

Data Communication for Rules

PAGE

DATE

(1) Sine wave :-

$$S(t) = A \sin(2\pi ft + \theta)$$

(A) → peak Amplitude (Maximum strength of signal) → (V)

* In frequency-domain plot, the vertical axis measures the (peak Amplitude)

(f) → Rate of change of signal → (Hz)

* period :- time for one repetition (T) = (1/f) → (Decreases)

(θ) phase: Relative position in time.

(λ) wavelength: Distance between two points of corresponding phase in two consecutive cycles.

$$\lambda = CT \rightarrow \lambda = c/f \rightarrow \lambda f = c / c = 3 \times 10^8 \text{ m/s}$$

Bandwidth rule: → $f_{\max} - f_{\min}$

$$\text{Data rate} = \frac{\text{no. of bits}}{\text{total bit duration}}$$

$$\text{bit duration} = \frac{\text{total bit duration}}{\text{no. of bit}}$$

$$\text{bit rate} = \frac{1}{\text{bit duration}}$$

$$\text{no. of bits} = \log_2 L$$

no. of levels

Attenuation

$$N_{dB} = 10 \log_{10} \left(\frac{P_{out}}{P_{in}} \right)$$

output power

input power

Channel Capacity

Nyquist Bit rate

Shannon Capacity

$$C = 2B \log_2 M$$

signal levels

$$C = B \log_2 (1 + \text{SNR})$$

→ Channel
→ bit rate
→ data rate

Signal to
noise ratio

$$\left\{ \text{SNR} = \frac{\text{Signal power}}{\text{noise power}} \right\} \rightarrow \left\{ \text{SNR}_{\text{dB}} = 10 \log_{10} \text{SNR} \right\}$$

$$\downarrow$$

$$\text{SNR} = 10^{\text{SNR}_{\text{dB}}/10}$$

$$\left\{ \text{Propagation time} = \frac{\text{Distance}}{\text{Propagation speed}} \right\} \rightarrow \text{The Relationship between propagation time and Propagation speed}$$

$$\left\{ \text{Transmission time} = \frac{\text{Message length}}{\text{bit rate}} \right\}$$

$$\left\{ \text{Troughput} = \frac{\text{Avg no. of form} * \text{form size}}{\text{Time (s)}} \right\}$$

* Key parameters of antenna Gain:-

$$\left\{ G = \frac{4\pi A_e}{\lambda^2} \right\} \rightarrow \left\{ \lambda = \frac{c}{f} \right\} \rightarrow \left\{ G = \frac{4\pi f^2 A_e}{c^2} \right\}$$

A_e : effective area (m^2)

λ : Carrier wavelength (m)

f : carrier of frequency (Hz)

c : speed of light ($c = 3 \times 10^8 \text{ m/s}$)

G : antenna Gain (ratio)

$$\left\{ G_{\text{dB}} = 10 \log_{10} G \right\} \rightarrow \left\{ G = 10^{G_{\text{dB}}/10} \right\}$$

* Line of sight (LOS)

$$\left\{ d = 3.57 \sqrt{Rh} \right\} \rightarrow \left\{ d = 3.57 \sqrt{R(h_1)} + \sqrt{R(h_2)} \right\}$$

