

P5-2000-PCAPC-1 - December 19, 2022

Item # P5-2000-PCAPC-1 was discontinued on December 19, 2022. For informational purposes, this is a copy of the website content at that time and is valid only for the stated product.

SINGLE MODE HYBRID FIBER OPTIC PATCH CABLES

- ▶ FC/PC to FC/APC and FC/PC to SMA Cables
- ▶ 1, 2, 5, or 10 m Long Cables
- ▶ Custom Cables Also Available



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OVERVIEW

Features

- Single Mode Fiber Optic Adapter Cables for Signal Transmission from 305 nm to 2300 nm
- FC/PC to FC/APC or FC/PC to SMA Connector Options
- Narrow Key FC/PC and FC/APC Connectors
- Ø900 µm or Ø3 mm Jackets
- Custom Cables Offered

Thorlabs' hybrid fiber optic patch cables feature FC/PC and FC/APC connectors or FC/PC and SMA connectors. These cables simplify connections at interfaces in fiber applications. FC/PC and FC/APC connectors feature a high-quality machine polish for return losses of 50 dB or greater, while SMA connectors are hand polished to ensure optimal ferrule height tolerance (0.3860" - 0.3863").

These cables feature either Ø3 mm yellow PVC or Ø900 µm yellow Hytrel®* furcation tubing and two protective caps that shield the ferrule ends from dust and other hazards. Additional end caps are also sold separately (CAPF Plastic Fiber Caps and CAPFM Metal Threaded Fiber Caps for FC/PC and FC/APC connectors; CAPM Rubber Fiber Caps and CAPSM Metal Threaded Fiber Caps for SMA connectors). Mating sleeves are also available to connect FC to FC, SMA to SMA, and FC to SMA connectors. These mating sleeves minimize back reflections and ensure proper alignment of fiber cores.

For shorter wavelengths, Thorlabs also offers Low-Insertion-Low Patch Cables, which feature handpicked single mode fiber with tighter core concentricity specifications for lower insertion loss and higher transmission. We also offer AR-Coated Single Mode Patch Cables, which have an antireflective coating on one fiber end for higher performance in fiber-to-free space applications. If you cannot find the appropriate stock patch cable your application requires, Thorlabs

Stocked SM Patch Cables Selection Guide	
Standard Cables	FC/PC to FC/PC
	FC/APC to FC/APC
	Hybrid
AR Coated	
TEC AR-Coated	
HR Coated	
Beamsplitter Coated	
Low Insertion Loss	
MIR Fluoride Fiber	



also offers custom patch cables with same-day shipping.

*Hytel[®] is a registered trademark of DuPont Polymers, Inc.

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S P E C S

Item # Prefix	P5-305A-PCAPC	P5-405B-PCAPC	P2-405B-PCSMA	P5-460B-PCAPC	P2-460B-PCSMA
Fiber	SM300	SM400		SM450	
Operating Wavelength	320 - 430 nm	405 - 532 nm		488 - 633 nm ^a	
Cutoff Wavelength	≤310 nm	305 - 400 nm		350 - 470 nm ^a	
Mode Field Diameter (MFD)^b	2.0 - 2.4 μm @ 350 nm	2.5 - 3.4 μm @ 480 nm		2.8 - 4.1 μm @ 488 nm	
Cladding Diameter	125 ± 1.0 μm	125 ± 1.0 μm		125 ± 1.0 μm	
Coating Diameter	245 ± 15 μm	245 ± 15 μm		245 ± 15 μm	
Attenuation^c	≤70 dB/km @ 350 nm	≤50 dB/km @ 430 nm ≤30 dB/km @ 532 nm		≤50 dB/km @ 488 nm	
NA	0.12 - 0.14	0.12 - 0.14		0.10 - 0.14	
Return Loss^d	FC/PC Connectors: 50 dB Typical (40 dB Min) FC/APC Connectors: 60 dB Typical				
Insertion Loss (Typ.) (FC/PC and FC/APC Connectors)^e	3.0 dB Loss @ 375 nm (Connector to Connector)	2.5 dB Loss @ 405 nm (Connector to Connector)		2.5 dB Loss @ 488 nm (Connector to Connector)	
Connectors^f	FC/PC to FC/APC (30126C3 to 30126A3)	FC/PC to FC/APC (30126C3 to 30126A3)	FC/PC to SMA (30126C3 to 10125A)	FC/PC to FC/APC (30126C3 to 30126A3)	FC/PC to SMA (30126C3 to 10125A)
Length	1 m				
Furcation Tubing	Ø3 mm Yellow PVC				

- Fiber is hand selected to ensure higher cutoff wavelength. For SM operation near the cutoff wavelength, launch conditions need to be taken into consideration.
- MFD is nominal, calculated value, estimated at the operating wavelength(s).
- Attenuation is specified for unterminated fiber.
- Return Loss is defined for the unterminated connector. For example, if your source is connected to the FC/PC end, your return loss will be the FC/APC measurement of 60 dB.
- For FC/PC and FC/APC connectors. Insertion Loss is not specified for SMA connectors because they use an air gap for fiber-to-fiber connections, which can result in higher back reflections.
- All FC/PC and FC/APC connectors feature a 2.0 mm narrow key.

