Chapter 6: Digital Data Communication Techniques

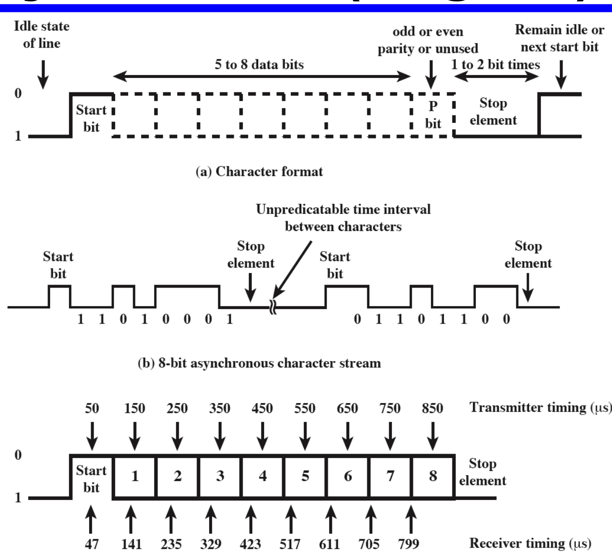
Asynchronous and Synchronous Transmission

- Timing problems require a mechanism to synchronize the transmitter and receiver
- Two solutions
  - —Asynchronous
  - —Synchronous

Asynchronous

- Data transmitted one character at a time
  - —5 to 8 bits
- Timing only needs maintaining within each character
- Resynchronize with each character

Asynchronous (diagram)



(a) Character format

(b) 8-bit asynchronous character stream

(c) Effect of timing error

Asynchronous - Behavior

- In a steady stream, interval between characters is uniform
- In idle state, receiver looks for start bit
  - transition 1 to 0
- Next samples data bits
  - e.g. 7 intervals (char length)
- Then looks for next start bit…

  - Simple
  - Cheap
  - Overhead of 2 or 3 bits per char (~20%)
  - Good for data with large gaps (keyboard)

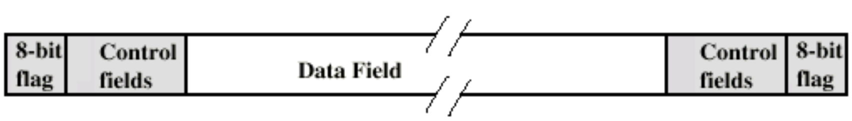
Synchronous - Bit Level

- Block of data transmitted without start or stop bits
- Clocks must be synchronized
- Can use separate clock line
  - Good over short distances
  - Subject to impairments
- Embed clock signal in data
  - Manchester encoding
  - Carrier frequency (analog)

Synchronous - Block Level

- Need to indicate start and end of block
- Use preamble and postamble
  - —e.g. series of SYN (hex 16) characters
  - —e.g. block of 11111111 patterns ending in 11111110
- More efficient (lower overhead) than async

Synchronous (diagram)



Types of Error

- An error occurs when a bit is altered between transmission and reception
- Single bit errors
  - — One bit altered
  - — Adjacent bits not affected
- Burst errors
  - — Length *B*
  - — Contiguous sequence of *B* bits in which first, last and any number of intermediate bits are in error
  - — Impulse noise
  - — Fading in wireless
  - — Effect is greater at higher data rates

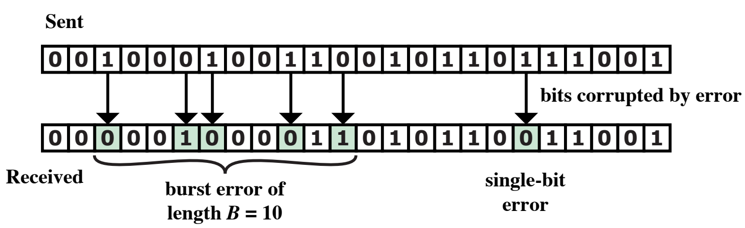


Figure 6.1 Burst and Single-Bit Errors

Error Detection

- Regardless of design you will have errors, resulting in the change of one or more bits in a transmitted frame
- Frames
  - — Data transmitted as one or more contiguous sequences of bits

