

RECENT DEVELOPMENT IN WIRELESS TECHNOLOGY AND ITS AI MERGER

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Abstract

Worldwide, a large number of individuals rely on wirelessly enabled gadgets for exchanging and communicating information. Rapid advancements in wireless communication technologies are being made to better serve consumer needs. Numerous difficulties with wireless networking and its integration with the future internet have emerged as a result of the exponential increase in wireless devices. As a result, numerous researchers have developed cutting-edge and practical wireless transmission technologies and applications that enable extensive wireless communication with better service quality, faster data transmission rates, and reduced latency. Many promising wireless technologies have been put forth recently to improve the quality of wireless communications. Professionals in the field must effectively communicate with one another about these new developments in order to quickly adjust and conduct more sophisticated research.

Keywords: *Recent Development, Wireless Technology, Artificial Intelligence (Ai) Merger.*

1. Introduction

While optical communication employs light without the usage of wires or cables, wireless communication uses electromagnetic waves (also known as radio waves), magnetic fields, and electric fields. Of all the wireless communication techniques, radio-wave telephony permits large amounts of data (information)*1 to be communicated across great distances, up to several kilometers. As a result, the majority of wireless communication systems use radio waves. In this series, we would like to primarily concentrate on explaining radio waves.

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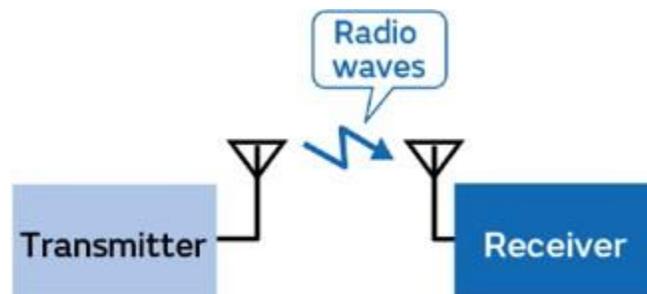


Figure 1:Wireless communication transmission path is space

Radio wave-based wireless communication systems are set up to transport data as signals*1 from transmitters to receivers using space as the transmission path, also known as the communication channel.

2. Literature Review

Bailey (2004) gave a smart report on security concerns encompassing remote areas of interest in Organization Week. The article featured the weaknesses of remote passages and the requirement for vigorous safety efforts to protect against unapproved access and potential information breaks. Bailey's discoveries highlight the significance of addressing security provokes in remote organizations to guarantee protection and secrecy.

Chowdhury (2000) added to the comprehension of high velocity LAN advancements through the distribution of the Great Speed LAN Innovation Handbook. This extensive asset offers important experiences into the plan, execution, and advancement of high velocity neighborhood. Chowdhury's work fills in as a significant reference for experts and specialists trying to improve network execution and versatility.

Dakulagi and Bakhar (2020) investigated progressions in savvy radio wire frameworks for remote correspondence in Remote Individual Correspondences. The review dives into the improvement of savvy receiving wire advancements and their expected applications in further developing remote correspondence execution, for example, upgrading signal quality, expanding inclusion region, and alleviating impedance. Dakulagi and Bakhar's exploration reveals insight into the arising patterns and future possibilities of savvy receiving wire frameworks in remote organizations.

Dubie and Cox (2002) shed light on the endeavors of WLAN merchants to address the administration and security deficiencies of remote organizations. By presenting new items and elements zeroed in on unified administration, hearty security, and streamlined execution, merchants expect to improve the usefulness and convenience of WLANs in different conditions. In any case, it is fundamental for associations to painstakingly assess and execute these answers

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for guarantee the viability and strength of their remote framework notwithstanding advancing dangers and requests.

3. Elements of A Wireless Communication System

As seen in fig. 2, the most basic wireless system consists of a transmitter, receiver, and a channel, which is often a radio connection. Since low frequency radio is not suitable for direct usage, modulation must be used at the transmitter to superimpose the information content onto a higher frequency carrier signal.

