# Developing of Telecommunications

## Evolution of Telecommunication Technology

 Today's telecommunication
technologies have evolved from the earliest smoke signals to almost
instant global transmission of large amounts of data.





# Early Signaling and Telegraphy

- Semaphore a type of signaling, in which visual cues represent letters or words.
- Morse code the transmission of a series of short and long pulses (dots and dashes) that represented characters.
- Duplexing simultaneously transmitting a signal in both directions along the same wire.
- Multiplexing simultaneously transmitting an indeterminate number of multiple signals over one circuit.

## Early Signaling and Telegraphy

- 1856 Western Union Telegraph Company was founded.
- 1861 Over two thousand telegraph offices operated across the United States.



Figure 3-1 Telegraph key used to send Morse's famous telegraph message in 1844



Figure 3-2 Bell's original liquid-based telephone transmitter



Figure 3-3 A turn of the century wall-mounted telephone

# Infrastructure

 Wires criss-crossing cities and states and terminating in several exchanges or central offices.

> Exchange was also known as a switching point because the device used to open and close a circuit is known as a switch.

 Operators would connect the circuits and complete the call for the subscriber.

Subscribers refers to a telephone company customer

- 1878- The first telephone exchange opened in New Haven, Connecticut.
- Connected 21 separate lines.



Figure 3-4 A telephone switchboard in 1885

In 1889 Almon Strowger developed the automatic switch called the step-by-step.

In 1896 he replaced the button-pushing method with a rotary dialer.

- In 1913, N.J. Reynolds, a Western Electric engineer, developed a better automatic switch, the crossbar switch. It used a grid of horizontal and vertical bars, with electromagnets at their ends. The horizontal bars could rotate up and down to connect to specific vertical bars and thus complete circuits.
  - Original version could complete 10 simultaneous connections.
  - By the 1970 a single crossbar could connect 35,000 connections.

 In the mid-20<sup>th</sup> century AT&T integrated electronics into crossbar switches
1965 – first electronic switching system was used

Handled up to 65,000 two-way voice circuits.

Until 1970 all telephone switches depended on a continuous physical connection to complete and maintain the call.

#### Wireless Technology

 1894- Italian physicist Guglielmo Marconi a method of transmitting electromagnetic signals through the air.

His invention relied on an induction coil.



Figure 3-6 Marconi's induction coil radio transmitter

- 1822- Charles Babbage "father of computing"
- Computing the automatic manipulation of input based on logical instructions.
- Difference engine an English mathematics professor, proposed an automated calculating machine as large as a locomotive and powered by steam.
- Herman Hollerith used his punch card invention to found the Tabulating Machine company which later became known as International Business Machines (IBM).

- Electronic Numerical Integrator and Computer (ENIAC) a multipurpose computer so large that it required its own 30 foot by 50 foot room.
- ENIAC was first used to assist with ballistics calculations.



Figure 3-8 The ENIAC computer

- Memory in the mid-1940s, a U.S. scientist named Jon Von Neumann designed a computer that was capable of retaining logical instructions for use at any time, even after the computer had been turned off, then on again.
- UNIVAC (Universal Automatic Computer) the first computer designed for business (and not merely scientific purposes), became available in 1951.



Figure 3-9 The UNIVAC computer

## Challenging the Monopoly



Figure 3-10 The Hush-a-phone telephone attachment