

Fiber optic circulator white blue red



Overview

Our Single Mode (SM) and Polarization-Maintaining (PM) Circulators are ideal for advanced communication systems and fiber sensor applications.

Key Takeaways

A fiber optic circulator is a non-reciprocal, multi-port device that routes light sequentially from one port to the next, with color-coded ports (white, blue, red) typically indicating Port 1, Port 2, and Port 3 for easy identification.

Function and Operation

A fiber optic circulator is a three- or four-port passive device that ensures light travels in a specific, unidirectional path. For a standard three-port circulator: Light entering Port 1 (white) exits Port 2 (blue) Light entering Port 2 (blue) exits Port 3 (red) Light entering Port 3 (red) is either routed to Port 1 or terminated depending on the design This sequential routing prevents back reflections from returning to the source, protecting sensitive components like lasers, EDFAs, or DWDM modules.

How It Works

The circulator operates using magneto-optic effects, typically a Faraday rotator combined with polarizers and waveplates. The Faraday effect rotates the polarization of light in a non-reciprocal manner, meaning light traveling backward is diverted to a different port rather than reflecting back. This ensures high isolation between ports and maintains signal integrity.

Applications

Fiber optic circulators with color-coded ports are widely used in: Bidirectional communication over a single fiber, allowing upstream and downstream signals to share the same fiber Fiber Bragg grating sensing, where reflected signals are routed to a detector without interfering with the source Optical testing setups and DWDM systems, where precise directional control of light is critical Color CodingThe white, blue, and red colors are a practical convention to help users quickly identify the ports: White: Input port (Port 1)Blue: First output port (Port 2)Red: Second output port (Port 3) This coding simplifies installation and reduces the risk of misrouting signals in complex fiber networks.

Summary

A fiber optic circulator with white, blue, and red ports is a directional light-routing device that ensures unidirectional propagation, protects sensitive components, and enables bidirectional communication over a single fiber. The color-coded ports provide a clear visual guide for proper connection and system integration.

Article Content

Fiber Optic Circulators

Our Single Mode (SM) and Polarization-Maintaining (PM) Circulators are ideal for advanced communication systems and fiber sensor applications. Our single

Understanding Optical Circulators in Fiber Optic Systems — A

What Is an Optical Circulator? An Optical Circulator is a non-reciprocal passive device used in fiber optic communication systems to control the direction of light propagation.

How an Optical Circulator Works in a Fiber Network

By placing a circulator at each end of a fiber link, one port is used for transmission and the adjacent port for reception, allowing two distinct light signals to travel simultaneously in opposite directions on the

Optical circulator

Because of their high isolation of the input and reflected optical powers and their low insertion loss, optical circulators are widely used in advanced fiber-optic

Single Mode Fiber Optic Circulators

Thorlabs' Single Mode (SM) Optic Circulators are non-reciprocating, one directional, three-port devices that are used in a wide range of optical setups and for

Faraday Circulators

A Faraday circulator is a multi-port device, typically made with fiber-optic ports, which sends any input light to the next port.

Fiber Optical Isolators / Circulators

We offer a comprehensive selection of fiber optic isolators and circulators, perfected over 25 years of volume production to cover most application scenarios.

What is an Optical Circulator and How Does it Work

An optical circulator is a non-reciprocal device that directs light sequentially through ports, enabling bidirectional transmission over a single fiber.

Fiber Optic Circulators: Single-mode, Multimode & PM

LFIBER manufactures various in-line fiber optical circulators, including high-power optical circulators, single-mode & multimode fiber circulators (polarization

Single Mode Fiber Optic Circulators

Because of its high isolation and low insertion loss, optical circulators are widely used in advanced communication systems as add-drop multiplexers, bi

What is an optical circulator in fiber optics? What is it used for?

What is an optical circulator used for? What are its applications? Fiber optic circulators are primarily used to keep the incoming light from source and reflected that travel in opposite directions

Fiber Optic Cable Color Codes

Color codes are used in fiber optics to identify fibers, cables and connectors. In the photos above, on the left is a 1728 fiber cable with color coded buffer tubes, in

Optical Circulators | Enhanced Signal, Bandwidth & Networks

Optical circulators are non-reciprocal passive devices that route light unidirectionally in fiber optics and photonics, improving network performance and signal quality.

Fiber Optic Color Code: Complete Guide 2026

Each word's first letter stands for the color in order, and ties abstract fiber color sequences to more tangible imagery. Another proven approach: group the 12 fibers by visual characteristics. For

Fiber Optic Color Code: Comprehensive Guide | BradyID

Fiber optic cables are thin, flexible strands of glass or plastic used in telecommunications, data transmission and other applications where high-speed, high-bandwidth data transfer is required. In

WHAT IS OPTICAL CIRCULATOR AND ITS APPLICATIONS?

An optical circulator is a crucial multi-port (minimum three ports) nonreciprocal passive component in optical communication systems. Similar in function to a microwave circulator, it

Fiber Optic Circulators Information

Fiber optic circulators, commonly referred to as optical circulators, are nonreciprocal devices that direct an optical signal (light) from one port to the next, in only one

Color Code Guide For Fiber Optic Specifications

Tubes with 24 uniquely colored fibers: Fibers 1 to 12 use the standard blue through aqua color sequence. Fibers 13 to 24 use black dashes on the same 12 fiber color sequence except for fiber 20

Related Video Reference

This video was associated with the source search result. Verify technical details against current product documentation and project requirements.

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