

$$\text{Bitrate} = \text{Baudrate} \times \log_2(\text{level})$$

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

$$\text{กำลังนរណี} = 10 \log_{10}(P)$$

$$\text{กำลังรบกวน} = 10 \log_{10}\left(\frac{P_2}{P_1}\right)$$

$$\text{Bandwidth} = \frac{\text{พื้นที่ถี่หุ้น}}{2}; \text{ harmonic } 1, 3 \rightarrow \frac{3N}{2}$$

$$\text{SNR} = \frac{\text{wanted}}{\text{unwanted}}$$

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

$$\text{Bitrate} = 2 \times \text{Bandwidth} \times \log_2(\text{level})$$

What is different between analog and digital signals?

analog signal

↳ a continuously varying signal

↳ has many levels of intensity over a period of time

digital signal

↳ has a discrete value

↳ has only a limited number of defined values

What are periodic and non-periodic signals?

↳ a periodic signal completes a pattern in a definite time frame called period.

↳ repeats itself after equal intervals of time.

↳ a non-periodic signal does not repeat itself after equal intervals of time

↳ analog and digital can be periodic or nonperiodic signals.

What is composite signal?

↳ a single sine wave cannot carry any meaningful information as it is just a single frequency.

↳ a composite signal is made up of many sine waves of different frequencies.

↳ These waves may also have different amplitudes and phases.

↳ according to Fourier analysis, any composite signal is a combination of simple sine wave of different frequencies, amplitude and phases.

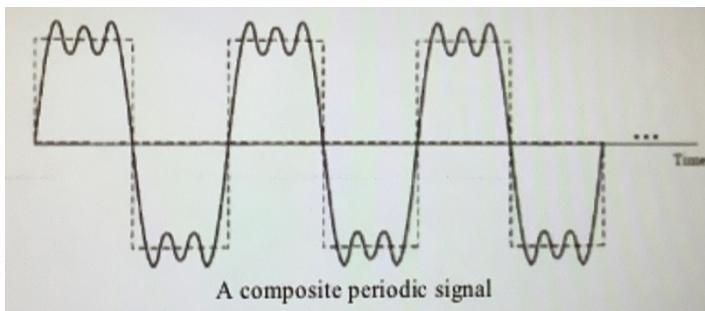
↳ a composite signal can be both periodic and non-periodic

↳ a composite signal can be decomposed into its constituent signal.

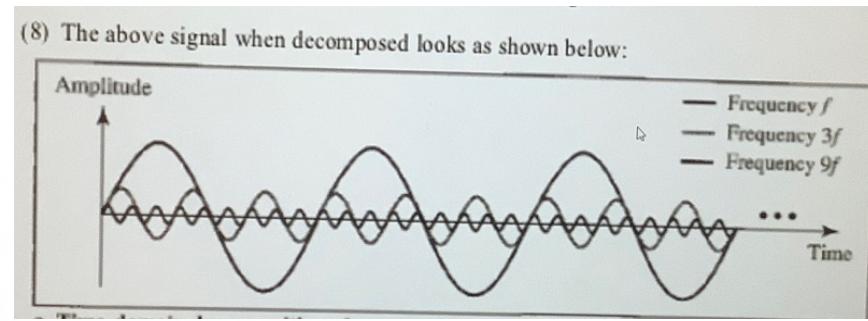
↳ जटिल

↳ जटिल = नेतृत्व

↳ picture of composite signal



decompose



↳ From the decompose signal, we observe the following. the peak of

↳ the amplitude of sine wave with Frequency f is the same as composite signal.

This frequency is called "fundamental frequency" or "first harmonic"

↳ the frequency decomposition is discrete. The decomposed signal has frequencies of $f, 3f, 5f, \dots$

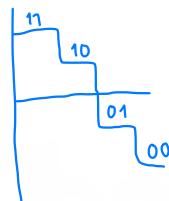
We don't find frequency like 3.12 F

Define the term bandwidth

- ↳ the range of frequencies contained in a composition signal is its bandwidth.
 - ↳ difference between 2 frequencies . ex $4000 - 1000 \rightarrow$ bandwidth 3000
-

What is digital signal

- ↳ used to represent data. Digital signal can have more than 2 levels.



$$\text{#L level} \rightarrow \text{a symbol} = \log_2 L$$

- ↳ the characteristics that are used to describe digital signals are bit interval (instead of period) and bit rate (instead of frequency)
 - ↳ bit interval → time required to send one bit.
 - ↳ bit rate → number of bit interval per second , number of bits sent in one second . (bps)
-

How is decomposition of a digital signal achieved?

- ↳ a digital signal can be composed into an infinite number of simple sine wave called harmonic
- ↳ fourier analysis is used to decompose a digital system.
- ↳ if digital signal is periodic, the decompose signal has a frequency domain representation with infinite bandwidth and discrete frequency.
- ↳ if digital signal is non-periodic, the decompose signal still has an infinite bandwidth but the frequencies are continuous.

What is mean by transmission Impairment?

↳ 3 types of impairments:

↳ Attenuation (��減)

↳ a loss of energy in overcoming
the resistance of the medium

↳ measured in unit of decible “dB”

$$dB = 10 \log \left(\frac{P_2}{P_1} \right)$$

why is decibel unit used?

ສິ່ງການທີ່ມາດສະໝັກ

ສິ່ງການ

mean the signal quantity at the beginning of the medium
is not the same as at the end

- ↳ decibel unit is used because these number can be added or subtracted when we are measuring changes at several points.
- ↳ Distortion (ອາກວົດທີ່ມີຢູ່ນັ້ນມະນຸຍົງກຳ)
- ↳ the signal change its shapes. Distortion can occur in a composite signal made of different frequencies. Each signal component has its own propagation speed though the medium.
 - ↳ misalignment
- ; therefore, its own delay arriving at the final destination.

$$\text{ອັນດຸກສ } V = f\lambda$$

- ↳ noise
 - ↳ ອາກວົດທີ່ມີຢູ່ນັ້ນເງິນ
- ↳ Signal-to-noise Ratio:
 - ↳ SNR is defined as the ratio of average signal power to average noise power.
 - ↳ indicate the ratio of the wanted signal to unwanted signal
 - ↳ A high SNR means the signal is less corrupted by noise.

↳ since SNR is the ratio of two powers, it is described in decibel units as:

$$SNR_{dB} = 10 \log_{10} SNR \rightarrow \text{if noise less channel, SNR equal} \propto$$

9^α9^α10^α9^α669

Data Communications

(Part 2)

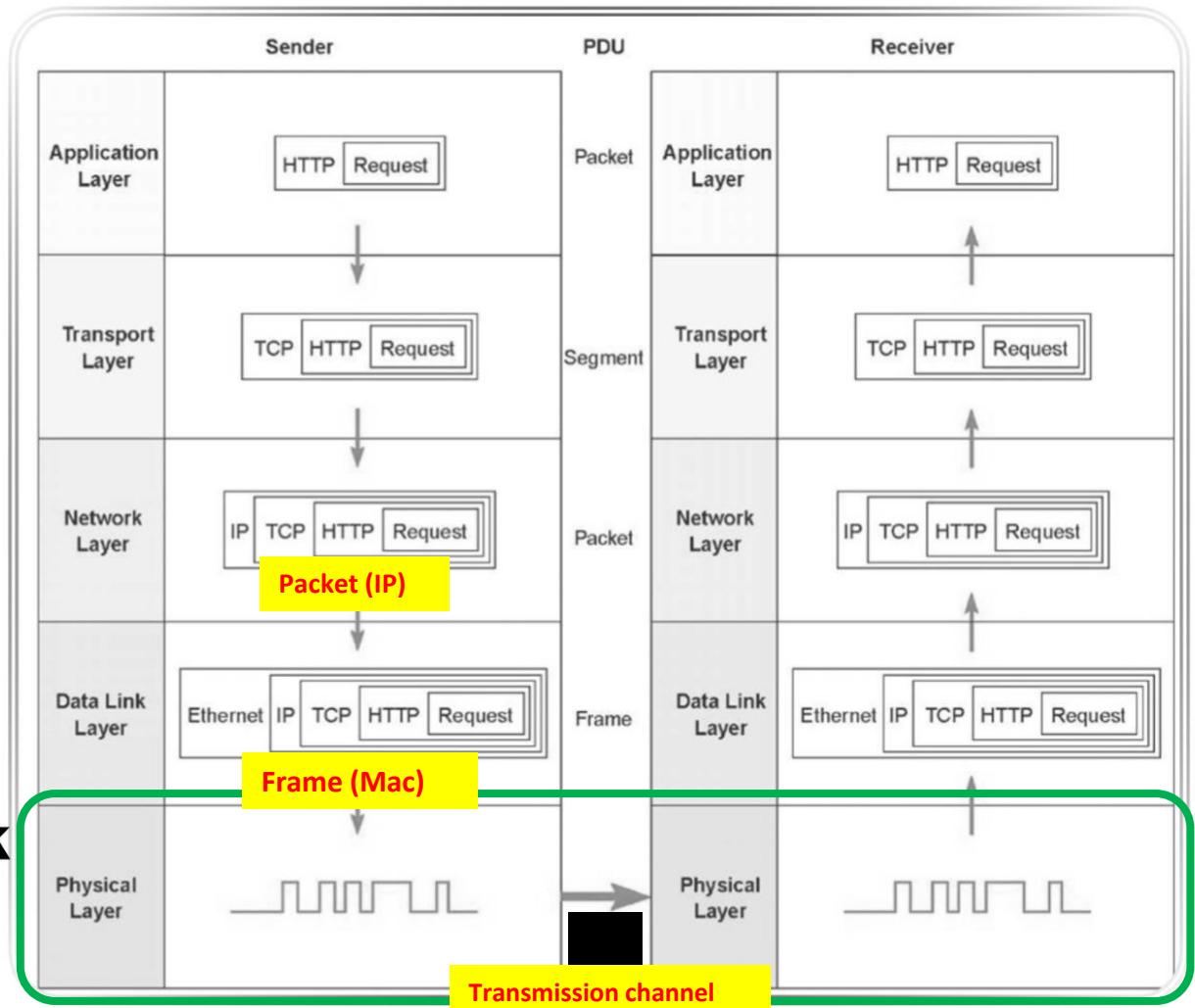
รศ.ดร. อรฉัตร จิตต์เสวักตร์

Email: orachat.ch@kmitl.ac.th

Tel: (02) 329-8341-2

Room: ECC-915 / ECC-509

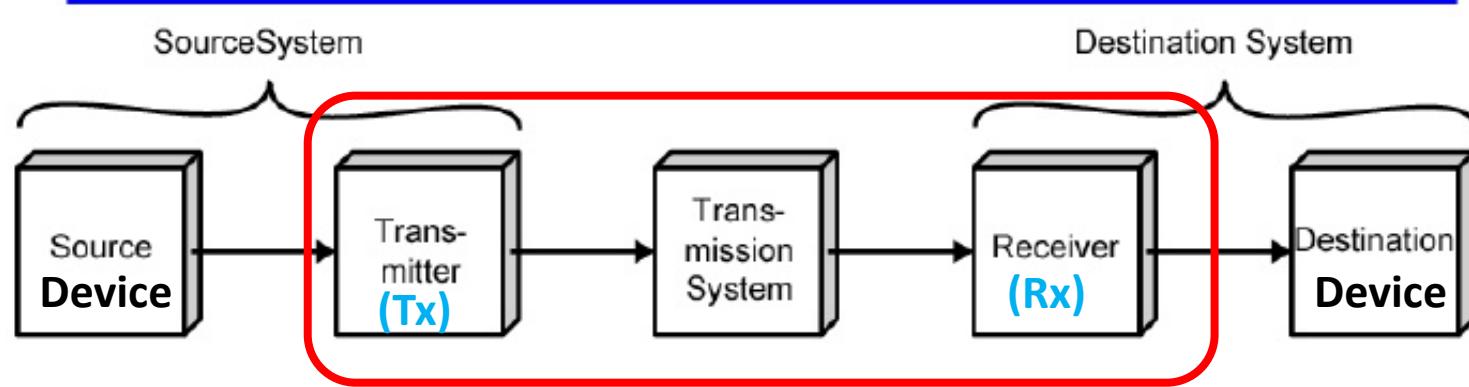
OSI LAYER PROTOCOL STACK



Topics

សំណើលក្ខណៈ bit និងមុនភាពរបស់សម្រាប់ការវឌ្ឍន៍

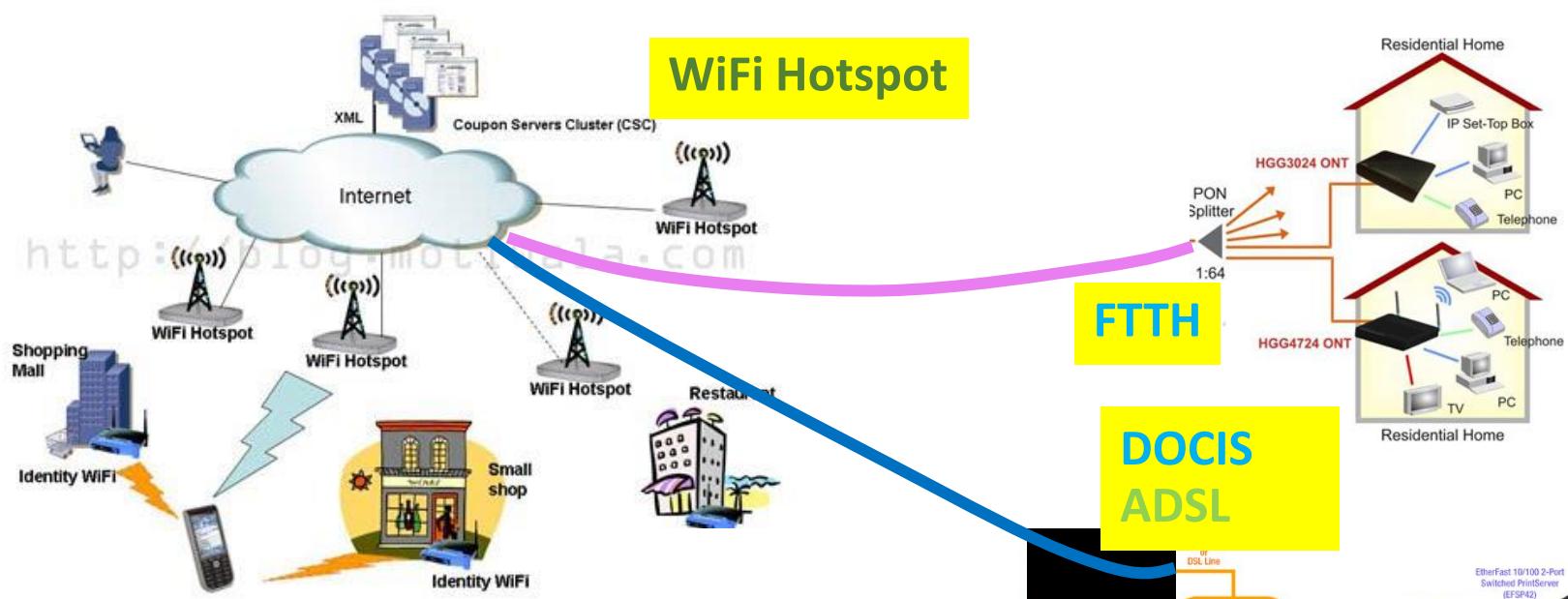
Simplified Communications Model - Diagram



- Layer 1: Physical Layer
 - Ch 3: Signal
 - Ch 4: Digital Transmission
 - Ch 5: Analog Transmission
 - Ch 6: Multiplexing
 - Ch 7: Transmission media (Physical)
 - Ch 9: High speed digital access (Service on Physical Channel)

យើងអាស់ណាមួយ

โลกแห่งการสื่อสาร



**Q: คำตาม กือ เพื่ออะไร
เรามีรูปแบบของช่องสัญญาณที่หลากหลาย
(wire / wireless transmission)**

ເພື່ອໃຫຍ່ສະກຳມານີ້ການສ່ຽງໜູລ

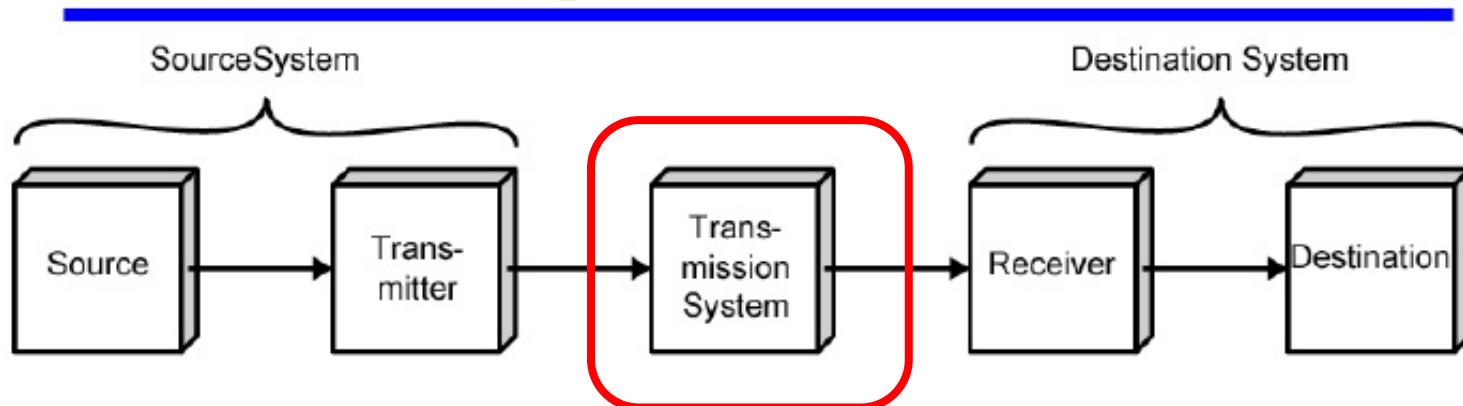
Q: ຄວາມໜາກຫລາຍຂອງໜ່ອງທາງສື່ອສາຮ

- ເພື່ອໃຫ້ເຮົາໄດ້ຮັບສົ່ງຂໍ້ມູນກັນໄດ້ອ່າຍ່າງມີປະສິທິກາພ
- ປະສິທິກາພ ?
 - ຮວດເຮົວ
 - ສະດວກ
 - ເສດືອ
 - ແບ່ງໃຊ້ໜ່ອງທາງການສື່ອສາຮກັບໜ່າຍອຸປະກອນ

ផ្លូវការទំនាក់ទំនង និងការបញ្ចូលព័ត៌មាន

What types of transmission channel can we use?

Simplified Communications Model - Diagram



Channel: ជំនាញស៊ីអេសាទ

What types of transmission channel can we use?

Wire Channel (ව්‍යුහය)



Wireless Channel (ක්‍රිඩාය)



Wireless Access Point



ADSL Modem



WHAT TYPES OF TRANSMISSION CHANNEL CAN WE USE?

