Note: We will start at 12:53 pm ET

→

18-441/741: Computer Networks

Lectur Layer II

Swarun

Physical Layer: Outline

- Digital networks
- Modulation Fundamentals
- Characteriz tion Channels
- Fundament ansmission
- Digital Modulation
- Line Coding
- Properties of Media and Digital Transmission Systems
- Error Detection and Correction

Transferring Information

- Information transfer is a physical process
- In this class, we generally care about
  - Electrical si
  - Optical sign
  - More broadly, EM waves
- Information carriers can be e:
  - Sound waves, quantum states, proteins, ink & paper, etc.
- Quote (usually attributed to Einstein):
  - You see, wire telegraph is a kind of a very, very long cat. You pull his tail in New York and his head is meowing in Los Angeles.

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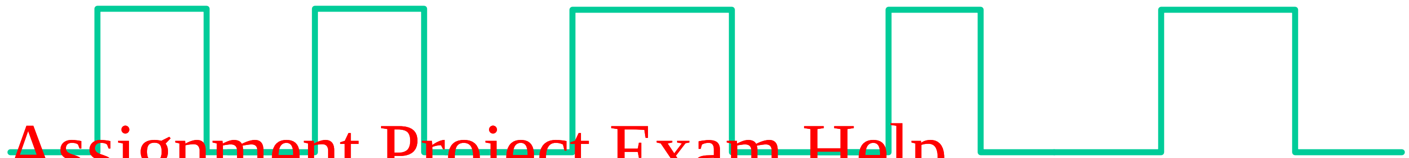
Modulation

- Changing a signal to convey information
- Ways to modulate a sinusoidal wave
  - Amplitude Modulation (AM)
  - Frequency Mod
  - Phase Modulati

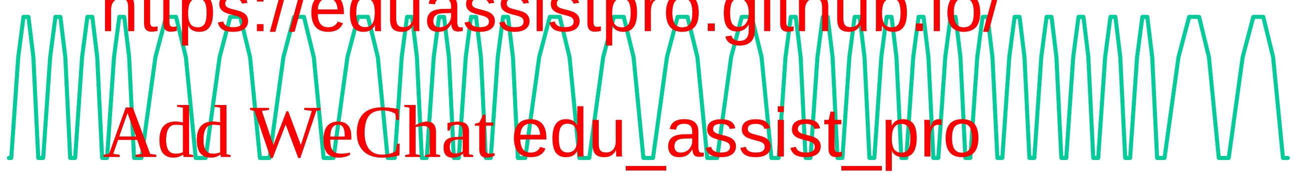
- In our case, modulate signal to encode a 0 or a 1. (multi-valued signals sometimes)
  - Analog is the same – value just changes continuously

Modulation Examples

Amplitude



Frequency



Phase

Why Different Modulation Methods?

- Offers choices with different tradeoffs:
  - Transmitter/Receiver complexity
  - Power requirements
  - Bandwidt
  - Medium (
  - Noise immunity
  - Range
  - Multiplexing

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Questions of Interest

- How long will it take to transmit a message?
  - How many bits are in the message (text, image)?
  - How fast does the network/system transfer information?
- Can a network/system handle a voice (video) call?
  - How many bits/ uire? At what quality?
- How long will it take to transm e without errors?
  - How are errors introduced?
  - How are errors detected and corrected?
- What transmission speed is possible over radio, copper cables, fiber, infrared, …?

A Communications System

Transmitter

- Converts informat transmission

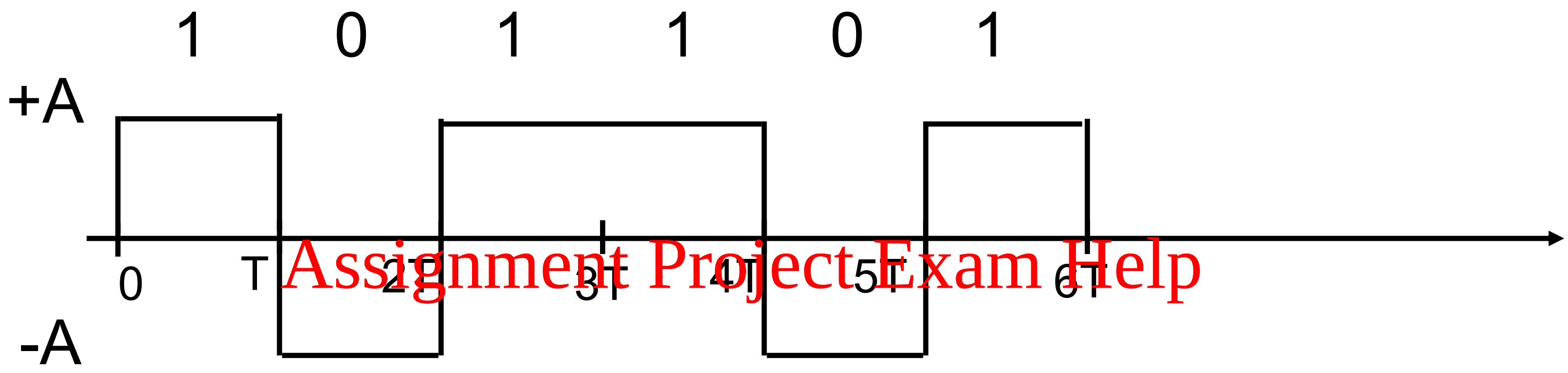
- Injects energy int r channel
  - Telephone converts voice into t

  - Wireless LAN card converts bit agnetic waves

Receiver

- Receives energy from medium
- Converts received signal into a form suitable for delivery to user
  - Telephone converts current into voice
  - Wireless LAN card converts electromagnetic waves into bits

Digital Binary Signal



Here, Bit Rate = … econds

For a given communications medium:

- How do we increase the bit rate (speed) ?
- How do we achieve reliable communications?
- Are there limits to speed and reliability?

Bandwidth

- Bandwidth is width of the frequency range in which the Fourier transform of the signal is non-zero.

- Sometimes r l width

- Or, where it i value (Usually, the half power thr , -3dB)

- dB - short for decibel
  - Defined as 10 * $\log_{10}(P_1/P_2)$
  - When used for signal to noise: 10 * $\log_{10}(S/N)$
- Also: dBm – power relative to 1 milliwatt
  - Defined as 10 * $\log_{10}(P/1\ mW)$

