Working principle of dual gigabit optical splitter



Overview

This involves having 2 or more splitter combinations to arrive at the target split ratio. A classic example is the use of a 1x4 and 1x8 splitter to comprise a 1x32 final ratio.

Key Takeaways

A dual gigabit optical splitter divides one or two incoming optical signals into multiple outputs, distributing light power evenly or proportionally across fibers without requiring electrical power.

Core Working Principle

Signal Input: The optical signal(s) from the network (e.g., from an Optical Line Terminal, OLT) enter the splitter through one or two input fibers. In a dual splitter, two separate input fibers can provide redundancy or support multiple channels simultaneously. Optical Coupling and Waveguide Interaction: Inside the splitter, the light travels through waveguides or fused fiber regions.

The optical energy is redistributed via interference effects or mode field coupling, ensuring that each output receives a portion of the input power. For single-mode fibers, a small fraction of light propagates through the cladding, allowing coupling between fibers in close proximity. Power Division: The splitter divides the optical signal according to its split ratio.

For example: 1: 2 split: Each output receives ~50% of the input power. 1: 4 split: Each output receives ~25% of the input power. 2: N split: Two inputs are split into N outputs, distributing the combined signals proportionally.

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Signal Output: The divided optical signals exit through multiple output fibers, each connected to end devices (e.g., Optical Network Terminals, ONTs) or further network nodes. In gigabit networks, each output can carry up to 1 Gbps, with the total bandwidth shared among outputs.

Types of Dual Optical Splitters

Fused Biconical Taper (FBT): Fibers are fused and tapered to allow light coupling. Suitable for small-scale networks with low split ratios (1: 2 to 1: 8) and short distances. Planar Lightwave Circuit (PLC): Uses silica-based waveguides on a semiconductor substrate.

Ideal for high split ratios (1: 16, 1: 32, 1: 64) and large-scale PON deployments, offering uniform power distribution and low insertion loss.

Deployment in Networks

Centralized Splitting: Splitters are located at a central office or cabinet, allowing flexible assignment of outputs to users via jumpers. Distributed Splitting: Splitters are placed closer to end users (e.g., in pedestals), with fixed output assignments.

Conceptual Diagram Description

A dual gigabit optical splitter can be visualized as: CodeCopyInput Fiber 1 ─┐ ├─> Output 1 ├─> Output 2 ├─> Output 3Input Fiber 2 ─┘ Two input fibers feed the splitter. Inside, optical waveguides or fused regions divide the light. Multiple outputs carry the split signals to end devices.

Each output maintains gigabit-level bandwidth, shared according to the split ratio. This diagram represents the signal flow and power distribution in a dual gigabit optical splitter, illustrating how a single or dual input can serve multiple users efficiently in FTTH or PON networks.

Article Content

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Fiber-optic splitter

Balanced (2xN) splitters consists of 2 input fibers and N output fibers which divide the power of the optical signal proportionally. They are mainly used for non-simultaneous redundancy.

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Fiber-optic splitter

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How Does a Fiber Optic Splitter Work

What is a Fiber Optic Splitter? Definition and Passive Operation As a passive component, the fiber optic splitter receives one input signal through a single fiber optic cable to

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The basic working principle of the splitter is to use the interference effect of the optical waveguide structure to achieve light splitting. When the

How Does a Fiber Optic Splitter Work

How Does a Fiber Optic Splitter Work? There are three main working principles of the fiber splitter: 1. Signal Input: The fiber splitter receives the optical signal from the upstream network node

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