Performance analysis of hybrid DRA-SOA for WDM based fiber optic transmission system

A Project report is submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the award of Degree of Bachelor of Science in Electrical and Electronic Engineering.

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DECLARATION

I hereby declare that this project "**Performance analysis of hybrid DRA-SOA for WDM based fiber optic transmission system**" represents my own work which has been done in the laboratories of the Department of Electrical and Electronic Engineering under the Faculty of Engineering of Daffodil International University in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of Bachelor of Science in Electrical and Electronic Engineering, and has not been previously included in a thesis or dissertation submitted to this or any other institution for a degree, diploma or other qualifications. I have attempted to identify all the risks related to this research that may arise in conducting this research, obtained the relevant ethical and/or safety approval (where applicable), and acknowledged my obligations and the rights of the participants.

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APPROVAL

The project entitled **“Performance analysis of hybrid DRA-SOA forWDM based fiber optic transmission system”** submitted by **Foysal Ahmed (201-33-1257) , MD. Tanjit (201-33-1249) & MD. Arif Mia(20-33-1060)** has been done under my supervision and accepted as satisfactory in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of **Bachelor of Science in Electrical and Electronic Engineering** in **March, 2024.**

Signed

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Dedicated

To

Parents

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

SMF	Single mode fiber
DRA	Distributed Raman Amplifier
SOA	semiconductor optical amplifier
EDFA	Erbium-doped fiber amplifiers
WDM	wavelength-division multiplexer
BER	Bit Error
SNR	Signal-to-noise ratio
OSNR	Optical Signal to Noise Ratio
ITU	International Telecommunication Union
NESC	National Electrical Safety Code
NEC	National Electrical Code

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

First of all, we want to give thanks to **Almighty Allah**. With his blessing we are able to complete our work with best effort.

We want to pay our utmost respect to our Supervisor **Dr. Fahmida Hossain Tithi Associate Professor Department of EEE, Daffodil International University** for who has given us the chance to work on an impactful idea and taken care of every issue of development of this concept. Then we would like to take this opportunity to express gratitude to our supervisor for being dedicated in supporting, motivating and guiding us throughout this project. This project can't be done without his useful advice and help. Also thank him very much for giving us the opportunity to work with this project.

ABSTRACT

This study investigates the performance of hybrid amplifiers, which combine Distributed Raman Amplification (DRA) and Semiconductor Optical Amplifiers (SOAs), aiming to enhance optical fiber transmission systems. The main goal is to meet the growing demand for increased transmission capacities by improving optical fiber amplifiers. The research focuses on assessing the effectiveness of these hybrid amplifiers under various operational conditions, including pump power, fiber length, and the number of wavelength-division multiplexing (WDM) channels. It aims to shed light on how these amplifiers impact critical system parameters such as dispersion, bit error rate (BER), and signal degradation over long transmission distances. Through comprehensive analyses of gain and BER performance, the study seeks to refine hybrid amplifier configurations and contribute to advancements in optical communication technology. Simulation setups integrating Erbium-doped Fiber Amplifiers (EDFAs) with SOAs, along with simulations and measurements, are utilized to evaluate gain and BER performance. The findings underscore the significant role of DRA-SOA hybrid amplification in improving system efficiency, particularly in terms of signal amplification, noise reduction, and error rate reduction. Overall, this research offers valuable insights into the design, optimization, and practical implementation of DRA-SOA hybrid amplifiers, thereby advancing optical fiber transmission capabilities and enhancing system reliability in communication networks.

Keywords:
Optical fiber, Distributed Raman amplifier , semiconductor optical amplifier , bit error rate (BER), WDM channel number, signal to noise ratio (SNR)

Chapter 1

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Introduction

Optical fibers, slender strands typically made of glass or plastic, represent a cornerstone in modern telecommunications, facilitating the transmission of data over long distances with minimal signal degradation and exceptional bandwidth capacity. Leveraging the principle of total internal reflection, these fibers guide light signals along their cores, ensuring efficient transmission. Their widespread adoption stems from attributes like low attenuation, immunity to electromagnetic interference, and robust data-carrying capabilities, making them indispensable in today's communication infrastructure.[1,2]
Distributed Raman Amplification (DRA) utilizes Raman scattering within the transmission fiber to amplify optical signals continuously along its length. Unlike conventional methods employing discrete amplifiers at intervals, DRA ensures consistent amplification throughout the fiber span, effectively countering signal degradation, especially over long-distance links in optical communication networks. [3,4]

Semiconductor Optical Amplifiers (SOAs) are active devices utilizing semiconductor materials to amplify optical signals. Integrated directly into optical systems, SOAs offer high gain and rapid response times. By injecting current into semiconductor material, they induce gain via stimulated emission, thereby amplifying optical signals passing through. SOAs are versatile, finding applications in wavelength conversion, signal amplification, and optical switching within optical communication systems.[5,6]
Erbium-doped fiber amplifiers (EDFAs) are essential elements within optical communication setups, designed to enhance optical signal strength within erbium-doped fibers. By harnessing the amplifying properties of erbium ions, EDFAs boost light signals, particularly at wavelengths close to 1550 nm, aligning with the optimal transmission range of optical fibers. These amplifiers are integral for extending the reach and capacity of communication networks, delivering significant signal amplification with minimal noise[7].

1.2 Problem Statement and Proposed solution(s)

1.2.1 Problem Statement:

The increasing demand for higher transmission capacity in optical fiber transmission systems necessitates the optimization of optical fiber amplifiers. While various types of optical amplifiers, including hybrid configurations, have been explored, there remains a need to further investigate their performance under different operating conditions. Additionally, the effective integration of these amplifiers into optical fiber transmission systems requires a thorough understanding of their impact on system parameters such as dispersion, bit error rate (BER), and fiber length. As the transmission line extends over greater distances, the magnitude of data loss intensifies.

1.2.2Proposed Solution(s):

To address the aforementioned challenges, this thesis proposes to investigate the performance of DRA-SOA hybrid amplifier-based optical fiber transmission systems. The focus will be on evaluating the performance of these hybrid amplifiers under varying pump power, fiber length, and different numbers of wavelength-division multiplexing (WDM) channels. By conducting comprehensive analyses of gain and BER performance with and without DRA-SOA hybrid amplifiers, this study aims to provide valuable insights into their effectiveness and suitability for different optical fiber transmission scenarios. Furthermore, the thesis will explore potential enhancements to existing hybrid amplifier configurations, drawing inspiration from recent advancements such as the proposed flat gain hybrid DRA-EDFA for dense wavelength-division multiplexing (DWDM) systems. By proposing novel solutions to optimize hybrid amplifier performance, this research aims to contribute to the advancement of optical fiber transmission technology, facilitating the realization of higher transmission capacities and improved system reliability in both wired and wireless communication systems.

1.3 Aims:

- The primary objective of this thesis is to explore novel hybrid amplification techniques, particularly focusing on the DRA-SOA hybrid amplifier configuration, for enhancing the performance of optical fiber transmission systems.

- Another aim of this research is to optimize the performance of DRA-SOA hybrid amplifiers by systematically studying the influence of various operating parameters such as pump power, fiber length, and the number of WDM channels.
- The thesis aims to comprehensively evaluate the gain and bit error rate (BER) performance of DRA-SOA hybrid amplifiers under different scenarios.
- This research endeavors to investigate the sensitivity of DRA-SOA hybrid amplifiers to various system parameters, such as signal power levels, dispersion characteristics, and network topologies.

Ultimately, this thesis aims to contribute to advancements in optical communication technology by providing novel insights into the design, optimization, and practical implementation of DRA-SOA hybrid amplifiers in optical fiber transmission systems.

1.4 Brief Methodology

- ✓ **System Configuration:** Establishing the baseline system configuration for optical fiber transmission, including the type of optical fiber, transmitter, receiver, and initial amplifier setup.

- ✓ **Parameter Variation**: Experimentally varying parameters such as pump power levels, fiber lengths, and number of WDM channels to observe their effects on system performance.
- ✓ **Amplifier Implementation**: Integrating DRA-SOA hybrid amplifiers into the optical fiber transmission system. This includes configuring the amplifiers, determining optimal placement along the transmission line, and ensuring compatibility with existing components.
- ✓ **Performance Evaluation**: Conducting performance evaluations with and without DRA-SOA hybrid amplifiers across different scenarios. This involves measuring gain, signal-to-noise ratio, and Bit Error Rate (BER) under varying conditions.
- ✓ **Data Collection and Analysis**: Collecting data from simulation and analyzing the results to assess the effectiveness of the DRA-SOA hybrid amplifiers.
- ✓ **Matlab**: Once data was gathered, we utilized MATLAB to generate plots, facilitating a clearer comprehension. Employing these plots, analyzing the outcomes for various combinations and lengths becomes significantly more straightforward.
- ✓ **Comparison with Existing Work**: Comparing the performance of the DRA-SOA hybrid amplifier-based system with previous studies on optical amplifiers and hybrid amplifier technologies. This allows for validation of results and identification of any improvements or advancements.
- ✓ **Discussion of Findings**: Discussing the implications of the findings, including the practical feasibility and potential applications of DRA-SOA hybrid amplifiers in optical fiber transmission systems. This involves considering factors such as cost-effectiveness, scalability, and compatibility with existing infrastructure.

By following these steps, effectively evaluate the performance of DRA-SOA hybrid amplifier-based optical fiber transmission systems and contribute valuable insights to the field of optical communications.

1.5 Gantt Chart

A schedule of implementation serves as a valuable tool for efficient time management, enabling us to successfully complete our thesis within the allotted timeframe. This chart outlines the interconnections between various tasks and offers estimated timeframes for each activity, aiding in the planning and organization of our research activities.

