

DIAMOND

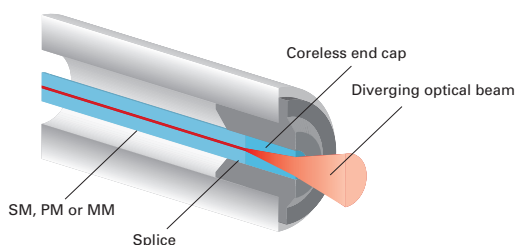
Fiber Optic Components

OPTICAL INTERFACE

DIAMOND proposes PSf technology for high power free space applications. This technology (splicing a glass endcap to a fiber) is applicable to all common connectors and is used to reduce burning problems on the fiber for free space application using high power optical beams.

Particle(s) burning at the glass-air interface are the first cause of failure for high power connectors. This occurs at around 0.3 MW/cm² power density for particles with 1µm diameter.

The PSf technology reduces the power density at the glass-air interface by splicing a coreless fiber end cap on the fiber (SM, PM or MM).



STANDARDS

The PSf technology can be used in the following mechanical interfaces

- ▶ E-2000® IEC 61754-13
- ▶ FC IEC 61754-28
- ▶ DMI, Mini AVIM® Diamond standard
- ▶ Others upon demand (F-3000®, SC, AVIM® and FSMA)

BENEFITS

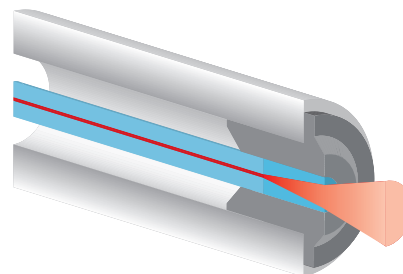
- ▶ Reduction of power density at interface
- ▶ Reduced sensitivity to impurities
- ▶ High return loss
- ▶ Customizable upon request

TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS

PSf and PSf-PM typical performances			
Parameter	Abbreviations	Tolerance	Measurement conditions
Coreless fiber length	L	Nominal value $L \pm 30\mu\text{m}$	Design parameter
Spot diameter	D	Nominal value $D \pm 10\%$	$1/e^2 \approx 13.5\%$ white light
Eccentricity	e	$\leq 5\mu\text{m}$	Spot center to fiber center
Numerical aperture	NA	Original fiber $\pm 10\%$	$1/e^3 \approx 5\%$ white light
Environment Characteristics			
Operating Temperature	-40 to +85	°C	
Non-Operating Temperature	-40 to +85	°C	

PSf - Free Space applications

PSf, PSf-PM

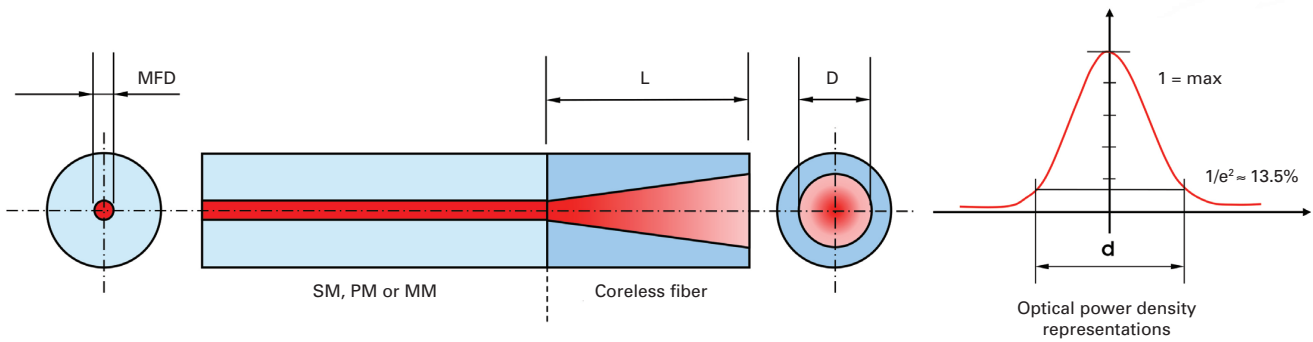


DIAMOND SA | Via dei Patrizi 5 | CH-6616 Losone - Switzerland
Tel. +41 58 307 45 45 | e-mail info@diamond-fo.com

www.diamond-fo.com

Specifications subject to change
without notice

BDD 1951430 09_20



MODELIZATION

In the PSf technology, the spot diameter D is defined as the mode field diameter (MFD) of the output beam at the coreless fiber-air interface. It corresponds to the diameter where the intensity has dropped to $1/e^2$ of the intensity on the beam axis. D depends on:

- ▶ the length of the coreless fiber section (L)
- ▶ the mode field diameter (MFD) of the original fiber
- ▶ the numerical aperture (NA) of the original fiber
- ▶ the optical wavelength

HOW TO ORDER

The customer shall specify:

- ▶ connector type
- ▶ polishing angle (PC 0° or APC 8°)
- ▶ datasheet of the original SM, PM or MM fiber (MFD, NA, etc.)
- ▶ optical wavelength
- ▶ optical power
- ▶ optional: desired spot diameter D or desired coreless fiber length (L)*

* If D or L is not explicitly specified by the customer, the length L of the coreless fiber and its diameter (125, 200, 250 or 400 μm) will be automatically selected by Diamond to assure a safe power density at the glass-air interface, based on the optical power.

OPTIONS UPON REQUEST

- ▶ Spot diameter measured at specific wavelengths
- ▶ PSf NA measured at specific wavelengths
- ▶ Measurement of the 2D intensity profile
- ▶ Metal ferrules for improved thermal conductivity
- ▶ Antireflection coatings for specified wavelengths