This book has been written to bring together conveniently the basic principles upon which television engineering rests and to illustrate the application of these principles in practical equipment now in use in the field. More specifically, the book has been written to perform a definite function: to enable the technical worker to make the transition from familiarity with radio engineering to familiarity with television engineering.

The technology of television has evolved since its early days using a mechanical system invented by Paul Gottlieb Nipkow in 1884. Every television system works on the scanning principle first implemented in the rotating disk scanner of Nipkow. This turns a two-dimensional image into a time series of signals that represent the brightness and color of each resolvable element of the picture. By repeating a two-dimensional image quickly enough, the impression of motion can be transmitted as well. For the Explain why electronic television prevailed over mechanical television. Identify three important developments in the history of television since 1960. 

Inventors conceived the idea of television long before the technology to create it appeared. Early pioneers speculated that if audio waves could be separated from the electromagnetic spectrum to create radio, so too could TV waves be separated to transmit visual images. The wider variety of channels and clearer reception the service offered soon attracted viewers from urban areas. By 1962, nearly 800 cable systems were operational, serving 850,000 subscribers. Figure 9.5.