

Non Invasive Measurement of Parameters for Pregnant Women

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Abstract: Wireless communication is, by any measure, the fastest growing segment of the communication industry. As such, it has captured the attention of the media and the imagination of the public. Many new applications, including wireless sensor networks, automated highways and factories, smart homes and appliances and remote telemedicine are emerging from research ideas to concrete systems.

Keywords:-

1. Cellular telephone systems- these are the systems that ignited the wireless revolution.
2. Cordless phones- spectacular growth ever since 1970's.
3. Wireless LAN's- provide high speed data within a small region.
4. Wide area wireless data services- provide wireless data over very large area.
5. Satellite networks-
6. Bluetooth

I. INTRODUCTION

Wireless communication is, by any measure, the fastest growing segment of the communication industry. As such, it has captured the attention of the media and the imagination of the public. Many new applications, including wireless sensor networks, automated highways and factories, smart homes and appliances and remote telemedicine are emerging from research ideas to concrete systems.



History-

The first wireless networks was developed in the pre-industrial age. These systems transmitted information over line-of-sight distances (later extended by telescopes) using smoke signals, torch signalling, flashing mirrors, signal flares or semaphore flags. These early communication networks were replaced by the telegraph network and later by

the telephone.

Early radio systems transmitted analog signals. Today most radio systems transmit digital signals composed of binary bits, where the bits are obtained directly from a data signal or by digitizing an analog signal. A digital radio can transmit a continuous bit stream or it can group the bits into packets. The latter type of radio is called a packet radio and is characterized by bursty transmission: the radio is idle except when it transmits a packet. The first network based on packet radio, ALOHANET, was developed at the University of Hawaii in 1971. This network enable computer sites at seven campuses spread out over four islands to communicate with a central computer on Oahu via radio transmission. The network architecture used a star topology with the central computer at its hub.

II. WIRELESS VISION

The vision of wireless communication supporting information exchange between people or devices is the communication frontier of the next few decades, and much of it already exists in some form. This vision is allowing multimedia communication from anywhere in the world using a small handheld device or a laptop.

There are different ways to segment this complex topic into different applications, systems or coverage regions. Wireless application include voice, internet access, web browsing, paging and short messaging, subscriber

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