

Communication Systems

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Background and Preview

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通信研究与发展

Concept: Communication

- In the most fundamental sense, communication involves the transmission of information from one point to another.
- In other words, communication refers transmitting information from one place to another.

Message and Information 消息与信息

消息：指对客观事物运动或主观思维活动的状态或存在的具体描述。

信息：指对客观事物运动或主观思维活动的状态或存在的不确定性描述。

一、消息(Message)

1. 消息的定义

表示信息的语言、文字、图象和数据等。

2. 消息的特点

- (1) 是信息的具体表现形式；
- (2) 它不适宜直接远距离传输。

二、信息(Information)

1. 信息的定义

人类社会和自然界中需要传送、交换、存储和提取的“新知识”、“新内容”的**抽象概括**。

对客观事物运动状态和主观思维活动的状态或存在方式的不确定性的描述。

2. 信息的特点

- (1) 是物质存在及运动特征的表现；
- (2) 对观察、接收者是新的知识、新的内容；
- (3) 与传输、流动紧密联系在一起；
- (4) 表现形式是**抽象的**。

三、信号(Signal)

1. 信号的定义

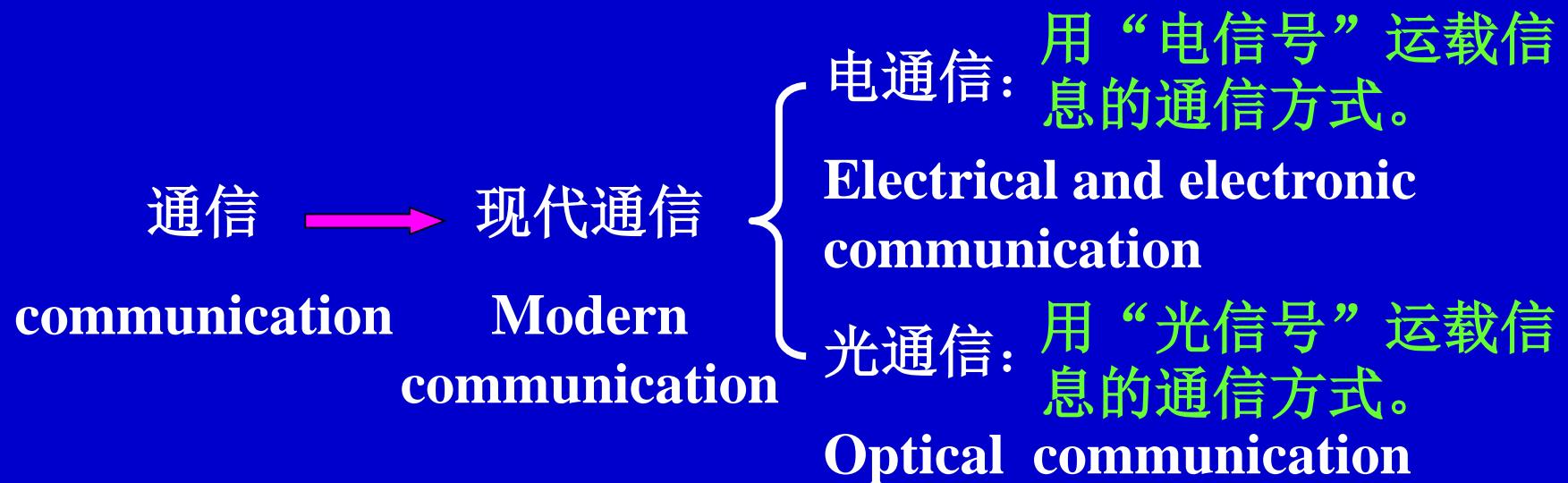
载有消息的光、电、声等物理量。

2. 信号的特点

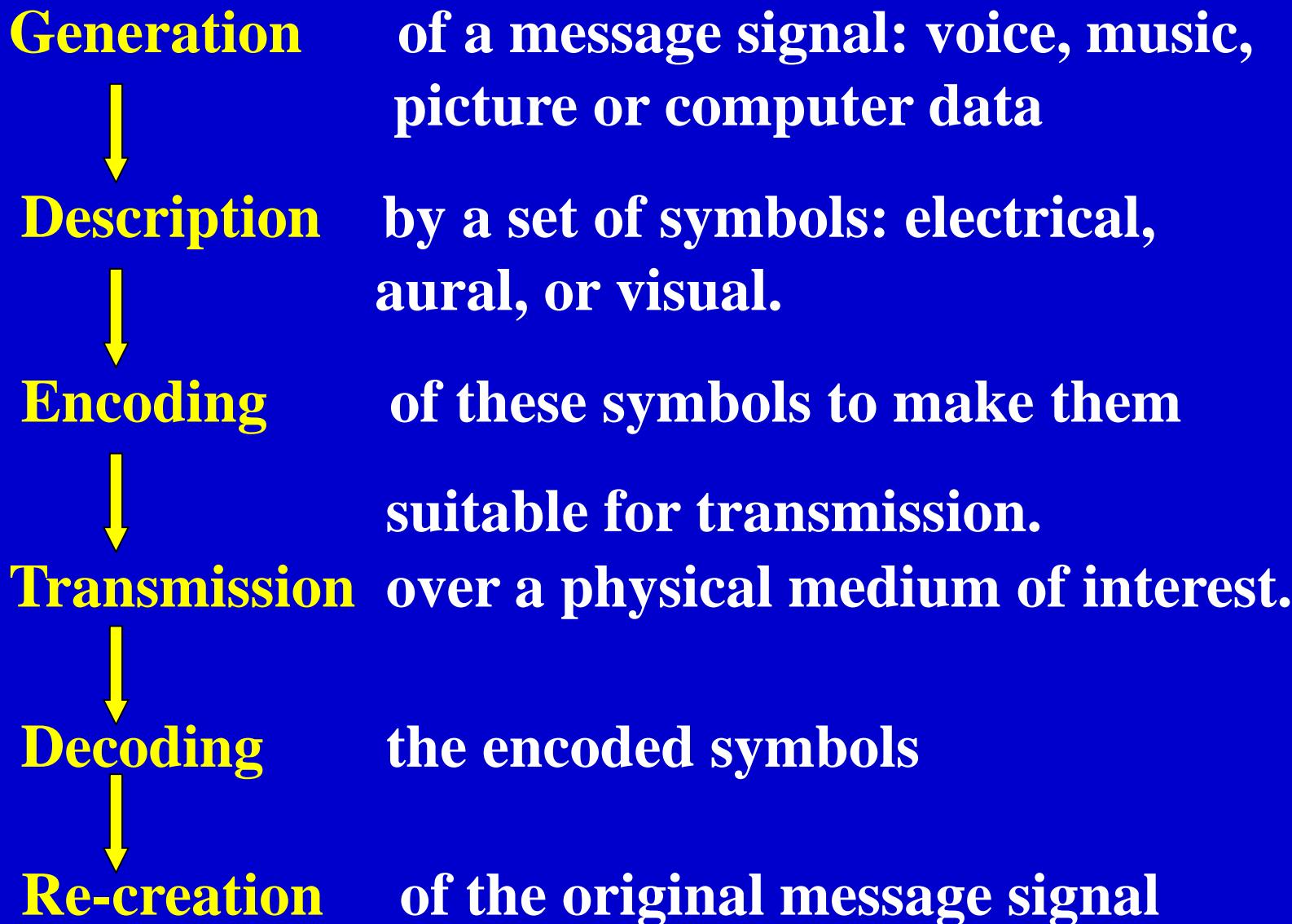
- (1) 是含有信息的消息的一种载体；
- (2) 一般可用时(空)间的函数或几何图形表示。

Concept: Modern Communication

现代通信



The Communication Process



Communication Participants



Person 人 ☺ ⇔ ☺ 人 Person



Intelligent machine 机器 🖥 ⇔ 🖥 机器 Intelligent machine

通信系统 (communication system)

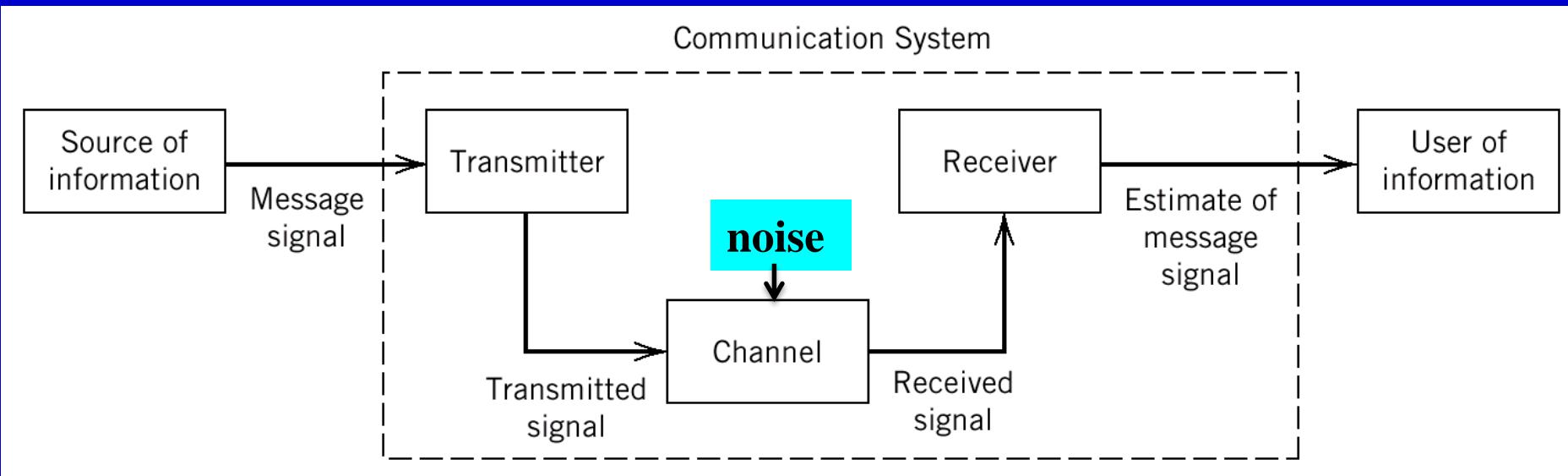
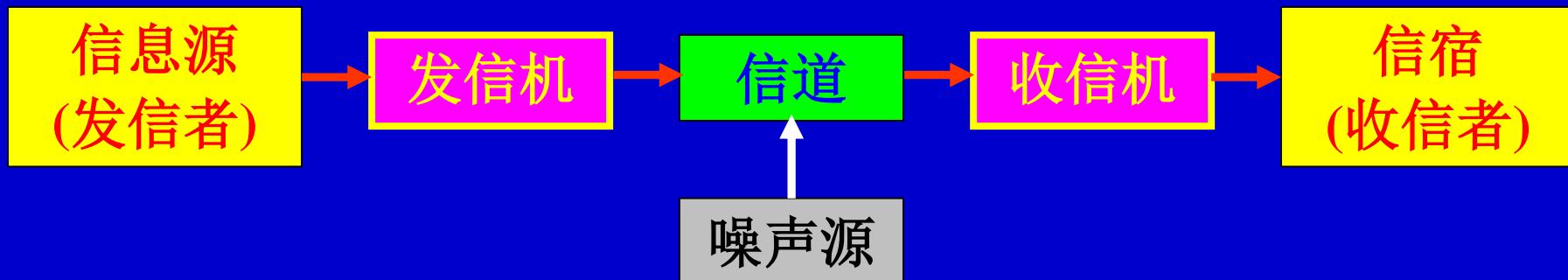


Fig.1 Elements of a communication system.



