Universida_{de}Vigo

Subject Guide 2014 / 2015

| IDENTIFYIN | G DATA | | | | |
|-------------|---|------------|------------------------|-------------|-----------------------------|
| | acións Ópticas | | | | |
| Subject | (*)Comunicacións Ópticas | | | | |
| Code | V05M145V01221 | | | | |
| Study | (*)Máster | | ' | | |
| programme | Universitario en | | | | |
| | Enxeñaría de | | | | |
| | Telecomunicación | | | | |
| Descriptors | ECTS Credits | | Choose | Year | Quadmester |
| | 5 | | Mandatory | 1st | 2nd |
| Teaching | English | | | | |
| language | | | | | |
| Department | | | | | |
| Coordinator | Curty Alonso, Marcos | | | | |
| Lecturers | Curty Alonso, Marcos | | | | |
| E-mail | mcurty@com.uvigo.es | | | | |
| Web | http://faitic.uvigo.es | | | | |
| General | We review, in the first place, the physical f | foundation | s of optical fibre tec | hnology: pr | opagation in fibre and both |
| description | active and passive optical devices. Next, w | | | | |
| | optical networks, and discuss techniques t | | | - | |

Competencies

_ode

- A6 CG1 The ability to project, calculate and design products, processes and facilities in telecommunication engineering areas.
- A9 CG4 The capacity for mathematical modeling, calculation and simulation in technological centers and engineering companies, particularly in research, development and innovation tasks in all areas related to Telecommunication Engineering and associated multidisciplinary fields.
- A13 CG8 The ability to apply acquired knowledge and to solve problems in new or unfamiliar environments within broader and multidiscipline contexts, being able to integrate knowledge.
- A31 CE13 The ability to apply advanced knowledge of photonics, optoelectronics and high-frequency electronics.

| Learning aims | | |
|---|----------|----------------------------------|
| Expected results from this subject | Typology | Training and Learning Results |
| 1. Functional knowledge of the essential photonic devices for optical communications: LEDs and lasers, photodetectors, optical modulators, couplers, circulators, AWG, fibre amplifiers, semiconductor amplifiers, optical filters, single-mode fibres, multi-mode fibers and multicore fibers. | know | А9 |
| 2. Knowledge of the noise models used to characterize optical transmissive subsystems | Know How | A6 |
| such as amplifiers and receivers, and capacity to calculate its impact in terms of the | | A13 |
| signal to noise ratio and error probability. | | A31 |
| 3. Knowledge of the basic formats of digital transmission by optical fibre, and of analog | know | A9 |
| transmission in systems fibre-radio. | | A13 |
| 4. Knowledge of some advanced systems for fibre transmission: new modulation | know | A9 |
| formats, coherent systems, non-linear systems and dispersion management. | | A13 |
| 5. Knowledge of the specific technologies of optical networks WDM and DWDM, and | Know How | A6 |
| options to design them. | | A9 |
| 6. Knowledge of the optical network topologies for long distance transmission, metropolitan and regional networks, and access optical networks. | know | A9 |
| 7. Knowledge of security techniques to protect optical networks. | Know How | A9 |
| | | A31 |
| 8. Knowledge of free-space optical systems. | know | A9 |