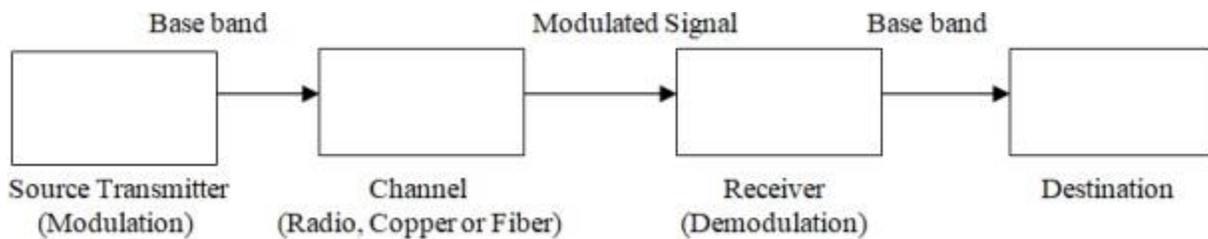


Figure 2:Signal Modulation

Multiple signals can use the same radio channel thanks to modulation; they just need to use different carrier frequencies. The process of inverse modulation, or demodulation, is carried out at the receiver in order to recover the original data.

4. Technology Advancement

4.1. Radio

The demands of public safety drove early mobile radio research. In 1921, Detroit became the first city to test radio-dispatched police cars. However, because it was difficult to produce compact, low-power transmitters that were appropriate for autos, gearbox from vehicles was quite limited. The 1930s saw the introduction of two-way networks in Bayonne, New Jersey.



Figure 3: Advancement in radio technology in different areas

We now have a new idea of electrical wizardry in our homes and offices, thanks in large part to

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the growth of Wi-Fi. Stephen Lawson observes a significant development in technology: cellular radios and Wi-Fi hotspots. The need for equipment that can cover indoor spaces and better service busy public locations is driven by the rapidly increasing use of mobile data. Small cells enable carriers to reuse their licenced frequencies for increased capacity, and Wi-Fi access points, specifically made for public hotspots, unload traffic off cellular infrastructure.

4.2. Mobile

One example of a technological advancement may be found in the UK-CMRL's present plans for cancer research, which provide access to new reagents, infrastructure, and data technologies needed to enable the fastest possible development in cancer research in collaboration with the MRC and UCL.



Figure 4: Technology advancement in mobile

Another development in mobile mapping technology has occurred recently as a result of the widespread use of personal navigation, satellite imaging, and the internet. These technologies have given the geospatial community access to new avenues for research and commerce, allowing for the mounting of sensors on a variety of platforms, including satellites, aircraft, helicopters, land-based and aquatic vehicles, etc.

4.3. Internet

The early foundations of the internet were created in the middle of the 1960s at the Defence Advanced Research Projects Agency (DARPA), subsequently known as ARPA. The ARPANET was the first programme, created in 1969 to offer networks for computer communications. The packet switching ideas that were created in the 1960s at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and the National Physical Laboratory in Great Britain were crucial to the ARPANET's operation. This method turned out to be different from telephone network circuit-switching methods. The entire field of science and engineering has been touched by this field. We've accomplished our main objectives with regard to increasing bandwidth, e-commerce, online video, online purchasing, social networking sites, blogs, smartphones, online collaboration, webinars, and search engines like Google and Yahoo. Additionally, as we enter the

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internet era, new research is being conducted in this field to improve IoT device products. These improvements include smart devices with increased computing and remarkable speed, which will support market expansion.

4.4. RFID

Radio-frequency identification (RFID) tags and tag readers use automated ad hoc setup to communicate small amounts of data, and they use proximity. The two primary characteristics of RFID tags are their proximity to a tag reader and their unique identifier. Nonetheless, some types of RFID tags come with a pre-established list of identifiers. To eliminate the requirement for a separate tracking network, several manufacturers have also created RFID tags that work with Wi-Fi networks. This allows location tracking to be extended across the entire Wi-Fi network.