Elements and Their Functions

- Source of information
- Transmitter
- Channel (transmission medium)
- Receiver
- User of information (sink)
- Noise source

Noise

- **Definition:** Noise refers to unwanted waves that tend to disturb the transmission and processing of message signals in a communication system.
- The presence of noise is **unavoidable**.
- The sources of noise may be **internal or external** to the system.
- **SNR(signal-to-noise ratio)** is a quantitative way to account for the effect of noise.

$$SNR = \frac{\text{Average Signal Power}}{\text{Average Noise Power}}$$

$$SNR_{dB} = 10 \log_{10} SNR \quad \text{decibel(dB)}$$

Two Basic Modes of Communication

- **Broadcasting:** single powerful transmitter and numerous receivers, one direction.
Such as radio, television.
- **Point-to-point communication:** a pair transmitter and receiver, usually bi-direction, such as telephone.

Primary Communication Resources

主要通信资源

- **Transmitted power(发射功率)**: is the average power of the transmitted signal.
- **Channel bandwidth(信道带宽)**: is defined as the band of frequencies allocated for the transmission of the message signal.

Therefore, channels can be divided into:

- | | |
|-------------------------|---------------------------------|
| ✓ Power limited channel | Satllite channel |
| ✓ Band limited channel | Telephone channel
300~3100Hz |

0.3 Sources of Information

Four important sources of information:



A source of information may be characterized in terms of the signal that carries the information. The signal can be one-dimensional, two-dimensional, three-dimensional....

Speech

Speech is the primary method of human communication. Specifically, the speech communication process involves the transfer of information from a speaker to a listener, which takes place in three successive stages:

Production 产生

Propagation 传播

Perception 理解

Music

It originates from instruments such as the piano, violin, and flute.

Bandwidth of audio signal

Telephone Speech Quality :

$f : 300-3100/3400 \text{ Hz}$ $B=4\text{KHz}$

AM Broadcasting Quality:

$f: 50-7000 \text{ Hz}$ $B=7 \text{ KHz}$

Hi-Fi Quality:

$f: 20-20000 \text{ Hz}$ $B=20\text{KHz}$

Picture

It relies on the human visual system for its perception.

Graphic

Picture/ Static Image

Video

Video bandwidth: 4.2 MHz

JPEG MPEG

Computer Data

Personal computers have become an integral part of our daily lives. We use them for electronic mail, exchange of software, and sharing of resources.

0.4 Communication Networks

It consists of an interconnection of a number of routers (路由器). Each router has one or more hosts (主机) attached to it.

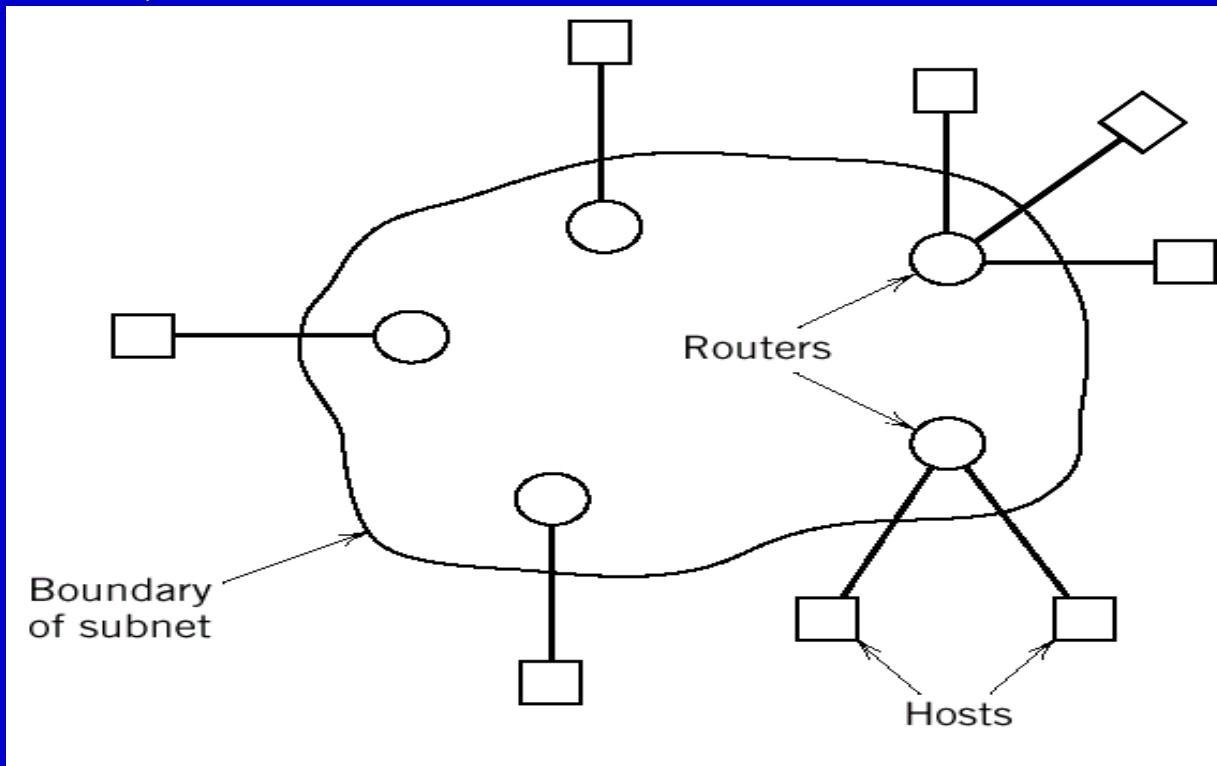
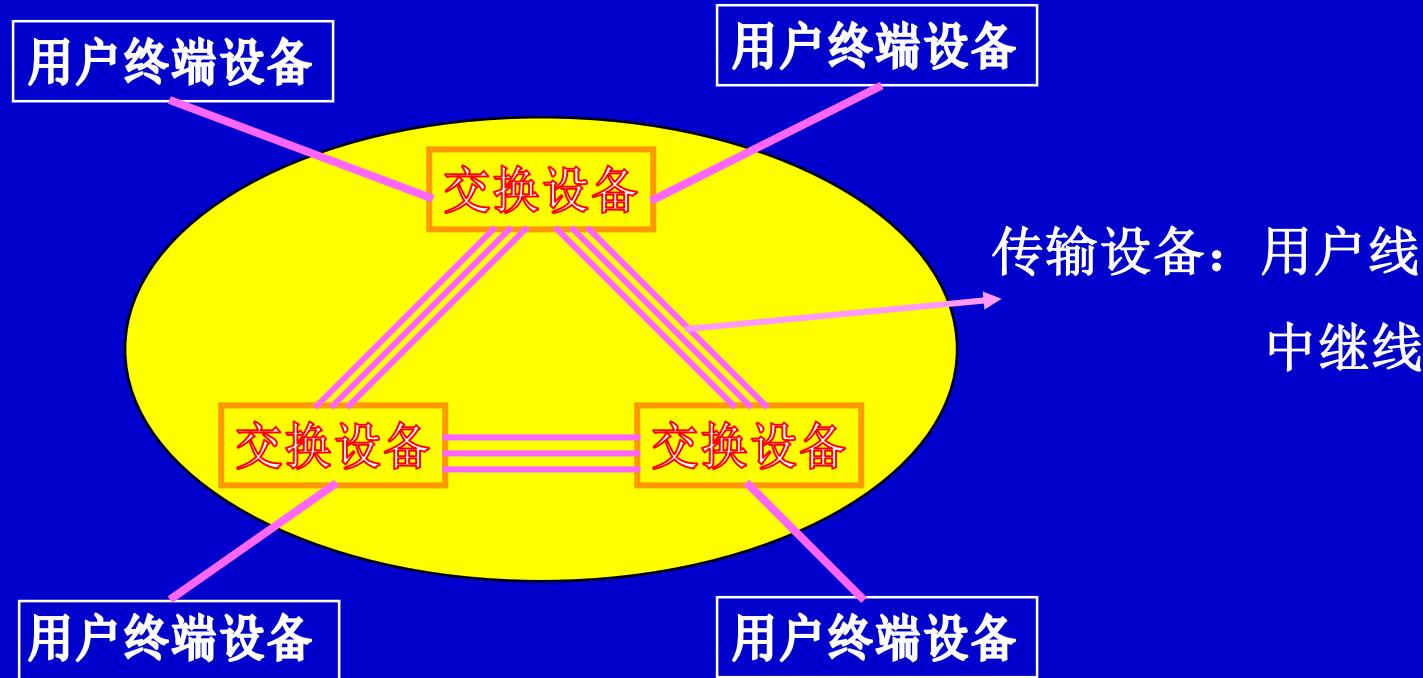


Figure 4 Communication network

通信网的概念



通信网是一种按照通信标准和协议，使用交换设备和传输设备，将地理上分散的用户终端设备互连起来，实现信息传输与交换的通信系统。

Switching Modes

- Circuit switching (电路交换)
- Message switching (报文交换)
- Packet switching (分组交换) --store and forward
- Cell switching (ATM) (信元交换, 异步转移模式)

The **traditional** telephone network is an example of a communication network in which **circuit switching** is used to provide a dedicated communication path, or circuit, between two hosts.

电路交换：在数据传送开始之前必须先建立一条专用的通路，该通路由一对用户完全占用，通信结束时要拆除该通路。

电路交换的三个过程

- ① 电路建立：在传输任何数据之前，要先经过呼叫过程建立一条端到端的电路。
- ② 数据传输：在整个数据传输过程中，所建立的电路必须始终保持连接状态。
- ③ 电路拆除：数据传输结束后，由某一方发出拆除请求，拆除电路。

电路交换技术的优缺点

- 优点：数据传输可靠、迅速，保持原来的序列。
- 缺点：由于资源预留与独占，即使空闲时也不能被其他用户使用，造成资源浪费；如果数据传输时间很短，则电路建立和拆除所用的时间则显得过长，导致传输效率不高。
- 因此，电路交换适用于高质量要求的大量数据传输的情况，不适合猝发式通信。

常用通信网

电信网:

- ◆ 公用电话网 PSTN
- ◆ 蜂窝式移动电话网
- ◆ 分组交换网
- ◆ 数字数据网 DDN
- ◆ 综合业务数字网 ISDN

广播电视网:

- ◆ 无线广播电视网
- ◆ 有线电视网

计算机网:

- ◆ 局域网 LAN
- ◆ 城域网 MAN
- ◆ 广域网 WAN
- ◆ INTERNET

Broadband Networks

- **N-ISDN----Narrow Band Integrated Services Digital Network**
- **B-ISDN----Broadband Integrated Services Digital Network**
- **ATM----Asynchronous Transfer Mode**
- **SONET----Synchronous Optical Network**
- **SDH----Synchronous Digital Hierarchy**

Brief review for last class

Concepts:

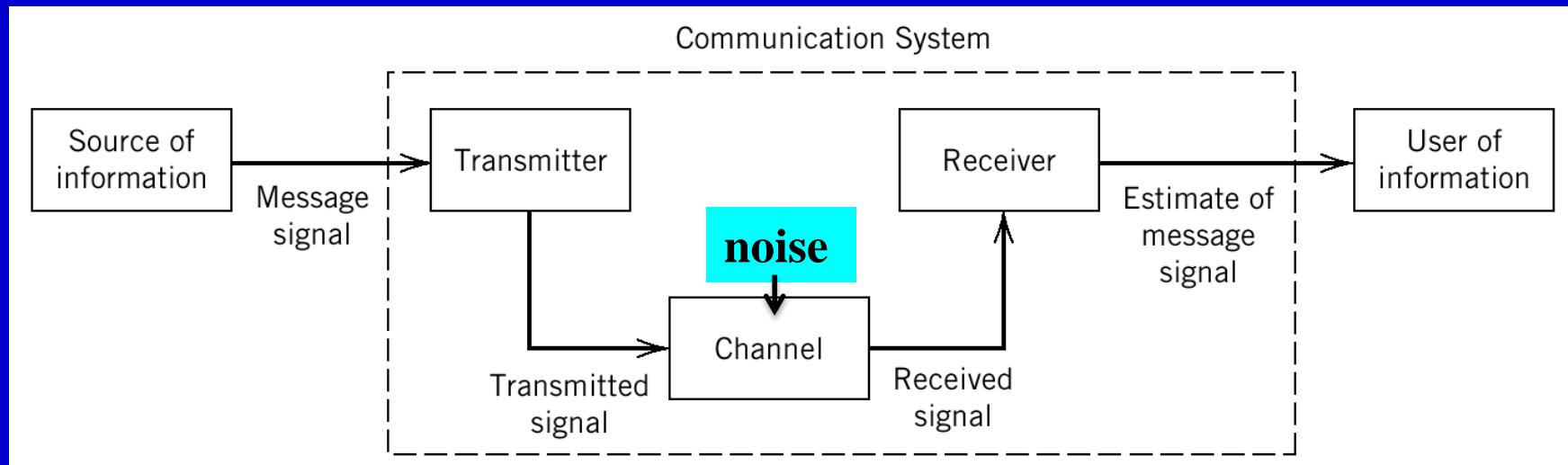
➤ communication:

It refers transmitting **information** from one place to another.

