**UNIT – I**

**INTRODUCTION**

**Session 1**

1.**Introduction to Optical communication system** : **Video presentation**

<http://www.youtube> .com/ watch?v=2P3nKJHO2j0

<http://www.youtube> .com/ watch?v=B156Cc1.kzzc

<http://www.youtube> .com/ watch?v=PrEF9UN98cE

video demonstrating the optical fiber communication

2. Three windows of operation : **PPT slides.**

<http://www.authorstream.com/Presentation/ssasikalaraja-1569497-optical-fibers-devices/>

First generation –850 nm ,

Second generation-1300 nm

Third generation -1550nm

Explanation for each window of operation and the reason for shifting to third window

3. Elements of **Optical communication**: **Show and Tell , PPT slides**

Explanation for sources, detectors ,connectors ,splices, couplers

Pictures of the (sources) -LED ,LASER (detectors)- PIN ,Avalanche photo diode , Connectors were displayed and the learners identifies and remembers

    

 Connector Optical fiber Laser LED

4. **Advantages& Disadvantages of OFC : Board activity**

**Advantages :**

i. low cost

ii. light weight

iii. larger bandwidth

iv. Immunity to EMI

v. High security

**Disadvantages** : High installation cost

5. **Conclusion :** **Question & Answer**

The following questions can be asked to ensure that the learners have gained a good understanding of the concepts discussed so far

**Sample questions** : **Answers:**

1. List the advantages of OFC. 1.Low cost, light weight , Higher BW etc.,
2. The third window operates at ----- 2. 1550 nm
3. Tell the basic components of OFC 3. Sources, detectors ,connectors ,splices, couplers
4. List the sources and detectors. 4. LED , LASER -Optical source

 Avalanche and PIN photo diode – Optical detectors

 **Session 2**

1. Recap**: Recall by keywords**

Students were divided into 4 groups. SM(Single Mode ),MM(Multi Mode) ,SI(Step Index ) , GI ( Graded Index). The facilitator lists the important keywords of last session. . Each group is given a chance to discuss about the keyword listed .one mark allotted for each correct answer .facilitator records the score

**Sample keywords :**

**Connectors** – temporary joint , under human control

**Splices**- permanent joint , fusion joints where human cannot intervene

**Coupler**s- used to divide or to combine optical power

1. **Total Internal Reflection:** **PPT slides, Video**

Video demonstrating the TIR Phenomenon. <http://course.ee.ust.hk/elec342/notes/lecture2_ray%20theory%20transmission.pdf>

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=axwDkA9PrgI>

<http://hyperphysics.phy-astr.gsu.edu/hbase/phyopt/totint.html>

Explanation for TIR is presented .when θ i > θ c TIR occurs .

 θ i  = θ c refracted ray is 900

 θ i < θ c Refraction

 

 

1. Acceptance angle & Numerical Aperture : **PPT slides / Board activityy**

Slides depicting the acceptance cone

<http://etd.lib.fsu.edu/theses/available/etd-11202003-060632/unrestricted/09_psm_Chapter2.pdf>

<http://whww.youtube.com/watch?v=axwDkA9PrgI>

 

1. **Conclusion: Problem solving**

Learners are divided in to 3 per group and problem given for each group & instructed to solve the problem. Review the answers for all given problems

**Sample problem:** A silica optical fiber with a core diameter large enough to be considered by ray theory analysis has a core refractive index of 1.50 and a cladding refractive index of 1.47.

**Determine**: a) The critical angle at the core-cladding interface.

 b) The NA for the fiber.

 c) The acceptance angle in air for the fiber.

**Solution : a)**The critical angle φc at the core- cladding interface is given by

 Eq. sinφc = n2 / n1

 φc = sin-1(n2 / n1) = sin-1 1.47/1.50 = 78.50

 b) NA = (n12 - n22) ½ = (1.502 - 1.472) ½ =(2.25 - 2.16) ½ =0.30

 c) θa=sin-1 NA = sin-1 0.30 =17.40

**Session 3**

1. **Recap: Word puzzle**

 Choose a letter from the knowledge circle and Find the answer from the given letters in the circle

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For example N -Numerical Apertur**e**

* **Gives the relationship between acceptance angle , refractive indices n1,n2**
* **Light collecting ability of the fiber**
* **NA= Sin θa = (n12  - n22 ) ½**
* **NA = n1  (2∆ ) 1/2**
1. **Types of fibers:- PPT slides**

