

A study of the Structure of Wireless Communication Link
Dr CP Indhumathi AP, Bharathidasan Institute of Technology Campus, Anna
University Tiruchirappalli-620 024
Prof Brindha Tirugnanasambandam, M.A.M School of Engineering,
Siruganur,Tiruchirappalli-621105

Introduction:

Wireless communication is widely used today. Cellular mobile communications, remote wireless internet connections, and wireless networks are making many network-based business cultures faster and more convenient. Wireless networks and devices are found everywhere. Home users can implement wireless local area networks to connect different devices, while Bluetooth and UWB can connect devices over short distances. Fixed broadband wireless transmits data over distances of up to 56 kilometers, while digital cellular networks transmit data at up to 2 Mbps.

WLAN applications are found in a wide variety of industries and organizations, including education, business, entertainment, travel, and health care services. Mobility, increased network reliability, easier and less expensive installation, and support for disaster recovery are the major advantages of wireless communications. Radio signal interference, security issues, and health risks are potential disadvantages. Wireless communications have significant market potential, as well as challenges for further innovation and research.

However, sharing or transferring images occurs within a split second, i.e., in Digital Imaging. However, as technology evolves, ensuring the authenticity of valuable materials requires compound mapping, watermarking, embedding, extraction, mapping, and randomization. Parameter randomization approach was implemented for intricate patterns and designs. Currency notes became more challenging, leading to the development of methods like digital watermarking for authentication and protection. Developing an algorithm that is embedded with a watermark on a grayscale or color image, where the gray scale can pave one matrix of pixels, one for the red domain, and then the blue domain. An idea that forms the quantum bit quantum key distribution (QKD), a protocol that can guarantee secrecy against an adversary with unbounded computational power.

Transceiver Block Structure

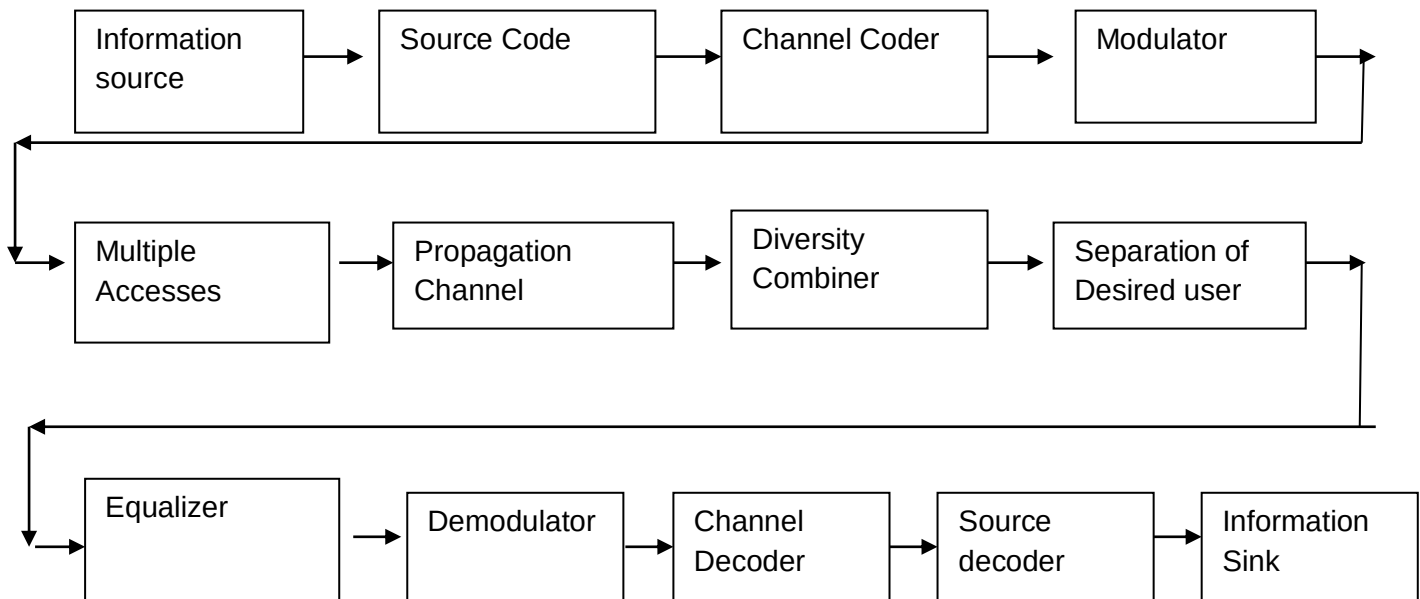
Here is a block diagram of a wireless communication link, with brief descriptions of the blocks. A block diagram of the different hardware elements is described.

The goal of a wireless link is to transmit information from an analog information source through an analog wireless propagation channel to an analog information destination. Digitizing information is done solely to increase the reliability of the link.

Here, the information source provides an analog signal and feeds it into the source analog-to-digital converter, which first band-limits the signal and then converts it into a stream of digital data at a sampling rate and resolution.

The source coder uses a priori information on the properties of the source data to reduce redundancy in the source signal.

