

# Norwegian Lateral Displacement Optical Attenuator



## Overview

This is an attenuator that directly coats a metal absorption film or reflection film on the end face of the optical fiber or the glass substrate to attenuate the light energy. Commonly used evaporated metal films include: Al film, Ti film, Cr film, W film, etc. Its primary function is to control the strength of. A variable optical attenuator is a key component for wavelength division multiplexing (WDM) transmission node power equalization, optical amplifier gain flattening, multiplexing point channel balancing, and receiving node power management in fiber optic communication. A fiber optic type variable. Attenuators from VIAVI offer a complete range of power-balancing options, from fixed to variable optical attenuators in field, lab, and manufacturing environments. They are used in optical communications systems to protect sensitive receivers or to modulate signals and for engineering evaluation, testing, and system validation.

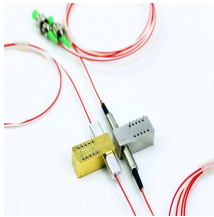
## Norwegian Lateral Displacement Optical Attenuator



VIAVI offers the industry's most complete range of optical attenuators for installation and maintenance of singlemode and multimode fibers and advanced, photonic-layer solutions for lab and production ...



Since the magnitude of the lateral displacement parameter is in the order of micrometers, it is generally not used to make a variable attenuator, but only used in the production of a fixed attenuator, and ...



Displacement optical attenuators use precise misalignments to control the attenuation level. These attenuators are designed using lateral displacements and axial displacements.



First class performance and extremely reliable. Our optical attenuators are suitable for singlemode applications and are available for S-C-L-Band. The attenuation values of these components range ...



A variable optical attenuator with configurable adjustment accuracy is proposed to achieve transverse dislocation and optical attenuation of docked optical fibers by driving the film to pop up the fiber for ...



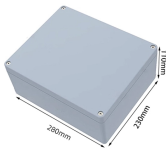
The sunshine energy loss, in order to achieve the purpose of a controlled amount of attenuation, the displacement-type optical attenuator is divided into two types: the lateral ...



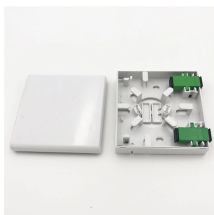
This method can be used not only to make fixed optical attenuators, but also to make variable optical attenuators. The specific production method is to fix the attenuation plate directly in the collimated ...



Optical attenuator with neutral density filter for solution #2: (a) lateral view and (b) spot displacement and exit diaphragm.



The attenuator should always be placed near the receiver to make it convenient to measure and adjust the power level at the receiver and it ensures that any reflectance will not affect the transmitter.



The copper coil wound around the input fiber collimator, driven by precisely controlled low currents, generates a magnetic field that couples with the paired bar magnets to achieve lateral ...

## Contact Us

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