

Glossary

Absorption Conversion of light energy into another form by a material. Not equal to loss or attenuation, which includes scattering.

Acceptance Angle The angle over which the core of an optical fiber accepts incoming light; usually measured from the fiber axis. Related to numerical aperture (NA).

Access Network Part of the telecommunication network that connects to individual and corporate users.

Active Component A component that requires external power.

Add-Drop Multiplexer A device that drops and/or adds one or more optical channels to a signal.

ADSL (Asymmetric Digital Subscriber Line) A type of DSL with more bandwidth downstream (to the subscriber) than upstream.

All-Dielectric Cable Cable made entirely of dielectric (insulating) materials without any metal conductors, armor, or strength members.

Analog A signal that varies continuously (e.g., sound waves). Analog signals have frequency and bandwidth measured in hertz.

Ångström (Å) A unit of length equal to 0.1 nm.

ATM (Asynchronous Transfer Mode) A digital transmission switching format, with cells containing

5 bytes of header information followed by 48 data bytes.

Attenuation Reduction of the magnitude of an optical signal by any means, including absorption of energy or scattering of light. Measured in decibels per unit length.

Attenuator An optical device that reduces the intensity of transmitted light.

Avalanche Photodiode (APD) A semiconductor photodetector with integral detection and amplification stages. Electrons generated at a *p/n* junction are accelerated in a region where they free an avalanche of other electrons. APDs can detect faint signals but require higher voltages than other semiconductor electronics.

Average Power The average level of power in a signal that varies with time.

AWG See *Waveguide Array*.

Axis The center of an optical fiber.

Backbone System A transmission network that carries high-speed telecommunications between regions (e.g., a nationwide long-distance telephone system). Sometimes used to describe the part of a local area network that carries signals between branching points.

Backscattering Scattering of light in the direction opposite to that in which it was originally traveling.

Bandwidth Information capacity. In analog systems, bandwidth is the range of frequencies transmitted; in digital systems, it is the data rate.

Baud Strictly speaking, the number of signal-level transitions per second in digital data. For some common coding schemes, this equals bits per second, but this is not true for more complex coding, and it is often misused. Bits per second is less ambiguous.

Beamsplitter A device that divides incident light into two separate beams.

Bidirectional Operating in both directions. Bidirectional couplers split or combine light the same way when it passes through them in either direction. Bidirectional transmission sends signals in both directions, sometimes through the same fiber.

Birefringent Having a refractive index that differs for light of different polarizations.

Bit Error Rate (BER) The fraction of bits transmitted incorrectly.

Bragg Scattering Scattering of light caused by a change in refractive index, as used in *fiber Bragg gratings* and *distributed Bragg reflectors*.

Broadband Covering a wide range of frequencies or having a high data rate. Broadband Internet service, including fiber to the home, DSL and cable modems, has a much higher data rate than dial-up service.

Broadcast Transmission Sending the same signal to many different places, like a television broadcasting station. Broadcast transmission can be over optical fibers if the same signal is delivered to many subscribers.

Bundle (of fibers) A rigid or flexible group of fibers assembled in a unit. Coherent fiber bundles have fibers arranged in the same way on each end and can transmit images.

Byte Eight bits of digital data. (Sometimes parity and check bits are included, so one "byte" may include 10 bits, but only 8 of them are data.)

Carrier In technology, the wave that is modulated with a signal carrying information. In business, a company that provides telecommunication services.

Category 5 A type of twisted-pair copper cable designed to transmit high-speed signals.

CATV An acronym for cable television, derived from Community Antenna TeleVision.

C-Band Wavelengths of 1530 to 1565 nm, where erbium-doped fiber amplifiers have their strongest gain. Normally erbium-fiber amplifiers operate in either C- or L-band.

Cell A fixed-length data packet transmitted in certain digital systems such as ATM. Also the area served by one cellular phone tower, and sometimes slang for a cellular telephone.

Central Office A telephone company facility for switching signals among local telephone circuits; connects to subscriber telephones. Also called a switching office.

Channel A distinct signal in a transmission medium. Optical channels are signals transmitted through the same fiber at different wavelengths.

Chirp A variation in optical wavelength that arises from directly modulating a diode laser source.

Chromatic Dispersion Wavelength-dependent pulse spreading in optical fibers, measured in picoseconds (of pulse spreading) per nanometer (of source bandwidth) per kilometer (of fiber length). It is the sum of waveguide and material dispersion.

Circuit Originally a physical connection that transmits electricity or signals. Now also a communication channel that guarantees a fixed transmission capacity.

Circuit Switching Making temporary physical or virtual connections between two points, which guarantees a fixed transmission capacity.

Cladding The layer of glass or other transparent material surrounding the light-carrying core of an

optical fiber. It has a lower refractive index than the core and thus confines light in the core. Coatings may be applied over the cladding.

CLEC (Competitive Local Exchange Carrier) A company that offers local telephone service in competition against dominant phone companies.

Coarse Wavelength-Division Multiplexing (CWDM) Transmitting signals at multiple wavelengths through the same fiber with wide spacing between optical channels. Standard spacing is 20 nanometers.

Coating An outer plastic layer applied over the cladding of a fiber for mechanical protection.

Coax Coaxial cable—cable with a central metallic conductor surrounded by an insulator that is covered by a metallic sheath that runs the length of the cable.

Coherent Bundle (of fibers) Fibers packaged together in a bundle so they retain a fixed arrangement at the two ends and can transmit an image.

Compression Reducing the number of bits needed to encode a digital signal, typically by eliminating long strings of identical bits or bits that do not change in successive sampling intervals (e.g., video frames).

Connector A device mounted on the end of a fiber-optic cable, light source, receiver, or housing that mates to a similar device to couple light into and out of optical fibers. A connector joins two fiber ends, or one fiber end and a light source or detector.

Copper Industry slang for metal wire, either twisted-pair or coaxial cable.

Core The central part of an optical fiber that guides light.

Coupler A device that connects three or more fiber ends, dividing one input between two or more outputs or combining two or more inputs into one output.

Coupling Transfer of light into or out of an optical fiber. (Note that coupling does not require a coupler.)

Critical Angle The angle at which light in a high-refractive-index material undergoes total internal reflection.

Cut-Back Measurement Measurement of optical loss, made by cutting a fiber. It compares loss of a short segment with loss of a longer one.

Cutoff Wavelength The longest wavelength at which a single-mode fiber can transmit two modes, or (equivalently) the shortest wavelength at which a single-mode fiber carries only one mode.

Cycles per Second The frequency of a wave, or number of oscillations it makes per second. One cycle per second equals one hertz.

Dark Current The noise current generated by a photodiode in the dark.

Dark Fiber Optical fiber installed without transmitter and receiver, usually to provide expansion capacity. Some carriers lease dark fibers to other companies that add equipment to transmit signals through them.

Data Link A fiber system transmitting digital data between two points.

dBm Decibels relative to 1 mW.

dBμ Decibels relative to 1 μW.

DBR See *Distributed Bragg Reflection*.

Decibel (dB) A logarithmic comparison of power levels, defined as ten times the base-10 logarithm of the ratio of the two power levels. One-tenth of a bel.

Demultiplexer A device that separates a multiplexed signal into its original components; the inverse of a multiplexer.

Dense Wavelength-Division Multiplexing (DWDM) Transmitting signals at multiple closely spaced wavelengths through the same fiber. Channel spacing is usually 200, 100, or 50 GHz, corresponding to about 1.6, 0.8, or 0.4 nm respectively.

Detector A device that generates an electrical signal when illuminated by light. The most common fiber-optic detectors are photodiodes.

DFB See *Distributed Feedback*.

Dielectric Nonconductive.

Dielectric Filter An optical filter that selectively transmits one wavelength and reflects others based on interference effects inside the structure. Also called *interference filter*.

Digital Encoded as a signal in discrete levels, typically binary 1s and 0s.

Digital Subscriber Line (DSL) A service that transmits digital signals to homes at speeds of hundreds of kilobits to tens of megabits per second over twisted-pair wires at higher frequencies than voice telephone signals. There are several variations.

Diode An electronic device that lets current flow in only one direction. Semiconductor diodes used in fiber optics contain a junction between regions of different doping. They include light emitters (LEDs and laser diodes) and detectors (photodiodes).

Diode Laser A semiconductor diode that generates laser light. A current flowing through the diode causes electrons and holes to recombine at the junction layer between *p*- and *n*-doped regions, producing excited states that can release energy in the form of light.

Directional Coupler A coupler in which light is transmitted differently when it goes in different directions.

Discrimination Circuit Electronics that decide whether a digital signal is a 1 or a 0.

Dispersion The stretching of light pulses as they travel in an optical fiber, which increases their duration.

Dispersion Compensation Typically, adding fibers or other components with chromatic dispersion that offsets the chromatic dispersion of a fiber-optic transmission line. Compensation is also possible for polarization-mode dispersion, but it is more difficult and rarely needed. Electronic dispersion compensation is also possible.

Dispersion-Shifted Fiber Optical fiber with nominal wavelength of zero chromatic dispersion shifted away from 1310 nm. Sometimes used for zero dispersion-shifted fiber, which has zero chromatic dispersion at 1550 nm and is not used in DWDM systems.

Dispersion Slope The change in chromatic dispersion with wavelength.

Distributed Bragg Reflection Reflection of light caused by periodic changes in refractive index in a stack of layers of different composition or—equivalently—by a corrugation at the boundary between two semiconductor layers. The period and the refractive index select one wavelength.

Distributed Feedback Feedback arising from reflection distributed through a structure.

Distributed-Feedback Laser A diode laser with a corrugation in the electrically pumped part of the laser, which selects the laser wavelength by reflecting that wavelength back into the active layer.

Doping Addition of small quantities of an impurity to a material to provide desired characteristics. Semiconductors are doped to produce the desired concentration of current carriers.

Drop A cable that delivers service to an individual customer.

DSL See *Digital Subscriber Line*.

DTV Digital television.

Duplex In cables, one that contains two fibers. For connectors, one that connects two pairs of fibers. For data transmission, full-duplex transmitters and receivers simultaneously send and receive signals in both directions, but half-duplex cannot do both at the same time.

DWDM See *Dense Wavelength-Division Multiplexing*.

