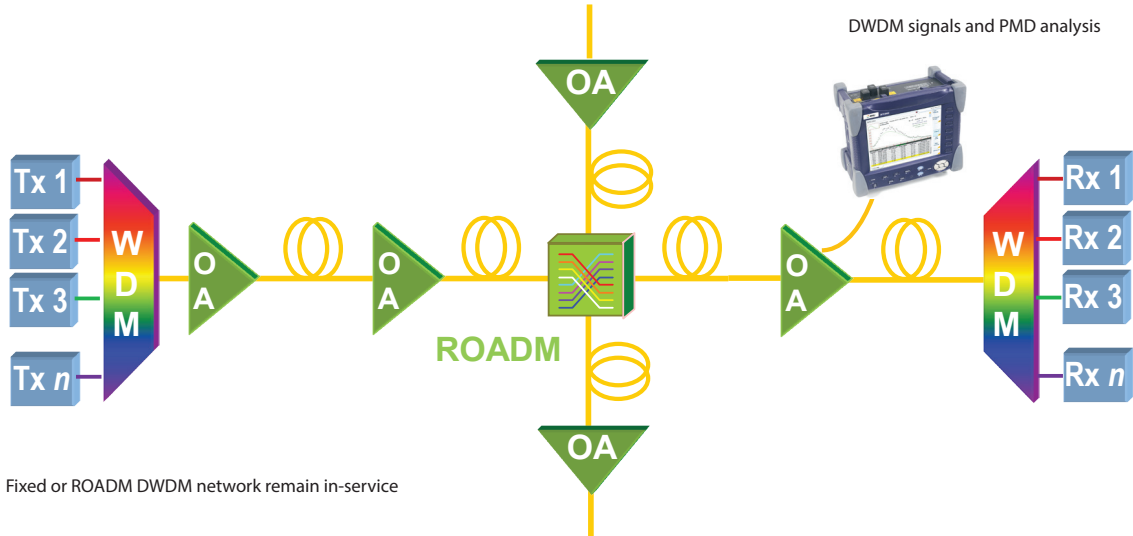


I-PMD reduces high-speed DWDM system-upgrade costs

- Quantify the PMD of fiber links without turning transmission down
- Monitor DWDM channels and maintain remote access to an on-site tester for long-term analysis
- Pre-qualify running DWDM systems for upgrade paths



Upgrade your network in three steps

I-PMD has no impact on network operation, eliminates several planning steps, and minimizes the resources needed to perform verification tests.

Step	Conventional network upgrade path
1	Advanced customer notice
2	Detailed planning-phase definition
3	Find temporary route
4	Re-route traffic during night maintenance window
5	Find and plan night maintenance window
6	Send two technicians onsite during night maintenance window
7	Perform PMD and power-level (loss) testing
8	If route is confirmed good, upgrade system

Step	Network upgrade path with I-PMD
1	Send a technician onsite
2	Perform PMD and power-level (loss) testing
3	If route is confirmed good, upgrade system

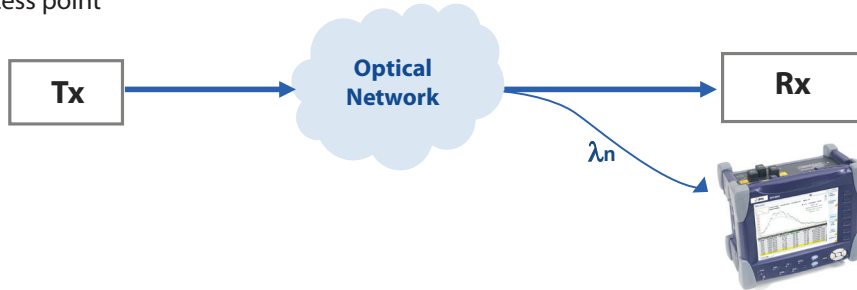
How does PMD affect 10/40/100 G transmission?

PMD, the average of differential group delay (DGD) values, causes temporal spreading of transmission signal pulses. This impacts high-transmission speeds such as 10 G with an increased bit error rate (BER). It is more severe for 40 G transmissions that tolerate 4x less PMD than 10 G signals.

