

Finalmente, no quinto capítulo são apresentadas algumas das conclusões retiradas ao longo desta dissertação.

#### **Abstract**

*The basic function of the Cable TV networks is not constraint to the simple distribution of TV channels. In fact, due to its broadband capabilities, CATV networks are a prominent way to the introduction of new interactive and advanced services connected with the multimedia arena. For this reason, the operators of this telecommunication sector are running significant improvements of their CATV networks in order to be prepared to lead this market as soon as the deregulation will arrive.*

*This dissertation is oriented to the investigation of this subject, aiming to perform an overview of the technical environment of these networks and to forecast some of the evolution tendencies.*

*First of all, it is worthwhile to describe the technological basis of the CATV industry like the topology of the current Hybrid Fibre Coax architectures, the components involved from the TV Headend to the user's outlet and the related quality parameters.*

*A special attention is given to the installation of a field demonstrator acting as a case study of an integrated CATV and telecommunication network with a FTTH/FTTB architecture based on a Passive Optical Network.*

*Finally, the interactive services, in the multimedia and telecommunication domain, that will be in the basis of the natural evolution of the CATV networks are analysed. The technical constrains that could arise with the implementation of the emergent services are also taking in consideration.*

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**Título:** Técnicas de Reconstrução de Sinal Aplicadas à Transmissão de Voz

**Title:** Signal Reconstruction Techniques Applied to Speech Transmission

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**Palavras Chave:** Sobre-amostragem, interpolação, entrelaçamento, transmissões áudio em Ethernet, compressão de sinais áudio, codificação perceptual, psicoacústica.

**Key Words:** Oversampling, interpolation, interleaving, Ethernet audio transmission, audio signal compression, perceptual coding, psychoacoustics.

**Mestrado/M.S.**

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#### **Resumo**

A transmissão de voz por pacotes através duma rede de telecomunicações pode originar no receptor atrasos excessivos ou a chegada desordenada de pacotes. Para reproduções em tempo real é necessário avaliar este tipo de problemas para evitar rupturas na comunicação.

A perda de pacotes durante uma transmissão pode ser tratada com técnicas de interpolação e o entrelaçamento das amostras ( $m$ -parâmetro de entrelaçamento), escolhendo-se um factor de entrelaçamento apropriado (compromisso entre o atraso total e o erro de interpolação).

Tirando partido dos dados conhecidos e do facto do sinal de voz ser aproximadamente limitado em frequência, chega-se a um conjunto de equações lineares para as amostras desconhecidas, cuja matriz é real, simétrica, e positiva definida. Este sistema pode ser resolvido iterativamente ou mediante qualquer técnica não iterativa habitual para resolução de sistemas de equações lineares.

A possibilidade de pré-calcular a matriz de interpolação e os seus valores próprios, evita atrasos desnecessários e permite avaliar a implementação prática do problema de interpolação. Resultados baseados em simulação indicam que uma taxa pacotes perdidos de 50% podem ser tolerados. A relação sinal-ruído obtida para esta taxa de perdas é aproximadamente PSNR=33 dB, para  $m=2$  e  $r=0.3$  (parâmetro de sobre-amostragem).

#### **Abstract**

*The transmission of speech through a packet-based network may result in packets reaching the destination out of order and subject to unpredictable delays. For real-time reproduction, it is necessary to provide some means of dealing with the unavailable packets, to prevent communication failures. A correct sample at a wrong time is a wrong sample!*

*The loss of speech packets during the transmission is a problem that can be dealt with interpolation techniques and by interleaving the samples ( $m$  - interleave parameter), provided that the interleaving factors are appropriate (there is a trade-off between total delay and interpolation error).*

*Speech signals, as any other finite-duration signals, are not band-limited in the strict sense, however, they can be arbitrarily well-approximated by band-limited signals. Using this fact and the known samples, we obtain a set of equations to the unknown samples with a real, symmetric, and positive definite matrix. The solution of this system can be iterative, or using a usual noniterative method.*

*The possibility of predicting the interpolation matrix and its eigenvalues avoids unnecessary delays and helps in estimating the feasibility of the interpolation problem. This is an important advantage of the method proposed. Results based on computer simulation indicate that a packet loss of 50% is tolerable. The signal-to-noise ratio achieved at this loss rate is around PSNR=33dB, for  $m=2$  and  $r=0.3$  (oversampling parameter).*

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**Título:** Estudo e Implementação de um Sistema de Televisão para Windows suportado pela RDIS

**Title:** Study and Implementation of an ISDN and Windows based Telesurveillance System

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