



Data Communications and Networking

Fourth Edition

aminoles
Forouzan

Chapter 4

Digital Transmission

4-1 DIGITAL-TO-DIGITAL CONVERSION

*In this section, we see how we can represent digital data by using digital signals. The conversion involves three techniques: **line coding**, **block coding**, and **scrambling**. Line coding is always needed; block coding and scrambling may or may not be needed.*

Topics discussed in this section:

Line Coding

Line Coding Schemes

Block Coding

Scrambling

Figure 4.1 *Line coding and decoding*

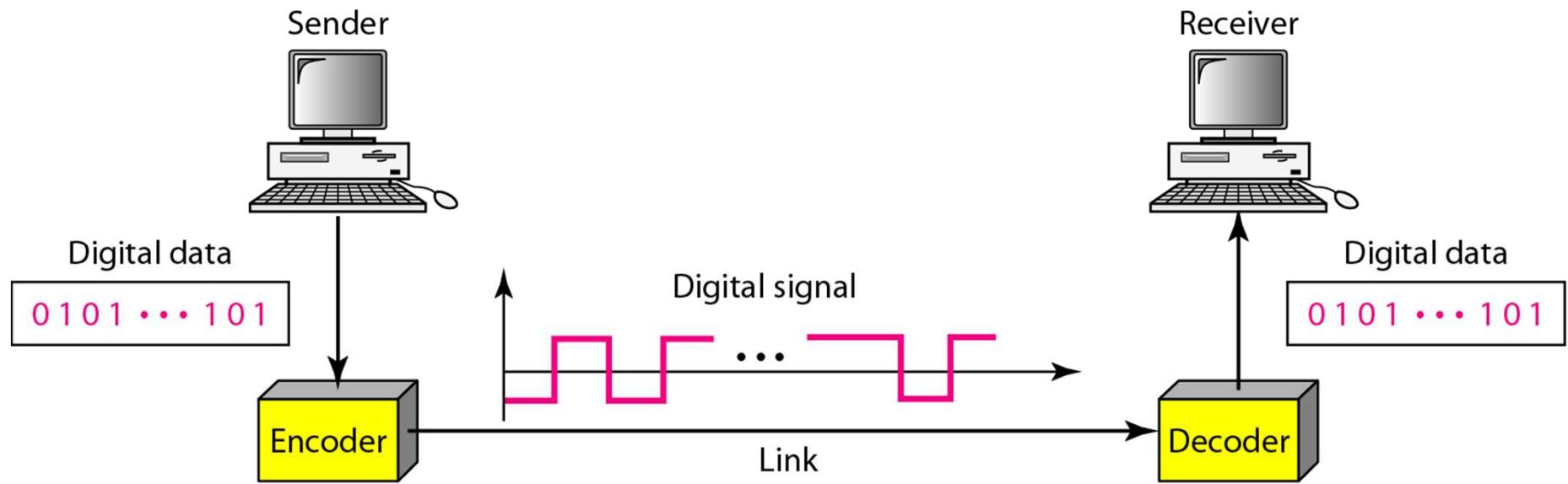
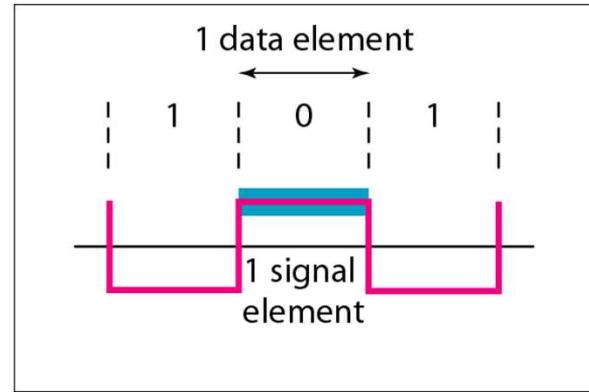
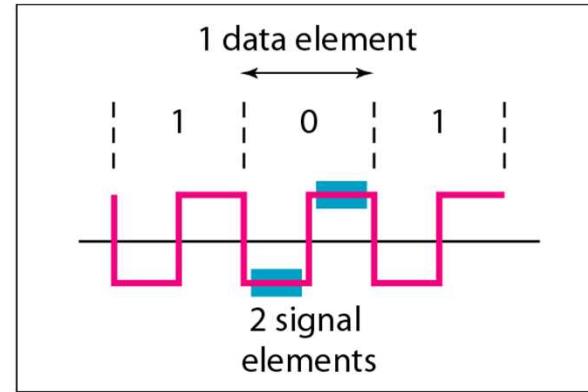


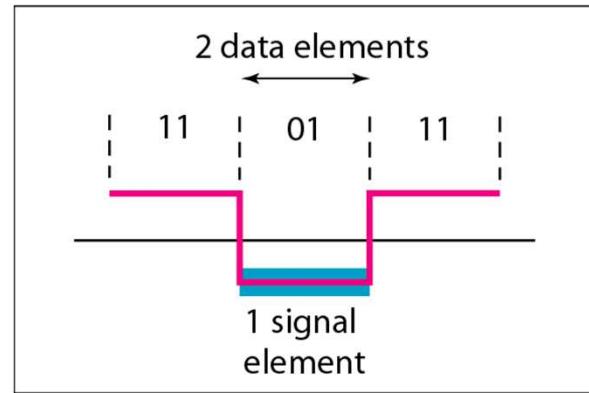
Figure 4.2 *Signal element versus data element*



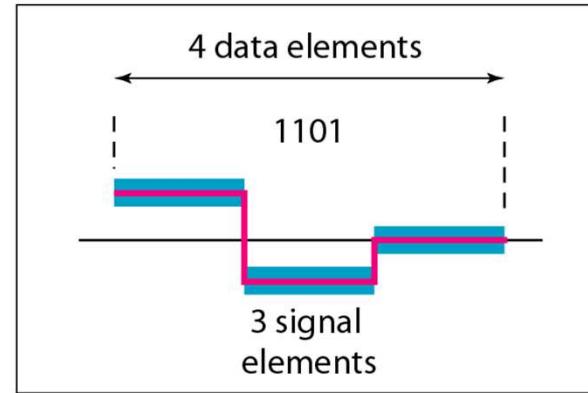
a. One data element per one signal element ($r = 1$)



b. One data element per two signal elements ($r = \frac{1}{2}$)



c. Two data elements per one signal element ($r = 2$)



d. Four data elements per three signal elements ($r = \frac{4}{3}$)

Example 4.1

A signal is carrying data in which one data element is encoded as one signal element ($r = 1$). If the bit rate is 100 kbps, what is the average value of the baud rate if c is between 0 and 1?

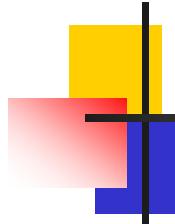
Solution

We assume that the average value of c is $1/2$. The baud rate is then

$$S = c \times N \times \frac{1}{r} = \frac{1}{2} \times 100,000 \times \frac{1}{1} = 50,000 = 50 \text{ kbaud}$$

Note

Although the actual bandwidth of a digital signal is infinite, the effective bandwidth is finite.



Example 4.2

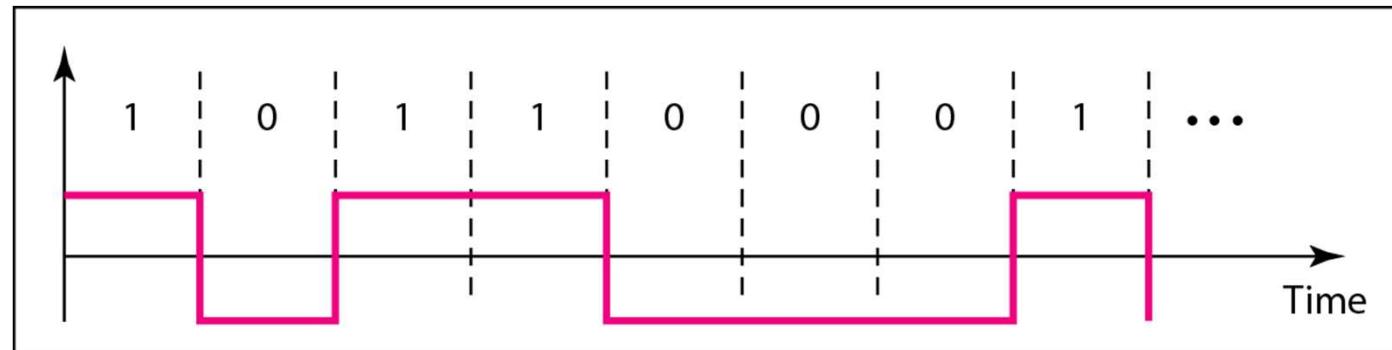
The maximum data rate of a channel (see Chapter 3) is $N_{max} = 2 \times B \times \log_2 L$ (defined by the Nyquist formula). Does this agree with the previous formula for N_{max} ?

Solution

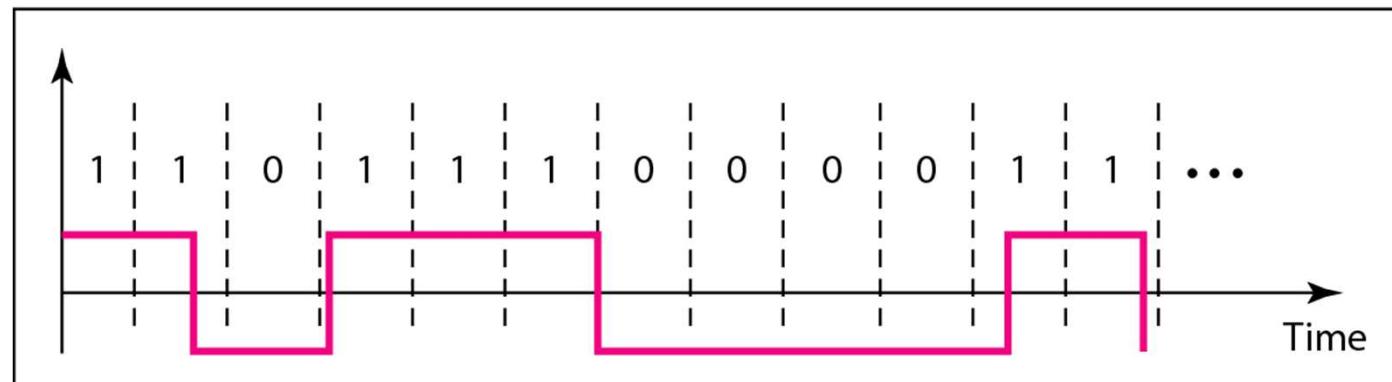
A signal with L levels actually can carry $\log_2 L$ bits per level. If each level corresponds to one signal element and we assume the average case ($c = 1/2$), then we have

$$N_{max} = \frac{1}{c} \times B \times r = 2 \times B \times \log_2 L$$

Figure 4.3 *Effect of lack of synchronization*



a. Sent



b. Received

Example 4.3

In a digital transmission, the receiver clock is 0.1 percent faster than the sender clock. How many extra bits per second does the receiver receive if the data rate is 1 kbps? How many if the data rate is 1 Mbps?

Solution

At 1 kbps, the receiver receives 1001 bps instead of 1000 bps.

1000 bits sent

1001 bits received

1 extra bps

At 1 Mbps, the receiver receives 1,001,000 bps instead of 1,000,000 bps.

