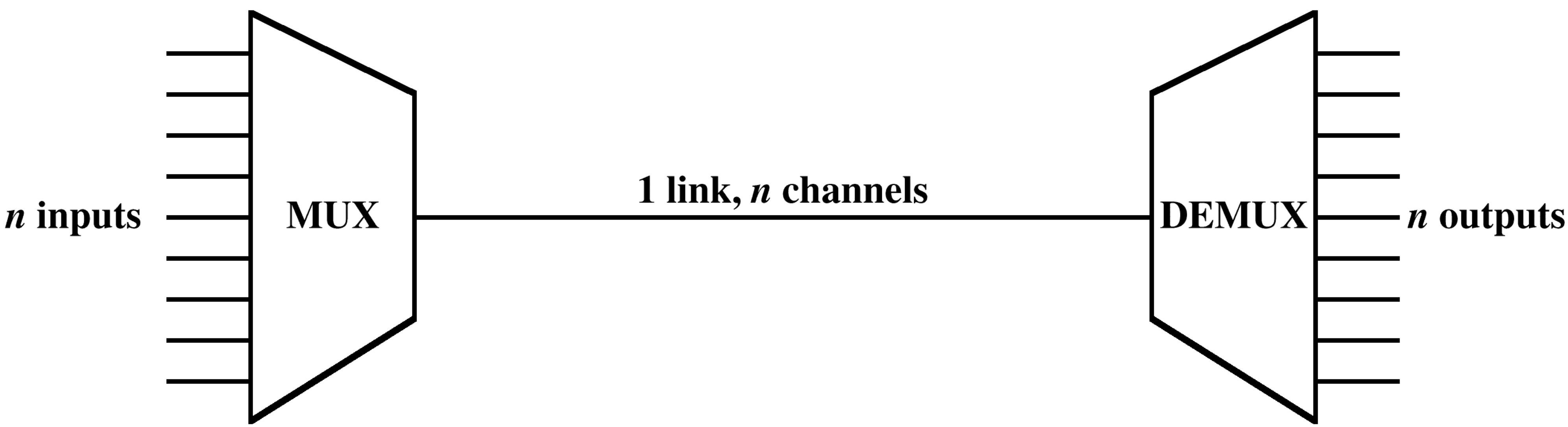
Chapter 8: Multiplexing

Multiplexing

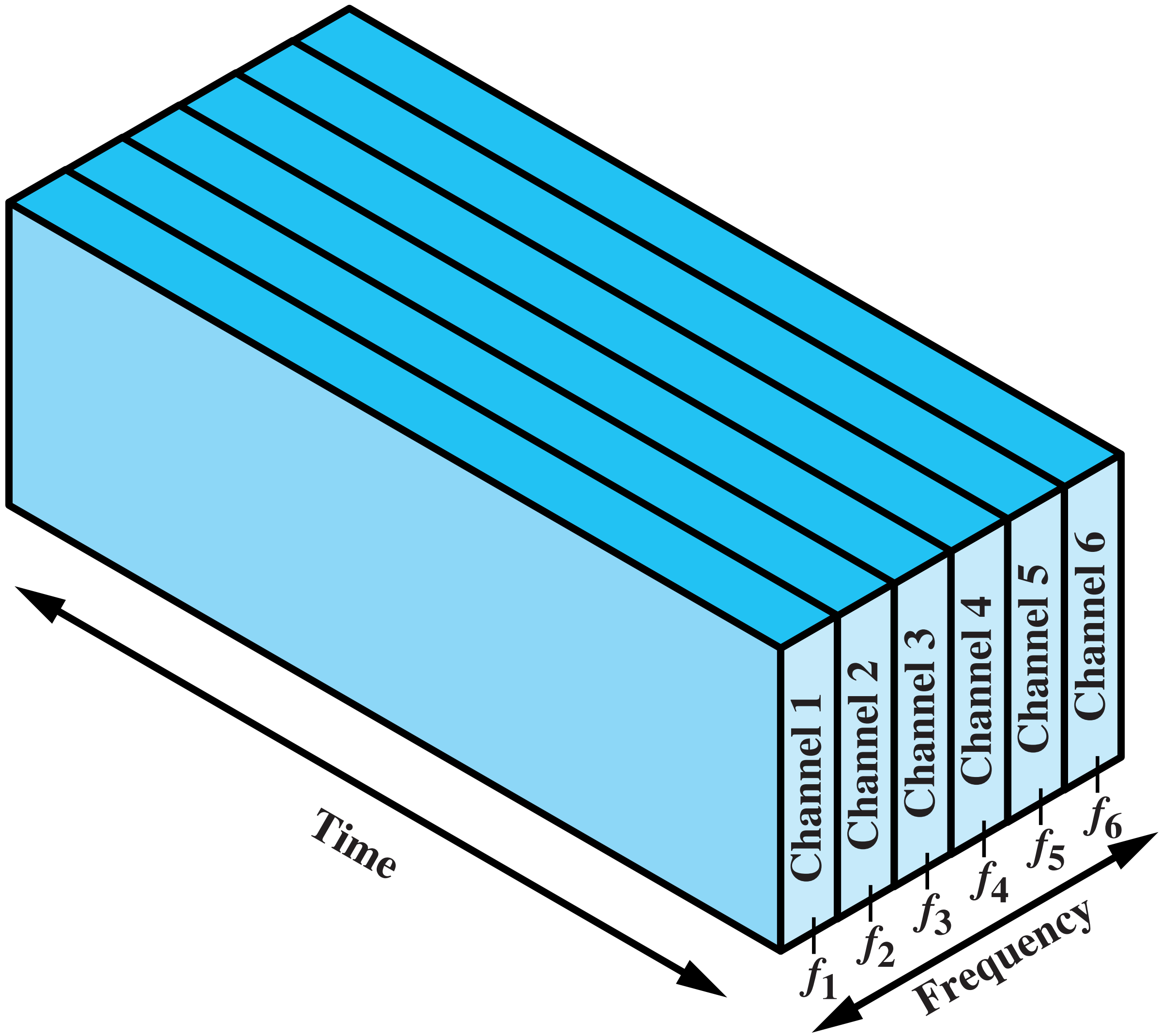
- What is multiplexing?
  - Frequency-Division Multiplexing
  - Time-Division Multiplexing (Synchronous)
  - Statistical Time-Division Multiplexing, etc.



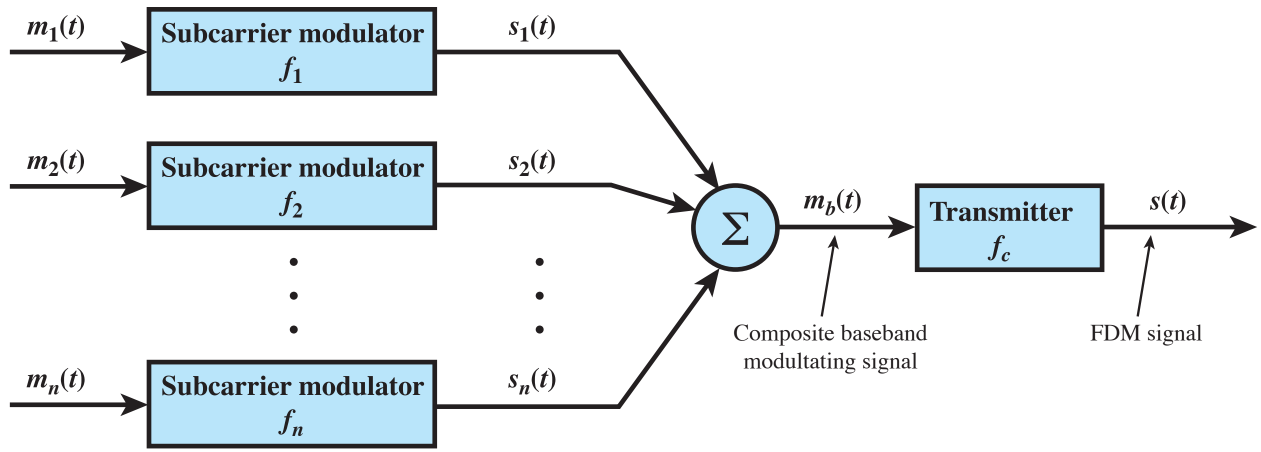
Frequency Division Multiplexing

- FDM
- Useful bandwidth of medium exceeds required bandwidth of channel
- Each signal is modulated to a different carrier frequency
- Carrier frequencies separated so signals do not overlap (guard bands)
  - e.g. broadcast radio
- Channel allocated even if no data

