W. David Gregg

TN919

# ANALOG AND DIGITAL COMMUNICATION

Concepts, Systems, Applications, and Services in Electrical Dissemination of Aural, Visual, and Data Information

# **W. David Gregg**

THE UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS AT AUSTIN



John Wiley & Sons, New York • Santa Barbara • London • Sydney • Toronto

Copyright © 1977, by John Wiley & Sons, Inc.

All rights reserved. Published simultaneously in Canada.

Reproduction or translation of any part of this work beyond that permitted by Sections 107 or 108 of the 1976 United States Copyright Act without the permission of the copyright owner is unlawful. Requests for permission or further information should be addressed to the Permissions Department, John Wiley & Sons, Inc.

#### Library of Congress Cataloging in Publication Data

Gregg, William David, 1933-

Analog and digital communication: concepts, systems, applications, and services in electrical dissemination of aural, visual, and data information.

Bibliography: p.
Includes indexes.

1. Telecommunication. I. Title.

TK5101.G74 621.38 76-58417 ISBM 0-471-32661-5

Printed in the United States of America

10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2

## ANALOG AND DIGITAL COMMUNICATION

Concepts, Systems, Applications, and Services in Electrical Dissemination of Aural, Visual, and Data Information

## To Patricia, Randy, and Donna

此为试读,需要完整PDF请访问: www.ertongbook.com

### **Preface**

This book is about concepts, systems, practical applications, and services in the electrical generation and dissemination of aural, visual, and data information. It is a freshly organized and balanced presentation of both analog and digital communication employing unifying notation, terminology, and illustration. It provides the user with an understanding of the methodology of concepts and systems and relates this methodology to practical applications and services.

The book is designed as a fundamental textbook in communications for junior and senior undergraduates. The practicing professional and beginning graduate student will also find it useful.

The prerequisites are introductory linear systems and probability. Students with upper division standing or above are usually adequately prepared or can pursue this prerequisite material concurrently. Mathematical preliminaries for this material are presented in introductory sections as they are needed. Many of the important concepts can be completely developed by using only ordinary algebra and differentiation or integration of sinusoids and exponentials. Some of the section discussions, examples, and problem statements require familiarity with introductory electrical and electronic circuits. Generally, the presentation assumes that the students have had no formal exposure to the techniques and principles of the electrical communication process.

The content follows the logical order of intellectual activity, progressing from factual introduction and illustration, through analysis and applications, to evaluation. The intent is to provide the user with a sound understanding of the fundamentals as well as insight into approaches and methodology involved in analyzing, planning, designing, and evaluating communication systems. It also provides a solid base for further study and research.

The topic of communication is addressed at the outset with a thorough discussion of signal waveforms, signal spectra, modulation features, bandwidth requirements, and quality measures such as signal-to-noise ratio characteristics and error probabilities. All major techniques of amplitude and frequency modulation, pulse modulation, and pulse-coded modulation, with and without error-control coding are considered in a unified manner. There is a detailed treatment of other practical topics such as interference, receiver noise figures, antenna gains, and transmission losses, as well as the more advanced concepts of information, channel capacity, and error control coding.

Of particular interest is the new approach I have taken in topic selection, organization, and presentation. The concepts of analog, pulsed, and pulse-coded systems are developed and illustrated with common notation for common parameters, in a step-bystep method, with continuity between system configurations and graphical illustrations. This promotes maximum understanding of the similarities and differences, and advantages and disadvantages, of the various concepts. The presentation emphasizes the functional operations involved in electrical structuring and dissemination of aural, visual, and data information. It stresses the principles and concepts underlying the systems and practical applications rather than the components and devices, which undergo continuous change. Important principles are illustrated by completely worked-out examples using practical-sized parameter values, with continuity between examples, and with follow-up problem statements tied to practical applications. The generous quantity of carefully developed problem statements enables the user to select the type of problem desired to emphasize a principle; these problems follow the sections chronologically in their respective chapters. Often key principles are developed from different viewpoints by using several problems.

