

<<数字通信>>

图书基本信息

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内容概要

《数字通信——离散时间方法(英文影印版)》运用离散信号处理的原则来介绍和分析数字通信，连接了实时和离散方式。

注重理论与实践相结合。

涵盖了离散信号处理、离散滤波器设计、多速率处理及估计理论，并提出了基于离散信号的空间分析、数值算法。

《数字通信——离散时间方法(英文影印版)》可作为电子信息工程、通信工程专业本科生教材，也可作为相关领域工程技术人员的参考书。

本书由Michael

Rice著。

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章节摘录

In the 1980s , the desire to increase the capacity and suite of services offered to mobile telephone customers prompted the development of digital communication systems. GSM , the digital mobile telephone standard in Europe , was deployed in the 1980s , whereas digital standards such as IS-54 and IS-136 (TDMA/FDM) and IS-95 (CDMA) were deployed in the United States in the 1990s. In addition to voice , digital radio is becoming more popular and television is increasingly delivered in a digital format (HDTV is an integrated digital video/audio format) . The corresponding communications link is a digital communications link. Data communication systems are also following this trend. One example is aeronautical telemetry.⁹ In aeronautical telemetry , the performance of an airborne "test article" is monitored by using a radio link to transmit the measurements output by a set of transducers to a ground-based monitoring station. The first aeronautical telemetry links were analog AM in the 1940s and analog FM in the 1950s. The output of each transducer modulated a separate carrier frequency to form the telemetry downlink. As airborne systems became more complex , more onboard measurements had to be collected and radioed to the ground. The use of separate carriers for each one proved unwieldy and uneconomical. By the 1970s , digital technology had progressed to the point where a new approach was possible. The transducer outputs were sampled to form a bit stream. The bit streams from all transducers were combined to form a composite bit stream that was used to modulate a single carrier. A digital version of FM (known as PCM/FM in the IRIG 106 Standard) became the most popular choice.

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