



the

abdus salam international centre for theoretical physics

H4.SMR/1132-9

SECOND ICTP - URSI - ITU/BDT SCHOOL ON THE USE OF RADIO FOR DIGITAL COMMUNICATIONS IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES, INCLUDING SPECTRUM MANAGEMENT

(1 - 19 February, 1999)

Introduction to Radio

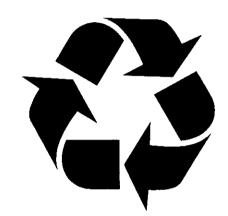
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■ Temporary Installation

- Emergency Networks
 - Emergency Voice and Data Network
- Disaster Recovery Networks
 - Backup of damaged wired Networks
- Exhibitions

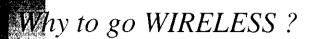


Why to go WIRELESS?

Difficult AccessLocation

- Historical Buildings
- · Remote Areas
 - Building to Building
 - Internet providers
- Places Inaccessible by wire
 - Airport Light Beam
 - Harbor signaling systems





■ Permanent Systems

- Conference Rooms
 - Access to LAN resources, data, images, presentation
- · Fast Deployment



Why to go WIRELESS ?

■ Mobile Users

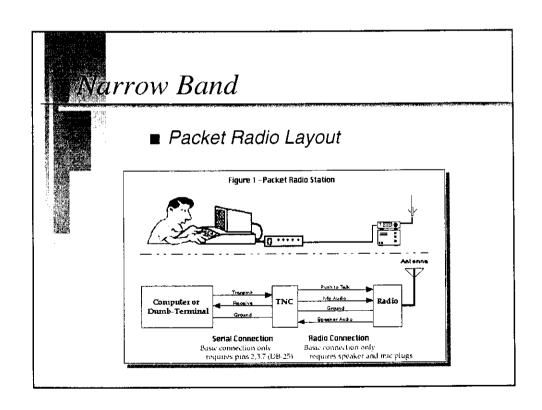
- University Libraries
 - Real Time book repositioning and checking
- Hospitals
 - Bedside access to wired LAN info
- Factory Plants
 - On line inventory
- Telemetry and Remote Controls
 - Meteorological Stations
 - Hydrogeological measurements systems





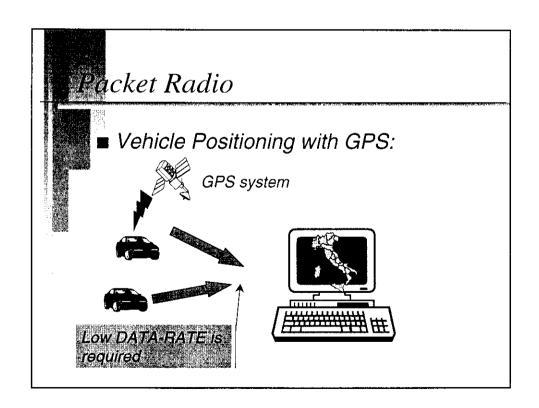
■ Types of WIRELESS

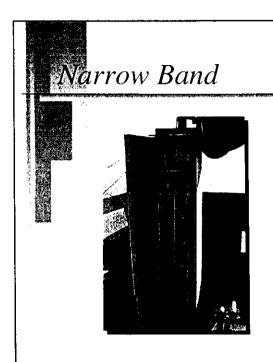
- Narrow Band
 - Packet Radio
 - Micro Wave Links
- · Spread Spectrum
 - Direct Sequence Spread Spectrum
 - Frequency Hopping Spread Spectrum
- Infrared



Packet Radio

- This technique, mainly developed by Radioamateurs, plays an important role in the LOW COST, data transmission systems.
- If you have a remote unit (i.e. meteorological stations) that do not require high speed connection, it is possible to link it using PACKET RADIO
- The average cost of a 9.6 Kbps system is not higher that 700 US\$ per site, and can be even cheaper if the speed is reduced to 1200 bps.
- In general this technology is well suited for DATA ACQUISITION, VEHICLE POSITIONING (attached to a GPS unit), REMOTE CONTROLS.





- 10 GHz µ-wave digital link
- 2 Mbps Speed
- G703 Line Interface
- Cost: greater than 30.000 US\$ per unit

