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# Computer Networks

<https://guilhermeir.github.io/L3Networks.html>

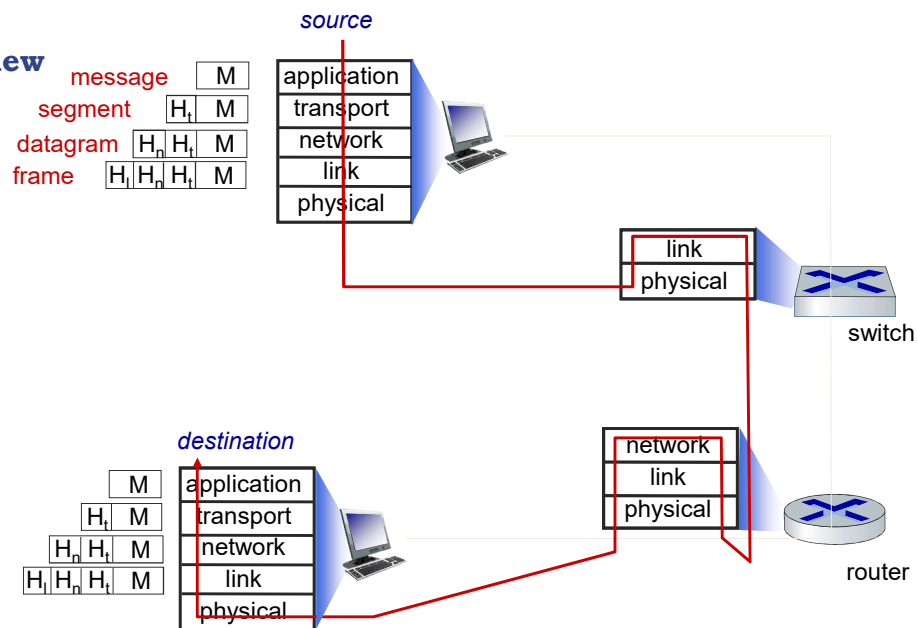
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## Class 1 Review



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# Computer Networks

## Class 2: Physical Layer

### Physical Layer

#### *Class goals:*

- Introduce physical transmissions and their underlying theoretical foundation.
- Discuss examples of networks that implement the presented concepts

#### *Overview/roadmap:*

- Preliminaries
- Guided Transmission
- Wireless Transmission
- Using the Spectrum for Transmission
- Fundamentals of Digital Communication

## Physical Layer

**Preliminaries: Binary Representation**

- Communication presumes shared **symbols**
  - Examples: Latin alphabet (a, b, c, ...), Arabic numbers (0, 1, 2, ...), etc.
- Computer operation is based on **binary digits** or **bits**, e.g., 0's or 1's
  - For N bits, we have  $2^N$  combinations of symbols.
    - How many bits do we need to represent all 26 letters in the standard English alphabet?
  - Why?
- Any piece of information can be discretized and represented by a sequence of bits!
  - Number, text, image, audio, etc.
- Computer communication = **Digital** communication

## Physical Layer

**Preliminaries: Binary Conversion and Arithmetic****Decimal <-> Binary****Logic Operators**

Unary Operation (Single Operand)	
A	<u>not</u> A
0	0
1	1

N-ary Operation (N operands) – Ex.: N=2				
A	B	A <u>and</u> B	A <u>or</u> B	A <u>xor</u> B
0	0	0	0	0
0	1	0	1	1
1	0	0	1	1
1	1	1	1	0