Figure 1: Block diagram of a transmitter and receiver



This reduces the amount of source data to be transmitted, thereby reducing the required transmission time and/or bandwidth. The source coder increases the entropy of the data at the interface, as a consequence, bit errors have a greater impact. The modulator converts a baseband signal into a modulated signal. The carrier signal is also given as a signal.

Multi-access multiplexing increases the data rate. The addition of signaling information increases the data. A propagation channel is used to transmit from one channel to another. A diversity combiner improves transmission performance by using multiple independently faded versions of the transmitted signal with comparable signal strength. Demodulation is the process of extracting the baseband information from the modulated carrier signal at the receiver.

The baseband demodulator obtains soft-decision data from the digitized baseband data and passes it to the decoder. The baseband demodulator can be an optimum coherent demodulator or a simpler differential or incoherent demodulator. The Bit Error Rate decreases exponentially as the signal-to-noise ratio increases, and the BER decreases with SNR. One way to improve the BER is to change the effective channel statistics, i.e., to ensure that the SNR is less likely to be low. Diversity is a way to achieve this.

The principle of diversity is to ensure that the same information reaches the receiver (RX) on statistically independent channels. The block diagram is used in a radio link with a digital transmitter and an analog propagation channel, MUX multiplexing. ACI adjacent channel interference, CCI, co-channel interference. This block diagram is a digital receiver chain for mobile communications, MUX multiplexing.

Conclusion: The wireless diagram of a wireless communication link and a brief description of the blocks are discussed. A block diagram of the different hardware elements is depicted. The goal of a wireless link is to transmit information from an analog information source

through an analog wireless propagation channel to an analog information destination. Digitizing information is done solely to increase the reliability of the link.

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- [8] Big DATA Scholarly Data in Internet of Things and Cloud Computing DR C.P . Indhumathi Asistantprof Bharathidasan Institute of Technology Campus, Anna University, Tiruchirappalli Dr. Dahlia Sam1 Prof Dr MGR Educational and Research Institute Maduravoyal Chennai TN Prof Dr. Brindha Tirugnanasambandam1 Prof Dr C.Senthamarai Assistant Prof M.A.M School of Engineering Siruganur Tiruchirapalli-621105
- [9] Public key Encryption Using Key Generation DR C.P. Indhumathi Assistant prof Bharathidasan Institute of Technology Campus ,Anna University, Tiruchirappalli ,Prof Dr. Brindha Tirugnanasambandam Prof M.A.M School of Engineering SiruganurTiruchirapalli – 621105
- [10] Grid Formulation and Architecture Dr Dahlia Sam Prof Dr MGR Educational and Research Institute University ,MaduravoyalChennnai TN, Prof Dr. Brindha Tirugnanasambandam Prof M.A.M School of Engineering SiruganurTiruchirapalli – 621105
- [11]NoSQLDATABASEDrDahliaSam Prof Dr MGR Educational and Research Institute University ,MaduravoyalChennnai TN, Prof Dr. Brindha Tirugnanasambandam Prof M.A.M

School of Engineering SiruganurTiruchirapalli – 621105 Are noSQLdatabases affected by schema

[12] Decision Support Systems and Expert Systems Dr Dahlia Sam Prof Dr MGR Educational and Research Institute University ,MaduravoyalChennnai TN, Prof Dr. Brindha Tirugnanasambandam Prof M.A.M School of Engineering SiruganurTiruchirapalli – 621105

[13] Finite Fields in Numeric and Arithmetic in Cryptography DR C.P. Indhumathi Assistant prof Bharathidasan Institute of Technology Campus ,Anna University, Tiruchirappalli , Prof Pannerselvam , Assistant prof K.SathishKumar,Dr Dahlia Sam Prof Dr MGR Educational and Research Institute University , MaduravoyalChennnai TN Prof Dr. Brindha Tirugnanasambandam Prof M.A.M School of Engineering SiruganurTiruchirapalli – 621105

[14] HAAR wavelet transformation Prof Dr. Dahlia Sam Prof. DrMGR educational and research Institute Chennai TN Prof Brindha Tiugnanasambandam Prof. M.A.M school of Engineering SiruganurTiruchy



The first photo is Dr C.P Indhumathi Assistant prof (Sr grade) is working as Assistant prof (Sr grade) Bharathidasan Institute of Technology Campus, Anna University, Tiruchirappalli has Research Area in Software Engineering, Software Testing, Optimization Techniques , Object Oriented Design Patterns , UI/UX Design Concepts Software Defined Network is having 15 years of experience

The second photo is Author Dr T.Brindha is currently working as an Professor in M.A.M School of Engineering for Computer Science Department, Artificial Intelligence and Data Science, Trichy, Tamil Nadu, from 2022 onwards INDIA. Previously did her PhD in Computer Science and Engineering from DR MGR educational and research Institute University during 2014 August to 2019 December .Her interested areas include Research Area in Software Engineering, Data Base and Management Systems, Computer Networks, Object Oriented Analysis and Design, Artificial Intelligence, Big-Data, Cloud Computing, Python, Bio-informatics publications conferences.