Step index , Graded index -Single mode fiber, Multimode fiber

www.orientaluniversity.in/wp-content/uploads/14.**ppt**‎

1. **Single mode and Multimode structures: Story telling , PPT slides**

<http://www.photond.com/products/fimmwave/fimmwave_applications_02.htm>

www.ece.msstate.edu/~winton/classes/.../**fibers**/**OpticalFiber**Modes.**pp**

In a village there lived an old man named Joel .He had three sons Sim ,Sam, Sil. One day he called his sons to build their own houses .He gave equally sized land and told them to make use of the entire area available to each of them The .three of them built houses but each one was different from the other

Sim’s house had very thick walls and narrow place for living .only one person can be accommodated in the house at a time .but it was less expensive

Sam’s house had thin walls and larger area for living. Many people can be accommodated in the house at a time .It was also less expensive

Sil ‘s house was the most different .His house was similar to that of Sam’s house in terms of thickness of the wall, but the living area is curved curved deeper at the center and bulged at the edges .It was too expensive .He was very much surprised and happy. Here Joel represents the Optical fiber and his three sons represent the types of fiber.

SM fiber-SIM , Step index Multimode Fiber –SAM , Graded index Multimode Fiber- SIL

**4.Conclusion: Cross examine**

 The 4 groups were given 3 minutes to prepare 3 questions .Group A can pose

 the question to Group B 1mark awarded for each correct answer .If wrong

 Group A has to give the correct answer .this can be done in a cyclic manner

 Facilitator records the score

**Session 4**

1. **Recap: Recall by keywords**

List of keywords

**Step index** –multimode propagation , intermodal dispersion

**Graded index**- multimode propagation, smoothing effect ,no intermodal dispersion

**Single mode** – only one mode ,LASER Source, long distance

**Multi mode** – many hundreds of modes , LED, short distance

1. **Meridional rays , Skew rays :PPT slides/ Board activity**

www.ece.utexas.edu/~friedric/inclas7.**ppt**‎

 etweb.ju.edu.jo/staff/ee/.../OC%208%20SI%20Fiber%20Modes.**ppt**‎

Derivation for the acceptance angle of skew rays

1. **Single mode & multimode structure –skew & meridional ray:-PPT slides**

[**http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=gNOVwOthKZI**](http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=gNOVwOthKZI)

[**http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Hx10fwjVV90**](http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Hx10fwjVV90)

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=yKrwKxYzTzY&list=PL3585AC23FCCEBAAD>

Structures showing the discussion and the propagator of light within the structure

1. **Conclusion: Learner led presentation**

 Facilitator instructs a volunteer of anyone from the four groups to give a short summary of the concepts discussed. 2marks awarded for the respective group

**Session 5**

1. **Recap: Fill in the blanks**

 The following questions can be asked to ensure that the learners have gained a good understanding of the concepts discussed so far .Two minutes of time is given for each group. The group first gives all the correct answers is awarded 2 marks

Sample questions

1. The acceptance angle for Skew rays is ----------.
2. The ray that do not pass through the core axis --------
3. Launching of optical power into the fiber is easier in ----------
4. ------------ pass through the core axis
5. ---------------occurs in step index multimode fiber

Answers :

1. Sin θas Cos γ =**(n12  - n22 ) ½**
2. Skew rays
3. Multi mode fiber
4. Meridional ray
5. Intermodal dispersion
6. **Difference between step and graded index fiber: Board activity**

 The difference between step index and graded index is listed

1. **Refractive index profile of step and graded index fiber : PPT Slides**

 www.srmuniv.ac.in/openware\_d\_loads/u3LECT%20-%207.**ppt**‎

 <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=yKrwKxYzTzY&list=PL3585AC23FCCEBAAD>

1. **Conclusion: Problem solving**

**Normalized frequency and guided modes: Problem solving**

 Learners are divided in to 3 per group and problem given for each group & instructed to

 solve the problem. Facilitator review the answers for all given problems

 **Sample problem:**

 A multimode SI fiber with a core diameter of 80 μm and refractive index difference of

 1.5% is operating at a wavelength of 0.85 μm. If the core RI is 1.48, estimate the

 normalized frequency for the fiber and number of guided modes.

