

ADSL: CAPACITY VS REACH OF A SYSTEM ON A VARIABLE

LOOP LENGTH

Thesis is presented in partial fulfilment for the award of the Bachelor of Electrical
Engineering (Honours)
UNIVERSITY TECHNOLOGY MARA

PUTERI SARAH BT MOHAMAD SAAD
Faculty of Electrical Engineering
UNIVERSITY TECHNOLOGY MARA
40450 SHAH ALAM, SELANGOR

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

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 everyone involved directly or indirectly in the development of this thesis.

Firstly, I am particular grateful for my parents and family for their support and encouragement during my study.

I would also like to take this opportunity to express my deep appreciation to my supervisor En. Uzer Bin Mohd Noor for his guidance and encouragement through the development of this thesis. And also for his valuable advises.

I would also like to wish my gratitude to En Anuar Mat Alim and En Abdul Rahim Daud for their valuable information. My special word of thanks also goes to all TELEKOM staffs especially in the EXPERT department who involved in this thesis.

Finally, my highest thanks to all my friends who responded with their ideas, comments, critiques and suggestion; your contributions are valuable upon helping me completing this project.

ABSTRACT

This project contains the analysis of ADSL performance. The performance is based on loop length, cable quality and cable size. It is measured, monitored and analysed. The result is tabulated and then plotted using MATLAB. Different cable length and cable diameter are used to analyse ADSL performance. The measurement indicated that cable length as the main factor in determining the performance quality of ADSL. Larger cable size seems to give better data rates. New cables are found to perform better than old ones. Besides that the system's architecture and infrastructure is discussed.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

CHAPTER	PAGE
1 INTRODUCTION	
1.1 Introduction	1
1.1.1 A Brief History of ADSL	2
1.1.2 Various Applications of ADSL	3
1.1.3 ADSL Origins	4
1.2 The objectives of the project	5
1.3 The organization of the project	6
2 ADSL ARCHITECTURE	
2.1 Introduction	7
2.2 The ADSL Layer	8
2.2.1 ADSL Technology	9
2.2.1.1 ADSL Channel Configuration	11
2.2.1.2 Carrierless Amplitude Modulation (CAP)	13
2.2.1.3 Discrete Multitone (DMT)	14
2.2.1.4 Performance of CAP and DMT	16
2.3 ATM and ADSL	17
2.3.1 Basic Concepts and Background	18
2.3.1.1 Why ATM was chosen as ADSL transport	18
2.3.2 ATM Layer	20
2.3.3 ATM Adaptation	20
2.3.3.1 ATM Adaptation Layer 1 (AAL1)	20
2.3.3.2 ATM Adaptation Layer 2 (AAL2)	21
2.3.3.3 ATM Adaptation Layer 5 (AAL5)	21
2.4 ADSL Transmission	22

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Introduction

The purpose of this project is to discuss Asymmetric Digital Subscriber Line (ADSL). ADSL is a standard for digital communications between client and remote network host. ADSL generally offers downstream rates of about 5122 kbps to 8 Mbps. This is a revolutionary increase in subscriber speed with the closest commercial match in Europe at the moment being ISDN offering 64 kbps to 128 kbps. ADSL offers high-speed remote network connections on conventional phone lines without the need to install expensive backbones. This brings sophisticated client speeds to the home user at a low cost. This is what makes ADSL so special.

In Web applications speed is the key issue at the moment, everyone wants faster connections and cheaper! ADSL meets both these requirements offering amazing speed increase at a relatively low cost, to both provider and consumer. Seemingly ADSL is the magic solution but it does suffer from one major weakness: signal attenuation in the copper, which increases with increasing line length, increasing signal frequency and decreasing line gauge.

ADSL is going to bring future entertainment to the computer at the same quality and speed as your television. The way will be paved for digital video conferencing and other such applications. ADSL will revolutionize the way we think about the World Wide Web, information superhighway? Not without Asymmetric Digital Subscriber Line.