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SUPER WI-FI

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ABSTRACT—

Internet access is currently one of the most fundamental rights of all people, as stated by the UN. Broadband access is similarly highlighted as a fundamental right in the European Commission's Digital Agenda, which goes one step further. Significant adjustments must be made to the ways that people in every nation connect to the Internet in order to achieve this almost universal access. There are several obstacles in the way of achieving this objective, but providing universal, reasonably priced access to all customers is one of the biggest ones. Different technologies, both wired and wireless, must be used in various contexts in order to accomplish this purpose. Wireless technologies are proven to be the most cost-effective means of providing dependable, reasonably priced internet connection for the great majority of people on the planet. Nevertheless, even

I. INTRODUCTION :

Super WiFi is a cutting-edge wireless technology that will revolutionize communication by taking advantage of TV white spaces, which are areas of unutilized spectrum. Super WiFi uses these unused frequencies to operate in contrast to traditional WiFi, which uses crowded frequency bands.

providing a greater penetration through obstructions and a longer range. This invention aims to close the digital divide by offering high-speed, reasonably priced internet connectivity, especially in underserved and rural areas. Super WiFi is an important development in wireless communication technology that will open the door for a more connected and accessible future. It has the potential to completely transform a number of industries, including smart city projects and the rollout of broadband in rural areas.Give a summary of Super WiFi's goals, features, and possible advantages over more established WiFi technologies.Rather than use the radio frequency 2.4 GHz

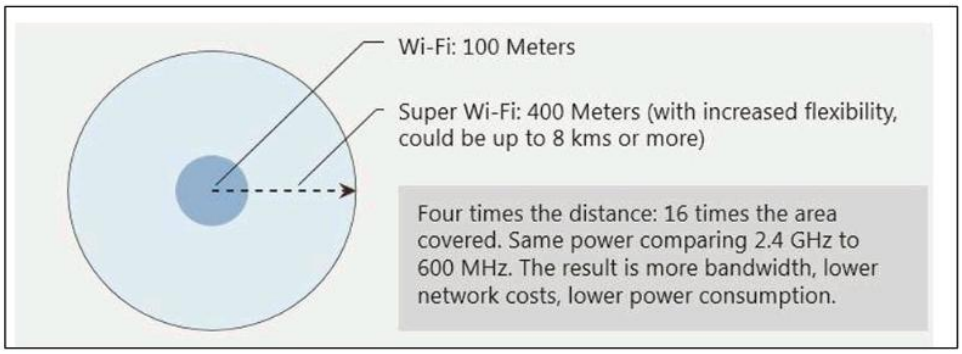
II. WORKING PRINCIPLE:

In comparison to regular Wi-Fi, "super Wi-Fi" usually refers to the usage of TV white space, or unoccupied frequencies in the television spectrum, to deliver internet access across greater distances and with improved penetration through obstructions. To control interference and maximize spectrum usage, it makes use of cognitive radio technology and dynamic spectrum sharing. Furthermore, it frequently integrates cutting-edge networking gear and protocols to provide dependable and strong communication.

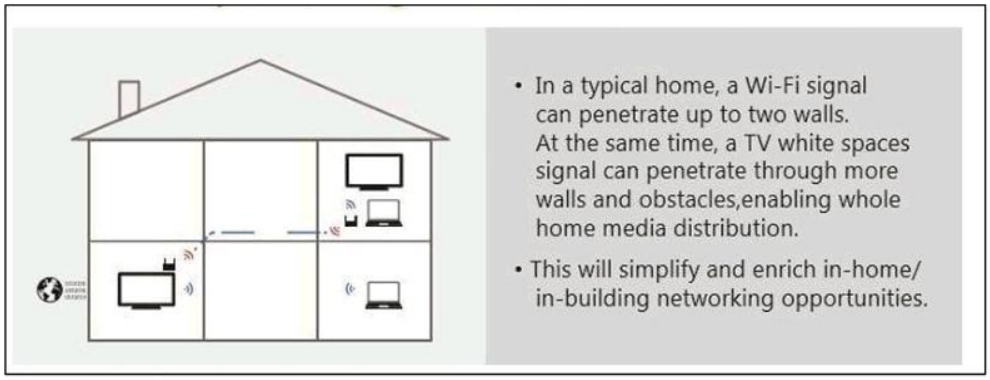
Describe White Spaces.

