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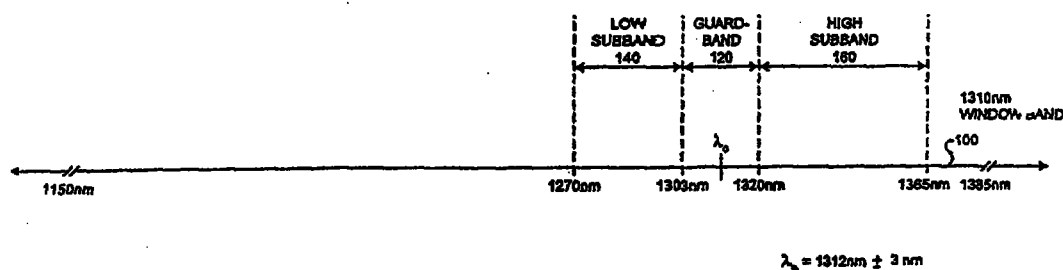


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(54) Title: DENSE WDM IN THE 1310NM BAND



(57) Abstract

Dense wavelength division multiplexing within a 1310nm band is accomplished over a single mode fiber. Carrier wavelengths are selected from within two windows, a low subband (140) and/or a high subband (160), on either side of a guardband (120). The guardband includes the zero dispersion wavelength of a single mode fiber in the optical communication link and separates low subband and high subband within the 1310nm band. Dispersion compensation is provided for carrier signals in each dense WDM channel in the low and high subbands.

DENSE WDM IN THE 1310NM BAND

The present invention relates to fiber optic networks and multi-channel communication systems.

5 Modern communication systems increasingly rely upon fiber optic networks to carry increasing amounts of data between sites. The use of multiple optical carriers, also called channels, over the same optical fiber increases capacity. Wavelength division
10 multiplexing (WDM) allows multiple channels to be carried on a fiber in different carrier wavelengths. Attenuation and dispersion in an optical fiber limit the distance an optical signal can travel without amplification and/or dispersion compensation.

15 In commercial optical fibers, there are two infrared wavelength windows or bands at which the fiber material offers minimal attenuation. One window is generally called the "1310 nm window" and include a wavelength band between approximately 1150-1385 nm
20 (nanometer) with a minimum loss of about 0.4 dB/km. The other window includes longer wavelengths in a range between approximately 1500-1600 nm and has minimum attenuation of about 0.2 dB/km (decibel/kilometer). The window between about 1520 to 1560 nm is often
25 amplified by erbium-doped materials and thus has been called the "erbium band" or "erbium window".

 Because of the lower loss and corresponding reduction in line amplification required, the telecommunication industry has focused upon devices and
30 fibers to support operation at around 1550nm, especially in multi-channel, WDM applications. The 1310 nm band was essentially abandoned as new fibers, semiconductor lasers and receivers were developed to support 1550nm WDM operation. Heretofore, commercial
35 systems have primarily employed the 1310nm window for

single-channel communication.

5 In order to increase the utilization of an optical communications fiber, wavelength division multiplexing (WDM) is employed to send multiple optical carriers along the fiber, each at a different wavelength. Engineers are striving to maximize the capacity of the erbium band in a communications network by putting as many wavelengths as possible onto a fiber. While two-wavelength and four-wavelength systems are fairly common, the telecommunications industry is planning for ways to crowd eight or sixteen channels at 100 GHz or 50 GHz spacing within the narrow erbium band. This presents significant challenges in transmitter stability, receiver selectivity, ease of line amplification and equalization, and avoidance of non-linear interference effects such as four-wave mixing (FWM). Thus, only a small number of WDM channels can be effectively supported in the erbium band of an optical fiber network without sacrificing reliable, high-quality communication.

20 For example, according to one International Telecommunication Union (ITU) standard, a 100 Gigahertz (GHz) spacing is provided between channels to maintain signal separation and quality. This 100 GHz spacing translates to a wavelength range of approximately 0.8 nm, meaning only 40 WDM channels fit within an erbium fiber band. However, if each optical carrier is modulated at high data bit rates, such as 10 Giga-bits/second (Gb/s), a 200 GHz spacing is preferably used between channels to avoid crosstalk. As a result, only sixteen channels with 200 GHz spacing can be used effectively in an operating window within an erbium band of approximately 1530 to 1561 nm.

35 Group velocity dispersion also complicates WDM deployment in an erbium band because a given fiber

exhibits a sloped dispersion characteristic as a function of wavelength. Thus, a fiber can exhibit small dispersion values only over a subset of the wavelengths available in the erbium band. For carrier
5 wavelengths distant from the zero-dispersion wavelength (λ_0), the dispersion effect must be compensated at intervals along the fiber to assure reliable signal reception. This further limits the number of channels which can be used in the erbium band for reliable,
10 high-quality communication.

One of the earliest types of single-mode fiber that came into widespread use was retrospectively dubbed Non-Dispersion Shifted Fiber (NDSF). For example, such fiber has a zero-dispersion wavelength λ_0
15 around 1312nm and a zero dispersion slope S_0 of about 0.090 ps/nm²-km. See e.g., CORNING®SMF-28™ CPC6 single-mode optical fiber, *Product Information*, 1997, pages 1 and 3. Further, the NDSF fiber can have a positive average dispersion across the erbium band. In
20 practice, designers have been able to compensate for this by installing negative-slope fiber at intervals along an optical link.

A more recent fiber, the Dispersion-Shifted Fiber (DSF), was formulated such that the λ_0 falls at
25 1550 nm, making it ideal for transmitting at that wavelength. However, one drawback is that if several WDM carriers are crowded around this wavelength and then launched with sufficient optical power density into a common fiber, then the carriers will interact
30 through Four-Wave Mixing (FWM) due to non-linearity of the fiber material.

The capacity of fibers and fiber networks needs to be increased. Multiple channels need to be added without sacrificing the reliability and quality
35 of voice and data communication. The overall bandwidth

of a single-mode fiber, such as, an NDSF fiber and/or a DSF fiber, needs to be optimized. A dense WDM window is needed in which many channels can be used to support multi-channel communication over single-mode fiber.

5 The present invention provides a method and system for dense wavelength division multiplexing (WDM) that supports multi-channel communication in the 1310nm band over a fiber link. In one example, the dense WDM supports multi-channel communication in the 1310nm band
10 over a single-mode fiber. Thus, according to the invention, more channels can be added within the relatively broad 1310nm window than the erbium window, to increase the capacity of single-mode optical fibers within an optical fiber network. This avoids more
15 expensive options for increasing capacity of a fiber optic network, such as, laying additional fiber in a network or adding channels in the crowded erbium band.

 The present invention provides a multi-channel optical communication link wherein a single-mode fiber link carries dense WDM optical signals
20 within the 1310 nm band instead of, or in addition to, the erbium band. In particular, carrier wavelengths are selected within either of two windows (a low subband and a high subband) on either side of a
25 guardband. The guardband includes a zero dispersion wavelength λ_0 , which is about 1312±3nm for many installed and new single mode fibers in a fiber optic network.

 The width of the guardband can be set to
30 minimize four-wave mixing (FWM). In one embodiment of the present invention, a guardband centered upon the λ_0 has a width such that the absolute value of dispersion values in both the high and low subbands is
approximately equal to or greater than 0.5 ps/nm-km.
35 In another embodiment, a guardband of about 17 nm

centered upon the λ_0 is used to separate the high and low subbands. In each of these embodiments, the width of the guardband avoids four-wave mixing FWM by assuring that closely spaced carriers co-propagate in a dispersive environment, thereby "washing out" the phase coherence required for effective mixing over a length of fiber. Therefore, a dense concentration of modulated carriers may occupy the low subband and/or high subband without causing any significant interference. The presence of the guardband is especially important in reducing FWM over non-dispersion shifted fiber where the magnitude of dispersion is not as great as in dispersion-shifted fiber.

By straddling the zero dispersion wavelength λ_0 , the two subbands or windows can also experience different dispersion values. For NDSF, the low subband or shorter wavelength window experiences negative dispersion and the high subband or longer wavelength window experiences positive dispersion. Positive dispersion in the high subband may be readily compensated using conventional DSF, or the recently introduced LS fiber, because these are optimized for 1550nm and have a substantial negative dispersion in the 1310nm band. Positive dispersion in the high subband can also be corrected or ameliorated by a chirped fiber Bragg grating set to impart a negative dispersion, as is well known in the art. Likewise, the negative dispersion in the low subband or shorter wavelength window can be compensated by a chirped fiber Bragg grating set to impart a positive dispersion.

For DFS, both the low subband and the high subband experience negative dispersion. Accordingly, such negative dispersion in the low and high subbands can be compensated by a chirped fiber Bragg grating set

to impart a positive dispersion. Single-mode fiber (NDSF and DSF) also introduces a positive slope dispersion across the 1310nm window in both the low and high subbands. Such a positive dispersion slope can be corrected or ameliorated by a chirped fiber Bragg grating, as is well known in the art.

The 1310nm band is relatively wide, bracketed on the long end by the absorption peaks of silica and water. There is also a minimum wavelength limit imposed by the geometry of the fiber to guarantee single-mode propagation. In one example, the present invention provides low and high subbands spanning approximately 1270-1300nm and 1320-1365nm, allowing for considerably more channels than are expected with the popular, but narrow erbium band.