TIME / Task	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	January	February	March
Topic selection & Planning												
Research and Study												
System design & Calculation												
Data Collection												
Analysis												
Completing thesis book												

Table1.1:Gantt Chart

1.6 Organization

Our thesis project on the Performance Analysis of Hybrid DRA-SOA for WDM-Based Fiber Optic Transmission Systems follows a structured framework comprising several pivotal chapters. Chapter 1 serves as the introduction, providing an overview of our project's objectives. Chapter 2 entails a thorough literature review, where we scrutinize related research and conduct a comparative analysis. Chapter 3 is dedicated to materials and methods, delving into design specifications and implementation details. The fourth chapter, Results and Discussion, presents our findings and facilitates an extensive discussion. Chapter 5, Project Timelines, focuses on task schedules, milestones. In Chapter 6, Impact Assessment, we evaluate the project's impact, considering its social, economic, and global implications. Finally, in the concluding Chapter 7, impact, considering its social, economic, and global implications. Finally, in the concluding Chapter 7.

CHAPTER 2
LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Introduction

Recent research has focused extensively on hybrid optical amplifiers to enhance transmission capacities in optical fiber communication systems. Scholars have explored various amplification technologies, including Distributed Raman Amplification (DRA) and Semiconductor Optical Amplification (SOA), aiming to optimize system performance, especially in Wavelength Division Multiplexing (WDM) based setups. Studies have evaluated the benefits of hybrid amplification architectures, such as DRA-SOA, and compared them with conventional amplifiers like Erbium-Doped Fiber Amplifiers (EDFAs). Notable findings include the effectiveness of DRA in compensating for chromatic dispersion and the potential of novel hybrid configurations for achieving flat gain characteristics in Dense Wavelength Division Multiplexing (DWDM) systems. These investigations pave the way for informed design choices in optical network architectures.

2.2 Related Research

Optical fiber amplifiers are most indispensable for higher transmission capacity in optical fiber transmission systems [1-3]. Recently, various types of work has been done on hybrid optical amplifiers to analyze the performance of optical fiber transmission systems [4-7].

The applications and features of different types of optical amplifier and hybrid amplifier for both wired and wireless communication systems have been reported in ref. [8]. An experimental work has been done to evaluate the performance of discrete Raman amplifier considering chromatic dispersion effect in coherent transmission system and they show positive dispersion >10ps/nm/km and a nonlinear coefficient of ∼ 4W-1km-1 is a good choice of gain for this system [9].

V. Mikhailov et all., have studied on varieties types of amplification technologies such as doped fiber amplifier, Raman amplifier and Raman amplifier and they demonstrated a bismuth doped fiber amplifier (BDFA) which amplify the signal with 18 dBm output power, 20 dB gain and 5.5 dB noise figure over the 3-dB bandwidth greater than 60 nm [10].

Performance analysis of different types of hybrid optical amplifier is presented in ref. [11] for WDM systems with 0.4 and 0.8 nm channel spacing at 10 Gbps and comparative analysis is also shown considering different values of parameters like dispersion, but error rate (BER), fiber length etc. Performance evaluation of star, tree & mesh optical network topologies using optimized Raman - EDFA Hybrid Optical Amplifier is reported in ref [12] considering number of carriers at different signal power at channel spacing of 0.1 THz and line width of 1 MHz.

A novel flat gain is proposed a hybrid DRA-EDFA for DWDM system that shows gain varies from 2.01 to 1.15 dB competently [13]. An experimental work has been done for performance comparison of various configurations of single-pump dispersion-compensating Raman/EDFA hybrid amplifiers in terms of noise figure (NF) and gain [14].

2.3 Compare and Contrast

Similarities:

All studies recognize the significance of optical fiber amplifiers in augmenting transmission capacity (refs. [1, 2, 3]).

Several investigations delve into the assessment of hybrid optical amplifiers for performance evaluation (refs. [4, 5, 6, 7, 11, 12, 13, 14]).

They consider a range of factors influencing performance, including dispersion, Bit Error Rate (BER), fiber length, channel spacing, and signal power (refs. [9, 11, 12]).

Differences:

The amalgamations of amplifier types vary. Your research centers on DRA-SOA (Distributed Raman Amplification - Semiconductor Optical Amplifier), while others explore combinations like EDFA-Raman (Erbium-Doped Fiber Amplifier - Raman) (refs. [9, 11, 12, 14]).

Research objectives differ. Some studies concentrate on specific amplifier functionalities (ref. [10]), while others compare the performance of distinct configurations (refs. [11, 14]). Furthermore, your research emphasizes performance analysis, whereas ref. [13] introduces a novel design for achieving flat gain.

Highlighting these commonalities and disparities serves to provide context for your research:

It underscores the ongoing significance and active exploration of hybrid amplifier technology.

It distinguishes your particular focus on DRA-SOA and performance assessment.

By acknowledging existing research limitations (such as specific configurations and design proposals), you can justify the necessity of your study and its potential contribution.

This serves as an initial overview, and you can further elaborate on specific nuances and comparisons pertinent to your chosen aspects of DRA-SOA and its performance evaluation.

2.4 Summary

This chapter outlines recent research on hybrid optical amplifiers, particularly DRA-SOA, for enhancing transmission capacities in optical fiber communication systems. It highlights the significance of these amplifiers in compensating for dispersion and achieving flat gain in DWDM systems. The related research section summarizes studies exploring various amplifier technologies and configurations, emphasizing performance evaluations and comparisons. Commonalities, like the recognition of amplifier importance, and differences, such as research objectives and amplifier types, are noted. This chapter provides a foundation for the current study, focusing on DRA-SOA performance analysis in WDM systems, underscoring its relevance and potential contributions to optical communication technologies.

CHAPTER 3
MATERIALS AND METHODS

3.1 Introduction

In this paper, we present an investigation into the performance of DRA-SOA hybrid amplifier-based optical fiber transmission systems. Our study aims to evaluate the impact of varying pump power levels, fiber lengths, and the number of wavelength-division multiplexing (WDM) channels on system performance. Additionally, we conduct a comparative analysis of the gain and bit error rate (BER) performance with and without DRA-SOA hybrid amplification across different scenarios of WDM channel count and fiber length.

The experimental setup comprises erbium-doped fiber amplifiers (EDFAs) integrated with semiconductor optical amplifiers (SOAs) to form the DRA-SOA hybrid amplifiers. We vary the pump power levels applied to the amplifiers to observe their effects on system performance. Fiber lengths are also adjusted to assess signal propagation characteristics and signal integrity over different distances. Moreover, we manipulate the number of WDM channels to investigate the system's capacity and spectral efficiency under varying traffic loads.

Performance evaluation is conducted through simulations and experimental measurements. The gain and BER performance metrics are analyzed for both DRA-SOA hybrid amplifier-based systems and systems without such amplification. Our study provides insights into the effectiveness of DRA-SOA hybrid amplification in improving system performance, particularly in terms of signal amplification, noise reduction, and error rate reduction in optical fiber transmission systems.

3.2 Methods and Materials or System Design and Components

The investigation conducted in this paper involved the performance evaluation of DRA-SOA hybrid amplifier-based optical fiber transmission systems under various conditions. The experimental setup comprised several key components, including erbium-doped fiber amplifiers (EDFAs), semiconductor optical amplifiers (SOAs), and wavelength-division multiplexing (WDM) equipment.

3.2.1. DRA-SOA Hybrid Amplifier Setup:

Erbium-doped fiber amplifiers (EDFAs) were integrated with semiconductor optical amplifiers (SOAs) to create the DRA-SOA hybrid amplifiers. The pump power levels applied to the amplifiers were varied to assess their effects on system performance.

3.2.2. Fiber Length and WDM Channel Manipulation:

Fiber lengths were adjusted to analyze signal propagation characteristics and integrity over different distances. The number of WDM channels was manipulated to investigate the system's capacity and spectral efficiency under varying traffic loads.

3.2.3. Performance Evaluation:

Gain and bit error rate (BER) performance metrics were evaluated for both DRA-SOA hybrid amplifier-based systems and systems without such amplification. Performance assessments were conducted through a combination of simulations and experimental measurements.

3.2.4. Data Analysis:

Gain and BER data obtained from the experiments and simulations were analyzed to assess the impact of varying pump power, fiber length, and WDM channel count on system performance. Comparative analysis was performed to determine the effectiveness of DRA-SOA hybrid amplification in improving system performance.

The setup and data analysis methodology employed in this study aimed to provide comprehensive insights into the performance characteristics of DRA-SOA hybrid amplifier-based optical fiber transmission systems under different operating conditions.

3.3 Design Specifications. Standards and Constraints

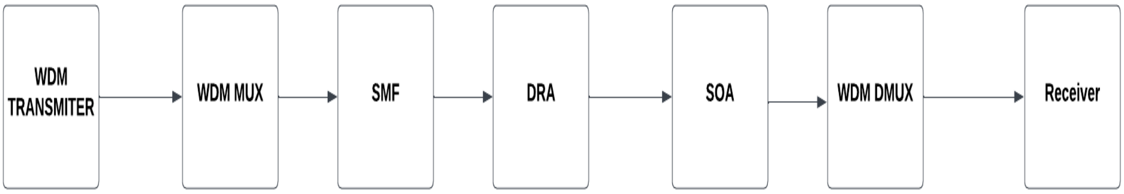


Fig.3.1.Block diagram

The block diagram of our model is shown in Fig.3.1. Our study adheres to established standards in optical communication, ensuring compatibility and interoperability with existing systems. We acknowledge the limitations of the simulation software (OptiSystem) used in our study. While OptiSystem provides a comprehensive platform for optical system simulation, it may have constraints regarding accuracy and modeling complexity. The performance of our simulated system is subject to the specifications and limitations of the optical components used, including WDM transmitters, amplifiers (DRA and SOA), demultiplexers, and receivers. We consider these specifications in our analysis to ensure realistic simulation results. The performance of our system may be influenced by various constraints associated with fiber optic transmission, such as signal attenuation, dispersion, and nonlinear effects. These constraints are considered in our analysis and may impact the achievable system performance.