Wireless Channel



Microwave



Satellite

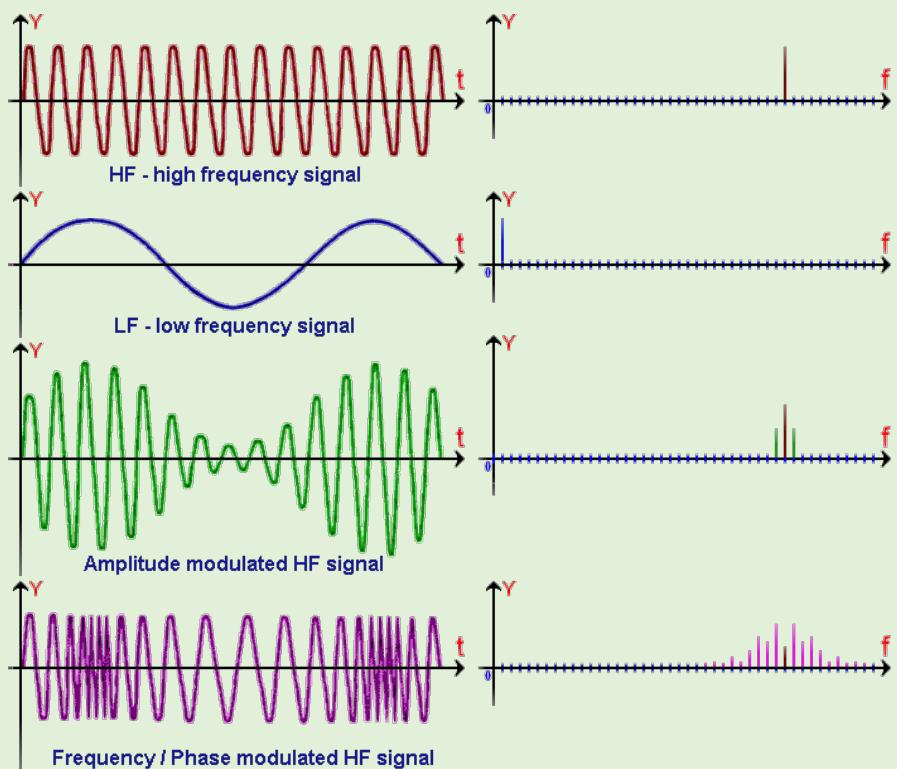


IoT wireless

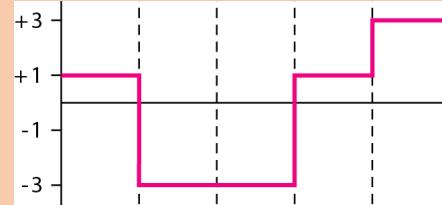
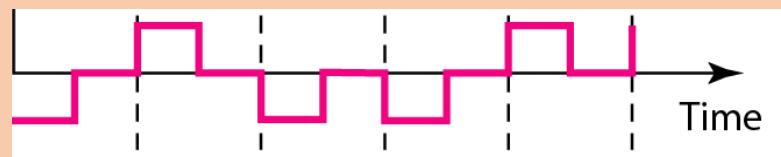
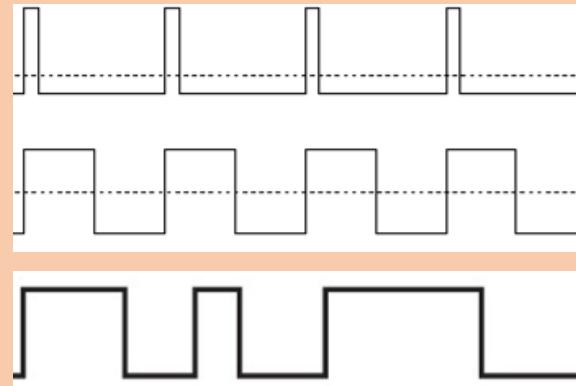
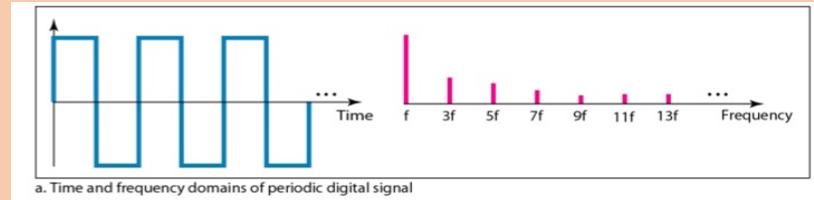
Signal

- ช่องทางการสื่อสารที่หลากหลาย
 - Q1: ช่องทางให้เลือกเยอะขนาดนี้ แล้วสัญญาณที่วิ่งในแต่ละช่องทางมันเหมือนกันหรือไม่
 - A1: แน่นอน บางช่องทางคล้ายกัน บางช่องทางไม่เหมือนกัน
- Q2: สัญญาณที่วิ่งในช่องทางต่างๆ มันหน้าตาเป็นยังไงล่ะ
- A2: บางทีก็หน้าตาคุ้นๆ บางทีก็หน้าตาประหลาด ลองดูสิ

Signals on Transmission Channel



What is the difference?

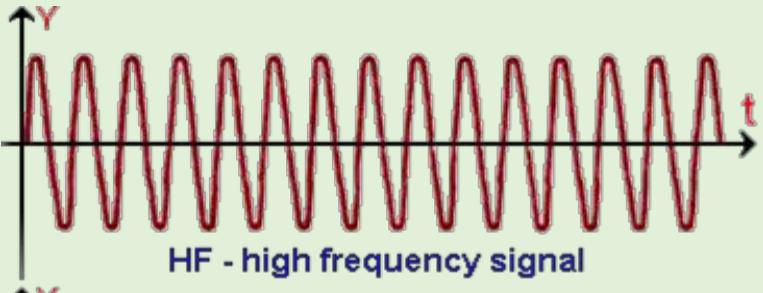


Signal with Properties

ဂုဏ်ဆုပ်စွမ်းအခြေခံလျဉ်းလှယ်

Signals on Transmission Channel

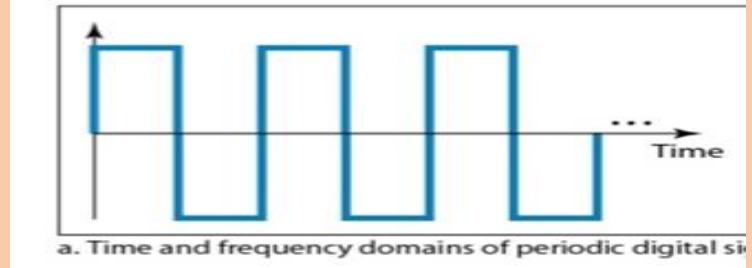
ការប្រើប្រាស់សម្រាប់ផ្ទាល់ខ្លួន



HF - high frequency signal

□ Analog Signal Properties

- Amplitude
- Frequency (Hz) – Period (sec)
 - Single / Multiple frequency
 - $T_{\text{period}} = 1/f$
- Phase (angle)



□ Digital Signal Properties

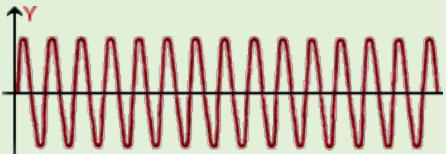
- Amplitude
- Frequency (Hz)
- Multiple Frequency
 - f_{fund}
 - Odd Harmonics
- Duty Cycle (%)
- Delay (sec)

ເຮັດວຽກ

SIGNALS ON TRANSMISSION CHANNEL

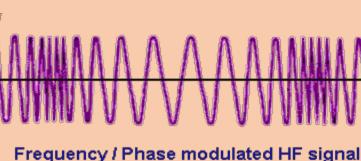
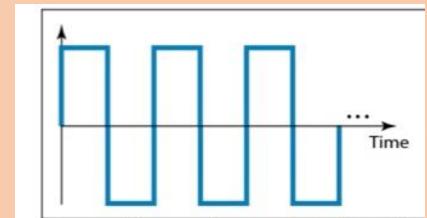
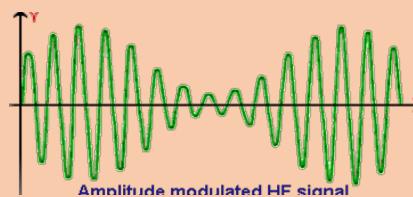
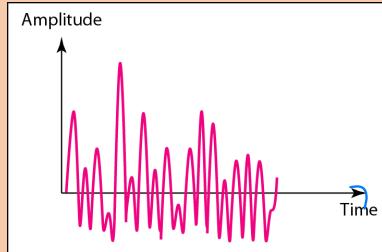
Single Frequency

ໄລຍະອົງຕາມດີເຕັ້ນ

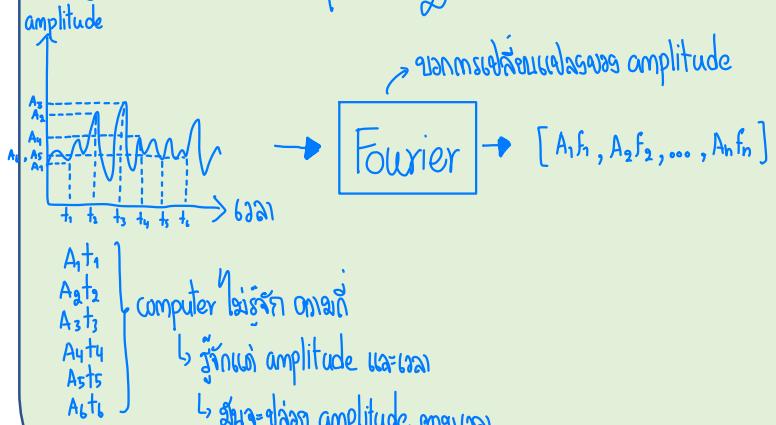


Multi-Frequency

ໄລຍະອົງຕາມດີ



ຕີມ multi-Frequency



SIGNALS ON TRANSMISSION CHANNEL

Single Frequency

- Analog Signal
 - Periodic
 - Single Sine wave

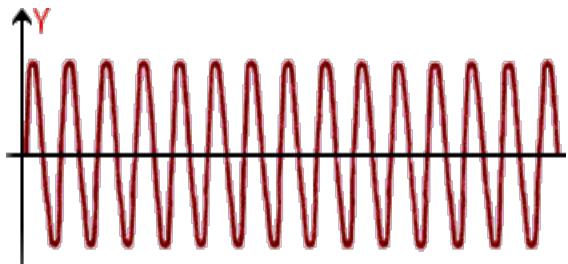


Multi-Frequency

- Analog Signal
 - Aperiodic ອຳນິ້ງຂົວລົງ
 - Voice ເຊິ່ງຕາງໆ
- All Digital Signal
 - Periodic -> Clk, PWM → ເປັນຍາ
 - Aperiodic

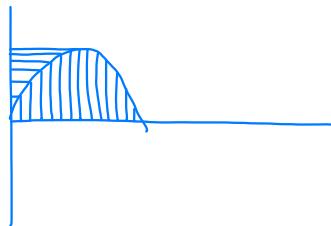
ອີງເລື່ອມົງຕາງອັນດັບໄປໃຊ້ຮັບຈຳຕາມວິດ

ຮັບຈຳ only Amplitude ກົງ time



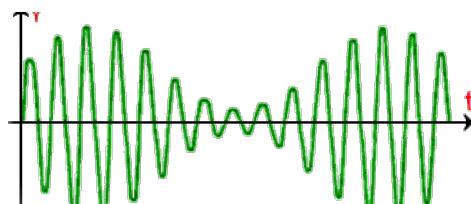
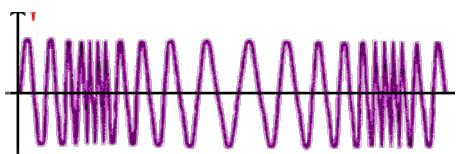
(T) ດາວ ຕື່ອ 1 ດັລນຸ້ມື່ແລະເກົ່າໄລຍະ

(f) ດາວຈີ່ ຕື່ອ 1 ສິ້ນກີ່ ຂັ້ນລົ້ນ

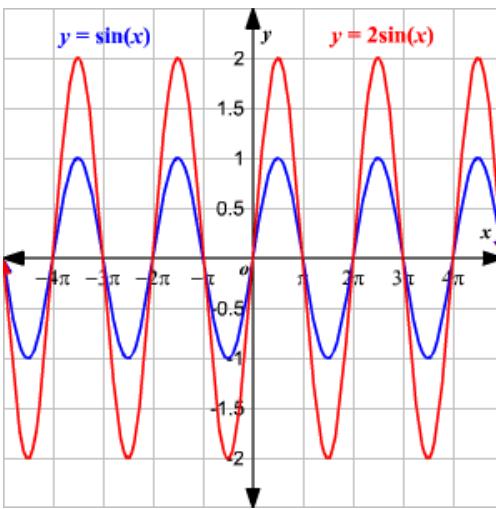


Analog Signals

Single vs
Multi-Frequency



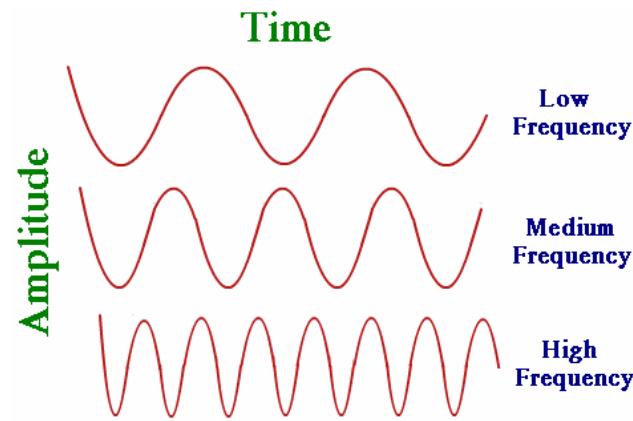
Periodic vs Aperiodic



Analog Signal Properties

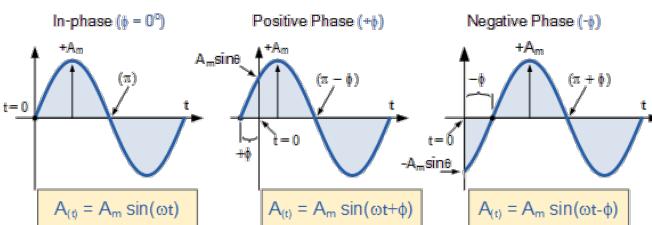
ទាមអ៊ូរបច្ចេកទេស

- Amplitude (V_{pp}, V_{rms})



- Frequency (Hz: cycle/sec)

ការងារការងារ



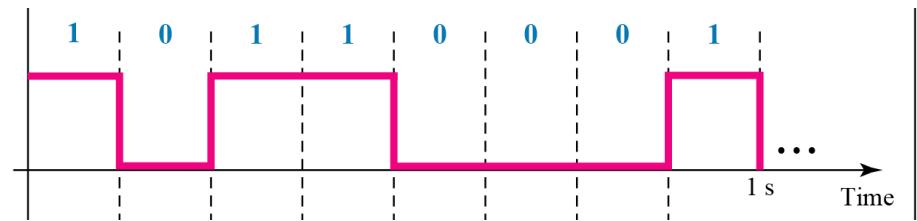
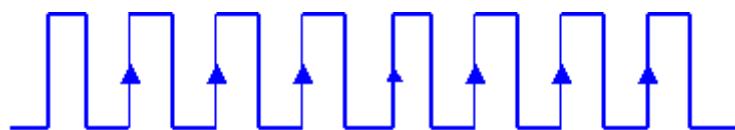
- Phase shift (degree)

មែន

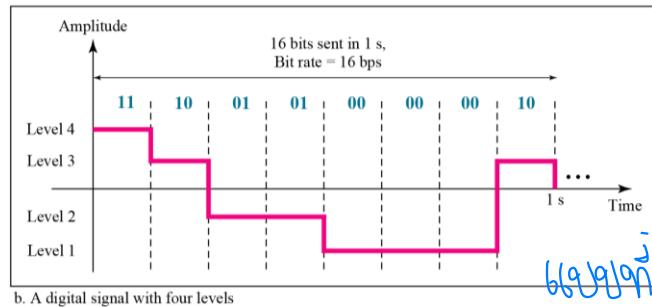
សំណើលាងកិច្ចកម្មពេញ (ដឹងទីមុនចំនួន)

Digital Signals

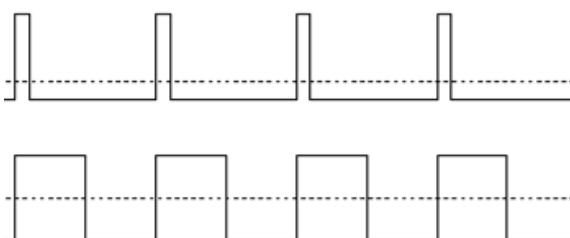
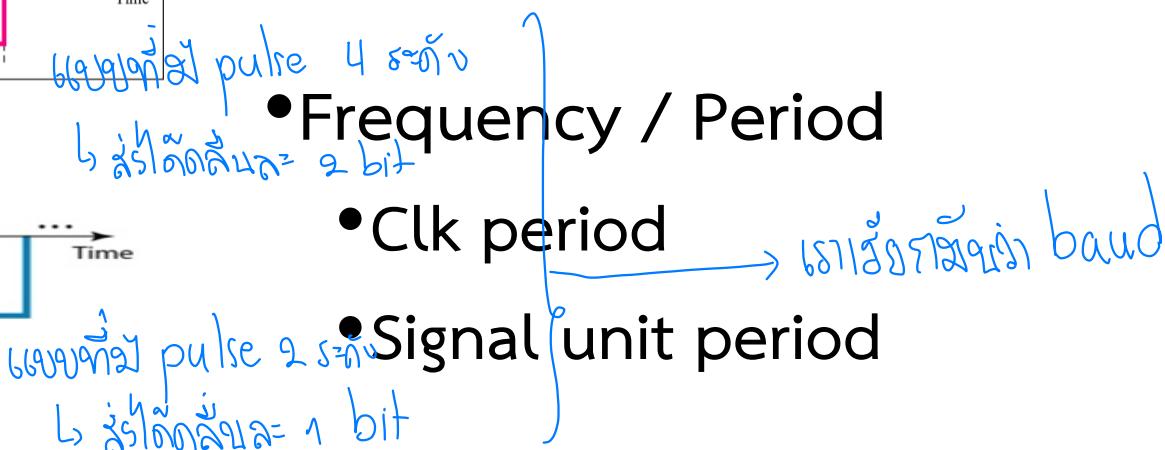
Multi-Frequency
Periodic vs Aperiodic



digital Signal Properties



- Amplitude (Signal Levels, V)