In one embodiment of the present invention, a multi-channel optical communication system and method is provided. The multi-channel communication system and method involves a plurality of carrier signals transported through a single mode fiber. The single mode fiber has a zero dispersion wavelength λ_0 . The carrier signals have wavelengths in at least one of a low subband and a high subband within a 1310nm band. The low subband and high subband are separated by a guardband that includes the zero dispersion wavelength λ_0 of the single mode fiber. In one preferred example, the zero dispersion wavelength λ_0 is in a range between approximately 1309nm to 1315nm. According to a further feature, the guardband has a width of at least two nm, and preferably, a width of approximately 17nm.

In one preferred example, the guardband has a range between approximately 1300nm and 1320nm. The low subband has a range between approximately 1270nm and 1300nm, and the high subband has a range between approximately 1320 and 1365nm. The plurality of

carrier signals transport data in respective dense WDM channels within the low subband and the high subband. The dense WDM channels are separated by a channel spacing of at least approximately 100 GHz.

5 In another preferred example, the guardband has a range between approximately 1300nm and 1320, the low subband has a range between approximately 1295nm and 1300nm, and the high subband has a range between approximately 1320 and 1365nm. Carrier signals are
10 transported in any one of approximately nine dense WDM channels within the low subband and approximately seventy-six dense WDM channels within the high subband. Each of these dense WDM channels within the low and high subbands is separated by a channel spacing of at
15 least approximately 100 GHz.

According to a further feature of the present invention, a method and system for dense WDM dispersion compensation is provided. In one example, a dense WDM
20 DCM unit compensates for negative dispersion and/or positive dispersion in the plurality of carrier signals transported over a single mode fiber in the respective dense WDM channels. When the single mode fiber is NDSF, the dense WDM dispersion compensation unit has a positive dispersion compensation unit (DCM) and a
25 negative dispersion compensation unit (DCM).

The positive DCM compensates for positive dispersion in each carrier signal transported over NDSF in the respective dense WDM channels in the high subband. For example, the positive DCM can be a
30 dispersion shifted fiber segment and/or a chirped fiber Bragg grating designed to impart a negative dispersion value having sufficient magnitude to correct or ameliorate the magnitude of the positive dispersion of NDSF. In this way, the dispersion shifted fiber
35 segment and/or the chirped fiber Bragg grating

compensate for the magnitude of positive dispersion in each carrier signal transported over NDSF in the respective dense WDM channels in the high subband.

5 The negative DCM compensates for negative dispersion in each carrier signal transported over NDSF in the respective dense WDM channels in the low subband. For example, negative DCM can be a chirped fiber Bragg grating to compensate for the magnitude of negative dispersion in each carrier signal transported
10 over NDSF in respective dense WDM channels in the low subband.

 Similarly, for DSF, the dense WDM DCM need only be a negative DCM which compensates for negative dispersion in each carrier signal in the respective
15 dense WDM channels in the low subband and high subbands. For example, such a negative DCM can be a chirped fiber Bragg grating that imparts a positive dispersion value which compensates for the magnitude of negative dispersion in each carrier signal transported
20 over DSF in respective dense WDM channels in the low and high subbands.

 In addition, a dense WDM DCM according to the present invention can also compensate for the positive-slope dispersion imparted by single mode fiber. For
25 example, a chirped fiber Bragg grating can be used to finely compensate for the slope of positive dispersion in each carrier signal transported over a single mode fiber (NDSF or DSF) in respective dense WDM channels in the low and high subbands.

30 In one embodiment, a wavelength division multiplexing unit is optically coupled to a single mode fiber. The WDM unit multiplexes individual carrier signals and outputs the plurality of carrier signals to the single mode fiber. For example, the wavelength
35 division multiplexing unit can comprise at least one

narrow band WDM unit and can multiplex and/or demultiplex carrier signals traveling in one or two directions (that is, uni-directional or bi-directional traffic).

5 Further embodiments, features, and advantages of the present invention, as well as the structure and operation of the various embodiments of the present invention, are described in detail below with reference to the accompanying drawings.

10 The accompanying drawings, which are incorporated herein and form part of the specification, illustrate the present invention and, together with the description, further serve to explain the principles of the invention and to enable a person skilled in the
15 pertinent art to make and use the invention.

FIG. 1 is a diagram showing dense wavelength division multiplexing (WDM) in the 1310 nm window according to one embodiment of the present invention.

20 FIG. 2A is a diagram showing an example of 85 channels at 100 GHz spacing in the dense WDM 1310nm window of FIG.1

FIG. 2B is a table showing an example of 100 channels at 100 GHz spacing including 85 channels in high and low subbands and 15 channels in a guardband,
25 as shown in FIG. 2A.

FIG. 3A is a diagram that shows dispersion for NDSF and DSF single-mode fibers in a 1310nm window.

FIG. 3B is a diagram that shows dispersion for an NDSF single-mode fiber in 80 channels of a
30 1310nm window.

FIG. 3C is a diagram that shows dispersion for a DSF single-mode fiber in 80 channels of a 1310nm window.

FIG. 3D is a diagram that shows dispersion for a DSF TRUEWAVE™ single-mode fiber in 80 channels of a 1310nm window.

5 FIG. 3E is a diagram that shows dispersion for a DSF linearly-sloped (LS) single-mode fiber in 80 channels of a 1310nm window.

FIG. 4 is a diagram of an example fiber link segment supporting WDM in the 1310nm window according to the present invention.

10 FIG. 5 is a diagram of another example fiber link segment supporting WDM in the 1310nm window according to the present invention.

FIG. 6 is a diagram showing in more detail an example of the dense WDM dispersion compensation module of FIGs. 4 and 5.

FIG. 7 is a graph illustrating the dispersion limited distance in approximately typical and best cases of OC-48 optical communication carried over a NDSF single-mode fiber.

20 FIG. 8 is a graph illustrating the loss limited distance in approximately typical and best cases of OC-48 and OC-192 optical communication carried over a NDSF single-mode fiber.

The present invention will now be described with reference to the accompanying drawings. In the drawings, like reference numbers typically indicate identical or functionally similar elements. Additionally, the left-most digit(s) of a reference number typically identifies the drawing in which the reference number first appears.

30 The term "1310nm band" refers to a band of wavelengths within a range of approximately 1150 nanometer (nm) and 1385nm.

FIG. 1 is a diagram showing dense wavelength division multiplexing (WDM) in the 1310nm window 100

according to one embodiment of the present invention. According to the present invention, an optical communication link (not shown in FIG. 1) carries dense WDM optical signals within 1310nm window 100 instead of, or in addition to, the erbium band. The optical communication link has at least one single-mode fiber, including, but not limited to, non-dispersion shifted fiber (NDSF) and dispersion shifted fiber (DSF). DSF can include linearly-sloped dispersion shifted fiber (LSF). Example fiber links supporting a dense DWM according to the present invention are described in further detail with respect to FIGs. 4-5.

As shown in FIG. 1, carrier wavelengths are selected from within two windows, low subband 140 and high subband 160, on either side of a guardband 120. Guardband 120 includes the zero dispersion wavelength λ_0 of a single-mode fiber in the optical communication link and separates low subband 140 and high subband 160.

In the embodiment shown in FIG. 1, zero dispersion wavelength λ_0 is $1312\text{nm} \pm 3\text{nm}$ as found in many installed or new single mode fibers in a fiber optic network. Guardband 120 is approximately 17nm wide and centered upon λ_0 . In particular, guardband 120 covers a range of wavelengths between approximately 1303nm and 1320nm to separate low subband 140 and high subband 160. Low subband 140 covers a wavelength range between approximately 1270nm and 1303nm. High subband 160 covers a range between approximately 1320nm and 1365nm.

According to the invention, then, one or more channels (also called carrier wavelengths) having equal or non-equal spacing can be provided in low subband 140 and/or high subband 160. Channels are not provided in guardband 120. Further, the width of guardband 120 can

be set to minimize four-wave mixing (FWM). In one embodiment of the present invention, a guardband centered upon the λ_0 has a width such that the absolute value of dispersion values in both the high and low subbands is approximately equal to or greater than 0.5 ps/nm-km. In another embodiment, a guardband of about 17nm centered upon the λ_0 is used to separate the high and low subbands. This avoids four-wave mixing by assuring that closely space carriers co-propagate in a dispersive environment, thereby "washing out" the phase coherence required for effective mixing over a length of fiber. Therefore, a dense concentration of modulated carriers may occupy each subband 140, 160 without causing any significant interference.

The wavelength values shown in FIG. 1 are illustrative and can be varied. The 1310nm band is relatively wide, bracketed on the long end by the absorption peak of water (approximately 1385nm). There is also a minimum wavelength limit (approximately 1150nm to 1270nm) imposed by the geometry of the fiber to guarantee single-mode propagation. Guardband 120 and subbands 140 and 160 can also vary in size depending upon a particular application as would be apparent to one skilled in the art given this description.

This dense WDM multi-channel plan according to the present invention allows for considerably more channels than are expected with the popular, but narrower, erbium band. Optical transducers and amplifiers for operation in the 1310nm band are also relatively inexpensive.

As shown in FIGs. 2A and 2B, even a relatively conservative dense WDM design following the present invention allows many more channels to be used than an erbium band WDM design. FIG. 2A is a diagram

showing an example of 85 channels at 100 GHz spacing in the dense WDM 1310nm window of FIG. 1.

FIG. 2B is a table showing an example of 100 channels at 100 GHz spacing including the 85 channels in high and low subbands and 15 channels (not used) in a guardband shown in FIG. 2A. Each channel is listed with a nominal frequency (f) in Terahertz (THz) and center wavelength λ (nm).

