Data and Computer Communications

Chapter 8 – Multiplexing

Eighth Edition

by William Stallings

Lecture slides by Lawrie Brown

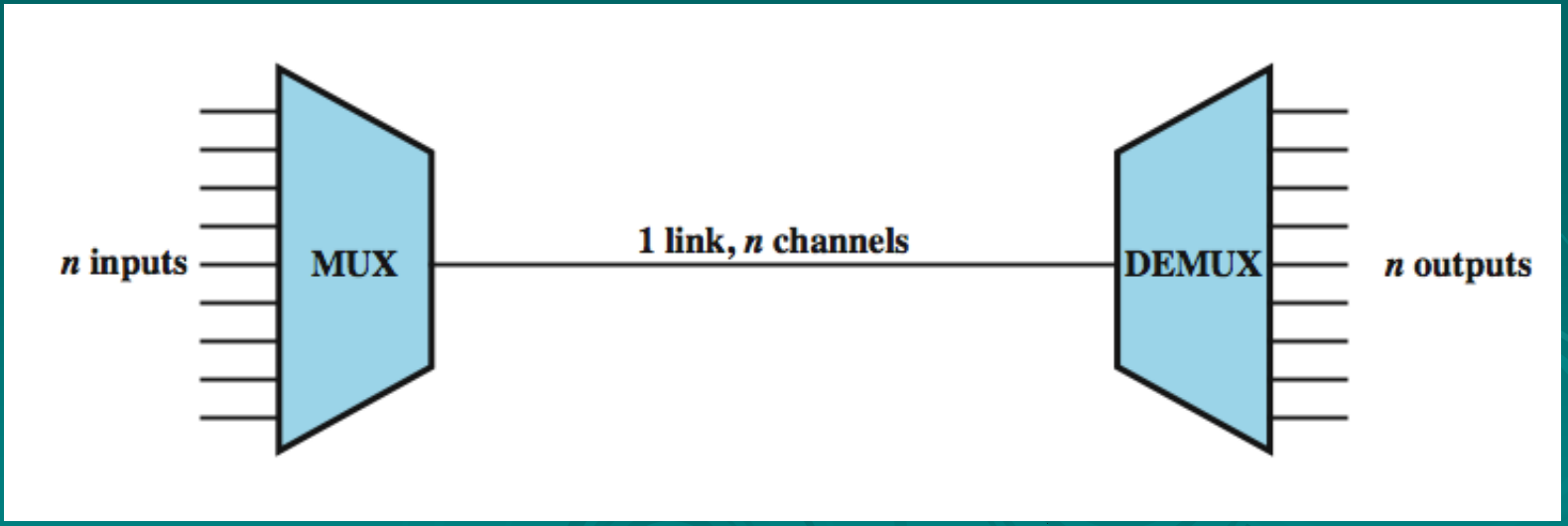
Multiplexing

It was impossible to get a conversation going, everybody was talking too much.

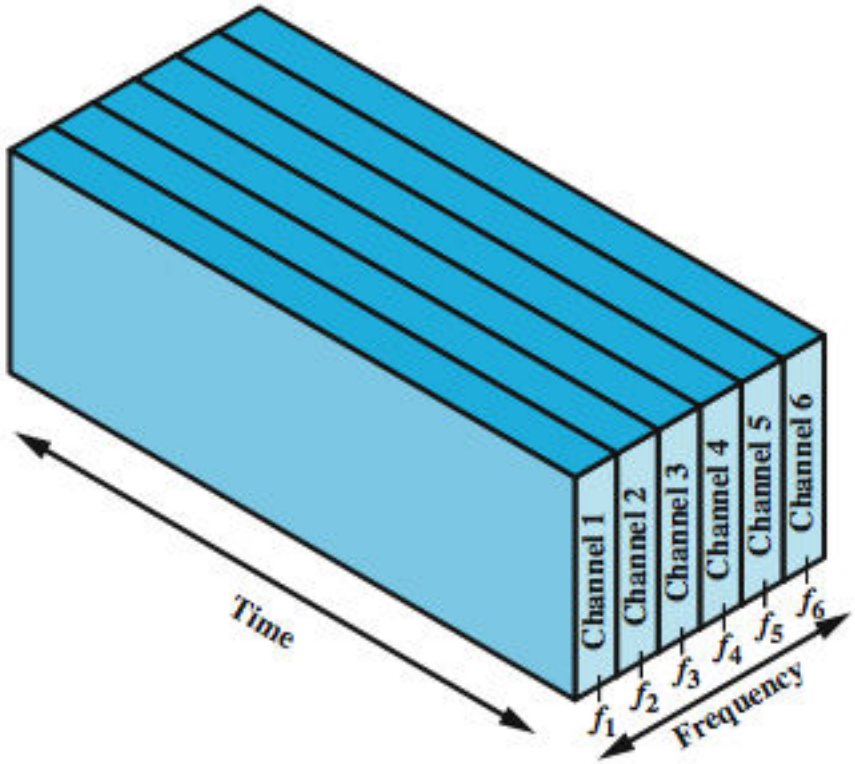
- Yogi Berra

Multiplexing

- multiple links on 1 physical line
- common on long-haul, high capacity, links
- have FDM, TDM, STDM alternatives

