The Physical Layer
Part 1

Physical Layer – Part 1

- Definitions
- Nyquist Theorem - noiseless
- Shannon's Result – with noise
- Analog versus Digital
- Amplifier versus Repeater

A Very Simple Abstraction

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Figure 3.5

Physical Layer Definitions

- The time required to transmit a character depends on both the **encoding method** and the **signaling speed** (i.e., the modulation rate - the number of times/sec the signal changes its voltage).
- baud (D) - the number of changes per second
- bandwidth (H) - the range of frequencies that is passed by a channel. The transmitted signal is constrained by the transmitter and the nature of the transmission medium in cycles/sec (hertz).
- channel capacity (C) – the rate at which data can be transmitted over a given channel under given conditions.{This is also referred to as **data rate (R)** .}

Modulation Rate DCC 6th Ed. W.Stallings

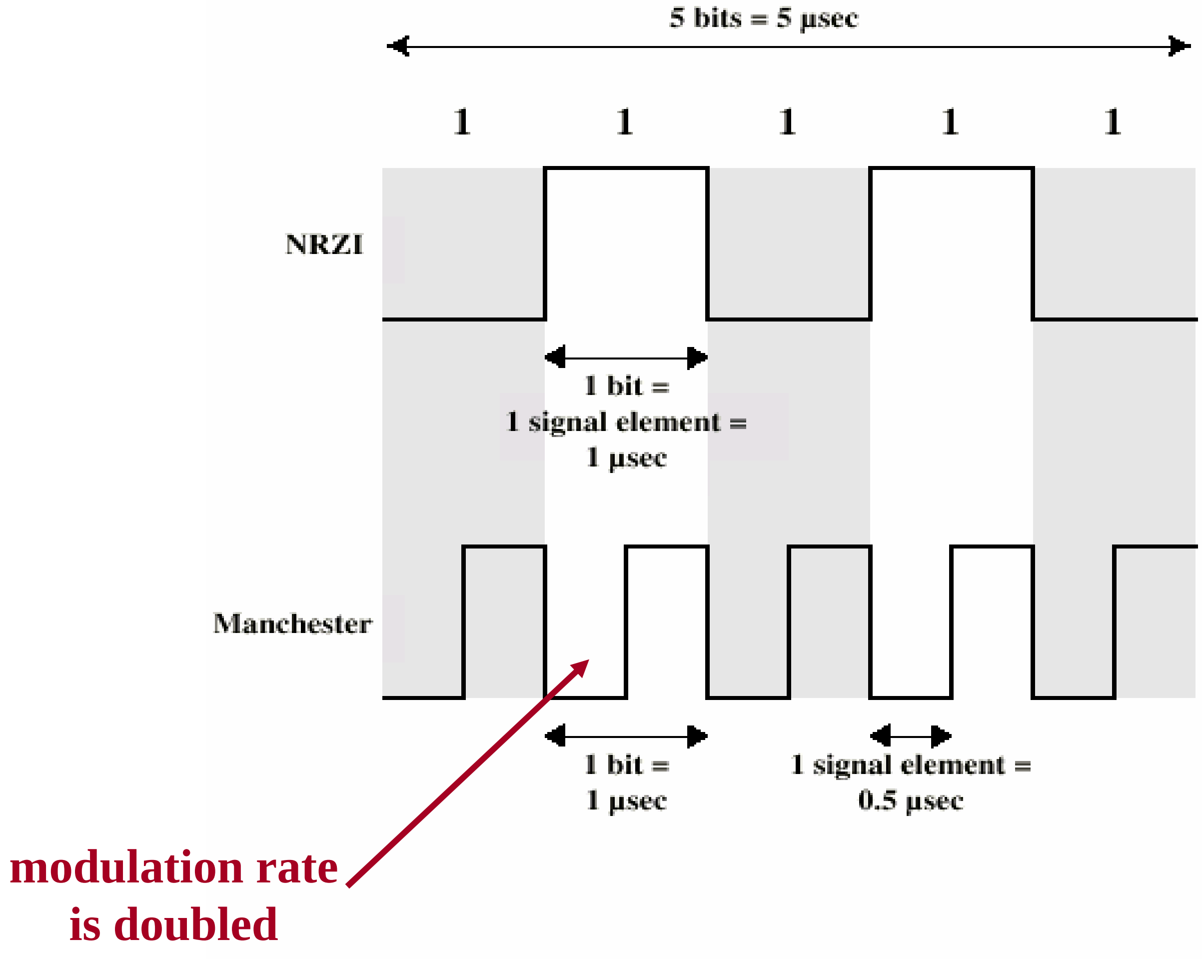


Figure 5.5 A Stream of Binary Ones at 1 Mbps

Nyquist Theorem

{assume a noiseless channel}

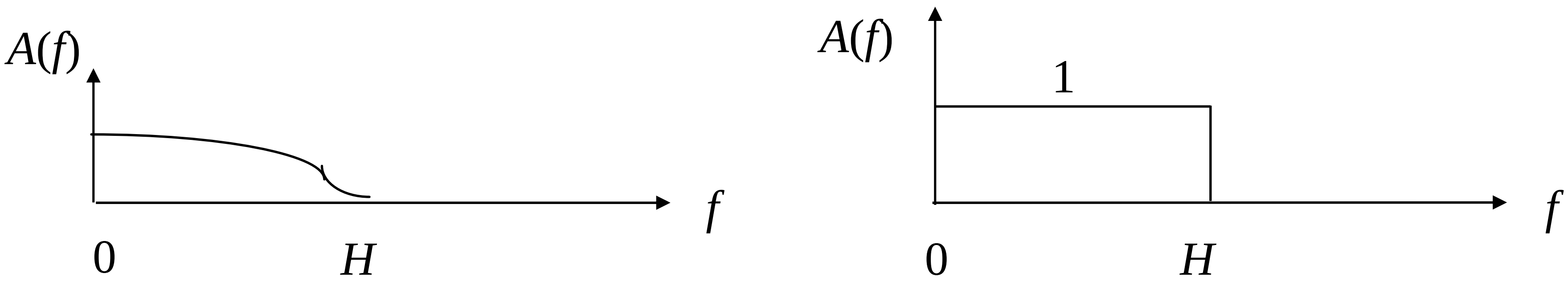
If an arbitrary signal is run through a low-pass filter of bandwidth **H**, the filtered signal can be *completely* reconstructed by making **2H** samples/sec.

