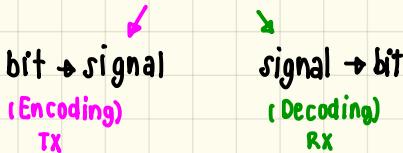


Data Comm



# OSI Layer

- Bit-to-signal Conversion



- การสื่อสารแบบง่ายๆ 2 ทาง
  - wire (ex. สายเดิน)
  - wireless (ex. ดาวเทียม wifi)

- ช่องทางการสื่อสาร มีอยู่ 3 ทางที่จะมีผลต่อคุณภาพของสัญญาณ
  - บางช่องต้องกัน (ex. A, f, phase)

## Analog-Signal

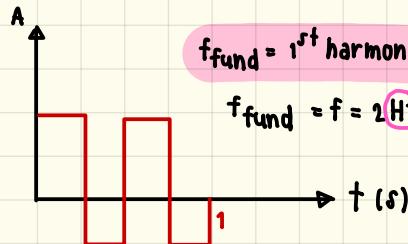
- Amp
- $f$  (Hz) - Period (sec)
- Signal / Multi freq
- $T = 1/f$
- Phase (angle)

\* ถ้า  $\theta = 50^\circ$   $\text{pulse width} \times 100 = \frac{\pi}{6}$   
แสดงว่าใน 1 คลั่ง จะมี  $T$

## Multi-freq Signal

- freq component
- fundamental ( $f_{fund}$ ) = pulse freq
- Harmonic - odd harmonic ( $f_{har}$ )
- $3f_{fund}, 5f_{fund}, \dots$

# Fourier Analysis



$$\begin{aligned} \text{odd harmonic} \\ 3f &= 6 \text{ Hz} \\ 5f &= 10 \text{ Hz} \\ 7f &= 14 \text{ Hz} \end{aligned}$$

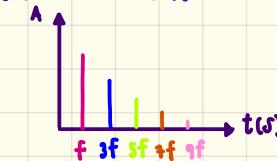
① baud rate = จำนวน signal unit / s  
 $r = \text{bits}/\text{signal unit}$

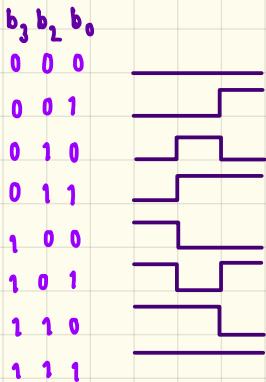
② bit rate = baudrate  $\times r$   
 ex.  $= 9600 \times r = 1$   
 $= 9600 \text{ bps}$

ex. baud rate = 3 Hz (3 signal units)  
 $r = 1 \text{ bits}/\text{signal unit}$   
 bit rate = baudrate  $\times r$   
 $= 3 \times 1 = 3$   
 $= 3 \text{ bps}$

$b_3$	$b_2$	$b_1$
0	0	0
0	0	1
0	1	0
0	1	1
1	0	0
1	0	1
1	1	0
1	1	1

ex. มีส่วน odd harmonic





f pulse

0 Hz

$$T/2 = 1/3$$

$$T = 2/3$$

$$T/2 = 2/3$$

$$T/2 = 2/3$$

$$T = 2/3$$

$$T/2 = 2/3$$

$$T = 2/3$$

0 Hz

$$f = 0 \text{ Hz}$$

$$f = 3/4$$

$$f = 3/2$$

$$f = 3/4$$

$$f = 3/2$$

$$f = 3/4$$

$$f = 3/2$$

$$f = 0 \text{ Hz}$$

signal rate = baud rate

= signal unit / s

= baud / s

r = bits rate / signal unit

bit rate = baud rate x r

baud rate = signal units / s

$$f_{\max} = N/2$$

r = bitrate / signal unit

bitrate = baud rate x r

- សម្រាប់ digital បានប្រកបដៃបន្ទីរ. analog នានា bandwidth

bitrate

r baud rate

f pulse max

3 bps

1 3 baud

3/2 Hz

N

1 N

N/2 Hz

1K

1 1K

1K/2 Hz

- Attenuation តាមការបង្កើត drop និងចាន់

$$10 \log_{10} \frac{P_2}{P_1} \text{ គេបានការបង្កើតចាន់ជាដុល្លារ 299 }$$

- Distortion កែវការព័ត៌មាន freq ដូចជា សំណើនៅក្នុងបន្ទាន់

- Noise ក្នុងសំណើនៅក្នុងបន្ទាន់ ដើម្បី noise ធ្វើនូវសម្រាប់សំណើនៅក្នុងបន្ទាន់

Loss

Attenuation Power loss

Distortion

Shape loss (ស្ថាប័នបែប) ដោយការងារកំណត់ស្ថាប័នបែបនៃសំណើនៅក្នុងបន្ទាន់

Noise

Additive Amp noise

- រាប់ទៅនឹងការបង្កើត bits នៃអំពី នាយកភាពការពារ

transmission time (s)

= Total Transmission bits / Bit rate (bps)

$\frac{\text{number of bits}}{\text{propagation speed}}$

- រាប់ទៅនឹងការបង្កើត នាយកភាពការពារ និងការបង្កើត

= distance / propagation speed in channel

រាប់ទៅ

$\frac{\text{distance}}{\text{propagation speed}}$

- Data rate limits

• នៃ bandwidth

• នៃ level of signal

• គ្មានការងារកំណត់ស្ថាប័នបែប

- NOISE FREE

$$\text{Data rate} = 2 \times \text{Bandwidth} \times$$

bit/signal  
unit

- Noise និងកំណត់ស្ថាប័នបែប

ខ្លះនឹងផ្តល់តម្លៃ data រាប់ទៅ

$$\text{Bandwidth} \times \log_2 (1 + \text{SNR})$$

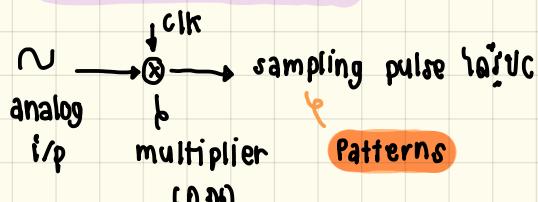
SNR =  $\frac{\text{ការស្វែងរករាយ}}{\text{ការរៀងរាល់}}$