Edge-Emitting Diode An LED that emits light from its edge, producing more directional output than LEDs that emit from their top surface.

Edge-Emitting Laser A semiconductor laser that emits light in the plane of its junction from the edge of the chip.

Electro-Absorption Modulator A semiconductor diode reverse-modulated so it modulates light passing through it.

Electromagnetic Interference (EMI) Noise generated when stray electromagnetic fields induce currents in electrical conductors.

Electromagnetic Radiation Waves made up of oscillating electrical and magnetic fields perpendicular to one another and traveling at the speed of light. Can also be viewed as photons or quanta of energy. Electromagnetic radiation includes radio waves, microwaves, infrared, visible light, ultraviolet radiation, X rays, and gamma rays.

EMI See *Electromagnetic Interference*.

Endoscope A fiber-optic bundle used for imaging and viewing inside the human body.

Erbium Band The range of wavelengths where erbium-doped fiber amplifiers are used, from 1530 to 1610 nm.

Erbium-Doped Fiber Amplifier (EDFA) Optical fiber doped with the rare earth element erbium, which can amplify light at 1530 to 1610 nm when pumped by an external light source.

Ethernet A local-area network standard. The original Ethernet transmits 10 Mbit/s. Other versions are Fast Ethernet at 100 Mbit/s, Gigabit Ethernet at 1 Gbit/s, and 10-Gigabit Ethernet.

Evanescent Wave Guided light waves that extend beyond the boundary of a fiber core into the cladding. Evanescent waves can transfer energy between waveguides.

Excess Loss Loss of a passive coupler above that inherent in dividing light among the output ports.

External Modulation Modulation of output of a light source by an external device.

Extrinsic Loss Splice losses arising from the splicing process itself.

Eye Pattern A pattern formed by overlaying traces of a series of transmitted pulses in a visual display.

The more open the eye, the sharper the distinction between on and off pulses.

Fabry-Perot A resonant cavity formed by a pair of mirrors aligned parallel to each other. A Fabry-Perot laser is a diode laser with its edge facets cleaved so they form a Fabry-Perot cavity.

Ferrule A tube within a connector with a central hole that contains and aligns a fiber.

Fiber Amplifier An optical fiber doped to amplify light from an external source. The most important type is the erbium-doped fiber amplifier.

Fiber Bragg Grating An optical fiber in which the core refractive index varies periodically along its length, causing Bragg scattering at wavelengths selected by the period and refractive index. A fiber Bragg grating reflects the selected wavelength and transmits others.

Fiber Distributed Data Interface (FDDI) A standard for a 100-Mbit/s fiber-optic local-area network.

Fiber-Optic Gyroscope A coil of optical fiber that can detect rotation about its axis.

Fiber to the Curb (FTTC) Fiber-optic service to a node that is connected by wires to several nearby homes, typically on a block.

Fiber to the Home (FTTH) A network in which optical fibers bring signals all the way to homes.

Fiber to the Premises (FTTP) Distribution of signals through fiber optics all the way to individual residences. Functionally the same as fiber to the home.

Fibre Channel A standard for data transmission among storage devices and computers over fiber or copper.

FITL Fiber in the loop.

Fluoride Glasses Materials that have the amorphous structure of glass but are made of fluoride compounds (e.g., zirconium fluoride) rather than oxide compounds (e.g., silica).

Forward Error Correction Adding extra bits to a block of data bits to detect and correct errors in transmission.

Frame A fixed-length block of data transmitted as a unit; SONET transmits frames. In video, one of a series of images shown in sequence.

Free-Space Optics Light signals transmitted through air rather than fibers.

Frequency The number of times an electromagnetic wave oscillates in a second, or the number of wave peaks that pass a point in a second; measured in hertz.

Frequency-Division Multiplexing Combining analog signals by assigning each a different carrier frequency and merging them in a single signal with a broad range of frequencies.

FTTC See *Fiber to the curb*.

FTTH See *Fiber to the home*.

FTTP See *Fiber to the Premises*.

Full-Duplex In data transmission, transmitters and receivers that simultaneously send and receive signals in both directions.

Fused Fibers A bundle of fibers melted together so they maintain a fixed alignment with respect to each other in a rigid rod.

Fusion Splice A splice made by melting the tips of two fibers together so they form a solid junction.

Gain The increase in signal strength as light passes through an amplifying medium.

Gallium Aluminum Arsenide (GaAlAs) A semiconductor compound used in LEDs, diode lasers, and certain detectors.

Gallium Arsenide (GaAs) A semiconductor compound used in LEDs, diode lasers, detectors, and electronic components.

Gbit/s Gigabits (billion bits) per second.

Glass A solid in which the atoms are arranged randomly instead of ordered in a crystal. In fiber optics,

“glass” usually means a silica compound unless otherwise noted.

Graded-Index Fiber A fiber in which the refractive index changes gradually with distance from the fiber axis, rather than abruptly at the core-cladding interface.

Graded-Index Fiber Lens A short segment of graded-index fiber that focuses light passing through it.

Granularity How finely a signal can be broken into its component parts.

Group Delay Time The difference in travel time through a fiber for light of different wavelengths.

Half-Duplex In data transmission, a system in which transmitters and receivers cannot simultaneously send and receive signals.

Hard-Clad Silica Fiber A fiber with a hard plastic cladding surrounding a step-index silica core. (Other plastic-clad silica fibers have a soft plastic cladding.)

Harmonic Frequency A frequency that is an integral multiple of a base frequency.

HDTV High-definition (or high-resolution) television; digital television with higher resolution than present analog systems.

Head-End The central facility where signals are combined for distribution in a cable television system.

Hertz Frequency in cycles per second.

Hierarchy A set of transmission speeds arranged to multiplex signals at successively higher data rates.

Hybrid Fiber/Coax A network that uses fiber to distribute cable-television signals to nodes, which in turn distribute them to homes over coaxial cable.

Index-Matching Gel A gel or fluid with refractive index close to that of glass, which reduces refractive-index discontinuities that can cause reflective losses.

Index of Refraction A quantity that measures how much the speed of light slows down in a material. Designated n , it is the speed of light in a vacuum divided by the speed of light in the material. Also called *refractive index*.

Indium Gallium Arsenide (InGaAs) A semiconductor material used in lasers, LEDs, and detectors.

Indium Gallium Arsenide Phosphide (InGaAsP) A semiconductor material used in lasers, LEDs, and detectors.

Infrared Light with wavelengths longer than 700 nm and shorter than about 1 mm, invisible to the human eye, which we can feel as heat. Glass optical fibers transmit infrared signals at 700 to about 1650 nm in the infrared.

Infrared Fiber Colloquially, optical fiber with best transmission at wavelengths of 2 μm or longer, made of materials other than silica glass.

Injection Laser Another name for a semiconductor or diode laser.

Integrated Optics Optical devices that perform two or more functions and are integrated on a single substrate; analogous to integrated electronic circuits.

Integrated Services Digital Network (ISDN) Originally a standard to transmit two digital voice lines at 64 kbit/s and one 16-kbit/s data channel. Now repackaged as IDSL, a form of DSL, transmitting 128 kbit/s over distances beyond the reach of DSL.

Intensity Power per unit solid angle.

Interference For light, the way that waves add together, depending on their phase. *Constructive interference* occurs when the waves are in phase and their amplitudes add. *Destructive interference* occurs when the waves are 180° out of phase and their amplitudes cancel.

Interference Filter An optical filter that selectively transmits one wavelength and reflects others based on interference effects inside the structure. Also called *dielectric filter*.

Interferometric Sensor A fiber-optic sensor that relies on interference effects.

Interleaver An optical device that separates a series of optical channels so alternating wavelengths emerge

out its two ports. The best-known type is a *Mach-Zehnder interferometer*.

Internet Protocol (IP) Standard packet-switched transmission format for the Internet; uses variable-length packets.

Intrinsic Layer A layer of semiconductor that is not doped with impurities to form current carriers.

Intrinsic Losses Splice losses arising from differences in the fibers being spliced.

Irradiance Power per unit area.

Junction Laser A semiconductor diode laser.

Junction Layer The layer between *p*- and *n*-doped semiconductors, where current carriers recombine and emit light in a semiconductor laser or LED.

LAN See *Local-Area Network*.

Large-Core Fiber Usually, a fiber with a core of 200 μm or more.

Laser From *light amplification by stimulated emission of radiation*, one of the wide range of devices that generates light by that principle. Laser light is directional, covers a narrow range of wavelengths, and is more coherent than ordinary light. Semiconductor diode lasers are the usual light sources in fiber-optic systems.

Layer A standard or protocol for signal transmission or processing to perform certain functions. It includes standard interfaces with other layers, which perform other functions.

L-Band Wavelengths of 1565 to 1625 nm where some erbium-doped fiber amplifiers operate. Separate from the C-band.

LED See *Light-Emitting Diode*.

Legacy Older equipment, generally no longer made.

Light Strictly speaking, electromagnetic radiation visible to the human eye at 400 to 700 nm. Commonly, the term is applied to electromagnetic radiation with properties similar to visible light,

including the invisible near-infrared radiation in most fiber-optic communication systems.

Light-Emitting Diode (LED) A semiconductor diode that emits incoherent light at the junction between *p*- and *n*-doped materials.

Lightguide An optical fiber or fiber bundle.

Light Piping Use of optical fibers to illuminate.

Lightwave An adjective, a synonym for optical, often (but not always) meaning fiber-optic.

Linewidth The range of wavelengths in an optical signal, sometimes called spectral width.

Local-Area Network (LAN) A network that transmits data among many nodes in a small area (e.g., a building or campus).

Local Loop The part of the telephone network extending from the central (switching) office to the subscriber.

Longitudinal Modes Oscillation modes of a laser along the length of its cavity. Each longitudinal mode contains only a narrow range of wavelengths, so a laser emitting a single longitudinal mode has a narrow bandwidth. Distinct from transverse modes.

Loose Tube A protective tube loosely surrounding a cabled fiber, often filled with gel.

Loss Attenuation of optical signal, normally measured in decibels.

Loss Budget An accounting of overall attenuation in a system.

Mach-Zehnder Interferometer An optical device that separates a series of optical channels so alternating wavelengths emerge out its two ports, sometimes called an *interleaver*.

