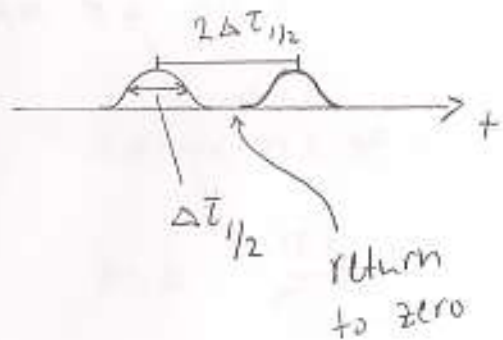


a) If a short light pulse spreads temporally to a FWHM-width of $\Delta\tau_{1/2}$ due to dispersion the max bitrate can be estimated as

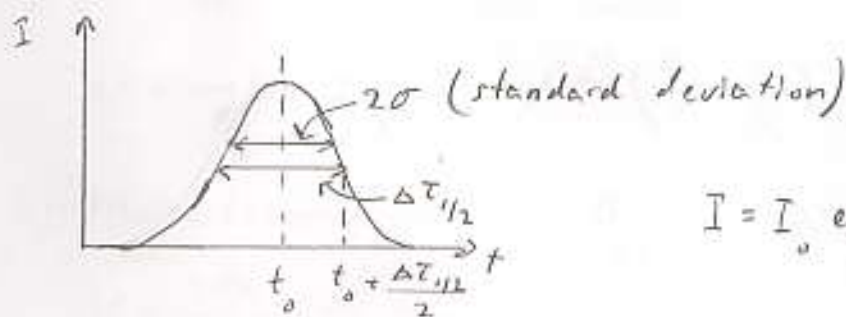


$$B \approx \frac{1}{2\Delta\tau_{1/2}} = \frac{0,5}{\Delta\tau_{1/2}}$$

In ex. 4 prob. 3 we got a result $\Delta\tau_{1/2} \approx 1,67 \text{ ns}$

$$\Rightarrow B \approx 2,96 \cdot 10^8 \text{ 1/s} = \underline{\underline{296 \text{ Mbit/s}}}$$

b) Assuming Gaussian pulse shape:



$$I = I_0 \exp\left[-\frac{(t-t_0)^2}{2\sigma^2}\right]$$

$$\text{At } t = t_0 + \frac{\Delta\tau_{1/2}}{2} \quad I = \frac{I_0}{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{I_0}{2} = I_0 \exp\left[-\frac{\left(t_0 + \frac{\Delta\tau_{1/2}}{2} - t_0\right)^2}{2\sigma^2}\right]$$

$$\frac{1}{2} = \exp\left[-\frac{\Delta\tau_{1/2}^2}{8\sigma^2}\right] \quad \parallel \ln(\)$$

$$\ln 2 = -\frac{\Delta\tau_{1/2}^2}{8\sigma^2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \sigma = \frac{1}{c} \sqrt{\frac{\Delta T_{1/2}^2}{2 \ln 2}} = \frac{\Delta T_{1/2}}{2 \sqrt{2 \ln 2}} \approx 0,425 \Delta T_{1/2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \beta \approx \frac{0,5}{\Delta T_{1/2}} \approx \frac{0,5}{\frac{\sigma}{0,425}} \approx \frac{0,21}{\sigma} \approx \frac{0,25}{\sigma} \quad \square$$

↑
Pulses 40 apart

2) $\lambda = 850 \text{ nm}, n_f = 1,475, n_c = 1,455, 2a = 100 \mu\text{m}$

a) $V = \frac{2\pi a}{\lambda} (n_f^2 - n_c^2)^{1/2} \approx \underline{\underline{89,47}}$

$$M \approx \frac{V^2}{2} \approx \underline{\underline{4002}}$$

b) Number of modes drop down to one when

$$V = \frac{2\pi a}{\lambda} (n_f^2 - n_c^2)^{1/2} < 2,405$$

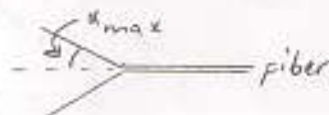
$$\Rightarrow \lambda > \frac{2\pi a}{2,405} (n_f^2 - n_c^2)^{1/2} \approx \underline{\underline{31,6 \mu\text{m}}}$$

