

A Leader of Fused Fiber Technologies in the World



- KEY ISSUES FOR FFPs
- SUPERFUSION TECHNOLOGIES
- MAIN Submarine FFPs
- PRODUCT RELIABILITY
- CAPABILITY AND CAPACITY



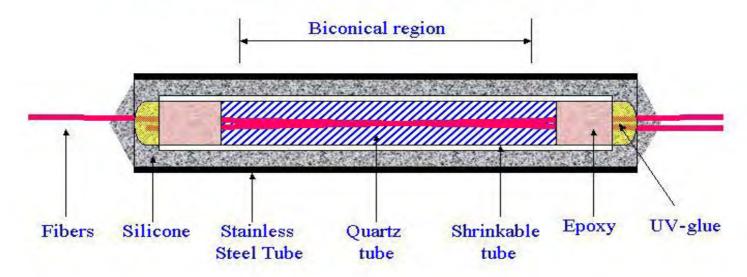
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#### **KEY ISSUES FOR FFPs**

#### 1. Basic Structure of FFPs

#### **Longitude Cross-Sectional Structure**





#### **KEY ISSUES FOR FFPs**

# 2. Two most important issues:

•To avoid specifications shifting outside the given values at any time during lifetime of system.

•To avoid fiber breakage inside stainless steel tube



#### **KEY ISSUES FOR FFPs**

# 3. Designing Proposal of Reliability:

- Method1: Enhancing the stability of package for environment.
  - a. Hermetically sealed using special glass tube
  - b. Glass solder process.
- Method2: Enhancing the stability of coupling region of fused device for environment.
  - a. Strong Fusion and Stress Release



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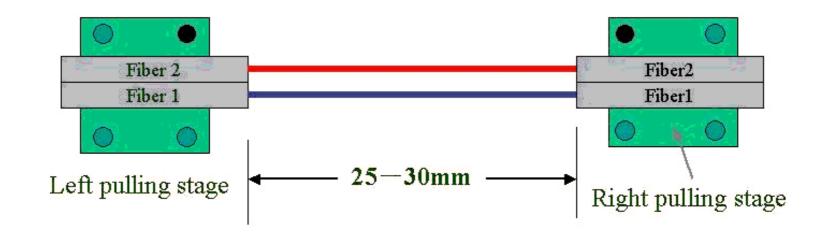


# 1. Process Highlight





## 2. Manufacturing Process

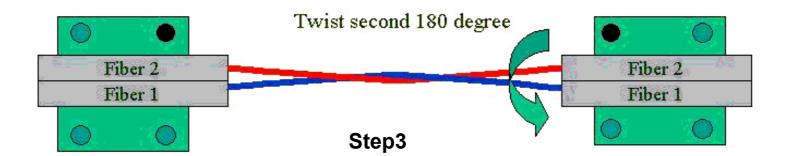


#### Step1



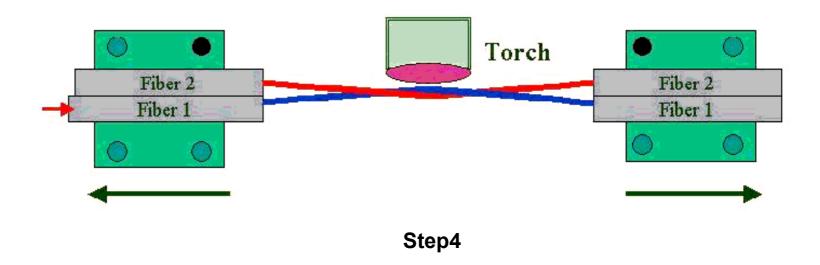
# 2. Manufacturing Process





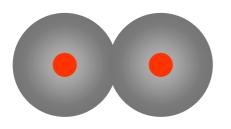


# 2. Manufacturing Process

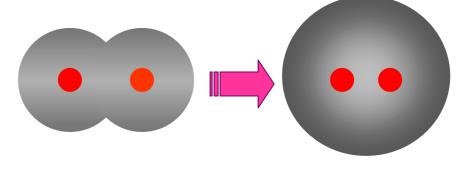




## 3. Different Cross-sectional Shapes in Different Process



Normal Process (stick) 1000°C



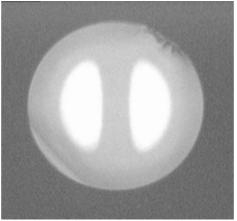
Comcore's Process (Melting Process) 1700C

