

Accepted Manuscript

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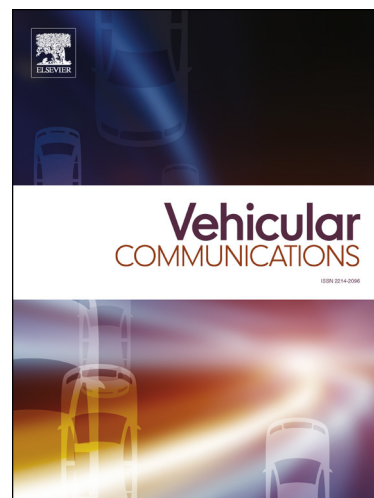
PII: S2214-2096(17)30066-9
DOI: <http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.vehcom.2017.08.001>
Reference: VEHCOM 102

To appear in: *Vehicular Communications*

Received date: 9 May 2017
Revised date: 6 August 2017
Accepted date: 28 August 2017

Please cite this article in press as: A. Mourad et al., On the performance of WLAN and Bluetooth for in-car infotainment systems, *Veh. Commun.* (2017), <http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.vehcom.2017.08.001>

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On the Performance of WLAN and Bluetooth for In-car Infotainment Systems

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Abstract

The connected car is ushering in a new era of automotive design. Driven by increasing customer demand for connectivity and advances in electronics, connected cars are now equipped with advanced infotainment systems with a variety of applications. Seamless integration of consumer electronic (CE) devices into car infotainment systems is crucial for mimicking home and office user experience. Because wireless communication is more user-friendly than wired communication, it has become the preferred method for connecting CE devices to car infotainment systems. WLAN¹ and Bluetooth² are the most promising technologies for this purpose. Both systems operate in the spectrum-scarce 2.4 GHz unlicensed industrial, scientific and medical (ISM) radio band. The coexistence between WLAN and Bluetooth has garnered a significant amount of attention from both academic and industry researchers. However, the unique features of vehicle mobility and the high density of devices in a limited roadway area necessitate further investigation in the automotive domain.

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¹WLAN, Wi-Fi and 802.11 will be used interchangeably in this paper

²Bluetooth has been standardized by IEEE as 802.15.1 and is managed by Bluetooth SIG

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