



Chapter 6: Multiplexing

Outline

6.1 MULTIPLEXING

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As data and telecommunications use increases, so does traffic. We can accommodate this increase by

- a) adding individual links each time a new channel is needed, or*
- b) installing higher-bandwidth links and use them to carry multiple signals.*

General idea: when the link bandwidth of a medium linking two devices is greater than the bandwidth requirements of the devices, the link can be shared.

Figure 6.1: Dividing a link into channels

Multiplexing is a set of techniques that allow the simultaneous transmission of multiple signals across a single data link.

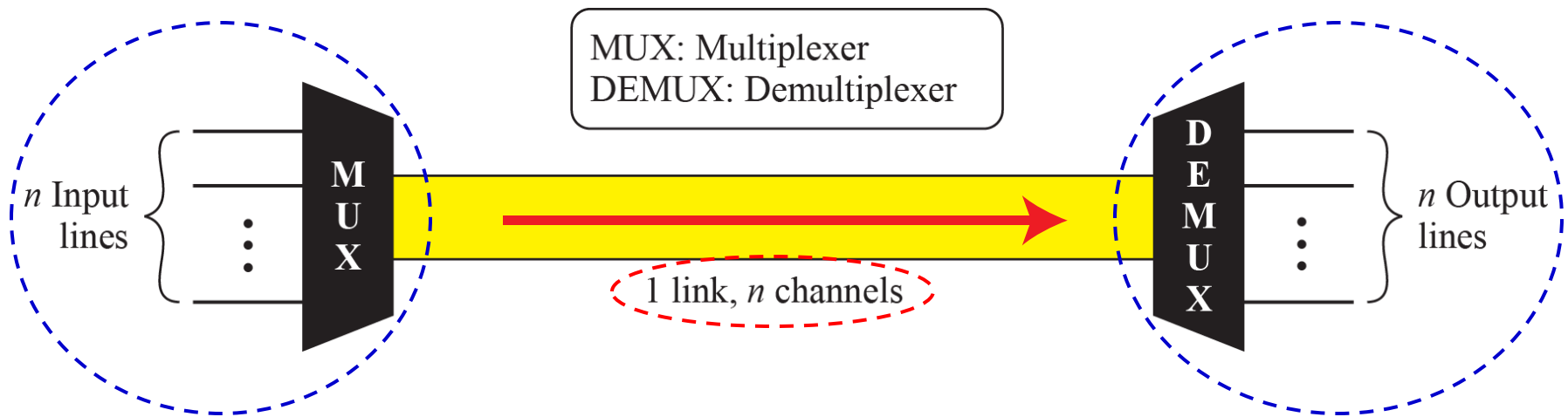
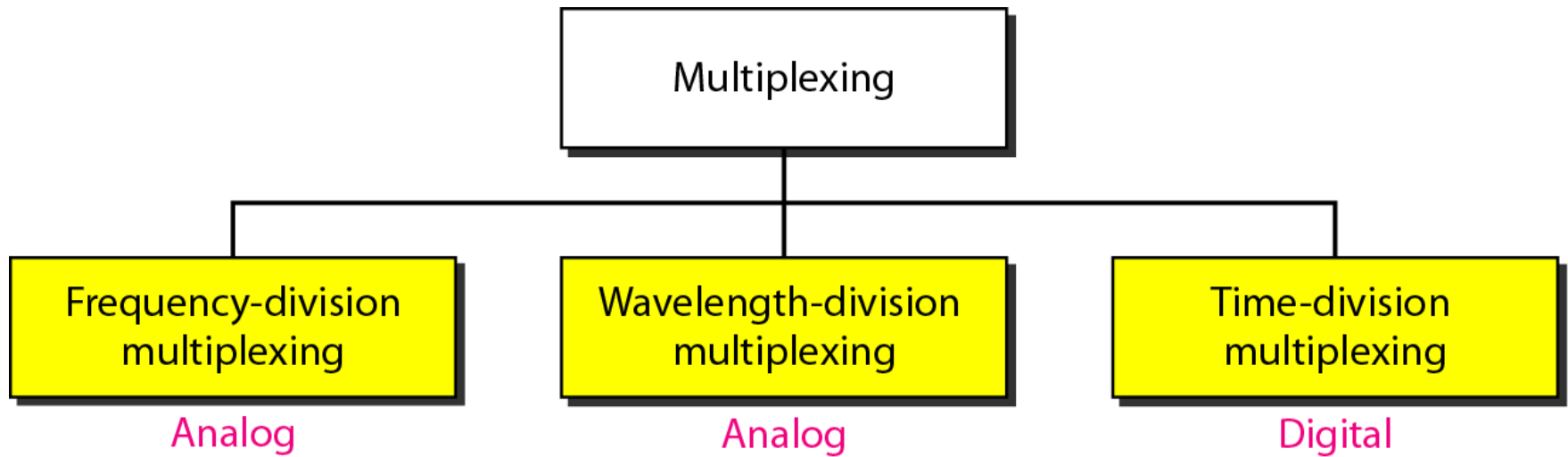


Figure 6.2: *Categories of multiplexing*



6.1.1 Frequency-Division Multiplexing

Frequency-division multiplexing (FDM) is an analog multiplexing technique that can be applied when the bandwidth of a link is greater than the combined bandwidths of the signals to be transmitted.

In FDM, signals generated by each sending device are modulated to different carrier frequencies. The carrier frequencies are separated by sufficient bandwidth (also known as guard bands) to prevent signals from overlapping. It is important that the carrier frequencies do not interfere with the original frequencies.

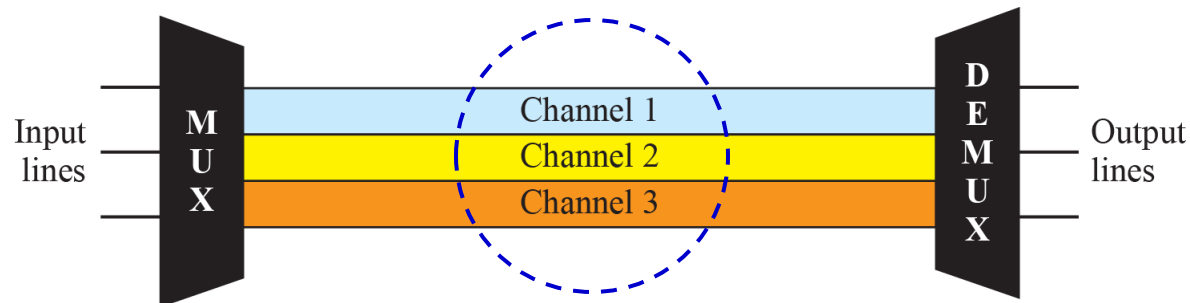
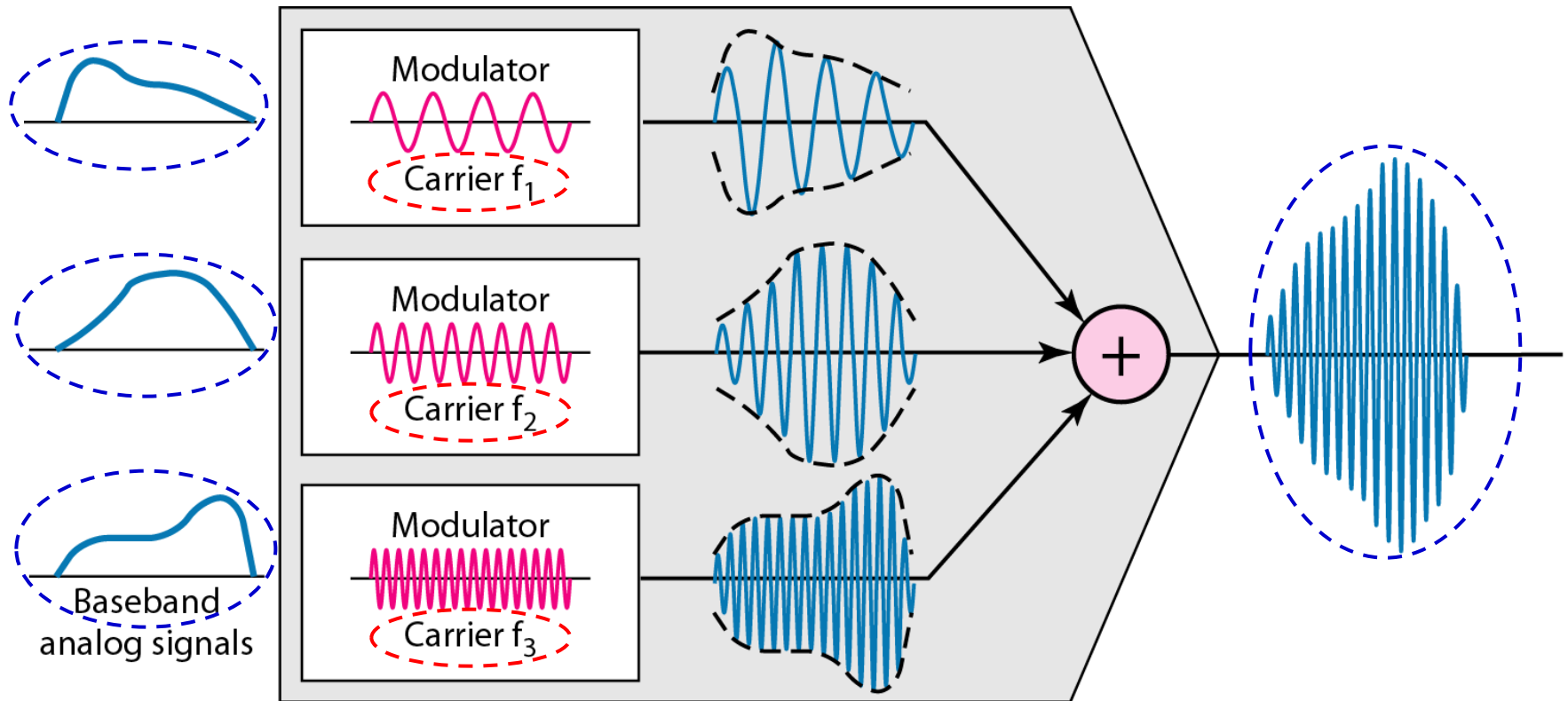