1,000,000 bits sent

1,001,000 bits received

1000 extra bps

Figure 4.4 *Line coding schemes*

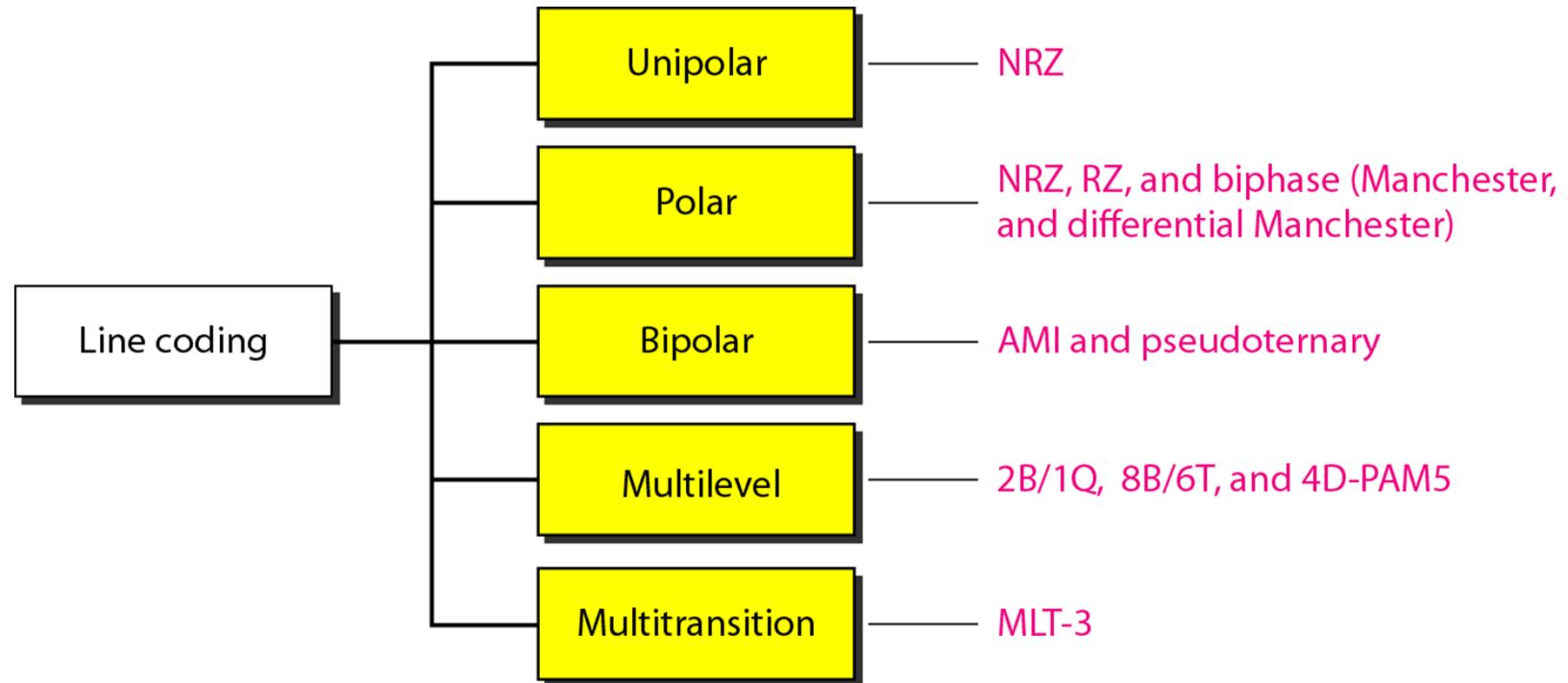


Figure 4.5 Unipolar NRZ scheme

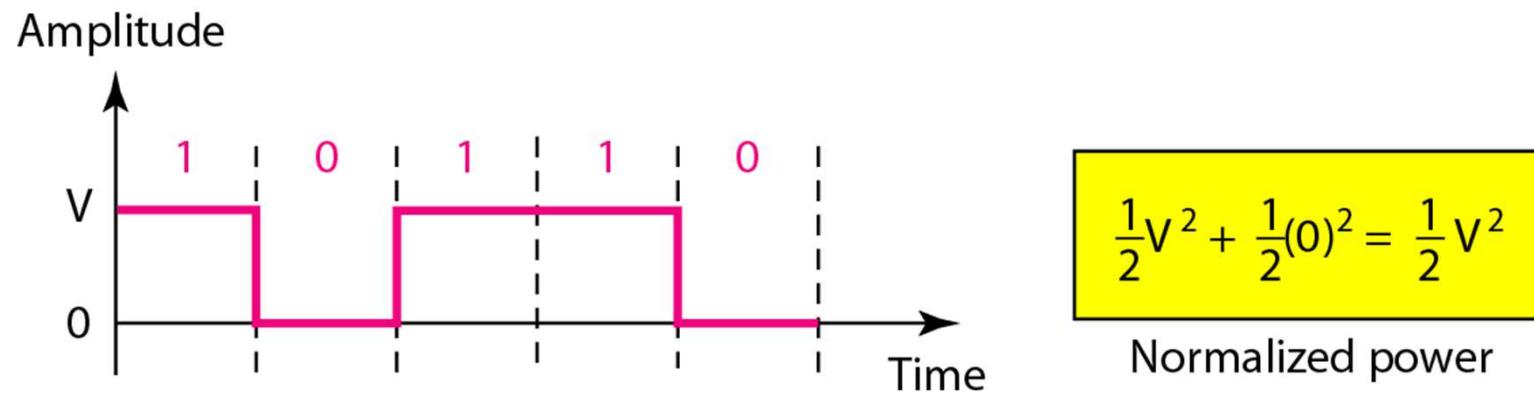
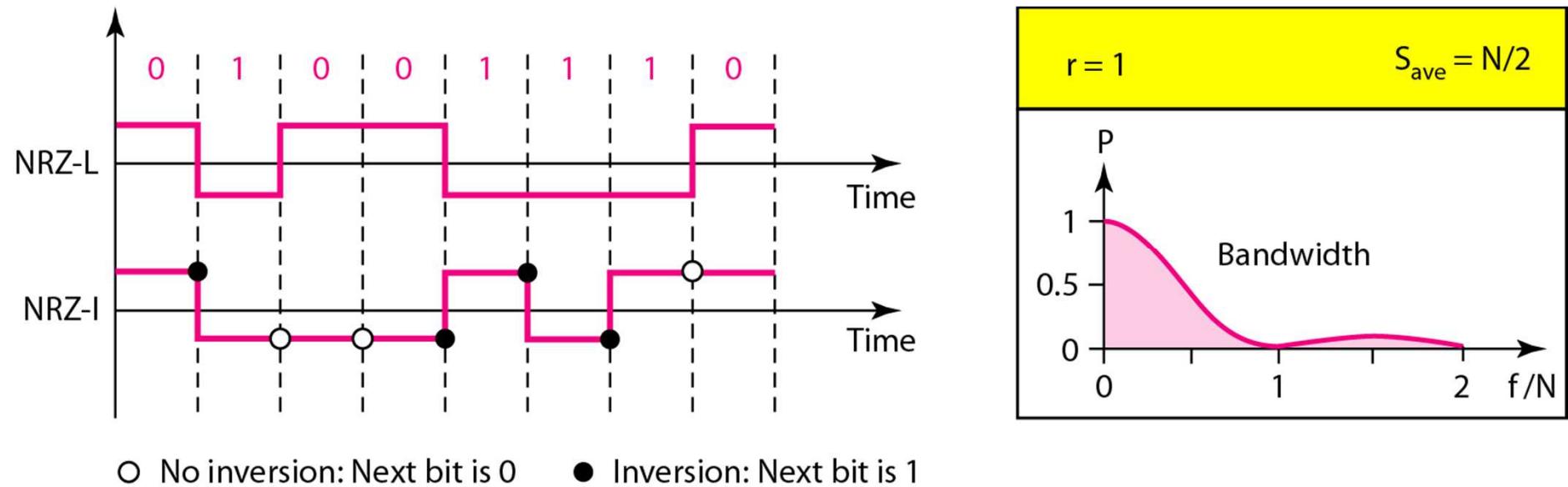


Figure 4.6 Polar NRZ-L and NRZ-I schemes



Note

In NRZ-L the level of the voltage determines the value of the bit.

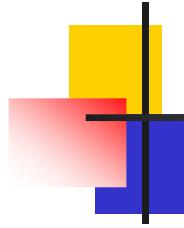
In NRZ-I the inversion or the lack of inversion determines the value of the bit.

Note

NRZ-L and NRZ-I both have an average signal rate of $N/2$ Bd.

Note

NRZ-L and NRZ-I both have a DC component problem.



Example 4.4

A system is using NRZ-I to transfer 10-Mbps data. What are the average signal rate and minimum bandwidth?

Solution

The average signal rate is $S = N/2 = 500$ baud. The minimum bandwidth for this average baud rate is $B_{min} = S = 500$ kHz.

Figure 4.7 *Polar RZ scheme*

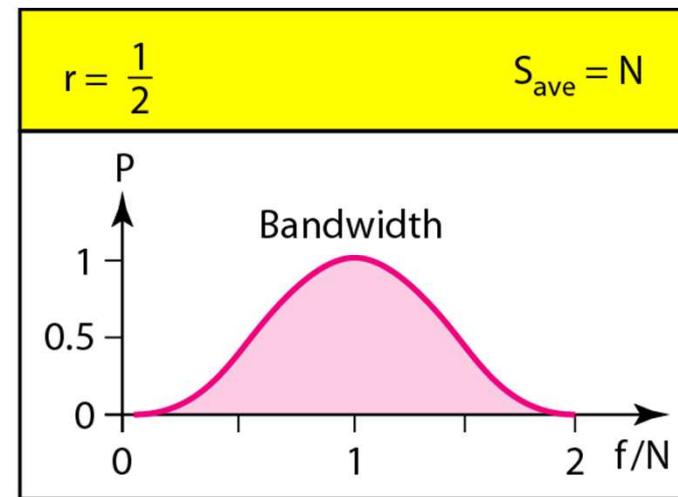
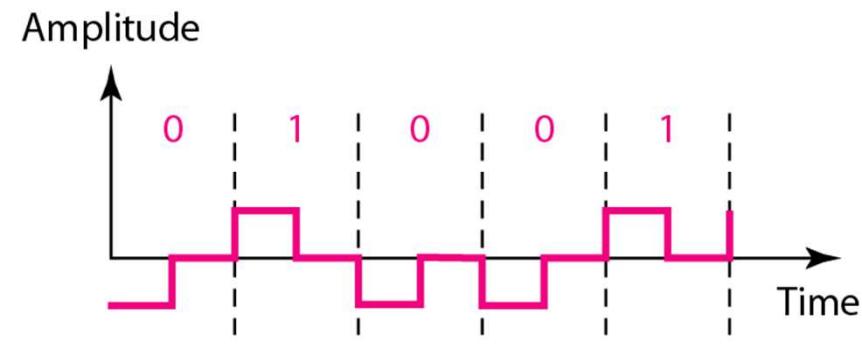
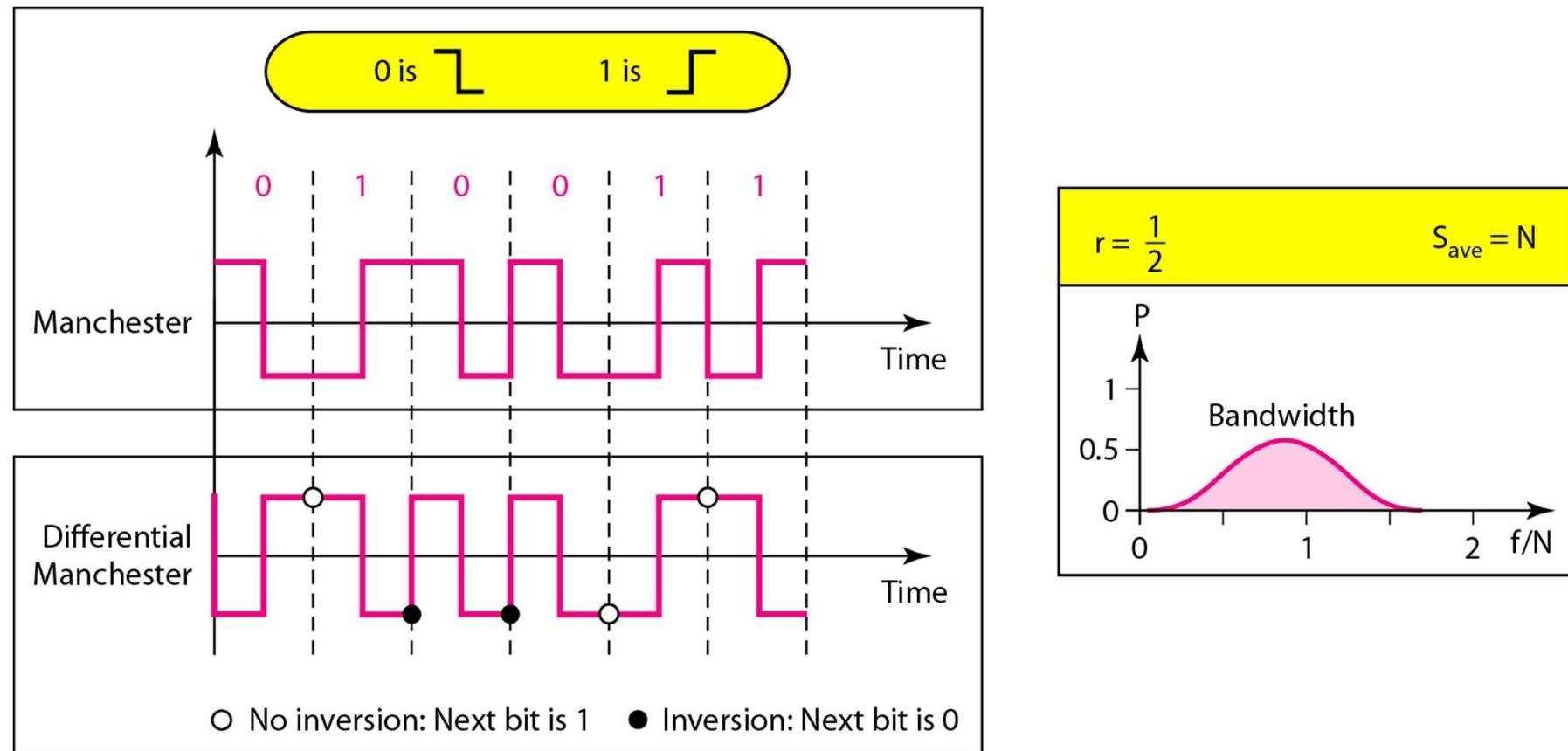


Figure 4.8 Polar biphasic: Manchester and differential Manchester schemes



Note

In Manchester and differential Manchester encoding, the transition at the middle of the bit is used for synchronization.

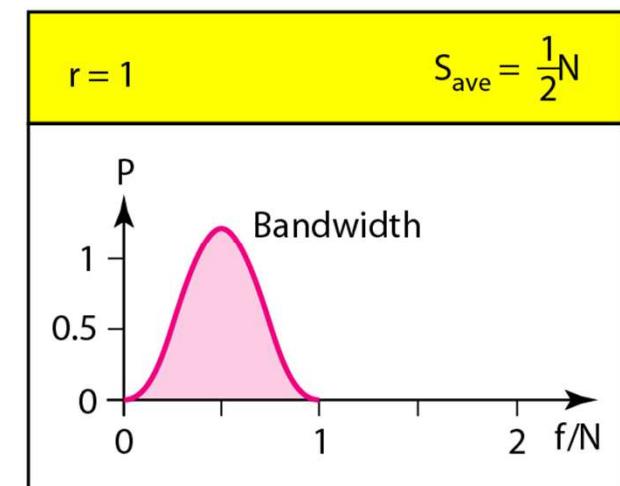
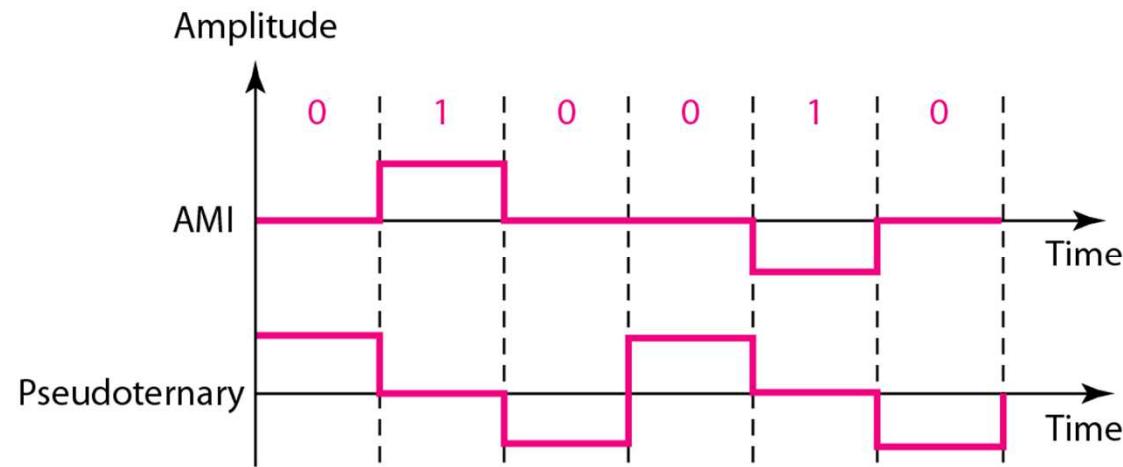
Note

The minimum bandwidth of Manchester and differential Manchester is 2 times that of NRZ.

