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DESCRIPTION

1. FIELD OF THE DISCLOSURE

[0001] The present disclosure relates to the field of fiber optic transmission, and, more specifically, to improved few-mode fiber designs for mode division multiplexing.

2. BACKGROUND

[0002] An optical fiber is conventionally constituted of an optical core, which transmits an optical signal, and of an optical cladding, which confines the optical signal within the optical core. To that end the refractive index of the core, n_0 , is greater than the one of the cladding, n_{cl} . An optical fiber is generally characterized by a refractive index profile that associates the refractive index (n) with the radius (r) of the optical fiber: the distance r with respect to the center of the optical fiber is shown on x-axis and the difference Δn between the refractive index at radius r , $n(r)$, and the refractive index of the optical cladding n_{cl} is shown on y-axis.

[0003] Nowadays, two main categories of optical fibers exist: multimode fibers and single-mode fibers. In a multimode fiber, for a given wavelength, several optical modes can propagate simultaneously along the optical fiber, whereas in a single-mode fiber, the higher order modes (hereafter called HOMs) are cut-off or highly attenuated.

[0004] Single-mode fibers are commonly used for long-distance applications, such as access networks, metropolitan networks or long-haul networks. To obtain an optical fiber capable to transmit a single-mode optical signal, a core with a relatively small diameter is required (typically between 5 μm and 15 μm). To meet requirements of high speed or bit-rate applications (for example 10Gbps), standard single-mode fibers require use of a modulated single-mode laser emitter tuned to work typically at a wavelength of 1550 nm. However, single-mode fibers suffer from nonlinearity problems, which are major limitations on fiber transmission capacity.

[0005] Multimode fibers are commonly used for short-distance applications requiring a high bandwidth, such as local area networks (LANs) and multi-dwelling units (MDUs), more generally known as in-building networks. The core of a multimode fiber typically has a diameter of 50 μm , or 62,5 μm . The most prevalent multimode fibers in telecommunications are the refractive graded-index profile optical fibers. By minimizing the intermodal dispersion (i.e. the difference between the propagation delay times or group velocity of the optical modes along the optical fiber, also called DMGD for Differential Mode Group Delay), such a refractive index profile guaranties a high modal bandwidth for a given wavelength.

[0006] Since data traffic over fiber optic networks continues to grow exponentially, there is an

increasing demand for increasing per-fiber traffic particularly across long distances. To this end, multiplexing techniques have been developed that allow a plurality of separate data streams to share the same optical fiber. Among these techniques, one promising approach is space division multiplexing (SDM), in which a plurality of data channels within a single optical fiber are provided by a respective plurality of optical signal modes guided by the fiber.

[0007] Such a technique has required the development of new types of optical fibers, called few-mode optical fibers, which support more than one spatial mode but fewer spatial modes than the multi-mode fibers. Such few-mode fibers, which are notably discussed in the PCT patent document WO2011/094400, support 2 LP (Linear Polarization) modes or more.

[0008] Space-division-multiplexed transmissions using Few-Mode Fibers (FMFs) have hence recently received considerable attention because of their potential to multiply the capacity of single-mode transmissions by the number of modes that will be used.

[0009] One approach to the design of Few-Mode Fibers consists of minimizing the Differential Mode Group Delays (DMGDs, i.e. the difference in the respective arrival times of the guided modes used for spatial multiplexing), so that all modes can be simultaneously detected using complex $2N \times 2N$ (N being the total number of spatial modes, i.e. including LP mode degeneracies) multiple-input-multiple-output (MIMO) techniques, regardless mode-coupling phenomena that is one of the limiting factor to bridge long distances.

[0010] In this approach, a careful design of the FMF is required, in order to reduce the DMGD (preferably below 300 ps/km to preserve MIMO efficiency) while still providing low bend losses for all guided LP modes.

[0011] This optimization, however, becomes more and more difficult when the number of LP modes increases.

[0012] So far, only FMFs supporting up to 20 usable LP modes with low Differential Modes Group Delays (DMGDs) have been reported.

[0013] In "50 μ m Multimode Fibers for Mode Division Multiplexing" (proc. Ecoc 4.2.1 - 2015), P. Sillard et al. disclose 50 μ m-diameter graded-index core multimode fibers, which can be adapted to mode-division-multiplexed transmissions that use MIMO digital signal processing and selective mode multiplexing. Such fibers were realized and characterized and compared to low-differential-mode-group-delay few-mode fibers.

[0014] **Figure 1** illustrates the refractive index difference with respect to the radius of such a FMF with a core diameter of 50 μ m that supports 30 LP modes at 1550 nm but in which only 20 LP modes are usable. Actually, a severe degradation of the bend losses prevents the use of the 9th and 10th mode groups in space-division-multiplexed systems for such fibers.

[0015] Patent document US 2015/0168643 discloses a few-mode fiber, having a graded-index

core and a surrounding cladding comprising a layer between the core and the trench, a down-doped trench abutting the layer, and an undoped cladding region abutting the trench. The fiber's refractive index profile is configured to support 9 to 20 LP modes for transmission of a spatially-multiplexed optical signal. Undesired modes have respective effective indices that are close to, or less than, the cladding index so as to result in leakage of the undesired modes into the outer cladding. The index spacing between the desired mode having the lowest effective index and the leaky mode with the highest effective index is sufficiently large so as to substantially prevent coupling therebetween.

[0016] Although such designs are promising, they do not allow supporting 25 or 30 usable LP modes while reducing the Differential Mode Group Delays as much as desired. In addition, the profiles disclosed in both documents are not optimized to ensure low bend losses, which, however, are mandatory for FMFs.

[0017] Accordingly, a need exists for designs for Few-Mode optical Fibers guiding an increased number of supported modes (25 LP modes or more), with small differential mode group delays between any combination of LP guided modes (preferably below 200 ps/km) and low bend losses (preferably below 100 dB/turn at 10 mm bend radius).

3. SUMMARY OF THE DISCLOSURE

[0018] In one particular embodiment of the present disclosure, an optical fiber is proposed comprising a central optical core surrounded by an optical cladding. The optical core has a α graded-index profile $n(r)$ with α between 1 and 3 α being a non-dimensional parameter that defines an index profile shape of said optical core, that is a function of a radial distance r from the center of said optical core. The optical core has a maximum refractive index n_0 and an outer radius R_{1b} with a refractive index difference $Dn_{1b} = n(R_{1b}) - n_{Cl}$ with respect to the optical cladding having at its outer edge a refractive index n_{Cl} . The optical core also has a radius R_1 , such that $n(R_1) = n_{Cl}$, comprised between 23 μm and 27 μm and a maximum refractive index difference $Dn_1 = n_0 - n_{Cl}$ between $14 \cdot 10^{-3}$ and $17 \cdot 10^{-3}$.

[0019] Moreover, the optical cladding comprises a region of depressed refractive index n_{trench} , called a trench, surrounding the optical core, said trench having an inner radius R_{1b} , and an outer radius R_3 , with $R_3 > R_{1b}$, and R_3 between 30 μm and 40 μm , and a refractive index difference $Dn_3 = n_{trench} - n_{Cl}$ between the trench and the cladding comprised between $-15 \cdot 10^{-3}$ and $-6 \cdot 10^{-3}$.

[0020] Such an optical fiber is such that $R_{1b} > R_1$, Dn_{1b} is between $-10 \cdot 10^{-3}$ and $-3 \cdot 10^{-3}$ and $Dn_{1b} - Dn_3 \geq 0.9 \cdot 10^{-3}$, the refractive index differences being determined at $\lambda = \lambda_C$, where λ_C is a central transmission wavelength of an operating band for which said optical fiber is intended.

[0021] As used herein, and unless otherwise specified, the term " α graded-index profile" refers to an optical core having a refractive index profile $n(r)$ defined as follows:

$$n(r) = n_0 \sqrt{1 - 2\Delta \left(\frac{r}{R_{1b}}\right)^\alpha}, r \leq R_{1b}$$

where:

r is a variable representative of the radius of the optical fiber,

R_{1b} is the optical core outer radius,

Δ is the normalized refractive index difference, with

$$\Delta = \frac{n_0^2 - n_1^2}{2n_0^2}$$

n_1 is the minimal refractive index of the optical core,

n_0 is the maximal refractive index of the optical core,

α is a non-dimensional parameter that defines the index profile shape of the optical core.

An alpha parameter $\alpha = 2$ corresponds to an inverted parabola. An alpha parameter $\alpha = 1$ corresponds to a triangular shape, while an alpha parameter $\alpha = \infty$ corresponds to a step function.

[0022] Such a FMF optical fiber shows a larger core diameter, as compared to prior art FMF fibers, which allows supporting an increased number of LP modes. Moreover, it comprises a depressed trench, which allows decreasing the macrobending losses by improving the confinement of the optical modes within the core. Such a design thus allows to significantly improve the trade-off between DMGD and bend losses.

[0023] Last, such a FMF optical fiber presents a carefully designed interface between the graded-index core and the trench, which allows keeping the DMGDs between any combination of LP guided modes low while keeping the bend loss of any LP guided modes low as well.

[0024] According to an embodiment, such an optical fiber has a normalized frequency $V =$

$$\frac{2\pi R_1}{\lambda_c} \sqrt{n_0^2 - n_{cl}^2}$$

between 19 and 23.

[0025] According to an embodiment, such an optical fiber guides at least 25 LP modes.

[0026] According to an embodiment, such an optical fiber guides at least 30 LP modes.

[0027] Such a high number of guided modes allows increasing the capacity of an optical system comprising such a few-mode optical fiber, and answers the demand for higher bandwidth in long-haul optical transmission systems.

[0028] A few-mode fiber according to an embodiment of the present disclosure thus guides an increased number of LP modes that can efficiently be used in space-division multiplexed transmissions, as compared to prior art FMFs.

[0029] According to a further embodiment, $Max|DMGDs| < 200ps/km$ at $\lambda = \lambda_C$, where λ_C is a central transmission wavelength of an operating band for which said optical fiber is intended, where $DMGD$ is the Differential Mode Group Delay between two guided modes in said optical fiber, and where $Max|DMGDs|$ is the absolute maximum value of DMGD between any combination of guided modes. DMGD can be characterized, for instance, by using the standard differential-mode-delay measurement procedure of multimode fibers, i.e. measuring pulses responses of the fiber for single-mode launches that radially scan the fiber core (a centered launch excites the lowest-order modes, while large offset launches excite the highest-order modes).