➤ modern communication:

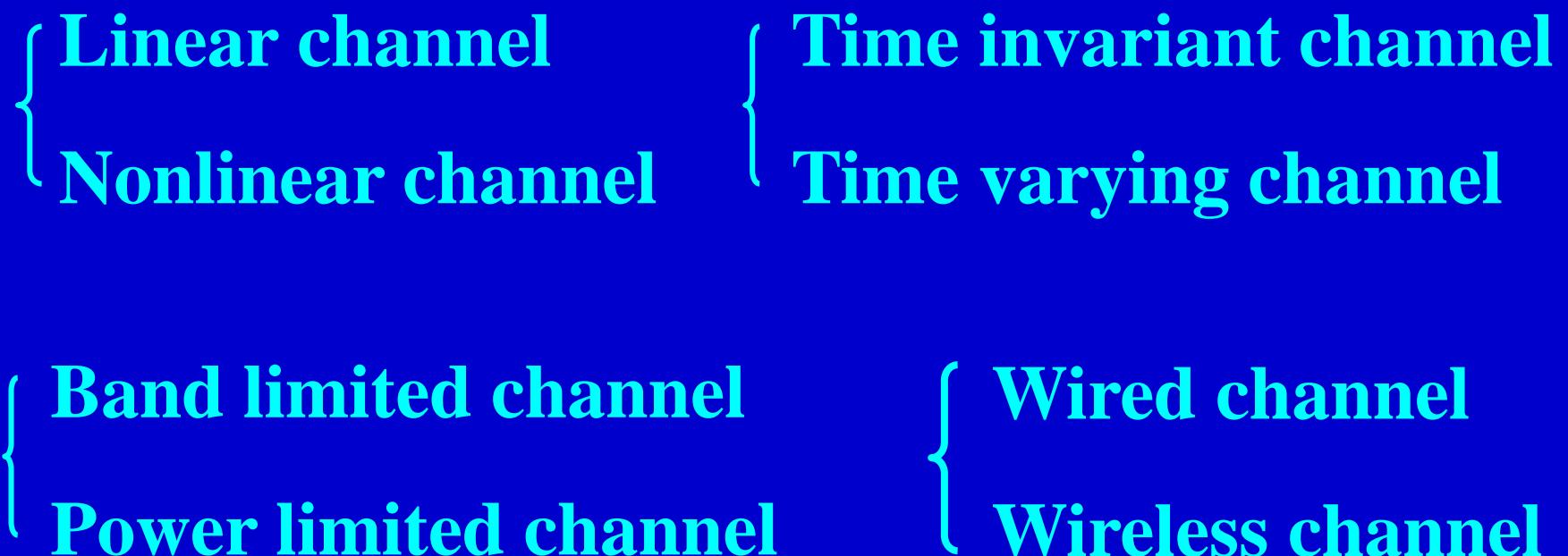
It includes electrical/electronic communication and optical communication.

Elements of communication system



0.5 Communication Channels

We may ~~classify~~ communication channels in different ways:



Classification according to transmission media

- 1 **Wired channel:** based on **guided** propagation
 - telephone channel
 - coaxial cable
 - optical fiber
- 2 **Wireless channel:** based on **free** propagation
 - wireless broadcast channel
 - mobile radio channel
 - satellite channel

1. Telephone channel

- The telephone channel is **band-limited** channel.
- The telephone channel is built using **twisted pairs** for signal transmission.
- Twisted pairs are naturally **susceptible to electromagnetic interference (EMI)**, the effects of which are mitigated through twisting the wires.

2. Coaxial cable

- It consists of an inner conductor and outer conductor, separated by a dielectric material.
- Compared to a twisted-pair cable, coaxial cable offers a greater degree of **immunity to EMI** and much **higher bandwidth**.
- Application example: CATV community-antenna television

3. Optical Fiber

- It is a dielectric wave guide that transports light signals from one place to another.
- It consists of a central core 内芯 within which the propagating electromagnetic field is confined and which is surrounded by a cladding layer 封套层, which is itself surrounded by a thin protective jacket 保护外层.

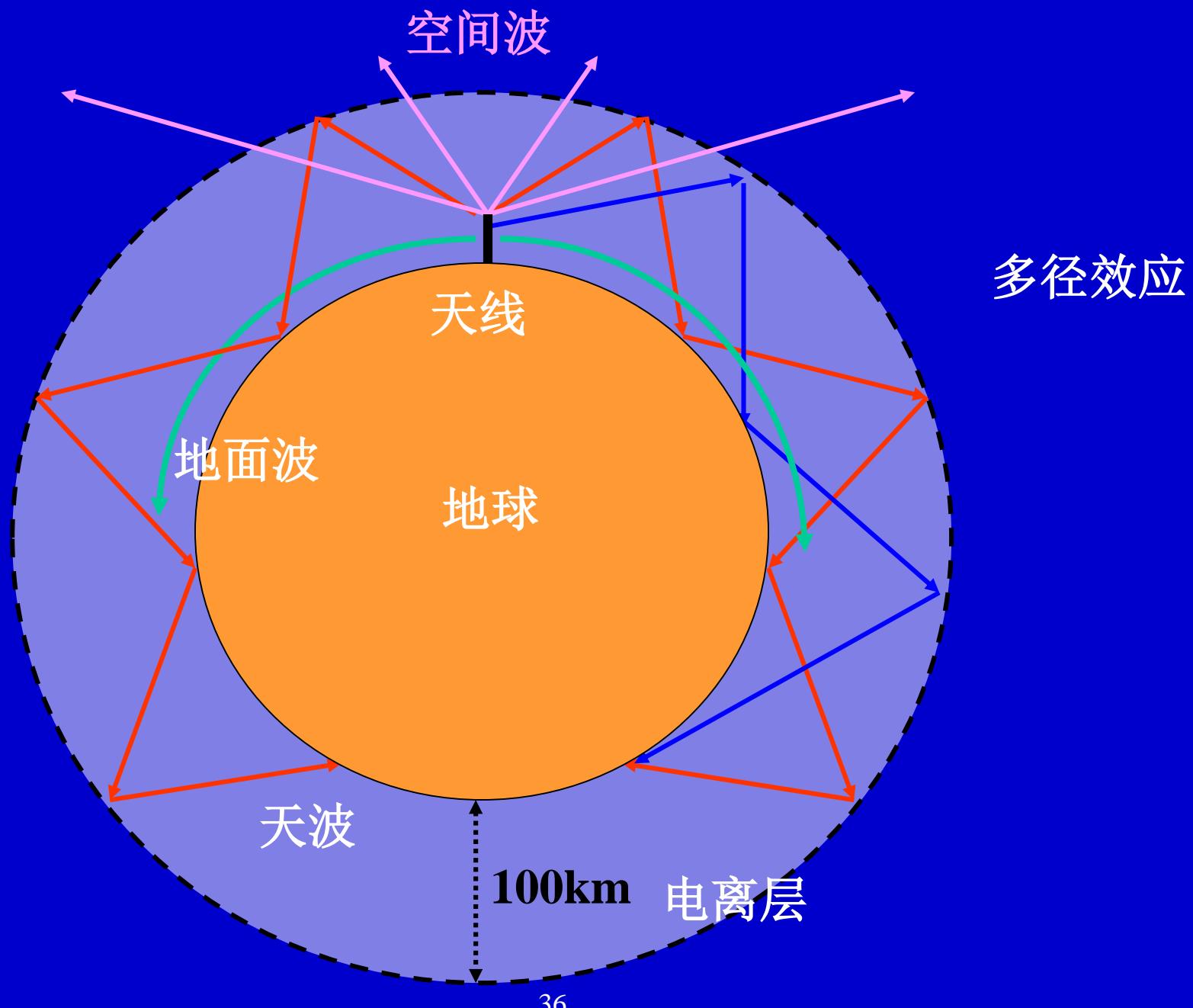
Unique Characteristics of Optical Fiber

1. Enormous potential bandwidth
2. Low transmission losses
3. Immunity to electromagnetic interference
4. Small size and weight
5. Ruggedness and flexibility 坚韧性

光纤通信是有线通信中的一次革命性变革。它是以光波为载频，以光导纤维为传输介质的通信方式，具有频带宽、容量大、中继距离长、抗电磁干扰、保密性强、成本低、传输质量高、节省大量有色金属等许多优点。

电波传播的方式 (Propagation characteristics of electromagnetic waves) :

- ① 地面波 (ground wave) : 靠近地面传播,
 $f < 3\text{MHz}$.
- ② 天 波 (sky wave) : 依靠距地面100公里的空间电离层的反射完成传播,
 $3 < f < 30\text{MHz}$.
- ③ 空间波 (line-of-sight wave) : 在空间两点间直线传播, $f > 30\text{MHz}$.



4. Wireless Broadcast Channel

- It supports the transmission of radio and television signals.
- The transmitting antenna is mounted on a tower.
- The receiving antenna (天线) is used to pick up the radiated waves.
- Most radio receivers are of the superheterodyne (超外差) type.

5. Mobile Radio Channel

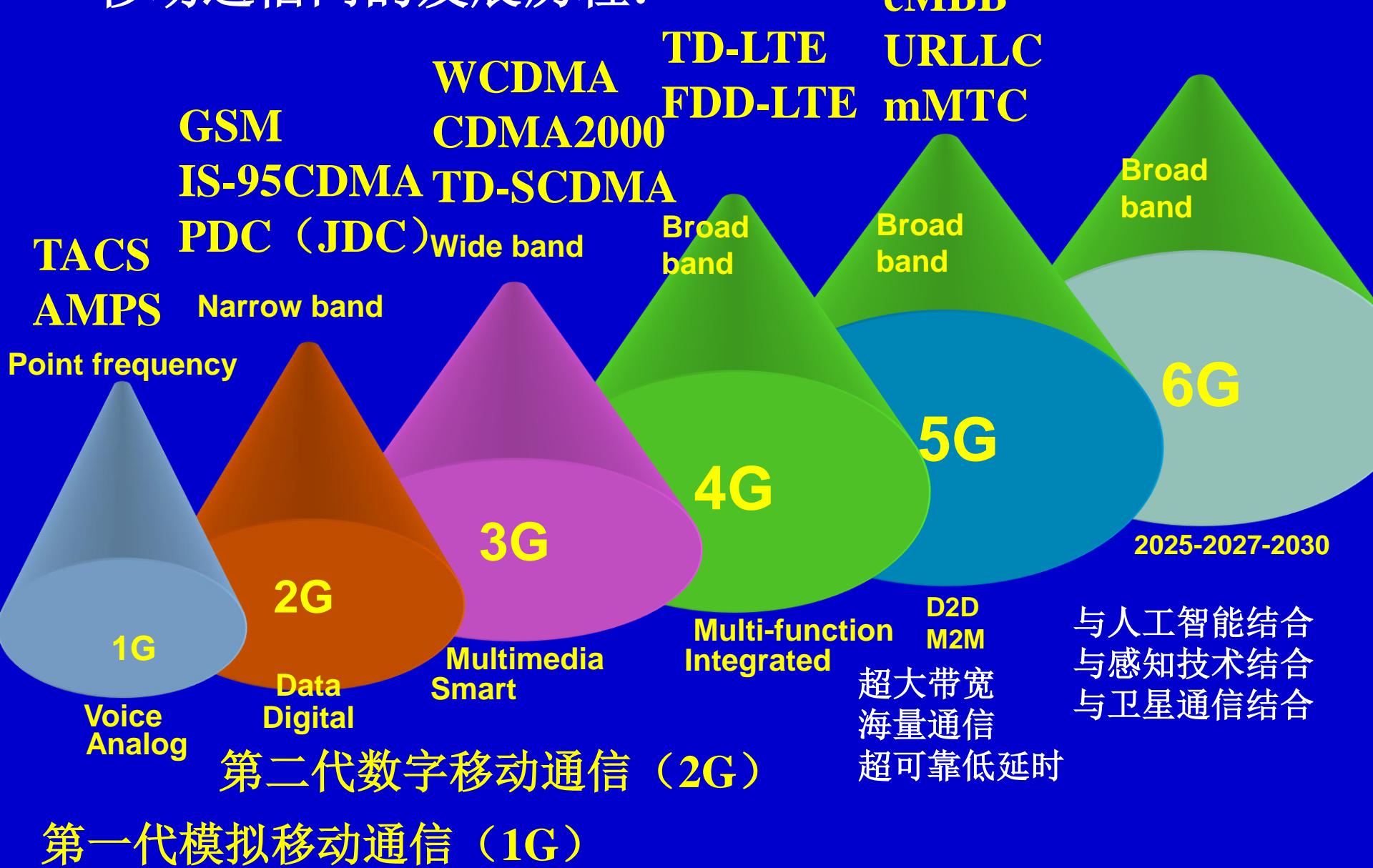
- Mobile radio is usually meant to encompass terrestrial situations where a radio transmitter or receiver is capable of being moved, regardless of whether it actually moves or not.
- Multi-path phenomenon 多径现象
- Linear time-varying channel 线性时变信道, 变参信道