Note

**In bipolar encoding, we use three levels:
positive, zero, and negative.**

Figure 4.9 Bipolar schemes: AMI and pseudoternary



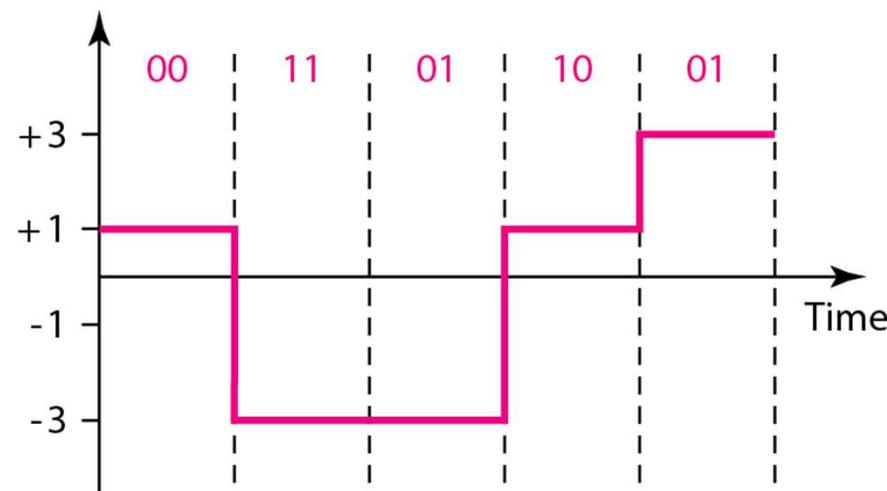
Note

In $mBnL$ schemes, a pattern of m data elements is encoded as a pattern of n signal elements in which $2^m \leq L^n$.

Figure 4.10 Multilevel: 2B1Q scheme

Previous level: positive		Previous level: negative
Next bits	Next level	Next level
00	+1	-1
01	+3	-3
10	-1	+1
11	-3	+3

Transition table



Assuming positive original level

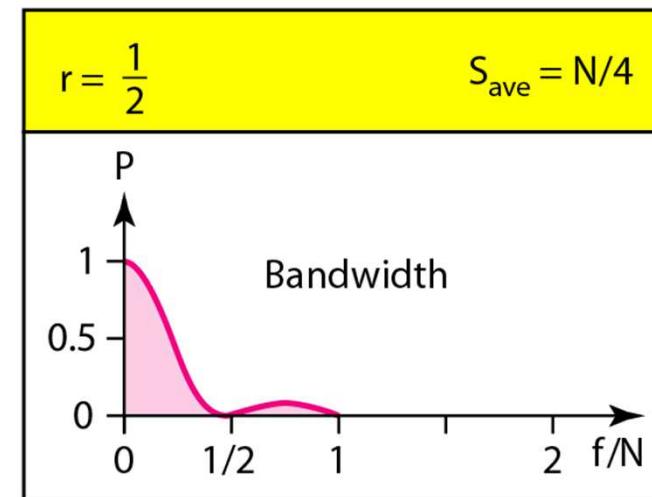


Figure 4.11 Multilevel: 8B6T scheme

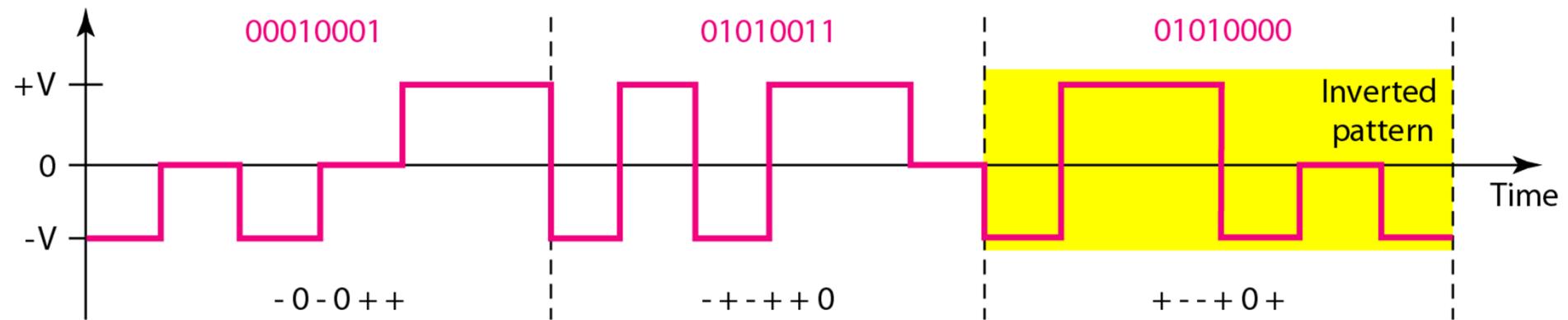


Figure 4.12 Multilevel: 4D-PAM5 scheme

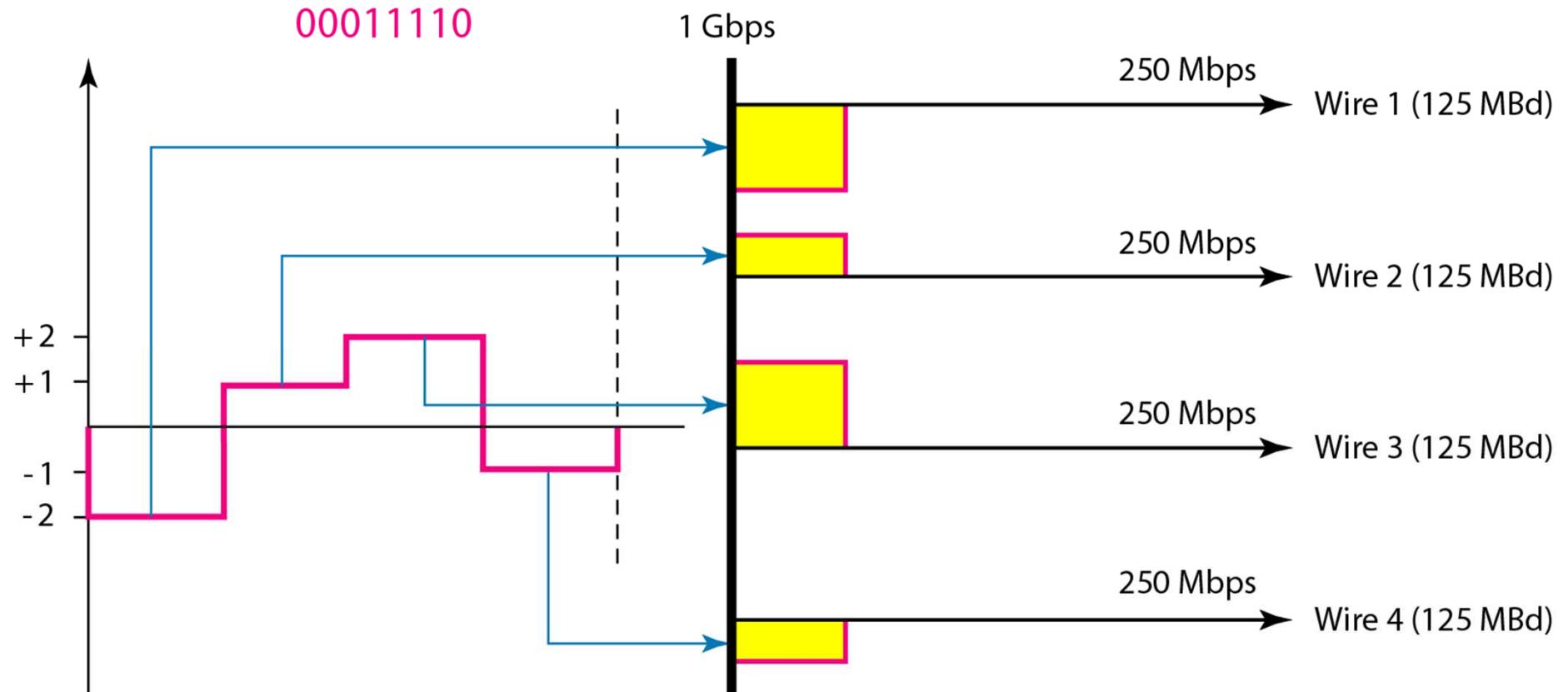


Figure 4.13 Multitransition: MLT-3 scheme

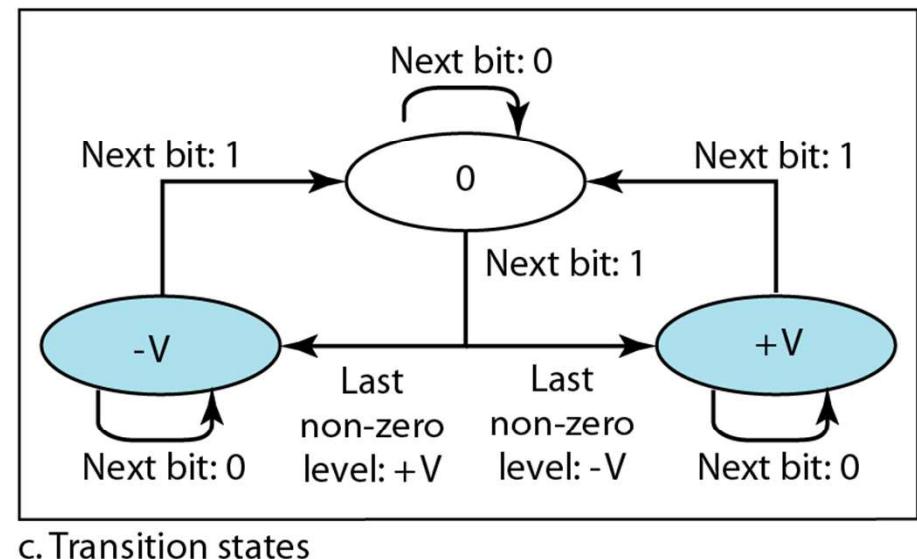
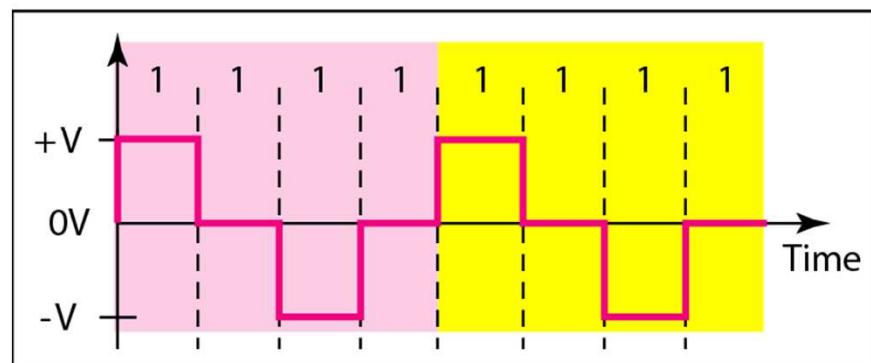
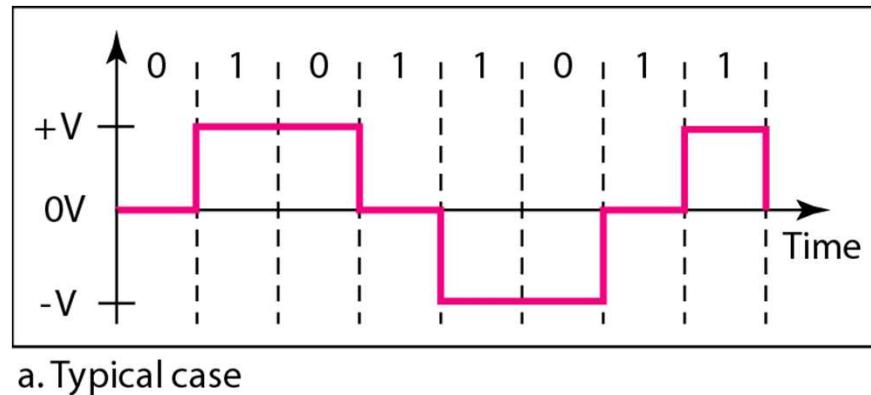


Table 4.1 *Summary of line coding schemes*

Category	Scheme	Bandwidth (average)	Characteristics
Unipolar	NRZ	$B = N/2$	Costly, no self-synchronization if long 0s or 1s, DC
Unipolar	NRZ-L	$B = N/2$	No self-synchronization if long 0s or 1s, DC
	NRZ-I	$B = N/2$	No self-synchronization for long 0s, DC
	Biphase	$B = N$	Self-synchronization, no DC, high bandwidth
Bipolar	AMI	$B = N/2$	No self-synchronization for long 0s, DC
Multilevel	2B1Q	$B = N/4$	No self-synchronization for long same double bits
	8B6T	$B = 3N/4$	Self-synchronization, no DC
	4D-PAM5	$B = N/8$	Self-synchronization, no DC
Multiline	MLT-3	$B = N/3$	No self-synchronization for long 0s

