

Enrollment No.....



Faculty of Engineering
End Sem (Odd) Examination Dec-2019
EC3EL06 / EI3EL06 Optical Networks

Programme: B.Tech.

Branch/Specialisation: EC/EI

Duration: 3 Hrs.**Maximum Marks: 60**

Note: All questions are compulsory. Internal choices, if any, are indicated. Answers of Q.1 (MCQs) should be written in full instead of only a, b, c or d.

- Q.1 i. Optical Communication based on the principle of 1
 (a) Total internal Reflection (b) Refraction
 (c) Diffraction (d) Interference
- ii. What is the full-form of WDM with respect to optical networks? 1
 (a) Wireless Digital Multiplexing
 (b) Wavelength Division Multiplexing
 (c) Wide Division Multiplexing
 (d) Wavelength Digital Multiplexing
- iii. In an optical network increase in the number of Laser, _____ the 1
 bit rate
 (a) Increases (b) Stabilizes (c) Decreases (d) None of these
- iv. When an optical signal is incident on a photo-detector, which noise 1
 originate/s due to statistical nature of production and collection of
 photoelectrons?
 (a) Dark Current Noise
 (b) Quantum Noise
 (c) Surface Leakage Current noise
 (d) All of these
- v. How many techniques of implementation are there for routing 1
 wavelength assignment (RWA)?
 (a) Two (b) Six (c) Three (d) Four
- vi. SONET stands for 1
 (a) Synchronous optical network
 (b) Synchronous operational network
 (c) Stream optical network
 (d) Shell operational network

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- vii. Which of the following is used to provide wavelength signal service among the nodes? **1**
 (a) Regularization (b) Optical enhancing
 (c) Hopping (d) Pulse breakdown
- viii. Static RWA problem is also known as _____ **1**
 (a) Routing problem
 (b) Virtual topology problem
 (c) Static wavelength problem
 (d) Light path problem
- ix. WDM is an analog multiplexing technique to combine **1**
 (a) Magnetic signals (b) Electromagnetic signals
 (c) Digital signals (d) Optical signals
- x. When two waves are in phase, they interfere **1**
 (a) Constructively (b) Destructively
 (c) Linearly (d) Intermediately
- Q.2 i. A glass fiber is made with core glass of refractive index 1.5 and cladding is doped to give a fractional index difference of 0.0005. Find: **4**
 (a) Cladding Refractive index
 (b) Critical Internal Reflection angle
 (c) External Critical Acceptance angle
 (d) Numerical Aperture
- ii. Define NA. An optical fiber has a NA of 0.2 and cladding refractive index of 1.59. Determine the acceptance angle for fiber in water which has a refractive index of 1.33? **6**
- OR iii. Discuss briefly about multiplexing techniques in Optical Networks? **6**
- Q.3 Attempt any two:
 i. Write a short note on Couplers. **5**
 ii. Write a short note on Isolators. **5**
 iii. Write a short note on Circulators. **5**
- Q.4 Attempt any two:
 i. Explain elements of a SONET infrastructures with different SONET configuration? **5**
 ii. What are the QoS parameters for Optical Networks. Explain? **5**

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- iii. Discuss briefly about Optical Multicast routing? **5**
- Q.5 Attempt any two:
 i. Classify different RWA algorithm and explain any one of them? **5**
 ii. Explain Wavelength reuse reliability? **5**
 iii. What are different restoration schemes. Explain? **5**
- Q.6 i. Write a short note on cost trade offs? **4**
 ii. Explain the distinguishing features of Optical Switching and Optical Wavelength Routing. With the help of block diagram outline the optical network hierarchy for the public telecommunication network? **6**
- OR iii. Why dimensioning models used? Explain statistical and maximum load dimensioning models. **6**

Marking Scheme
EC3EL06 / EI3EL06 Optical Networks

Q.1	i.	Optical Communication based on the principle of		1
		(a) Total internal Reflection		
	ii.	What is the full-form of WDM with respect to optical networks?		1
		(b) Wavelength Division Multiplexing		
	iii.	In an optical network increase in the number of Laser, _____ the bit rate		1
		(a) Increases		
	iv.	When an optical signal is incident on a photo-detector, which noise originate/s due to statistical nature of production and collection of photoelectrons?		1
		(b) Quantum Noise		
	v.	How many techniques of implementation are there for routing wavelength assignment (RWA)?		1
		(a) Two		
Q.2	vi.	SONET stands for		1
		(a) Synchronous optical network		
	vii.	Which of the following is used to provide wavelength signal service among the nodes?		1
		(c) Hopping		
	viii.	Static RWA problem is also known as _____		1
		(b) Virtual topology problem		
	ix.	WDM is an analog multiplexing technique to combine		1
		(d) Optical signals		
	x.	When two waves are in phase, they interfere		1
		(a) Constructively		
Q.3	i.	(a) Cladding Refractive index	1 mark	4
		(b) Critical Internal Reflection angle	1 mark	
		(c) External Critical Acceptance angle	1 mark	
		(d) Numerical Aperture	1 mark	
	ii.	Definition of NA	2 marks	6
OR		Determine the acceptance angle for fiber in water	4 marks	
	iii.	Multiplexing techniques in Optical Networks		6
		Stepwise Marking		

Q.4	ii.	Diagram	1 mark	5
		Explanation	4 marks	
	iii.	Write a short note on Isolators.		5
		Diagram	1 mark	
	iii.	Write a short note on Circulators.		5
		Diagram	1 mark	
	iii.	Write a short note on Circulators.		5
		Explanation	4 marks	
	Q.4	Attempt any two:		5
		i. Elements of a SONET infrastructures	3 marks	
Q.5	i.	SONET configuration	2 marks	5
		QoS parameters for Optical Networks		
	ii.	Stepwise Marking		5
		Optical Multicast routing		
	iii.	Stepwise Marking		5
		Attempt any two:		
	i.	Classification of RWA algorithm	2 marks	5
		Explanation of any one of them	3 marks	
	ii.	Wavelength reuse reliability		5
		Stepwise Marking		
Q.6	iii.	Restoration schemes		5
		Classification	2 marks	
	iii.	Explanation	3 marks	5
		Cost trade offs		
	ii.	Distinguishing features of Optical Switching and Optical Wavelength Routing.	2 marks	6
		Block diagram outline the optical network hierarchy for the public telecommunication network	4 marks	
	OR	Dimensioning models used	2 marks	6
		Statistical load dimensioning models	2 marks	
	iii.	Maximum load dimensioning models	2 marks	6