Our study adheres to power budget constraints and signal quality requirements specified for optical communication systems. These constraints ensure that the transmitted signals meet the required quality of service and reliability criteria.

While our study primarily relies on simulation-based analysis, we acknowledge the importance of experimental validation to confirm the accuracy and reliability of our findings. We aim to validate our simulation results through experimental measurements, considering practical implementation constraints.

3.4 System Analysis or Design Analysis

1.WDM Transmitter: The WDM transmitter enables multiple data streams to be sent simultaneously over a single optical fiber. It utilizes lasers or LEDs to generate signals at different wavelengths, which are combined into a single composite signal for transmission.

This technology enhances the capacity and efficiency of optical networks by multiplexing data streams onto a shared medium.

Fig.3.2 WDM Transmitter

2. WDM Mux (Wavelength Division Multiplexer): WDM technology revolutionizes fiber optic communications by amalgamating multiple signals onto a single optical fiber, employing distinct wavelengths or colors of light. A WDM Mux effectively combines these diverse light wavelengths into a unified transmission through a single fiber strand.

Fig.3.3 WDM Mux (Wavelength Division Multiplexer)

3. SMF (Single Mode Fiber): SMF, an essential component in telecommunications, refers to an optical fiber engineered to propagate only a single mode of light. Renowned for minimal signal attenuation, SMFs are the preferred choice for long-distance communication, ensuring efficient data transmission over vast distances.

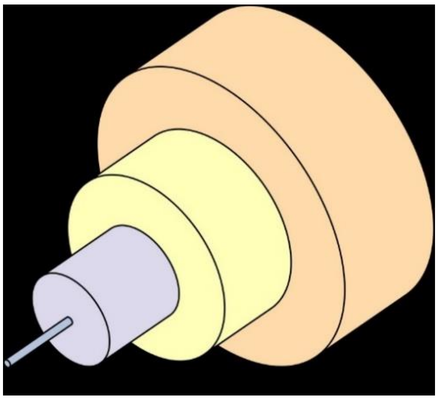


Fig.3.4 SMF (Single Mode Amplifier)

4. DRA (Distributed Raman Amplifier): Distributed Raman Amplifiers(DRA) involves optimizing pump configurations, managing signal power for optimal performance, and considering nonlinear effects to ensure efficient amplification in fiber-optic communication systems.

Fig.3.5 DRA (Distributed Raman Amplifier)

5. SOA (Semiconductor Optical Amplifier): SOA, a semiconductor-based optical amplifier, offers rapid signal amplification capabilities crucial in fiber optic communications. Its swift response time and heightened gain make it a cornerstone technology, augmenting signal strength and enabling efficient data transmission across optical networks.

Fig.3.6 SOA (Semiconductor Optical Amplifier)

6. WDM Demux (Wavelength Division Demultiplexer): The Wavelength Division Demultiplexer (WDM Demux) is a crucial component in fiber optic communications systems. It functions to separate combined optical signals, each transmitted at different wavelengths, back into their original individual channels. This demultiplexing process allows for efficient signal reception and decoding at the receiving end of the communication link. The WDM Dmux plays a vital role in enabling the simultaneous transmission of multiple data streams over a single optical fiber, enhancing the capacity and flexibility of optical communication networks.

Fig.3.7 WDM Demux (Wavelength Division Demultiplexer)

7. Receiver: The receiver constitutes a fundamental element in the fiber optic communication ecosystem, tasked with capturing and processing transmitted signals. Whether employing photodetectors or other sophisticated devices, the receiver adeptly converts optical signals back into electrical signals for subsequent processing and utilization.

Fig.3.8 Optical Receiver

3.5 Simulation

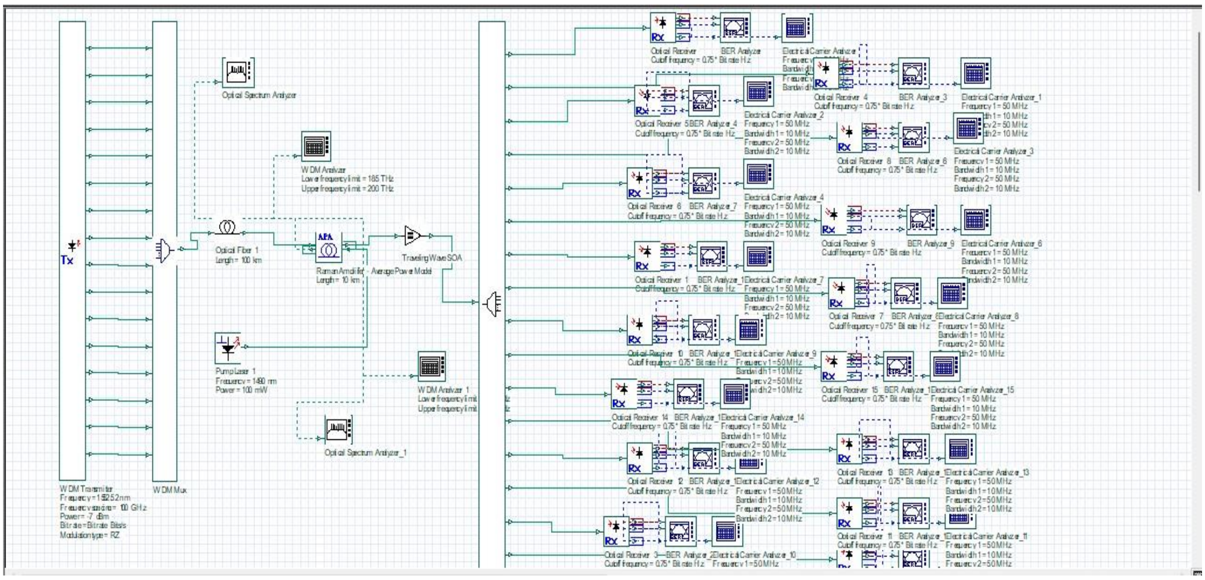


Fig.3.9. Simulation setup for DRA-SOA hybrid amplifier based optical fiber transmission system.

Initially, our simulation utilized OptiSystem software, with the WDM transmitter serving as the primary input. Operating at a frequency of 1552.524 nm, the transmitter featured 16 channels for data transmission. Multiplexing was chieved using a WDM Mux, followed by transmission through a Single Mode Fiber (SMF). Varied lengths of SMF were employed to analyze signal performance over different distances. The multiplexed signal traversed through a Distributed Raman Amplifier (DRA), with optical spectrum analyzers and WDM analyzers positioned before and after the DRA to assess its effects. Pump power was applied to the DRA for amplification. Subsequently, the signal underwent amplification via a Semiconductor Optical Amplifier (SOA). The output from the SOA was then demultiplexed into 16 channels using a WDM Demux. Each channel was equipped with an optical receiver, BER analyzer, and electrical carrier analyzer for comprehensive analysis. Comparative simulations were conducted both with and without the SOA to understand its impact. Similarly, simulations were performed with and without the DRA to observe its effects on parameters such as Bit Error Rate (BER), Signal-to-Noise Ratio (SNR), Gain, and Optical Signal-to-Noise Ratio (OSNR). This thorough examination enabled a comprehensive understanding of the contributions of the SOA and DRA to system performance.

3.6 Summary

In this chapter, we investigated DRA-SOA hybrid amplifier-based optical fiber transmission systems, evaluating the impact of varying pump power, fiber length, and WDM channels on system performance. Our experimental setup comprised EDFAs integrated with SOAs, with simulations and measurements conducted to analyze gain and BER performance. We adhered to optical communication standards and acknowledged software limitations, equipment specifications, and fiber optic transmission constraints. The simulation/experimental setup involved WDM transmitters, Mux/Demux, SMFs, DRA, SOA, and receivers. Overall, our study provided insights into improving system performance with DRA-SOA hybrid amplification.

Chapter 4
Result and Discussion

TABLE 4.1: VALUES OF PARAMETERS USED IN ANALYSIS

Parameter	Value
Operating wavelength	1552.524 nm
Channel spacing	100 GHz
Pump power	100 mW
Attenuation	0.2 dB/km
Pump frequency	1490 nm
Injection current	0.15 A
Bandwidth	10 GHz

TABLE 4.2: WDM analyzer before and after amplification

		Before DRA			After DRA		
Frequency (THz)	Wavelength (nm)	Signal Power (dBm)	Noise Power (dBm)	OSNR (dB)	Signal Power (dBm)	Noise Power (dBm)	OSNR (dB)
193.10005	1552.524	-100	-58.960488	-41.039512	-20.941113	-58.807722	37.866609
193.20005	1551.7204	-100	-59.033422	-40.966578	-21.034934	-58.880636	37.845702
193.30005	1550.9177	-100	-59.033422	-40.966578	-20.97483	-58.880636	37.905806
193.40005	1550.1157	-100	-59.110279	-40.889721	-21.074405	-58.957485	37.88308
193.50005	1549.3146	-100	-59.180324	-40.819676	-20.996767	-59.027521	38.030754
193.60005	1548.5144	-100	-59.254155	-40.745845	-21.016097	-59.101342	38.085245
193.70005	1547.7149	-100	-59.32327	-40.67673	-21.024571	-59.170431	38.14586
193.80005	1546.9163	-100	-59.32327	-40.67673	-21.11532	-59.170431	38.055111
193.90005	1546.1185	-100	-59.387222	-40.612778	-21.115122	-59.234372	38.119249
194.00005	1545.3216	-100	-59.443463	-40.556537	-21.056799	-59.290599	38.2338
194.10005	1544.5254	-100	-59.488814	-40.511186	-21.155468	-59.335936	38.180469
194.20005	1543.7301	-100	-59.520333	-40.479667	-21.149786	-59.367423	38.217637
194.30005	1542.9356	-100	-59.520333	-40.479667	-21.098066	-59.367423	38.269357
194.40005	1542.1419	-100	-59.535636	-40.464364	-21.083035	-59.38271	38.299675
194.50005	1541.349	-100	-59.542265	-40.457735	-21.164741	-59.389321	38.22458
194.60005	1540.557	-100	-59.53815	-40.46185	-21.177528	-59.385189	38.207661

Table 1 carry value of parameter which are used in our simulation. Table 2 is about frequencies, wavelengths which are basic input of our simulation table2 also carry some analyzing result before and after DRA .