In the example of FIG. 2A, low subband 140 includes 9 channels at 100 GHz spacing between approximately 1295nm and 1300nm. High subband 160 includes 76 channels at 100 GHz spacing between approximately 1320nm and 1365nm. However, more channels can certainly be added in low subband 140 or high subband 160. For instance, channels at wavelengths below 1295nm can be added. Channels at wavelengths above 1365nm or within guardband 120 can be used as well depending upon a particular design application and tolerance. Channel spacing can also be smaller than 100 GHz to add even more channels, especially for low bit rates. Channel spacing greater than 100 GHz (or even greater than 200 GHz) can be provided to further ensure signal separation.

In contrast, in the erbium band, a 100 GHz spacing requirement translates to a wavelength range of approximately 0.8nm. This means only 40 WDM channels fit within the erbium fiber band. If each optical carrier is modulated at high data bit rates, such as 10 Giga-bits/second (Gb/s), a 200 GHz spacing is used between channels to avoid crosstalk. As a result, only sixteen channels with 200 GHz spacing can be used effectively in an operating window within an erbium band of approximately 1530 to 1561nm. Thus, even the conservative dense WDM design of FIGs. 2A and 2B

supports over 220% more channels at 100 GHz spacing than multi-channel WDM in the erbium-band.

By straddling zero dispersion wavelength λ_0 , carriers in subbands 140 and 160 also experience different dispersion values. As shown in FIGs. 3A-3E, carriers in low subband 140 and high subband 160 within a 1310nm window experience either positive or negative dispersion along a single-mode fiber depending the fiber type. Single mode fiber (NDSF and DSF) also introduces a positive slope dispersion across the 1310nm window.

FIG. 3A is a diagram that shows dispersion for NDSF and DSF single-mode fibers in a 1310nm window. The NDSF fiber is a CORNING® SMF-28 fiber having a dispersion value between approximately -6.0 and 6.0 within a 1310nm window (approx. 1270nm to 1374nm). FIG. 3B is a diagram that shows a dispersion range between approx. -1.595 to 5.329 for an NDSF single-mode fiber (SMF-28) in 80 channels of a 1310nm window between approx. 1295nm. and 1374nm. Thus, carriers in low subband 140 experience negative dispersion along a NDSF. Carriers in high subband 160 experience positive dispersion along a NDSF such as SMF-28.

However, as shown in FIGs 3A and 3C-3E, DSF single-mode fiber, including TRUEWAVE™ and linearly-sloped(LS) fiber, has a negative dispersion value between approximately -10 and -30 within a 1310nm window (approx. 1270nm to 1374nm). Carriers in low subband 140 and high subband 160 then experience negative dispersion (at different negative dispersion values) along DSF. FIG. 3C is a diagram that shows dispersion for a DSF single-mode fiber in 80 channels of a 1310nm window. For the DSF fiber, the dispersion value is between approximately -24.653 and -15.425 within a 1310nm window (approx. 1295nm to 1374nm).

FIG. 3D is a diagram that shows dispersion for a DSF TRUEWAVE™ single-mode fiber in 80 channels of a 1310nm window. For the TRUEWAVE™ fiber, the dispersion value is between approximately -21.201 and -12.317 within a 1310nm window (approx. 1295nm to 1374nm).

FIG. 3E is a diagram that shows dispersion for a DSF linearly-sloped (LS) single-mode fiber in 80 channels of a 1310nm window. For the LS fiber, the dispersion value is between approximately -27.841 and -17.876 within a 1310nm window (approx. 1295nm to 1374nm).

Carriers in low subband 140 experience negative dispersion along NDSF. Carriers in high subband 160 experience positive dispersion along NDSF. The latter (positive dispersion) may be readily compensated using one or more segments of conventional DSF, or the recently introduced LS fiber, because these are optimized for 1550nm and have a substantial negative dispersion at 1310nm. Positive dispersion across high subband 160 can also be corrected or ameliorated by one or more chirped fiber Bragg gratings, as is well known in the art. Likewise, the negative dispersion in low subband 140 (and/or in high subband 160) can be compensated by one or more chirped fiber Bragg gratings. Such dispersion compensation is described in further detail below with respect to FIG. 6.

The operation of dense WDM in the 1310nm band according to the present invention will now be described with respect to example fiber link segments in FIGs. 4 and 5. An example dense WDM dispersion compensation module (DCM) is also described with respect to FIG. 6.

FIG. 4 is a diagram of an example fiber link segment 400 supporting WDM in the 1310nm window according to the present invention. Fiber link 400 includes a narrow wavelength division multiplexer (WDM) 410, a single mode fiber 415, a bi-directional optical amplifier 420, and a dense WDM dispersion compensation module (DCM) 440. WDM 410 can be any type of wavelength division multiplexer and/or demultiplexer or combinations of wavelength division multiplexer/demultiplexers. Single mode fiber 415 can be any type of single mode fiber including, but not limited to, NDSF (CORNING®SMF-28) and DSF fibers (DS, TRUEWAVE™ and LS). Bi-directional optical amplifier 420 can be any type of bi-directional optical amplifier for amplifying 1310nm band wavelengths. Dense WDM DCM 440 is described further with respect to FIG. 6. Other optical components such as couplers, splitters, etc. can be used is well-known in WDM communications. Optical emitters and receivers (not shown) are also provided to generate and detect the carrier signals in the respective dense WDM channels, that is, the low subband and the high subband channels.

In the example of FIG. 4, fiber link segment 400 is bi-directional carrying traffic in two directions along the same fiber. In a long-distance fiber network, for example, these directions can be East and West between two cities. Thus, WDM 410 receives carriers for dense WDM channels traveling in one direction (i.e. West) and multiplexes them onto single mode fiber 415. On the other hand, WDM 410 receives carriers for dense WDM channels traveling in the other direction (i.e. East) and demultiplexes them from single mode fiber 415.

In general, any combination of the dense WDM channels in the 1310nm can be allocated for carrying

signals in one or both directions over fiber link 400. In one embodiment shown in FIG. 4, however, carriers traveling in one direction (West) are allocated channels in the low subband 140. Carriers traveling in the other direction (East) are allocated channels in the high subband 160. Fiber link 400 can also be modified to be two uni-directional links.

FIG. 5 is diagram of another example of fiber link segment 400 supporting WDM in the 1310nm window according to the present invention. In FIG. 5 WDM 410 is replaced by four narrow WDMs 504, 505, 506, and 507 and a WDM 503 which can be a narrow, coarse, or broadband WDM. In FIG. 5 to minimize the potential of crosstalk or other interference, four carriers in four respective low subband channels traveling in one direction (West) are received at WDM 504 for multiplexing and transmission to WDM 503. Four other carriers in four respective low subband channels traveling in one direction (West) are received at WDM 506 for multiplexing and transmission to WDM 503. WDM 503 then multiplexes the eight low subband channels for transmission over single mode fiber 415.

Considering the other direction (East), WDM 503 demultiplexes eight high subband channels received from single mode fiber 415 into two groups of four high subband channels. One group of four respective high subband channels traveling in one direction (East) are then received at WDM 505 for further demultiplexing and transmission to optical receivers. The other group of four carriers in four respective high subband channels traveling in one direction (East) are received at WDM 507 for demultiplexing and transmission to optical receivers.

For clarity, only one end of a fiber link segment 400 is shown in FIGS. 4 and 5; however, the

operation of the other end is similar as would be readily apparent to a person skilled in the art given this description. Also, for clarity, only one low subchannel and one high subband channel is shown with respect to WDM 410. However, any number of channels in the low subband 140 and/or high subband 160 can be provided to WDM 410, as discussed above. Similarly, FIG. 5 shows 16 channels in groups of four for illustrative purposes. The present intention is not so limited, as any number of channels can be allocated between WDMs 504-507 in dense WDM within the 1310nm window in the low subband 140 and/or high subband 160 as discussed above. Further to minimize cross-talk and interference even more, different groups of channels within low subband 140 can be allocated to travel in different directions (likewise, different groups of channels within high subband 160 can be allocated to travel in different directions).

FIG. 6 is a diagram showing in more detail an example dense WDM dispersion compensation module (DCM) 440 for use with NDSF fiber. Dense WDM DCM 440 includes two wavelength splitter/combiners 620 and 640. Negative dispersion compensation unit 660 (negative DCM 660) and positive dispersion compensation unit 680 (positive DCM 680) are provided in parallel between wavelength splitter/combiners 620 and 640. Dense WDM DCM 440 is especially important for dispersive fiber media and long distance fiber links.

As described earlier with respect to FIGs. 3A-3B, carriers in high subband 160 experience positive dispersion along NDSF and thus are passed by wavelength combiners/splitters 620, 640 to positive DCM 680. Positive DCM 680 compensates for the positive dispersion (in magnitude and/or slope) along NDSF. For example, positive DCM 680 can include one or more

segments of conventional DSF, or the recently introduced LS fiber, because these are optimized for 1550nm and can impart a substantial negative dispersion value at 1310nm. Positive DCM 680 can also include a chirped fiber Bragg grating to compensate for positive dispersion, as is well known in the art. See, e.g., Agrawal, *"Fiber-Optic Communication Systems,"* Second Ed. (John Wiley & Sons: New York 1997), section 9.6.2, chapter 9, pp. 425-466.

Carriers in low subband 140 experience negative dispersion along NDSF, and thus are passed by wavelength combiners/splitters 620, 640 to negative DCM 660. Negative DCM 660 compensates for the negative dispersion along NDSF. For example, negative DCM 660 can be a chirped fiber Bragg grating set to compensate for negative dispersion, as is well known in the art.