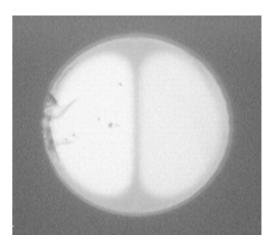


#### 4. Real Cross-sectional Shape for Different FFPs

Single Mode Fiber 125/62.5um MM Fiber 125/105um MM Fiber

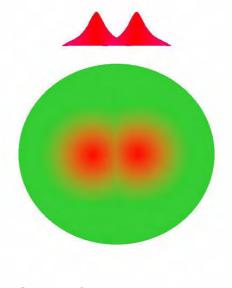




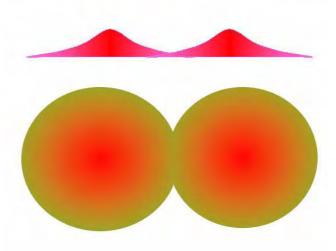




# 5. Modal Field Distribution in Coupling Region







**In Stick Process** 



# 6.Comparison Between Different Processes

Process Characteristics	Stick Process	Superfusion Process
Heating temperature	Around 1000℃	Around 1700℃
Fiber contact form	Stick together	Melting together
Shape of cross section	Visible Pre-fiber Shape	Invisible pre-fiber
Micro-cracks on surface of fibers	Not eliminated	Fully Eliminated



## 7. Features of FFPs by using Superfusion process:

- (1) The structure of coupling region is very strong, the cross-sectional shape looks like a twin core fiber.
- (2) Optical characteristics of devices are , relatively speaking, insensitive to surrounding environment.
- (3) Very small twisted effect due to almost circularly symmetric structure of cross-section.
- (4) Eliminate micro-cracks on the surface of fibers included in non-coupling and coupling region of FFP to protect the moisture enters these micro-cracks and proliferates them, causing FFP degradation and ultimate failure.
- (5) Improve polarization dependent loss and wavelength isolation for WDMs.



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#### 1. Main Submarine Fused Fiber Products

- (1) 2x2 980nm Splitters
- (2) 1x2 980/1550nm WDMs
- (3) 1x2 1480/1550nm WDMs



#### 2. 980/1550nm Fused Fiber WDMs

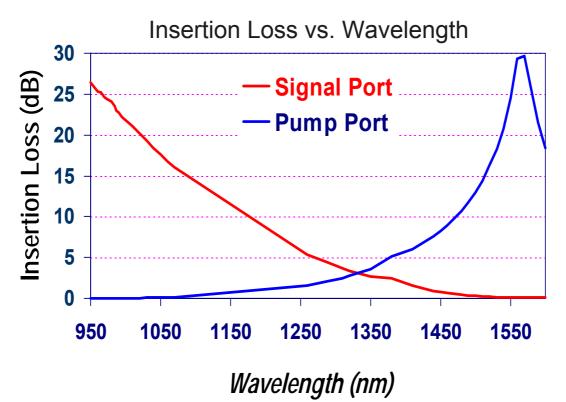
(1) Light traces in WDM Made by Using Superfusion Process

# 980nm 1550 nm Coupling Light Traces 980nm 1550 nm Coupling region



#### 2. 980/1550nm Fused Fiber WDM

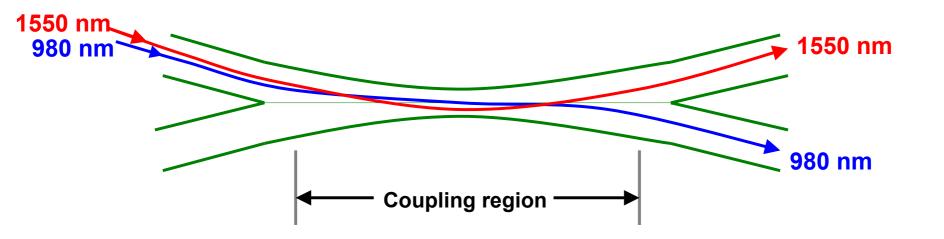
(2) Insertion Loss of WDM Made by Using Superfusion Process





Comcore Technologies Properties http://www.comcore.com

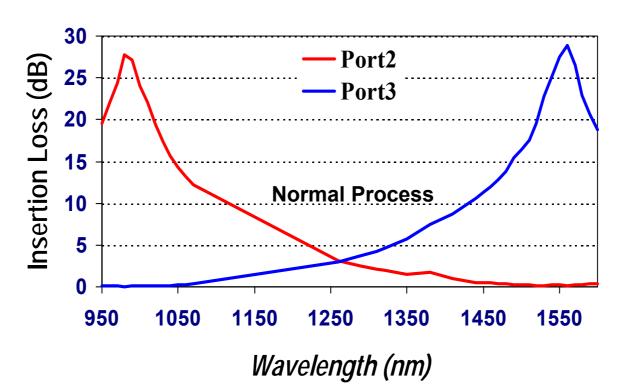
- 2. 980/1550nm Fused Fiber WDM
- (3) Stick Process 980/1550 WDM Coupling Path





