

**Chapter 1 : Introduction to Wireless Communication Systems 1-1 to 1-44**

Syllabus : Evolution of mobile communications, Mobile Radio System around the world, Types of Wireless communication System, Comparison of Common wireless system, Trend in Cellular radio and personal communication. Second generation Cellular Networks, Third Generation (3G) Wireless Networks , Wireless Local Loop(WLL),Wireless Local Area network(WLAN), Bluetooth and Personal Area Networks.

1.1	Introduction	1-2
1.1.1	Wireless Communication	1-2
1.1.2	Need of Wireless Communication	1-2
1.2	Evolution of Mobile Communications	1-3
1.3	Mobile Radiotelephony in the U.S.	1-4
1.3.1	Cellular Radiotelephony	1-4
1.3.2	AMPS	1-4
1.3.3	Spectrum Allocated to the U.S. Cellular Radio Service	1-5
1.3.4	Digital Cellular Telephony	1-5
1.3.5	CDMA Based Systems	1-5
1.4	Mobile Radio Systems Around the World	1-6
1.4.1	AMPS	1-6
1.4.2	Narrowband-AMPS (N-AMPS)	1-7
1.4.3	CDMA IS-95	1-8
1.4.4	GSM (Global System for Mobile Communications)	1-8
1.4.5	UMTS (Universal Mobile Telecommunication Service)	1-8
1.4.6	CDMA 2000	1-9
1.5	Examples of Wireless Communication Systems	1-9
1.5.1	Important Definitions	1-9
1.5.2	Paging Systems	1-10
1.5.3	Cordless Telephone Systems	1-12
1.5.4	Cellular Telephone System	1-12
1.5.5	Comparison of Wireless Systems	1-15
1.6	Trends in Cellular Radio and Personal Communications	1-16

1.6.1	Advantages of Wireless Communication Systems	1-17
1.6.2	Disadvantages of Wireless Communication Systems	1-17
1.6.3	Applications of Wireless Communication Systems	1-17
1.7	Wireless Generations	1-17
1.7.1	First Generation Cellular Networks	1-18
1.8	Growth of Cellular Communication	1-19
1.9	Second Generation Cellular Networks	1-20
1.9.1	Types of 2G Standards	1-20
1.9.2	Technical Specifications	1-21
1.9.3	Features of 2G Systems	1-22
1.9.4	Evolution to 2.5G Mobile Radio Networks	1-22
1.9.5	Evolution for 2.5-G TDMA Standards	1-24
1.9.5.1	HSCSD for 2.5-G GSM	1-24
1.9.5.2	GPRS for 2.5- G GSM and IS-136	1-24
1.9.5.3	EDGE for 2.5-G GSM and IS-136	1-26
1.9.6	IS-95 B for 2.5-G CDMA	1-27
1.9.7	Comparison of HSCSD, GPRS and EDGE	1-28
1.10	Third Generation (3-G) Wireless Networks	1-28
1.10.1	Features of Third Generation	1-28
1.10.2	Services Provided by 3G Systems	1-29
1.10.3	Advantages of 3-G Networks	1-29
1.10.4	3G W-CDMA (UMTS)	1-30
1.10.5	Comparison of GSM and W-CDMA	1-31
1.10.6	Comparison of Various Mobile System Generations	1-32
1.11	Fixed Wireless Networks	1-32
1.11.1	Wireless Local Loop (WLL)	1-33
1.11.2	Wireless Local Area Network (WLAN)	1-33
1.12	Bluetooth and Personal Area Networks	1-36
1.12.1	Principle of Bluetooth	1-37
1.12.1	Radio interface	1-37



1.13	Bluetooth Architecture	1-38
1.13.1	Piconets	1-38
1.13.2	Scatternets	1-39
1.13.3	Comparison of Piconet and Scatternet	1-40
1.14	Bluetooth Protocol Stack	1-40
1.14.1	Logical Link Control and Adaptation Protocol (L2CAP)	1-42
1.14.2	Applications of Bluetooth	1-43
	• Review Questions	1-44