distance \leftarrow $(\text{Constant} = 4/3)$ \leftarrow

height of antenna (2) \nwarrow

height of antenna (1) \swarrow

Convert from digital data to digital signals

1. NRZ-L \ NRZ-I

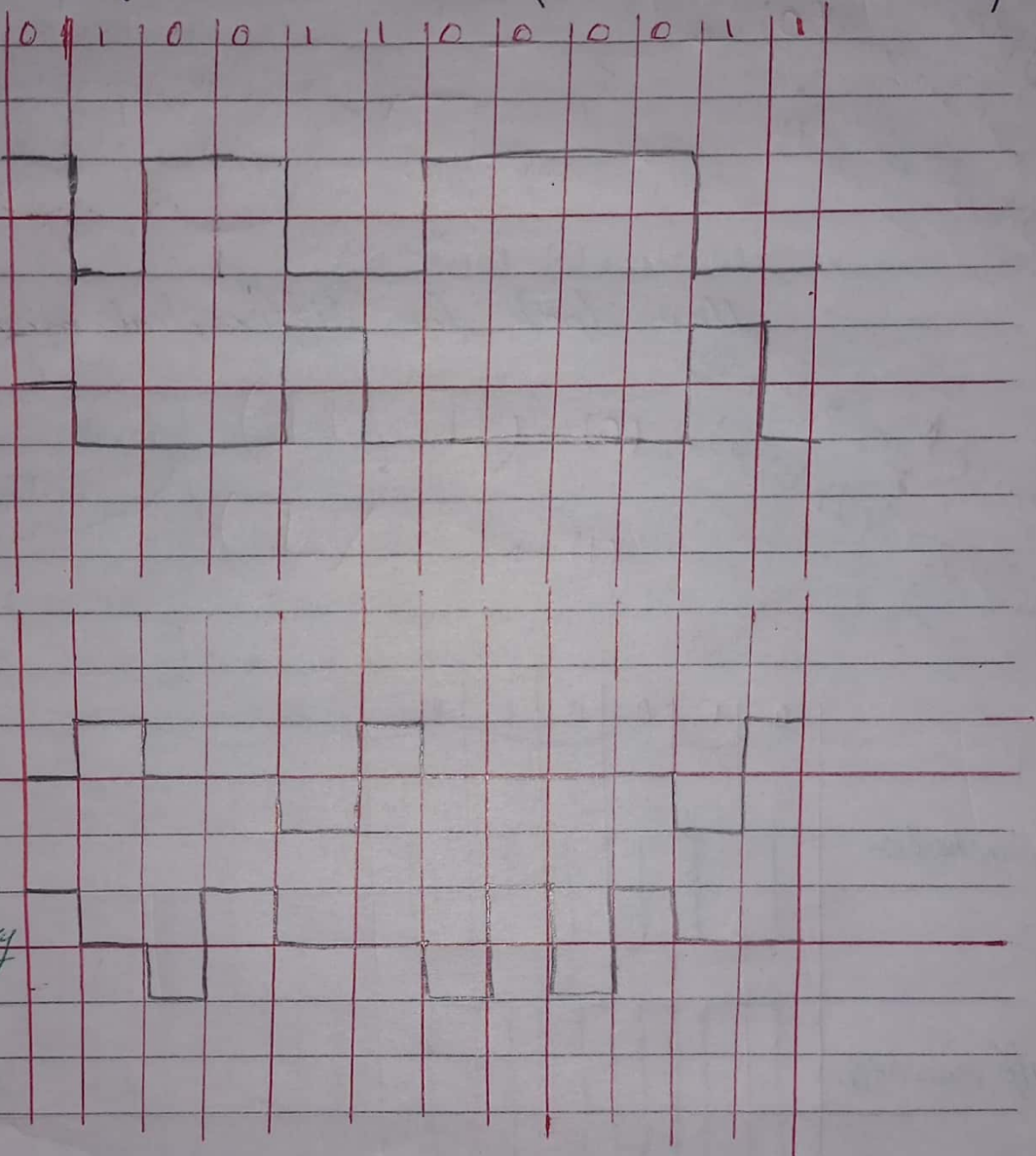
→ (0 1 0 0 1 1 0 0 0 0 1 1)

0 → up
1 → Down
NRZ-L

NRZ-I
(1) up/Down
(0) follow (1)

(0) No signal
(1) up/Down
AMI

Pseudoternary



Look here for manchester

بعد تايخ

هنا لازم يكون (0)
لازم يكون (1)
لازم يكون (0)
لازم يكون (1)

(0) → ()

(1) → ()

هنا لازم يكون (0)
لازم يكون (1)

