

Optical splitters are critical passive components in fiber optic networks. Designed with multiple input and output ports, they enable the distribution of optical signals. Optical splitters operate based on light-splitting principles and are typically categorized into two types: Fused Biconical Taper (FBT) and Planar Lightwave Circuit (PLC).

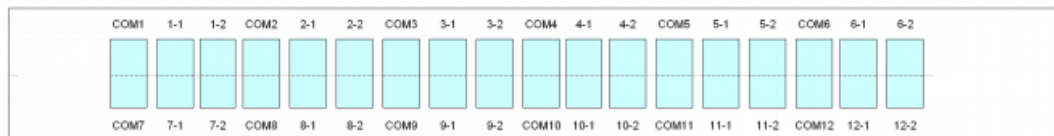
Product Features

- Low insertion loss, resistant to environmental changes
- Excellent mechanical properties and compact size
- High reliability
- Low insertion loss and low polarization-dependent loss
- High channel count
- Superior environmental stability and broad applicability

Applications

- Fiber optic communication systems
- FTTx deployments (GPON/BPON/EPON)
- CATV (Cable Television)
- Local Area Networks (LAN)
- Test equipment
- Passive Optical Networks (PON)
- CATV FTTH

Standard 1U Panel Layout Diagram



Order information: HC-SPL-A-B-C-D-E-F-G

A	B	C	D	E	F
Packaging Size	Channel Count	Type	Mode Splitting	Ratio	Flange Type
1U:1U	2CH:2 ports	1:1×2	S: Single window	50/50	FP:FC/PC
2U:2U	4CH:3 ports	2:1×3	D: Dual window	45/55	FA:FC/APC
X:Custom	32CH:32 ports	3:1×4	T: Triple window	40/60	SP:SC/PC
		X: Custom		35/65	SA:SC/APC
				30/70	LP:LC/PC
				25/75	LA:LC/APC
				20/80	X: Custom
				15/85	
				10/90	
				05/95	
				X= Custom	

Performance Parameters

Type		SM 1×2	SM 1×3	SM 1×4
Operating Wavelength (nm)		1310, 1550, 1310 / 1550	1310/1550	1310/1550
Wavelength Bandwidth (nm)		±40	1260-1620	1260-1620
Grade		P	P	P
Excess Loss (dB)		≤ 0.07	≤ 0.7	≤ 0.7
Insertion Loss (dB)	Uniform Split	≤3.7	≤6.0	≤7.4
	40/60	≤4.9/2.9		
	30/70	≤6.2/2.1		
	20/80	≤8.1/1.4		
	10/90	≤11.5/0.85		
	5/95	≤14.8/0.6		
	2/98	≤20.0/0.5		
	1/99	≤22.7/0.45		
	70:15:15		≤2.1/9.8/9.8	
	70:10:10:10			≤2.1/11.7/11.7/11.7
PDL (dB)		≤0.15		
Directivity (dB)		≥50		
Operating Temp (° C)		-20~+70		
Storage Temp (° C)		-40~+85		