MAN (Metropolitan-Area Network) A network linking local-area networks, usually within a metropolitan area. MANs normally are private networks that serve one company's facilities; metro networks are public networks run by companies that offer telecommunication services.

Margin Allowance for attenuation in addition to that explicitly accounted for in system design.

Material Dispersion Pulse dispersion caused by variation of a material's refractive index with wavelength.

Mbit/s Megabits (million bits) per second.

Mechanical Splice A splice in which fibers are joined mechanically (e.g., glued or crimped in place) but not fused together.

MEMS (Micro-electro-mechanical systems) Tiny moving elements, often mirrors, fabricated from semiconductor materials.

Mesh A network that makes multiple interconnections between different points.

Metro Network A telecommunication system offering services to a metropolitan area, typically with cable lengths to 200 km.

Microbending Tiny bends in a fiber that allow light to leak out and increase loss.

Micrometer One-millionth of a meter, abbreviated μm .

Micron Short for the preferred form, micrometer.

Modal Dispersion Dispersion arising from differences in the times that different modes take to travel through multimode fiber.

Mode An electromagnetic field distribution that satisfies theoretical requirements for propagation in a waveguide or oscillation in a cavity (e.g., a laser). Light has modes in a fiber or laser.

Mode-Field Diameter The diameter of the one mode of light propagating in a single-mode fiber, slightly larger than core diameter.

Mode Stripper A device that removes high-order modes in a multimode fiber to give standard measurement conditions.

Modulation Changing the properties of a carrier wave so it transmits a signal. Amplitude modulation varies the wave amplitude.

Multimode Transmits or emits multiple modes of light.

Multiple System Operators (MSOs) Companies that operate cable television networks in many communities.

Multiplexer A device that combines two or more signals into a single output.

***n* Region** A semiconductor doped to have an excess of electrons as current carriers.

NA See *Numerical Aperture*.

Nanometer A unit of length, 10^{-9} m. It is part of the SI system and has largely replaced the non-SI Ångström (0.1 nm) in technical literature.

Near-Infrared The part of the infrared near the visible spectrum, typically 700 to 1500 or 2000 nm; it is not rigidly defined.

Network A system of cables or other connections that links many terminals or devices, all of which can communicate with each other through the system.

Noise Equivalent Power (NEP) The optical input power to a detector needed to generate an electrical signal equal to the inherent electrical noise.

Nonlinear Effects Interactions that are not proportional to the strength of one light signal. For example, certain interactions are proportional to the square of the light power rather than to the power itself. Nonlinear effects can distort signals.

Nonzero Dispersion-Shifted Fiber Single-mode optical fiber with the wavelength of zero chromatic dispersion shifted outside the C-band. Some types have zero dispersion near 1500 nm, others near 1625 nm. Types with zero dispersion at 1580 nm are not usable in the L-band of erbium-doped fiber amplifiers.

No Return to Zero (NRZ) A digital code in which the signal level is low for a 0 bit and high for a 1 bit and does not return to 0 between successive 1 bits.

Normal (angle) Perpendicular to a surface.

NTSC The analog video broadcast standard used in North America, set by the National Television System Committee.

Numerical Aperture (NA) The sine of half the angle over which a fiber can accept light. Strictly speaking, this is multiplied by the refractive index of the medium containing the light, but for air the index is almost equal to 1.

O-Band Wavelengths of 1270 to 1370 nm, the “original” band for fiber transmission.

OC-*x* Optical Carrier, a carrier rate specified in the SONET standard.

Optical Add-Drop An optical multiplexer that drops and/or adds one or more optical channels to a signal.

Optical Amplifier A device that amplifies an input optical signal without converting it into electrical form. The best developed are optical fibers doped with the rare-earth element erbium.

Optical Channel An optical signal transmitted at one wavelength. WDM systems transmit multiple channels at separate wavelengths.

Optical Circulator A device that transmits light only in one direction through a series of ports, so light can go from port 1 to port 2 and port 2 to port 3, but not from port 2 to port 1.

Optical Isolator A device that transmits light in one direction but blocks light in the opposite direction.

Optical Networking Processing and switching signals in optical form as well as transmitting them optically.

Optical Node The point where signals are transferred from optical fibers to other transmission media, typically twisted-pair wires or coaxial cable.

Optical Performance Monitor A device installed in a WDM system to monitor signals at the transmitted wavelengths.

Optical Spectrum Analyzer An instrument that scans the spectrum to record power as a function of wavelength.

Optical Loss Test Set An optical power meter and light source calibrated for use together.

Optical Switch A switch that operates on light, redirecting optical signals.

Optical Time-Domain Reflectometer (OTDR) An instrument that measures transmission characteristics by sending a short pulse of light down a fiber and observing backscattered light.

Optical Waveguide Technically, any structure that can guide light. Sometimes used as a synonym for optical fiber, it can also apply to planar light waveguides.

***p* Region** Part of a semiconductor doped with electron acceptors in which holes (vacancies in the valence electron level) are the dominant current carriers.

Packet Switching Organizing signals by dividing them into data packets, each containing a header that specifies its destination and data intended for that destination. Separate data packets then are directed to their destinations.

Passive Component A component that doesn't require outside power.

Passive Optical Network A fiber-optic distribution network with no active components between the switching office and the customer.

PCS Fiber See *Plastic-Clad Silica Fiber*.

Peak Power Highest instantaneous power level in a pulse.

Phase The position of a wave in its oscillation cycle.

Photodetector A light detector.

Photodiode A diode that can produce an electrical signal proportional to light falling upon it.

Photonic A term coined for devices that work using photons or light, analogous to "electronic" for devices working with electrons.

Photonic Bandgap A range of wavelengths that cannot propagate in materials with certain internal microstructures.

Photons Quanta of electromagnetic radiation. Light can be viewed as either a wave or a series of photons.

Picosecond One-trillionth (10^{-12}) second.

***pin* Photodiode** A semiconductor detector with an intrinsic (*i*) region separating the *p*- and *n*-doped regions. It has fast linear response and is used in fiber-optic receivers.

Planar Waveguide A flat waveguide formed on the surface of a flat material. The zone of high refractive index is rectangular in cross-section and guides light in the same way as the core of an optical fiber.

Plastic-Clad Silica (PCS) Fiber A step-index multimode fiber in which a silica core is surrounded by a lower-index plastic cladding.

Plastic Fiber An optical fiber made entirely of plastic compounds.

Plenum Cable Cable made of fire-retardant material that meets electrical code requirements (UL 910) for low smoke generation and installation in air spaces.

Plesiochronous Digital Hierarchy The North American Digital Hierarchy of time-division multiplexing rates.

Point-to-Point Transmission Carrying a signal between two points, without branching to other points.

Polarization Alignment of the electric and magnetic fields that make up an electromagnetic wave; normally refers to the electric field. If all light waves have the same alignment, the light is polarized.

Polarization-Maintaining Fiber Fiber that maintains the polarization of light that enters it.

Polarization-Mode Dispersion Dispersion arising from random fluctuations in how fibers transmit light in vertical and horizontal polarizations.

POP An Internet node called a Point of Presence.

Population Inversion A condition in which more atoms are in an upper energy level than in a lower energy level, allowing stimulated emission to occur. A prerequisite for laser action.

POTS (Plain Old Telephone Service) Analog voice telephone lines.

Preform A cylindrical rod of specially prepared and purified glass from which an optical fiber is drawn.

Provisioning Arranging a network to provide services to customers.

Public Switched Telephone Network The network that provides standard voice telephone service, available to anyone who pays for service.

Pulse Dispersion The spreading out of pulses as they travel along an optical fiber.

Pulse Duration The length of a pulse. Usually specified as “full width at half maximum,” meaning the time from when the signal reaches half its peak value to the time when it drops below half the peak.

Pump Laser A laser that provides light that excites atoms in a fiber amplifier, putting them in the right state to amplify light.

Quantum Efficiency The fraction of photons that strike a detector that produces electron-hole pairs in the output current.

Quaternary A semiconductor compound made of four elements (e.g., InGaAsP).

Radiometer An instrument, distinct from a photometer, used to measure power (watts) of electromagnetic radiation.

Raman Amplifier A fiber that transfers energy from a strong pump beam to amplify a weaker signal at a longer wavelength, using stimulated Raman scattering.

Rayleigh Scattering Light scattering by particles such as atoms or molecules that are much smaller than the wavelength.

Rays Straight lines that represent the path taken by light.

Receiver A device that detects an optical signal and converts it into an electrical form usable by other devices.

Recombination Combination of an electron and a hole in a semiconductor that releases energy, sometimes leading to light emission.

Reduced-Cladding Fibers Fibers with cladding smaller than the standard 125- μm outer diameter.

Refraction The bending of light as it passes between materials of different refractive index.

Refractive Index A quantity that measures how much the speed of light slows down in a material. Designated n , it is the speed of light in a vacuum divided by the speed of light in the material. Also called *index of refraction*.

Refractive-Index Gradient The change in refractive index with distance from the axis of an optical fiber.

Regenerator A receiver-transmitter pair that detects a weak signal, cleans it up, then sends the regenerated signal through another length of fiber.

Repeater A receiver-transmitter pair that detects and amplifies a weak signal for retransmission through another length of optical fiber.

Repetition Rate The number of pulses or data bits per second.

Responsivity The ratio of detector output to input, usually measured in units of amperes per watt (or microamperes per microwatt).

Return to Zero (RZ) A digital coding scheme where signal level is low for a 0 bit and high for a 1 bit during the first half of a bit interval and then in either case returns to zero for the second half of the bit interval.

Ribbon Cables Cables in which many parallel fibers are embedded in a plastic material, forming a flat ribbon-like structure.

Ring A cable that forms a closed loop connecting two or more points, so all points remain connected if the cable breaks at one point.

Rise Time The time it takes output to rise from low levels to peak value. Typically measured as the time to rise from 10% to 90% of maximum output.

ROADM Reconfigurable optical add-drop multiplexer.

Router A device that directs data packets to their destinations using information in their headers to pick the best path. Distinct from *wavelength router*.

S-Band Wavelengths of 1460 to 1530 nm.

Scattering Loss of light that is scattered off atoms in different directions, so it escapes from the fiber core. A major component of fiber attenuation.

SDH See *Synchronous Digital Hierarchy*.