Figure 6.4: FDM Process



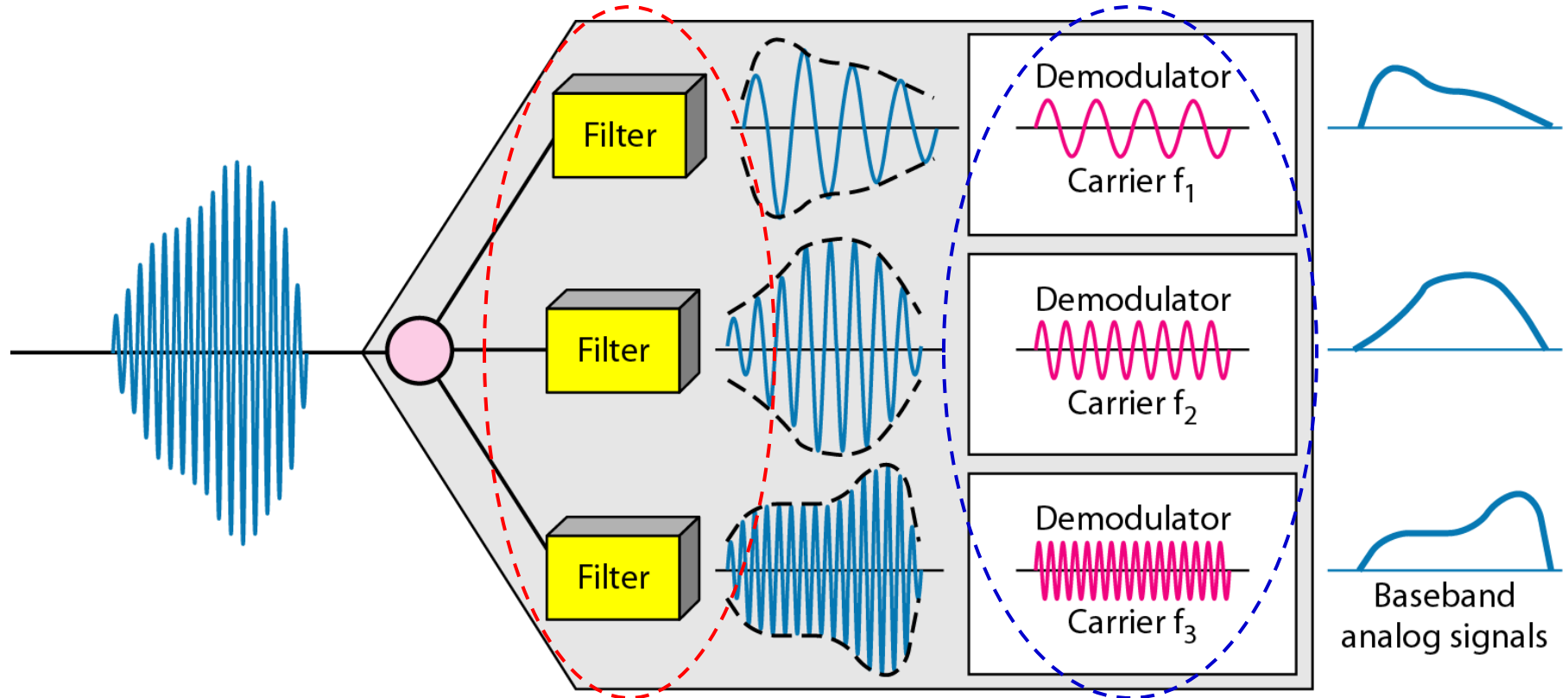
Note:

FDM is considered as an analog multiplexing technique that combines analog signals; this does not mean that FDM cannot be used to combine sources sending digital signals. A digital signal can be converted to an analog signal, e.g., digital-to-analog conversion, before FDM is used for multiplexing.

Figure 6.5: FDM demultiplexing example

A series of filters decompose the multiplexed signal into its individual component signals.

The individual signals are then passed through a demodulator that separates them from their carriers.



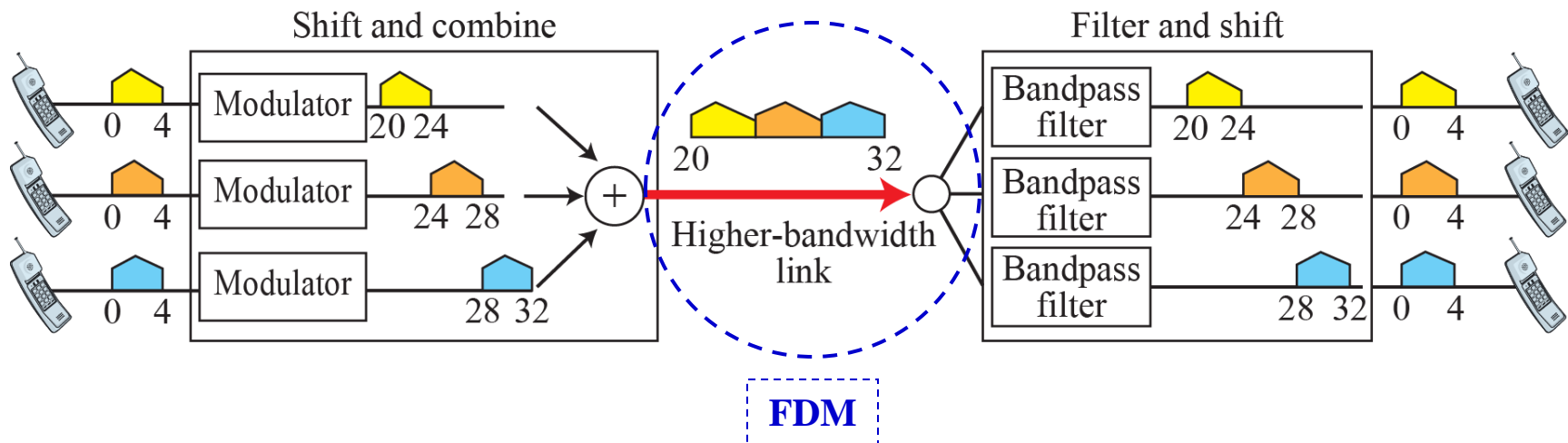
FDM can be implemented relatively easily. In many cases, such as radio and television broadcast, there is no need for a physical multiplexer or demultiplexer. As long as the stations agree to send their broadcasts using different carrier frequencies, FDM is achieved.

Example

Assume that a voice channel occupies a bandwidth of 4 kHz. We need to combine three voice channels into a link with a bandwidth of 12 kHz, from 20 to 32 kHz. Show the FDM configuration, assuming there are no guard bands.