蜂窝移动通信 (cellular mobile communication)

移动通信是指通信双方至少有一方是在移动中进行信息交换的通信方式。它是固定通信的延伸，是实现人类理想通信必不可少的手段，在现代通信中发展最为迅速。

现在，移动通信融有线通信、无线通信为一体，固定通信和移动通信互连成全国通信网络，在整个通信产业中占据着重要地位。

移动通信网的发展历程：



移动通信网的网络结构首先应保证移动用户与移动用户之间的通信。

现代通信网不仅包括移动通信网，还有PSTN、ISDN、Internet等有线通信网，为了充分发挥各种网络的通信功能，必须进行网间互连，把无线、有线网络融为一体，实现移动用户与有线用户之间的各种通信方式。

移动用户 \Leftrightarrow 移动用户

移动用户 \Leftrightarrow 有线用户

有线用户 \Leftrightarrow 有线用户

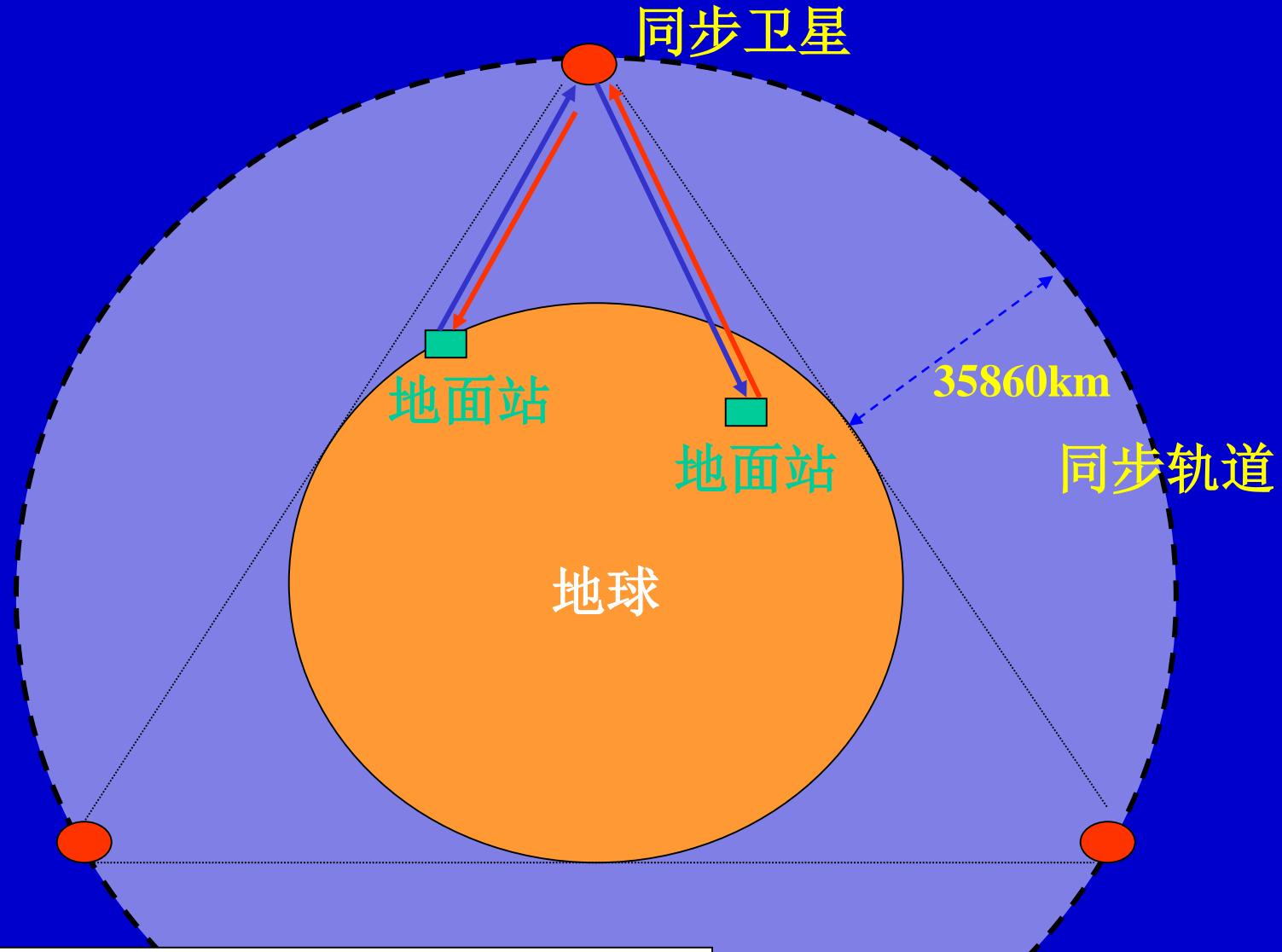


6. Satellite Channel

卫星通信是利用人造地球卫星作为中继站转发无线电信号，在多个地球站之间进行的通信。它实际是微波中继通信的一种特殊形式，将中继站搬到人造地球上。它的特点是通信距离远，覆盖面积大，不受地形条件限制，传输容量大，可靠性高。

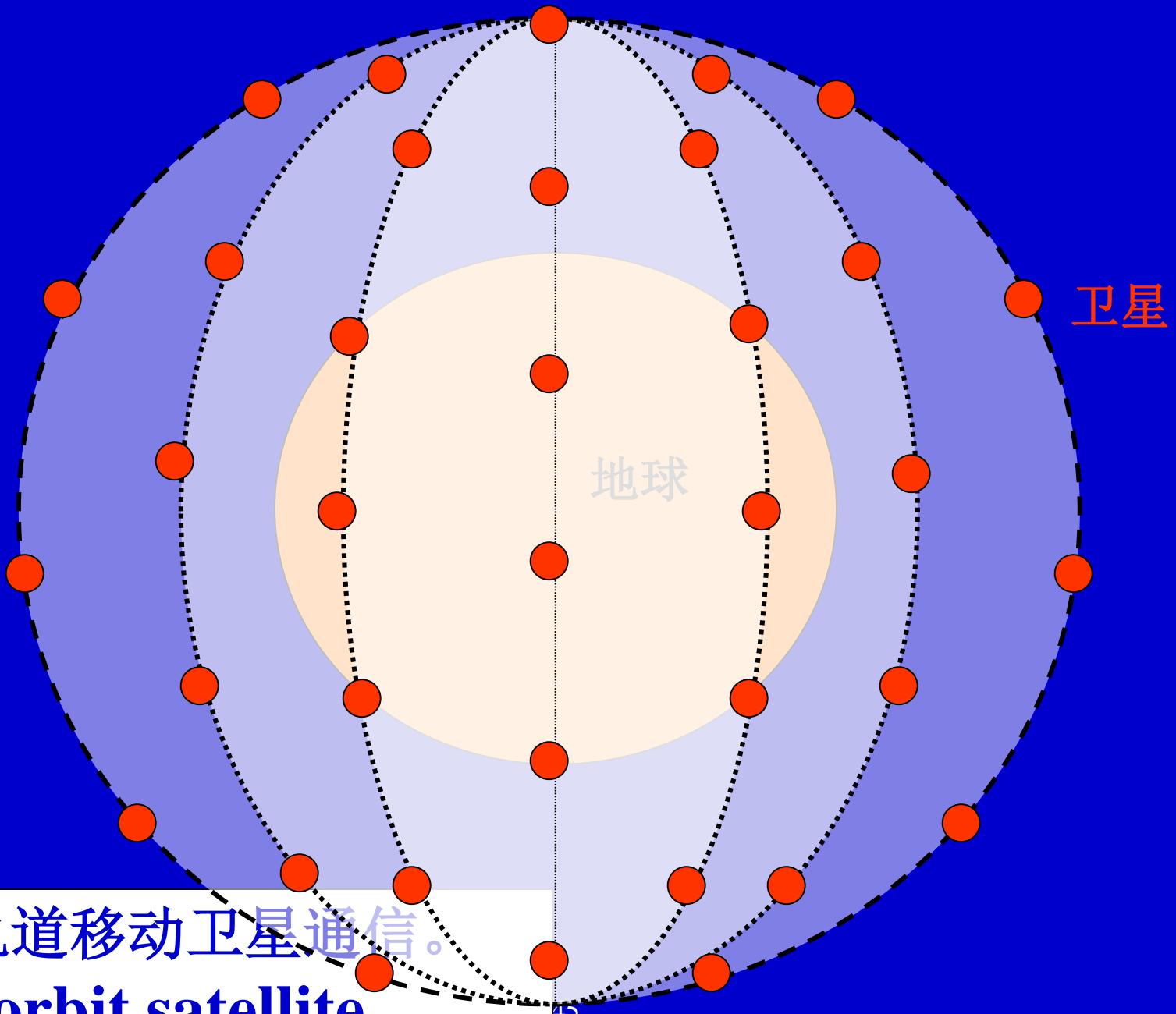
Capabilities of communications satellites in geostationary orbit: (同步卫星的特点)

- Broad-area coverage
- Reliable transmission links
- Wide transmission bandwidths

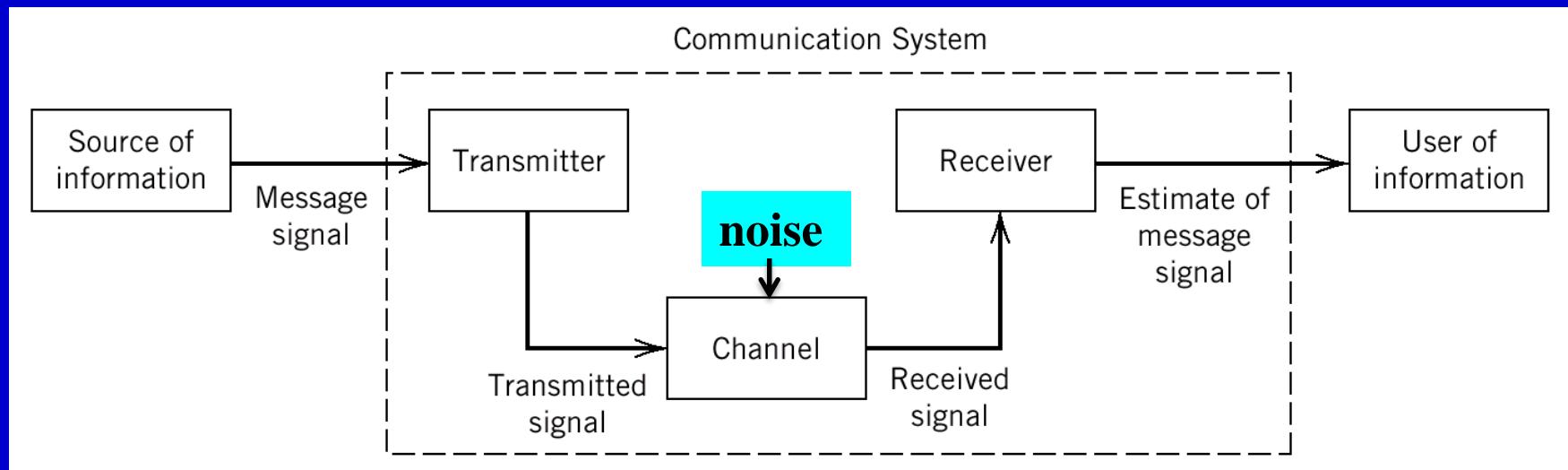


a. 同步卫星通信。

Geostationary orbit satellite



0.6 Modulation Process



The **purpose** of a communication system is to deliver a message signal from an information source in recognizable form to a user destination.

