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Paper Code : PEROB802C Fiber Optic Communication

UPID : 008396

Time Allotted : 3 Hours

Full Marks : 70

The Figures in the margin indicate full marks.

Candidate are required to give their answers in their own words as far as practicable

Group-A (Very Short Answer Type Question)

1. Answer any ten of the following :

[1 x 10 = 10]

- (I) An optical fiber is made up of _____ material.
- (II) A technique used for determining the total fiber attenuation per unit length is known as _____ method.
- (III) Multimode step index fiber has _____
 - (a) large core diameter & large numerical aperture
 - (b) large core diameter & small numerical aperture
 - (c) small core diameter & large numerical aperture
 - (d) small core diameter & small numerical aperture
- (IV) The threshold for indirect absorption occurs at wavelength of _____.
- (V) Light incident on fibers of angles _____ the acceptance angle does not propagate into the fiber.
- (VI) In fiber optic communication, _____ acts as a transmission medium.
- (VII) An optical fiber behaves as a birefringence medium due to differences in _____.
- (VIII) The bandwidth in fiber optical communication is represented in terms of _____.
- (IX) _____ takes a snapshot of the fiber in a fiber optic cable plant.
- (X) What is the limitation of Brillouin fiber amplifier?
- (XI) What is difference between cross-phase modulation and self-phase modulation?
- (XII) Multimode graded-index glass fiber optic cables are tested with sources at _____ and _____ wavelengths.

Group-B (Short Answer Type Question)

Answer any three of the following :

[5 x 3 = 15]

2. Briefly explain the block diagram of fiber optic communication system. [5]
3. State Snell's law. What do you understand by total internal reflection? [5]
4. Give any two applications of optical fibers in the industry. [5]
5. Deduce Einstein's relation. [5]
6. Explain the concept of Raman amplifier. [5]

Group-C (Long Answer Type Question)

Answer any three of the following :

[15 x 3 = 45]

7. (a) With the aid of a suitable diagram, explain the acceptance angle for an optical fiber. [4]

(b) Define numerical aperture of a step index fiber. Obtain an expression for it. [5]

(c) A silica optical fiber with a core diameter large enough to be considered by ray theory analysis has a core refractive index of 1.50 and a cladding refractive index of 1.47. Determine [6]
 - (i) the critical angle at the core-cladding interface
 - (ii) the numerical aperture for the fiber
 - (iii) the acceptance angle in air for the fiber.
8. (a) List out the factors which cause losses in optical fibers. [5]

(b) Why is LASER much preferred than LED as an optical source? [5]

(c) What is meant by splicing? Mention two types of splicing. [5]
9. (a) Using appropriate diagram, discuss one melting method for the preparation of multicomponent glass. [5]

(b) Briefly describe the major reasons for the cabling of optical fibers which are to be placed in a field environment. [5]

(c) Explain the working principle of optical time domain reflectometer. [5]

10. (a) Mention the criteria for choosing the photo detectors in optical communication. [5]
(b) Define responsivity and quantum efficiency of a photo detector. Derive an expression for the responsivity of an intrinsic photodiode in terms of quantum efficiency and the wavelength of the incident radiation. [8]
(c) What do you understand by power budget? [2]
11. (a) A planar LED is fabricated from GaAs which has a refractive index of 3.6. [7]
(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 supplied, determine the external power efficiency.
- (b) What do you mean by external quantum efficiency of LASER? [5]
(c) Demonstrate on direct and indirect bandgap materials in detail. [3]

*** END OF PAPER ***