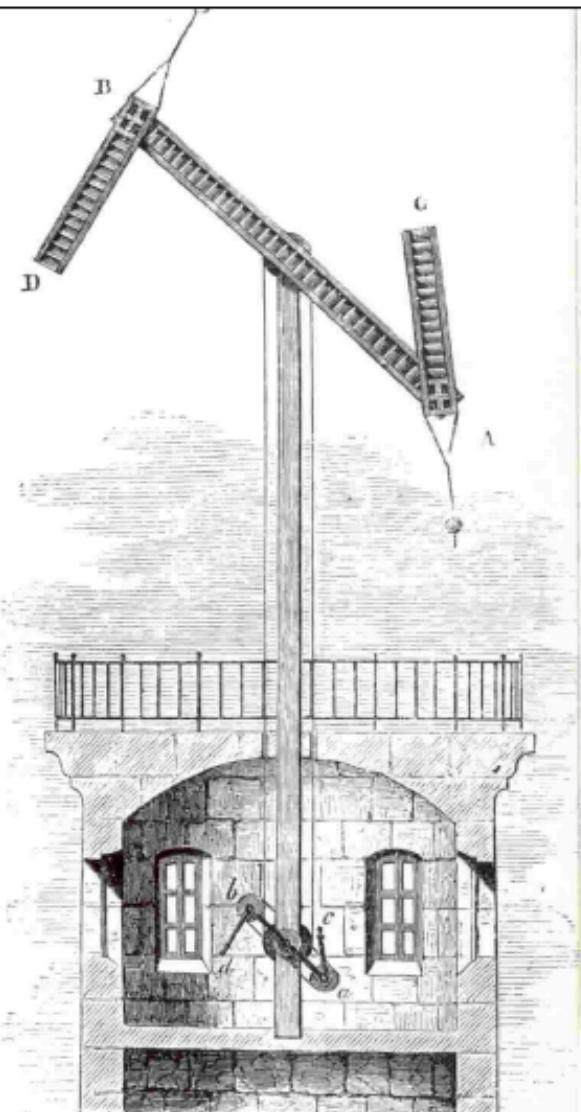


Storia della Telecomunicazioni



- **1793:** Collegamento di 230 km in Francia con il telegrafo ottico di Chappe: diverse posizioni delle pale con ripetitori ogni 5-10 km.

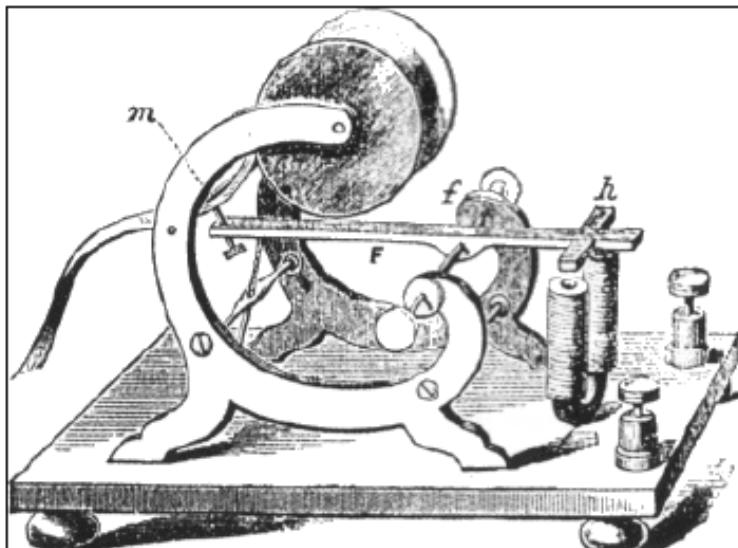
T	Y	F	I	T	Y	F	I	T	T
a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	
Y	Y	I	T	Y	f	Y	T	T	T
k	l	m	n	o	p	q	r	s	
I	I	T	Y	I	I	T	T	t	
t	u	v	w	x	y	z	&	i	
Y	T	Y	I	I	T	T	I	I	
2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	

Le TLC nascono ottiche



Storia della Telecomunicazioni

- **1837:** telegrafo elettrico Morse tramite impulsi elettrici. Nasce un codice binario per i caratteri alfanumerici. In uso fino al 1999.



Le TLC proseguono digitali



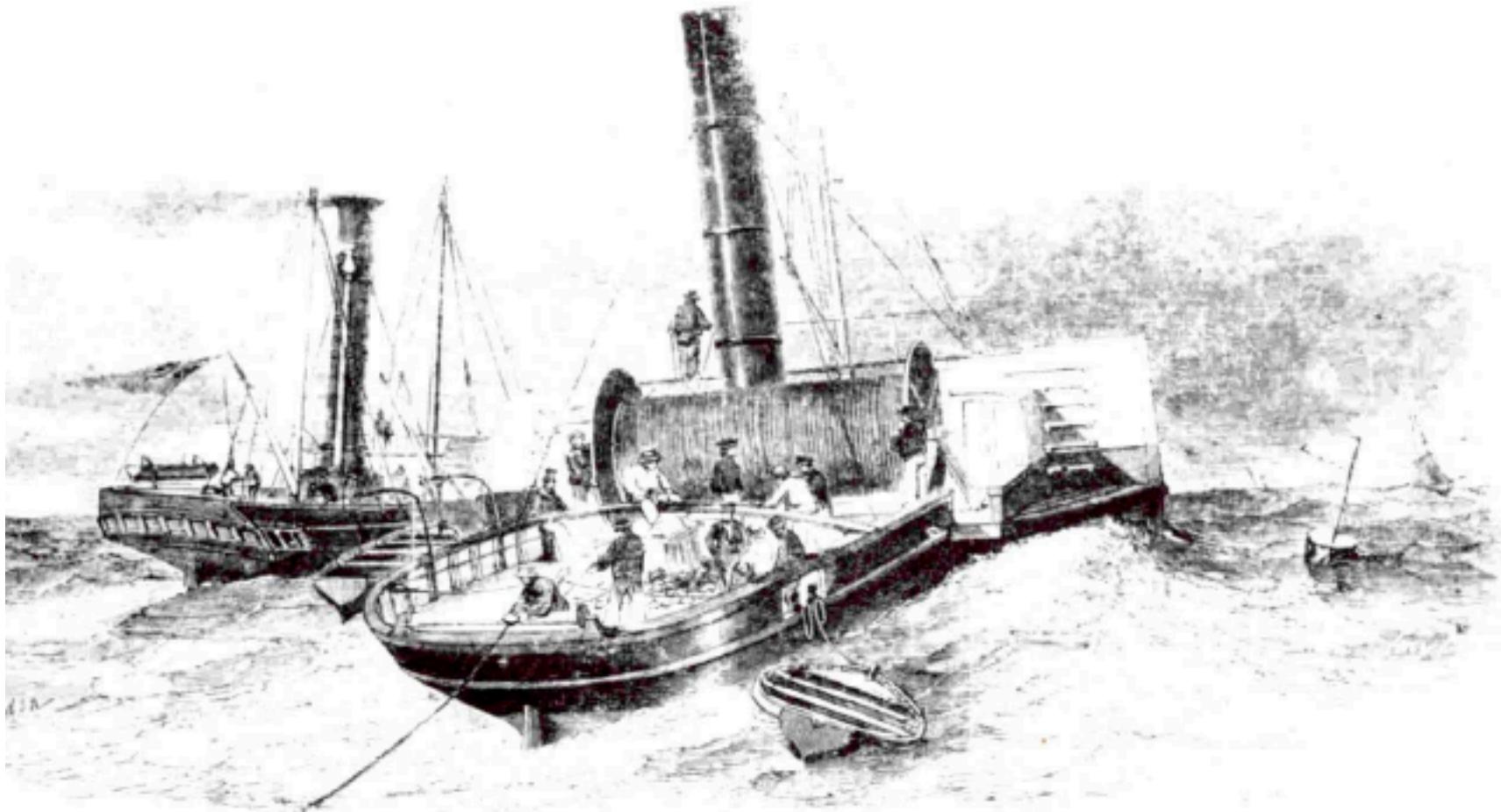
Storia della Telecomunicazioni

- **2° metà del XIX secolo:** diffusione rapidissima della rete telegrafica su cavo in rame (coincide con la diffusione delle reti ferroviarie nazionali). Nel 1875 la rete USA contava 214.000 miglia di cavi.



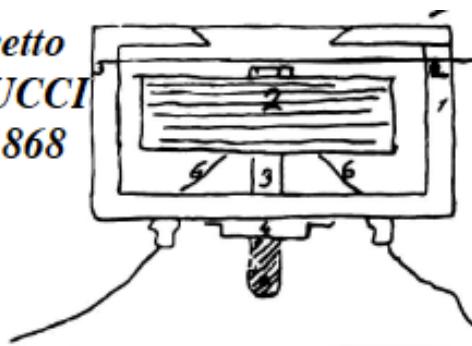
Storia della Telecomunicazioni

- **2° metà del XIX secolo:** posa sottomarina cavi telegrafici transatlantici

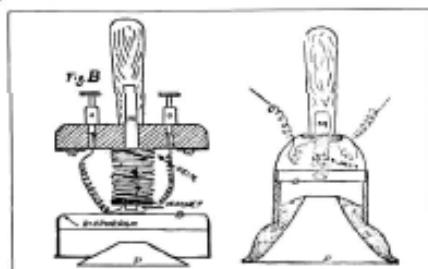


Storia della Telecomunicazioni

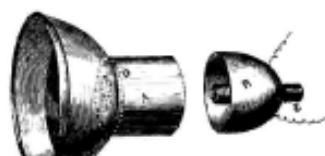
Brevetto
MEUCCI
del 1868



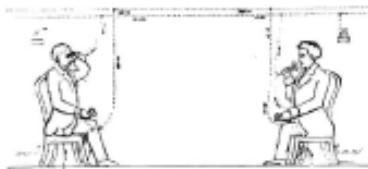
Schizzo del telefono Meucci come ideato nel periodo 1866/68.



Disegni del telefono ideato da Meucci uniti alla domanda depositata all'Ufficio brevetti di Washington nel 1871.