- %Duty Cycle

$$\frac{\text{pulse width}}{T} \times 100\% \quad \# \text{ ปั๊ะนี้ไปแบ่งเป็นช่วงๆ กัน}$$

pwm(255) \rightarrow 100% \rightarrow t_1 t_2 t_3 t_4

Digital Signal

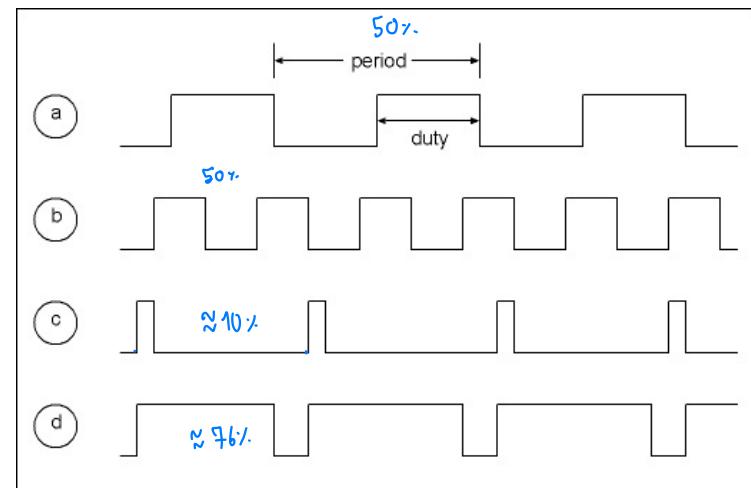
- Periodic Digital signal
 - Clk / PWM
 - % Duty cycle
= pulse width x 100 / period)

$$\frac{\text{pulse} \times 100}{T}$$

appearing or occurring at intervals

a pause or break in activity

ເປົ້ານຫວຼາຍະບົດໃນຈຳກັງ

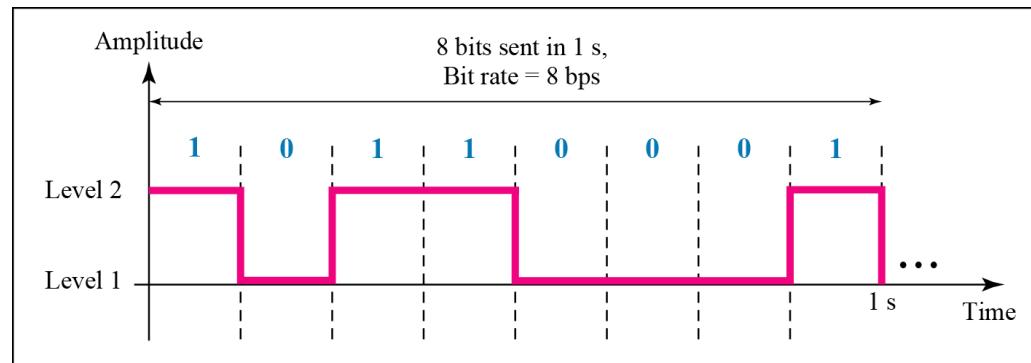


Digital Signal

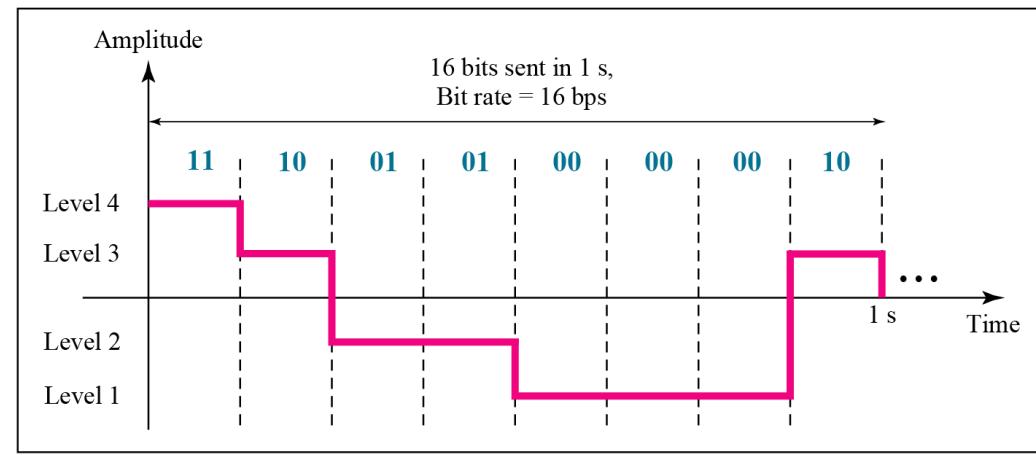
not periodic

ពីរបានមិនរៀងរាល់

- Aperiodic Digital signal
 - Data representation (Single / Multiple Amplitude Levels)



a. A digital signal with two levels



b. A digital signal with four levels

Activity #7.1

Draw analog vs digital with these properties

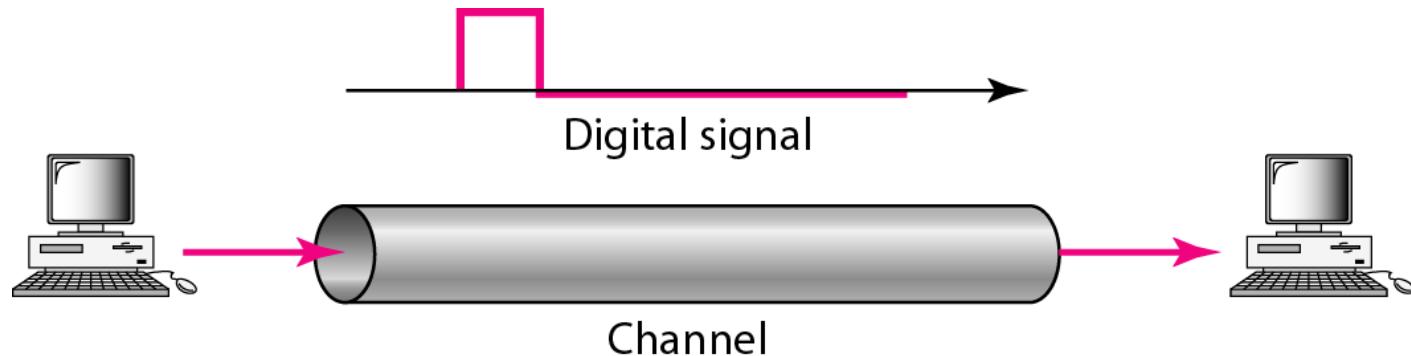
ခုမှတ်နိုင်ရန်။

- S1 -> A = 2V; f = 2Hz, zeta=0
- S2 -> A =5V; f = 4Hz, zeta=90
- S3 -> A=2V; f = 2Hz, zeta=0
- S4 -> A=5V; f = 4Hz, zeta=180

- D1-> A=2V; f = 2Hz, duty = 80%
- D2-> A=5V; f = 4Hz, duty = 20%
- D3-> A=2V; f = 2Hz, duty = 80%
- D4-> A=5V; f = 4Hz, duty = 80%

Figure 3.18 Baseband transmission

Multi frequency



Note

A digital signal is a composite analog signal with an infinite bandwidth.

ສະແດງ digital ດັ່ງ ສະນຸປະກອບພາຍໃຕ້ ສະແດງ analog ທີ່ຈະ bandwidth ດູວ

កំណត់បន្ទាន់សរុប digital និង bandwidth = ∞

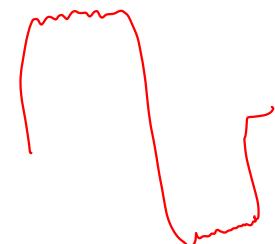


ហើយតាម harmonic ទាំង 1, 3, 5, ..., ∞
នឹង simple sine wave នៅលម្អិត

Digital Signal properties

- Why digital signal is considered as multi-frequency?

- Inside containing several frequencies



- Multi-frequency signal

- Frequency component

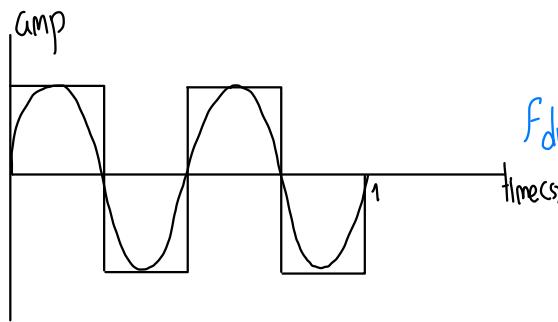
- Fundamental (f_{fund}) = 1st harmonic
= pulse frequency

- Harmonic \rightarrow odd harmonic ($f_{harmonic}$)

\rightarrow 3rd harmonic, 5th harmonic, 7th harmonic, ..., ∞

$\rightarrow 3*f_{1st}, 5*f_{1st}, 7*f_{1st}, 9*f_{1st}, \dots, \infty$ \leftarrow ចោរចាយក់ទេរង់ពី n នៃ harmonic

- Bandwidth ($f_{max} - f_{min}$) $\rightarrow \infty - *f_{1st} = \infty$



$$f_{\text{digital pulse}} = 2 \text{ Hz} \rightarrow$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{Harmonic 1} = 2 \text{ Hz} \\ \text{Harmonic 3} = 6 \text{ Hz} \\ \text{Harmonic 5} = 10 \text{ Hz} \\ \vdots \\ \text{Harmonic } \infty = \infty \text{ Hz} \end{array} \right\} \begin{array}{l} \text{Bandwidth} = f_{\max} - f_{\min} \\ = 60 - 2 \\ = \infty \end{array}$$

បែងចាយកំណត់បន្ទីរសម្រាប់

Bandwidth តើអាមេរិក?

↳ គាយកំណត់បន្ទីរសម្រាប់ នឹងបង្កើតឡើងនៅក្នុងបន្ទីរទូទៅ

↳ ទីនេះ ប្រជាសាស្ត្រភាពនៃបន្ទីរសម្រាប់

↳ ការបង្កើតឡើងនៅក្នុងបន្ទីរសម្រាប់ \rightarrow ការបង្កើតឡើងនៅក្នុងបន្ទីរទូទៅ 1 មួយរូល

↳ ការបង្កើតឡើងនៅក្នុងបន្ទីរទូទៅ = ការបង្កើតឡើងនៅក្នុងបន្ទីរសម្រាប់ \rightarrow ការបង្កើតឡើងនៅក្នុងបន្ទីរទូទៅ នៅពេល analog, digital

↳ ឯកសារណា

↳ bandwidth នៅពីរ 1 bps

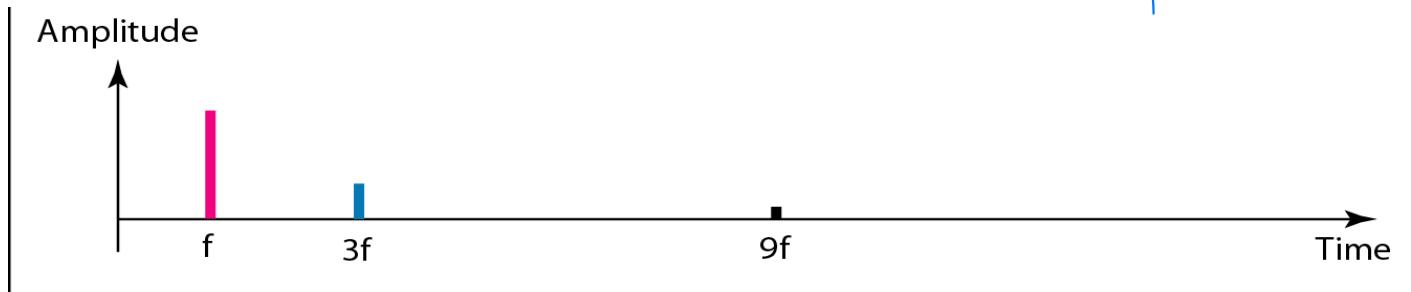
↳ ឯកសារណា analog

↳ ឯកសារណា f_{max} និង f_{min}

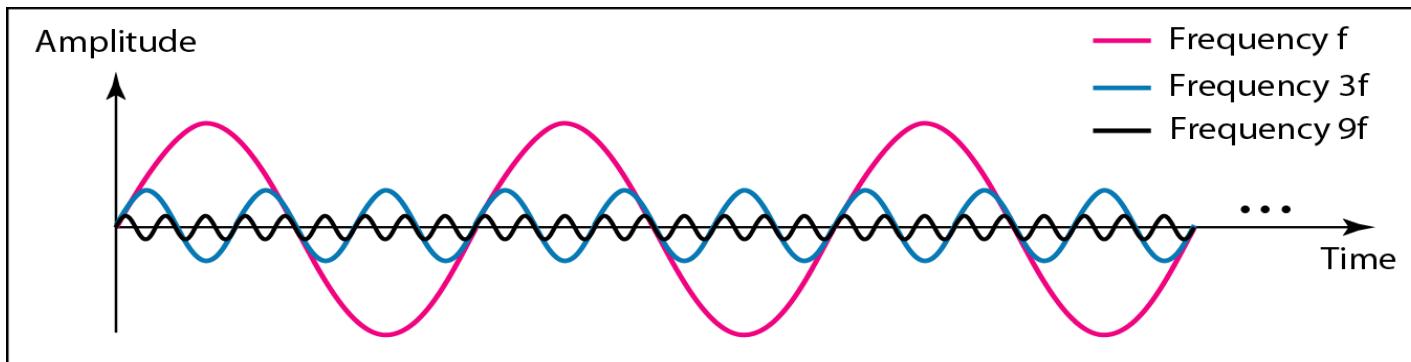
Figure 3.10 *Decomposition of a composite periodic signal in the time and frequency domains*

កម្រិតបន្ថែម

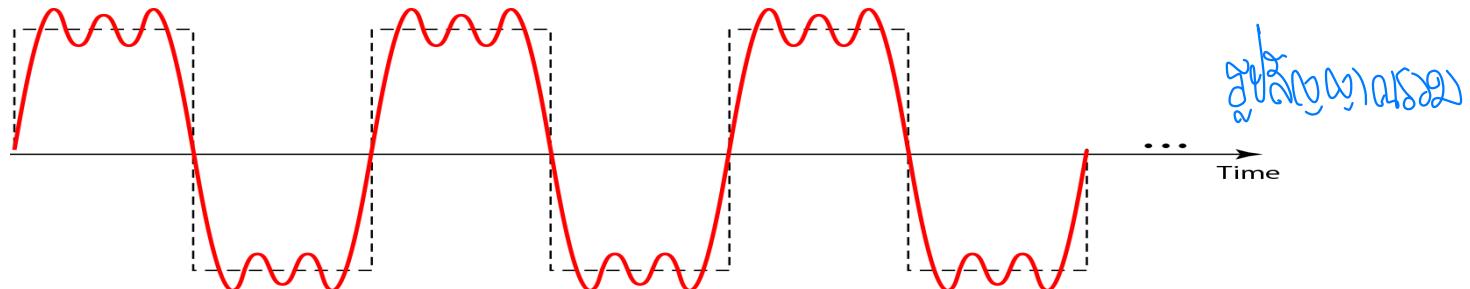
↓ សំណងកម្រិត (រូប) periodic



b. Frequency-domain decomposition of the composite signal



a. Time-domain decomposition of a composite signal



Channel limitation

Both Frequency & Bandwidth

↳ angular

& bandwidth

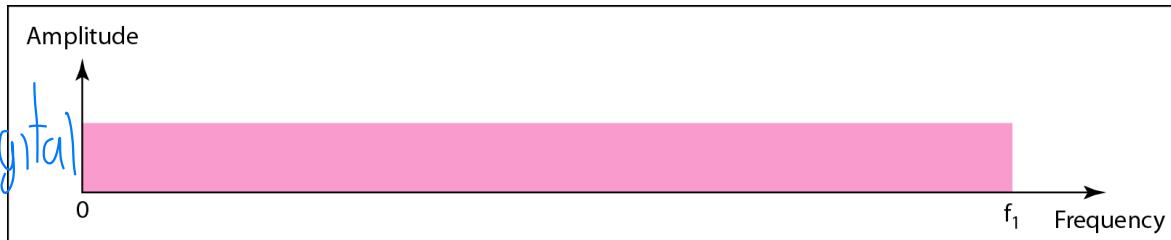
សំគាល់ការប្រើប្រាស់សម្រាប់ផ្តល់នូវ

Transmission Channel Bandwidth

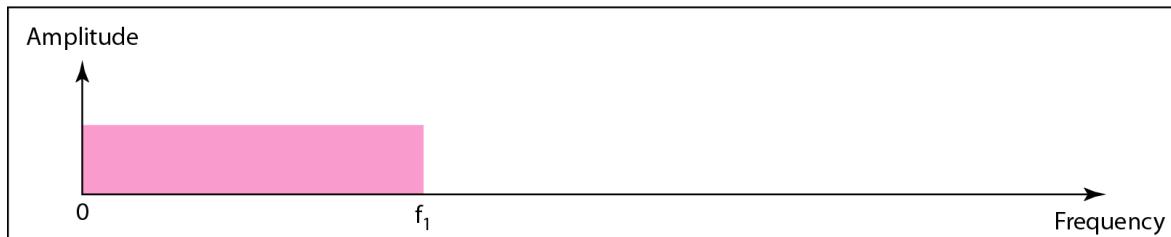
- Channel Bandwidth Limited

→ *High bandwidth digital*

- Low Pass Channel
 - ($F_{min} = 0, F_{max} = f$)