The material in various chapters is supplemented by tables in the appendix that are tailored to the book's subject matter and problem statements. A balance is provided between theoretical concepts, systems and their applications and services, and service operating standards.

Various topics pertaining to communication services and practical application not usually found in books dealing with concepts and systems make the presentation different and stimulating. This includes a description of the historical technological development leading to the present communication sector. Discussed specifically are technological innovation, illustration of organization of the radio spectrum, the various bands, frequency allocations and characteristics, key organizational aspects of the FCC pertaining to domestic communication standards and regulation, and the structure and function of the International Telecommunications Union, and CCITT standards for international communication. Concepts and systems are related to regulated operating standards in practical applications such as AM and FM radio broadcast, commercial television, class D citizens band, telephony, space telemetry, wire communications, telegraphy, and satellite communication. System characteristics are illustrated with practical operating values for signal power, transmission bandwidths, time and frequency multiplexing hierarchies, data rates, signal-to-noise ratios, and operating frequencies. There are numerous photographs of spectrum-analyzer

and oscilloscope displays of laboratory instrumentation for various modulation, sampling, and filtering applications using the parameter values in the chapter discussions and examples; thus the reader can clearly visualize the effects of signal parameter changes. The concept of information measure is illustrated by using the information content of television picture frames, written text in English and Russian, and sampled waveform sources. It relates information measures and source coding features to practical teletype codes by employing modern pulse-code modulation with illustrations and explanation.

In keeping with the dramatic shift toward digital systems, evidenced by transitions to digital telephony, digitization of network television for global distribution, research with all-digital receivers, message switching, electronic funds transfer and the like, the discussion of the digital applications has been given extensive treatment.

This book is intended to prepare the user for participation in the various engineering, scientific, or technical tasks in the communications industry. It also imparts a working knowledge to peripheral users in areas such as management, statistics, industrial engineering, and the production side of communication. Also it hopefully will motivate further study in the more advanced and specialized technical areas of communication such as systems design, systems engineering, random processes, and the like. Finally, it acquaints the user with the many careers available in the communication sector, ranging from system design or engineering, to technical pursuits in the common carrier industry or the various bureaus and regulatory bodies of governmental agencies, as well as domestic and international organizations.

The topic material in this book can be used for one or more semesters or quarters depending on the preference of the instructor. There is adequate material for an effective in-depth course in either analog communication, digital communication, or selected topics from both, over one or two semesters. For a one-semester course in analog communication, I recommend Chapters 1 to 5 and Chapter 10 with Chapters 6 and 7 optional; for an in-depth one-semester treatment of digital communication, I recommend Chapters 8 and 11 to 14 with Chapter 9 optional. A one-semester course in both analog and digital systems can be pursued by using Chapters 1 to 5, 8, 11 to 12, with Chapter 14 optional. For a two-semester presentation, I recommend Chapters 1 to 7 followed by Chapters 8 to 14. Various sections throughout the text contain more advanced material which is intended to be supplementary and can be omitted at the users option without loss of continuity; such sections are designated by the asterisk symbol \*.

I acknowledge with appreciation the feedback I received from my many students during the period of teaching from manuscript notes. I thank the staff of the Department of Electrical Engineering at the University of Texas for their typing and drafting assistance. I am grateful to my wife and children for their patience and understanding during the time I devoted to writing this book. Finally, I am pleased to have this work published by John Wiley, and thank the many staff members involved in bringing this book to market.

# **Contents**



#### **Part 1 Analog Communication**

#### **INTRODUCTION** 1.

Historical Perspective

Conventional Amplitude Modulation

1.1

2.