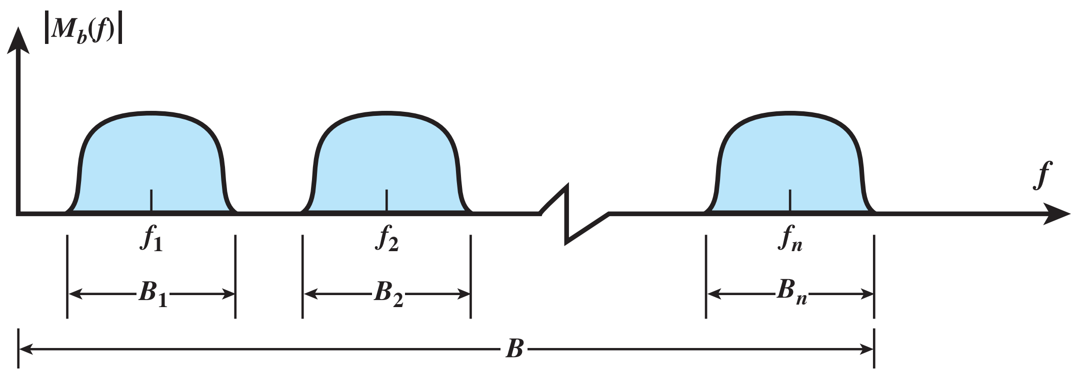
Frequency Division Multiplexing Diagram



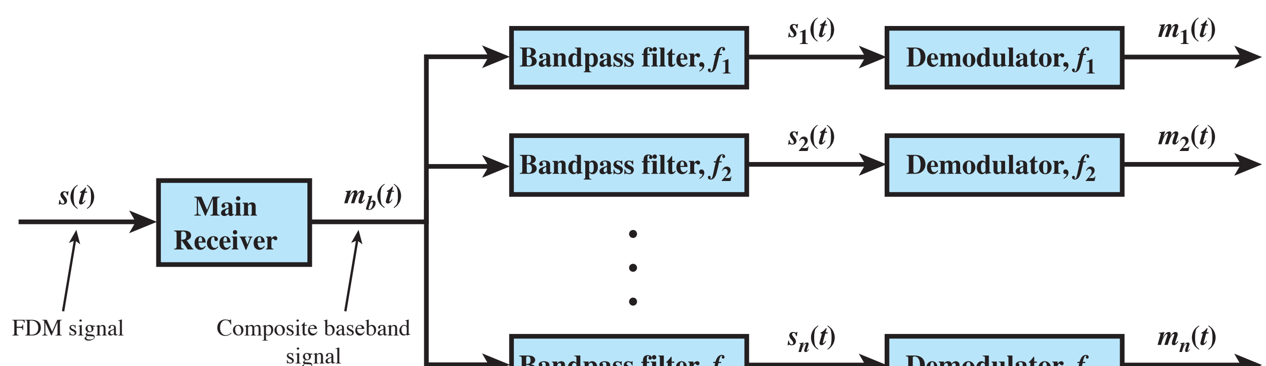
FDM System



(a) Transmitter

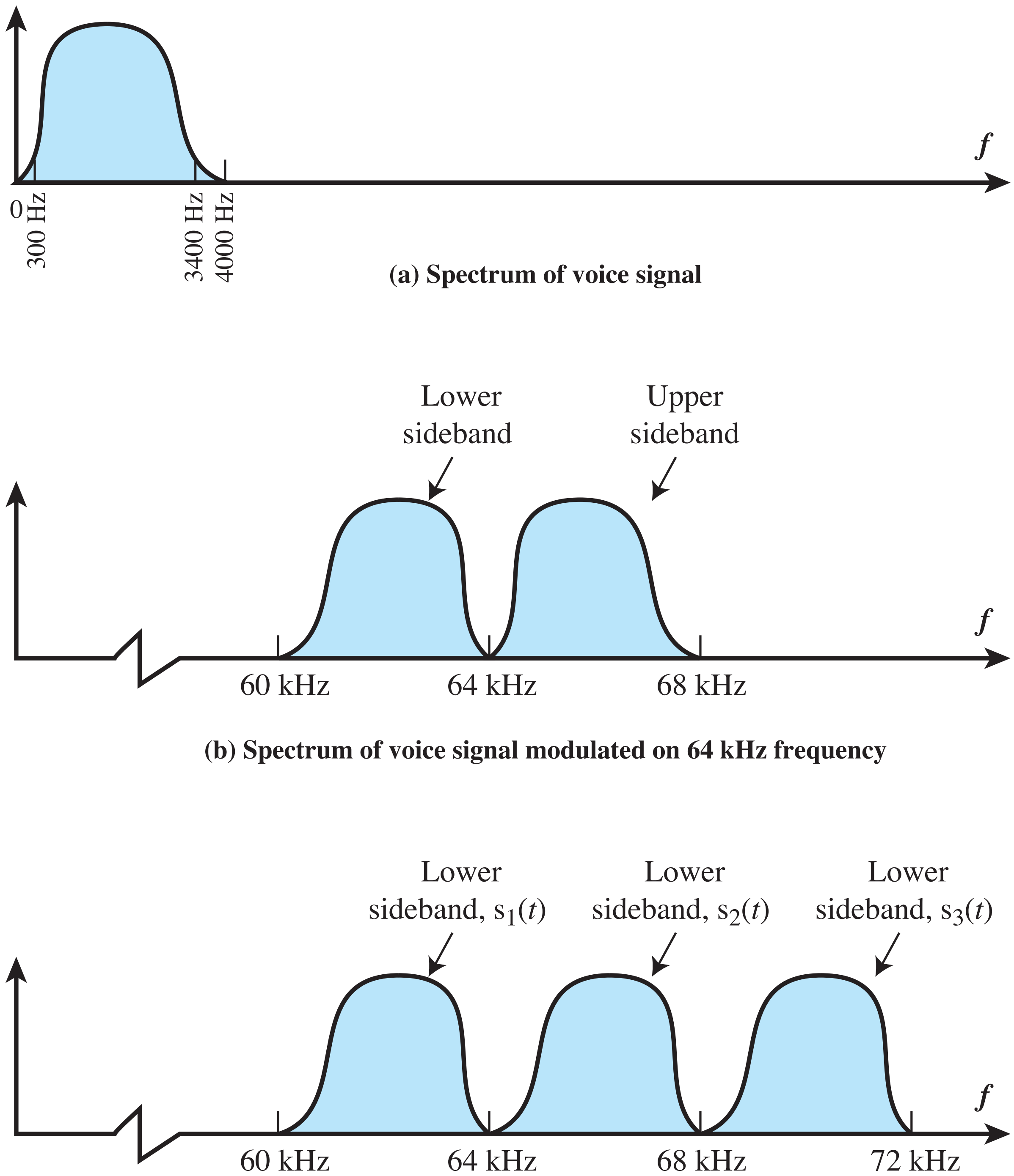


(b) Spectrum of composite baseband modulating signal



(c) Receiver

FDM of three Voicebands



(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 FDM hierarcy
- AT&T (USA) ITU-T (International) variants
- Group
  - 12 voice channels (4kHz each) = 48kHz
  - Range 60kHz to 108kHz
- Supergroup
  - FDM of 5 group signals on carriers between 420kHz and 612 kHz
  - supports 60 channels (=5*12 ☺)
- Mastergroup
  - 10 supergroups, which supports 600 channels

North American and International FDM Carrier Standards

Number of Voice Channels	Bandwidth	Spectrum	AT&T	ITU-T
12	48 kHz	60–108 kHz	Group	Group
60	240 kHz	312–552 kHz	Supergroup	Supergroup
300	1.232 MHz	812–2044 kHz		Mastergroup
600	2.52 MHz	564–3084 kHz	Mastergroup	
900	3.872 MHz	8.516–12.388 MHz		Supermaster group
$N \times 600$			Mastergroup multiplex	
3,600	16.984 MHz	0.564–17.548 MHz	Jumbogroup	
10,800	57.442 MHz	3.124–60.566 MHz	Jumbogroup multiplex	

Wavelength Division Multiplexing (WDM)

- Multiple beams of light at different frequency carried by optical fiber
  - A form of FDM
- Each colour of light (wavelength) carries separate data channel
  - most WDM use single mode fiber optical cable (9µm core)
- 1997 Bell Labs
  - 100 beams, each at 10 Gbps
  - Giving 1 terabit per second (Tbps)
- Commercial systems of 160 channels of 10 Gbps now available
- Lab systems (Alcatel) 256 channels at 39.8 Gbps each
  - 10.1 Tbps
  - Over 100km span

ITU WDM Channel Spacing (G.692)

Frequency (THz)	Wavelength in Vacuum (nm)	50 GHz	100 GHz	200 GHz
196.10	1528.77	X	X	X
196.05	1529.16	X		
196.00	1529.55	X	X	
195.95	1529.94	X		
195.90	1530.33	X	X	X
195.85	1530.72	X		
195.80	1531,12	X	X	
195.75	1531.51	X		
195.70	1531.90	X	X	X
195.65	1532.29	X		
195.60	1532.68	X	X	
…	…			
192.10	1560.61	X	X	X

Dense Wavelength Division Multiplexing

- DWDM
- Implies more channels more closely spaced that WDM
- 200GHz or less could be considered "dense"
- Recommendation ITU-T G.694.1
  - Check it out to see what recommendations look like

Dense Wavelength Division Multiplexing

ITU-T

TELECOMMUNICATION
STANDARDIZATION SECTOR
OF ITU

G.694.1

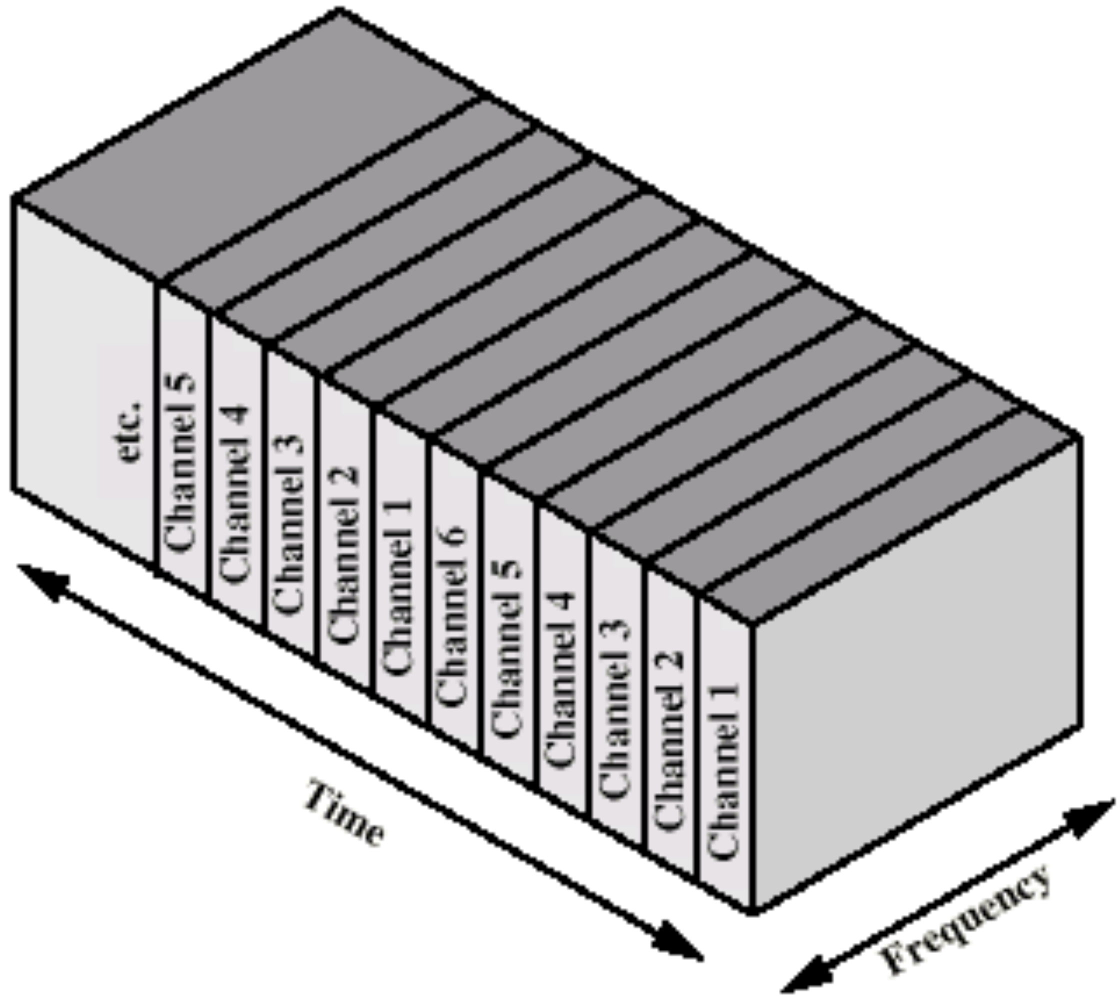
(02/2012)

SERIES G: TRANSMISSION SYSTEMS AND MEDIA, DIGITAL SYSTEMS AND NETWORKS

Transmission media and optical systems characteristics – Characteristics of optical systems

Spectral grids for WDM applications: DWDM frequency grid

Time Division Multiplexing



Time-Division Multiplexing TDM (synchronous)

- fixed time slots: take your turn or loose it
- each slot is of duration *T*
- frame is of duration *NT* and then repeats itself
- X sends at constant data rate and Y receives at that rate - no buffering or flow control needed - though channels may have own flow control (such as V.24 DSR/DTR and RTS/CTS)
- errors on one channel do not affect behavior of system
- character interleaving - can eliminate start/stop bits and reinsert later for asynchronous sources
- can use 1 bit/frame to indicate slot/frame alignment (101010...)
- differing data rates managed by buffers and use-based allocation