Item # Prefix	P5-630Y-FC	P5-630A-PCAPC	P2-630A-PCSMA	P5-780Y-FC	P5-780A-FC P5-780A-PCAPC	P2-780A-PCSMA
Fiber	SM600			780HP		
Operating Wavelength	633 - 780 nm			780 - 970 nm		
Cutoff Wavelength	500 - 600 nm			730 ± 30 nm		
Mode Field Diameter (MFD)^a	3.6 - 5.3 μm @ 633 nm			5.0 ± 0.5 μm @ 850 nm		
Cladding Diameter	125 ± 1.0 μm			125 ± 1 μm		
Coating Diameter	245 ± 15 μm			245 ± 15 μm		
Attenuation^b	≤15 dB/km @ 633 nm			≤4.0 dB/km @ 780 nm ≤3.5 dB/km @ 850 nm		
NA	0.10 - 0.14			0.13		
Return Loss^c	FC/PC Connectors: 50 dB Typical (40 dB Min) FC/APC Connectors: 60 dB Typical					
	2.0 dB Loss @ 633 nm			1.5 dB Loss @ 780 nm		

Insertion Loss (Typ.) ^d	(Connector to Connector)			(Connector to Connector)		
	FC/PC to FC/APC (30126C9 to 30126A9)	FC/PC to FC/APC (30126C3 to 30126A3)	FC/PC to SMA (30126C3 to 10125A)	FC/PC to FC/APC (30126C9 to 30126A9)	FC/PC to FC/APC (30126C3 to 30126A3)	FC/PC to SMA (30126C3 to 10125A)
Length	1 m			1 m (Items Ending in -1) 2 m (Items Ending in -2)	1 m (Items Ending in -1) 2 m (Items Ending in -2) 5 m (Items Ending in -5) 10 m (Items Ending in -10)	1 m
Furcation Tubing	Ø900 µm Hytrel ^{®f}	Ø3 mm Yellow PVC		Ø900 µm Hytrel [®]	Ø3 mm Yellow PVC	

- a. MFD is nominal, calculated value, estimated at the operating wavelength(s).
b. Attenuation is specified for unterminated fiber.
c. Return Loss is defined for the unterminated connector. For example, if your source is connected to the FC/PC end, your return loss will be the FC/APC measurement of 60 dB.
d. For FC/PC and FC/APC connectors. Insertion Loss is not specified for SMA connectors because they use an air gap for fiber-to-fiber connections, which can result in higher back reflections.
e. All FC/PC and FC/APC connectors feature a 2.0 mm narrow key.
f. Hytrel[®] is a registered trademark of DuPont Polymers, Inc.

Item # Prefix	P5-830A-PCAPC	P2-830A-PC SMA	P5-980A-PCAPC	P2-980A-PC SMA	P5-1064Y-FC
Fiber	SM800-5.6-125		SM980-5.8-125		HI1060-J9
Operating Wavelength	830 - 980 nm		980 - 1550 nm		980 - 1650 nm
Cutoff Wavelength	660 - 800 nm		870 - 970 nm		920 ± 50 nm
Mode Field Diameter (MFD) ^a	4.7 - 6.9 µm @ 830 nm		5.3 - 6.4 µm @ 980 nm		5.9 ± 9.3 µm @ 980 nm 6.2 ± 0.3 µm @ 1060 nm
Cladding Diameter	125 ± 1.0 µm		125 ± 1.0 µm		125 ± 0.5 µm
Coating Diameter	245 ± 15 µm		245 ± 15 µm		245 ± 10 µm
Attenuation ^b	<5 dB/km		≤2.0 dB/km		2.1 dB/km @ 980 nm 1.5 dB/km @1060 nm
NA	0.10 - 0.14		0.13 - 0.15		0.14
Return Loss ^c	FC/PC Connectors: 50 dB FC/APC Connectors: 60 dB				
Insertion Loss (Typ.) ^d	1.5 dB Loss @ 830 nm (Connector to Connector)		1.0 dB Loss @ 980 nm 0.7 dB Loss @ 1064 nm (Connector to Connector)		0.7 dB Loss @ 1064 nm (Connector to Connector)
Connectors ^e	FC/PC to FC/APC (30126C3 to 30126A3)	FC/PC to SMA (30126C3 to 10125A)	FC/PC to FC/APC (30126C3 to 30126A3)	FC/PC to SMA (30126C3 to 10125A)	FC/PC to FC/APC (30126C9 to 30126A9)
Length	1 m				1 m (Items Ending in -1) 2 m (Items Ending in -2) 5 m (Items Ending in -5)
Furcation Tubing	Ø3 mm Yellow PVC				Ø900 µm Yellow Hytrel ^{®f}

- a. MFD is nominal, calculated value, estimated at the operating wavelength(s).
b. Attenuation is specified for unterminated fiber.
c. Return Loss is defined for the unterminated connector. For example, if your source is connected to the FC/PC end, your return loss will be the FC/APC measurement of 60 dB.
d. For FC/PC and FC/APC connectors. Insertion Loss is not specified for SMA connectors because they use an air gap for fiber-to-fiber connections, which can result in higher back reflections.

- e. All FC/PC and FC/APC connectors feature a 2.0 mm narrow key.
- f. Hytrel® is a registered trademark of DuPont Polymers, Inc.

Item # Prefix	P5-SMF28Y-FC	P5-SMF28E-FC	P2-SMF28-PC SMA	P5-2000-PCAPC	P2-2000-PC SMA
Fiber	SMF-28 Ultra			SM2000	
Operating Wavelength	1260 - 1625 nm			1700 - 2300 nm	
Cutoff Wavelength	<1260 nm			1700 nm	
Mode Field Diameter (MFD) ^a	9.2 ± 0.4 μm @ 1310 nm 10.4 ± 0.5 μm @ 1550 nm			13 ± 1 μm @ 1996 nm	
Cladding Diameter	125 ± 0.7 μm			125 ± 1 μm	
Coating Diameter	242 ± 5 μm			245 ± 10 μm	
Attenuation ^b	≤0.32 dB/km @ 1310 nm ≤0.18 dB/km @ 1550 nm			20 dB/km @1900 nm ^c (Typical) 250 dB/km @ 2300 nm ^c (Typical)	
NA	0.14			0.11	
Return Loss ^d	FC/PC Connectors: 50 dB FC/APC Connectors: 60 dB				
Insertion Loss (Typ.) ^e	0.3 dB Loss @ 1310 nm (Connector to Connector)			0.3 dB Loss @ 2000 nm (Connector to Connector)	
Connectors ^f	FC/PC to FC/APC (30126C9 to 30126A9)	FC/PC to FC/APC (30126C3 to 30126A3)	FC/PC to SMA (30126C3 to 10125A)	FC/PC to FC/APC (30126C3 to 30126A3)	FC/PC to SMA (30126C3 to 10125A)
Length	1 m (Items Ending in -1) 2 m (Items Ending in -2) 5 m (Items Ending in -5)		1 m		
Furcation Tubing	Ø900 μm Yellow Hytrel ^{®g}	Ø3 mm Yellow PVC			

