دان آزار دیال Slide 3 مان مي معبر النويد عرمور ديمال ، له سرست مت دربروط ميلاك السرين مسل ي ود ١٠٠٤ معلاج آنانور دي لله الله من مال ميك سد؛ dui LB (Duje (Dolo (wo with louby Voice, Video 3 Juit ob < old of other with the source of the state of of the Slide 4 ع السرد العالى مع السرد العالى الم عامل الم عامل الم عامل الم عامل الم المال -in les signing ا نامل مع سان له در گردن ر دادسی ود حو میرای ی تواند داشه ؟ . -, Y,V, 1,0,1,1 Chis (N. 1. 1. 1. On). dings of chis ما همواند سرود. الم نعيات أي تأمير الما مر طبل زمان تعيرها له الله عدام الم المراد الما مر طبل زمار على المعالى على فضا , يعمل عو ويوالم فسل مؤد

Analog and Digital Data

Data are propagated from one point to another by means of electrical signals

Analog and digital correspond roughly to *continuous* and *discrete*. These two terms can be used in three contexts:

1. data:: entities that convey meaning.

analog – voice and video are continuously varying patterns of intensity

Voice can be captured by a microphone and converted to an analog signal

digital - take on discrete values (e.g., integers, ASCII text)

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Physical Layer - Analog Vs. Digital Signals

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Analog and Digital Signaling

Signals: electric or electromagnetic encoding of data/Detectable transmitted energy that can be used to carry information.

2. signaling: is the act of propagating the signal along a suitable medium.

Analog signal – It is a continuous waveform that changes smoothly over time/that may be propagated over a variety of medium depending on the spectrum (e.g., wire, twisted pair, coaxial cable, fiber optic cable and atmosphere or space propagation).

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Physical Layer - Analog Vs. Digital Signals

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$$11 \quad 12 = 10 \quad \log \frac{800}{n} \rightarrow 10 \quad \log \frac{800}{n} = 1.2 \Rightarrow \frac{300}{n} = 10 \Rightarrow 4 = \frac{800}{10^{1/2}} = 50.47 \text{ mw}$$

$$10 = 10 \quad \log \frac{40}{50.47} \rightarrow \log \frac{40}{50.47} = 2 \Rightarrow \frac{40}{50.47} = 100 \Rightarrow 4 = 50.47 \text{ mw} \rightarrow \frac{200}{10^{1/2}} = 50.47 \text{ mw}$$

$$10 = 10 \quad \log \frac{5047}{8} \rightarrow \log \frac{5047}{8} = 1 \Rightarrow \frac{5047}{8} = 10 \Rightarrow 8 = 504.7 \text{ mw} \rightarrow \frac{400}{10^{1/2}} = \frac{100}{10^{1/2}} \Rightarrow \frac{1$$

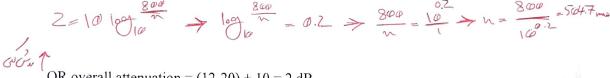
- channel between 2 DTE's with 3 sections: الم الكلمة عند الكلمة عند الكلمة الكل

 - •20dB gain
 - •10dB loss
- \rightarrow mean transmit power = 800 mW

overall amplification on multiple sections are additive using dB



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OR overall attenuation = (12-20) + 10 = 2 dB

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Physical Layer - Analog Vs. Digital Signals



Attenuation in Microwaves

$$L = \frac{P_s}{P_d} = \frac{Power \ signal \ at \ transmitter}{Power \ Signal \ at \ receiver} = \left(\frac{4\pi d}{\lambda}\right)^2 \longrightarrow \left(\frac{4\pi d}{V}\right)^2$$

$$(L)_{dB} = 10 \log_{10} \left(\frac{4\pi d}{\lambda}\right)^2$$

$$\lambda = \frac{v}{f} = vT$$

$$(L)_{dB} = 10 \log_{10} \left(\frac{4\pi df}{v}\right)^2$$

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Physical Layer - Analog Vs. Digital Signals

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$$\left(\frac{f \times df}{v}\right)^{r} = \left(\frac{\varepsilon \times d(r)}{v}\right)^{r} = \frac{\varepsilon \times d(r)}{v}$$

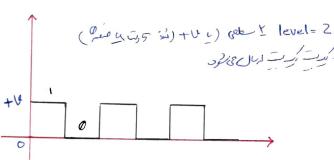
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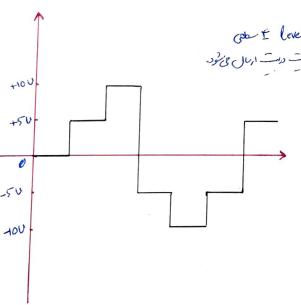
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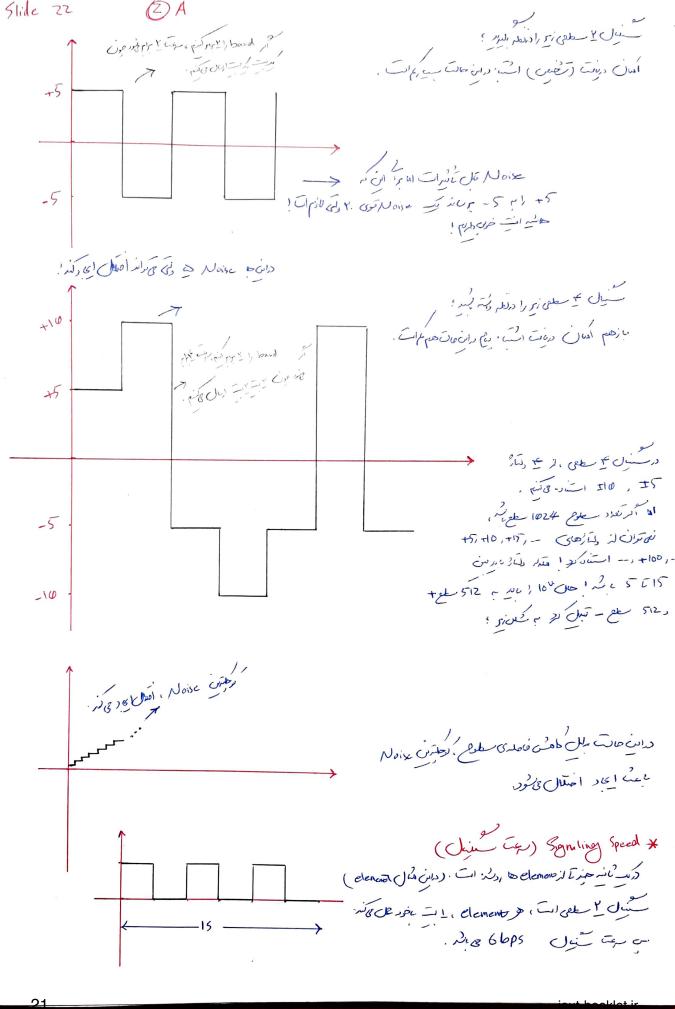
Slide 22 (2 Pages)

Signal cie & Signaling Speed



et she + encoding Method bit = 620 H > 625/40





Slide 27 X(t) = a + \(\sum_{n=1} a_n \, \text{G} \text{NWot} + \sum_{n=1} b_n \, \text{Sin Wot} \) Con Caisa In Cias. an - sol 100 (Conwat) con Caisa In Cin a is die montre class and and proposition of the DC=5 distribution of the office of V Slide Z8 8, de -, 460, 360 Paper 260 1stes)! N. E. C. VIJANON FO LI! EN 500 HHZ CIA CIA CHAR PERCOS CIA . in Bandwidth were Cistings In Bandwidth ween rest 15 gives is ser to it