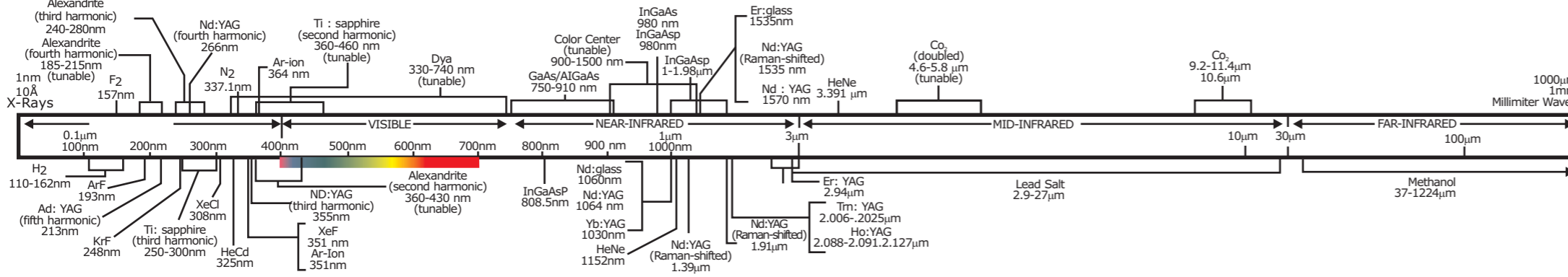


## Commercial Laser Lines



The photonic spectrum wall chart displays the major commercial laser lines, detectors and optical materials in the ultraviolet to the far-infrared and beyond. Space limitations make it impossible to include all available lasing media and particularly in the crowded areas of the visible spectrum and the near-infrared, we were forced to limit their multiple secondary lines to the more familiar. In drawing the full spectrum band, legibility received a higher priority than accurate scale or proportion. Also include is a convenient table of equations, formulas and references for various applications in the photonics industry.

## Commonly Used References

### Conversion Equations

Wavelength to wave numbers : wave number (cm<sup>-1</sup>) = 10<sup>7</sup>/λ(nm)

Wavelength to frequency : ν (Hz) = 2.998 × 10<sup>15</sup>/λ(nm)

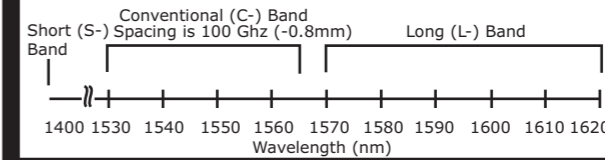
Wave numbers to frequency : ν(Hz) = 2.998 × 10<sup>10</sup> × wave number (cm<sup>-1</sup>)

OC-3/ATM = 155 Mb/s  
OC-12/SONET = 622 Mb/s  
OC-48/STM-16 = 2.5 Gb/s

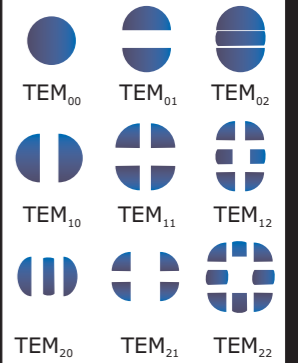
OC-192/STM-64 = 10 Gb/s  
OC-768/STM-256 = 40 Gb/s

Power loss (mW) to decibels (dbm):  
Dbm = 10 log (input power) 10 log (output power)

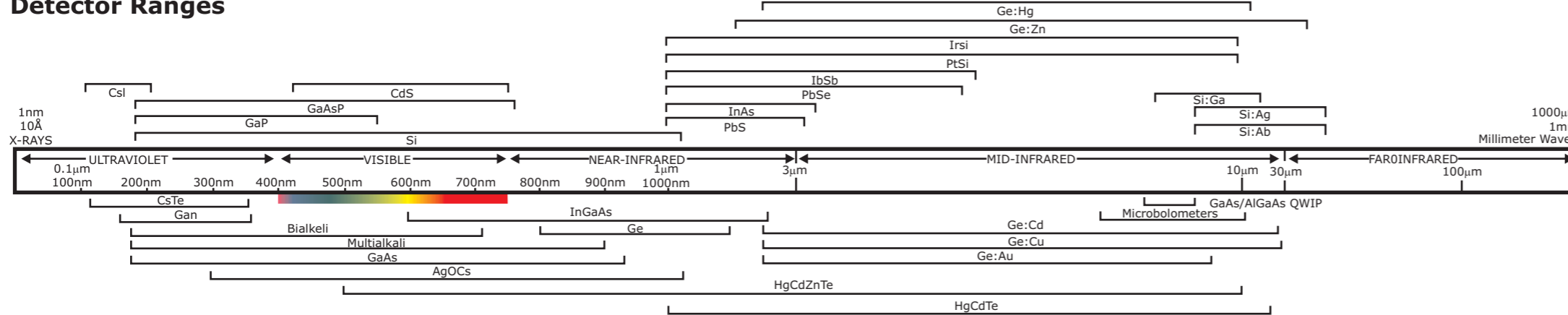
### International Telecommunications Grid