ការរៀងរាល់

## DATA RATE LIMIT

Twisted pair	Coaxial Cable
• Bandwidth ~ 5MHz	• Bandwidth ~ 500 MHz
• Noise Free (signal level = 8)	• Noise Free (signal level = 8)
• Noisy (SNR = 2047)	• Noisy (SNR = 2047)
• Channon bit rate =	• Channon bit rate =

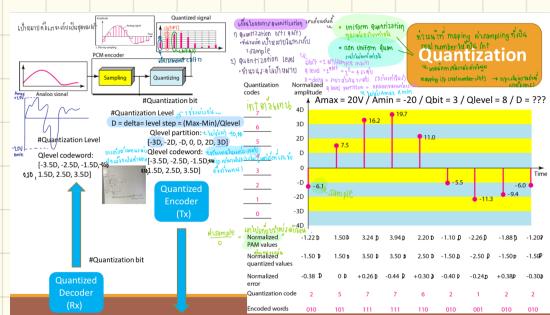
# PCM Pulse Code Modulation



$$\text{oversampling } f_s = 4f \text{ undersampling } f_s = f$$

sampling Rate  $\geq 2 \times f_{\max}$

Ex)  $f_{\text{sampling}} = 8,000 \text{ Hz}$   
 เວລາເພີ້ນໄປດ້ແກ່ 4,000 Hz (input)



## Quantization

- ກຳນົດໃໝ່ mapping ກ່າວ sampling
  - ເພີ້ນຕາມທີ່ກາງຈົດກາງຮະຄົມກຳນົດ
  - ຈົດກຳນົດອານຸສັບ ອຸປະກອບໃນຕາມຮ່ວມທີ່ເກົ່າຕົ້ນ
- Uniform Quan  
 • non uniform Quan  
 • ຮັບໃນຄວາມຫຼັກ

• ຖັນດີ ດີກ

## ຜົນໂດຍກ່າວ Quantization

- bit (q bit) : ຊົ່ວນນຸ່ວິທີ ເປັນນາມຢືນຕາມເກົ່າ 1 sample
- level (q level) : ຈົນຊາຍຮັດປົ້ນນາມກັບ

$$q \text{ bit} = n \text{ bits/sample}$$

$$q \text{ level} = 2^{q \text{ bit}}$$

$$D = \text{ປົ້ນນຸ່ວິທີໃນ 1.1.ດັບ } (A_{\max} - A_{\min})$$

$$q \text{ level partition} = \text{ຂອບເຂດທີ່ດັບດີ}$$

$$q \text{ level} = 8$$

$$q \text{ level partition } [-3D, -2D, -D, 0, D, 2D, 3D]$$

$$q \text{ level codeword } [-3.5D, -2.5D, -1.5D, -0.5D, 0, \dots]$$

## Delta Mod Encoder

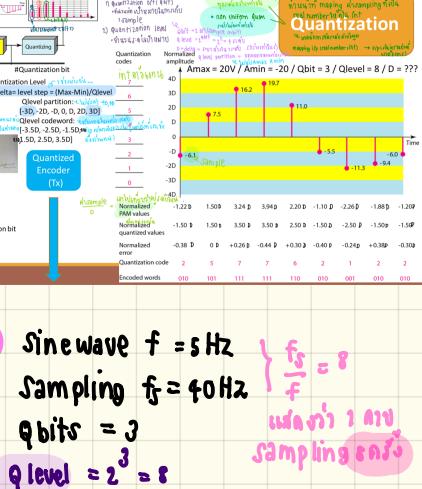
## Delta Mod Decoder

analog  $\rightarrow$  digital

Digital  $\rightarrow$  analog

ເຮັດຖິ່ນເປົ້າ 0 ຂອງ

ເປົ້າ 1 ເກັ່ນ



Ex) Sine wave  $f = 5 \text{ Hz}$

$$\frac{f_s}{f} = 8$$

ແກ່ນຳ 1 ຄົງ Sampling ກວດ

$$q \text{ bits} = 3$$

$$q \text{ level} = 2^3 = 8$$

$$D = 1 - (-1) / 8 = 0.25$$

$$q\_partition = [-0.75, -0.5, -0.25, 0, \dots]$$

$$q\_codeword = [-0.875, -0.625, -0.375,$$

$$-0.125, 0, \dots]$$

• Normalized PAM = ມີກຳນົດ sampling

• Normalized Quantization

ເວົາກ PAM ພັນຍາ ຮັບພໍາກາງວາກ  
 ຕ້ອງຢູ່ກຳນົດ + 8: ອົບອົບ ດັບຢູ່ກຳນົດ - ດັບຢູ່ກຳນົດ  
 ຕ້ອງປັບ 0 ທີ່: ໃບກົດ - ດັບຢູ່ກຳນົດ

• Normalized Error

ເວົາ Quantization - PAM.

Quantized code ອົງວຽບໃນຮ່ວມກົດໄລ

$$\text{Encoded word } (0 \dots 2^{n-1})$$

ແປປອນນີ້ແລ້ວກົດ 2

## Digital transmission

parallel (คละ bit พร้อมกัน)

Serial (นำมท่อ bit)

ex: 0 → +5V  
1 → -5V

signal level

signal transition

① การเพิ่ม bit rate ในทางส่วนซ้อน

อาจต้องรอไป - เป็นการแทน data ด้วย signal

รอบขั้นกับ r

$r = \text{bit / signal element}$

bit rate = baud rate  $\times r$

## Serial

Aynchronous start bit=0 stop bits=1

Synchronous ผู้รับฝ่ายนี้ frame

ช่องทางเดียวในช่องบัน Digital channel

Line coding

Block coding

\* วิธีสัญญาณแบบน้ำใจ นาฬิกาเพื่อ

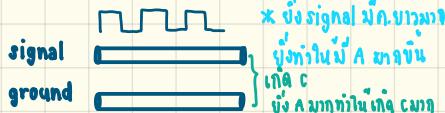
- ลดอัตราค่าไฟฟ้า ก. ความถี่ในการส่งข้อมูล

- ลด error

② • เพิ่ม Bit rate ในการส่งข้อมูล  
• เพิ่ม Data pattern เพื่อให้สอดคล้องกับความต้องการข้อมูล

