```
%Definition constants
h = 6.626e - 34;
kb = 1.381e-23;
c=299792458;
q = 1.602e - 19;
format short
%Exercise 1
d=100e-6;%diameter in m
nco = 1.475;
ncl = 1.455;
lambda = 850e-9; %Wavelength in m
V = 2*pi*d/2*sqrt(nco^2-ncl^2)/lambda;
fprintf('Exercise 1\n a) V-number: %f', V)
Exercise 1
a) V-number: 89.470477
M = round(V^2/2);
fprintf('a) number of modes: %i', M)
a) number of modes: 4002
disp("Single mode condition V<2.405")</pre>
Single mode condition V<2.405
Vs = 2.405;
lambdac = 2*pi*d/2*sqrt(nco^2-ncl^2)/Vs;
fprintf('b) Cut-off wavelength: %f um',lambdac*1e6)
b) Cut-off wavelength: 31.621582 um
NA = sqrt(nco^2-ncl^2);
fprintf('c) Numerical Aperture: %f ',NA)
c) Numerical Aperture: 0.242074
fprintf('d) Acceptance angle: %f rad or %f°',2*asin(NA),2*asin(NA)*180/pi)
d) Acceptance angle: 0.489006 rad or 28.018007°
Dt = (nco-ncl)/c;
fprintf('time dispersion: %d ns/km',Dt*1e3*1e9)
time dispersion: 6.671282e+01 ns/km
BL = 0.59/(Dt*1e3*1e9);
fprintf('BL produt : %f GHz\n',BL)
BL produt : 0.008844 GHz
%Exercise 2
Df = 15;\%ps.nm-1km-1
Dc = -110;
Lf = 900; %km
Lc = 100;
Ttot = Df*Lf+Dc*Lc;
De = Ttot/(Lf+Lc);
fprintf('Exercise2 \n effective dispersion : %f ps.nm^-1.km^-1 \n',De)
```

```
Exercise2
effective dispersion : 2.500000 ps.nm^-1.km^-1
%Exercise 3
B = 2.5e9;
lambda= 1550e-9;
Dlambda = 0.5;
fprintf('Exercise 3 \n 1-SNR: %f or %f dB',10e-6/20e-9, 10 *log10(10e-6/20e-9))
Exercise 3
 1-SNR: 500.000000 or 26.989700 dB
Loss=0.2; %Loss in db/km
Pi = 1e-3;
Pf = 10e-6;
Lt = 10*log10(Pi/Pf);
Length = Lt/Loss;
fprintf('2- Length: %f km\n',Length)
2- Length: 100.000000 km
Df = -18;
Dt = Df*Length*Dlambda;
fprintf('3- total dispersion: %f ps\n',Dt)
3- total dispersion: -900.000000 ps
fprintf('max allowed is: %f ps\n',1e12/B)
max allowed is: 400.000000 ps
fprintf(' The system cannot work properly\n')
The system cannot work properly
fprintf('4 - Either by reducing the linewidth of laser or using a compensating fiber')
4 - Either by reducing the linewidth of laser or using a compensating fiber
Dc = 100;
Lmin=(1e12/(B*Dlambda)-Df*Length)/Dc;
fprintf('5- Minimum Length: %f km\n',Lmin)
5- Minimum Length: 26.000000 km
Dlambda = 0.025;
B = 10e9;
Dt = Df*Length*Dlambda;
fprintf('6- total dispersion: %f ps\n',Dt)
6- total dispersion: -45.000000 ps
fprintf('max allowed is: %f ps\n therefore ok \n',1e12/B)
max allowed is: 100.000000 ps
 therefore ok
%Exercise 4
                      *************
fprintf('Exercise 4 \n')
```

b) Separation between modes 162 GHz

```
L = 0.6;
R1 = 0.99;
R2 = R1;
lambda = 633e-9;
Dfreq = c/(2*L);
F = pi*sqrt(R1)/(1-R1);
freq = c/lambda;
Dlambda = 633e-9^2/(2*L);
fprintf('An He-Ne has a wavelength output of 633 nm \n a) \x0394\x03bb : %d nm\n',Dlambda*1e9)
An He-Ne has a wavelength output of 633 nm
a) Δλ : 3.339075e-04 nm
fprintf('a) \x03b4\x03bb : %d nm\n',Dlambda*1e9/F)
a) \delta\lambda : 1.068215e-06 nm
w0 = 0.1e-3/2;
theta = lambda/(pi*w0);
fprintf('b) Divergence angle theta: %.3d or %.3f°\n',theta,theta*180/pi)
b) Divergence angle theta: 4.030e-03 or 0.231°
z0 = pi*w0^2/lambda;
z=1;
W = W0*sqrt(1+(z/z0)^2)
W = 0.0040
fprintf('c) spot diameter after 1 m = %f mm',2*w*1e3)
c) spot diameter after 1 m = 8.060227 mm
z=10;
w = w0*sqrt(1+(z/z0)^2)
W = 0.0403
fprintf('c) spot diameter after 10 m = %f mm\n',2*w*1e3)
c) spot diameter after 10 m = 80.596125 mm
%Exercise 5
fprintf('Exercise 5 \n')
Exercise 5
Lcav = 250e-6;
lambda = 1540e-9;
freq = c/lambda;
n=3.7;
Line = 2;
m = 2*n*Lcav*freq/(c);
fprintf('a) mode integer %.0f', round(m))
a) mode integer 1201
fprintf('b) Separation between modes %.0f GHz\n',c/(1e9*2*n*Lcav))
```

```
fprintf('Separation between modes %.2d nm\n',1e9*lambda^2/(2*n*Lcav))
Separation between modes 1.28e+00 nm
fprintf('c) number of modes around %.0f',2)
c) number of modes around 2
fprintf('d) Reflectance is Fresnel Reflection, R: %f', (n-1)^2/(n+1)^2)
d) Reflectance is Fresnel Reflection, R: 0.330014
fprintf('e) Period should be around %.1f nm',1e9*lambda/(2*n))
e) Period should be around 208.1 nm
R1 = 0.9;
F1 = pi*sqrt(R1)/(1-R1);
R2 = 0.95;
F2 = pi*sqrt(R2)/(1-R2);
fprintf('f) linewidth with R = 0.9 is : %.1d nm',1e9*lambda^2/(2*n*Lcav)/F1)
f) linewidth with R = 0.9 is : 4.3e-02 nm
fprintf('f) linewidth with R = 0.9 is : %.1f THz',1e-12*(c/lambda)/F1)
f) linewidth with R = 0.9 is : 6.5 THz
fprintf('f) linewidth with R = 0.95 is : %.1d nm\n',1e9*lambda^2/(2*n*Lcav)/F2)
f) linewidth with R = 0.95 is : 2.1e-02 nm
%Exercise 6
fprintf('Exercise 6 \n')
Exercise 6
lambda = 600e-9;
freq = c/lambda;
En = h*freq/q;
fprintf('a) Maximum Eg: %.2f eV\n',En)
a) Maximum Eg: 2.07 eV
A = 4e-2;
I = 5e-3;
P = A*I;
nbphoton = P/(En*q);
fprintf('b) Number of EHP per second: %.2d\n',nbphoton)
b) Number of EHP per second: 6.04e+14
Eg=1.42;
freq = Eg*q/h;
lambda=c/freq;
fprintf('Wavelength: %.0f nm which is not visible', lambda*1e9)
Wavelength: 873 nm which is not visible
fprintf('d) yes because the bandgap of Silicon is around 1.1eV which is below 1.42eV')
d) yes because the bandgap of Silicon is around 1.1eV which is below 1.42eV
```