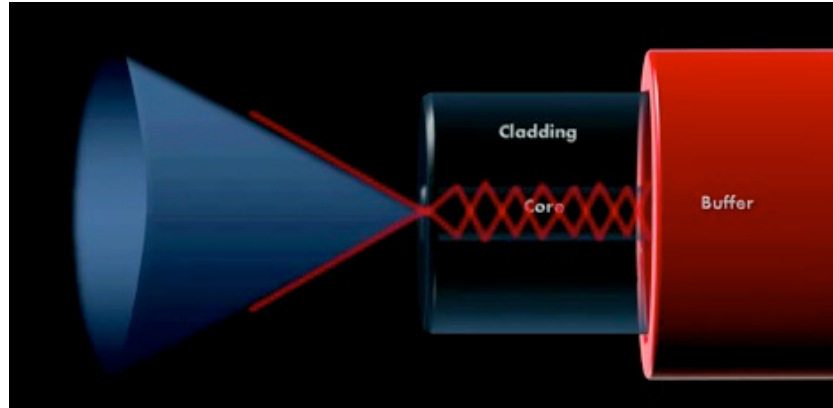


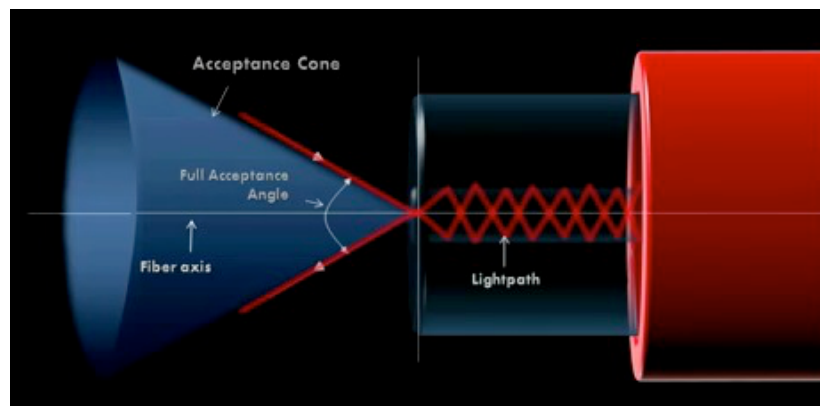
## Lab #2. Measurement of Numerical Aperture of optical fibers

### Introduction.

Numerical Aperture - the range of acceptance angles rotated around an axis, where light can be coupled into a waveguide such as a core of an optical fiber.



Light outside the acceptance cone can not be coupled into the fiber.

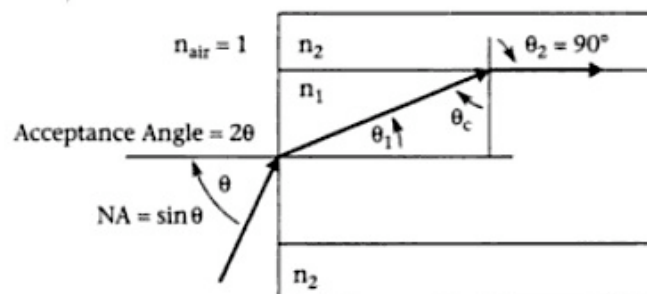


The acceptance angle and numerical aperture are figures of merit used to describe the angles associated with light propagation in optical fibers. The sine of the half-angle of the acceptance angle is known as the **numerical aperture - NA**.

**Theoretical NA** may be expressed by the equation :

$$NA = \sqrt{n_1^2 - n_2^2} ,$$

where  $n_1$  is the refractive index of the core and  $n_2$  is the refractive index of the cladding. The refractive index of a material is defined as the ratio of the speed of light in a vacuum to the speed of light in that particular material.