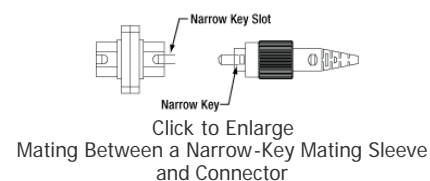
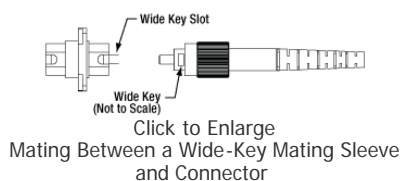
- a. MFD is nominal, calculated value, estimated at the operating wavelength(s).
- b. Attenuation is specified for unterminated fiber.
- c. Attenuation of SM2000 fiber is highly dependent on wavelength.
- d. Return Loss is defined for the unterminated connector. For example, if your source is connected to the FC/PC end, your return loss will be the FC/APC measurement of 60 dB.
- e. For FC/PC and FC/APC connectors. Insertion Loss is not specified for SMA connectors because they use an air gap for fiber-to-fiber connections, which can result in higher back reflections.
- f. All FC/PC and FC/APC connectors feature a 2.0 mm narrow key.
- g. Hytrel® is a registered trademark of DuPont Polymers, Inc.

[Hide Key Alignment](#)

KEY ALIGNMENT

FC/PC and FC/APC Patch Cable Key Alignment

FC/PC and FC/APC Patch Cables are equipped with either a 2.0 mm narrow or 2.2 mm wide alignment key that fits into a corresponding slot on a mated component. These keys and slots are essential to correctly align the cores of connected fiber patch cables and minimize the insertion loss of the connection.



As an example, Thorlabs designs and manufactures mating sleeves for FC/PC- and FC/APC-terminated patch cables to precise specifications that ensure good alignment when used correctly. To ensure the best alignment, the alignment key on the patch cable is inserted into the corresponding narrow or wide-key slot on the mating sleeve.

Wide-Key-Slot Mating Sleeves

2.2 mm wide-key-slot mating sleeves are compatible with both wide-key and narrow-key connectors. However, using a narrow-key connector in a wide-key slot will allow the connector to rotate slightly in the mating sleeve (as shown in the animation below and to the left). While this configuration is acceptable for patch cables with FC/PC connectors, for FC/APC applications, we recommend using narrow-key-slot mating sleeves to ensure optimum alignment.

Narrow-Key-Slot Mating Sleeves

2.0 mm narrow-key-slot mating sleeves allow for optimal alignment of angled, narrow-key FC/APC connectors, as shown in the animation below and to the right. Therefore, they are not compatible with connectors that have a 2.2 mm wide key. Please note that all FC/PC and FC/APC patch cables manufactured by Thorlabs use narrow key connectors.

Narrow-Key-Slot Mating Sleeve and Narrow Key Connector

Once a narrow key connector is inserted into a narrow-key-slot mating sleeve, the connector will not rotate. We therefore recommend these mating sleeves for FC/PC and FC/APC connectors with narrow keys.

Wide-Key-Slot Mating Sleeve and Narrow Key Connector

When a narrow key connector is inserted into a wide-key-slot mating sleeve, the connector has room to rotate. For narrow key FC/PC connectors, this is acceptable, but for narrow key FC/APC connectors, significant coupling losses will result.

[Hide Damage Threshold](#)

DAMAGE THRESHOLD

Laser-Induced Damage in Silica Optical Fibers

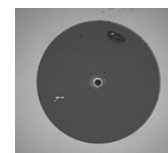
The following tutorial details damage mechanisms relevant to unterminated (bare) fiber, terminated optical fiber, and other fiber components from laser light sources. These mechanisms include damage that occurs at the air / glass interface (when free-space coupling or when using connectors) and in the optical fiber itself. A fiber component, such as a bare fiber, patch cable, or fused coupler, may have multiple potential avenues for damage (e.g., connectors, fiber end faces, and the device itself). The maximum power that a fiber can handle will always be limited by the lowest limit of any of these damage mechanisms.

While the damage threshold can be estimated using scaling relations and general rules, absolute damage thresholds in optical fibers are very application dependent and user specific. Users can use this guide to estimate a safe power level that minimizes the risk of damage. Following all appropriate preparation and handling guidelines, users should be able to operate a fiber component up to the specified maximum power level; if no maximum is specified for a component, users should abide by the "practical safe level" described below for safe operation of the component. Factors that can reduce power handling and cause damage to a fiber component include, but are not limited to, misalignment during fiber coupling, contamination of the fiber end face, or imperfections in the fiber itself. For further discussion about an optical fiber's power handling abilities for a specific application, please contact Thorlabs' Tech Support.

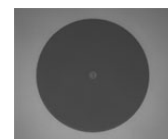
Quick Links
Damage at the Air / Glass Interface
Intrinsic Damage Threshold
Preparation and Handling of Optical Fibers

Damage at the Air / Glass Interface

There are several potential damage mechanisms that can occur at the air / glass interface. Light is incident on this interface when free-space coupling or when two fibers are mated using optical connectors. High-intensity light can damage the end face leading to reduced power handling and permanent damage to the fiber. For fibers terminated with optical connectors where the connectors are fixed to the fiber ends using epoxy, the heat generated by high-intensity light can burn the epoxy and leave residues on the fiber facet directly in the beam path.