This implies for a signal of **V** discrete levels,

Max. data rate :: $\mathbf{C} = \mathbf{2H} \log_2 (\mathbf{V})$ bits/sec.

Note – a higher sampling rate is pointless because higher frequency signals have been filtered out.

(a) Lowpass and idealized lowpass channel



(b) Maximum pulse transmission rate is **2H** pulses/second

Voice-grade phone line

Example 1. {sampling rate}

H = 4000 Hz

2H = **8000** samples/sec.

→ sample every 125 microseconds!!

Example 2. {noiseless capacity}

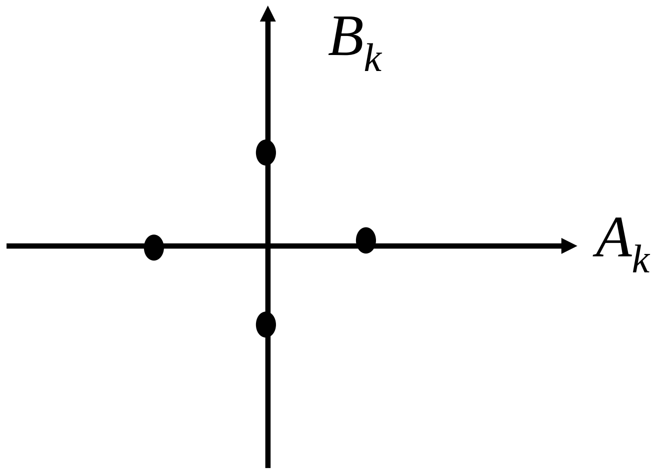
D = 2400 baud {note D = 2H}

V = each pulse encodes 16 levels

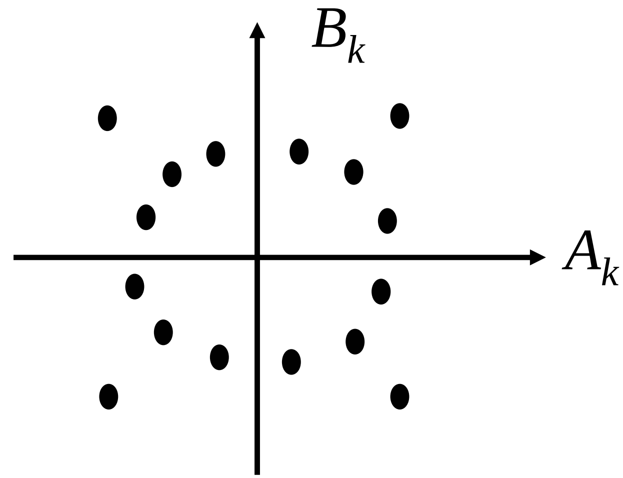
C = $2H \log_2 (V) = D \times \log_2 (V)$

= $2400 \times 4 = 9600$ bps.