c) $NA = (n_f^2 - n_c^2)^{1/2} \approx \underline{\underline{0,24}}$

d) Maximum acceptance angle

$$\alpha_{\max} = \sin^{-1} \frac{NA}{n_0} = \sin^{-1} NA \approx \underline{\underline{14^\circ}} \quad (\text{Half angle})$$

$$n_0 = n_{\text{air}} \approx 1$$



e) Modal dispersion between extreme modes:

$$\frac{\Delta T_{\text{intermodal}}}{L} \approx \frac{n_f - n_c}{c} \approx 6,67 \cdot 10^{-11} \text{ s/km} \quad c \approx 3,0 \cdot 10^8 \text{ m/s}$$

$$= 66,7 \text{ ns/km}$$

Bit rate x distance product: Gaussian pulse

$$BL \approx \frac{0,25 L}{\sigma_{\text{intermodal}}}, \quad \sigma \approx 0,425 \Delta T$$

$$\approx \frac{0,25 L}{0,425 \Delta T_{\text{intermodal}}} \approx \underline{\underline{8,8 \text{ Mbit/s} \cdot \text{km}}}$$

Material dispersion (chromatic or intramodal) can be included

$$\Delta T^2 = \Delta T_{\text{intermodal}}^2 + \Delta T_{\text{intramodal}}^2$$

3) $\lambda = 1300 \text{ nm}$, $\Delta \lambda = 2 \text{ nm}$, $n_f = 1,468$, $n_c = 1,464$, $2a = 8 \mu\text{m}$

a) $V = \frac{2\pi a}{\lambda} (n_f^2 - n_c^2)^{1/2} \approx \underline{\underline{2,094}} < 2,405$

\Rightarrow single mode fiber

b) Fiber becomes multimode when

$$V = \frac{2\pi a}{\lambda} (n_f^2 - n_c^2)^{1/2} > 2,405$$

$$\Rightarrow \lambda < \frac{2\pi a}{2,405} (n_f^2 - n_c^2)^{1/2} \approx \underline{\underline{1130 \text{ nm}}}$$

c) $NA = (n_f^2 - n_c^2)^{1/2} \approx \underline{\underline{0,11}}$

d) $\alpha_{\text{max}} = \sin^{-1} NA \approx \underline{\underline{6,2^\circ}}$, in air

c) Material dispersion coefficient, $D_m \approx -\frac{\lambda}{c} \frac{d^2 n}{d\lambda^2}$
 $D_m = -7,5 \text{ ps km}^{-1} \text{ nm}^{-1}$

Waveguide dispersion coefficient, $D_w \approx -\frac{0,25 \lambda}{a^2 c n_c^3}$, $1,5 < V < 2,4$

$D_w = -5 \text{ ps km}^{-1} \text{ nm}^{-1}$

Chromatic dispersion

$\frac{\Delta T_{ch}}{L} = |D_m + D_w| \Delta \lambda = 25 \text{ ps/km}$

Bit rate \times distance product: Gaussian pulse

$BL \approx \frac{0,25}{0,425} \frac{L}{\Delta T_{ch}} \approx \underline{\underline{23,5 \text{ Gbit/s} \cdot \text{km}}}$

4) Graded index (GRIN) fiber has an index profile

$n = n_f [1 - 2\Delta (r/a)^2]$, $r < a$

$n_f = 1,480$

$n = n_c$, $r \geq a$

$n_c = 1,460$

$\gamma = 2(1-\Delta)$ and $\Delta = \frac{n_f - n_c}{n_f}$

The intermodal dispersion is given by

$\frac{\sigma}{L} \approx \frac{n_f}{20\sqrt{3}c} \Delta^2 \approx 2,60 \cdot 10^{-14} \text{ s/m} = 0,026 \text{ ns/km}$

Bit rate \times distance product:

$BL \approx \frac{0,25L}{\sigma} \approx \underline{\underline{9,6 \text{ Gbit/s} \cdot \text{km}}}$

This is about 1000 times greater than in MM fiber and about half than in SM fiber.