

FİBER OPTİK AĞLAR I. ÖDEV

Soru 1

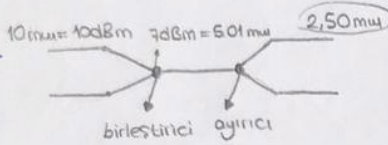
$$f = \frac{v}{\lambda} \Rightarrow f = \frac{3 \times 10^8 \text{ m/s}}{1575 \cdot 10^{-9} \text{ m}} = 1.904761905 \times 10^{14} = \boxed{190 \text{ THz}}$$

$$v = 3 \times 10^8 \text{ m/s}$$

$$\lambda = 1575 \text{ nm}$$

1 nm 10^{-9} m ise 1575 nm $1575 \cdot 10^{-9}$ m olur.

Soru 2



• 10 mW kaç dBm'dir?

$$10 \log \left(\frac{P}{1 \text{ mW}} \right) = 10 \log \frac{10 \text{ mW}}{1 \text{ mW}} = 10 \text{ dBm} \quad (10 \text{ dBm} - 3 \text{ dBm} = 7 \text{ dBm})$$

• 7 dBm kaç mW?

$$7 = 10 \log \left(\frac{P}{1 \text{ mW}} \right) \Rightarrow 0.7 = \log \frac{P}{1 \text{ mW}} \Rightarrow 10^{0.7} = \frac{P}{1 \text{ mW}} \Rightarrow P = 10^{0.7} \approx 5.01 \text{ mW}$$

$$\frac{5.01}{2} = \boxed{2.50 \text{ mW}}$$

Soru 3

a) Optik verici + kazançlar - kayıplar \geq Optik alıcı gücü

$$P_t + (25 + 30 + 30) - ((4x + 5x + 5x + 6x) \cdot 0.2) \geq P_r$$

$$P_t + 85 - 4x \geq P_r$$

$$85 \geq 4x$$

$$x = \boxed{21.25}$$

b) $P_2 - P_1 = 15$

$$\text{Toplam kazanç} - \text{Toplam kayıp} = P_2 - P_1$$

$$60 \text{ dBm} - (5x \cdot 0.2) = 15 \text{ dBm}$$

$$60 \text{ dBm} - x = 15 \text{ dBm}$$

$$x = 45 \text{ dBm}$$

$$P_{\text{giriş}} + \text{toplam kazanç} + \text{toplam kayıp} = P_{\text{çıkış}}$$

$$85 \text{ dBm} - ((20 \times 45) \times 0.2) = P_{\text{çıkış}} - P_{\text{giriş}}$$

$$P_{\text{çıkış}} - P_{\text{giriş}} = \boxed{95 \text{ dBm}}$$

1. giriş

$$c) \frac{1 \text{ mW}}{1 \text{ mW}} = 10 \log(1) = 0 \text{ dBm}$$

$$0 - (75 \times 0.2) = -15 \text{ dBm}$$

2. kayıplar

$$-15 \text{ dBm} + 30 \text{ dBm} = 15 \text{ dBm} = 10^{\frac{15}{10}} = 31.622 \text{ mW}$$

2. yükseltici

$$31.622 \text{ mW} + 0.5 \text{ mW} = 32.122 \text{ mW} = 10 \log(32.122) = 15.068 \text{ dBm}$$

2. giriş

$$15.068 \text{ dBm} - (75 \times 0.2) = 0.068 \text{ dBm}$$

$$0.068 \text{ dBm} + 30 \text{ dBm} = 30.068 \text{ dBm} = 10^{\frac{30.068}{10}} = 1015.780 \text{ mW}$$

3. yükseltici

$$1015.780 \text{ mW} + 1 \text{ mW} = 1016.780 \text{ mW} = 10 \log(1016.780) = 30.072 \text{ dBm}$$