Chapter 2 : The Cellular Concept 2-1 to 2-32

Syllabus : The Cellular Concept : System Design

Fundamentals : Cellular system, Hexagonal geometry cell and concept of frequency reuse, Channel Assignment Strategies, Distance to frequency reuse ratio, Channel and co-channel interference reduction factor, S/I ratio consideration and calculation for Minimum Co-channel and adjacent interference, Handoff Strategies, Umbrella Cell Concept, Improving Coverage and Capacity in Cellular System-Cell splitting, Cell sectorization, Repeaters, Micro cell zone concept, Channel antenna system design considerations.

2.1	Cellular Concept.....	2-2
2.1.1	Advantages of Cellular Concept	2-2
2.2	The Basic Cellular System	2-2
2.2.1	Structure of Cellular Phone System	2-3
2.2.2	Advantages of Cellular Concept	2-4
2.3	Hexagonal Cell Geometry	2-5
2.4	Frequency Reuse	2-6
2.4.1	Advantages of Frequency Reuse	2-6
2.4.2	Frequency Reuse Schemes	2-6
2.4.3	Analysis of Frequency Reuse Concept	2-7
2.4.4	Capacity of Cellular System (C)	2-7
2.4.5	Frequency Reuse Distance	2-8
2.4.6	Selection of Cluster Size	2-9
2.5	Channel Assignment Strategies	2-11
2.5.1	Fixed Channel Assignment (FCA)	2-11

2.5.2	Dynamic Channel Assignment (DCA)	2-11
2.5.3	Hybrid Channel Assignment	2-12
2.5.4	Difference Between FCA and DCA	2-12
2.6	Cellular System Operation and Planning	2-12
2.6.1	System Architecture	2-12
2.6.2	Location Updating and Call Setup	2-13
2.7	Hand Off	2-14
2.7.1	Handoff Strategies	2-15
2.7.2	Dwell Time	2-16
2.7.3	Different Types of Hand Offs	2-16
2.7.4	Cell Dragging	2-17
2.7.5	Comparison of Hard and Soft Handoffs	2-18
2.7.6	Comparison of Delayed and Queued Handoffs	2-18
2.7.7	Umbrella Cell Approach	2-18
2.7.8	Prioritizing Handoffs	2-18
2.8	Interference and System Capacity	2-19
2.8.1	Co-channel Interference and System Capacity	2-20
2.8.2	The S/I Ratio of a Mobile System	2-21
2.8.3	Channel Planning for Wireless Systems	2-23
2.8.4	Adjacent Channel Interference	2-23
2.8.5	Power Control for Reducing Interference	2-24
2.9	Improving Coverage and Capacity in Cellular Systems	2-24
2.9.1	Cell Splitting	2-25
2.9.2	Cell Sectoring	2-26
2.9.3	Repeaters for Range Extension	2-28
2.9.4	A Microcell Zone Concept	2-29
2.9.5	Comparison between Cell Sectoring and Cell Splitting	2-29
2.9.6	Types of Cells	2-30
2.10	Channel Antenna System Design Considerations	2-30
2.10.1	Antenna Requirements.....	2-30
	• Review Questions.....	2-32

**Chapter 3 : Mobile Radio Propagation 3-1 to 3-42****Syllabus : Mobile Radio Propagation Model, Small Scale Fading and diversity :**

Large scale path loss : Free Space Propagation loss equation, Path-loss of NLOS and LOS systems, Reflection, Ray ground reflection model, Diffraction, Scattering, Link budget design, Maximum Distance Coverage formula, Empirical formula for path loss, Indoor and outdoor propagation models, Small scale multipath propagation, Statistical models for multipath fading channels and diversity techniques in brief.