Signal Constellations



4 "levels"/ pulse
2 bits / pulse
2D bits per second



16 "levels"/ pulse
4 bits / pulse
4D bits per second

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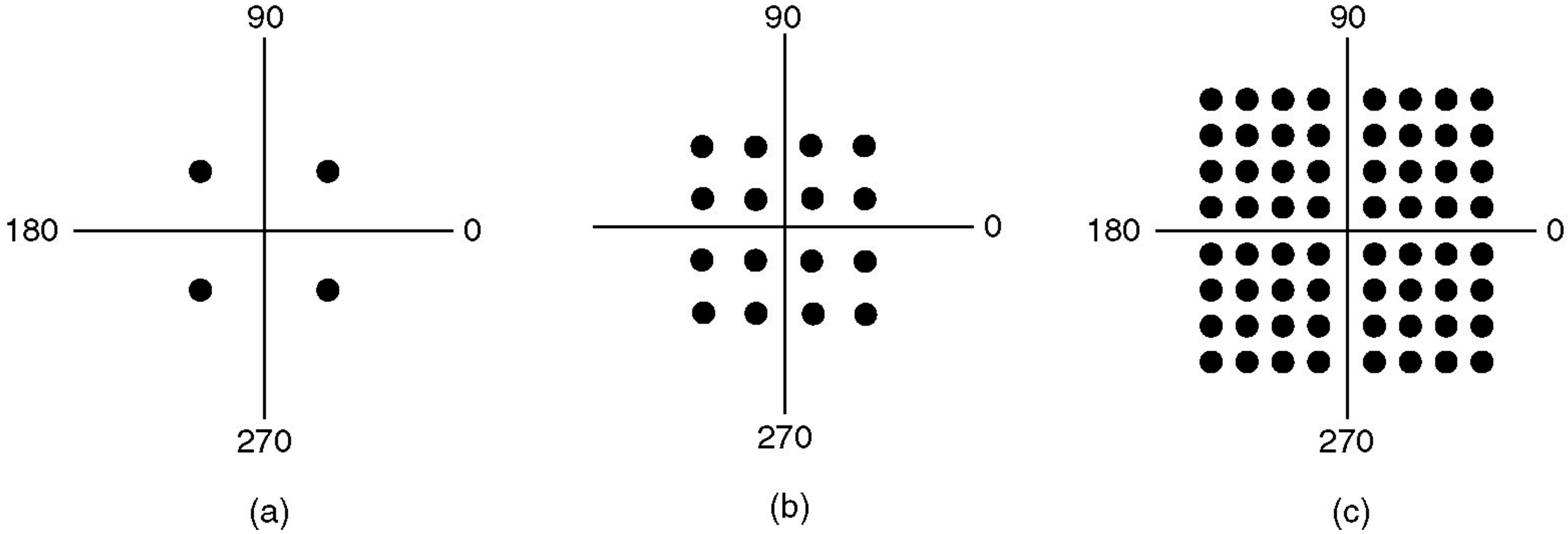
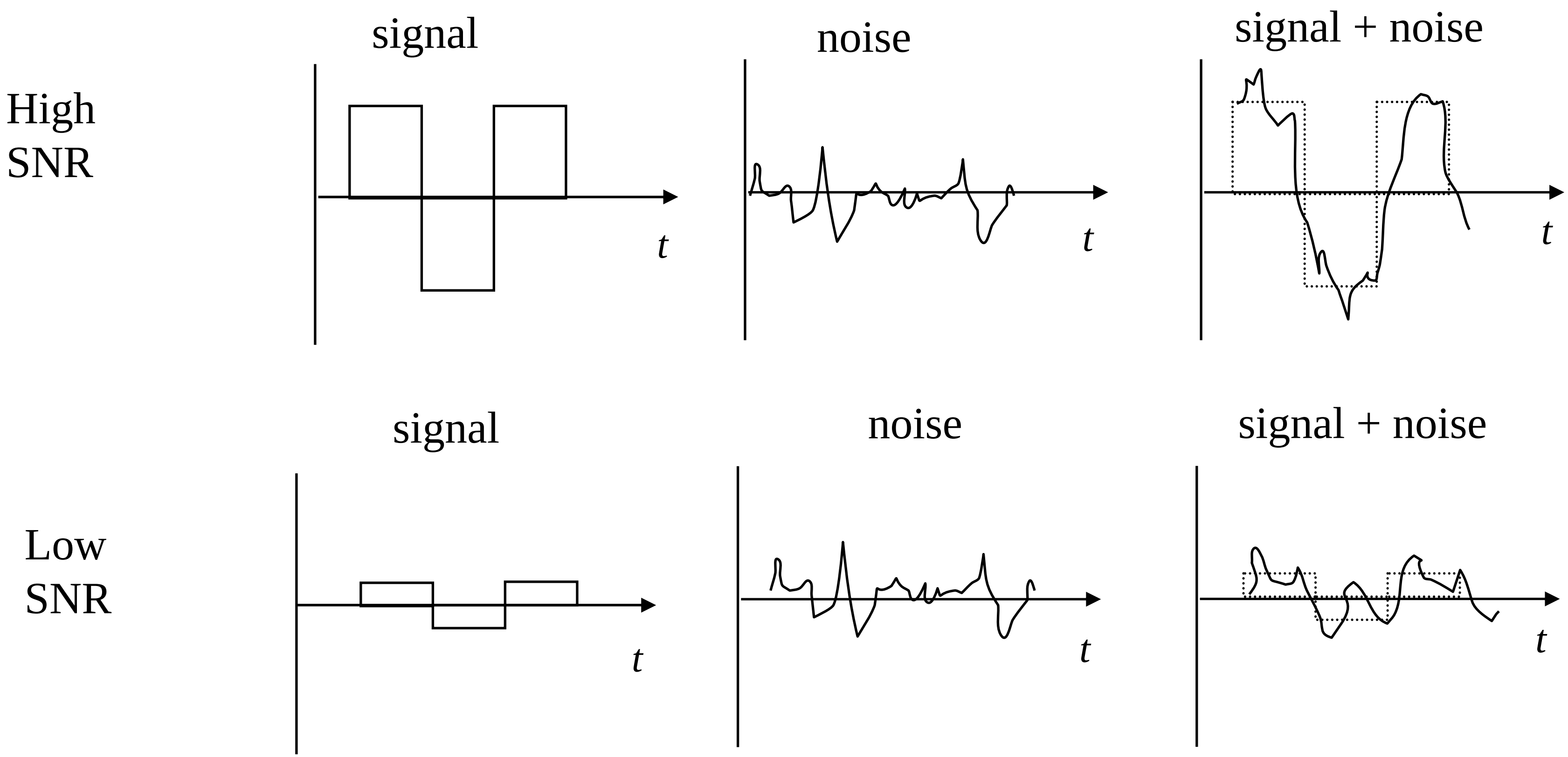
Figure 3.34

Constellation Diagrams



(a) QPSK. (b) QAM-16. (c) QAM-64.

Figure 2-25.



$$\text{SNR} = \frac{\text{Average Signal Power}}{\text{Average Noise Power}}$$

$$\text{SNR (dB)} = 10 \log_{10} \text{SNR}$$

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Figure 3.12

Shannon's Channel Capacity Result
{assuming only thermal noise}

For a noisy channel of bandwidth **H** Hz. and a signal-to-noise ratio **SNR**, the max. data rate::

$$\mathbf{C} = \mathbf{H} \log_2 (1 + \mathbf{SNR})$$

Regardless of the number of signal levels used and the frequency of the sampling.

Shannon Example - Noisy Channel [LG&W p. 110]

Telephone channel (3400 Hz) at 40 dB SNR

$C = H \log_2 (1+SNR)$ b/s

$SNR = 40$ dB ; $40 = 10 \log_{10} (SNR)$;

$4 = \log_{10} (SNR)$; $SNR = 10{,}000$

$C = 3400 \log_2 (10001) = 44.8$ kbps

Data Communications Concepts

Analog and Digital Data [Stalling's Discussion]

Analog and digital correspond roughly to *continuous* and *discrete*. These two terms can be used in three contexts:

1. data:: entities that convey meaning.

   analog – voice and video are continuously varying patterns of intensity

   digital - take on discrete values (e.g., integers, ASCII text)

Data are propagated from one point to another by means of electrical signals.