Historical Perspective	3
Radio Waves and the Frequency Spectrum	7
Cooperation and Coordination in Telecommunication	11
International Standards Domestic Licensing and Regulation The Communication Services Industry	12 13 14
Electrical Dissemination of Information	17
Pedagogy	19
AR MODULATION	
Modulated Waveforms in the Time and	
	25
Mathematical Preliminaries	25
	Radio Waves and the Frequency Spectrum Cooperation and Coordination in Telecommunication International Standards Domestic Licensing and Regulation The Communication Services Industry Electrical Dissemination of Information Pedagogy  AR MODULATION

29

	2.2	Complex Linear Modulation	31
		Ideal Single-Sideband Modulation	31
		Mathematical Preliminaries*	32
		Hilbert Transform of DSB*	34
		Vestigial Single Sideband (VSB) Modulation VSB Transmission of Visual Information— Broadcast TV	36
		Compatible Single Sideband (CSB)	37 39
		Citizens Band (CB) Radio	39
	2.3	Signal Power	42
		Average Power	42
		Peak Power	44
		Power Levels in Commercial Broadcast	45
	2.4	Summary of Linear Modulation Techniques	47
	2.5	Modulators	48
		Analysis of AM Generators	55
3.	ANO	GLE MODULATION	
٠.	2 11 11	OLL MODULATION	
	3.1	Introduction	63
		Signal Waveforms—Time Domain Structure	63
		Phase and Frequency Modulation Examples	64
	3.2	Modulation Indices in PM and FM	68
	3.3	Signal Spectra—Frequency Domain Structure	70
		Frequency Spectrum with Single-Tone Modulation	71
		Transmission Bandwidth Requirements	75
		Narrow-Band Signals	77
	3.4	Commercial Bandwidths—FM Radio and TV Audio	77
	3.5	Power Content of Angle-Modulated Signals	79
		Commercial Power Levels—TV Audio and FM Radio	80
	3.6	Angle Modulators	80
		PM Generation	81
		FM Generation	82
	3.7	FM Stereo	88
	3.8	Contrast of AM and PM/FM*	90

#### 4. RECEPTION OF AMPLITUDE-MODULATION

4.1	Synchronous Demodulation	99
	Coherent Demodulation of DSB	100
	Distortion Due to Nonideal Synchronism	100
	Coherent Demodulation of SSB	102
	Quadrature Distortion	102
	Coherent Demodulation of AM	104
4.2	Nonsynchronous Demodulation	105
	Noncoherent Demodulation of AM	106
	Noncoherent Demodulation of DSB and SSB	107
4.3	The Envelope of Amplitude-Modulated Signals*	108
	Polar and Rectangular Forms	108
	Hilbert Transforms	109
	Modulated Waveform Examples	109
4.4	Carrier Insertion	111
	Double Sideband	112
	Single Sideband	113
4.5	Summary of Demodulation Requirements	113
4.6	Receivers-Heterodyning and Carrier Acquisition	113
	Self-Synchronous Systems	113
	Pilot Tone Systems	115
4.7	Practical Receiver Configurations	116
	Vestigial Sideband	116
	Broadcast AM	117
	Broadcast Television	119
	CB Radio	122
REC	EPTION OF ANGLE-MODULATION	
5.1	Frequency Discrimination	132
	FM to AM Conversion	132
	Slope Detection	133
	Frequency Discriminators	133
5.2	FM Feedback Demodulation	135
5.3	Phase-Lock Loop Demodulation	138
	Pilot Tone Acquisition	141

