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Temporarily White Noise; 3.7 Two-Dimensional Code Acquisition in Environments with Spatially Nonuniform Distribution of Interference; 3.8 Cell Search in W-CDMA; References; 4 Code tracking  
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6.3 Reference Power Level 6.4 Feedback Control Loop Analysis; 6.5 Nonlinear Power Control; 6.6 Fuzzy Logic Power Control; 6.7 Imperfect Power Control in CDMA Systems; 6.8 Adaptive Communications; Symbols; References; 7 Interference suppression and CDMA overlay; 7.1 Narrowband Interference Suppression; 7.2 Generalization of Narrowband Interference Suppression; 7.3 Recursive Solutions for the Filter Coefficients; 7.4 The Learning Curve and its Time Constant; 7.5 Practical Applications: CDMA Network Overlay; References; 8 CDMA network; 8.1 CDMA Network Capacity; 8.2 Cellular CDMA Network  
8.3 Impact of Imperfect Power Control 8.4 Channel Modeling in CDMA Networks; 8.5 RAKE Receiver; 8.6 CDMA Cellular System with Adaptive Interference Cancellation; 8.7 Diversity Handover in DS-CDMA Cellular Systems; Symbols; References; 9 CDMA network design; 9.1 Basic System Design Philosophy; 9.2 CDMA Network Planning; 9.3 Spectral Efficiency of WCDMA; Symbols; References; 10 Resource management and access control; 10.1 Power Control and Resource Management for a Multimedia CDMA Wireless System; 10.2 Access Control of Data in Integrated Voice/Data in CDMA Systems  
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## Sommario/riassunto

CDMA (Code Division Multiple Access) is one type of multiple access system used in radio communication. Other multiple access methods include TDMA, FDMA, etc. WCDMA (Wideband Code Division Multiple Access) is the main air interface used for third generation mobile communication systems - UMTS (Universal Mobile Telecommunication System) and is characterised by a wider band than CDMA. WCDMA uses a wider radio band than CDMA, which was used for 2G systems, and has a high transfer rate and increased system capacity and communication quality by statistical multiplexing, etc. WCDMA efficientl

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