Dual Fiber DWDM Module LGX Box High Channel Isolation

Dense wavelength division multiplexer(DWDM) is based on the membrane filter technique and proprietary non-flux metal bonding micro-optics packaging design, within ITU wavelengths to achieve uplink and downlink. It provides ITU channel center wavelength, low insertion loss, high channel isolation, low power consumption, wide passband characteristics, no glue loop, excellent thermal stability and reliability and so on. In a telecommunications network system, it can be used for uplink or downlink optical signal.

Optico’s DWDM product delivers dramatic cost savings to network equipment manufacturers, enabling them to develop metro access systems that are lower in cost, easier to provision and simpler to operate.

DWDM Applications:

Line Monitoring
WDM Network
Telecommunication
Cellular Application
Fiber Optical Amplifier
Access Network

Features of DWDM:

Epoxy Free in Optical Path
High Isolation
Low Optic Loss and Polarization Sensitivity
Compact Mini Size
Telcordia GR-1221 Qualified

DWDM Specifications

Parameter	4 Channel	8 Channel	16 Channel				
Mux	Demux	Mux	Demux	Mux	Demux		
Channel Wavelength(nm)	1270~1610						
Center wavelength Accuracy(nm)	±0.5						
Channel Spacing(nm)	20						
Channel Pass band(@-0.5dB bandwidth (nm)	>14						
Insertion Loss(dB)	≤1.4	≤2.6	≤5.0				
Channel Uniformity (dB)	≤0.5	≤0.5	≤0.5				
Channel Ripple (dB)	0.3						
Isolation (dB)	Adjacent	N/A	>30	N/A	>30	N/A	>
	Non-adjacent	N/A	>40	N/A	>40	N/A	>
Insertion Loss Temperature Sensitivity (dB/℃)	<0.005						
Wavelength Temperature Shifting (nm/℃)	<0.002						
Polarization Dependent Loss (dB)	<0.1						
Polarization Mode Dispersion (PS)	<0.1						
Directivity (dB)	>50						
Return Loss(dB)	>45						
Maximum Power Handling(mW)	500						

OPTICO Company Certificates:

CE

CPR

ISO

RoHS

Optico Compnay Pictures:

DWDM Principle:

In the actual operation, in order to make reasonable use of the broadband resources generated by a single-mode fiber in a low-loss region (such as the 1.55 pm low-loss region), it is necessary to divide the low-loss region of the fiber into multiples according to different frequencies and wavelengths. Optical channel, and it is necessary to establish a carrier wave in each optical channel, that is, what we call light wave, and at the same time, use a demultiplexer to combine signals of different predetermined wavelengths at the transmitting end, and collectively transmit these combined signals into one optical fiber for performing. Signal transmission. When transmitting to the receiving end, these are combined with different wavelengths using an optical demultiplexer. The decomposition of the signals of different light waves into the initial state realizes the function of transmitting a plurality of different signals in one optical fiber.

FAQ:

Q1,How about your lead-time?

A: For normal order, we can deliver in 1~2 weeks, for Hot selling products, we can deliver within 3 days.

Q2, Can you produce according to the samples or drawing?
A: Yes, we can produce by your samples or technical drawings. We also can design and open the mold for you.

Q3, Can I use your Transceiver module on Cisco or Alcatel-Lucent equipment?

A: Yes, we can offer Transceiver modules compatible on Cisco, Alcatel-Lucent, HP, Extreme…etc

Q4, Do you test all your goods before delivery?
A:Yes, all goods are 100% tested before final packing and delivery.
Test reports can be provided if necessary.

Q5, What is your sample policy?
A: We can supply free sample for comment fiber optic devices, but the customers have to pay the courier cost.