Note

**Block coding is normally referred to as mB/nB coding;
it replaces each m -bit group with an n -bit group.**

Figure 4.14 Block coding concept

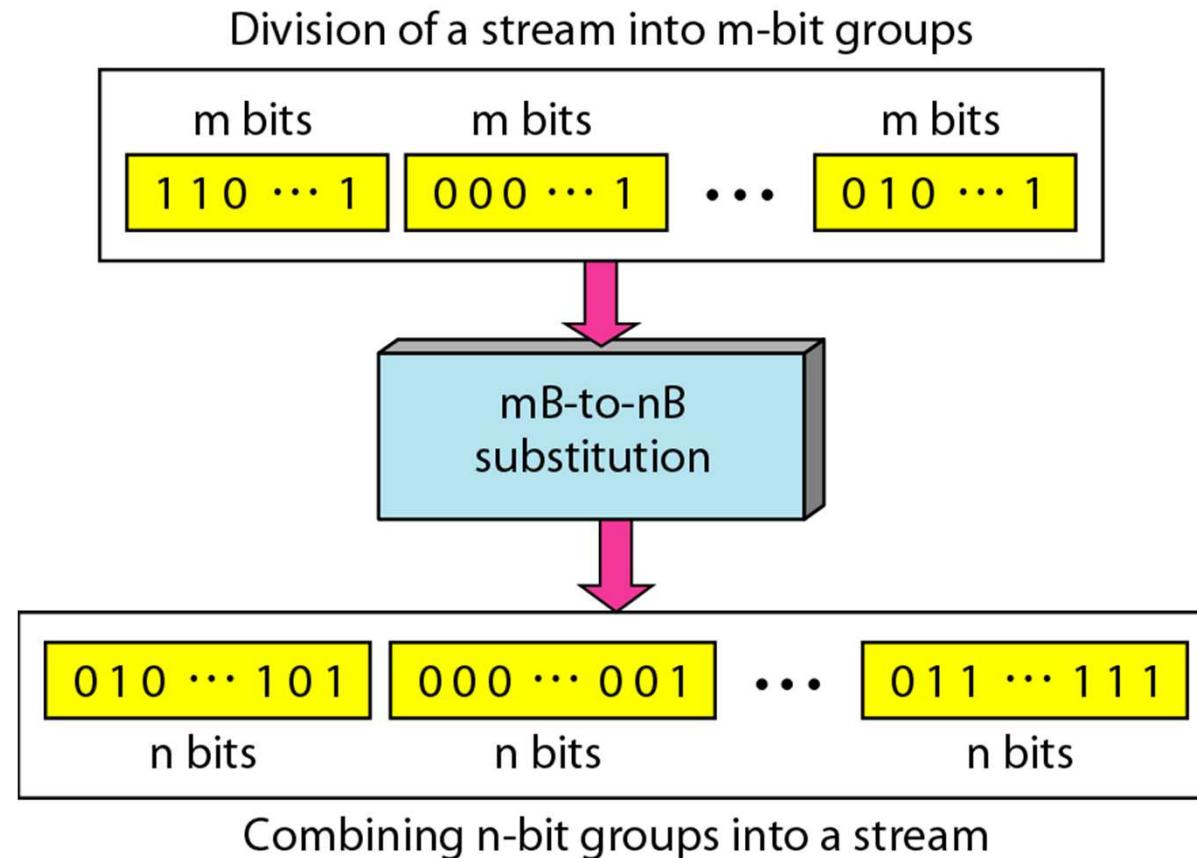


Figure 4.15 Using block coding 4B/5B with NRZ-I line coding scheme

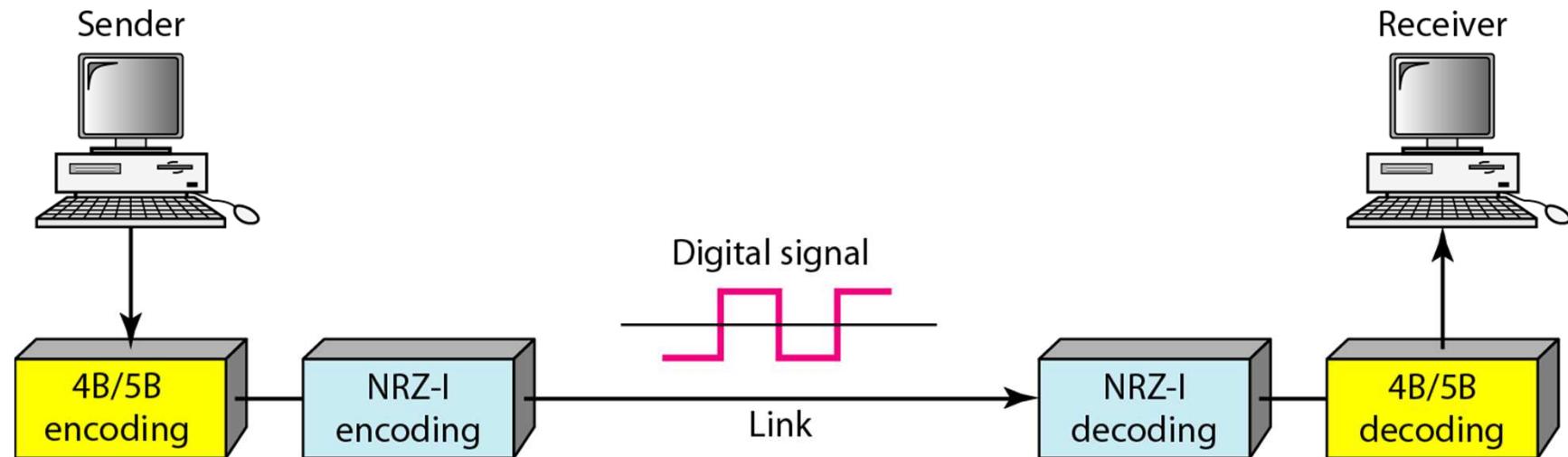
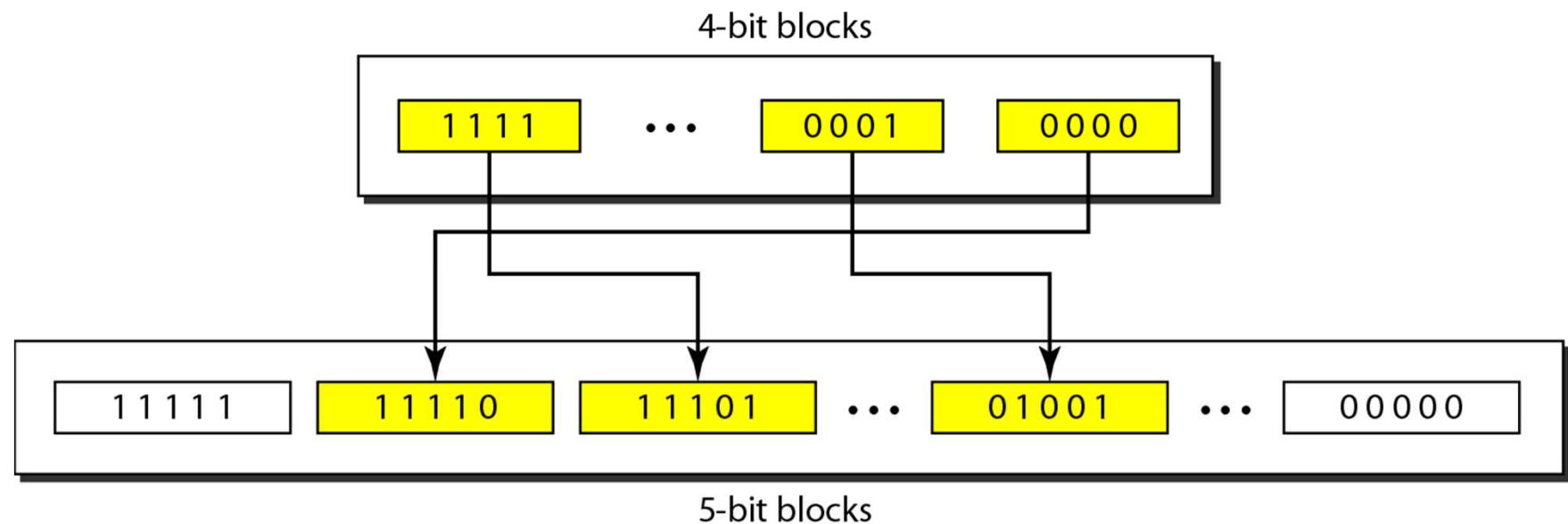
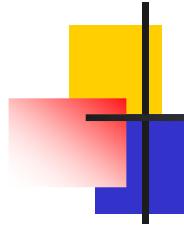


Table 4.2 4B/5B mapping codes

<i>Data Sequence</i>	<i>Encoded Sequence</i>	<i>Control Sequence</i>	<i>Encoded Sequence</i>
0000	11110	Q (Quiet)	00000
0001	01001	I (Idle)	11111
0010	10100	H (Halt)	00100
0011	10101	J (Start delimiter)	11000
0100	01010	K (Start delimiter)	10001
0101	01011	T (End delimiter)	01101
0110	01110	S (Set)	11001
0111	01111	R (Reset)	00111
1000	10010		
1001	10011		
1010	10110		
1011	10111		
1100	11010		
1101	11011		
1110	11100		
1111	11101		

Figure 4.16 Substitution in 4B/5B block coding





Example 4.5

We need to send data at a 1-Mbps rate. What is the minimum required bandwidth, using a combination of 4B/5B and NRZ-I or Manchester coding?

Solution

First 4B/5B block coding increases the bit rate to 1.25 Mbps. The minimum bandwidth using NRZ-I is $N/2$ or 625 kHz. The Manchester scheme needs a minimum bandwidth of 1 MHz. The first choice needs a lower bandwidth, but has a DC component problem; the second choice needs a higher bandwidth, but does not have a DC component problem.

Figure 4.17 *8B/10B block encoding*

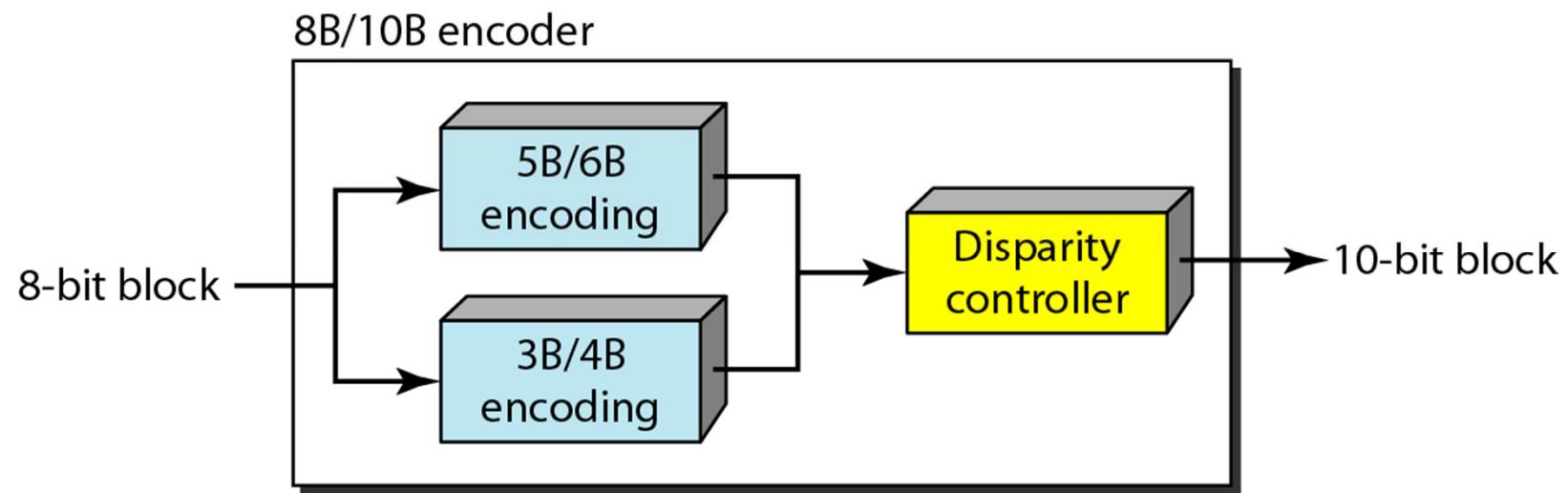


Figure 4.18 *AMI used with scrambling*

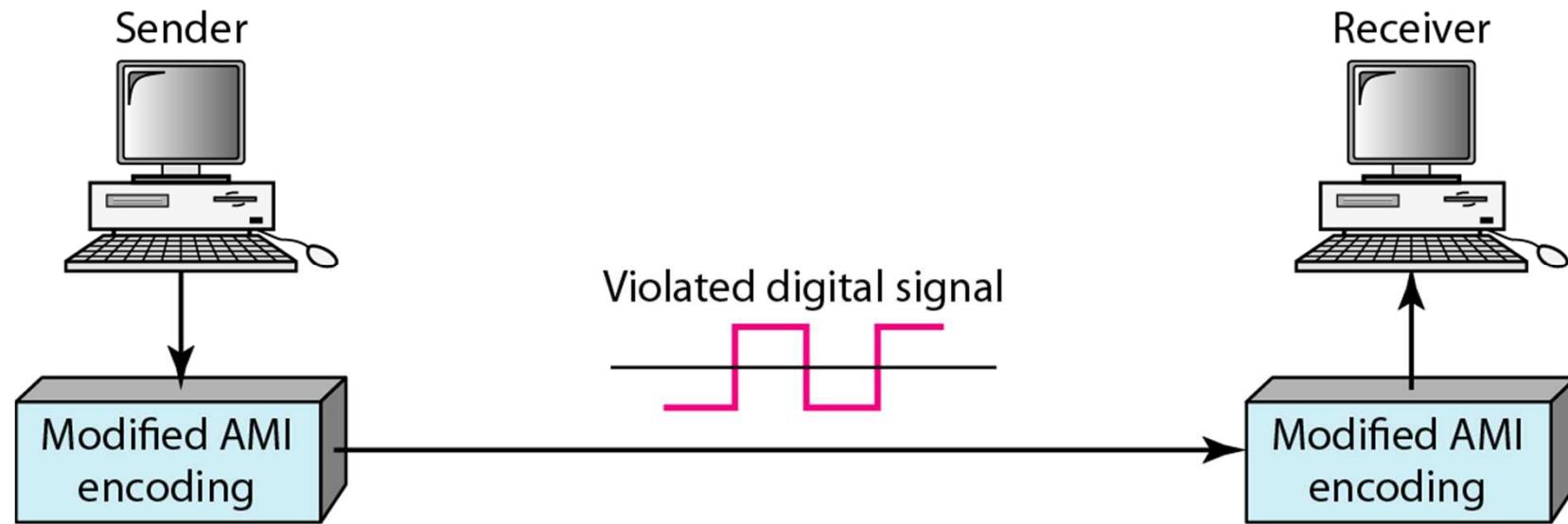
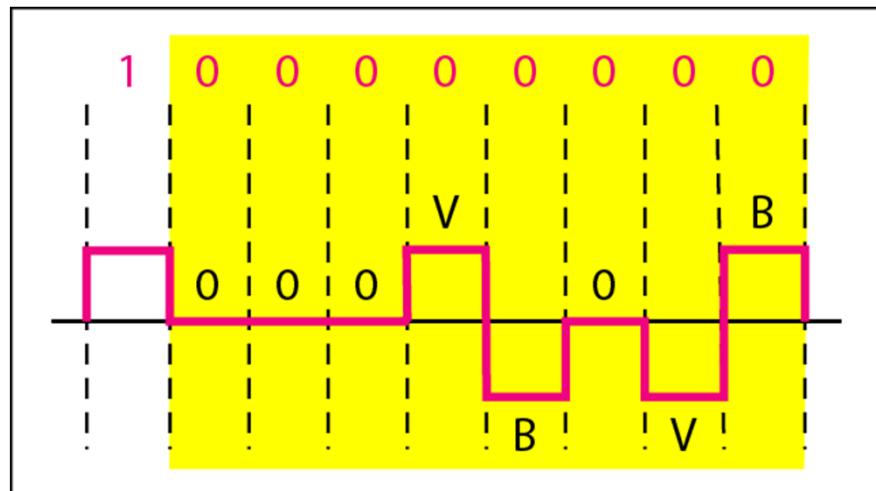
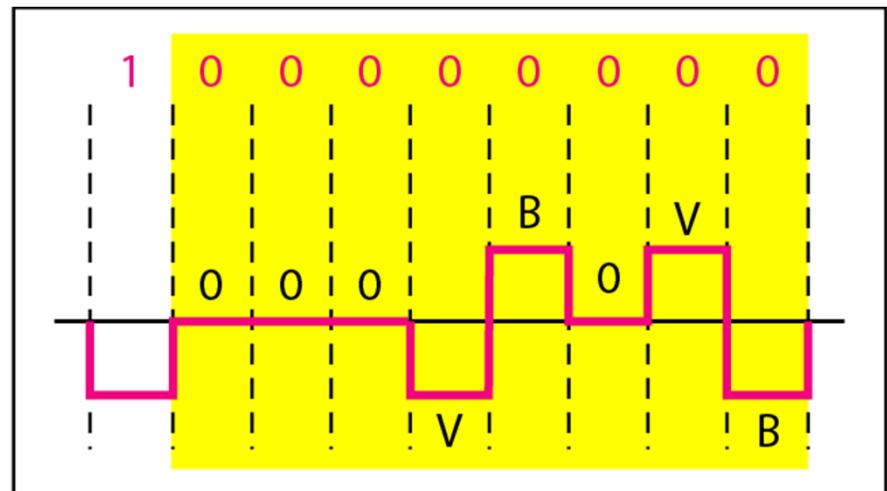


Figure 4.19 Two cases of B8ZS scrambling technique



a. Previous level is positive.