In addition, as described above with respect to FIGs. 3A and 3C-3E, negative dispersion can occur in both the low subband 140 and the high subband 160 when single mode fiber 415 is a DSF fiber (DS, TRUEWAVE™ or LS). In this case, dense WDM DCM 440 need only include negative DCM 660. All channels in low subband 140 and high subband 160 are then compensated for the negative dispersion by negative DCM 660. In other words, carriers in the dense WDM channels in the low and high subbands pass through one or more chirped fiber Bragg gratings to compensate for the negative dispersion along DSF.

In addition, dense WDM DCM 440 according to the present invention can also compensate for the positive-slope dispersion imparted by single mode fiber. For example, chirped fiber Bragg grating(s) can be used to finely compensate for the slope of positive dispersion in each carrier signal transported over a single mode fiber (NDSF or DSF) in respective dense WDM

channels in the low and high subbands. Such chirped fiber Bragg gratings can be coupled separately to dense DCM 440, or can be included in either or both of negative DCM 660 and positive DCM 680.

5 A high-speed fiber optic network or link using a dense WDM in the 1310nm window according to the present invention can include, but is not limited to, an OC-48 or OC-192 bit rate. For an OC-48 bit rate of approximately 2.5 Gb/s, a fiber type (SMF-28, SMF-DS,
10 SMF-LS, and TRUEWAVE™) can be used. For an OC-192 bit rate of approximately 10 Gb/s, an NDSF (SMF-28) fiber is preferred (though at such high bit rates channel spacing for a channel plan for low subband 140 and high subband 160 may have to be greater).

15 FIG. 7 is a graph illustrating examples of the dispersion limited distance in typical and best cases of OC-48 optical communication carried over a DSF single-mode fiber. In the typical case, the distance an OC-48 carrier signal can travel is limited to about
20 1750 km for a low dispersion value of -10 ps/nm-km and to about 198km for a higher dispersion value of -30 ps/nm-km. In a best case, the distance an OC-48 carrier signal can travel is limited to about 2900 km for a low dispersion value of
25 -10 ps/nm-km and to about 300 km for a higher dispersion value of -30 ps/nm-km.

30 FIG. 8 is a graph illustrating examples of the loss in transmitted power over distance. The distance an OC-48 carrier signal can travel and be satisfactorily detected can be limited by the transmitter power. As shown in FIG. 8, the distance varies between about 60 and 100 km for OC-48 signals transmitted by transmitters having a transmitter power between 1 and 21 dBm. The plot in FIG. 8 assumes a
35 minimum receiver level during normal operation of about

-26 dBm. As well known in the art, the unit "dBm" is a derived unit for expressing

power and is defined as $\text{power (in dBm)} = 10 \log_{10} \left(\frac{\text{power}}{1\text{mW}} \right)$

See, Agrawal, "Decibel Units", Appendix B, pp. 535-536. The examples in FIGs. 7 and 8 are not intended to limit the scope of the present invention. As one skilled in the art would appreciate given this description, different link and network designs and components (e.g. higher transmitter powers, low dispersion fibers, frequent spacing of optical amplifiers or regenerators, and a different dispersion compensation module (DCM) can be used to achieve long-distance fiber optic communication using dense WDM in the 1310nm band according to the invention.

While various embodiments of the present invention have been described above, it should be understood that they have been presented by way of example only, and not limitation. It will be understood by those skilled in the art that various changes in form and details may be made therein without departing from the spirit and scope of the invention as defined in the appended claims. Thus, the breadth and scope of the present invention should not be limited by any of the above-described exemplary embodiments, but should be defined only in accordance with the following claims and their equivalents.

WHAT IS CLAIMED IS:

1 1. A method for providing dense wavelength
2 division multiplexing during optical communication,
3 comprising the steps of:
4 establishing, within a 1310nm band, a
5 guardband that includes the zero dispersion wavelength
6 λ_0 of a single-mode fiber, said guardband separating a
7 low subband and a high subband within the 1310nm band;
8 transmitting a first signal over the single
9 mode fiber, said first signal having a wavelength in
10 said low subband; and
11 transmitting a second signal over the single
12 mode fiber, said second signal having a wavelength in
13 said high subband.

1 2. A method for providing dense wavelength
2 division multiplexing (dense WDM) during multi-channel
3 optical communication, comprising the steps of:
4 establishing, within a 1310nm band, a
5 guardband that includes the zero dispersion wavelength
6 λ_0 of a single-mode fiber, said guardband separating a
7 low subband and a high subband within the 1310nm band;
8 and
9 transporting a plurality of carrier signals
10 in respective dense WDM channels over the single mode
11 fiber, said carrier signals having wavelengths in at
12 least one of said low subband and said high subband
13 within the 1310nm band.

1 3. The method of claim 2, wherein said
2 establishing step comprises the step of establishing,
3 within a 1310nm band, a guardband that includes a zero
4 dispersion wavelength λ_0 of a single-mode fiber,



1 wherein the zero dispersion wavelength λ_0 is in a range
2 between approximately 1309nm to 1315nm.

1 4. The method of claim 2, wherein said
2 establishing step comprises the step of establishing,
3 within a 1310nm band, a guardband having a width that
4 includes a zero dispersion wavelength λ_0 of a single-
5 mode fiber, said guardband width being set such that
6 the absolute value of dispersion values in both the
7 high and low subbands is approximately equal to or
8 greater than 0.5 ps/nm-km; whereby, four-wave mixing
9 (FWM) is minimized.

1 5. The method of claim 2, wherein said
2 establishing step comprises the step of establishing,
3 within a 1310nm band, a guardband having a width of at
4 least two nm that includes a zero dispersion wavelength
5 λ_0 of a single-mode fiber.

1 6. The method of claim 2, wherein said
2 establishing step comprises the step of establishing,
3 within a 1310nm band, a guardband having a width of
4 approximately 17nm that includes a zero dispersion
5 wavelength λ_0 of a single-mode fiber.

1 7. The method of claim 2, wherein said
2 establishing step comprises the step of establishing,
3 within a 1310nm band, a guardband having a range
4 between approximately 1300nm and 1320nm, said guardband
5 separating a low subband having a range between
6 approximately 1270nm and 1300nm and a high subband
7 having a range between approximately 1320nm and 1365nm.

1 8. The method of claim 2, wherein said



1 establishing step further comprises the step of
2 separating said dense WDM channels within the low
3 subband and the high subband by a channel spacing.

1 9. The method of claim 8, wherein said
2 separating step comprises the step of separating said
3 dense WDM channels within the low subband and the high
4 subband by a channel spacing of at least approximately
5 100GHz.

1 10. The method of claim 2, wherein said
2 establishing step comprises the step of establishing,
3 within a 1310nm band, a guardband having a range
4 between approximately 1300nm and 1320nm, said guardband
5 separating a low subband having a range between
6 approximately 1295nm and 1300nm and a high subband
7 having a range between approximately 1320nm and 1365nm;
8 and

9 further comprises the step of separating
10 approximately nine of said dense WDM channels within
11 the low subband and approximately seventy-six of said
12 dense WDM channels within the high subband by a channel
13 spacing of at least approximately 100 GHz.

1 11. The method of claim 2, further
2 comprising the step of compensating for at least one of
3 negative dispersion and positive dispersion in the
4 plurality of carrier signals transported over the
5 single mode fiber in the respective dense WDM channels.

1 12. The method of claim 11, wherein the
2 single mode fiber comprises non-dispersion shifted
3 fiber, said transporting step transports a plurality of
4 carrier signals in respective dense WDM channels over
5 the non-dispersion shifted fiber, said carrier signals



1 having wavelengths in said low subband and said high
2 subband within the 1310nm band, and said dispersion
3 compensating step comprises the steps of:
4 compensating for positive dispersion in each
5 carrier signal transported over the non-dispersion
6 shifted fiber in the respective dense WDM channels in
7 the high subband; and
8 compensating for negative dispersion in each
9 carrier signal transported over the non-dispersion
10 shifted fiber in the respective dense WDM channels in
11 the low subband.

1 13. The method of claim 11, wherein the
2 single mode fiber comprises dispersion shifted fiber,
3 said transporting step transports a plurality of
4 carrier signals in respective dense WDM channels over
5 the dispersion shifted fiber, said carrier signals
6 having wavelengths in said low subband and said high
7 subband within the 1310nm band, and said dispersion
8 compensating step comprises the steps of:
9 compensating for negative dispersion in each
10 carrier signal transported over the dispersion shifted
11 fiber in the respective dense WDM channels in the high
12 subband; and
13 compensating for negative dispersion in each
14 carrier signal transported over the dispersion shifted
15 fiber in the respective dense WDM channels in the low
16 subband.

1 14. The method of claim 11, further
2 comprising the step of multiplexing the plurality of
3 carrier signals prior to said transporting step.

1 15. A multi-channel optical communication
2 system comprising:



1 a single mode fiber having a zero dispersion
2 wavelength λ_0 ; and

3 a plurality of carrier signals traveling
4 through said single mode fiber, said carrier signals
5 having wavelengths in at least one of a low subband and
6 a high subband within a 1310nm band, said low subband
7 and high subband being separated by a guardband that
8 includes the zero dispersion wavelength λ_0 of said
9 single mode fiber.

1 16. The system of claim 15, wherein said
2 zero dispersion wavelength λ_0 is in a range between
3 approximately 1309nm to 1315nm.

1 17. The system of claim 15, wherein said
2 guardband has a width that includes a zero dispersion
3 wavelength λ_0 of a single-mode fiber, said guardband
4 width being set such that the absolute value of
5 dispersion values in both the high and low subbands is
6 approximately equal to or greater than 0.5 ps/nm-km;
7 whereby, four-wave mixing (FWM) is minimized.