Error ที่เกิดขึ้นช่วงเวลา

- Distortion ตัวเก็บประจุไฟฟ้า



ก่อนต่อต่อง discharge ส้วน → wave เหลือบบัน

- Bit Synchronization

- ไม่แน่ใจว่า clk ไปต่อจากไหน clk RX, TX

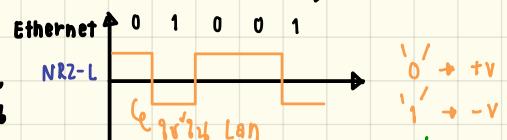
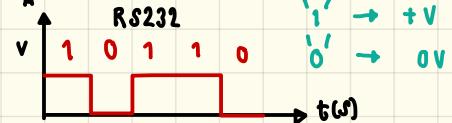
- ห้ามต่อต่อในส่วน delay

ต่อ clk ต่อไป > ส่วนที่ห้ามต่อ bits เก็บ  
ก่อนรับ ดังนี้ bits หาย

Line Coding ① - ลดปัญหา Distortion

สมมติ - ให้ไฟฟ้าดูดตัวเอง แล้วรักษา bit synchronization  
กันนานๆ  
② - เพิ่ม Bit rate ให้สูงขึ้น

ต้องส่งคลื่น clk กลับ hon-return-to-zero  
Unipolar (NRZ) ให้สูงขึ้น ① ②



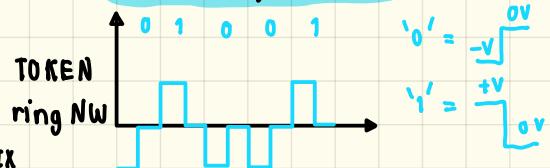
FDDI NW

NRZ-I

USB

\* ใช้ในช่อง fiber optic

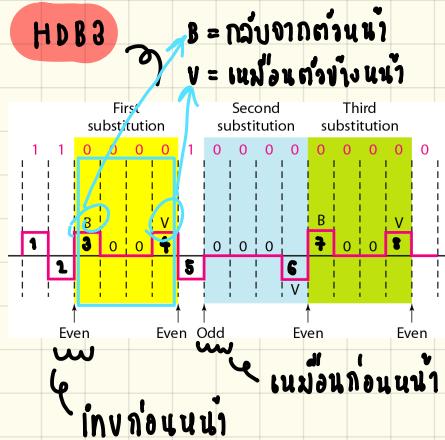
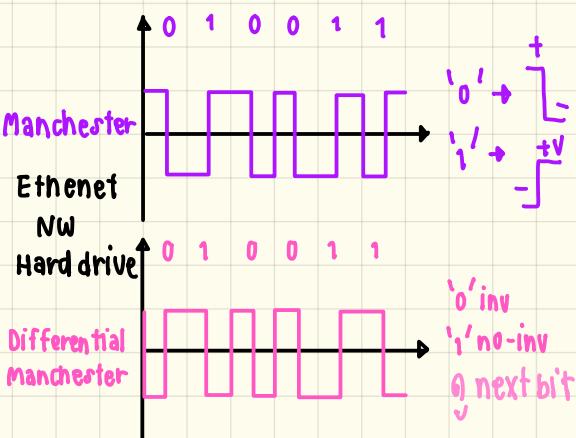
Polar RZ, Bi-phase



\* ช่วยลดความสูญเสียในการสื่อสาร

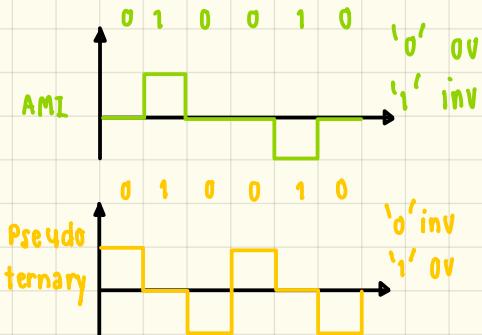
และ bandwidth ก็จะกว้าง

\* ไม่ต้องซื้อ clk แต่จะมีนาฬิกาใน  
bit rate ที่



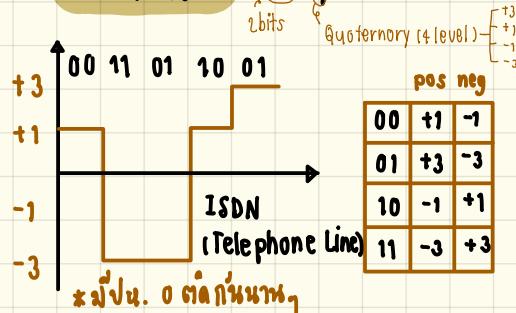
T-1 and E-1 lines

Bipolar មែនបែន្ទាន់ dc component

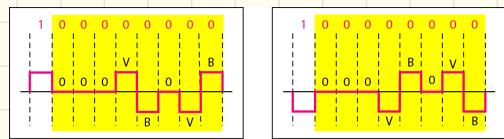


\* យុទ្ធសាស្ត្រ Bit Sync កែតែបំ Bit កំណើនពេលវេលា  
no inversion ទៅតាមរយៈ

Multi-level 2B1Q scheme



AMTI with Scrambling នៅនៅតែនៅនាគា



'0' = 0 V ឈរអនកលើលេកខាងក្រោម  
'1' = inversion ឈរអនកទំនង

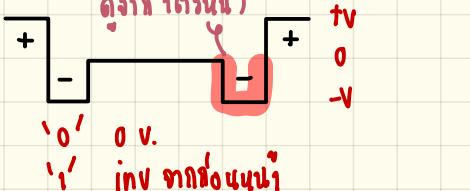
collect រាយ៉ែន 0 ឈរអនកលើលេកខាងក្រោម 0  
B8ZS

\* លេក 0 កែវ: ស្ថា/វ លេក 4 5 7 8

\* តុលាកំណើន 0 តុលាកំណើន ទៅ

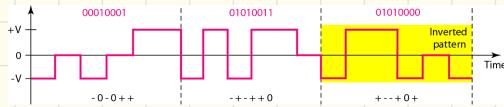
1 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1