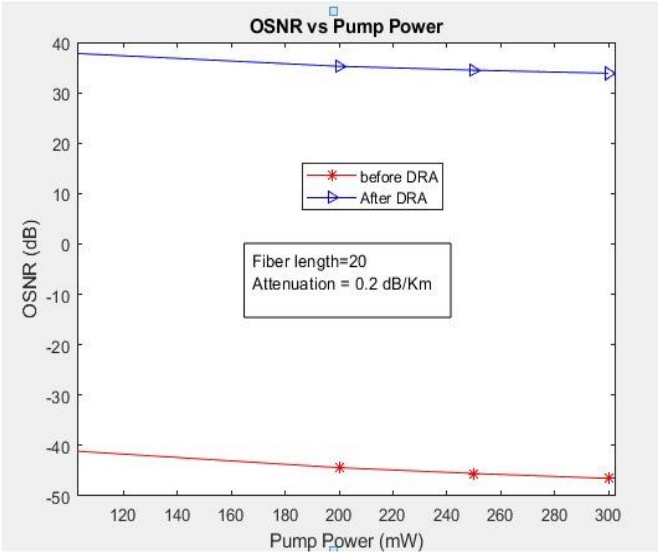


Fig 4.1: OSNR versus Pump power for after and before Raman Amplification.

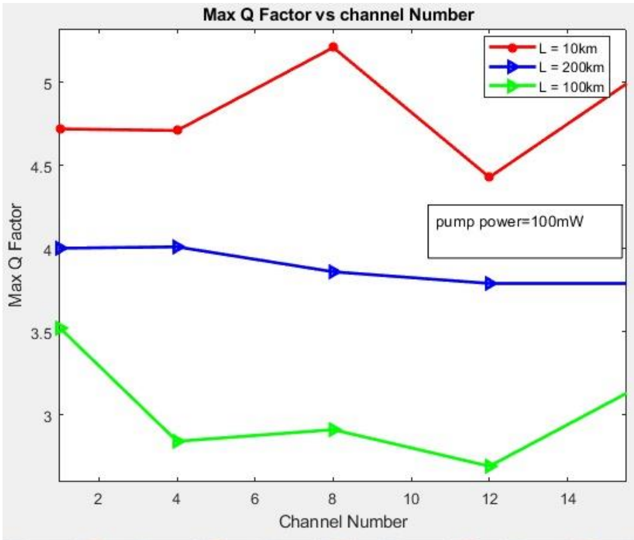


Fig 4.2: Max Q factor versus channel number different length.

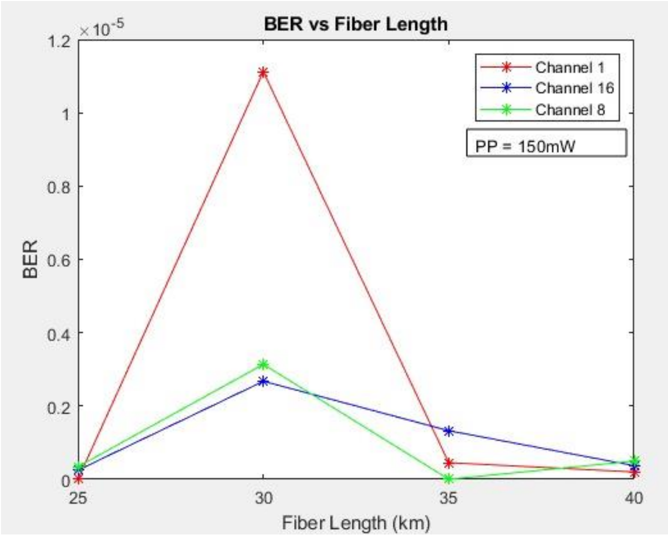


Fig 4.3: BER versus Fiber length for different channel number.

The plots of OSNR versus Pump power for both before and after DRA is reported in Fig.4.1 It is clearly seen that OSNR is decrease for high pump power. After Raman amplification process OSNR is getting improved. The Variation of Mx Q factor in wdm channel for different fiber length shows in figure.4.2 where the pump power is constant 100 mW. According to figure.4.2 when the length is high Q factor doesn't much vary. The variations of bit error rate versus Fiber length is reported in Fig.4.3 for different channel number of hybrid amplifier.

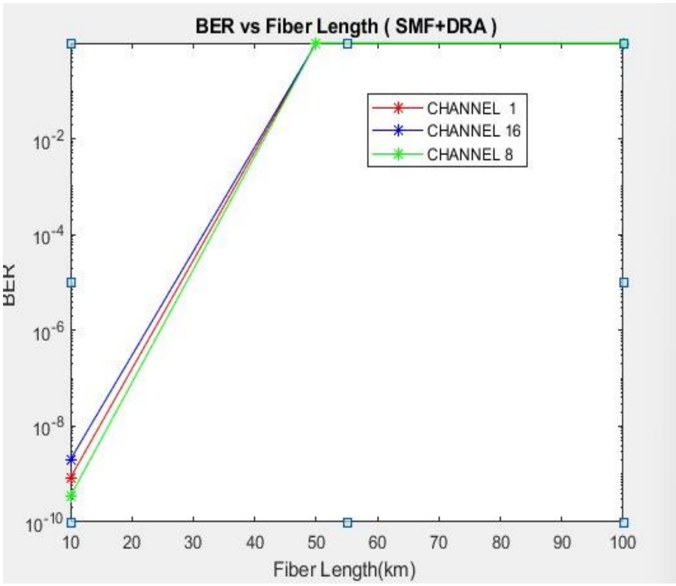


Fig 4.4: BER versus Fiber length for different channel number.

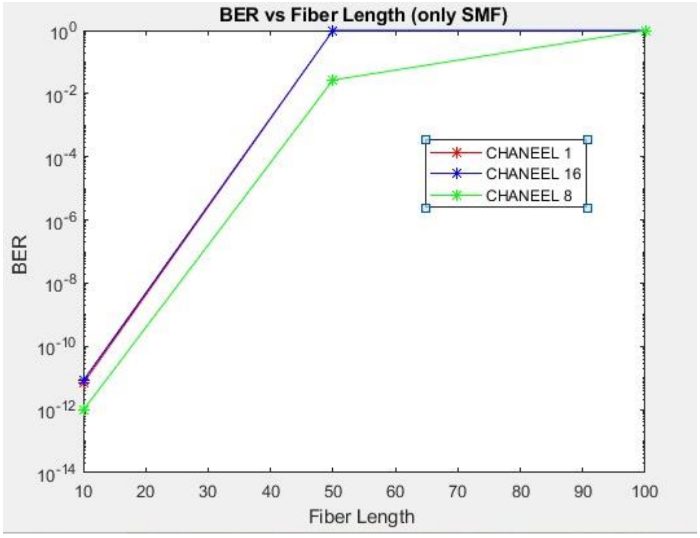


Fig 4.5: BER versus Fiber length for different channel number of SMF.

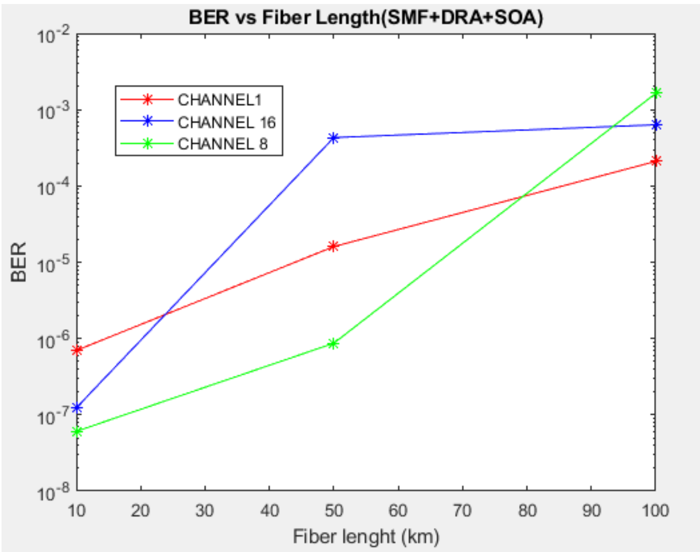


Fig 4.6: BER versus Fiber length for SMF-DRA-SOA combination of hybrid amplifiers.

In fig.4.4 , fig.4.5, fig.4.6 demonstrate that the inequality of bit error versus SMF for different channel number Fig.4.4 , ,fig.4.5, fig.4.6 carried respectively SMF-DRA , SMF, SMF-DRA-SOA combination . From all of these combination SMF-DRA-SOA combination shows bit error rate much more improved than others combination. We can say that SOA helps more then others to improve bit error rate .