Contents

Related learning aims: A13 and A31 Laboratory exercise 3. Systems DWDM

Related learning aims: A6, A13 and A31

| Topic | |
|---|---|
| 1. Introduction to optical communication systems | s 1.1. Reasons for optical transmission |
| Related learning aims: A9 | |
| Foundations of optical communications | 2.1. Non-monochromatic propagation in linear optical fibres. |
| Related learning aims: A9 | 2.2. Basic active devices: lasers, LEDs, photodetectors, optical modulators and doped fibre amplifiers. |
| | 2.3. Basic passive devices: couplers, splitters and filters. |
| 3. Advanced optical devices | 3.1. Active devices: SOA, fibre lasers and Raman amplifiers. |
| Related learning aims: A9 and A31 | 3.2. Passive devices: AWG, gratings, circulators, plastic fibres and multicore fibres. |
| 4. Non-linear effects in fibres and dispersion management | 4.1. Stimulated Raman Scattering |
| 3 | 4.2. Stimulated Brillouin Scattering |
| Related learning aims: A9 and A31 | 4.3. Dispersion management |
| 5. Digital systems ETDM | 5.1. Introduction |
| Related learning aims: A6, A9 and A31 | 5.2. ETDM systems with optical amplifiers |
| | 5.3. Dispersion compensation in ETDM systems |
| 6. Advanced optical systems | 6.1. Systems radio-fibre |
| Related learning aims: A6, A9, A13 and A31 | 6.2. Coherent links and new formats. |
| 7. Optical networks | 7.1. Systems WDM and DWDM |
| Related learning aims: A6, A9, A13 and A31 | 7.2. Switching technologies |
| | 7.3. Wavelength conversion. |
| | 7.4. Security in optical networks |
| Laboratory exercise 1. Dispersion in multi-mode fibres | Characterisation of both the intermodal and intramodal dispersion on a graded index fibre |
| Related learning aims: A13 and A31 | |
| Laboratory exercise 2. Optical modulator | Characterisation of an optical modulator |
| | |

| Planning | | | |
|---------------------------------------|-------------|-----------------------------|-------------|
| | Class hours | Hours outside the classroom | Total hours |
| Master Session | 18 | 54 | 72 |
| Laboratory practises | 6 | 6 | 12 |
| Case studies / analysis of situations | 2 | 12 | 14 |
| Long answer tests and development | 2 | 12 | 14 |
| Short answer tests | 1 | 5 | 6 |
| Case studies / analysis of situations | 1 | 6 | 7 |

Characterisation of DWDM systems working in third telecom window

*The information in the planning table is for guidance only and does not take into account the heterogeneity of the students.

| Methodologies | Description |
|----------------|---|
| Master Session | The professor introduces the main contents of each chapter to the students. Note, however, that these lectures do not cover all the contents of each subject. For that reason, the students have to review the supplementary notes provided in class. It is also expected that the students review the concepts introduced in the classroom and expand on their contents using the guide of each chapter, together with the recommended bibliography, as a reference. |
| | This methodology basically covers the learning aims: A6, A9, A13 and A31 |

| Laboratory practises | The lectures include some exercises in the lab involving different optical devices and optical communication systems. The students have to read the lab notes provided by the professor before the lab starts. At the beginning of each exercise the professor might request that the students summarise the main concepts related to the exercise. Any doubt can be solved using the office hours of the professor. |
|---------------------------------------|--|
| | This methodology basically covers the learning aims: A6, A13 and A31 |
| Case studies / analysis of situations | It consists of activities that complement the master sessions and allow a better understanding of the theoretical concepts. |
| | This methodology basically covers the learning aims: A6, A13 and A31 |

| Personalized attention | | | |
|--|--|--|--|
| Methodologies | Description | | |
| Master Session | The students can use the office hours of the professor to solve doubts related to the subject. The timetable of these office hours will be available at the beginning of the semester and is published on the website of the course. These office hours can be employed to solve doubts related to: 1. The concepts presented in class or included in the syllabus of the course. 2. The exercises performed in the lab. 3. The case studies considered during the course. | | |
| Laboratory practises | The students can use the office hours of the professor to solve doubts related to the subject. The timetable of these office hours will be available at the beginning of the semester and is published on the website of the course. These office hours can be employed to solve doubts related to: 1. The concepts presented in class or included in the syllabus of the course. 2. The exercises performed in the lab. 3. The case studies considered during the course. | | |
| Case studies / analysis of situations | The students can use the office hours of the professor to solve doubts related to the subject. The timetable of these office hours will be available at the beginning of the semester and is published on the website of the course. These office hours can be employed to solve doubts related to: 1. The concepts presented in class or included in the syllabus of the course. 2. The exercises performed in the lab. 3. The case studies considered during the course. | | |