TDM System

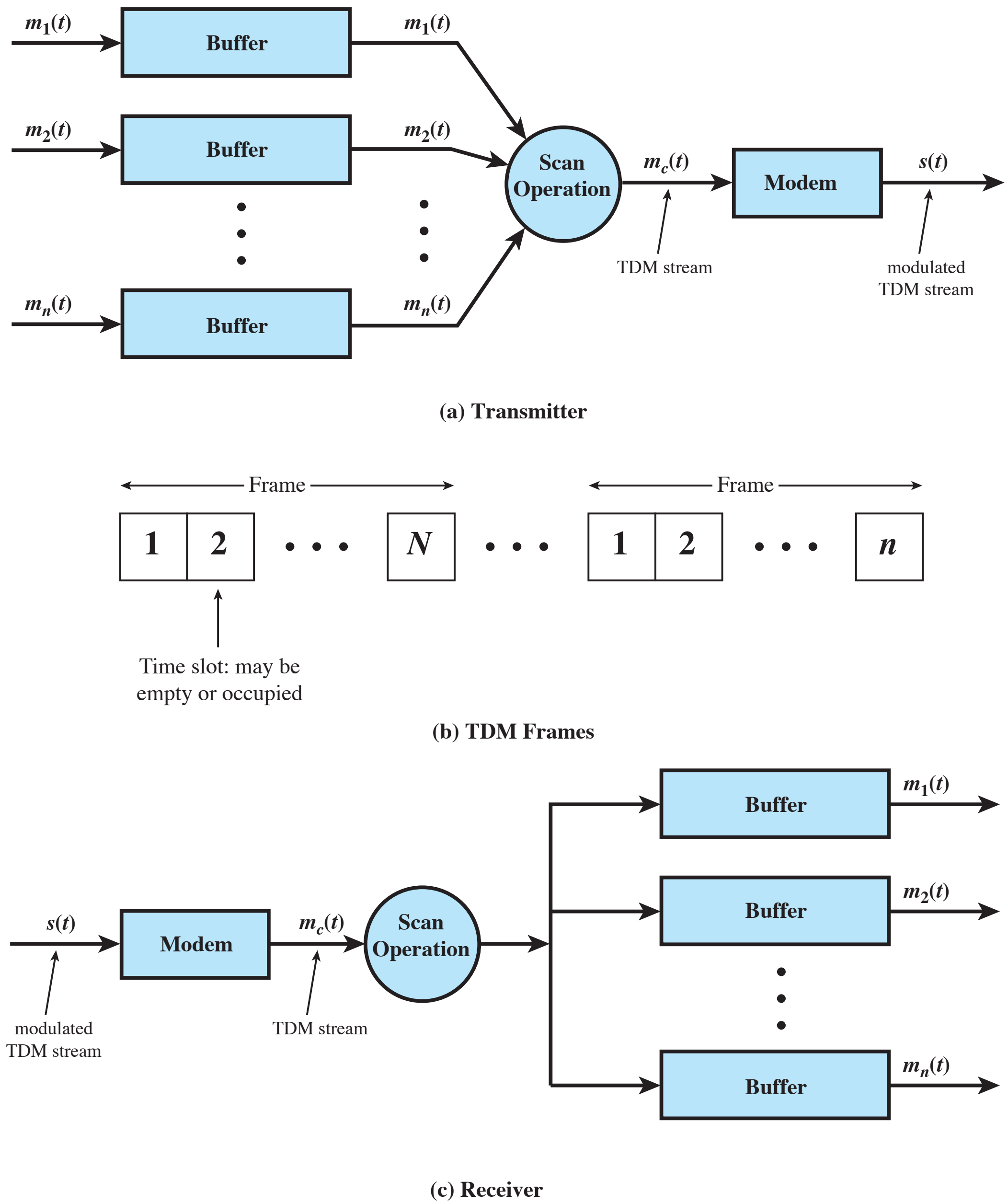
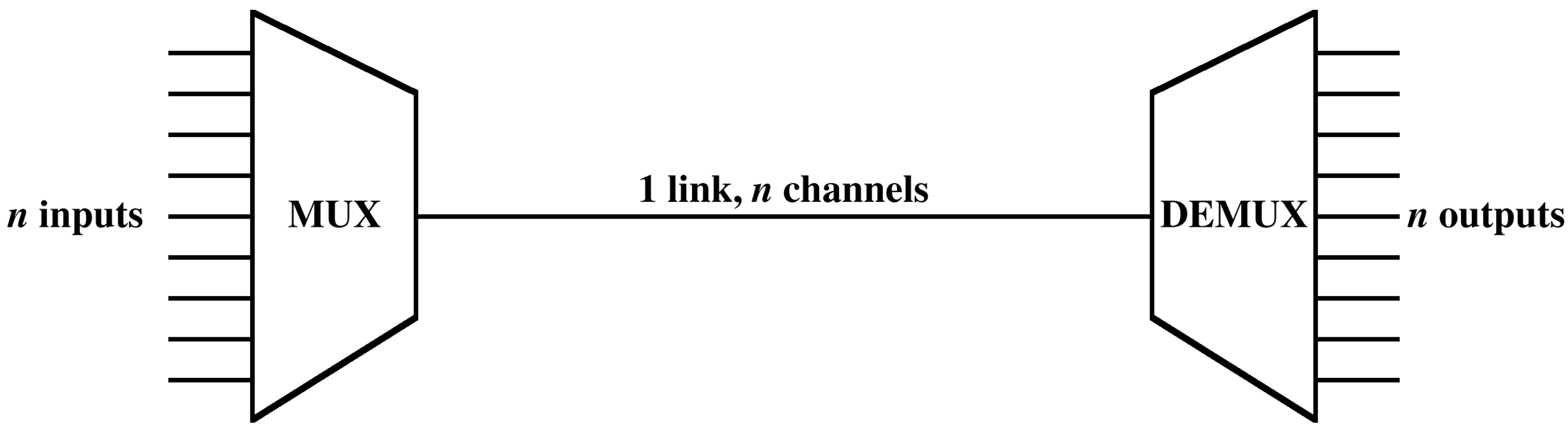


Figure 8.6 Synchronous TDM System

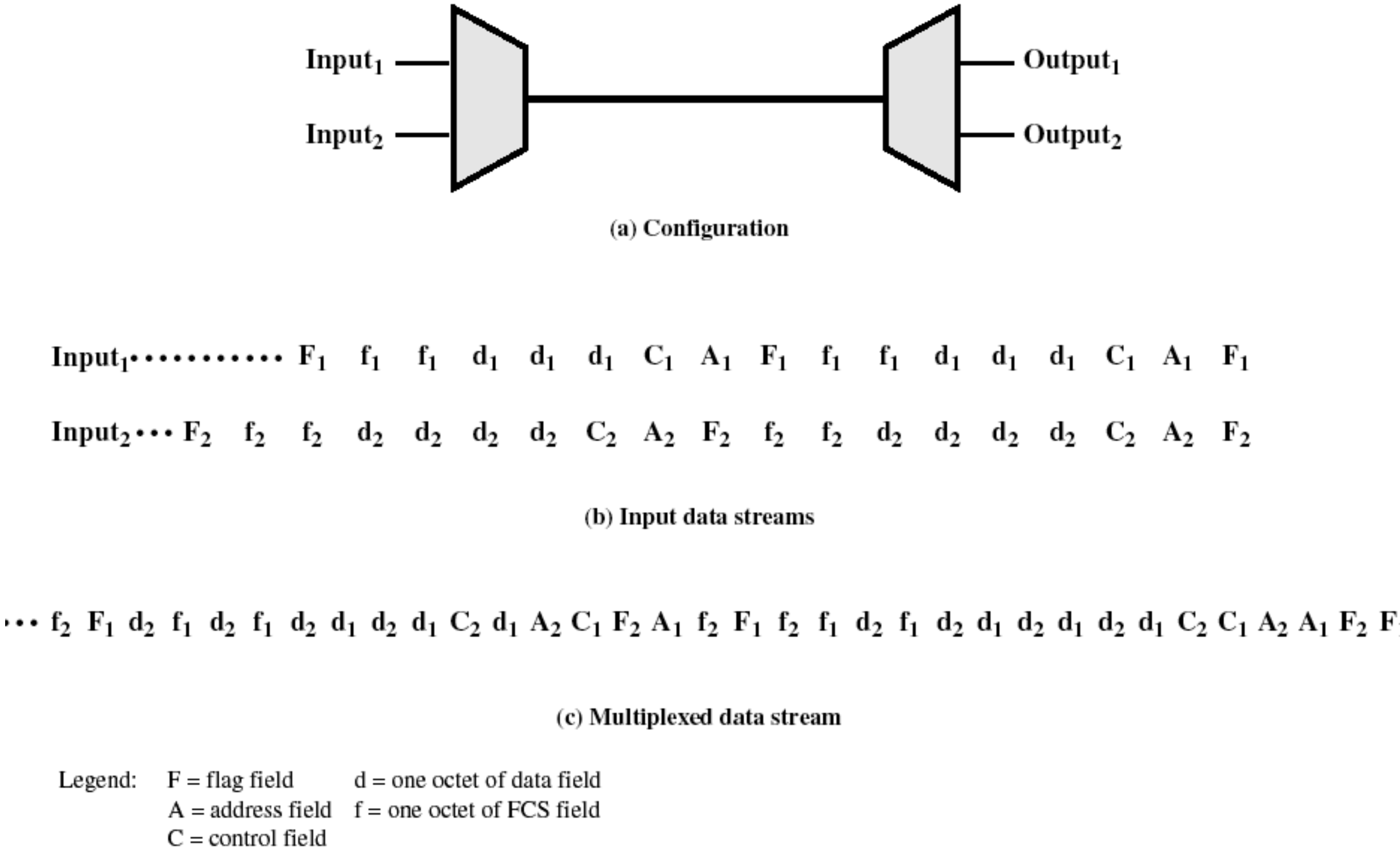
Multiplexing

—TDM Link Control

- multiplexer does not need link control
- data rate on the multiplexed lines is fixed
- what does one do if a channel is down?
  - Some channel might not send data
  - Answer: tough luck - the efficiency goes down - no big deal
- what does one do if the data on a channel is corrupted?
  - Need error control within the multiplexer?
  - Answer: data link control (e.g. HDLC) on a per-channel basis



Multiplexing



Multiplexing

—Framing

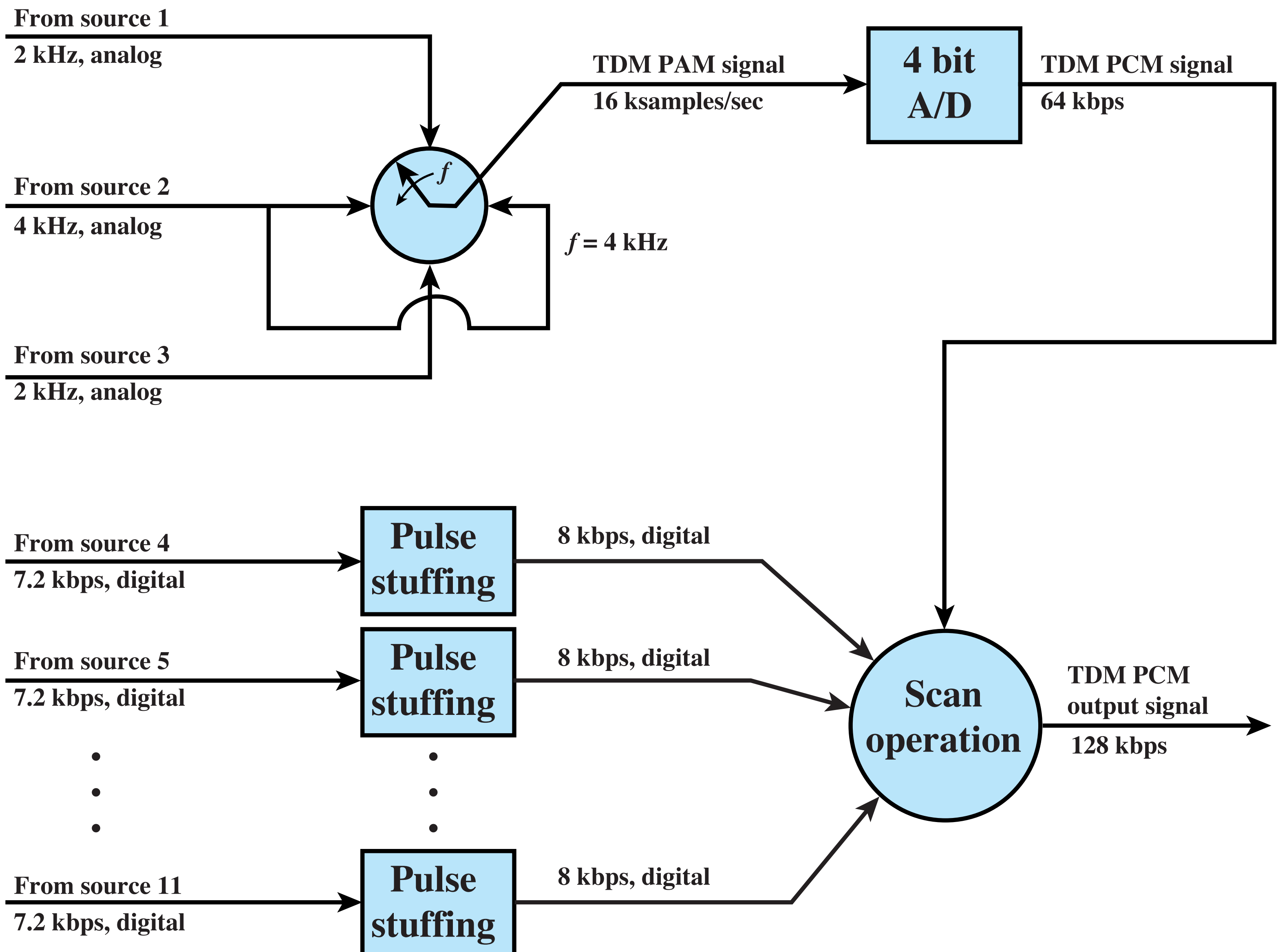
- character interleaving - can eliminate start/stop bits and reinsert later for asynchronous sources
- need some synchronization
  - if no synchronization is provided to prevent input and output to get out of step
- “added-digit framing”
  - use 1 bit/frame to indicate slot/frame alignment
  - alternate this bit
    - kind of “logical channel with pattern (101010...) pattern”
  - if synchronization is lost, look at successive frames to find the pattern again.
    - This is called “framing search mode”

Pulse Stuffing is 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

- Problem of synchronizing various data sources
- Variation among clocks could cause loss of synchronization
- Issue of data rates from different sources not related by a simple rational number

TDM of Analog and Digital Sources



Digital Carrier Systems

- Hierarchy of TDM
- USA/Canada/Japan use one system
- ITU-T use a similar (but different) system
- US system based on DS-1 format
- Multiplexes 24 channels
- Each frame has 8 bits per channel plus one framing bit
- 193 bits per frame

Digital Carrier Systems (2)