[0030] According to yet a further embodiment, $Max|DMGDs| < 500ps/km$ for $\lambda \in [\lambda_C - \delta\lambda; \lambda_C + \delta\lambda]$, where λ_C is a central transmission wavelength of an operating band for which said optical fiber is intended and where $2\delta\lambda$ is a width of said operating band.

[0031] The Differential Mode Group Delays are hence very low, while the challenge of increasing the number of LP modes up to 25 or 30 is met.

[0032] According to an embodiment, the fundamental LP_{01} mode guided by said optical fiber has an effective area $A_{eff} > 150\mu m^2$ at $\lambda = \lambda_C$. Such a relatively large effective area limits intra-mode non-linearity.

[0033] According to a further embodiment, $Max|BL| < 100dB/turn$, preferably $< 50dB/turn$, at 10mm bend radius at $\lambda = \lambda_C$, where BL are the bend losses of the different guided modes in said optical fiber, and where $Max|BL|$ is the absolute maximum value of BL for all guided modes. BL can be characterized, for instance, by measuring the loss difference of a given mode selected by a mode multiplexer and injected in the few-mode fiber with and without applying a loop of 10mm radius using a spectral attenuation bench.

[0034] Such a few-mode fiber thus shows a very good trade-off between bend losses and Differential Mode Group Delays.

[0035] According to an embodiment, $\lambda_C = 1550$ nm and $\delta\lambda = 20$ nm.

[0036] It is noted that the FMFs described herein and throughout the document are suitable for use within, at a minimum, the entire "C-band" (1530 nm - 1565 nm), but also in some cases the S- (1460 nm - 1530 nm), L- (1565 nm - 1625 nm), and U- (1625 nm - 1675 nm) bands. The Differential Mode Group Delays of such FMFs are hence very low on all the extended C-band.

[0037] Another aspect of the disclosure concerns an optical link comprising at least one optical

fiber as described here above in any of its embodiments.

[0038] Such an optical link may comprise any number of concatenated optical fibers, as long as one of them at least complies with the features set forth in the present disclosure. Such an optical link may also comprise several optical fibers, which would all comply with the features of the present disclosure.

[0039] According to an embodiment, an optical link is provided, which comprises N optical fibers, with $N \geq 2$, N being an integer,

each optical fiber of index

$$i \in \llbracket 1; N \rrbracket$$

comprising a central optical core and an optical cladding surrounding the optical core, the optical core having a α_i graded-index profile $n_i(r)$ with α_i between 1 and 3, α_i being a non-dimensional parameter that defines an index profile shape of the optical core, that is a function of a radial distance r from the center of said optical core,

and the optical core having a maximal refractive index n_{0i} , and an outer radius R_{1bi} with a refractive index difference $Dn_{1bi} = n_i(R_{1bi}) - n_{cli}$ with respect to said optical cladding having at its outer edge a refractive index n_{cli} ,

said optical core also having a radius R_{1i} , such that $n_i(R_{1i}) = n_{cli}$,

said optical cladding comprising a region of depressed refractive index $n_{trenchi}$, called a trench, surrounding the optical core, said trench having an inner radius R_{1bi} , and an outer radius R_{3i} , with $R_{3i} > R_{1bi}$.

[0040] Said optical link is such that:

- an average optical core radius R_{1link} for said optical link is comprised between 23 μm and 27 μm , where

$$R_{1link} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^N R_{1i} L_i}{\sum_{i=1}^N L_i}$$

with L_i a length of optical fiber i in said link,

- an average maximum refractive index difference Dn_{1link} for said optical link is between $14 \cdot 10^{-3}$ and $17 \cdot 10^{-3}$, where

$$Dn_{1link} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^N Dn_{1i} L_i}{\sum_{i=1}^N L_i}$$

with $Dn_{1i} = n_{0i} - n_{cli}$ is the core-cladding index difference for optical fiber i , at $\lambda = \lambda_c$, where λ_c is a central transmission wavelength of an operating band for which said optical fiber is intended,

- an average trench outer radius R_{3link} for said optical link is between 30 μm and 40 μm , where

$$R_{3link} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^N R_{3i} L_i}{\sum_{i=1}^N L_i},$$

- an average refractive index difference between the trench and the cladding Dn_{3link} for

said optical link is between $-15 \cdot 10^{-3}$ and $-6 \cdot 10^{-3}$ at $\lambda = \lambda_C$, where

$$Dn_{3link} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^N Dn_{3i} L_i}{\sum_{i=1}^N L_i}$$

with $Dn_{3i} = n_{trenchi} - n_{cli}$ a refractive index difference between the trench and the cladding for optical fiber i in said link,

- $R_{1blink} > R_{1link}$, where

$$R_{1blink} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^N R_{1bi} L_i}{\sum_{i=1}^N L_i}$$

is the average optical core outer radius for said optical link,

- an average refractive index difference between the core at its outer radius and the cladding Dn_{1blink} is between $-10 \cdot 10^{-3}$ and $-3 \cdot 10^{-3}$, where

$$Dn_{1blink} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^N Dn_{1bi} L_i}{\sum_{i=1}^N L_i}$$

and $Dn_{1b} - Dn_3 \geq 0.9 \cdot 10^{-3}$.

[0041] By properly choosing the respective lengths L_i of all optical fibers constituting the optical link, it is possible to build a few-mode optical fiber link, which allow guiding an increased number of LP modes as compared to prior art FMFs, while reaching the lowest Differential Mode Group Delay. Such an optical link is hence a DMGD-compensated FMF link and may show improved properties over the individual FMFs comprised in said optical link. Such low DMGD allow all modes being simultaneously detected using $2N \times 2N$ (N being the total number of spatial modes, i.e. including LP mode degeneracies) MIMO ("Multiple Input Multiple Output") techniques, regardless mode coupling phenomena. The system reach is thus increased over prior art.

[0042] Such an optical link shows properties similar to those described previously in relation to the FMF optical fiber, notably in terms of number of LP modes supported, and low values of DMGDs. Optical fibers comprised in this optical link show depressed trenches, which allow decreasing the macrobending losses by improving the confinement of the optical modes within the core.

[0043] According to an embodiment, such an optical link has a normalized frequency $V_{link} =$

$$\frac{2\pi R_{1link}}{\lambda_c} \sqrt{n_{0link}^2 - n_{clink}^2}$$

between 19 and 23, where

$$n_{0link} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^N n_{0i} L_i}{\sum_{i=1}^N L_i}$$

is the average maximum refractive index of the core for said optical link, and where

$$n_{clink} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^N n_{cli} L_i}{\sum_{i=1}^N L_i}$$

is the average refractive index of the cladding for said optical link.

[0044] According to an embodiment, such an optical link guides at least 25 LP modes.

[0045] According to an embodiment, such an optical link guides at least 30 LP modes.

[0046] According to a further embodiment, for all optical fibers

$$i \in \llbracket 1; N \rrbracket$$

in said link, said lengths L_i are chosen so as to minimize $\text{Max}|DMGD_{link}|$ on said link, where $DMGD_{link}$ is the Differential Mode Group Delay between two guided modes in said optical link, and where $\text{Max}|DMGD_{link}|$ is the absolute maximum value of Differential Mode Group Delay between any combination of guided modes in said optical link.

[0047] According to yet a further embodiment, at least two optical fibers in said link have $DMGD_i$ showing opposite signs for at least one mode guided by said optical fibers, where $DMGD_i$ is the Differential Mode Group Delay between said one mode and any other guided mode in optical fiber i .

[0048] Hence, such an optical link may be formed with optical fibers which meet the criteria set forth above in relation to the optical fiber according to embodiments of the present disclosure, but differ from each other within a certain tolerance and show Differential Mode Group Delays with opposite signs, which may compensate each other once assembled in an optical link. A tolerance of $\pm 0.5 \times 10^{-3}$ on the refractive index differences, of $\pm 0.5 \mu\text{m}$ on the radii of the fiber, and of ± 0.02 on the α , is acceptable for optical fibers forming such an optical link.

[0049] Such an optical link is a DMGD-compensated link.

[0050] According to an embodiment, $\text{Max}|DMGD_{link}| < 200 \text{ps/km}$ at $\lambda = \lambda_C$, where λ_C is a central transmission wavelength of an operating band for which said optical fiber is intended.

[0051] According to a further embodiment, $\text{Max}|DMGD_{link}| < 500 \text{ps/km}$ for $\lambda \in [\lambda_C - \delta\lambda; \lambda_C + \delta\lambda]$, where λ_C is a central transmission wavelength of an operating band for which said optical fiber is intended and where $2\delta\lambda$ is a width of said operating band.

[0052] According to yet another embodiment, $\text{Max}|BL_{link}| < 100 \text{dB/turn}$, preferably $< 50 \text{dB/turn}$, at 10mm bend radius at $\lambda = \lambda_C$, where BL_{link} are the bend losses of the different guided modes in said optical link, and where $\text{Max}|BL_{link}|$ is the absolute maximum value of BL_{link} for all guided modes in said optical link.

[0053] Preferably, $\lambda_C = 1550 \text{ nm}$ and $\delta\lambda = 20 \text{ nm}$.

[0054] The present disclosure also concerns an optical link comprising N optical fibers, with $N \geq 2$, N being an integer. Each optical fiber complies with the requirements set forth above according to embodiments of the present disclosure. Any two optical fibers chosen among the N optical fibers forming the optical link have refractive index differences Dn_1 and/or Dn_2 and/or

Dn_3 at λ_c with values differing by a maximum of $\pm 0.5 \times 10^{-3}$ and/or radii R_1 and/or R_{1b} and/or R_2 and/or R_3 with values differing by a maximum of $\pm 0.5 \mu\text{m}$. Moreover, at least two of said N optical fibers have DMGD with opposite signs, where *DMGD* is the Differential Mode Group Delay between two guided modes in said optical fiber.

[0055] Hence, such an optical link may be formed with optical fibers, which are not exactly identical and show Differential Mode Group Delays with opposite signs, which may compensate each other once assembled in an optical link. Such an optical link is hence a DMGD compensated link. Moreover, a tolerance of ± 0.02 on the α , between any combination of optical fibers forming the optical link is also acceptable.