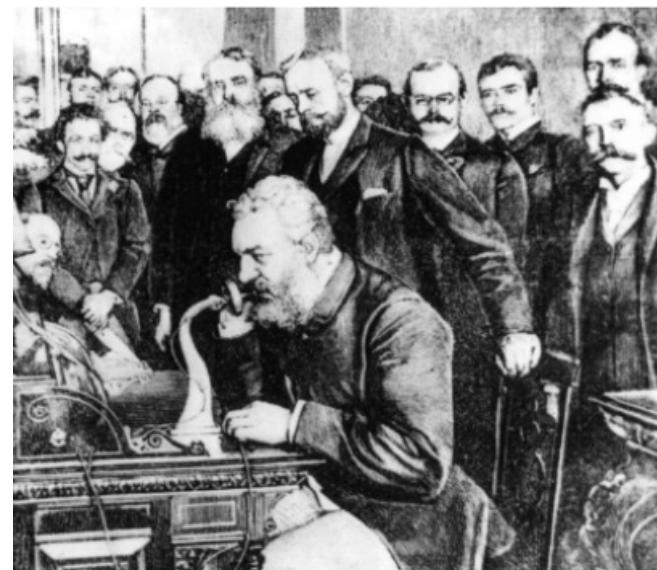


Il telefono ideato da Meucci.

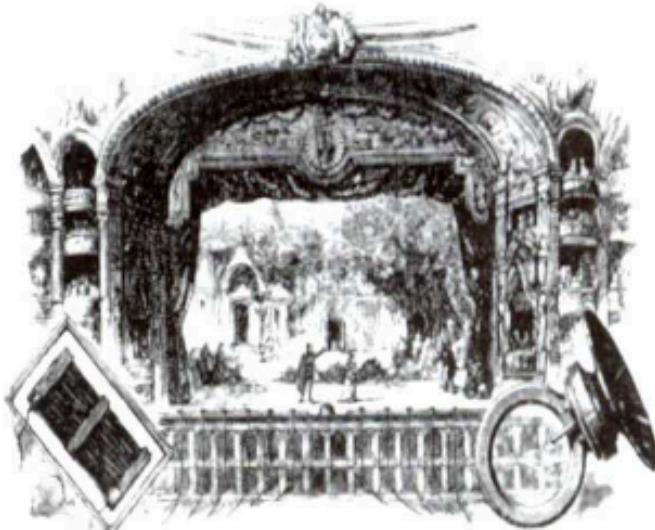


Prospetto e schema della trasmissione telefonica come prevista da Meucci.

- **1868:** Meucci brevetta il telefono che permette lo scambio a distanza di conversazioni vocali in tempo reale senza la mediazione di codici.
- **1876:** Bell brevetta il suo telefono.



Storia della Telecomunicazioni

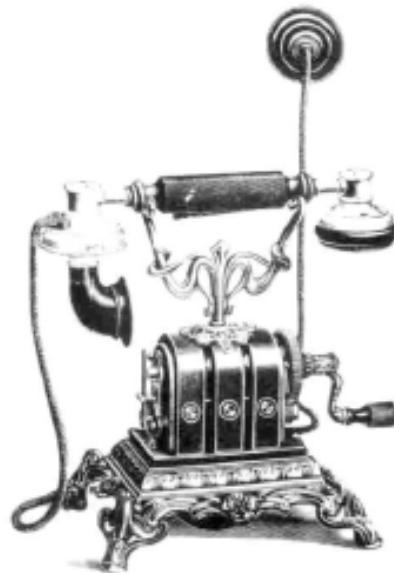


- Bell si attiva per promuovere il telefono soprattutto per “intrattenimento” (sorta di radio via cavo). L'applicazione per comunicazione interpersonale non fu preventivata nemmeno dallo stesso Bell



Storia della Telecomunicazioni

- **1871:** dopo 5 anni da prime dimostrazioni, negli USA già 123.000 apparecchi telefonici.
- **1892:** primo collegamento a grande distanza (New York – Chicago 1520 km) su linea aerea con cavo in bronzo su palificazione in legno.



Storia della Telecomunicazioni

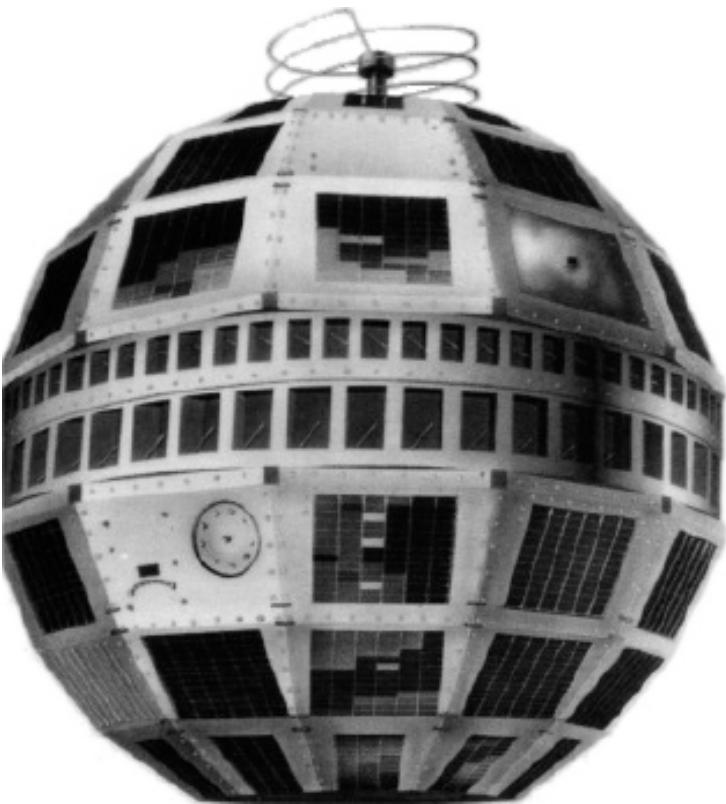


- **1895:** Marconi inventa la radio e la telegrafia “senza fili”. Mettendo a frutto ricerche di Hertz, utilizza onde radio modulate per la trasmissione di suoni a distanza.
- **1901:** trasmissione attraverso l'Atlantico.
- **1922:** primo servizio regolare di trasmissioni di intrattenimento via radio nel Regno Unito.
- **1936:** la BBC inaugura il primo servizio di trasmissioni televisive pubbliche.



Storia della Telecomunicazioni

- **1962:** primo satellite di telecomunicazione. I Bell Labs lanciano il TELESTAR1, satellite per telecomunicazioni commerciali in grado di trasmettere 600 conversazioni telefoniche o un canale televisivo.



Storia della Telecomunicazioni

Dielectric-fibre surface waveguides for optical frequencies

K. C. Kao, B.Sc.(Eng.), Ph.D., A.M.I.E.E., and G. A. Hockham, B.Sc.(Eng.), Graduate I.E.E.

Synopsis

A dielectric fibre with a refractive index higher than its surrounding region is a form of dielectric waveguide which represents a possible medium for the guided transmission of energy at optical frequencies. The particular type of dielectric-fibre waveguide discussed is one with a circular cross-section. The choice of the mode of propagation for a fibre waveguide used for communication purposes is governed by consideration of loss characteristics and information capacity. Dielectric loss, bending loss and radiation loss are discussed, and mode stability, dispersion and power handling are examined with respect to information capacity. Physical-realisation aspects are also discussed. Experimental investigations at both optical and microwave wavelengths are included.

List of principal symbols

J_n	= nth-order Bessel function of the first kind
K_n	= nth-order modified Bessel function of the second kind
β	= $\frac{2\pi}{\lambda}$, phase coefficient of the waveguide
J'_n	= first derivative of J_n
K'_n	= first derivative of K_n
h	= radial wavenumber or decay coefficient
ϵ_1	= relative permittivity
k_0	= free-space propagation coefficient
γ	= radius of the fibre
μ	= azimuthal propagation coefficient
T	= temperature, deg K
β_s	= isothermal compressibility
λ	= wavelength
n	= refractive index
$H^{(i)}$	= rth-order Hankel function of the ith type
H_{nm}	= derivation of H_n with respect to μ
ν	= azimuthal propagation coefficient = $\nu_1 - \nu_2$
L	= modulation period

Subscript n is an integer and subscript m refers to the m th root and $u_1 = 0$

1 Introduction

A dielectric fibre with a refractive index higher than its surrounding region is a form of dielectric waveguide which represents a possible medium for the guided transmission of energy at optical frequencies. This form of structure guides the electromagnetic waves along the definable boundary between the regions of different refractive indexes. The associated electromagnetic field is carried partially inside the fibre and partially outside it. The external field is evanescent in the direction y and has a range of propagation, and it decays approximately exponentially towards infinity. Such structures are often referred to as open waveguides, and the propagation is known as the surface-wave mode. The particular type of dielectric-fibre waveguide to be discussed is one with a circular cross-section.

2 Dielectric-fibre waveguide

The dielectric fibre with a circular cross-section can support a family of H_{0m} and E_{0m} modes and a family of hybrid HE_{nm} modes. Solving the Maxwell equations under the

boundary conditions imposed by the physical structure, the characteristic equations are as follows:

for HE_{nm} modes

$$\frac{n^2 \beta^2}{k_0} \left(\frac{1}{u_1^2} + \frac{1}{u_2^2} \right)^2 = \left(\frac{\epsilon_1}{u_1} \frac{J'_0(u_1)}{J_0(u_1)} + \frac{\epsilon_2}{u_2} \frac{K'_0(u_2)}{K_0(u_2)} \right) \times \left(\frac{1}{u_1} \frac{J'_0(u_1)}{J_0(u_1)} + \frac{1}{u_2} \frac{K'_0(u_2)}{K_0(u_2)} \right) . \quad (1)$$

for E_{0m} modes

$$\frac{\epsilon_1}{u_1} \frac{J'_0(u_1)}{J_0(u_1)} = - \frac{\epsilon_2}{u_2} \frac{K'_0(u_2)}{K_0(u_2)} . \quad (2)$$

for H_{0m} modes

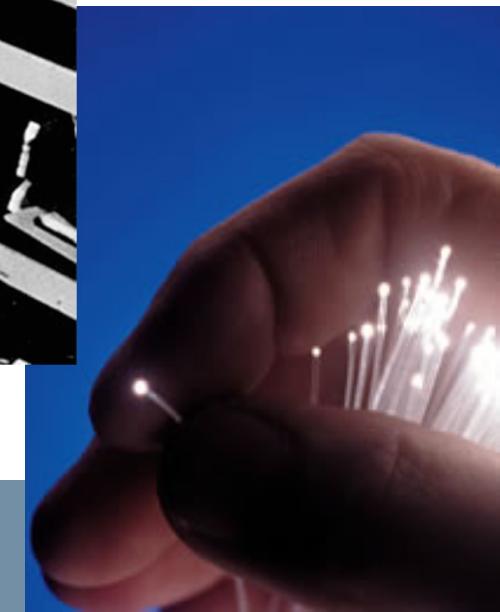
$$\frac{1}{u_1} \frac{J'_0(u_1)}{J_0(u_1)} = - \frac{1}{u_2} \frac{K'_0(u_2)}{K_0(u_2)} . \quad (3)$$

The auxiliary equations defining the relationship between u_1 and u_2 are

$$u_1^2 + u_2^2 = (k_0 \alpha)^2 (\epsilon_1 - \epsilon_2) \\ h_1^2 = y^2 + k_0^2 \epsilon_1 \\ h_2^2 = y^2 + k_0^2 \epsilon_2 \\ u_i = h_i, i = 1 \text{ and } 2$$

where subscripts 1 and 2 refer to the region, respectively.