3.1	Introduction	3-2
3.1.1	Radio Wave Propagation	3-2
3.1.2	Multipath Propagation	3-3
3.1.3	Multipath Fading.....	3-3
3.2	Propagation Models	3-3
3.3	Free Space Propagation Model	3-4
3.3.1	Friis Free Space Equation	3-5
3.3.2	EIRP	3-5
3.3.3	Path Loss	3-5
3.3.4	Validity of Friis Model	3-6
3.3.5	Fraun-hofer Region	3-6
3.3.6	Received Power in Terms of Reference Distance	3-6
3.4	Basic Propagation Mechanisms	3-8
3.5	Reflection	3-8
3.5.1	Reflection from Dielectrics	3-8
3.5.2	Plots of Reflection Coefficients	3-10
3.5.3	Brewster Angle	3-11
3.5.4	Reflection from Perfect Conductors ...	3-12
3.6	Ground Reflection (Two Ray) Model	3-12
3.6.1	Advantages of Two Ray Model	3-14
3.6.2	Disadvantage of Two Ray Model	3-14
3.7	Diffraction	3-15
3.7.1	Huygen's Principle	3-15
3.7.2	Fresnel Zone Geometry	3-15
3.7.3	Knife-edge Diffraction Model	3-17
3.7.4	Multiple Knife-Edge Diffraction	3-18

3.8	Scattering	3-19
3.9	Link Budget Design	3-20
3.9.1	Log-Distance Path Loss Model	3-20
3.9.2	Log-normal Shadowing	3-21
3.10	Maximum Distance Coverage Formula	3-21
3.11	Empirical Formula for Path Loss	3-22
3.12	Outdoor Propagation Models	3-23
3.12.1	Okumura Propagation Model	3-23
3.12.2	Hata Model	3-25
3.12.3	Longley-Rice Propagation Model	3-25
3.12.4	Durkin's Propagation Model	3-26
3.13	Indoor Propagation Models	3-27
3.13.1	Partition Losses (Same Floor of a Building)	3-27
3.13.2	Partition Losses between Floors	3-28
3.13.3	Log-distance Path Loss Model	3-29
3.13.4	Ericsson Multiple Breakpoint Model	3-29
3.13.5	Attenuation Factor Model	3-29
3.14	Signal Penetration into Buildings	3-31
3.15	Concept of Fading	3-31
3.15.1	Small Scale Multipath Propagation	3-32
3.15.2	Effects of Small Scale Fading	3-32
3.15.3	Coherence Bandwidth	3-33
3.15.4	Doppler Shift	3-33
3.15.5	Types of Small Scale Fading	3-34
3.16	Statistical Models for Multipath Fading Channels	3-35
3.16.1	Clarke's Model for Flat Fading	3-35
3.16.2	Simulation of Clarke and Gans Fading Model	3-36
3.16.3	Level crossing and Fading Statistics	3-36
3.16.4	Two-Ray Rayleigh Fading Model	3-36
3.16.5	Saleh and Valenzuela Indoor Statistical Model	3-37
3.17	Diversity Reception	3-38
3.18	Diversity Techniques	3-38



3.19 Types of Diversity Techniques	3-39
3.19.1 Space Diversity	3-40
3.19.2 Polarization Diversity	3-40
3.19.3 Frequency Diversity	3-41
3.19.4 Time Diversity	3-41
• Review Questions	3-41

Chapter 4 : Multiple Access Techniques 4-1 to 4-28

Syllabus : Introduction, Comparisons of multiple Access Strategies TDMA,CDMA, FDMA, OFDM, CSMA Protocols.