P_b
- Probability that a bit is received in error; also known as the bit error rate (BER)

P_1
- Probability that a frame arrives with no bit errors

P_2
- Probability that, with an error-detecting algorithm in use, a frame arrives with one or more undetected errors

P_3
- Probability that, with an error-detecting algorithm in use, a frame arrives with one or more detected bit errors but no undetected bit errors

- The probability that a frame arrives with no bit errors decreases when the probability of a single bit error increases
- The probability that a frame arrives with no bit errors decreases with increasing frame length
  - — The longer the frame, the more bits it has and the higher the probability that one of these is in error

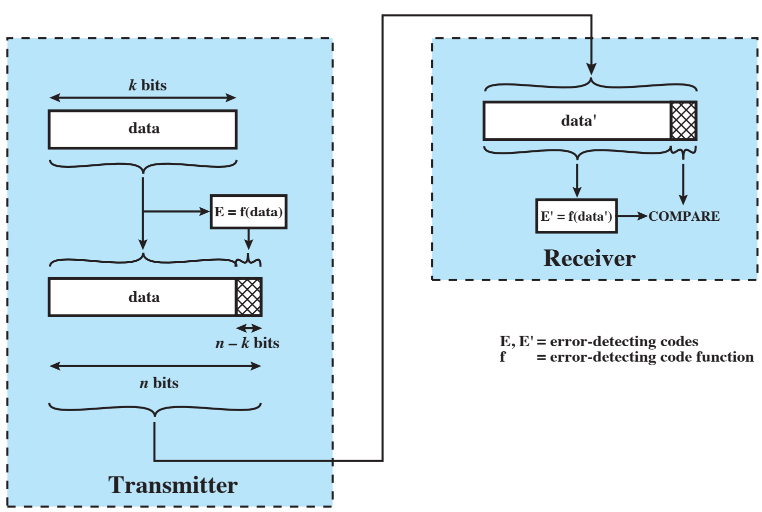


Figure 6.2 Error Detection Process

Communication Techniques

- There are two ways to manage Error Control
  - **Forward Error Control** - enough additional or redundant information is passed to the receiver, so it can not only detect, but also correct errors. This requires more information to be sent and has tradeoffs.
  - **Backward Error Control** - enough information is sent to allow the receiver to detect errors, but not correct them. Upon error detection, retransmitted may be requested.

Error Detection/Correction

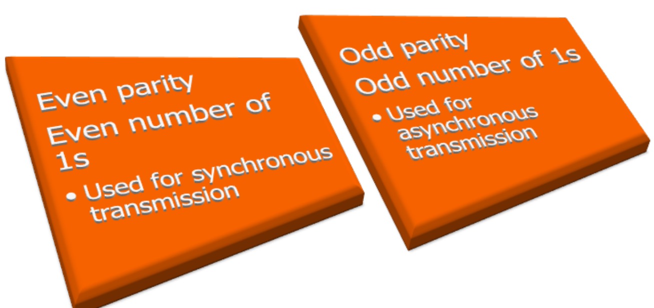
- Error Correction
  - What is needed for error correction?
    - Ability to detect that bits are in error
    - Ability to detect which bits are in error
  - Techniques include:
    - Parity block sum checking which can correct a single bit error
    - Hamming encoding which can detect multiple bit errors and correct less (example has hamming distance of 3 can detect up to 2 errors and correct 1)
      - 00000 00111 11100 11011

Communication Techniques

- Code, code-word, binary code
- Error detection, error correction
- Hamming distance
  - number of bits in which two words differ
- Widely used schemes
  - parity
  - check sum
  - cyclic redundancy check