All the modes exhibit cutoffs, except the lowest-order hybrid mode. It can appear in two polarisations, and it propagates with an energy outside the fibre as the dominant component. Thus, when operating the HE₁₁ mode, it is possible, without the condition that the fibre is outside the medium, to have a greater proportion of energy outside the fibre. If the outside medium is more lossy than the fibre, the waveguide is particularly lossy. With these properties in mind, it is possible to draw conclusions as to the feasibility and the ease of such a waveguide for long-distance application.



Storia della Telecomunicazioni

40 ANNI DI COMUNICAZIONI IN FIBRA OTTICA

- 1977: AT&T invia i primi segnali di test in un collegamento in fibra a Chicago; GTE invia un segnale telefonico live a 6Mb/s attraverso un collegamento in fibra a Long Beach, California; Bell System manda un traffico telefonico a 45Mb/s su fibra installata a Chicago; British Post Office invia un segnale telefonico in cavi interrati vicino a Martlesham Heath.

Optical Fiber System Trials at 8 Mbits/s and 140 Mbits/s

Atlanta Fiber System Experiment:

The Chicago Lightwave Communications Project

By M. I. SCHWARTZ, W. A. REENSTRA, J. H. MULLINS,
and J. S. COOK

(Manuscript received January 25, 1978)

The Bell System installed and is evaluating an exploratory lightwave communications system in downtown Chicago. In addition to regular interoffice trunk service, the system provides range of telecommunications services to customers in Chicago's Brunswick Building, including voice, analog data, digital data, and PICTUREPHONE® Meeting Service, a 4-MHz video service. This paper describes the transmission medium, its installation, and the system configuration, and includes some preliminary performance data.

RONALD W. BERRY, DAVID J. BRACE, AND IVOR A. RAVENSCROFT

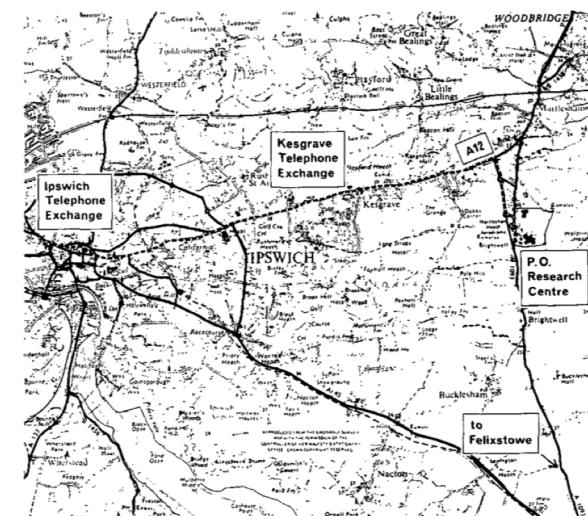


Figure 1 13 km Martlesham Heath–Ipswich cable route.

Optical Transmission for Interoffice Trunks

E. E. BASCH, MEMBER, IEEE, RICHARD A. BEAUDETTE, MEMBER, IEEE, AND HOWARD A. CARNES

Suffolk, England.

