Impact of Spread Spectrum Rules on the Wireless IEEE 802 standards

Vic Hayes
Former IEEE 802.11 Chair

Nearly,

- Vic was not here
- Ticket for March 11
- In hospital on March 4
- Released on a crash program on March 10

Nearly,

None of us were here

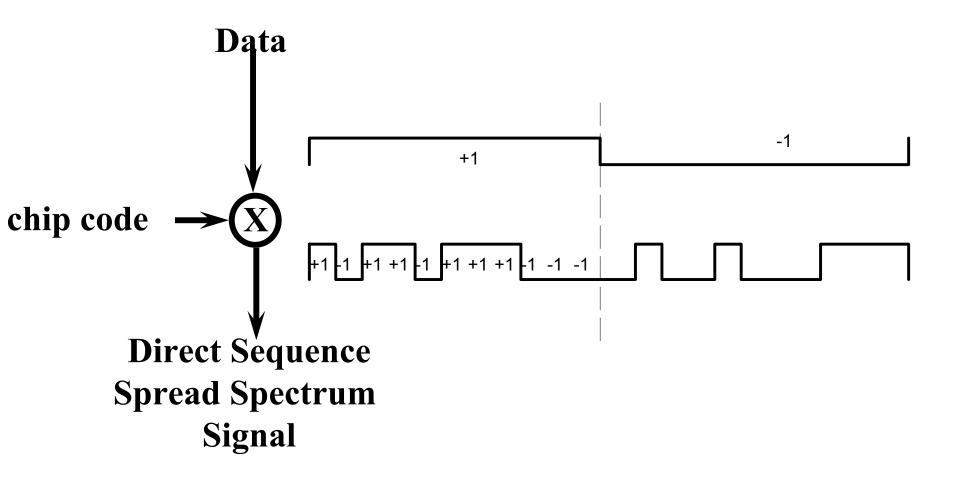
Or, may be we would work like this "Look" at ceiling to Illuminate ceiling/ rèceive The third part of our standard:

Tuesday, March 16, 2004 "Diffuse Infrared" transmission

But thanks to Mike Marcus:

- We got meat to chew on in the late eighties
- Could have wonderful debates in the nineties
- And resolve on practical solutions:

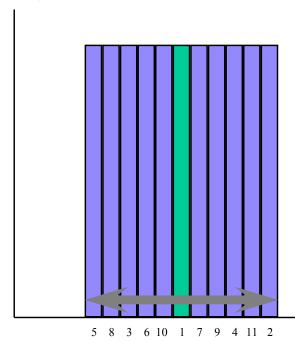
Direct Sequence transmitter





Frequency Hopping principle

Energy



Operate in one "channel" at a time for maximum 300 ms.

Pick channel according to pseudo-random code.



use all channels before re-using one

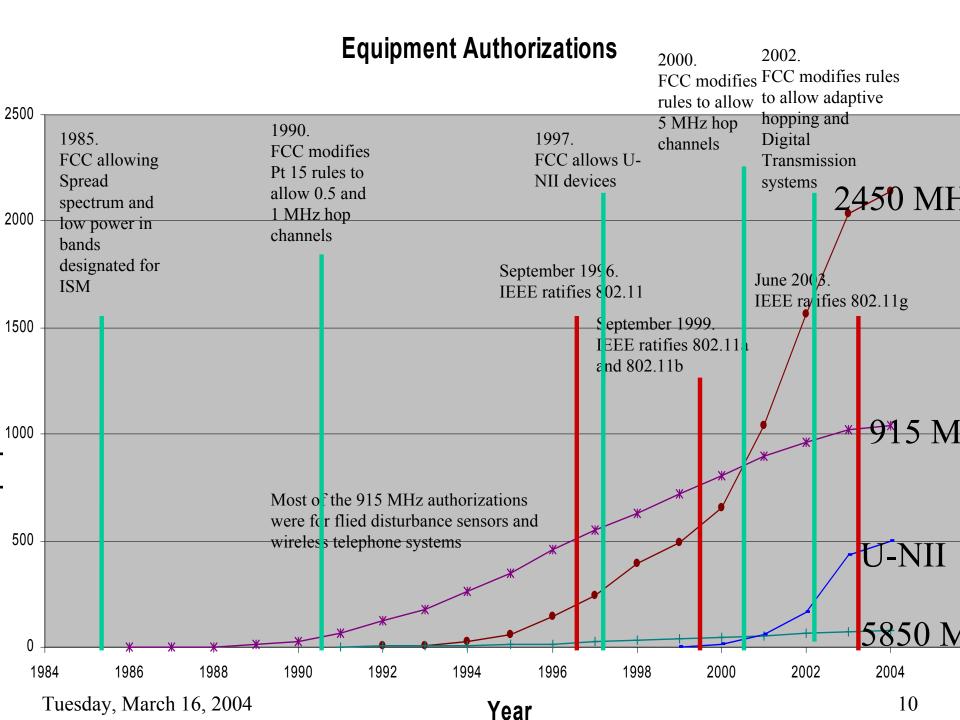
Frequency

Why were the rules successful?