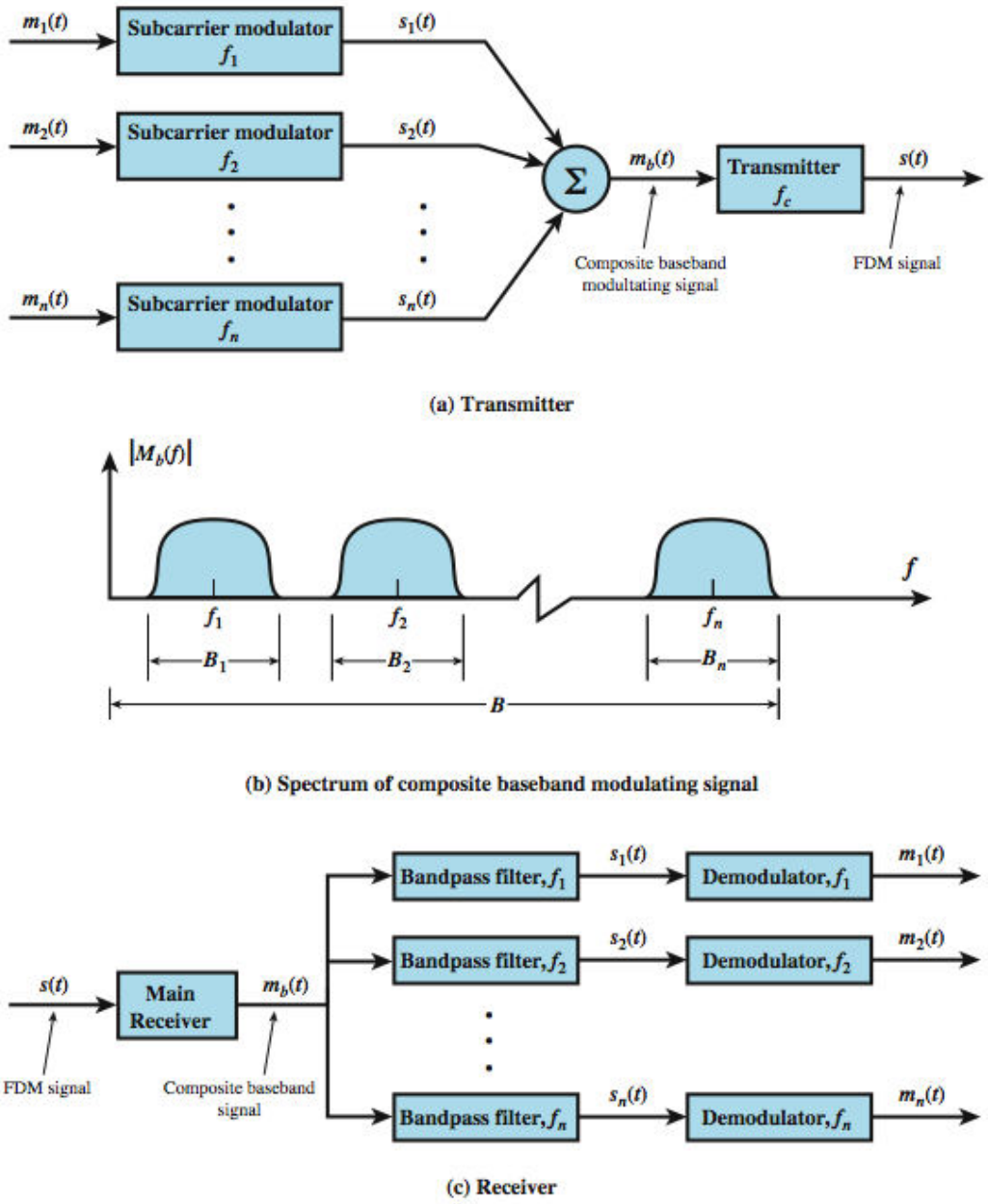


Frequency Division Multiplexing

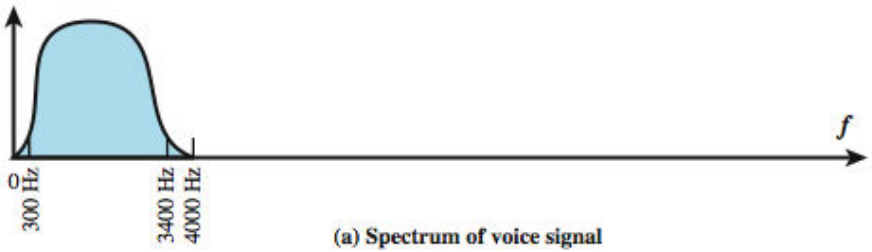


(a) Frequency division multiplexing

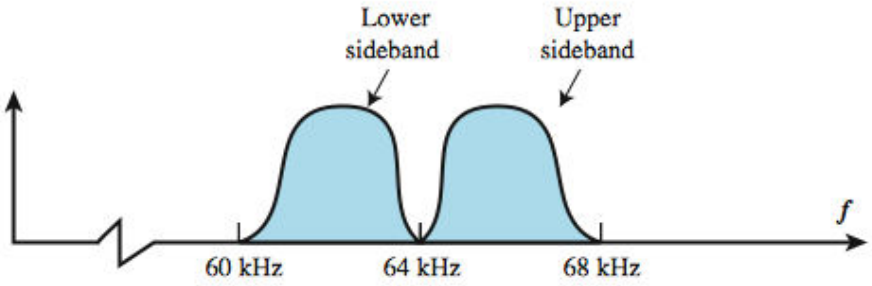
FDM System Overview



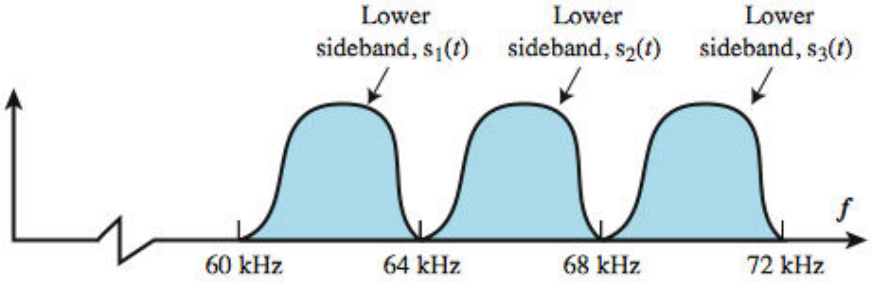
FDM Voiceband Example



(a) Spectrum of voice signal



(b) Spectrum of voice signal modulated on 64 kHz frequency



(c) Spectrum of composite signal using subcarriers at 64 kHz, 68 kHz, and 72 kHz

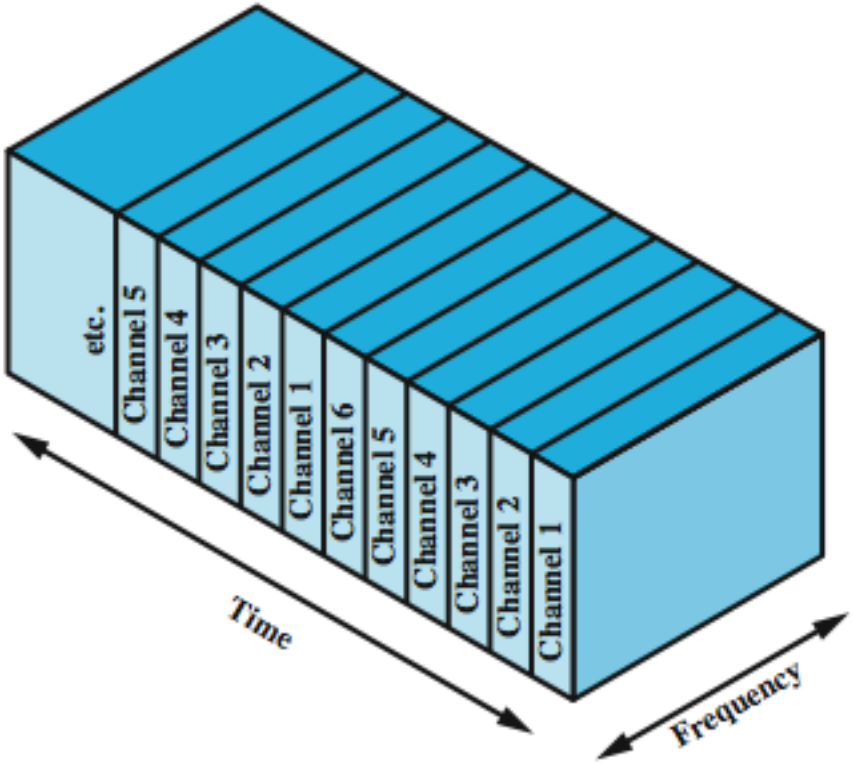
Analog Carrier Systems

- long-distance links use an FDM hierarchy
- AT&T (USA) and ITU-T (International) variants
- Group
  - 12 voice channels (4kHz each) = 48kHz
  - in range 60kHz to 108kHz
- Supergroup
  - FDM of 5 group signals supports 60 channels
  - on carriers between 420kHz and 612 kHz
- Mastergroup
  - FDM of 10 supergroups supports 600 channels
- so original signal can be modulated many times

Wavelength Division Multiplexing

- FDM with multiple beams of light at different freq
- carried over optical fiber links
  - commercial systems with 160 channels of 10 Gbps
  - lab demo of 256 channels 39.8 Gbps
- architecture similar to other FDM systems
  - multiplexer consolidates laser sources (1550nm) for transmission over single fiber
  - Optical amplifiers amplify all wavelengths
  - Demux separates channels at the destination
- also have Dense Wavelength Division Multiplexing (DWDM)

