

# **ECE/CSC 575 Introduction to Wireless Networking**

## **Chapter 1 – Introduction**

Wenye Wang

## 1 Introduction (Ch 1)

# Overview of the Course

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## What are NOT expected?

- an expert on any particular subject or field
- the most recently developed algorithms, protocols, solutions, standards in any field.
- theories, proofs, specs, data or parameters, etc.



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- **Limitations:**

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- 
- 
- And more . . . .

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- **Limited memory – maximum**

## **Base station or access point**

information distribution center for all mobile devices (MDs) within its signaling coverage area.



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## Links

- Uplink (Reverse link): Radio channels from an MD to its serving BS/AP.
- Downlink (Forward link): Radio channels from the BS/AP to the MDs.

## Base station or access point

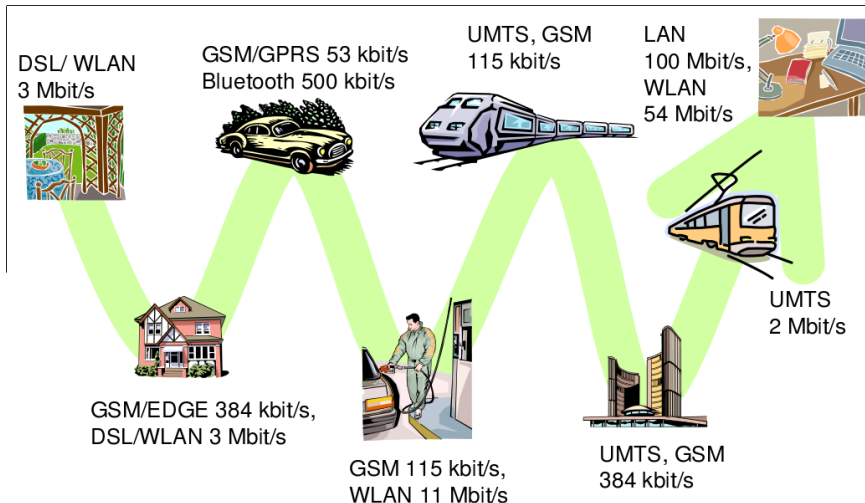
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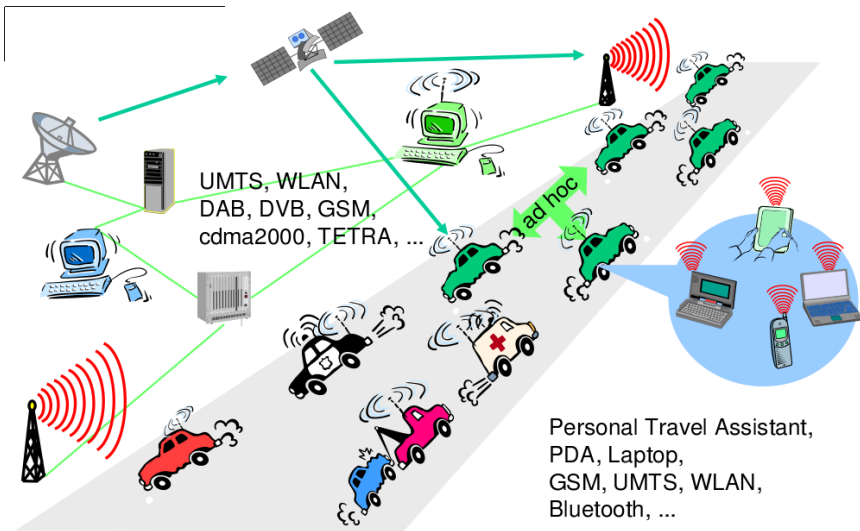
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## Wireless Devices

# Wireless Data Rate



# Wireless Access: Technologies





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Transmission over the propagation channels Modulations, coding/decoding, interferences, multiplexing etc.