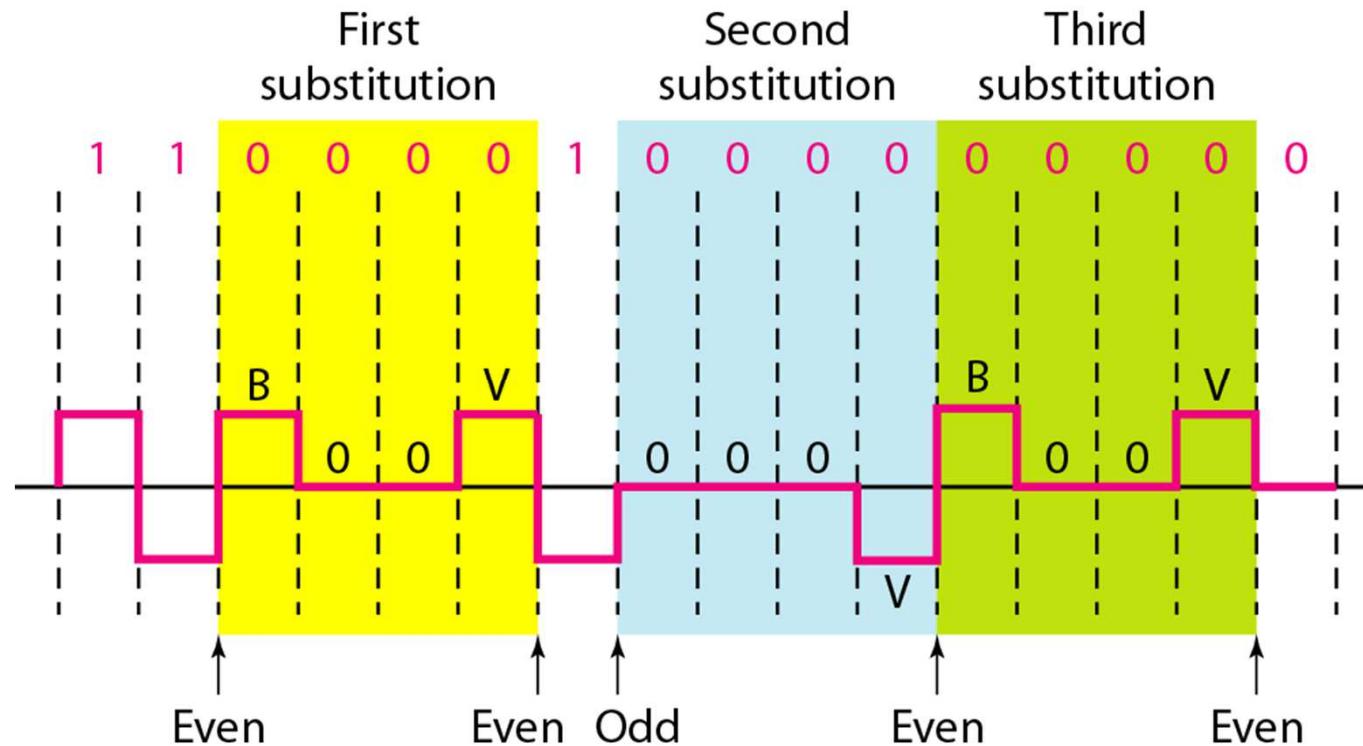


b. Previous level is negative.

Note

B8ZS substitutes eight consecutive zeros with 000VB0VB.

Figure 4.20 *Different situations in HDB3 scrambling technique*



Note

HDB3 substitutes four consecutive zeros with 000V or B00V depending on the number of nonzero pulses after the last substitution.

4-2 ANALOG-TO-DIGITAL CONVERSION

*We have seen in Chapter 3 that a digital signal is superior to an analog signal. The tendency today is to change an analog signal to digital data. In this section we describe two techniques, **pulse code modulation** and **delta modulation**.*

Topics discussed in this section:

Pulse Code Modulation (PCM)

Delta Modulation (DM)

Figure 4.21 Components of PCM encoder

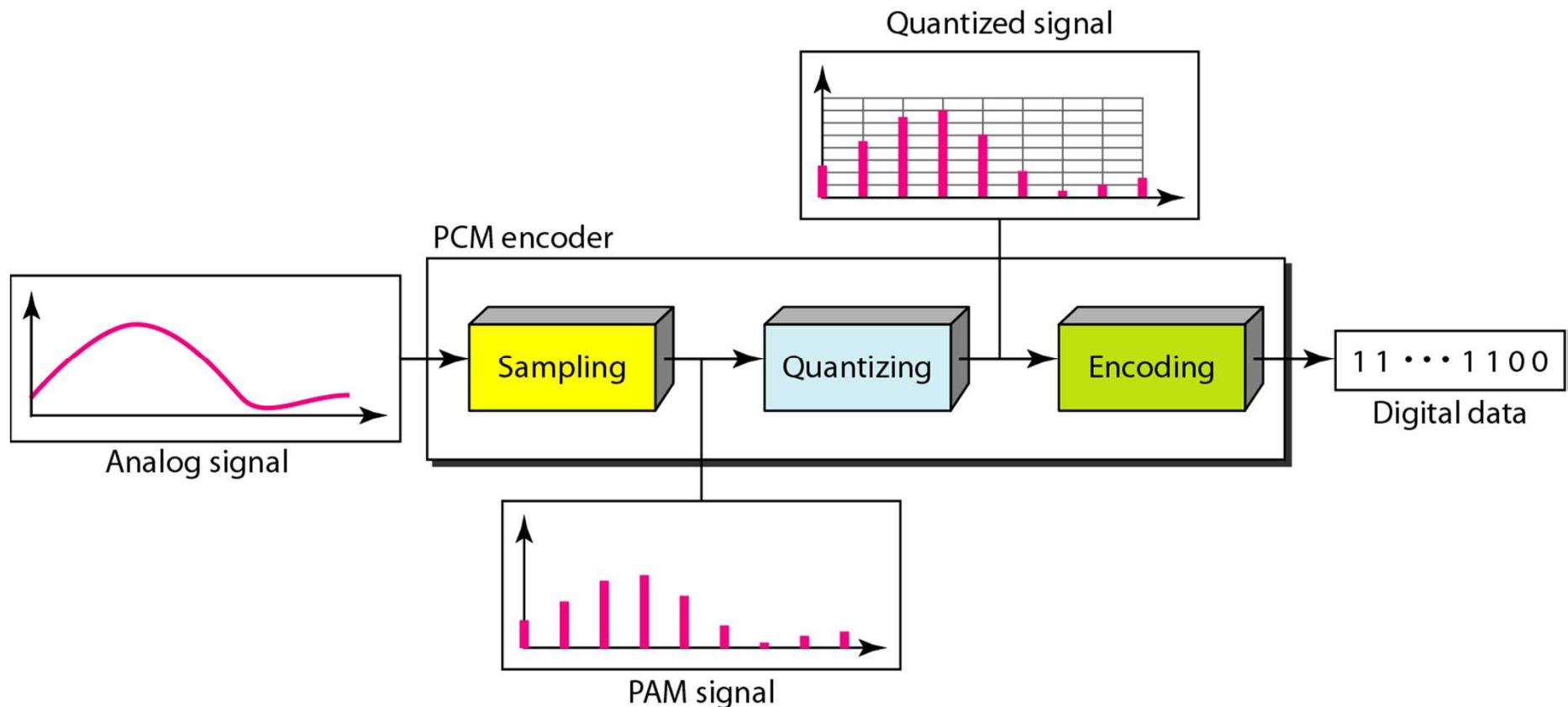
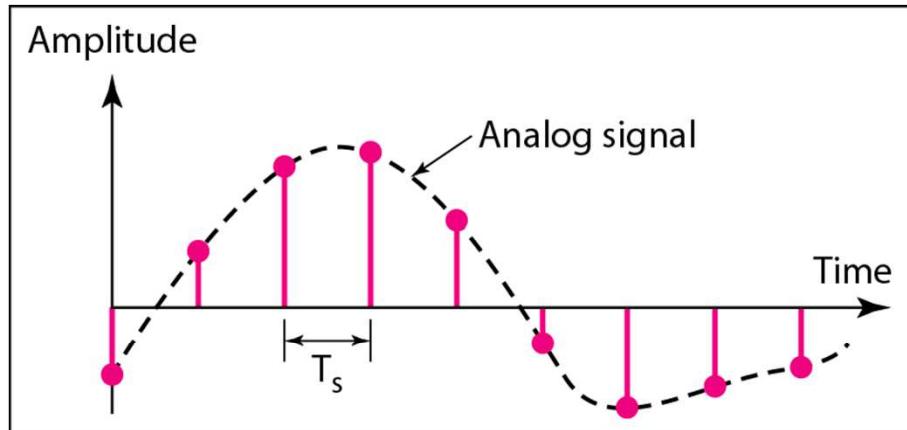
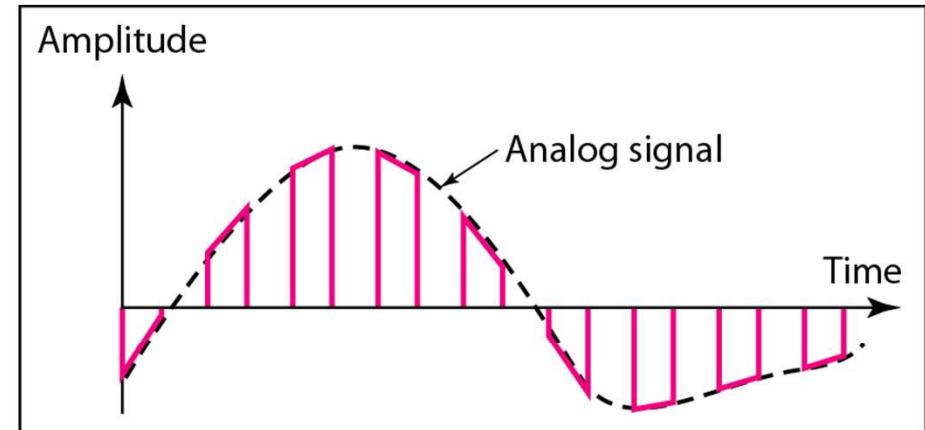


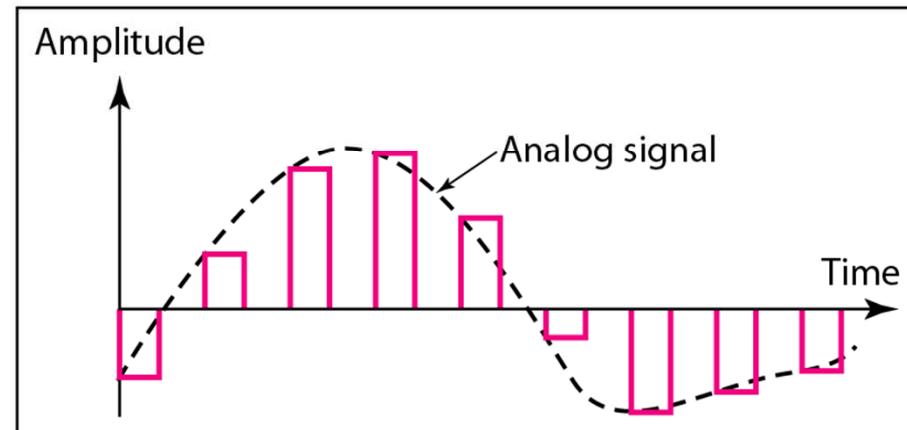
Figure 4.22 Three different sampling methods for PCM



