# University of Mumbai Online Examination 2020 

Program: BE Electronics and Telecommunication Engineering<br>Curriculum Scheme: Revised 2016<br>Examination: Final Year Semester VII<br>Course Code: ECC703 and Course Name: OPTICAL COMMUNICATIION

Time: 1 hour
Max. Marks: 50

Note to the students:- All the Questions are compulsory and carry equal marks .

| Q1. | An optical fiber has core-index of 1.480 and a cladding index of 1.478. What <br> should be the core size for single mode operation at 1310nm? |
| :--- | :--- |
| Option A: | $7.31 \mu \mathrm{~m}$ |
| Option B: | $8.71 \mu \mathrm{~m}$ |
| Option C: | $5.26 \mu \mathrm{~m}$ |
| Option D: | $6.50 \mu \mathrm{~m}$ |
|  |  |
| Q2. | Soliton propagation results from a special case of ---------- dispersion |
| Option A: | Chromatic dispersion |
| Option B: | Linear |
| Option C: | Nonlinear |
| Option D: | Material Dispersion |
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| Q3. | Which process gives the laser its special properties as an optical source? |
| Option A: | Dispersion |
| Option B: | Absorption |
| Option C: | Stimulated emission |
| Option D: | Spontaneous emission |
|  |  |
| Q4. | Average insertion losses as low as <br> multimode graded index and single-mode fibers using ceramic capillaries. |
| Option A: | 0.1 dB |
| Option B: | 0.5 dB |
| Option C: | 0.02 dB |
| Option D: | 0.3 dB |
|  |  |
| Q5. | Allowed loss in link power budget is calculated as |
| Option A: | source output minus receiver sensitivity |
| Option B: | the total power available minus the attenuation losses |

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| Option C: | the comparative costs of fiber and copper installations |
| :---: | :---: |
| Option D: | the loss of power due to defective components |
| Q6. | What is the principle of fibre optical communication |
| Option A: | Frequency modulation |
| Option B: | Population inversion |
| Option C: | Total internal reflection |
| Option D: | Doppler Effect |
| Q7. | In an optical fiber, the concept of Numerical aperture is applicable in describing the ability of $\qquad$ |
| Option A: | Light Collection |
| Option B: | Light Scattering |
| Option C: | Light Dispersion |
| Option D: | Light Polarization |
| Q8. | Which equation is used to calculate MFD? |
| Option A: | Maxwell's equations |
| Option B: | Peterman equations |
| Option C: | Allen Cahn equations |
| Option D: | Boltzmann's equations |
| Q9. | Light incident on fibers of angles $\qquad$ the acceptance angle do not propagate into the fiber |
| Option A: | Less than |
| Option B: | Greater than |
| Option C: | Equal to |
| Option D: | Less than and equal to |
| Q10. | Signal attenuation within optical fibers is usually expressed in terms of |
| Option A: | Watt |
| Option B: | decibels (dB) |
| Option C: | Volts |
| Option D: | meter/s |
| Q11. | In Single mode step index fibers, Intermodal dispersion is --------- |
| Option A: | minimum |
| Option B: | maximum |
| Option C: | decreases as ray propagate |
| Option D: | increases as ray propagate |
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| Q12. | Single-frequency light is called |
| :--- | :--- |
| Option A: | Pure |
| Option B: | coherent |
| Option C: | monochromatic |
| Option D: | intense |
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| Q13. | The densities of electrons and holes are the same in |
| Option A: | an intrinsic semiconductor |
| Option B: | an extrinsic semiconductor |
| Option C: | a p-n junction at equillibrium |
| Option D: | forward biased p-n junction |
|  |  |
| Q14. | Which of the following is used as an optical receiver in fiber optics <br> communications |
| Option A: | PIN diode |
| Option B: | LED |
| Option C: | Tunnel Diode |
| Option D: | APD |
|  |  |
| Q15. | What is the unit of responsitivity? |
| Option A: | Ampere/Watt |
| Option B: | Ampere/Volt |
| Option C: | Watt/Ampere |
| Option D: | Volt/Ampere |
|  |  |
| Q16. | The heating of the two prepared fiber ends to their fusing point with the <br> application of required axial pressure between the two optical fibers is called as |
| Option A: | Mechanical splicing |
| Option B: | Fusion splicing |
| Option C: | Difusion splicing |
| Option D: | Melting |
|  |  |
| Q17. | Total power loss in point to point link is given as |
| Option A: | the loss of power due to defective components |
| Option B: | the total power available - the attenuation losses |
| Option C: | Optical power coming from the attached light source (PS)-sensitivity of receiver <br> (PR) <br> Option D: |
| Attenuatio loss |  |
| Option A: | Rise time budget |

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| Option B: | Link power budget |
| :--- | :--- |
| Option C: | Scattering loss |
| Option D: | Attenuatio loss |
|  |  |
| Q19. | A single fiber can handle as many voice channel as a |
| Option A: | pair of copper conductors |
| Option B: | 1500 -pair cable |
| Option C: | 500 -pair cable |
| Option D: | 1000 -pair cable |
|  | B |
| Q20. | Approximately what is the frequency limit of the optical fiber? |
| Option A: | 20 MHz |
| Option B: | 1 MHz |
| Option C: | 100 MHz |
| Option D: | 40 GHz |
|  |  |
| Q21. | LED emits light by |
| Option A: | spontaneous emission |
| Option B: | stimulated emission |
| Option C: | absorption |
| Option D: | scattering |
|  |  |
| Q22. | LASER works on the principle of |
| Option A: | spontaneous emission |
| Option B: | stimulated emission |
| Option C: | absorption |
| Option D: | scattering |
|  |  |
| Q23. | When considering source-to-fiber coupling efficiencies, the <br> important parameter than total output power. <br> Option A: |
| Option B: | Ramerical aperture |
| Option C: | Coupling efficiency |
| Option D: | Angular power distribution |
|  |  |
| Q24. | How many implementation methods are available for optical isolators? |
| Option A: | One |
| Option B: | Two |
| Option C: | Three |
| Option D: | Four |
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| Q25. | is used to convert/modulate the light beam using the RF |
| :--- | :--- |
| signal. |  |
| Option A: | An electrical-optical modulator(E/O) |
| Option B: | An optical-electrical modulator(O/E) |
| Option C: | Laser diode |
| Option D: | Light source |
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