White space radios send data by using the vacant TV channels in your immediate vicinity. Similar to the 2.4-GHz band used for Wi-Fi, Bluetooth, and cordless phones, the UHF band's white spaces are regarded as unlicensed spectrum, meaning that anybody can use them. They are not restricted to a particular wireless carrier. The Wi-Fi community does not detest white spaces. They just state that the technology have changed, and they are correct. Wi-Fi operates at a higher frequency than white space technology, which presently provides faster communications over a longer distance. The Wireless Innovation Alliance trade group predicts that white space radios in the United States will utilize a new standard called 802.22 for "regional area networks." That is not the same as 802.11

The advantages of super wifi Super Wi-Fi, or connecting over TV broadcast spectrum, offers a number of unique benefits. Greater Distinction Super Wi-Fi networks function largely in the same manner as regular Wi-Fi networks, except their signals can reach farther. A powerful Wi-Fi signal can often cover 100 meters in common applications, but a Super Wi-Fi signal at the same power level can easily cover 400 meters, and at greater powers, it can cover many kilometers.



Permeates Typical Obstacles When it comes to operating in normal physical settings—such as against various types of walls and concrete obstructions—conventional Wi-Fi is rather poor. There are thousands of potential Wi-Fi obstacles in most major cities, and practically any installation in a structure with more than a few rooms would eventually reach its limit. Similarly, because of topographical difficulties or dense forest, many rural regions are hard to service with current technologies. Super Wi-Fi can get over these restrictions. The wireless signal for your Internet connection will go through walls just like your TV signal does—many of them anyway.



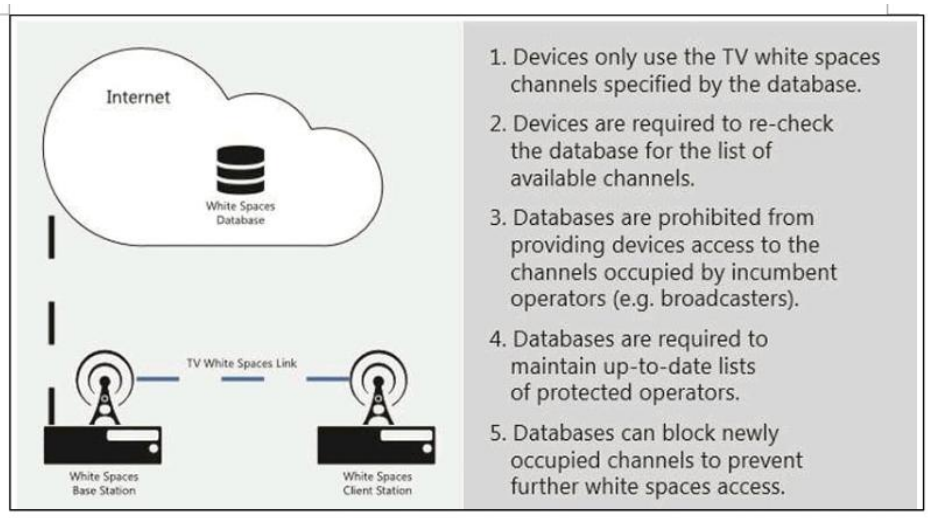
Boosted Efficiency Systems that cover a longer and wider range with roughly the same power and computing needs will provide more bandwidth and benefits for consumers at a lower cost of the network and with less power usage. Additionally, users will be able to indulge their insatiable demand for bandwidth, and Internet service providers will be able to offer more throughput to more users in more locations.

Who Benefits from TV White Spaces Broadband?