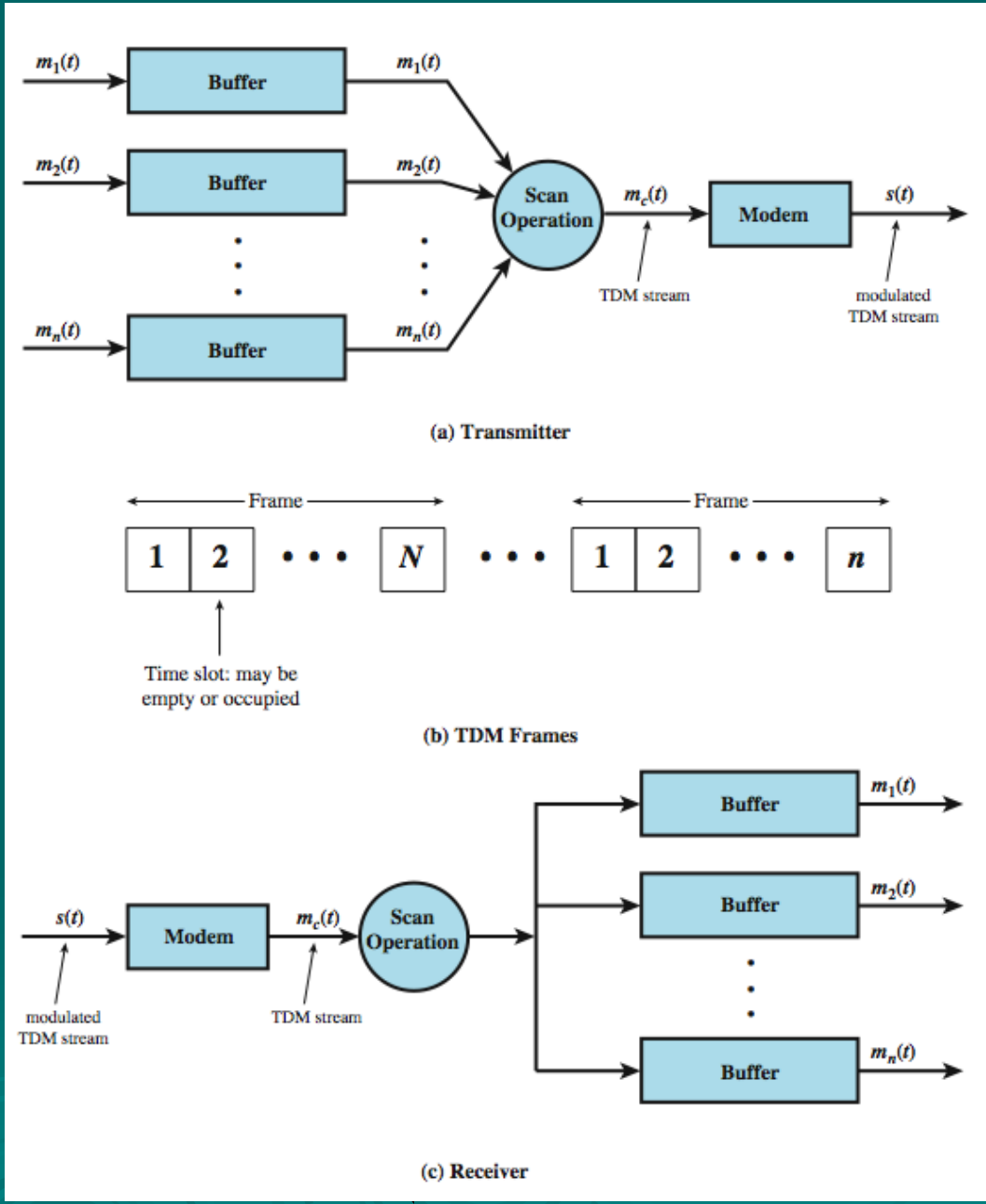
Synchronous Time Division Multiplexing



(b) Time division multiplexing

TDM System Overview

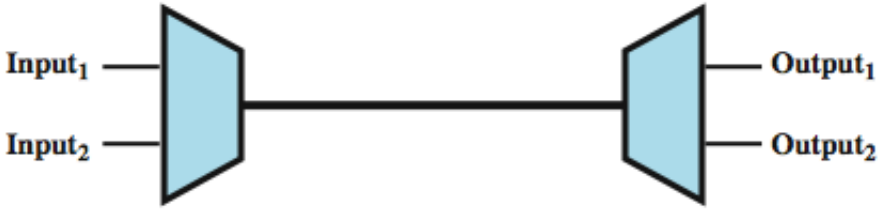
Interleaving at the bit level or in blocks of bytes



TDM Link Control

- no headers and trailers
- data link control protocols not needed
- flow control
  - data rate of multiplexed line is fixed
  - if one channel receiver can not receive data, the others must carry on
  - corresponding source must be quenched
  - leaving empty slots
- error control
  - errors detected & handled on individual channel

Data Link Control on TDM



(a) Configuration

$Input_1$ ····· F_1 f_1 f_1 d_1 d_1 d_1 C_1 A_1 F_1 f_1 f_1 d_1 d_1 d_1 C_1 A_1 F_1

$Input_2$ ··· F_2 f_2 f_2 d_2 d_2 d_2 d_2 C_2 A_2 F_2 f_2 f_2 d_2 d_2 d_2 d_2 C_2 A_2 F_2

(b) Input data streams

··· f_2 F_1 d_2 f_1 d_2 f_1 d_2 d_1 d_2 d_1 C_2 d_1 A_2 C_1 F_2 A_1 f_2 F_1 f_2 f_1 d_2 f_1 d_2 d_1 d_2 d_1 d_2 d_1 C_2 C_1 A_2 A_1 F_2 F_1

(c) Multiplexed data stream

Legend: F = flag field; d = one octet of data field; A = address field; f = one octet of FCS field; C = control field