- The fact that no end-user license was required
- The rules provided a whole playfield of inventiveness
 - High data rates were possible and satisfied the data requirement
- Generous amount of spectrum
- Frequencies were exactly right for the technology

Needed a little time to mature

• Industry response was not immediately visible as seen from the chart with equipment authorizations



A lot of homework was required

- Research on the technology
- Understanding the new rules
- Understanding indoor channel response
- Selection of the best technology
- Making a good business plan
- Implementation
- Making a standard
- Internationalization for spectrum
- Equipment authorization

802.11 Project Authorization

• "The initial effort will be for the ISM bands and to consider the use of additional bands beyond ISM. However, these ISM bands are already heavily used, and it is felt that service degradation from other users will happen, increasing with time."

Quote from the minutes

- Fort Lauderdale, FA November 11-15, 1991
- "The presentation by Dr. M. Marcus from the FCC at Worcester Polytechnic on Friday does invite further comment. The FCC remains interested in the voice of the people."

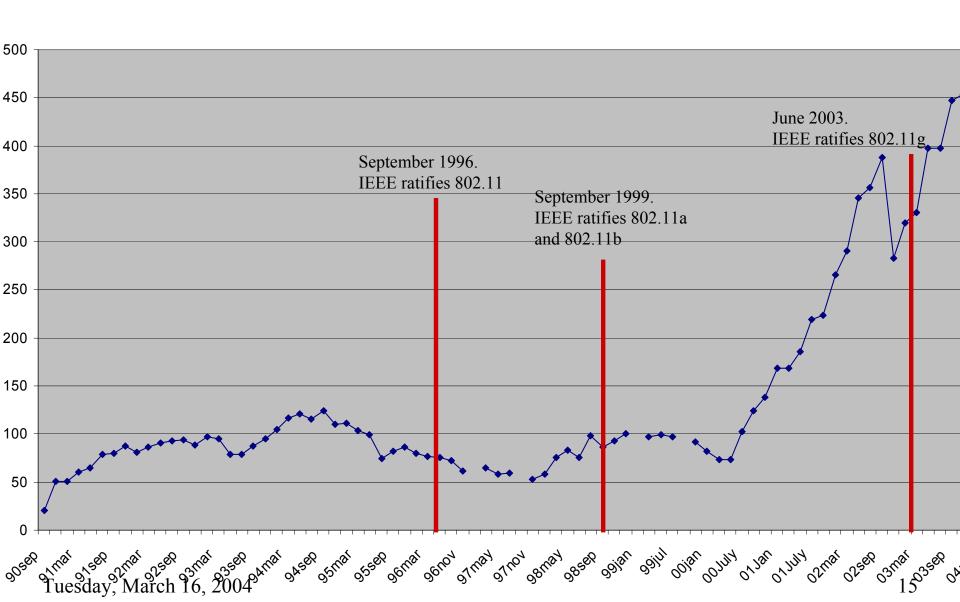
Motion to confirm use of Spread Spectrum

- Minneapolis, Minnesota July 6-9, 1992
- Motion #9: IEEE 802.11 shall support
 will pursue at least the two PHYs allowed
 by FCC in the 2.4 GHz ISM band. It is the
 intent of the committee to monitor
 international regulations and
 accommodate those regulations where
 possible.
- Approved: 22 Opposed: 2 Abstain: 2