#### 2. 980/1550nm Fused Fiber WDM

(4) Insertion Loss vs. Wavelength





Comcore Technologies Properties http://www.comcore.com

#### 2. 980/1550nm Fused Fiber WDM

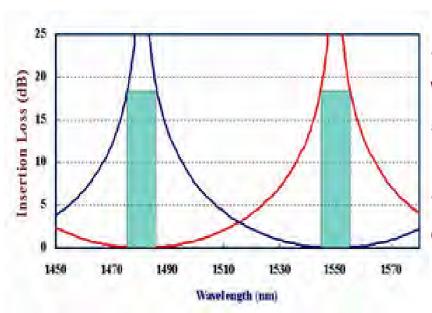
#### (5) The Best Performance In The World

	Comcore' WDM	Industrial's WDM
Typical Excess Loss (dB)	0.005	0.1
Max. Excess Loss (dB)	0.01	0.2
Typical Insertion Loss (dB)	0.03	0.15
Max. Insertion Loss (dB)	0.05	0.25



#### 3. 1480/1550nm WDM

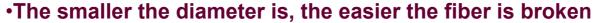
#### (1) Theoretical Result for IL or ISO of 1480/1550nm WDM



- •Channel Space is 70nm for 1480/1550nm WDM, 240nm for 1310/1550nm WDM and 570nm for 980/1550nm WDM.
- •The smaller the channel space is, the more difficult WDM is built



Not in scale 3. 1480/1550nm WDM (2) Longitude Shape ~20mm 250um Regular process ~40mm Comcore's process

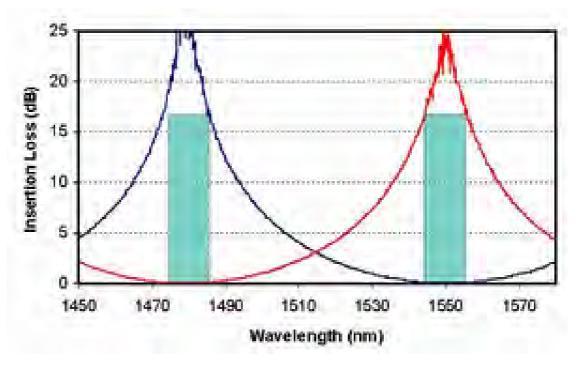


- •The smaller the diameter is, the more sensitive the performance is
- The smaller the diameter is, the higher the PDL is



#### 3. 1480/1550nm WDM

(3) Real Product Result for IL or ISO of 1480/1550nm WDM





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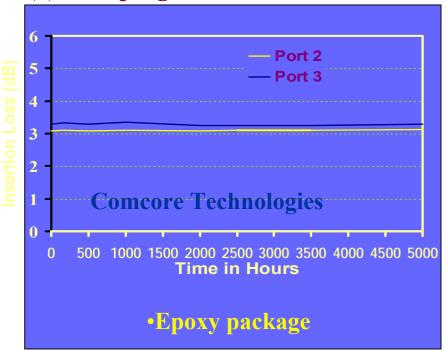
# 1. Quality Control Systems

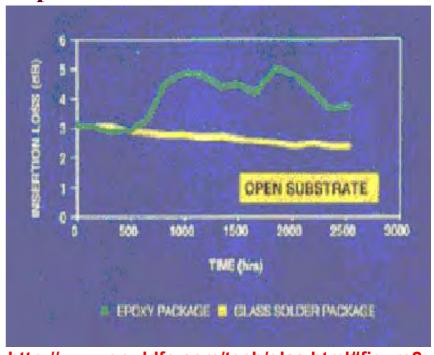
- (1) Quality Assurance System: ISO9001
- (2) Qualification & Reliability: Submarine Standard
- (3) Process Control: Comcore's Process System



#### 2. Qualification Test Results

(1) Damping Heat Test Results for 3-dB splitter in 85C/RH85%





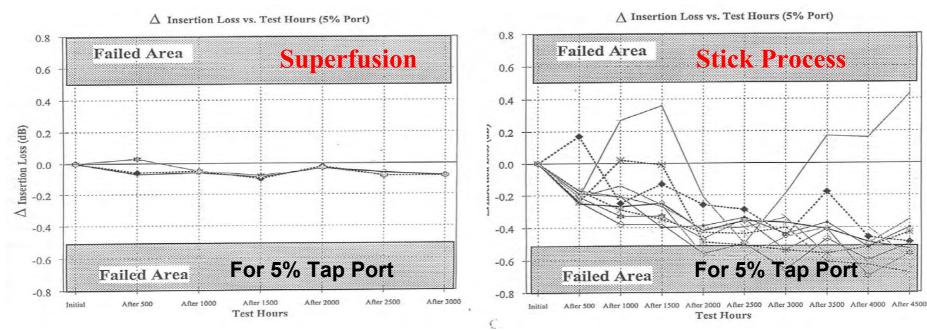
http://www.gouldfo.com/tech/glas.html#figure2