Analog versus Digital

Analog data	Two alternatives: (1) signal occupies the same spectrum as the analog data; (2) analog data are encoded to occupy a different portion of spec-trum.	Analog data are encoded using a codec to produce a digital bit stream.
Digital data	Digital data are encoded using a modem to produce analog signal.	Two alternatives: (1) signal consists of two voltage levels to represent the two binary values; (2) digital data are encoded to produce a digital signal with desired properties.

(a) Data and signals

	Analog transmission	Digital transmission
Analog signal	Is propagated through amplifiers; same treatment whether signal is used to represent analog data or digital data.	Assumes that the analog signal repre-sents digital data. Signal is propa-gated through repeaters; at each repeater, digital data are recovered from inbound signal and used to gen-eratea new analog outbound signal.
Digital signal	Not used	Digital signal represents a stream of 1s and 0s, which may represent digital data or may be an encoding of analog data. Signal is propagated through repeaters; at each repeater, stream of 1s and 0s is recovered from inbound singal and used to generate a new digital outbound signal.

(b) Treatment of signals

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Analog and Digital Signaling

signals:: electric or electromagnetic encoding of data.

2. signaling :: is the act of propagating the signal along a suitable medium.

Analog signal – a continuously varying electromagnetic wave that may be propagated over a variety of medium depending on the spectrum (e.g., wire, twisted pair, coaxial cable, fiber optic cable and atmosphere or space propagation).

Analog and Digital Signaling

digital signal – a sequence of voltage pulses that may be transmitted over a wire medium.

Note – analog signals to represent analog data and digital signals to represent digital data are **not** the only possibilities.

Signals [DCC 6th Ed. W.Stallings]

- Means by which data are propagated
- Analog
  - Continuously variable
  - Various media
    - wire, fiber optic, space
  - Speech bandwidth 100Hz to 7kHz
  - Telephone bandwidth 300Hz to 3400Hz
  - Video bandwidth 4MHz
- Digital
  - Use two DC components

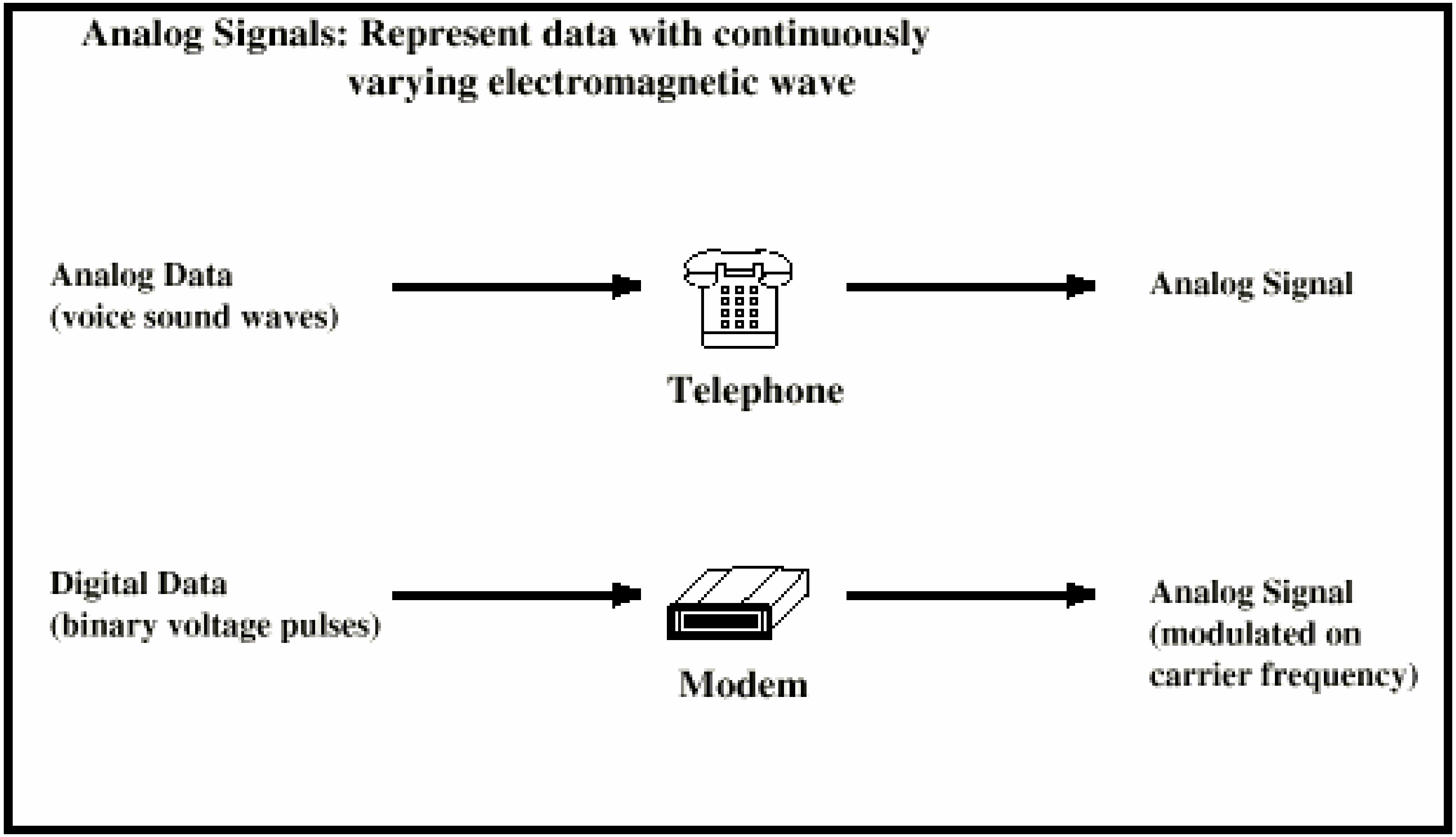
Analog and Digital Signaling

- Digital data can be represented by analog signals using a modem (modulator/demodulator).