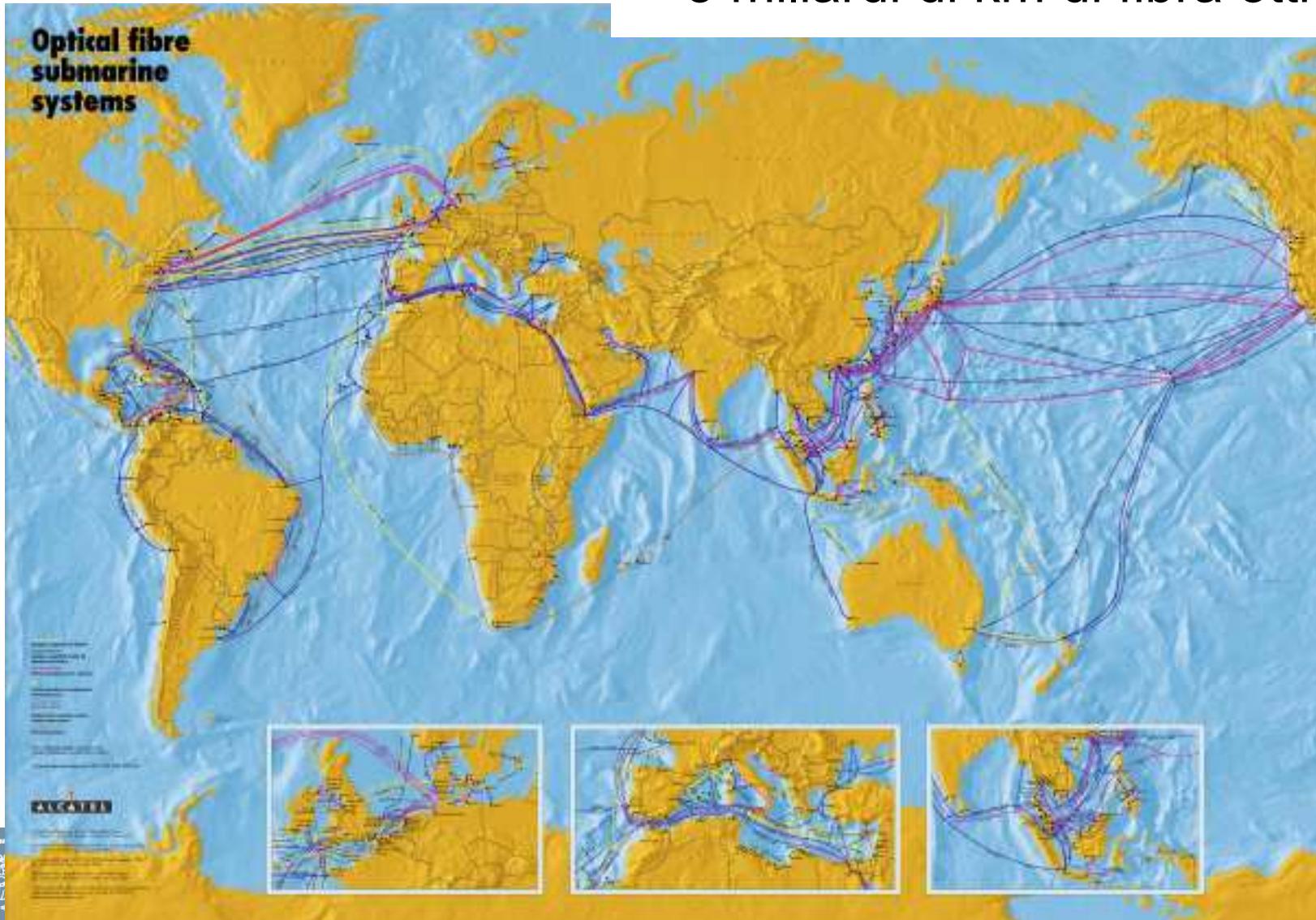


POLITECNICO MILANO 1863

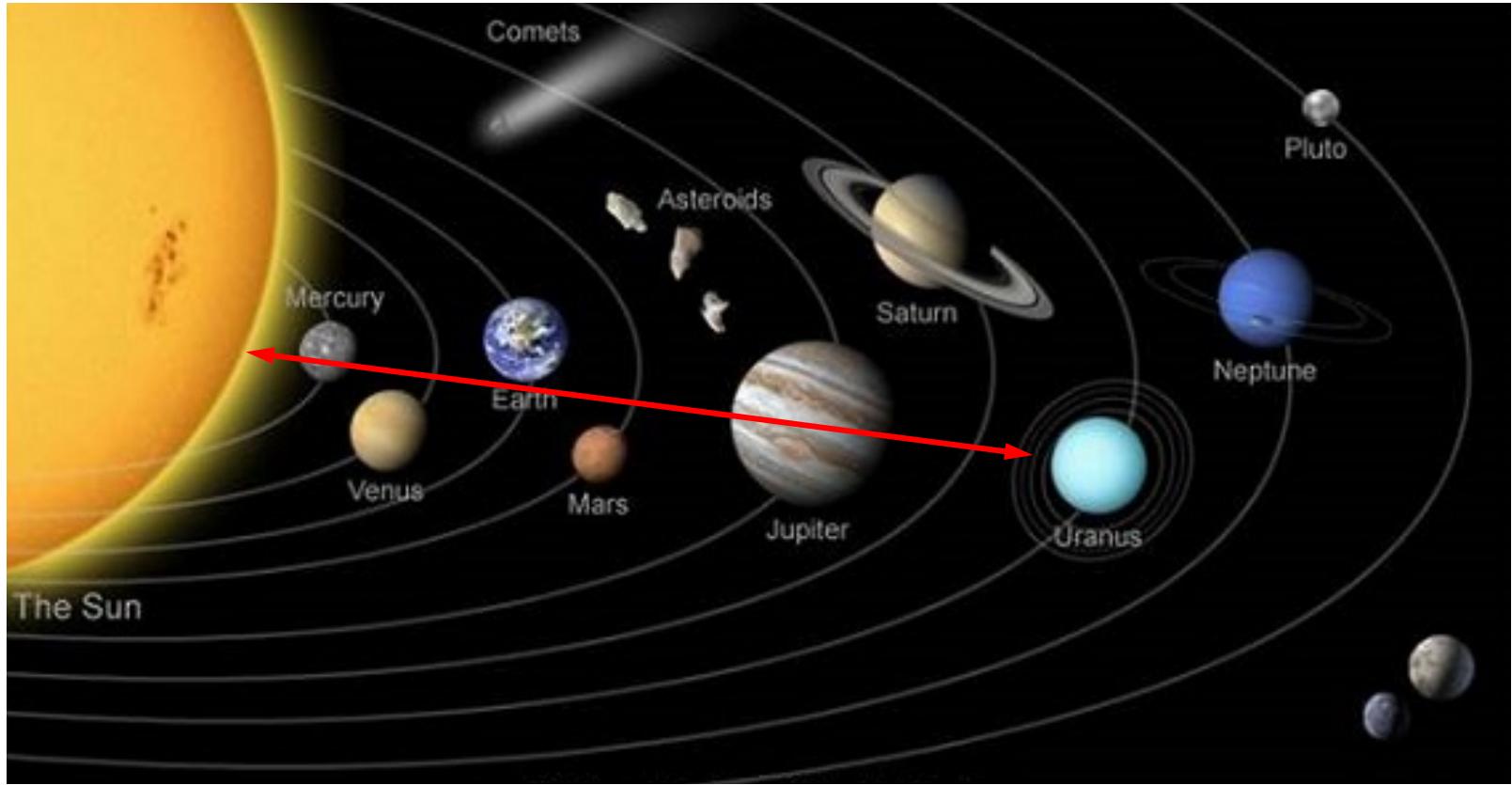
FdTLC: 1 – Introduzione

Storia della Telecomunicazioni

- Oggi: installati nel mondo + di 3 miliardi di km di fibra ottica



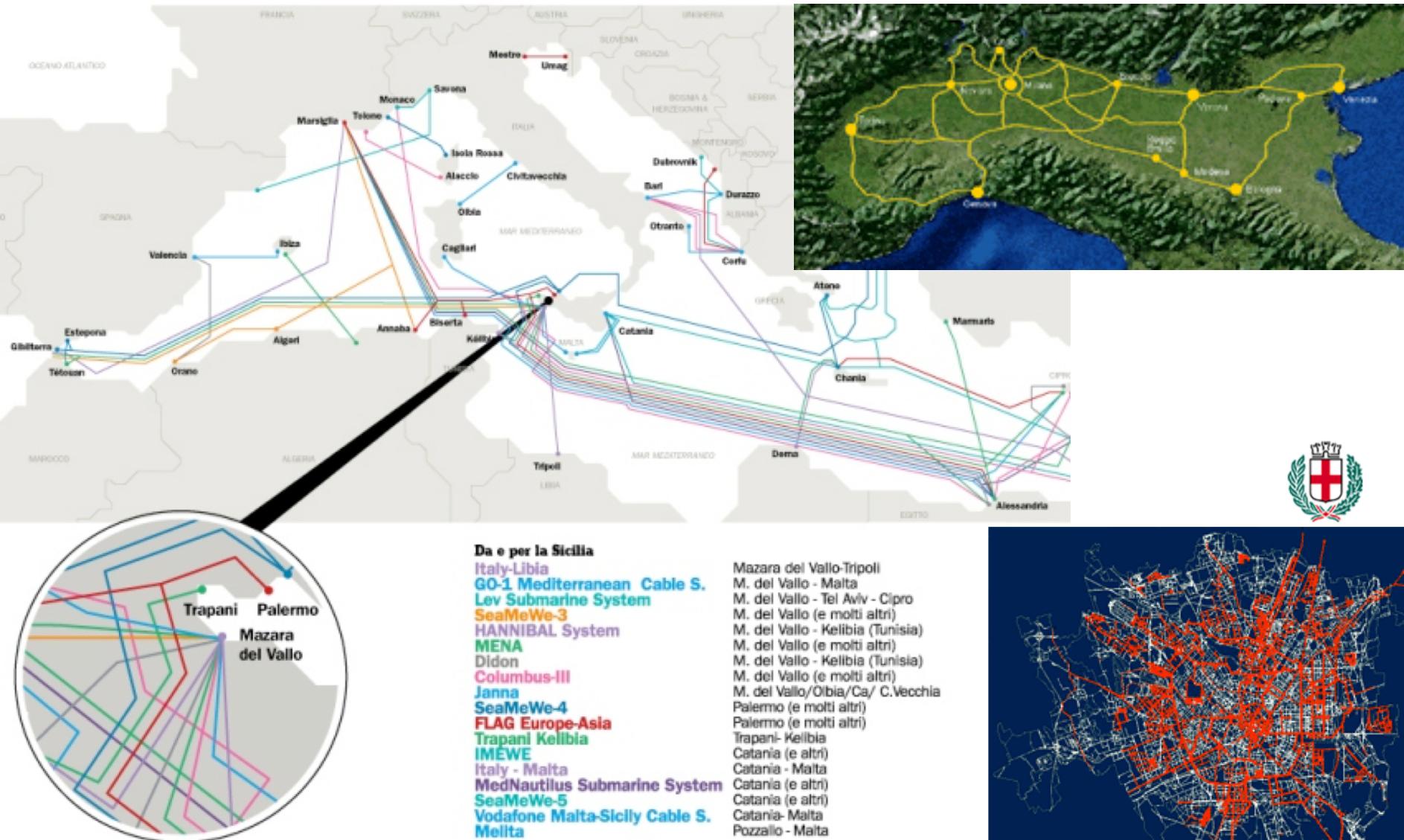
Storia della Telecomunicazioni



- Crescita della quantità di fibra nel mondo: +17% all'anno
 - 2015: **3 milardi di km** → 76.000 volte la circonferenza terrestre
- ↓
- distanza tra il Sole e Urano

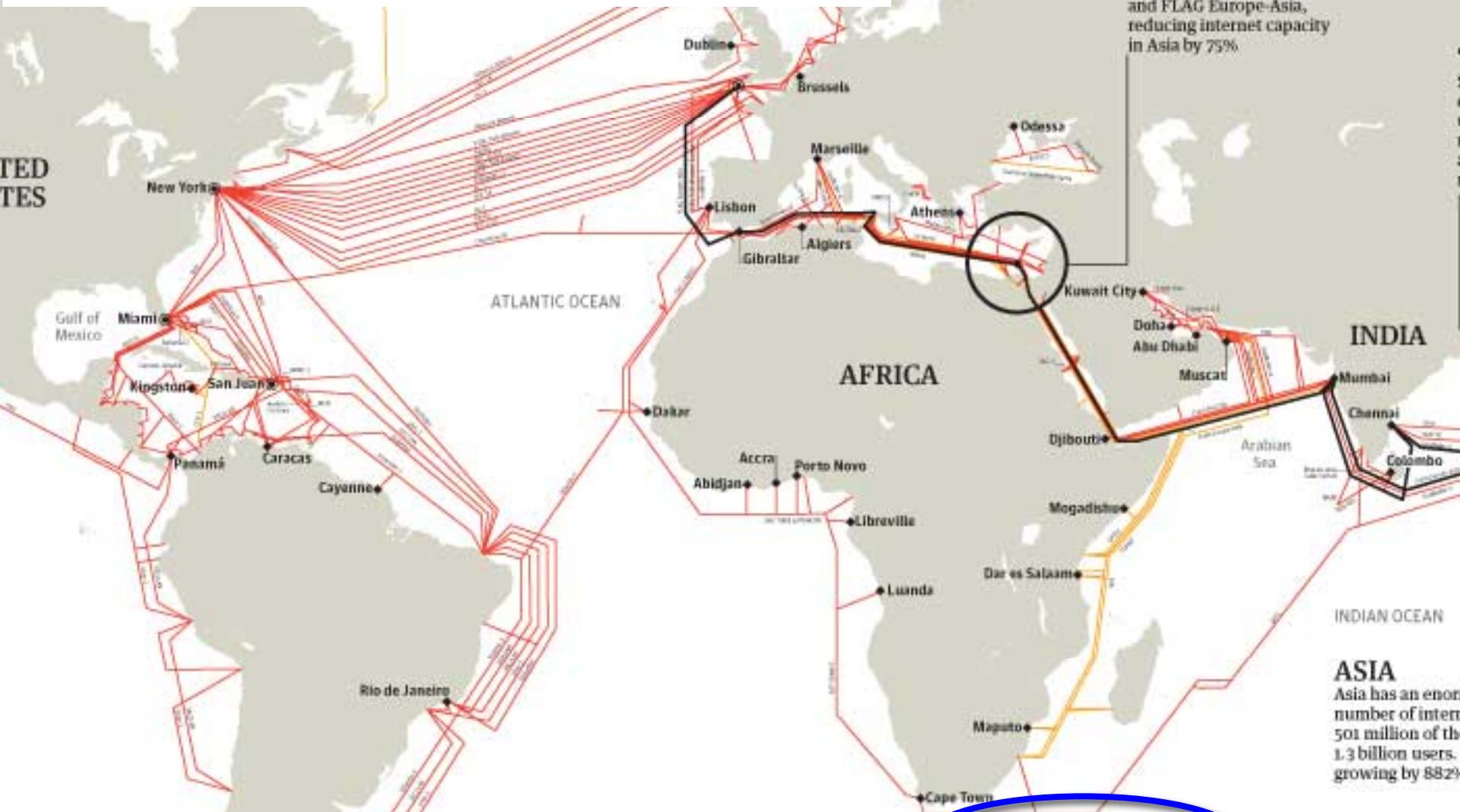


Storia della Telecomunicazioni



Failure Happens: Transcontinental fiber-optic submarine cables

TED
UTES



Alexandria, Wednesday
A ship's anchor accidentally cuts two cables, SeaMeWe4 and FLAG Europe-Asia, reducing internet capacity in Asia by 75%

ASIA
Asia has an enormous number of internet users: 501 million of the 1.3 billion users, growing by 88.2%.