| Assessment | | |
|---------------------------------------|--|---------------|
| | Description | Qualification |
| Long answer tests and development | At the end of the semester, the students will perform a final test that covers all the contents of the course. | 40 |
| | With this methodology we basically evaluate all the specific learning aims of the subject | 2 |
| Short answer tests | Before beginning chapter 5, the students will perform a test (20%) about the contents of the first 4 chapters of the course. | 20 |
| | With this methodology we basically evaluate the learning aims A9 and A31 | |
| Case studies / analysis of situations | It evaluates the work realised by the student in the case studies proposed in class. | 40 |
| | With this methodology we basically evaluate the learning aims A6, A13 and A31 | |

Other comments on the Evaluation

We will offer to the students two possible assessment systems: continuous evaluation or final evaluation at the end of the

Each student has to decide on one of these two options by the third week of the course.

Continuous evaluation:

The continuous evaluation comprises a series of tasks that the student has to realise along the course (60%), together with a long answer test (40%) that he/she performs at the end of the course. These tasks include the completion of one short answer test about the first four chapters of the subject (20%) and that it will take place the fourth week of the course, and the assessment of the activities realised by the student related with the 'case studies' (40%) that has to be completed by the seventh week of the course. All these tasks may not be retaken at another point in time. That is to say, if a student cannot fulfill them within the time stipulated by the professor, there is no possibility to do them afterwards. Also, they are only valid for the present academic year.

Those students who decide to opt for a continuous evaluation will have to fulfill the following conditions in order to pass the course: (a) perform at least 2 out of the 3 lab exercises; (b) obtain, at least, 16 points out of 40 in the 'case studies'; (c)

obtain, at least, 16 points out of 40 in the long answer test; and (d) obtain a minimum of 50 points in total (i.e., taking all the activities into account). The final mark of those students who do not fulfill these minimum requirements will be calculated as follows. It will be the minimum between: (i) the total number of points obtained by the student in all the activities of the course, and (ii) 40 points. That is to say, the maximum mark obtainable for these students is 40 points.

The choice of a continuous evaluation necessarily implies that the student is counted as present at the final evaluation, independently of whether or not the student has performed the long answer test.

Evaluation at the end of the semester:

In addition to the system of continuous evaluation described above, the student can opt for a final examination only. This final evaluation covers all the contents of the subject. The professor may demand the student to deliver some additional tasks, which will be notified by the fourth week of the course. These tasks have to be delivered on the day of the final examination. To pass the course the student will have to obtain, at least, 50 points out of 100 in the final exam together with the additional tasks.

Evaluation in July:

Those students who opted for a continuous evaluation and fulfill the requirements (a) and (b) above, will be able, if they so wish, to keep the mark obtained in the tasks performed during the continuous evaluation (60%). In such a case, they will only take a long answer test (40%). To pass the course, these students will have to obtain, at least, 16 points out of 40 in the long answer test, and obtain a minimum of 50 points in total.

Alternatively, these students can also opt for a final examination only, which covers all the contents of the course. In this case, the students will have to inform the professor one month prior to the final exam. Otherwise, it will be understood that the student opts for continuous evaluation.

The rest of students (i.e., those that opted for a system of continuous evaluation and do not fulfil the requirements (a) and (b) above, and those students that opted for a final exam only) will be evaluated by a final exam only, which covers all the contents of the course.

In the case of choosing a final exam only, the professor may demand the student to deliver some additional tasks, which will be notified to the student one month prior to the final exam. These tasks have to be delivered at the day of the final examination. To pass the course the student will have to obtain, at least, 50 points out of 100 in the final exam together with the additional tasks.

Sources of information

There is no single book that covers all the contents of this subject. The bibliography below is only recommended. The class notes and the additional material given during the course constitutes the exact guide for this subject.

Additional bibliography:

Recommendations

Subjects that it is recommended to have taken before

(*)Electrónica e Fotónica para Comunicacións/V05M145V01202