Competitor'

#### 2. Qualification Test Results

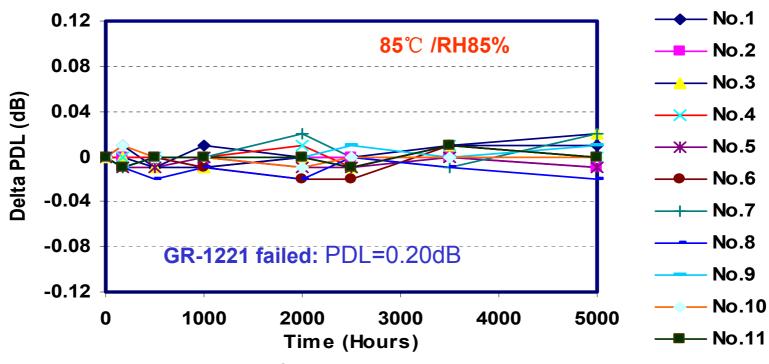
(2) Damp-Heat Testing for 1550nm 95/5% 1x2 Tap (Initial Data)





#### 2. Qualification Test Results

(3)  $\triangle$ PDL Results of Damp Heat Test for 1550nm 50:50 1x2 Splitter

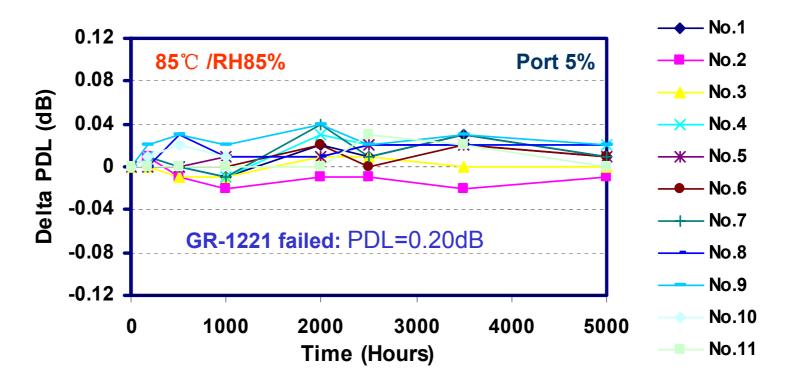




Comcore Technologies Properties http://www.comcore.com

#### 2. Qualification Test

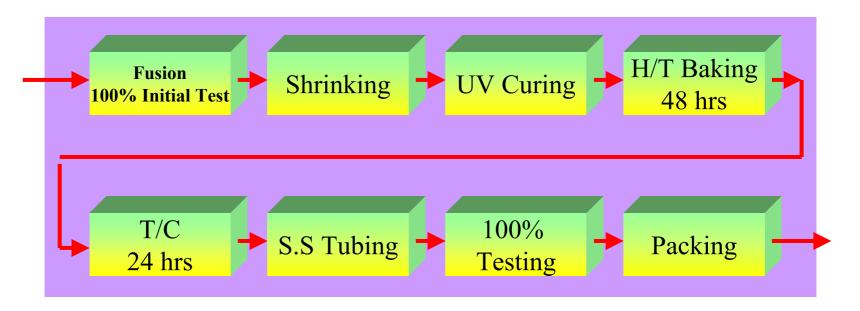
(4) △PDL Results of Damp Heat Test for 1550nm 95:5 1x2 Tap





#### 4. Process Control: Comcore's Process System

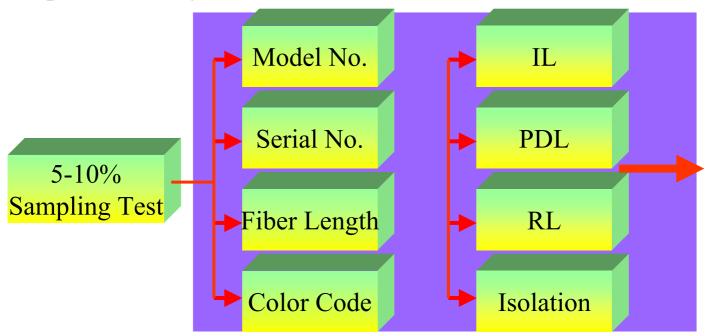
**Standard Manufacturing Process of FFP** 





#### 5. Quality Control: Comcore's Process System

**Optical Quality Assurance Process** 





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## **CAPABILITY AND CAPACITY**

# 2. Manufacturing Capacity For Submarine Products\*

Product Type	Qty/Month
2x2 980nm Splitters	500
1x2 980/1550nm WDMs	500
1x2 1480/1550nm WDMs	300

<sup>\*</sup>On base of one workstation for each model and one working shift



# **Thank You!**