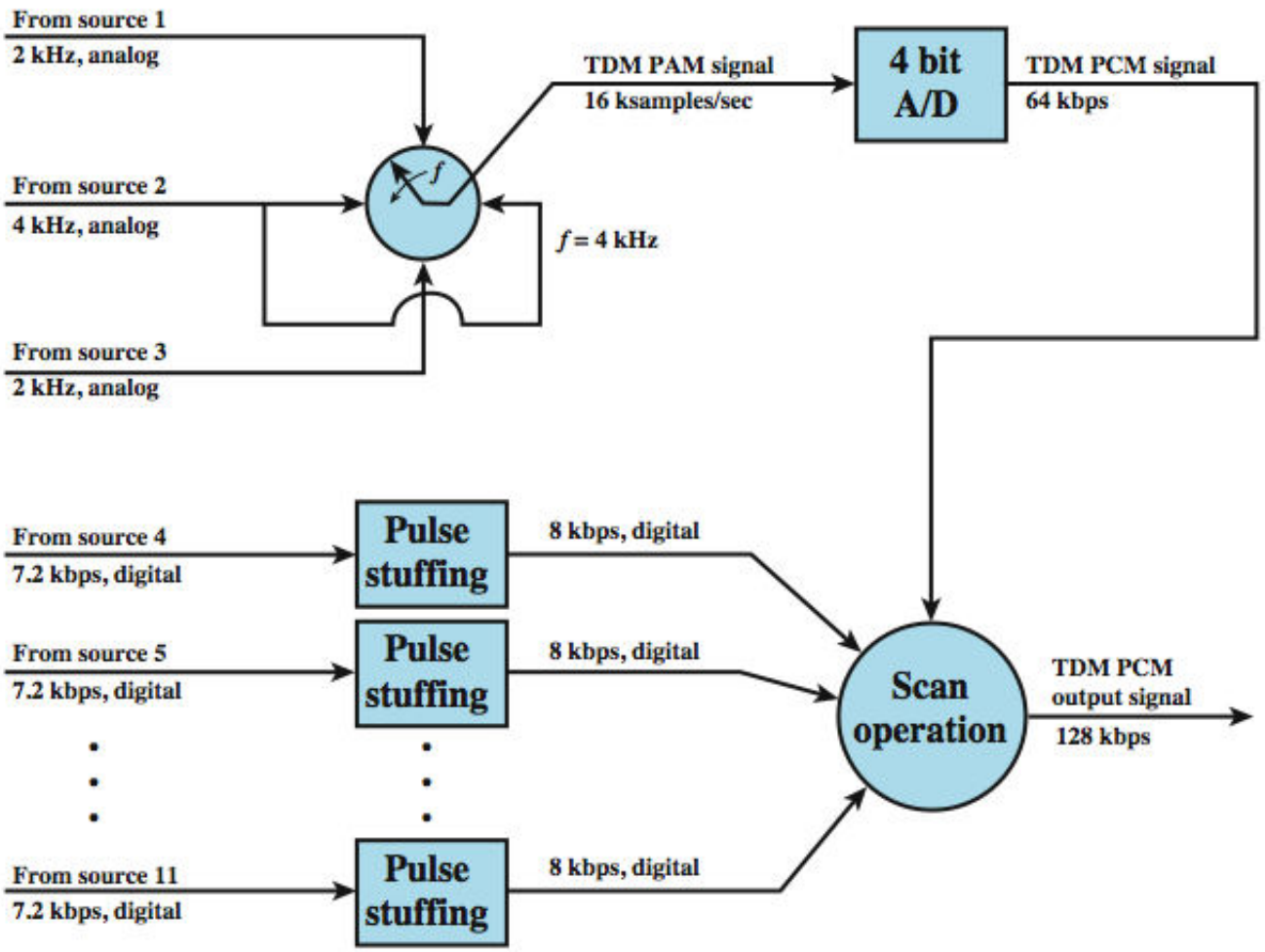
Framing

- no flag or SYNC chars bracketing TDM frames
- must still provide synchronizing mechanism between src and dest clocks
- added digit framing
  - one control bit added to each TDM frame
  - identifiable bit pattern used on control channel
  - eg. alternating 01010101…unlikely on a data channel
  - compare incoming bit patterns on each channel with known sync pattern

Pulse Stuffing

- have problem of synchronizing data sources
- with clocks in different sources drifting
- also issue of data rates from different sources not related by simple rational number
- Pulse Stuffing a common solution
  - have outgoing data rate (excluding framing bits) higher than sum of incoming rates
  - stuff extra dummy bits or pulses into each incoming signal until it matches local clock
  - stuffed pulses inserted at fixed locations in frame and removed at demultiplexer

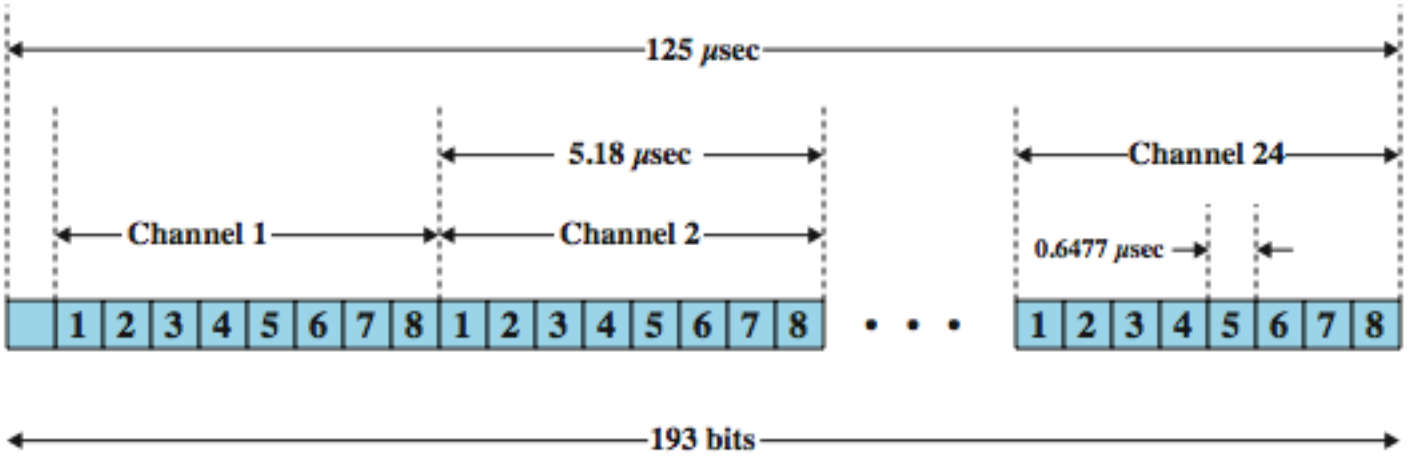
TDM Example


From source 1
2 kHz, analog
From source 2
4 kHz, analog
From source 3
2 kHz, analog
f
f = 4 kHz
TDM PAM signal
16 ksamples/sec
4 bit
A/D
TDM PCM signal
64 kbps
From source 4
7.2 kbps, digital
From source 5
7.2 kbps, digital
From source 11
7.2 kbps, digital
Pulse
stuffing
Pulse
stuffing
Pulse
stuffing
8 kbps, digital
8 kbps, digital
8 kbps, digital
Scan
operation
TDM PCM
output signal
128 kbps

Digital Carrier Systems

- long-distance links use an TDM hierarchy
- AT&T (USA) and ITU-T (International) variants
- US system based on DS-1 format
- can carry mixed voice and data signals
- 24 channels used for total data rate 1.544Mbps
- each voice channel contains one word of digitized data (PCM, 8000 samples per sec)
- same format for 56kbps digital data
- can interleave DS-1 channels for higher rates
  - DS-2 is four DS-1 at 6.312Mbps