ឈរអារាពំនង



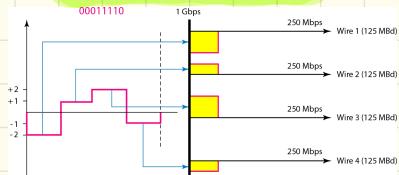
8B6T scheme 1 signal មានតំបន់ 3 នូវ (+, -, 0) ឬ  $2^3$  data patterns

8 bits signal  $\therefore r = 8/6$  (speed អាចបាន)



### 4D-PAM5 scheme

1 Gbps Ethernet



8 bits លើ 4 signal level

$$r = 8/4 = 2$$

\* ដូចស្រី វិបាលរងកុំពោតកន្លែង: ផែន

### Multifrequency

#### MLT-3 scheme

គណន៍ស្ថិត ឱ្យមិនកំណើនបាន

បែន 1 សម្របេប +, 0, -, 0



### Block coding concept

mB-to-nB

ex. 4B5B ទាំងប្រាំបីបុគ្គលិក 2<sup>4</sup> encode ជាបី 2<sup>5</sup>  
ទៅបាន 5 bit សម្រាប់ data

\* ដើរការដែឡើវា pattern ក្នុងកំណើនកំណើន. បែនពីរការបំភែងឯង 1 ឬ pattern ក្នុងខែន ដឹង command code ។ ទៀតក៏

### Digital Modulation

wire: សាយក្រុងកំណើន, coaxial cable

wireless: wifi

Analog Channel: BAND PASS CHANNEL

- ការបង្ហាញស្ថិត digital នៃបន្ទាន់ analog ត្រូវការ signal conversion នៃឯកតា. និតាមការផែន
- ក្រឡាយវត្ថាទាំងបាន

ក្រឡាយបាននៃបន្ទាន់ analog

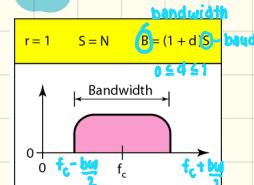
- Digital Modulation ៗ bit  $\rightarrow$  sine
  - បែនបុណ្យ Amp
  - បែនបុណ្យ freq bit-to-signal
  - បែនបុណ្យ Phase conversion
  - បែនបុណ្យ Amp + Phase

ASK

$$'0': A \sin(2\pi f_c t - \phi)$$

$$'0': A_{low} \sin(2\pi f_c t - \phi)$$

$$'1': A_{high} \sin(2\pi f_c t - \phi)$$



FSK

នៃក្រឡាយ f<sub>c</sub> ត្រូវការ  $\delta f_{FSK}$  ឬ  $f_{FSK} = 4 \text{ Hz}$

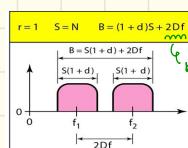
$$\text{baud rate} = \# \text{ baud} (\text{signal unit/s})$$

$$f_c = 8 \text{ Hz} (\text{cycles/sec})$$

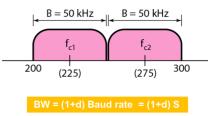
$$\text{cycle/baud} = \# \text{ cycle}/\text{signal unit}$$

$$= \frac{f_c}{\text{baud}} = \frac{8}{4}$$

$$= 2 \text{ cycles/signal unit}$$



## Relation between ASK baud rate and bandwidth



Full-duplex channel

Fc1 = transmitting frequency (upload) = 225 Hz  
 Fc2 = receiving frequency (download) = 275 Hz  
 B = Bandwidth (BW) = 50 kHz  
 Baud rate max =  $\frac{50 \text{ kHz}}{1 \text{ bit/baud}} = 50 \text{ baud}$   
 2-ASK: r = 1 bit / baud  $\rightarrow$  bit rate max = 50 baud  
 4-ASK: r = 2 bits / baud  $\rightarrow$  100 baud  
 8-ASK: r = 3 bits / baud  $\rightarrow$  150 baud

## ASK MOD

encode Bit-to-ASK signal

OOK : On-off keying

ນຳອົດຈົບປະກິດ

## ASK GENERATION STEP

1) Partition n Bits to be encoded

Ex. 11000110 (r = 2)

11 00 01 10

2) Bit-to-Signal property encoding (Selecting Amplitude)

11 -> A3 / 00 -> A0 / 01 -> A1 / 10 -> A2

3) Creating 1 Signal Unit for ASK

1 Signal Unit (SU) = #ຈຳນວນ carrier signal cycles / baud  
 $= f_c / \text{baud}$

4) Doing Amplitude MOD

$A_3 \times SU(0) / A_0 \times SU(1) / A_1 \times SU(2) / A_2 \times SU(3)$

4-ASK (Binary ASK)			
00	-> A0		
01	-> A1		
10		-> A2	
11		-> A3	

ex) 11000110 ເກົ່າໄປ ກົບ 3 ໃນຫຼັງ 2 bits

ເຄີຍ 10 01 00 11

A<sub>2</sub> A<sub>1</sub> A<sub>0</sub> A<sub>3</sub>

ສະແດງ  $\otimes$   $\otimes$   $\otimes$   $\otimes$

A<sub>2</sub>ສຸ A<sub>0</sub>ສຸ A<sub>0</sub>ສຸ A<sub>3</sub>ສຸ

ex)  $f_c = 1000 \text{ Hz} \therefore \text{ສຸ} = 1000 / 4 = 250 ?$

baudrate = 500 baud

Decode ນຳອົດຈົບປະກິດ

1. Read Sampling Amplitude

2. UI Amplitude

3. decode r bits/ baud

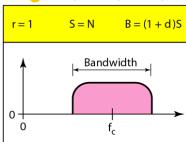
4. Get data from

PSK

phase ເປັນນັກຕົກໄວ້ເກົ່າກັນ

$$'0' = A \sin(2\pi f_c t - 180^\circ) \rightarrow \phi = 180^\circ$$

$$'1' = A \sin(2\pi f_c t - 0^\circ) \rightarrow \phi = 0^\circ$$



QAM

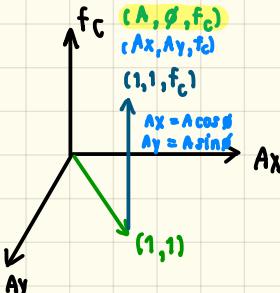
phase & amplitude ຫົວທີ່ກັນ

ex) 8-QAM

$$\text{cycle / signal unit} = f_c / \text{baud}$$

0 0 0 (1V)	0°	$= 12 \text{ Hz} / 4 \text{ baud}$
0 0 1 (2V)	0°	$= 3$
0 1 0 (1V)	90°	