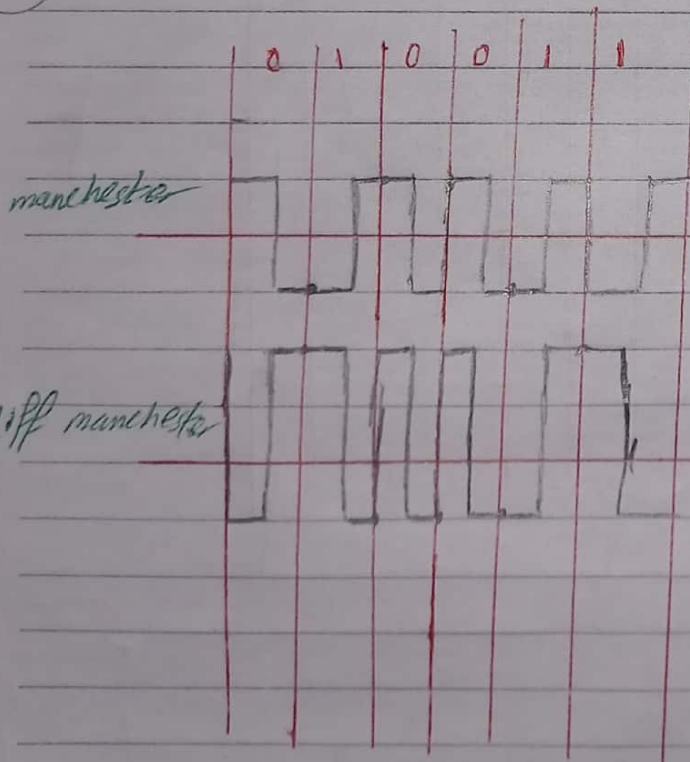
Now look for differential manchester

هنا لازم يكون (0)
لازم يكون (1)
لازم يكون (0)
لازم يكون (1)

(0) () / ()

(1) → () \ ()

هنا لازم يكون (0)
لازم يكون (1)
لازم يكون (0)
لازم يكون (1)



* B8Z5

هنا محطام ما بتشت فاش الا لو في (8 Zero)

في (8 Zeros) وقبلهم (+) يعني up هتظهر (000+-0-+)

في (8 Zeros) وقبلهم (-) يعني Down هتظهر (000-+0+-)

مفيش (8 Zeros) هتظهر ال AMI واني (0) ب No signal

* HDB3

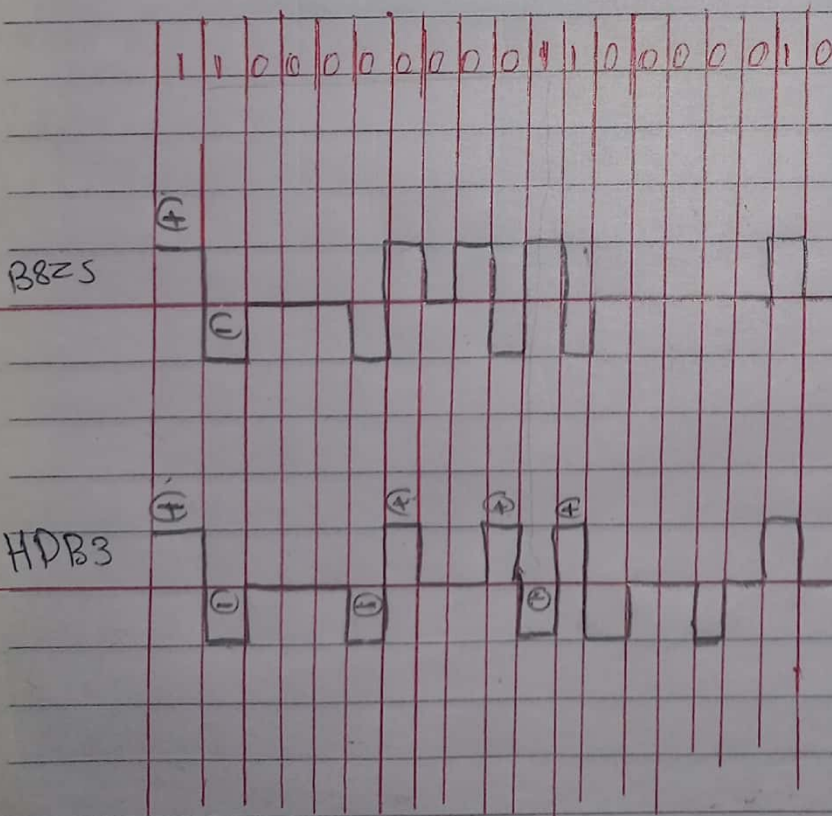
هنا يا كبير مش هتشت نفل الا لو في (4 Zeros)

لو اللي قبل له (4 Zeros) (-) عدد ها (odd) هتظهر (000-)

لو اللي قبل له (4 Zeros) (+) عدد ها (even) هتظهر (000+)

لو اللي قبل له (4 Zeros) (+) عدد ها (odd) هتظهر (000+)

لو اللي قبل له (4 Zeros) (-) عدد ها (even) هتظهر (000-)



no. of bits per seconds

$r = N/S$

no. of elements per second

Baud rate is the number of signal elements per second.