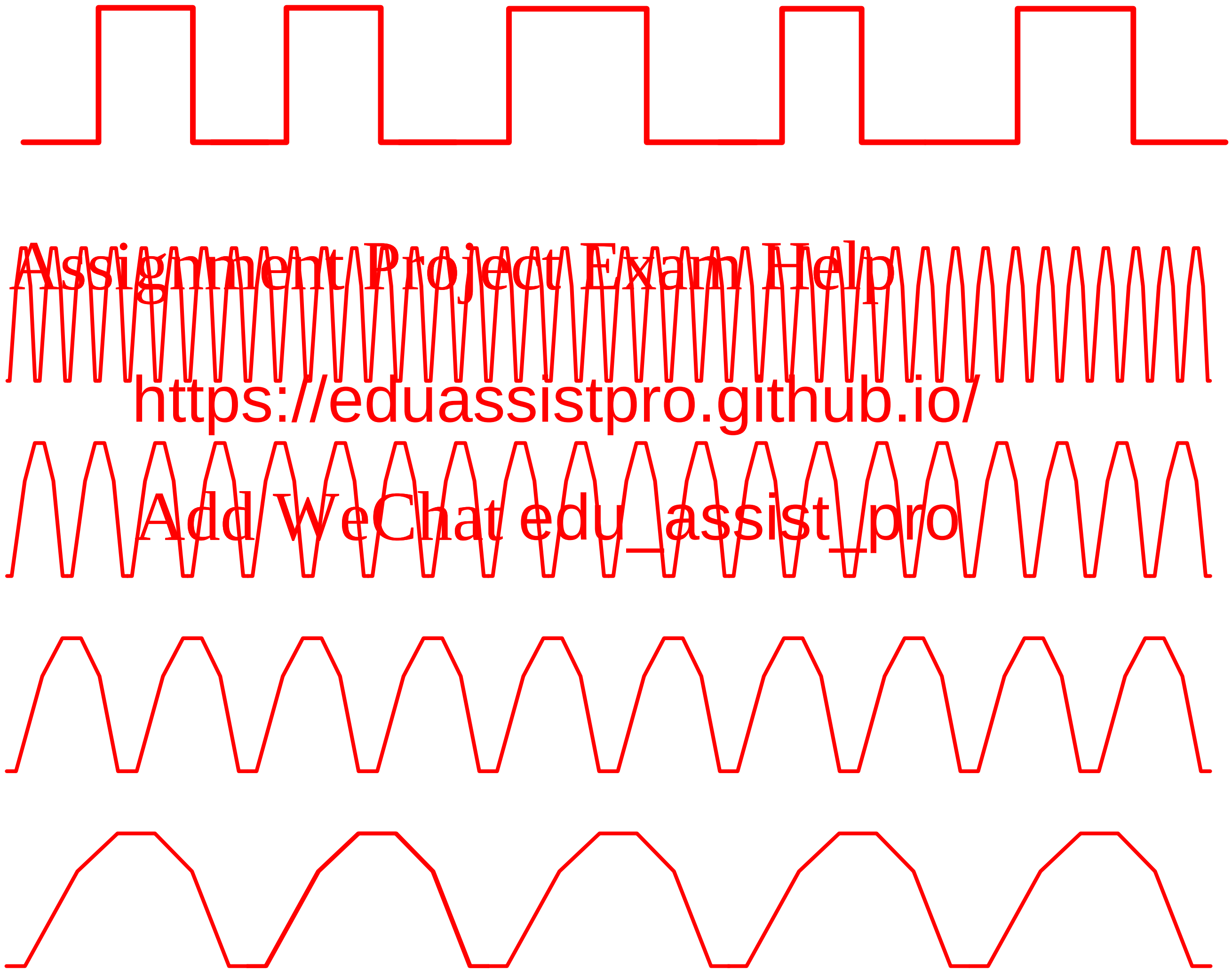
Signal = Sum of Waves

≈

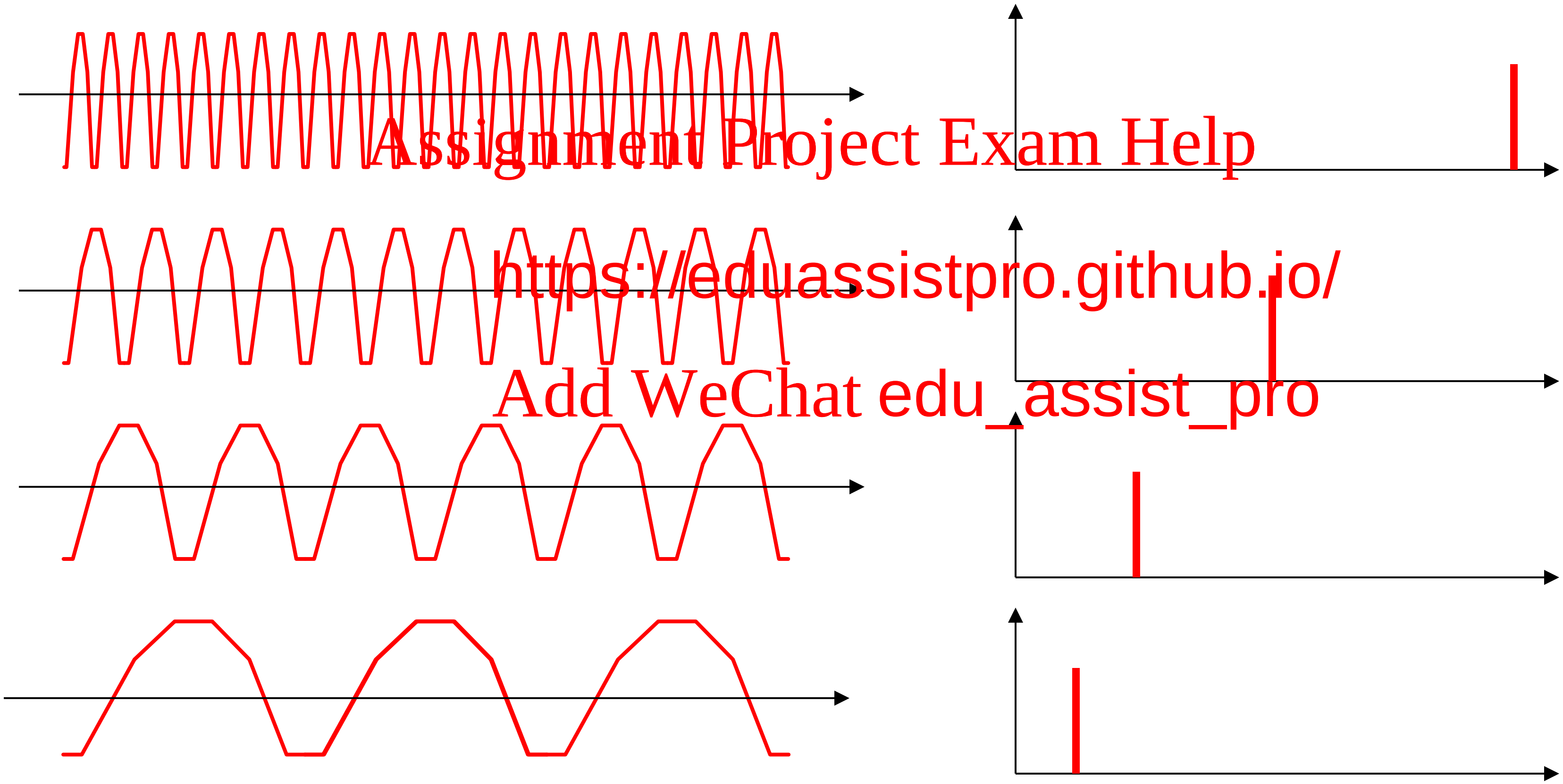
+ 1.3 X

+ 0.56 X

+ 1.15 X



Closer look at waves



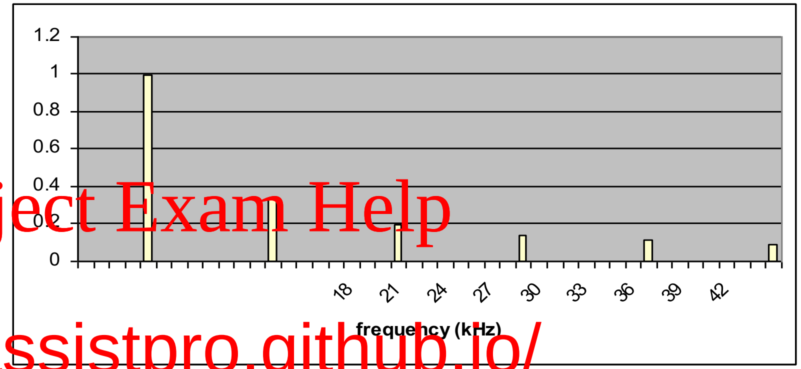
The Frequency Domain

- A (periodic) signal can be viewed as a sum of sine waves of different strengths.
  - Corresponds to energy at a certain frequency
- Every signal sentation in the frequency do
  - What frequencies are present and what is their strength (e
- E.g., radio and TV signals,

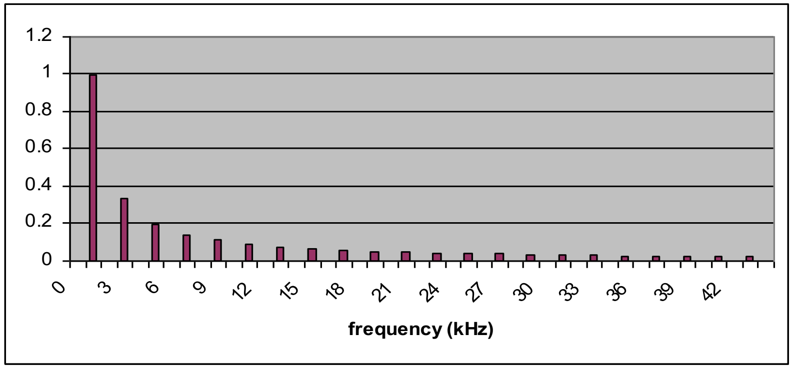
Spectra & Bandwidth

- Spectrum of a signal: measures power of signal as function of frequency
- $x_1(t)$ varies faster in time & has more high frequency content than $x_2(t)$
- Bandwidth W_s is d range of frequencies where a signal has non-negligible power, e.g. range of band that contains 99% of total signal power