4.1 Multiple Access.....	4-2
4.1.1 Frequency Division Duplexing (FDD)	4-2
4.1.2 Time Division Duplexing (TDD)	4-3
4.2 Multiple Access Techniques	4-3
4.2.1 Types of Multiple Access Based on the Bandwidth Availability	4-4
4.3 Frequency Division Multiple Access (FDMA)	4-4
4.3.1 Features of FDMA	4-4
4.3.2 Nonlinear Effects in FDMA	4-5
4.3.3 Number of FDMA Channels	4-5
4.3.4 Merits of FDMA	4-6
4.3.5 Demerits of FDMA	4-6
4.4 Time Division Multiple Access (TDMA)	4-6
4.4.1 Number of Channels in TDMA System	4-7
4.4.2 Efficiency of TDMA System	4-7
4.4.3 TDMA Features	4-8
4.4.4 Advantages of TDMA	4-8
4.4.5 Advantages of TDMA over FDMA	4-8
4.4.6 Disadvantages of TDMA	4-9
4.4.7 Problems with FDMA and TDMA	4-9
4.5 Code Division Multiple Access (CDMA)	4-9
4.5.1 Spread Spectrum and CDMA	4-10
4.5.2 Basic Structure of CDMA System	4-11
4.5.3 Salient Features of CDMA Systems	4-11
4.5.4 Multiple Access Techniques in Cellular Systems	4-12
4.5.5 Advantages of CDMA	4-13
4.5.6 Disadvantages	4-13

4.5.7 CDMA Applications	4-13
4.6 Spread-Spectrum Multiple Access (SSMA)	4-13
4.6.1 Model of Spread Spectrum Modulation System	4-14
4.6.2 Types of Spread Spectrum Technique	4-15
4.7 Direct Sequence Spread Spectrum (DSSS) Multiple Access	4-15
4.7.1 Advantages of DS-SS System	4-16
4.7.2 Disadvantages of DS-SS System	4-17
4.7.3 Applications of DS-SS System	4-17
4.8 Frequency Hop Spread Spectrum (FH-SS) Multiple Access	4-17
4.8.1 Operation of FHSS	4-18
4.8.2 Types of Frequency Hopping	4-18
4.8.3 Advantages of FH-SS System	4-19
4.8.4 Disadvantages of FH-SS System	4-19
4.8.5 Applications of FHSS	4-19
4.8.6 Comparison of DS-SS and FHSS	4-19
4.9 Orthogonal Frequency Division Multiplexing (OFDM)	4-19
4.9.1 Orthogonality	4-20
4.9.2 Assigning the Subcarriers	4-20
4.9.3 Generation of OFDM Signals	4-21
4.9.4 OFDM-PAPR (OFDM-Peak-to-peak Average Power Ratio)	4-21
4.9.5 Comparison of FDM and OFDM	4-22
4.10 OFDMA (Orthogonal Frequency Division Multiple Access)	4-22
4.10.1 Features of OFDMA	4-23
4.10.2 Disadvantage of OFDMA	4-23
4.10.3 Applications of OFDMA	4-23
4.11 CSMA Protocols	4-24
4.11.1 Types of CSMA	4-24
4.11.2 Flow diagram of CSMA-CA	4-24
4.11.3 RTS/CTS Handshake	4-24
4.11.4 Types of CSMA / CA	4-26
4.12 Comparison of Multiple Access Strategies	4-27
• Review Questions	4-28

**Chapter 5 : Wireless Systems-GSM 5-1 to 5-40**

Syllabus : GSM system architecture, Radio interface, Protocols, Localization and calling, Handover, Authentication and security in GSM, GSM speech coding.

5.1	Global System for Mobile (GSM).....	5-2
5.2	GSM System Architecture	5-2
5.2.1	Detail Architecture of GSM	5-3
5.2.2	Various Subsystems in GSM	5-4
5.2.3	MS (Mobile Station)	5-4
5.2.4	BSS (Base Station Subsystem)	5-5
5.2.5	NSS (Network Switching Subsystem)	5-5
5.2.6	OMSS : Operation and Maintenance Subsystem	5-7
5.2.7	Characteristics / Features of GSM Standard	5-7
5.3	GSM Radio Interface	5-8
5.3.1	GSM air Interface Specifications	5-10
5.4	GSM Signalling Protocol Architecture	5-11
5.4.1	GSM Interfaces	5-12
5.4.2	Mobile Station-Base Transceiver Station Signaling Protocols	5-12
5.4.3	Abis Interface / Base Transceiver Station (BTS)-Base Station Controller (BSC) Signaling Protocols	5-13
5.4.4	A Interface / Base Station Controller (BSC) – Mobile Switching Centre (MSC) Signaling Protocols	5-14
5.5	Signalling System - 7 (SS7)	5-14
5.5.1	Primary Characteristics of SS7	5-14
5.5.2	Functions of SS7	5-14
5.5.3	Features of SS7	5-14
5.6	GSM Addresses and Identifiers	5-14
5.6.1	IMSI (International Mobile Subscriber Identity)	5-15
5.6.2	MSIN (Mobile Subscriber Identification Number)	5-15
5.6.3	MSRN (Mobile Station Roaming Number)	5-15
5.6.4	Subscriber Identity Module (SIM)	5-16
5.6.5	Mobile System ISDN (MSISDN)	5-16

