

CWDM DWDM Wavelength Division Multiplexer



Product Overview

Wavelength-division multiplexing (WDM) technology combines multiple signals onto a single optical fiber by using different wavelengths (colors). This technique enables better fiber utilization,, building effective optical networks.

In WDM technology, each channel is transparent to the speed and type of data. Any mix of LAN, SAN, OTN, SONET/SDH and native video services can be transmitted simultaneously over a single fiber or fiber pair. There are two types of WDM architectures: CWDM - coarse wavelength division multiplexing, and DWDM - dense wavelength division multiplexing. Each solution has characteristics that suite different environments, networks and user requirements.

Features

- Low insert loss
- Low polarization loss
- High-channel isolation
- High reliability

Performance Index

DWDM Mux Demux

| Parameters | Unit | Specifications | | | | | |
|----------------------------------|-------|--------------------------------|--------|--------|--------|--|--|
| Wavelength Range | | ITU channels 186.6 to196.1 THz | | | | | |
| Channel Center Wavelength | nm | ITU channels | | | | | |
| Channel Spacing | Ghz | 10 | 00 | 200 | | | |
| Channel Pass band (@-0.5dB) | nm | 0.3 | 22 | 0.5 | | | |
| Channel No. | λ | 2 | 4 | 8 | 16 | | |
| Insertion Loss | dB | ≤ 1.0 | ≤ 2.0 | ≤ 2.8 | ≤5.2 | | |
| Adjacent Channel Isolation | dB | ≥ 30 | | | | | |
| Non-adjacent Channel Isolation | dB | ≥ 45 | | | | | |
| Wavelength thermal stability | nm/°C | ≤ 0.003 | | | | | |
| Insertion loss thermal stability | dB/°C | ≤ 0.005 | | | | | |
| PDL | dB | ≤ 0.1 | ≤ 0.15 | ≤ 0.15 | ≤ 0.20 | | |
| Polarization mode dispersion | ps | ≤ 0.1 | | | | | |
| Directivity | dB | ≥ 50 | | | | | |
| Return loss | dB | ≥ 45 | | | | | |
| Optical Power | mW | ≤ 500 | | | | | |



CWDM Mux Demux

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|----------------------------------|-------|--|--------|--------|--------|--------|--|--|--|--|
| Parameters | Unit | Specifications | | | | | | | | |
| Wavelength Range | nm | 1260~1620 | | | | | | | | |
| Channel Center Wavelength | nm | 1270 / 1290 / ··· / 1610 or 1271 / 1291 / ··· / 1611 | | | | | | | | |
| Channel Spacing | Ghz | 20 | | | | | | | | |
| Channel Pass band (@-0.5dB) | nm | λc ± 7.5 | | | | | | | | |
| Channel No. | λ | 2 | 4 | 8 | 16 | 18 | | | | |
| Insertion Loss | dB | ≤0.8 | ≤ 1.5 | ≤ 2.5 | ≤5.2 | ≤6.4 | | | | |
| Adjacent Channel Isolation | dB | ≥ 30 | | | | | | | | |
| Non-adjacent Channel Isolation | dB | ≥ 40 | | | | | | | | |
| Wavelength thermal stability | nm/°C | ≤ 0.003 | | | | | | | | |
| Insertion loss thermal stability | dB/°C | ≤ 0.005 | | | | | | | | |
| PDL | dB | ≤ 0.1 | ≤ 0.15 | ≤ 0.15 | ≤ 0.20 | ≤ 0.25 | | | | |
| Polarization mode dispersion | ps | ≤ 0.1 ≤ 0.15 | | | | | | | | |
| Directivity | dB | ≥ 50 | | | | | | | | |
| Return loss | dB | ≥ 45 | | | | | | | | |
| Optical Power | mW | ≤ 500 | | | | | | | | |