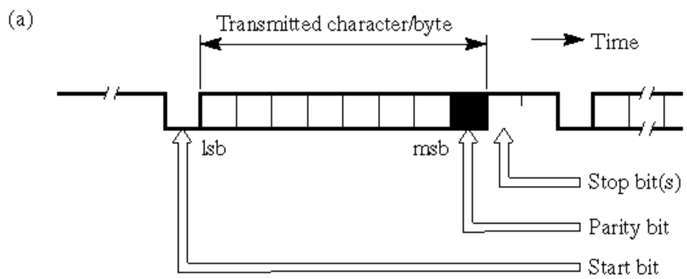
Parity Check

- The simplest error detecting scheme is to append a parity bit to the end of a block of data



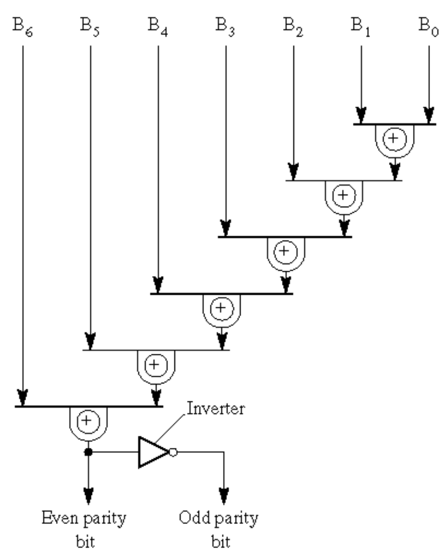
- If any even number of bits are inverted due to error, an undetected error occurs

Parity



Hal96 fig. 3.14

Parity



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Communication Techniques

- Combinatorial arguments
  - —Probabilities associated with the detection of errors.
    - P_1 = prob. that a frame arrives with no bit errors
    - P_2 = prob. that, *with an error-detection algo. in use*, a frame arrives with one or more undetected bit errors
    - P_3 = prob. that, *with an error-detection algo. in use*, a frame arrives with one or more detected bit errors and **no** undetected bit errors.
  - —In a simple system (no error detection), we only have Class 1 and 2 frames. If N_f is number of bits in a frame and P_B is BER for a bit then:

$$P_1 = (1 - P_B)^{N_f} \qquad P_2 = 1 - P_1$$

Communication Techniques

- —To calculate probabilities with error detection define:
  - N_B - number of **B**its per character (including parity)
  - N_C - number of **C**haracters per block
  - N_F - number of bits per **F**rame = $N_B N_C$
  - Notation: $\binom{N}{k}$ is read as "*N* choose *k*" which is the number of ways of choosing *k* items out of *N*.

$$\binom{N}{k} = \frac{N!}{k!(N-k)!}$$

- —Note that the basic probability for P_1 does not change, and that P_3 is just what is left after P_1 and P_2

Communication Techniques

$$P_1 = (1 - P_B)^{N_B N_C}$$

$$\boxed{P_B = \text{BER}}$$

$$P_2 = \sum_{k=1}^{N_C} \binom{N_C}{k} \left[\sum_{j=2,4,\ldots}^{N_B} \binom{N_B}{j} P_B^j \left(1 - P_B\right)^{(N_B - j)} \right]^k \left[(1 - P_B)^{N_B}\right]^{N_C - k}$$

$$P_3 = 1 - P_1 - P_2$$

Communication Techniques

- Parity Block Sum Check
  - —As can be seen by this formula (as complex as it may appear), the probability of successfully detecting all errors that arrive is not very large.
    - All even numbers of errors are undetected
    - Errors often arrive in bursts so probability of multiple errors is not small
  - —Can partially remedy situation by using a vertical parity check that calculates parity over the same bit of multiple characters. Used in conjunction with longitudinal parity check previously described.
  - —Overhead is related to number of bits and can be large