5.6.6	LAI (Location Area Identity)	5-16
5.6.7	IMSEI (International MS Equipment Identity) / IMEI (International Mobile Equipment Identity)	5-17
5.6.8	MS Roaming Number (MSRN)	5-17
5.6.9	TMSI [Temporary Mobile Subscriber Identity]	5-18
5.7	GSM Channels	5-18
5.8	GSM Logical Channel	5-18
5.8.1	GSM Traffic Channels (TCHs)	5-19
5.8.2	GSM Control Channels (CCH)	5-19
5.9	Frame Structure of GSM System	5-21
5.10	GSM Burst Structures	5-22
5.10.1	Normal Burst / Frame Structure of GSM System	5-22
5.10.2	Frequency Correction Burst	5-23
5.10.3	Synchronization Burst	5-23
5.10.4	Access Burst	5-24
5.10.5	Dummy Burst	5-24
5.11	Call Routing in GSM	5-24
5.11.1	An Example of Call Routing	5-26
5.12	PLMN Interfaces.....	5-28
5.13	Calling in GSM	5-28
5.13.1	Location Updating	5-29
5.13.2	Mobile Terminated Call	5-29
5.13.3	Mobile Originated Call	5-30
5.14	GSM Handoff or Handover	5-30
5.14.1	Handover in GSM	5-31
5.14.2	Types of Handovers in GSM	5-31
5.15	Security in GSM	5-32
5.15.1	Access Control and Authentication	5-32
5.15.2	Confidentiality	5-33
5.15.3	Anonymity	5-33
5.15.4	Authentication in GSM	5-33
5.15.5	Authentication Algorithm A-3	5-34
5.15.6	Data Encryption Process using A-5 and A-8 Algorithm	5-34
5.16	GSM Services	5-35
5.16.1	Teleservices	5-35