“ According to reports, the internet blackout, which has left 75 million people with only limited access, was caused by a ship that tried to moor off the coast of Egypt in bad weather on Wednesday. Since then phone and internet traffic has been severely reduced across a huge swath of the region, slashed by as much as 70% in countries including India, Egypt and Dubai. [...] ”

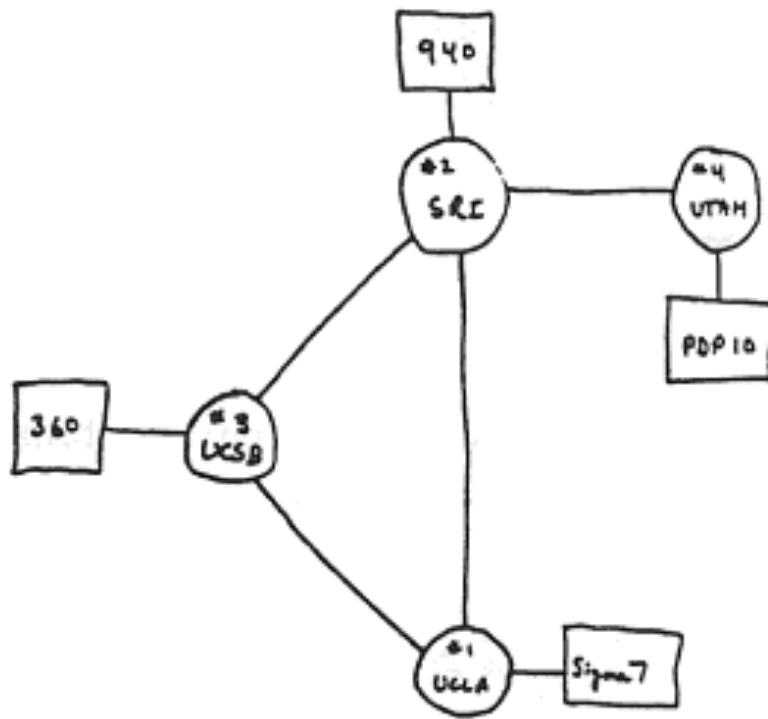


POLITECNICO
di MILANO

Breve storia di Internet



50 ANNI DI INTERNET



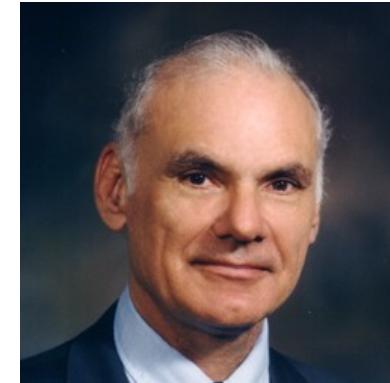
THE ARPA NETWORK

DEC 1969



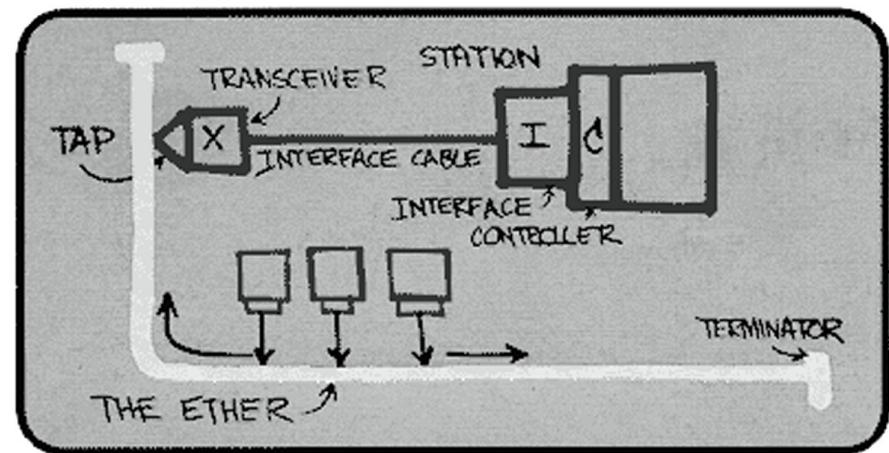
Storia di Internet: anni '60

- **1961:** Kleinrock – dimostra l'efficacia della commutazione di pacchetto grazie alla teoria delle code
- **1967:** Lawrence Roberts progetta ARPAnet (Advanced Research Projects Agency)
- **1969:** primo nodo di IMP (Interface Message Processor) di ARPAnet a UCLA



Storia di Internet: anni '70

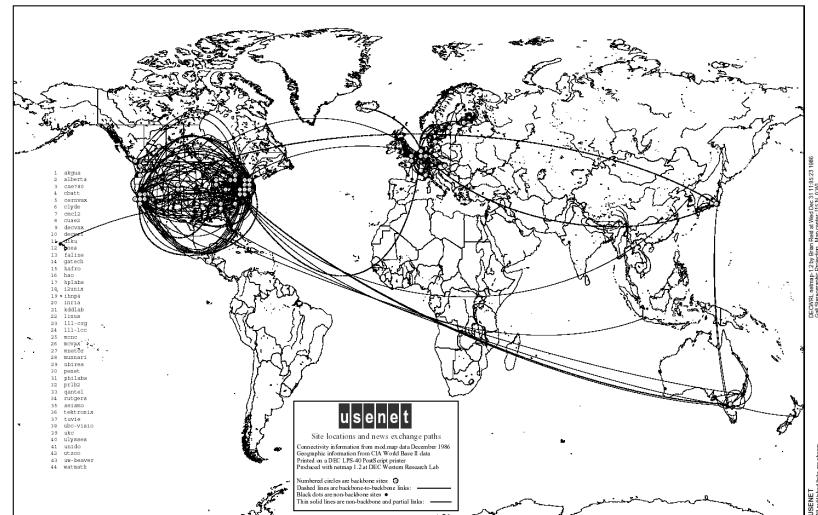
- **1972:**
 - Nasce NCP (Network Control Protocol) il primo protocollo di Internet
 - Primo programma per la posta elettronica
 - ARPAnet ha 15 nodi
- **1970:**
 - ALOHAnet rete radio a pacchetti al Univ. of Hawaii
- **1974:**
 - Cerf and Kahn – definiscono i principi dell'internetworking (rete di reti)
- **1976:**
 - Nasce Ethernet nei laboratori di Xerox
- **1979:**
 - ARPAnet ha 200 nodi



Storia di Internet: anni '80

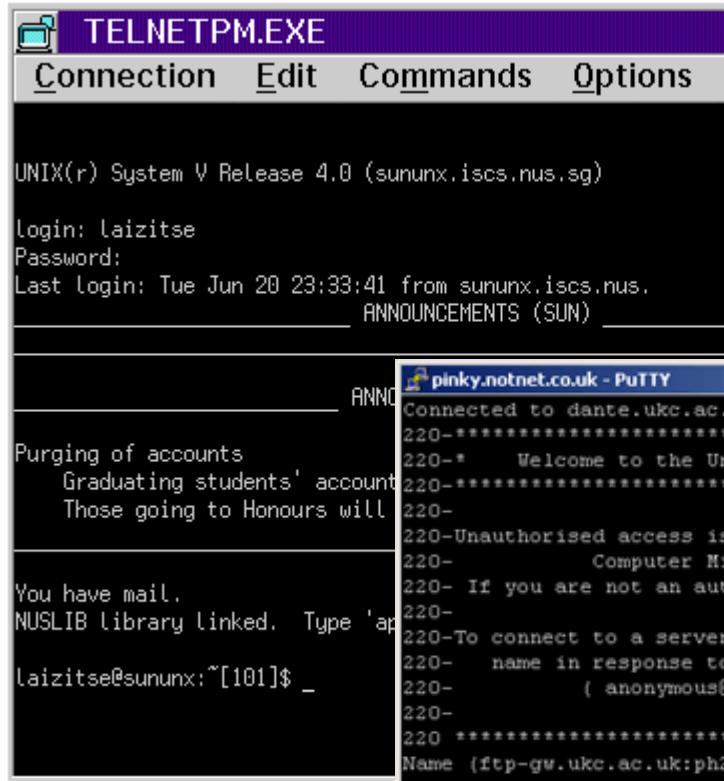
- **1982:** definizione del protocollo SMTP per la posta elettronica
- **1983:** rilascio di TCP/IP che sostituisce NCP
- **1983:** definizione del DNS per la traduzione degli indirizzi IP
- **1985:** definizione del protocollo FTP
- **1988:** controllo della congestione TCP

- **Nuove reti nazionali: Csnets, BITnet, NSFnet, Minitel**
- **100.000 host collegati**