a. Ideal sampling



b. Natural sampling

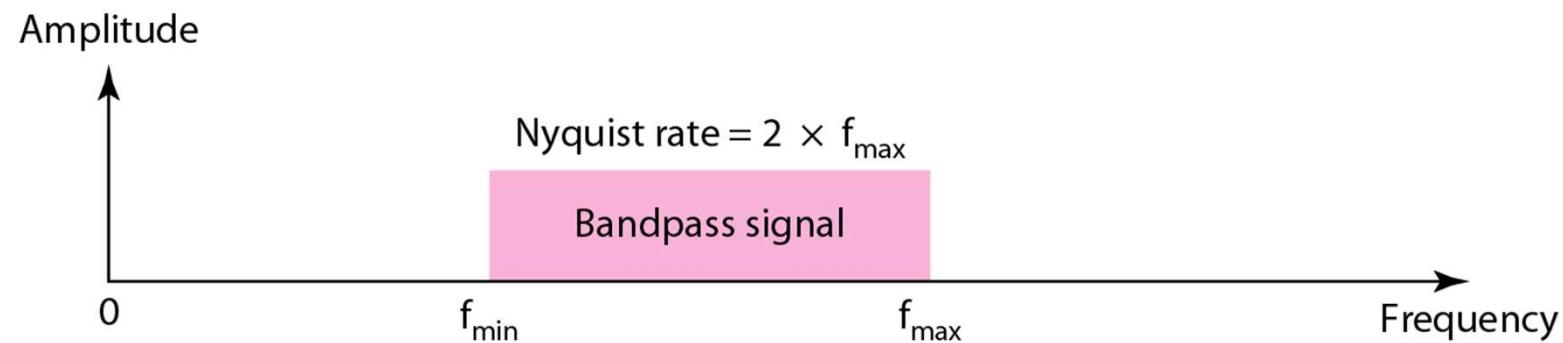
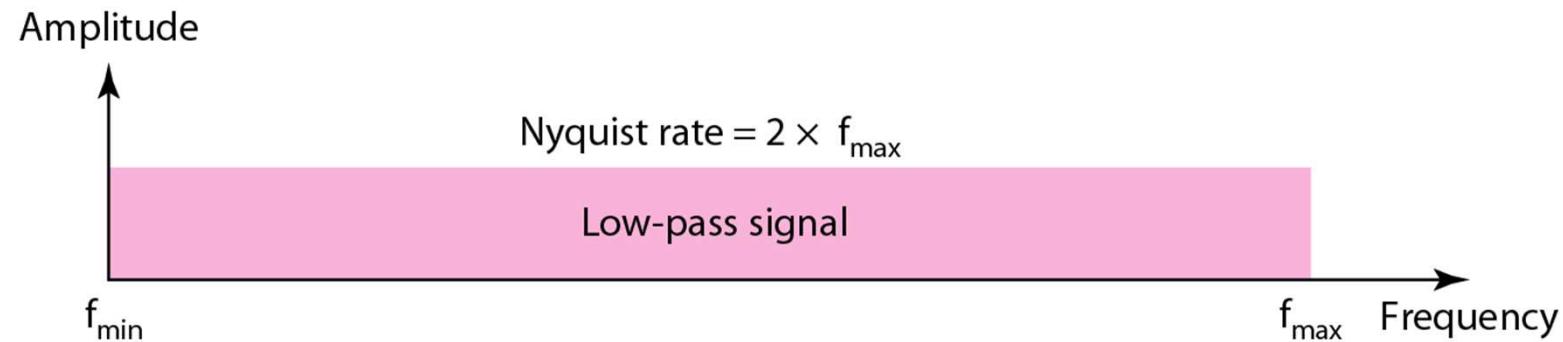


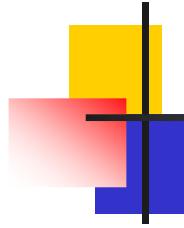
c. Flat-top sampling

Note

According to the Nyquist theorem, the sampling rate must be at least 2 times the highest frequency contained in the signal.

Figure 4.23 Nyquist sampling rate for low-pass and bandpass signals



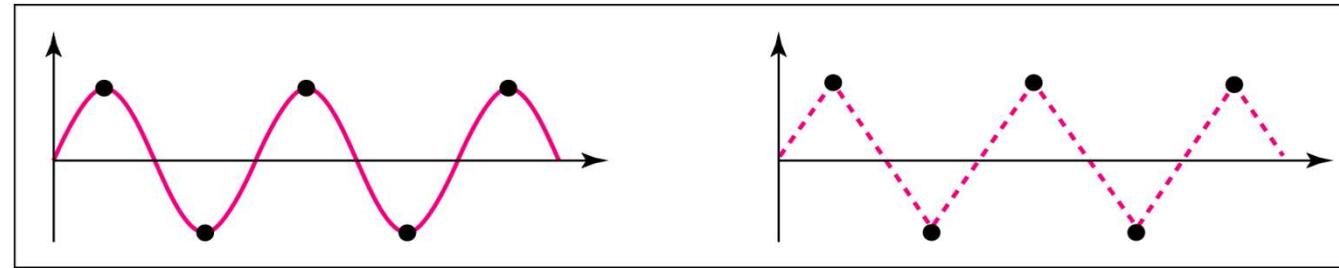


Example 4.6

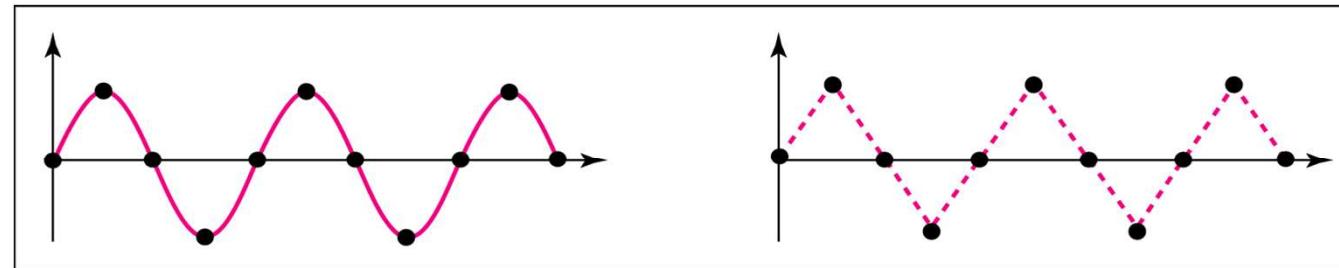
For an intuitive example of the Nyquist theorem, let us sample a simple sine wave at three sampling rates: $f_s = 4f$ (2 times the Nyquist rate), $f_s = 2f$ (Nyquist rate), and $f_s = f$ (one-half the Nyquist rate). Figure 4.24 shows the sampling and the subsequent recovery of the signal.

It can be seen that sampling at the Nyquist rate can create a good approximation of the original sine wave (part a). Oversampling in part b can also create the same approximation, but it is redundant and unnecessary. Sampling below the Nyquist rate (part c) does not produce a signal that looks like the original sine wave.

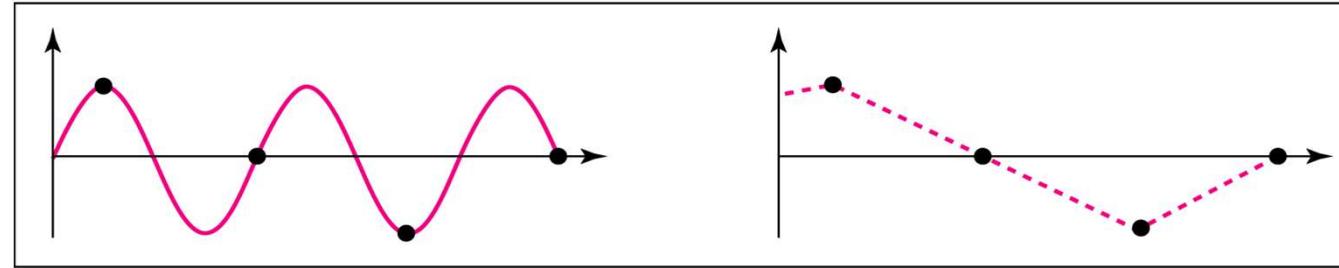
Figure 4.24 Recovery of a sampled sine wave for different sampling rates



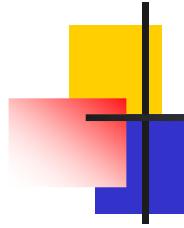
a. Nyquist rate sampling: $f_s = 2 f$



b. Oversampling: $f_s = 4 f$



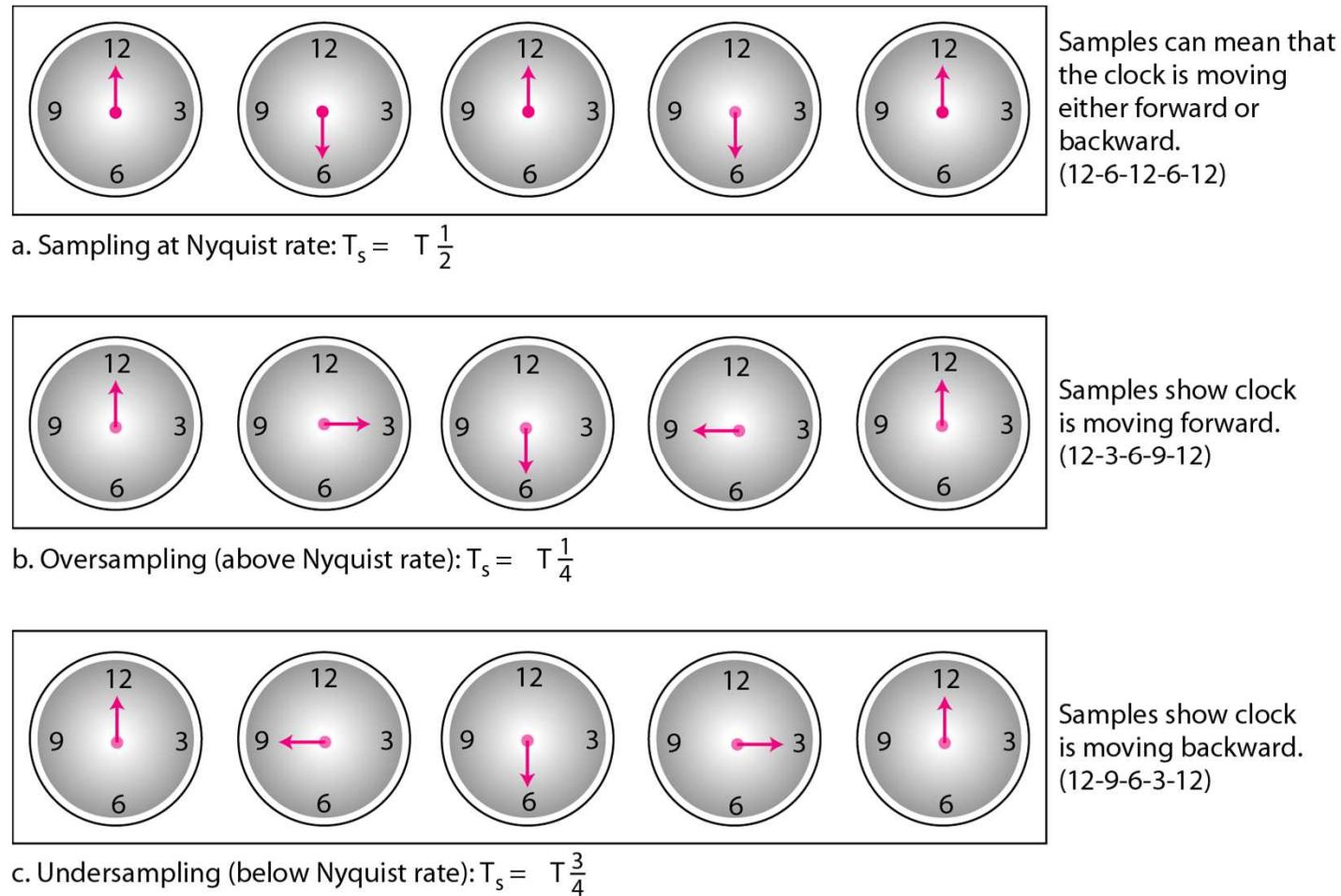
c. Undersampling: $f_s = f$

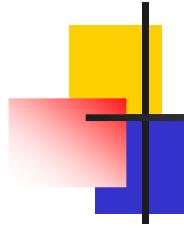


Example 4.7

Consider the revolution of a hand of a clock. The second hand of a clock has a period of 60 s. According to the Nyquist theorem, we need to sample the hand every 30 s ($T_s = T$ or $f_s = 2f$). In Figure 4.25a, the sample points, in order, are 12, 6, 12, 6, 12, and 6. The receiver of the samples cannot tell if the clock is moving forward or backward. In part b, we sample at double the Nyquist rate (every 15 s). The sample points are 12, 3, 6, 9, and 12. The clock is moving forward. In part c, we sample below the Nyquist rate ($T_s = T$ or $f_s = f$). The sample points are 12, 9, 6, 3, and 12. Although the clock is moving forward, the receiver thinks that the clock is moving backward.

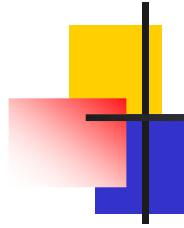
Figure 4.25 Sampling of a clock with only one hand





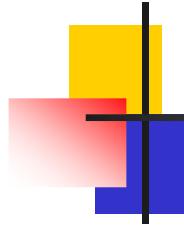
Example 4.8

An example related to Example 4.7 is the seemingly backward rotation of the wheels of a forward-moving car in a movie. This can be explained by under-sampling. A movie is filmed at 24 frames per second. If a wheel is rotating more than 12 times per second, the undersampling creates the impression of a backward rotation.



Example 4.9

Telephone companies digitize voice by assuming a maximum frequency of 4000 Hz. The sampling rate therefore is 8000 samples per second.

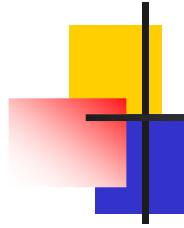


Example 4.10

*A complex low-pass signal has a bandwidth of 200 kHz.
What is the minimum sampling rate for this signal?*

Solution

The bandwidth of a low-pass signal is between 0 and f , where f is the maximum frequency in the signal. Therefore, we can sample this signal at 2 times the highest frequency (200 kHz). The sampling rate is therefore 400,000 samples per second.



