

### EUROPEAN CREDIT TRANSFER AND ACCUMULATION SYSTEM (ECTS)

pl. M. Skłodowskiej-Curie 5, 60-965 Poznań

# **COURSE DESCRIPTION CARD - SYLLABUS**

Course name

Sieci światłowodowe - Fiber-Optic Networks

**Course** 

Field of study Year/Semester

Teleinformatics 2/3

Area of study (specialization) Profile of study

general academic

Level of study Course offered in

first-cycle studies Polish

Form of study Requirements

full-time compulsory

**Number of hours** 

Lecture Laboratory classes Other (e.g. online)

30

Tutorials Projects/seminars

0 0/0

**Number of credit points** 

1

#### **Lecturers**

Responsible for the course/lecturer: Responsible for the course/lecturer:

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The student starting this course should have systematic knowledge of mathematical analysis, algebra, basic areas of physics in the field of optics, basics in the field of teleinformatic networks and telecommunications necessary for understanding, analysis, evaluation of signal modulation and operation of electrical circuits. He should also have the ability to obtain information from the indicated sources in Polish or English; be able to integrate the obtained information, interpret it and draw conclusions, and be ready to cooperate within the team.

### **Course objective**

To acquaint students with the basic issues underlying optical fiber networks based on the transmission of optical signals in fiber optic communication systems.

### **Course-related learning outcomes**

### Knowledge

Has knowledge of fiber optic systems and technology.

Has an ordered and theoretically founded knowledge of passive and access fiber optic networks. Has the knowledge needed to design, configure and maintain teleinformatic optical networks.

#### Skills

Can calculate the properties of the network regarding the power budget and dynamics.

Can, in accordance with the assumptions and technical documentation, design and implement a simple fiber-optic network.

#### Social competences

He notices changes resulting from technological progress and understands the need to update knowledge and constantly improve professional competences.

Is aware of the responsibility for their own work and is able to submit to the rules of working in a team.

# Methods for verifying learning outcomes and assessment criteria

Learning outcomes presented above are verified as follows:

## In the field of lectures:

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knowledge assessment verified on the basis of 2 tests in the form of a test with open and closed multiple-choice questions. Each test produces a poppy. 50 points Completion of the course requires a minimum of 51 points total of 2 tests.

Ratings are determined on a scoring scale:

- 0 50 points = 2.0;
- 51-60 points = 3.0;
- 61-70 points = 3.5;
- 71-80 points = 4.0;
- 81-90 points = 4.5;
- 91-100 points = 5.0.



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In the field of laboratory exercises:

the skills acquired during the classes are verified with reports created during the exercise and the final test consisting of 8 - 12 test questions. The final grade consists of the average grade from the reports and the grade for the test.

### **Programme content**

#### **LECTURES**

- 1. Introduction to optical networks: Architecture of telecommunications networks. Optical networks. Optical layer All-optical networks. Optical packet switching. The evolution of fiber optic networks.
- 2. Fundamentals of Fiber Optic Telecommunications: Definitions and Units. Optical waveguides. Fiber attenuation. Optical information capacity dispersion effects. Nonlinear effects. Power budget. System dynamics.
- 3. Network Passive Optical Components: Optical Connectors. Cables for optical networks. Optical splitters. Optical isolators. Optical filters. Multipliers of WDM. Transfer multiplexers.
- 4. Active elements: Photodiodes and optical receivers. Transmitters, semiconductor lasers, modulators. Optical amplifiers. Optical commutators.
- 5. Modulation and detection of optical signals: Direct modulation. Intensity modulators: electroabsorption, interference. Direct detection.
- 6. Architecture of fiber optic networks.
- 7. Optical transport networks: PDH networks. SDH networks. Wave-multiplexing networks.
- 8. Fiber Optic Local Area Networks: FDDI. Ethernet. Fiber channel.
- 9. Optical packet networks.
- 10. Optical access networks.
- 11. Directions of development of photonic networks.

#### **LABORATORIES**

Measurement of the properties of connectors, splitters, optoisolators and optical circulators Study of optical fibers

Connecting optical fibers

Reflectometric measurements

Measurement of selective elements: interference filters, Bragg filters, tunable filters, WDM multiplexer

Testing the properties of the E / O converter

Study of the properties of the O / E converter

Study of transmission parameters of a single-channel optical link

Study of transmission parameters of the WDM link

# **Teaching methods**

Lecture: multimedia presentation, illustrated with examples given on the board; presentations in the form of lecture material are made available in PDF files.



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Laboratory exercises: work with measuring sets - practical exercises. Each of the exercises has an instruction, according to which students carry out individual exercises. The instructions also contain additional questions related to the study topics.

# **Bibliography**

#### **Basic**

- J. Siuzdak, Systemy i sieci fotoniczne, WKŁ,2009
- J. C. Palais, Fiber optic Communications, Pearson Prentice Hall, 2005
- K. Perlicki, Pomiary w optycznych systemach telekomunikacyjnych, WKŁ, 2002

#### Additional

- R. Ramaswami, Optical Networks: A Practical Perspective, Elsevier, 2010
- J. Senior, Optical Fiber Communications Principles and practice, third ed. Prentice-Hall 2009
- K. Perlicki, System transmisji optycznej WDM, WKŁ, Warszawa 2009

# Breakdown of average student's workload

	Hours	ECTS
Total workload	116	4.0
Classes requiring direct contact with the teacher	60	2.0
Student's own work (preparation for tests, preparation for laboratory	56	2.0
classes, literature studies)	30	2.0