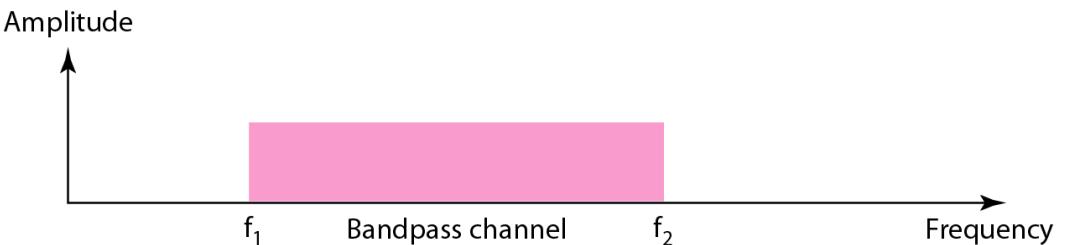


a. Low-pass channel, wide bandwidth

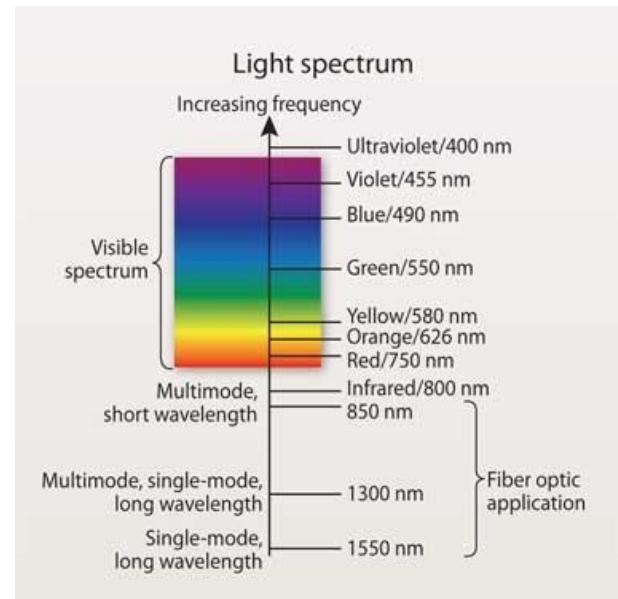
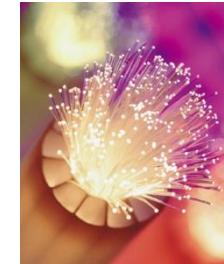
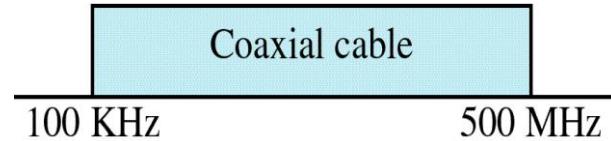
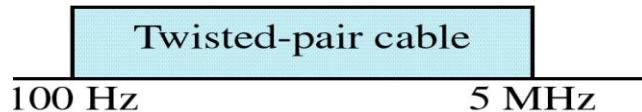
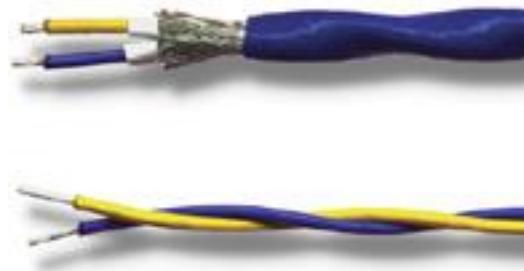


b. Low-pass channel, narrow bandwidth

- Band Pass Channel
 - ($F_{min} = f_1, F_{max} = f_2$)



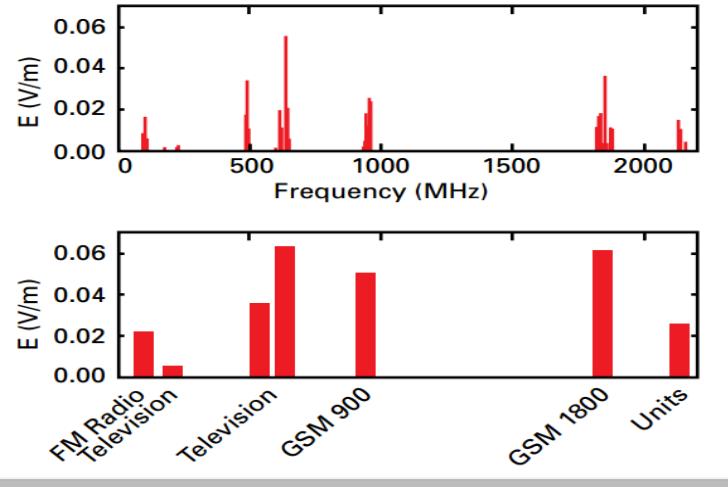
Digital Transmission Media (Bandwidth Limitation)



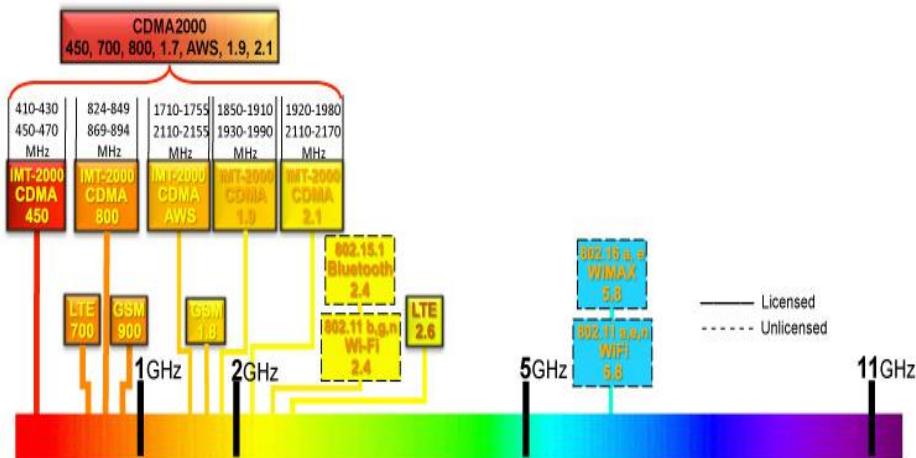
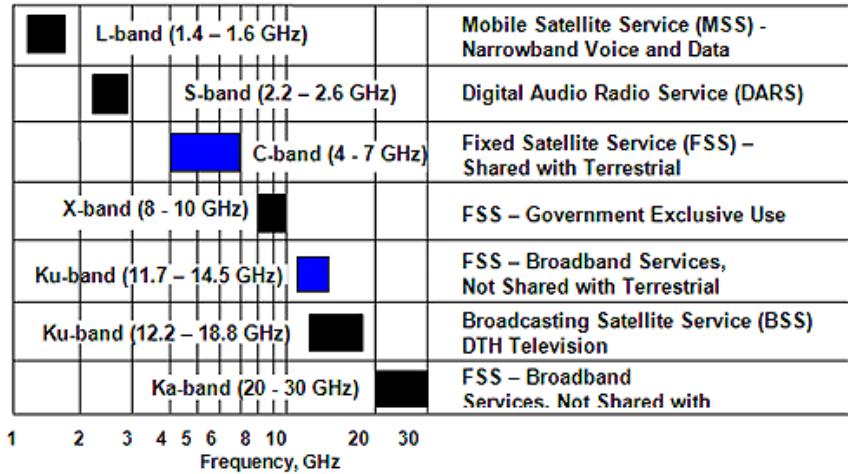
186 – 370 THz

Digital Transmission Media (Bandwidth Limitation)

Figure 2. Spectrum plot of typical radio communications signal levels in a community.



	Owner	Frequency (MHz)
Zigbee	Zigbee Alliance	868 - 868.6 (Europe) 902 - 928 (US)
Lo-RaWan	LoRa Alliance	169, 433, 868 (Europe) 915 (US)



Frequency & Bandwidth of channel

Every transmission
channel

- Limited frequency &
Bandwidth

ក្នុងមេដ្ឋានយុទ្ធសាស្ត្រ នឹងរួចកែប្រិយាណី

How would it effect to
our communication?

- Tx & Rx (ក្រសួងឈ្មោះថា Tx Rx)
 - Frequency → ការអនុវត្ត
 - Bandwidth → ការអនុវត្ត
 - Related to signal speed / data rate → ភ្លាមៗស្ថិតិ
ជូនកំបែង
ការអនុវត្ត

Can we still
transmit digital signal on
channel?

ក្រសួងរៀបចំសំណង់នៃការប្រព័ន្ធជាន់ digital

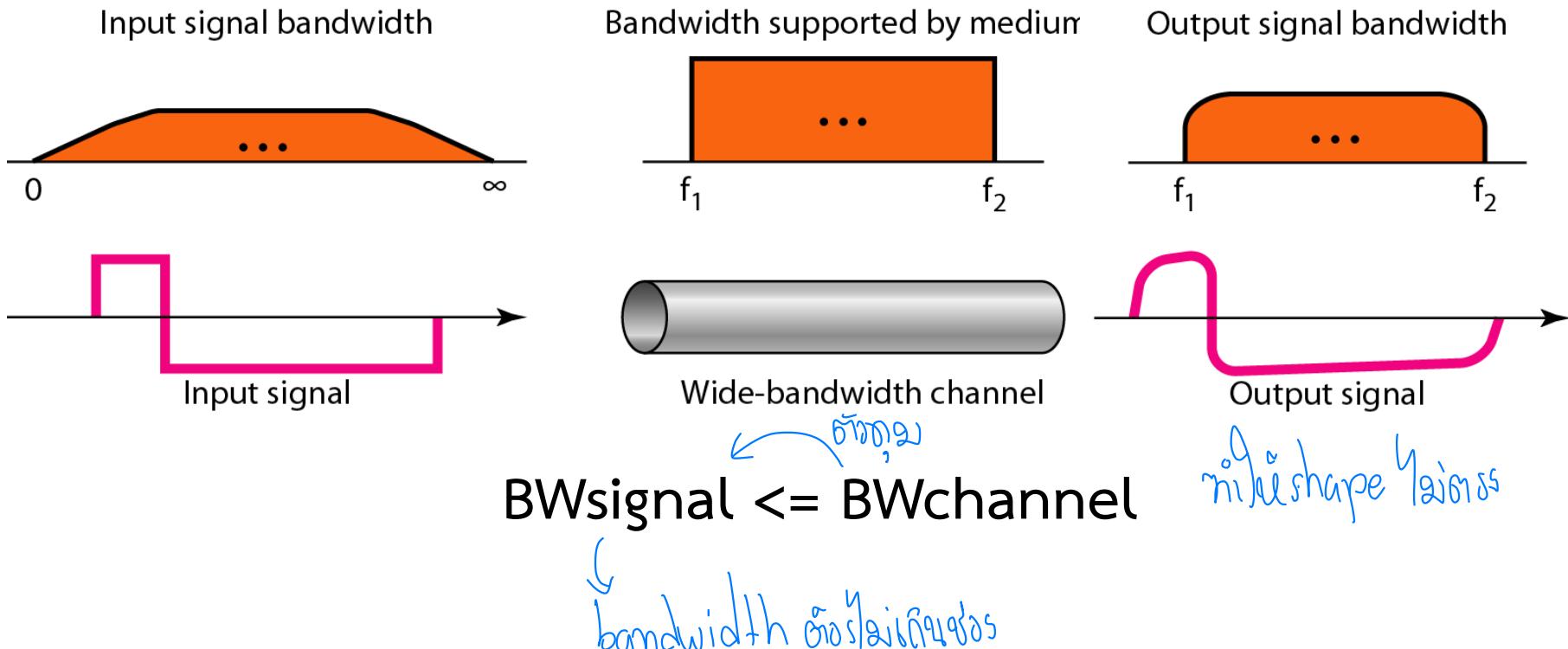
Digital Transmission

- Can we completely transmit all frequencies of digital signal?
 - No
 - Digital signal needs to be transmitted from
 - $0 \text{ Hz} \leq f_{\text{digital}} < f_{\infty}$
- Why?
 - A: កើតុសំណង់ LAN ឯុទ្ធភាព ហាំមេ មិនមែនត្រូវបានប្រព័ន្ធឡើយ
 - B: គឺត្រូវបានប្រព័ន្ធឡើយ ដើម្បីត្រូវបានប្រព័ន្ធឡើយ

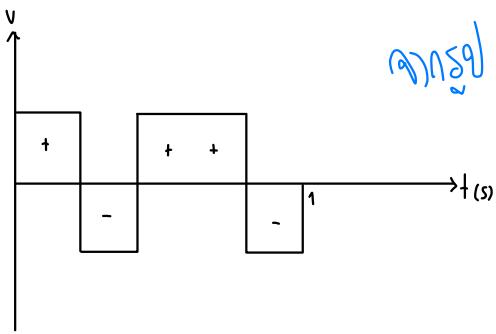
ឧបករណ៍ទៅចាប់សង្គមបញ្ជីសម្រាប់បន្ថែម ពាក្យិនូវវិធានីថ្លាមតាមលេខ

Figure 3.20 Baseband transmission using a dedicated medium ឧបករណ៍ដោយបន្ថែម

តាតាសំងកែនគមន៍នៃទីផ្សារ Channel រួបដើម្បីកែវិភាគនៃការបញ្ចប់
ស្មូលុយន Digital signal @ Rx



**Relation between
Bit rate (bps) / Baud rate (baud) /
Frequency Bandwidth (Hz)**



$$f_{\text{digital pulse}} = 5 \text{ Hz}$$

$$\text{pulse rate} = 5 \text{ baud rate}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{จำนวน bit} &= \log_2 L \\ &= \log_2 2 \\ &= 1\end{aligned}$$

ถ้า signal 2 level

$$\hookrightarrow \text{bit rate} = 1 \times 5 = 5 \text{ bps}$$

ถ้า signal 4 level

$$\hookrightarrow \text{bit rate} = 2 \times 5 = 10 \text{ bps}$$

\therefore _____ \Rightarrow 8 level

$$\hookrightarrow \text{bitrate} = 3 \times 5 = 15 \text{ bps}$$

\therefore _____ \Rightarrow 16 level

$$\hookrightarrow \text{bit rate} = 4 \times 5 = 20 \text{ bps}$$

ความเร็วบีดบัง

$$\frac{\text{bit}}{\text{baud}} \times \frac{\text{baud}}{\text{sec}}$$

0 ไบต์ต่อสัมมิติ (bit) \hookrightarrow สักไบต์ต้องต้องใช้เวลา 1 วินาที

20 ไบต์ต่อวินาที $\approx 10^9$

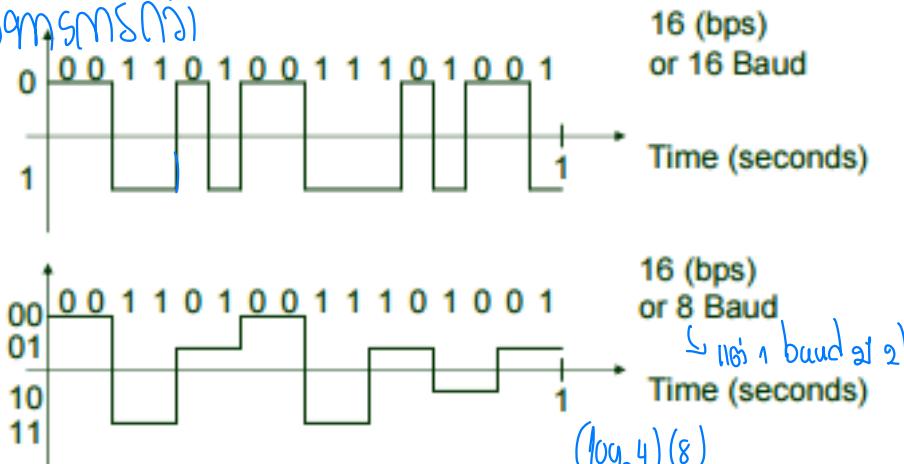
$$\text{bitrate} = (\log_2 L)(\text{baudrate})$$

Relationship between Baud rate & bitrate

- Baud rate

- อัตราการส่งสัญญาณ
 - จำนวนชุดสัญญาณ/วินาที
 - (#signal units/s -> baud/s)
 - Ex. Baud rate: 9600
 - 9600 signal units /s

ໃຫຍ່ນວ່າໄລດ້ຢູ່ນີ້ເຕັມເຖິງນີ້ຈະເປົ້າກຳທຳອາກອກດ່ວຍ



- Bit rate

- อัตราการส่งบิตข้อมูล
 - จำนวนบิต/วินาที
 - (#Bits / s -> bit-per-sec (bps)

$$\text{Bit rate} = \text{baud-rate} \times \log_2(\text{signal levels})$$

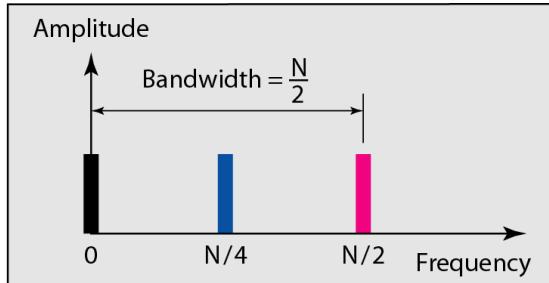
signal levels = # voltage levels used

- Baud vs Bit

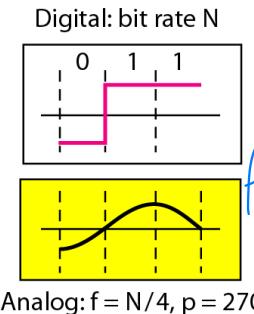
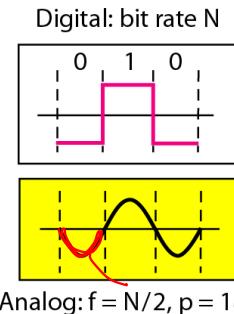
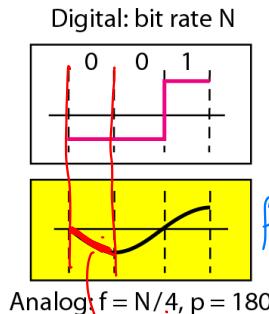
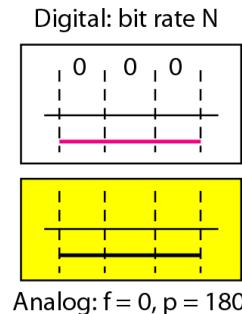
- ความสัมพันธ์ผ่านการเข้ารหัส Bits-to-Signal Encoding

What would be patterns of signals for 3 bits of data?

ເនື້ອງໃນລາຍງານສູນທະນາ 3 bit ແກ້ວ

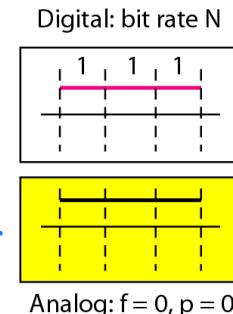
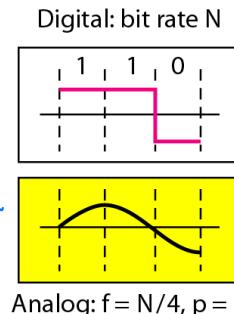
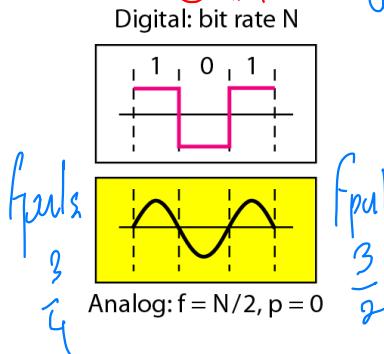
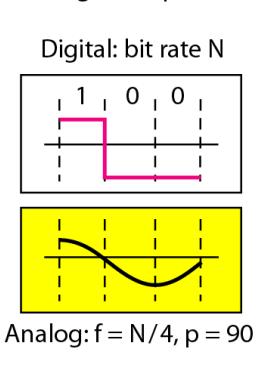


Bit-to-Signal Encoding
1 bit per baud
Bit rate = baud rate



Signal patterns related to 3 bits of data

1st Harmonic frequency only



Highest Frequency patterns
'010', '101' -> -> fsignal = ?