[0056] Another aspect of the disclosure concerns an optical system comprising at least one optical fiber or at least one optical link as described here above in any of its embodiments.

5. LIST OF FIGURES

[0057] Other features and advantages of embodiments of the present disclosure shall appear from the following description, given by way of an indicative and non-exhaustive examples and from the appended drawings, of which:

- **Figure 1** graphically provides the refractive index profile of a prior art FMF optical fiber supporting 30 LP modes at 1550 nm but in which only 20 LP modes are usable;
- **Figure 2** schematically depicts an isometric view of an exemplary FMF optical fiber according to one or more embodiments described herein;
- **Figure 3** graphically provides the illustrative refractive index profile of FMF optical fibers according to embodiments of the present disclosure;
- **Figure 4** graphically provides the refractive index profile of one exemplary FMF optical fiber according to an embodiment of the present disclosure;
- **Figure 5** illustrates an optical link according to an embodiment of the present disclosure;
- **Figures 6A and 6B** illustrate embodiments of an optical system according to the present disclosure.

[0058] The components in the figures are not necessarily to scale, emphasis instead being placed upon illustrating the principles of the present disclosure.

6. DETAILED DESCRIPTION

[0059] The general principle of the present disclosure is to propose a carefully designed trench-assisted graded index few-mode optical fiber, showing reduced Differential Mode Group Delay and supporting more LP modes over prior art FMFs. More precisely, the purpose of such

a design is to optimize the interface between the graded-index core and the cladding, in order to increase the number of supported LP modes up to 25 or 30, while keeping the Differential Mode Group Delay between any combination of LP guided modes low, preferably below 200 ps/km, and while keeping the bend loss of any LP guided modes low, preferably below 100 dB/turn at 10 mm bend radius.

[0060] Light travelling in an optical fiber actually forms hybrid-type modes, which are usually referred to as LP (linear polarization) modes. The LP_{0p} modes have two polarization degrees of freedom and are two-fold degenerate, the LP_{mp} modes with $m \geq 1$ are four-fold degenerate. These degeneracies are not counted when designating the number of LP modes propagating in the fiber. Hence, a few-mode optical fiber having two LP modes supports the propagation of all of the LP_{01} and LP_{11} modes, or a few-mode fiber guiding 6 LP modes supports the propagation of all of the LP_{01} , LP_{11} , LP_{02} , LP_{21} , LP_{12} and LP_{31} modes.

[0061] Reference will now be made in detail to embodiments of few-mode optical fibers, examples of which are illustrated in the accompanying drawings. Whenever possible, the same reference numerals will be used throughout the drawings to refer to the same or like parts.

[0062] One embodiment of a few-mode optical fiber according to the present disclosure is schematically depicted in isometric view in **Figure 2**. The optical fiber 200 generally has a glass core 201 surrounded by a glass cladding. More precisely, the optical fiber 200 comprises four abutting concentric regions, namely:

- a graded-index core 201, with an outer radius R_{1b} ;
- a trench 202, with an inner radius R_{1b} and an outer radius R_3 ;
- an outer cladding 203, with an inner radius R_3 and an outer radius R_4 ;
- a coating 204 surrounding the cladding. Such a coating may comprise several layers, and it may notably be a dual-layer coating, although these different layers are not shown on **figure 2**.

[0063] In embodiments of the present disclosure, the glass core 201 generally has a radius R_1 at zero refractive index difference (i.e. $n(R_1) = n_{Cl}$, where n_{Cl} is the refractive index of the outer cladding 203) from about 23 μm to about 27 μm , with $R_{1b} > R_1$. Moreover, the trench has an outer radius R_3 between 30 μm and 40 μm . In the embodiments shown and described herein, the core 201 and the cladding generally comprise silica, specifically silica glass. The cross-section of the optical fiber 200 may be generally circular-symmetric with respect to the center of the core 201. In some embodiments described herein, the radius R_4 (i.e. the radius of the glass portion of the optical fiber 10) is about 62,5 μm . However, it should be understood that the dimensions of the cladding may be adjusted such that the radius R_4 may be greater than or less than 62,5 μm .

[0064] The different portions in the cladding may comprise pure silica glass (SiO_2), silica glass with one or more dopants, which increase the index of refraction (e.g. GeO_2 or any other known dopant), such as when the portion of the cladding is "up-doped", or silica glass with a dopant, which decreases the index of refraction, such as fluorine, such as when the portion of the cladding is "down-doped" (e.g. for the trench 202).

[0065] Although not illustrated on **figure 2**, the outer cladding 203 may also comprise other portions or layers of lower or higher refractive indexes, for $r > R_3$.

[0066] **Figure 3** depicts the refractive index profile $n(r)$ of optical fiber 200 according to an embodiment of the present disclosure. It describes the relationship between the refractive index value n and the distance r from the center of the optical fiber. The x-axis represents radial position with $x=0$ representing the center of the core region, and the y-axis represents refractive index, expressed as an index difference Dn unless otherwise stated. Throughout this document, refractive index differences are determined at $\lambda = \lambda_C$, where λ_C is a central transmission wavelength of an operating band for which said optical fiber is intended. For example, $\lambda_C = 1550\text{nm}$.

[0067] In this embodiment, the optical fiber 200 has an optical core 201 having a refractive index profile $n(r)$ defined as follows:

$$n(r) = n_0 \sqrt{1 - 2\Delta \left(\frac{r}{R_{1b}}\right)^\alpha}, r \leq R_{1b}$$

where:

r is a variable representative of the radius of the optical fiber,

R_{1b} is the optical core outer radius,

Δ is the normalized refractive index difference, with

$$\Delta = \frac{n_0^2 - n_1^2}{2n_0^2}$$

n_1 is the minimal refractive index of the optical core,

n_0 is the maximal refractive index of the optical core,

α is a non-dimensional parameter that defines the index profile shape of the optical core.

[0068] The alpha refractive index profile of the optical core 201 allows reducing intermodal dispersion of the optical fiber 200. The optical core 201 has a radius R_1 , at which the refractive index difference of the core with respect to the cladding is equal to zero, as $n(R_1) = n_{Cl}$, with n_{Cl} the refractive index of the outer cladding. The optical core 201 also has a maximum refractive index difference with the outer cladding 203 $Dn_1 = n_0 - n_{Cl}$ between 14×10^{-3} and

17×10^{-3} .

[0069] At its outer radius R_{1b} , the optical central core 201 shows a refractive index difference $Dn_{1b} = n(R_{1b}) - n_{Cl}$ with the outer cladding 203. Hence, the minimal refractive index of the core 201 is not equal to the refractive index of the outer cladding n_{Cl} but shows a negative refractive index difference Dn_{1b} with respect to the optical fiber outer cladding, comprised between -10.10^{-3} and -3.10^{-3} .

[0070] The optical core 201 is directly surrounded by an optical cladding, which comprises a depressed-index region 202, also called a trench, with inner radius R_{1b} and outer radius R_3 , and an outer cladding layer 203 with inner radius R_3 . In some embodiments such an outer cladding layer 203 comprises pure silica glass (SiO_2) and its refractive index n_{Cl} is hence that of silica glass.

[0071] The trench 202 has a negative refractive index difference Dn_3 with respect to the refractive index of the outer cladding, $Dn_3 = n_{trench} - n_{Cl}$ comprised between -15×10^{-3} and -6×10^{-3} , such that $Dn_{1b} - Dn_3 \geq 0.9 \times 10^{-3}$.

[0072] The position and size of the trench 202 are designed so as to improve bend-loss resistance of the fiber. Notably, the careful design of such a trench 202, allows forming an optimized specific interface between the central optical core and the cladding, and thus allows achieving Few-Mode Fibers, which support 25 or 30 LP guided modes.

[0073] Their normalized frequency

$$V = \frac{2\pi R_1}{\lambda_c} \sqrt{n_0^2 - n_{Cl}^2}$$

(where λ_c is the operating wavelength of the fiber) is between 18.4 and 23.

[0074] $\text{Max}|DMGD|$ (i.e. the absolute maximum value of the Differential Mode Group Delay between two guided modes in said optical fiber) between any combination of LP guided modes is below 200ps/km, at λ , here 1550nm (and more generally at $\lambda = \lambda_c$, where λ_c is the central wavelength of any operating band for which the optical fiber is intended). $\text{Max}|DMGD|$ is also preferably <500ps/km from 1530 to 1570nm (and more generally for any operating wavelength band $[\lambda_c - \delta\lambda; \lambda_c + \delta\lambda]$ where $2\delta\lambda$ is a width of said operating band, preferably $\delta\lambda=20\text{nm}$, such as the C-band, or the L-, S-, or U-band for example).

[0075] All LP guided modes of FMFs according to an embodiment of the present disclosure have bend losses <100dB/turn, preferably <50dB/turn, at 10mm bend radius at 1550nm (and more generally at $\lambda = \lambda_c$, where λ_c is the central wavelength of any operating band for which the optical fiber is intended). Moreover, the effective area A_{eff} of the fundamental LP_{01} mode, which is the smallest effective area of all LP guided modes, is $> 150\mu\text{m}^2$ at 1550nm (and more

generally at $\lambda = \lambda_C$, where λ_C is the central wavelength of any operating band for which the optical fiber is intended). As used herein, the effective area of an optical fiber is the area of the optical fiber in which light is propagated and is determined at the specified mode (e.g. LP_{01}), at a wavelength of 1550nm, unless otherwise specified.

[0076] **Table 1** gives the parameters of the index profiles of three examples of FMFs according to the embodiment of **Figures 2 and 3** (Ex. 1 to Ex. 3), and results on the normalized frequency V , $Max|DMGD|$, $Max|BL|$, and effective area A_{eff} .

