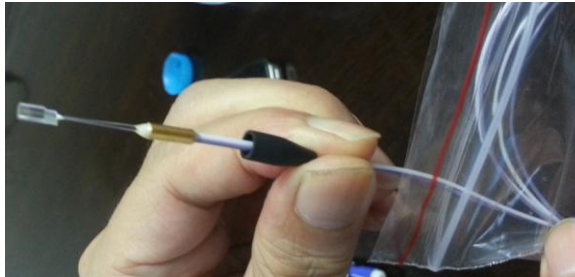
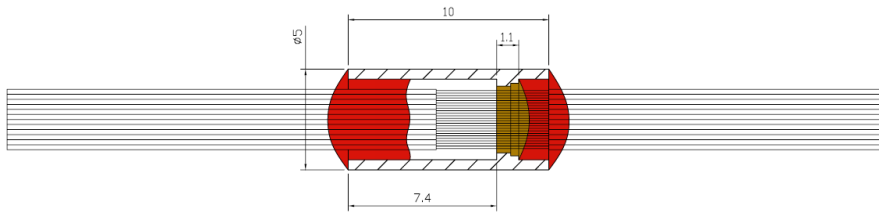




气密光纤节 (Multi-Channel Hermetic Fiber with Feedthrough)



- ✓ 将光纤（包括带纤）通过玻璃烧结工艺形成气密光纤节，从而实现光器件的气密封装；To use fiber (including fiber ribbon) and melted the glass powder to make hermetic feedthrough,
- ✓ 可替代目前普遍使用的高分子材料粘接方案，解决高分子材料易老化、蠕变、不耐高温等问题；To replace current polymer materials to prevent issues such as easy-aging, decay, intolerance to high temperature, etc.
- ✓ 可替代金属化光纤工艺，解决其高成本问题；To replace metalized fiber, and reduce cost.
- ✓ 在一些可靠性和稳定性要求很高的领域，如干线高速通信、海底通信、军事国防、航空航天等。To be used in fields requesting high reliability: main communication lines, submarine communication, defense, aero-space, etc.

对比项目	高分子材料	玻璃烧结	金属化光纤
稳定性 (抗蠕变、衰老)	差	优	优
耐温	150	300	200
操作温度	<100°	>300°	200-300°
渗水率 (g/cm. s)	10 <sup>-8</sup>	10 <sup>-14</sup>	10 <sup>-16</sup>
密封性 (Pa. m <sup>3</sup> /s)	10 <sup>-5</sup>	10 <sup>-9</sup>	10 <sup>-9</sup>

Item	Polymeric	Glass sintering	Metalized fiber
Stability(creep resistance, senile)	Poor	excellent	excellent
Temperature Resistance	150	300	200
Operating Resistance	<100°	>300°	200-300°
Water permeability(g/cm.s)	10 <sup>-8</sup>	10 <sup>-14</sup>	10 <sup>-16</sup>
Tightness(Pa/m <sup>3</sup> /s)	10 <sup>-5</sup>	10 <sup>-9</sup>	10 <sup>-9</sup>

- ✓ 从对比项目来看，玻璃烧结工艺几乎与金属化光纤工艺有相同的产品性能  
Glass sintering has the same performance with metalized fiber
- ✓ 尤其在操作温度方面，玻璃烧结工艺更为突出  
Glass sintering has better performance in operating temperature
- ✓ 玻璃烧结光纤规格
  - 通道数：1、2、3、4、8、12、16 等  
Channel: 1/2/3/4/8/12/16 etc.
  - 插入损耗：< 0.2dB  
Insertion Loss: <0.2dB
  - FA：带FA 或不带  
FA :w/o FA
  - 光纤：保偏或单模  
Fiber: single mode / PM
  - 推荐焊接温度：180~260度  
Recommend operating temperature: 180 ~260 degree
  - 存储温度：-40~85度  
Storage temperature: -40 ~ 85 degree
  - 最小安装弯曲半径:10mm  
Minimum installation radius: 10mm
  - 最大漏率（气密性）： $5 \times 10^{-9} (P \cdot m^3/s)$   
Maximum leak rate(hermetic leakage):  $5 \times 10^{-9} (P \cdot m^3/s)$