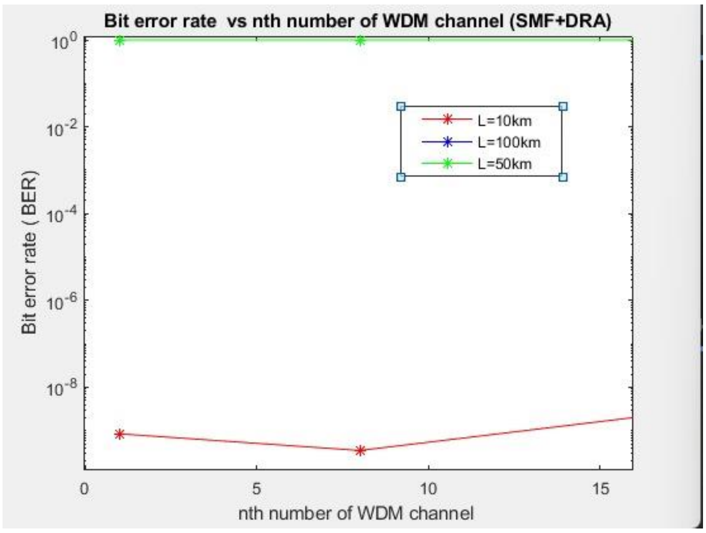


Fig 4.7: Bit error rate versus nth number of WDM channel for SMF-DRA combination of hybrid amplifiers.

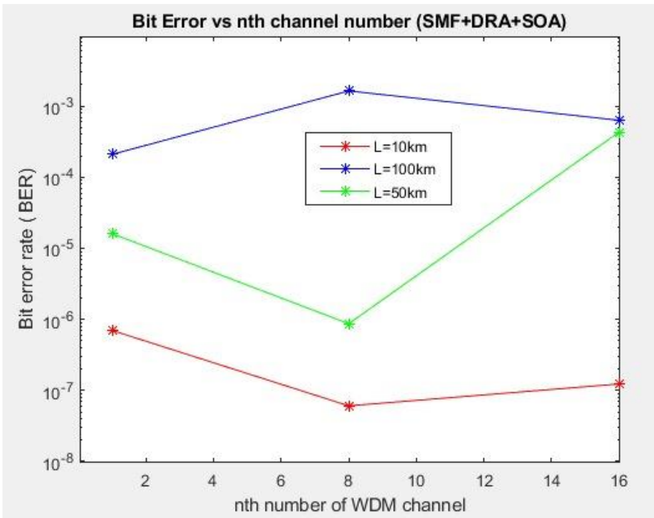


Fig 4.8: Bit error rate versus nth number of WDM channel for SMF-DRA-SOA combination of hybrid amplifiers.

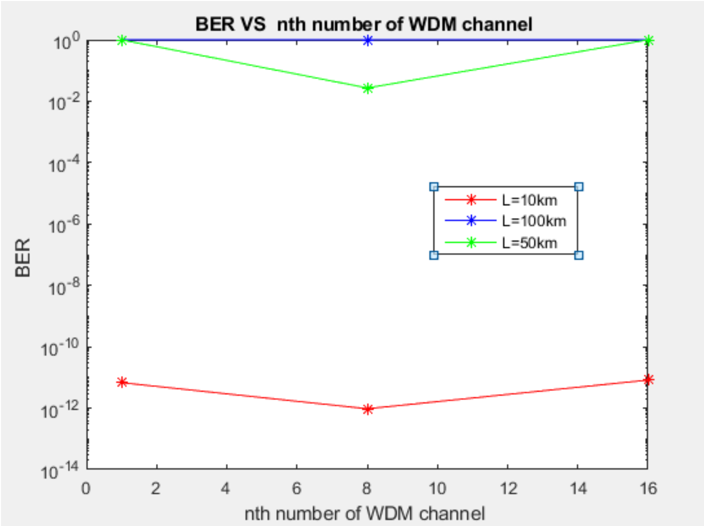


Fig 4.9: Bit error rate versus nth number of WDM channel for SMF combination.

The variation of bit error rate versus nth number of WDM channel for different combination in different plot . From these figures, we can infer that longer lengths resulted in higher BER, while shorter lengths exhibited lower BER, even after the use of a hybrid amplifier. However, there were changes in the number of BER after employing the amplifier.

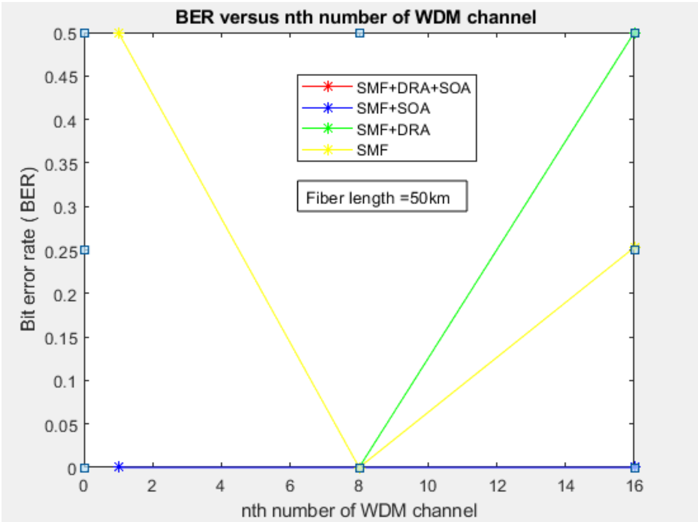


Fig 4.10: Bit error rate versus nth number of WDM channel for different combination of hybrid amplifier.

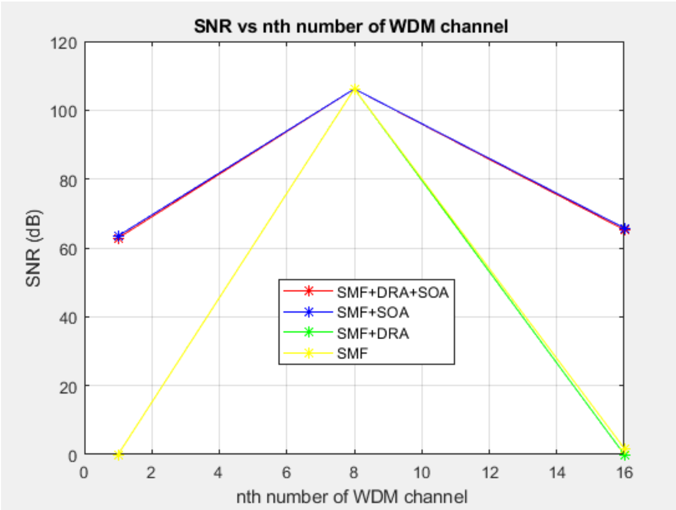


Fig 4.11: SNR versus nth number of WDM channel for different combination of hybrid amplifiers.

The behavior of bit error rate versus nth number of WDM channel for different combination of hybrid amplifier and SNR versus nth number of WDM channel for different combination of hybrid amplifiers in figure 4.10, figure 4.11 respectively demonstrate. Fig.4.10clearly seen SMF/DRA and SMF/SOA/DRA combination hybrid amplifier gives lowest BER. Fig.4.11describe SMF/DRA and SMF/SOA/DRA combination higher SNR.

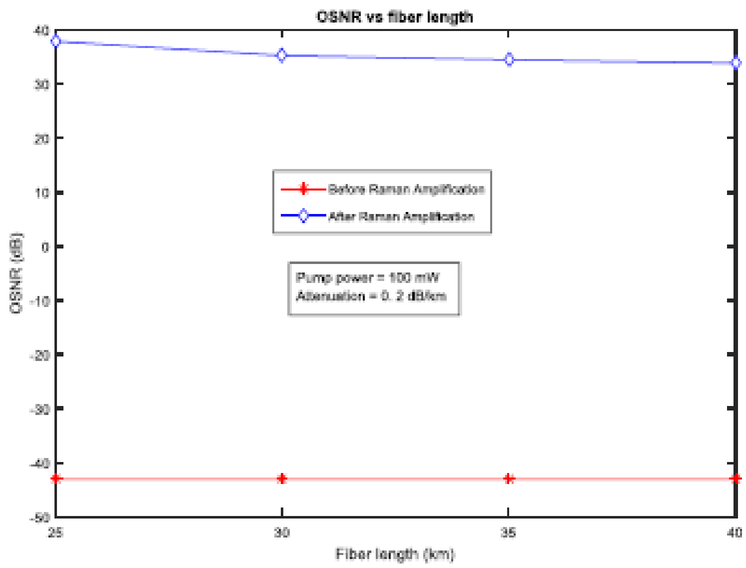


Fig 4.12: OSNR versus fiber length for after and before Raman amplification.

The plots of OSNR versus fiber length for both before and after DRA is reported in Fig.4.12. It is clearly seen that OSNR is much more improved after Raman amplification process.

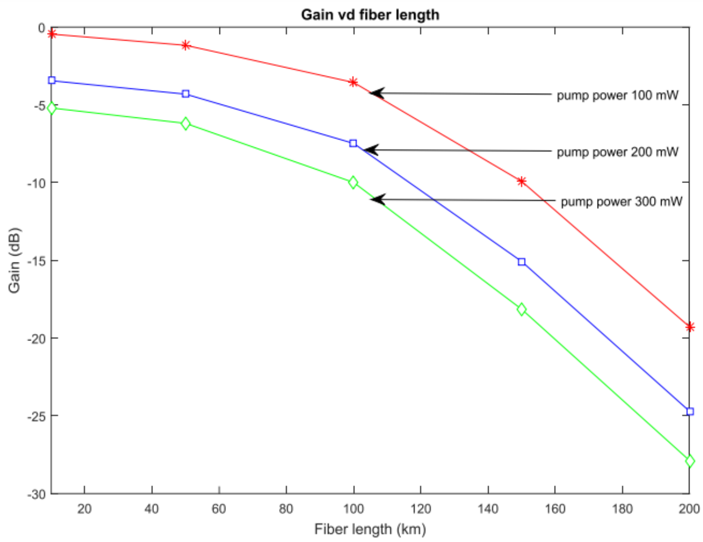


Fig 4.13: Gain versus fiber length for DRA-SOA hybrid amplifier.