Table 1:

	Comp. Ex	Ex.1	Ex. 2	Ex.3
Number of guided LP modes	30	30		
Alpha	1.940	1.92	1.92	1.92
R1 (μm)	25.00	25.0	25.0	25.0
Dn1 ($\times 10^3$ at 1550nm)	15.8	15.8	15.8	15.8
R1b (μm)	=R.1	28.0	29.0	30.0
Dn1b ($\times 10^3$ at 1550nm)	/	-3.9	-5.3	-6.8
R2 (μm)	26.16	/	/	/
Dn2 ($\times 10^3$ at 1550nm)	0.00	/	/	/
R3 (μm)	30.56	34.2	34.2	34.2
Dn3 ($\times 10^3$ at 1550nm)	-6.60	-7.7	-7.7	-7.7
v	21.7	21.7	21.7	21.7
Max DMGD (ps/km)	>500	177	84	69
Max BL (dB/turn)	>1000	82	89	96
Aeff LP_{01} (μm^2)	175	174	175	175

[0077] As may be observed, three examples of FMFs according to embodiments of the present disclosure are given, and compared, in the first column of **Table 1**, with a comparative example Comp. Ex., corresponding to a multimode fiber, which would have been adapted to be used at $\lambda = 1550nm$, rather than $\lambda = 850nm$ as is usually the case for standard multimode fibers. Such an adaptation is performed by modifying the value of α for the graded-index profile of the core, which is around 1.94, rather than $\alpha = 2.0$ as is usually the case for standard MMFs.

[0078] For such a comparative example, the core radius is classically $R_1 = 25\mu m$, and the graded-index profile of the core is such that the minimal refractive index of the core is equal to the refractive index of the outer cladding. In other words, $R_1 = R_{1b}$. Moreover, the trench 202 is not directly abutting the optical core 201, but shows an inner radius $R_2 = 26.16\mu m$. The portion of the cladding comprised between the optical core 201 and the trench 202 shows a refractive

index difference $Dn_2=0$ with respect to the outer cladding 203. The trench 202 has an outer radius $R_3 = 30.56\mu\text{m}$, and a negative refractive index difference $Dn_3=-6.60\times 10^{-3}$ at $\lambda = 1550\text{nm}$.

[0079] In other words, there is no specific design of the interface between the optical core and the cladding, which results in very high values of both the maximum Differential Mode Group delays and the maximum bend losses, as $\text{Max}|\text{DMGD}|>500\text{ps/km}$ and $\text{Max}|\text{BL}|>1000\text{dB/turn}$.

[0080] Such a fiber (Comp. Ex) may hence not be used as a Few Mode Fiber for Mode Division Multiplexing.

[0081] Examples Ex. 1 to Ex. 3 correspond to FMFs supporting 30 LP guided modes. They differ from each other by the value of the outer radius of the core R_{1b} , and hence by the associated refractive index difference Dn_{1b} . They however share the same values for the α parameter of the graded-index profile of the core ($\alpha = 1.92$), for radii R_1 ($R_1 = 25\mu\text{m}$) and R_3 ($R_3 = 34.2\mu\text{m}$), as well as for refractive index differences Dn_1 ($Dn_1 = 15.8\times 10^{-3}$) and Dn_3 ($Dn_3 = -7.7\times 10^{-3}$).

[0082] **Figure 4** graphically provides the refractive index profile of an exemplary FMF optical fiber, corresponding to example Ex. 1 in **Table 1**. The refractive index difference Dn shown on the y-axis is measured at 1550nm, and the radius of the FMF fiber shown on the x-axis is expressed in μm .

[0083] The graded-index core 201 shows a α -profile with $\alpha=1.92$, a radius $R_1=25\mu\text{m}$ at 0 refractive index difference and a maximum refractive index difference $Dn_1=15.8\times 10^{-3}$ at 1550nm. The α -profile ends at $R_{1b}=28.0\mu\text{m}$, with index difference $Dn_{1b}=-3.9\times 10^{-3}$.

[0084] A trench 202 is down-doped as compared to the optical core 201 and shows a refractive index difference with the outer cladding 203 $Dn_3=-7.7\times 10^{-3}$. It ends at radius $R_3=34.2\mu\text{m}$.

[0085] For this example, as indicated in **table 1**, we have $V=21.7$, $\text{Max}|\text{DMGD}|=177\text{ps/km}$, $\text{Max}|\text{BL}|=82\text{dB/turn}$ and $A_{\text{eff}}=174\mu\text{m}^2$ for the LP_{01} guided mode.

[0086] **Figure 5** illustrates an optical link 50 according to an embodiment of the present disclosure. Such an optical link comprises p spans of optical fibers, with $p \geq 2$, which are spliced together. **Figure 5** only shows optical fiber 50_1 and optical fiber 50_p , all the other potential optical fibers in the optical link being symbolized by dashed lines. At least one of the optical fibers in optical link 50 is such that it comprises the features of one embodiment described above. In other words, at least one of the optical fibers supports 25 or 30 LP guided modes and shows the specific design of the interface between the core and the cladding

described above in relation to **figures 2 to 4**, and notably:

- A graded index core with a α -profile with α between 1 and 3, a radius R_1 (at 0 refractive index difference) between 23 and 27 μm and a maximum refractive index difference Dn_1 between $14 \cdot 10^{-3}$ and $17 \cdot 10^{-3}$, and an end of the α -profile at a radius R_{1b} , with index difference Dn_{1b} ;
- A trench surrounding the core with radius R_3 between 30 and 40 μm and refractive index difference Dn_3 between $-15 \cdot 10^{-3}$ and $-6 \cdot 10^{-3}$; and
- A specific design of the interface between the optical core and the cladding such that $R_{1b} > R_1$, Dn_{1b} between $-10 \cdot 10^{-3}$ and $-3 \cdot 10^{-3}$, and $Dn_{1b} - Dn_3 \geq 0.9 \times 10^{-3}$.

[0087] However, optical link 50 may also be such that several or all the optical fibers it comprises comply with an embodiment of the present disclosure.

[0088] In a specific embodiment, optical link 50 is made up of several spans of FMFs, which show DMGD with opposite signs, and which are combined in a same optical link. For example, the spans of FMFs used correspond to FMFs which all meet the criteria and performance described above for FMFs according to embodiments of the present disclosure, but which actual criteria diverge from each other, either on purpose, or because of process variations during manufacturing. For example, considering any pair of fibers forming the optical link, the refractive index differences at 1550nm achieved for Dn_1 and Dn_3 may differ by no more than $\pm 0.5 \times 10^{-3}$, the radii R_1 , R_{1b} and R_3 may differ by no more than $\pm 0.5 \mu\text{m}$, and the α -value may differ by no more than ± 0.02 . In other words, the purpose of such an optical link is, among others, to compensate for small profile variations that can occur during the manufacturing process of a few-mode fiber by concatenating several FMFs showing different features.

[0089] Actually, there are optimum values for α , for which $\text{Max}|\text{DMGD}|$ have minimum values, and α lower and higher than these "optimum α " generally exhibit DMGDs with opposite signs.

[0090] As a consequence, the inventors have reached the conclusion that, if a FMF is off-target in term of α (i.e. if the α -value of the FMF is either slightly higher or lower than the "optimum α ", for example in the order of ± 0.02), it is possible to associate it with another FMF showing an appropriate α (i.e. either higher than the "optimum α " if the off-target α is smaller, or smaller than the "optimum α " if the off-target α is higher), by choosing the appropriate lengths for both FMFs, in order to realize a "DMGD-compensated" link.

[0091] This association can, for instance, compensate for process variability that may result in FMFs with slightly off-optimum Alphas.

[0092] Optical fiber link 50 has a length of L km, which can be of several tens or several

hundreds of kilometers. In an example there are at least two spans of fiber 50_1 and 50_2 . In another example, there are at least five spans of fibers 50_1 to 50_5 . In yet another example, there are at least ten spans of fiber 50_1 to 50_{10} .

[0093] In other words, few-mode fibers 1 to p are spliced together to form an optical link 50 of length $L = L_1 + \dots + L_i + \dots + L_p$, which can be of several tens or several hundreds of kilometers.

[0094] The lengths L_i of the different spans of fibers are chosen so as to minimize the maximum DMGD on the optical link, and so that the optical link shows link parameters which fulfill the requirements set forth above for FMF fibers in relation to embodiments of the present disclosure, namely:

- an average optical core radius R_{1link} comprised between 23 μm and 27 μm , where

$$R_{1link} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^N R_{1i} L_i}{\sum_{i=1}^N L_i}$$

with L_i a length of optical fiber i in said link,

- an average maximum refractive index difference Dn_{1link} between $14 \cdot 10^{-3}$ and $17 \cdot 10^{-3}$, where

$$Dn_{1link} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^N Dn_{1i} L_i}{\sum_{i=1}^N L_i}$$

with $Dn_{1i} = n_{0i} - n_{cli}$ is the core-cladding index difference for optical fiber i , at $\lambda = \lambda_C$, where λ_C is a central transmission wavelength of an operating band for which said optical fiber is intended,

- an average trench outer radius R_{3link} between 30 μm and 40 μm , where

$$R_{3link} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^N R_{3i} L_i}{\sum_{i=1}^N L_i},$$

- an average refractive index difference between the trench and the cladding Dn_{3link} between $-15 \cdot 10^{-3}$ and $-6 \cdot 10^{-3}$ at $\lambda = \lambda_C$, where

$$Dn_{3link} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^N Dn_{3i} L_i}{\sum_{i=1}^N L_i}$$

with $Dn_{3i} = n_{trenchi} - n_{cli}$ a refractive index difference between the trench and the cladding for optical fiber i in said link,

- an average optical core outer radius $R_{1blink} > R_{1link}$, where

$$R_{1blink} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^N R_{1bi} L_i}{\sum_{i=1}^N L_i},$$

- an average refractive index difference between the core at its outer radius and the cladding Dn_{1blink} between $-10 \cdot 10^{-3}$ and $-3 \cdot 10^{-3}$, where

$$Dn_{1blink} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^N Dn_{1bi} L_i}{\sum_{i=1}^N L_i}$$

and $Dn_{1b} - Dn_3 \geq 0.9 \times 10^{-3}$.

[0095] These DMGD-compensated links, supporting 25 or 30 LP guided modes, have $\text{Max}|\text{DMGD}| < 100\text{ps/km}$ at $\lambda = 1550\text{nm}$ (and more generally at $\lambda = \lambda_C$, where λ_C is the central wavelength of any operating band for which the optical fiber is intended) and $< 300\text{ps/km}$ from 1530 to 1570nm (and more generally for any operating wavelength band $[\lambda_C - \delta\lambda; \lambda_C + \delta\lambda]$ where $2\delta\lambda$ is a width of said operating band, preferably $\delta\lambda = 20\text{nm}$, such as the C-band, or the L-, S-, or U-band for example).