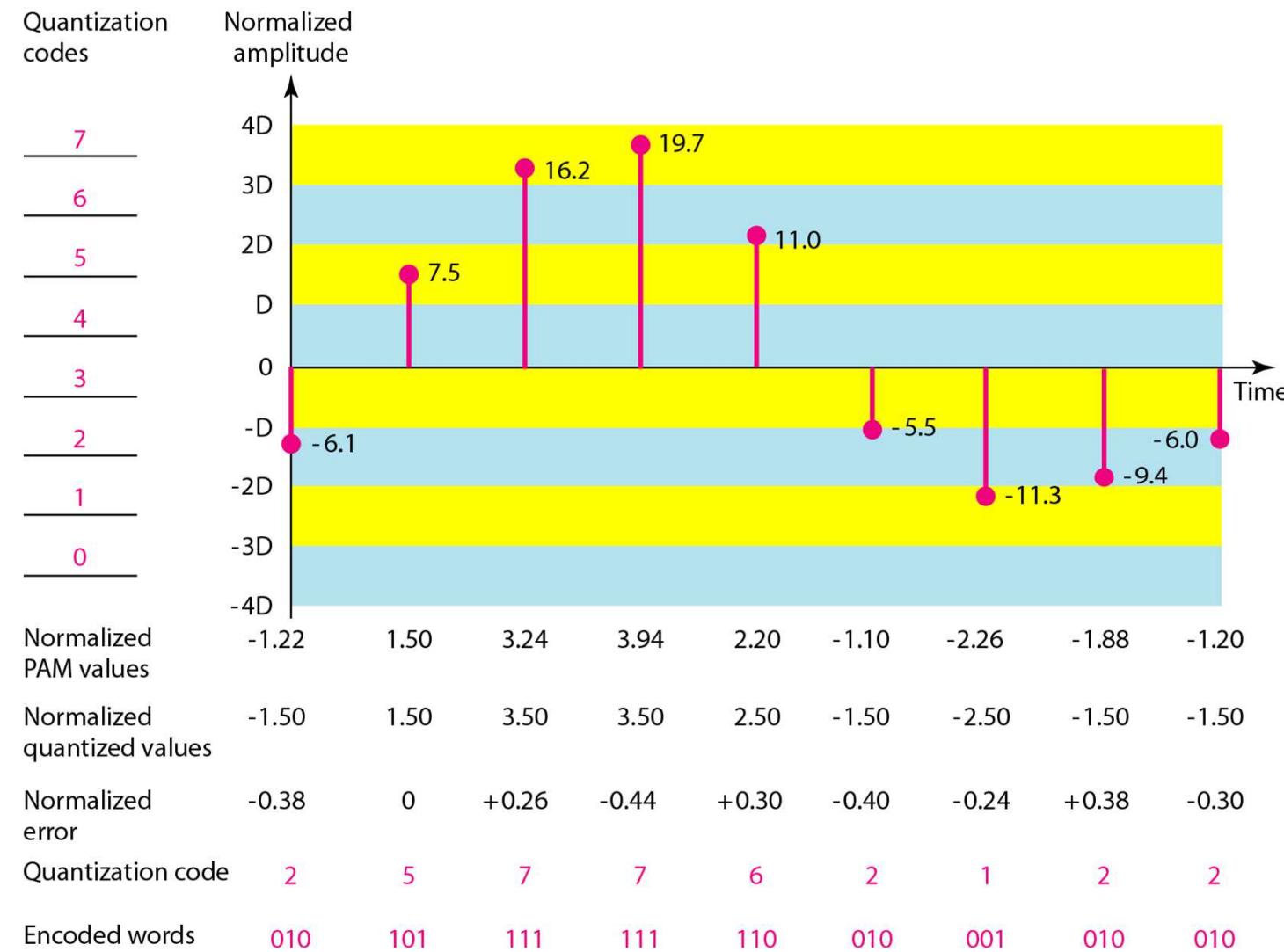
Example 4.11

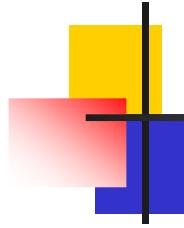
*A complex bandpass signal has a bandwidth of 200 kHz.
What is the minimum sampling rate for this signal?*

Solution

We cannot find the minimum sampling rate in this case because we do not know where the bandwidth starts or ends. We do not know the maximum frequency in the signal.

Figure 4.26 Quantization and encoding of a sampled signal





Example 4.12

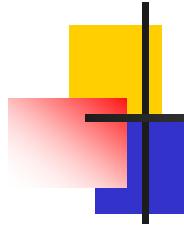
What is the SNR_{dB} in the example of Figure 4.26?

Solution

We can use the formula to find the quantization. We have eight levels and 3 bits per sample, so

$$SNR_{dB} = 6.02(3) + 1.76 = 19.82 \text{ dB}$$

Increasing the number of levels increases the SNR.



Example 4.13

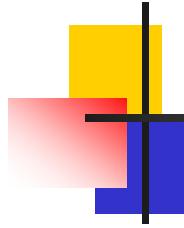
A telephone subscriber line must have an SNR_{dB} above 40. What is the minimum number of bits per sample?

Solution

We can calculate the number of bits as

$$SNR_{dB} = 6.02n_b + 1.76 = 40 \rightarrow n = 6.35$$

Telephone companies usually assign 7 or 8 bits per sample.



Example 4.14

We want to digitize the human voice. What is the bit rate, assuming 8 bits per sample?

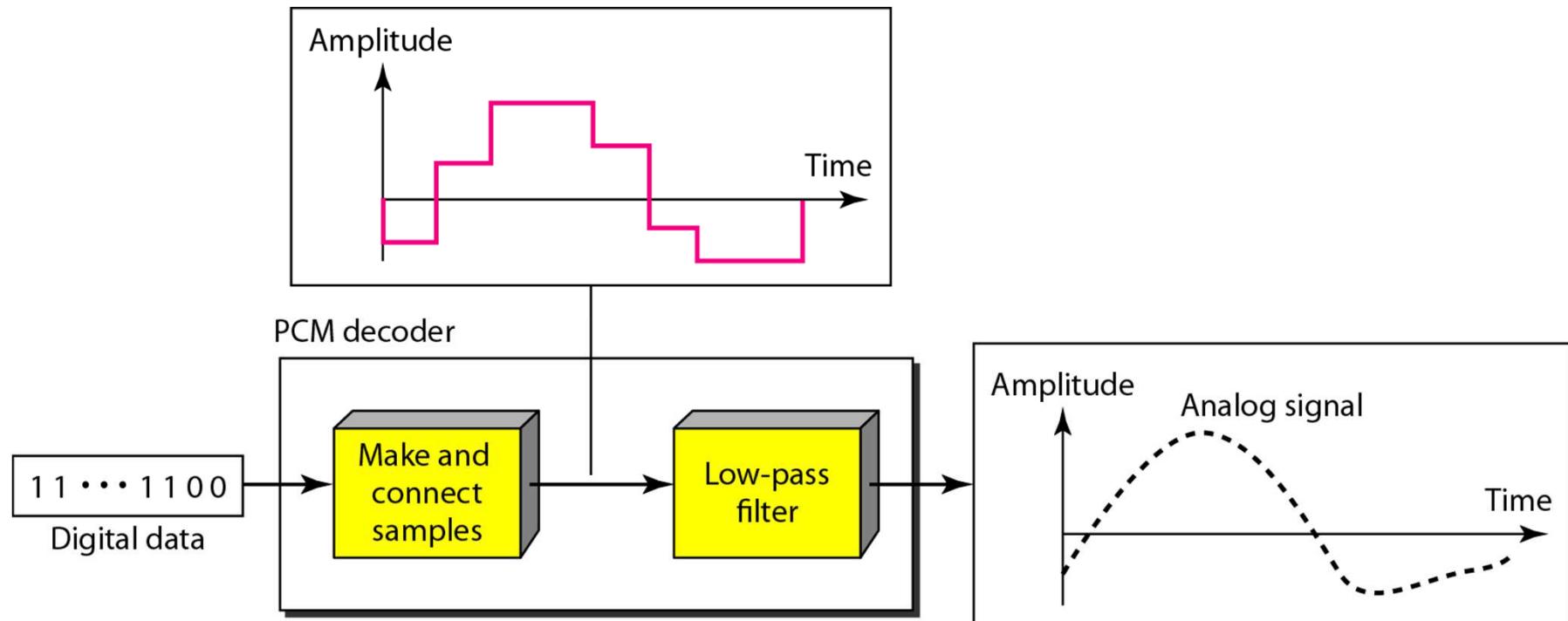
Solution

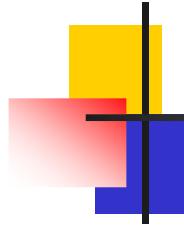
The human voice normally contains frequencies from 0 to 4000 Hz. So the sampling rate and bit rate are calculated as follows:

$$\text{Sampling rate} = 4000 \times 2 = 8000 \text{ samples/s}$$

$$\text{Bit rate} = 8000 \times 8 = 64,000 \text{ bps} = 64 \text{ kbps}$$

Figure 4.27 Components of a PCM decoder





Example 4.15

We have a low-pass analog signal of 4 kHz. If we send the analog signal, we need a channel with a minimum bandwidth of 4 kHz. If we digitize the signal and send 8 bits per sample, we need a channel with a minimum bandwidth of $8 \times 4 \text{ kHz} = 32 \text{ kHz}$.

Figure 4.28 *The process of delta modulation*

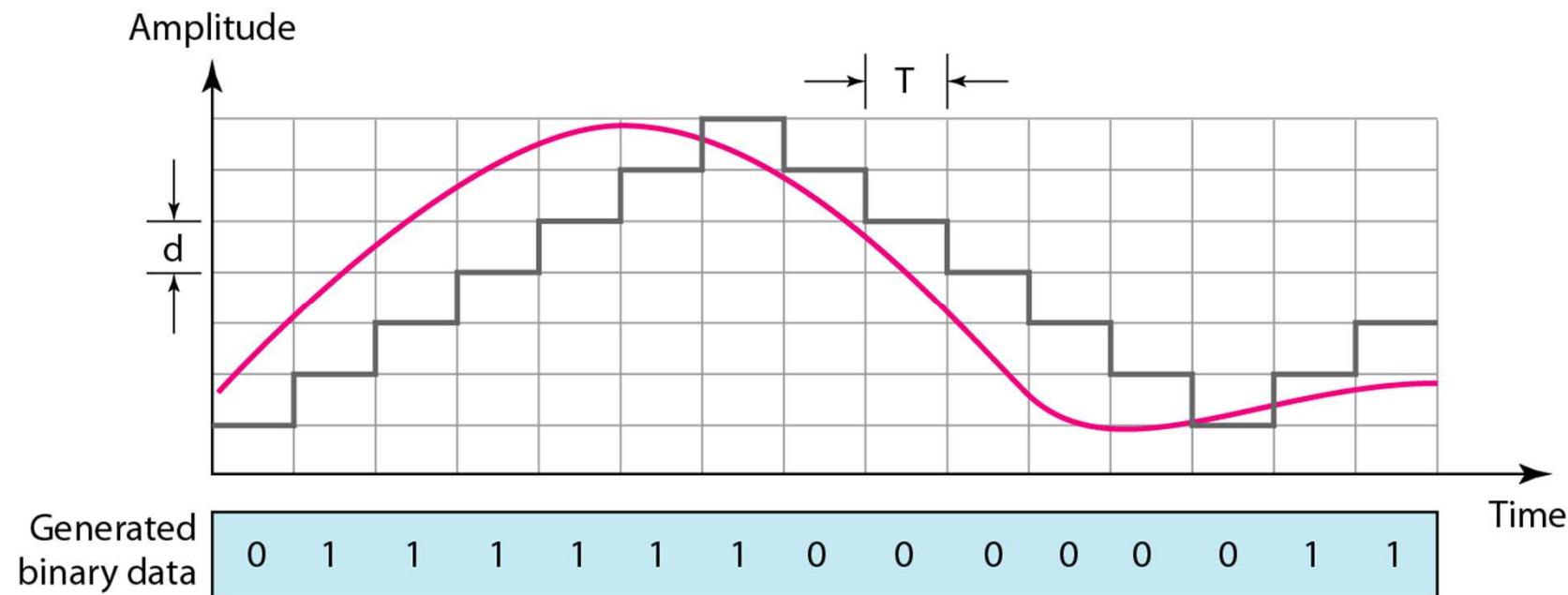


Figure 4.29 *Delta modulation components*

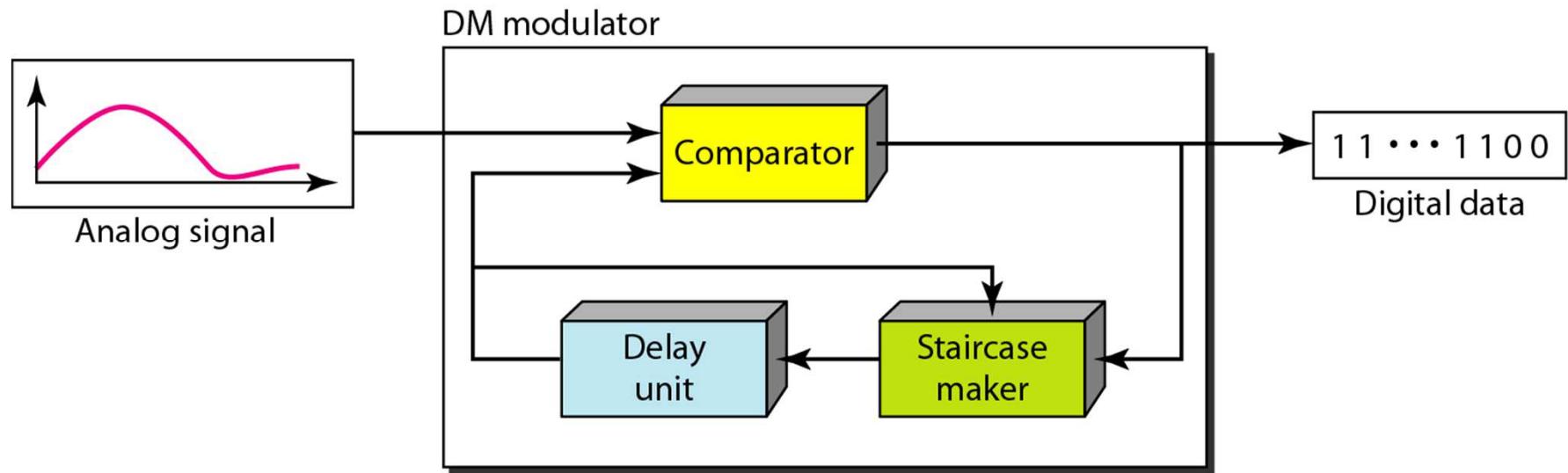
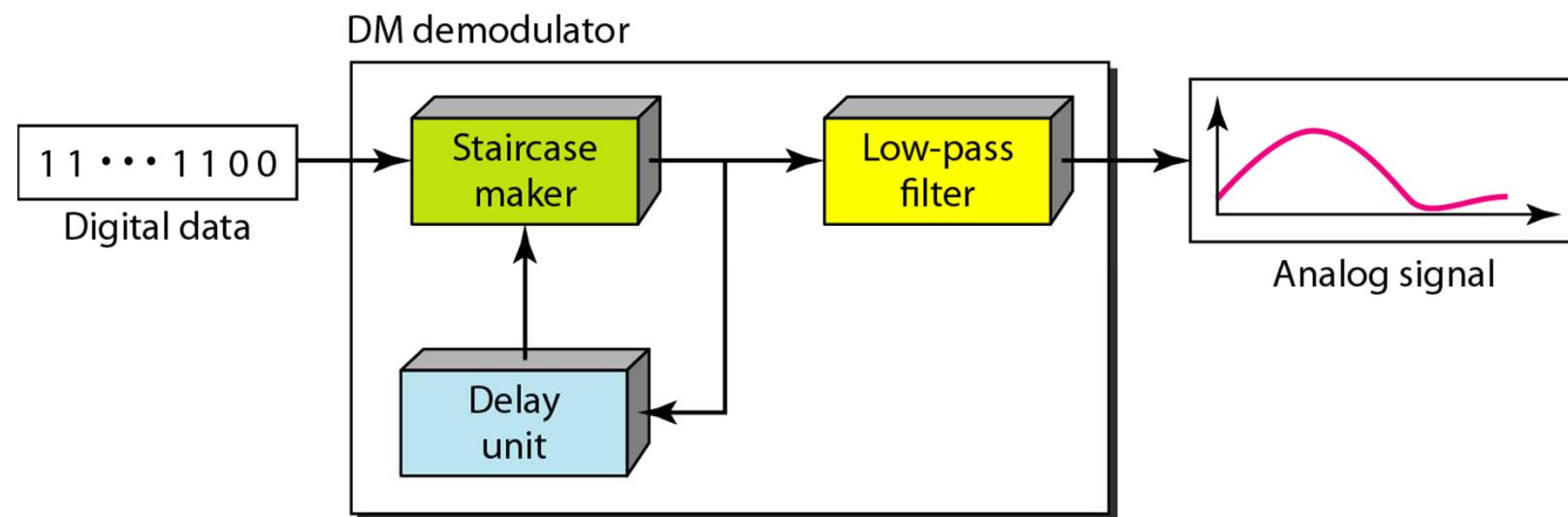


Figure 4.30 *Delta demodulation components*



4-3 TRANSMISSION MODES

The transmission of binary data across a link can be accomplished in either parallel or serial mode. In parallel mode, multiple bits are sent with each clock tick. In serial mode, 1 bit is sent with each clock tick. While there is only one way to send parallel data, there are three subclasses of serial transmission: asynchronous, synchronous, and isochronous.