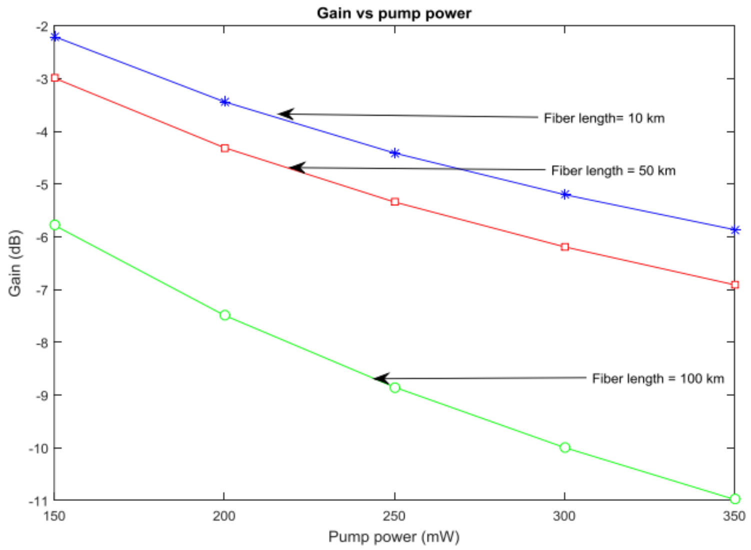


Fig 4.14. Gain versus fiber length for different fiber length.

The variations of gain versus fiber length for different values of pump power and the gain versus pump power for different pump power is presented in Fig.4.13 and Fig.4.14 respectively. It is noticed that the gain is deteriorated for higher pump power and fiber length. It is also seen that Gain is found to be -2 dB, -3 dB, -6 dB at 150 mW pump power and -5 dB, -6 dB, -10 dB at 250 mW pump power for fiber length 10 km, 50 km and 100 km fiber length respectively.

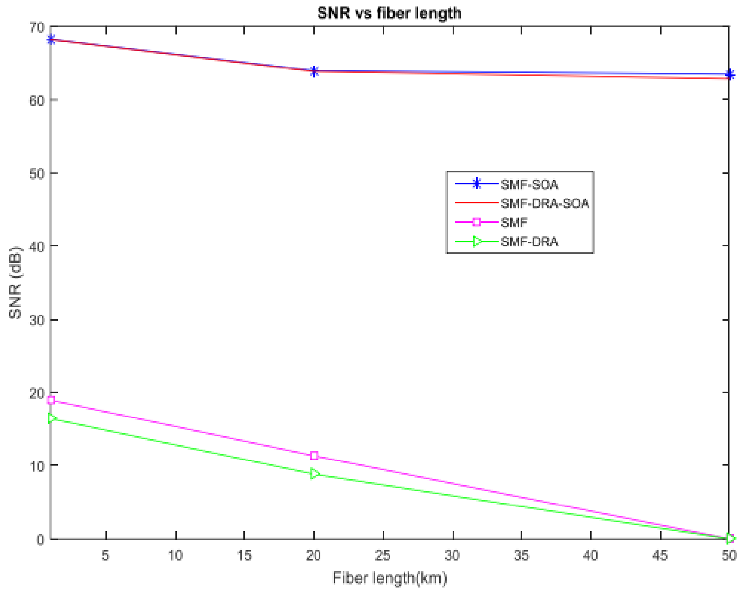


Fig 4.15. SNR versus fiber length for different combination of hybrid amplifiers.

The effects of fiber length on electrical SNR for different combinations of hybrid amplifier is presented in Fig.4.15 for 100 mW pump power. It is seen that SNR deteriorate with increasing fiber length and it is also observed that SNR is high for SMF with hybrid DRA-SOA than without DRA and SOA. For example, SNR is 69 dB and 18 dB at 5 km fiber length but the value of SNR is 65 dB and 8 dB at 40 km fiber length for with hybrid DRA-SOA and without DRA-SOA respectively.

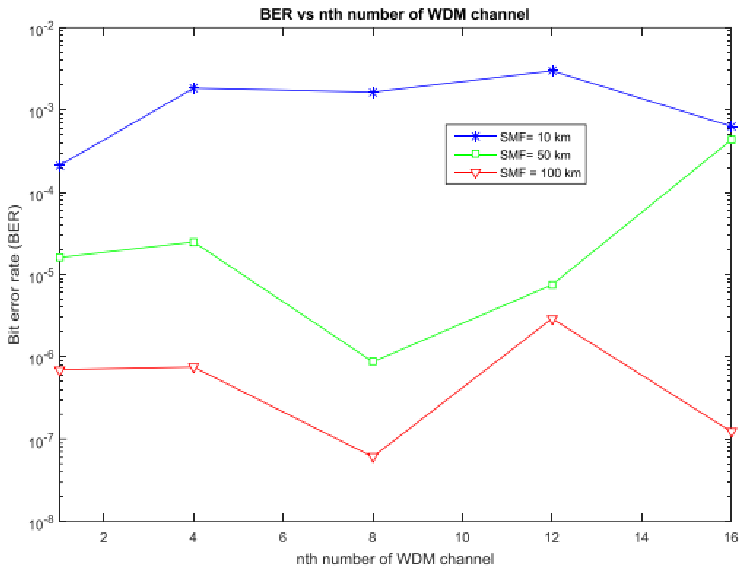


Fig 4.16. Bit error rate versus WDM channel number for different length of SMF.

The variations of bit error rate versus WDM channel number is reported in Fig.4.16 for different lengths of single mode fiber. We see the effects of BER performance for SMF with hybrid DRA-SOA based WDM optical transmission systems up to16th number WDM channel.

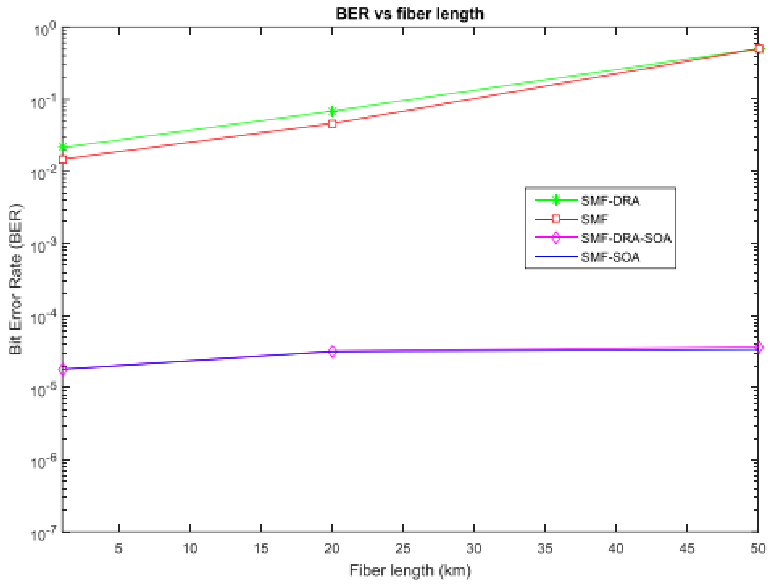
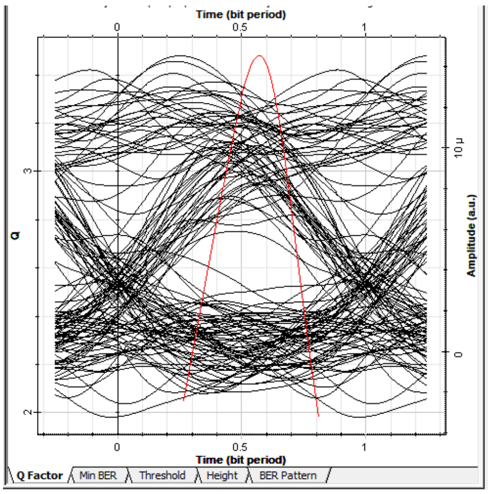
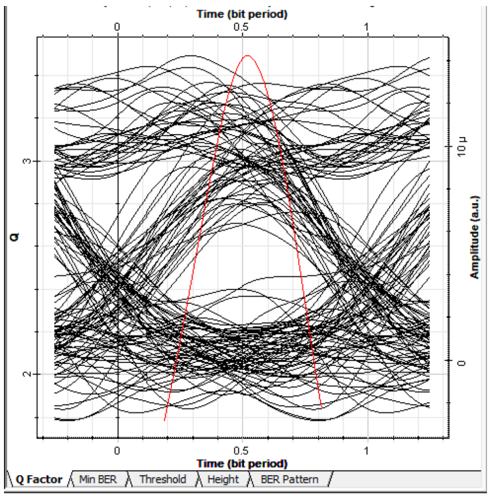


Fig 4.17. Bit error rate versus fiber length for different combination of hybrid amplifier.

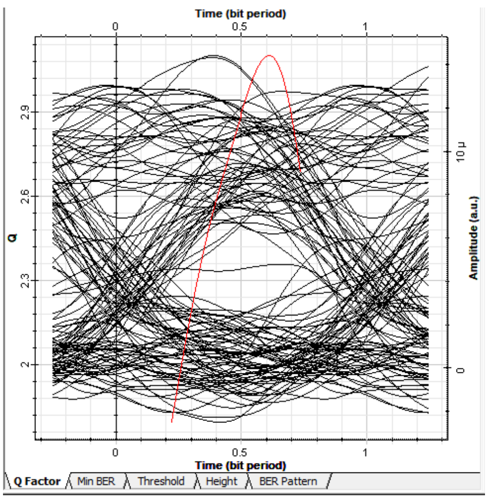
The comparison of BER versus fiber length for SMF with DRA-SOA hybrid amplifier and without DRA-SOA is presented in Fig.4.17. It is observed that lower BER is found for SMF with hybrid DRA-SOA but BER is higher for only SMF without hybrid DRA-SOA. For example, BER is 10-5 and 10- 1 at 40 km fiber length for SMF with hybrid DRA–SOA and only SMF without hybrid DRA-SOA respectively.