Solution

We modulate each of the three voice channels to a different carrier frequency, as shown in the FDM configuration below:

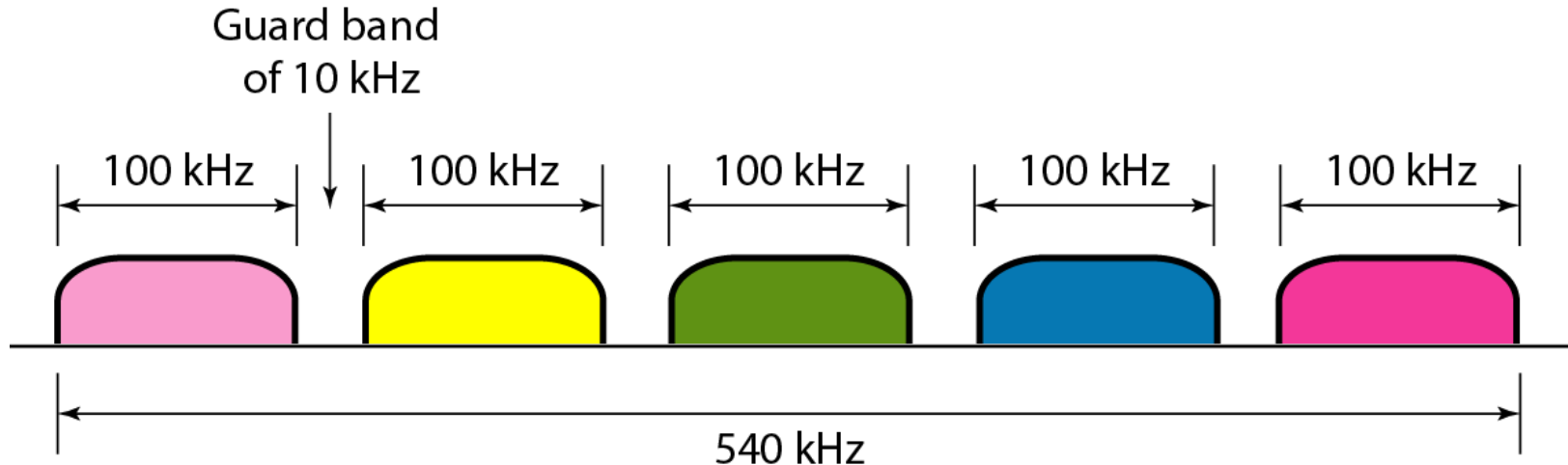


Example

Five channels, each with a 100 kHz bandwidth, are to be multiplexed together. What is the minimum bandwidth of the link if there is a need for a guard band of 10 kHz between the channels to prevent interference?

Solution

For five channels, we need at least four guard bands. This means that the required bandwidth is at least $(5 \times 100) + (4 \times 10) = 540$ kHz.



Problem

Four digital data channels, each transmitting at 1 Mbps, use a satellite channel of 1 MHz. Design an appropriate FDM configuration.

6.1.2 Wavelength-Division Multiplexing

Wavelength-division multiplexing (WDM) is an analog multiplexing technique used to combine optical signals to take advantage of the high data rate capability of fiber optic cable.

WDM is a complex technology, but the basic idea is simple: combine multiple light sources (i.e., different wavelengths) into one single light at the multiplexer and do the reverse at the demultiplexer.

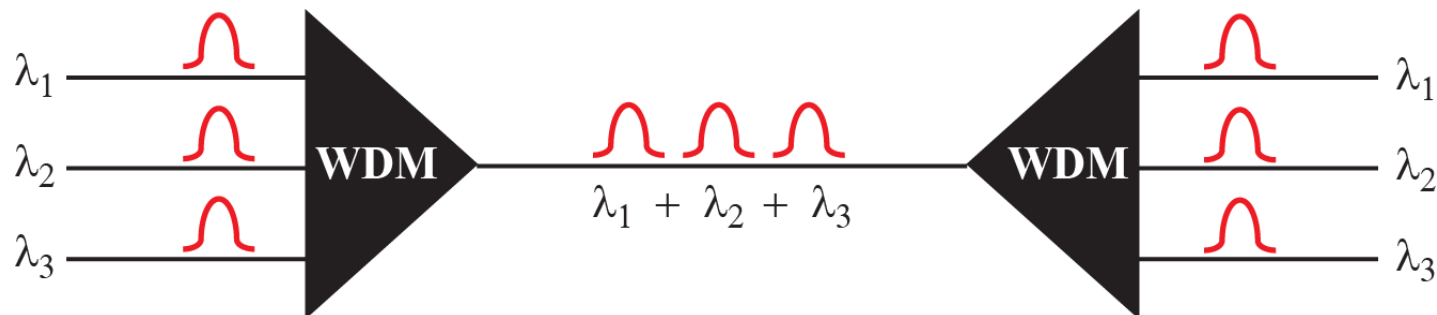
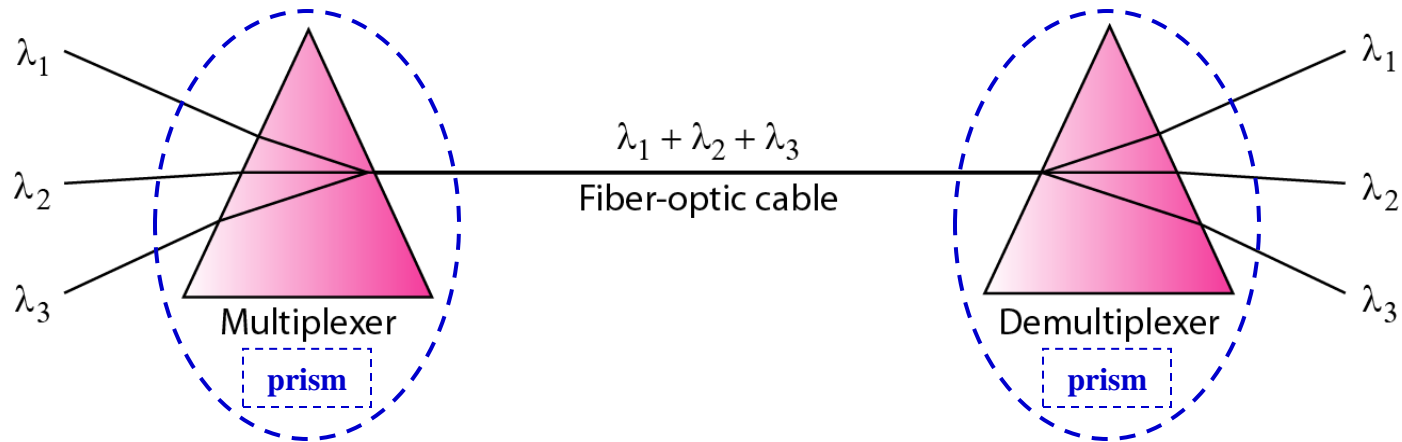


Figure 6.10: Wavelength-division multiplexing

The implementation of combining and splitting of light sources can be handled by prisms: a multiplexing prism combines several input beams of light into one output beam and a demultiplexing prism reverses the process:



6.1.3 Time-Division Multiplexing

*Time-division multiplexing (TDM), **synchronous** or **statistical**, is a digital multiplexing technique that allows several connections to share the high bandwidth of a link. Instead of sharing a portion of the frequency spectrum as in FDM, time is shared. Each connection occupies a portion of time in the link.*