 Motion #9 passes

 Tuesday, March 16, 2004

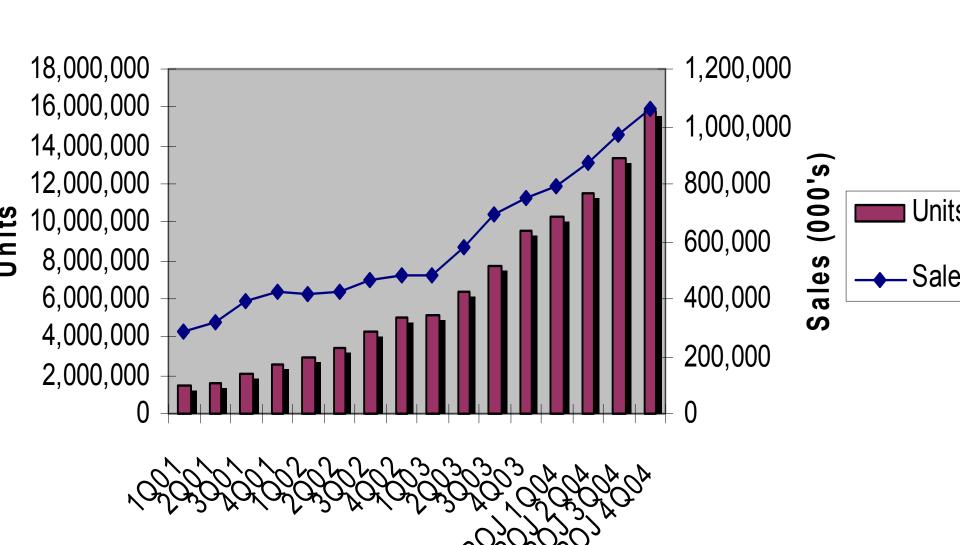
Number of Members



Additional Working Groups

• IEEE 802.15 and IEEE 802.16 were born

World Wide Wi-Fi® Sales and Forecast



Spread Spectrum is everywhere

Just a few examples

Airports



Courtesy of Wi-Fi $^{\! \mathbb{R}}$

Airplanes



Airplanes



Coffee shops



Courtesy of Wi-Fi®

Schools



Courtesy of Wi-Fi®

Restaurants



Courtesy of Wi-Fi®
Tuesday, March 16, 2004

Korea has 80 % penetration of ADSL/Wi-Fi Combo

Home



Courtesy of Wi-Fi®

-Turn-around time from 5 hours to 5 minutes

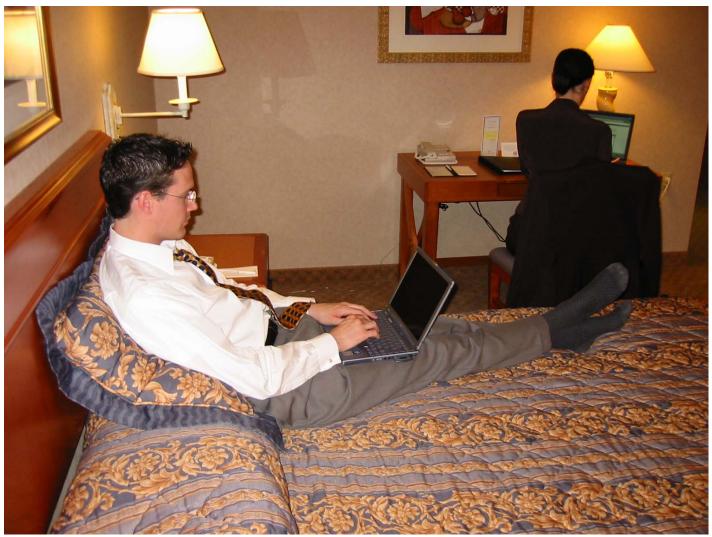
Office/Conference



Courtesy of Wi-Fi[®] Tuesday, March 16, 2004

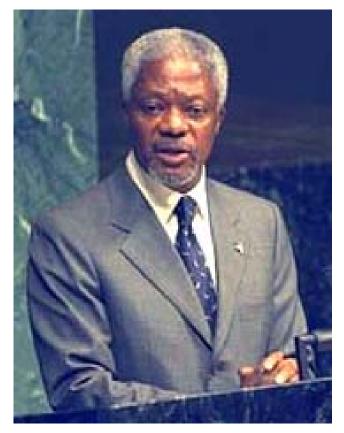
(30 Euro per day in a German hotel)

Hotel



Courtesy of Wi-Fi®

Kofi Annan Expresses a Bold Wi-Fi Vision



"We need to think of ways to bring wirelessfidelity applications to the developing world so as to make use of unlicensed radio spectrum to deliver cheap and fast Internet access."

United Nations

- Conference "The Wireless Opportunity for Developing Nations", June 2003
 - http://www.w2i.org/pages/wificonf0603/index.html
- ITU buildings
- WRC 03
 - World Radio Conference 2003, 2500 + delegates
 - Paperless, except for Chairs and editors

In conclusion

- Mike, I have shown the dramatic impact your actions at the FCC made to:
 - The public
 - The workforce
 - The economy
 - The world
- We would like to thank you for your effort