Introduction to Code Division Multiple Access (CDMA): Network, Services, Technologies, and Operation #Lawrence Harte #2004 #9781932813050 #Althos, 2004 #104 pages

Digital systems use Frequency Division Multiple Access (FDMA), Time Division Multiple Access (TDMA) and Code Division Multiple Access (CDMA) techniques [1]. CDMA system separates users through the assignment of different code sequences. These sequences should have low cross correlation properties and should allow the multipath effects commonly found in wireless channels. Division Multiple Access (CDMA) techniques. [1]. CDMA system separates users through. the assignment of different code sequences. multiple users to access the services. One. type of multiple access system is, in which a. Code-division multiple access (CDMA) technology has been widely adopted in cell phones. Its astonishing success has led many to evaluate the promise of this technology for optical networks. This field has come to be known as Optical CDMA (OCDMA). Surveying the field from its infancy to the current state, Optical Code Division Multiple Access: Fundamentals and Applications offers the first comprehensive treatment of OCDMA from technology to systems.The book opens with a historical perspective, demonstrating the growth and development of the technologies that would eventually evolve into today&a... Turning to implementation, the book includes hybrid multiplexing techniques along with Code-division multiple access (CDMA) is a channel access method used by various radio communication technologies. CDMA is an example of multiple access, where several transmitters can send information simultaneously over a single communication channel. This allows several users to share a band of frequencies (see bandwidth). To permit this without undue interference between the users, CDMA employs spread spectrum technology and a special coding scheme (where each transmitter is assigned a code). CDMA (Code Division Multiple Access) also called spread-spectrum and code division multiplexing, one of the competing transmission technologies for digital MOBILE PHONES. The transmitter mixes the packets constituting a message into the digital signal stream in an order determined by a PSEUDO-RANDOM NUMBER sequence that is also known to the intended receiver, which uses. it to extract those parts of the signal intended for itself. Hence each different random sequence corresponds to a separate communication channel. CDMA is most used in the USA. • Unlike TDMA, in CDMA all stations can transmit