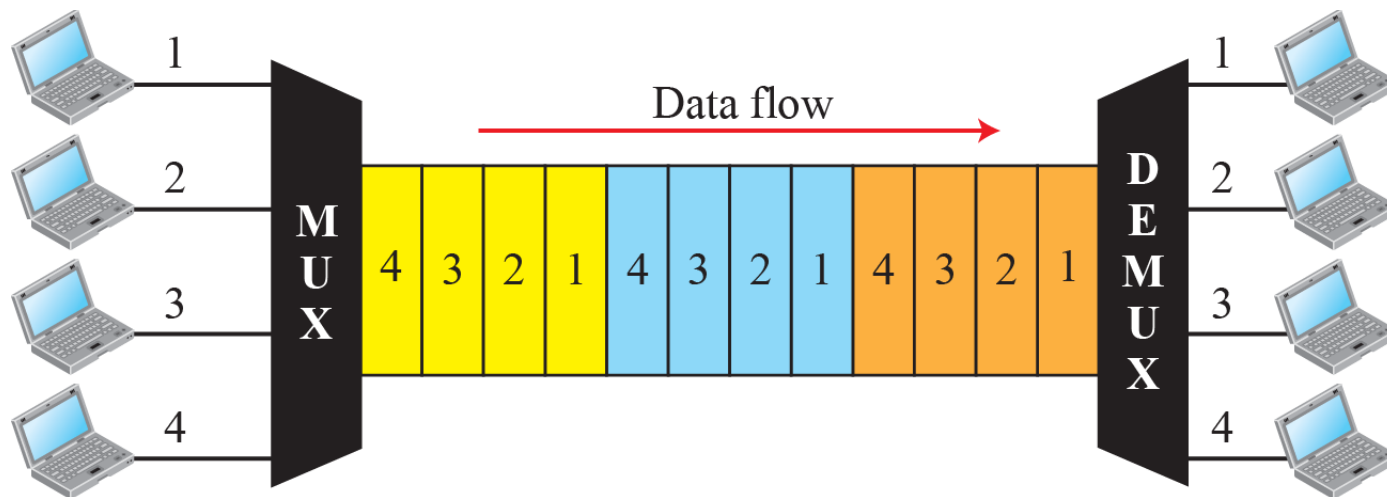
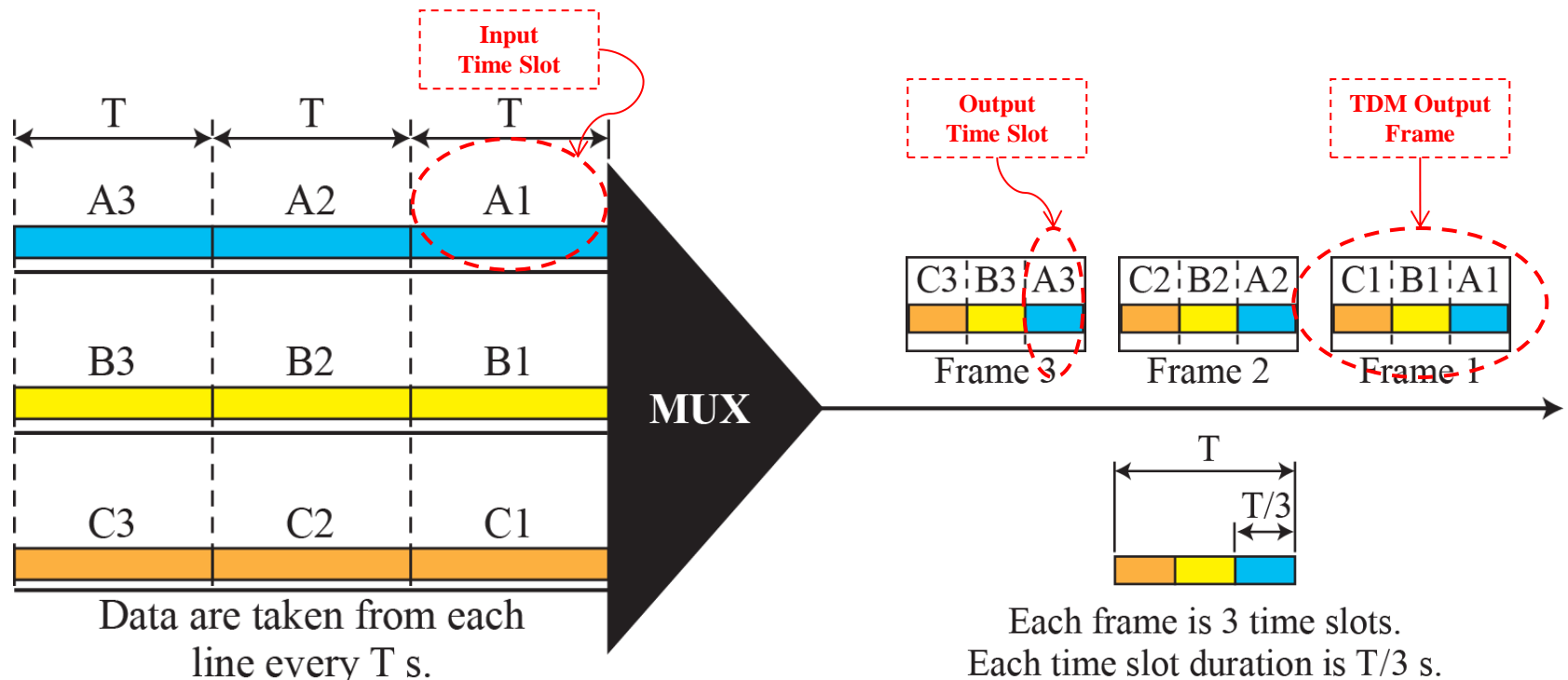


Figure 6.13: Synchronous time-division multiplexing

In synchronous TDM, each input connection has an allotment in the output frame even if it's not sending data.

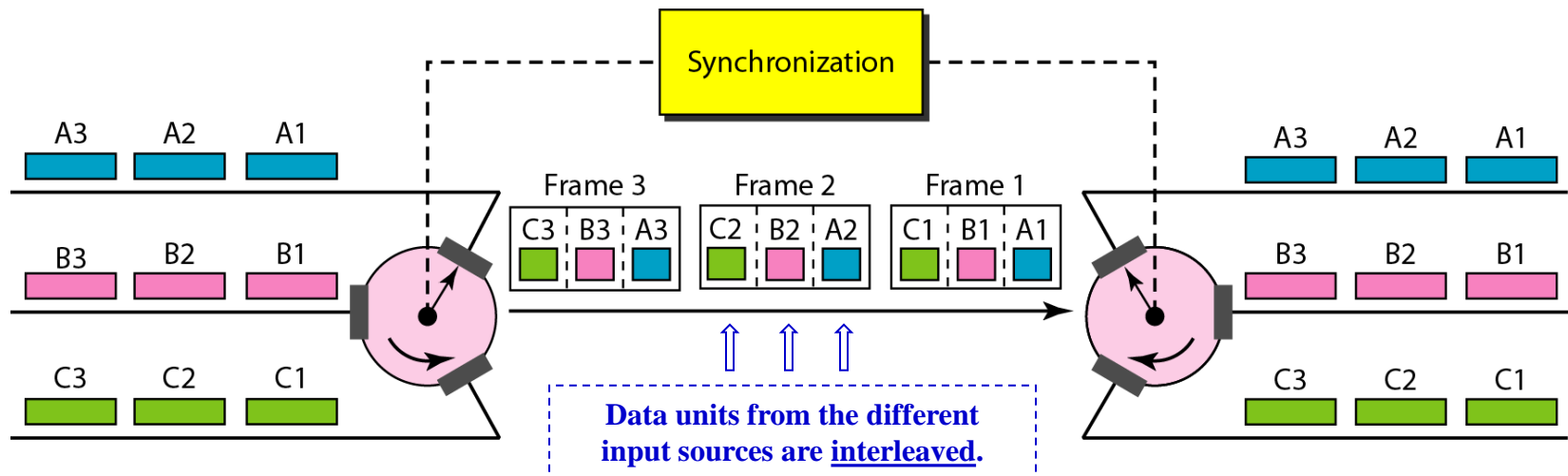


Notes:

- 1) The duration of each TDM Output Frame (a complete cycle of time slots) is T (same as the duration of an Input Time Slot).
- 2) The duration of an Output Time Slot is n times shorter than the duration of an Input Time Slot, i.e., if the duration of the Input Time Slot is T , the duration of each Output Time Slot is T/n .
- 3) The data rate of the output link is n times the data rate of an input connection to ensure the flow of data.

Figure 6.15: Interleaving

Synchronous TDM can be visualized as two fast-rotating switches that are synchronized and rotate at the same speed but in opposite directions.