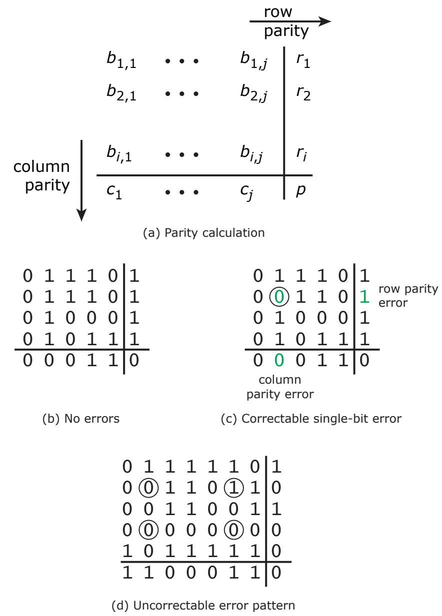

Figure 6.3 A Two-Dimensional Even Parity Scheme

The Internet Checksum

- Error detecting code used in many Internet standard protocols, including IP, TCP, and UDP
- Ones-complement operation
  - —Replace 0 digits with 1 digits and 1 digits with 0 digits
- Ones-complement addition
  - —The two numbers are treated as unsigned binary integers and added
  - —If there is a carry out of the leftmost bit, add 1 to the sum (end-around carry)

10 octet header – last 2 octets are checksum

00 01 F2 03 F4 F5 F6 F7 00 00

Partial sum	0001 F203 F204
Partial sum	F204 F4F5 1E6F9
Carry	E6F9 1 E6FA
Partial sum	E6FA F6F7 1DDF1
Carry	DDF1 1 DDF2
Ones complement of the result	220D

(a) Checksum calculation by sender

Partial sum	0001 F203 F204
Partial sum	F204 F4F5 1E6F9
Carry	E6F9 1 E6FA
Partial sum	E6FA F6F7 1DDF1
Carry	DDF1 1 DDF2
Partial sum	DDF2 220D FFFF

(b) Checksum verification by receiver

Figure 6.4 Example of Internet Checksum

Error Detection/Correction

- Cyclic Redundancy Checks (CRC)
  - Parity bits still subject to burst noise, uses large overhead (potentially) for improvement of 2-4 orders of magnitude in probability of detection.
  - CRC is based on a mathematical calculation performed on message. We will use the following terms:
    - *M* - message to be sent (*k* bits)
    - *F* - Frame check sequence (FCS)
      - to be appended to message (*n* bits)
    - *T* - Transmitted message
      - includes both *M* and *F* =>(*k*+*n* bits)
    - *G* – is a n+1 bit pattern (called generator) used to calculate *F* and check *T*

Error Detection/Correction

- Idea behind CRC
  - given k-bit frame (message)
  - transmitter generates n-bit sequence called frame check sequence (FCS)
  - so that resulting frame of size k+n is exactly divisible by some predetermined number
- Multiply M by 2^n to shift, and add F to padded 0s

$$T = 2^n M + F$$

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Error Detection/Correction

- Dividing $2^n M$ by G gives quotient and remainder

$$\frac{2^n M}{G} = Q + \frac{R}{G}$$

remainder is 1 bit less than divisor

then using R as our FCS we get

$$T = 2^n M + R$$

on the receiving end, division by G leads to

$$\frac{T}{G} = \frac{2^n M + R}{G} = Q + \frac{R}{G} + \frac{R}{G} = Q$$

Note: mod 2 addition, no remainder

CS420/520 Axel Krings Page 28 Sequence 6

Error Detection/Correction

- Therefore, if the remainder of dividing the incoming signal by the generator G is zero, no transmission error occurred.
- Assume T + E was received

$$\frac{T+E}{G} = \frac{T}{G} + \frac{E}{G}$$

since T/G does not produce a remainder, an error

is detected only if E/G produces one

Error Detection/Correction

- example, assume G(X) has at least 3 terms
  - —G(x) has 3 1-bits
    - detects all single bit errors
    - detects all double bit errors
    - detects odd #'s of errors if $G(X)$ contains the factor $(X + 1)$
    - any burst errors < or = to the length of FCS
    - most larger burst errors
    - it has been shown that if all error patterns likely, then the likelihood of a long burst not being detected is $1/2^n$

