

PERFORMANCE OF ADSL

**This is presented in partial fulfillment for the award of the
Bachelor of Electrical Engineering (Hons.)
UNIVERSITI TEKNOLOGI MARA**

**FARAH YASMIN ABDUL RAHMAN
Faculty of Electrical Engineering
UNIVERSITI TEKNOLOGI MARA
40450 SHAH ALAM, SELANGOR**

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

In the name of ALLAH S.W.T, The Merciful, The Beneficent, The Almighty One. Praised to HIM alone for HIS endowment that let me to complete this final year project. Alhamdulillah, finally the project has been completed within the specified period. I gained a valuable experiences and new knowledge, especially in ADSL technology.

This thesis is the result of the efforts of a number of people. Here, I would like to express my sincere thanks to each and every one of them whom involve directly and indirectly in the development of this thesis.

Firstly, I want to thank all my family members especially mom and dad who are always be there for me when ever I need them and support me in everything I done.

I would like to express my deepest gratitude to my project supervisor, Mr. Uzer Mohd. Noor that has guided me throughout this project from the very beginning till end and for his continuous support in giving ideas to complete this project.

I would also like to express my sincere thank to Ir. Muhammad Ibrahim, Mr. Anuar Mat Alim, Mr. Abdul Rahim Daud and all Telekom staff in Cyberjaya and Bukit Raja for their guidance and willingness in sharing knowledge, ideas and resources of information towards the accomplishment of this final project.

Last but not least, to all my friends especially Puteri Sarah and Siti Maznita who are always contribute their comments and ideas upon the preparation of this thesis.

ABSTRACT

Digital Subscriber Line (DSL) is a new technology that uses the existing telecommunication networks such as the local loop telephone line to accomplish high-speed delivery of voice, video and multimedia. Asymmetric Digital Subscriber Line (ADSL) is asymmetrical, which means it provides higher bit rates in downstream direction (from the telephone central office to the subscriber's site) than the upstream direction (from the subscriber site to the telephone central office).

This thesis presents the performance analysis of ADSL. The factors being investigated are the downstream speed and upstream speed of an ADSL signal in various distances. The obtained data are displayed in graphical form and bar chart using Microsoft Excel program. Microsoft Visual Basic Version 6.0 being used as simulation software to display the graphs and charts.

The result that were obtained through the testing and data evaluation showed that there are three factors influencing the speed performance of ADSL, which are the copper quality, wire gauge and distance.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

CHAPTER		PAGE
1	INTRODUCTION	
	1.1 Introduction	1
	1.2 Objectives	1
	1.3 Scope of Work	2
	1.4 General	3
	1.4.1 A Brief History of ADSL	3
	1.4.2 ADSL Standard and Association	4
	1.4.3 ADSL Capabilities	5
	1.4.4 ADSL Requirements	6
	1.5 Organizational of the Report	6
2	ADSL ARCHITECTURE	
	2.1 Introduction	8
	2.2 The ADSL Layer	9
	2.2.1 Discrete Multitones (DMT)	9
	2.2.2 DMT Operation	11
	2.2.3 DMT for ADSL Advantages	13
	2.3 ATM and ADSL	13
	2.3.1 ATM Standards	14
	2.3.2 Why ATM was Chosen as ADSL Transport	18
	2.4 The Network and Transport Layer	18
	2.4.1 The Internet Protocol (IP)	19

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Introduction

Asymmetric Digital Subscriber Line (ADSL), a new modem technology, converts existing twisted-pair telephone lines into access paths for multimedia and high-speed data communications [1]. ADSL transmits maximum 8 Mbps to a subscriber, and as much as 640 kbps more in both directions. Such rates expand existing access capacity by a factor of 50 or more without new cabling. ADSL can literally transform the existing public information network from one limited to voice, text and low resolution graphics to a powerful, ubiquitous system capable of bringing multimedia, including full motion video, to everyone's home this century.

ADSL will play a crucial role over the next ten or more years as telephone companies enter new markets for delivering information in video and multimedia formats [1]. New broadband cabling will take decades to reach all prospective subscribers. But success of these new services will depend upon reaching as many subscribers as possible during the first few years. By bringing movies, television, video catalogs, remote CD-ROMs, corporate LANs, and the Internet into homes and small businesses, ADSL will make these markets viable, and profitable, for telephone companies and application suppliers alike.

1.2 Objectives

There are a few objectives to be accomplished when doing this final project.

- a) To understand about ADSL technology
- b) To study the characteristic of downstream speed