[0096] **Figures 6A and 6B** illustrate embodiments of an optical system according to the present disclosure.

[0097] According to the first embodiment in **figure 6A**, such an optical system comprises transceivers 61 and receivers 65 optically connected by an optical fiber link 50 that includes at least one span of fiber. Transceivers 61 comprise light sources (such as lasers) and generate n LP modes, referenced 1, 2, ..., n used in the optical system of **figure 6A**. A mode multiplexer 62 multiplexes the n LP modes and is optically connected to optical link 50, which guides the n multiplexed LP modes, towards a mode demultiplexer 63, which is optically connected to the end of optical link 50.

[0098] Mode demultiplexer 63 demultiplexes the n multiplexed LP modes, and feeds each LP mode into an amplifier 64. At the output of amplifiers 64, LP modes enter receivers 65.

[0099] Such an optical system may comprise M optical links (or M spans of optical fibers). In an example, $M=1$; in another example, $M=2$; in another example $M=5$; in yet another example, $M=10$. In case the optical system comprises M optical links or spans, it also comprises M mode multiplexers 62, M mode demultiplexers 63, and M amplifiers 64 for each LP mode guided by the optical system.

[0100] The embodiment in **figure 6B** differs from the first embodiment in **figure 6A** in that amplifier 64 amplifies all LP modes guided by the optical fiber 50; as such, amplifier 64 is optically connected between the output of optical link 50 and the input of mode demultiplexer 63. In this second embodiment, when the optical system comprises M optical links or spans, it also comprises M amplifiers 64; however, there is only one mode multiplexer 62, optically connected between transceivers 61 an optical link 50, and only one mode demultiplexer 63, optically connected between amplifier 64 and receivers 65.

[0101] The embodiments of **figures 6A and 6B** are given as mere examples, and an optical fiber according to the present disclosure may of course be used in any other kind of optical system.

REFERENCES CITED IN THE DESCRIPTION

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Patent documents cited in the description

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Non-patent literature cited in the description

- **SILLARD** 50µm Multimode Fibers for Mode Division Multiplexing, 2015, [0013]

P A T E N T K R A V

1. Optisk fiber, omfattende en central optisk kerne, som er omgivet af en optisk kappe, hvor den optiske kerne har en α -gradueret indeksprofil $n(r)$ med α mellem 1 og 3, hvor α er en dimensionsløs parameter, som definerer en indeksprofilform af den optiske kerne, som er en funktion af en radial afstand r fra midten af den optiske kerne, hvor den optiske kerne har et maksimalt brydningsindeks n_0 og en ydre radius R_{1b} med en brydningsindeksforskel $Dn_{1b} = n(R_{1b}) - n_{Cl}$ med hensyn til den optiske kappe, som ved sin ydre kant har et brydningsindeks n_{Cl} , hvor den optiske kerne har en radius R_1 , når $n(R_1) = n_{Cl}$, som ligger mellem $23\ \mu\text{m}$ og $27\ \mu\text{m}$, og en maksimal brydningsindeksforskel $Dn_1 = n_0 - n_{Cl}$ mellem $14 \cdot 10^{-3}$ og $17 \cdot 10^{-3}$, hvor den optiske kappe omfatter en region af sænket brydningsindeks n_{trench} , kaldet en rende, som omgiver den optiske kerne, hvor renden har en indre radius R_{1b} , og en ydre radius R_3 , med $R_3 > R_{1b}$, og R_3 mellem $30\ \mu\text{m}$ og $40\ \mu\text{m}$, og en brydningsindeksforskel $Dn_3 = n_{trench} - n_{Cl}$ mellem renden og kappen, som ligger mellem $-15 \cdot 10^{-3}$ og $-6 \cdot 10^{-3}$, **hvor** $R_{1b} > R_1$, Dn_{1b} er mellem $-10 \cdot 10^{-3}$ og $-3 \cdot 10^{-3}$ og $Dn_{1b} - Dn_3 \geq 0,9 \times 10^{-3}$, hvor brydningsindeksforskellene bestemmes ved $\lambda = \lambda_c$, hvor λ_c er en central transmissionsbølgelængde af et virkende bånd, hvortil den optiske fiber er beregnet.

2. Optisk fiber ifølge krav 1, hvor dens normaliserede frekvens $V = \frac{2\pi R_1}{\lambda_c} \sqrt{n_0^2 - n_{Cl}^2}$ er mellem 19 og 23.

3. Optisk fiber ifølge et hvilket som helst af kravene 1 og 2, hvor den styrer mindst 25 LP-modi.

4. Optisk fiber ifølge et hvilket som helst af kravene 1 til 3, hvor den styrer mindst 30 LP-modi.

5. Optisk fiber ifølge et hvilket som helst af kravene 1 til 4, hvor $\text{Max}|DMGDs| < 200\text{ps/km}$ ved $\lambda = \lambda_c$, hvor λ_c er en central transmissionsbølgelængde af et virkende bånd, hvortil den optiske fiber er beregnet, hvor $DMGD$ er differentialmodusgruppeforsinkelsen (Differential Mode Group Delay) mellem to styrede modi i den optiske fiber, og hvor $\text{Max}|DMGDs|$ er den absolutte

maksimalle værdi af DMGD mellem en hvilken som helst kombination af styrede modi.

6. Optisk fiber ifølge krav 5, hvor $\text{Max}|DMGDs| < 500\text{ps/km}$ for $\lambda \in [\lambda_c - \delta\lambda; \lambda_c + \delta\lambda]$, hvor λ_c er en central transmissionsbølgelængde af et virkende bånd, hvortil den optiske fiber er beregnet, og hvor $2\delta\lambda$ er en bredde af det virkende bånd.

7. Optisk fiber ifølge et hvilket som helst af kravene 1 til 6, hvor den fundamentale LP_{01} -modus, som styres af den optiske fiber, har et effektivt område $A_{\text{eff}} > 150\mu\text{m}^2$ ved $\lambda = \lambda_c$.

8. Optisk fiber ifølge et hvilket som helst af de foregående krav, hvor $\text{Max}|BL| < 100\text{dB/vinding}$, fortrinsvis $< 50\text{dB/vinding}$, ved 10mm bøjningsradius ved $\lambda = \lambda_c$, hvor BL er bøjningstabene af de forskellige styrede modi i den optiske fiber, og hvor $\text{Max}|BL|$ er den absolutte maksimale værdi af BL for alle styrede modi.

9. Optisk fiber ifølge et hvilket som helst af kravene 1 til 8, hvor $\lambda_c = 1550\text{ nm}$ og $\delta\lambda = 20\text{ nm}$.

10. Optisk link, omfattende mindst en optisk fiber ifølge et hvilket som helst af kravene 1 til 9.

11. Optisk link, omfattende N optiske fibre, med $N \geq 2$, hvor N er et heltal, hvor hver optisk fiber af indeks $i \in \llbracket 1; N \rrbracket$ omfatter en central optisk kerne og en optisk kappe, som omgiver den optiske kerne, hvor den optiske kerne har en α_i -gradueret indeksprofil $n_i(r)$ med α_i mellem 1 og 3, α_i er en dimensionsløs parameter, som definerer en indeksprofil-form af den optiske kerne, som er en funktion af en radial afstand r fra midten af den optiske kerne,

og den optiske kerne har et maksimalt brydningsindeks n_{0i} og en ydre radius R_{1bi} med en brydningsindeksforskel $\Delta n_{1bi} = n_i(R_{1bi}) - n_{cli}$ med hensyn til den optiske kappe, som ved sin ydre kant har et brydningsindeks n_{cli} ,

hvor den optiske kerne også har en radius R_{1i} , når $n_i(R_{1i}) = n_{cli}$, hvor den optiske kappe omfatter en region af et sænket brydningsindeks $n_{trenchi}$, kaldet en rende, som omgiver den optiske kerne, hvor renden har en indre radius R_{1bi} , og en ydre radius R_{3i} , med $R_{3i} > R_{1bi}$, **hvor** en gennemsnitlig optisk kerneradius R_{link} for det optiske link ligger mellem $23\mu\text{m}$

og $27 \mu\text{m}$, hvor $R_{1link} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^N R_{1i} L_i}{\sum_{i=1}^N L_i}$, hvor L_i er en længde af den optiske fiber i i linket, en gennemsnitlig maksimal brydningsindeksforskel Dn_{1link} for det optiske link er mellem $14 \cdot 10^{-3}$ og $17 \cdot 10^{-3}$, hvor $Dn_{1link} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^N Dn_{1i} L_i}{\sum_{i=1}^N L_i}$, hvor $Dn_{1i} = n_{0i} - n_{cli}$ er kerne-kappe-indeksforskellen for den optiske fiber i , ved $\lambda = \lambda_c$, hvor λ_c er en central transmissionsbølgelængde af et virkende bånd, hvortil den optiske fiber er beregnet, en gennemsnitlig ydre renderadius R_{3link} for det optiske link er mellem $30 \mu\text{m}$ og $40 \mu\text{m}$, hvor $R_{3link} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^N R_{3i} L_i}{\sum_{i=1}^N L_i}$, hvor L_i er en længde af den optiske fiber i i linket, en gennemsnitlig brydningsindeksforskel mellem renderen og kappen Dn_{3link} for det optiske link er mellem $-15 \cdot 10^{-3}$ og $-6 \cdot 10^{-3}$, ved $\lambda = \lambda_c$, hvor $Dn_{3link} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^N Dn_{3i} L_i}{\sum_{i=1}^N L_i}$, hvor $Dn_{3i} = n_{trenchi} - n_{cli}$ er en brydningsindeksforskel mellem renderen og kappen for den optiske fiber i i linket,

$R_{1blink} > R_{1link}$, hvor $R_{1blink} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^N R_{1bi} L_i}{\sum_{i=1}^N L_i}$, hvor L_i er en længde af den optiske fiber i i linket, som er den gennemsnitlige ydre optiske kerneradius for det optiske link, hvor en gennemsnitlig brydningsindeksforskel mellem kernen ved dens ydre radius og kappen Dn_{1blink} er mellem $10 \cdot 10^{-3}$ og $-3 \cdot 10^{-3}$, hvor $Dn_{1blink} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^N Dn_{1bi} L_i}{\sum_{i=1}^N L_i}$, hvor L_i er en længde af den optiske fiber i i linket og $Dn_{1blink} - Dn_{3link} \geq 0,9 \cdot 10^{-3}$.