Selfoc Lens A trade name used by the Nippon Sheet Glass Company for a graded-index fiber lens; a segment of graded-index fiber made to serve as a lens.

Semiconductor Laser A laser in which injection of current into a semiconductor diode produces light by recombination of holes and electrons at the junction between *p*- and *n*-doped regions.

Semiconductor Optical Amplifier A semiconductor diode with reflection from its facets suppressed so it can amplify light from an external source, but will not produce a laser beam on its own.

Sheath An outer protective layer of a fiber-optic cable.

SI Units The standard international system of metric units.

Side Bands Bands above and below the carrier frequency that are generated by modulating the carrier.

Signal-to-Noise Ratio The ratio of signal to noise, measured in decibels; an indication of analog signal quality.

Silica Glass Glass made mostly of silicon dioxide, SiO₂, used in conventional optical fibers.

Simplex Single element (e.g., a simplex connector is a single-fiber connector).

Single-Frequency Laser A laser that emits a range of wavelengths small enough to be considered a single frequency.

Single Mode Containing only one mode. When dealing with lasers, beware of ambiguities because of the difference between transverse and longitudinal modes. A laser operating in a single transverse mode typically does not operate in a single longitudinal mode.

Single-Polarization Fibers Optical fibers capable of carrying light in only one polarization.

Smart Structures (or Smart Skins) Materials containing sensors (fiber-optic or other types) to measure their properties during fabrication and use.

Soliton An optical pulse that naturally retains its original shape as it travels along an optical fiber.

SONET (Synchronous Optical Network) A standard for fiber-optic transmission.

Spectral Efficiency A measure of how efficiently data transmission uses the available spectrum, typically in bits per hertz of bandwidth.

Spectrum Range of wavelengths. The optical spectrum, for example, is the range of optical wavelengths.

Splice A permanent junction between two fiber ends.

Splitting Ratio The ratio of power emerging from output ports of a coupler.

Standard Single-Mode Fiber Step-index single-mode fiber with zero dispersion at 1310 nm; the first type used in fiber-optic communications, still widely used.

Star Coupler A coupler with more than three or four ports.

Step-Index Multimode Fiber A step-index fiber with a core large enough to carry light in multiple modes.

Step-Index Single-Mode Fiber A step-index fiber with a small core capable of carrying light in only one mode; this type has zero dispersion at 1310 nm.

Stimulated Raman Scattering Interactions between light and atoms in a transparent material that convert energy from one wavelength to another.

Subscriber Loop The part of the telephone network from a central office to individual subscribers.

Surface-Emitting Diode An LED that emits light from its flat surface rather than its side. Simple and inexpensive, with emission spread over a wide angle.

Surface-Emitting Laser A semiconductor laser that emits light from the wafer surface.

Switch A device that directs light or electricity along different paths, such as fibers or wires.

Switched Network A network that routes signals to their destinations by switching circuits, such as the telephone system.

Synchronous Digital Hierarchy (SDH) The international version of SONET, the Synchronous Optical Network standard. The biggest difference is in the names of the transmission rates.

Synchronous Optical Network See *SONET*.

Tbit/s Terabits (trillion, or 10^{12} bits) per second.

T Carrier A system transmitting signals at one of the standard levels in the North American digital hierarchy.

T Coupler A coupler with three ports.

TDM See *Time-Division Multiplexing*.

Ternary A semiconductor compound made of three elements (e.g., GaAlAs).

Thermo-Optic Switches Optical switches controlled by temperature-induced changes in refractive index.

III-V (3-5) Semiconductor A semiconductor compound made of one or more elements from the IIIA column of the periodic table (Al, Ga, and In) and one or more elements from the VA column (N, P, As, or Sb). Used in LEDs, diode lasers, and detectors.

Threshold Current The minimum current needed to sustain laser action in a diode laser.

Tight Buffer A material tightly surrounding a fiber in a cable, holding it rigidly in place.

Time-Division Multiplexing (TDM) Digital multiplexing by taking one bit or byte of data at a time from separate signals and combining them in a single bit stream.

Total Internal Reflection Total reflection of light back into a material when it strikes the interface with a material having a lower refractive index at an angle below a critical value.

Transceiver A combination of transmitter and receiver providing both output and input interfaces with a device.

Transmitter A light source packaged with drive electronics to produce an optical signal.

Transverse Modes Modes across the width of a waveguide, fiber, or laser. Distinct from longitudinal modes, which are along the length of a laser.

Tree A network architecture in which transmission routes branch out from a central point.

Trunk Line A transmission line running between telephone switching offices or from a cable-TV head-end to a distribution node.

Twisted Pair Pair of copper wires twisted around each other. The standard way to connect individual voice telephones, widely used for other low-speed communications.

Ultraviolet Electromagnetic waves invisible to the human eye, with wavelengths about 10 to 400 nm, shorter than visible light.

VCSEL (Vertical-Cavity Surface-Emitting Laser) A semiconductor laser in which light oscillates vertically (perpendicular to the junction plane) and emerges from the surface of the wafer rather than from the edge of the chip.

Video on Demand A service that delivers programs from a video library to subscribers through a communications network.

Visible Light Electromagnetic radiation visible to the human eye at wavelengths of 400 to 700 nm.

VOA (Variable Optical Attenuator) An attenuator in which the attenuation can be varied.

Voice Telephone service, including fax, fixed phones, and mobile phones.

Voice Circuit A circuit capable of carrying one telephone conversation or its equivalent; the standard subunit in which telecommunication capacity is counted. The U.S. analog equivalent is 4 kHz. The digital equivalent is 64 kbit/s.

Voice over Internet Protocol (VoIP) Transmission of voice signals over the Internet as packets using Internet Protocol rather than over the conventional telephone network.

WAN Wide-area network.

Waveguide A structure that guides electromagnetic waves along its length. An optical fiber is an optical waveguide.

Waveguide Array An array of curved planar waveguides that separates many optical channels at once. Also called an *array waveguide* (AWG).

Waveguide Dispersion The part of chromatic dispersion arising from the different speeds light travels

in the core and cladding of a single-mode fiber (i.e., from the fiber's waveguide structure).

Wavelength The distance an electromagnetic wave travels in the time it takes to oscillate through a complete cycle. Wavelengths of light are measured in nanometers (10^{-9} m) or micrometers (10^{-6} m).

Wavelength-Division Multiplexing (WDM) Multiplexing of signals by transmitting them at different wavelengths through the same fiber.

Wavelength Router An optical device that directs input signals according to their wavelength.

Window A wavelength region where fibers have low attenuation, used for transmitting signals.

Wireless Transmitted without wires, in practice using radio waves, microwaves, or light through the air.

Zero Dispersion-Shifted Fiber Fiber with zero chromatic dispersion shifted to 1550 nm, used before the advent of DWDM.

Zero-Dispersion Wavelength Wavelength at which net chromatic dispersion of an optical fiber is nominally zero. Arises where waveguide dispersion cancels out material dispersion.

Index

A

- Absolute measurements, 427
- Absorption, 29, 94–95
- Acceptance angle, 27, 68–69
- Access network, 613, 623–645
- Access services, 630–632
- Acousto-optic filter, 374
- Active components, 391–392
- Active couplers, 352–353
- Adaptation layer, 503–504
- Add-drop multiplexers, 364–365, 368
- ADSL, 632, 633
- Advanced television. *See* HDTV
- Aerial cables, 181
- Aggregation of data signals, 653
- Aircraft network, 703–705
- Alferov, Zhores, 209
- Alignment, fiber axis, 311
- Amplification, 276, 279–280
 - electronic, 265
 - optical, 205–207
 - power budget, 529–532, 567
- Amplified spontaneous emission, 290
- Amplifiers, 279–280
 - erbium fiber, 156–158, 284–291
 - erbium waveguide, 290
 - fiber, 156–159, 284–291
 - optical, 205–207, 277, 281–284, 291–292
 - Raman, 292–294
 - semiconductor, 295–298
- Amplitude modulation, 47, 234–235, 483
- Analog signals, 48–50, 230–231
- Analog video, 680–681
- Analysis, eye pattern, 435–436
- Angle
 - acceptance, 27, 68–69
 - confinement, 26–27, 68–69
 - critical, 25–26
 - incidence, 23–24
 - refraction, 23–24
- Apollo submarine cable, 592–593
- Aramid yarn, 189
- Armored cables, 182, 183
- Arrayed waveguide gratings, 383–385
- Asynchronous Transfer Mode, 504–505, 507–508
- AT&T, 58
 - standards, 500, 579–580
- Atmospheric optical transmission, 663–664
- Attenuation, 7, 29–30, 93–99
 - coupler, 342, 344
 - fiber bundle, 733–734
 - fiber coupling, 309–314
 - low-water fiber, 558
 - measurements, 439–440
 - plastic fiber, 138–140
 - spectral variation, 97, 99
 - splice, 327
 - WDM design, 557–558
- Attenuators, 353
 - variable, 396–397

Automotive fiber optics, 706–708
Avalanche photodiodes, 256–257
 circuits, 269
Average power, 420–421
AWGs. *See* Arrayed waveguide gratings

B

Back reflections, 314–315
Backbone network, 474
 Internet, 654–657
 submarine, 585–594
 terrestrial, 594–599
Backhoe fade, 192
Ballard, Robert, 703
Bandgap, photonic, 143
Bandwidth, 30–32, 42–43, 231, 433
 and dispersion, 110, 114–115
 budget, 534–538
 detector, 260–261
 light source, 198
Bandwidth
 measurements, 430–434
 optical amplifier gain, 556–557
Baseband signal, 47
Bell, Alexander Graham, 6, 40
Bending loss, 102–103
Bend-insensitive fiber, 153–155
Bias
 current, 236
 laser, 209–210, 239–240
 LED, 200–201
 reverse, 251–252, 254–255
Bidirectional coupler, 345
Birefringence, 113
Bit error rate, 264, 434–435, 486
 testers, 457
Blown fibers, 185, 190
Bow-tie fiber, 153–154
Bragg fiber gratings, 159–163, 377–378
 sensors, 721–722
Branch points, 593–594
Branching networks, 494
Breakdown voltage, 257
Breakout cables, 181
Breaks, cable or fiber, 191–192

