Record Nr. UNINA9910456208103321 Wireless OFDM systems [[electronic resource]]: how to make them **Titolo** work? / / edited by Marc Engels Pubbl/distr/stampa Boston, : Kluwer Academic Publishers, c2002 **ISBN** 9786610201686 1-60119-382-3 1-280-20168-1 Edizione [1st ed. 2002.] Descrizione fisica 1 online resource (230 p.) Collana The Kluwer international series in engineering and computer science;; **SECS 692** Altri autori (Persone) EngelsMarc Disciplina 004.6/8 Soggetti Wireless LANs Wireless communication systems Wavelength division multiplexing Orthogonalization methods Electronic books. Lingua di pubblicazione Inglese **Formato** Materiale a stampa Livello bibliografico Monografia Note generali Description based upon print version of record. Nota di bibliografia Includes bibliographical references and index. Nota di contenuto Understanding the indoor environment -- The OFDM Principle -- When people agree on OFDM -- Beating the wireless channel -- Avoiding a tower of Babel -- Living with a real radio -- Putting it all together. Wireless Local Area Networks (WLANs) experience a growing popularity Sommario/riassunto recently. Where WLANs were primarily used for niche applications in the past, they are now deployed as wireless extensions to computer networks. The increase of the datarates from 2 Mbps up to 11 Mbps for roughly a constant price has played a major role in this breakthrough. As a consequence, an even greater success can be envisioned for the more recent OFDM-based WLAN standards in the 5 GHz band, which offer up to 54 Mbps. At IMEC we have realised this potential already several years ago and have established a successful research programme on OF- based WLAN. In 1995, we started our research on

wireless OFDM in the frame of a - operation project with SAIT, a Belgian telecom company. The goal of the project was to establish a robust network for industrial environments. This resulted in a first OFDM chip.

supporting QPSK, for wireless networking at the end of the project (1999). 1999 was also the start of an intense co-operation with National Semiconductor Inc., which resulted in a second generation ASIC in 2000. This OFDM processor supports up to QAM-64 and has a more optimal channel estimation algorithm.