Using Super Wi-Fi to deliver broadband connectivity will benefit almost every part of the wireless Internet ecosystem. End users, network operators, and content providers are all potential beneficiaries and as the spectrum utilization continues to grow new enhancements will emerge including "Internet of things" and ubiquitous machine to machine communication. These latter two scenarios have the potential to ignite entirely new sectors of the global economy much like the first generation of Wi-Fi did for the Internet. Some of the most immediate beneficiaries will be people currently living in what areas that cannot be affordably reached with existing technologies. These people range from rural inhabitants in mature…

How Does Wi-Fi Superpower Operate?

Smart radio-enabled devices that communicate their location to an Internet database will be used to access the most popular Super Wi-Fi network implementations. The TV white spaces channels and power levels that the device is allowed to operate on at its current location will be determined by the database. The devices can prevent interfering with wireless microphone signals and TV broadcasts by using the database, which has a list of all protected TV stations and frequencies in the nation. With Super WiFi devices that can opportunistically move from one group of channels to another, this system is really dynamic when new TV channels become available. Greater network capacity results from this win-win situation, enabling more users in a given area while,



V. ADVANTAGES:

1. *Extended Range*: Super Wi-Fi operates in lower frequencies than traditional Wi-Fi, allowing signals to penetrate obstacles like walls and trees more effectively. This extends the range of Wi-Fi networks, making it suitable for rural areas and providing connectivity over longer distances.

2. *Improved Coverage*: By utilizing unused spectrum in the TV bands, super Wi-Fi can cover larger geographical areas with fewer access points compared to traditional Wi-Fi technologies. This makes it cost-effective for providing internet access in underserved or remote regions.

3. *Better Penetration*: Lower frequency signals have better penetration capabilities, enabling Wi-Fi to reach places that are typically difficult to cover with standard Wi-Fi frequencies. This makes super Wi-Fi suitable for indoor deployments and challenging environments like dense urban areas.

4. *Dynamic Spectrum Allocation*: Super Wi-Fi devices can dynamically adjust their operating frequencies based on location and spectrum availability, avoiding interference with licensed users of the spectrum. This flexibility optimizes spectrum usage and reduces congestion in crowded frequency bands.

5. *Support for IoT Applications*: The extended range and improved penetration of super Wi-Fi make it well-suited for Internet of Things (IoT) applications, such as smart agriculture, environmental monitoring, and infrastructure management. It enables connectivity in remote areas where traditional Wi-Fi may not reach.

6. *Affordability*: Super Wi-Fi leverages existing infrastructure and repurposes unused spectrum, reducing the need for costly infrastructure investments. This can lead to more affordable internet access solutions, particularly in developing regions or areas with limited resources.

7. *Emergency Communications*: Super Wi-Fi can serve as a reliable communication technology during emergencies or natural disasters when traditional communication networks may be disrupted. Its longer range and ability to operate in challenging conditions make it valuable for disaster response efforts.

Overall, super Wi-Fi offers a promising solution for extending internet connectivity to underserved areas, improving coverage in challenging environments, and supporting a wide range of applications with its extended range and dynamic spectrum allocation capabilities.

VI. APPLICATIONS:

1. *Rural Connectivity*: Super Wi-Fi can provide internet access to remote or rural areas where traditional broadband infrastructure is lacking. Its extended range and ability to penetrate obstacles make it suitable for covering large geographic areas with minimal infrastructure.

2. *Smart Agriculture*: Farmers can utilize super Wi-Fi for remote monitoring of crops, livestock, and environmental conditions. Sensors and cameras connected via super Wi-Fi enable precision agriculture practices, optimizing resource usage and increasing crop yields.

3. *Environmental Monitoring*: Super Wi-Fi can support environmental monitoring initiatives by enabling the deployment of sensors in remote or hard-to-reach locations. These sensors can gather data on air quality, water quality, weather conditions, and wildlife habitats for research and conservation efforts.