$\frac{3}{2}$
as first harmonic

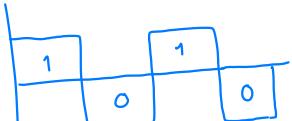
Bandwidth (BW) = $\frac{3}{2}$

max-min $\frac{3}{2} - 0$ | ~ ດັບຕະຫຼາດໃຈ 1 ສິໄລຕົກ

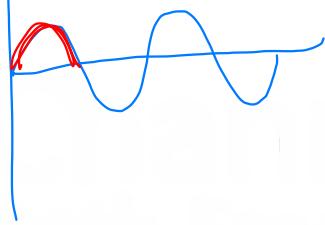
ဗိုလ်ချုပ်များ 4 bit

↳ $f_{min} = 0$

↳ f_{max} ကိုဖော်ပြန် 1010 သူ့၏ 0101



$f_{analog} = \frac{n}{2}$; ဗိုလ်ချုပ် 1 bit

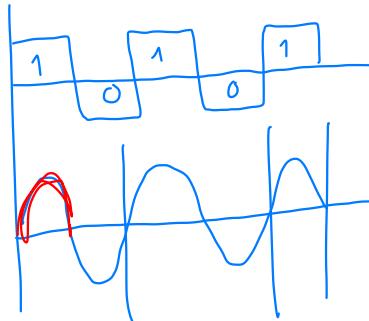


$\omega_{min} = 2$

ဗိုလ်ချုပ်များ 5 bit

$f_{min} = 0$

$f_{max} = 10101$ သူ့၏ 01010



$f_{analog} = \frac{n}{2}$

$\omega_{min} = \frac{5}{2}$

ဗိုလ်ချုပ်များ ဗိုလ်ချုပ်
n bit = $\frac{n}{2}$ Hz
 $= 0$ Hz } Bandwidth = $\frac{n}{2}$

Table 3.2 Bandwidth requirements



Bit Rate	$\frac{n}{2}$	Harmonic 1	$\frac{3n}{2}$	Harmonics 1, 3	$\frac{5n}{2}$	Harmonics 1, 3, 5
$n = 1 \text{ kbps}$		$B = 500 \text{ Hz}$		$B = 1.5 \text{ kHz}$		$B = 2.5 \text{ kHz}$
$n = 10 \text{ kbps}$		$B = 5 \text{ kHz}$		$B = 15 \text{ kHz}$		$B = 25 \text{ kHz}$
$n = 100 \text{ kbps}$		$B = 50 \text{ kHz}$		$B = 150 \text{ kHz}$		$B = 250 \text{ kHz}$

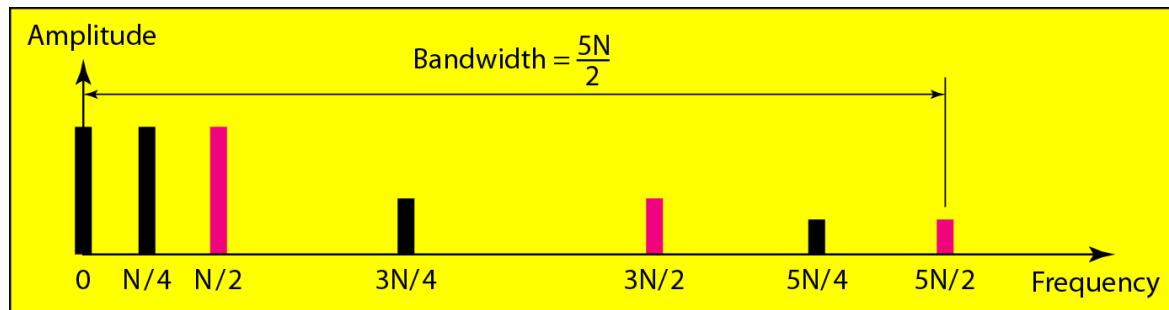
ยิ่งต้องการส่ง Digital pulse ให้สมบูรณ์มากเท่าไหร่

ต้องส่ง Harmonic Frequency จำนวนมากเท่านั้น

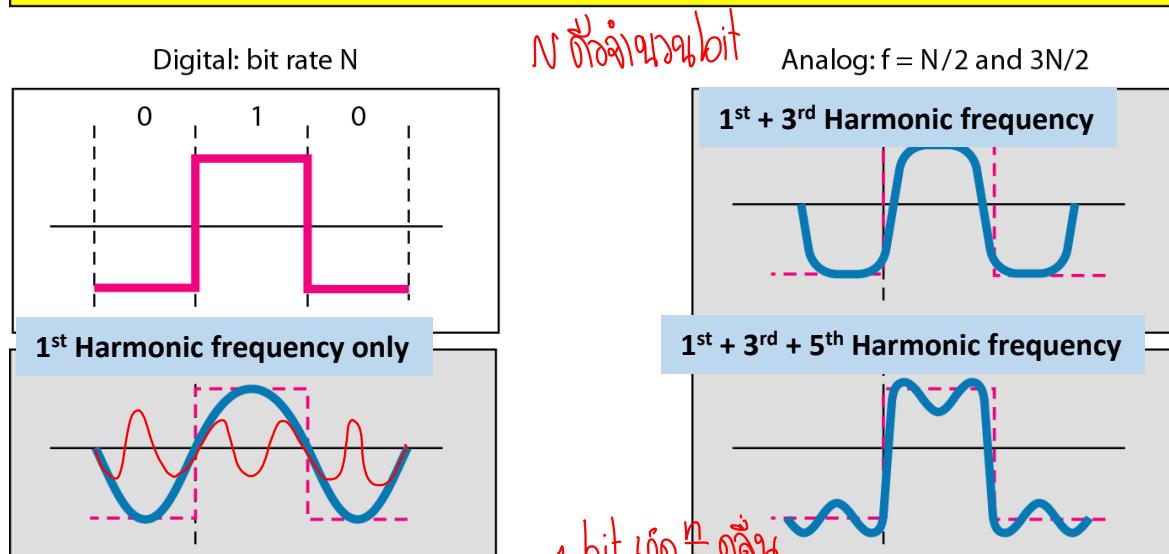
ยิ่งทำให้ Bandwidth ของสัญญาณกว้างมากขึ้นตามไปด้วย

ถ้า Channel Bandwidth จำกัด จะกระทบ Baud rate & Bit rate อย่างไร

More perfect Digital Signal: More Harmonic Frequencies



Bit-to-Signal Encoding
1 bit per baud
Bit rate = baud rate



Signal patterns related to 3 bits of data

1st + 3rd + 5th Harmonic frequency

Bandwidth (BW) = _____

若有 n band
 $f_{\max} = \frac{n}{2} \rightarrow \text{bandwidth} = \frac{n}{2}$

$\therefore \text{bandwidth}_{\text{signal}} \leq \text{bandwidth}_{\text{channel}}$

若有 Bandwidth channel = 100 MHz

若有 baudrate max = 200 MHz

Activity #7.2

Transmission choice for selected bit rate

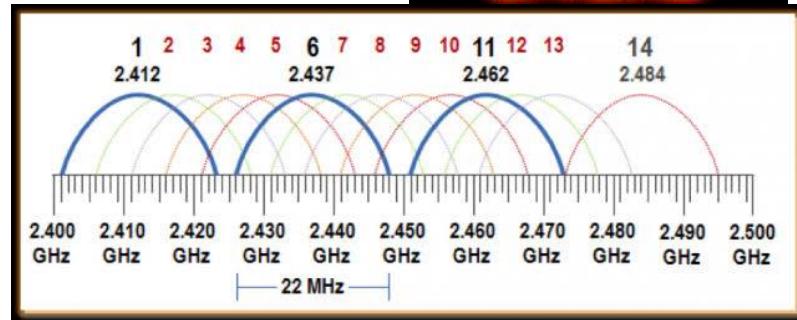


Wired Transmission
Twisted pair (LAN) 5MHz

Wireless Transmission
Wifi 2.4 GHz bandwidth 22 MHz



Bit rate = baud-rate x log2(signal levels)



Signal Spec:

- 1) Only 1st Harmonic (Fundamental) Frequency
- 2) Bit-to-Signal Encoding
Signal Level = 2 levels ('0' = -5V; '1' = +5V)

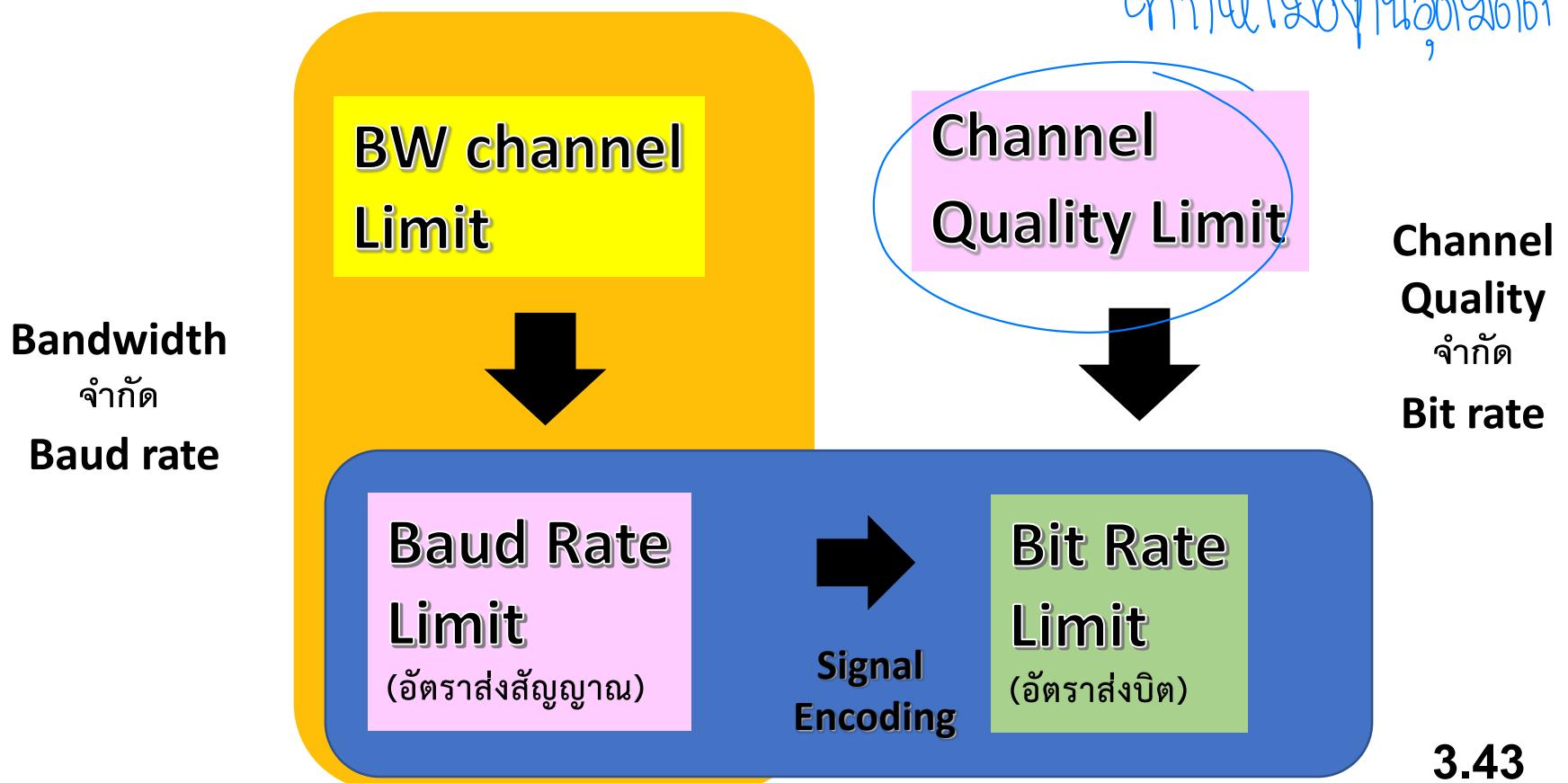
What is max. data rate / baud rate?

- 1) For LAN:
- 2) For Wifi 2.4GHz:

What is the Data Rate (Bit rate & baud rate) Limit?

3-5 DATA RATE LIMITS

1. The **bandwidth** available
2. The **Signal Encoding: Level of the signals**
3. The **quality of the channel**



Channel quality

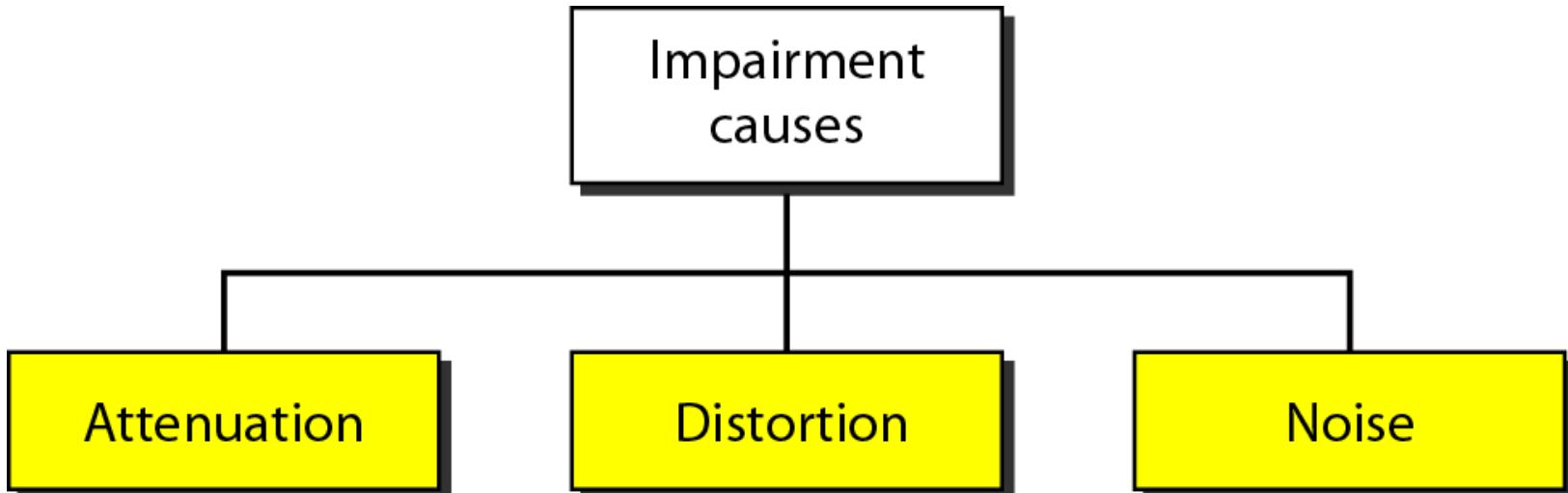
What would be the effects of channel quality?

Channel quality

- ข้อจำกัดของการส่งสัญญาณ Signal

- Channel Bandwidth
- Signal deviation from impairment causes

ການຂອາຍ , ການສົງດູມເກົ່າ

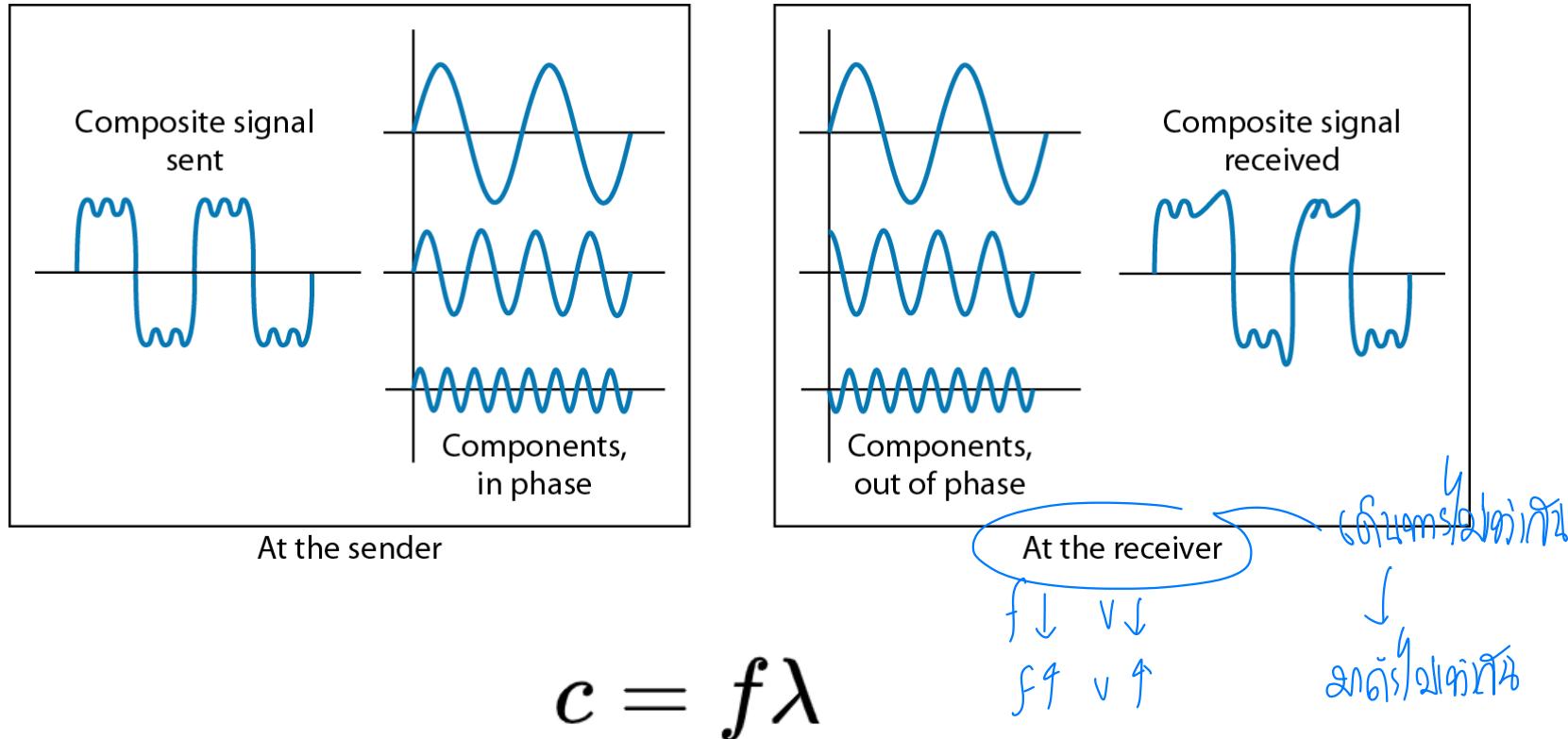


Signal Distortion

សង្គមសំខីរ

ផលការសំខាន់សំខាន់

Different frequency \rightarrow Different speed

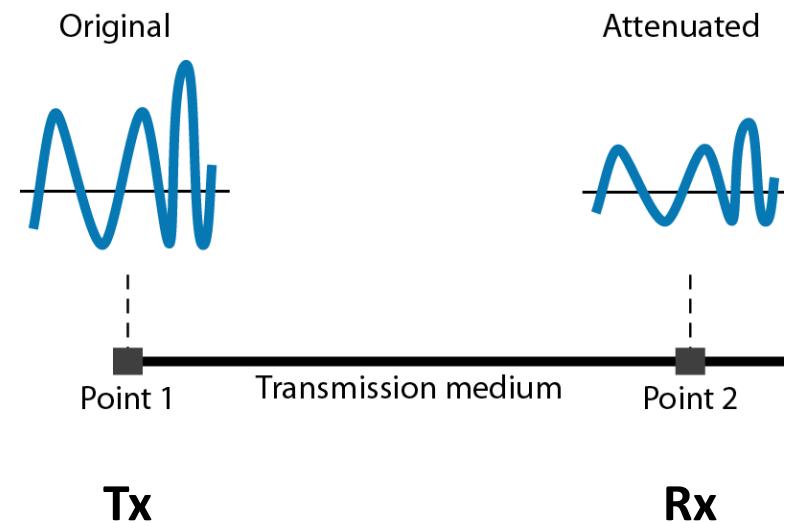
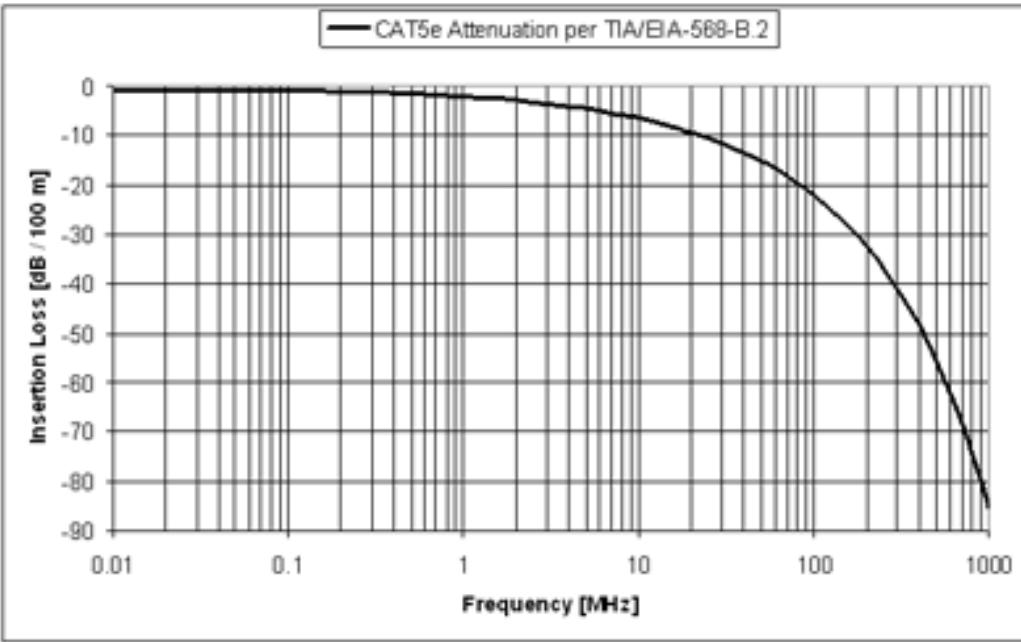