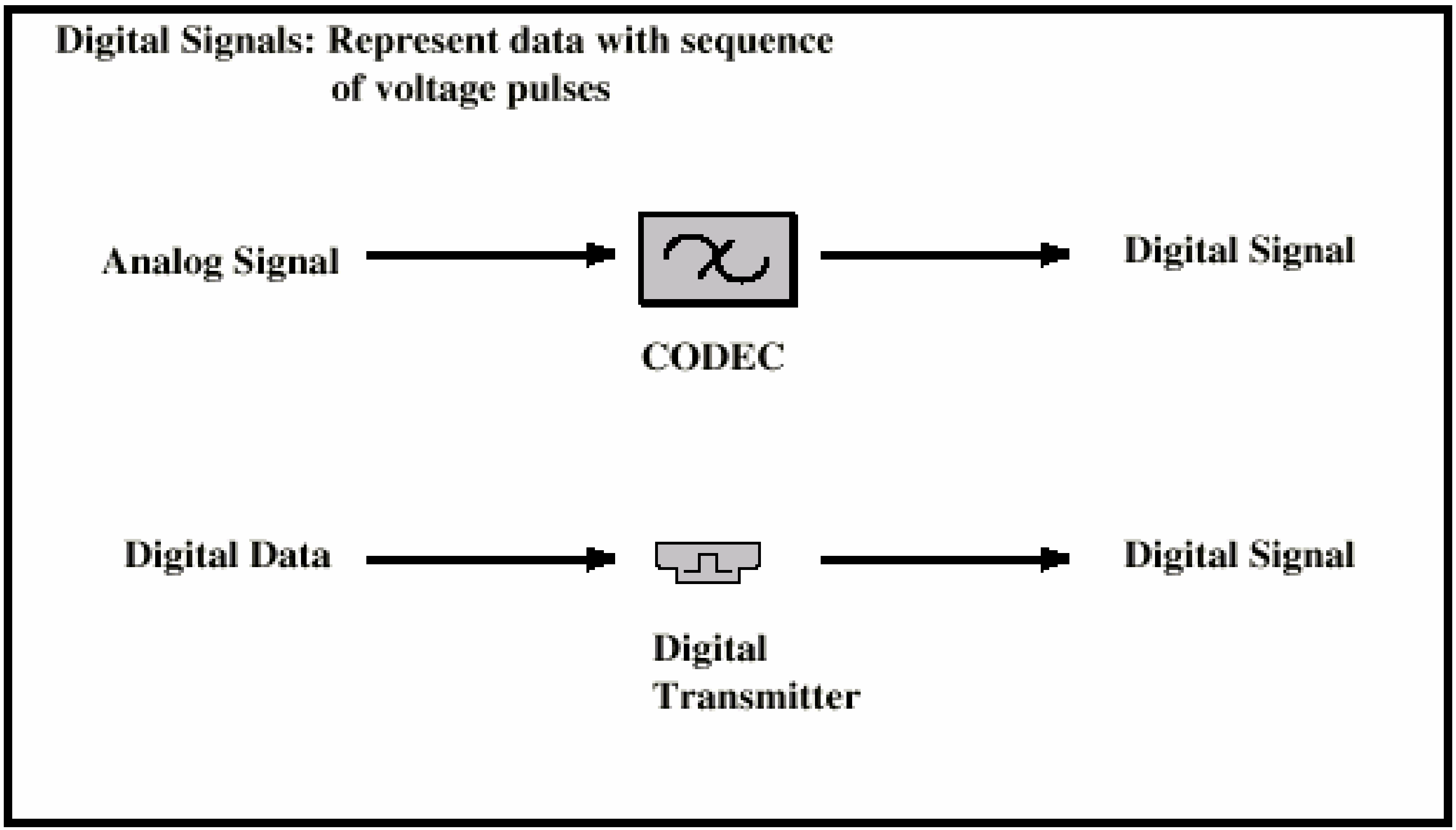
  The digital data is encoded on a carrier frequency.

- Analog data can be represented by digital signals using a codec (coder-decoder).

Analog Signals Carrying Analog and Digital Data [DCC 6th Ed. W.Stallings]



Digital Signals Carrying Analog and Digital Data [DCC 6th Ed. W.Stallings]



Analog and Digital Signaling Comparison

- Digital signaling is:
  - Cheaper
  - Less susceptible to noise interference
  - Suffers more attenuation.

Attenuation

- attenuation of a signal:: the reduction or loss of signal strength (power) as it transferred across a system.
- Attenuation is an increasing function of frequency.
- The strength of the received signal must be strong enough for detection and must be higher than the noise to be received without error.