Click to Enlarge
Damaged Fiber End



Click to Enlarge
Undamaged Fiber End

Damage Mechanisms on the Bare Fiber End Face

Damage mechanisms on a fiber end face can be modeled similarly to bulk optics, and industry-standard damage thresholds for UV Fused Silica substrates can be applied to silica-based fiber. However, unlike bulk optics, the relevant surface areas and beam diameters involved at the air / glass interface of an optical fiber are very small, particularly for coupling into single mode (SM) fiber. therefore, for a given power density, the power incident on the fiber needs to be lower for a smaller beam diameter.

The table to the right lists two thresholds for optical power densities: a theoretical damage threshold and a "practical safe level". In general, the theoretical damage threshold represents the estimated maximum power density that can be incident on the fiber end face without risking damage with very good fiber end face and coupling conditions. The "practical safe level" power density represents minimal risk of fiber damage. Operating a fiber

Estimated Optical Power Densities on Air / Glass Interface ^a		
Type	Theoretical Damage Threshold ^b	Practical Safe Level ^c
CW (Average Power)	~1 MW/cm ²	~250 kW/cm ²
10 ns Pulsed (Peak Power)	~5 GW/cm ²	~1 GW/cm ²

- All values are specified for unterminated (bare), undoped silica fiber and apply for free space coupling into a clean fiber end face.
- This is an estimated maximum power density that can be incident on a fiber end face without risking damage. Verification of the performance and reliability of fiber components in the system before operating at high power must be done by the user, as it is highly system dependent
- This is the estimated safe optical power density that can be incident on a fiber end face without damaging the fiber under most operating conditions.

or component beyond the practical safe level is possible, but users must follow the appropriate handling instructions and verify performance at low powers prior to use.

Calculating the Effective Area for Single Mode Fibers

The effective area for single mode (SM) fiber is defined by the mode field diameter (MFD), which is the cross-sectional area through which light propagates in the fiber; this area includes the fiber core and also a portion of the cladding. To achieve good efficiency when coupling into a single mode fiber, the diameter of the input beam must match the MFD of the fiber.

As an example, SM400 single mode fiber has a mode field diameter (MFD) of $\sim\varnothing 3 \mu\text{m}$ operating at 400 nm, while the MFD for SMF-28 Ultra single mode fiber operating at 1550 nm is $\varnothing 10.5 \mu\text{m}$. The effective area for these fibers can be calculated as follows:

$$\text{SM400 Fiber: Area} = \text{Pi} \times (\text{MFD}/2)^2 = \text{Pi} \times (1.5 \mu\text{m})^2 = 7.07 \mu\text{m}^2 = 7.07 \times 10^{-8} \text{ cm}^2$$

$$\text{SMF-28 Ultra Fiber: Area} = \text{Pi} \times (\text{MFD}/2)^2 = \text{Pi} \times (5.25 \mu\text{m})^2 = 86.6 \mu\text{m}^2 = 8.66 \times 10^{-7} \text{ cm}^2$$

To estimate the power level that a fiber facet can handle, the power density is multiplied by the effective area. Please note that this calculation assumes a uniform intensity profile, but most laser beams exhibit a Gaussian-like shape within single mode fiber, resulting in a higher power density at the center of the beam compared to the edges. Therefore, these calculations will slightly overestimate the power corresponding to the damage threshold or the practical safe level. Using the estimated power densities assuming a CW light source, we can determine the corresponding power levels as:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{SM400 Fiber: } 7.07 \times 10^{-8} \text{ cm}^2 \times 1 \text{ MW/cm}^2 &= 7.1 \times 10^{-8} \text{ MW} = 71 \text{ mW (Theoretical Damage Threshold)} \\ 7.07 \times 10^{-8} \text{ cm}^2 \times 250 \text{ kW/cm}^2 &= 1.8 \times 10^{-5} \text{ kW} = 18 \text{ mW (Practical Safe Level)} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{SMF-28 Ultra Fiber: } 8.66 \times 10^{-7} \text{ cm}^2 \times 1 \text{ MW/cm}^2 &= 8.7 \times 10^{-7} \text{ MW} = 870 \text{ mW (Theoretical Damage Threshold)} \\ 8.66 \times 10^{-7} \text{ cm}^2 \times 250 \text{ kW/cm}^2 &= 2.1 \times 10^{-4} \text{ kW} = 210 \text{ mW (Practical Safe Level)} \end{aligned}$$

Effective Area of Multimode Fibers

The effective area of a multimode (MM) fiber is defined by the core diameter, which is typically far larger than the MFD of an SM fiber. For optimal coupling, Thorlabs recommends focusing a beam to a spot roughly 70 - 80% of the core diameter. The larger effective area of MM fibers lowers the power density on the fiber end face, allowing higher optical powers (typically on the order of kilowatts) to be coupled into multimode fiber without damage.

Damage Mechanisms Related to Ferrule / Connector Termination

Fibers terminated with optical connectors have additional power handling considerations. Fiber is typically terminated using epoxy to bond the fiber to a ceramic or steel ferrule. When light is coupled into the fiber through a connector, light that does not enter the core and propagate down the fiber is scattered into the outer layers of the fiber, into the ferrule, and the epoxy used to hold the fiber in the ferrule. If the light is intense enough, it can burn the epoxy, causing it to vaporize and deposit a residue on the face of the connector. This results in localized absorption sites on the fiber end face that reduce coupling efficiency and increase scattering, causing further damage.

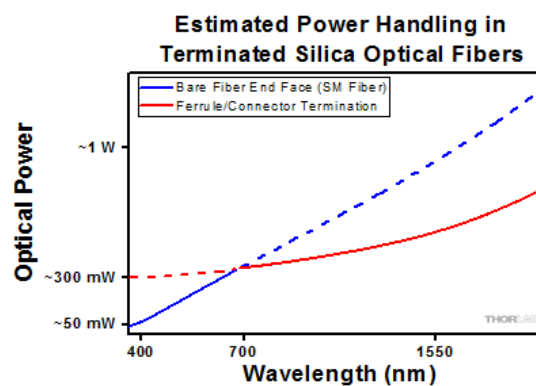
For several reasons, epoxy-related damage is dependent on the wavelength. In general, light scatters more strongly at short wavelengths than at longer wavelengths. Misalignment when coupling is also more likely due to the small MFD of short-wavelength SM fiber that also produces more scattered light.