2. giriş

$$30.072 - (90 \cdot 0.2) = 12.072 \text{ dBm}$$

2. kayıplar

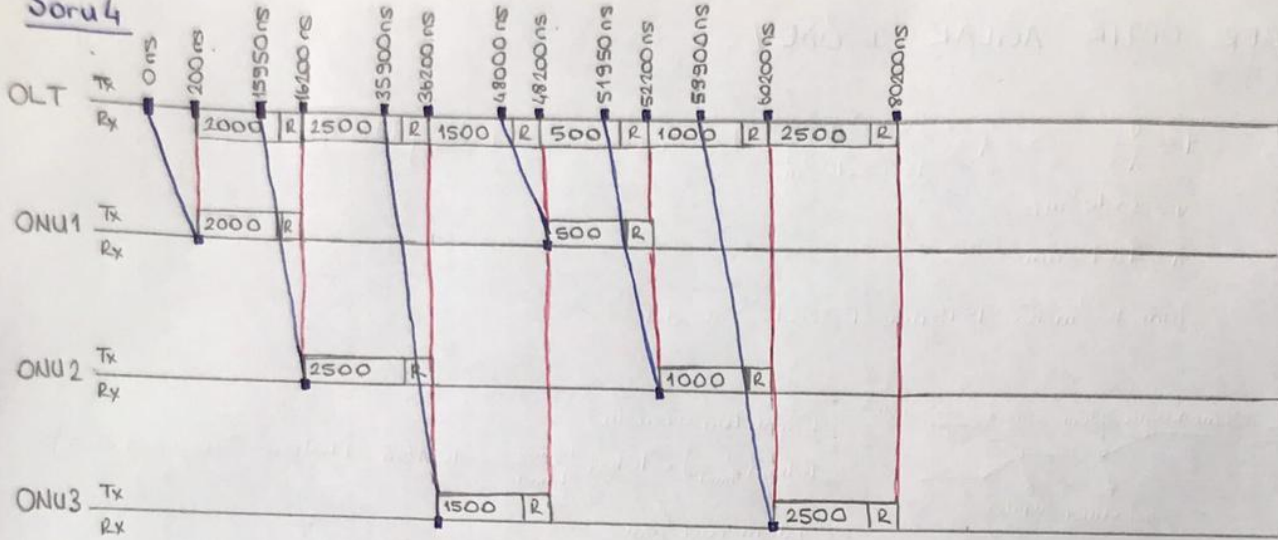
$$12.072 \text{ dBm} = 10^{\frac{12.072}{10}} = 16.113 \text{ mW}$$

$$\text{OSNR} = \frac{10 \text{ mW}}{16.113 \text{ mW}} = 0.620 \text{ mW}$$

$$0.620 \text{ mW} = 10 \log(0.62) = \boxed{-2.076 \text{ dBm}}$$

not: virgülden sonra
3 basamak alındı

Soru 4



ONU	Bytes	RTT	Güncelleme zamanı
1	2000	200 ns	16200 ns
2	2500	250 ns	36200 ns
3	1500	300 ns	48200 ns

Kuyruklama Tablosu-1

ONU	Bytes	RTT	Güncelleme zamanı
1	500	200 ns	52200 ns
2	1000	250 ns	60200 ns
3	2500	300 ns	80200 ns

Kuyruklama Tablosu-2

- 2000 byte 1gbps hızla kaç nanosaniyede gönderilir?

$$\frac{2000 \times 8}{1 \times 10^9} = 16 \times 10^{-5} = 16000 \text{ ns}$$

$$16000 \text{ ns} + 200 \text{ ns} = 16200 \text{ ns}$$

- 2500 byte 1gbps hızla kaç nanosaniyede gönderilir?

$$\frac{2500 \times 8}{1 \times 10^9} = 2 \times 10^{-4} = 20000 \text{ ns}$$

$$16200 \text{ ns} + 20000 \text{ ns} = 36200 \text{ ns}$$

- 1500 byte 1gbps hızla kaç nanosaniyede gönderilir?

$$\frac{1500 \times 8}{1 \times 10^9} = 1.2 \times 10^{-4} = 12000 \text{ ns}$$

$$36200 \text{ ns} + 12000 \text{ ns} = 48200 \text{ ns}$$

- 500 byte 1gbps hızla kaç nanosaniyede gönderilir?

$$\frac{500 \times 8}{1 \times 10^9} = 4 \times 10^{-6} = 4000 \text{ ns}$$

$$48200 \text{ ns} + 4000 \text{ ns} = 52200 \text{ ns}$$

- 1000 byte 1 gbps hızla kaç nanosaniyede gönderilir?

$$\frac{1000 \times 8}{1 \times 10^9} = 8 \times 10^{-6} = 8000 \text{ ns}$$

$$52200 \text{ ns} + 8000 \text{ ns} = 60200 \text{ ns}$$

- 2500 byte 1gbps hızla kaç nanosaniyede gönderilir?

$$\frac{2500 \times 8}{1 \times 10^9} = 2 \times 10^{-4} = 20000 \text{ ns}$$

$$60200 \text{ ns} + 20000 \text{ ns} = 80200 \text{ ns}$$

Arz mesajları

$$16200 - 250 = 15950 \text{ ns}$$

$$36200 - 300 = 35900 \text{ ns}$$

$$48200 - 200 = 48000 \text{ ns}$$

$$52200 - 250 = 51950 \text{ ns}$$

$$60200 - 300 = 59900 \text{ ns}$$