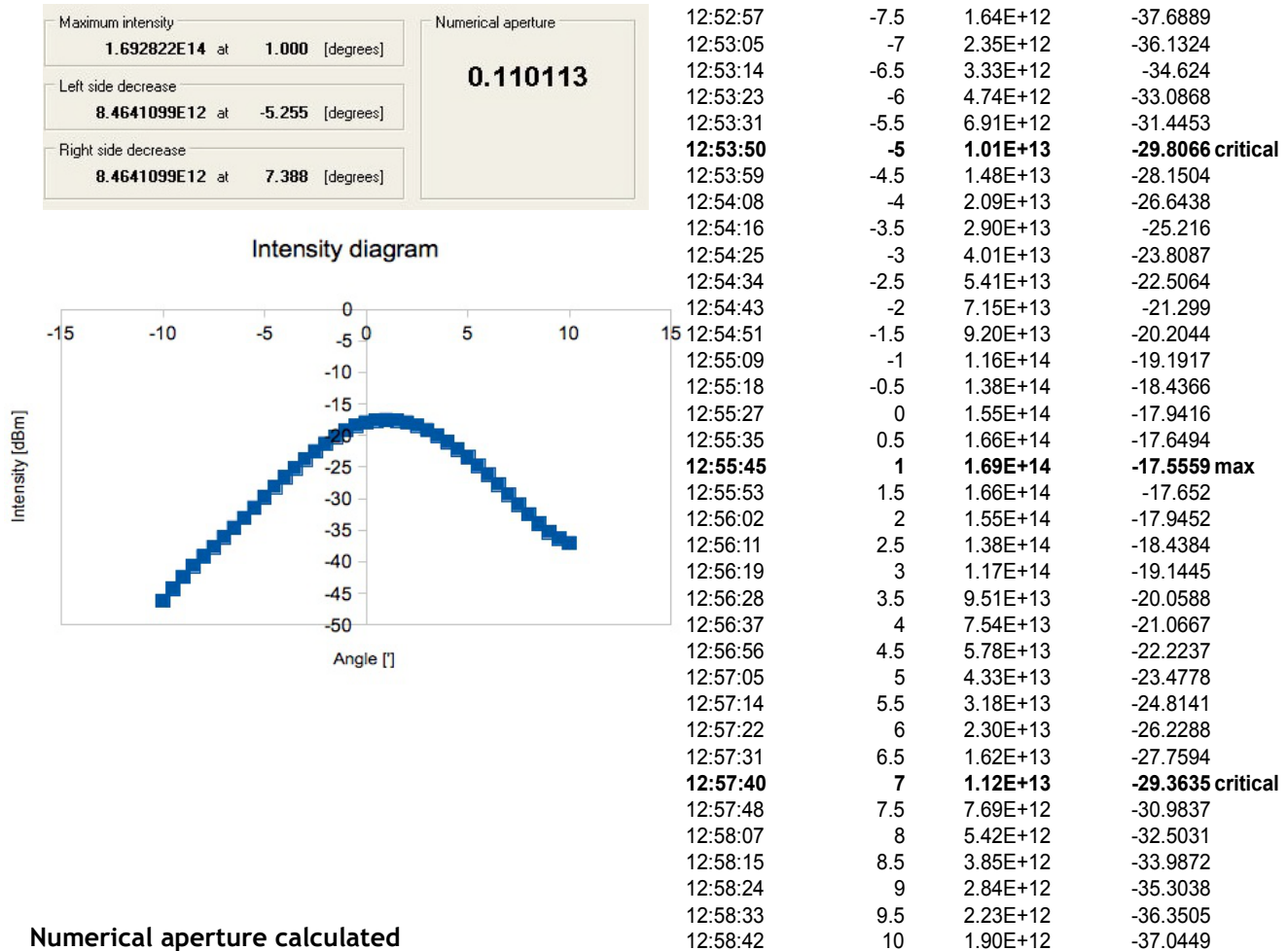


## Lab #2. Measurement of Numerical Aperture of optical fibers

### Measuring NA.

1. SM fiber measurement (SM-SI) 9/125μm .

Parameters: radiation source - laser; measurement mode - synchronous.