Brillouin scattering, 116
Broadband PON, 641, 642
Broadband service, 657
Broadcast transmission, 476–478, 660
Broadcasting, 51–52, 481, 682, 685
Bubble switches, 405–406
Bubble, telecommunications, 11–12
Budget
 power, 523–528
 time response, 535–538
 transmission capacity, 534–538
Buffering packets, 508–509
Bulk optics, 348–349
Bundled fibers, 4–5, 729–737
Bursty data, 652–653
Business, telecommunications, 10, 58–59, 584
Byteflight, auto network, 708

C

C band amplifiers, 287–288, 292
Cable modems, 690–691
Cable television, 55–56, 685–692
Cables, 173–192
 failure, 191–192
 installation, 190–191
 structures, 183–190
 submarine, 585–594
Capacity, transmission, 42–43, 487–494
 channel, 366
 Internet transmission, 582–584
 metro regional networks, 617
Capillary splice, 330
Capital expense, 10, 493
Carlson, Laurie, 166
Carrier frequencies, 483
Carriers, 47–48, 59, 584
Category 5 cable, 661–662
Cathedral glass, 129
CATV. *See* Cable television
CCITT telephone hierarchy, 580
Cellular phones, 626–627
Central office, 610, 625–626
Channels, optical, 45, 551–552
 capacity, 366
 CWDM, 555

- equalization, 369, 563–564
- optical amplifier, 556–557
- populating, 552–553
- separation, 367–368
- spacing, 365–366, 552
- widths, 554
- Chappe, Claude, 5, 40–41
- Chirp, wavelength, 218–219
- Chirped gratings, 162–163
- Chromatic dispersion, 80–84, 104–112
 - and source bandwidth, 110
- Circuit switching, 399–400, 474–475, 481–483, 506–507
- Circuits
 - laser drive, 239–240
 - pin photodiode, 268
 - receiver, 267–269
- Circulator, optical, 164, 355–357, 378
- Cladding, fiber, 5, 7, 26–27, 131, 733
- Cladding modes, 101–102
- CLECs (Competitive Local Exchange Carriers), 626–627
- Coarse WDM. *See* CWDM
- Coaxial cables, 46, 586
- Coding, digital, 484–486
- Coding, signal, 262–263
- Coherence, 204
- Coherent bundles, 729
- Coherent transmission, 237
- Colladon, Daniel, 3–4
- Communication satellites, 574
- Communications analyzers, 457
- Compensation, dispersion, 111–112, 162–163, 539–540
- Conduction band, 201
- Confinement angle, 26–27, 68–69
- Connectivity, 50–53
 - Internet, 655–656
- Connectors, 307–326
 - density, 316
 - duplex, 322
 - expanded beam, 319
 - FC, 322
 - FDDI, 322
 - ferrules, 317–318
 - FSD, 322
 - installation, 319–320
 - LC, 324–325
 - lifetime, 316
 - LX.5, 324–325
 - mating, 319
 - mechanical considerations, 315–316
 - MPO, 323–324
 - MT, 322–323
 - MT-RJ, 324–325
 - MU, 325
 - multifiber, 320, 322–323
 - polarization maintaining, 320
 - SC, 321
 - small form factor, 324–326
 - ST, 321–322
 - structures, 317–320
 - V groove, 318
- Constructive interference, 21–22
- Continuity, fiber, 438
- Convergence, 57, 574
- Conversion, wavelength, 278, 299–300, 566
- Copy protection, 513–514
- Core, fiber, 26–27
 - diameter, 87, 99, 101, 440–441
 - doping, 130–132, 156–159
 - overlap, 309–311
 - plastic fibers, 138–139
- Corning Glass Works, 7
- Cost/performance trade-offs, 541–544
- Couplers, 339–352
 - active, 352–353
 - directional, 344–345
 - evanescent wave, 352
 - fused fiber, 349–350, 379–380
 - nondirectional, 345–346
 - planar waveguide, 351–352
 - Star, 347–348
 - T, 347–348
 - wavelength selective, 346
- Coupling loss, 28, 99–101, 153–155, 309–314, 524–526
 - into semiconductor amplifier, 296
- Critical angle, 25–26
- Cross-connects, 399–400
- Cross-phase modulation, 117
- Crosstalk, 32–33, 115–119

Crush resistance, 175
 Current, dark, 259
 Current, threshold, 209–210
 Curtiss, Larry, 5
 Cut-back test, fiber attenuation, 440
 Cutoff wavelength, 71–72, 79, 441
 CWDM, 366, 492, 554–555
 ITU G.694.2, 555
 10-Gigabit Ethernet, 669

D

Dark current, 259
 Data communications, 56–57, 575–576
 Protocols, 653–654
 Data conversion layer, 504–505
 Data rate, 231, 432–434
 DBR laser, 215
 Decibels, 30, 96–98, 422
 Decorative fibers, 166
 Delay, differential group, 113
 Delay, group, 107
 Demultiplexing, 363, 365, 375–377
 Density, optical, 353
 Depressed-cladding fiber, 77–78
 Design
 optical networking, 549–568
 single-channel system, 521–544
 transmitter, 238–244
 variables, 521–523
 WDM, 549–568
 Destructive interference, 21–22
 Detectors, 251–258, 423
 linearity, 261–262
 materials, 252–254
 rise time, 260–261
 DFB lasers, 215
 Diameter, mode field, 72–73, 99, 440–441
 Dielectric cables, 182
 Dielectric filters, 370–372
 Dielectric waveguides, 71, 144–145
 Differential group delay, 113
 Diffraction gratings, 382–383
 Digital compression, 682–683
 Digital rights managements, 513–514
 Digital signals, 48–50, 230–231, 484–486
 Digital subscriber line. *See* DSL
 Digital telephone hierarchy, 510, 579–580
 Digital television, 513–514, 678–679, 682–684
 Direct broadcast satellites, 685
 Direct modulation, 199, 218–219, 235–236
 Directional couplers, 344–345
 Discrimination threshold, 266–267
 Dispersion, 30–32, 103–115
 and bandwidth, 114–115, 535–538
 and four-wave mixing, 118
 chromatic, 80–84
 compensation, 111–112, 162–163, 539–540, 558–560
 material, 104–105
 modal, 74
 polarization mode, 112–114
 shifting, 105–106
 slope, 84, 109–110, 558–560
 waveguide, 105
 WDM, 112, 558–560
 Dispersion-compensating fibers, 85, 152
 Dispersion-shifted single-mode fiber, 80–85
 Distributed Bragg reflection, 215
 Distributed feedback, 215
 Dopants, in fiber manufacture, 130–132
 Doped fibers, 156–159
 Double-heterojunction laser, 208–209
 Drawing fibers, 134
 DSL, 629, 631–633
 DS1 signals, 579
 DTV standard, 682–684
 Dual-core fiber, 158–159
 Duplex cables, 187
 Duplex connectors, 322
 DWDM, 366, 491, 553–555
 and nonlinear effects, 115–116
 Dynamic fatigue, 120
 Dynamic gain equalization, 396–397
 Dynamic range, 261–262

E

E band amplifier, 292
 Eavesdropping, 662

- Edge emitting laser, 208
 - Edge-emitting LED, 203
 - Effective area, 99. *See also* Mode field diameter
 - Efficiency, quantum, 258–259
 - Elastomeric splice, 332
 - Electrical Code, National, 179
 - Electrical power, and optical, 418–420
 - Electro-absorption semiconductor modulators, 395–396
 - Electromagnetic interference, 662
 - Electromagnetic spectrum, 19–20
 - Electromagnetic waves, 17–22
 - Electronic multiplexing, 488–491
 - Electro-optic modulators, 393–395
 - Electro-optic repeaters, 277, 279, 280
 - Electro-optic switches, 406–407
 - Emission, stimulated, 156–157
 - End loss, reflection, 313–314
 - Endoscopes, 737–738
 - Energy
 - levels, 201–203
 - optical, 418–419
 - photon, 20, 418
 - pulse, 421
 - Entertainment networks, in cars, 707–708
 - Environments, cable, 178–179
 - Equalization, channel, 369
 - Equalization, gain, 289–290, 294, 373
 - Erbium-doped fiber amplifiers, 284–291
 - Erbium-doped fiber lasers, 221
 - Erbium-doped fibers, 156–159
 - Erbium waveguide amplifier, 290
 - Error correction, 485–486
 - Error detection, 486
 - Error rate, receiver, 264
 - Ethernet, 658–660, 666–669
 - in the first mile, 643–645
 - PON, 641, 642
 - standards, 512–513
 - European telephone hierarchy, 580–581
 - Evanescent wave coupler, 350, 352
 - Excess loss, coupler, 341
 - Excitation, 204
 - Expanded beam connectors, 319
 - External modulation, 199, 235–236
 - External-cavity laser, 215–216
 - Extinction ratio, 394
 - Eye pattern analysis, 435–436, 457
- ## F
- Fabric fiber-optic art, 166
 - Fabry-Perot interferometer, 373–374
 - Fabry-Perot laser, 208, 214
 - Faceplates, 738–739
 - Failure, cable, 191–192
 - Failure, fiber, 120
 - Fall time, 231
 - Faraday rotator, 354–355
 - Fast Ethernet, 667
 - Fatigue, fiber, 120
 - Fault locators, visual, 453–454
 - FC connectors, 321–322
 - FDDI (Fiber Distributed Data Interface), 322, 670–671
 - Ferrules, 317–318
 - Festoon submarine cables, 589–590
 - Fiber amplifiers, 156–158, 282, 284–292
 - Fiber amplifiers, Raman, 292–294
 - Fiber axis alignment, 311
 - Fiber Bragg gratings, 159–163, 377–378
 - Fiber breaks, 192
 - Fiber bundles, 4–5, 729–734
 - Fiber cladding, 5, 26–27
 - Fiber continuity, 438
 - Fiber Fabry-Perot Interferometric sensors, 720–721
 - Fiber glut, 584
 - Fiber grating sensors, 721–722
 - Fiber gyros, 722–723
 - Fiber lasers, 158–159, 219–221
 - Fiber lenses, 736–737
 - Fiber modes, 71–74
 - Fiber sensors, 713–724
 - Fiber talk sets, 453
 - Fiber to the curb, 638
 - Fiber to the home, 636–645
 - Fiber to the neighborhood, 637–638
 - Fiber to the premises, 636–645
 - Fiber transmission standards, 509–513