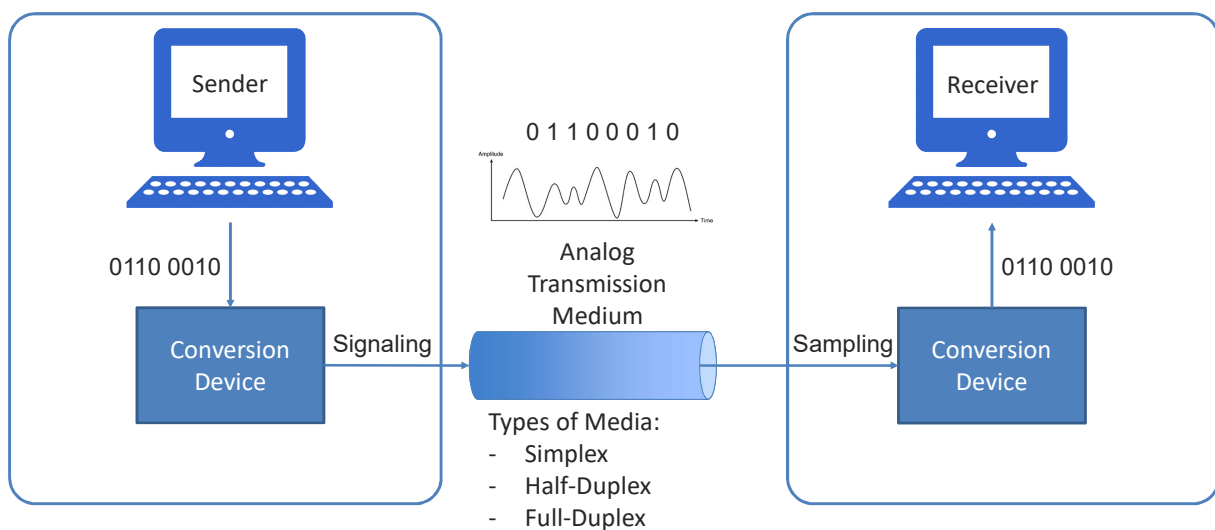
## Physical Layer

**Preliminaries: Binary Coding**

- Real number representation
  - Scientific applications
  - Increase precision
- More operations
  - Numerical approximation of sophisticated functions
- Architectural limitations (Overflow)
- Massive applications in networks!
  - Gray Coding

Gray Code	Decimal	Binary No Coding	Binary Gray
	0	0000	0000
	1	0001	0001
	2	0010	0011
	3	0011	0010
	4	0100	0110
	5	0101	0111
	6	0110	0101
	7	0111	0100
	8	1000	1100
	9	1001	1101
	10	1010	1111
	11	1011	1110
	12	1100	1010
	13	1101	1011
	14	1110	1001
	15	1111	1000

## Physical Layer

**Preliminaries: Digital Communication**

Physical Layer

## Preliminaries: Waves

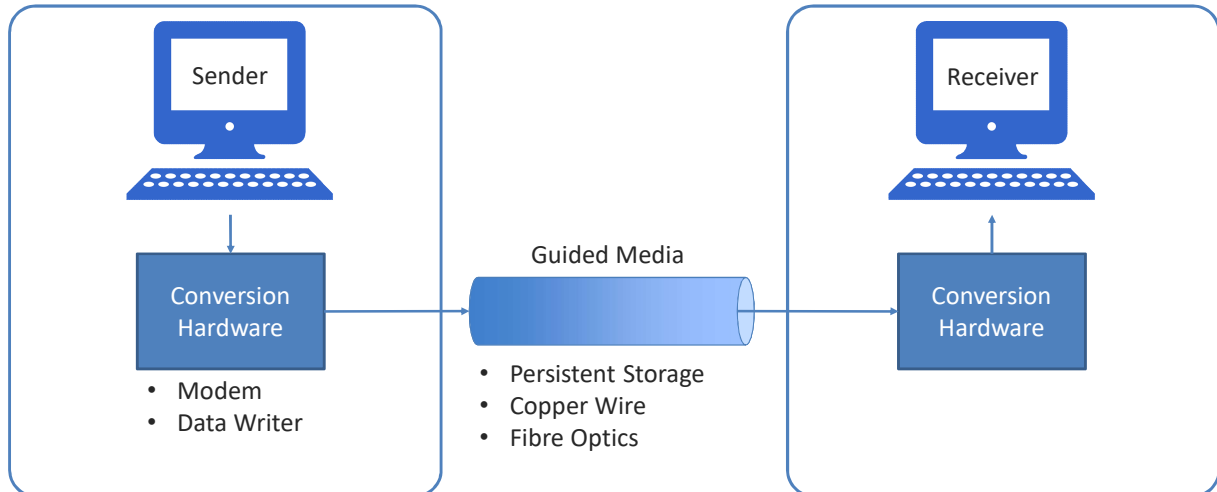
# Physical Layer

### *Overview/roadmap:*

- Preliminaries
- **Guided Transmission**
- Wireless Transmission
- Using the Spectrum for Transmission
- Fundamentals of Digital Communication