ການແສດງຕົກໄວ້ເກົ່າກັນ ມີcarrier signal ກົນພົມ bits



ຈົກລົງການ

$$s(t) = A \sin(2\pi f_c t - \phi)$$

## FSK MOD

**encode** ก้าวเดียว ASK 160'  
ผลลัพธ์ A พื้น f ใหญ่  
ต่อๆ กัน cycle เป็นสี่ตากันคู่

(Ex)  $f_c = 500 \text{ Hz}$

baud rate = 250 baud

$r=2$

cycle/baud =  $\frac{500}{250} = 2 \text{ cycles}$

ที่  $f_c = 750 \text{ Hz}$

cycle/baud = 3 cycles

**Decoder** ก้าวเดียว encoder

## Analog Transmission

### Analog-to-analog conversion

การแปลงสัญญาณ analog 为 analog

Amplitude Mod

Frequency Mod

Phase Mod

Digital modulation

binary + 24 bits  $\rightarrow$  24

carrier

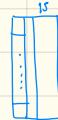
$f_c$

Analog modulation

Analog Amplitude

Analog Frequency

Analog Phase



bits/บิต  
พร้อมกัน

## PSK MOD

**encode** zeta with cosine & sine

เขย่าบันดาลในนาฬิกา เท่ากับ ฟrequency ตามนี้ ตามที่บอกว่า  
00 01 10 11 00 01 10 11

• ถ้าเป็น 2 ทาง ก็จะมี A<sub>x</sub>, A<sub>y</sub>

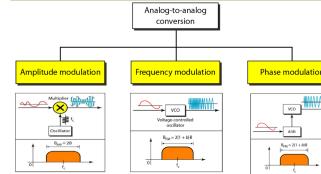
• เอาไปบวก  $\Rightarrow$   $A_x \cos \theta + A_y \sin \theta$

## QAM MOD

**Encode** รัน PSK กับ ASK พร้อมกัน

**Decode** signal-to-bits

นำ回去 cos แล้ว



$$(A_x \cos 2\pi f_c t + A_y \sin 2\pi f_c t) \cos 2\pi f_c t$$

$$= A_x \cos^2 2\pi f_c t - A_y \sin 2\pi f_c t \cos 2\pi f_c t + A_y \sin 2\pi f_c t \cos 2\pi f_c t$$

$$= A_x \left[ \frac{1}{2} (\cos 4\pi f_c t + \cos 0) \right]$$

$$= A_x \frac{\cos 4\pi f_c t}{2} + A_x \frac{1}{2} + \text{รวมกัน}$$

$$A_y \left[ \frac{1}{2} (\sin 4\pi f_c t + \sin 0) \right]$$

$$= A_y \frac{\sin 4\pi f_c t}{2} + A_y \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow \frac{A_x}{2}$$

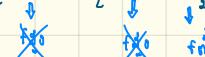
$$(A_x \cos 2\pi f_c t + A_y \sin 2\pi f_c t) \sin 2\pi f_c t$$

$$= A_x \cos 2\pi f_c t \sin 2\pi f_c t + A_y \sin 2\pi f_c t \sin 2\pi f_c t$$

$$= A_x \sin 2\pi f_c t \cos 2\pi f_c t + A_y \sin 2\pi f_c t \cos 2\pi f_c t$$

$$= A_x \left( \frac{1}{2} (\sin 4\pi f_c t + \sin 0) \right) + A_y \left( \frac{1}{2} (\cos 4\pi f_c t - \cos 0) \right)$$

$$= \frac{A_x}{2} \sin 4\pi f_c t + \frac{A_y}{2} \cos 4\pi f_c t - \frac{A_y}{2}$$