Spectrum of $x_1(t)$



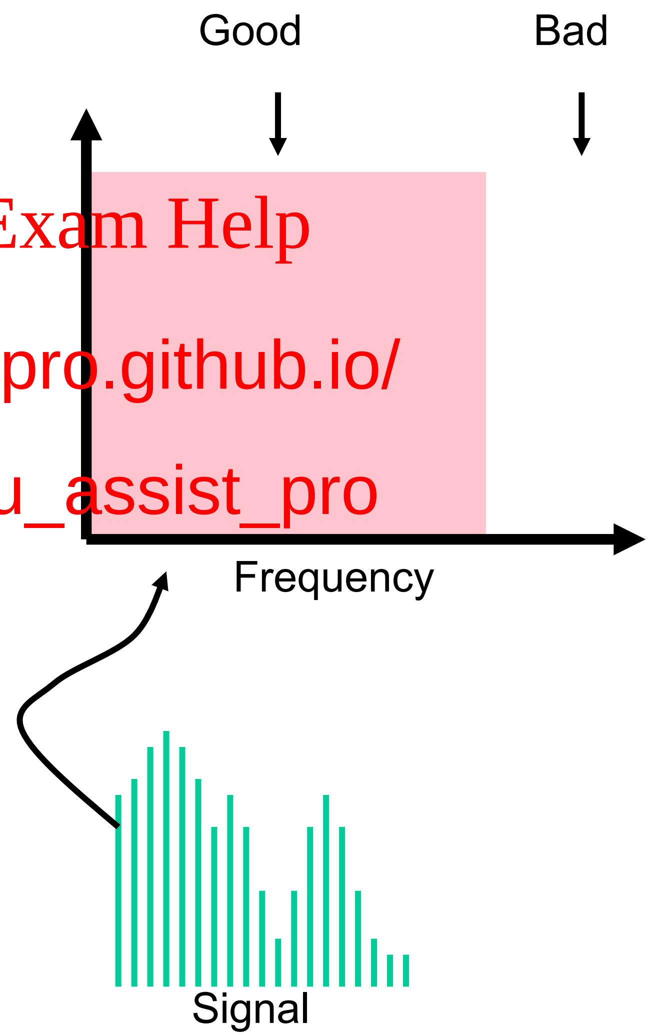
(t)



Mini Quiz: Between [A] x_1 and [B] x_2, which has *more* bandwidth?

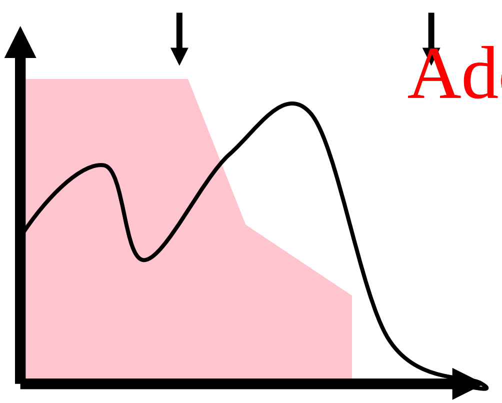
Transmission Channel Considerations

- Every medium supports transmission in a certain frequency range.
  - Outside this range, effects such as attenuation, .. degrade the signal too much
- Transmission a… hardware will tr… the useful bandwidth in this frequency band.
  - Tradeoffs between cost, distance, bit rate
- As technology improves, these parameters change, even for the same wire.



Attenuation & Dispersion

- Not nice low pass filters
- Why do we care?



+ = ???

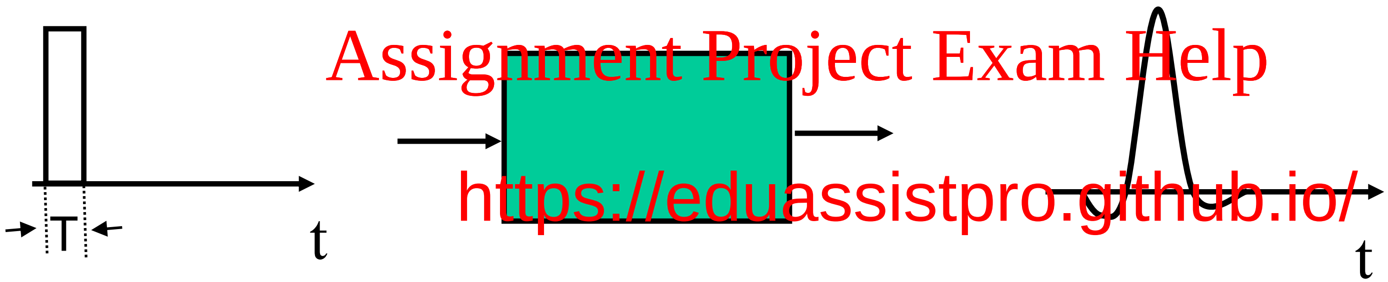
Limits to Speed and Distance

- Noise: “random” energy is added to the signal.
- Attenuation: some of the energy in the signal leaks away.
- Dispersion: atten propagation spee dependent. (Changes the shape of the signal)

- Effects limit the data rate that a channel can sustain.
  - » But affects different technologies in different ways
- Effects become worse with distance.
  - » Tradeoff between data rate and distance

Pulse Transmission Rate

- Objective: Maximize pulse rate through a channel, that is, make T as small as possible

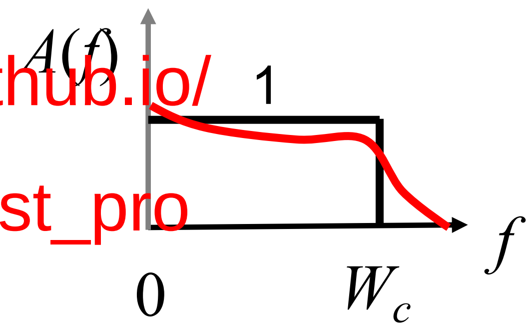


- If input is a narrow pulse, then output is a spread-out pulse with ringing
- Question: How frequently can these pulses be transmitted without interfering with each other?
- $2W_c$ pulses/sec with <u>binary amplitude encoding</u> where W_c is the bandwidth of the channel

Bandwidth of a Channel

$X(t) = a\cos(2\pi ft)$ → Channel → $Y(t) = A(f)\, a\cos(2\pi ft)$

- If input is sinusoid of frequency f, then
  - output is a sinusoi
  - Output is attenuat
    depends on f
  - $A(f) \approx 1$, then input signal passes rea
  - $A(f) \approx 0$, then input signal is blocked
- Bandwidth W_c is range of frequencies passed by channel



Ideal lowpass channel

Multi-level Pulse Transmission

- Assume channel of bandwidth W_c, and transmit $2W_c$ pulses/sec (without interference)
- If pulses' amplitudes are either -A or +A, then each pulse conveys 1 bit, so

  Bit Rate = 1 b ec = $2W_c$ bps
- If amplitudes a +A}, then $2x2W_c$ bps
- By going to $M=2^m$ amplitude levels, we achieve

  Bit Rate = m bits/pulse x $2W_c$ pulses/sec = $2mW_c$ bps

In the absence of noise,

the bit rate can be increased without limit by increasing m

Noise & Reliable Communications

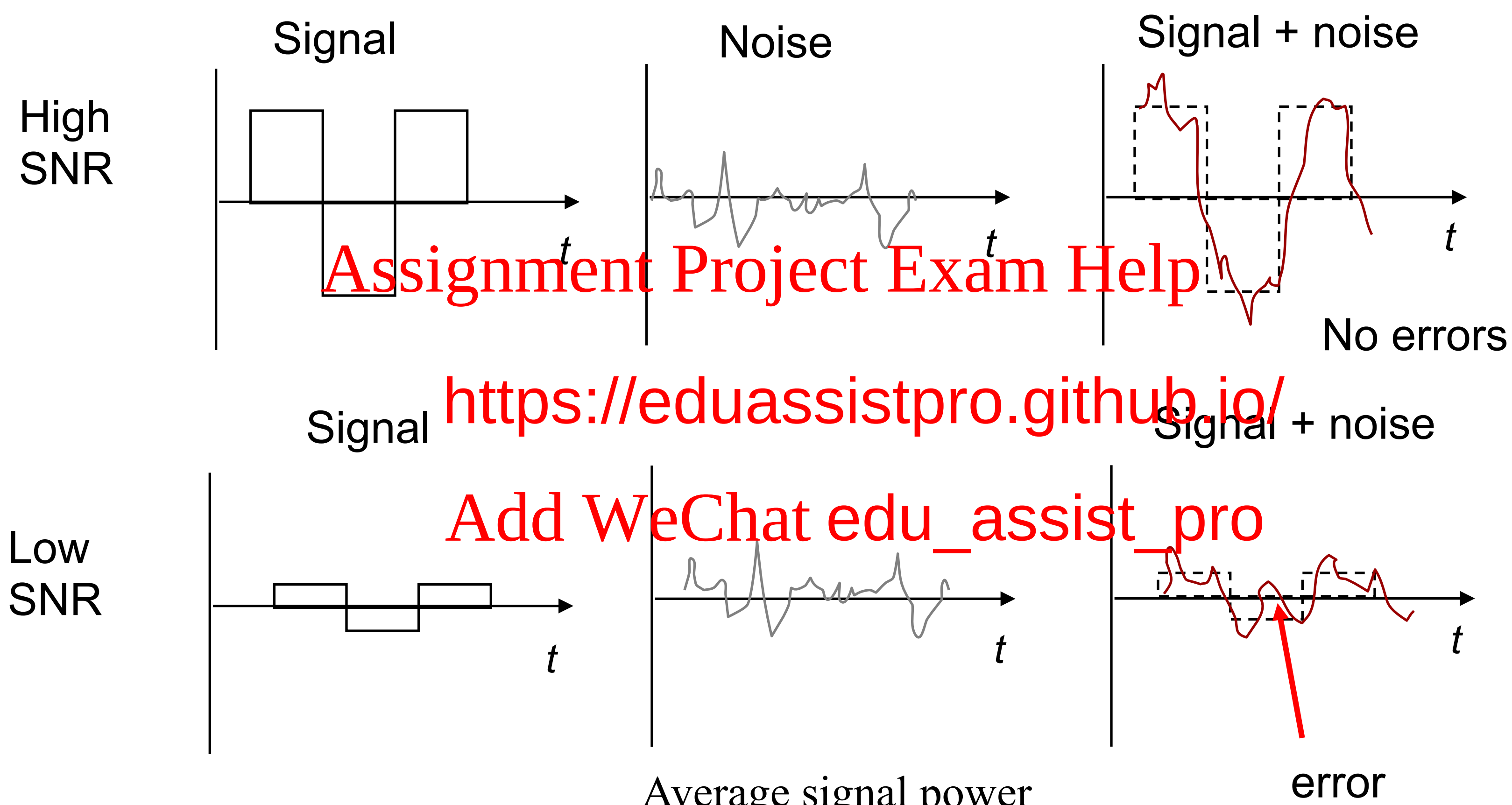
- All physical systems have noise
  - Electrons always vibrate at non-zero temperature
  - Motion of electrons induces noise