## Physical Layer

## Guided Transmission Media



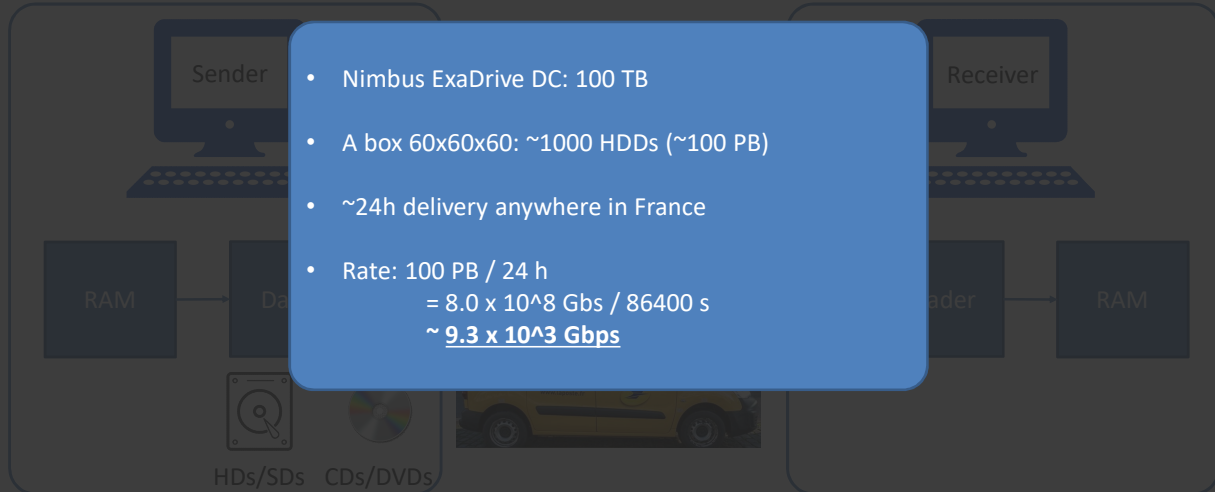
## Physical Layer

## Guided Transmission Media: Persistent Storage



## Physical Layer

## Guided Transmission Media: Persistent Storage



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## Physical Layer

## Guided Transmission Media: Persistent Storage - Examples

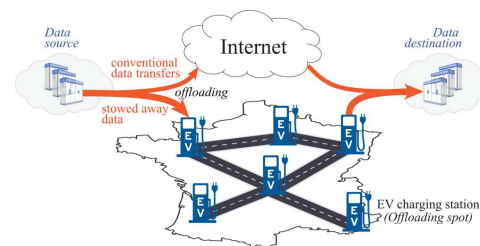
## Amazon “Snowmobile”

- Hundreds of HDDs (~100 PB)
- High-speed internal network
- Optic fibre upload/download
- Connectivity for remote access



## Opportunistic Transmission

- Electric car charging station nets.
- ~8 hours to fully charge a car
- Wireless upload/download
- Non-reliable transmission



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## Physical Layer

**Guided Transmission Media: Copper Wires – Twisted Pairs****Characteristics**

- 1mm copper wire
- Difference of voltage transmission
- Pairs in helical form
- Application: Telephone, xDSL, etc.
- Analog and digital info
- Rate: Thickness and distance