In the analog transmission of digital data, the baud rate is less than or equal to the bit rate

Baud rate

$$\text{Sampling rate} = 2B \quad (\text{Sampling/sec})$$

القوانين دي بتستخدمها
لما بيدرسنا مسألة
خيزا (PCM)
ويطلب منك
طما تبيعدى

$$\text{Data rate} = \text{no. of bit} * \text{Sampling rate}$$

$$S_{NR} = 6.02 + (\text{no. of bits}) * 1.76$$

Given

$$\text{no. of cells} = \frac{\text{bit rate for all system}}{\text{bit rate for one cell}}$$

Data rate

Bandwidth

$$\text{Baud rate} = Bw - (f_1 - f_2)$$

difference between two carries

$$\text{bitrate} = \text{baud rate} * \text{no. of bit per second}$$

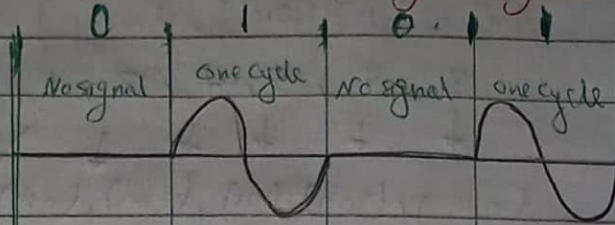
* القوانين دي بتستخدمها لما بيدرسنا مسألة (FSK signal) وقالها بتقن

خيزا بالله لانه بيدرسنا (Full duplex) Bw

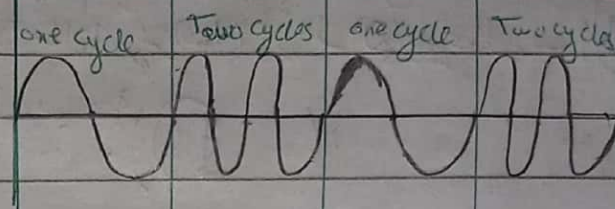
وأي Full duplex (2)

Convert from digital data to analog signal :-

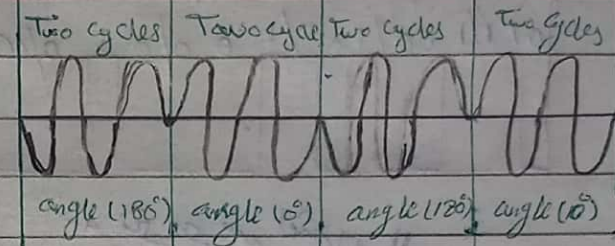
1-ASK \rightarrow (0) No signal
 \rightarrow (1) one cycle
 start with angle (90°)



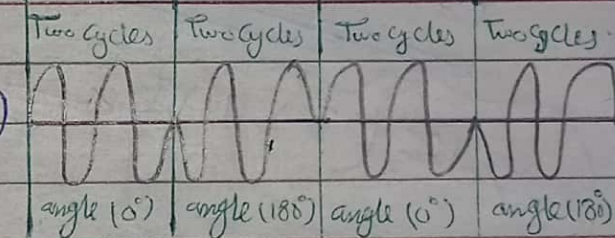
2- FSK \rightarrow (i) one cycle
 \rightarrow (ii) Two cycles
~~start~~ with angle (90°)



3- $PSK \rightarrow (0) \rightarrow$ Two cycles
 $(1) \rightarrow$ Two cycles
 $(0) \rightarrow$ start with angle (180°)
 $(1) \rightarrow$ start with angle (0°)



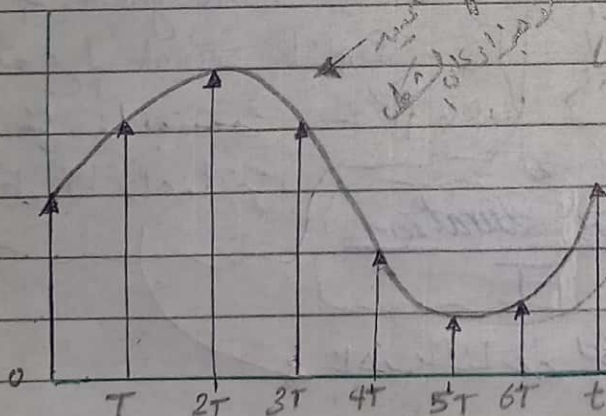
4- BPSK $\rightarrow (0) \rightarrow \text{angle } (0^\circ)$
 $\rightarrow (1) \rightarrow \text{angle } (180^\circ)$
 Both of them have two cycles.



