



Wireless and Coax Transport

Latest developments in Home Network
Transport Technologies

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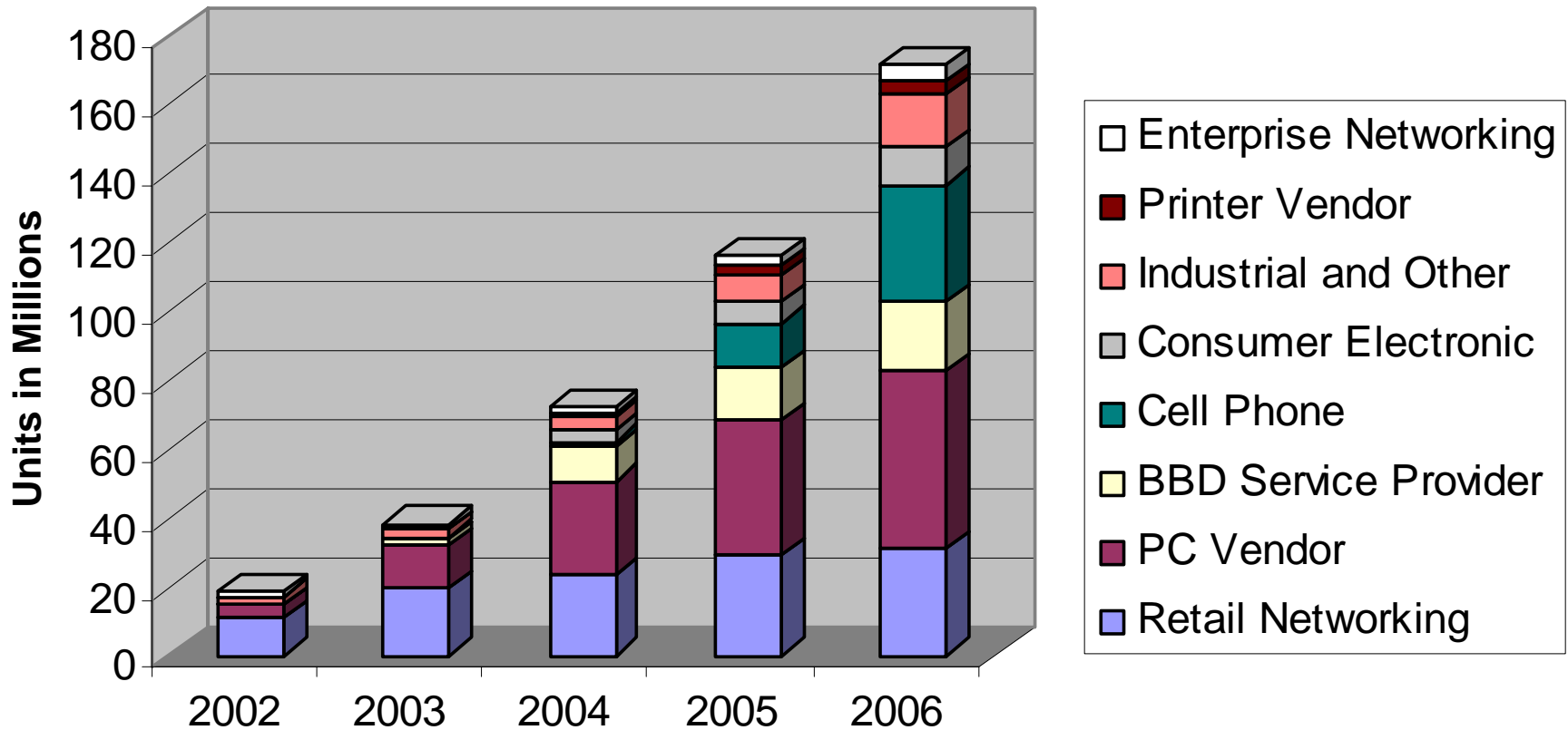
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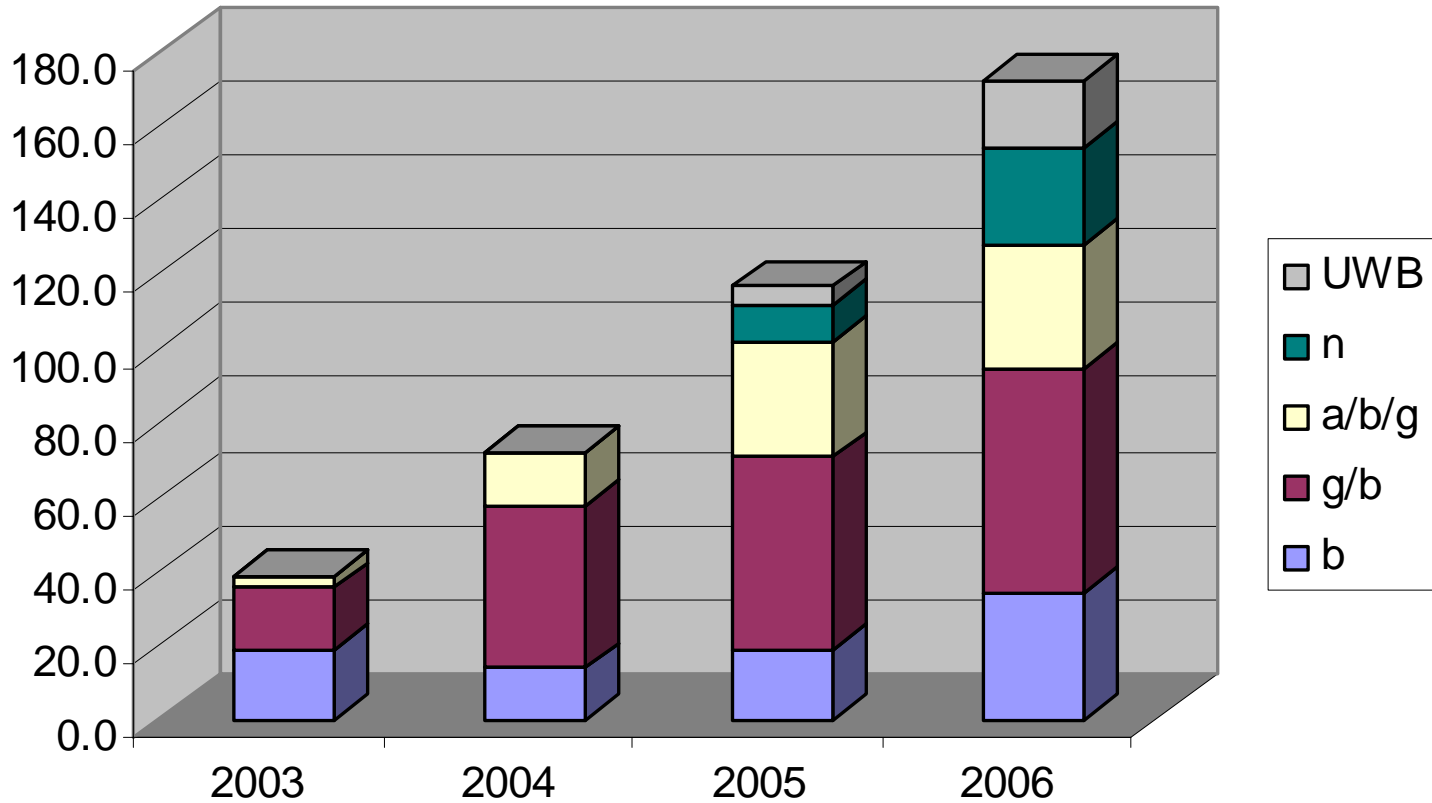
Digital Video Home Needs