$c = \text{signal speed}$

$f = \text{signal frequency}$

$\lambda = \text{signal wavelength}$

Attenuation (Amplitude Drop: Loss)



Power Loss depending on distance & frequency

$$10 \log_{10} \frac{P_2}{P_1} = 10 \log_{10} \frac{0.5 P_1}{P_1} = 10 \log_{10} 0.5 = 10(-0.3) = -3 \text{ dB}$$

$$\Delta \beta = 10 \log_{10} \left(\frac{P_2}{P_1} \right)$$

Attenuation (Amplitude Drop: Loss)

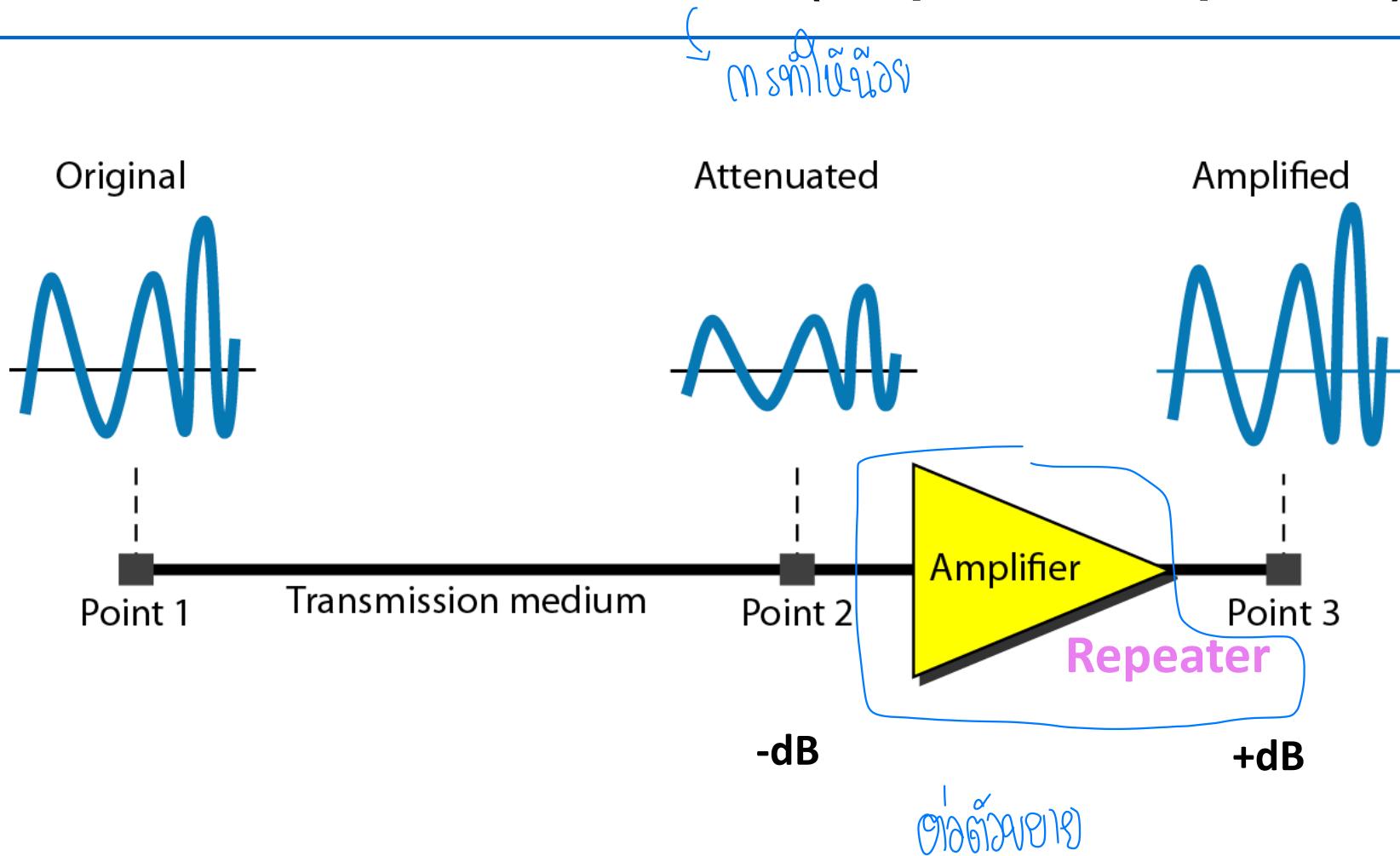
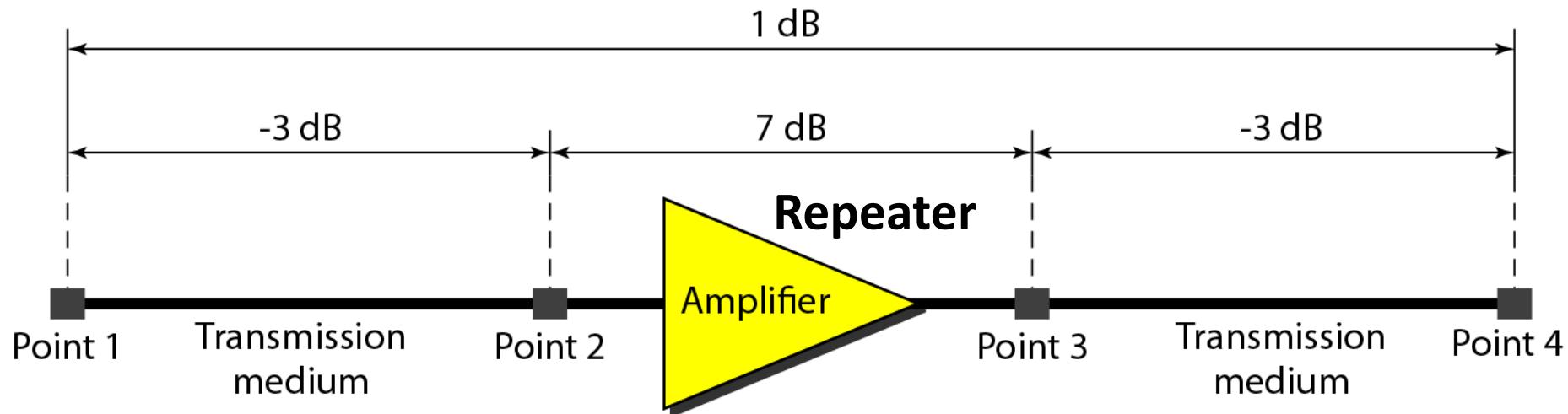
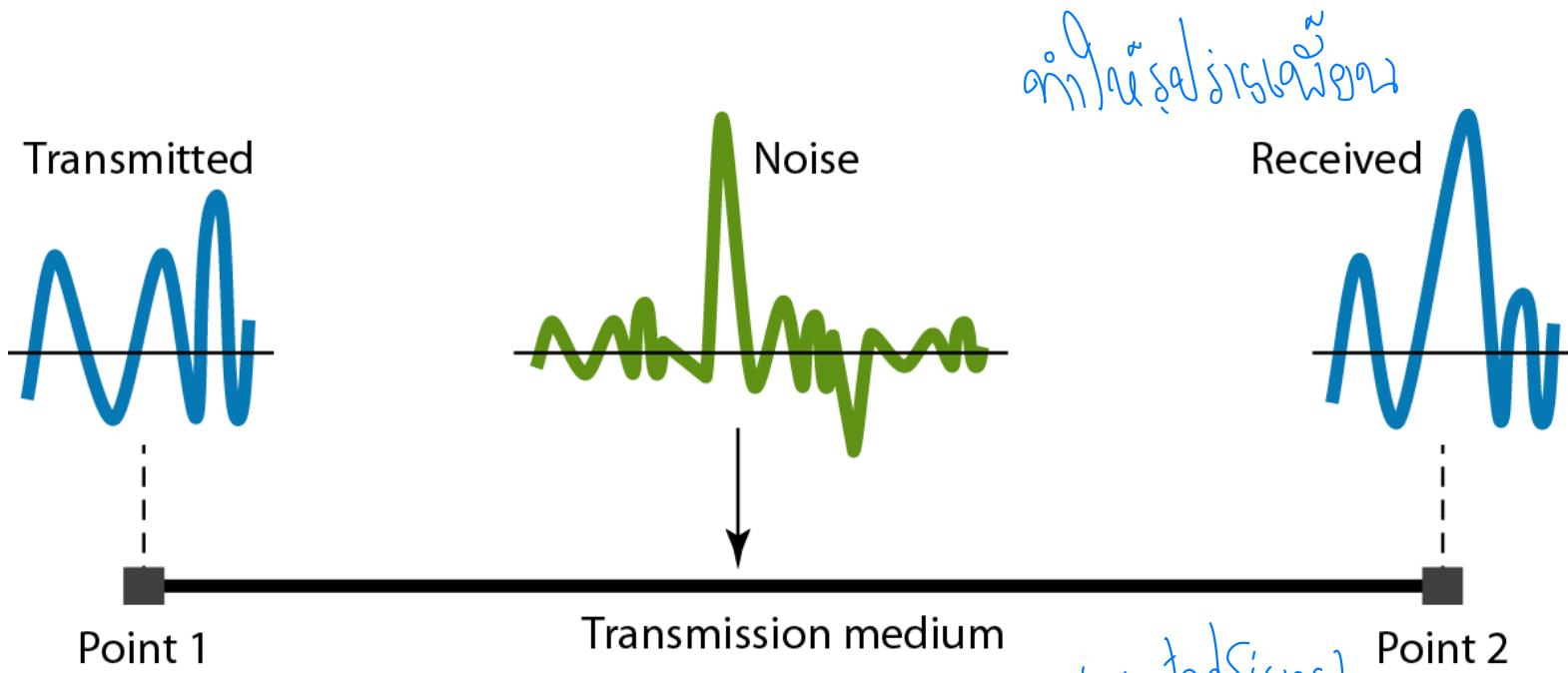


Figure 3.27 Decibels for Example 3.28



$$dB = -3 + 7 - 3 = +1$$

Noise: SNR (signal-to-noise ratio)



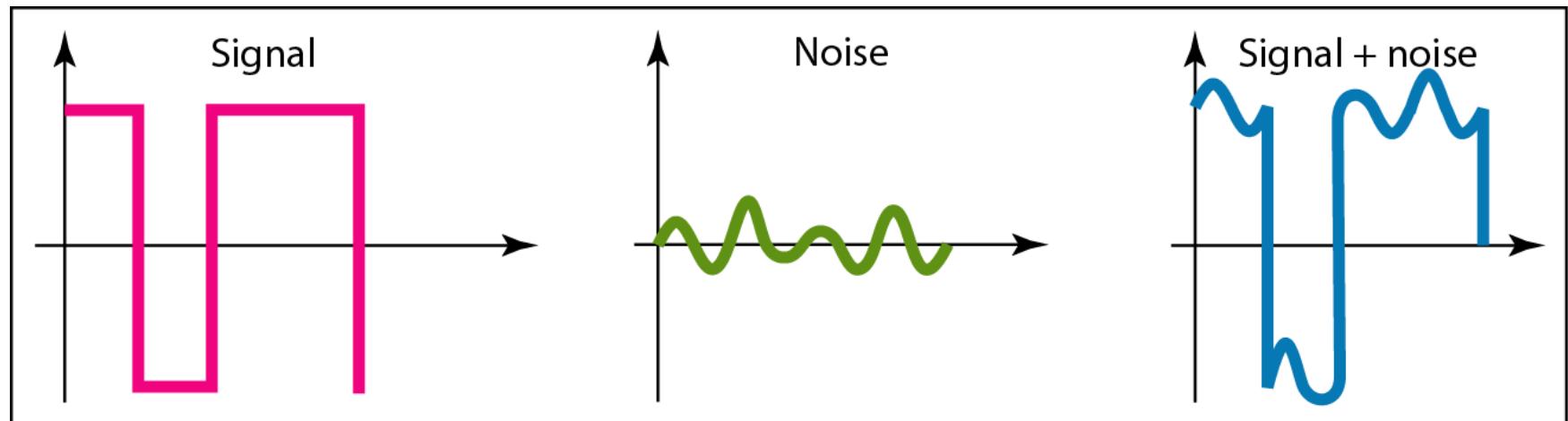
Signal To Noise Ratio

$$SNR = \frac{\text{wantedSignal}}{\text{unwantedSignal}}$$

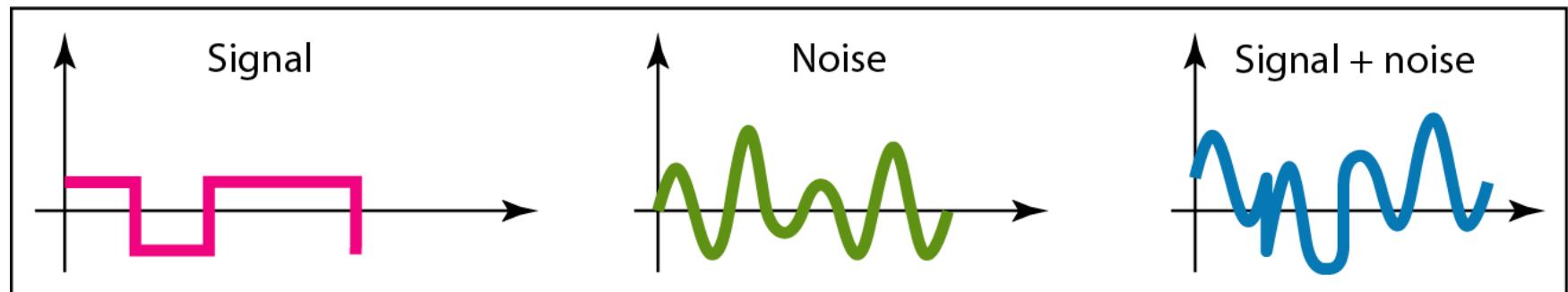
$$SNR = \frac{10,000 \mu W}{1 mW} = 10,000$$

$$SNR_{dB} = 10 \log_{10} 10,000 = 10 \log_{10} 10^4 = 40$$

Figure 3.30 *Two cases of SNR: a high SNR and a low SNR*



a. Large SNR



b. Small SNR

Data Rate Limit (Noisy Channel)

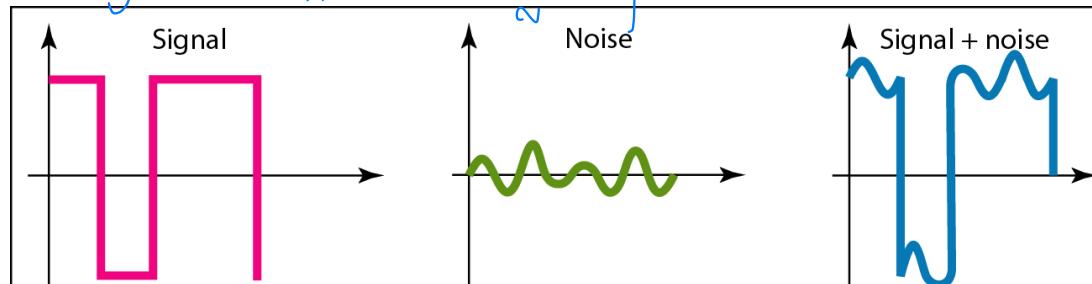
- Shannon capacity theorem

- Data Rate = Bandwidth x $\text{LOG2}(1+\text{SNR})$

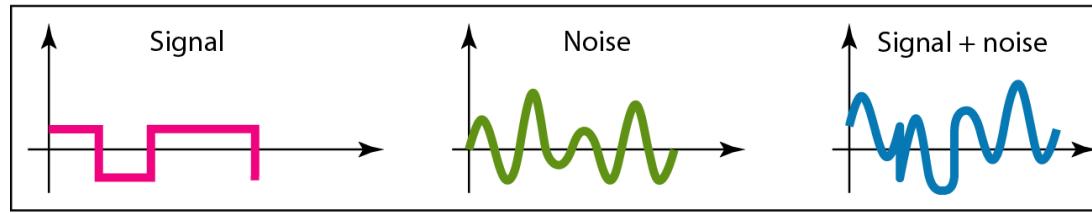
- SNR = Signal to Noise Ratio

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

$$W_{\text{dB}} = 10 \log(P_{\text{CW}}) \# \text{ (ສິນ້າວົງລະບອງ)}$$



a. Large SNR



b. Small SNR

Ex. សិល្បោត 5W ស្រើបិនសម្រាកា loss 4dB ចំពោះ 750 ម៉ែតរ ក្នុងរាងសម្រាប់បិនសម្រាកា នៃ 750 ម៉ែតរ

$$\begin{aligned} \text{ការសែនសម្រាប់បិន} &= 10 \log(P) \\ &= 10 \log(5) \\ &= 6.9897 \text{ dB} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{សិល្បោត 4X750/100 = 30 dB}$$

$$\text{សិល្បោតជូនសម្រាប់បិន} = 6.9897 - 30$$

$$\text{ការសែនជូនសម្រាប់បិន} = -23.0103$$

↓

$$\text{ការសែនជូនសម្រាប់បិន} = 10 \log_{10}(P)$$

$$\begin{aligned} -23.0103 &= 10 \log_{10}(P) \\ 10^{\frac{-23.0103}{10}} &= P \end{aligned}$$

$$P = 5 \text{ mW}$$

Activity #7.3

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

$$= 5M (\log_2 (11))$$

$$= 5 (3.4594) \text{ Mbps}$$

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

$$10 = \text{SNR}$$

- ให้仮. เปรียบเทียบอัตราการส่งบิต (bit rate: bps) สำหรับการรับส่งข้อมูลในระยะทาง 100 m และ กำลังของสัญญาณที่อุปกรณ์รับสัญญาณได้รับ