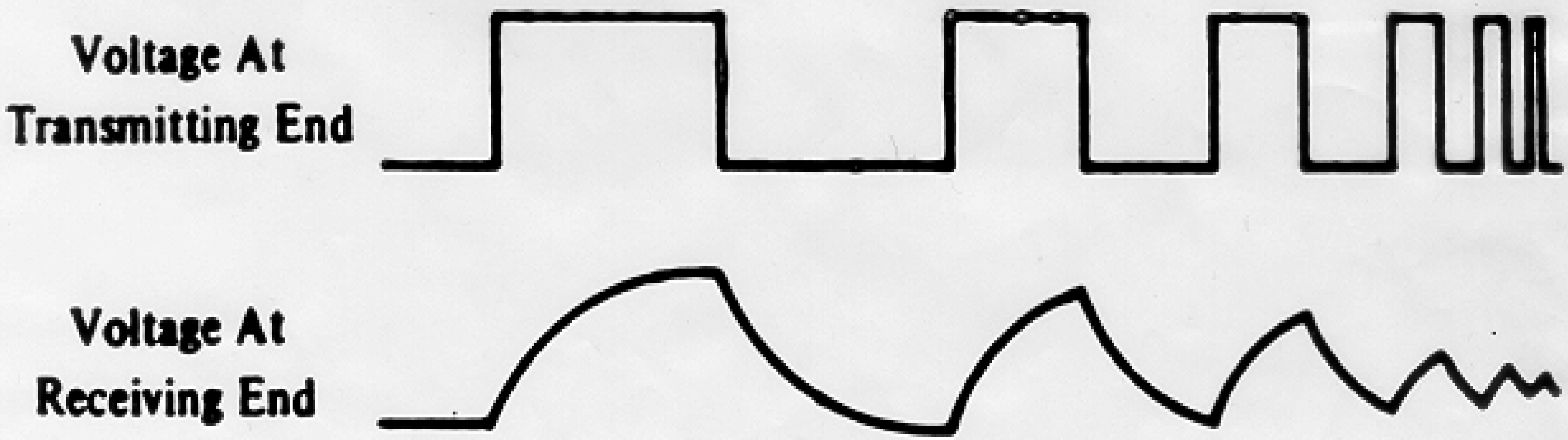


FIGURE 2.1 Attenuation of Digital Signals

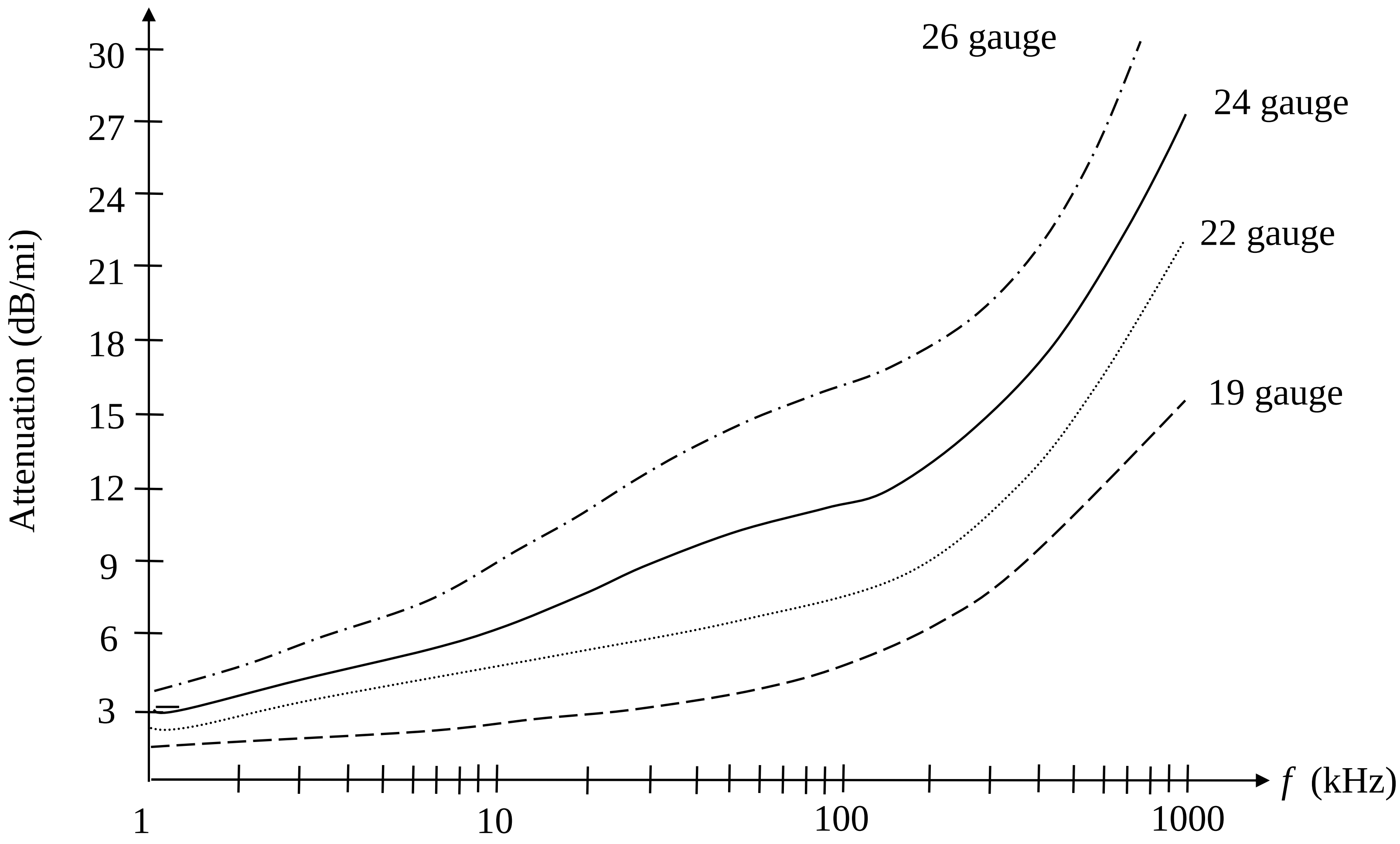


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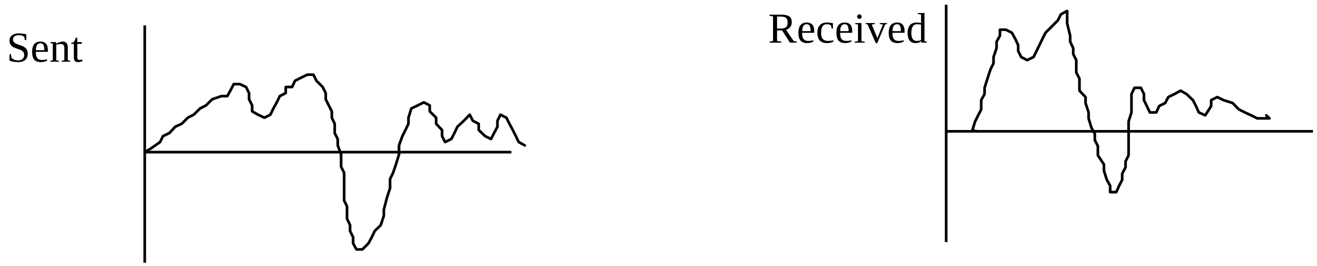
Figure 3.37