- Presence of noise limits accuracy of measurement of received signal

- Errors occur if is comparable to noise level

- Thus, noise places a limit on how many amplitude levels can be used in pulse transmission
- Bit Error Rate (BER) increases with decreasing signal-to-noise ratio

Signal-to-Noise Ratio (SNR)



$$\text{SNR} = \frac{\text{Average signal power}}{\text{Average noise power}}$$

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

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The Nyquist Limit

- A noiseless channel of width H can at most transmit a binary signal at a rate 2 x H.
  - Assumes ng

The Nyquist Limit

- A noiseless channel of width H can at most transmit a binary signal at a rate 2 x H.
  - Assumes binary amplitude encoding
  - E.g. a 3000 a at a rate of at most 6000 bits/se

Sample Quiz Question

- **[True / False]** The bandwidth of Wi-Fi (802.11ac, first-gen) is 80 MHz. So by Nyquist th peed is 160 Mbps

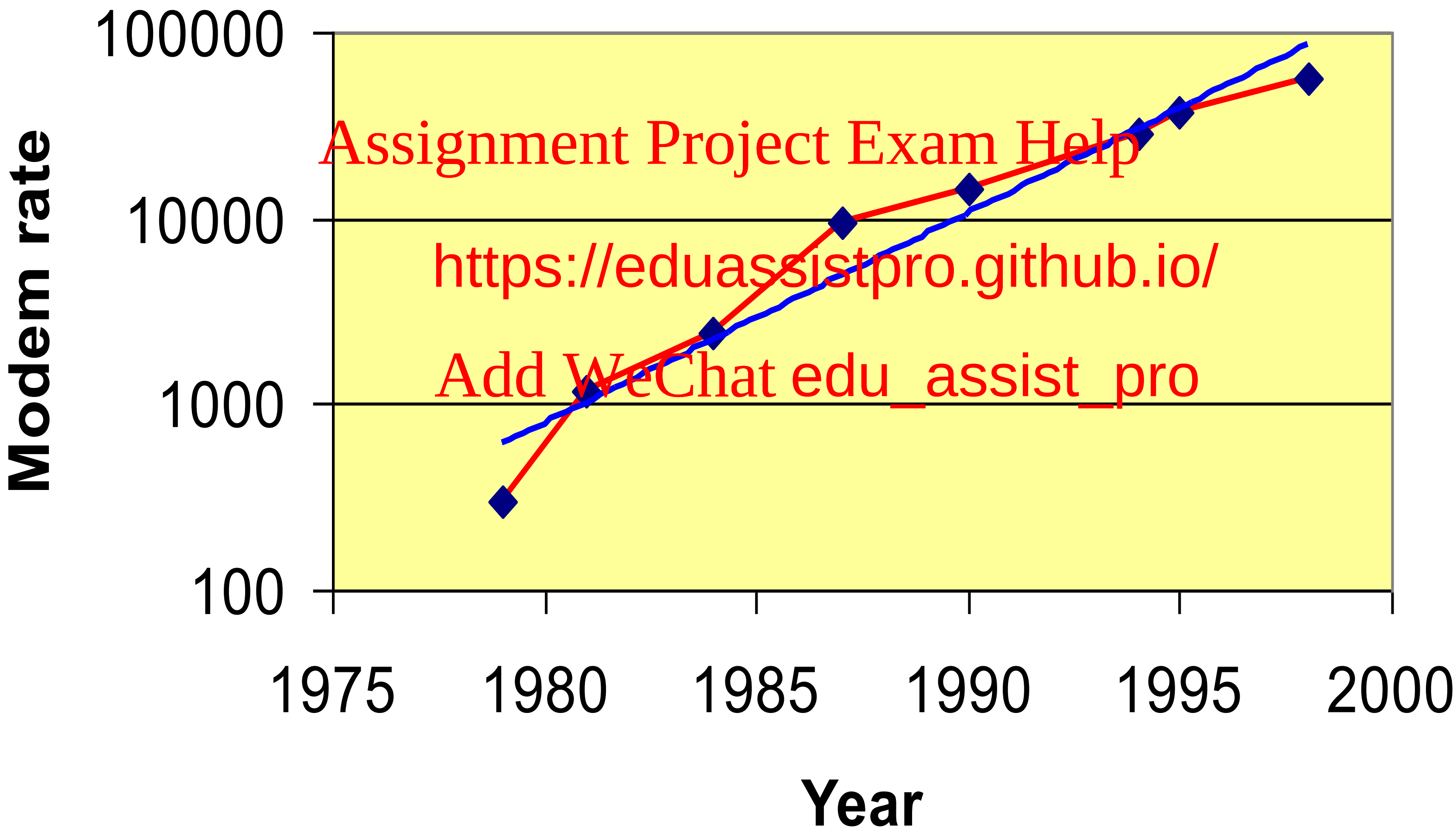
Past the Nyquist Limit

- More aggressive encoding can increase the bandwidth
- Example: modulate multi-valued symbols
  - Modulate blocks of “digital signal” bits, e.g, 3 bits = 8 values
  - Often combine multiple modulation techniques

PSK+AM

- Problem? Noise!
  - The signals representing two symbols are less distinct
  - Noise can prevent receiver from decoding them correctly

Example: Modem Rates



Capacity of a Noisy Channel

- Places upper bound on channel capacity, while considering noise
- Shannon's theorem:

$$C = B \times \log_2(1 + S/N)$$

  - C: maximum capacity (bps)
  - B: channel ban
  - S/N: signal to n
    Often expresse S/N)
- Example:
  - Local loop bandwidth: 3200 Hz (lup)
  - Typical S/N: 1000 (30db)
  - What is the upper limit on capacity?

$$C = 3200 \times \log_2(1 + 1000) = 31.9 \text{ Kbps}$$

Shannon's Channel Capacity Theorem

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

- Arbitrarily-reliable communications is possible if the transmission r

- If R > C, then unications is not possible

- "Arbitrarily-reliable" means the BER can be made arbitrarily small through sufficiently complex "coding"
- C can be used as a measure of how close a system design is to the best achievable performance
- Bandwidth W_c & SNR determine C

Sample Quiz Question

- Find the Shannon channel capacity for a WiFi channel with W_c = 80 MHz and SNR = 40 dB

SNR (dB) to

SNR = 10^

$C = 80 \log_2 (1 + 10000)$ Mbps

$= 80 \log_{10} (10001)/\log_{10} 2 = 1063$ Mbps

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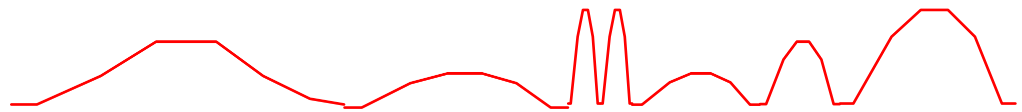
From Signals to Packets