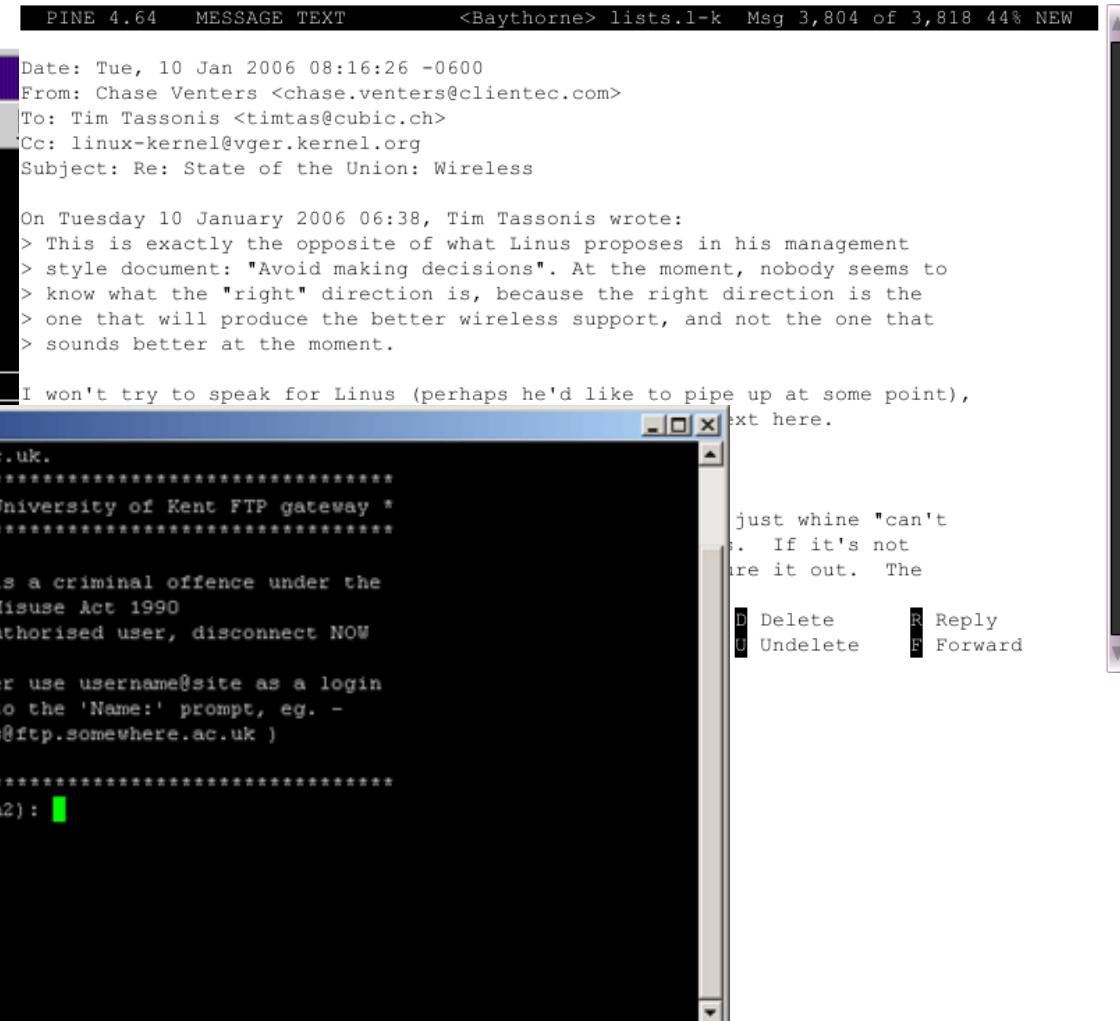


Storia di Internet: Le prime applicazioni

Telnet



Email

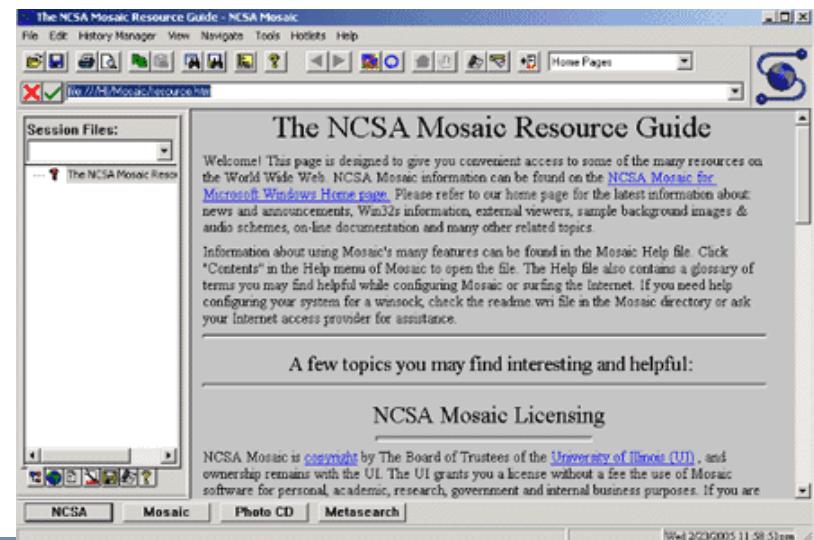
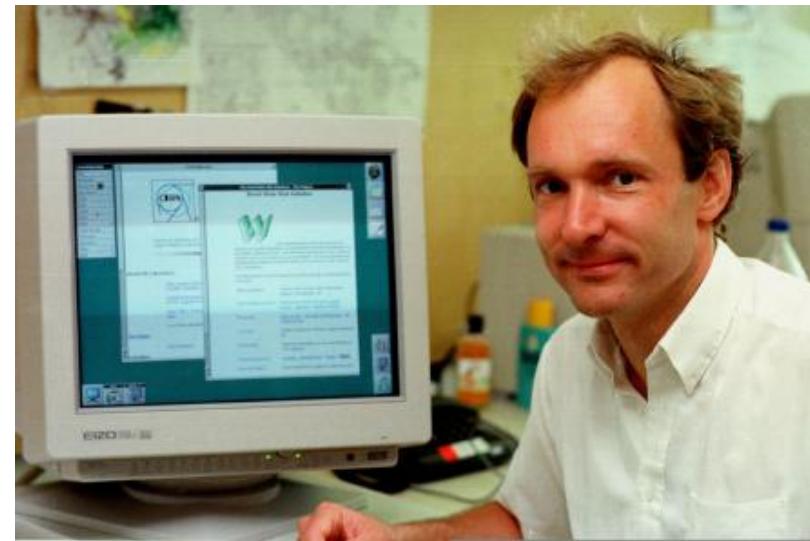


FTP



Storia di Internet: anni '90

- **1990:** ARPAnet viene dismessa
- **1991:** NSF lascia decadere le restrizioni sull'uso commerciale di NSFnet
- **Primi anni '90:** Tim Berners-Lee inventa il web al Cern di Ginevra
- **1994:** Mosaic, poi Netscape
- **Fine '90 :** commercializzazione del Web



Storia di Internet: anni '00

2000 – 2009:

- Arrivano le “killer applications”: messaggistica istantanea, condivisione di file P2P, IP Telephony, social networks
- La sicurezza di rete diventa un problema
- Centinaia di milioni di host, un miliardo di utenti
- Velocità nelle dorsali dell'ordine dei Gbps



*Diffie-Hellman-Merkle
Larry Page e Sergey Brin*



Shawn
Fanning



Zuckerberg



Storia di Internet: anni '10

2010 – oggi:

- Esplosione della Mobile Internet
- Arrivano gli smart-phone
- La telefonia si trasferisce definitivamente su Internet
- I contenuti video diventano il traffico predominante sulla rete



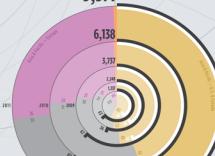
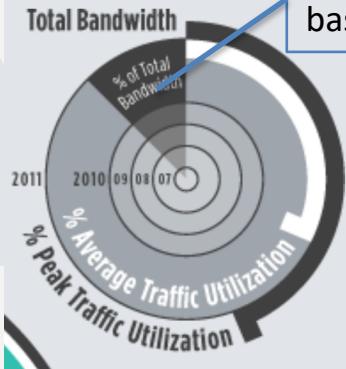
Global Internet Map

Principali collegamenti tra router
(spessore proporzionale alla capacità)

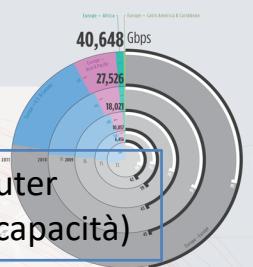


Legenda

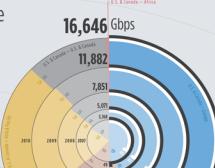
Ripartizione in settori sulla
base della destinazione



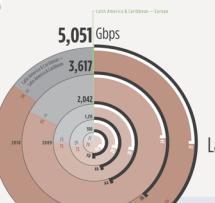
Asia & Pacific



Europe



U.S. & Canada



Latin America & Caribbean

- Intra-Regional ●
- Latin America & Caribbean – U.S. & Canada ●
- Asia & Pacific – U.S. & Canada ●
- Africa – Asia & Pacific ●
- Africa – U.S. & Canada ●
- Asia & Pacific – Europe ●
- Europe – U.S. & Canada ●
- Africa – Europe ●
- Europe – Latin America & Caribbean ●



Global Internet Map 2012

The Internet is structured as a hub-and-spoke system. The world's highest capacity routes connect core hub cities. Over 11 Tbps of international Internet capacity connected to London in 2011, more than any other city in the world. London's routes linked to other major hub cities, such as Paris, and other European cities. The geographic distribution of the topology of the global Internet continues to evolve, with the rise of new hub cities in the Middle East, Africa, and South Asia will play a role in how future capacity is deployed.

At 40.7 Tbps of international Internet bandwidth in 2011, Europe surpasses other world regions. In second place is the U.S. & Canada (16.6 Tbps), followed by Asia (9.6 Tbps), Latin America (5.1 Tbps), and Africa (571 Gbps). Unlike other regions, the development of the Internet in Asia has been driven primarily by intra-regional traffic. In contrast, more than 80% of Africa's and Latin America's international Internet bandwidth connect to cities outside their region. In the case of Latin America, 60% of the region's international bandwidth connects to North America.

Capacity on individual routes is subject to upgrade, and routing decisions made by operators that control these city-to-city links. The capacity of routes can decline or even disappear from one year to the next if a backbone operator chooses to redirect a link away from one city to another. The highest capacity route in the world formerly was New York-London. In 2009, that trans-Atlantic route was eclipsed by Amsterdam-London, which has since become the world's highest capacity route.

More than half of the world's top 50 routes are between cities in Europe.

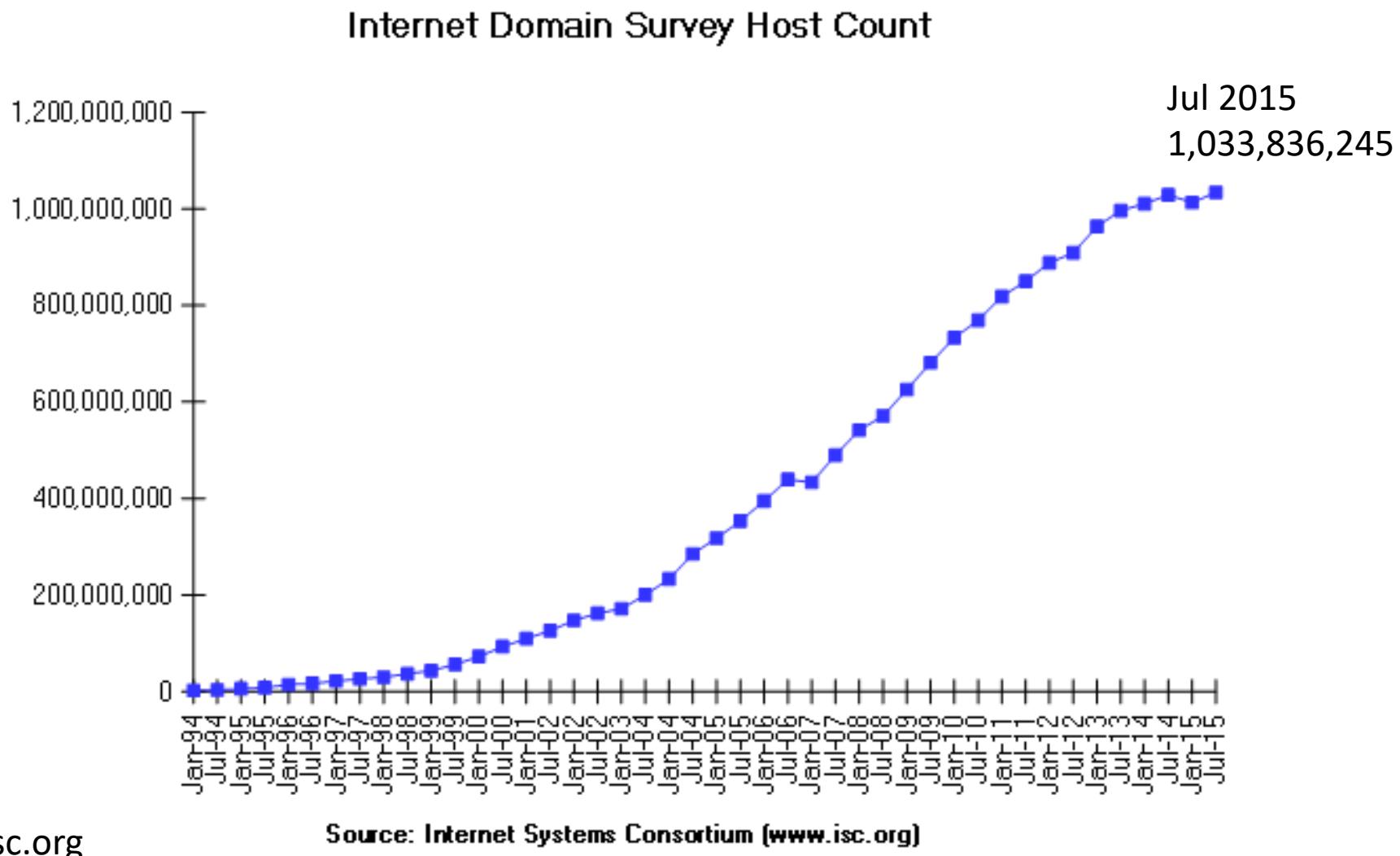
While bandwidth growth remains strong, the pace of growth has slowed. Overall worldwide bandwidth growth dropped below 50% in 2011 for the first time since 2006. Even in the lowest penetration region of Africa, the pace of bandwidth growth slowed from 152% in 2010 to 46% in 2011.