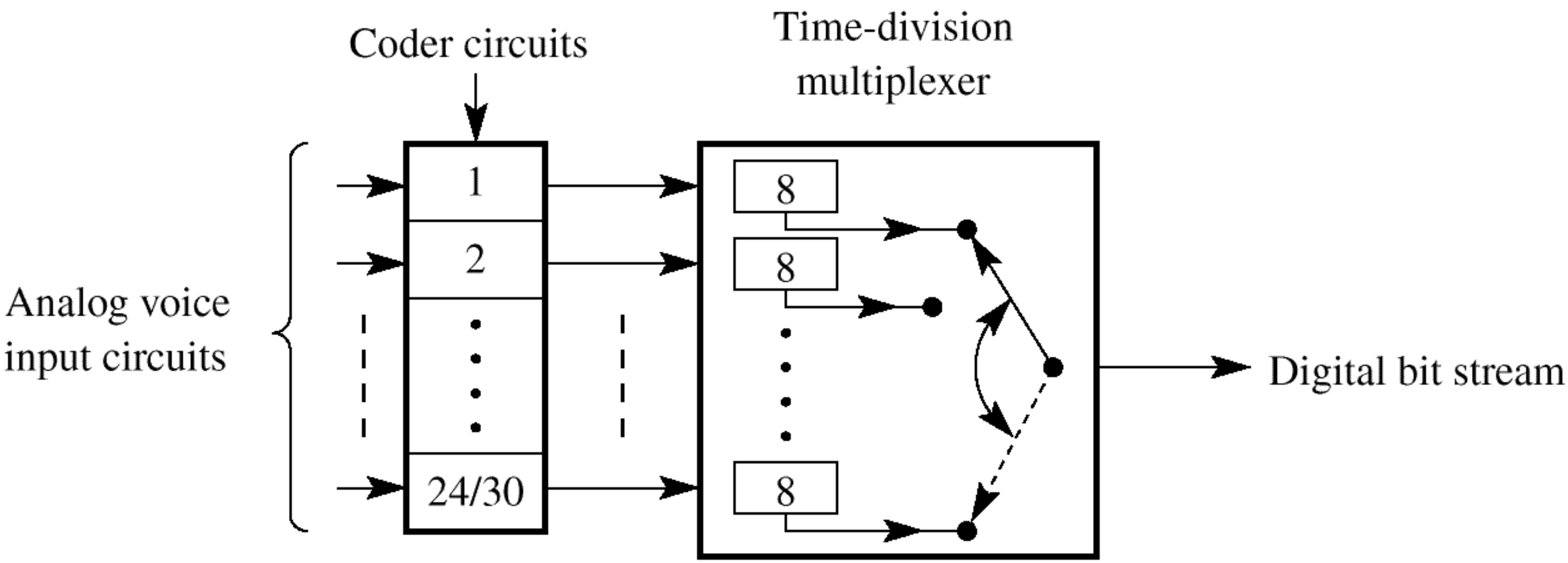
- For voice each channel contains one word of digitized data (PCM, 8000 samples per sec)
  - Data rate 8000x193 = 1.544Mbps
  - Five out of six frames have 8 bit PCM samples
  - Sixth frame is 7 bit PCM word plus signaling bit
  - Signaling bits form stream for each channel containing control and routing info
- Same format for digital data
  - 23 channels of data
    - 7 bits per frame plus indicator bit for data or systems control
  - 24th channel is sync

Mixed Data

DS-1 can carry mixed voice and data signals

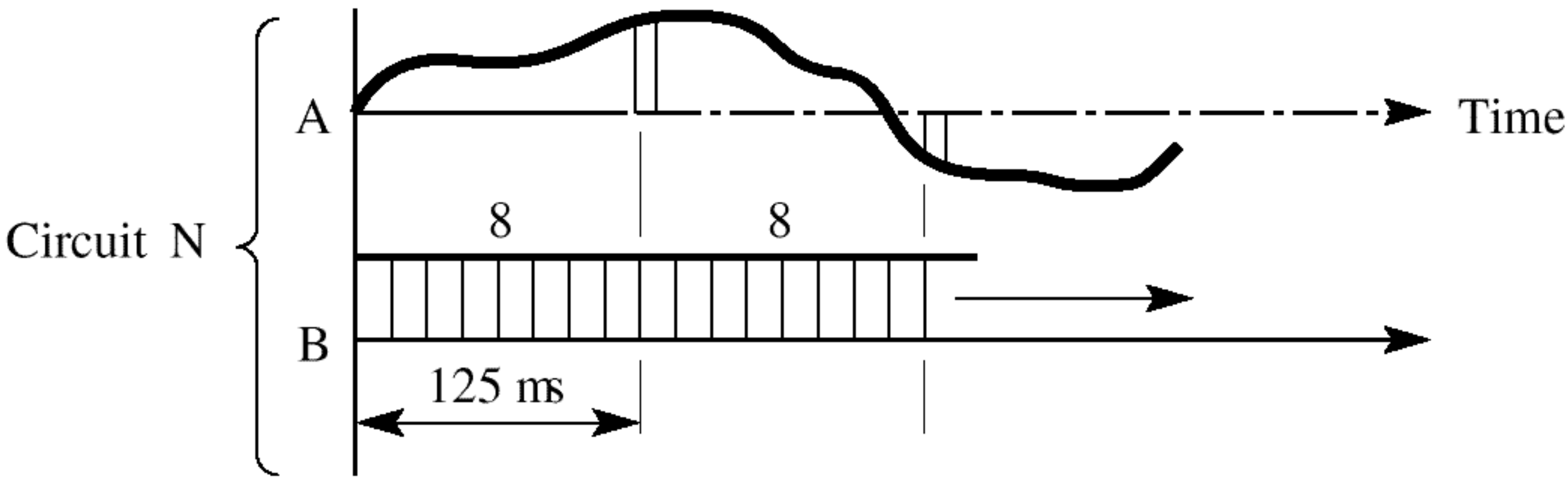
- voice digitization: 4kHz => 8000 samples/s
  - 8 bit sample every 125 microseconds
  - in US 24 voice channels grouped together (30 for ITU-I)
  - resulting aggregate bit rate is 1.544 Mbs (2.048Mbs)
  - actually (24 x 8 + 1)bits/125μs = 1.544Mbps
  - called DS1 or T1 link
  - 4 x T1 = T2
  - 7 x T2 = T3
  - 6 x T3 = T4

Multiplexing



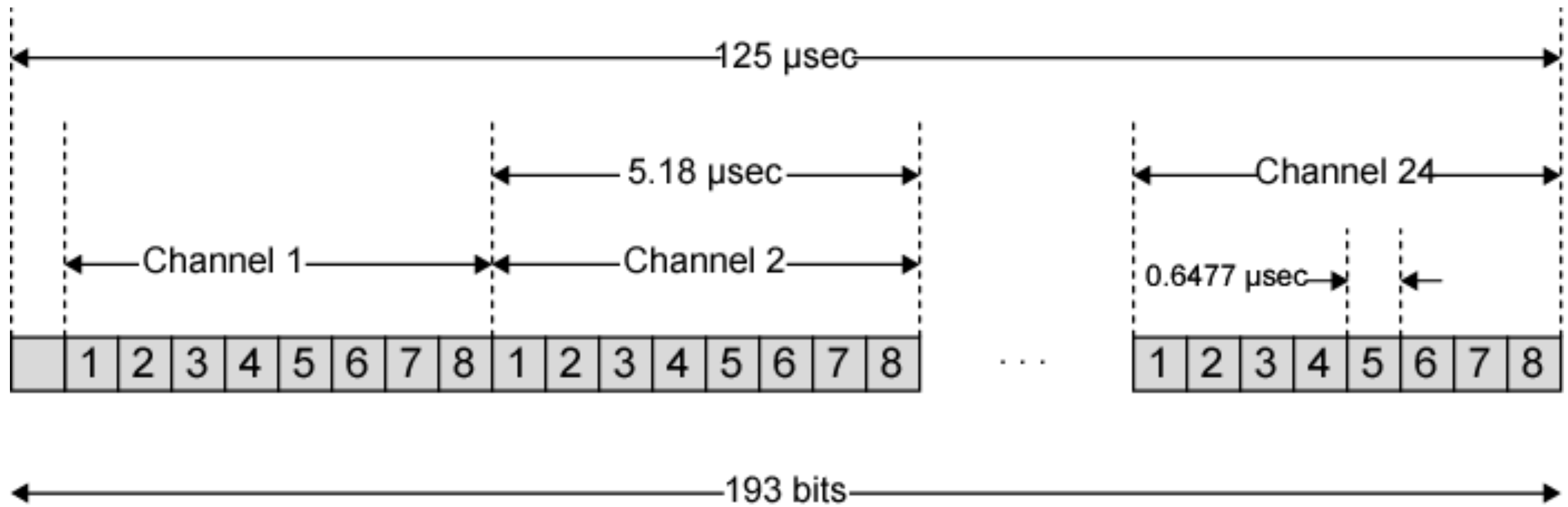
Hal96 fig 2.26

Multiplexing



Hal96 fig 2.26

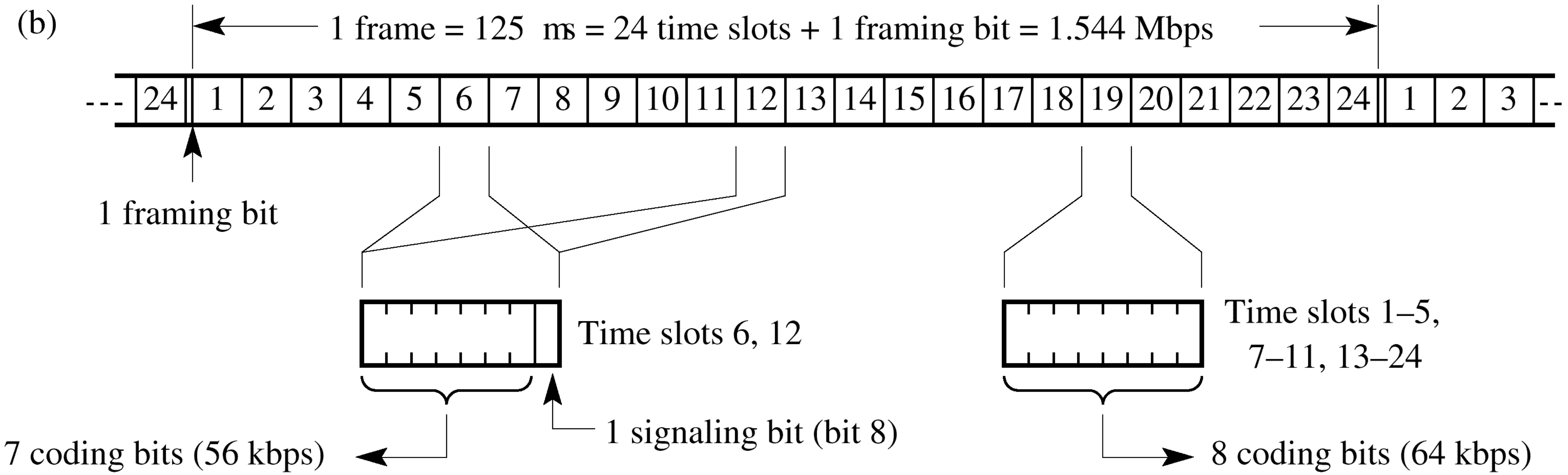
DS-1 Transmission Format



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.