* Steps of PCM

Analog Signal

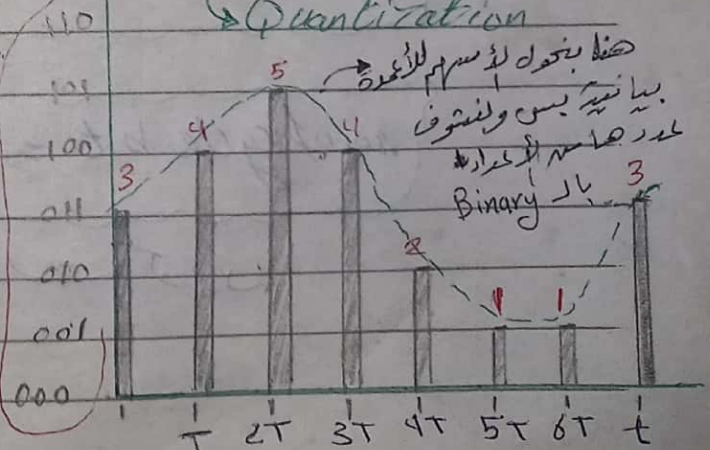
Step (1)
↓
sampling



☆ نکات قابل یاد Binary معنی
(0 یا 1)

Step (2)

→ Quantization



Step (3) Coding

هنا نحتاج لترميز Binary من اشارة للتيجه لتقريب بعض

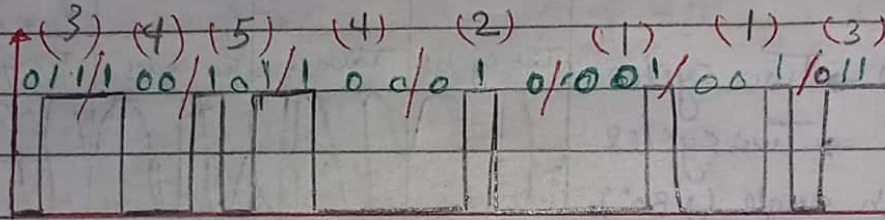
3, 4, 5, 4, 2, 1, 1, 3

(011), (100), (101), (100), (101), (101), (001), (011)

Digital

بمعنى اننا نحتاج لترميز ال Digital
بمعنى اننا نحتاج لترميز ال Digital

(1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1)



يتم رسمه اشارة للتيجه

كل (3 bits) ككل رقم

frequency

$$T = 1/f$$

$$\text{bit duration} = 1/\text{bit rate}$$

$$\text{no. of cycle bit} = \frac{\text{bit duration}}{T}$$

نحتاج بالانسان لترميز ال Digital

نحتاج لترميز ال Digital
بمعنى اننا نحتاج لترميز ال Digital
بمعنى اننا نحتاج لترميز ال Digital

* parity check

* Odd → بتعداد لو حادي ضا ال Message لو كانا (odd) نقصيف (1) لا Message من جهة اخرى

* Even → بتعداد لو حادي ضا ال Message لو كانا (even) نقصيف (0) لا Message من جهة اخرى