Demand for international Internet bandwidth is driven in part by the growth of broadband subscribers. While the annual pace of growth for new broadband subscribers has slowed, broadband penetration is still increasing in developing markets, leaving room for continued expansion. In more mature markets, the major contributor to demand is the constantly increasing broadband access rates and wider use of bandwidth intensive applications. Faster broadband speeds are also translating to more consumer traffic, driving international network growth.

For the Internet to function, the world's Internet service providers and content distributors must interconnect their networks. While some providers freely exchange traffic between themselves, a practice called "peering," most providers must purchase traffic from Internet exchanges where their routers must pay to have their traffic carried by the transit provider to rest of the Internet. Transit prices are charged by the transit provider (IP backbone operators) in wholesale and competitive terms. In such, the closer a city's port can serve as a proxy for how close a city is to the economic "center" of the Internet. The cheaper the transit, the closer the city is to the Internet core.

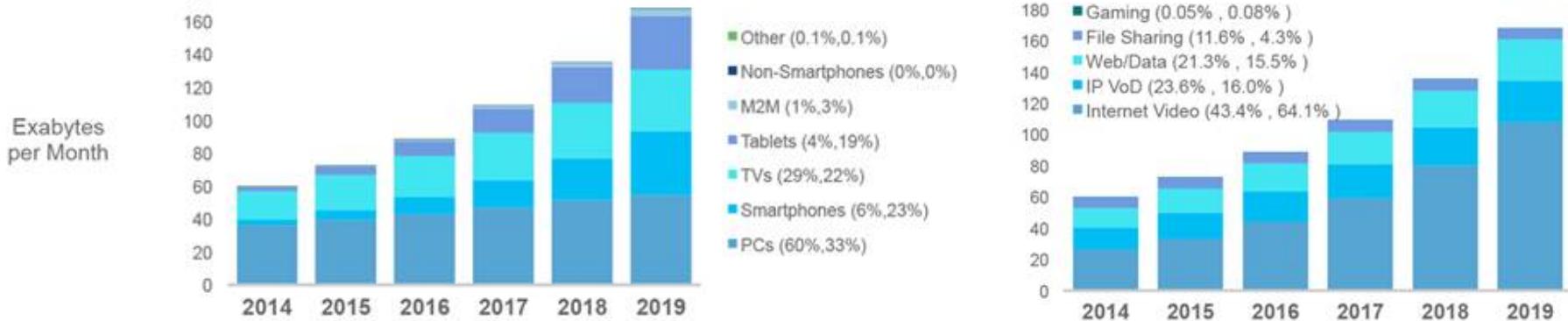
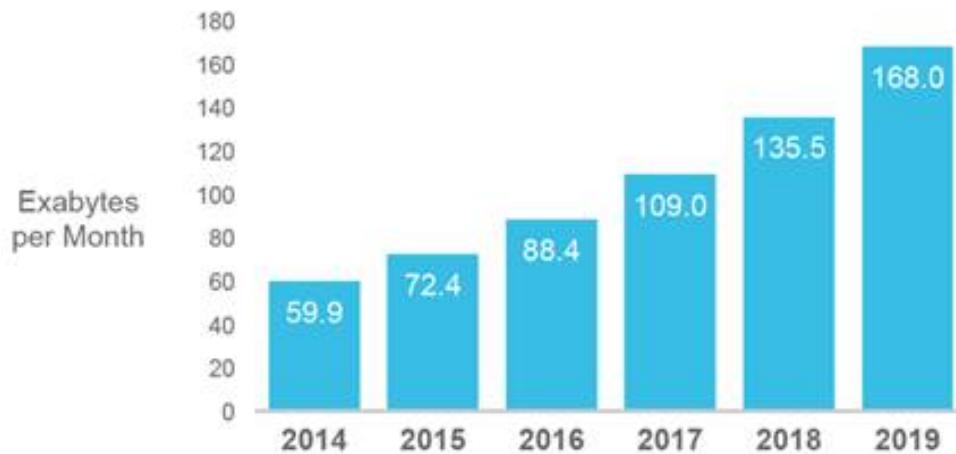
This work is based on data sources believed to be reliable, but the publisher does not warrant the accuracy or completeness of any information for any purpose and it is not responsible for any errors or omissions. The political boundaries on this map are taken from authoritative sources and are believed to be accurate at the date of publication of this map.

La crescita di Internet



Il traffico di Internet

(exa= 10^{18})



CISCO VNI
(2015)



POLITECNICO MILANO 1863

FdTLC: 1 – Introduzione

26

Data

Equivalent



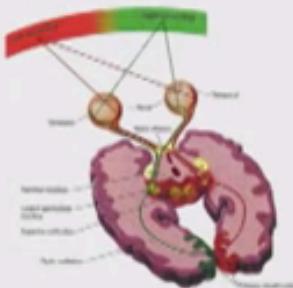
1 Petabyte

10^{15} bytes or 200,000 DVDs



1 Exabyte

10^{18} bytes or 200 million DVDs



1 Zettabyte 10^{21} bytes



How much is that?

20 Petabytes digital library of all books written in all languages
25 Petabytes: data processed by Google per day

5 Exabytes: transcript of 'all words ever spoken'

300 Exabytes: all hard drives sold by Seagate in 2011 or all data stored in the world by 2007

500 Exabytes: content of Internet in 2009

No storage system has achieved 1 Zettabyte yet!!