- Digital PVR and Streaming Content to multiple TVs
- Enable whole home
 - One set of content on any TV
 - Distributed from a Home Media Server
- No new wires
 - Coax, Wireless, Power
- Content to TVs not PC
 - Ethernet, phone wire of limited use
- Quality of Service
 - Prioritized delivery
- Wireless and Coax deliver high throughput with quality

WLAN Market Growth: Diverse Platforms

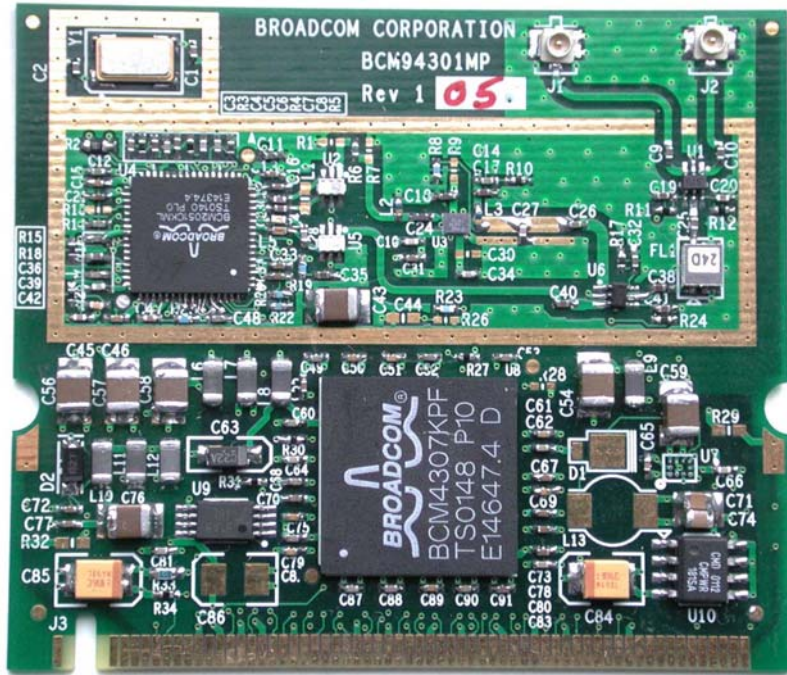


WLAN Market by Technology



- **802.11g is new mainstream Wi-Fi**
- **Next broad technology transition is 802.11n in 2005**

Wi-Fi Solutions becoming smaller



50mm x 60mm
1.97in x 2.36in

87% Smaller



14.8mm x 26.5mm
0.58in x 1.04in

The Pace of IEEE and Wi-Fi Alliance

- Schedule and Timeline is now general public news
- Market needs sometimes outweigh academic completeness
- The Wi-Fi Alliance (as an industry consortium) has stepped up to accelerate usable standards:
 - 802.11a/b/g → Interoperability certification
 - 802.11i → WPA specification
 - 802.11e → WQoS specification
 - 802.11n → Marketing Requirements Document
- Wi-Fi Alliance has shifted from passively certifying the standard after it was done, to accelerating completion, to now driving the IEEE requirements to initiate a standard

Relevant Standards on the Horizon

- 802.11 QoS – WQoS/WME/802.11e (2004)
 - Priority based Quality of Service
 - Allows Wireless VoIP and video distribution in the home
- 100 Mbps 802.11 (WLAN) – 802.11n (2005)
 - Throughput approximately 3 times 802.11g
 - Compatible way for additional HD video streams in the home
- 480 Mbps 802.15 (WPAN) – 802.15.3a (2006?)
 - Ultra Wide Band (UWB)

