Printed	Page:-04	Subject Code:- AEC0701
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N	OIDA INSTITUTE OF ENGINEERING A	AND TECHNOLOGY, GREATER NOIDA
	(An Autonomous Institute At	ffiliated to AKTU, Lucknow)
	B.T	
	SEM: VII - THEORY EXA	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
Timo	Subject: Optical Commu : 3 Hours	nication and Network  Max. Marks: 100
	l Instructions:	Max. Marks. 100
		paper with the correct course, code, branch etc.
		ns -A, B, & C. It consists of Multiple Choice
Questic	ons (MCQ's) & Subjective type questions.	-
	imum marks for each question are indicate	
	trate your answers with neat sketches whe	rever necessary.
	me suitable data if necessary.	1
v	erably, write the answers in sequential ord heet should be left blank. Any written mate	
	neer snouta be tejt blank. Any written mate ted/checked.	eriai ajier a biank sneei wiii noi be
	ca checka	Δ.
SECTION-A		20
	mpt all parts:-	
1-a.	Which optical component is used to cosingle optical fiber?(CO1,K2)	mbine signals from multiple sources onto a 1
	(a) Optical amplifier	
	(b) Optical splitter	())
	(c) Optical isolator	
	(d) Optical coupler	
1-b.	What is the primary function of an opti	cal attenuator in an optical communication 1
	system?(CO1,K1)	1
	(a) To amplify signals	
	(b) To reduce the intensity of optical si	gnals
	(c) To modulate signals	
	(d) To split signals	
1-c.	The total attenuation in an optical fiber	is the sum of:(CO2,K2)
	(a) Material absorption and dispersion	
	(b) Intrinsic and extrinsic absorption	
	(c) Reflection and refraction losses	
	(d) Linear and non-linear scattering	
	· ·	are pronounced for (CO2 V2)
1-d.	The bending loss in optical fibers is mo	ore pronounced for:(CO2,K2)
	(a) Single-mode fibers	

	(b)	Multimode fibers	
	(c)	Graded-index fibers	
	(d)	Step-index fibers	
1-e.	T _	he InGaAsP is emitting LEDs are realized in terms of restricted are(CO3,K2)	1
	(a)	Length strip geometry	
	(b)	Radiance	
	(c)	Current spreading	
	(d)	Coupled optical power	
1-f.	0	emitter-base and collector-base junction capacitances is achieved by use f hetero-structure along with base resistance.(CO3,K2)	1
	(a)	Low, high	
	(b)	High, low	
	(c)	Low, low	
	(d)	High, negligible	
1-g.		That is the main advantage of optical networks over traditional copper-based etworks?(CO4,K1)	1
	(a)	Greater distance coverage	
	(b)	Higher bandwidth and data transmission speed	
	(c)	Lower cost of installation	
	(d)	Easier maintenance and repair	
1-h.	C	Which of the following wavelength bands is commonly used in optical ommunication for long-distance transmission due to its low signal tenuation?(CO4,K2)	1
	(a)	O-band (Original Band)	
	(b)	C-band (Conventional Band)	
	(c)	L-band (Long Band)	
	(d)	U-band (Ultra Band)	
1-i.	T	he higher-order path layer in SONET/SDH is also known as the:(CO5,K2)	1
	(a)	Virtual Tributary (VT)	
	(b)	Synchronous Payload Envelope (SPE)	
	(c)	Multiplex Section Overhead (MSOH)	
	(d)	Administrative Unit Pointer (AUP)	
1-j.	Ir	QoS, what does "jitter" refer to?(CO5,K2)	1
	(a)	Unpredictable delays in packet delivery	
	(b)	Constant delay in packet delivery	
	(c)	The average speed of data transmission	
	(d)	The total number of packets transmitted	

2. Atten	npt all parts:-	
2.a.	What is the function of an optical amplifier?(CO1,K1)	2
2.d.	Define Non linear effect in terms of effective length.(CO4,K2)	2
2.b.	What factors influence the magnitude of bending losses in optical fibers?(CO2,K1)	2
2.c.	How does the forward voltage affect LED performance?(CO3,K2)	2
2.e.	How does the use of dense wavelength-division multiplexing (DWDM) enhance SONET/SDH networks?(CO5,K2)	2
<b>SECTIO</b>	ON-B	30
3. Answ	er any five of the following:-	
3-a.	How does numerical aperture influence the acceptance angle?(CO1,K2)	6
3-b.	In what ways does mode coupling impact the design of optical components in communication networks?(CO1,K2)	6
3-c.	How does the refractive index variation with wavelength contribute to chromatic dispersion?(CO2,K2)	6
3-d.	Describe the concept of material dispersion in intramodal dispersion.(CO2,K2)	6
3.e.	Discuss the impact of temperature on laser diode characteristics.(CO3,K2)	6
3.f.	Define scattering process in optical network. Define stimulated Brillouin scattering with example. (CO4,K1)	6
3.g.	How does ATM differ from other networking technologies in terms of cell-based transmission?(CO5,K2)	6
<b>SECTIO</b>	ON-C	50
4. Answ	er any one of the following:-	
4-a.	Discuss the significance of the cut-off wavelength in determining the operational characteristics of single-mode fibers.(CO1,K2)	10
4-b.	Explain the importance of the Mode Field Diameter in single-mode fiber design.(CO1,K2)	10
5. Answ	er any one of the following:-	
5-a.	How does modal dispersion affect the performance of high-data-rate optical communication systems?(CO2,K2)	10
5-b.	Discuss the challenges associated with measuring and characterizing fiber birefringence.(CO2,K2)	10
6. Answ	er any one of the following:-	
6-a.	Explain the role of reverse bias voltage in the operation of avalanche photodiodes.(CO3,K2)	10
6-b.	Discuss the impact of temperature on the noise characteristics of avalanche photodiodes.(CO3,K2)	10
7. Answ	er any one of the following:-	
7-a.	Explain the concept of Wavelength Division Multiplexing (WDM) in optical	10

- communication. How does WDM enhance the data transmission capacity of optical fibers? (CO4,K2)
- 7-b. Describe the International Telecommunication Union (ITU) grid used in Dense
  Wavelength Division Multiplexing (DWDM) systems. What is the standard
  channel spacing defined by ITU for DWDM applications?(CO4,K2)
- 8. Answer any <u>one</u> of the following:-
- 8-a. In what scenarios are fixed OADMs more suitable than reconfigurable ones, and vice versa?(CO5,K2)
- 8-b. Explain the impact of wavelength contention on the performance of All-Optical OXC configurations.(CO5,K2)

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