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A specific example of the use of spread spectrum technology is the North American Code Division Multiple Access (CDMA) Digital Cellular (IS-95) standard. The CDMA employed in this standard uses a spread spectrum signal with 1.23-MHz spreading bandwidth. Since in a CDMA system every user is a source of interference to other users, control of the transmitted power has to be employed (due to near-far problem). Such control is provided by sophisticated algorithms built into control stations. The standard also recommends use of forward error-correction coding with interleaving, speech activity detection and variable-rate speech encoding. Walsh code is used to provide 64 orthogonal sequences, giving rise to a set of 64 orthogonal 'code channels'. The spread signal is sent over the air interface with QPSK modulation with Root Raised Cosine (RRC) pulse shaping. Other examples of using spread spectrum technology in commercial applications include satellite communications, wireless LANs based on IEEE 802.11 standard etc.

Cr r nec vkpu'qh'y kt ggu'v'gej pqnqi { "

O qdkg'v'ggr j qpgu'

One of the best-known examples of wireless technology is the mobile phone, also known as a cellular phone, with more than 4.6 billion mobile cellular subscriptions worldwide as of the end of 2010. These wireless phones use radio waves to enable their users to make phone calls from many locations worldwide. They can be used within range of the mobile telephone site used to house the equipment required to transmit and receive the radio signals from these instruments.

Y kt ggu'f cv'èqo o wplecvkpu'

Wireless data communications are an essential component of mobile computing. The various available technologies differ in local availability, coverage range and performance, and in some circumstances, users must be able to employ multiple connection types and switch between them. To simplify the experience for the user, can be used, or a deployed to handle the multiple connections as a secure, single. Supporting technologies include:

Y kHk is a wireless local area network that enables portable computing devices to connect easily to the Internet. Standardized as IEEE 802.11 a,b,g,n, Wi-Fi approaches speeds of some types of wired Ethernet. Wi-Fi has become the de facto standard for access in private homes, within offices, and at public hotspots. Some businesses charge customers a monthly fee for service, while others have begun offering it for free in an effort to increase the sales of their goods.

Cellular data service offers coverage within a range of 10-15 miles from the nearest cell site. Speeds have increased as technologies have evolved, from earlier technologies such as GSM, CDMA and GPRS, to 3G networks such as W-CDMA, EDGE or CDMA2000.

Mobile Satellite Communications may be used where other wireless connections are unavailable, such as in largely rural areas or remote locations. Satellite communications are especially important for transportation, aviation, maritime and military use.

Wireless energy transfer

Wireless energy transfer is a process whereby electrical energy is transmitted from a power source to an electrical load that does not have a built-in power source, without the use of interconnecting wires.

Computer interface devices

Answering the call of customers frustrated with cord clutter, many manufacturers of computer peripherals turned to wireless technology to satisfy their consumer base. Originally these units used bulky, highly limited transceivers to mediate between a computer and a keyboard and mouse; however, more recent generations have used small, high-quality devices, some even incorporating Bluetooth. These systems have become so ubiquitous that some users have begun complaining about a lack of wired peripherals. Wireless devices tend to have a slightly slower response time than their wired counterparts; however, the gap is decreasing.

Concerns about the security of wireless keyboards arose at the end of 2007, when it was revealed that Microsoft's implementation of encryption in some of its 27 MHz models was highly insecure

Source : <http://msk1986.files.wordpress.com/2013/09/wlc-unit1.pdf>