1 18. The system of claim 15, wherein said
2 guardband has a width of at least two nm.

1 19. The system of claim 15, wherein said
2 guardband has a width of approximately 17nm.

1 20. The system of claim 15, wherein said
2 guardband has a range between approximately 1300nm and
3 1320nm, said low subband has a range between
4 approximately 1270nm and 1300nm, and said high subband
5 has a range between approximately 1320 and 1365nm.

1 21. The system of claim 15, wherein said



1 plurality of carrier signals transport data in
2 respective dense WDM channels within said low subband
3 and said high subband, said dense WDM channels being
4 separated by a channel spacing.

1 22. The system of claim 21, wherein said
2 channel spacing is at least approximately 100 GHz.

1 23. The system of claim 15, wherein:
2 said guardband has a range between
3 approximately 1300nm and 1320;
4 said low subband has a range between
5 approximately 1295nm and 1300nm;
6 said high subband has a range between
7 approximately 1320 and 1365nm;
8 and
9 said plurality of carrier signals are
10 transported in any one of approximately nine dense WDM
11 channels within the low subband and approximately
12 seventy-six dense WDM channels within the high subband,
13 each of said dense WDM channels within the low subband
14 having a channel spacing of at least approximately 100
15 GHz and each of said dense WDM channels within the high
16 subband having a channel spacing of at least
17 approximately 100GHz.

1 24. The system of claim 15, further
2 comprising:
3 a dense WDM dispersion compensation unit that
4 compensates for at least one of negative dispersion and
5 positive dispersion in said plurality of carrier
6 signals transported over said single mode fiber in
7 respective dense WDM channels.

1 25. The system of claim 24, wherein said



1 single mode fiber comprises non-dispersion shifted
2 fiber, and said dense WDM dispersion compensation unit
3 comprises:
4 a positive dispersion compensation unit that
5 compensates for positive dispersion in each carrier
6 signal transported over said non-dispersion shifted
7 fiber in the respective dense WDM channels in said high
8 subband; and
9 a negative dispersion compensation unit that
10 compensates for negative dispersion in each carrier
11 signal transported over said non-dispersion shifted
12 fiber in the respective dense WDM channels in said low
13 subband.

1 26. The system of claim 25, wherein:
2 said positive dispersion compensation unit comprises at
3 least one of a dispersion shifted fiber segment and a
4 chirped fiber Bragg grating to compensate for the
5 magnitude of positive dispersion in each carrier-signal
6 transported over said non-dispersion shifted fiber in
7 the respective dense WDM channels in said high subband;
8 and
9 said negative dispersion compensation unit
10 comprises a chirped fiber Bragg grating to compensate
11 for the magnitude of negative dispersion in each
12 carrier signal transported over said non-dispersion
13 shifted fiber in the respective dense WDM channels in
14 said low subband.

1 27. The system of claim 24, wherein said
2 single mode fiber comprises dispersion shifted fiber,
3 and said dense WDM dispersion compensation unit
4 comprises a negative dispersion compensation unit that
5 compensates for negative dispersion in each carrier
6 signal transported over said dispersion shifted fiber



1 in the respective dense WDM channels in said high
2 subband and in said low subband.

1 28. The system of claim 27, wherein:
2 said negative dispersion compensation unit
3 comprises a chirped fiber Bragg grating to compensate
4 for the magnitude of negative dispersion in each
5 carrier signal transported over said dispersion shifted
6 fiber in the respective dense WDM channels in said high
7 subband and in said low subband.

1 29. The system of claim 15, further
2 comprising a wavelength division multiplexing unit
3 optically coupled to said single mode fiber, wherein,
4 said wavelength division multiplexing unit multiplexes
5 individual carrier signals and outputs said plurality
6 of carrier signals to said single mode fiber.

1 30. The system of claim 29, wherein said
2 wavelength division multiplexing unit comprises at
3 least one narrow band WDM unit.

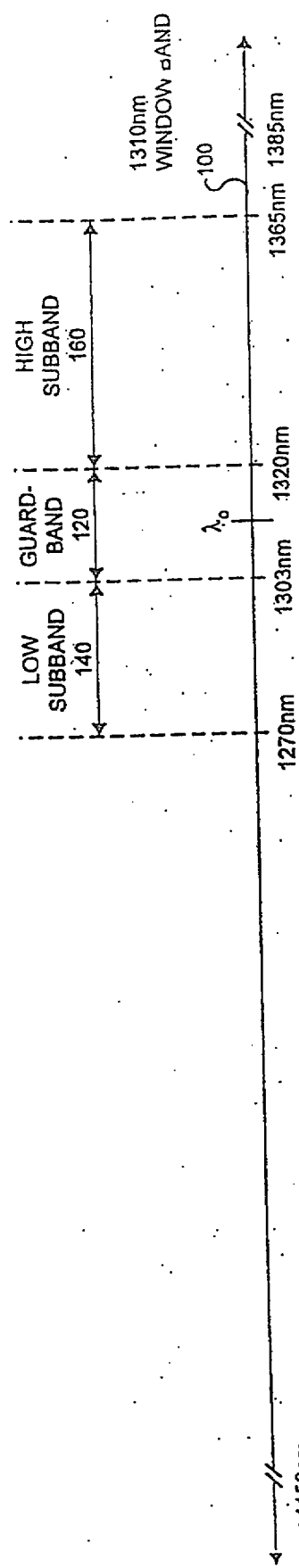
1 31. The system of claim 29, wherein said
2 wavelength division multiplexing unit multiplexes a
3 first group of individual carrier signals traveling in
4 one direction and outputs said first group of
5 multiplexed carrier signals to said single mode fiber
6 and demultiplexes a second group of individual carrier
7 signals traveling in another direction and outputs said
8 second group of demultiplexed carrier signals.

1 32. A method for providing multi-channel
2 optical communication, comprising the steps of:



1 establishing, within a 1310nm band, a
2 guardband that separates a low subband and a high
3 subband within the 1310nm band; and
4 transporting a plurality of carrier signals
5 over a fiber, said carrier signals having wavelengths
6 in at least one of said low subband and said high
7 subband within the 1310nm band.