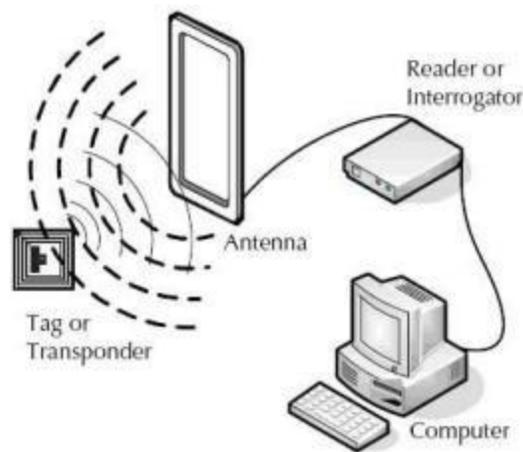


Figure 5:Basic RFID system

Because the passive RFID tags get their transmit power from the radio signal of the tag reader, they are the least expensive type of tags. They are frequently used to track the movement of items, usually at up to several metres, but with 'active' or 'semi-active' tags, they may be able to track an object up to 200 metres away. In addition to being used to tag humans and animals, RFID tags are also utilised to monitor and manage automatic gate entry systems. Applications for asset tracking and security are using them more frequently. It is advantageous and should spur more inventions to be able to provide a unique identity to trackable things, especially when combined with other technologies.

4.5. NFC

Near field communication (NFC) is a short-range wireless technology that can communicate small amounts of data, much like RFID tags and readers. NFC, on the other hand, has a far smaller operating range of only 20 centimetres. It utilises proximity and automated ad hoc communication setup, which sets it apart from existing wireless communication networks like

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Wi-Fi. Contactless payment systems in the UK are about to use NFC widely, and a number of new digital wallet startups are eager to get a piece of that market. The extremely low power consumption of NFC technology is one of its best features. The main advantage of NFC is its universal simplicity in purposefully bringing things closer together to start an action. It will lead the way in numerous services.

4.6. Bluetooth

Although there are various Bluetooth versions with varying features, the technology is meant to transport a significant amount of data at a distance of up to 100 metres. Three protocols are specified by the most recent version of Bluetooth, 4: The three versions of Bluetooth are known as Classic Bluetooth, which is the Wi-Fi based version, Bluetooth High Speed, and Bluetooth Smart. Bluetooth low energy is renowned for its quick connection setup and low power usage. The Android operating system's Beam function connects NFC and Bluetooth to enable short-range point-to-point data transfer, which raises the possibility that Bluetooth will be used more frequently in the near future. There are new applications for Bluetooth in interior real-time locating systems thanks to Bluetooth beacons, which can locate Bluetooth-enabled devices. With Bluetooth Smart, the new low power version, Bluetooth can run continuously and is helpful for Bluetooth-based location services. Establishing and tracking indoor locations where GPS is not ideal could easily become crucial for Bluetooth, given the importance of real-time location services already. But other, distinct technologies (including Wi-Fi, DASH7, and ZigBee) are reportedly fierce rivals for real-time location services, particularly when they're also incorporated into mobile devices like tablets and smartphones.

5. Conclusion

The primary topic of this research was the effects of wireless technologies functioning in different fields. The usage of wireless technologies for local area networks (LANs), Wi-Fi, cellular radio, mobile phones, Internet of Things (IoT) devices, wireless modems, Wi-Fi, and multipoint distribution systems (LMDS) for the wireless delivery of television internet service is growing quickly. Users can access the fundamental and necessary electronics information they require through wireless communication technology. The past few decades have seen significant evolution in the telecommunications sector. By 2025, it is expected to have more than a trillion networked devices in use.

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