DS-1 Transmission Format



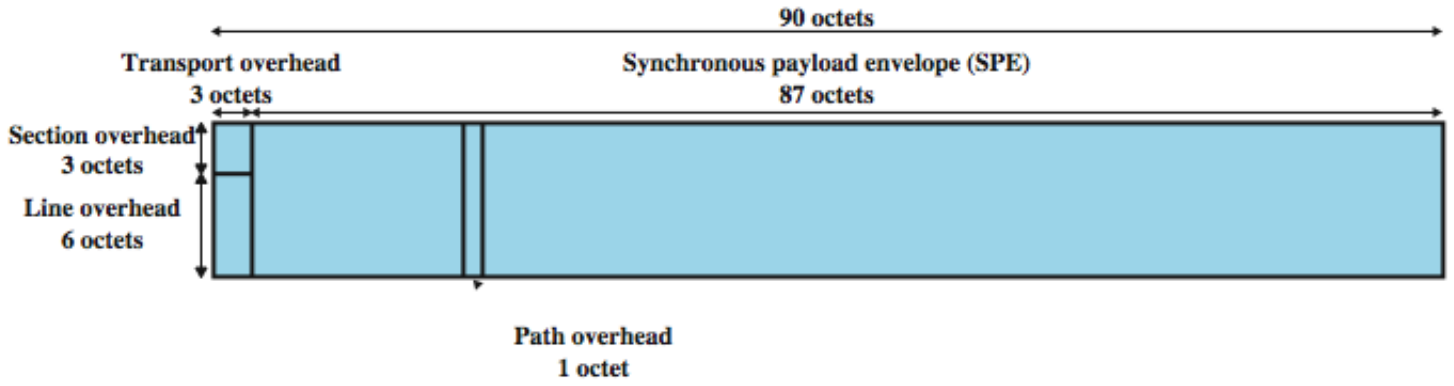
Notes:

1. The first bit is a framing bit, used for synchronization.
2. Voice channels:
   - •8-bit PCM used on five of six frames.
   - •7-bit PCM used on every sixth frame; bit 8 of each channel is a signaling bit.
3. Data channels:
   - •Channel 24 is used for signaling only in some schemes.
   - •Bits 1-7 used for 56 kbps service
   - •Bits 2-7 used for 9.6, 4.8, and 2.4 kbps service.

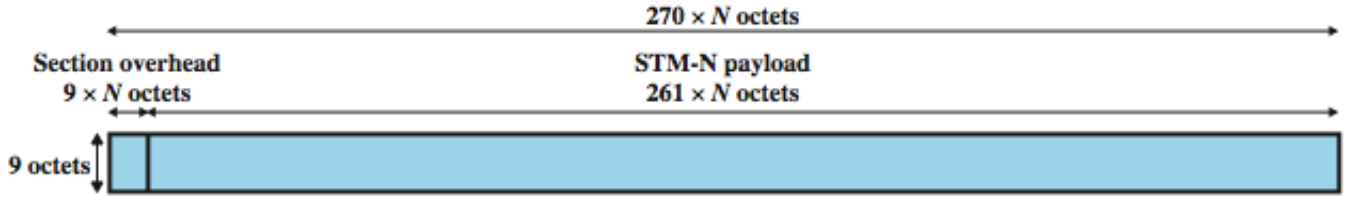
SONET/SDH

- Synchronous Optical Network (ANSI)
- Synchronous Digital Hierarchy (ITU-T)
- have hierarchy of signal rates
  - Synchronous Transport Signal level 1 (STS-1) or Optical Carrier level 1 (OC-1) is 51.84Mbps
  - carries one DS-3 or multiple (DS1 DS1C DS2) plus ITU-T rates (eg. 2.048Mbps)
  - multiple STS-1 combine into STS-N signal
  - ITU-T lowest rate is 155.52Mbps (STM-1) (Synchronous Transport Module)

SONET Frame Format



(a) STS-1 frame format



(b) STM-N frame format

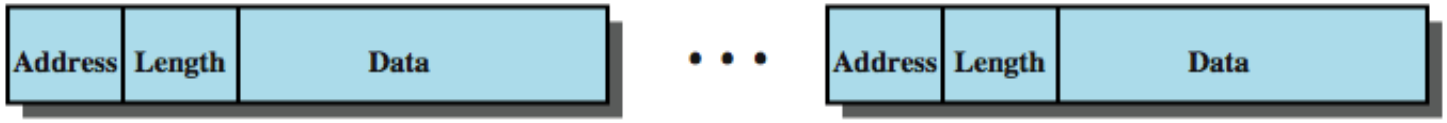
Statistical TDM

- in Synch TDM many slots are wasted
- Statistical TDM allocates time slots dynamically based on demand
- multiplexer scans input lines and collects data until frame full
- line data rate lower than aggregate input line rates
- may have problems during peak periods
  - must buffer inputs