Error Detection/Correction

- What does all of this mean?
  - —A polynomial view:
    - View CRC process with all values expressed as polynomials in a dummy variable X with binary coefficients, where the coefficients correspond to the bits in the number.
      - – *M* = 110011, *M*(X) = $X^5 + X^4 + X + 1$, and for *G* = 11001 we have *G*(X) = $X^4 + X^3 + 1$
      - – Math is still mod 2
    - An error E(X) is received, and undetected iff it is divisible by *G*(X)

Error Detection/Correction

- —Common CRCs
  - CRC-12 = $X^{12} + X^{11} + X^3 + X^2 + X + 1$
  - CRC-16 = $X^{16} + X^{15} + X^2 + 1$
  - CRC-CCITT = $X^{16} + X^{12} + X^5 + 1$
  - CRC-32 = $X^{32} + X^{26} + X^{23} + X^{22} + X^{16} + X^{12} + X^{11} + X^{10} + X^8 + X^7 + X^5 + X^4 + X^2 + X + 1$

Hardware Implementation

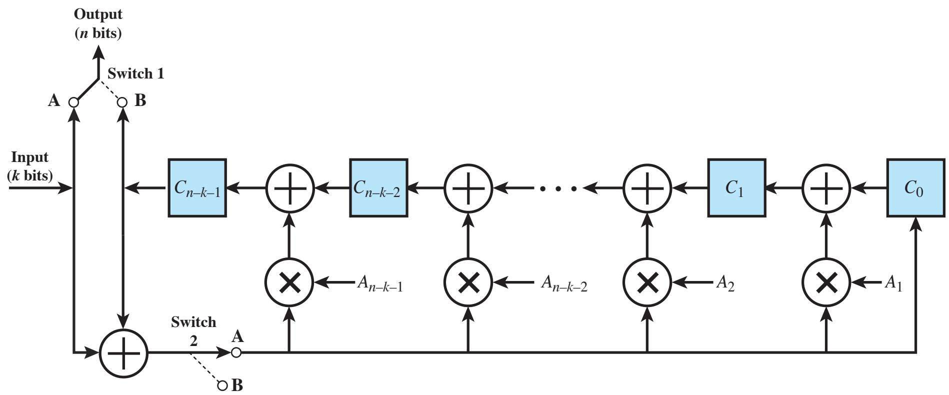
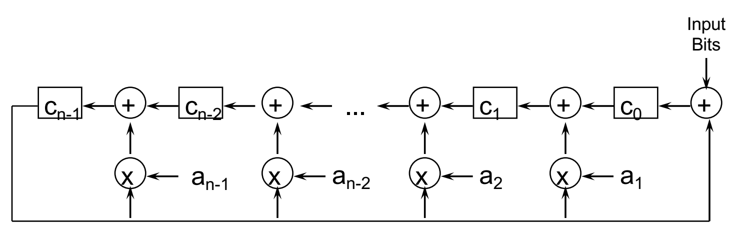


Figure 6.6 General CRC Architecture to Implement Divisor
$(1 + A_1X + A_2X^2 + \ldots + A_{n-1}X^{n-k-1} + X^{n-k})$

Hardware Implementation

Same thing, just another way of arranging it:

$$G(X) = a_nX^n + a_{n-1}X^{n-1} + \ldots + a_2X^2 + a_1X + 1$$



Note that the “+” in the shift register relates to mod-2 addition, i.e., XOR. The “x” here implies multiplication, i.e., if the term a_i is 1, the feedback loop is enabled, otherwise it is disconnected.