$$\lambda_0 = 1312\text{nm} \pm 3\text{nm}$$

FIG. 1

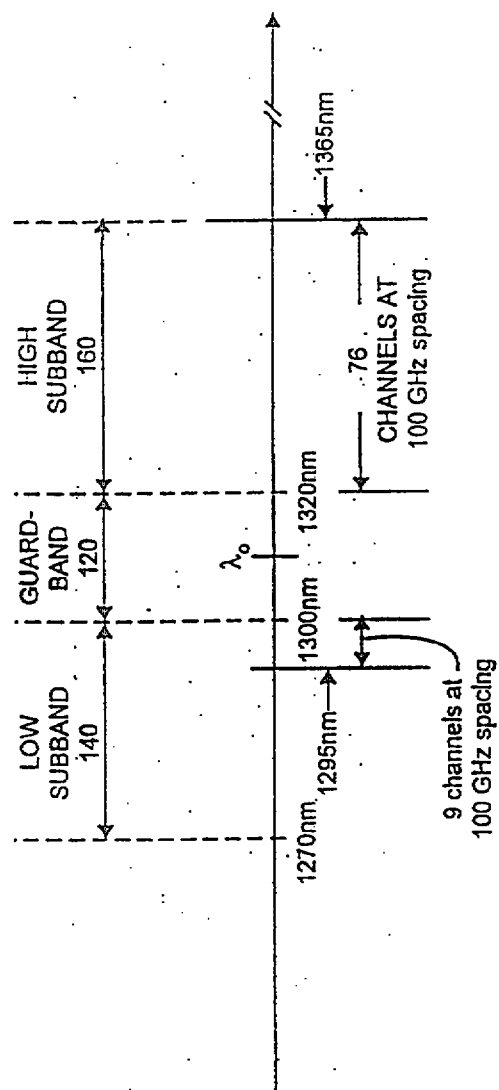


FIG. 2A

Nominal Center Wavelengths

number	f (Thz)	λ (nm)	f (Thz)	λ (nm)	f (Thz)	λ (nm)	f (Thz)	λ (nm)	f (Thz)	λ (nm)	f (Thz)	λ (nm)	f (Thz)	λ (nm)
1	231.5	1294.99	229.5	1306.28	227.5	1317.76	225.5	1329.45	223.5	1341.35	221.5	1353.46		
2	231.4	1295.55	229.4	1306.85	227.4	1318.34	225.4	1330.04	223.4	1341.95	221.4	1354.07		
3	231.3	1296.11	229.3	1307.42	227.3	1318.92	225.3	1330.63	223.3	1342.55	221.3	1354.68		
4	231.2	1296.68	229.2	1307.99	227.2	1319.5	225.2	1331.22	223.2	1343.15	221.2	1355.3		
5	231.1	1297.24	229.1	1308.56	227.1	1320.09	225.1	1331.81	223.1	1343.75	221.1	1355.91		
6	231	1297.8	229	1309.13	227	1320.67	225	1332.41	223	1344.36	221	1356.52		
7	230.9	1298.36	228.9	1309.7	226.9	1321.25	224.9	1333	222.9	1344.96	220.9	1357.14		
8	230.8	1298.92	228.8	1310.28	226.8	1321.83	224.8	1333.59	222.8	1345.56	220.8	1357.75		
9	230.7	1299.49	228.7	1310.85	226.7	1322.41	224.7	1334.18	222.7	1346.17	220.7	1358.37		
10	230.6	1300.05	228.6	1311.42	226.6	1323	224.6	1334.78	222.6	1346.77	220.6	1358.98		
11	230.5	1300.61	228.5	1312	226.5	1323.58	224.5	1335.37	222.5	1347.38	220.5	1359.6		
12	230.4	1301.18	228.4	1312.57	226.4	1324.17	224.4	1335.97	222.4	1347.98	220.4	1360.21		
13	230.3	1301.74	228.3	1313.15	226.3	1324.75	224.3	1336.56	222.3	1348.59	220.3	1360.83		
14	230.2	1302.31	228.2	1313.72	226.2	1325.34	224.2	1337.16	222.2	1349.2	220.2	1361.45		
15	230.1	1302.87	228.1	1314.3	226.1	1325.92	224.1	1337.76	222.1	1349.8	220.1	1362.07		
16	230	1303.44	228	1314.87	226	1326.51	224	1338.35	222	1350.41	220	1362.69		
17	229.9	1304.01	227.9	1315.45	225.9	1327.1	223.9	1338.95	221.9	1351.02	219.9	1363.31		
18	229.8	1304.57	227.8	1316.03	225.8	1327.69	223.8	1339.55	221.8	1351.63	219.8	1363.93		
19	229.7	1305.14	227.7	1316.61	225.7	1328.27	223.7	1340.15	221.7	1352.24	219.7	1364.55		
20	229.6	1305.71	227.6	1317.19	225.6	1328.86	223.6	1340.75	221.6	1352.85	219.6	1365.17		

Note: 100 GHz spacing

FIG. 2B

Dispersion at 1310 nm Window

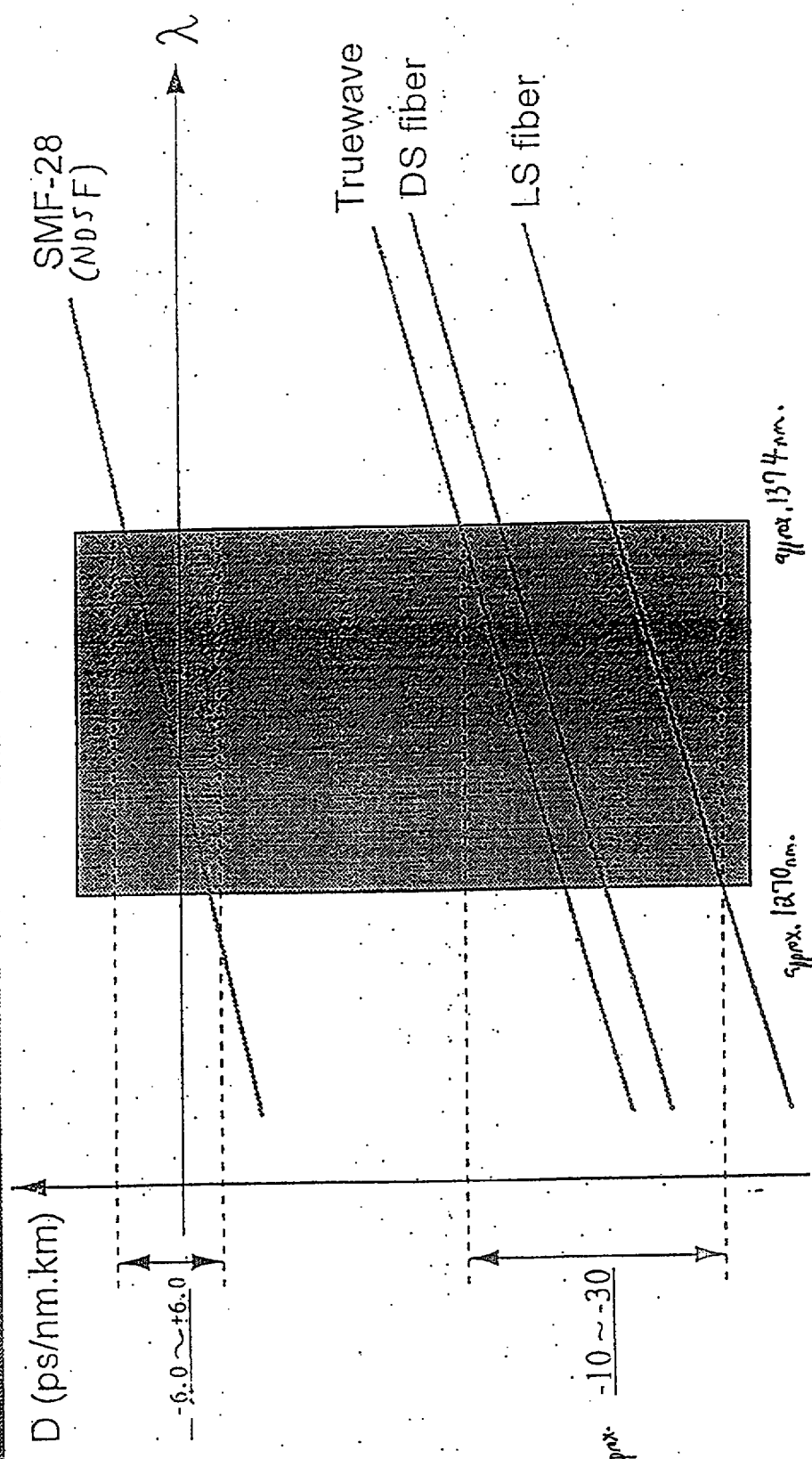


FIG. 3A

(SMF-28)

NDSF Dispersion

number	λ (nm)	D (ps/nm.km)	λ (nm)	D (ps/nm.km)	λ (nm)	D (ps/nm.km)	λ (nm)	D (ps/nm.km)
1	1295	-1.5950673	1315	0.27505695	1335	2.06194222	1355	3.77164091
2	1296	-1.4994843	1316	0.36632559	1336	2.14921233	1356	3.855201
3	1297	-1.404125	1317	0.45738703	1337	2.23629031	1357	3.93858272
4	1298	-1.3089885	1318	0.54824208	1338	2.32317686	1358	4.02178671
5	1299	-1.2140739	1319	0.6388915	1339	2.40987271	1359	4.10481363
6	1300	-1.1193804	1320	0.72933808	1340	2.49637857	1360	4.18766413
7	1301	-1.0249072	1321	0.8195766	1341	2.58269513	1361	4.27033885
8	1302	-0.9306536	1322	0.90961381	1342	2.66882312	1362	4.35283845
9	1303	-0.8366182	1323	0.9994485	1343	2.75476322	1363	4.43516357
10	1304	-0.7428008	1324	1.08908142	1344	2.84051614	1364	4.51731484
11	1305	-0.6492002	1325	1.17851334	1345	2.92608258	1365	4.59929289
12	1306	-0.5558156	1326	1.26774501	1346	3.01146322	1366	4.68109837
13	1307	-0.4626464	1327	1.35677719	1347	3.09665875	1367	4.76273191
14	1308	-0.3696915	1328	1.44561062	1348	3.18166986	1368	4.84419413
15	1309	-0.2769503	1329	1.53424606	1349	3.26649724	1369	4.92548565
16	1310	-0.1844218	1330	1.62268425	1350	3.35114156	1370	5.00660711
17	1311	-0.0921053	1331	1.71092593	1351	3.43560351	1371	5.08755911
18	1312	0	1332	1.79897183	1352	3.51988374	1372	5.16834228
19	1313	0.09189495	1333	1.88682269	1353	3.60398294	1373	5.24895724
20	1314	0.18358033	1334	1.97447925	1354	3.68790178	1374	5.32940458

Note: $D = S_0/4 * (\lambda - \lambda_0^4/\lambda^3)$, $S_0 = 0.092$ ps/nm².km, $\lambda_0 = 1312$ nm

FIG. 3B

DS Fiber Dispersion

number	λ (nm)	D (ps/nm.km)	λ (nm)	D (ps/nm.km)	λ (nm)	D (ps/nm.km)	λ (nm)	D (ps/nm.km)	λ (nm)	D (ps/nm.km)
1	1295	-24.653447	1315	-22.138117	1335	-19.750014	1355	-17.479889		
2	1296	-24.524507	1316	-22.01577	1336	-19.633779	1356	-17.369325		
3	1297	-24.395908	1317	-21.893741	1337	-19.517838	1357	-17.259033		
4	1298	-24.267649	1318	-21.772026	1338	-19.40219	1358	-17.149013		
5	1299	-24.13973	1319	-21.650626	1339	-19.286833	1359	-17.039264		
6	1300	-24.012149	1320	-21.529539	1340	-19.171766	1360	-16.929785		
7	1301	-23.884904	1321	-21.408764	1341	-19.056989	1361	-16.820574		
8	1302	-23.757995	1322	-21.2883	1342	-18.942499	1362	-16.71163		
9	1303	-23.63142	1323	-21.168145	1343	-18.828297	1363	-16.602954		
10	1304	-23.505178	1324	-21.048299	1344	-18.714382	1364	-16.494543		
11	1305	-23.379267	1325	-20.92876	1345	-18.600751	1365	-16.386397		
12	1306	-23.253686	1326	-20.809527	1346	-18.487404	1366	-16.278514		
13	1307	-23.128435	1327	-20.690599	1347	-18.37434	1367	-16.170895		
14	1308	-23.003511	1328	-20.571974	1348	-18.261558	1368	-16.063537		
15	1309	-22.878914	1329	-20.453653	1349	-18.149057	1369	-15.956441		
16	1310	-22.754642	1330	-20.335632	1350	-18.036835	1370	-15.849604		
17	1311	-22.630694	1331	-20.217913	1351	-17.924893	1371	-15.743026		
18	1312	-22.507068	1332	-20.100492	1352	-17.813228	1372	-15.636706		
19	1313	-22.383765	1333	-19.983369	1353	-17.701839	1373	-15.530644		
20	1314	-22.260781	1334	-19.866544	1354	-17.590727	1374	-15.424837		