xiii

**5**.

	5.4	Cycle Counting Demodulation*	142
	5.5	Limiters	146
	5.6	Reception of Monophonic and Stereophonic FM	148
6.		NAL ATTENUATION, ERFERENCE, AND DISTORTION	
	6.1	Introduction	154
	6.2	Signal Transmission Loss (Path Attenuation)	155
		Transmission Loss Between Isotropic Antennas Range Attenuation Between Directional Gain Antennas	156 158
	6.3	Antenna Coupling and Power Transfer	160
	6.4	Mathematical Preliminaries to Noise Analysis	163
		Uncertainty and Probability	163
		Random Variables and Probability Distribution	166
		Probabilistic Models	170
		Two-Dimensional Probabilities and Joint Events	171
	6.5	Average Values	173
		First-Order Averages—Means and Variances Second-Order Averages—Autocorrelation Functions	173
		and Power Spectra	174
	6.6	Waveform Structure of RF Noise	178
	6.7	Noise Response of Linear Receiver Stages	181
	6.8	Antenna SNR and Predetection SNR	183
		Thermal Noise	184
		Receiver Noise Figure	189
		Effective Receiver Temperature Noise Figure of Multiple Receiver-Front-End Stages	192 194
		Noise Characteristics of Cables and Attenuators	194
		Physical Interpretation of Overall Receiver Noise Figure	199
		Receiver Sensitivity	200
	6.9	Distortion of Modulated Signals by Tuned Linear Receivers*	201
7.		FPUT SIGNAL QUALITY OF CW IMUNICATION SYSTEMS	*
	7.1	Receiver Signal and Noise	212
	7.2	SNR Gain in Coherent AM Systems	214

	DSB Systems	214
	SSB Systems	216
	AM Systems	218
7.3	SNR Gain in Noncoherent AM Systems*	220
	Linear Rectifier Envelope Detection	221
	Square-Law Rectifier Envelope Detection	228
7.4	Relative SNR Characteristics in AM Systems	235
	Total Transmitted Power Constraint	235
7.5	SNR Gain in Angle-Modulated Systems	237
	PM Systems	241
	FM Systems	243
7.6	Comparison of SNR Characteristics—Amplitude and	
	Angle Modulated Systems	246
7.7	Thresholds and Signal Suppression in FM*	248
	Threshold Extension	252
7.8	Predistortion and Equalization*	254
	Predistortion Requirements for Complementary	
	Equalization	257
PUL	SE-AMPLITUDE MODULATION	
8.1	Introduction	267
8.2	Baseband Waveform Sampling	270
0.2	Instantaneous Sampling—Impulse Scanning	270
	Natural Narrow-Pulse Sampling—Exact Scanning/Gating	273
	Sample and Hold—Square-Topped Scanning	276
	Sampling in Practice	277
	Mathematical Basis of Sampling	280
8.3	Demodulation of PAM-Low-Pass Interpolation	281
8.4	Distortion and Equalization in PAM*	282
	Aliasing Distortion	283
	Interpolation Distortion	284
0.5	Aperture Effect	285
8.5	Bandpass Waveform Sampling*	286
	Minimum Bandpass Sampling Rates Implementation of Bandpass Sampling	288 294
	implementation of Danupass Sampling	294

8.

#### 9. PULSE-TIME MODULATION

	9.1	Introduction	299
		Generation of PPM and PDM—Uniform Sampling	299
		Generation of PPM and PDM—Nonuniform Sampling	301
	9.2	PPM and PDM Signal Analyses	303
		PPM—Nonuniform Sampling	303
		PPM—Uniform Sampling	306
		PDM	306
	9.3	Summary of Signal Waveform Structure of Pulsed Modulation	309
		PAM	309
		PPM	309
		PDM	311
	9.4	Demodulation of PPM and PDM	311
		Ideal Demodulation	311
		Baseband Demodulation in Practice	315
	9.5	Bandwidth Requirements-PAM, PPM, PDM	317
		Transmission Bandwidths—Single Baseband Channels	319
	9.6	Predetection and Postdetection SNR in Pulse Modulation*	320
		PAM	320
		PPM—Triangular Pulses	323
		PPM—Raised Cosine Pulses	327
		PDM—Raised Cosine Pulses	330
		PDM—Trapezoidal Pulses	332
	9.7	Summary of Output SNR-PAM, PPM, PDM	332
10.	MUL	TIPLEXING AND COMPOUND MODULATION	
	10.1	Introduction	339
	10.2	Multiplexing	339
		Time-Division Multiplexing	340
		Frequency-Division Multiplexing	342
		Orthogonal Multiplexing	346
		Bandwidth Requirements of TDM	347
		Bandwidth Requirements of FDM	348 348
	10.3	Comparison of Basic TDM and FDM	
	10.3	Compound Modulation	350