To minimize the risk of burning the epoxy, fiber connectors can be constructed to have an epoxy-free air gap between the optical fiber and ferrule near the fiber end face. Our high-power multimode fiber patch cables use connectors with this design feature.

Determining Power Handling with Multiple Damage Mechanisms

When fiber cables or components have multiple avenues for damage (e.g., fiber patch cables), the maximum power handling is always limited by the lowest damage threshold that is relevant to the fiber component. In general, this represents the highest input power that can be incident on the patch cable end face and not the coupled output power.

As an illustrative example, the graph to the right shows an estimate of the power handling limitations of a single mode fiber patch cable due to damage to the



Click to Enlarge
Plot showing approximate input power that can be incident on a single mode silica optical fiber with a termination. Each line shows the estimated power level due to a specific damage mechanism. The maximum power handling is limited by the lowest power level from all relevant damage mechanisms (indicated by a solid line).

fiber end face and damage via an optical connector. The total input power handling of a terminated fiber at a given wavelength is limited by the lower of the two limitations at any given wavelength (indicated by the solid lines). A single mode fiber operating at around 488 nm is primarily limited by damage to the fiber end face (blue solid line), but fibers operating at 1550 nm are limited by damage to the optical connector (red solid line).

In the case of a multimode fiber, the effective mode area is defined by the core diameter, which is larger than the effective mode area for SM fiber. This results in a lower power density on the fiber end face and allows higher optical powers (on the order of kilowatts) to be coupled into the fiber without damage (not shown in graph). However, the damage limit of the ferrule / connector termination remains unchanged and as a result, the maximum power handling for a multimode fiber is limited by the ferrule and connector termination.

Please note that these are rough estimates of power levels where damage is very unlikely with proper handling and alignment procedures. It is worth noting that optical fibers are frequently used at power levels above those described here. However, these applications typically require expert users and testing at lower powers first to minimize risk of damage. Even still, optical fiber components should be considered a consumable lab supply if used at high power levels.

Intrinsic Damage Threshold

In addition to damage mechanisms at the air / glass interface, optical fibers also display power handling limitations due to damage mechanisms within the optical fiber itself. These limitations will affect all fiber components as they are intrinsic to the fiber itself. Two categories of damage within the fiber are damage from bend losses and damage from photodarkening.

Bend Losses

Bend losses occur when a fiber is bent to a point where light traveling in the core is incident on the core/cladding interface at an angle higher than the critical angle, making total internal reflection impossible. Under these circumstances, light escapes the fiber, often in a localized area. The light escaping the fiber typically has a high power density, which burns the fiber coating as well as any surrounding furcation tubing.

A special category of optical fiber, called double-clad fiber, can reduce the risk of bend-loss damage by allowing the fiber's cladding (2nd layer) to also function as a waveguide in addition to the core. By making the critical angle of the cladding/coating interface higher than the critical angle of the core/clad interface, light that escapes the core is loosely confined within the cladding. It will then leak out over a distance of centimeters or meters instead of at one localized spot within the fiber, minimizing the risk of damage. Thorlabs manufactures and sells 0.22 NA double-clad multimode fiber, which boasts very high, megawatt range power handling.

Photodarkening

A second damage mechanism, called photodarkening or solarization, can occur in fibers used with ultraviolet or short-wavelength visible light, particularly those with germanium-doped cores. Fibers used at these wavelengths will experience increased attenuation over time. The mechanism that causes photodarkening is largely unknown, but several fiber designs have been developed to mitigate it. For example, fibers with a very low hydroxyl ion (OH) content have been found to resist photodarkening and using other dopants, such as fluorine, can also reduce photodarkening.

Even with the above strategies in place, all fibers eventually experience photodarkening when used with UV or short-wavelength light, and thus, fibers used at these wavelengths should be considered consumables.

Preparation and Handling of Optical Fibers

General Cleaning and Operation Guidelines

These general cleaning and operation guidelines are recommended for all fiber optic products. Users should still follow specific guidelines for an individual product as outlined in the support documentation or manual. Damage threshold calculations only apply when all appropriate cleaning and handling procedures are followed.

1. All light sources should be turned off prior to installing or integrating optical fibers (terminated or bare). This ensures that focused beams of light are not incident on fragile parts of the connector or fiber, which can possibly cause damage.
2. The power-handling capability of an optical fiber is directly linked to the quality of the fiber/connector end face. Always inspect the fiber end prior to connecting the fiber to an optical system. The fiber end face should be clean and clear of dirt and other contaminants that can cause scattering of coupled light. Bare fiber should be cleaved prior to use and users should inspect the fiber end to ensure a good quality cleave is achieved.
3. If an optical fiber is to be spliced into the optical system, users should first verify that the splice is of good quality at a low optical power prior to high-power use. Poor splice quality may increase light scattering at the splice interface, which can be a source of fiber damage.
4. Users should use low power when aligning the system and optimizing coupling; this minimizes exposure of other parts of the fiber (other than the core) to light. Damage from scattered light can occur if a high power beam is focused on the cladding, coating, or connector.

Tips for Using Fiber at Higher Optical Power

Optical fibers and fiber components should generally be operated within safe power level limits, but under ideal conditions (very good optical alignment and

very clean optical end faces), the power handling of a fiber component may be increased. Users must verify the performance and stability of a fiber component within their system prior to increasing input or output power and follow all necessary safety and operation instructions. The tips below are useful suggestions when considering increasing optical power in an optical fiber or component.