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## Networking layer

- Handoff management
- Location management
- Traffic management



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- **1984: AMPS (Advanced Mobile Phone Service) introduced by AT&T in North America.**

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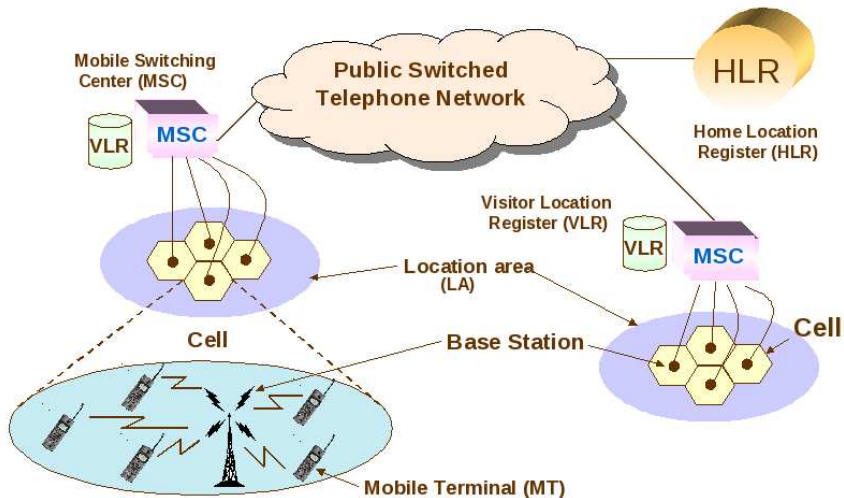
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- 1991: Japanese PDC (Personal Digital Cellular) system standardized by the MPT (Ministry of Posts and Telecommunications)
- 1992: Phase I GSM system is operational Interim Standard IS-95 (CDMA) adopted by TIA
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- 1994: Interim Standard IS-136 adopted by TIA
- 1995: PCS Licenses issued in North America
- 1996: Phase II GSM operational
- 1997: North American PCS deploys GSM, IS-54, IS-95
- **1999: IS-54 (North America), IS-95 (North America, Hong Kong, Israel, Japan, China, etc), GSM (110 countries).**

## Example: How does my cell phone work?



- **It is the standard for wireless LANs.**

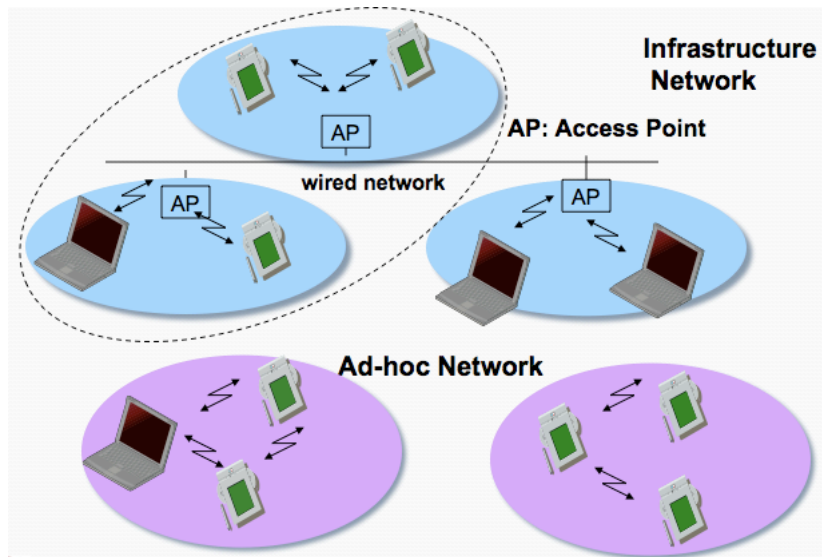
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- **The IEEE 802.11 and 802.11b standards can be used to provide communication between a number of PSs (Peer Stations) as an ad hoc network using peer to peer mode.**

# Wireless LAN: Network Architecture





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