5.16.2 Data Services / Bearer Services	5-36	6.7 Forward and Reverse Channel Modulation Process	6-16
5.16.3 Bearer Services	5-36	6.7.1 Forward Channel Modulation Process	6-16
5.16.4 Supplementary Services	5-37	6.7.2 Reverse Channel Modulation Process	6-16
5.17 Applications of GSM	5-37	6.8 IS-95 CDMA Call Processing	6-16
5.17.1 Other Applications of GSM	5-39	6.9 IS-95 CDMA Packet and Frame Format	6-17
5.18 Advantages of GSM	5-39	6.9.1 IS-95 Forward Channels Frame Format	6-17
5.19 Disadvantages of GSM	5-39	6.9.2 Frame Formats of Reverse Channel	6-19
• Review Questions	5-39	6.10 Handoffs in IS-95 CDMA	6-20
Chapter 6 : Wireless Systems-IS-95	6-1 to 6-32	6.10.1 Soft handoff	6-20
Syllabus : Concept of spread spectrum, Architecture of IS-95 CDMA system, Air interface, CDMA forward channels, CDMA reverse channels, Soft handoff, CDMA features, CDMA 2000 cellular technology, GPRS system architecture.		6.10.2 Hard handoff	6-20
6.1 Introduction to 2G Cellular Systems	6-2	6.10.3 Inter-sector or Softer handoff	6-20
6.1.1 Evolution from 2G to 3G Cellular Networks	6-2	6.10.4 Soft-softer handoff	6-21
6.2 Interim Standard CDMA IS-95	6-2	6.11 Comparison of GSM and IS-95	6-21
6.2.1 Types of Channels in IS-95 System	6-3	6.12 Advantages of CDMA IS-95	6-21
6.3 Frequency and Channel Specifications of CDMA IS-95	6-3	6.13 Disadvantages of CDMA IS-95	6-22
6.3.1 Frequency Specifications of IS-95	6-4	6.14 Evolution from GSM to 3G Networks	6-22
6.3.2 Features of CDMA IS-95	6-4	6.15 GPRS - General Packet Radio Service	6-23
6.3.3 Forward Link	6-4	6.15.1 Features of GPRS	6-23
6.3.4 Reverse Link	6-5	6.15.2 GPRS Architecture	6-24
6.3.5 Interferences in CDMA IS-95 System	6-5	6.15.3 Advantages of GPRS	6-25
6.4 CDMA IS-95 System Architecture	6-6	6.15.4 Disadvantages of GPRS	6-25
6.5 CDMA Air Interface	6-7	6.15.5 Applications of GPRS	6-26
6.5.1 Classification of CDMA IS-95 Channels	6-10	6.15.6 Comparison of GSM and GPRS	6-26
6.5.2 IS-95 Air interface Standards	6-11	6.16 Need of 3G Technology	6-26
6.6 IS - 95 CDMA Channel Structure	6-11	6.16.1 Advantages of 3G Wireless Networks	6-27
6.6.1 The IS-95 CDMA Forward Channels	6-11	6.16.2 Disadvantages of 3G Wireless Networks	6-27
6.6.2 The IS-95 CDMA Reverse Channels	6-13	6.16.3 Applications of 3G Networks	6-27
6.6.3 Comparison of Forward and Reverse IS-95 CDMA Channels	6-15	6.16.4 Various 3G Standards	6-27
6.17 CDMA 2000 Technology	6-28	6.17.1 Advanced Versions of CDMA 2000	6-28
6.17.2 Specifications of CDMA 2000	6-29	6.17.3 Forward and Reverse Channels	6-29
6.17.4 Handoff and Power Control	6-29	6.17.4 Handoff and Power Control	6-29
6.17.5 Features of CDMA 2000	6-30	6.17.5 Features of CDMA 2000	6-30
6.17.6 Advantages of CDMA 2000	6-30	6.17.6 Advantages of CDMA 2000	6-30