(a) 1st number of WDM channel

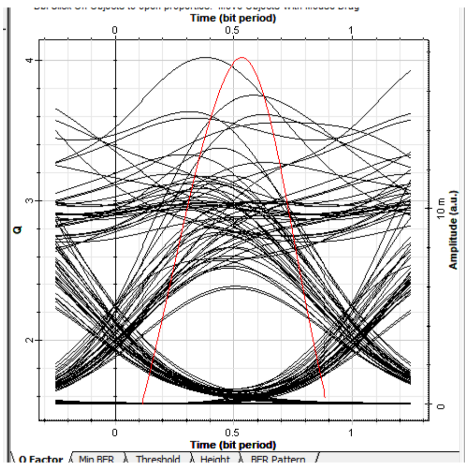


(b) 8th number of WDM channel

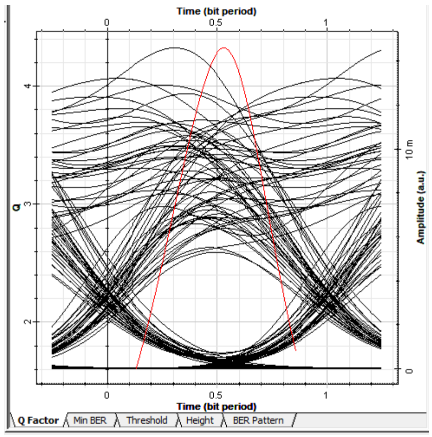


(c) 16th number of WDM channel

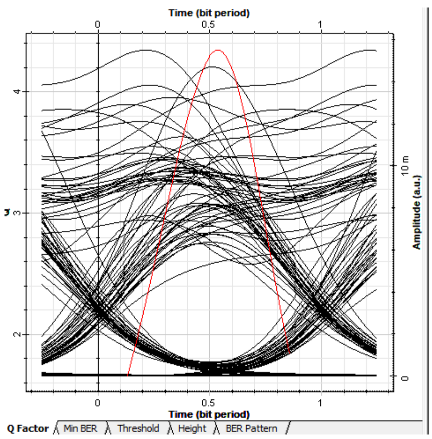
Fig 4.18.Eye diagram of SMF-DRA hybrid optical amplifier based WDM transmission link



(a) 1st number of WDM channel

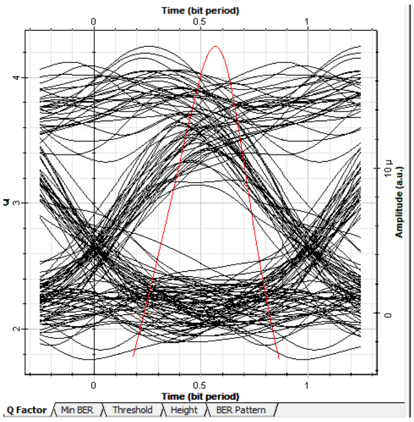


(b) 8th number of WDM channel

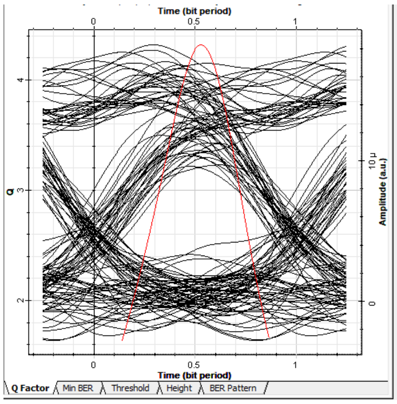


(c) 16th number of WDM channel

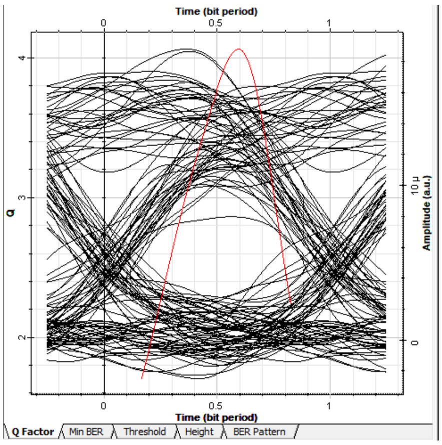
Fig 4.19:Eye diagram of SMF-SOA hybrid optical amplifier based WDM transmission link



(a) 1st number of WDM channel

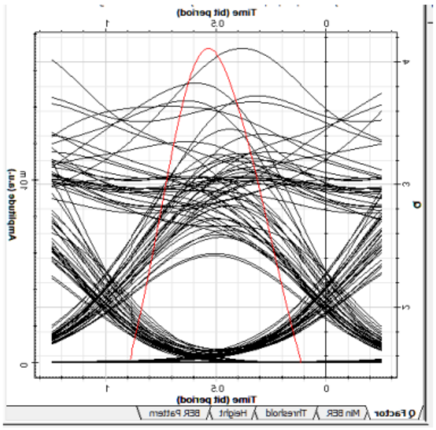


(b) 8th number of WDM channel

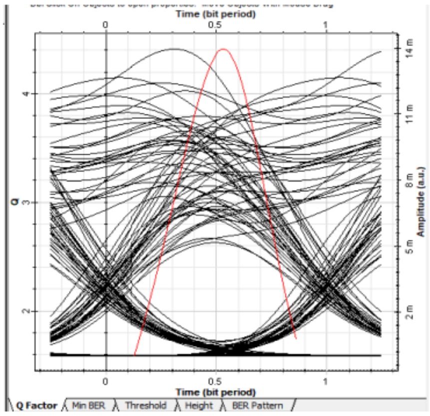


(c) 16th number of WDM channel

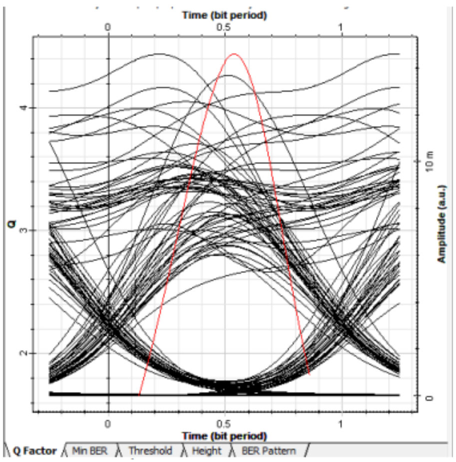
Fig 4.20: Eye diagram of SMF based WDM transmission link



(a1st number of WDM channel



(b) 8th number of WDM channel



(c) 16th number of WDM channel

Fig 4.21: Eye diagram of DRA-SOA hybrid optical amplifier based WDM transmission link

The eye diagram of hybrid optical amplifier-based WDM transmission link provides a visual representation of the transmitted signal's quality. They show the amplitude and temporal characteristics of the optical signal as it passes through the system. Figure4.18, figure4.19, figure4.20, figure4.21 demonstrate eye diagram respectively SMF-DRA, SMF-SOA ,SMF and DRA-SOA for different channel.

CHAPTER 5
PROJECT MANAGEMENT

5.1 Task, Schedule and Milestones

1.Project Initiation (Week 2):

•Define project objectives, scope, and deliverables.

•Establish project team roles and responsibilities.

•Develop project management plan outlining tasks, schedule, and milestones.

2.Literature Review (Week 4):

•Conduct comprehensive literature review on DRA-SOA hybrid amplifier-based optical fiber transmission systems.

•Identify relevant research studies, methodologies, and findings.

•Summarize key insights and gaps in existing literature..

3.Simulation Setup (Week 3):

•Set up simulation using OptiSystem software.

•Configure parameters for WDM transmitters, amplifiers, SMF, and receivers.

•Validate simulation setup through initial test runs.

4.Data Collection and Analysis (Week 5):

•Perform simulations to collect data on system performance.

•Analyze results.

•Compare and evaluate the impact of varying parameters.

5.Results Interpretation and Discussion (Week 4):

•Interpret findings from data analysis in the context of project objectives.

•Discuss implications of results and their significance for the field of optical communication.

•Identify limitations of the study and potential areas for future research.

6.Report Writing (Week 4):

•Draft research paper outlining introduction, methodology, results, discussion, and conclusion sections.

•Review and revise draft based on feedback from project team members.

•Finalize research paper for submission to a peer-reviewed journal or conference.

5.2 Lesson Learned

Here are some concise lessons learned from the thesis paper:

- How to use properly OptiSystem to create circuit.
- Find out BER ,SNR, OSNR .
- How to minimize BER.
- Find out gain power by calculation.
- Create plot by using MATLAB software.

CHAPTER 6

IMPACT ASSESSMENT OF THE PROJECT

6.1 Economical, Societal and Global Impact

Economically, the research on DRA-SOA hybrid amplifiers could lead to cost savings in optical fiber transmission systems by optimizing amplifier performance and reducing the need for additional infrastructure. Societally, improved optical communication technology could enhance internet access and telecommunications services, benefiting communities worldwide by fostering connectivity and communication. Globally, advancements in optical communication technology contribute to the development of a more interconnected and digitally-driven world, supporting economic growth, innovation, and global collaboration.

6.2 Environmental and Ethical Issues

Addressing environmental concerns in the research involves assessing the energy efficiency of DRA-SOA hybrid amplifiers and their impact on power consumption within optical communication systems. Ethical considerations may include ensuring responsible research practices, such as transparent reporting of findings and adherence to ethical guidelines regarding data collection and usage. Additionally, evaluating the potential environmental impact of amplifier production and disposal is essential to minimize the ecological footprint of the technology. Ethical considerations also extend to the equitable distribution of benefits from technological advancements and addressing any potential disparities in access to improved communication infrastructure.

