

XTA-50

Tunable Filter with Adjustable Bandwidth

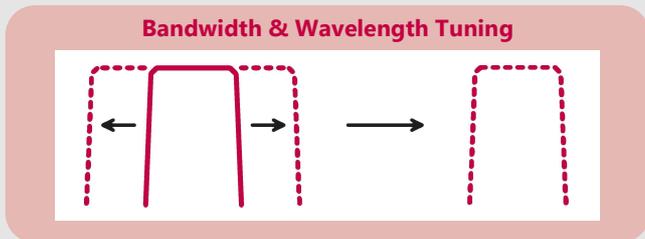
Yenista is renowned for its tunable filter technology which provides the best optical properties for telecom applications. The XTA-50 is electronically controlled and both center wavelength and bandwidth can be set precisely and independently. Versions are available covering all the key telecom wavelengths from 1260 nm to 1650 nm and bandwidths from 32 pm (4 GHz) to 5 nm.



Key Features

Adjustable Bandwidth Flat-top Filter

The bandwidth of the XTA-50 filters can be adjusted independently of the center wavelength. The filter has a flat-top profile with minimal ripple, less than 0.2 dB. Models are available with FWHM bandwidths from 32 pm (4 GHz) up to 5 nm (625 GHz).

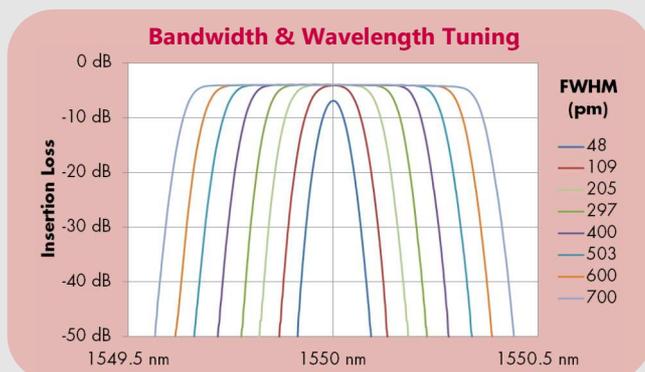


Ultra-sharp Filter Edges

The XTA-50 uses Yenista's patented quadrupal pass technology. This creates extremely sharp filter edges with slopes of up to 800 dB/nm. Single or groups of narrowly spaced DWDM channels or coherent superchannels can be selected with ease.

High Isolation

In addition to the sharp filter edges, Yenista's quadrupal pass technology achieves higher isolation than conventional double-pass filters. Isolation is typically 60 dB.



200 nm Wavelength Range

All models have a very wide wavelength range and cover the key telecom wavelengths from 1260 nm to 1650 nm. The O-band model has 100 nm range. The SCL band model cover up to a useful 200 nm range.

High Accuracy & Repeatability

High resolution translation stages are used for both wavelength and bandwidth control. This ensures the XTA-50 can be set accuracy and repeatedly over time.

Narrowest Filter - Highest Selectivity

The XTA-50 is the most selective filter on the market. Models are available with filter bandwidths from 32 pm (4 GHz) up to 5 nm (625 GHz).

Applications

DWDM Channel Selection

Low dispersion, steep edges and high isolation mean that DWDM channels, or even coherent superchannels with spacing down to 10 GHz, can be separated with ease. BER tests have never been so good!

Variable OSNR Source

A variable OSNR source typically consists of an ASE source combined with a variable attenuator. Adding the XTA-50 with a flat-top adjustable bandwidth enables consistent noise loading for all DWDM wavelengths.

R&D of Modulation Formats

The XTA-50 is perfect for the filtering and analysis of sub-bands of complex modulations formats.

Pulse Shaping

Wide bandwidth flexibility enables the filter to be used for pulse shaping of femtosecond lasers.