Topics discussed in this section:

Parallel Transmission

Serial Transmission

Figure 4.31 *Data transmission and modes*

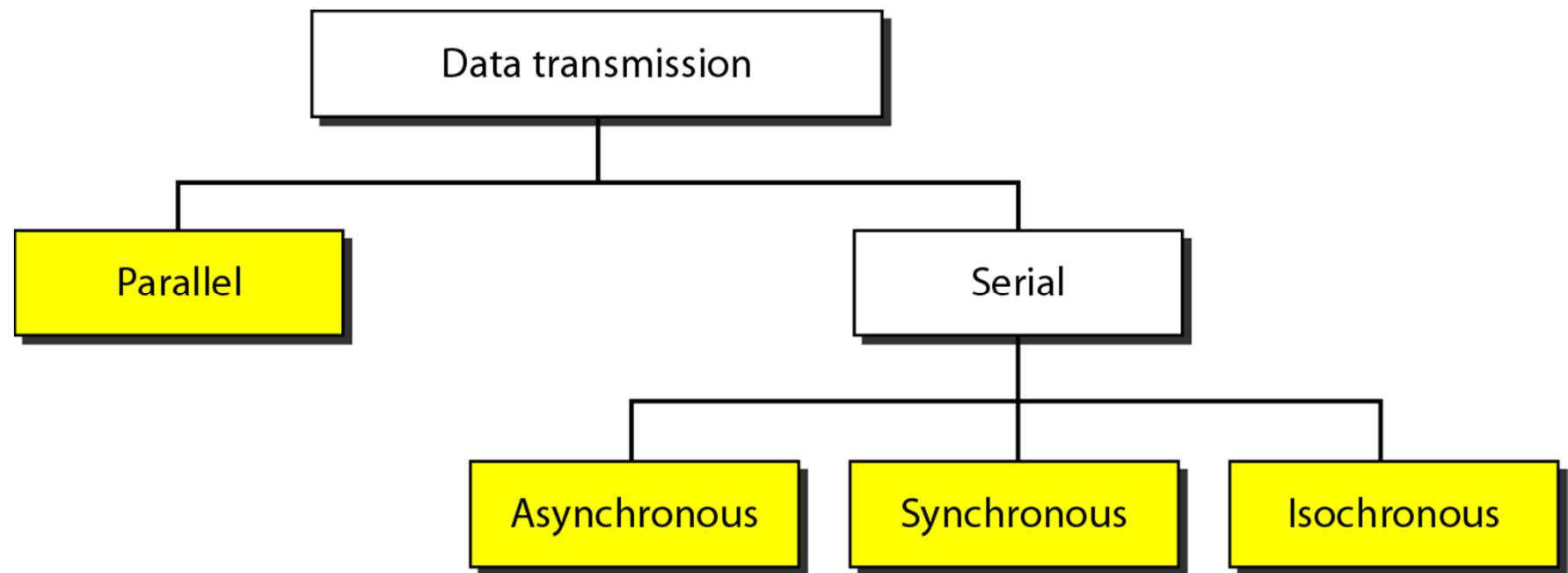


Figure 4.32 Parallel transmission

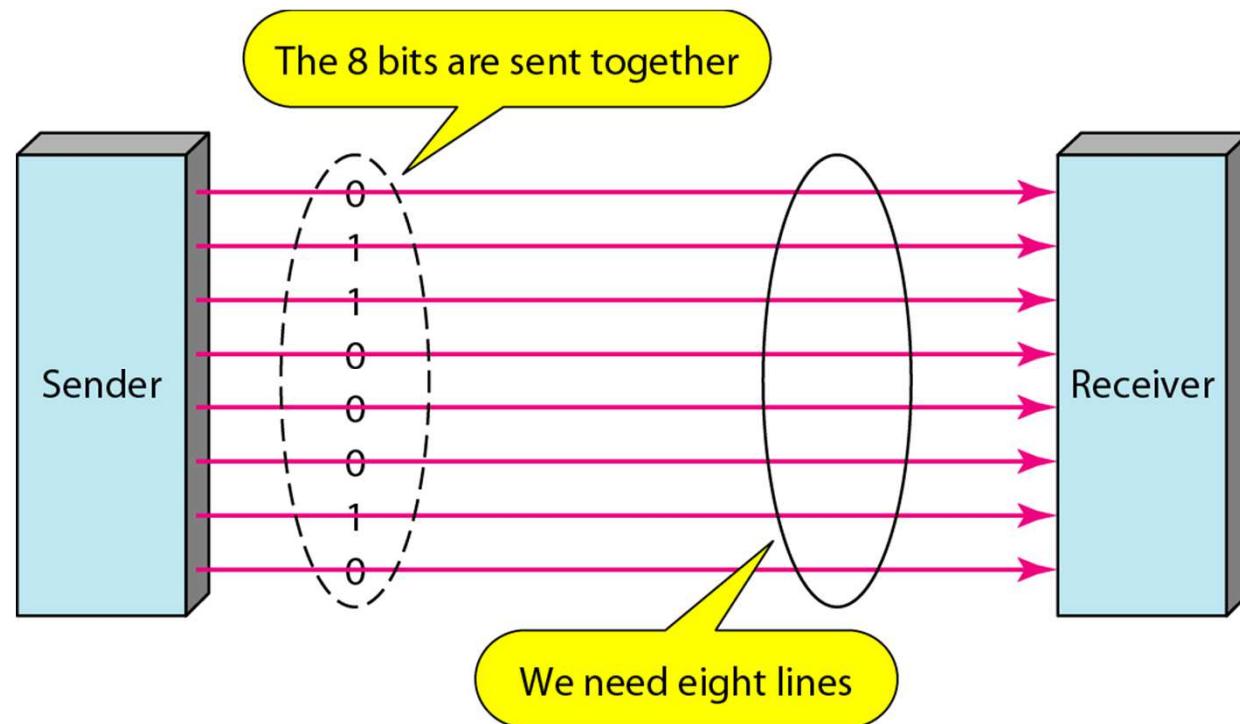
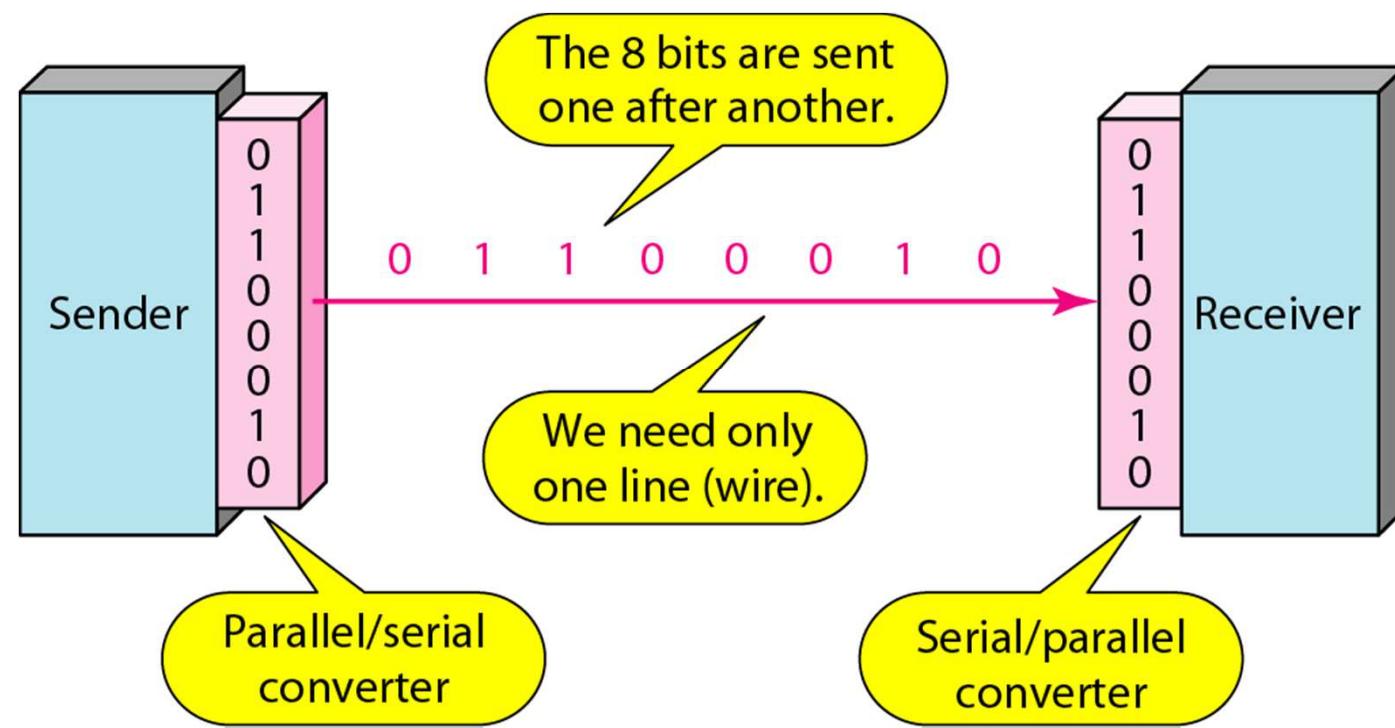


Figure 4.33 *Serial transmission*



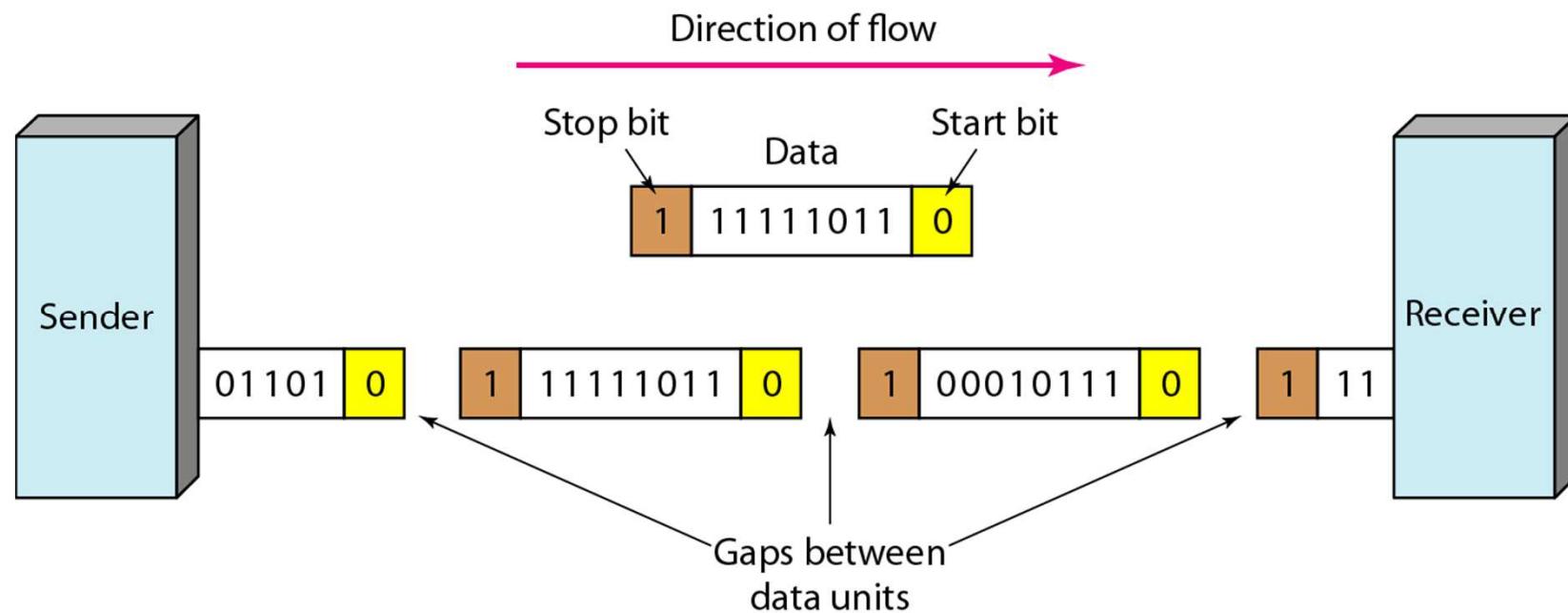
Note

In asynchronous transmission, we send 1 start bit (0) at the beginning and 1 or more stop bits (1s) at the end of each byte. There may be a gap between each byte.

Note

**Asynchronous here means
“asynchronous at the byte level,”
but the bits are still synchronized;
their durations are the same.**

Figure 4.34 Asynchronous transmission



Note

In synchronous transmission, we send bits one after another without start or stop bits or gaps. It is the responsibility of the receiver to group the bits.

Figure 4.35 *Synchronous transmission*