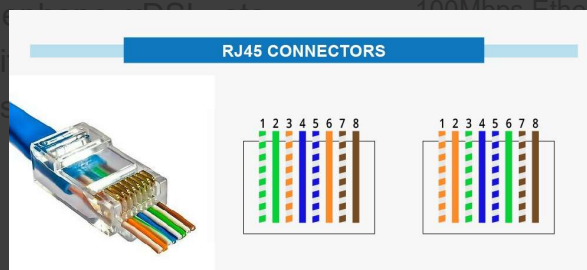
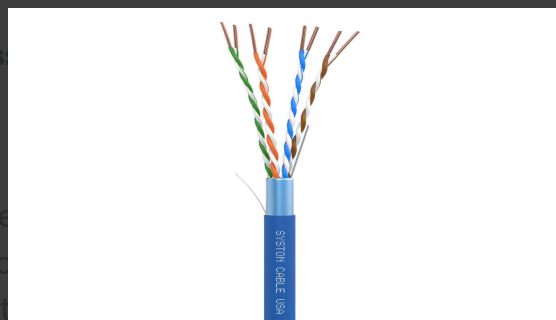
**Category “Cat” 5e**

- 4 twisted pairs
- Full-Duplex
- Standards:
  - 100Mbps Ethernet LAN  
2 pairs for each direction
  - 1Gbps Ethernet LAN  
Each pair in both directions

## Physical Layer

**Guided Transmis****Pairs****Characteristics**

- 1mm copper wire
- Pairs in helical fo
- Difference of vol
- Application: Tel
- Analog and digi
- Rate: Thickness

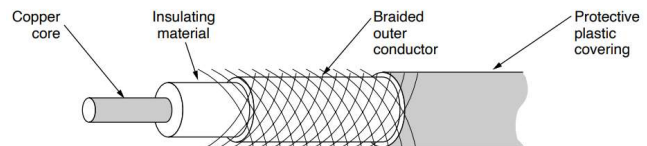




## Physical Layer

**Guided Transmission Media: Copper Wire – Coaxial Cables****Characteristics**

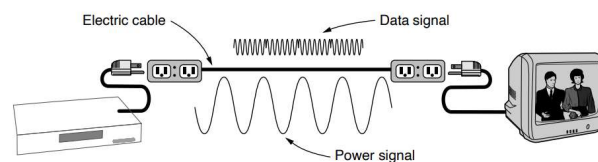
- Better shielding (“isolation”)
  - higher distances and better rates
- Types:
  - 50-ohm: digital transmission
  - 75-ohm: analog transmission
- Bandwidth of up to 6GHz
- Full-duplex
- Usage: TV, Cable internet



## Physical Layer

**Guided Transmission Media: Electrical Power Lines****Characteristics**

- Application: Home LAN
  - Electrical signals: 50Hz-60Hz
- Embedded information signal
  - Data signals: Order of MHz – GHz
- Bad news:
  - electric wire has natural attenuation
  - power network change wires properties
- Similar idea: landline telephony