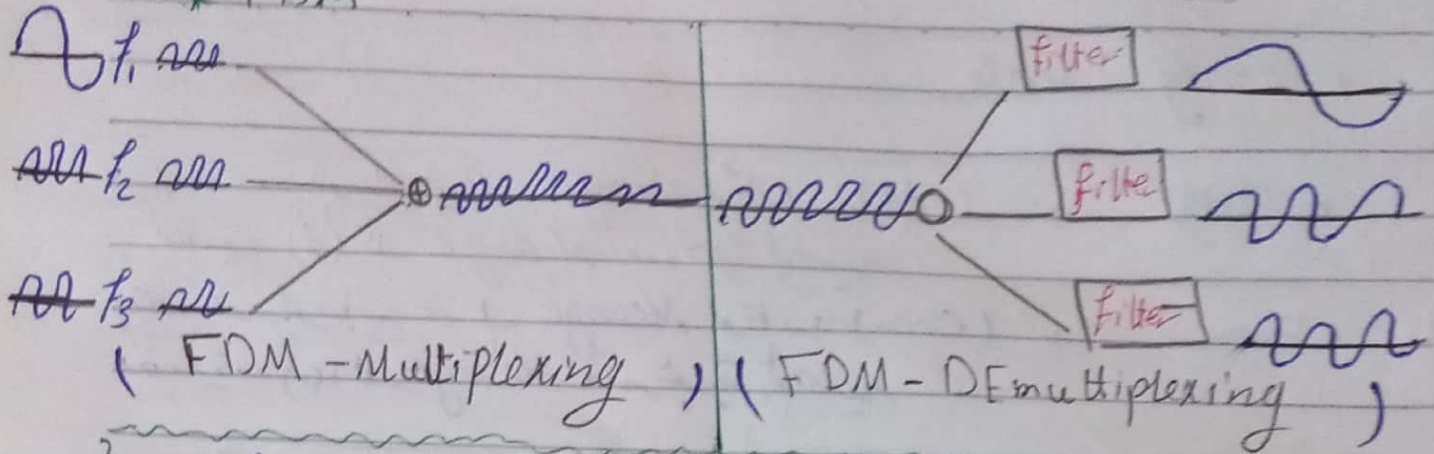
11 001 00 11

odd (1) ↓
110010011 (1)

00111011111

even (0) ↓
0111011111 (0)

* FDM



$$\text{no. of guard band} = \text{no. of signals} - 1$$

Min Bandwidth for Multiplexing =

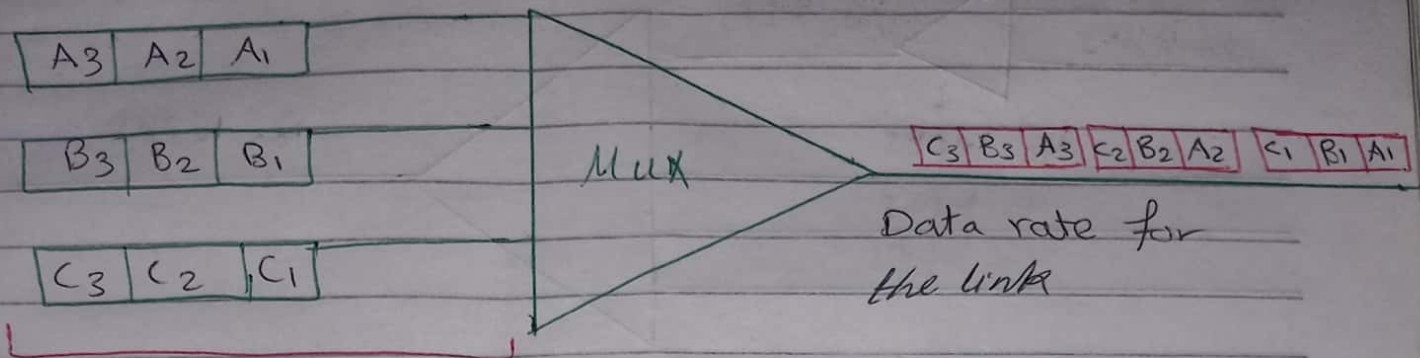
$$\text{no. of signals} \times \text{Bandwidth of one signal} + \text{no. of guard band} \times \text{Bandwidth of guard band}$$

✓ دی مسئلہ بتیجی جاے FDM multiplexing و بی قاعدہ

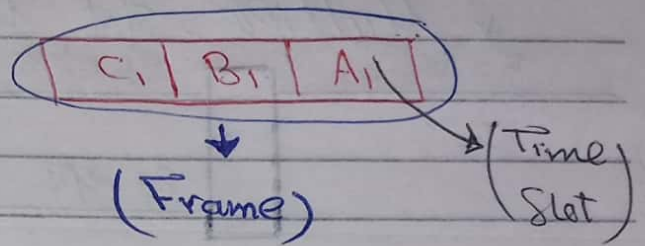
- no. of signals
- Bandwidth of one signal
- Band width of guard band

