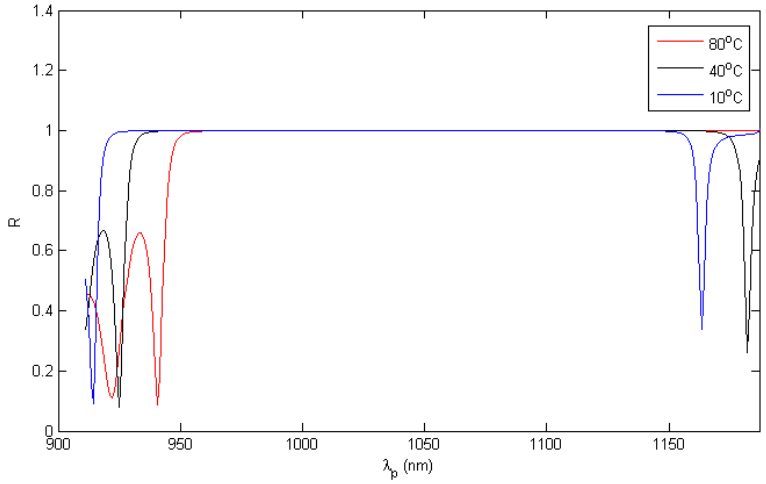
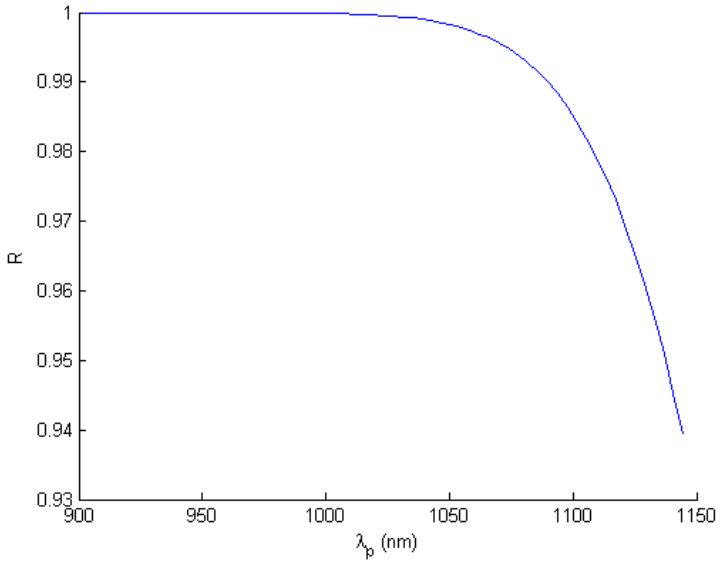
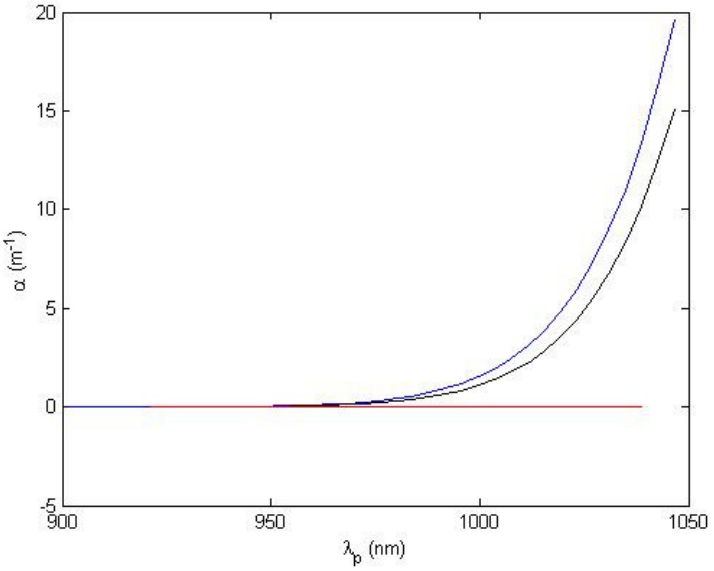
This figure shows the reflectivity of each Bragg stack plotted against temperature. In calculating this I assumed that the angle of incidence, and hence, n_{eff} is constant.



However, a more accurate result will be yielded if one changes the n_{eff} corresponding to each wavelength in hand. This way a quite different reflection plot will be achieved:



And the loss with respect to wavelength will look like this:



Apparently, as long as there exists a Bragg mode, the loss is lower in the lower wavelengths; hence there is not a dip in the loss calculations.