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There are essentially two practical methods for measuring PDL: the polarization scanning method (TIA/EIA-455-157) and the Matrix calculation method (proposed by TIA/EIA-455-198).

The PDLE is useful to emulate PDL effects due to passive/active optical devices in an optical link, such as attenuators, modulators, array waveguides, fiber Bragg gratings, switches, fused couplers, etc.

Abstract--A number of polarization-dependent loss (PDL) measurement methods has been proposed for the characterization of optical devices. These use all polarization states or only 0°, 45°, 90°; and ...

All passive optical components exhibit polarization sensitivity in the transmission of lightwave signals. As more optical components are deployed, their polarization-sensitive ...

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This article describes a fully automated measurement system for measuring PDL for passive fiber-optic components at discrete wavelengths, namely, 978 nm, 1310 and 1550 nm with ...

Experimentally we have measured PDL with errors  $< 0.004$  dB. This easily suffices to measure connector PDL, which is demonstrated. PDL  $> 60$  dB was measured when the device under test was a good ...

Three common characterization methods will be discussed using either a broadband source or a tunable laser source (TLS). Most of a component's specifications are calculated either from insertion loss ...

As an optical signal passes through a birefringent optical element, different polarization states may experience different optical power losses (as shown in Fig 1); this polarization-dependent ...

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