- Fibers, 65–88, 128–137
 - attenuation, 93–99
 - bandwidth, 30–32
 - bend-insensitive, 153–155
 - cabled, 173–178
 - core, 26–27
 - coupling, 99–101, 153–155
 - cross-sections, 7, 67
 - depressed clad, 131
 - dispersion compensating, 85, 152
 - dispersion-shifted single-mode, 80–85
 - doped, 156–159
 - dual-core, 158–159
 - fabrication, 127–135
 - flexibility, 119
 - fluoride, 141–142
 - graded-index multimode, 75–77
 - holey, 142–144, 165
 - illuminating, 70
 - imaging, structure, 69
 - large effective area, 84
 - liquid core, 140
 - matched cladding, 131
 - measurements, 436–442
 - mechanical properties, 173–174
 - microstructured, 142–144
 - midinfrared, 140–142
 - nonlinear effects in, 115–119
 - nonzero dispersion-shifted, 82–84
 - photonic, 142–144, 165
 - photosensitive, 159–163
 - plastic, 137–140
 - plastic-clad silica, 131
 - polarization-maintaining, 87, 153–154
 - reduced cladding, 155–156
 - reduced dispersion slope, 84
 - rod in tube, 129–130
 - side-glowing, 166
 - silica, 135–137
 - single-mode, 77–85
 - single-polarization, 86
 - specialty, 151–167
 - step-index multimode, 68–70
 - step-index single-mode, 77–80
 - strength, 119–120
 - waveguides, 65–66
 - zero dispersion-shifted, 81–83
- Fiber optics
 - art, 166
 - faceplates, 738–739
 - guided missiles, 701–702
 - image combiner, 739
 - image splitter, 739
 - probes, 714–715
 - signs, 739–740
 - thread, 166
- Fibre Channel, 512, 669–670
- Filters, 370–375
 - acousto-optic, 374
 - cutoff, 373
 - line, 372
 - dielectric, 370–372, 375–377
 - equalizing, 373
 - interference, 370–372, 375–377
 - tunable, 373–375
 - variable, 396–397
- Fire codes, 179–180
- Fixed wireless broadband service, 635–636
- Flexibility, fiber, 119, 155
- Flexible fiber bundles, 730
- Flow, of glass, 129
- Fluoride fibers, 141–142
- Flux, radiant, 419
- Fly-by-wire aircraft, 703
- Formats, signal, 46–50, 483–487
- Forward error correction, 485–486
- Four-wave mixing, 117–118, 561–562
- Frame rate, video, 678
- Free-space optics, 663–664
- Frequency, 18, 20
 - carrier, 483
 - measurements, 425–428
 - modulation, 48, 483–484
 - range, 43, 433–434
- Frequency-division multiplexing, 43–44, 233, 489
- Fresnel reflection, 313–314
- FTTX, 636
- F-22 Raptor fiber network, 704
- Fulenwider, John, 638
- Full Service Access Network, 641

Fused fiber bundles, 731
Fused fiber couplers, 349–350, 379–380
Fused silica, 130–131, 135–137
Fusion splicing, 328–330

G

Gain, 205–207, 281–282
 bandwidth, 556–557
 equalization, 289–290, 568
 erbium, 285–288
 flatness, 563
 Raman, 293–294
Gain-guided laser, 209
Gallium aluminum arsenide, 202
Gallium arsenide, 201, 253
Germanium detectors, 253
Gigabit Ethernet, 667–668
 to homes, 643–645
Gigabit PON, 641
Glass, 128–129
 fibers, 128–137
 flowing of, 129
 fluoride, 141–142
 impurities, 130
 waveguides, hollow, 141–142
Global submarine cable map, 586
Global telecommunications, 573–599
Global telephone network, 577–582
Gophers, 192
Graded-index fibers, 75–77
 lenses, 736–737
 plastic fibers, 139
Granularity, 492, 550, 551
Gratings, diffraction, 382–383
Gratings, fiber, 159–163, 377–378
GRIN lens, 382–383
Ground loops, 662
Group delay time, 107
Guided missiles, 701–702
Gyroscopes, fiber, 155, 722–723

H

Handling, fiber, 174–175
Hansell, Clarence W., 5

Hard-clad silica fibers, 136–137
HDTV, 513–514, 678–679, 682–684
 and cable, 691
Hertz, Heinrich, 18
Hierarchy, digital telephone, 510, 579–580
Hi-OVIS, 638
History
 communications, 40–42
 fiber optics, 3–7
Hockham, George, 6–7
Holey fibers, 142–144, 165
Hollow optical waveguides, 141–142
Hopkins, Harold H., 5
Housings, splice, 332–333
Hybrid fiber/coax, 686–690
Hybrid Raman amplifiers, 563
Hydrogen accumulation, 178

I

Illuminating fibers, 70, 739
Image combiners, 739
Image intensifiers, 738
Image splitters, 739
Imaging bundles, 4–5, 732–733, 737–740
Imaging fibers, 69
Impurities in glass, 7, 130
Incidence, angle of, 23–24
Index of refraction, 5, 23–25, 107–108, 426
Index-guided laser, 209
Infrared fibers, 140–142
InGaAs, 253
InGaAsP, 202, 213, 253
Inside vapor deposition, 132–133
Installation, 449
 cable, 190–191
 connector, 319–320
 fiber to the home, 636–637
Instruments, test and measurement,
 450–461
Integrated optics, 298, 410
Intensity, 424
Interchange layer, 503–505
 standards, 507–509
Interfaces, electronic, 239

Interference, 21–22
 filters, 370–372, 375–377
 measurements, 428–429
 Interferometer
 Fabry-Perot, 373–374
 Mach-Zehnder, 380–382
 Michelson, 460–461
 sensors, 718–721
 Interlaced scanning, 680–681
 Interleaver, 380–382
 International Organization for Standards, 502
 International Telecommunications Union,
 510–511
 Internet, 56–57, 575–576, 651–659
 backbone, 655, 656
 growth, 11
 structure, 654–657
 traffic, 583–584
 transmission, 582–584
 Internet Protocol (IP), 504–505, 508–509
 Inversion, population, 204–205
 Irradiance, 423–424
 ISDN (Integrated Services Digital Network),
 631, 633
 Isolators, optical, 354–355
 ITU G.652 fiber, 77
 ITU G.653 fiber, 81, 135
 ITU G.655 fiber, 83
 ITU G.694.2 Standard (CWDM), 555
 ITU G.983 standard (FTTH), 641
 ITU G.984 standard, 641
 ITU telephone hierarchy, 580–581

J

Jacket, cable, 184, 189
 Jitter, 267, 431

K

Kao, Charles K., 6–7
 Kapany, Narinder S., 5
 Keck, Donald, 7
 Kevlar, 189
 Kroemer, Herbert, 209

L

L band amplifier, 287–288, 292
 Lamm, Heinrich, 5
 Landings, submarine cable, 593–594
 LANs. *See* Local area network
 Large effective area fibers, 84
 Large-core step-index fiber, 70, 136–137
 Lasers, 203–221
 DBR, 215
 DFB, 215
 drive circuit, 239–240
 external cavity, 215–216
 Fabry-Perot, 208
 fiber, 219–221
 modes, 214
 modulation, 218–219
 neodymium, 221
 reliability, 212
 single-frequency, 215–216
 solid-state, 220, 221
 stripe-geometry, 208–209
 test sources, 452–453
 threshold, 209–210
 transmitters, 242–244
 tunable, 216–218
 vertical cavity, 211–212
 wavelengths, 213–219
 Layered standards, 502–507
 LC connector, 324–325
 Leaky modes, 73–74, 101–102
 Leased lines, 599, 630
 LEDs, 200–203
 test sources, 452
 transmitters, 241–242
 Legacy networks, 610–611
 Lenses, fiber, 736–737
 Lifetime, connector, 316
 Lifetime, laser, 212
 Light coupling, 27–28, 309–314, 524–526
 Light guiding, 3–5, 65–66
 Light piping, 2–4, 739
 Light rays, 70, 74, 734–735
 Light scattering, 95–96
 Light sources, 451–453. *See also* Lasers, LEDs

- Light speed, precise, 426
 - Light waves, 17–22
 - Light-emitting diodes. *See* LEDs
 - Line filters, 372
 - Linearity, 261–262
 - Liquid-core fibers, 140
 - Liquid-crystal switches, 407–408
 - Liquid-level sensor, 715
 - Lithium niobate, 395
 - Live fiber detectors, 454
 - Local area networks, 657–671
 - power budget, 528–529
 - troubleshooting, 464
 - Local telephone network, 623–645
 - Long-distance service, 55, 598–599
 - Long-haul terrestrial network, 594–599
 - Longitudinal modes, 214
 - Loose tube cable, 185
 - Loss, 7, 29–30. *See also* Attenuation
 - bending, 102–103
 - budget, 523–534
 - coupling, 309–314, 524–526
 - end reflection, 313–314
 - excess coupler, 341
 - low-water fiber, 558
 - signal splitting, 342, 344
 - splice, 327
 - test sets, 453
 - WDM design, 557–558
 - Low smoke, no halogen plastics, 188–189
 - Low-water fiber attenuation, 558
 - LX.5 connector, 324–325
- M**
- Mach-Zehnder interleaver, 380–382
 - Macrobends, 103
 - Manufacture
 - fiber bundles, 730–732
 - glass fibers, 127–135
 - Maps
 - global submarine fiber networks, 586
 - Qwest North American networks, 595, 596
 - SEA-ME-WE-3 cable, 591
 - Margin, system, 528
 - Matched cladding fiber, 77–78
 - Material dispersion, 80–84, 104–105
 - Materials, cable, 188–189
 - Materials, detector, 252–254
 - Mating connectors, 316, 319
 - Maurer, Robert, 7
 - Measurements, 417–442
 - absolute, 427
 - calibration, 436–437
 - decibel power, 422
 - frequency, 425–428
 - instruments, 450–461
 - interference, 428–429
 - linewidth, 427
 - loss, 439–440
 - numerical aperture, 441
 - optical power, 417–428, 450–451
 - phase, 428–429
 - polarization, 430
 - relative, 427
 - wavelength, 425–428, 460–461
 - Mechanical properties of fiber, 119–120, 173–174
 - Mechanical splices, 330–332
 - Media, transmission, 53–54
 - Medical endoscopes, 737–738
 - Medical imaging, 737–738
 - MEMS switches, 404–405
 - MEMS variable filters, 396
 - Mesh network, 478–479
 - Messenger wire, 182
 - Meters, optical power, 450–451
 - Meters, wavelength, 460–461
 - Metro networks, 612–614
 - Metro-area networks, 612, 614, 659
 - Michelson interferometer, 460–461
 - Micro optics, 348–349
 - Microbending, 103
 - sensors, 716, 717, 719–720
 - Microstructured fibers, 142–144, 165
 - Midinfrared fibers, 140–142
 - Mismatches, core, 309–311
 - Missiles, fiber-guided, 701–702
 - Mixing, four-wave, 117–118
 - Mobile phones, 626–627