Analog Signal



"Digital" Signal

Bit Stream

0 0 1 0 0 0 1

Packets

0100010101011100101010101011101110000001111010101110101010101101011010111001

Header/Body **Header/Body** **Header/Body**

Packet Transmission

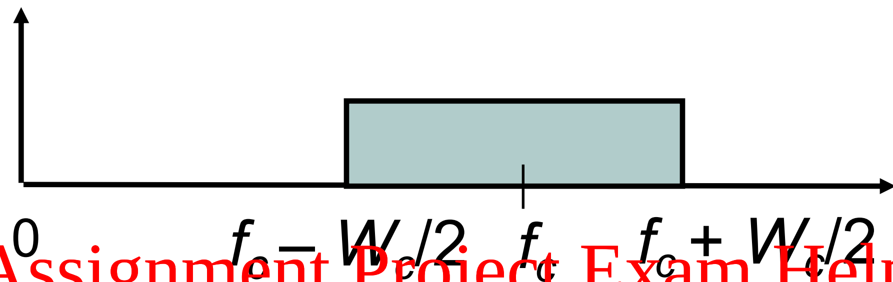
Sender

Receiver

Baseband versus Carrier Modulation

- Baseband modulation: send the “bare” digital signal
  - Channel must be able to transmit low frequencies
  - For exam
- Carrier mo al to modulate a higher frequ al, called a carrier
  - Can send the signal in a particular part of the spectrum
  - Can modulate the amplitude, frequency or phase
  - For example, wireless and optical

Bandpass Channels



- Bandpass cha equencies around some center fr c
  - Radio channels, telephone & D
- Digital modulators embed information into waveform with frequencies passed by bandpass channel
- Sinusoid of frequency f_c is centered in middle of bandpass channel
- Modulators embed information into a sinusoid

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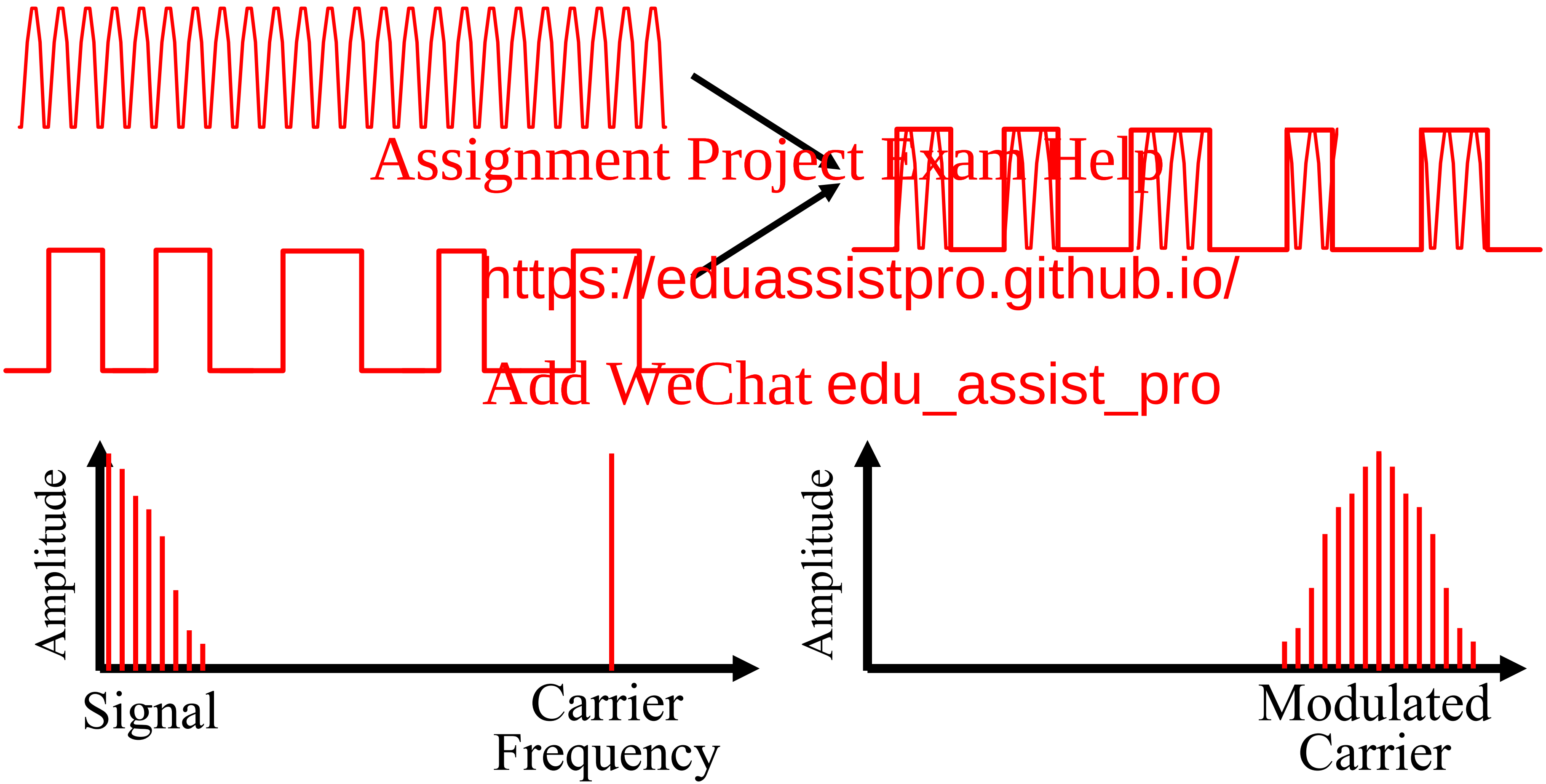
Amplitude Carrier Modulation



Signaling rate and Transmission Bandwidth

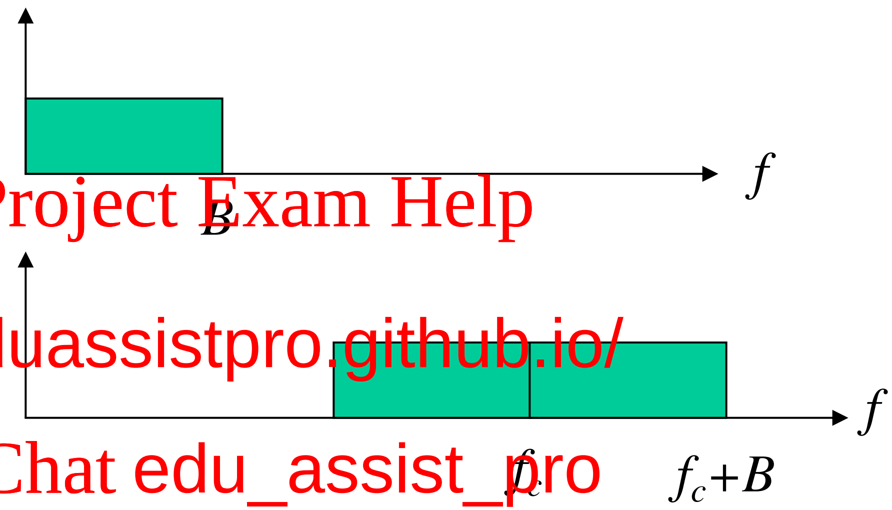
- From modulation theory:

If

Baseband signal $x(t)$ with bandwidth B Hz

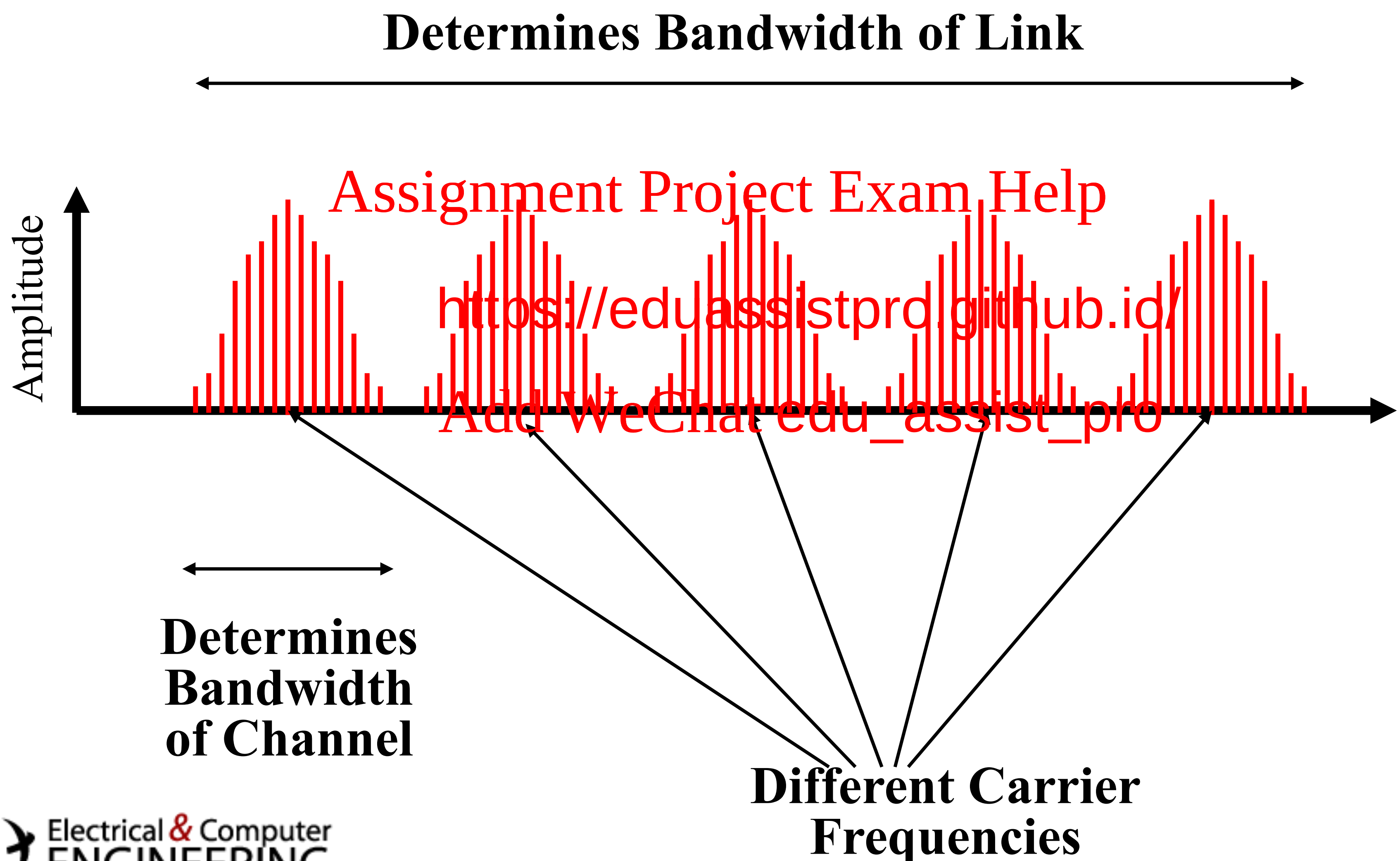
then

Modulated signal $x(t)\cos(2\pi f_c t)$ has bandwidth $2B$ Hz



- If bandpass channel has bandwidth W_c Hz,
  - Then baseband channel has $W_c/2$ Hz available, so
  - modulation system supports $W_c/2$ x 2 = W_c pulses/second
  - That is, W_c pulses/second per W_c Hz = 1 pulse/Hz
  - Recall baseband transmission system supports 2 pulses/Hz

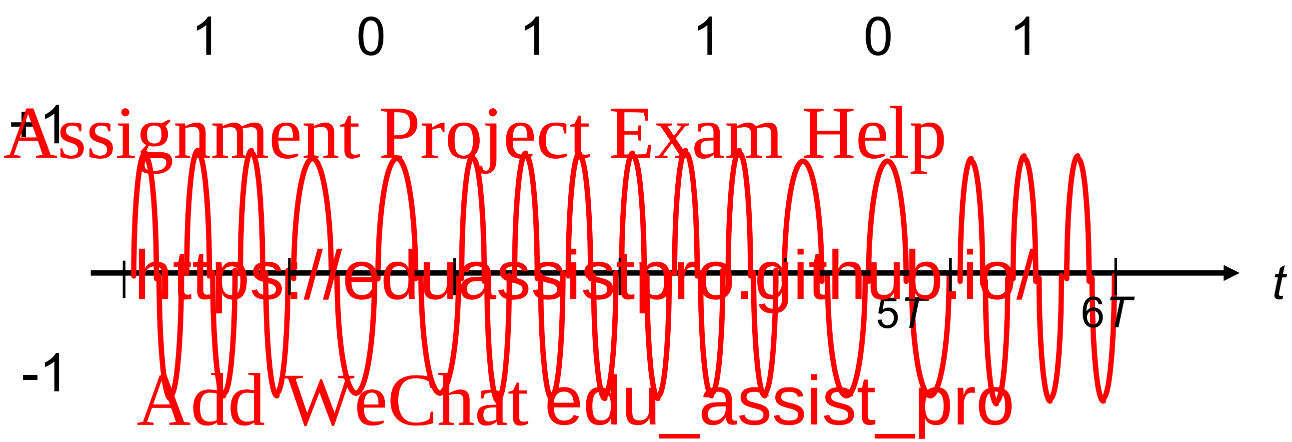
Frequency Division Multiplexing: Multiple Channels



Frequency Modulation

Information

Frequency Shift Keying

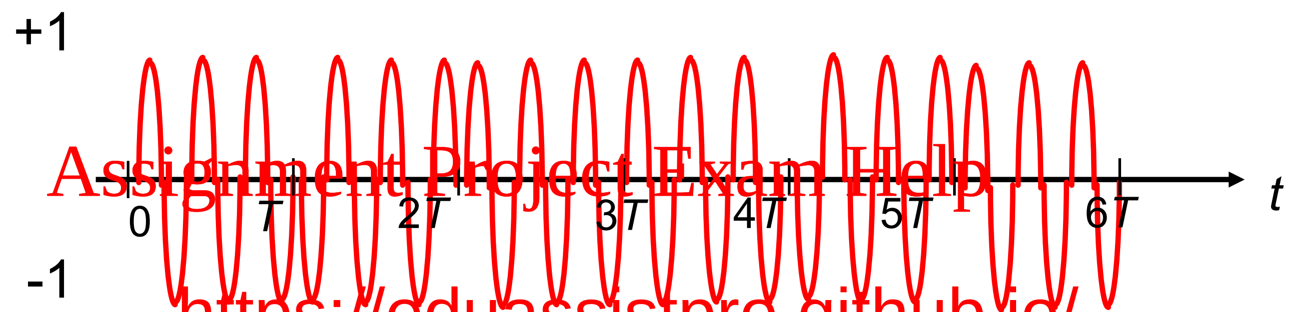


- Use two frequencies to represent bits
  - “1” send frequency *fc* + d
  - “0” send frequency *fc* – d
- Demodulator looks for power around *fc* + d or *fc* - d

Phase Modulation

Information 1 0 1 1 0 1

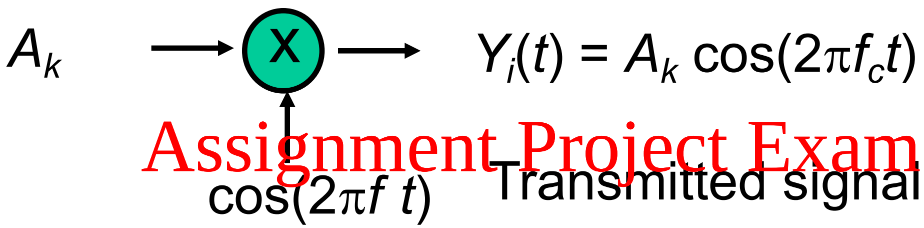
Phase Shift Keying



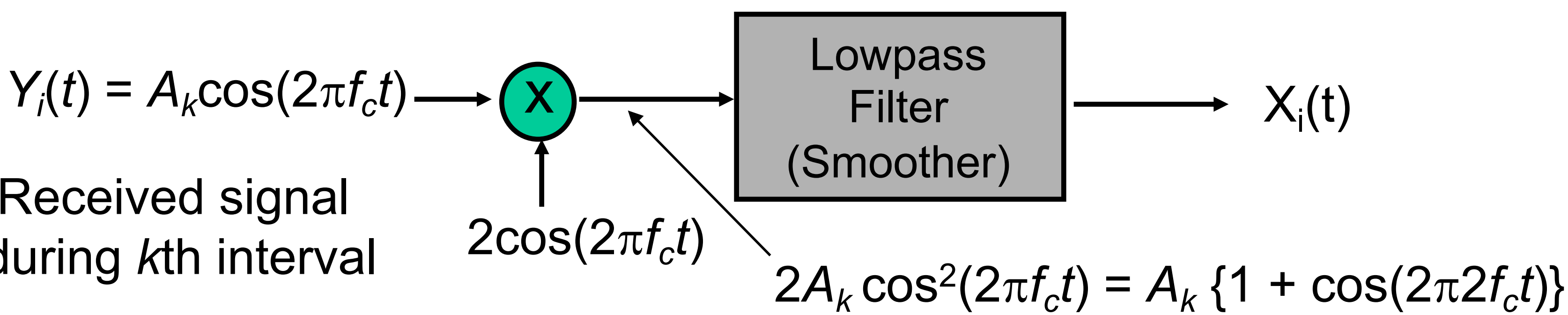
- Map bits into phase of sinuso
  - "1" send A $\cos(2\pi ft)$, i.e. phase is 0
  - "0" send A $\cos(2\pi ft+\pi)$, i.e. phase is π
- Equivalent to multiplying $\cos(2\pi ft)$ by +A or -A
  - "1" send A $\cos(2\pi ft)$ - multiply by 1
  - "0" send A $\cos(2\pi ft+\pi)$ = - A $\cos(2\pi ft)$ - multiply by -1