- The transmitter **modifies** the message signal into a form suitable for transmission over the channel. This modification is achieved by means of a process known as **modulation**, which involves varying some parameter of a carrier wave in accordance with the message signal.
- The receiver re-creates the original message signal from a degraded version of the transmitted signal after propagation through the channel. This re-creation is accomplished by using a process known as **demodulation**, which is the reverse of the modulation process.

- However, owing to the unavoidable presence of noise and distortion in the received signal, the receiver cannot re-create the original signal exactly.
- The resulting degradation in system performance is influenced by the type of modulation scheme.

与调制有关的术语：

Carrier: 在调制理论中，通常把不含信息的高频信号，它可能是正弦波，也可能是脉冲序列，称之为载波；

Modulating signal: 携带信息并且需要传输的基本信号（或低频信号）称之为调制信号；

Modulation: 按调制信号的变化规律去改变载波的某个或某些参数的过程称之为调制；

Modulated signal: 用调制信号改变载波的某个或某些参数所形成的携带信息的带通信号称之为已调信号，多数情况下已调信号是一个窄带带通信号；

Demodulation: 将携带信息的带通信号变回到基带信息信号的过程称为解调。

为什么要进行调制？

- ① 调制是有效辐射电磁波的手段；
- ② 选择适当的调制形式可以抑制不希望的信号的影响，改善通信系统的性能；
- ③ 无相互干扰地同时传送多路信号的手段之一就是利用调制技术实现的频分多路复用。

基带传输与调制传输 (Baseband and bandpass transmission)

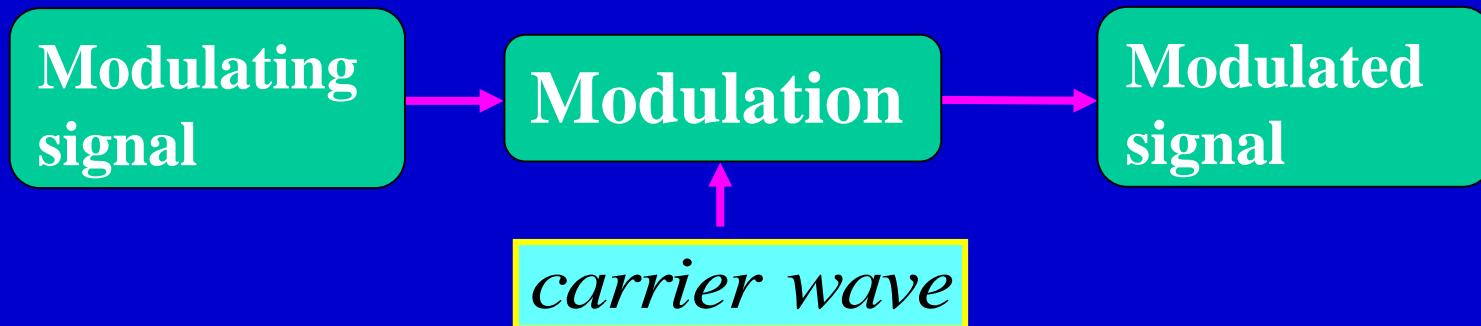
(1) 基带传输 (Baseband transmission) :

基带传输是将未经调制的基带信息信号直接送往信道传输的信息传输方式，如音频市话传输、数字基带传输。

(2) 调制传输(Modulation transmission):

调制传输是指用信息信号调制正弦载波或脉冲载波的参数形成已调信号后再送往信道传输的信息传输方式的总称。

Modulation Classification



1. **Continuous-wave modulation (CW)**
A sinusoidal wave is used as the carrier.

2. **Pulse modulation (PM)**
The carrier consists of a periodic sequence of rectangular pulses.

1. Continuous-wave modulation

用正弦波作载波的调制称为连续波调制。

Sinusoidal wave:

$$A \cos(2\pi f_c t + \theta_0)$$

Amplitude Frequency Initial phase

Modulating signal: analog signal and digital signal

由于信息信号有模拟信号和数字信号之分，所以调制方式有多种制式。

continuous-wave modulation types:

模拟调制
调制信号
为模拟信
号的调制

幅度调制
amplitude

AM: amplitude modulation
DSB: double sideband modulation
SSB: single sideband modulation
VSB: vestigial sideband modulation

角 调 制
angle

FM: frequency modulation
PM: phase modulation

数字调制
调制信号
为数字信
号的调制

移幅键控 Amplitude shift keying ASK
(2ASK, MASK)

移频键控 Frequency shift keying FSK
(2FSK, MFSK, MSK)

移相键控 Phase shift keying PSK
(2PSK, MPSK, QPSK)

联合调制: QAM, QFDM

2. Pulse modulation

Pulse parameters:

1. Amplitude

2. Position

3. Width/duration

Pulse modulation types

Analog pulse
modulation
脉冲模拟调制

- Pulse-amplitude modulation (PAM)**
脉冲幅度调制
- Pulse-duration modulation (PDM)**
脉冲宽度（持续时间）调制
- Pulse-position modulation (PPM)**
脉冲位置调制

Digital pulse
modulation
脉冲数字调制

- Pulse code modulation (PCM)**
脉冲编码调制
- DPCM, ADPCM, ΔM**

Why is pulse-code modulation becoming popular?

- Robustness in noisy environments by generating the transmitted signal at regular intervals 鲁棒性
- Flexible operation 操作的灵活性
- Integration of diverse source of information into a common format 易于集成
- Security of information in its transmission from source to destination 安全性

Multiplexing 复用

Multiplexing is the process of combining several message signals for their **simultaneous** transmission over the **same** channel.

Multiplexing methods:

- **FDM:** frequency-division multiplexing
- **TDM:** time-division multiplexing
- **CDM:** code-division multiplexing

WAM: wavelength-division multiplexing (a form of FDM)

单向和双向、单工和双工通信(unilateral and bilateral , simplex and duplex communication)

按信息信号传送的方向，通信的工作方式可分为单向通信和双向通信。

按信息信号传送的时间，双向通信又分为单工、双工和半双工通信方式。



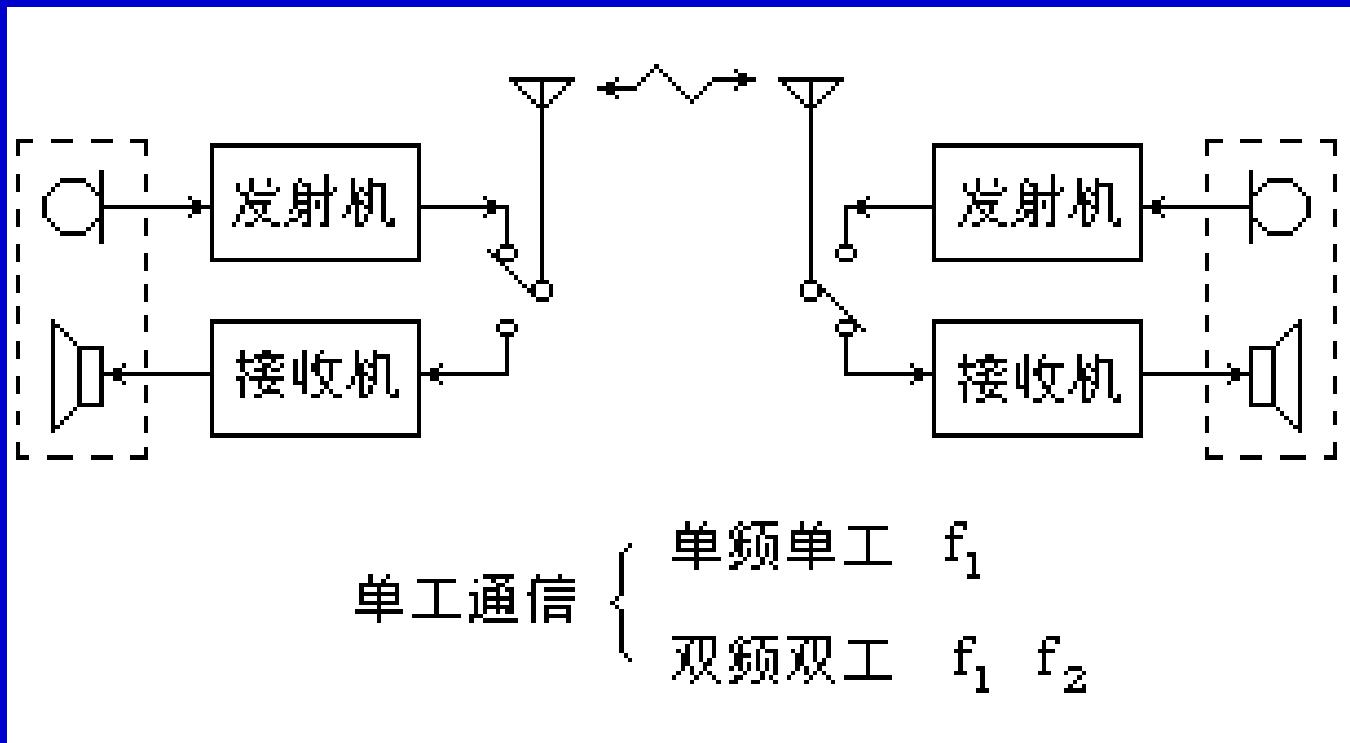
(1) 单向通信:

在单向通信方式中，信息只能向一个方向传送，任何时候都不能改变传输方向。

例如，（传统的）广播、电视、遥控、无线寻呼等都是单向通信方式。

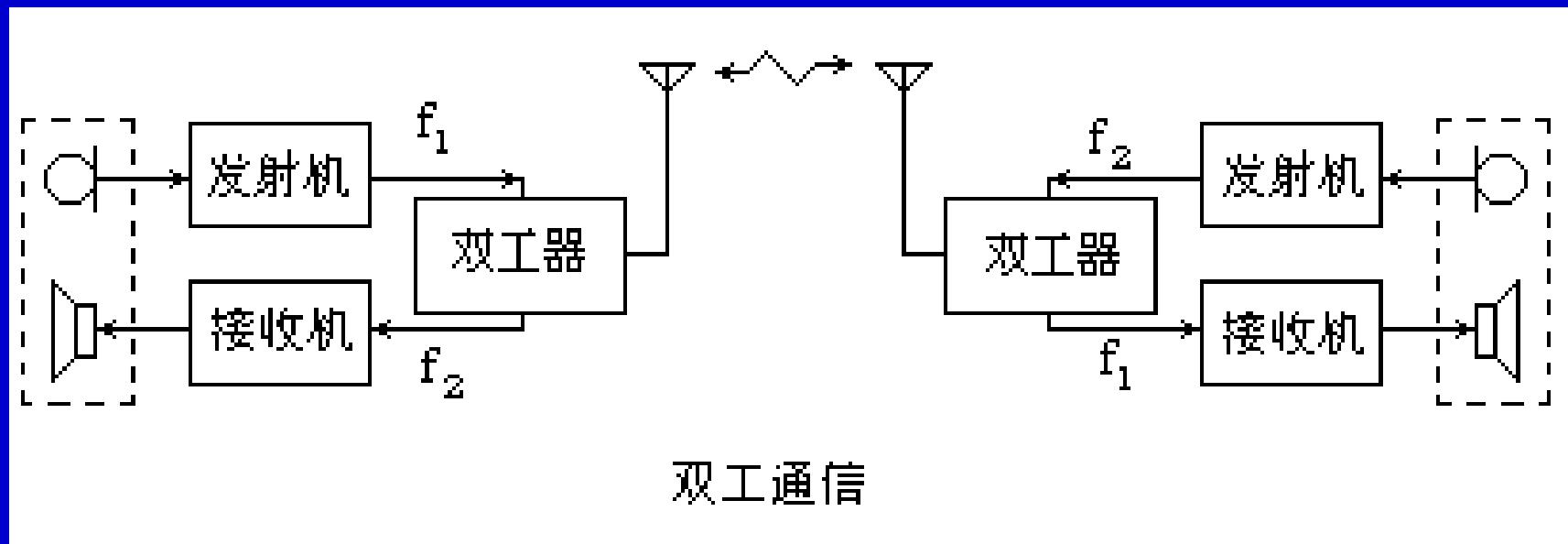
(2) 单工通信 simplex :

信息可以双向传送，但通信双方中任何一方都不能同时收发信息，两个方向的传输只能交替进行的工作方式。比如传真机、单工对讲机。



(3) 双工通信 duplex :

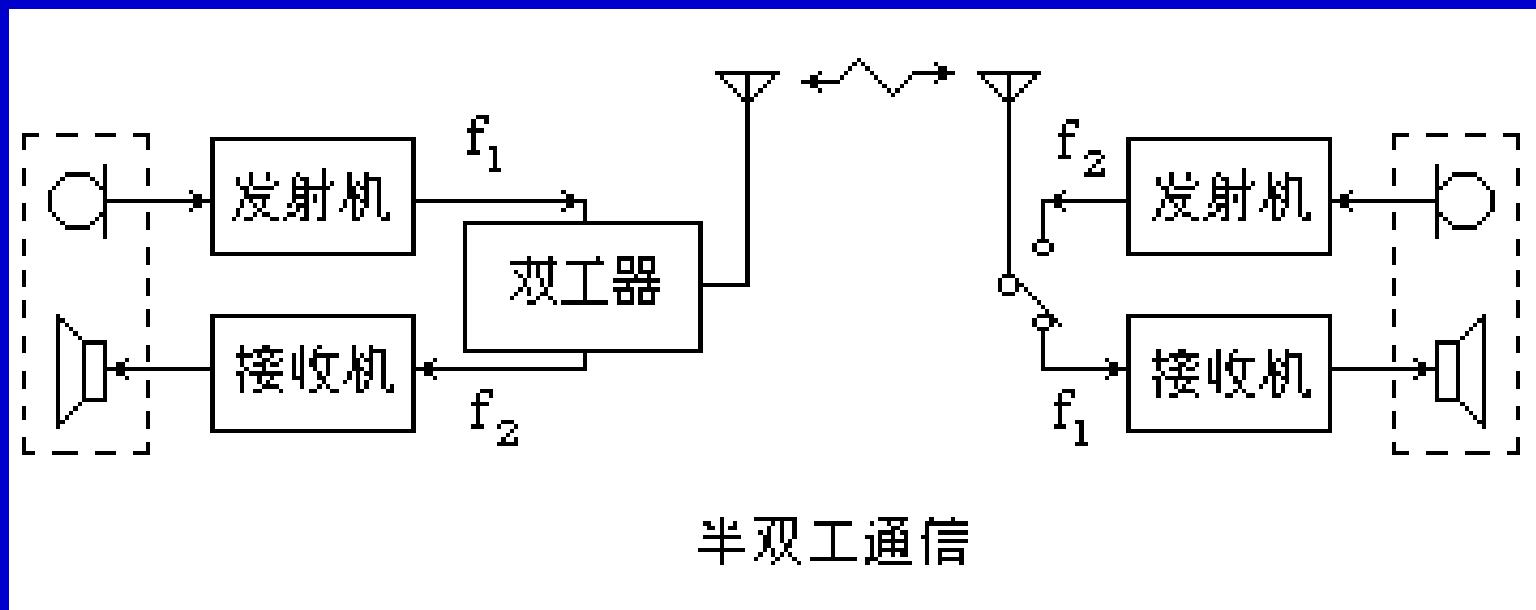
通信双方都能同时收发信息，进行双向传输的工作方式。有线电话、移动电话就是双工通信的例子。



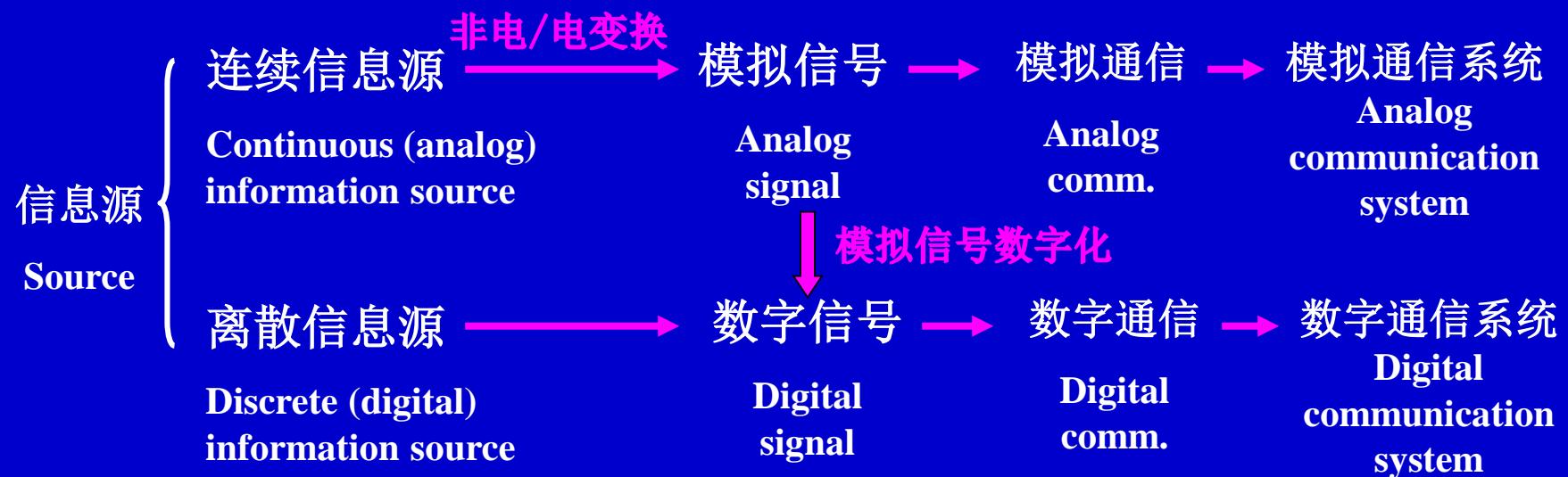
(4) 半双工通信 half duplex :

一般指通信双方中有一方使用双工方式，另一方使用单工方式的通信方式。

例：调度系统。



0.7 Analog and Digital Types of Communication

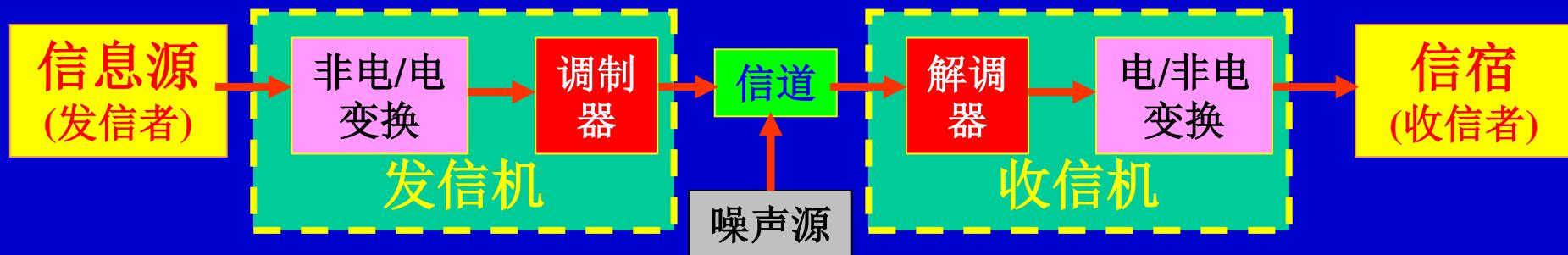


模拟通信系统 (analog communication system)

① 模拟通信 (analog communication)。

将基带模拟信号直接送往信道传输或经载波调制之后再送往信道传输的通信方式。

② 模拟通信系统的组成及各部分的功能。

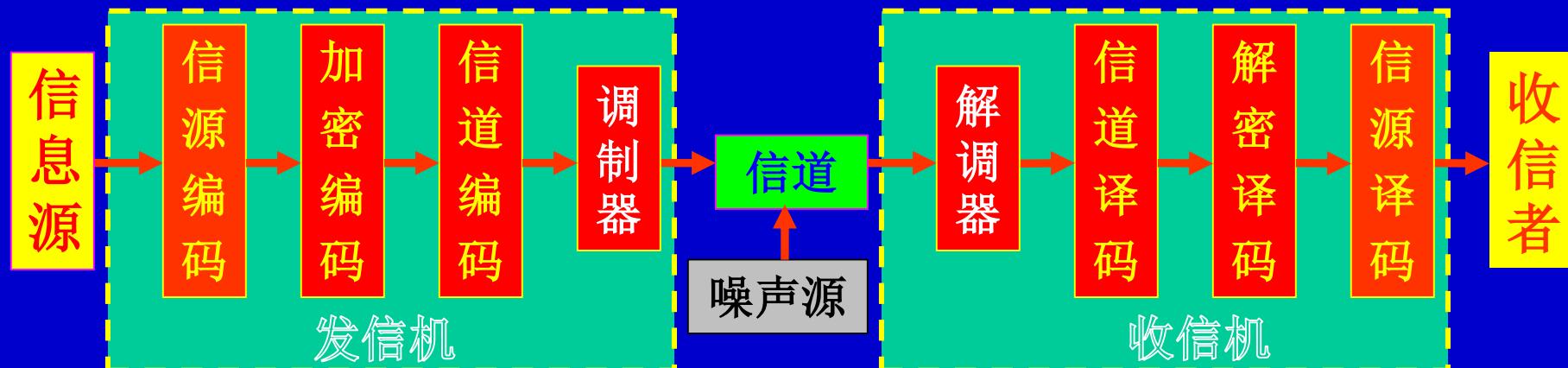


数字通信系统 (digital communication system)