Statistical TDM Frame Format

(a) Overall frame

(b) Subframe with one source per frame

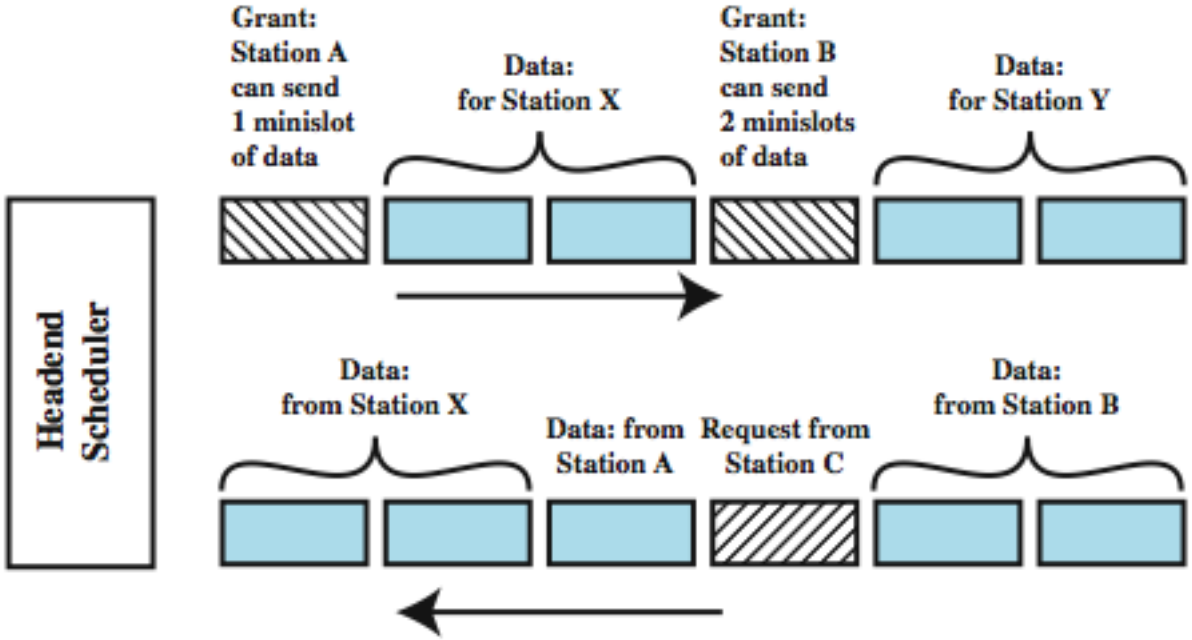


(c) Subframe with multiple sources per frame

Cable Modems

- dedicate two cable TV channels to data transfer
- each channel shared by number of subscribers, using statistical TDM
- Downstream
  - cable scheduler delivers data in small packets
  - active subscribers share downstream capacity
  - also allocates upstream time slots to subscribers
- Upstream
  - user requests timeslots on shared upstream channel
  - Headend scheduler notifies subscriber of slots to use

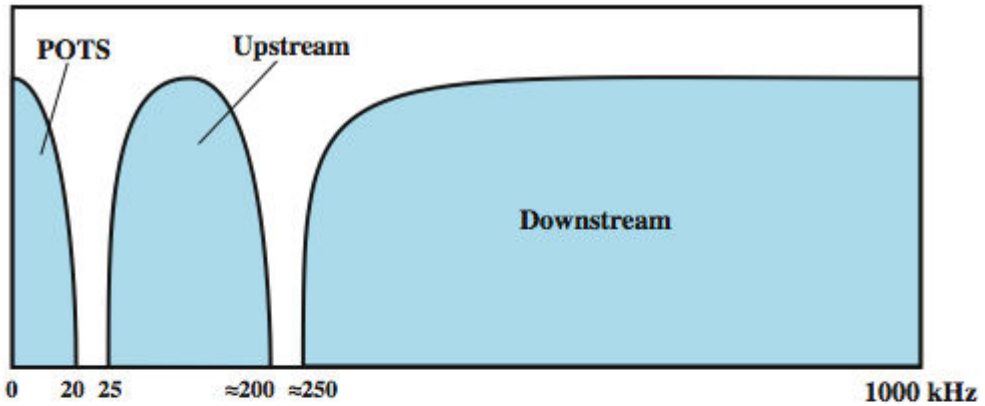
Cable Modem Scheme



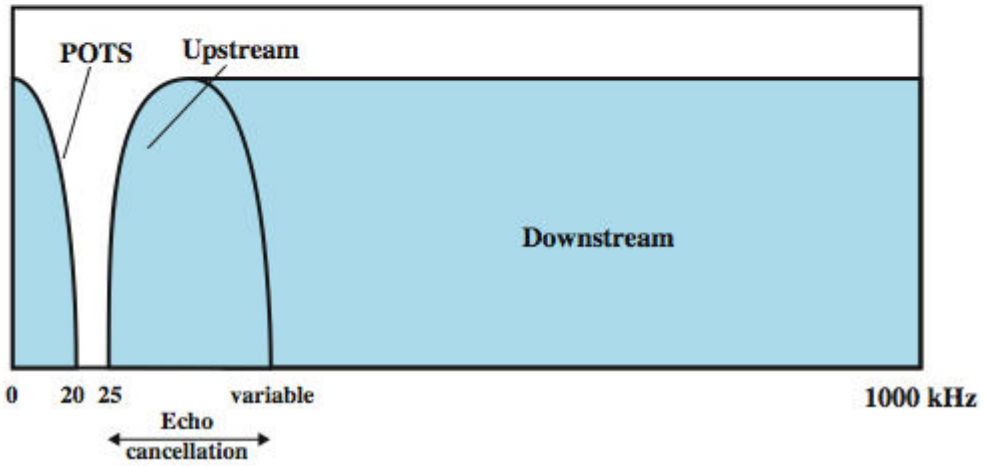
Asymmetrical Digital Subscriber Line (ADSL)

- link between subscriber and network
- uses currently installed twisted pair cable
- is Asymmetric - bigger downstream than up
- uses Frequency division multiplexing
  - reserve lowest 25kHz for voice (POTS)
  - uses echo cancellation or FDM to give two bands
- has a range of up to 5.5km