$$-\frac{A_y}{2} \cos 4\pi f_c t = A_y$$

\* กลับไปดู

## Analog Amplitude Modulation (AM)

### Amplitude Modulation Difference

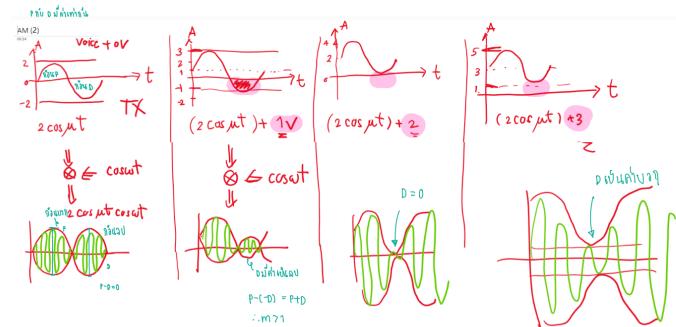
peek

$$M = \frac{P - D}{P + D}$$

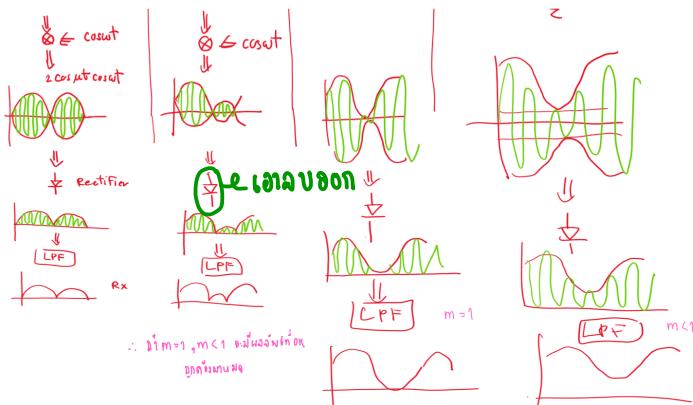
$$M = 1 : D = 0 \quad M(\%) = 50\%$$

$$M < 1 : D > 0 \quad \& \quad D < P \quad M(\%) < 50\%$$

$$M > 1 : D < 0 \quad M(\%) > 50\%$$



### DeMod AM to analog



$$\text{AM Bandwidth } B_{AM} = 2B_{\text{analog data input}}$$

\* ถ้ากิจกรรมนี้เป็นสัญญาณ FM  
ก็คือ FM signal ที่มีส่วนของ

## Analog Frequency Modulation (FM)

$$\text{Bandwidth } B_{FM} = 2(1 + \beta)B$$

ex) Beta = 5

$$B_{FM} = 2(1+2)(15\text{kHz})$$

$$= 180 \text{ kHz}$$

$$= 200 \text{ kHz}$$

↑ slope มากขึ้น

### Analog Phase Modulation (PM)

$$B_{PM} = 2(1 + \beta)B$$

# Bandwidth Utilization

## Multiplexing and Spreading

- Bandwidth utilization ເພື່ອໃຊ້ບ່າງເປັນນາກົງຈະຈຳ
- ຖໍ່ມີປະໂຫຍດກົງການໃໝ່ "Multiplexing" (BW sharing)
- Spreading and anti-jamming ສາມາດກົງໄດ້ຮັບໄວ້ Spreading (BW sharing & protection)
- ບໍລິສັດ bandwidth ທີ່ມີເຊີ້ມາໃຊ້ວ່າງ ດູນການ 2 ຕົວດີກ່າວເນັກງ່າງ  
bandwidth ກົດປາກໂຄນຕົ້ນນີ້ ສາມາດໃຊ້ວ່ານີ້ໄດ້ (ເບັງກັນຈຳ)
- Multiplexing ເທິງກົງທີ່ໃຫ້ໃນບັນດາວ່າງວ່ານີ້ແມ່ນສູງ ຫັນ data link ເພີ້ມ  
ກົງນີ້ວ່ານີ້ແມ່ນໄດ້ກຳລັງ (increase) ໄຟຕົດປຶກ

### Analog

- Topic**
- FDM / frequency division Multi
  - WDM wavelength Division Multi
  - Synchronous TDM / Time
  - Statistical TDM / Time

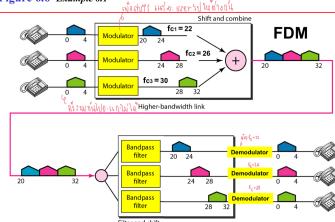
### Code-Division Multiple Access - Analog digital

FDM -- ເຕັມດ້ວຍ User ໂພນດີ່ນັ້ນຄົນຄົນກາງນີ້

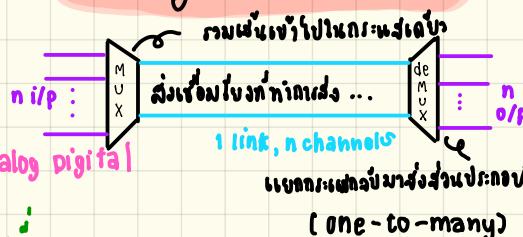


Ex:

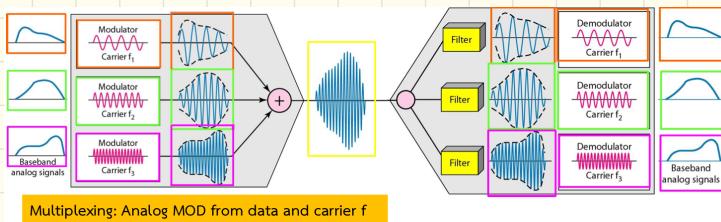
Figure 6.6 Example 6.1



### Dividing a link into channel



ແຕ່ວ່າ: user ໃຊ້ carrier freq. ອັນ: ລົງ  
ແລວ້ງໆນຸ່ງການກົນໄວ້ໄປໜ້າທີ່ກ່າວມາ



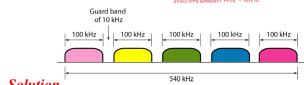
ex)

### Example 6.2

- 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?

Guard band = 10 kHz

total bandwidth = 500 kHz



**Solution**

For five channels, we need at least four guard bands.

This means that the required bandwidth is at least

$$(5 \times 100) + (4 \times 10) = 540 \text{ KHz}$$

as shown in Figure 6.7.

ex)

### Example 6.3

16-QAM 1Mbps

16-QAM 1Mbps

16-QAM 1Mbps

16-QAM 1Mbps

16-QAM 1Mbps

Digital Data

16-QAM

16-QAM

16-QAM

16-QAM

16-QAM

Analog Signal

250 kHz

250 kHz

250 kHz

250 kHz

250 kHz

Analog

FDM

1 MHz

Analog signal

The satellite channel is analog.

We divide it into four channels, each channel having a 250-KHz bandwidth.

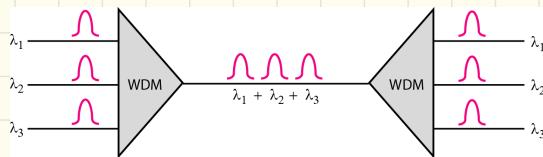
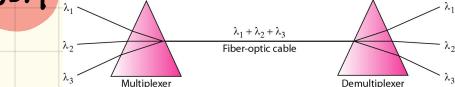
Each digital channel of 1 Mbps is modulated such that each 4 bits are modulated to 1 Hz.

One solution is 16-QAM modulation.

Figure 6.8 shows one possible configuration.

6.15

WDM



$$\text{for } \lambda = c/f$$

wave length  $\hookrightarrow$  light speed

$$\therefore \text{wavelength } \lambda = c/f = 1550 \text{ nm}$$

TDM

เทคโนโลยี multiplexing สำหรับร่วมอัตโนมัติ,  
นิยามคือในสิ่งที่น้ำหนักบันทุณชั้นๆ