Note: $D = S_0/4 * (\lambda - \lambda_0^4/\lambda^3)$, $S_0 = 0.072 \text{ ps/nm}^2 \cdot \text{km}$, $\lambda_0 = 1551 \text{ nm}$

FIG. 3C

Truewave Fiber Dispersion

number	λ (nm)	D(ps/nm.km)	λ (nm)	D(ps/nm.km)	λ (nm)	D(ps/nm.km)	λ (nm)	D(ps/nm.km)	λ (nm)	D(ps/nm.km)
1	1295	-21.201058	1315	-18.782222	1335	-16.484033	1355	-14.297719		
2	1296	-21.077106	1316	-18.664524	1336	-16.37213	1356	-14.191193		
3	1297	-20.953479	1317	-18.547125	1337	-16.260505	1357	-14.084925		
4	1298	-20.830174	1318	-18.430026	1338	-16.149158	1358	-13.978916		
5	1299	-20.707191	1319	-18.313225	1339	-16.038087	1359	-13.873162		
6	1300	-20.584528	1320	-18.196721	1340	-15.927292	1360	-13.767665		
7	1301	-20.462185	1321	-18.080512	1341	-15.816771	1361	-13.662422		
8	1302	-20.34016	1322	-17.964599	1342	-15.706523	1362	-13.557434		
9	1303	-20.218451	1323	-17.848978	1343	-15.596548	1363	-13.452698		
10	1304	-20.097058	1324	-17.73365	1344	-15.486843	1364	-13.348214		
11	1305	-19.97598	1325	-17.618614	1345	-15.37741	1365	-13.243981		
12	1306	-19.855214	1326	-17.503888	1346	-15.268245	1366	-13.139998		
13	1307	-19.734761	1327	-17.389411	1347	-15.159349	1367	-13.036265		
14	1308	-19.614618	1328	-17.275242	1348	-15.05072	1368	-12.93278		
15	1309	-19.494785	1329	-17.161359	1349	-14.942357	1369	-12.829542		
16	1310	-19.37526	1330	-17.047763	1350	-14.83426	1370	-12.72655		
17	1311	-19.256043	1331	-16.934452	1351	-14.726427	1371	-12.623805		
18	1312	-19.137132	1332	-16.821424	1352	-14.618857	1372	-12.521304		
19	1313	-19.018525	1333	-16.708679	1353	-14.51155	1373	-12.419047		
20	1314	-18.900223	1334	-16.596216	1354	-14.404504	1374	-12.317032		

Note: $D = S_0/4 * (\lambda - \lambda_0^4/\lambda^3)$, $S_0 = 0.075$ ps/nm².km, $\lambda_0 = 1515$ nm

FIG. 3D

LS Fiber Dispersion

number	λ (nm)	D (ps/nm.km)	λ (nm)	D (ps/nm.km)	λ (nm)	D (ps/nm.km)	λ (nm)	D (ps/nm.km)
1	1295	-27.840881	1315	-25.123672	1335	-22.544722	1355	-20.093979
2	1296	-27.701571	1316	-24.991528	1336	-22.41922	1356	-19.974639
3	1297	-27.562633	1317	-24.859728	1337	-22.294037	1357	-19.855595
4	1298	-27.424064	1318	-24.728272	1338	-22.169172	1358	-19.736847
5	1299	-27.285865	1319	-24.597156	1339	-22.044623	1359	-19.618393
6	1300	-27.148032	1320	-24.466381	1340	-21.92039	1360	-19.500231
7	1301	-27.010565	1321	-24.335945	1341	-21.796472	1361	-19.382362
8	1302	-26.873463	1322	-24.205846	1342	-21.672866	1362	-19.264783
9	1303	-26.736724	1323	-24.076084	1343	-21.549573	1363	-19.147495
10	1304	-26.600347	1324	-23.946657	1344	-21.426591	1364	-19.030495
11	1305	-26.464329	1325	-23.817564	1345	-21.303918	1365	-18.913782
12	1306	-26.328671	1326	-23.688804	1346	-21.181555	1366	-18.797357
13	1307	-26.19337	1327	-23.560375	1347	-21.059498	1367	-18.681217
14	1308	-26.058426	1328	-23.432276	1348	-20.937748	1368	-18.565361
15	1309	-25.923836	1329	-23.304506	1349	-20.816303	1369	-18.449789
16	1310	-25.789599	1330	-23.177063	1350	-20.695162	1370	-18.3345
17	1311	-25.655715	1331	-23.049947	1351	-20.574324	1371	-18.219492
18	1312	-25.522182	1332	-22.923156	1352	-20.453788	1372	-18.104764
19	1313	-25.388997	1333	-22.796689	1353	-20.333552	1373	-17.990316
20	1314	-25.256161	1334	-22.670545	1354	-20.213617	1374	-17.876146

Note: $D = S_0/4 * (\lambda - \lambda_0^4/\lambda^3)$, $S_0 = 0.075 \text{ ps/nm}^2.\text{km}$, $\lambda_0 = 1567.5 \text{ nm}$