66 Zettabytes: visual information from eyes to brain of entire human race/year

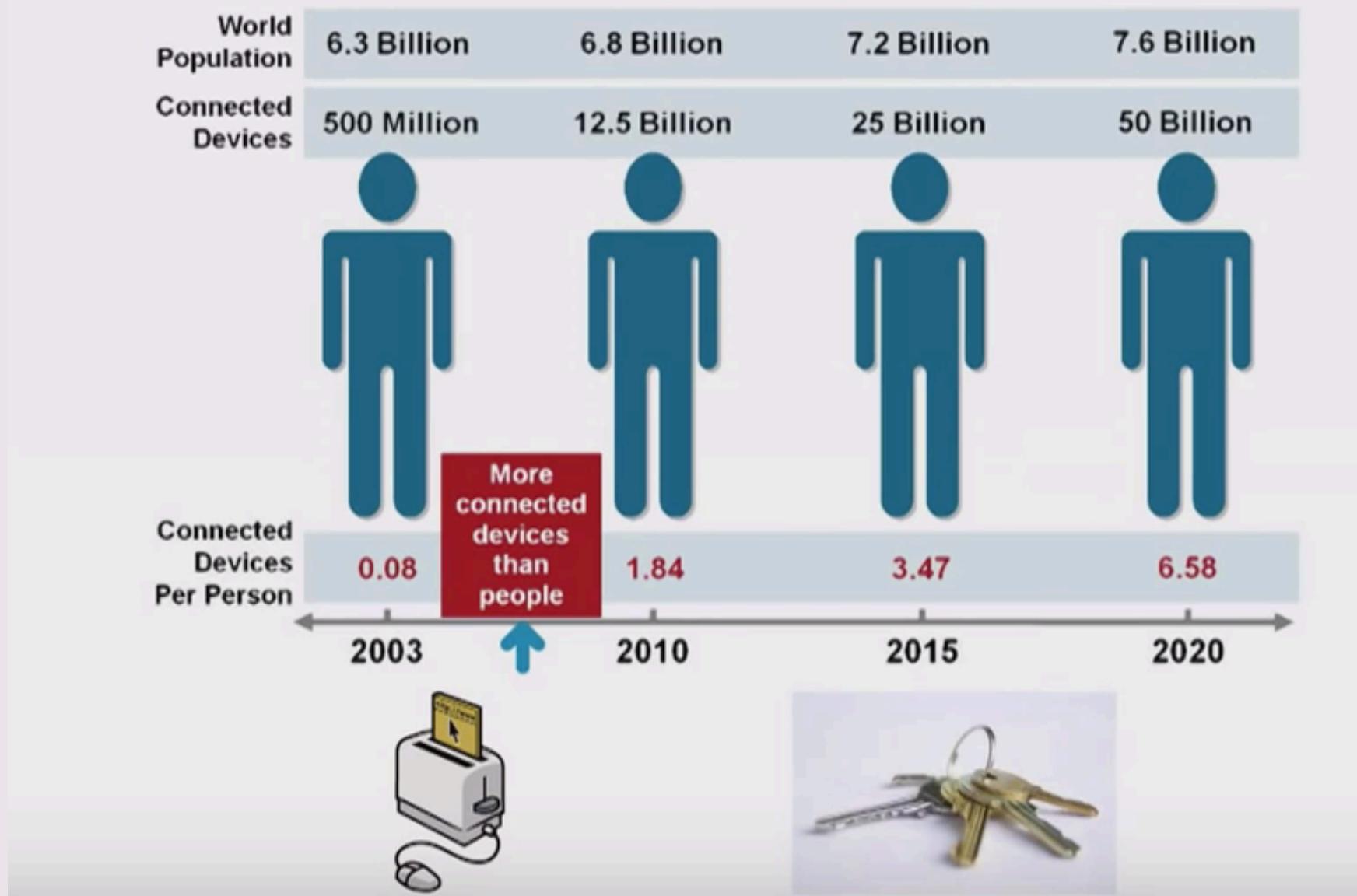


2020

*This is What Happens
in An INTERNET Minute*

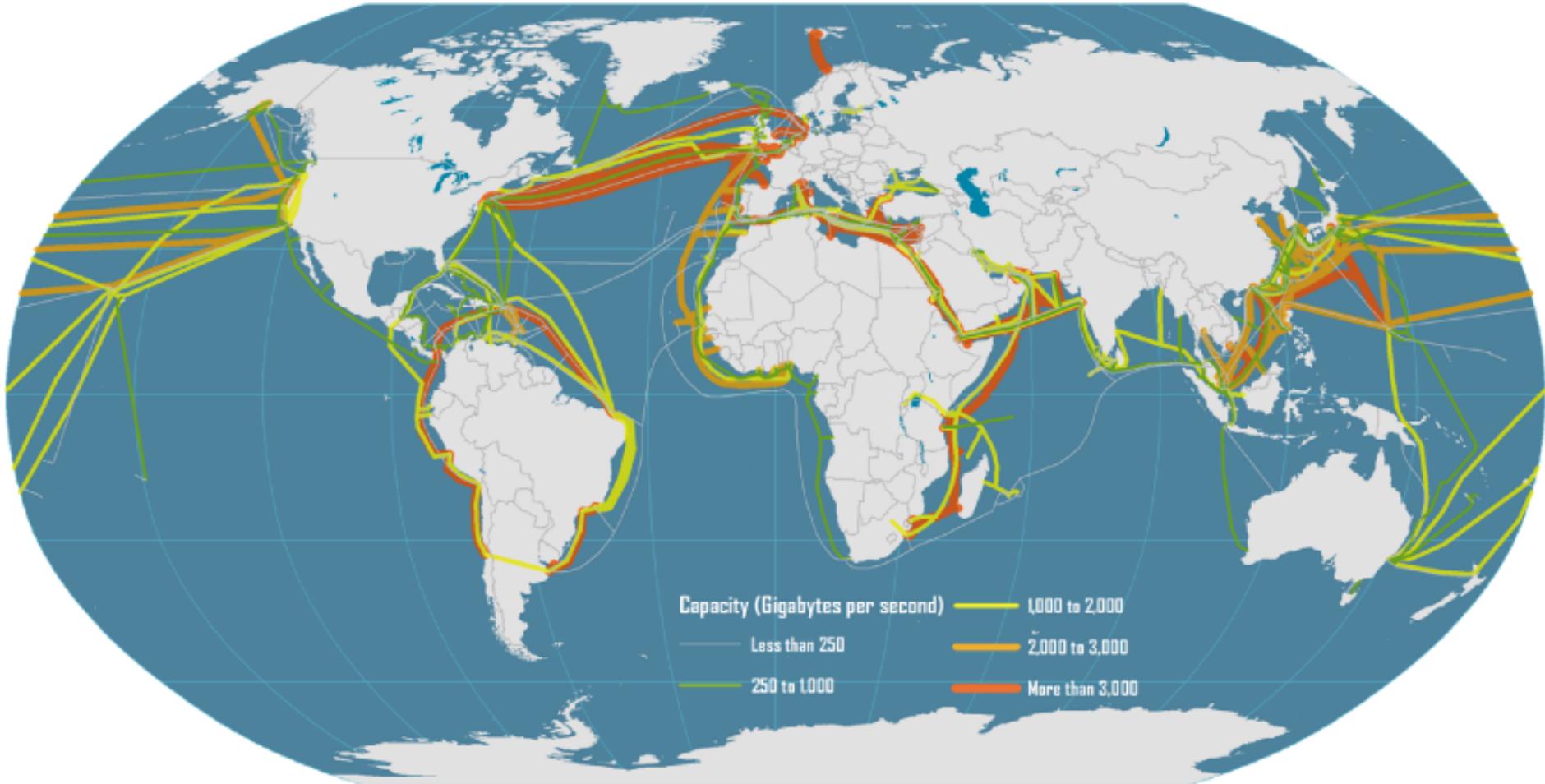


IoT: INTERNET of THINGS

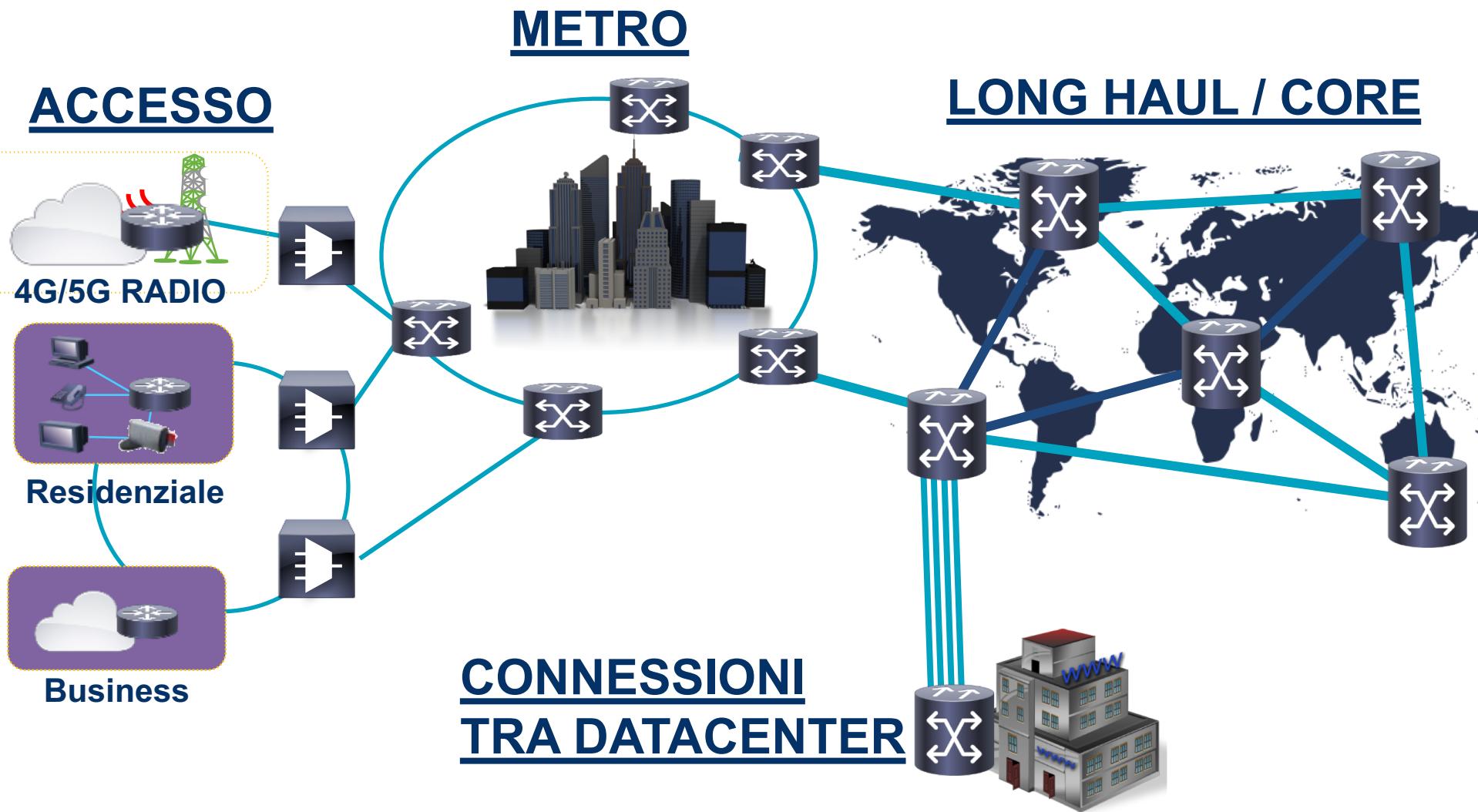


Internet è nel CLOUD MARE

99% del traffico internazionale
passa attraverso cavi in fibra
ottica di tipo sottomarino



Reti in fibra ottica



Programma del corso

1. INTRODUZIONE E ARCHITETTURE

- Principi generali, architettura e componenti, meccanismi di base

2. SISTEMI DI COMUNICAZIONE

- Misura delle prestazioni di una rete: il concetto di *throughput*, i ritardi nelle reti di telecomunicazioni (tempo di trasmissione, ritardo di trasferimento, tempo di processing, tempo di accodamento)

3. MODELLI FUNZIONALI

- Gestione della comunicazione in rete: modelli architetturali a strati, commutazione di pacchetto e commutazione di circuito



Programma del corso

4. IL LIVELLO FISICO

- Banda del segnale, campionamento, quantizzazione e modulazione
- Trasmissione in banda base e in banda traslata, dispersione e attenuazione del mezzo trasmittivo, capacità di canale
- Mezzi trasmittivi guidanti (doppino, cavo coassiale, fibra ottica) e trasmissione wireless

5. IL LIVELLO APPLICATIVO E I SUOI PROTOCOLLI

- architetture delle applicazioni di rete: approccio *client-server* (HTTP) ed approccio *peer-to-peer* (Gnutella, BitTorrent)

5. IL LIVELLO DI TRASPORTO

- Trasporto non affidabile: il protocollo UDP
- Trasporto affidabile: il protocollo TCP



Programma del corso

6. IL LIVELLO DI RETE:

- *Internet Protocol (IP)*: servizi offerti da IP, formato dei pacchetti
- Gestione di indirizzi IP

7. INOLTRO ED INSTRADAMENTO IN INTERNET:

- Inoltro diretto ed indiretto, uso delle tabelle di *routing*

8. RETI LOCALI E LIVELLO DI LINEA:

- Ethernet, Accesso multiplo



Programma del corso

LABORATORIO:

- Messa a punto di un vero sistema di trasmissione in fibra ottica ad elevata capacità
- Interfacciamento del sistema con la rete Internet per la generazione dei segnali in ingresso e l'acquisizione ed elaborazione dei segnali ricevuti
- Configurazione della rete e della strumentazione connessa alla rete
- Prove sperimentali di funzionamento del sistema di comunicazione in rete