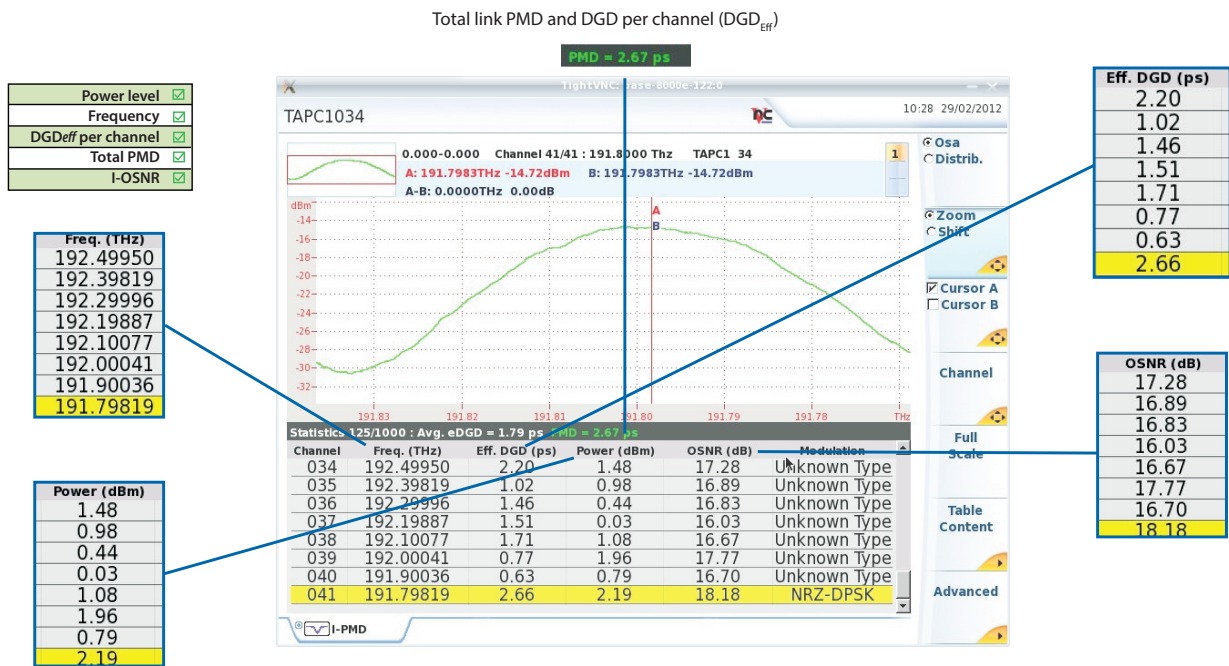
DGD varies with time and optical frequency. Therefore, signals transmitted over different DWDM channels on a given fiber route usually experience different amounts of DGD. The resulting PMD in high-speed (10/40/100 G) networks reduces transmission reach.

I-PMD minimizes DWDM network downtime

- Isolate PMD or spectral issues on faulty DWDM channels
- Fully characterize DWDM channels by performing five optical measurements in one test sequence (total PMD, DGD per channel, power level, frequency, and I-OSNR)
- Test from any access point



One snapshot, five optical measurements



What is in-band OSNR (I-OSNR)?

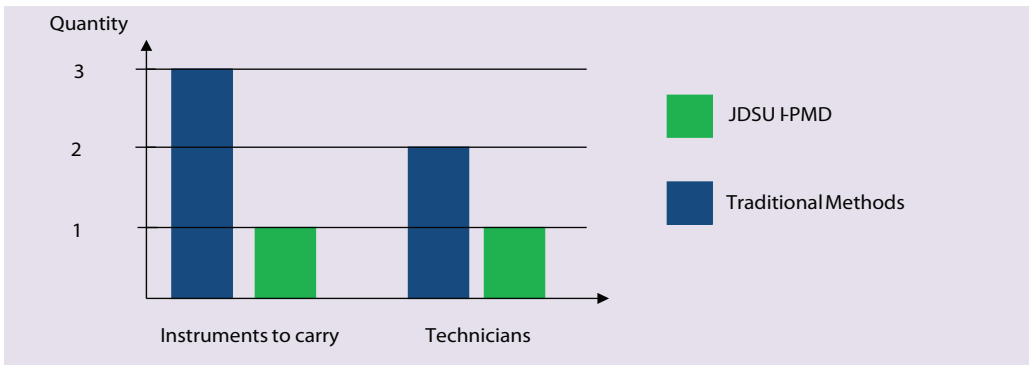
Optical signal-to-noise ratio (OSNR) is defined as the relationship between optical signal channel power and noise power. In high-speed 40 G and 100 G networks and in ROADM networks, noise power outside the optical channel is different to noise power inside an optical channel. The measurement of noise power inside an optical channel is defined as the in-band noise measurement. Based on the in-band noise, the in-band OSNR (I-OSNR) can be calculated for the "true-OSNR" of the optical channel.

T-BERD/MTS-8000 In-Service Polarization Mode Dispersion (I-PMD) Test Solution

I-PMD optimizes field dispatch




- Requires only one technician with a single-ended test solution
- Tests can be performed by any novice or expert technician
- Reduces the number of instruments to carry/turn-on/maintain/clean with three instruments combined into one (PMD analyzer, in-band OSA, and high-resolution OSA)

One test solution, one technician



JDSU dispersion and OSA test solutions

JDSU offers a complete range of out-of-service and in-service fiber-characterization and system-verification testers.

Fiber Installation	System Turn-up	Maintenance	Speed Upgrade
			
Fiber Characterization	Standard and ROADM OSA		I-PMD Analyzer



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