Figure 7.1: Schematic of the prechirp technique used for dispersion compensation: (a) FM output of the DFB laser; (b) pulse shape produced by external modulator; and (c) prechirped pulse used for signal transmission. (After Ref. [9]; ©1994 IEEE; reprinted with permission.)
Figure 7.2: Dispersion compensation using FSK coding: (a) Optical frequency and power of the transmitted signal; (b) frequency and power of the received signal and the electrically decoded data. (After Ref. [13]; ©1994 IEEE; reprinted with permission.)
Figure 7.5: (a) Schematic of a DCF made using a higher-order mode (HOM) fiber and two long-period gratings (LPGs). (b) Dispersion spectrum of the DCF. (After Ref. [47]; ©2001 IEEE; reprinted with permission.)
Figure 11.27 Dispersion compensation by a dual-mode fiber. (a) Experimental setup to demonstrate the effectiveness of the dual-mode fiber dispersion compensator. (b) Pulse shapes before and after the compensation. (Courtesy of C. D. Poole et al. [23].)
Figure 11.29  An interferometric arrangement for externally writing a Bragg grating in the fiber core.
Figure 7.11: Dispersion compensation by a linearly chirped fiber grating: (a) index profile $n(z)$ along the grating length; (b) reflection of low and high frequencies at different locations within the grating because of variations in the Bragg wavelength.
Figure 7.16: Cascaded gratings used for dispersion compensation in a WDM system. (After Ref. [143]; ©1999 IEEE; reprinted with permission.)
Figure 7.7: (a) A planar lightwave circuit made using a chain of Mach–Zehnder interferometers; (b) unfolded view of the device. (After Ref. [56]; ©1996 IEEE; reprinted with permission.)