- UPnP(QoS) / DHWG
 - Discover and Control Consumer Electronic equipment

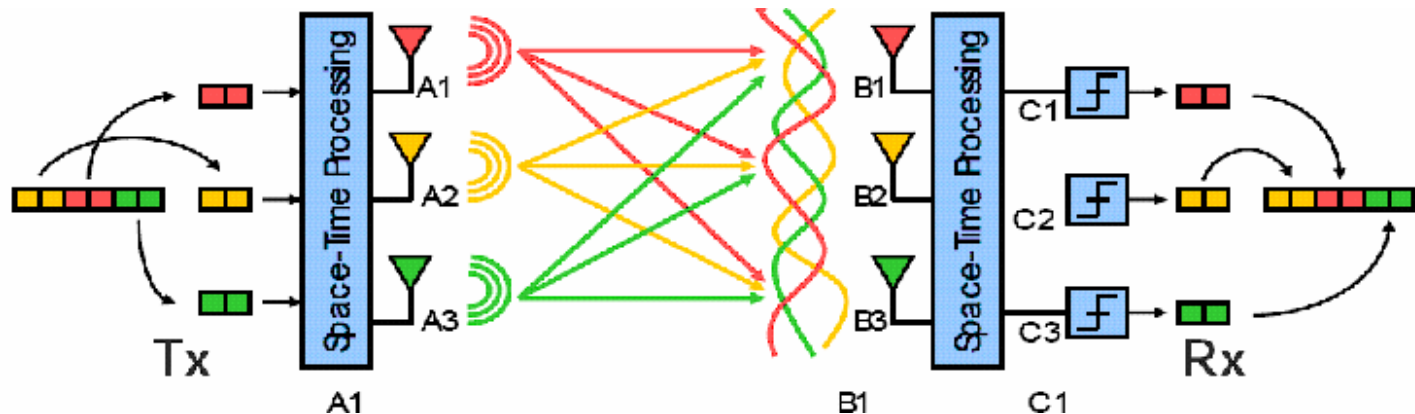
WQoS/WME Status

- WME Specification / Test Plan complete
- Interoperability proven
- Wi-Fi Certification begins 1-Sept-2004
- Product support already being announced

- More Details in Session 6

IEEE 802.11n Basics

- Compatible with 802.11g and 802.11a
- Uses same bands as 802.11g (2.4 GHz) and 802.11a (5 GHz)
- PHY and MAC improvements to achieve 100 Mbps MAC throughput
- Higher spectral efficiency
- Technologies being considered:
 - 20 and 40 MHz bandwidth channels in 5 GHz band
 - MIMO - Multiple Transmission (1-4) or Reception (1-4) Antennas



IEEE 802.11n Status

- Task Group “n” recently formed in IEEE
- Technology Selection Procedure and Channel Model documents completed
- Specific Technology proposals expected from September 2004
- Specification in 2005 or 2006
- Products in 2005

IEEE 802.15.3a Basics

- 802.15.3a (UWB) is targeted to be a high speed Bluetooth (802.15.3)
- Wireless Personal Area Network (WPAN)
 - Only a few nodes connected together
 - Short range - a few meters - same room
 - High throughput
 - Typically about 100 Mbps
 - Up to 480 Mbps in short range extended modes

IEEE 802.15.3a Status

- Group mired in Selection Procedure
- Two camps - neither one can achieve 75% approval
- Some questions about FCC approval

Coax Home Network Technologies

o IP-based

- 802.11 over Coax
- HPNA over Coax
- MoCA e.g. Entropic, Tiaris



o Non-IP-based

- Channel 3/4 Analog RF Modulation
- Digital Video Over QAM



802.11 over Coax

o Advantages:

- One interface for both wired and wireless
- Leverage mature 802.11 technology (>50Mu shipped)
- Utilizes existing coax near television
- 802.11 performs better on coax than through walls and other attenuators
- Concurrent use with Cable broadcast signals and DOCSIS (Cable Modem)
- Coax to 802.11 bridge is passive (low cost)

o Challenges:

- 802.11a frequencies have too much attenuation for Coax

Summary

- Wireless and Coax deliver high throughput with quality
- No new wires
- Multiple use
 - Digital Video to multiple TVs
 - Data to PCs , PDAs
- Quality of Service
 - Prioritized delivery