Modulator & Demodulator

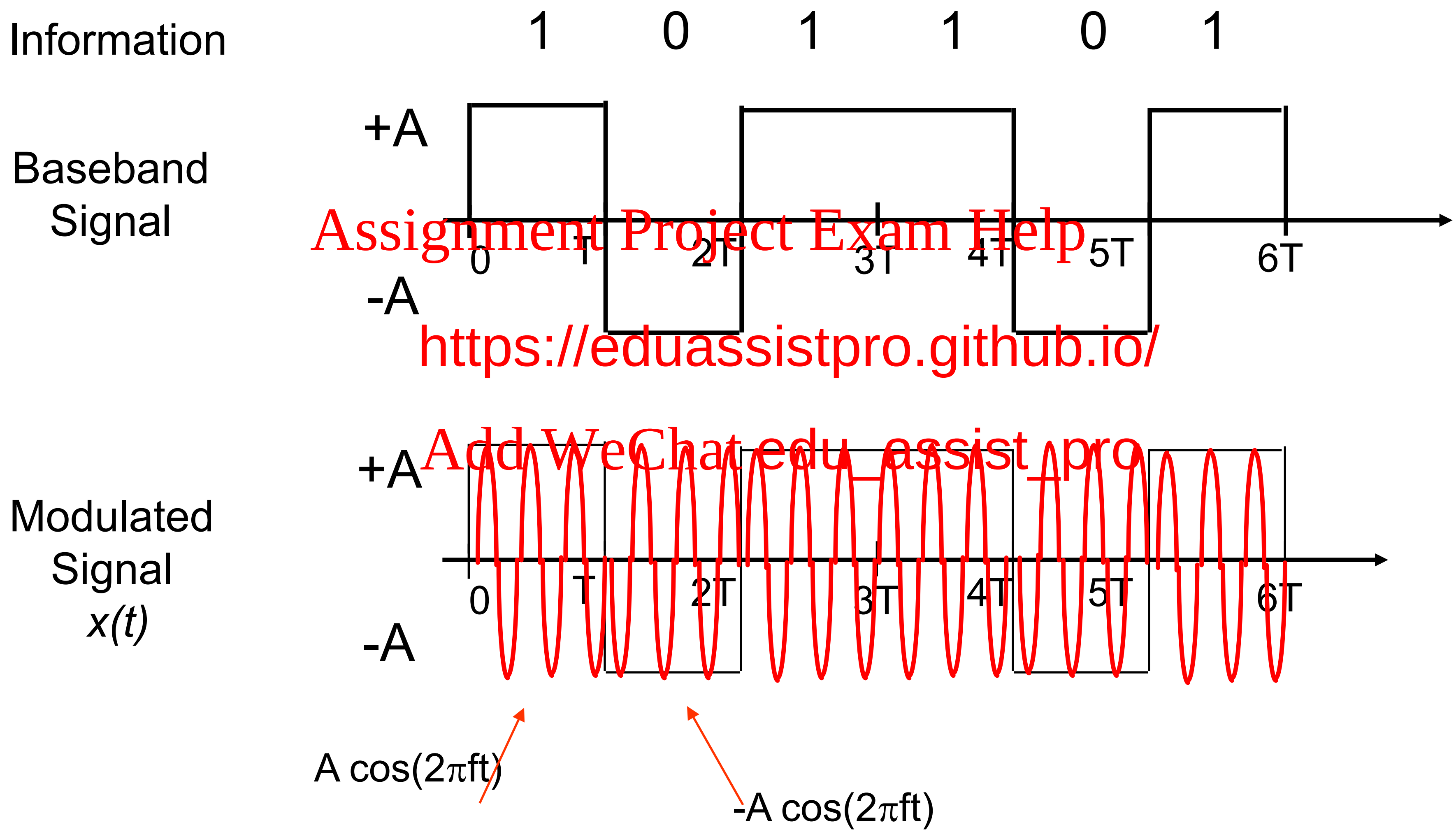
Modulate $\cos(2\pi f_c t)$ by multiplying by A_k for T seconds:



Demodulate (recover A_k) by mu $2\cos(2\pi f_c t)$
for T seconds and lowpass filte ring):



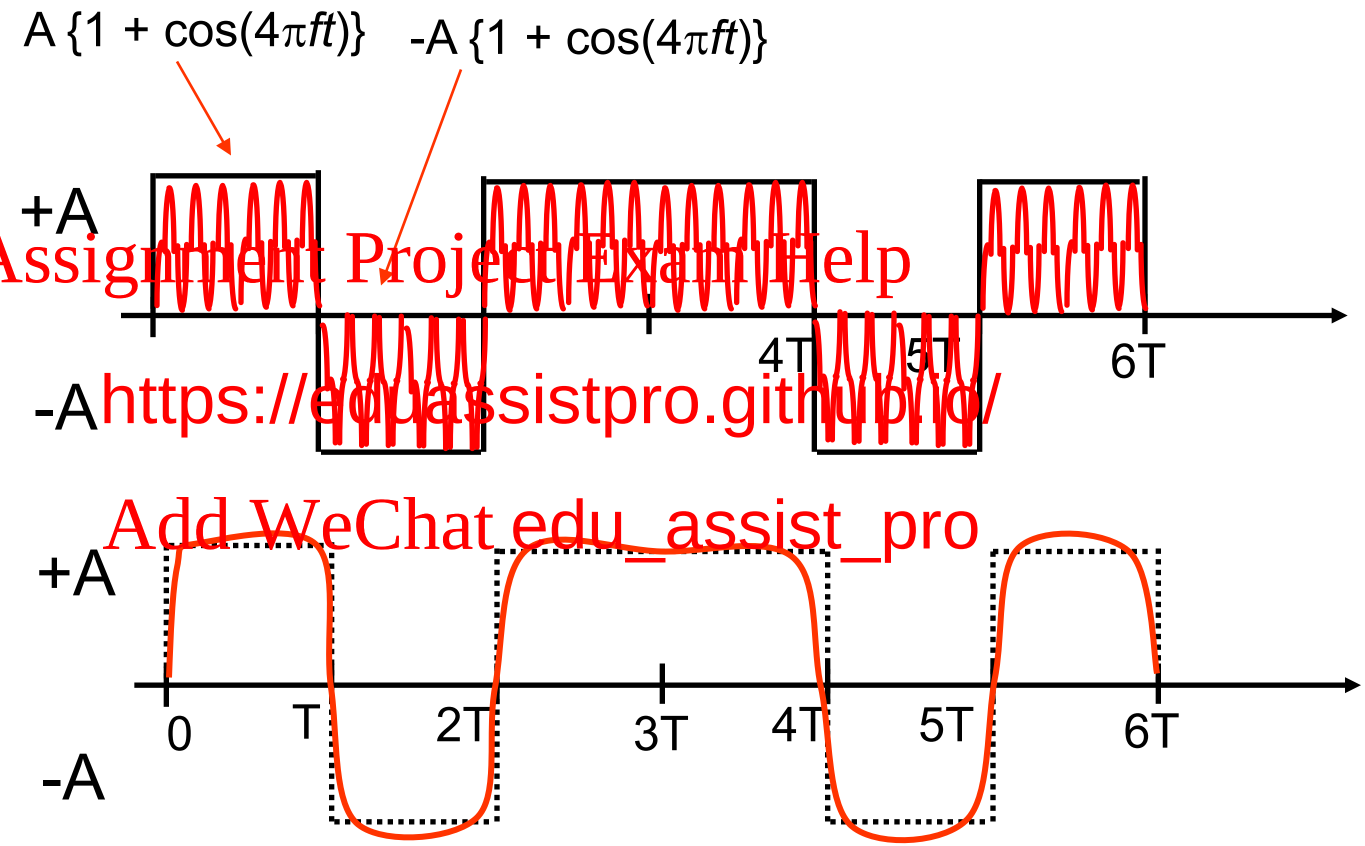
Example of Phase Modulation



Example of Phase Demodulation

After multiplication at receiver
x(t) cos($2\pi f_c t$)