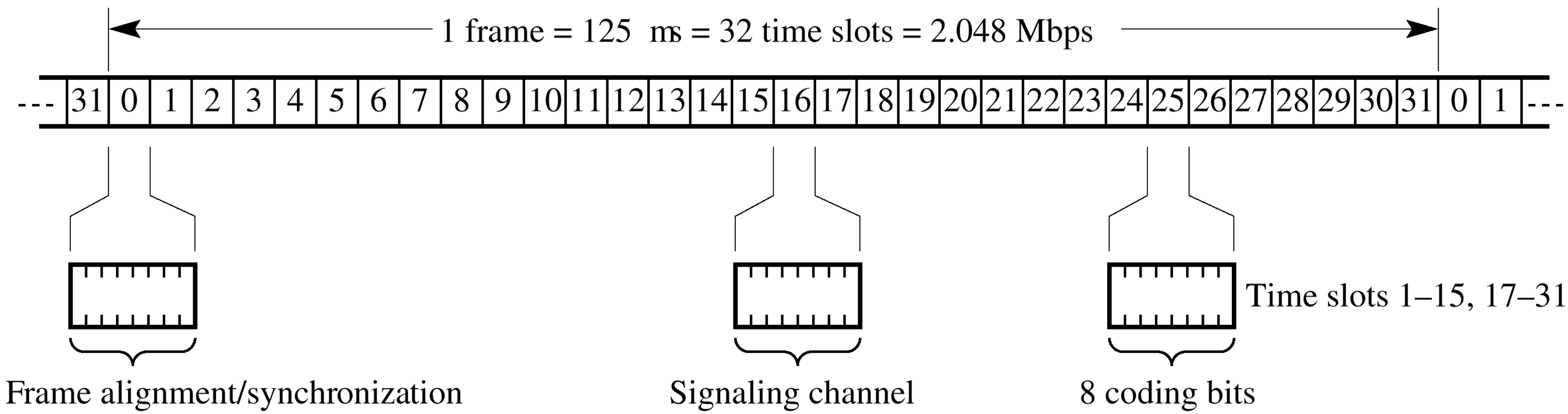
Multiplexing



(i) North America

Hal96 fig 2.26

Multiplexing



(ii) ITU–T

Hal96 fig 2.26

TDM Carrier Standards

- North America (based on 24 channels)

North American			International (ITU-T)		
Designation	# voice channels	Data Rate (Mbps)	Level	# voice channels	Data Rate (Mbps)
DS-1	24	1.544	1	30	2.048
DS-1C	48	3.152	2	120	8.448
DS-2	96	6.312	3	480	34.368
DS-3	672	44.736	4	1920	139.264
DS-4	4032	274.176	5	7680	565.148
DS-5	5760	400.352			

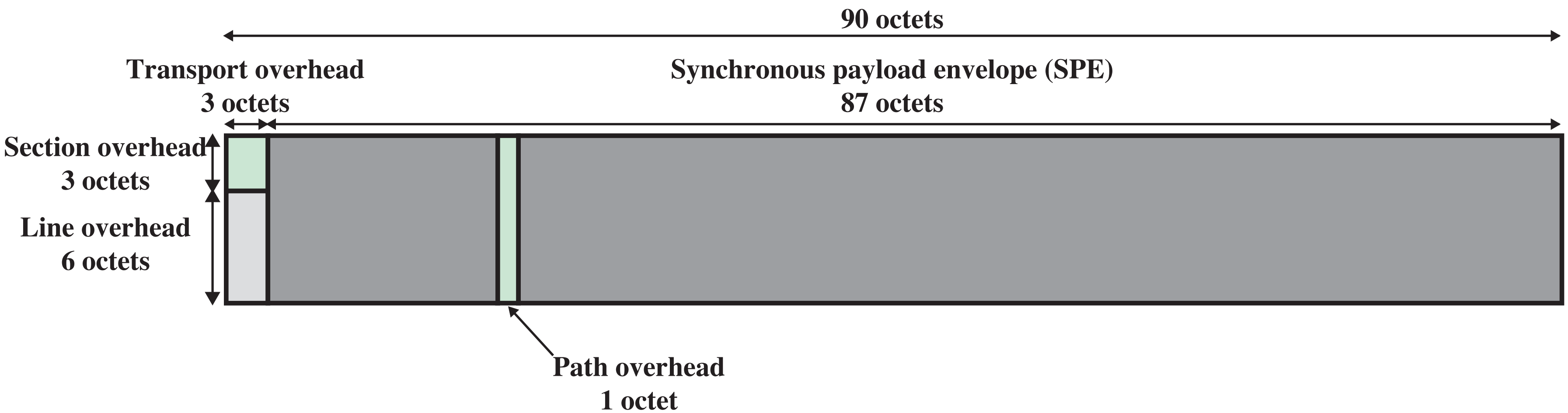
SONET/SDH

- Synchronous Optical Network (ANSI)
- Synchronous Digital Hierarchy (ITU-T)
- Compatible
- Signal Hierarchy
  - Synchronous Transport Signal level 1 (STS-1)
    - or Optical Carrier level 1 (OC-1)
  - 51.84Mbps
  - Carry DS-3 or group of lower rate signals (DS1 DS1C DS2) plus ITU-T rates (e.g. 2.048Mbps)
  - Multiple STS-1 combined into STS-N signal
  - ITU-T lowest rate is 155.52Mbps (STM-1)

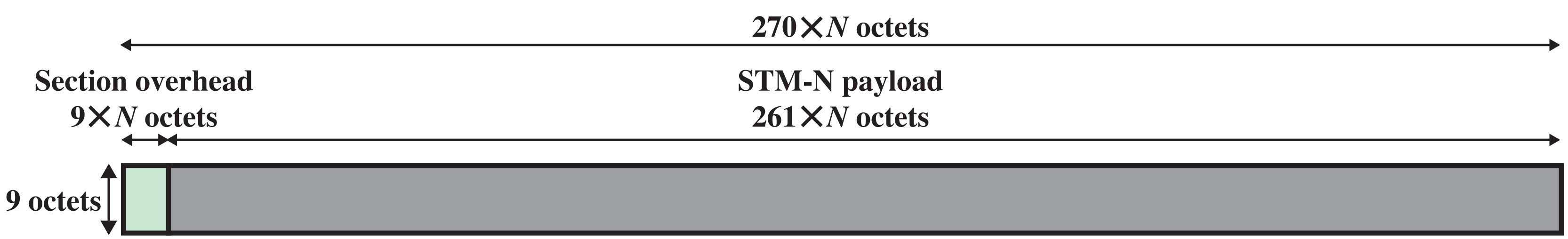
Table 8.4
SONET/SDH Signal Hierarchy

SONET Designation	ITU-T Designation	Data Rate	Payload Rate (Mbps)
STS-1/OC-1		51.84 Mbps	50.112 Mbps
STS-3/OC-3	STM-1	155.52 Mbps	150.336 Mbps
STS-12/OC-12	STM-4	622.08 Mbps	601.344 Mbps
STS-48/OC-48	STM-16	2.48832 Gbps	2.405376 Gbps
STS-192/OC-192	STM-64	9.95328 Gbps	9.621504 Gbps
STS-768	STM-256	39.81312 Gbps	38.486016 Gbps
STS-3072		159.25248 Gbps	153.944064 Gbps

SONET Frame Format



(a) STS-1 frame format



(b) STM-N frame format

(a) Transport Overhead

Section Overhead	Framing A1	Framing A2	trc/grwth J0/Z0
	BIP-8 B1	Orderwire E1	User F1
	DataCom D1	DataCom D2	DataCom D3
Line Overhead	Pointer H1	Pointer H2	Pointer Action H3
	BIP-8 B2	APS K1	APS K2
	DataCom D4	DataCom D5	DataCom D6
	DataCom D7	DataCom D8	DataCom D9
	DataCom D10	DataCom D11	DataCom D12
	Status S1/Z1	Error M0/M1	Orderwire E2

(b) Path Overhead

Trace J1
BIP-8 B3
Signal Label C2
Path Status G1
User F2
Multiframe H4
Growth Z3
Growth Z4
Growth Z5

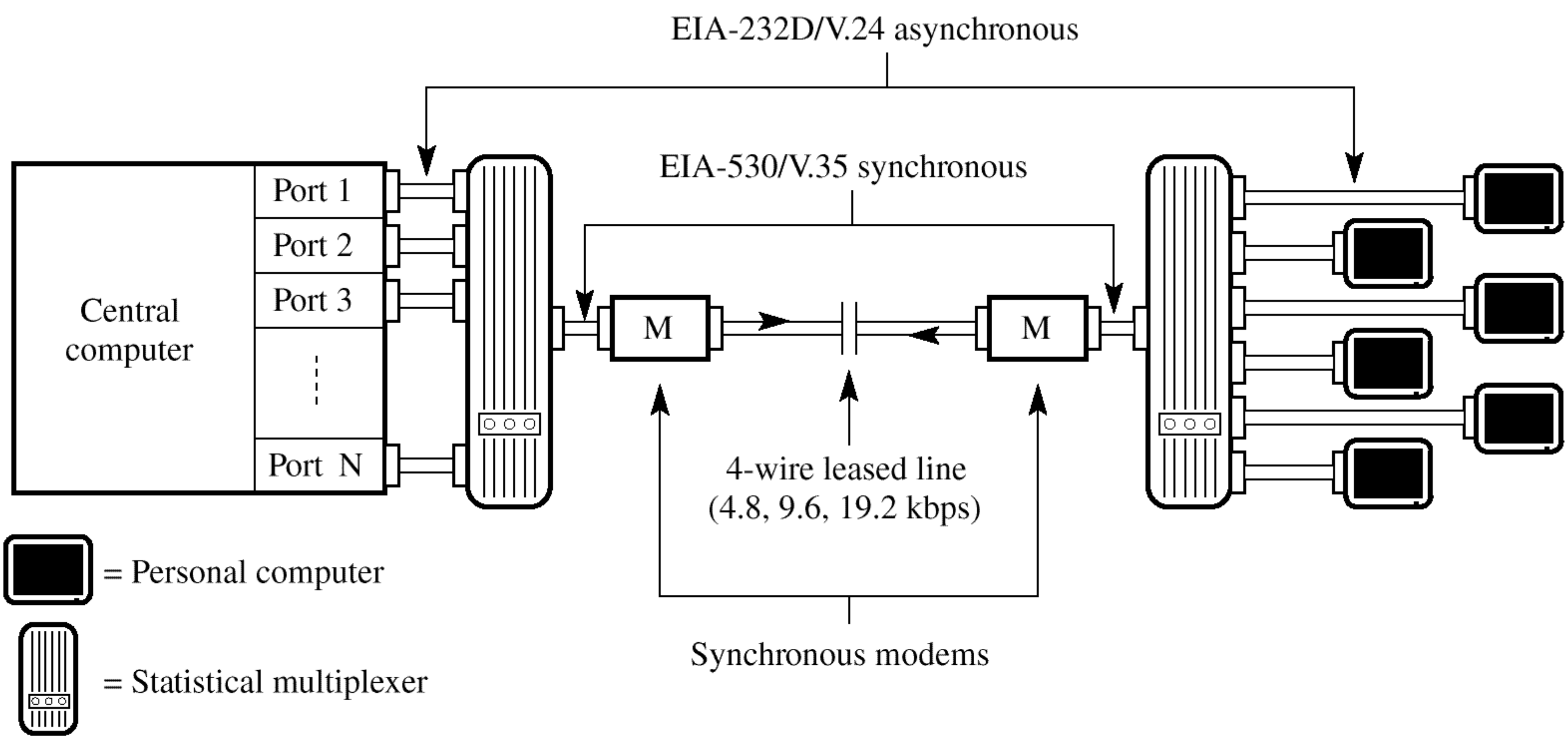
Figure 8.11 SONET STS-1 Overhead Octets

Statistical TDM

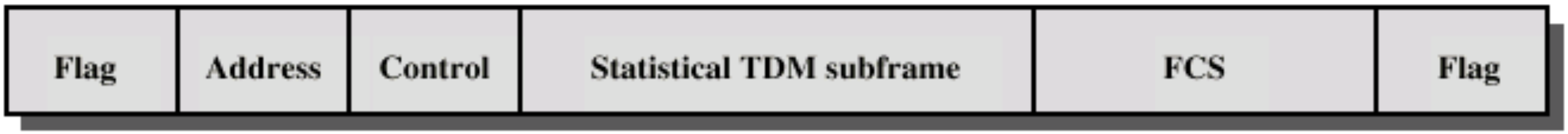
- In Synchronous TDM many slots are wasted
- Statistical TDM allocates time slots dynamically based on demand
  - Make use of the fact that slots are not always active, so can support more devices on same channel
  - Requires use of extra overhead for identifying channel, and buffering

Multiplexing

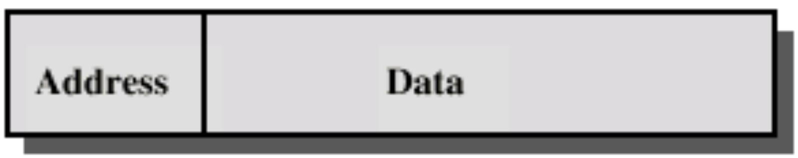
- Statistical Multiplexer principle



Statistical TDM Frame Formats



(a) Overall frame



(b) Subframe with one source per frame

(c) Subframe with multiple sources per frame

Performance

- Output data rate less than aggregate input rates
- May cause problems during peak periods
  - Buffer inputs
  - Keep buffer size to minimum to reduce delay