Modal dispersion, 74, 76–77
Modal noise, 76–77
Mode-field diameter, 72–73, 99, 440–441
Mode strippers, 102
Modes
 cladding, 101–102
 fiber, 71–74
 laser, 214
 leaky, 73–74, 101–102
 longitudinal, 214
 multiple, 73, 78
 transverse, 214
 waveguide, 65–66
Modulation, 47–48, 234–238, 262–263, 483–484
 cross-phase, 117
 direct, 199
 external, 199, 235–236, 392–397
 laser, 218–219
 self-phase, 116–117
 semiconductor amplifiers, 298–299
 side bands, 541
Modulators, 392–397
Modules
 cable, 187
 receiver, 269
 transmitter, 229
 XFP, 243–244
Moisture, 178
Møller Hansen, Holger, 5
Monochromators, 452
MOST automotive network, 707
MPO connectors, 323–324
MT connectors, 322–323
MT-RJ connectors, 324–325
MU connectors, 325
Multifiber connectors, 320, 322–323
Multimode graded-index fiber, 75–77
Multimode step-index fiber, 68–70
Multiple System Operators, 58
Multiplexers, 364–365
 optical add-drop, 368
 optics, 363–385
 reconfigurable optical add drop, 409–410

Multiplexing, 43–44, 232–234, 488–492
 optics, 363–385
 telegraph, 40
Multiterminal system, power budget, 532–534

N

National Electrical Code, 179
National Institute of Standards and Technology, 436–437
Near-infrared, 33
Neodymium lasers, 221
Network edge, 613, 624–625
Network layer, 503–505
Network topology, 52, 478–480
Network transmission, 52, 478–480
Networks, 478–480
 global submarine map, 586
 global telecommunications, 573–599
 local telephone, 623–645
 local-area, 657–671
 optical, 473, 492, 549–568
 passive optical, 640–643
 regional, 605–611
 rural, 606–607
 storage area, 669–670
 telecommunications, 471–475
 telephone, 575
 terrestrial backbone, 594–599
 video, 677–692
Nodes, metro, 613
Nodes, network, 473–474
Noise equivalent power, 259
Noise, erbium amplifier, 290
Noise, modal, 76–77
Noise, semiconductor amplifiers, 296
Nondirectional coupler, 345–346
Nonlinear effects, 32–33, 115–119, 561–562
Nonzero dispersion-shifted fiber, 82–84
North American backbone, map, 595
NRZ coding, 484–485
NTSC video, 679–681
Numerical aperture, 27, 100, 311–312, 441

O

- O band amplifier, 291–292
- O'Brien, Brian, 5
- OC carriers, 511, 581
- Odlyzko, Andrew, 583
- OEO transponders, 278, 280
- Offset, core, 309–311
- Opaque switches, 402–403
- Open System Interconnection model, 502
- Operating expense, 10, 493
- Optical amplifiers, 205–207, 277, 279–292
 - bands, 292
 - gain bandwidth, 556–557
 - power levels, 562–563
 - Raman, 292–294
 - semiconductor, 295–298
 - WDM design, 562–563
- Optical channels, 551–552
 - crosstalk, 33
 - density, 365–366
- Optical circulators, 164, 355–357, 378
- Optical density, 353
- Optical filters, 370–375
- Optical glasses, 129
- Optical isolators, 354–355
- Optical layer standards, 513
- Optical line terminal, 640
- Optical loss test sets, 453
- Optical network terminals, 640, 643
- Optical networking, 473, 492, 549–568
- Optical performance monitors, 460
- Optical power, 418–421
 - meters, 450–452
 - measurement, 417–425, 438–439
- Optical regeneration, 299
- Optical remote sensing, 715
- Optical spectrum, 20
- Optical spectrum analyzer, 457–459
- Optical switches, 397–409
- Optical switching, 563–566
- Optical telegraph, 40–41
- Optical Time Domain Reflectometers.
 - See* OTDRs
- Optics, 17–25
 - bulk, 348–349
 - integrated, 410
 - micro, 348–349
 - WDM, 363–385
- Opto-electronics, 33–34
- Opto-mechanical switches, 403–404
- Oregon Enterprise Network, map, 608
- Organizations, standards, 437
- Oscillation, 205–207
- Oscilloscopes, 435, 457
- OTDRs, 438, 455–457
- Outdoor cables, 181
- Outside vapor deposition, 133
- Overbuilding, fiber-optic, 2, 11–12
- Overbuilding, railroad, 2, 12

P

- Packaging, receiver, 267
- Packaging, transmitter, 228–230
- Packet switching, 402, 474–475, 481–483, 506–507
 - buffering, 508–509
 - multiplexing, 489–490
 - queuing, 508–509
- Packing fraction, fiber bundle, 733
- PAL video, 680
- Pan American Crossing, 593
- PANDA fiber, 153–154
- Parity bits, 486
- Passive optical networks, 640–643
- Patch panel, 319
- Peak power, 420–421
- Performance monitors, optical, 460
- Performance trade-offs, 541–544
- Phase, 21–22
 - measurements, 428–429
 - modulation, 484
 - sensors, 718–719
 - shift, 428–429
- Photodarlingtons, 255–256
- Photodetectors, 251–258
- Photodiodes, avalanche, 256–257
- Photodiodes, pin, 254–255

- Photometry, 424–425
 - Photon energy, 20, 418
 - Photonic bandgap fibers, 144, 165
 - Photonic bandgap, 143
 - Photonic crystal fibers, 143, 165
 - Photonics, 33–34
 - Photons, 17–22
 - Photophone, 6, 40
 - Photosensitive fibers, 159–163
 - Phototransistors, 255–256
 - Physical layer, 504–505
 - standards, 509–513
 - Pigtail fibers, 155
 - pin* photodiodes, 254–255, 268
 - Pitch, fiber lenses, 737
 - Plain Old Telephone Service, 630
 - Planar waveguides, 144–145
 - couplers, 351–352
 - Planck's law, 20–21
 - Plastic fibers, 137–140
 - automotive, 706
 - fluorinated, 139
 - graded-index, 139
 - Plastic-clad silica fibers, 136–137
 - Plenum cable, 180
 - Plesiochronous digital hierarchy, 510, 579–580
 - pn* photodiodes, 254–255
 - Point-to-multipoint transmission, 476–478
 - Point-to-point Ethernet, 643–645
 - Point-to-point transmission, 475–476
 - Polarization, 85–87
 - dependent loss, 430
 - maintaining fiber, 87, 153–154
 - measurements, 430
 - mode dispersion, 112–114
 - rotation, 354–357
 - sensitivity, semiconductor amplifiers, 297
 - sensors, 717–718
 - Polarized connectors, 315
 - Policy, digital television, 684
 - Polyethylene, 188
 - Polyvinyl chloride, 188
 - Polyvinyl difluoride, 188
 - Populating channels, 552–553
 - Population inversion, 204–205
 - Ports, coupler, 344
 - Postamplifiers, 279
 - Power, 418–421
 - average, 420–421
 - budget, 523–534
 - electrical, 418–420
 - measurements, 438–439, 450–451
 - noise equivalent, 259
 - peak, 420–421
 - Preamplifiers, 280
 - Precision in measurements, 426–427
 - Preforms, 132–134
 - Pressure sensors, 717, 719
 - Probes, fiber-optic, 714–715
 - Progressive scanning, 681
 - Proof test, 119
 - Proprietary equipment, 514
 - Protection switching, 398–399
 - Protocols, data network, 653–654
 - Provisioning, 397, 399, 552–553
 - Public switched telephone network, 599, 610
 - Pulse dispersion, 30–32, 114–115
 - Pulse energy, 421
 - Pulse recovery, 263
 - Pulse timing, 431
 - Pump wavelengths, erbium, 284
- ## Q
- Quality of service, 634
 - Quantum efficiency, 258–259
 - Quartz, 128
 - Quaternary semiconductors, 213
 - Qwest backbone map, 595
 - Qwest IP network, 596
- ## R
- Radiant flux, 419
 - Radiation, electromagnetic, 19
 - Radiometry, 424–425
 - Railroads, overbuilding of, 2, 11–12
 - Raman amplification, 282, 292–294
 - Raman scattering, 118–119
 - Raster scanning, 677–678
 - Ray model of light transmission, 70, 74, 734–735