- กรณีที่ 1: เลือกใช้ช่องสื่อสารเป็นสาย LAN Cat5e

- Bandwidth (BW): 5 MHz ✓

- Loss 100m: -50 dB

- SNR: 10 dB ✓

- Transmitting power: 0.1W

$$-50 = 10 \log_{10} \left(\frac{P_2}{P_1} \right)$$

$$10^{-5} = \frac{P_2}{P_1}$$

$$P_2 = 10^{-6} \text{ W}$$

- กรณีที่ 2: เลือกใช้ช่องสื่อสารเป็น wireless ความถี่ 2.4 GHz

- Bandwidth (BW): 20 MHz

- Loss 100m: -80 dB

- SNR: 15 dB

- Transmitting power: 1W

$$-80 = 10 \log_{10} \left(\frac{P_2}{P_1} \right)$$

$$10^{-8} = \frac{P_2}{P_1}$$

$$P_2 = 10^{-8}$$

Bitrate: bandwidth ($\log_2(1+\text{SNR})$)

$$= 20M (\log_2 (1+10^{\frac{3}{2}}))$$

$$= 20 \log_2 (1+10^{\frac{3}{2}}) \text{ Mbps}$$

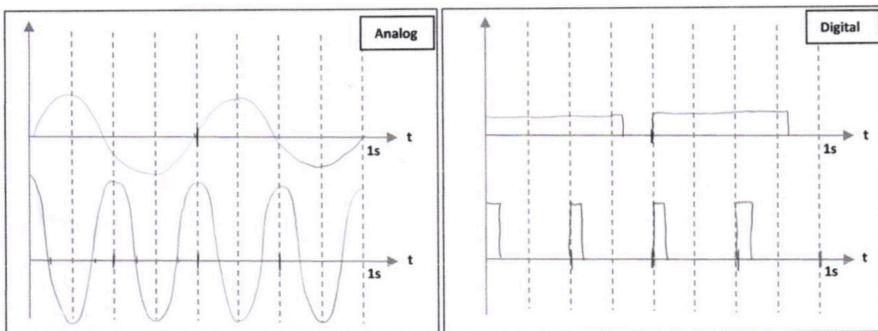
$$1.5 = 10 \log_{10} (\text{SNR})$$

$$\text{SNR} = 10^{\frac{3}{2}}$$

กรณีที่ 2: ใช้สายไฟเบอร์ออฟฟิเบอร์

Activity #7

7.1



7.2

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

$$\text{Band} = 10 \text{ MHz}$$

$$B_{\text{channel}} = \log_2 10$$

$$= 4 \text{ Mbps}$$

$$BW_{\text{channel}} = 22 \text{ MHz}$$

$$\text{Band} = 44 \text{ MHz}$$

$$B_{\text{channel}} = \log_2 (44)$$

$$= 6.4 \text{ Mbps}$$

7.3

$$-50 = 10 \log_{10} \frac{P_2}{P_1}$$

$$10^{-5} = \frac{P_2}{P_1} 10^{-1}$$

$$10^{-6} = P_2$$

$$-80 = 10 \log_{10} \left(\frac{P_2}{P_1} \right)$$

$$10^{-8} = \frac{P_2}{P_1}$$

$$P_2 = 10^{-8}$$

$$\text{SNR}_{\text{DB}} = 10 \log_{10} (\text{SNR})$$

$$15 = 10 \log_{10} (\text{SNR})$$

$$10^{1.5} = \text{SNR}$$

$$P_{Rx} =$$

$$\text{Loss(dB)} = 10 \log_{10} \left(\frac{P_{Tx}}{P_{Rx}} \right)$$

$$\text{Bitrate} = 5 \text{ M} \times \log_2 (1 + \text{SNR})$$

$$= 5 \text{ M} \times \log_2 (11)$$

$$= \frac{5 \log 11}{\log 2} \text{ Mbps}$$

$$\approx 17 \text{ Mbps}$$

ຕະຫຼາດ 10Mbps → ຂັ້ນເລື່ອງ 80Mbps ອີ່ຈະໄດ້

$$B_{\text{channel}} = 20 \text{ M} \times \log_2 (1 + \sqrt{1000})$$

$$= 20 \log_2 (1 + \sqrt{1000}) \text{ Mbps}$$

វិធានរបាយការនៃប្លើប្រើ

Data Transmission Performance

→ Baud rate → Bit rate

- Data Rate (bps: Bits/ sec)

- Transmission Time (s) → សំពេនជាបន្ទាន់បានបញ្ចប់ទូទៅ

↳ delay រាយការត្រួលបាន

- Propagation Time (s)

↳ delay រាយការអំពិល

- Throughput = #Data bits /s

- Bandwidth Delay Product (bits)

→ សមាពន្ធដែលមិន
ធ្វើឡើង → up to the distance and
the speed of channel

$$\begin{aligned}
 f(t) &= A \sin \omega t \\
 &= 10 \sin \left(2\pi \frac{f}{T} t + \frac{3\pi}{180} \right) \\
 &= 10 \sin
 \end{aligned}$$

Transmission Time

- ระยะเวลาในการปล่อยบิตข้อมูลออกจากตัวส่ง
- Transmission time (s) = Total Transmission bits / Bit rate (bps)

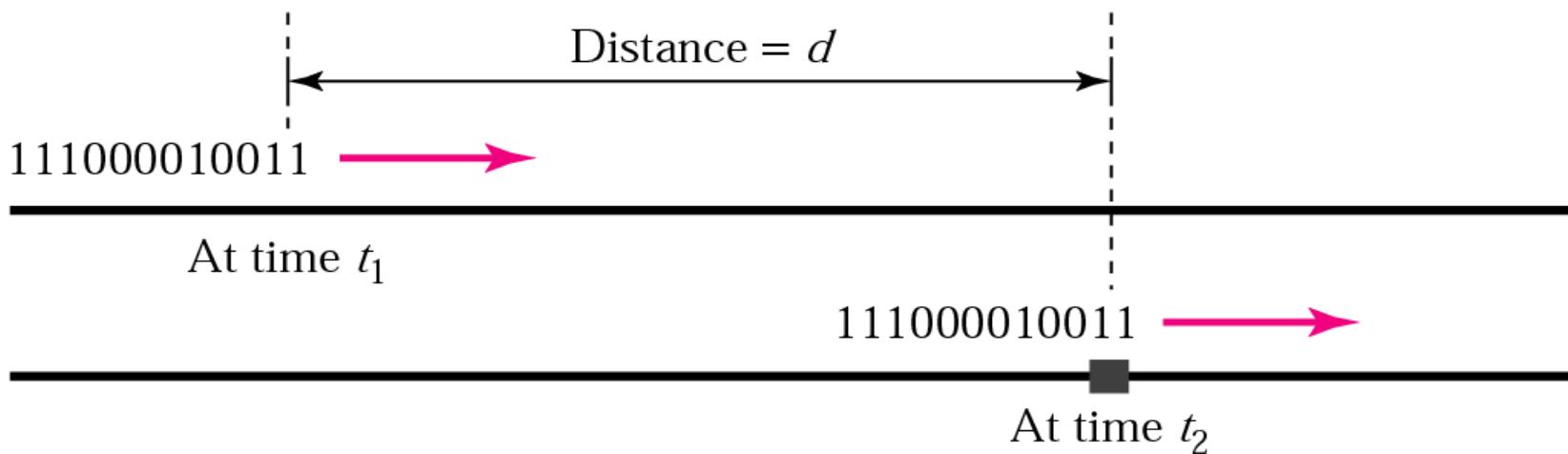
$$bps = \frac{\Sigma bit}{f}$$

$$f = \frac{\Sigma bit}{bps} \quad \text{normal ลักษณะ}$$

Figure 3.26 Propagation time

ระยะเวลาในการเดินทางของสัญญาณจากจุดเริ่มต้นไปจุดสิ้นสุด (sec)

$$\text{Propagation time} = t_2 - t_1 = d/\text{Propagation speed}$$



Propagation_time = distance / propagation speed in channel

Propagation speed_{สัญญาณ} = 3×10^8 m/s

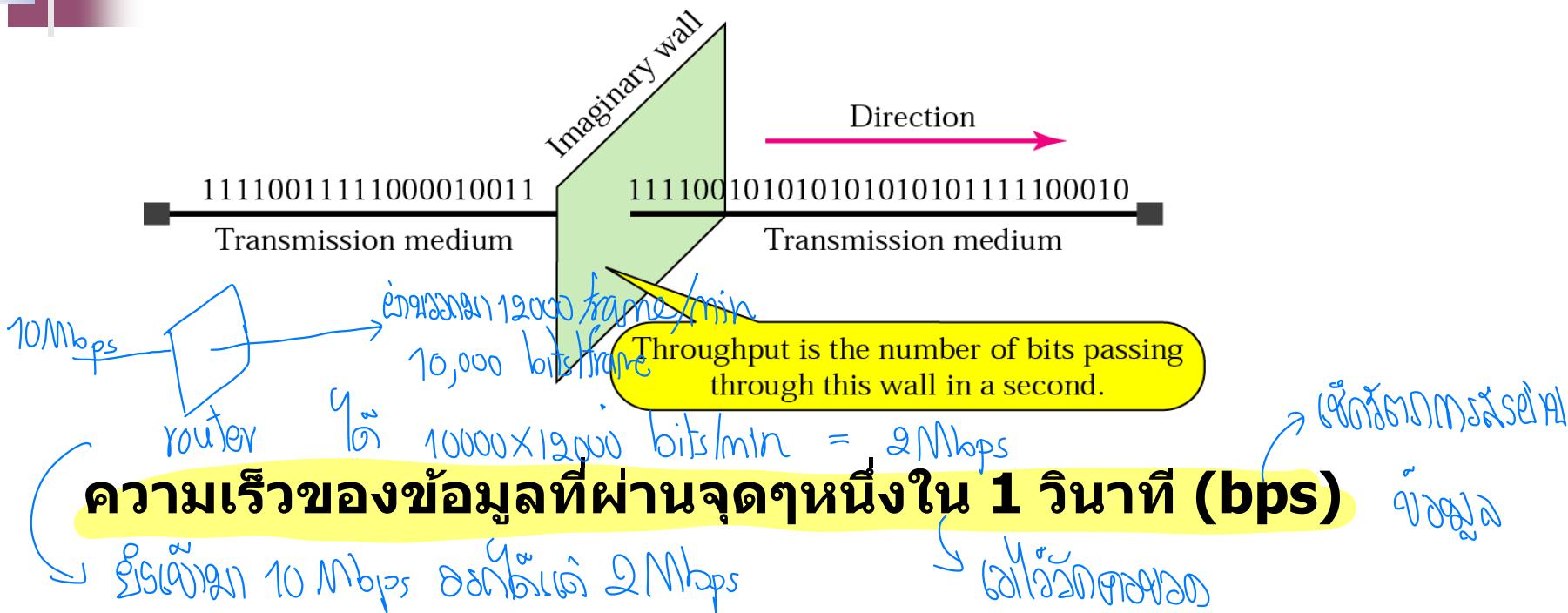
Propagation speed_{fiber optic} = 2×10^8 m/s

Propagation speed_{coaxial cable} = 1.22×10^8 m/s

Propagation speed_{twisted pair} = 2×10^8 m/s

going through channel

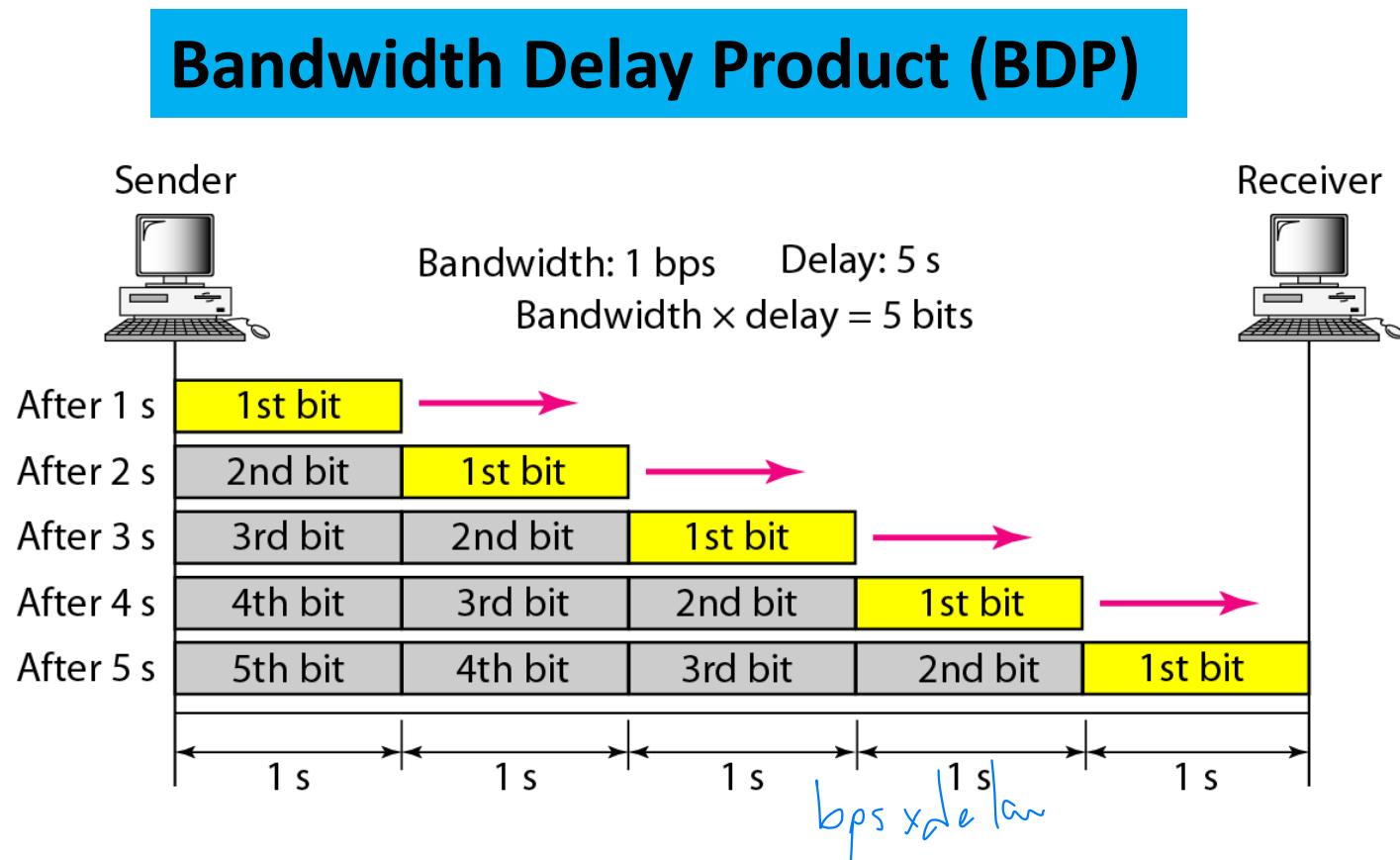
Figure 3.25 Throughput



A network with bandwidth of 10 Mbps can pass only an average of 12,000 frames per minute with each frame carrying an average of 10,000 bits. What is the throughput of this network?

Throughput = _____

Figure 3.31 Filling the link with bits for case 1



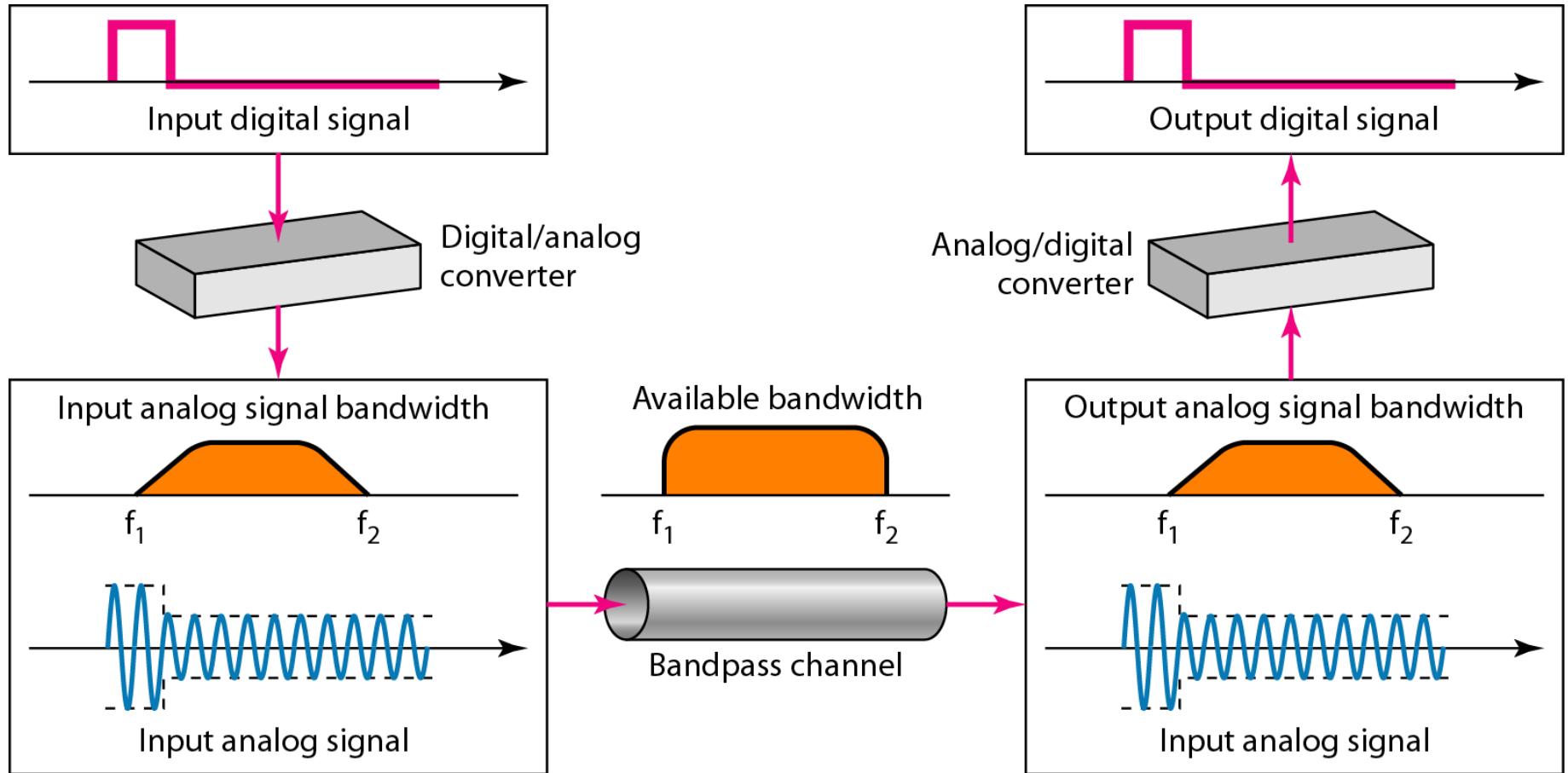
$$\text{BDP (bits)} = \text{total_available_bandwidth (bits/sec)} \times \text{Delay (sec)}$$

$$\text{Delay} = \text{one-way-time} \text{ หรือ } \text{round_trip_time (sec)}$$

How can we transmit digital
data on Channel bandwidth
limit?