 **Answer:**

 V = (2П / λ) an (2∆) = 75.8

 M = V2/2 = 2873

**Session 6**

1. **Recap: Question & Answer**

The following Questions will help the learners recall the step index and graded index fibers

Sample Questions:

1. Refractive index profile of graded index fiber
2. Tell any two differences between step and graded index fiber
3. What is meant by intermodal dispersion ? How it is reduced in GI fibers?
4. **Mode theory of optical waveguide:- PPT slides**

<http://www.colorado.edu/physics/2000/waves_particles/>

1. **Electromagnetic mode theory:- PPT slides**

PPT slides depicting the Electromagnetic waves , Maxwell’s equation

<http://www.scribd.com/doc/68040893/12/Electromagnetic-mode-theory-for-optical-propagation>

 **4. Conclusion : Summarization**

Faculty summarizes the session by highlighting the important key concepts of mode theory – Maxwell’s equations

**Session 7**

1. **Recap: Question & Answer**
2. Tell the Maxwell’s wave equation
3. What are called leaky modes ?
4. Velocity of light in free space is given by V = 1 / √με
5. **Evanescent field and Goose Henchman shift: PPT slides / chalk & talk**

[www.powershow.com/.../**Evanescent**\_**fields**\_**powerpoint**\_**ppt**\_presentation](http://www.powershow.com/.../Evanescent_fields_powerpoint_ppt_presentation)

1. **Linearly polarized modes, Mode coupling: chalk & talk / PPT slides**

<http://www.photond.com/products/fimmwave/fimmwave_applications_02.htm>

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=DbTUfo9B7gk>

Intensity profile of exact mode and LP mode is shown.

The individual modes do not propagate through out the length of the fiber without large energy transfer to the adjacent modes. This mode conversion is known as mode coupling.

1. **Conclusion: Learner led presentation**

Facilitator instructs a volunteer of anyone from the four groups to give short summary of the concepts discussed. 2marks awarded for the respective group

**Session 8**

1. **Recap: Question & Answer**

**Overview of modes**

 The following questions can be asked to ensure that the learners have gained a

 good understanding of the concepts discussed so far

1. What are LP modes? - LP modes are not exact modes and obtained as an approximation
2. What are HE & EH modes? –Hybrid modes (both Hz and Ez are non zero
3. What is meant by mode coupling ? – transferring of energy from one mode to another
4. **Modes in a planar guide: PPT slides.**

Description given for Guided modes, radiated modes and leaky modes

<http://www.scribd.com/doc/68040893/14/Modes-in-a-planar-guide>

1. **Phase velocity & group velocity, Normalised frequency: PPT slides**

Animations for phase and group velocity shown

 `<http://galileoandeinstein.physics.virginia.edu/more_stuff/Applets/sines/GroupVelocity.html>

1. **Conclusion : Problem solving**

Learners are divided in to 3 per group and problems given for each group & instructed to solve the problems. Facilitator review the answers for all given problems.

A multimode SI fiber has RI difference of 1% and a core of 1.5. The number of modes propagation at a wavelength of 1.3μm is 1100. Estimate the diameter of the fiber

 **Answer:** V = 2Пa /λ NA

 NA = 46 μm

 Diameter = 92 μm

**Session 9**

1. **Recap: Match the key word (Animated)**

Matching the keyword is presented in PPT slides.

1.Spot size cutoff normalised freq of SMfiber

2.Cut off wavelength Phase velocity

3.2.405 Vg

4.β /k 1/ Vg

5.MFD above which operates as single mode

6.ω / β transfer of energy to adjacent modes

7.Wave packet velocity 2ω0

8. Group delay mode field radius

 9. Mode coupling n eff

1. **Single mode fiber: PPT slides**

<http://www.renka.com/products/SmartLITE%20Cable/DEC00%20SM%20OFC%20RENKA.pdf>

Effective cutoff wavelength -derivation

1. **Mode field diameter and spot size, Effective Refractive index: PPT slides**

www.psut.edu.jo/sites/yazan/classes/Fall\_2008/.../EE\_5551\_8.**ppt**‎

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=enpxAjm2jAI>

Group delay and phase delay derivation

1. **Conclusion: Problem solving**

Learners are divided in to 3 per group and problem given for each group & instructed to solve the problem. Facilitator review the answers for all given problems

**Sample problem:**

Determine the cutoff wavelength for a SI fiber to exhibit single mode operation when the core RI and radius are 1.46 and 4.5μm respectively with the RI difference being 0.25%.

 λC = 2Пan1 (2∆)1/2 / 2.405 = 1.214 μm