- Rayleigh scattering, 95–96
 - Receivers, 249–269
 - bit error rate, 264
 - circuits, 267–269
 - discrimination threshold, 266–267
 - response time, 540
 - sensitivity, 258–259
 - signal to noise ratio, 263–264
 - Reconfigurable optical add drop, 369, 409–410
 - Reduced dispersion slope fiber, 84
 - Reduced-cladding fiber, 155–156
 - Reed-Solomon codes, 486
 - Reflection, Fresnel, 313–314
 - Reflection, total internal, 3–5, 24–27
 - Refraction, 23–25
 - Refractive index, 5, 23–25
 - air, 426
 - and dispersion, 107–108
 - gradient, 75–76
 - Regeneration, 263, 276–278, 280
 - optical, 299
 - Regional networks, 605–611
 - Regional phone companies, 605–611
 - Regulations, 59
 - Relative measurements, 427
 - Reliability, 212, 493–494
 - Remote control, 700–703
 - Remote optically pumped amplifiers, 589
 - Remote sensing, with fiber, 715
 - Repeatered submarine cables, 589–594
 - Repeaters, 277, 279, 280
 - Repetition rate, 431
 - Resolution, fiber bundle, 732–733
 - Resolution, video, 678
 - Responsivity, 259
 - Retiming, 267
 - Reverse bias, 251–252, 254–255
 - Ribbon cables, 186
 - connectors, 322–323
 - splice, 331
 - Rigid fiber bundles, 730
 - Ring networks, 478–479, 494, 608–609
 - Rise time, 231, 260–261
 - Robots, fiber-guided, 700–703
 - Rod-in-tube fibers, 129–130
 - Rotation sensors, fiber, 722–723
 - Rotator, Faraday, 354–355
 - Routers, 402, 474–475, 481–483, 506–507, 653
 - and switches, 401–402, 481–483
 - wavelength, 369, 401
 - Rural networks, 606–607
 - RZ coding, 484–485
- ## S
- S band amplifiers, 292
 - Safety-critical networks, in cars, 708
 - Sampled-grating distributed Bragg reflector, 217–218
 - Sapphire fibers, 141–142
 - Satellite communications, 42, 574
 - Saturation, gain, 282
 - SC connectors, 321
 - Scattering, 29, 95–96
 - Brillouin, 116
 - Rayleigh, 95–96
 - stimulated Raman, 118–119
 - Schultz, Peter, 7
 - SDH, 511, 581–582
 - SEA-ME-WE-3 cable, 590–591, 593
 - SECAM video, 680
 - Selfoc lenses, 736–737
 - Self-phase modulation, 116–117
 - Semiconductor lasers, 207–213
 - Semiconductor optical amplifiers, 282, 295–298
 - Semiconductors, 200–203
 - Sensing fibers, 713–724
 - Sensitivity, receiver, 258–259
 - Separation, channel, 367–368
 - Services layer, 503–504
 - Services, subscriber, 630–632
 - SHDSL, 633
 - Shipboard fiber-optic networks, 705–706
 - Side bands, 541
 - Side-glowing fibers, 166
 - Signal coding, 46–50, 262–263, 483–487
 - Signal to noise ratio, 263–264, 434
 - Signals, analog and digital, 230–231
 - Silica, 128
 - fibers, 135–137
 - fused, 130–131

- Silicon detectors, 253
- Silver halide fibers, 141–142
- Single-frequency laser, 215–216
- Single-mode fiber, 72, 77–85
- Single-polarization fiber, 86
- Slope, dispersion, 109–110
- Slope efficiency, 210
- Small form factor connectors, 324–326
- Small-signal gain, 282
- Smart skins, 724
- Smart structures, 724
- Snap-in connectors, 321
- Snell's law, 23–25
- Solid-state lasers, 220, 221
- Solitons, 487
- SONET, 504–505, 511–512, 581–582
- Spacing, channel, 366
- Specialty fibers, 151–167
- Spectral broadening, 540–541
- Spectral efficiency, 552
- Spectral width, 198
 - laser, 213–219
 - measurements, 427
 - optical channels, 551–552
- Spectrum analyzer, optical, 457–459
- Spectrum, cable television, 686
- Spectrum, electromagnetic, 19–20
- Speed of light, 426
- Splices, 308, 326–333
 - attenuation, 327
 - fusion, 328–330
 - housings, 332–333
 - mechanical, 330–332
 - ribbon fiber, 331
 - strength, 328
 - V-groove, 331
- Spontaneous emission, 203
 - amplified, 290
- Spreading, pulse. *See* Dispersion
- ST connectors, 321–322
- Standard definition television, 682
- Standard single-mode fiber, 77–80
- Standard Telecommunications Laboratories, 6
- Standards, 499–514
 - connectors, 320–326
 - fiber transmission, 509–513
 - interchange, 507–509
 - layers, 502–507
 - measurements, 436–437
 - organizations, 437
 - video, 513–514
- Star couplers, 347–348
- Star networks, 478–479, 660
- Static fatigue, 120
- Statistical multiplexing, 489–490
- Step-index multimode fiber, 68–70
- Step-index plastic fiber, 138–139
- Step-index single-mode fiber, 77–80
- Stimulated Brillouin scattering, 116
- Stimulated emission, 156–157, 203, 285–286
- Stimulated Raman scattering, 118–119, 292–294
- STM rates, 581
- Storage area networks, 669–670
- Strain sensors, 724
- Strength members, 189
- Strength of fiber, 119–120
- Stress, 175
- Stripe-geometry laser, 208–209
- Structures, cable, 183–190
- Structures, connector, 317–320
- Submarine cables, 183, 585–594
- Submarine repeaters, 277
- Submersible robots, 703
- Subscriber loop, 623
- Subscriber services, 630–632
- Surface emitting laser, 211–212
- Surface-emitting LEDs, 202
- Switches, 9, 482
 - bubble, 405–406
 - circuit, 399–400, 474–475, 481–483, 506–507
 - cross-connect, 399–400
 - electro-optical, 406–407
 - fabrics, 399
 - liquid crystal, 407–408
 - opaque, 402–403
 - optical, 397–409
 - packet, 401–402, 474–475, 481–483, 506–507, 653
 - protection, 398–399

- provisioning, 399
 - thermo-optic, 407
 - transparent, 402–403
 - WDM, 400
 - Switching office, 610, 625–626
 - Synchronous Digital Hierarchy. *See* SDH
 - Synchronous Optical Network. *See* SONET
 - System margin, 528
 - System, telecommunications, 471–475.
See also Networks
- T**
- T couplers, 347–348
 - T1 carrier, 579
 - Tailoring, dispersion, 111–112
 - Talk sets, fiber, 453
 - Tapered fibers, 735–736
 - TAT-8 cable, 587, 592, 593
 - TAT-10, 593
 - TAT-12–13, 593
 - Telecommunications, 8–11, 45–46, 574.
See also Internet
 - business, 58–59
 - evolved from telephone, 577–582
 - global, 573–599
 - history, 40–42
 - networks, 471–475
 - regional, 605–611
 - regulations, 59
 - TeleGeography, 583
 - Telegraph, optical, 5, 40–41
 - Telephone lines, 631
 - Telephone networks, 41–42, 54–55, 575, 577–582,
605–611, 623–645
 - Telephone trunk lines, 610
 - Temperature control, 240
 - Temperature sensor, 715
 - 10-Gigabit Ethernet, 269, 554, 668–669
 - Terminology, 12–13, 45–46, 227–228
 - Terrestrial backbone networks, 594–599
 - Test instruments, 450–461
 - Test, proof, 119
 - Test sets, 453, 457
 - Test sources, 451–453
 - Thermo-optic effect, 396
 - Thermo-optic switches, 407
 - Threshold current, 209–210
 - Thulium-doped fiber lasers, 221
 - Tightly buffered cables, 185–186
 - Tilting mirror switches, 404–405
 - Time, group delay, 107
 - Time measurements, 430–434
 - Time response budget, 535–538
 - Time-division multiplexing, 44–45, 233, 488–489,
510–511, 551
 - Topology, transmission, 475–481
 - metro network, 612–613
 - regional network, 608
 - Total internal reflection, 3–5, 24–27
 - Trade-offs, cost/performance, 541–544
 - Transceivers, 228
 - Transmission, fiber Bragg gratings, 161–163
 - Transmission capacity, 487–494, 582–584
 - budget, 534–538
 - glut, 584
 - rates, 597
 - regional and metro, 614–615
 - requirements, regional, 611
 - Transmission media, 10, 53–54
 - Transmission topology, 475–481
 - Transmitters, 227–244
 - bandwidth, 231, 540
 - design, 238–244
 - laser, 242–244
 - LED, 241–242
 - modulation, 234–238
 - packaging, 228–230
 - temperature control, 240
 - terminology, 227–228
 - XFP, 243–244
 - Transparency, glass, 128–129
 - Transparent networks, 564
 - Transparent switches, 402–403
 - Transponder, OEO, 278
 - Transverse modes, 214
 - Triple-play services, 635
 - Troubleshooting, 447–449, 462–465
 - Trunk lines, telephone, 610
 - Tunable filters, 373–375

Tunable lasers, 216–218, 453
Twisted pair, 46, 628, 661
Twist-on connectors, 321–322

U

U band amplifiers, 292
Underwriters Laboratories, 180
Unrepeated submarine cables, 588–589

V

Valence band, 201
Van Heel, Abraham, 5
Vapor axial deposition, 133
Variable attenuators, 396–397
Variable filters, 396–397
VCSELs, 211–212, 216–217
VDSL, 632, 633
Vehicle networks, 699–708
Verizon, 639–640
V-groove connectors, 318
V-groove splice, 331
Video on demand, 635, 642
Video standards, 513–514, 679
Video telephones, 632–634
Video transmission, 677–692
Visual fault locators, 453–454
Voice over Internet Protocol (VoIP),
 57, 634–635
Voltage, breakdown, 257

W

Water jet experiment, 3–4
Wave packet, 18–19
Waveguide amplifier, 290
Waveguide dispersion, 80–84, 105
Waveguide grating arrays, 383–385
Waveguide modulators, 393–395
Waveguides, optical, 65–66, 71
 hollow glass, 141–142
 planar, 144–145
 single-mode, 72
Wavelength, 18–19
 chirp, 218–219

 conversion, 278, 299–300, 566
 cutoff, 71–72, 79, 441
 detector response, 252–254
 loss dependence on, 97, 99
 measurement, 425–428
 meters, 460–461
 routing, 369, 401, 566
 selective couplers, 346
 temperature effects on, 240
Wavelength-division multiplexing, 44, 233–234,
 491–492
 design, 549–568
 dispersion and, 112, 558–560
 fiber loss and, 557–558
 metro or regional networks, 617
 nonlinear effects, 561–562
 operating range, 555–557
 optical amplifiers and, 289, 291, 562–563
 optics, 363–385
 switches, 400
 TDM and, 551
 troubleshooting, 465
Waveplates, 355
Waves, electromagnetic, 17–22
Weapons, guided by fiber, 701–702
Wheeler, William, 2–3
Wide-area network, 659
Wi-Fi, 657, 660, 662
WiMAX, 663
Wireless data transmission, 662–664
WorldCom, 583

X

Xenpak, 229
XFP transmitter, 243–244

Y

Ytterbium-doped fiber lasers, 221

Z

Zanotto, Edgar, 129
Zero dispersion-shifted fiber, 81–83