ADSL Channel Configuration



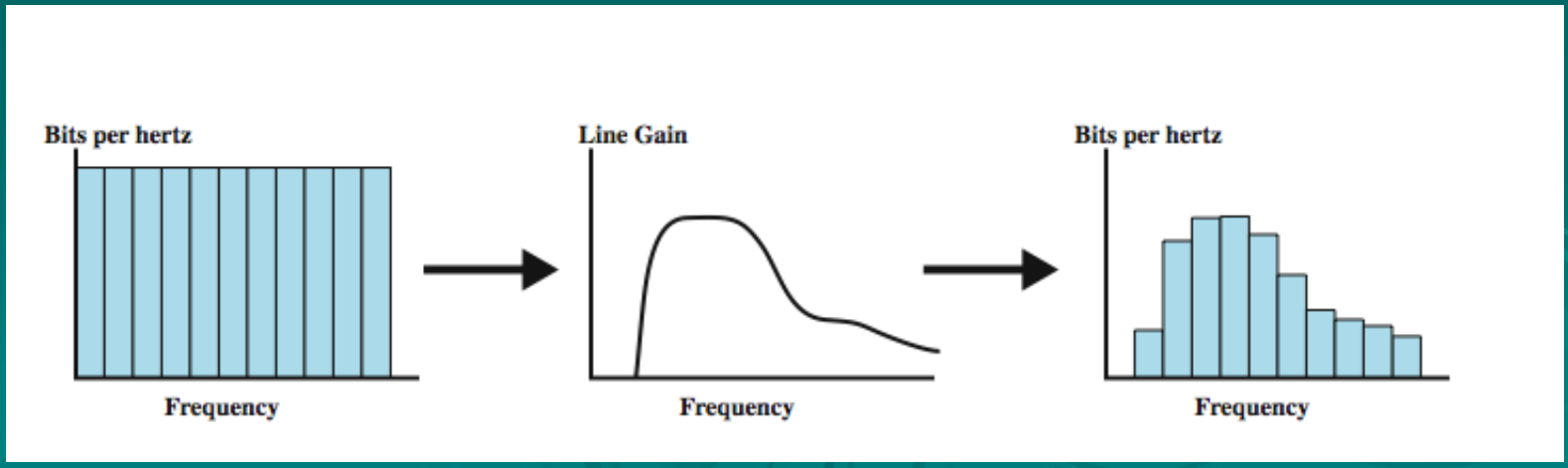
(a) Frequency-division multiplexing



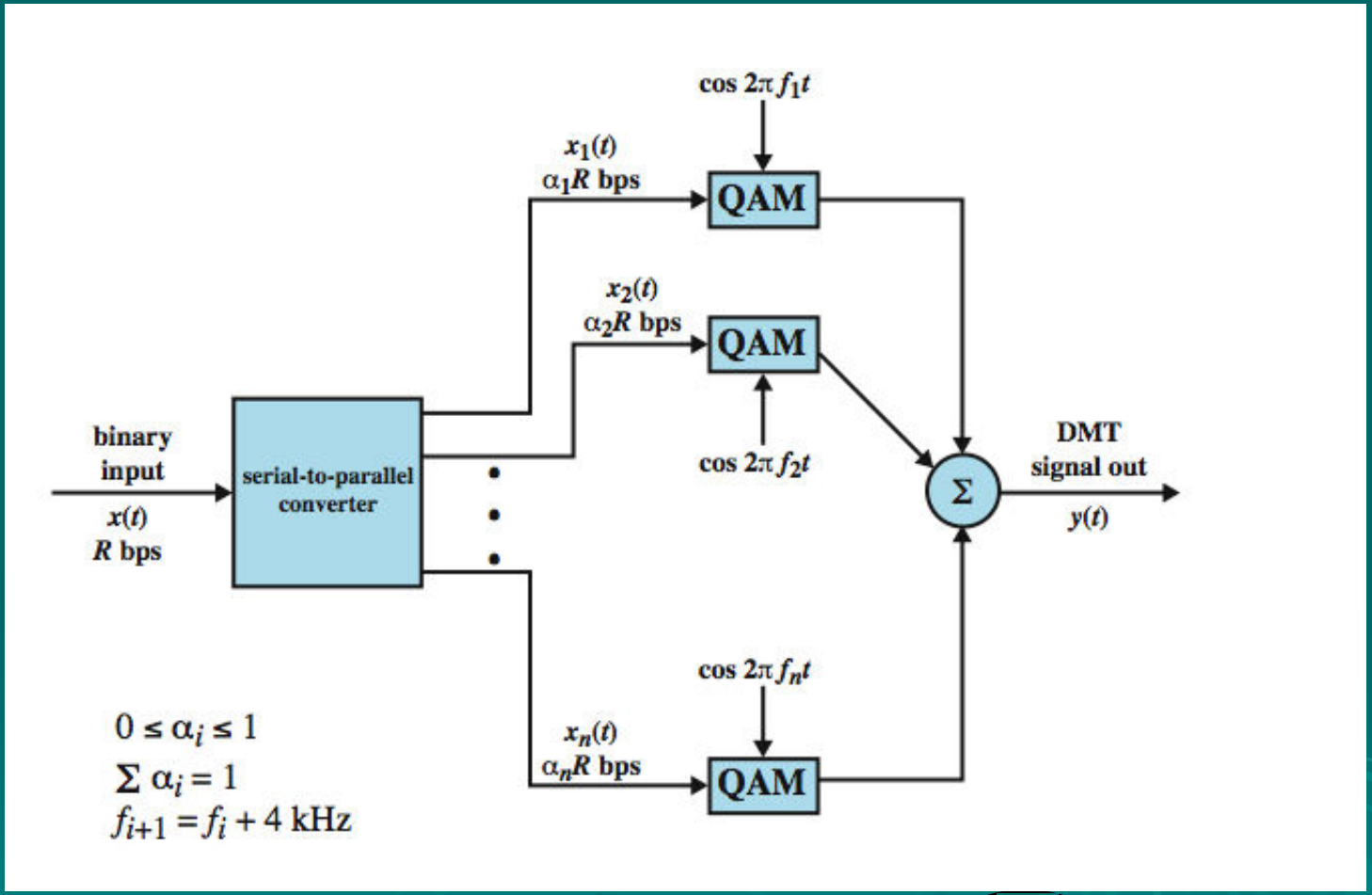
(b) Echo cancellation

Discrete Multitone (DMT)

- multiple carrier signals at different frequencies
- divide into 4kHz subchannels
- test and use subchannels with better SNR
- 256 downstream subchannels at 4kHz (60kbps)
  - in theory 15.36Mbps, in practice 1.5-9Mbps



DMT Transmitter



xDSL

- High data rate DSL (HDSL)
  - 2B1Q coding on dual twisted pairs
  - up to 2Mbps over 3.7km
- Single line DSL
  - 2B1Q coding on single twisted pair (residential) with echo cancelling
  - up to 2Mbps over 3.7km
- Very high data rate DSL
  - DMT/QAM for very high data rates
  - over separate bands for separate services

Summary

- looked at multiplexing multiple channels on a single link
- FDM
- TDM
- Statistical TDM
- ADSL and xDSL