Specifications

OPTICAL CHARACTERISTICS	XTA-50 Standard	XTA-50 Ultrafine	XTA-50 O-band ^{*14}	XTA-50 Wide
Wavelength range	1450 to 1650 nm	1480 to 1620 nm	1260 to 1360 nm	1525 to 1610 nm
Wavelength resolution	1 pm	1 pm	1 pm	1 pm
Wavelength accuracy	±30 pm	±30 pm	±30 pm	±30 pm
Wavelength tuning speed	1 s	1 s	1 s	1 s
Minimum bandwidth (FWHM)	50 pm (6.25 GHz)	32 pm (4 GHz)	50 pm (8 GHz)	50 pm (6.25 GHz)
Maximum bandwidth (FWHM)	950 pm (120 GHz)	650 pm (80 GHz)	900 pm (160 GHz)	5000 pm (625 GHz)
Bandwidth resolution	1 pm	1 pm	1 pm	1 pm
Bandwidth tuning speed	1 s	1 s	1 s	1 s
Filter edge roll-off	500 dB/nm typical ^{*1}	800 dB/nm typical	500 dB/nm typical ^{*1}	500 dB/nm typical ^{*2}
Insertion loss	5 dB (4.5 dB typical) ^{*3, *4}	5 dB (4.0 dB typical) ^{*4, *5}	5 dB (4.5 dB typical) ^{*4, *6}	5 dB (4.5 dB typical) ^{*7, *8}
Flatness	0.2 dB ^{*9}	0.2 dB ^{*10}	0.3 dB ^{*9, *12}	0.2 dB ^{*11}
Polarization dependent loss	±0.2 dB ^{*3}	±0.2 dB ^{*5}	±0.2 dB ^{*6}	±0.2 dB ^{*7}
Out-of-band suppression (crosstalk)	40 dB (60 dB typical) ^{*13}	40 dB (50 dB typical) ^{*13}	40 dB (60 dB typical) ^{*13}	40 dB (45 dB typical) ^{*13}
INTERFACE				
Display	7 inch, touch screen, color TFT-LCD			
Communication interfaces	USB, Ethernet, RS-232C, GPIB (option/accessory)			
Display and other Interfaces	VGA, USB			
Optical fiber type	SMF or PMF			SMF
Connector type	FC/PC or FC/APC			
OPERATING CONDITIONS				
Temperature range	15° to 35°C			
Maximum optical input power	30 dBm			27 dBm
SIZE				
Dimensions (W x D x H)	405 x 290 x 160 mm			
Weight	7.0 kg			

All specifications are given at 21°± 3°C after 30 minutes warm-up.

*1: Between -3 and -40 dB for FWHM <800 pm.

*2: Between -3 and -40 dB. Typically 550 dB/nm @ FWHM = 50 pm, 450 dB/nm @ FWHM= 1 nm, 225 dB/nm @ FWHM = 5 nm.

*3: From 1500 to 1600 nm & FWHM >100 pm.

*4: At lowest FWHM the insertion loss is 7 dB typical.

*5: From 1500 to 1600 nm & FWHM >60 pm.

*6: From 1280 to 1340 nm & FWHM >100 pm.

*7: For FWHM >100 pm.

*8: At lowest FWHM the insertion loss is < 7.0 dB.

*9: Centered width of FWHM - 150 pm. For 150 pm < FWHM < 650 pm.

*10: Centered width of FWHM - 100 pm. For 100 pm < FWHM < 500 pm.

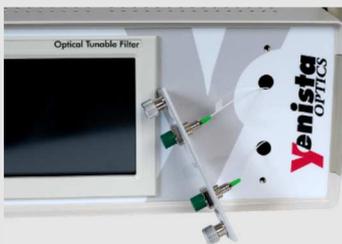
*11: Centered width of FWHM - 150 pm. For 150 pm < FWHM < 2000 pm.

*12: From 1280 to 1340 nm.

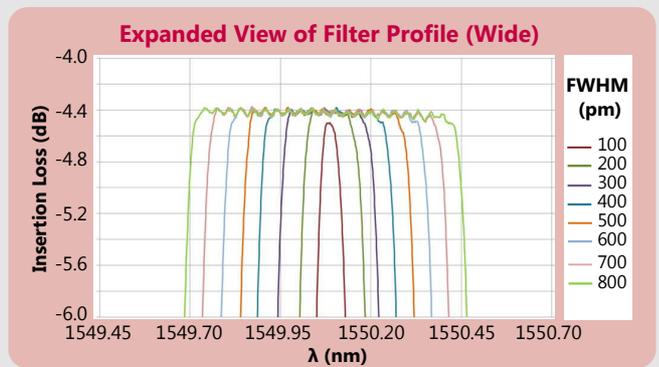
*13: Measured 1 nm away from the -3 dB points.

*14: Specifications apply for wavelengths not equal to any water absorption line.

Advanced Features & Performance



Easy access to optical connectors for cleaning. Easing maintenance and enabling the lowest losses to be maintained.



Information and specifications are subject to change without notice.
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