	Compound Modulation Systems in Practice Telegraphy, Telephony, Industrial, and Mobile	352
	Communication	352
	Space Telemetry/Communication	358
10.4	Transmission Bandwidth Requirements—Multiplexing and Compound Modulation	360
-	ANTIZED SYSTEMS-PULSE CODE DULATION	
11.1	Introduction—Signal Conditioning	367
11.2	Signal Quantization	368
	Quantization Noise	370
11.3	Signal Encoding—Baseband PCM	373
11.4	Reception of PCM	378
	Detection of Baseband PCM	379
	Error Probability in Baseband PCM Detection	380
	Thresholds in PCM Detection	381
	The Gaussian Noise Situation	382
11.5	Delta Modulation	387
РСМ	CARRIER SYSTEMS	
12.1	Introduction	397
12.2	Coherent Detection of PCM	399
	Coherent PCM/AM(ASK)	399
	Coherent PCM/FM(FSK)	404
	Coherent PCM/PM(PSK)	408
12.3	Noncoherent Detection of PCM*	411
	Noncoherent PCM/AM(ASK)	411
	Noncoherent PCM/FM(FSK) Nonideal PCM/PM(PSK)	416 419
	Differently Coherent PSK	419
	Advanced PSK Systems	423
12.4	Summary of Error Probability	428
12.5	Output SNR in PCM Systems	429
12.5	Output Noise Power	429
	Output Noise Fower Output Signal Power	435
		xvii

		Output SNR—Binary Symmetric Channel Output SNR—Nonsymmetric Binary Channel	436 436
	12.6	Summary of Output SNR—Binary PCM	439
	12.7	PCM Systems in Practice	440
		Voice-Band Data Transmission	440
		Wide-Band Data Transmission	444
		Satellite Communication Systems	445
		Digital Filter Receivers	451
13.	МАТ	CHED FILTERS	
	13.1	Introduction	457
	13.2	Matched Filter Detection	457
		Interpretation of Matched Filtering—White Noise	462
		Interpretation of Matched Filtering-Nonwhite Noise	464
	13.3	Correlation Detection	465
	13.4	Implementation of Matched Filters	467
		Suboptimum Lumped-Parameter Matched Filters	468
		Intersymbol Interference of Continuous-Action Filters	477
		Optimal Bandwidths	478
14.	ADV	ANCED SYSTEMS	
	14.1	Introduction	483
	14.2	Multilevel PCM	484
		Multiamplitude PCM—MASK	485
		Multitone PCM—MFSK	489
		Multiphase PCM-MPSK	491
		Quarternary PSK-4φSK	494
	14.3	Comparison of Symbol Error Probabilities in MASK, MFSK, and MPSK	495
	14.4	Information Theory	503
		Secret Communication	506
	14.5	Information Measure	507
		Information of Discrete Sources	507
		Average Information—Discrete Sources	511
		Average Information—Television and Written Text	512
		Joint and Conditional Source Information	515

xviii

	14.6	Channel Capacity	517
		Noiseless Channels	517
		Noisy Channels and Channel Equivocation	518
	14.7	Coding	521
		Source Coding—Data Compression	522
		Error Control Coding—Error Detection and Correction	527
	14.8	Block Coding Performance Characteristics	534
		Block Coding of FSK	535
	14.9	The Optimum Communication System	537
	14.10	PCM as a Suboptimum System	542
	14.11	Future Trends	545
Refere	ences		555
Apper	ndix A	Trigonometric Identities	565
	ndix B	Fourier Transforms	566
Apper	ndix C	Bessel Functions of Integer Order	<b>568</b>
	ndix D	Signal Attenuation in Free-Space Transmission	570
	ndix E		573
	idix F	Error Probability for Gaussian Noise Models	575
	ndix G	Channel Equivocation for Binary Symmetric Channel	577 579
Apper	ndix H	Symbol Error Probabilities	319
Glossa	ry of S	Symbols	581
Index			589