Baseband signal discernable after smoothing

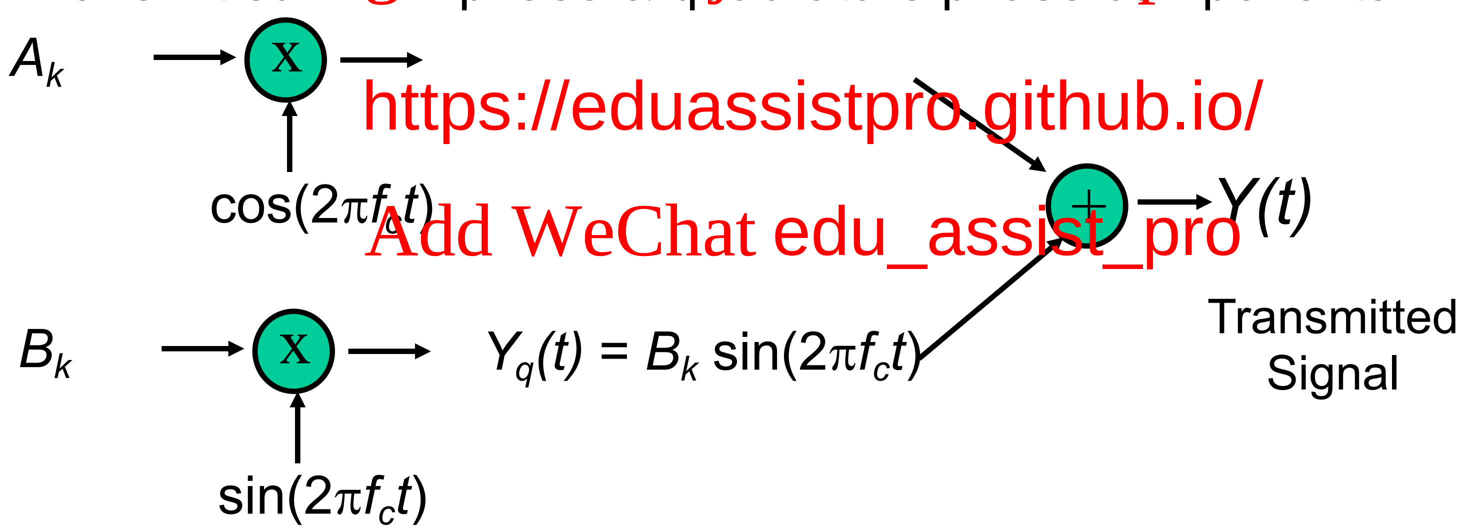


Recovered Information

1 0 1 1 0 1

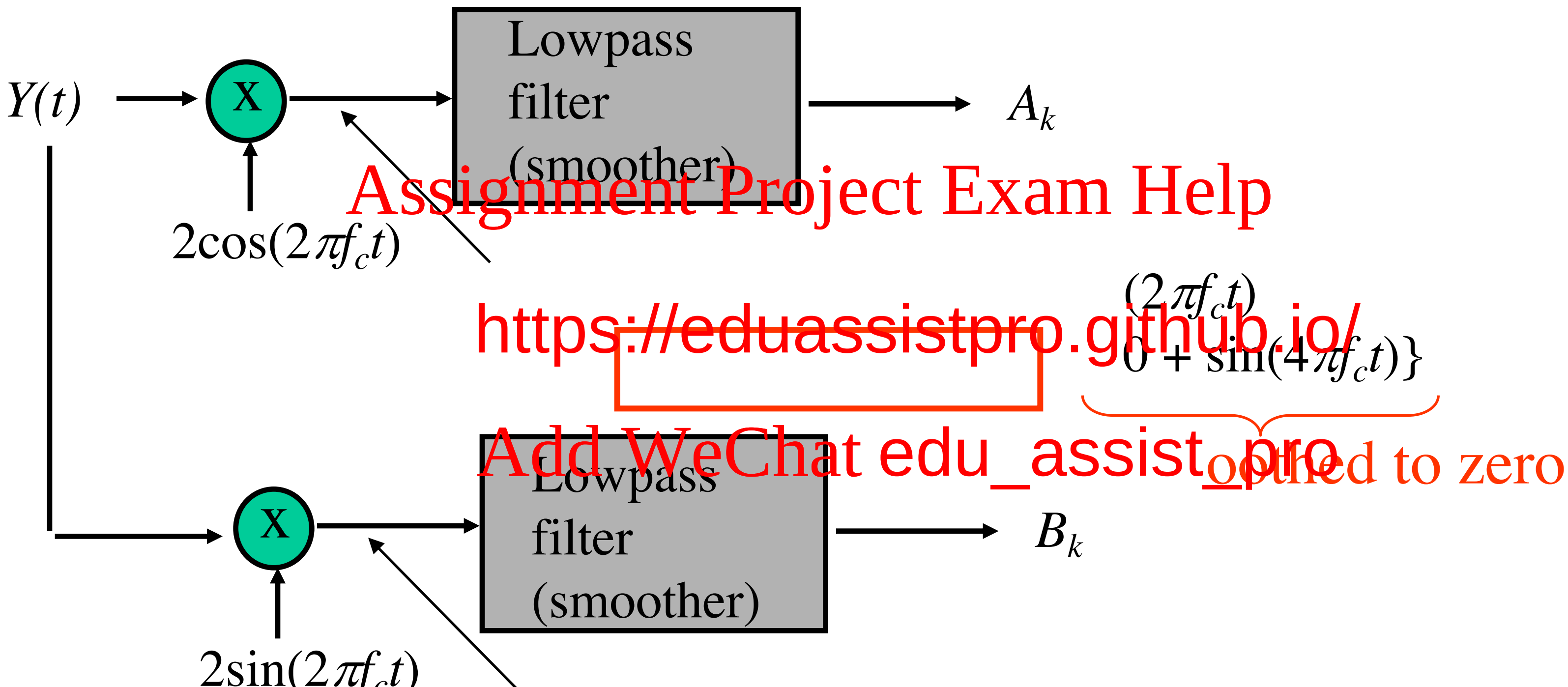
Quadrature Amplitude Modulation (QAM)

- QAM uses two-dimensional signaling
  - A_k modulates in-phase $\cos(2\pi f_c t)$
  - B_k modulates quadrature phase $\sin(2\pi f_c t)$
  - Transmit sum of inphase & quadrature phase components



- $Y_i(t)$ and $Y_q(t)$ both occupy the bandpass channel
- QAM sends 2 pulses/Hz

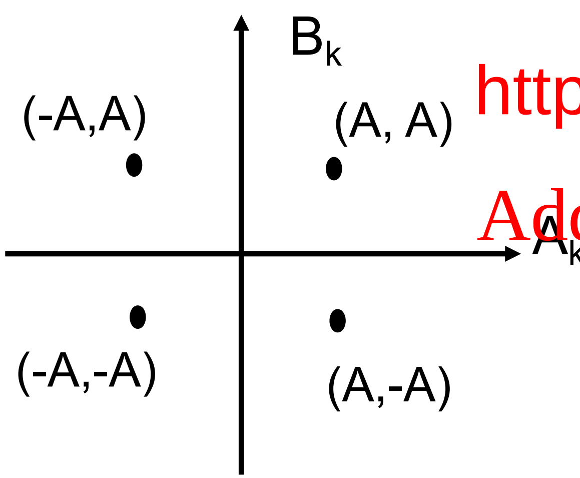
QAM Demodulation

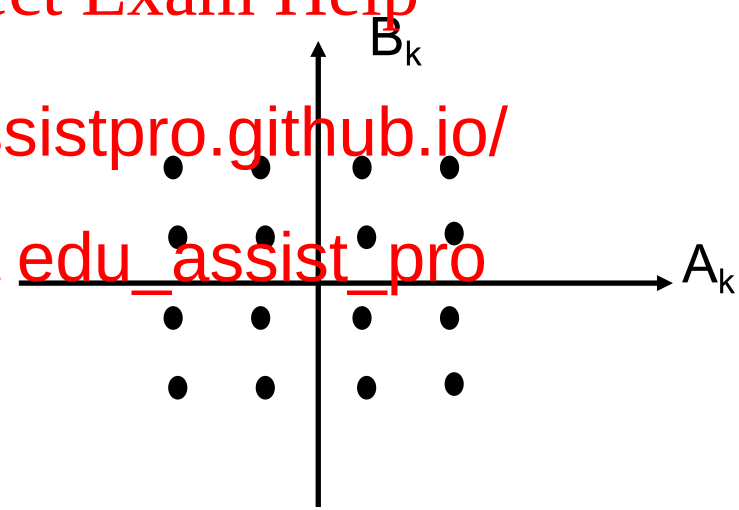


$$2B_k \sin^2(2\pi f_c t) + 2A_k \cos(2\pi f_c t)\sin(2\pi f_c t)$$
$$= \boxed{B_k \{1 - \cos(4\pi f_c t)\}} + \underbrace{A_k \{0 + \sin(4\pi f_c t)\}}_{\text{smoothed to zero}}$$

Signal Constellations

- Each pair (A_k, B_k) defines a point in the plane
- *Signal constellation* set of signaling points





4 possible points per *T* sec.
2 bits / pulse

16 possible points per *T* sec.
4 bits / pulse

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