FIG. 3E

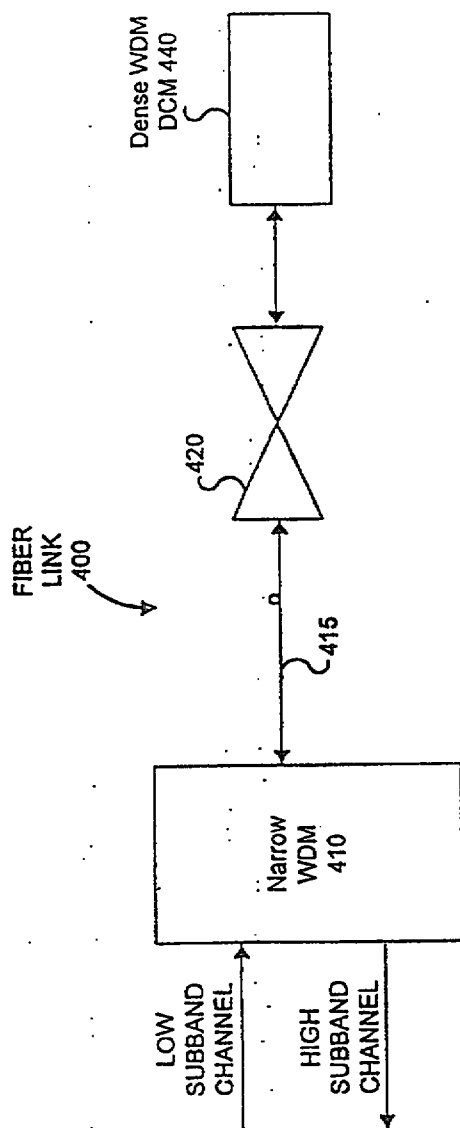


FIG. 4

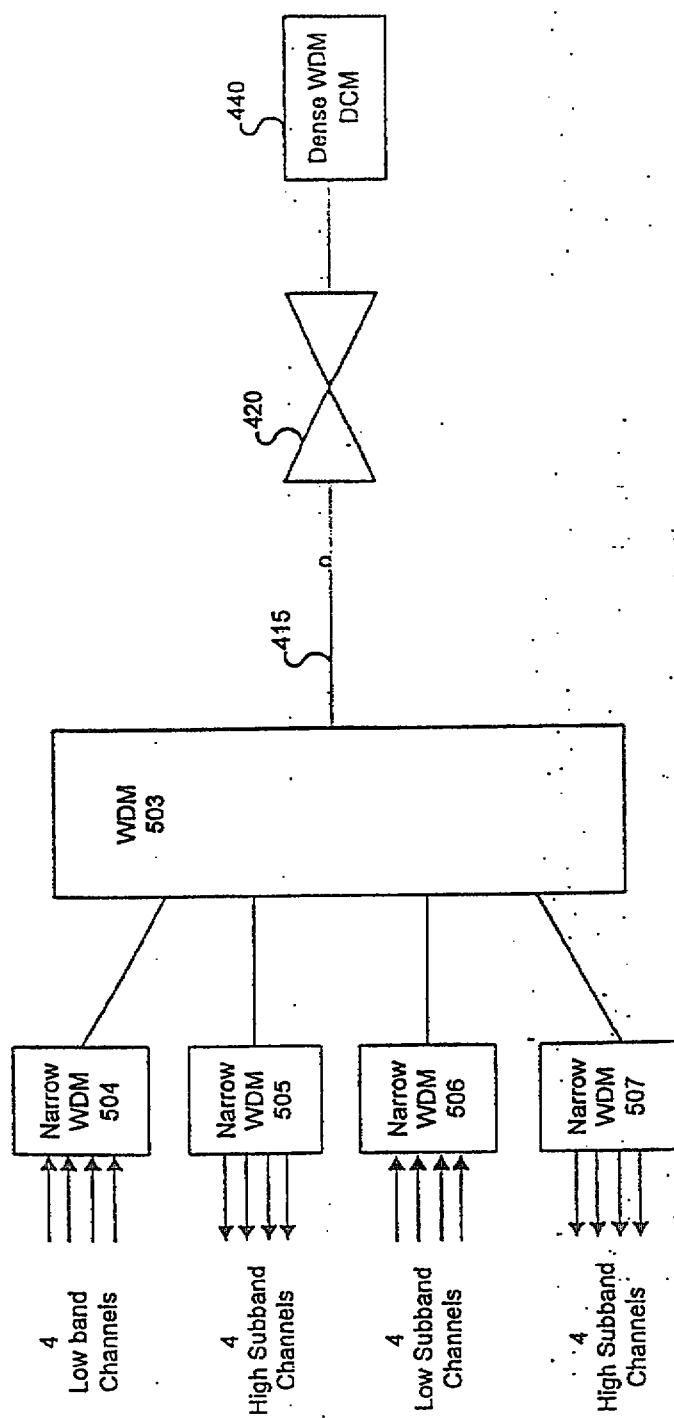


FIG. 5

Dense WDM DCM
440

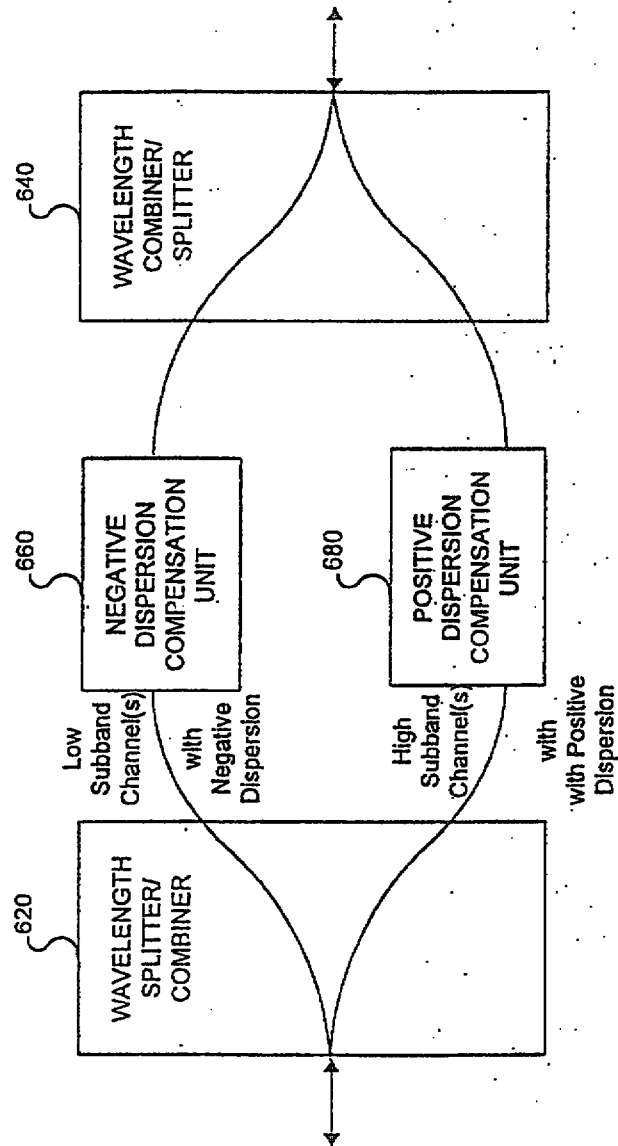


FIG. 6.

Dispersion Limited Distance

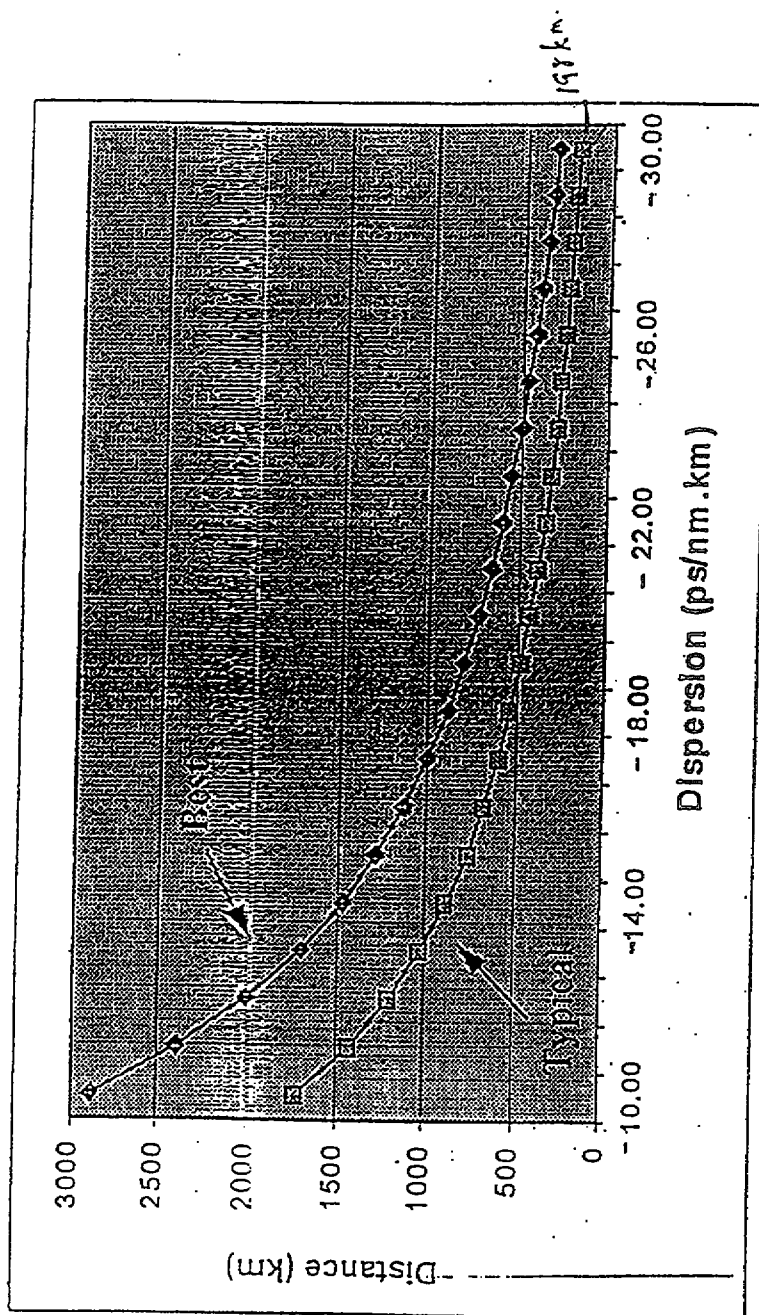
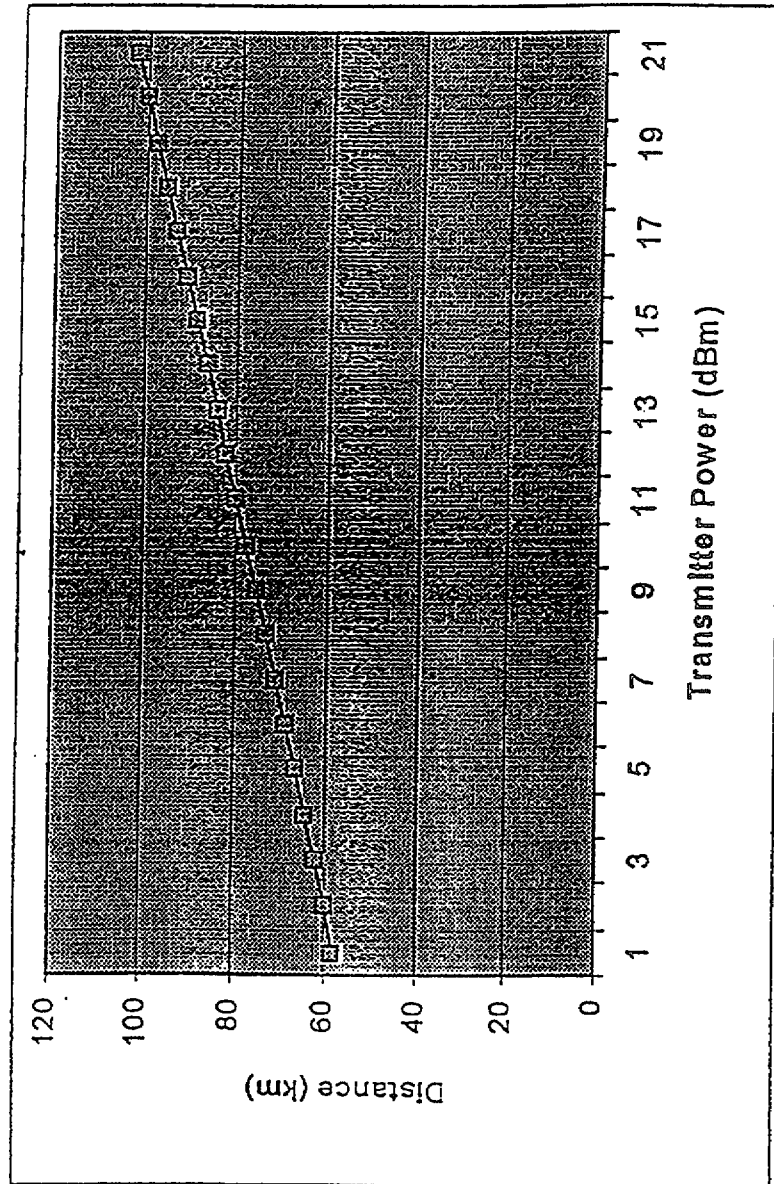


FIG. 7

Loss Limited Distance



Note: Minimum Receiver Level (normal operation): -26 dBm

FIG. 8