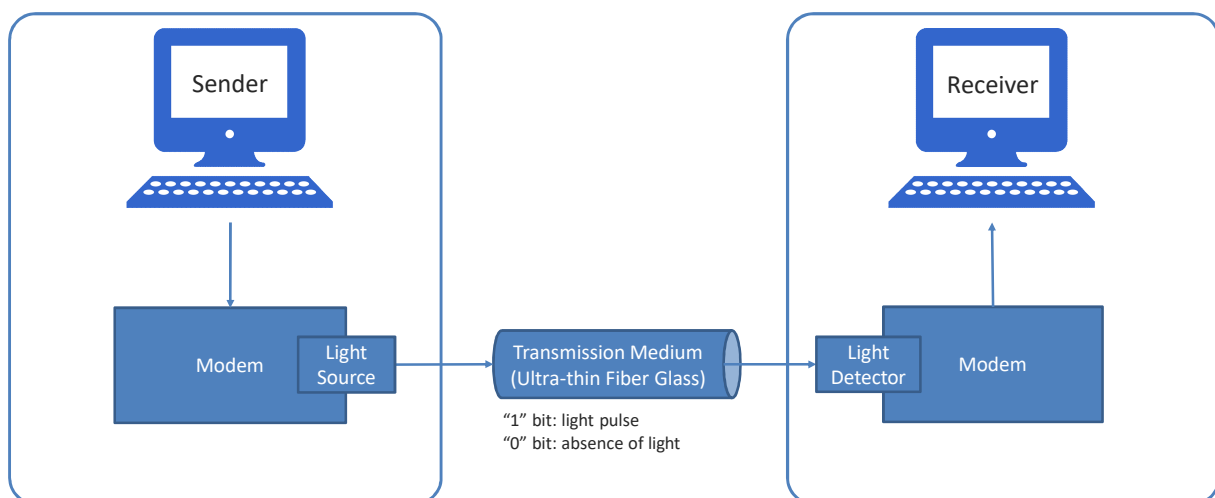


## Physical Layer

**Guided Transmission Media: Fiber Optics - Motivation**

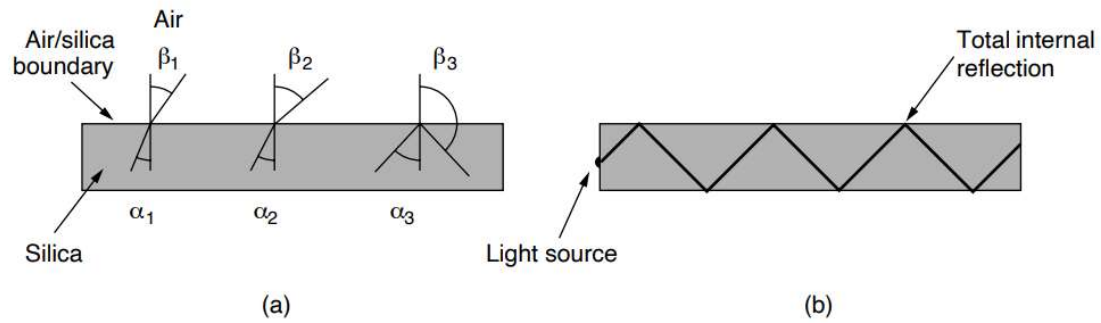
- Technological evolution
  - Computers: 1981 PCs @ 4.77 MHz – 2021 PCs @ 3GHz – Factor: ~2500
  - Networks: 1981 Telephone lines @ 45Mbps – 2021 MANs @ 100Gbps – Factor: ~2000
- Physical limits
  - Computers: Achieved – performance increase is only in the number of CPU cores
  - Networks: 50Tbps (fiber optics) – still a lot of room for improvement
- Bottlenecks
  - conversion between electric and optical signals is still slow
  - implementation and communication costs
- Usage
  - Networks' (and Internet's) backbone
  - High-speed LAN
  - Fiber-to-the-Home

## Physical Layer

**Guided Transmission Media: Fiber Optics – Big Picture**

Physical Layer

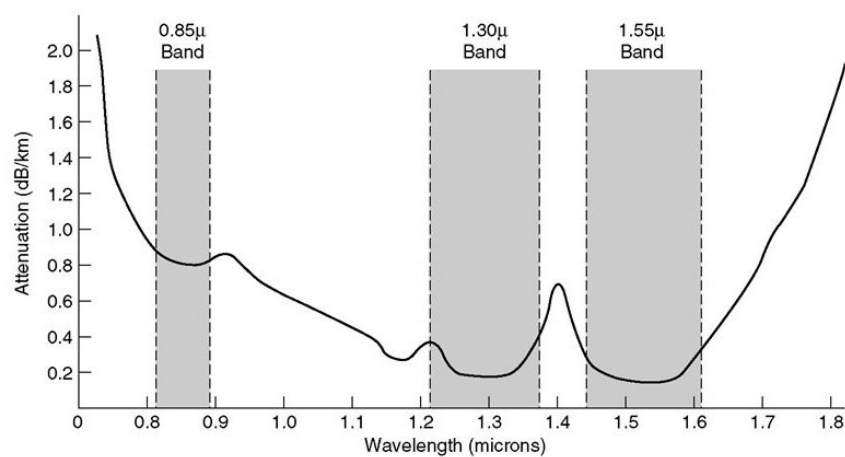
## Guided Transmission Media: Fiber Optics - Refraction



Property	Diameter	Trajectory	Reach	Cost
Multimode	50 $\mu$ m	"bouncing"	100km	\$
Single-mode	10 $\mu$ m	straight line	15km	\$\$\$

Physical Layer

## Guided Transmission Media: Fiber Optics – Light Transmission



## Questions?

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