4. *Disaster Response*: During emergencies or natural disasters, traditional communication networks may be disrupted. Super Wi-Fi can serve as a resilient communication technology, providing connectivity for first responders, disaster relief organizations, and affected communities.

5. *Urban Connectivity*: In urban areas, super Wi-Fi can augment existing Wi-Fi networks to improve coverage and capacity, especially in densely populated areas where traditional Wi-Fi may struggle to penetrate buildings and reach indoor spaces.

6. *Public Wi-Fi Access*: Super Wi-Fi can be deployed in public spaces such as parks, stadiums, and transportation hubs to provide free or affordable internet access to the public. This enhances digital inclusion and connectivity for communities.

7. *Education*: Super Wi-Fi can support distance learning initiatives by providing internet access to students in underserved areas. Schools and educational institutions can use super Wi-Fi to deliver online educational content, conduct virtual classes, and facilitate remote collaboration.

8. *Healthcare*: Super Wi-Fi enables telemedicine services by connecting healthcare facilities, professionals, and patients in remote locations. It facilitates the transmission of medical data, remote consultations, and monitoring of patients' vital signs, improving access to healthcare services.

9. *Industrial IoT*: Industries can deploy super Wi-Fi for monitoring and controlling equipment in industrial environments. It enables real-time data collection, predictive maintenance, and process optimization, enhancing operational efficiency and productivity.

10. *Tourism and Hospitality*: Super Wi-Fi can enhance the visitor experience in tourist destinations, hotels, and resorts by providing high-speed internet access. It enables guests to stay connected, access information, and share their experiences online.

CONCLUSION:

Microsoft has been collaborating with global industry associations and regulatory bodies to showcase the feasibility and possibilities of Super Wi-Fi. It is evident that the strategy is effective and that the majority of the technical issues have been resolved after more than a dozen successful trials and demos. Successful demonstrations have been carried out in a number of nations, including Uruguay, the United States, the United Kingdom, Kenya, and Singapore. Regulations for non-exclusive license-exempt access to the TV White Spaces have already been enacted by the US FCC. The UK regulator, Ofcom, is utilizing the results of a recent full-scale deployment trial in Cambridge, UK, which went above and above expectations, to guide regulatory procedures. Apart from the FCC in the US and Ofcom in the UK, other authorities have.

FUTURE SCOPE:

1. Expansion of Rural Connectivity: Super Wi-Fi technology has the potential to significantly expand internet access in rural and remote areas where traditional broadband infrastructure is lacking. By leveraging TV white spaces and its long-range capabilities, Super Wi-Fi can provide cost-effective broadband access to underserved communities, bridging the digital divide and fostering economic development.
2. Smart City Infrastructure: In smart city initiatives, Super Wi-Fi can play a crucial role in supporting connected infrastructure, IoT devices, and smart sensors. By providing reliable and scalable connectivity, Super WiFi enables applications such as traffic management, public transportation optimization, environmental monitoring, and smart grid management, contributing to more efficient and sustainable urban environments.
3. Industrial IoT (IoT) Applications: Super Wi-Fi technology is well-suited for Industrial IoT (IoT) applications in sectors such as manufacturing, logistics, and agriculture. By enabling connectivity to sensors, machinery, and equipment, Super Wi-Fi facilitates real- time monitoring, predictive maintenance, supply chain optimization, and process automation, leading to increased efficiency and productivity.

4. Disaster Response and Emergency Communication: Super Wi-Fi can serve as a resilient communication infrastructure during natural disasters, emergencies, and humanitarian crises. Its long-range capabilities and ability to operate in challenging environments make it suitable for providing connectivity to emergency response teams, disaster relief organizations, and affected communities, enabling timely communication and coordination.
5. Innovations in Wireless Networking: The evolution of Super Wi-Fi technology is likely to spur innovations in wireless networking, spectrum management, and communication protocols. Future advancements may include enhanced spectrum sensing techniques, dynamic spectrum sharing mechanisms, and cognitive radio capabilities, leading to more efficient spectrum utilization and improved network performance.

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