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setup.png General structure of a coherent optical communications system  
setup. At the transmitter the input data bits are processed by a DSP chain, whose tasks are :  
to encode the information bits to provide FEC, to map bits to symbols and finally to produce a time-  
shaped digital wave form, which depends on the modulation format used. This wave form is fed to the DAC, which converts it to  
a laser. The modulation of the I and Q components of the optical signal is usually performed by an external IQ-  
modulator employing interferometers. The modulated optical field is transmitted through the fiber-  
optic channel, which can be composed of several spans of optical fiber interleaved with optical amplifiers (usually EDF A or Raman  
electrical channel, then demodulate the digital wave form and finally perform error correction in order to retrieve the information.

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NFDM system, with a particular focus on the transmitter and receiver DSP chains.

(<sup>0</sup>,  
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$$\frac{\partial(\cdot)}{\partial} = -2\partial^2(\cdot)\partial^2 + |(\cdot)|^2(\cdot)$$

(1)  $0 \leq \leq$   
 $L$   
 $L$   
 $\gamma$ ??

(2)  $= \sqrt{P}, \quad = T_0, \quad = -$

$\frac{P}{\| \cdot \| (T_0^2)}$   
 $\frac{2T_0^2}{\| \cdot \|}$   
 $\frac{\partial}{\partial} = \pm \frac{\partial^2}{\partial^2} + 2\| \cdot \|^2$

(3)  $\frac{z}{T_0}$   
normalized pm.  
 $\frac{\partial}{\partial} = \frac{\partial^2}{\partial^2} + 2\| \cdot \|^2$ .

(4) ?  
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 $\| \cdot \| - \| \cdot \| - 2\| \cdot \|^2 = 0$

(5)  $\| \cdot \| + 12\| \cdot \| + \| \cdot \|^2 = 0$ .

(6)  $= \sqrt{P}, \quad = T_0, \quad = .$

(7)  $\frac{P}{\| \cdot \| (T_0^2)}$   
 $\frac{T_0^2}{\| \cdot \|}$   
 $\frac{\partial}{\partial}$  variables NLSE has an additional minus and a factor 2 in the normalization of the space coordinate. Some of the works where  
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(8)  $\| \cdot \| + \| \cdot \| + 2\| \cdot \|^2 = 0$ ,  
 $\frac{\partial}{\partial}$  variables NLSE but replacing the change of variable  $\rightarrow$

/ comparison at the end of the chapter, a summary of the different forms of the normalized NLSE present in literature is given  
normalized belong to a class of nonlinear PDE that can be solved exactly, i.e., it is possible to find analytical solutions, by a method  
normalized[?]. The parallelism between the two methods has driven some authors to name the IST as NFT[?], which is then a  
method.jpg Scheme of the Fourier method for solving the IVP for a linear PDE

(9)  $= [2], (\cdot, \cdot) = [0]$   
 $[0]$   
 $\mathcal{Q}(w, \cdot) = w^2 \mathcal{Q}(w, \cdot), \mathcal{Q}(w, \cdot) = \mathcal{Q}_0(w)$