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The invention relates generally to optical communications systems, and more particularly, to chromatic dispersion compensation. Communication systems are used to transfer information among various devices. In fiber optic communication systems, information is transferred using electromagnetic fields through optical fibers. Each optical fiber has a different characteristic impedance or attenuation associated with it. Thus, the transmission of an electromagnetic signal from a transmitter to a receiver is affected by a non-ideal impedance of the optical fiber. Accordingly, different impedances are associated with different optical fibers to maintain the information in the correct format. However, the optical fiber itself has chromatic dispersion which is a non-linear property of the material that causes distortions in the signals transmitted by the optical fibers. For example, optical pulses travel at different speeds through different sections of the optical fiber. Accordingly, the optical pulses arrive at the receiver at different times. This phenomenon is called chromatic dispersion. Chromatic dispersion can be measured in picoseconds per nanometer-kilometer. The speed of light in a vacuum is approximately three nanoseconds per kilometer. Accordingly, one picosecond of dispersion corresponds to one nanosecond of delay. Since the amount of delay is proportional to the amount of dispersion, a one picosecond of delay corresponds to about one nanometer of 2d92ce491b