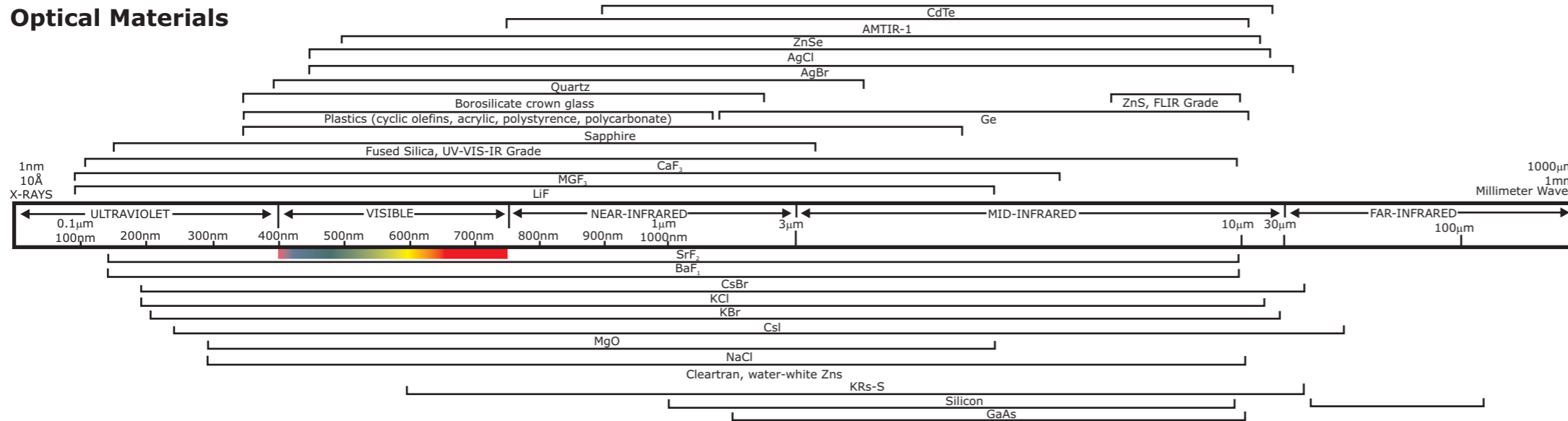
### Transverse Electromagnetic Modes



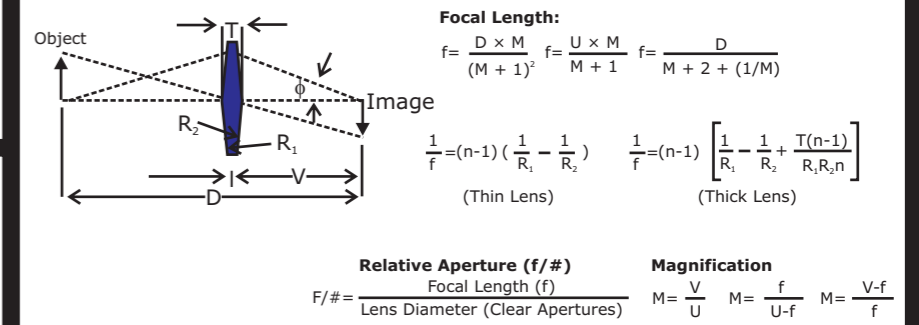
## Detector Ranges



## Optical Materials



### Common Lens Formulas



## Turnkey Solution For Complete Fiber Optic Laboratory

- ! Fibre-Optic Simplex Analogue Transceiver Trainer
- ! Fibre-Optic Simplex Digital Transceiver Trainer
- ! Advanced Fibre-Optic Analogue Transceiver Trainer
- ! Advanced Fibre-Optic Digital Transceiver Trainer
- ! Fibre-Optic trainer for numerical aperture and fibre loss measurement
- ! Fibre Optic voice transmitter and receiver trainer
- ! Laser Fibre Optic Trainer
- ! Physics of Fiber Optics Trainer
- ! Digital Fibre-Optic Power Meter