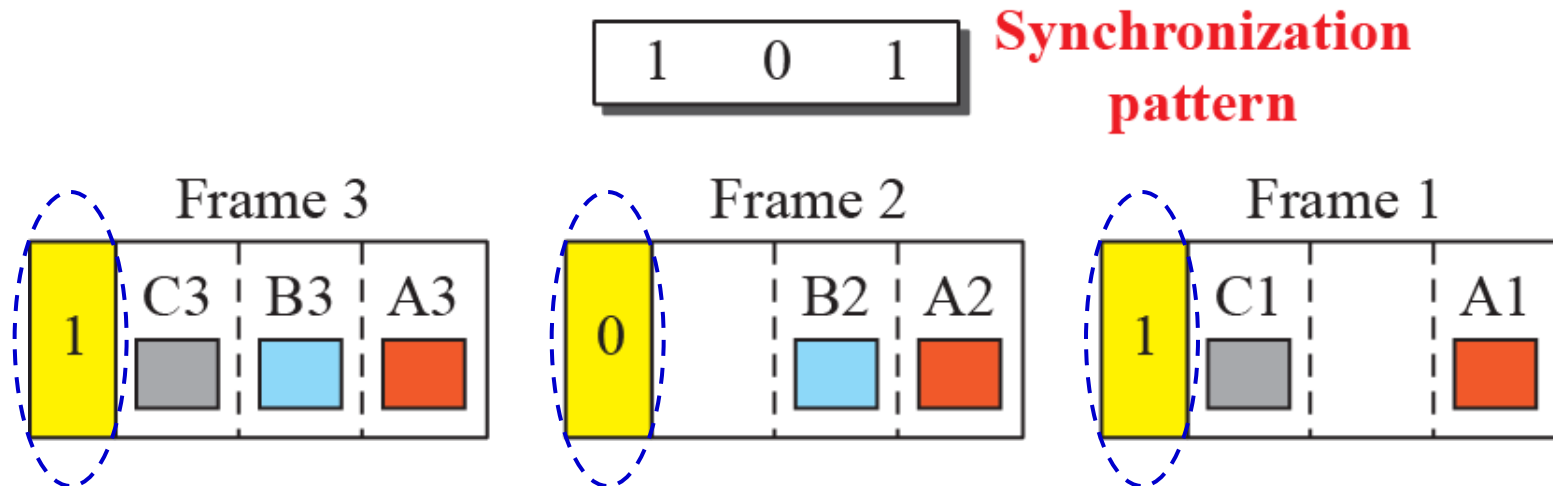


On the multiplexing side, as the switch opens in front of a connection, that connection has the opportunity to send a unit onto the path.

On the demultiplexing side, as the switch opens in front of a connection, that connection has the opportunity to receive a unit from the path.

Figure 6.22: Framing bits

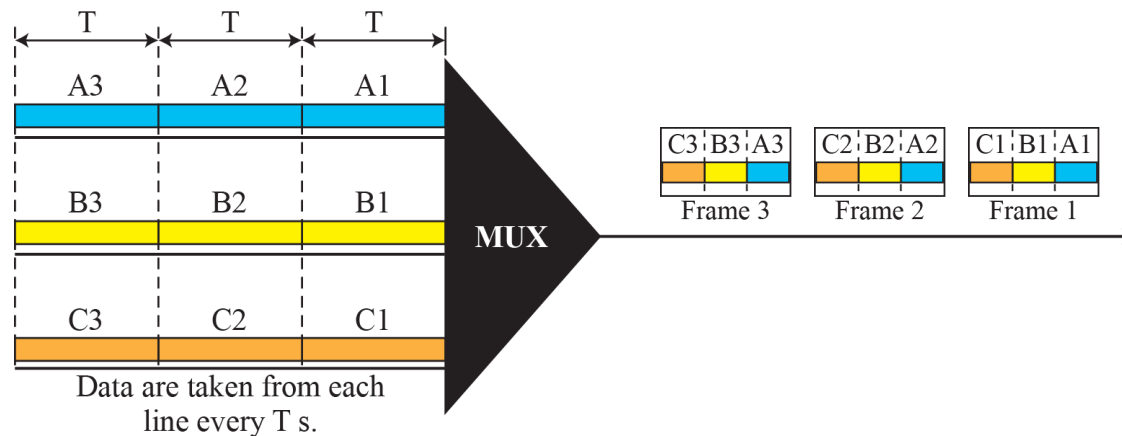
Framing bits are added to each frame to allow the demultiplexer to separate the time slots accurately in the implementation of synchronous TDM.



If the multiplexer and demultiplexer are not synchronized, a bit belonging to one channel may be received by the wrong channel.

Example

Consider the following synchronous TDM system. The data rate for each input connection is 1 kbps. If 1 bit at a time is multiplexed, what is the duration of (a) each input time slot (b) each output time slot and (c) each output frame?

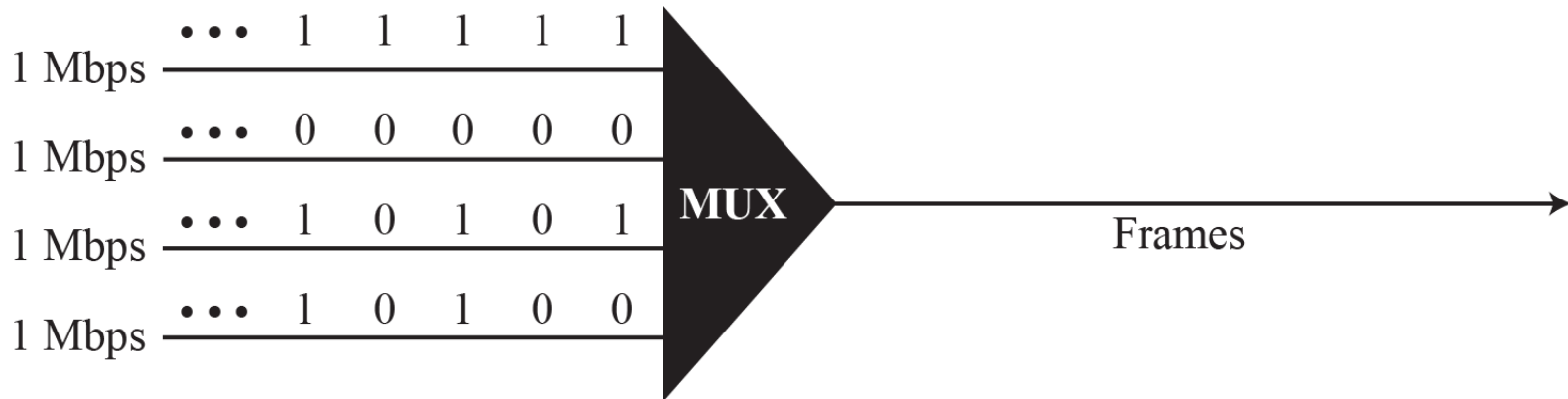


Solution

- (a) The data rate of each input connection is 1 kbps. If 1 bit at a time is multiplexed, the duration of each input time slot is $1/1000$ s (1 ms).
- (b) For a synchronous TDM with 3 input connections, the duration of each output time slot is $1/3$ of the input time slot, i.e., $1/3$ ms.
- (c) Each frame carries three output time slots. The duration of each frame is $3 \times 1/3$ ms, or 1 ms (which is the same as the duration of an input time slot).

Example

Consider the following synchronous TDM with a data stream for each input and a data stream for the output. 1 bit is multiplexed at a time. Determine the (a) output bit rate and (b) output frame rate.



Solution

- (a.1) With 4 input connections of 1 Mbps, the output bit rate is $4 \times 1 \text{ Mbps} = 4 \text{ Mbps}$.
- (a.2) The output bit rate is the inverse of the output bit duration. The input bit duration is $1/(1 \text{ Mbps}) = 1 \mu\text{s}$. With 4 input connections, the output bit duration is $1/4 \mu\text{s}$. Hence, the output bit rate $= 1/(1/4 \mu\text{s}) = 4 \text{ Mbps}$.
- (b) The output frame rate is the same as the input connection rate. With an input connection of 1 Mbps (with 1 bit multiplexed at a time), the output frame rate is 1 M frames per second.

Problem

Four channels are multiplexed using synchronous TDM. Each channel sends 100 bytes/s and we multiplex 1 byte per channel. Determine (a) the size of the TDM frame (b) the TDM frame rate (c) the duration of a TDM frame and (d) the bit rate for the link.

