

PMC780-50B-FC - Nov. 16, 2016

Item # PMC780-50B-FC was discontinued on Nov. 16, 2016. For informational purposes, this is a copy of the website content at that time and is valid only for the stated product.

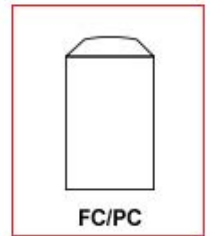
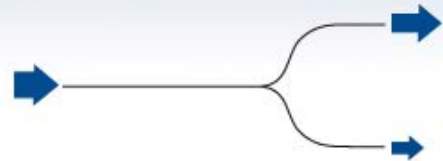
780 NM 1X2 POLARIZATION-MAINTAINING FIBER OPTIC COUPLER / TAP

- ▶ **780 nm Center Wavelength**
- ▶ **50:50 Split Ratio**
- ▶ **Polarization Extinction Ratio (PER) \geq 16 dB**

Use for Splitting Signals



PMC780-50B-FC



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OVERVIEW

Features

- 1x2 PM Coupler with 780 nm Center Wavelength
- High Polarization Extinction Ratio \geq 16 dB
- 2.0 mm Narrow Key FC/PC Connectors for Low Insertion Loss (See Table Below)
- Connector Key Aligned to Slow Axis

Thorlabs' high-performance 1x2 polarization-maintaining fiber coupler is designed for operation at 780 nm and has a 50:50 coupling ratio. The Panda-style polarization-maintaining fiber in each leg is housed inside \varnothing 900 μ m loose furcation tubing and terminated with an FC/PC connector. Please note that this coupler only works with light launched into the slow axis.

Notable features include low excess loss, small package size (\varnothing 3 mm x 70.1 mm), and high polarization extinction ratio. This coupler is commonly used for optical sensors, optical amplifiers, and fiber gyroscopes.

If a custom configuration is needed, please contact technical support for information.

1x2 PM Coupler Selection Guide	
Center Wavelength	Bandwidth
780 nm	\pm 15 nm
1064 nm	\pm 15 nm
1310 nm	\pm 15 nm
1550 nm	\pm 15 nm

Specifications	
Center Wavelength	780 nm
Bandwidth	\pm 15 nm
Maximum Input Power Total	1 W
Coupling Ratio	50:50
Extinction Ratio	\geq 16.0 dB
Insertion Loss	\leq 4.1 / \leq 4.1 dB
Excess Loss	\leq 0.6 dB (Typ.)
Directivity	\geq 55 dB
Operating Temperature	-20 to 70 °C
Storage Temperature	-40 to 85 °C
Fiber Type	SM85-PS-U25D
Fiber Length	0.8 m Each Leg
Fiber Jacket	\varnothing 900 μ m Loose Tubing
Termination	FC/PC
Dimension	\varnothing 3 mm x 70.1 mm

Note: All specifications are measured without connectors.

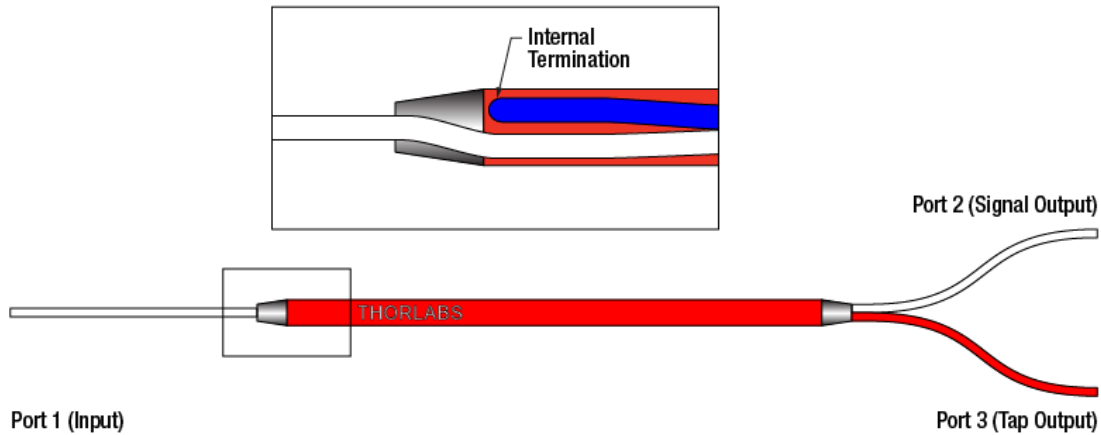
Alternative Fiber Coupler Options

Double Clad	Single Mode	Multimode	Polarization Maintaining	Wavelength Division

1 X 2 COUPLER TUTORIAL & NBSP ;

Definition of 1x2 Fused Fiber Optic Coupler Specifications

This tab provides a brief explanation of how we determine several key specifications for our 1x2 couplers. 1x2 couplers are manufactured using the same process as our 2x2 fiber optic couplers, except the second input port is internally terminated using a proprietary method that minimizes back reflections. 1x2 couplers are not recommended for light combining applications and should only be used to split light. For combining light of different wavelengths, Thorlabs offers a line of wavelength division multiplexers (WDMs). The ports on our 1x2 couplers are configured as shown in the schematic below.