Analog and Digital Transmissions

{***Stalling's third context***}

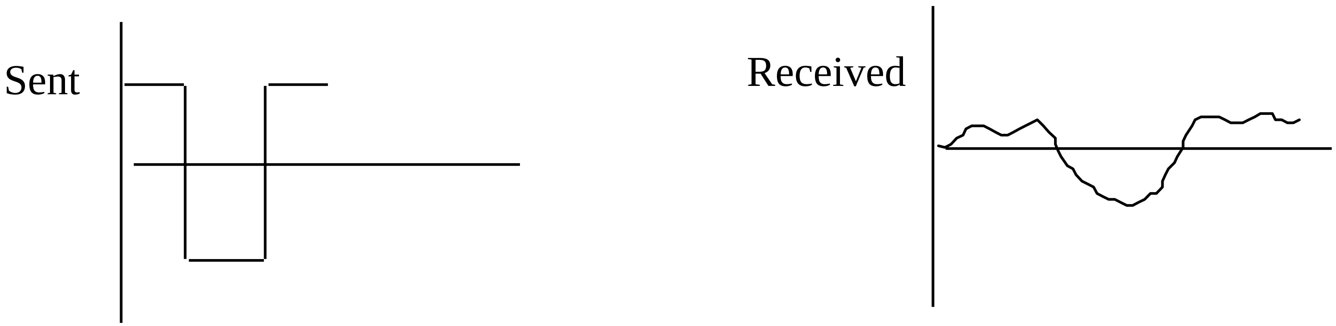
3. Transmissions :: communication of data by the propagation and processing of signals.
   - Both analog and digital signals may be *transmitted* on suitable transmission media.
   - [Stalling's argument] The way the signals are "treated" is a a function of the transmission system and here lies the crux of the distinction between transmission types.

(a) Analog transmission: all details must be reproduced accurately



- e.g. AM, FM, TV transmission

(b) Digital transmission: only discrete levels need to be reproduced



- e.g digital telephone, CD Audio

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Figure 3.6

Analog versus Digital

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(b) Treatment of signals

Analog Transmissions

- Analog transmission :: a means of transmitting analog signals *without regard to their content* (i.e., the signals may represent analog data or digital data).
- Transmissions are attenuated over distance.
- Analog signal – the analog transmission system uses **amplifiers** to boost the energy in the signal.

Analog Transmissions

- Amplifiers boost the energy ➔ amplifies the signal and amplifies the noise.
- The cascading of amplifiers distorts the signal.
- Note – voice (analog data) can tolerate much distortion but with digital data distortion introduces errors.

Digital Transmissions

Digital transmissions are concerned with the content of the signal. Attenuation is overcome without amplifying the noise.

1. Analog signals {*assumes digital data*}:

With retransmission devices [analog repeater] at appropriate points the device recovers the digital data from the analog signal and generates a new clean analog signal.

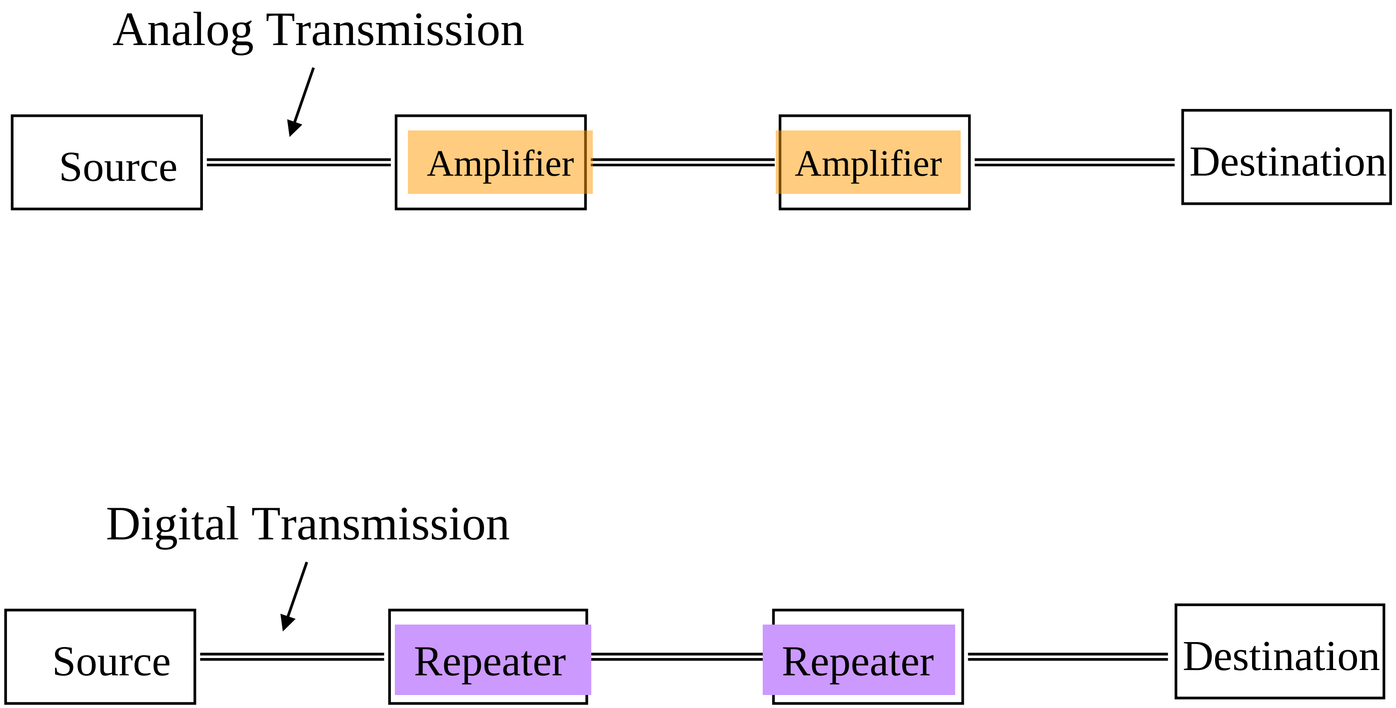
the noise is not cumulative!!

