Optical Networks A Practical Perspective Solution Manual Solution Manual

SOLUTIONS MANUAL for INSTRUCTORS

DEVICE ELECTRONICS for INTEGRATED CIRCUITS

THIRD EDITION

by

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Elsevier, 2016. § PART ONE: NETWORK DESIGN This part of the book focuses on the design and specification of optical networks. It begins with a discussion of the optical fiber infrastructure and the broadband services that operate over this infrastructure. For each broadband service, we present the relevant telecommunications standards and the corresponding network design principles. The next section of this part focuses on the function of the optical transport network, the interconnection of multiple service providers, and their respective access networks. We then turn our attention to wavelength-division multiplexing and its application to optical transport networks. The subject matter of this part is not new and has been well covered in many other books, but we have done a careful review of the key concepts and terminology. For those with a background in optical networking, this part can serve as a refresher and as an introduction to the vast number of optical networking protocols that are increasingly used in commercial deployments. Introduction to Optical Fibers Optical fibers, a type of glass fiber, have been around for a long time. Glass, which is the basic ingredient in fiberglass, is used extensively for windows and other optical applications such as beam splitter optics and telescopes. Optical fibers are essentially long bundles of glass that are used to transmit optical signals over long distances in communication networks. In modern networks, optical fibers are used to carry the vast majority of network traffic. This book concentrates on optical networks that are designed to carry such traffic. An optical fiber is an optical waveguide. An optical fiber can be used to guide light as a long distance transmission medium. In addition to this, it can also be used to guide light as a short distance, a medium distance, or a short distance within a device. An optical fiber is made from silica glass and is made by drawing a glass rod. The process of drawing the glass rod creates the core, which guides the light. The glass rod is placed inside a furnace and heated. As the rod is slowly drawn out of the furnace, the temperature of the glass rod is increased to the point at which the glass softens and becomes malleable. When the temperature of the rod is below a certain value, the rod can be drawn out. As the rod cools, the shape of the rod becomes more rounded as the temperature decreases, and the entire rod becomes cylindrical. At this stage, the rod is said to have become "spun." As the rod cools further, 82157476af

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