



Seventh Semester B.E. Degree Examination, Jan./Feb. 2021 **Optical Fiber Communication**

Time: 3 hrs.

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C.

Max. Marks:100 Note: Answer any FIVE full questions, selecting atleast TWO questions from each part.

PART – A

- Summarize the inherent advantages of optical fiber over conventional copper cables. a.
 - (06 Marks) b. Describe with neat diagram different types of optical fiber waveguides. Using ray theory, explain the propagation of light inside the fiber. (08 Marks)
 - c. A silica optical fiber with a core diameter large enough to be considered by ray theory analysis has a core refractive index of 1.5. A light ray is incidented at the core-cladding interface with a critical angle of 78.5°. Estimate:
 - i) Refractive index of cladding
 - ii) Numerical aperture
 - iii) The acceptance angle in air for the fiber
- Explain the different types of absorption losses in optical fiber. a. (06 Marks)
 - Derive an expression for pulse spreading due to material dispersion which is a function of b. wavelength and time delay. (08 Marks)
 - Explain the different types of bending losses in optical fiber. c.
- Draw and explain the cross-sectional view of a typical AlGaAs double heterojunction LED, 3 a. along with the energy diagram. (08 Marks)
 - b. Sketch and explain the GaAs homojunction injection laser with a Fabry-Perot cavity.

(06 Marks)

(06 Marks)

(06 Marks)

- A planar LED is fabricated from Gallium Arsenide which has a refractive index of 3.6, i) Calculate the optical power emitted into air as a percentage of the internal optical power for the device when the transmission factor at the crystal-air interface is 0.68.
- ii) When the optical power generated internally is 50% of the electric power, determine the external power efficiency. (06 Marks)

4 Show that optical power coupled into a step index fiber due to an LED with lambartian distribution is given by $P = P_s (NA)^2$ for $r_s \le a$, with usual notations. (07 Marks)

- What are different types of mechanical misalignments? b. (05 Marks)
- Explain briefly the various fiber splicing techniques. c. (08 Marks)

PART – B

- Draw the signal path through an optical digital link showing all the relevant waveforms. 5 a.
 - (06 Marks) Draw and explain the two general heterodyne receiver configurations, along with the b. relevant expressions for BER. (08 Marks)
 - Draw and explain the two types of front end amplifiers in optical fiber communication. C.

(06 Marks)



10EC/TE72

- 6 a. Draw the block diagram, and explain the multichannel amplitude modulation technique used in fiber optics. (08 Marks)
 - b. Explain the significance of link power budget and system margin. The following optical link parameters are given :

Optical power launched Receiver sensitivity Source 1 detector connector loss Fiber cable length Cable attenuation Jumper cable loss Connector loss at each joint

c.

= 6 dBm = -25 dBm= 1 dB = 100 km = 0.1 dB/km = 3 dB = 1dB

Assume two jumber cables and two cable joints. Compute link power margin. (06 Marks) Derive the total system rise time expression for a digital optical link. (06 Marks)

- 7 a. Describe the operational principles of WDM, depicting the implementation of a typical WDM network containing various types of optical amplifier. (08 Marks)
 - b. With a neat diagram, explain the working principle of Mach-Zehnder inter-ferometer multiplexer. (08 Marks)
 - c. The input wavelengths of a 2×2 silicon Mach-Zehnder inter ferometer are separated by 10 GHz. The effective refractive index in the waveguide is 1.5. Calculate waveguide length difference. (04 Marks)
- 8 a. Explain in detail the amplification mechanism with energy level diagram in an EDFA.
 - b. With suitable diagram describe SONET/SDH optical network function. (10 Marks) (10 Marks)

2 of 2