Digital Transmissions

2. digital signals – **digital repeaters** are used to attain greater distances.

The **digital repeater** receives the digital signal, recovers the patterns of 0's and 1's and retransmits a new digital signal.

The treatment is the same for analog and digital data.



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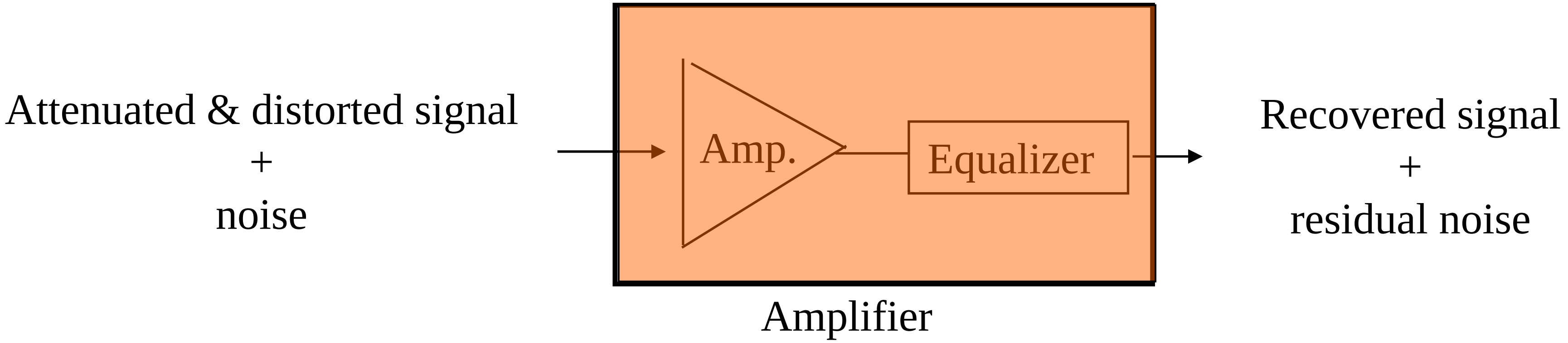
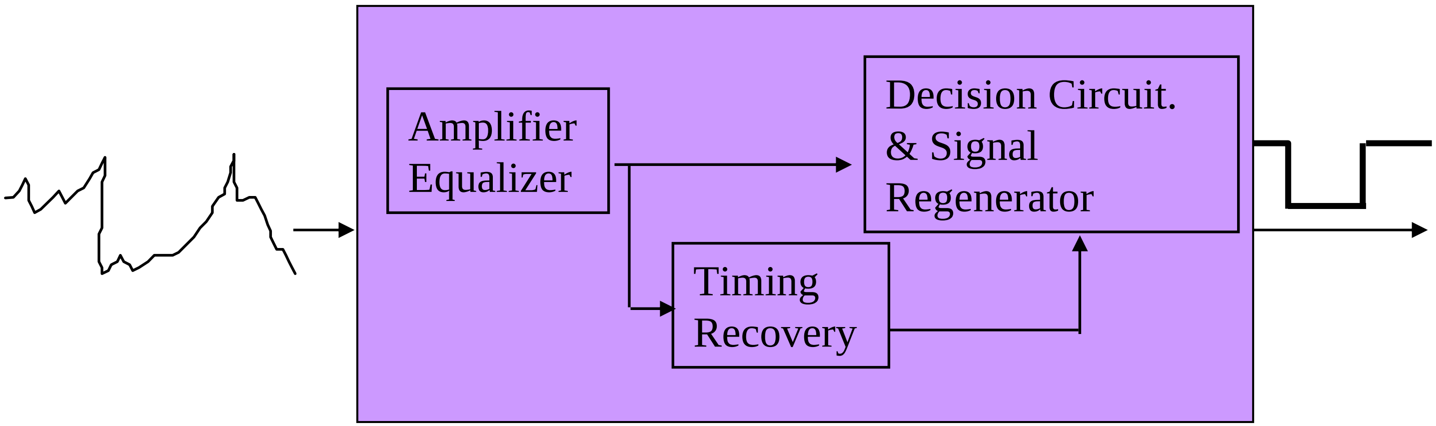
Analog Transmission



Digital Transmission



Repeater (digital signal)

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Figure 3.9

Digital versus Analog Transmissions

[DCC 6th Ed. W.Stallings]

Digital transmission advantages

- Superior cost of digital technology
  - Low cost LSI/VLSI technology
  - Repeaters versus amplifiers costs
- Superior quality {Data integrity}
  - Longer distances over lines with lower error rates
- Capacity utilization
  - Economical to build high bandwidth links
  - High degree of multiplexing easier with digital techniques
    - TDM (Time Division Multiplexing) is easier and cheaper than FDM (Frequency Division Multiplexing)

Digital versus Analog Transmissions

[DCC 6th Ed. W.Stallings]

Digital transmission advantages

- Security & Privacy
  - Encryption techniques readily applied to *digitized* data
- Integration
  - Can treat analog and digital data similarly
  - Economies of scale from integrating voice, video and data

Analog transmission advantages

- Digital signaling not as versatile or practical (digital impossible for satellite and microwave systems)
- LAN star topology *reduces* the severity of the noise and attenuation problems.