1. Splicing a fiber component into a system using a fiber splicer can increase power handling as it minimizes possibility of air/fiber interface damage. Users should follow all appropriate guidelines to prepare and make a high-quality fiber splice. Poor splices can lead to scattering or regions of highly localized heat at the splice interface that can damage the fiber.
2. After connecting the fiber or component, the system should be tested and aligned using a light source at low power. The system power can be ramped up slowly to the desired output power while periodically verifying all components are properly aligned and that coupling efficiency is not changing with respect to optical launch power.
3. Bend losses that result from sharply bending a fiber can cause light to leak from the fiber in the stressed area. When operating at high power, the localized heating that can occur when a large amount of light escapes a small localized area (the stressed region) can damage the fiber. Avoid disturbing or accidentally bending fibers during operation to minimize bend losses.
4. Users should always choose the appropriate optical fiber for a given application. For example, large-mode-area fibers are a good alternative to standard single mode fibers in high-power applications as they provide good beam quality with a larger MFD, decreasing the power density on the air/fiber interface.
5. Step-index silica single mode fibers are normally not used for ultraviolet light or high-peak-power pulsed applications due to the high spatial power densities associated with these applications.

[Hide 320 - 430 nm Hybrid Single Mode Patch Cable](#)

320 - 430 nm Hybrid Single Mode Patch Cable

Item #	Connectors	Fiber Type	Operating Wavelength	Cutoff Wavelength	Mode Field Diameter	Cladding Diameter	Max Attenuation ^a	NA	Furcation Tubing
P5-305A-PCAPC-1	FC/PC to FC/APC	SM300	320 - 430 nm	≤310 nm	2.0 - 2.4 μm @ 350 nm	125 ± 1.0 μm	≤70 dB/km @ 350 nm	0.12 - 0.14	Ø3 mm Yellow PVC

a. Max attenuation data is for unterminated fiber.

Part Number	Description	Price	Availability
P5-305A-PCAPC-1	Single Mode Patch Cable, 320- 430 nm, FC/PC to FC/APC, Ø3 mm Jacket, 1 m Long	\$107.92	Today

[Hide 405 - 532 nm Hybrid Single Mode Patch Cables](#)

405 - 532 nm Hybrid Single Mode Patch Cables

Item #	Connectors	Fiber Type	Operating Wavelength	Cutoff Wavelength	Mode Field Diameter	Cladding Diameter	Max Attenuation ^a	NA	Furcation Tubing
P5-405B-PCAPC-1	FC/PC to FC/APC	SM400	405 - 532 nm	305 - 400 nm	2.5 - 3.4 μm @ 480 nm	125 ± 1.0 μm	≤50 dB/km @ 430 nm	0.12 - 0.14	Ø3 mm Yellow PVC
P2-405B-PCSMA-1	FC/PC to SMA						≤30 dB/km @ 532 nm		

a. Max attenuation data is for unterminated fiber.

Part Number	Description	Price	Availability
P5-405B-PCAPC-1	Single Mode Patch Cable, 405 - 532 nm, FC/PC to FC/APC, Ø3 mm Jacket, 1 m Long	\$107.92	Today
P2-405B-PCSMA-1	Single Mode Patch Cable, 405 - 532 nm, FC/PC to SMA, Ø3 mm Jacket, 1 m Long	\$96.97	Today

[Hide 488 - 633 nm Hybrid Single Mode Patch Cables](#)**488 - 633 nm Hybrid Single Mode Patch Cables**

Item #	Connectors	Fiber Type	Operating Wavelength ^a	Cutoff Wavelength ^a	Mode Field Diameter	Cladding Diameter	Max Attenuation ^b	NA	Furcation Tubing
P5-460B-PCAPC-1	FC/PC to FC/APC	SM450	488 - 633 nm	350 - 470 nm	2.8 - 4.1 μm @ 488 nm	125 \pm 1.0 μm	\leq 50 dB/km @ 488 nm	0.10 - 0.14	\varnothing 3 mm Yellow PVC
P2-460B-PCSMA-1	FC/PC to SMA								

- a. Fiber is hand selected to ensure higher cutoff wavelength. For SM operation near the cutoff wavelength, launch conditions need to be taken into consideration.
- b. Max attenuation data is for unterminated fiber.

Part Number	Description	Price	Availability
P5-460B-PCAPC-1	Single Mode Patch Cable, 488 - 633 nm, FC/PC to FC/APC, \varnothing 3 mm Jacket, 1 m Long	\$102.13	Today
P2-460B-PCSMA-1	Single Mode Patch Cable, 488 - 633 nm, FC/PC to SMA, \varnothing 3 mm Jacket, 1 m Long	\$96.97	Today

[Hide 633 - 780 nm Hybrid Single Mode Patch Cables](#)**633 - 780 nm Hybrid Single Mode Patch Cables**

Item #	Connectors	Fiber Type	Operating Wavelength	Cutoff Wavelength	Mode Field Diameter	Cladding Diameter	Max Attenuation ^b	NA	Furcation Tubing
P5-630Y-FC-1	FC/PC to FC/APC	SM600	633 - 780 nm ^a	500 - 600 nm	3.6 - 5.3 μm @ 633 nm	125 \pm 1.0 μm	\leq 15 dB/km	0.10 - 0.14	\varnothing 900 μm Yellow Hytrel ^{®c}
P5-630A-PCAPC-1	FC/PC to FC/APC								\varnothing 3 mm Yellow PVC
P2-630A-PCSMA-1	FC/PC to SMA								

- a. Wavelength range is illustrative and not guaranteed. The wavelength range is the spectral region between the cutoff wavelength and the bend edge and represents the region where the fiber transmits the TEM₀₀ mode with low attenuation. For this fiber, the bend edge wavelength is typically 200 nm longer than the cutoff wavelength.
- b. Max attenuation data is for unterminated fiber.
- c. Hytrel[®] is a registered trademark of DuPont Polymers, Inc.

