

- Matt, KD6KCK, opened the meeting at 9:05 AM.
- Make arrangements with Jeff Hendricks to check out pagers for Weather Alert
- K9VV Fred Kleber gave a talk on PCS – Personal Communication Service.
 - Introduction/ Regulatory
 - Regulated by FCC Wireless Telecom Bureau
 - Nine possible providers in an area now
 - Licenses auctioned electronically = raised \$Bs
 - Telecom Reform Act of 1996
 - Local zoning may not unreasonably discriminate among competing telecommunications service providers
 - Local zoning requirements may not directly/indirectly prohibit the provision of wireless telecom services
 - Expect to have 50% of all Voice traffic wireless in 10 years.
 - Wireless communication
 - Convenience – Multi-function portable
 - Call Security
 - Non polluting high tech industry presence
 - Cellular Across the US (800 MHz)
 - 333 MSAs + 3000 RSAs
 - PCS Across the US (1900 MHz)
 - 51 MTAs (Major Trading Area)
 - 50 million US wireless Users
 - Three Access Technologies
 - FDMA
 - Frequency division multiple access
 - AMPS (analog cellular)
 - Basically cellular
 - Limited capability
 - TDMA
 - Time division multiple access
 - IS 136 (US, TDMA)
 - GSM9 PCS (1900)
 - First generation digital
 - Evolved late 1980's
 - Voice quality limited
 - GSM = European digital
 - Had to overlay & fit on to existing analog
 - CDMA
 - Code division multiple access
 - IS 95
 - Evolved from government secure communications
 - Greater capacity per unit frequency
 - Secure communications due to encryption
 - Near land-line quality – wideband digital
 - Frequency & path diversity benefits
 - Path Diversity – loves multipath
 - Mobile radio may have 4 receivers
 - Closed loop Power Control
 - No Hard Hand-Off
 - CDMA Uses a Soft Hand-Off
 - There are 2 to 64th codes used in encrypting
 - Improved “signal S/N” improves “noise”.
 - The digital phones have 80 db dynamic range compared to Cellular that is 16 db

- System Design Strategies
 - Similar to putting together a “high tech” puzzle.
 - Consider demographic and terrain environments.
 - System coverage – sufficient signal level
 - System capacity – short/long range growth
 - Ability to “gracefully grow” system expansion
 - System design drives antenna placement.
- Key Design Objectives
 - Leverage existing sites/structures
 - Cover key areas (Airports, sports complexes, governmental buildings malls, convention centers, etc.)
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