6.17.7 Disadvantages of CDMA 2000	6-30	7.9.3 802.11 Network Architecture	7-13
6.17.8 Comparison of IS-95 and CDMA 2000	6-30	7.9.4 Types of Stations	7-14
• Review Questions	6-31	7.10 The Physical Layer	7-15
Chapter 7 : Recent Trends	7-1 to 7-44	7.10.1 Various PHY Specifications	7-15
Syllabus : Introduction to Wi-Fi, WiMAX, ZigBee Networks, Software Defined Radio, UWB Radio, Wireless Adhoc Network and Mobile Portability, Security issues and challenges of Wireless networks.		7.11 MAC Sublayer	7-16
7.1 Introduction to WLAN/Wi-Fi.....	7-2	7.11.1 RTS and CTS Messages	7-16
7.1.1 IEEE Standards	7-2	7.11.2 The Retry Counters	7-17
7.1.2 Wi-Fi	7-2	7.11.3 Distributed Co-ordination Function (DCF)	7-17
7.1.3 ISM Band	7-2	7.11.4 Hidden Station Problem	7-19
7.2 Architectural Comparison of Wired and Wireless LANs	7-3	7.12 Point Co-ordinate Function (PDF)	7-19
7.3 WLAN Equipment	7-4	7.12.1 Fragmentation	7-20
7.3.1 LAN Adapter	7-4	7.12.2 Exposed Station Problem	7-20
7.3.2 Access Point (AP)	7-4	7.13 Framing in WLAN	7-20
7.3.3 Outdoor LAN Bridges	7-5	7.13.1 Advantages of WLANS	7-22
7.4 Characteristics of WLANS	7-5	7.13.2 Disadvantages of WLAN	7-22
7.4.1 Attenuation	7-5	7.13.3 Applications of Wireless LAN	7-22
7.4.2 Interference	7-6	7.14 Wireless MAN (WMAN)	7-23
7.4.3 Multipath Propagation	7-6	7.14.1 Wi-MAX	7-23
7.4.4 Error	7-6	7.14.2 Wi-Bro (Wireless Broadband)	7-23
7.5 Design Goals for WLANS	7-6	7.14.3 Need of WMAN.....	7-23
7.5.1 Factors Considered to Deploy WLAN	7-7	7.15 IEEE 802.16 (Wi-MAX)	7-24
7.6 Medium Access Control	7-8	7.15.1 Wi-Max Standards	7-24
7.7 MAC Protocol Issues	7-8	7.15.2 Structure of WMAN	7-24
7.7.1 Hidden Terminal Problem	7-9	7.15.3 IEEE Project 802.16 (Wi-Max)	7-25
7.7.2 Exposed Station Problem	7-9	7.15.4 Spectrum Allocation	7-25
7.8 WLAN Technologies	7-10	7.15.5 Specifications of IEEE 802.16	7-25
7.8.1 IR (Infrared) Technology	7-10	7.15.6 Advantages of IEEE 802.16 (Wi-MAX)	7-26
7.8.2 UHF Narrowband Technology	7-11	7.15.7 Disadvantages of Wi-MAX	7-26
7.8.3 Spread Spectrum Technology	7-11	7.15.8 Uses / Applications of Wi-Max	7-26
7.9 IEEE 802.11 Standard for WLAN	7-12	7.15.9 Comparison of WiFi and WiMax.....	7-26
7.9.1 Classification of WLANS	7-12	7.16 Wireless PAN (WPAN)	7-27
7.9.2 The IEEE 802.11 Protocol Stack	7-12	7.17 ZigBee (IEEE 802.15.4)	7-27
		7.17.1 Features of ZigBee	7-27
		7.17.2 Radio Specifications	7-28
		7.18 ZigBee Topologies	7-28
		7.18.1 Star Topology	7-28
		7.18.2 Mesh (Peer to Peer) Topology	7-28



7.18.3	Cluster Tree Topology	7-29
7.18.4	Applications of ZigBee	7-29
7.18.5	Comparison of Bluetooth and ZigBee	7-30
7.19	Software Defined Radio (SDR)	7-30
7.19.1	Features/ Advantages of SDR	7-31
7.19.2	Problems in SDR Communications	7-32
7.19.3	Applications of SDR	7-32
7.20	UWB Radio	7-32
7.20.1	UWB Radio Specifications	7-34
7.20.2	UWB Features	7-34
7.20.3	Antenna Systems in UWB	7-34
7.20.4	UWB Advantages	7-34
7.20.5	UWB Disadvantages	7-35
7.20.6	UWB Applications	7-35
7.20.7	Comparison between WPAN Systems	7-35
7.21	Wireless Ad hoc Network	7-35
7.21.1	Need of adhoc Wireless Networks	7-36
7.21.2	Features of Wireless Ad hoc Network	7-36
7.21.3	Quantitative Features	7-36
7.21.4	Qualitative Features	7-37
7.21.5	Advantages of Wireless Ad hoc Network	7-38
7.21.6	Applications of Wireless Ad hoc Network	7-38
7.21.7	Difference between Ad-hoc and Cellular Networks	7-38
7.22	Challenges in Wireless Networks	7-39
7.23	Security Issues in Wireless Networks ,.....	7-40
7.23.1	Security Issues of Wireless Networks	7-40
7.23.2	Attacks	7-40
7.23.3	Attacks on Confidentiality	7-41
7.23.4	Attacks on Integrity	7-41
7.23.5	Attacks on Availability.....	7-41
• Review Questions.....		7-41