Part Number	Description	Price	Availability
P5-630Y-FC-1	Single Mode Patch Cable, 633 - 780 nm, FC/PC to FC/APC, \varnothing 900 μm Jacket, 1 m Long	\$90.56	7-10 Days
P5-630A-PCAPC-1	Customer Inspired! Single Mode Patch Cable, 633 - 780 nm, FC/PC to FC/APC, \varnothing 3 mm Jacket, 1 m Long	\$91.19	Today
P2-630A-PCSMA-1	Customer Inspired! Single Mode Patch Cable, 633 - 780 nm, FC/PC to SMA, \varnothing 3 mm Jacket, 1 m Long	\$92.11	Today

[Hide 780 - 970 nm Hybrid Single Mode Patch Cables](#)**780 - 970 nm Hybrid Single Mode Patch Cables**

Item #	Connectors	Fiber Type	Operating Wavelength	Cutoff Wavelength	Mode Field Diameter	Cladding Diameter	Max Attenuation ^a	NA	Furcation Tubing
P5-780Y-FC-1	FC/PC to FC/APC	780HP	780 - 970 nm	730 \pm 30 nm	5.0 \pm 0.5 μm	125 \pm 1 μm	\leq 4.0 dB/km @ 780 nm	0.13	\varnothing 900 μm Hytrel ^{®b}
P5-780Y-FC-2									
P5-780A-PCAPC-1									
P5-780A-FC-2									

P5-780A-FC-5	FC/PC to FC/APC				@ 850 nm		≤3.5 dB/km @ 850 nm		Ø3 mm Yellow PVC
P5-780A-FC-10									
P2-780A-PC SMA-1	FC/PC to SMA								

- a. Max attenuation data is for unterminated fiber.
b. Hytel® is a registered trademark of DuPont Polymers, Inc.

Part Number	Description	Price	Availability
P5-780Y-FC-1	Single Mode Patch Cable, 780 - 970 nm, FC/PC to FC/APC, Ø900 µm Jacket, 1 m Long	\$110.55	Today
P5-780Y-FC-2	Single Mode Patch Cable, 780 - 970 nm, FC/PC to FC/APC, Ø900 µm Jacket, 2 m Long	\$122.02	Today
P5-780A-PCAPC-1	Single Mode Patch Cable, 780 - 970 nm, FC/PC to FC/APC, 1 m Long	\$111.56	Today
P5-780A-FC-2	Customer Inspired! Single Mode Patch Cable, 780 - 970 nm, FC/PC to FC/APC, 2 m Long	\$122.49	Today
P5-780A-FC-5	Customer Inspired! Single Mode Patch Cable, 780 - 970 nm, FC/PC to FC/APC, 5 m Long	\$143.70	Today
P5-780A-FC-10	Customer Inspired! Single Mode Patch Cable, 780 - 970 nm, FC/PC to FC/APC, 10 m Long	\$186.73	Today
P2-780A-PC SMA-1	Single Mode Patch Cable, 780 - 970 nm, FC/PC to SMA, 1 m Long	\$92.41	Today

[Hide 830 - 980 nm Hybrid Single Mode Patch Cables](#)

830 - 980 nm Hybrid Single Mode Patch Cables

Item #	Connectors	Fiber Type	Operating Wavelength	Cutoff Wavelength	Mode Field Diameter	Cladding Diameter	Max Attenuation ^a	NA	Furcation Tubing
P5-830A-PCAPC-1	FC/PC to FC/APC	SM800-5.6-125	830 - 980 nm ^b	660 - 800 nm	4.7 - 6.9 µm @ 830 nm	125 ± 1.0 µm	<5 dB/km	0.10 - 0.14	Ø3 mm Yellow PVC
P2-830A-PC SMA-1	FC/PC to SMA								

- a. Max attenuation data is for unterminated fiber.
b. The Design Wavelength of 830 nm is the wavelength at which the fiber is typically used. The wavelength range is the spectral region between the cutoff wavelength and the bend edge and represents the region where the fiber transmits the TEM₀₀ mode with low attenuation. For this fiber, the bend edge wavelength is typically 200 nm longer than the cutoff wavelength.

Part Number	Description	Price	Availability
P5-830A-PCAPC-1	Customer Inspired! Single Mode Patch Cable, 830 - 980 nm, FC/PC to FC/APC, Ø3 mm Jacket, 1 m Long	\$87.54	Today
P2-830A-PC SMA-1	Single Mode Patch Cable, 830 - 980 nm, FC/PC to SMA, Ø3 mm Jacket, 1 m Long	\$92.41	Today

[Hide 980 - 1550 nm Hybrid Single Mode Patch Cables](#)

980 - 1550 nm Hybrid Single Mode Patch Cables

Item #	Connectors	Fiber Type	Operating Wavelength	Cutoff Wavelength	Mode Field Diameter	Cladding Diameter	Max Attenuation ^a	NA	Furcation Tubing
P5-980A-PCAPC-1	FC/PC to FC/APC	SM980-5.8-125	980 - 1550 nm	870 - 970 nm	5.3 - 6.4 µm @ 980 nm	125 ± 1.0 µm	≤2.0 dB/km	0.13 - 0.15	Ø3 mm Yellow PVC
P2-980A-PC SMA-1	FC/PC to SMA								

- a. Max attenuation data is for unterminated fiber.

Part Number	Description	Price	Availability
P5-980A-PCAPC-1	Customer Inspired! Single Mode Patch Cable, 980 - 1550 nm, FC/PC to FC/APC, Ø3 mm Jacket, 1 m Long	\$88.75	Today

P2-980A-PCSMA-1	Customer Inspired! Single Mode Patch Cable, 980 - 1550 nm, FC/PC to SMA, Ø3 mm Jacket, 1 m Long	\$92.11	Today
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[Hide 980 - 1650 nm Hybrid Single Mode Patch Cables](#)

980 - 1650 nm Hybrid Single Mode Patch Cables

Item #	Connectors	Fiber Type	Operating Wavelength	Cutoff Wavelength	Mode Field Diameter	Cladding Diameter	Max Attenuation ^a	NA	Furcation Tubing
P5-1064Y-FC-1	FC/PC to FC/APC	HI1060-J9	980 - 1650 nm	920 ± 50 nm	5.9 ± 9.3 μm @ 980 nm	125 ± 0.5 μm	2.1 dB/km @ 980 nm	0.14	Ø900 μm Hytrel ^{®b}
P5-1064Y-FC-2					6.2 ± 0.3 μm @ 1060 nm		1.5 dB/km @ 1060 nm		
P5-1064Y-FC-5									

a. Max attenuation data is for unterminated fiber.

b. Hytrel[®] is a registered trademark of DuPont Polymers, Inc.