① 数字通信 (digital communication) 。

将基带数字信号直接送往信道传输或经载波调制之后再送往信道传输的通信方式。

② 数字通信系统的组成及各部分的功能。



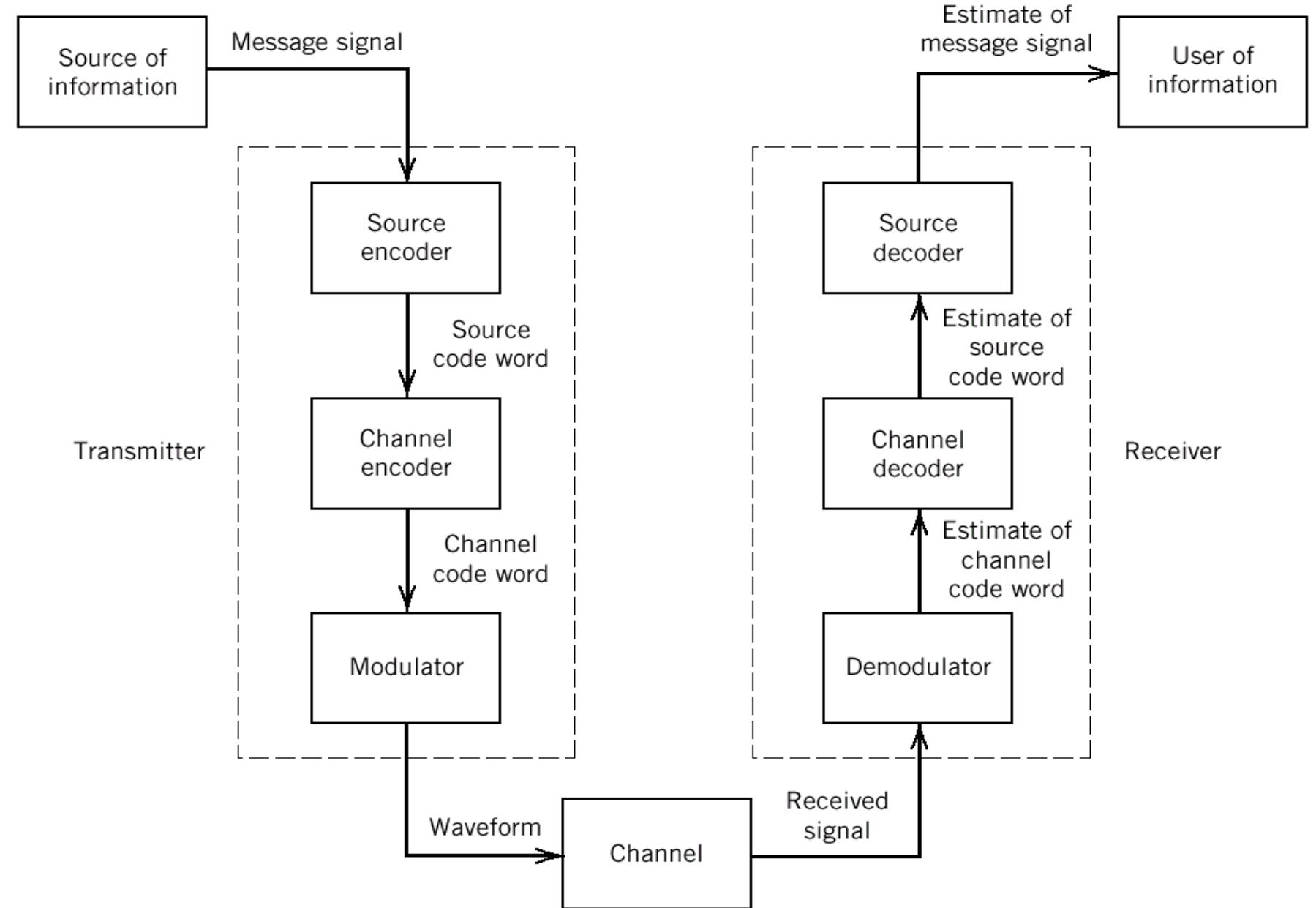
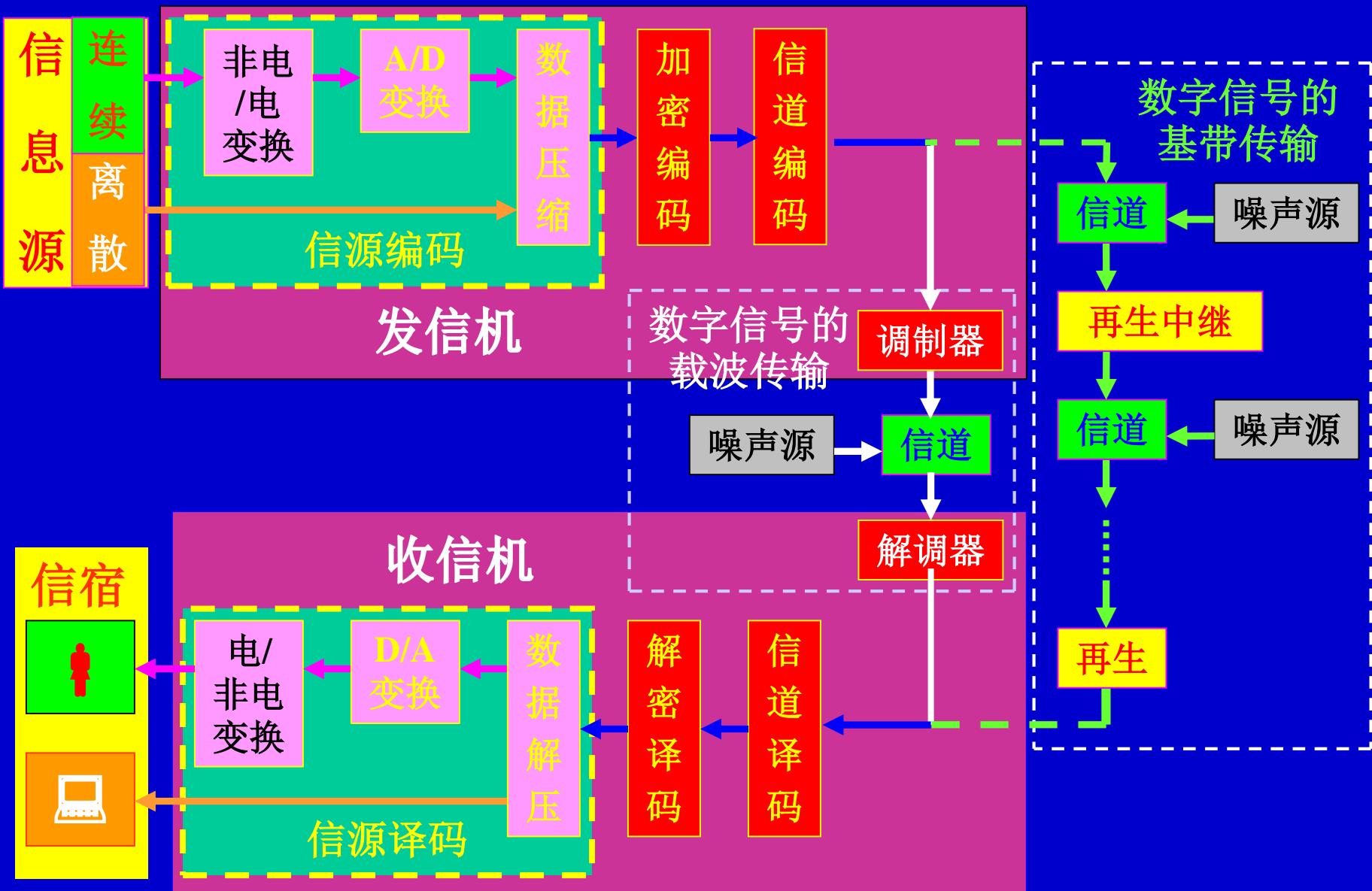


Figure 9 Block diagram of digital communication system.

数字通信系统



Comparison

- The design of an analog communication system is simple in conceptual terms but difficult to build because of stringent requirements on linearity and system adjustment.
- The design of a digital communication system is rather complex in conceptual terms but easy to build.
- In summary, the use of digital communications provides the capability for information transmission that is both *efficient and reliable*.

Why studying analog communications?

- Analog communication is still used, such as radio and television. Moreover, the study of analog modulation motivates other digital modulation schemes.
- Analog devices and circuits have a natural affinity (特性) for operating at very high speeds and they consume very little power.

信息的度量问题

通信的根本目的是传输消息中所包含的信息。
消息是信息的物理表现形式，信息是其内涵。
那么如何度量消息中所含的信息量呢？

信息：对客观事物运动状态和主观思维活动
的状态或存在方式的不定性的描述。

9.2 Uncertainty, Information, and Entropy 不确定性, 信息, 熵

Suppose a discrete memoryless source

$$\varphi = \{s_0, s_1, \dots, s_{k-1}\} \quad (9.1)$$

Probabilities

$$P(S = s_k) = p_k, \quad k = 0, 1, \dots, K-1 \quad (9.2)$$

They satisfies the condition

$$\sum_k^{K-1} p_k = 1$$

How much information is produced by such a source?

The idea of information is closely related to that of uncertainty or surprise.

- No surprise, no information
- More surprise, more information
- The process of getting information can be viewed as the process of resolution of uncertainty.

Definition of the Amount of Information

We define the amount of information gained after observing the event $S=s_k$, which occurs with probability p_k , as the logarithmic function
对数函数

$$I(s_k) = \log\left(\frac{1}{p_k}\right) \quad (9.4)$$

Properties of Amount of Information

$$1. \quad I(s_k) = 0 \quad \text{for} \quad p_k = 1$$

If we are absolutely certain of the outcome of an event, there is no information gained.

$$2. \quad I(s_k) \geq 0 \quad \text{for} \quad 0 \leq p_k \leq 1$$

No negative information.

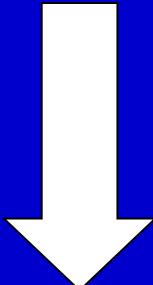
$$3. \quad I(s_k) > I(s_i) \quad \text{for} \quad p_k < p_i$$

The less probable an event is, the more information we gain when it occurs.

$$4. \quad I(s_k s_l) = I(s_k) + I(s_l) \quad \text{if they are independent}$$

The unit of information 信息的单位

$$I(s_k) = \log\left(\frac{1}{p_k}\right)$$



The base of the logarithm is arbitrary.
Typically, base = 2, then unit is called **bit**.

$$I(s_k) = \log_2\left(\frac{1}{p_k}\right) = -\log_2 P_k \quad \text{for } k = 0, 1, \dots, K-1$$

对数底为2，则信息量的单位为比特(bit)

对数底取e，则信息量的单位为奈特(nat)

对数底取10，则信息量的单位为哈特莱(Hartley)

Entropy of source 信源熵

The mean of $I(s_k)$ over the source alphabet φ is given by

$$\begin{aligned} H(\varphi) &= E[I(s_k)] \\ &= \sum_{k=0}^{K-1} p_k I(s_k) \\ &= \sum_{k=0}^{K-1} p_k \log_2 \left(\frac{1}{p_k} \right) \end{aligned}$$

It is a measure of the average information content per source symbol.

