30	60	mA
Switching Type	Latching or Non-Latching			
Operating Temperature	-5 -40		+70 +85	°C
Optical Power Handling		300	500 *	mW
Storage Temperature	-40		+85	°C

Notes:

[1]. Exclude connectors.

[2]. **SW**: Single window.

[3]. **DW**: Dual window.

* Continuous operation, for pulse operation call

Warning: This device must use the reference circuit to driver otherwise it is unstable.

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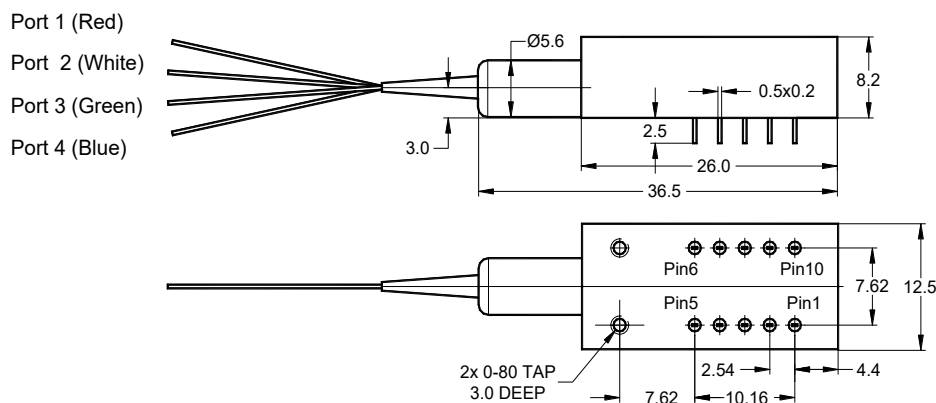
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Mechanical Dimensions (Unit: mm)



*Product dimensions may change without notice. This is sometimes required for non-standard specifications.

Electrical Connector Configurations

The load is a resistive coil which is activated by applying 5V (draw ~ 40mA). However, the current flow direction must be correct otherwise it will cancel the permanent magnet inside causing instability. We strongly recommend to use the reference circuit to avoid major issues. We offer pushbutton elevation driver for verifications or convenient income inspection.

Latching Type

Application Note: Applying a constant driving voltage increases stability. The switches can also be driven by a pulse mode using Agiltron recommended circuit for energy saving.

LB Mini 1x2 Switch

Optic Path	Electric Drive		Status Sensor					
	Pin 1	Pin 10	Pin 5	Pin 6	Pin 2-3	Pin 3-4	Pin 7-8	Pin 8-9
Port 1 → Port 2	0	5V	N/A	N/A	Close	Open	Open	Close
Port 1 → Port 3	5V	0	N/A	N/A	Open	Close	Close	Open

LB Mini 2x2 Bypass Switch

Optic Path	Electric Drive		Status Sensor					
	Pin 1	Pin 10	Pin 5	Pin 6	Pin 2-3	Pin 3-4	Pin 7-8	Pin 8-9
Port 1 → Port 2 Port 4 → Port 3	0	5V	N/A	N/A	Close	Open	Open	Close
Port 1 → Port 3	5V	0	N/A	N/A	Open	Close	Close	Open

Non-Latching Type

LB Mini 1x2 Switch

Optic Path	Electric Drive		Status Sensor					
	Pin 1	Pin 10	Pin 5	Pin 6	Pin 2-3	Pin 3-4	Pin 7-8	Pin 8-9
Port 1 → Port 2	No Power		N/A	N/A	Close	Open	Open	Close
Port 1 → Port 3	5V	0	N/A	N/A	Open	Close	Close	Open

LB Mini 2x2 Bypass Switch

Optic Path	Electric Drive		Status Sensor					
	Pin 1	Pin 10	Pin 5	Pin 6	Pin 2-3	Pin 3-4	Pin 7-8	Pin 8-9
Port 1 → Port 2 Port 4 → Port 3	No Power		N/A	N/A	Close	Open	Open	Close
Port 1 → Port 3	5V	0	N/A	N/A	Open	Close	Close	Open

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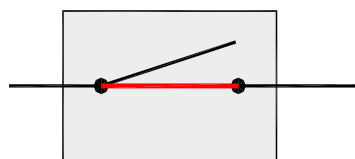
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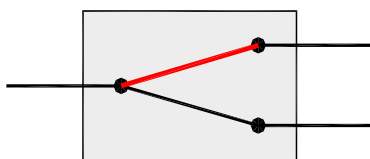


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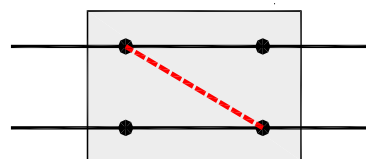
Functional Diagram



LB 1x1 Switch



LB 1x2 Switch



LB 2x2 Bypass Switch

Ordering Information (Part Number)

Prefix	Type	Wavelength	Switch	Package	Fiber Type	Fiber Cover	Fiber Length	Connector ^[3]
LBSW-	1x1 Latching = 11 1x1 N/T ^[1] = 1T 1x1 N/D ^[2] = 1D 1x2 = 12 2x1 = 21 2x2 Bypass = 22 Special = 00	1060 = 1 C+L = 2 1310 = 3 1410 = 4 1550 = 5 650 = 6 780 = 7 850 = 8 1310 & 1550 = 9 1260~1620 = B Special = 0	Latching = 1 Non-latching = 2	-5~+70°C = 7 -40~+85°C = 8 Special = 0	SMF-28 = 1 Corning XB = 2 Draka BBE = 3 Special = 0	Bare fiber = 1 900µm loose tube = 3 Special = 0	0.25m = 1 0.5m = 2 1.0m = 3 Special = 0	None=1 FC/PC=2 FC/APC=3 SC/PC=4 SC/APC=5 ST/PC=6 LC/PC=7 Duplex LC/PC=8 LC/UPC=U Special = 0

[1]. **N/T**: LB 1x1 Non-Latching Switch, **N**ormally **T**ransparence.

[2]. **N/D**: LB 1x1 Non-Latching Switch **N**ormally **D**ark.

[3]. The default connector configuration uses fiber with 0.9 mm buffer protection. The connector cannot be installed directly onto bare fiber because the bare fiber is prone to damage during shipping. However, the connector can be assembled on bare fiber if a 3 cm protective loose tube is added for reinforcement. The customer may remove this protective tube after testing. The optical power handling of a standard connector is less than 0.5 W for SMF-28 fiber and decreases further for smaller-core fibers.

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 µm) 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.

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Driver Reference Design