پس یا معلوم رکھنا چاہئے۔

* TDM



channel rate / input rate



$$\text{Frame size} = \text{no. of Channels} * \text{Time slot}$$

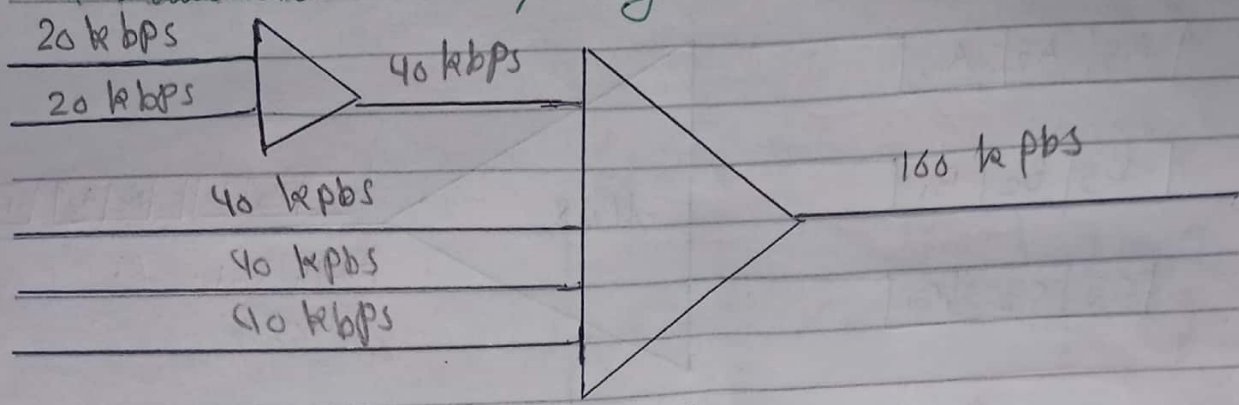
$$\text{Frame duration} = \frac{1}{\text{frame rate}} \quad \text{Frame rate} = \frac{\text{Channel rate}}{\text{Time slot}}$$

$$\text{output bit rate} = \text{Channel rate}$$

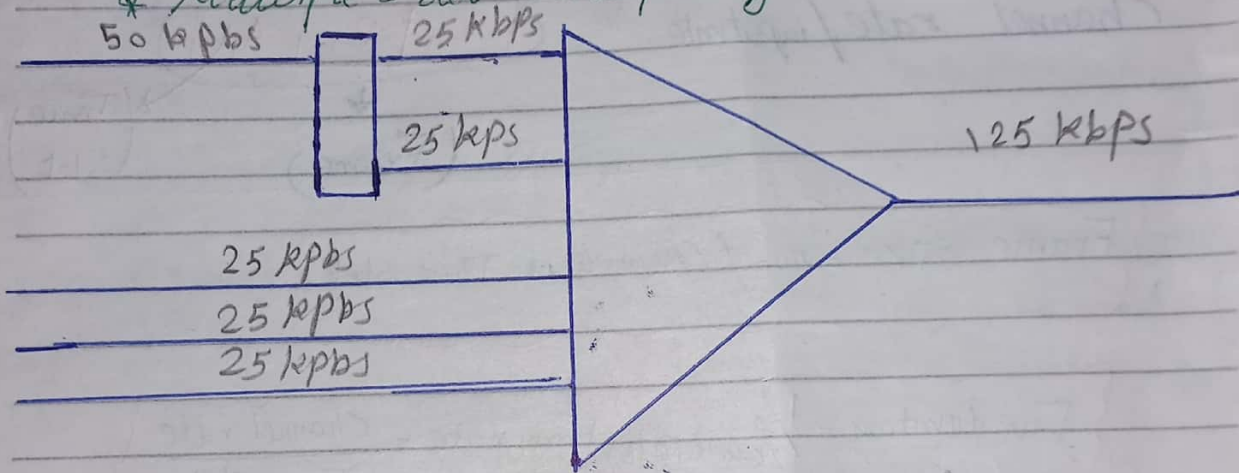
$$\text{Output Data rate} = \text{Channel rate} * \text{no. of Channels}$$

$$\text{output bit duration} = \frac{1}{\text{output Data rate}}$$

* Multilevel multiplexing :-



* Multiple-slot Multiplexing :-



* Pluse stuffing