ก็จะเรียกว่า

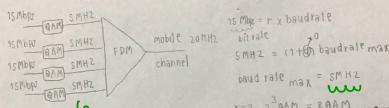
- ① Synchronous TDM
- ② Statistical TDM

### Activity #12.1

- n Transmitting data from 4 users with digital data rate = 15 Mbps per user

$$2^3 \text{ QAM} \times 15 \text{ Mbps} \times 2^3 \text{ QAM} = 15 \text{ Mbps} \times 8 \text{ QAM}$$

$$15 \text{ Mbps} = r \times 5 \text{ MHz} \Rightarrow r = 3$$



$$\text{bandwidth} = (1+d) B$$

$$5M = (1+0) B$$

$$B = 5 \text{ MHz}$$

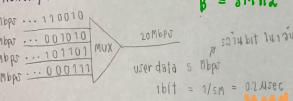
$$\text{bitrate} = \text{baudrate} \times r$$

$$15 \text{ Mbps} = 5 \text{ MHz} \times r$$

$$r = 3$$

$$\therefore 2^3 \text{ QAM} = 8 \text{ QAM}$$

### Activity #12.2



Digital Link with Bandwidth of 20 Mbps

- 1) Transmitting data from 4 users

2) User data Rate = 5 Mbps ✓

3) Bit duration (interval) = 0.2 μsec

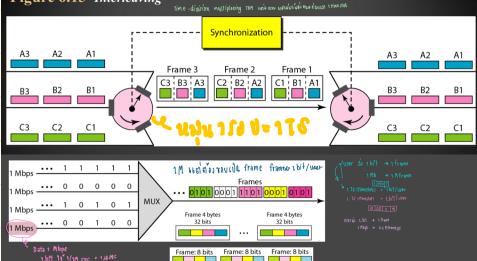
4) Bit / interval = 1 + (0.0002) = 1

5) Frame rate = 6 Mbps / 4 bits = 1.25 M frames/s

6) Frame duration = 1 / 1.25 M = 0.8 μsec

### ① STDM

Figure 6.15 Interleaving



- សំបុរាប់ បែងចែកនូវតម្លៃដែលការិយាល័យទៅក្នុងវគ្គនេះ

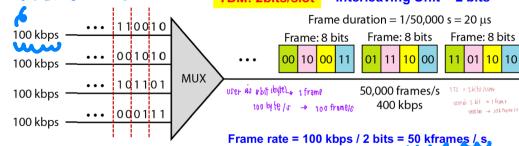
\* សំបុរាប់ frame

- frame duration  $\Rightarrow$  សំបុរាប់ 100 frame

$$\text{frame duration} = \frac{1}{\text{bit rate}} = 10 \mu\text{sec}$$

# ໄທການສັງ 2 bits/slot

Frame rate



Empty slots in STDM

ຖ້ວຍໃຫຍ່ TS ດະວັດທຸນເພີ່ມ

Framing bits

synchronization pattern **1 0 1**

\* ເປັນການຮັບ pattern ໂປ່ນຕົວ frame ແລະ  
frame 1



• ໃນຂະໜາດ ທ່າງ diff source  
ເຜົ່ານຳມາຮັມໃນໃໝ່  
BW ໃບລົງທຶນ

CDMA code division multiple

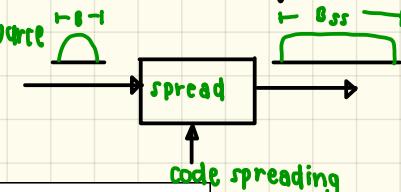
spread spectrum

Access

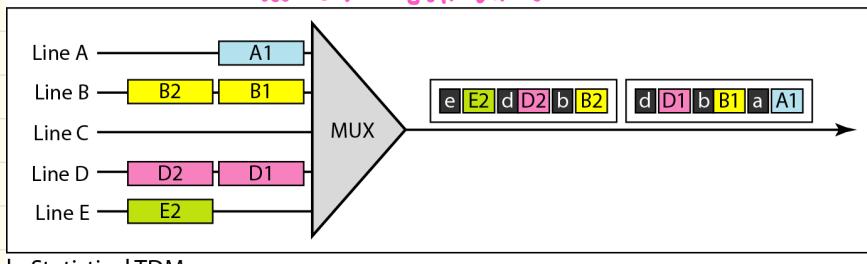
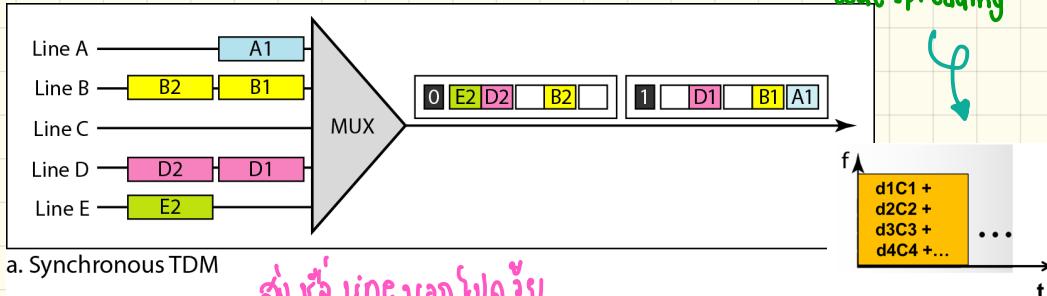
• ໃຊ້ໃນ wireless commu

• ວິທີປະກາດ

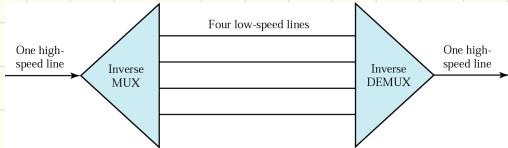
- ໃຊ້ Bandwidth ຫອງສ້ອງນໍາຫຼືກ  
ເປັນການສ້ອງນໍາຫຼືກຂອງ user ສັງ  
ໄປຈັງປັກິນ
- ປັບກົດກົດ. ຮັບການຈາກຜູ້ໃນໆນໍາງຄົງ



## ② ATM (ເຕັມລົງທຶນ)



## Inverse TDM Multiplexing

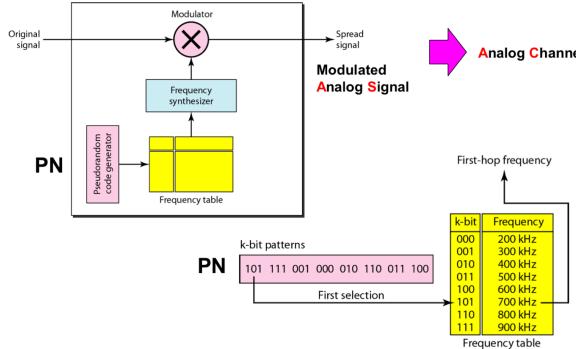


నుండి

- ① Freq Hopping Spread Spectrum (FHSS)
- ② Direct Sequence Spread Spectrum(DSSS)

