

DIRECTIONS FOR PREPARATION OF ABSTRACT AND SUMMARY

The purpose of the summary is to give (1) a more definite description of the nature and scope of the paper than can be conveyed by the title, (2) the essential results, insofar as it is possible in the limited space allowed. Unusual symbols and complex mathematical formulas should not be used. Do not use any undefined acronyms. Do not use abbreviations (in your address or elsewhere), footnotes, acknowledgements, asterisks, or illustrations in either the summary or the abstract. No references in the abstract; no more than two in the summary, cited in text by number, and written at the end. Abstracts appear in the September issue of *Optics News*. A digest of the summaries will be available to the registrants at the meeting. Summaries of OSA/AM papers will also be printed in the *Journal of the Optical Society of America A*. Summaries of APS/OSA/ILS papers will also be printed in the *Bulletin of the American Physical Society*.

Type DOUBLE SPACE in a SINGLE PARAGRAPH, on this form. To ensure that references to this paper and your other publications are consistently entered in computerized indexing systems, use the form of your given name (first name and initials) that you commonly use on published papers; exercise the same caution with the names of your coauthors. Limit your abstract to 25 words and your summary to 200 words. Word the TITLE clearly so that the abstract may be properly placed in the subject index.

Only the institution(s) of the author(s) should be given on the abstract form. Your full mailing address should be used only in the summary.

All communications concerning the paper will be sent to the first author named unless otherwise indicated. The telephone number for the individual who should receive all communications should be entered in the space provided below the abstract.

As an aid to the program committee in arranging the various sessions, designate above your abstract your first and second choice of subject categories for presentation of your paper. Make your selection from the list of subjects that appears on the last page of this form or from the list of symposia subjects that appears in the calls for papers.

Fiber Optics

Optical Communications

Pulse Distortion in Single-Mode Optical Fibers: Chirped Pulses.

Farag Z. El-Halafawy, El-Sayed A. El-Badawy, Mohamed A. El-Gamal, & Mostafa H. Al  
Dept. of Wire Com., Fac. of Electronic Eng., Menouf, Menoufia Univ., Egypt.

The effect of a chirped frequency from a laser source is modeled and investigated through a soliton transmission in an inhomogeneous optical fiber with W-tailored refractive index.

Send all correspondence to: ~~Dr. Farag Z. El-Halafawy, Fac. of Electronic Eng., Menouf, 2395~~ <sup>name</sup> <sup>telephone number</sup> <sup>Egypt</sup>

Contributed papers may be presented in regular sessions, poster sessions, or demonstration sessions. Full information on each type of presentation appears in the calls for papers. Review the material and check the appropriate box.

Check one

- This paper is  submitted to the 1986 Optical Society of America Annual Meeting.  
 submitted to the 1986 American Physical Society and Optical Society of America International Laser Science Conference.  
 to be sessioned at the discretion of the technical program committee.

Check one

- This paper should be:  scheduled for poster presentation.  
 scheduled for oral presentation.  
 scheduled for oral presentation only if poster presentation is not possible or desirable.  
 scheduled for poster presentation only if oral presentation is not possible or desirable.  
 scheduled for a demonstration session.

SPONSORSHIP PERMISSION  
(For Nonmember Authors)

Contributed papers may be presented at OSA Annual Meeting by OSA members. A nonmember may present papers only with the sponsorship of an OSA member. I have read this abstract and recommend that it be presented. I agree to sponsor the paper.

Please note that sponsorship permission is not required for the APS/OSA International Laser Science Conference.

MEMBER'S NAME: \_\_\_\_\_  
(print)

MEMBER'S SIGNATURE: \_\_\_\_\_

Pulse Distortion in Single-Mode Optical Fibers: Chirped Pulse

Farag Z. El-Halafawy, El-Sayed A. El-Bedawy<sup>x</sup>, Mohamed A. El-Gammal<sup>xx</sup>, & Mostafa H. Aly<sup>xx</sup>  
 Fac. of Electronic Eng., Menoufia Univ., Dept. of Wire Comm Eng.

The theory of pulse distortion in single-mode optical fibers is extended to include laser sources that suffer a linear frequency sweep (chirp) during the duration of the pulse. The chirp is manifested as a variable frequency shift during the pulse. The authors in a previous work (1) have studied the soliton transmission in inhomogeneous optical fibers with W-tailored refractive index of the form

$$n(\alpha, m, \omega, r) = n(\omega) \left[ 1 - \alpha (r/R)^2 + m \alpha (r/R)^4 \right].$$

R is the fiber radius while  $\alpha$  and m are controlling parameters. In this work, a similar procedure is carried out taking into consideration a chirping effect of the form  $\omega = \omega_0 \left( 1 + \phi_m \frac{t}{T} \right)$ . T is the period of the pulse and  $\phi_m$  is the chirping coefficient which is assumed to take values in the range  $\pm 0.02$ . Calculations concerning group velocity,  $V_g$ , and peak power,  $P_0$ , are carried out at both the wavelengths 1.15 and 1.30  $\mu\text{m}$  for different values of  $\alpha$ , m, R and  $\phi_m$ . Keeping  $\alpha$ , m and R constants, it is found that as  $\phi_m$  increases,  $V_g$  decreases while  $P_0$  increases. More remarks concerning  $P_0$  are concluded: i) There exist a threshold value  $\phi_{m(\text{th})}$  at which the transmission starts ( $P_0 \gg 0$ ).  $\phi_{m(\text{th})}$  increases sharply with R but thereafter slows down and finally approaches a constant value ( $-0.0025$ ) for  $R \gg 20 \mu\text{m}$ . ii) Curves depicting  $P_0$  versus  $\phi_m$  for radii  $\gg 7.5 \mu\text{m}$  intersect at a fixed point ( $\phi_m = -0.003$ ) and ( $P_0 = 0.45 \text{ W}$ ). It is concluded that for best transmission, characterized by higher  $V_g$  and lower  $P_0$ , i) the chirping coefficient  $\phi_m$  must assume a minimum value, ii) the controlling parameters  $\alpha$  and m must be tailored with minimum and maximum values respectively.

<sup>x</sup> On leave to Beirut Arab University, Beirut, Lebanon.

<sup>xx</sup> Fac. of Eng., Unive. of Alexandria, Alexandria, Egypt.

(1) El-Halafawy et al., OM 85, Topical conference on Basic Properties of Optical Materials, NBS, May 7-9, 1985, MD, USA.