2

**Q.P. Code:** 629600

|       |            | (3 Hours) [T   | otal Marks : 100 |
|-------|------------|--|------------------|
| N.E   | B.: (1)    | Question No.1 is compulsory.   |                  |
|       | (2)        | Attempt any four questions from remaining six questions.   | ,                |
|       | (3)        | Assume suitable data wherever necessary, justify the same.   | 201              |
|       | (4)        | Figures to the right indicate full marks.  | 5                |
|       |            |  | WE 24 20 20      |
| 1. A  | nswer t    | the following in brief:  | 20               |
|       | (a)        | State the spectral band designations used in opt communication.  | ical fiber       |
|       | (b)        | What do you mean by optical waveguide? How it is diff Electrical waveguide?  | ferent from      |
|       | (c)        | What are direct and indirect semiconductors? Which types to be used as optical sources and detectors.                        | are suitable     |
|       | (d)        | Discuss the possible sources of noise in optical receivers   |                  |
| 2. (8 | -          | w refractive index profile of a graded index fiber and show<br>gram transmission of light through this fiber. Explain how gr |                  |
|       | _          | r has transmission bit rate much higher than multimode step  |                  |
| . (1  |            |  |                  |
|       | b) Wha     | at do you understand by degenerating modes in step index   | 11001.           |
| . (   | c) Whatran | at is the difference between coherent and non-coherent smission?   | ent optical      |
| 2 (   |            | lain link power budget what is the significance of rise time   |                  |
|       |            |  |                  |
| (1    |            | the important factors responsible for power loss in optical fin factor in detail.  | bei explain 10   |
| 4. (  | a) Dra     | w and explain structure of APD along with electrical field p   | rofile in the 10 |
| 4. (  |            | ous regions. Why it is also called RAPD.   | torne in the     |
| (1    |            |  | diagram. 10      |
|       |            |  | C                |
|       | ZZ,        | plain and one fiber fabrication process in detail with a neat of   |                  |
|       | 1/Ar       |  |                  |
| _     | 77         |  |                  |

| requirements of a good fiber connector.  (b) A multimode graded index fiber exhibits total pulse broadening of 0.1µsec used over a distance of 12km. Calcualte:  (i) The maximum possible B.W.on the link assuming ISI.  (ii) Pulse broadening per unit length.  (iii) The bandwidth length product of the fibers.  6. (a) What is the basic principle on which optical sources work?  Explain in brief operation of LASER. | 10  |
|---|-----|
| <ul> <li>(i) The maximum possible B.W.on the link assuming ISI.</li> <li>(ii) Pulse broadening per unit length.</li> <li>(iii) The bandwidth length product of the fibers.</li> </ul>   | 10  |
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| (iii) The bandwidth length product of the fibers.   | 10  |
| W.  | 10  |
| 6. (a) What is the basic principle on which optical sources work?   |     |
| Explain in brief operation of LASER.  |     |
| (b) Describe the different types of preamplifiers used in optical receivers.  | 10  |
| (b) Describe the different types of preamplifiers used in optical receivers.  7. Write short notes on any four:  (a) WDM in optical fiber communication.  (b) Bending losses.  (c) OTDR.  (d) Optical Modulators.  (e) Double heterojunction LED.   | ••• |
| 7. Write short notes on any rour.   | 20  |
| (a) WDM in optical fiber communication.   |     |
| (b) Bending losses.   |     |
| (c) OTDR.   |     |
| (d) Optical Modulators.   |     |
| (e) Double heterojunction LED.  |     |
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