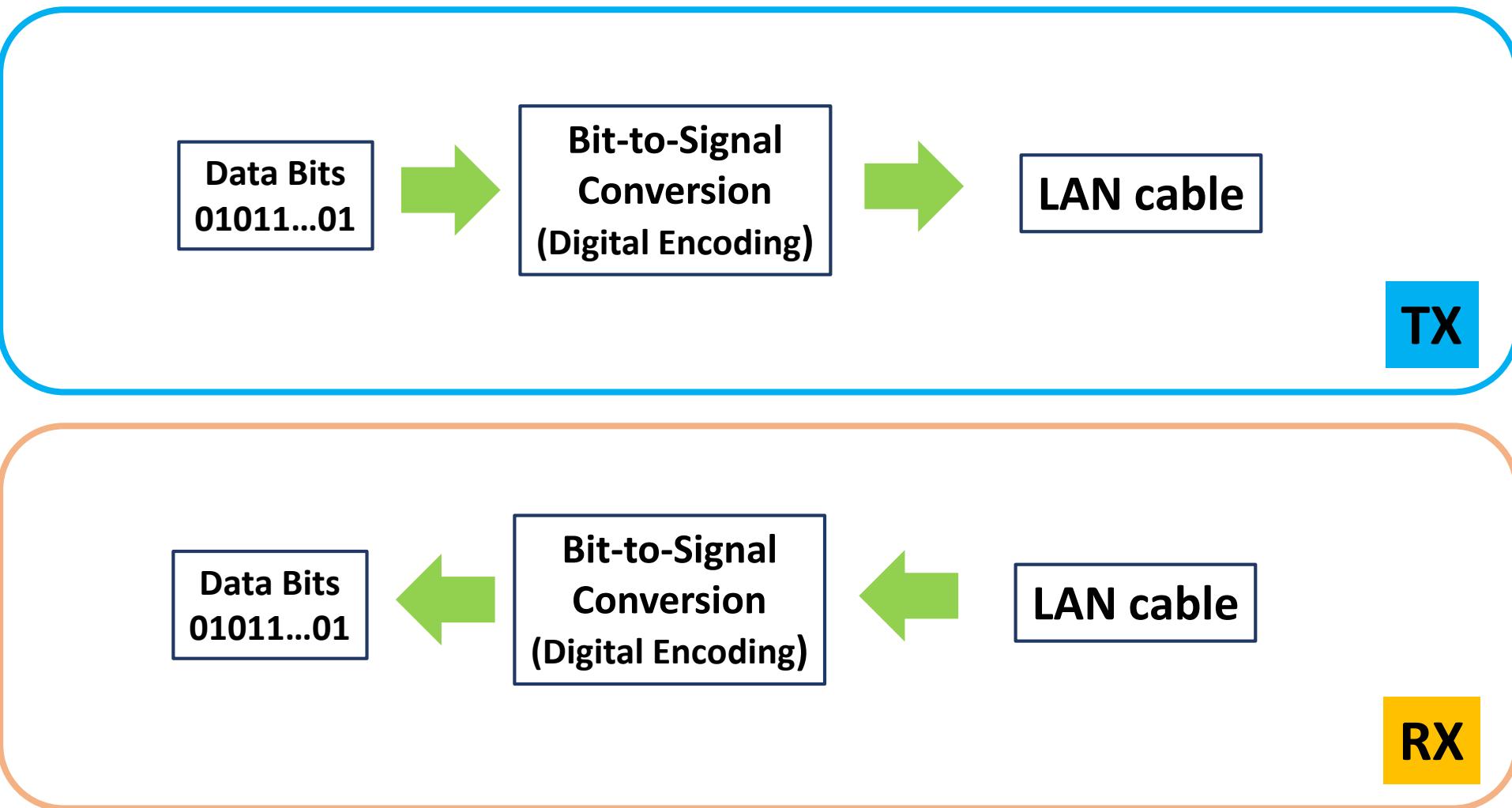
Need Signal Conversion

Figure 3.24 Modulation of a digital signal for transmission on a bandpass channel



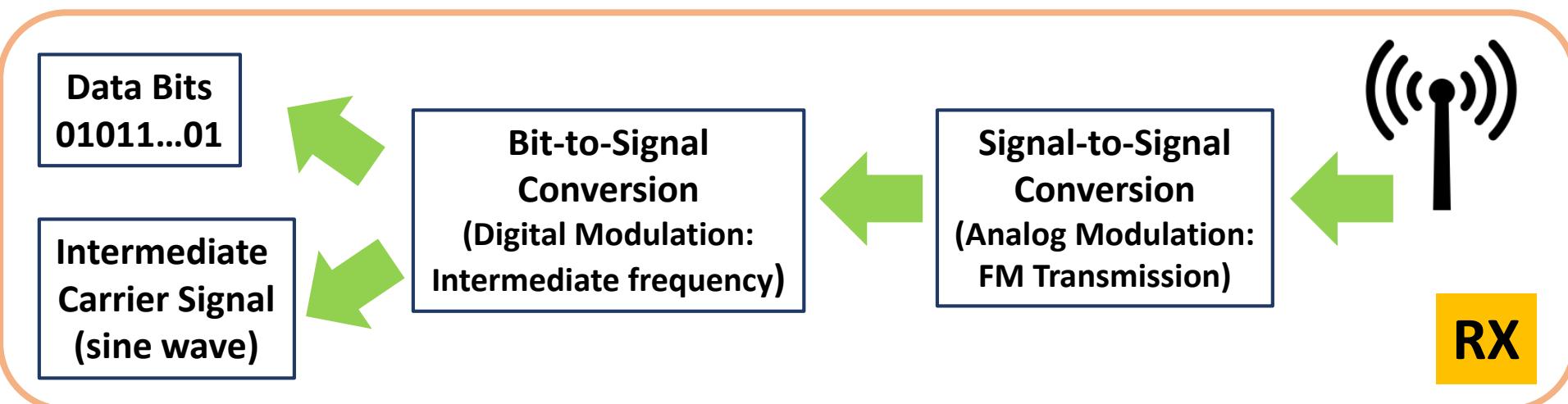
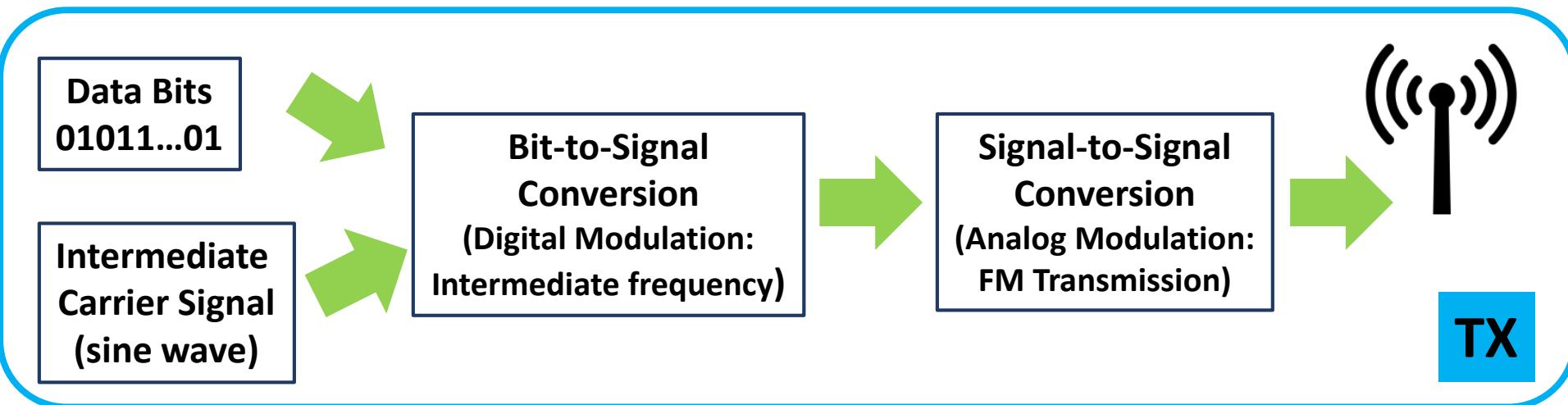
Lab#6-10

- จำลองการสื่อสารบนช่องทาง wire (LAN channel)



Lab#6-10

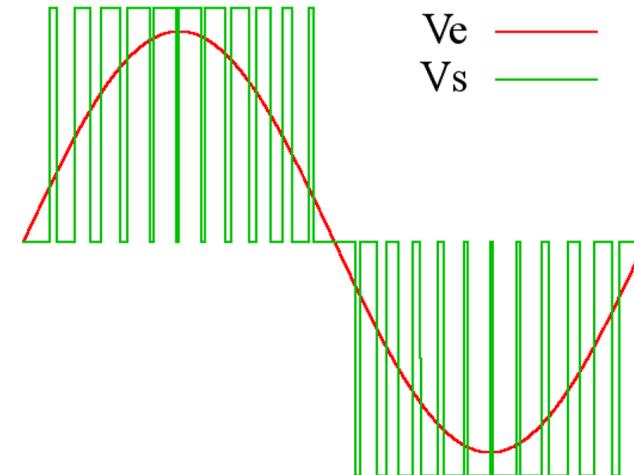
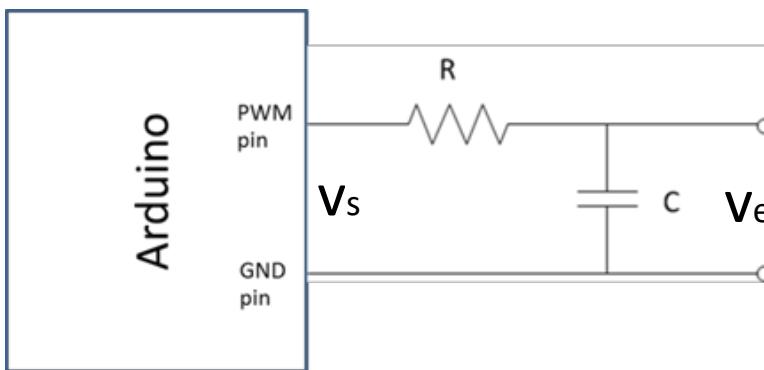
- จำลองการสื่อสารบนช่องทาง wireless (FM channel)



Lab#6

- Single-frequency Sinewave Generation

- Example#1

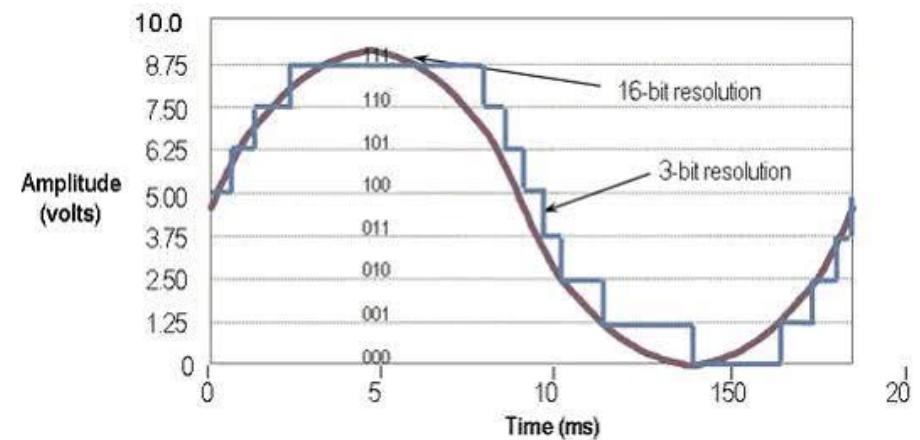
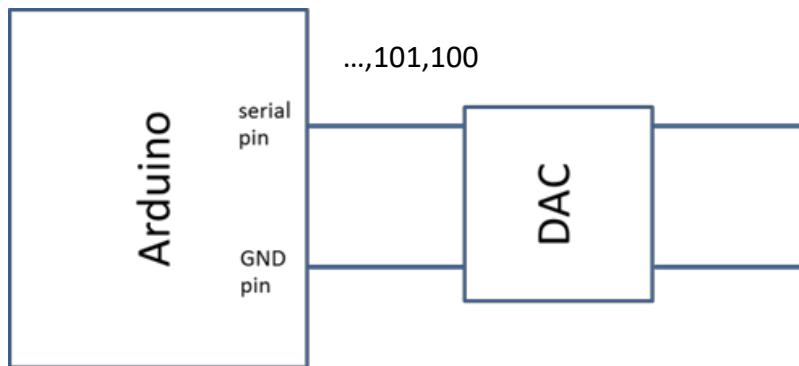


- Analog Signal (Sinewave)
 - Digital PWM Signal
 - With %duty cycle changes according to sinewave amplitude samples
 - Using Pulse width of PWM to control Charge/Discharge Capacitor (C)

Lab#6

- Single-frequency Sinewave Generation

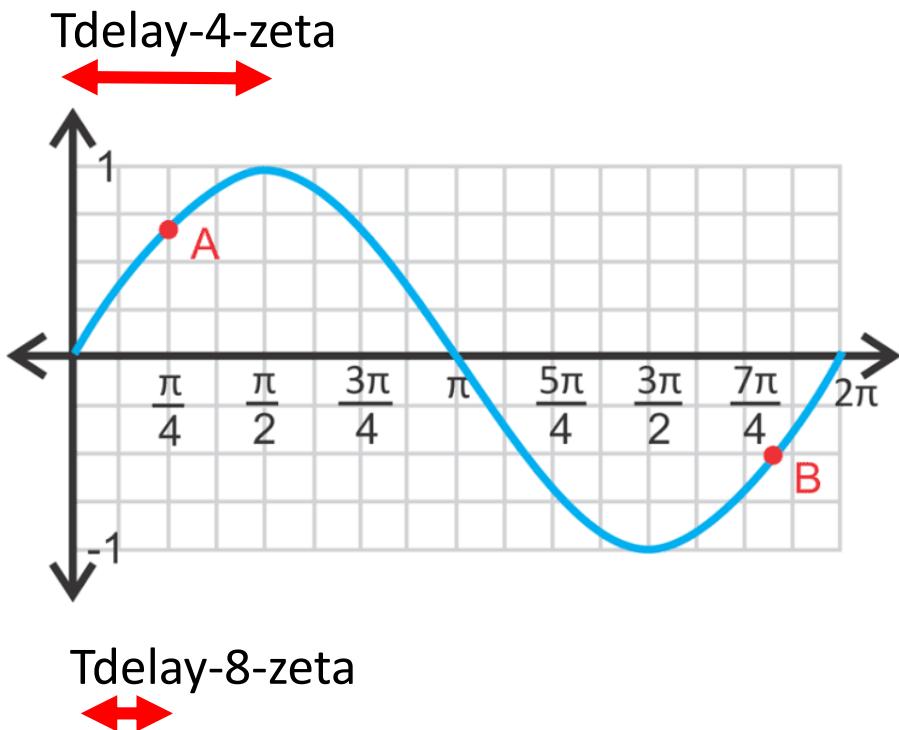
- Example#2



- Analog Signal (Sinewave)

- Digital DAC Signal (output = [0V, 9V])
 - Using a set of binary to control the DAC Sine Amplitude
 - Ex. 3-bit Amplitude Resolution
 - DAC input = '100' -> DAC output = 5.0 V
 - DAT input = '111' -> DAC output = 8.75 V

Control Sine frequency through Tdelay-N-zeta



- Ex.

- Theory

- fsine ควบคุมด้วย delay
 - Tdelay-N-zeta

Practical

Treal_delay (sec)

$$= \text{Tdelay-N-zeta} - \text{Tdelay-DAC} \text{ (sec)}$$

$$= (1000000/\text{freq0} - 1000000/\text{defaultFreq})/\text{N} \text{ (us)}$$

ចាំងមុខ្យ នៃការ គ្រប់គ្រងតម្លៃសម្រាប់

defaultFreq
= DAC sample-speed

សេចក្តីថ្លែងស DAC

↳ តើបានការពន្លាអ្នក 1000 ពាត់រួចទិន្នន័យ ? ព័ត៌មាន 8 ខ្សោយ

$$\text{ចំណាំ} = \frac{1}{1000} = 10^{-3} \text{ ដល់ } 1000 \mu\text{s}$$

$$1 \text{ ពាបីម៉ែន } 8 \text{ ខ្សោយ } \frac{1000}{8} \mu\text{s} = 125 \mu\text{s}$$

ប៉ុណ្ណោះ arduino នឹង delay ជាដែល $\approx 147-150 \mu\text{s}$ ព័ត៌មាន 8 ខ្សោយនៅក្នុងកូដ

សេចក្តីថ្លែងស max អែតក់ 16 ខ្សោយកំណើល់

$$1 \text{ ខ្សោយ } 150 \mu\text{s}$$

$$16 \text{ ខ្សោយ } 2400 \mu\text{s} = 0.9\text{s}$$

$$4 \text{ អែតក្នុងកូដ max } \Rightarrow 1700$$

តើ default នឹងនៅលើបញ្ជី

$$\begin{aligned} \text{ចំណាំ} &= \frac{1}{2400\mu\text{s}} = \frac{0.000416}{10^{-6}} \\ &= 416 \text{ Hz} \end{aligned}$$