12. Optisk link ifølge krav 11, hvor dets normaliserede frekvens

$V_{link} = \frac{2\pi R_{1link}}{\lambda_c} \sqrt{n_{0link}^2 - n_{cllink}^2}$ er mellem 19 og 23, hvor $n_{0link} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^N n_{0i} L_i}{\sum_{i=1}^N L_i}$ er det gennemsnitlige maksimale brydningsindeks af kernen for det optiske link, og hvor $n_{cllink} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^N n_{cli} L_i}{\sum_{i=1}^N L_i}$ er det gennemsnitlige brydningsindeks af kappen for det optiske link.

13. Optisk link ifølge et hvilket som helst af kravene 11 og 12, hvor det styrer mindst 25 LP-modi.

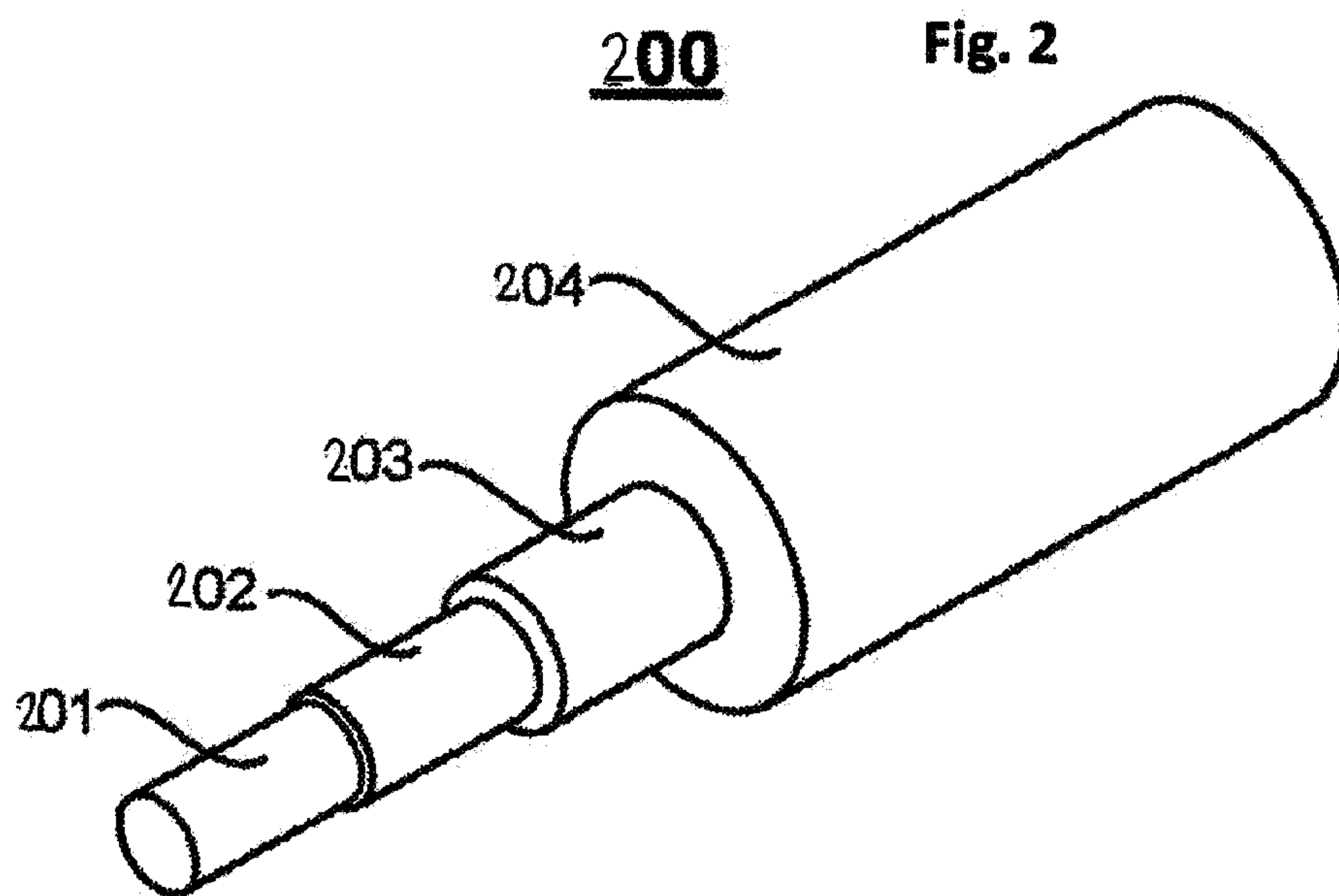
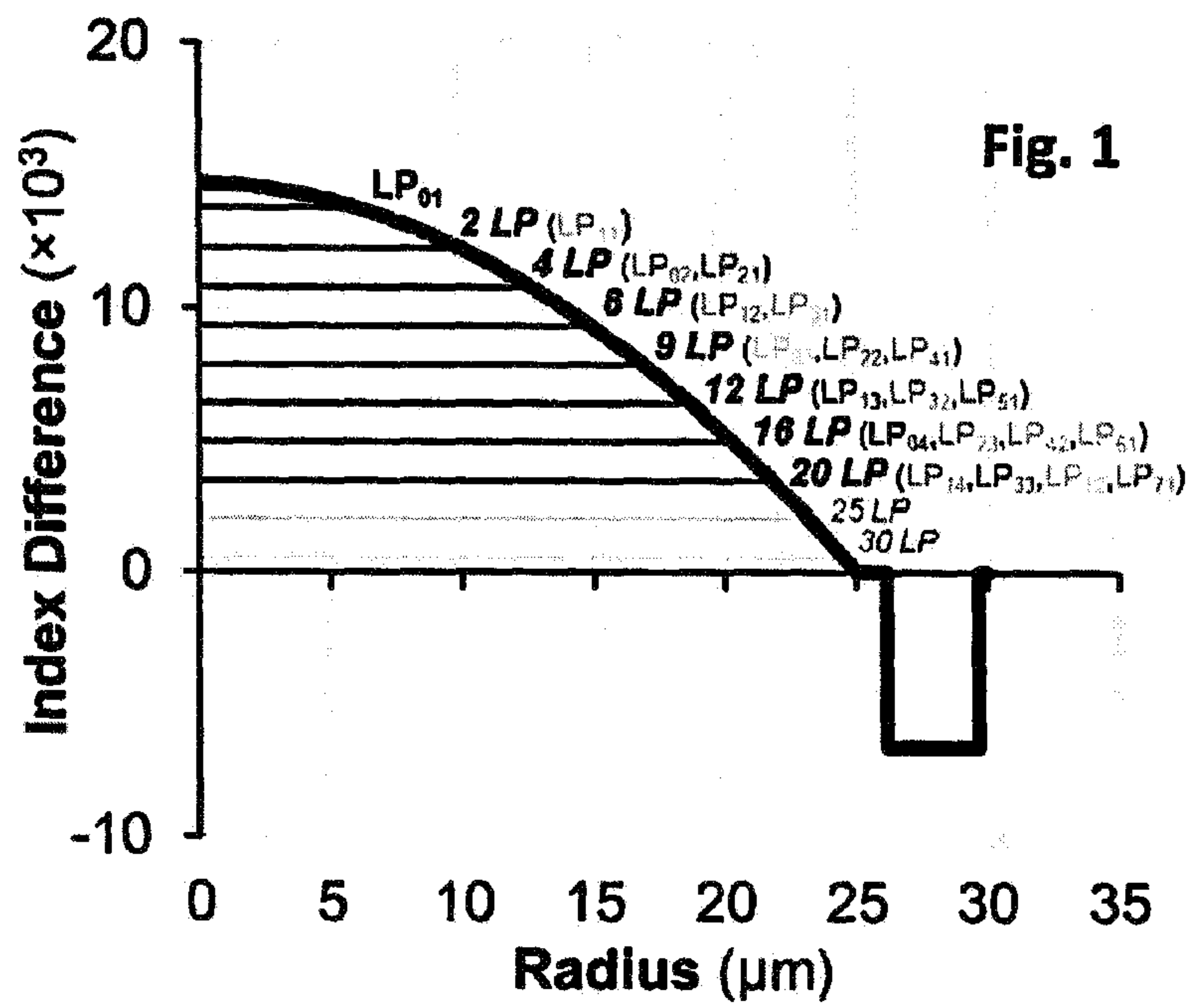
14. Optisk link ifølge et hvilket som helst af kravene 11 til 13, hvor det styrer mindst 30 LP-modi.