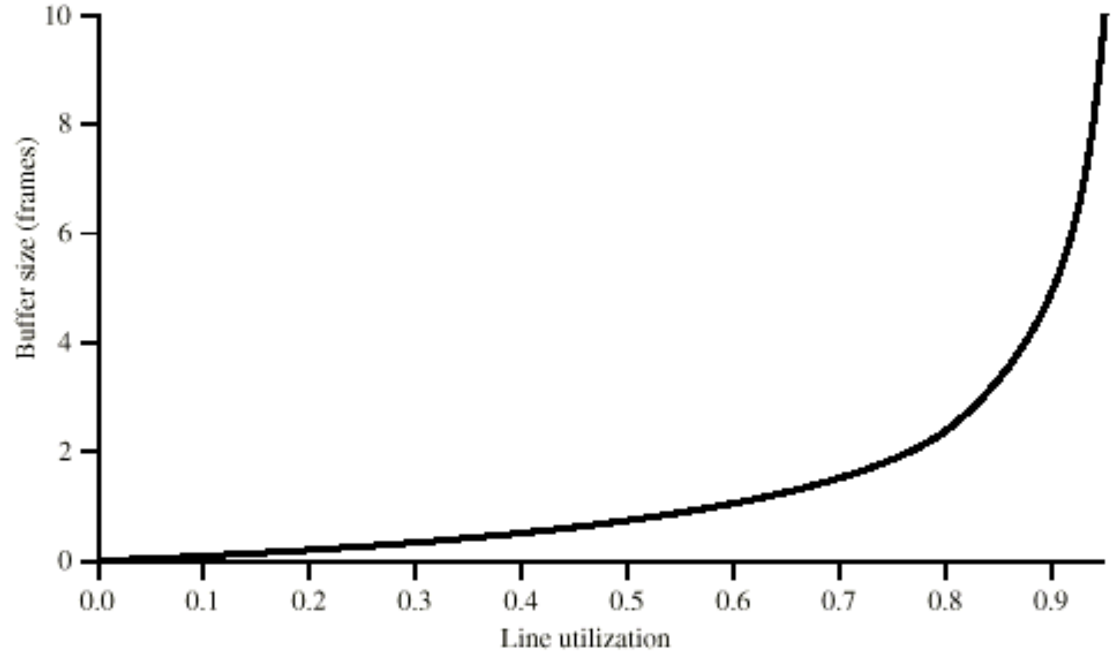
Multiplexing

- let m_c be maximum data rate of multiplexed trunk
- let m_i be maximum data rate of source *i*
- m_c can be less than the sum of all m_i iff probabilities p_i are such that the sum of $p_i m_i$ is less than m_c : By how much? (rule of thumb is 80%)

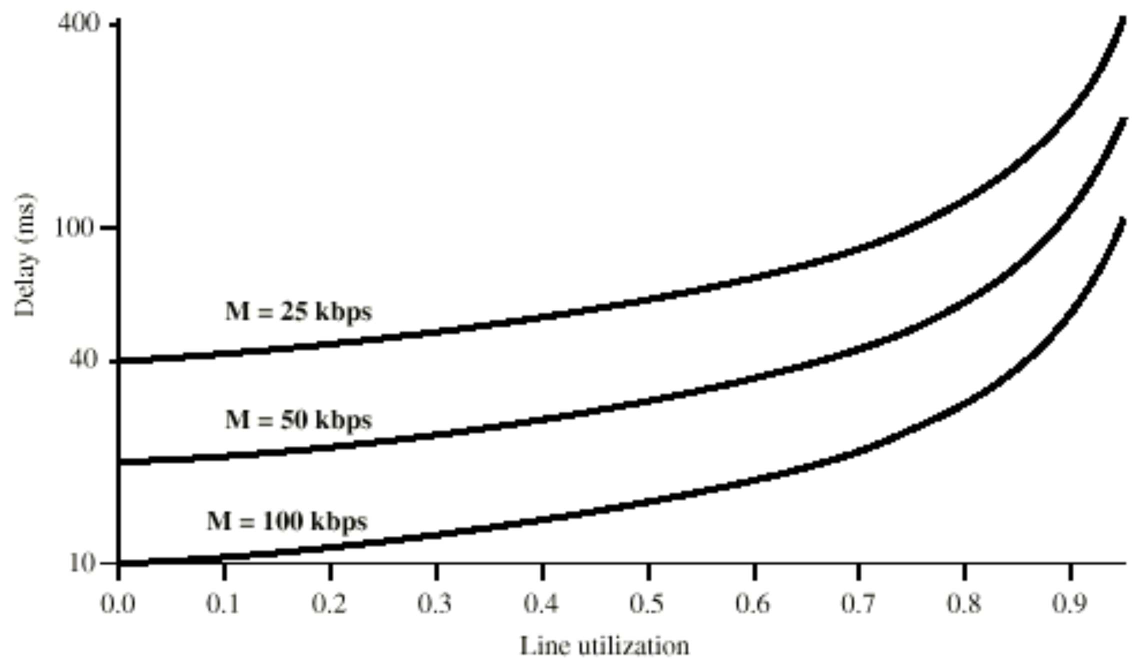
- Example: How many 9600bps terminals can be supported on a 56Kbps line using TDM if p_i 75%?

Buffer Size and Delay

assume data is transmitted in 1000-bit frames



(a) Mean buffer size versus utilization



(a) Mean delay versus utilization

Cable Modem Outline

- Two channels from cable TV provider dedicated to data transfer
  - One in each direction
- Each channel shared by number of subscribers
  - Scheme needed to allocate capacity
  - Statistical TDM

Cable Modem Operation

- Downstream
  - Cable scheduler delivers data in small packets
  - If more than one subscriber active, each gets fraction of downstream capacity
    - e.g., may get 500kbps to 20Mbps
  - Also used to allocate upstream time slots to subscribers
- Upstream
  - User requests timeslots on shared upstream channel
    - Dedicated slots for this
  - Headend scheduler sends back assignment of future time slots to subscriber

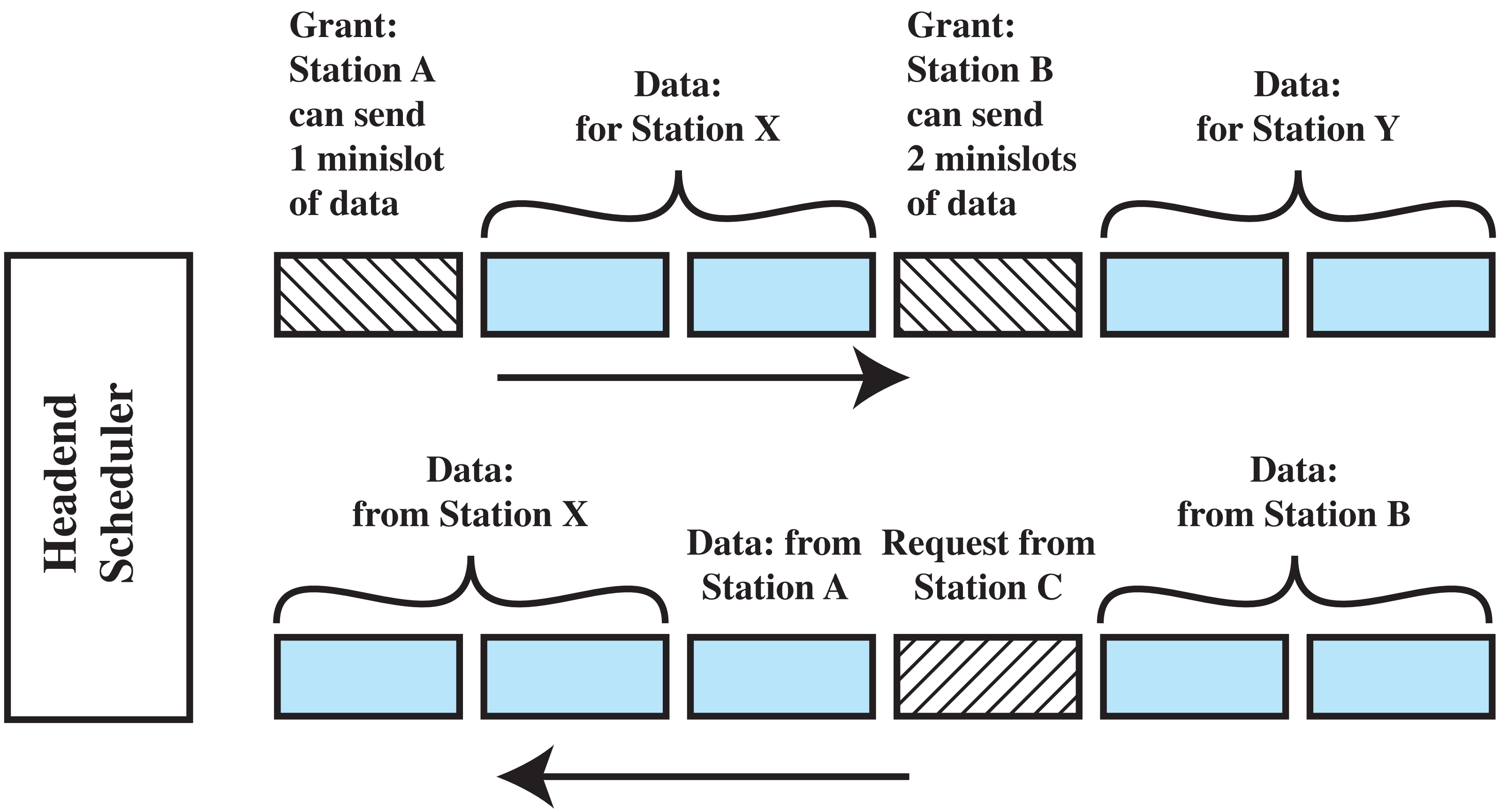


Figure 8.12 Cable Modem Scheme

Cable Spectrum Division

- To support both cable television programming and data channels, the cable spectrum is divided in to three ranges:
  - User-to-network data (upstream): 5 - 40 MHz
  - Television delivery (downstream): 50 - 550 MHz
  - Network to user data (downstream): 550 - 750 MHz