每个信源符号的平均信息量就是信源的熵。

信息量计算公式:

$$I(s_k) = \log_2 \left(\frac{1}{P_k} \right) = -\log_2 P_k$$

二进制:	信源符号	{ 0, 1 }	
	概率P	{1/2, 1/2}	
	信息量(bit)	1	1
四进制:	信源符号	{ 0, 1, 2, 3 }	
	概率P	{1/4, 1/4, 1/4, 1/4}	
	信息量(bit)	2	2
M进制:	信源符号	{ 0, 1, ... M-1 }	
	概率P	{1/M, 1/M, ... 1/M }	
	信息量(bit)	$\log_2 M, \log_2 M, \dots, \log_2 M$	

通信系统的主要性能指标

通信的任务是传递信息，传输信息的有效性和可靠性是通信系统最主要的性能指标。

所谓有效性（**efficiency**），是指在给定的信道内传输的信息内容的多少，表征通信系统传输信息的数量指标。

所谓可靠性（**reliability**），是指接收信息的准确程度，表征通信系统传输信息的质量指标。

有效性和可靠性两者相互矛盾而又相互联系，通常也是可以互换的。

有效性和可靠性指标:

	有效性 efficiency	可靠性 reliability
模拟通信 系统	有效传输频带	收信机 输出信噪比
数字通信 系统	码元传输速率 或信息传输速率	误码率 或 误信率

码元传输速率：

数字通信系统的有效性用码元传输速率 R_B 或信息传输速率 R_b 来衡量。

码元传输速率，即码元速率或传码率，为每秒钟传送码元的数目，单位为波特（Baud），简记为“B”。

二进制码元速率用 R_{B2} 表示， M 进制码元速率用 R_{BM} 表示，则它们之间有如下关系：

$$R_{B2} = R_{BM} \log_2 M$$

信息传输速率：

信息传输速率，即信息速率或传信率，为每秒钟传输的信息量，单位为比特 / 秒，简记为“b/s”。

对于M进制码元，其信息速率与M进制码元速率的关系为

$$R_b = R_{BM} \log_2 M \text{ (b/s)}$$

误比特率:

数字通信系统的可靠性用差错率来衡量。差错率越小，可靠性越高。差错率有两种表示方法，一为误信率，二为误码率。

误信率又称误比特率(Bit Error Rate BER)，指收信者收到的错误信息量在传输信息总量中所占的比例，即为码元信息量在传输中被传错的概率，记为 P_b 。

$$P_b = \frac{\text{接收的错误比特数}}{\text{传输总比特数}}$$

Shannon's Information Capacity Theorem

香农信息容量定理

Two main performance measures

1. Efficiency
2. Reliability

Three design constructs:

1. Allowable transmit power
2. Available channel bandwidth
3. Affordable cost of building the system

Question: Is it possible to design a communication system that operates with zero BER even though the channel is noisy? **YES!**

Shannon gave the answer in his **Information Capacity Theorem**: 香农信息容量定理

$$C = B \log_2 (1 + SNR) \quad \text{b/s}$$

B: channel bandwidth 信道带宽

SNR: the received signal-to-noise 信噪比

C: the information capacity of the channel, defined as the maximum rate at which information can be transmitted across the channel without error.

信息容量, 单位: bit/second b/s

What do we know from the Information Capacity Theorem?

It tells us:

A message signal can be transmitted through the system without error even when the channel is noisy, provided that the actual signaling rate R is less than the information capacity C .

Unfortunately, it does not tell us how to design the system.

The theorem is very valuable for the following reasons:

- It provides a bound that is theoretically attainable.
$$\eta = \frac{R}{C} \rightarrow 1$$
- It provides a basis for trade-off between B and SNR.
- It provides an idealized framework for comparing the noise performance of one modulation scheme against another.

Results from Information Capacity Theorem

$$C = B \log_2(1 + SNR) = B \log_2\left(1 + \frac{S}{N}\right) \text{ b/s}$$

$SNR \uparrow$	then	$C \uparrow$	$N \rightarrow 0,$	then	$C \rightarrow \infty$
$B \uparrow$	then	$C \uparrow$	$B \rightarrow \infty$??	$C \rightarrow \infty$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \lim_{B \rightarrow \infty} C &= \lim_{B \rightarrow \infty} \log_2(1 + SNR) = \lim_{B \rightarrow \infty} \log_2\left(1 + \frac{S}{N_0 B}\right) \\
 &= \frac{S}{N_0} \lim_{B \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n_0 B}{S} \log_2\left(1 + \frac{S}{N_0 B}\right) = \frac{S}{N_0} \log_2 e \\
 &= 1.44 \frac{S}{N_0}
 \end{aligned}$$

Historical Notes

1837, Morse, telegraph

1864, Maxwell, electromagnetic theory

1875, Bell, telephone

1904, Fleming, vacuum-tube diode

1918, Armstrong, superheterodyne radio receiver

1928, Nyquist, signal transmission theory

1937, Reeves, PCM

Historical Notes....conted

1943, North, matched filter

1948, Shannon, “A mathematical theory of communication”

1948, Brattain, Bardeen, and Shockley, transistor

1946, the first electronic digital computer----1971, ARPANET-----1985 internet

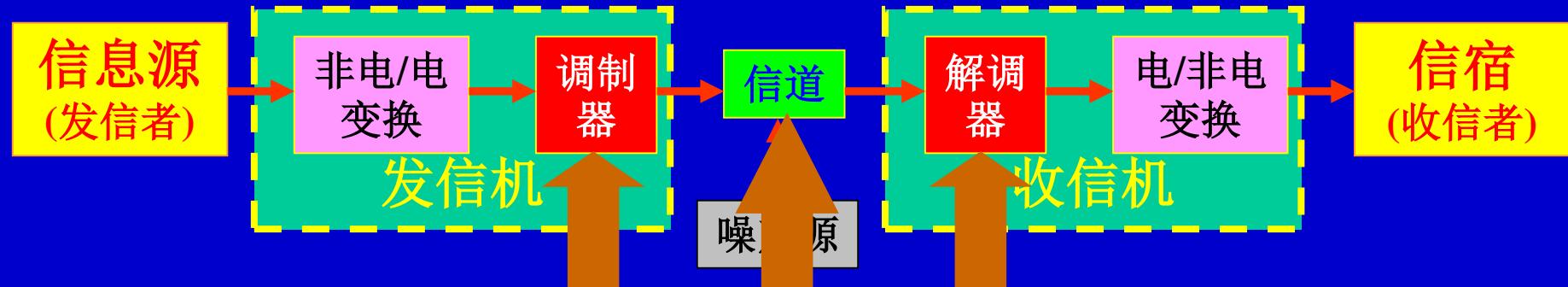
1955, Pierce, the use of satellites communication

1959, Laser

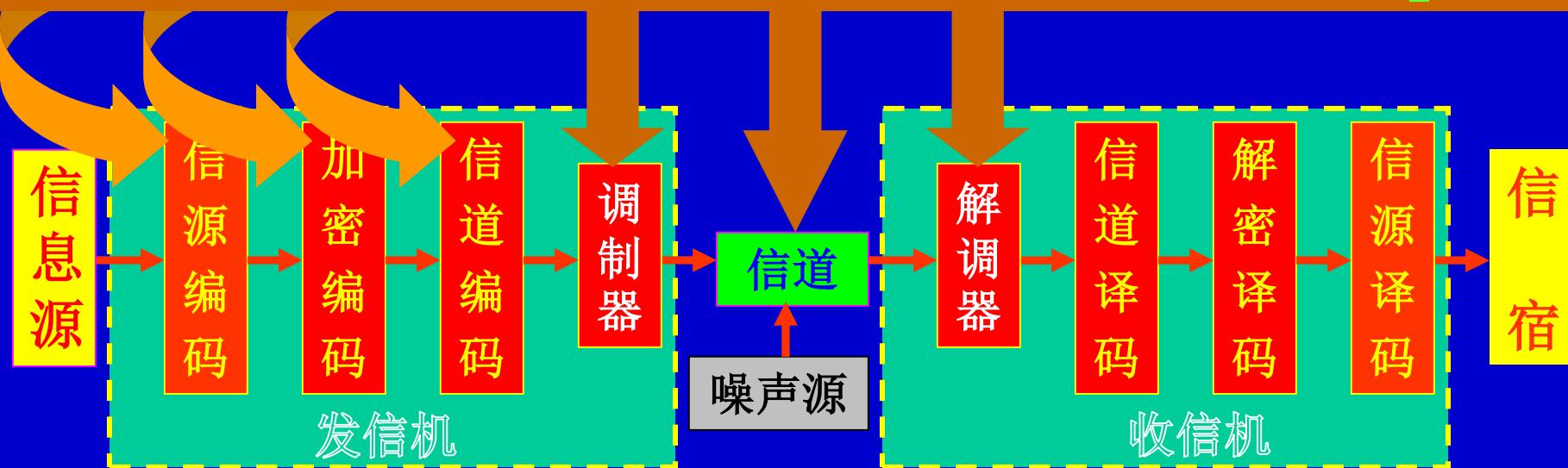
1966, optical communication

通信研究的基本问题 (researching areas in communication systems)

根据通信系统的模型，可以分析通信研究的基本问题。



抗干扰理论与方法(Anti-interference techniques)



数字通信系统的模型

通信研究的基本问题：

- (1) 信源编码 (Source coding) ;
- (2) 加密编码 (Encrypting coding) ;
- (3) 信道编码 (Channel coding) ;
- (4) 调制与解调 (Modulation and demodulation) ;
- (5) 抗干扰理论与方法 (Anti-interference techniques);
- (6) 多路复用、数字复接、多址通信 (Multiplex) ;
- (7) 中继通信 (Repeater communication) ;
- (8) 通信网 (Communication network) ;
- (9) 信息交换技术(Information exchanging techniques);
- (10) 通信同步 (synchronization techniques) ;
- (11) 通信协议、标准 (standards and protocols) ;
- (12) 通信对抗 (Countermeasure) .

对未来通信的展望

Perspective for future communication

(1) 通信工作者的理想

Ideal communication: 5W or W1H

- **Whoever**—不管谁 () ;
- **Whomever**—与谁进行通信 (自由性、选择性) ;
- **Whenever**—不管在什麼时间通信 (不受时间限制) ;
- **Wherever**—不管在哪里通信, 与哪里通信 (不受通信地点、环境和距离限制) ;
- **Whatever or How** —不管怎样进行通信 (业务多样性,操作方便、简易、实时、自然、安全、可靠) 。

(2) 二十一世纪通信发展的主要方向

VIP:

V—Visualization, 可视化。

I—Intelligence, 智能。

P—Personal communication, 个人通信。

三个方面通信业务将成为二十一世纪的发展重点：

- 高清晰度或三维图象通信业务；
- 具有理解、判别、综合和推理能力的智能通信业务；
- 移动性、灵活性更强的移动通信业务。

(3) 多媒体通信

Multimedia Communication

多媒体通信将多媒体计算机技术与网络通信技术相结合，使计算机的交互性、通信的分布性和视频信号的真实性融为一体。

由于多学科的不断融合、相互渗透，计算机技术、网络通信技术、大众传播技术的相互促进和发展，逐步产生了多媒体技术，并汇集到多媒体信息系统和国家信息基础设施的旗帜之下。

通信网、计算机网和电视网三网合一。

多媒体系统的特征：数字化、宽带化、智能化、个人化；业务的综合化；系统的集成化；交互性

(4) 个人通信 Personal communication

长期以来，人们对通信有一种理想的愿望：任何人在任何时间和任何地点可以与任何通信对象进行任何方式的通信。过去人们把这种愿望视为幻想，然而随着微电子技术和卫星通信、移动通信等的迅速发展，这一愿望已不是幻想，而即将变为现实，人们把这种向往中的通信称为“**个人通信**”。它以个人为对象，通信到人而不是设备。其主要特征是通信者随身携带袖珍式微型终端或手持机，只要按个人专用的身份识别码进行呼叫，即可与地球上任一个人建立通信，而不受通信双方的位置、距离、环境和传输设备的限制。

个人通信必须以数字化移动通信作基础，个人通信的提出，将对未来移动通信的发展产生推动和导向作用。

(5) 发展面向未来的无线与移动通信技术

面向未来的无线通信业务与应用研究 – 四类业务开发:

- 新一代公众移动通信系统研究 – 峰值为20Mbps以上的蜂窝通信系统的系统及业务开发
- 区域性无线通信研究 – 峰值为100Mbps无线局域网、家域网、个域网系统及应用开发
- 空间通信研究 – 总数据传输率为Gbps的高空通信平台系统
- 广播式非对称业务与应用技术研究 – 业务与应用开发

(6) 现代通信技术的发展方向

Communication development direction

数字化;
综合化;
个人化;
宽带化;
网络化;
智能化。

Home Work

- **Review for Background and Preview PPT**
- **Learn NEW words for Terms Translation**

Some topics for Group Presentation:

- 1、现代通信技术的发展现状及发展方向。
- 2、移动通信标准的演进与关键技术。
- 3、5G标准、技术现状。
- 4、6G技术与展望。
- 5、通信技术与人工智能。