15. Optisk link ifølge et hvilket som helst af kravene 11 til 14, hvor længderne L_i for alle optiske fibre $i \in \llbracket 1; N \rrbracket$ i linket er valgt for at minimere $\text{Max}|DMGD_{link}|$ på linket, hvor $DMGD_{link}$ er differentialmodusgruppeforsinkelsen mellem to styrede modi i det optiske link, og hvor $\text{Max}|DMGD_{link}|$ er den absolutte maksimale værdi af differentialmodusgruppeforsinkelsen mellem en hvilken som helst kombination af styrede modi i det optiske link.
16. Optisk link ifølge et hvilket som helst af kravene 11 til 15, hvor mindst to optiske fibre i linket har en $DMGD_i$, som viser modsatte tegn for mindst en modus styret af de optiske fibre, hvor $DMGD_i$ er differentialmodusgruppeforsinkelsen mellem den ene modus og en hvilken som helst anden styret modus i den optiske fiber i .
17. Optisk link ifølge krav 15, hvor $\text{Max}|DMGD_{link}| < 200\text{ps/km}$ ved $\lambda = \lambda_c$, hvor λ_c er en central transmissionsbølgelængde af et virkende bånd, hvortil den optiske fiber er beregnet.
18. Optisk link ifølge krav 17, hvor $\text{Max}|DMGD_{link}| < 500\text{ps/km}$ for $\lambda \in [\lambda_c - \delta\lambda; \lambda_c + \delta\lambda]$, hvor λ_c er en central transmissionsbølgelængde af et virkende bånd, hvortil den optiske fiber er beregnet, og hvor $2\delta\lambda$ er en bredde af det virkende bånd.
19. Optisk link ifølge et hvilket som helst af kravene 11 til 18, hvor $\text{Max}|BL_{link}| < 100\text{dB/vinding}$, fortrinsvis $< 50\text{dB/vinding}$, ved 10mm bøjningsradius ved $\lambda = \lambda_c$, hvor BL_{link} er bøjningstabene af de forskellige styrede modi i det optiske link, og hvor $\text{Max}|BL_{link}|$ er den absolutte maksimale værdi af BL_{link} for alle styrede modi i det optiske link.
20. Optisk link ifølge et hvilket som helst af kravene 11 til 19, hvor $\lambda_c = 1550\text{ nm}$ og $\delta\lambda = 20\text{ nm}$.
21. Optisk link, omfattende N optiske fibre ifølge et hvilket som helst af kravene 1 til 20, med $N \geq 2$, hvor N er et heltal, hvor hvilke som helst to optiske fibre valgt blandt de N optiske fibre, som danner det optiske link, har brydningsindeksforskelle Dn_1 og/eller Dn_2 og/eller Dn_3 ved λ_c med værdier, som adskiller sig med et maksimum på $\pm 0,5 \times 10^{-3}$ og/eller radier R_1 og/eller

R_{1b} og/eller R_2 og/eller R_3 med værdier, som adskiller sig med et maksimum på $\pm 0,5\mu\text{m}$, og hvor mindst to af de N optiske fibre har en DMGD med modsatte tegn, hvor *DMGD* er differentialmodusgruppforsinkelsen mellem to styrede modi i den optiske fiber.

- 5 22. Optisk system, omfattende mindst en optisk fiber ifølge et hvilket som helst af kravene 1 til 10 eller mindst et optisk link ifølge et hvilket som helst af kravene 11 til 21.