Excess Loss

Excess loss in dB is determined by the ratio of the total input power to the total output power:

$$\text{Excess Loss}(dB) = 10 \log \frac{P_{port1}(mW)}{P_{port2}(mW) + P_{port3}(mW)}$$

P_{port1} is the input power at port 1 and $P_{port2} + P_{port3}$ is the total output power from Ports 2 and 3. All powers are expressed in mW.

Optical Return Loss (ORL) / Directivity

The directivity refers to the fraction of input light that is lost in the internally terminated fiber end within the coupler housing when port 1 is used as the input. It can be calculated in units of dB using the following equation:

$$\text{Directivity}(dB) = 10 \log \frac{P_{port1b}(mW)}{P_{port1}(mW)}$$

where P_{port1} and P_{port1b} are the optical powers (in mW) in port 1 and the internally terminated fiber, respectively. This output is the result of back reflection at the junction of the legs of the coupler and represents a loss in the total light output at ports 2 and 3. For a 50:50 coupler, the directivity is equal to the optical return loss (ORL).

Insertion Loss

The insertion loss is defined as the ratio of the input power to the output power at one of the output legs of the coupler (signal or tap). Insertion loss is always specified in decibels (dB). It is generally defined using the equation below:

$$\text{Insertion Loss}(dB) = 10 \log \frac{P_{in}(mW)}{P_{out}(mW)}$$

where P_{in} and P_{out} are the input and output powers (in mW). For our 1x2 couplers, the insertion loss specification is provided for both signal and tap outputs; our specifications always list insertion loss for the signal output first. To define the insertion loss for a specific output (port 2 or port 3), the equation is rewritten as:

$$\text{Insertion Loss}_{port1 \rightarrow port2}(dB) = 10 \log \frac{P_{port1}(mW)}{P_{port2}(mW)}$$

$$\text{Insertion Loss}_{port1 \rightarrow port3}(dB) = 10 \log \frac{P_{port1}(mW)}{P_{port3}(mW)}$$

Insertion loss inherently includes both coupling (e.g., light transferred to the other output leg) and excess loss (e.g., light lost from the coupler) effects. The maximum allowed insertion loss for each output, signal and tap, are both specified. Because the insertion loss in each output is correlated to light coupled to the other output, no coupler will ever have the maximum insertion loss in both outputs simultaneously.

Calculating Insertion Loss using Power Expressed in dBm

Insertion loss can also be easily calculated with the power expressed in units of dBm. The equation below shows the relationship between power expressed in mW and dBm:

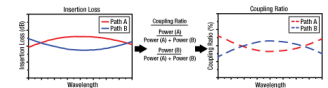
$$P(dBm) = 10 \log P(mW)$$

Then, the insertion loss in dB can be calculated as follows:

$$\text{Insertion Loss}(dB) = P_{in}(dBm) - P_{out}(dBm)$$

Coupling Ratio

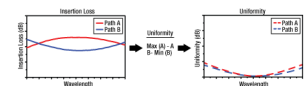
Insertion loss (in dB) is the ratio of the input power to the output power from each leg of the coupler as a function of wavelength. It captures both the coupling ratio and the excess loss. The coupling ratio is calculated from the measured insertion loss. Coupling ratio (in %) is the ratio of the optical power from each output port (ports 2 and 3) to the sum of the total power of both output ports as a function of wavelength. Path A represents light traveling from port 1 to port 2 while Path B represents light traveling from port 1 to port 3. It is not impacted by spectral features such as the water absorption region because both output legs are affected equally. Persistence plots showing the coupling ratio of our wideband couplers can be viewed by clicking on the blue info icons below.



Click to Enlarge
A graphical representation of the coupling ratio calculation.

Uniformity

The uniformity is also calculated from the measured insertion loss. Uniformity is the variation (in dB) of the insertion loss over the bandwidth. It is a measure of how evenly the insertion loss is distributed over the spectral range. The uniformity of Path A is the difference between the value of highest insertion loss and the solid red insertion loss curve (in the Insertion Plot above). The uniformity of Path B is the difference between the solid blue insertion loss curve and the value of lowest insertion loss. Persistence plots showing the uniformity of our wideband couplers can be viewed by clicking on the blue info icons below.



Click to Enlarge
A graphical representation of the Uniformity calculation.

[Hide 780 nm, 1 x 2 Polarization Maintaining Fiber Optic Coupler](#)

780 nm, 1 x 2 Polarization Maintaining Fiber Optic Coupler

Part Number	Description	Price	Availability
		\$880.00	

PMC780-50B-FC

1x2 PM Coupler, 780 nm, 50:50, FC/PC Aligned to Slow Axis

Volume Pricing Available

Lead Time