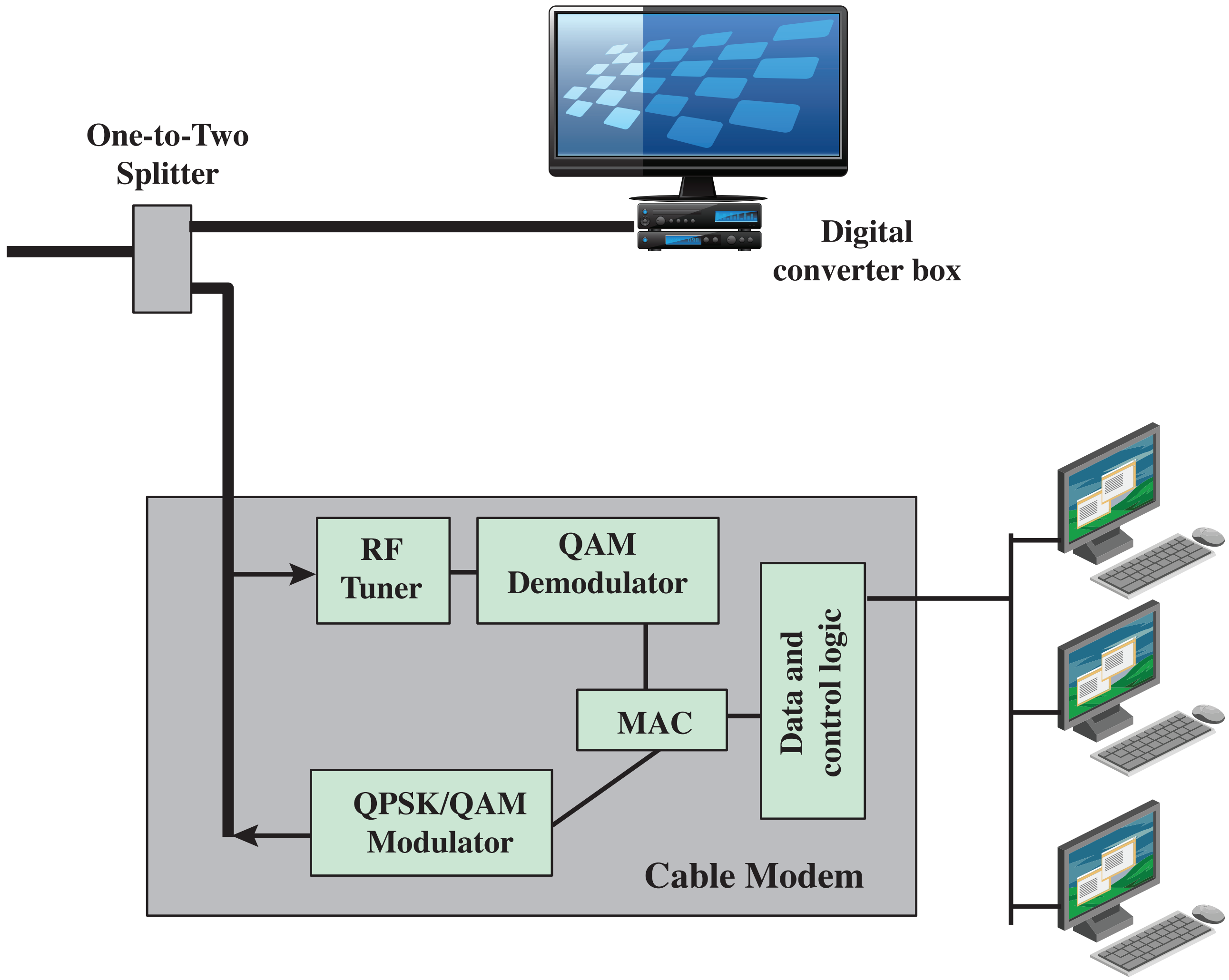


Figure 8.13 Cable Modem Configuration

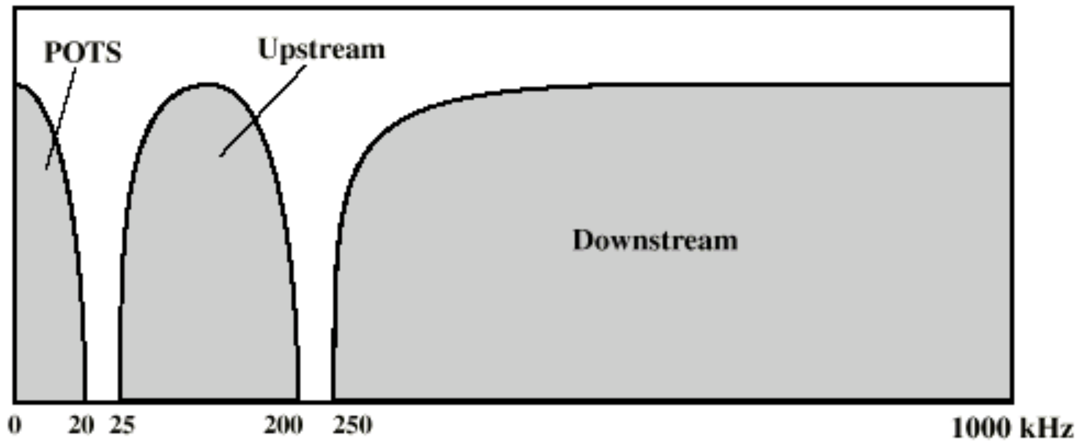
Asymmetrical Digital Subscriber Line

- ADSL
- Link between subscriber and network
  - Local loop
- Uses currently installed twisted pair cable
  - Can carry broader spectrum
  - 1 MHz or more

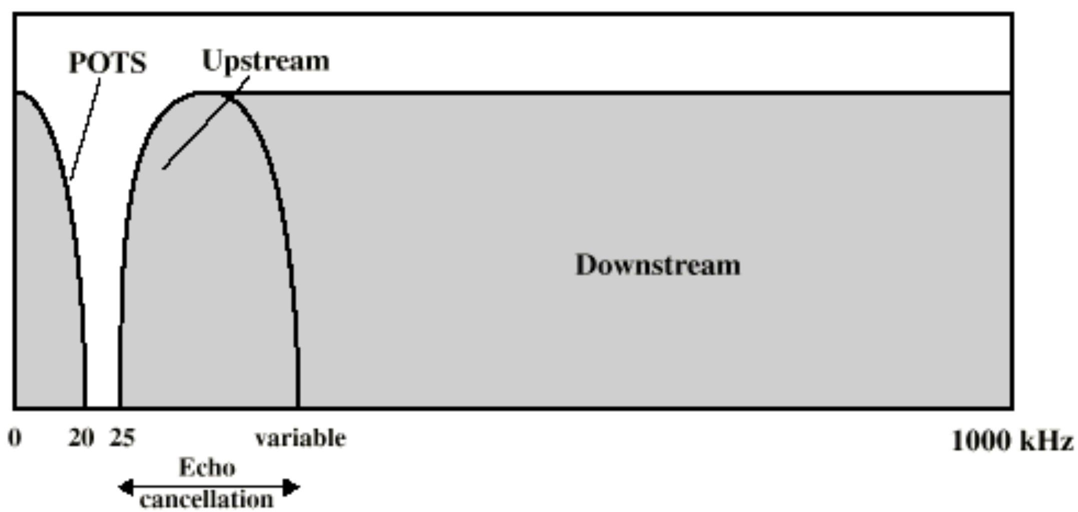
ADSL Design

- Asymmetric
  - Greater capacity downstream than upstream
- Frequency division multiplexing
  - Lowest 25kHz for voice
    - Plain old telephone service (POTS)
  - Use echo cancellation or FDM to give two bands
  - Use FDM within bands
- Range 5.5km

ADSL Channel Configuration



(a) Frequency-division multiplexing



(b) Echo cancellation

Discrete Multitone (DMT)

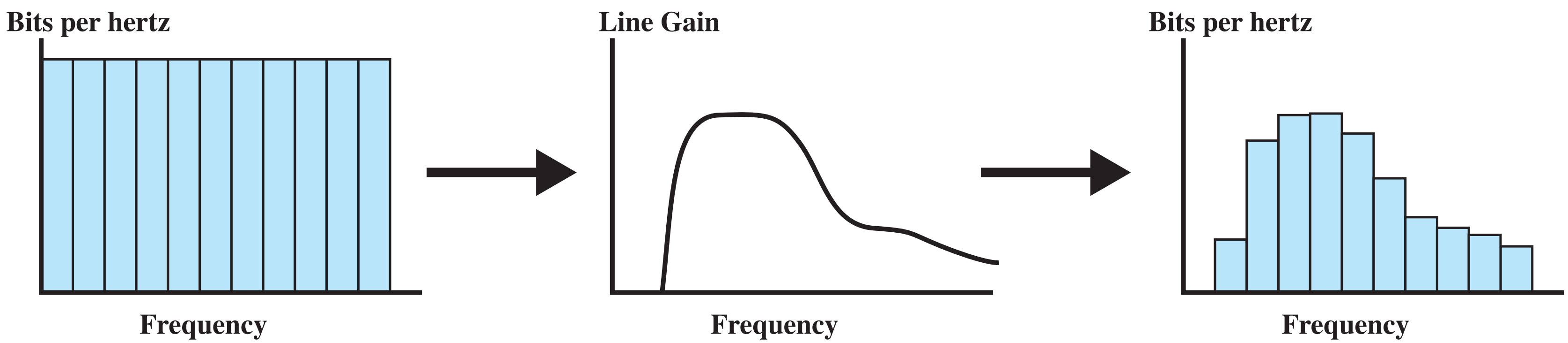
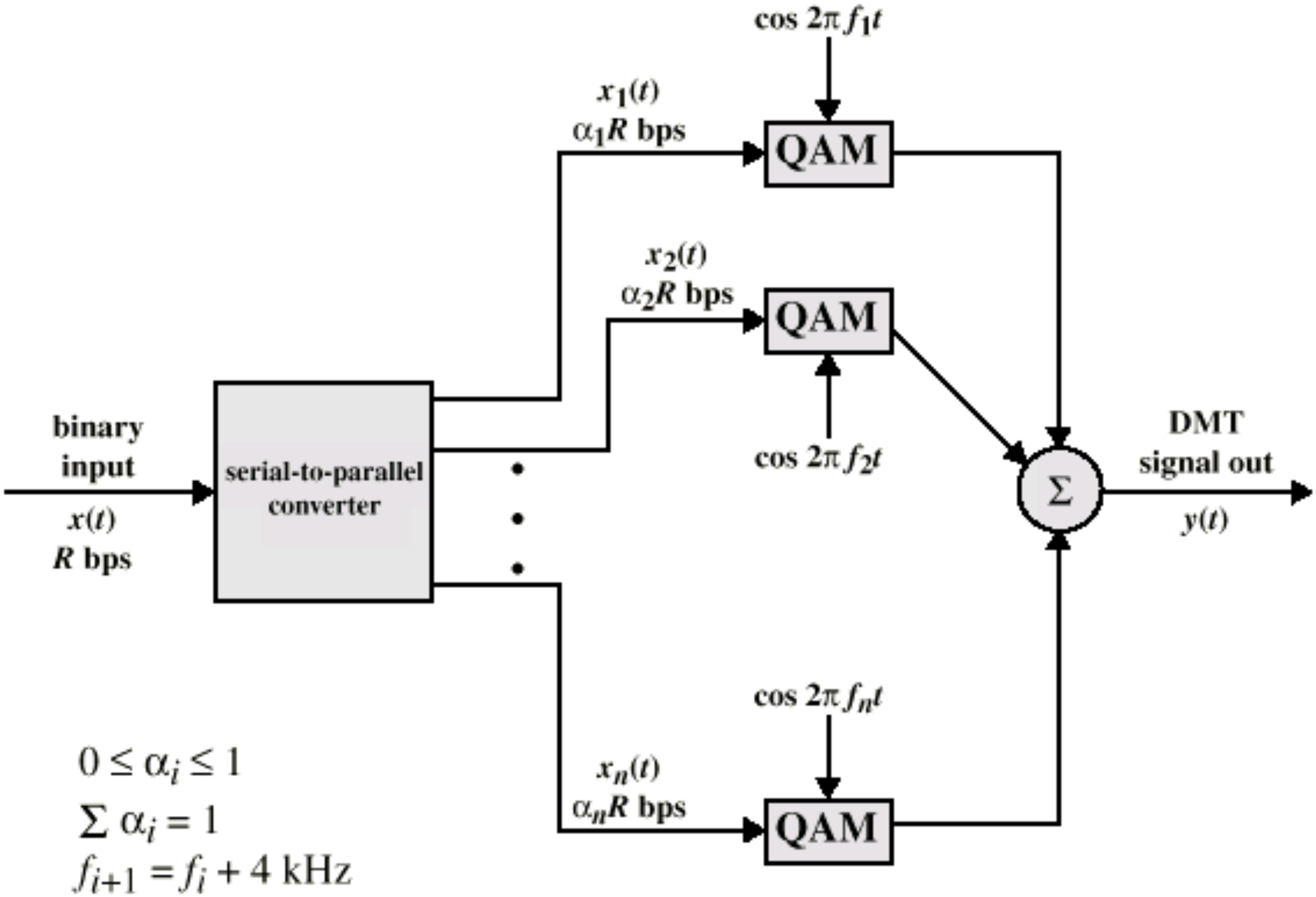
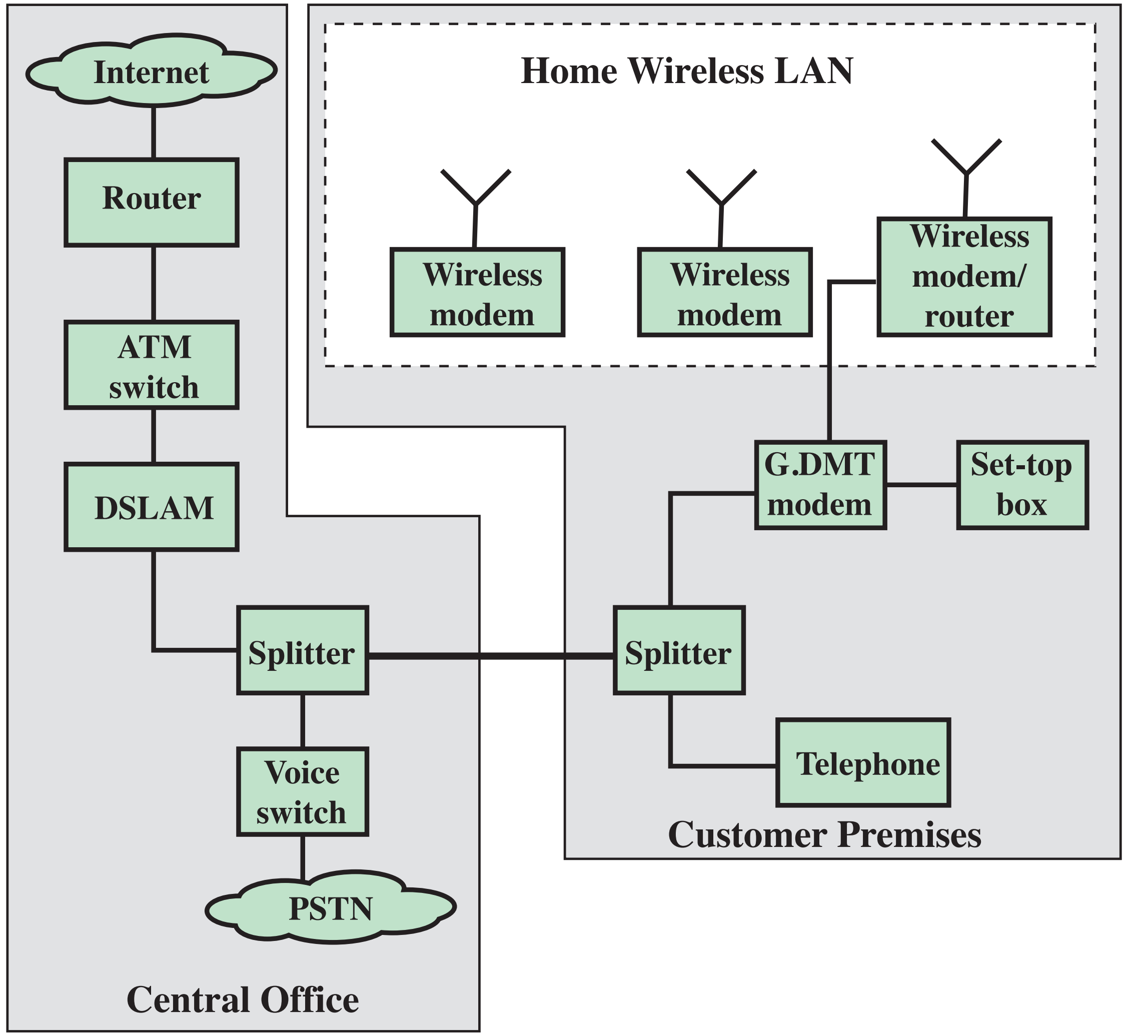