6.3 Utilization of Existing Standards or Codes

In the development of projects related to optical communication systems, several standards, safety considerations, and regulations must be taken into account:

- **International Telecommunication Union (ITU) Standards:** ITU establishes global standards for telecommunication networks and services, including optical communication systems. Compliance with ITU standards ensures interoperability and compatibility with telecommunications infrastructure worldwide.

- **National Electrical Safety Code (NESC):** NESC provides guidelines for the safe installation, operation, and maintenance of overhead and underground electrical systems, including optical fiber cables. Adhering to NESC standards helps ensure the safety of workers and the public during the installation and maintenance of optical communication infrastructure.

- **National Electrical Code (NEC):** NEC provides standards for the safe installation of electrical wiring and equipment, including components used in optical communication systems. Adherence to NEC standards helps prevent electrical hazards and ensures the safe operation of optical communication infrastructure.

- **Environmental Regulations:** Various environmental regulations govern the disposal of hazardous materials and the impact of infrastructure development on ecosystems. Compliance with environmental regulations is necessary to minimize the environmental impact of optical communication projects, including the disposal of optical fiber cables and other components.

6.4 Other Concerns

- **Quality Assurance:** Enforcing measures for quality assurance to guarantee the dependability and efficiency of optical communication systems.

- **Interference Management:** Dealing with potential sources of electromagnetic interference that may disrupt the functioning of optical communication devices.

- **Data Protection:** Putting in place strategies to protect data transmitted via optical communication systems from cyber threats and unauthorized access.

- **Accessibility:** Ensuring that optical communication infrastructure is accessible to all individuals, including those with disabilities, in accordance with accessibility guidelines and laws.

By tackling these extra factors, project developers can improve the efficiency and inclusiveness of optical communication systems while adhering to applicable standards and regulations.

CHAPTER 7
CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

7.1 Conclusions

The project focused on optimizing DRA-SOA hybrid amplifier-based optical fiber transmission systems, aiming to enhance system performance and reliability. Through a comprehensive series of tasks, including literature review, simulation setup, data collection and analysis, and results interpretation, significant progress was made towards achieving the project objectives. The project's findings have implications for various applications, including telecommunications, data centers, internet infrastructure, and medical imaging. By minimizing bit error rate (BER) and optimizing system parameters, the project contributes to improving the efficiency and reliability of optical communication systems in these fields. In conclusion, the project's accomplishments demonstrate its potential to advance optical communication technology and its applications across various sectors. The optimized DRA-SOA hybrid amplifier-based optical fiber transmission system offers promising opportunities for enhancing communication networks, supporting digital connectivity, and driving technological innovation.

7.2 New Skills and Experiences Learned

Here some skills those I have gained to make this paper :

Problem-solving power: The ability to tackle challenges effectively using critical thinking, creativity, and resourcefulness. It involves breaking down problems, finding innovative solutions, making the most of available resources, collaborating with others, and adapting as needed.

Project Management: Managing the project from initiation to completion has honed my skills in task scheduling, milestone planning, and team coordination.

Software Proficiency: I have developed skills in utilizing MATLAB for visualization and plotting, and also mastered Visio for generating block diagrams.

Optical System Simulation: I have learned to use OptiSystem software to simulate and analyze optical fiber transmission systems, including setting up simulations, configuring parameters, and interpreting results.

Emergency Response Planning: Creating a resilient emergency response strategy underscores the significance of readiness. Developing the capability to anticipate and minimize potential hazards fosters a proactive stance towards unexpected occurrences.

7.3 Future Recommendations

Certainly! Here are concise recommendations for future work to improve the project:

1. Explore alternative hybrid amplifier configurations beyond DRA-SOA.
2. Optimize optical fiber parameters to maximize system performance.
3. Develop dynamic power management strategies for adaptive control.
4. Integrate DRA-SOA amplifiers with wavelength-selective switches (WSS).
5. Extend performance evaluation to nonlinear regimes and study mitigation techniques.
6. Conduct robustness testing under adverse conditions to assess system resilience.
7. Focus on optimizing energy efficiency while maintaining performance requirements.
8. Investigate real-world deployment considerations such as cost-effectiveness and scalability.

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APPENDIX A

TURNITIN REPORT

201-33-1257

ORIGINALITY REPORT

25%	19%	15%	10%
SIMILARITY INDEX	INTERNET SOURCES	PUBLICATIONS	STUDENT PAPERS

PRIMARY SOURCES

1	dspace.daffodilvarsity.edu.bd:8080 Internet Source	8%
2	Submitted to UC, Boulder Student Paper	1%
3	Fahmida Hossain Tithi, Satya Prasad Majumder. "Crosstalk limitations due to fiber nonlinearities and ASE on the BER performance of a coherent WDM transmission system with a DRA", Applied Optics, 2020 Publication	1%
4	www.trs-rentelco.com Internet Source	1%
5	www.researchgate.net Internet Source	1%
6	"Optical Code Division Multiple Access Communication Networks", Springer Science and Business Media LLC, 2009 Publication	1%
7	www.ijcaonline.org	

APPENDIX B

COMPLEX ENGINEERING PROBLEM SOLVING AND ENGINEERING ACTIVITIES

Complex Engineering Problems (P) Solving		
	Attributes	Statement from students
P1	Depth of knowledge required	The design necessitated a thorough understanding of amplifier analysis, OptiSystem, and MATLAB software, requiring an extensive depth of knowledge.
P2	Range of conflicting requirements	Navigating conflicting conditions, from simulating results to creating plots, underscores the importance of meticulous attention to detail in the design and execution of the study.
P3	Depth of analysis required	The design necessitated thorough analysis, delving into intricate details of bit error rates over extended distances.
P4	Familiarity of issues	Dealing with peculiar obstacles in the distinctive blend of amplification and graphical representations underscores the necessity for resilience and the ability to navigate unfamiliar territories in problem-solving endeavors.

Complex Engineering Problems (P) Solving		
	Attributes	Statement from students
A1	Range of resources	The project required a variety of resources, highlighting the importance of efficient resource allocation and management.
A2	Level of interaction	A thorough grasp of the intricacies of design complexity becomes imperative when amalgamating diverse amplifiers, demanding proficiency across disciplines like electrical engineering fundamentals, circuitry design, and signal manipulation techniques.
A3	Innovation	Encouraging innovation is crucial, pushing students to seek fresh approaches for long-distance transmission lines.

APPENDIX C

PROGRAM CODE

Here some code those are used to make plot in this thesis

```
clc;
clear all;
close all;
y=[8.4656e-10, 3.49656e-10, 2.01603e-9]; %Length =10km
x=[1, 8, 16]; %Channel Number
w=[1, 1, 1]; %Length = 50km
z=[1, 1, 1]; %Length = 100km
semilogy(x,y,'r*-')
hold on
semilogy(x,z,'b*-')
hold on
semilogy(x,w,'g*-')
grid on

clc;
clear all;
close all;
y=[68.22 106.178 61.71]; % snr for  1km
x=[1 8 16]; %CHANNEL NUMBER
w=[63.86 106.176 60.16]; %snr for 20 km
z=[62.85 106.177 65.266]; %snr for 50km
semilogy(x,y,'r*-')
hold on
semilogy(x,z,'b*-')
hold on
semilogy(x,w,'g*-')
grid on

clc;
clear all;
close all;
y=[6.7642e-12, 9.56031e-13, 8.23561e-12]; %Length =10km
x=[1, 8, 16]; %Channel Number
w=[1, 0.0269823, 1]; %Length = 50km
z=[1, 1, 1]; %Length = 100km
semilogy(x,y,'r*-')
hold on
semilogy(x,z,'b*-')
hold on
semilogy(x,w,'g*-')
grid on

clc;
clear all;
close all;
y=[8.4656e-10, 3.49656e-10, 2.01603e-9]; %Length =10km
x=[1, 8, 16]; %Channel Number
w=[1, 1, 1]; %Length = 50km
z=[1, 1, 1]; %Length = 100km
semilogy(x,y,'r*-')
```

```
hold on
semilogy(x,z,'b*-')
hold on
semilogy(x,w,'g*-')
grid on

clc;
clear all;
close all;
y=[68.22 63.86 62.85]; % snr for  CHANNEL 1
x=[1 20 50]; %SMFlength
w=[106.178 106.176 106.177];% snr for  CHANNEL 8
z=[61.71 60.16 65.266]; % snr for  CHANNEL 16
semilogy(x,y,'r*-')
hold on
semilogy(x,z,'b*-')
hold on
semilogy(x,w,'g*-')
grid on

clc;
clear all;
close all;
y=[6.7642e-12, 1, 1]; %Channel 1
x=[10 50 100]; %Length
w=[9.56031e-13, 0.0269823, 1]; %Channel 8
z=[8.23561e-12, 1, 1]; %Channel 16
semilogy(x,y,'r*-')
hold on
semilogy(x,z,'b*-')
hold on
semilogy(x,w,'g*-')
grid on

clc;
clear all;
close all;
y=[8.4655e-10, 1, 1]; %Channel 1
x=[10 50 100]; %Length
w=[3.49656e-10, 1, 1]; %Channel 8
z=[2.01603e-9, 1, 1]; %Channel 16
semilogy(x,y,'r*-')
hold on
semilogy(x,z,'b*-')
hold on
semilogy(x,w,'g*-')
grid on


clc;
clear all;
close all;
y=[42.97 42.97 42.97 42.97];
x=[25 30 35 40];
z=[35.3 34.3 33.3 32.3];
plot(x,y)
hold
plot(x,z)
```