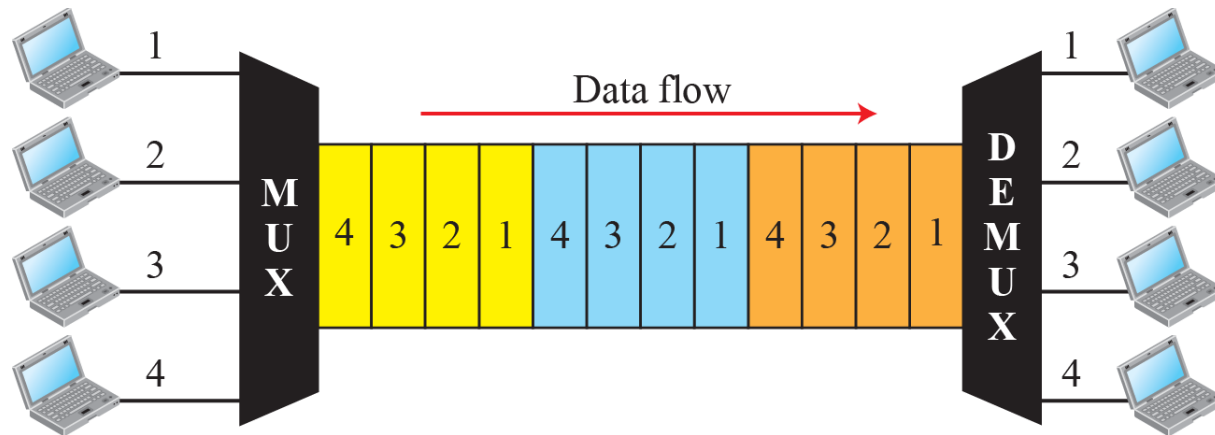
Problem

We have four sources, each creating 250 8-bit characters per second. The interleaved unit is 1 character and 1 synchronizing bit is added to each TDM frame. Determine

- (a) the data rate of each source
- (b) the duration of each character in each source
- (c) the TDM frame rate
- (d) the number of bits in each TDM frame
- (e) the data rate of the link.

Data Rate Management

So far in TDM, the assumption is that the data rates of all input lines are the same. What if there is a disparity in the input data rates?

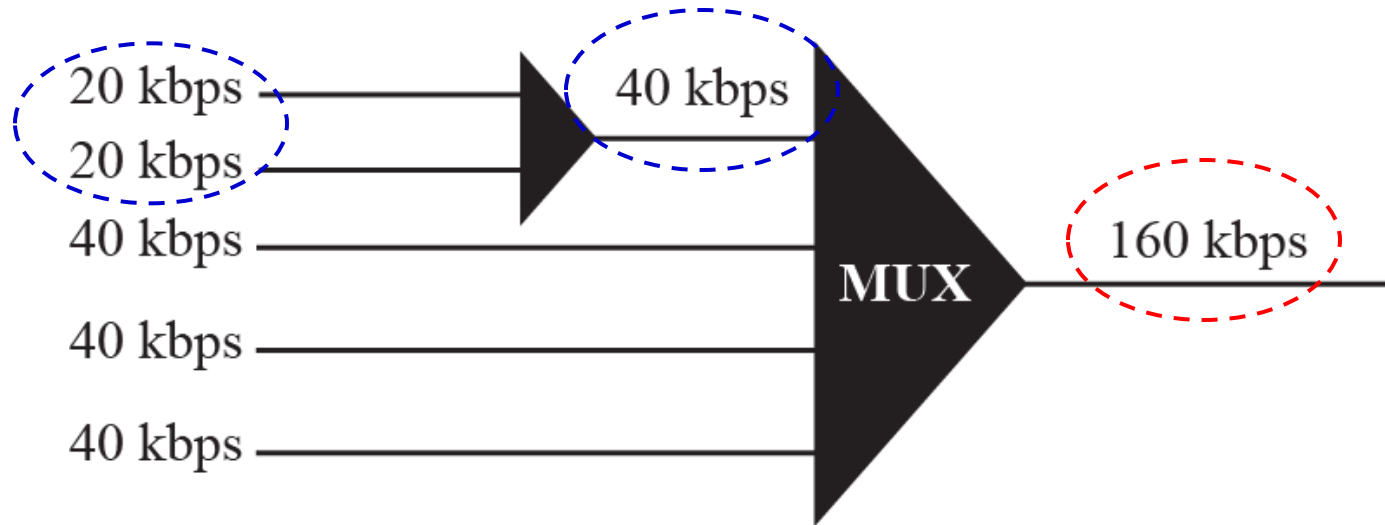


Three strategies, or a combination of them, can be used:

- 1) multilevel multiplexing*
- 2) multiple-slot allocation*
- 3) pulse stuffing*

Figure 6.19: Multilevel multiplexing

Multilevel multiplexing is a technique used when the data rate of an input line is a multiple of others.



Example:

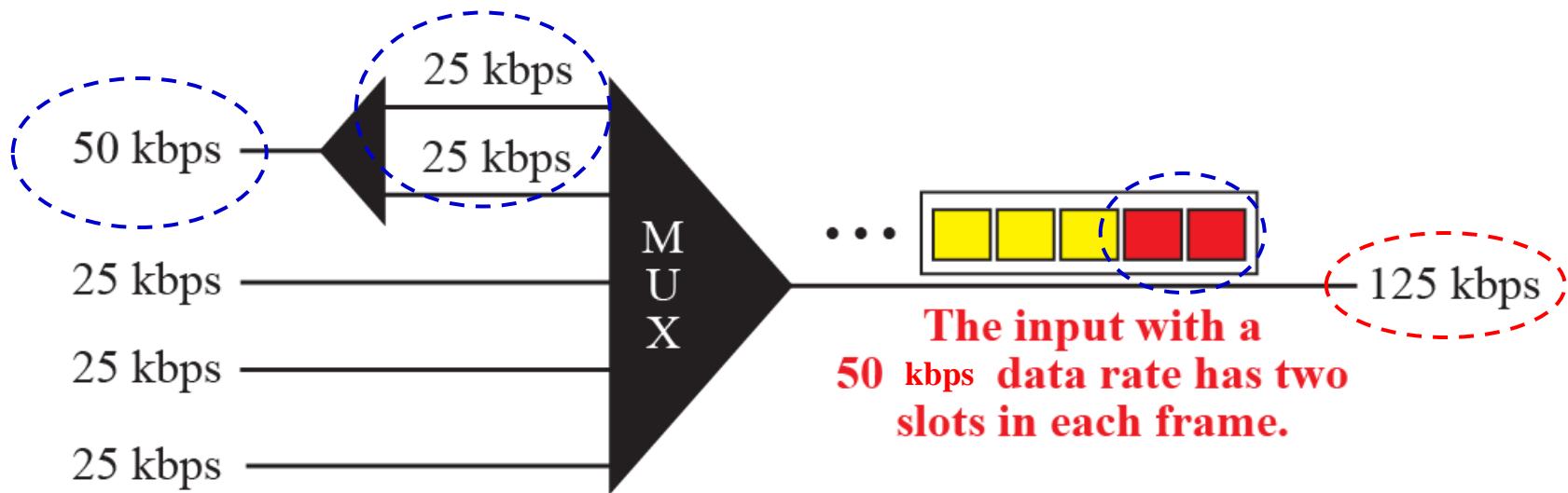
Given 2 inputs @20 kbps and 3 inputs @40 kbps:

The first 2 input lines can be multiplexed together to provide a data rate of 40 kbps in the first level of multiplexing.

A second level of multiplexing can create an output frame of 160 kbps.

Figure 6.20: Multiple-slot allocation

***Multiple-slot allocation** is a technique to allot more than one slot in an output frame to a single input line when an input line has a data rate that is a multiple of another input.*



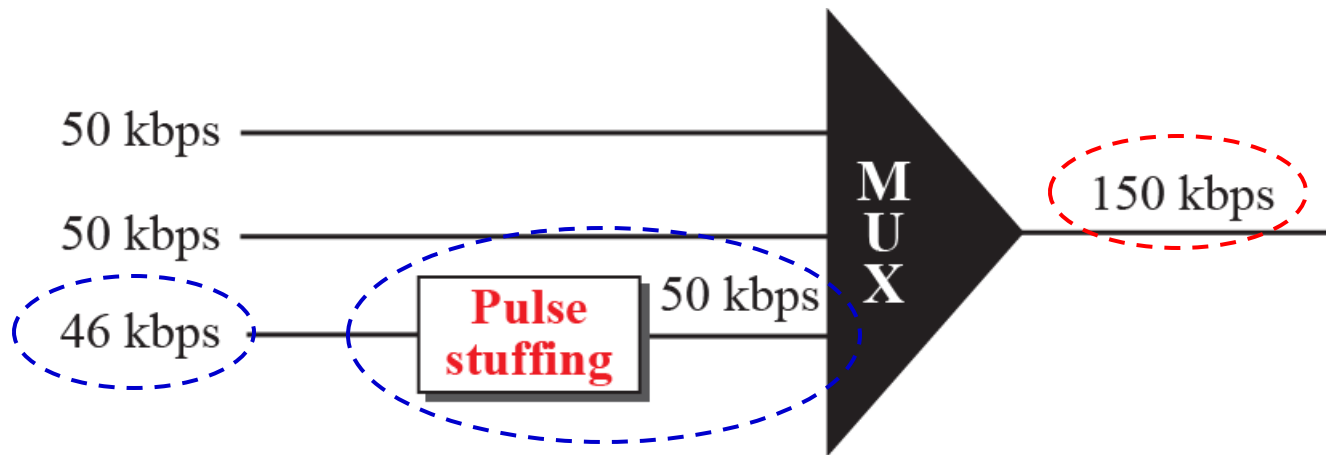
Example:

Given 1 input @50 kbps and 3 inputs @25 kbps:

The first input line can be demultiplexed to attain 2 inputs @25 kbps and be given two slots in the output frame.