Figure 8.15 DMT Bits per Channel Allocation

- 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





ATM = Asynchronous Transfer Mode
DSLAM = Digital Subscriber Line Access Multiplexer
PSTN = Public Switched Telephone Network
G.DMT = G.992.1 Discrete Multitone

Figure 8.17 DSL Broadband Access

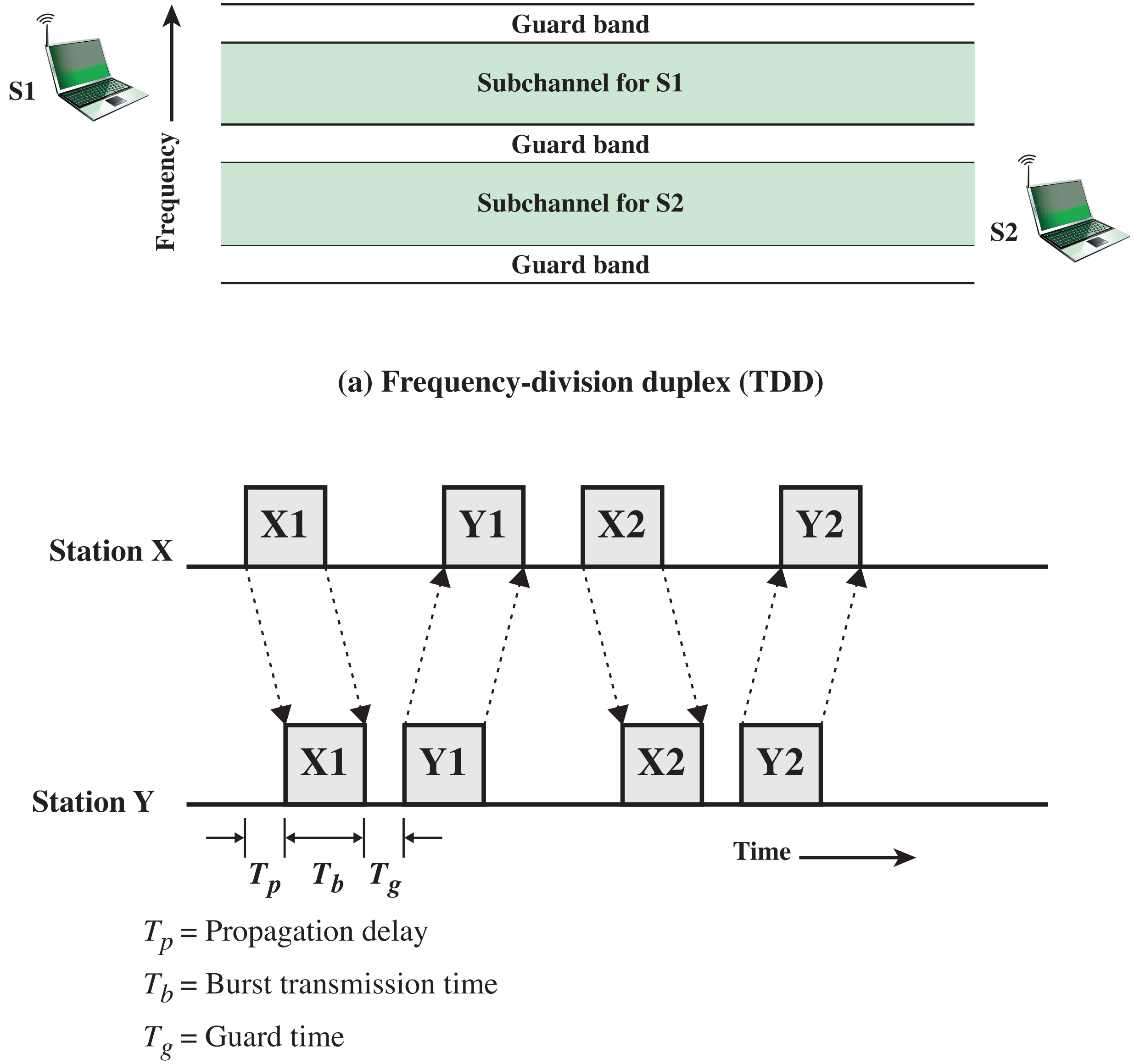
Table 8.6: Comparison of xDSL Alternatives

	ADSL	HDSL	SDSL	VDSL
Data rate	1.5 to 9 Mbps downstream 16 to 640 kbps upstream	1.544 or 2.048 Mbps	1.544 or 2.048 Mbps	13 to 52 Mbps downstream 1.5 to 2.3 Mbps upstream
Mode	Asymmetric	Symmetric	Symmetric	Asymmetric
Copper pairs	1	2	1	1
Range (24-gauge UTP)	3.7 to 5.5 km	3.7 km	3.0 km	1.4 km
Signaling	Analog	Digital	Digital	Analog
Line code	CAP/DMT	2B1Q	2B1Q	DMT
Frequency	1 to 5 MHz	196 kHz	196 kHz	≥ 10 MHz
Bits/cycle	Varies	4	4	Varies

UTP = unshielded twisted pair

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
  - Separate bands for separate services



(a) Frequency-division duplex (TDD)

(b) Time-division duplex (TDD)

Figure 8.18 Duplex Access Techniques

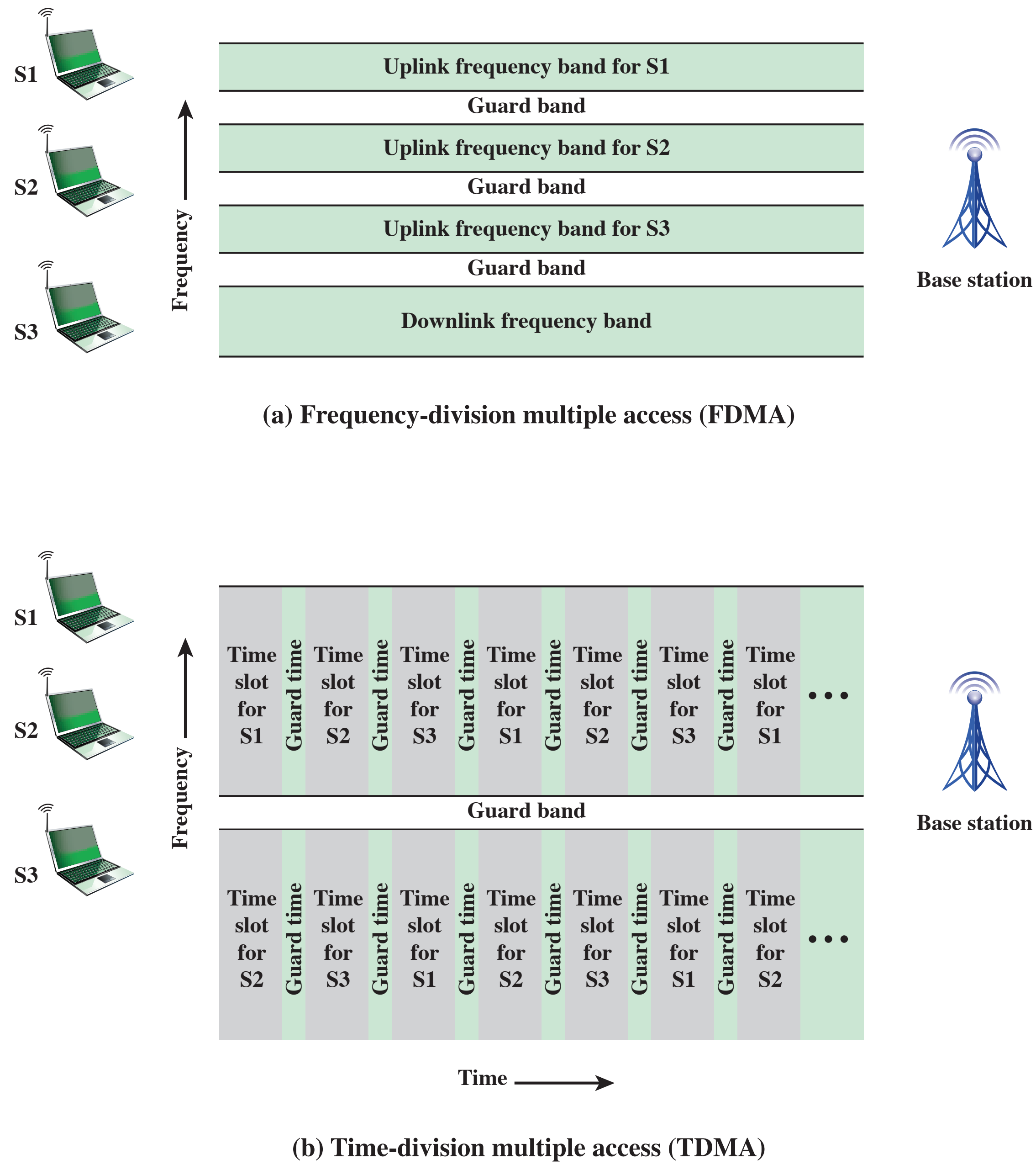


Figure 8.19 Multiple Channel Access Techniques

FDMA

- Frequency-Division Multiple Access
  - Technique used to share the spectrum among multiple stations
  - Base station assigns bandwidths to stations within the overall bandwidth available
  - Key features:

- Each subchannel is dedicated to a single station
- If a subchannel is not in use, it is idle; the capacity is wasted
- Requires fewer overhead bits because each subchannel is dedicated
- Individual subchannels must be separated by guard bands to minimize interference

TDMA

- Time-Division Multiple Access
  - There is a single, relatively large, uplink frequency band that is used to transmit a sequence of time slots
  - Repetitive time slots are assigned to an individual subscriber station to form a logical subchannel
  - Key features:
    - Each subchannel is dedicated to a single station
    - For an individual station data transmission occurs in bursts rather than continuously
    - Guard times are needed between time slots, to account for lack of perfect synchronization among the subscriber station
    - Downlink channel may be on a separate frequency band
    - The uplink and downlink transmission may be on the same frequency band

Summary

- Frequency-division multiplexing
  - Characteristics
  - Analog carrier systems
  - Wavelength division multiplexing
- Synchronous time-division multiplexing
  - Characteristics
  - TDM link control
  - Digital carrier systems
  - SONET/SDH
- Cable modems
- Asymmetric digital subscriber line
  - ADSL design
  - Discrete multitone
  - Broadband access configuration
- xDSL
  - High data rate digital subscriber line
  - Single-line digital subscriber line
  - Very high data rate digital subscriber line
- Multiple channel access
  - Frequency-division duplex (FDD)
  - Time-division duplex (TDD)
  - Frequency-division multiple access (FDMA)
  - Time-division multiple access (TDMA)