Forward Error Correction

- Correction of detected errors usually requires data blocks to be retransmitted
- Not appropriate for wireless applications:
  - The bit error rate (BER) on a wireless link can be quite high, which would result in a large number of retransmissions
  - Propagation delay is very long compared to the transmission time of a single frame
- Need to correct errors on basis of bits received

Codeword

- On the transmission end each *k*-bit block of data is mapped into an *n*-bit block ($n > k$) using a **forward error correction** (**FEC**) encoder

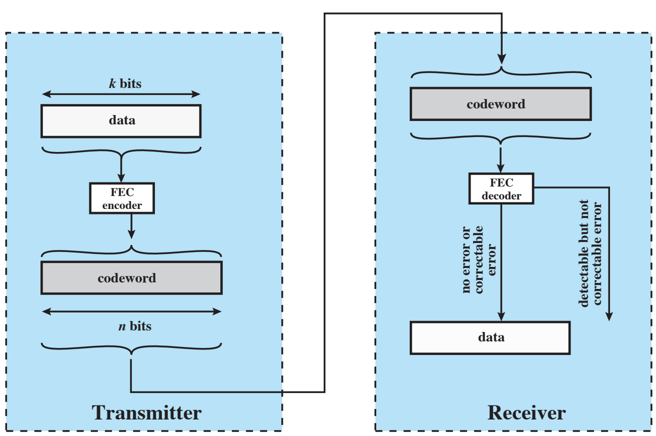


Figure 6.8 Error Correction Process

Block Code Principles

- Hamming distance
  - *d(v_1, v_2)* between two *n* –bit binary sequences v_1 and v_2 is the number of bits in which v_1 and v_2 disagree
  - See example on page 203 in the textbook
- Redundancy of the code
  - The ratio of redundant bits to data bits (*n-k)/k*
- Code rate
  - The ratio of data bits to total bits *k/n*
  - Is a measure of how much additional bandwidth is required to carry data at the same data rate as without the code
  - See example on page 205 in the textbook

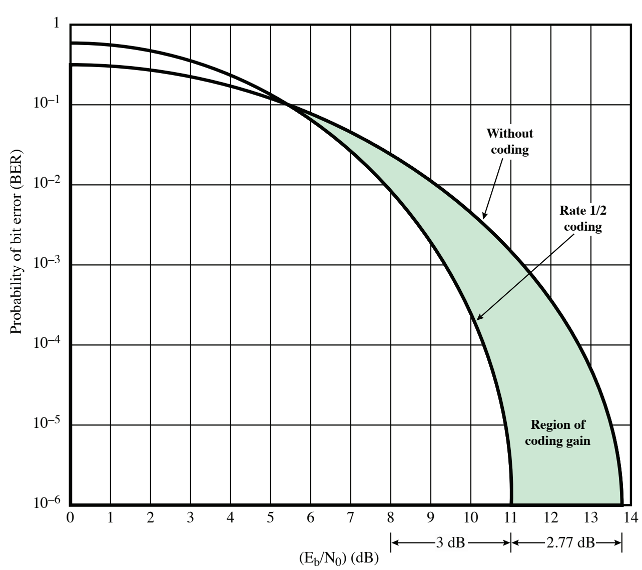


Figure 6.9 How Coding Improves System Performance

About limitations

- Do any of the above approaches protect from malicious manipulations?
  - —Party (serial link):
    - e.g., flip 2 bits and …
  - —Internet Checksum (TCP/UDP/IP):
    - e.g., insert zeros, or insert multiple errors which sum to zero and …
  - —CRC (Ethernet):
    - add multiples of generator and …
  - —So, if you are worried about data integrity, use a signature, e.g., MD5, SHA-1or2

Summary

- Types of errors
- Error detection
- Parity check
  - —Parity bit
  - —Two-dimensional parity check
- Internet checksum
- Cyclic redundancy check
  - —Modulo 2 arithmetic
  - —Polynomials
  - —Digital logic
- Forward error correction
  - —Block code principles