Figure 6.21: Pulse stuffing

Pulse Stuffing (bit padding, bit stuffing) is a technique used when the bit rates of the input lines are not integer multiples of each other. A solution is to make the highest input data rate the dominant data rate and add “dummy” bits to the input lines with lower input data rates.



Example:

Given 2 inputs @50 kbps and 1 input @46 kbps:

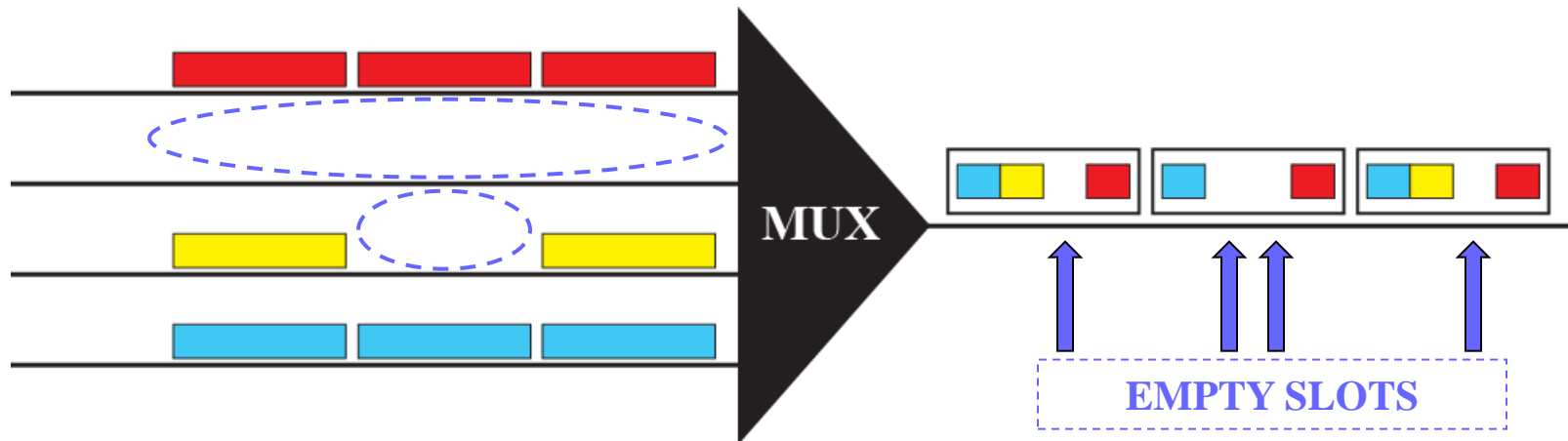
The input line with 46 kbps is pulse stuffed to increase the data rate to 50 kbps.

Problem

Two channels, one with a bit rate of 100 kbps and another with a bit rate of 200 kbps, are to be multiplexed using multiple-slot allocation. What is (a) the frame rate (b) the frame duration and (c) the bit rate of the link?

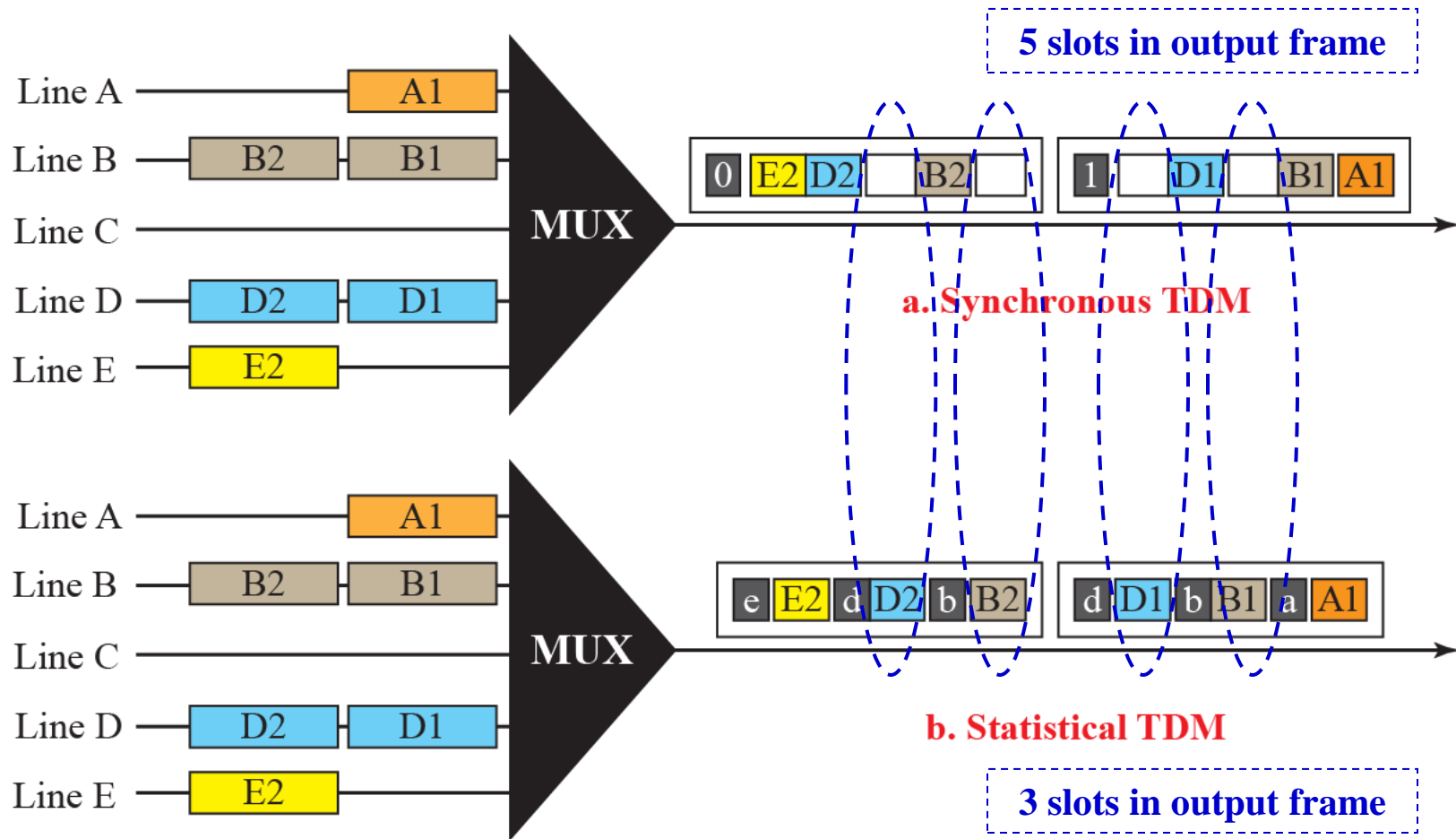
Figure 6.18: Statistical time-division multiplexing

Synchronized TDM can be inefficient. If a source does not have data to send, the corresponding slot in the output frame is empty.



In statistical TDM, slots are dynamically allocated to improve bandwidth efficiency. Only when an input line has data to send is it given a slot in the output frame. Note that the number of slots in each frame may be less than the number of input lines.

Figure 6.26: TDM comparison



Additional notes:

- 1) In synchronous TDM, there is no need for addressing; whereas an output frame in statistical TDM needs to carry data as well as the address of the destination.
- 2) The output frames in statistical TDM need not be synchronized and hence no synchronization framing bits are required.