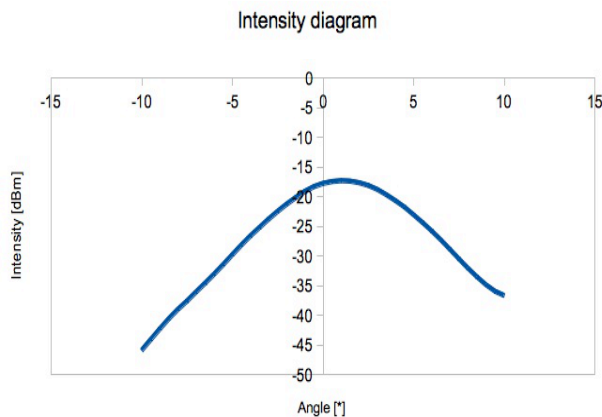
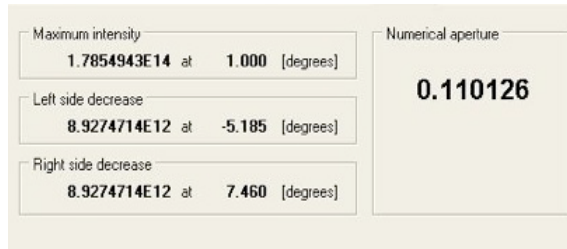
Numerical aperture calculated

$$NA = n_0 \cdot \sin \phi_m = 1 \cdot \sin 6^\circ = 0,104$$

## Lab #2. Measurement of Numerical Aperture of optical fibers

### 2. SM fiber measurement (SM-SI) 9/125μm .

Parameters: radiation source - laser; measurement mode - continual.



time	angle [deg]	intensity [au]	intensity [dBm]
12:39:11	-10	2.48E+11	-45.8918
12:39:20	-9.5	3.77E+11	-44.0753
12:39:29	-9	5.71E+11	-42.2791
12:39:37	-8.5	8.50E+11	-40.5488
12:39:55	-8	1.22E+12	-38.9936
12:40:04	-7.5	1.68E+12	-37.5845
12:40:13	-7	2.39E+12	-36.0601
12:40:21	-6.5	3.37E+12	-34.5682
12:40:30	-6	4.78E+12	-33.0482
12:40:39	-5.5	6.91E+12	-31.446
<b>12:40:58</b>	<b>-5</b>	<b>1.01E+13</b>	<b>-29.7934 critical</b>
12:41:07	-4.5	1.47E+13	-28.1571
12:41:15	-4	2.10E+13	-26.6102
12:41:25	-3.5	2.91E+13	-25.199
12:41:33	-3	4.03E+13	-23.7884
12:41:42	-2.5	5.44E+13	-22.483
12:41:51	-2	7.21E+13	-21.2638
12:41:59	-1.5	9.31E+13	-20.1526
12:42:17	-1	1.18E+14	-19.1237
12:42:26	-0.5	1.42E+14	-18.3185
12:42:35	0	1.61E+14	-17.7819
12:42:44	0.5	1.73E+14	-17.4568
<b>12:42:53</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1.79E+14</b>	<b>-17.3244 max</b>
12:43:03	1.5	1.76E+14	-17.3928
12:43:11	2	1.65E+14	-17.663
12:43:20	2.5	1.49E+14	-18.1243
12:43:29	3	1.27E+14	-18.7929
12:43:38	3.5	1.04E+14	-19.6874
12:43:47	4	8.22E+13	-20.6938
12:43:55	4.5	6.40E+13	-21.7786
12:44:13	5	4.76E+13	-23.0624
12:44:22	5.5	3.51E+13	-24.3894
12:44:31	6	2.54E+13	-25.7917
12:44:39	6.5	1.80E+13	-27.28
<b>12:44:48</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>1.25E+13</b>	<b>-28.8688 critical</b>
12:44:57	7.5	8.62E+12	-30.4889
12:45:17	8	5.99E+12	-32.0681
12:45:26	8.5	4.28E+12	-33.5259
12:45:34	9	3.14E+12	-34.8771
12:45:43	9.5	2.44E+12	-35.9597
12:45:52	10	2.08E+12	-36.6625