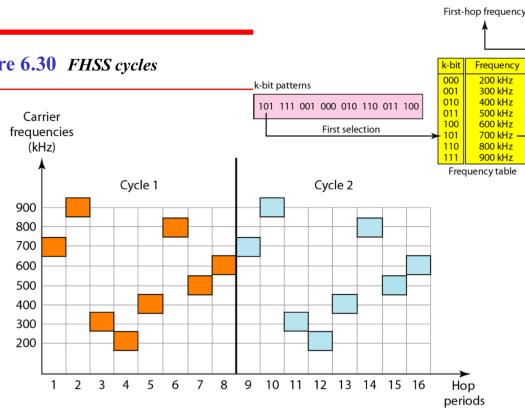
## ① FHSS

Figure 6.28 Frequency hopping spread spectrum (FHSS)



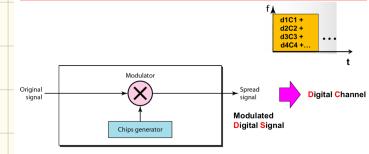
6.37

Figure 6.30 FHSS cycles



## ② DSSS

Figure 6.32 Direct Sequence Spread Spectrum (DSSS)



### Sequence generation

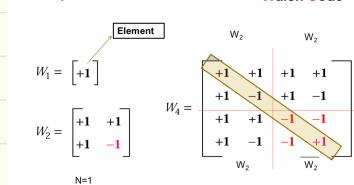
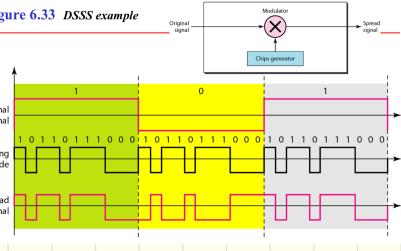
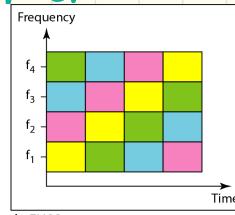
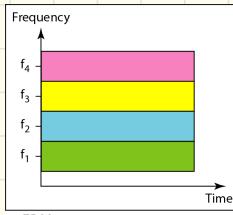
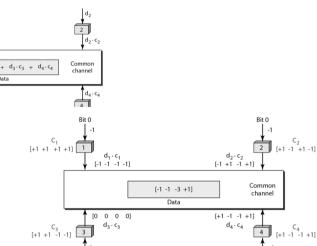


Figure 6.33 DSSS example

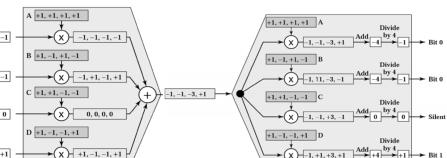


## CDMA



a. FDM

b. FHSS

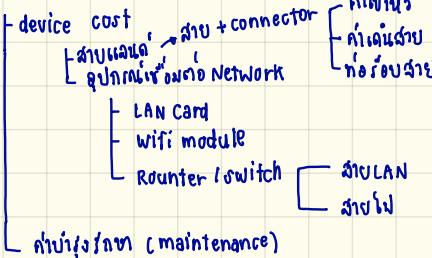


# Transmission Media and High Speed Digital Services

## • Selection Criteria (ເຄີຍກຳນົດການເລືອດ)

### ການອະນຸມານ Network

1) cost ໃນສົ່ງກັບ budget ກົດໄວ້/ວິທີ



ກົດໄວ້/ວິທີ (maintenance)

- 1) Cost
- 2) Speed
- 3) Distance
- 4) Delay
- 5) Expandability (ກ.ສັນກາໃນກາເພີ່ມຂາຍ)
- 6) Environment
- 7) ຄວາມປົດຜົນ

### • ການເລືອດໃນເນັ້ນກາງການສົດໃຈ

#### 1) Wired Transmission

- Twisted Pair , Coaxial cable , optical Fiber

#### 2) Wireless Transmission

**Wired Transmission**

Twisted pair: Shows two wires twisted together.

Coaxial cable: Shows a central conductor surrounded by insulation and a outer shield.

Optical fiber: Shows a single fiber with light passing through it.

**Cable Type (Core size):**

- Single Mode: < 10 micron
- Multimode (Step Index): > 10 micron (Ex. 50, 62.5, 100)
- Multimode (Graded Index): > 10 micron (Ex. 50, 62.5, 100)

Connector Type: FC, ST, SC, MT-RJ

**Attenuation**

$\approx 2.5 \text{ dB/km}$

**Wired Transmission**

Twisted Pair: Shows two wires twisted together.

Coaxial cable: Shows a central conductor surrounded by insulation and a outer shield.

Optical Fiber: Shows a single fiber with light passing through it.

ການອີເມວ	Twisted pair	Coaxial	Fiber
$\approx 10-20 \text{ dB/km}$	Twisted pair ມີວຽກແນ້ວດັບໄຟດ້າ	Coaxial	Optical Fiber $10-100 \text{ km.}$
Bandwidth ທ່ານີ້ນີ້	-5MHz (100Hz - 5MHz)	-500MHz (100kHz - 500MHz)	150THz (180-330 THz)
Signal Conversion	ADSL: DMT (FDM (Channel Allocation) + QAM Modulation)	Cable TV: FDM (Channel Allocation) + QPSK or QAM Modulation	FTTx: WDM + QPSK or QAM or OFDM
ຄວາມເຂົ້າ	10Mbps / 512kbps 50Mbps / 20Mbps	10Mbps/ 1Mbps 200Mbps/ 15Mbps	30Mbps/ 3Mbps 200Mbps/ 25Mbps

# ACTIVITY

$$\text{振幅調制} A(t) = 2 \sin(2\pi f_m t) \Rightarrow f_m = 2 \text{Hz}$$

$$\text{振幅調制 } s \sin(2\pi f_c t) \Rightarrow f_c = 4 \text{Hz}$$

$$\text{振幅調制} (A(t) + c) \times \sin(2\pi f_c t)$$

- 信号の最大値と最小値の比を modulation index (m)

$$m = 1 \rightarrow 100\%$$

$$m < 1 \rightarrow < 100\%$$

$$m > 1 \rightarrow > 100\%$$