Figure 6.24: T-1 line

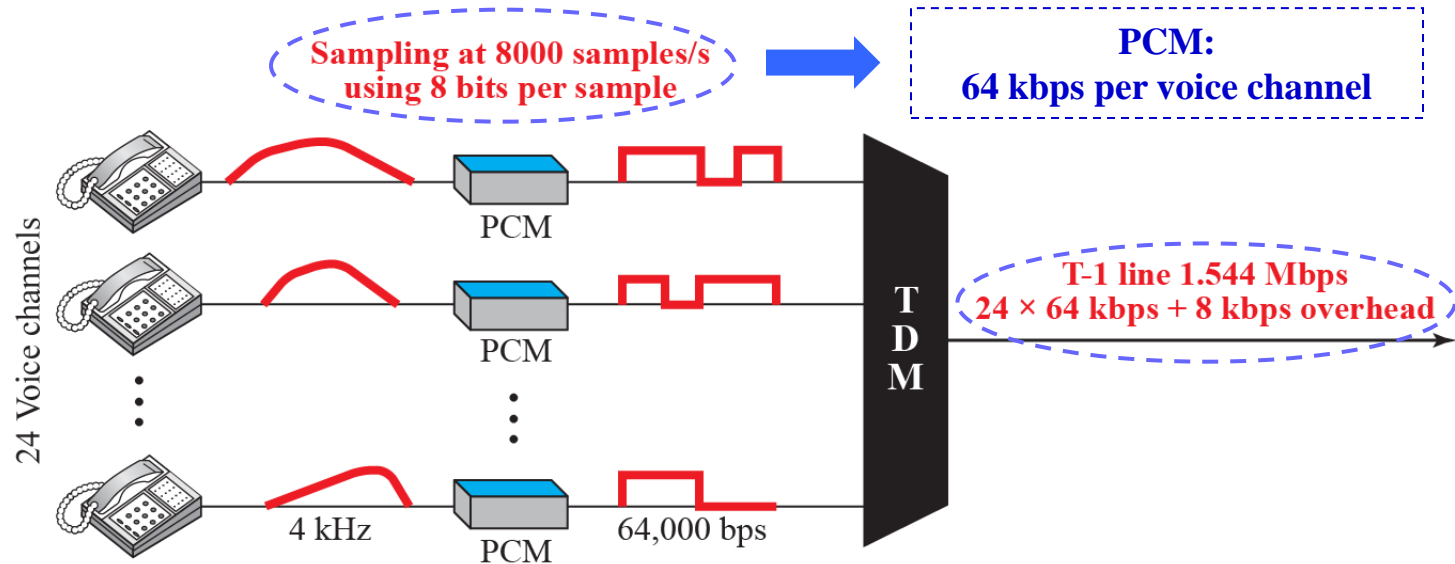


Figure 6.25: T-1 line frame structure

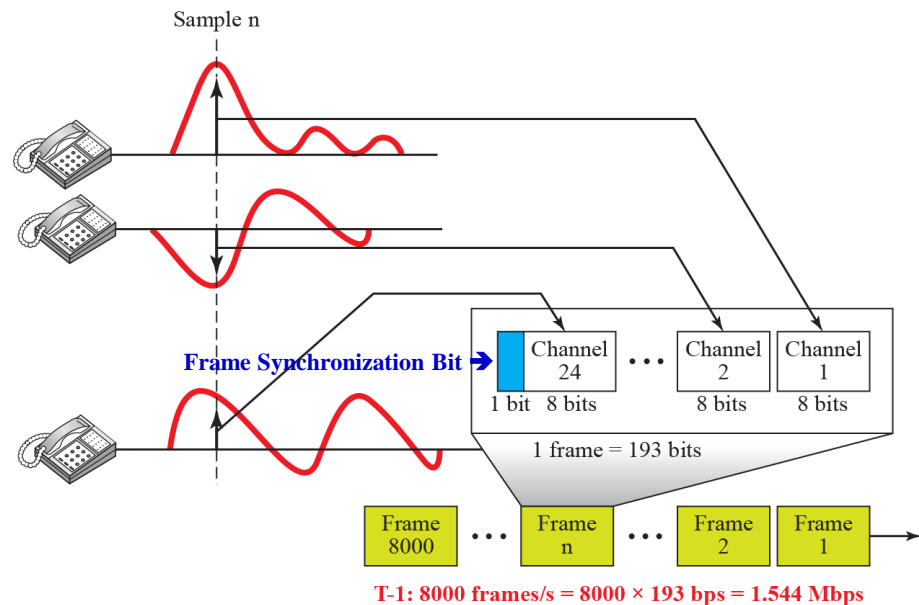
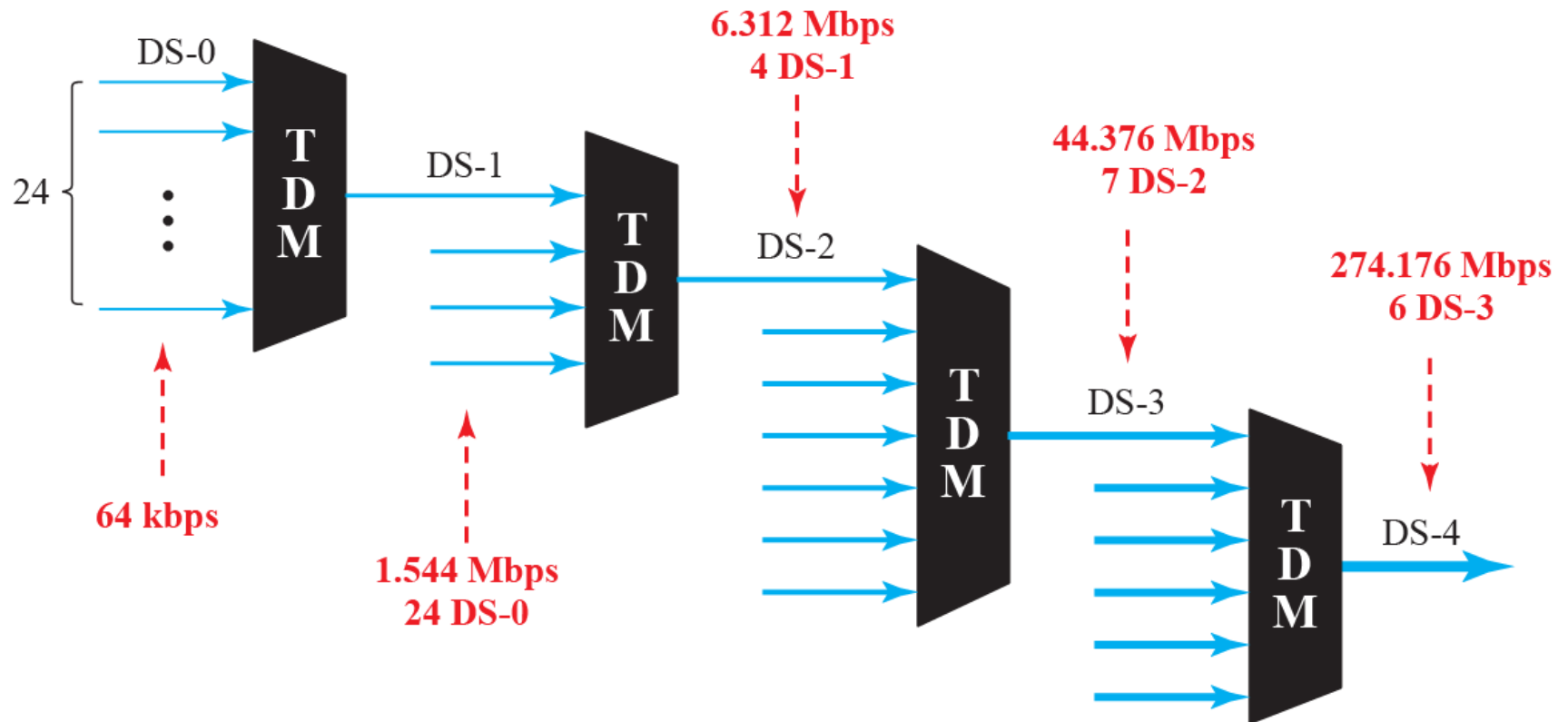


Figure 6.23: Digital hierarchy



Service	Line	Rate (Mbps)	Voice Channels
DS-1	T-1	1.544	24
DS-2	T-2	6.312	96
DS-3	T-3	44.736	672
DS-4	T-4	274.176	4032