DRAWINGS



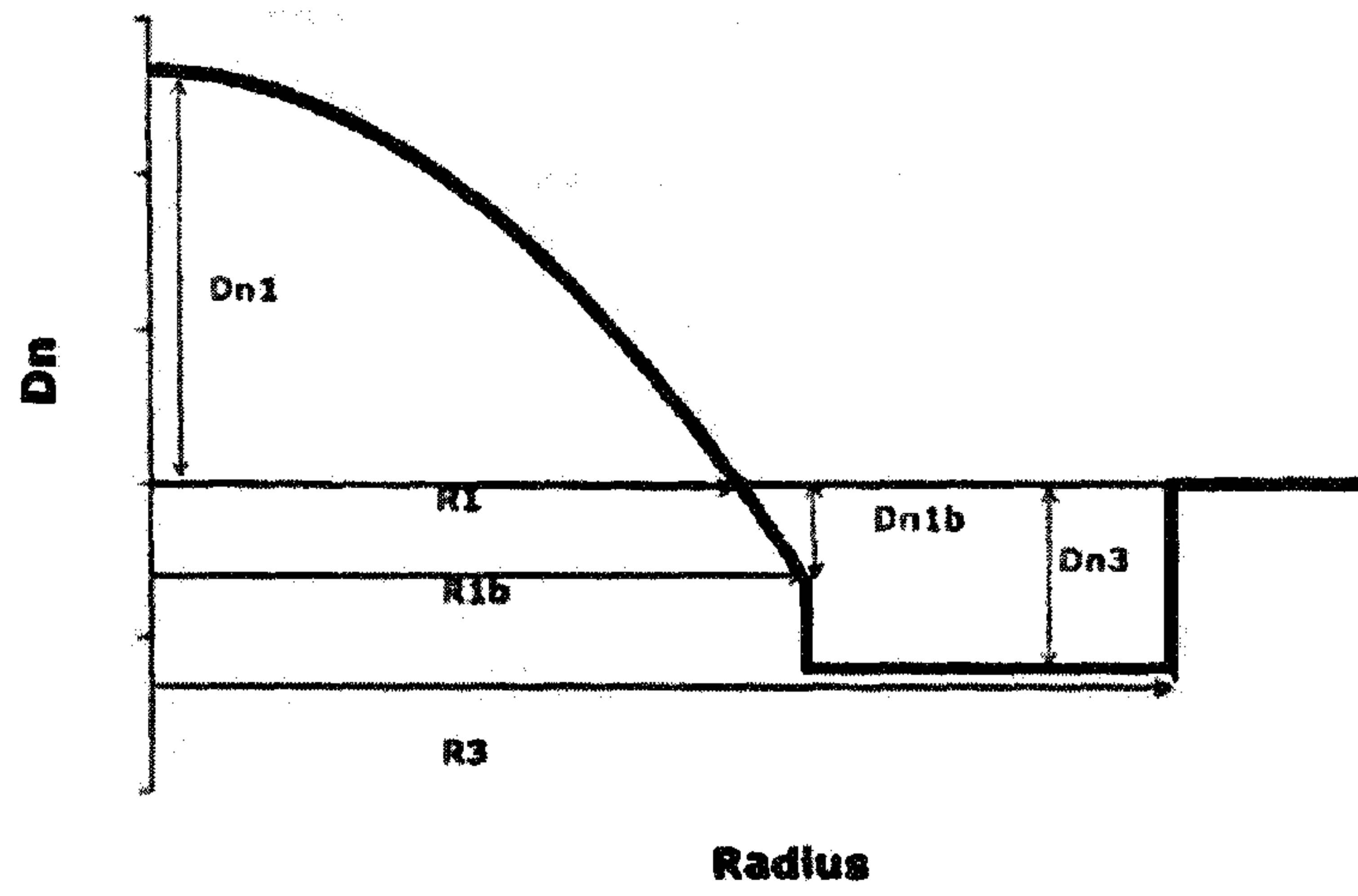


Fig. 3

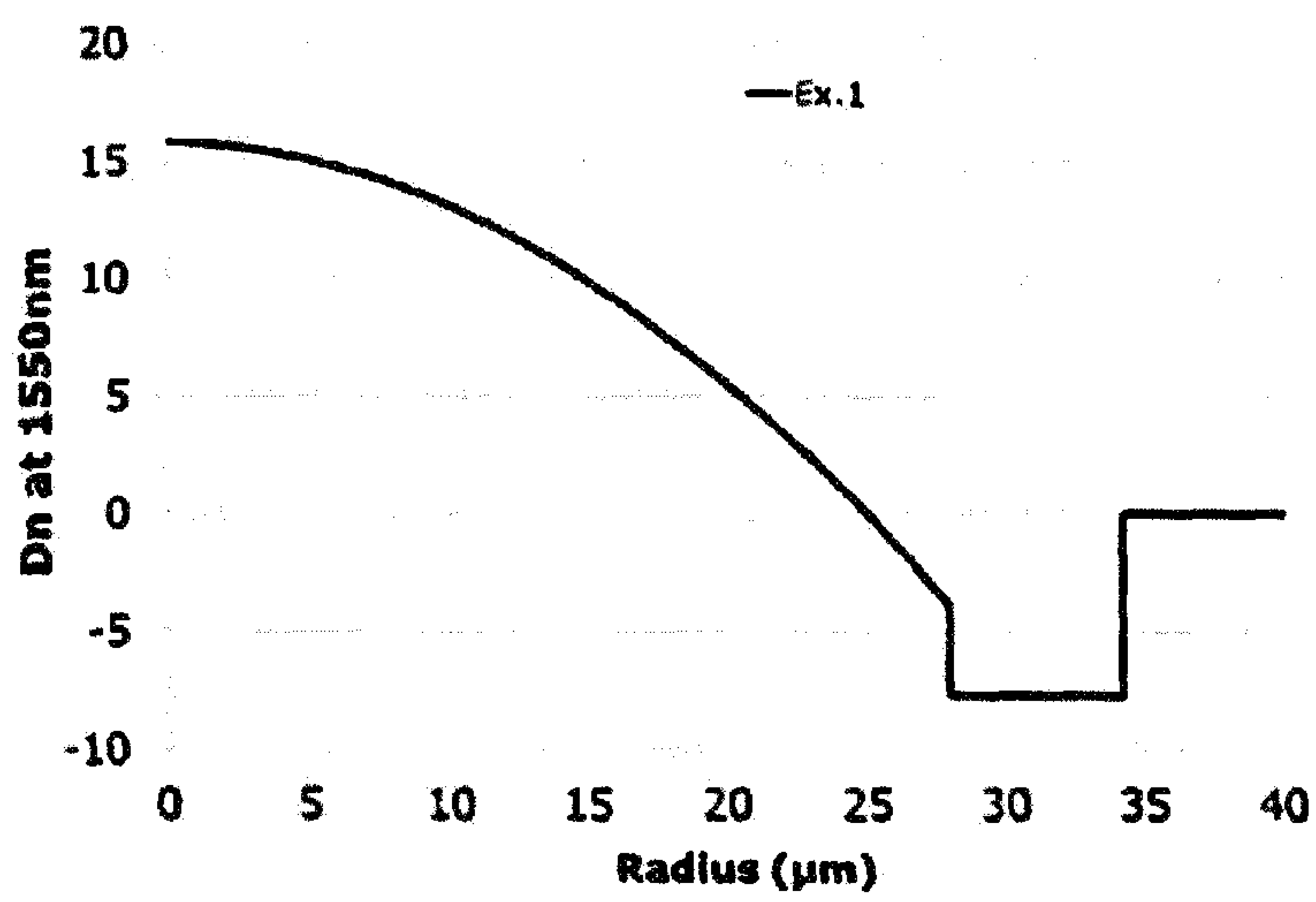


Fig. 4

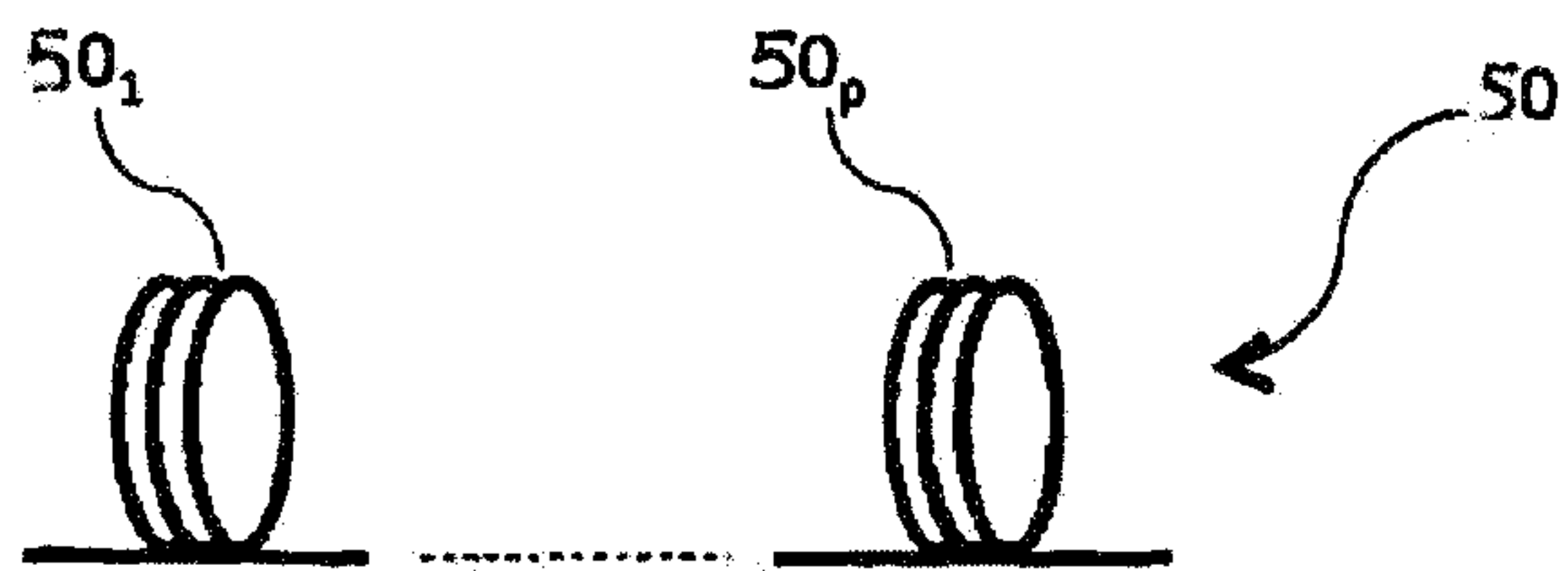


Figure 5

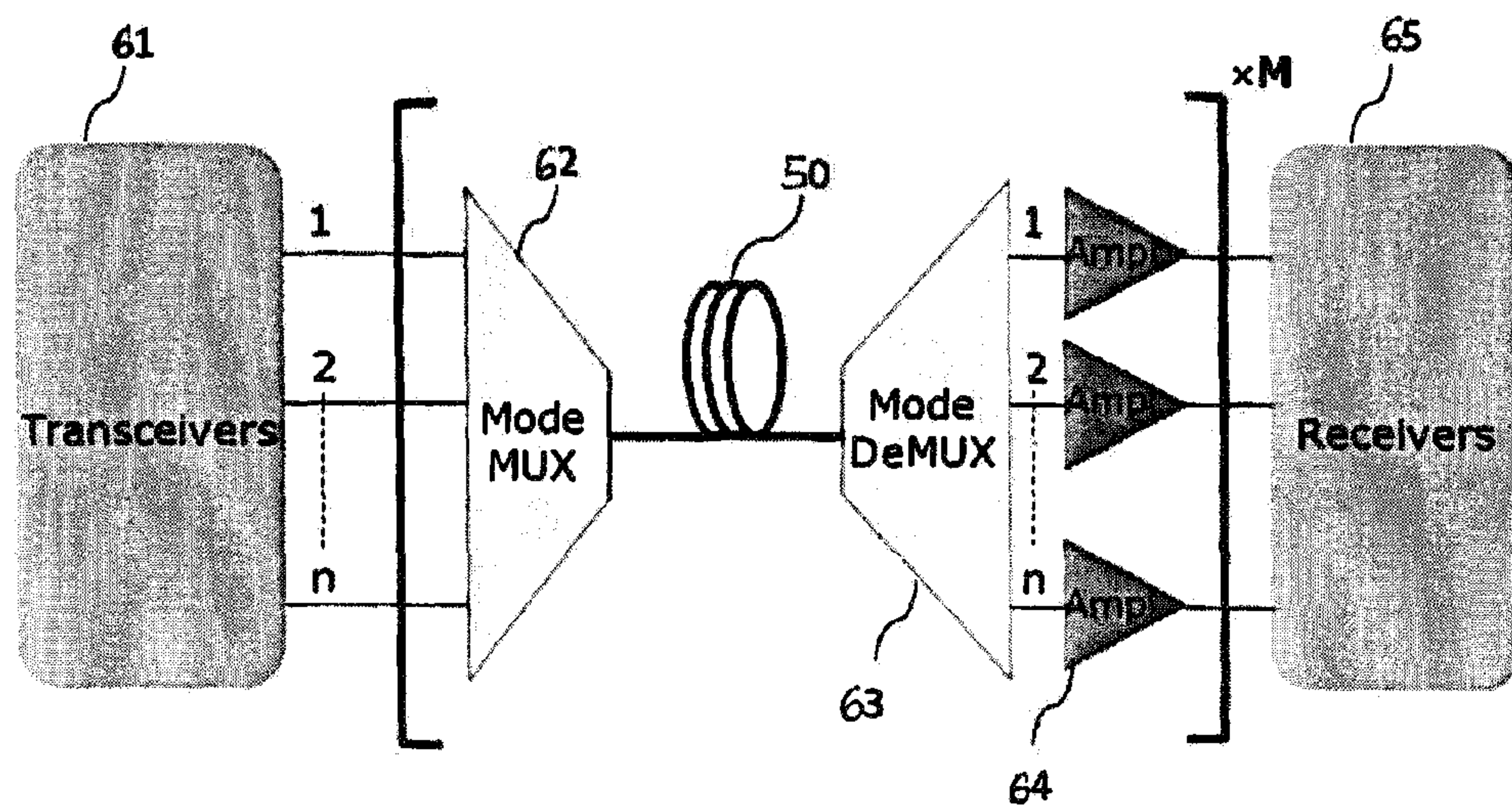


Fig. 6A

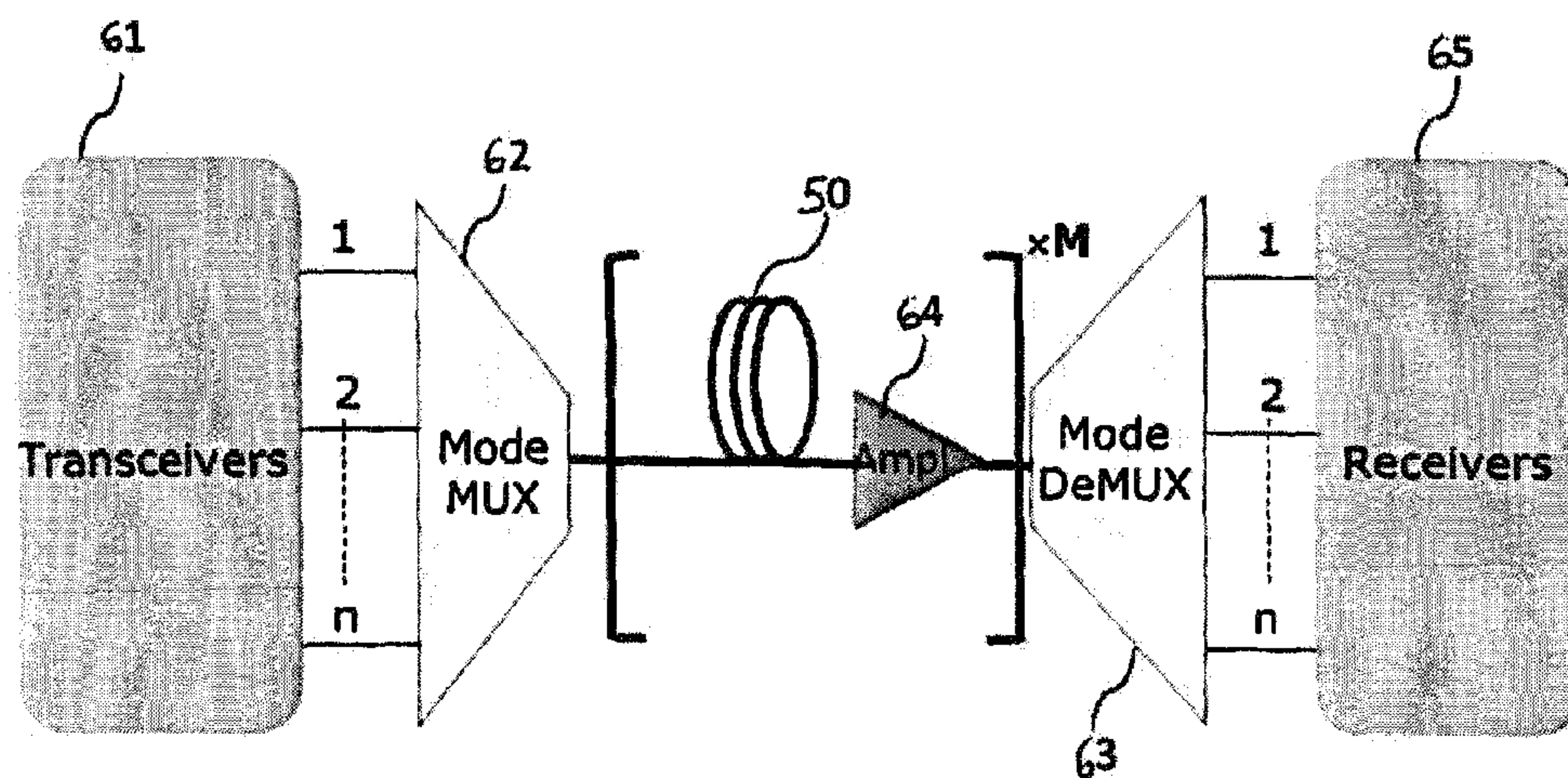


Fig. 6B