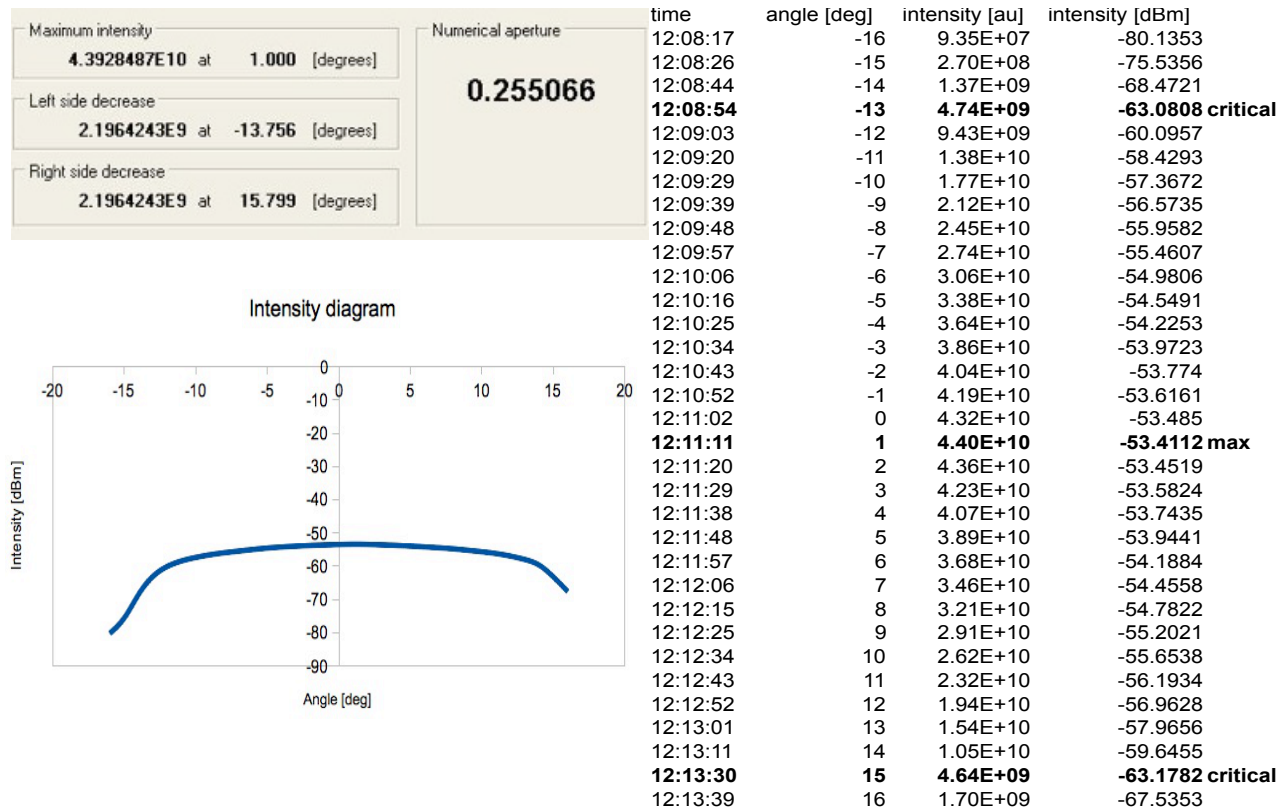
Numerical aperture calculated

$$NA = n_0 \cdot \sin \theta_m = 1 \cdot \sin 6^\circ = 0,104$$

## Lab #2. Measurement of Numerical Aperture of optical fibers

### 3. MM fiber measurement.

Parameters: radiation source - LED; measurement mode - continual.



Numerical aperture calculated

$$NA = n_0 \cdot \sin \Phi_m = 1 \cdot \sin 14^\circ = 0,242$$

## Lab #2. Measurement of Numerical Aperture of optical fibers

### Conclusions.

1. Is the automatic calculation more precise than your calculation?

In our calculation we operated with discrete values and always used rounding. It means we have got rough values in the result. Yes, automatic calculation is more precisely.

2. Is the laser suitable for MM fibers?

Only wide-spectrum lasers could be used in MM fibers measurement.

3. Compare results with official documentation.

SM-SI NA=0.08-0.1, theoretical input angle = 4.6-5.75

MM-GI NA=0.2, theoretical input angle is 11.5

Our results for single mode fiber are very close to mention above official. For multi mode fiber there is a bit difference. Perhaps because of discrete values in the measurements we've got calculation errors.