Part Number	Description	Price	Availability
P5-1064Y-FC-1	Single Mode Patch Cable, 980 - 1650 nm, FC/PC to FC/APC, Ø900 μm Jacket, 1 m Long	\$105.05	Today
P5-1064Y-FC-2	Single Mode Patch Cable, 980 - 1650 nm, FC/PC to FC/APC, Ø900 μm Jacket, 2 m Long	\$107.30	Today
P5-1064Y-FC-5	Single Mode Patch Cable, 980 - 1650 nm, FC/PC to FC/APC, Ø900 μm Jacket, 5 m Long	\$129.77	Today

[Hide 1260 - 1625 nm SMF-28 Ultra Hybrid Single Mode Patch Cables](#)

1260 - 1625 nm SMF-28 Ultra Hybrid Single Mode Patch Cables

Item #	Connectors	Fiber Type	Operating Wavelength	Cutoff Wavelength	Mode Field Diameter	Cladding Diameter	Max Attenuation ^a	NA	Furcation Tubing								
P5-SMF28Y-FC-1	FC/PC to FC/APC	SMF-28 Ultra	1260 - 1625 nm	<1260 nm	9.2 ± 0.4 μm @ 1310 nm	125 ± 0.7 μm	≤0.32 dB/km @ 1310 nm	0.14	Ø900 μm Hytrel ^{®b}								
P5-SMF28Y-FC-2																	
P5-SMF28Y-FC-5																	
P5-SMF28E-FC-1	FC/PC to FC/APC								SMF-28 Ultra	1260 - 1625 nm	<1260 nm	10.4 ± 0.5 μm @ 1550 nm	125 ± 0.7 μm	≤0.18 dB/km @ 1550 nm	0.14	Ø3 mm Yellow PVC	
P5-SMF28E-FC-2																	
P5-SMF28E-FC-5																	
P2-SMF28-PCSMA-1	FC/PC to SMA	SMF-28 Ultra	1260 - 1625 nm	<1260 nm	10.4 ± 0.5 μm @ 1550 nm	125 ± 0.7 μm	≤0.18 dB/km @ 1550 nm	0.14									Ø3 mm Yellow PVC

a. Max attenuation data is for unterminated fiber.

b. Hytrel[®] is a registered trademark of DuPont Polymers, Inc.

Part Number	Description	Price	Availability
P5-SMF28Y-FC-1	Customer Inspired! Single Mode Patch Cable, 1260 - 1625 nm, FC/PC to FC/APC, Ø900 μm Jacket, 1 m Long	\$59.66	Today
P5-SMF28Y-FC-2	Single Mode Patch Cable, 1260 - 1625 nm, FC/PC to FC/APC, Ø900 μm Jacket, 2 m Long	\$61.35	Today
P5-SMF28Y-FC-5	Single Mode Patch Cable, 1260 - 1625 nm, FC/PC to FC/APC, Ø900 μm Jacket, 5 m Long	\$62.92	Today
P5-SMF28E-FC-1	Single Mode Patch Cable, 1260 - 1625 nm, FC/PC to FC/APC, Ø3 mm Jacket, 1 m Long	\$60.80	Today
P5-SMF28E-FC-2	Single Mode Patch Cable, 1260 - 1625 nm, FC/PC to FC/APC, Ø3 mm Jacket, 2 m Long	\$61.71	7-10 Days
P5-SMF28E-FC-5	Single Mode Patch Cable, 1260 - 1625 nm, FC/PC to FC/APC, Ø3 mm Jacket, 5 m Long	\$63.22	Today
P2-SMF28-PCSMA-1	Single Mode Patch Cable, 1260 - 1625 nm, FC/PC to SMA, Ø3 mm Jacket, 1 m Long	\$93.01	Today

[Hide 1700 - 2300 nm Hybrid Single Mode Patch Cables](#)

1700 - 2300 nm Hybrid Single Mode Patch Cables

Item #	Connectors	Fiber Type	Operating Wavelength	Cutoff Wavelength	Mode Field Diameter	Cladding Diameter	Typical Attenuation ^a	NA	Furcation Tubing
P5-2000-PCAPC-1	FC/PC to FC/APC	SM2000	1700 - 2300 nm	1750 ± 50 nm	13 ± 1 μm @ 1996 nm	125 ± 1 μm	20 dB/km (0.02 dB/m) @ 1.9 μm ^b 250 dB/km (0.25 dB/m) @ 2.3 μm ^b	0.12 ± 0.01	Ø3 mm Yellow PVC
P2-2000-PCSMA-1	FC/PC to SMA								

a. Attenuation data is for unterminated fiber.

b. Attenuation of SM2000 fiber is highly dependent on wavelength.

Note: In the past, the SMF-28e+ fiber was commonly used for 2 μm applications. Therefore, the SM2000 fiber is specifically designed to be coupled or spliced with the SMF-28e+ fiber.

Part Number	Description	Price	Availability
P5-2000-PCAPC-1	Single Mode Patch Cable, 1700 - 2300 nm, FC/PC to FC/APC, Ø3 mm Jacket, 1 m Long	\$105.18	Today
P2-2000-PCSMA-1	Single Mode Patch Cable, 1700 - 2300 nm, FC/PC to SMA, Ø3 mm Jacket, 1 m Long	\$104.25	Today