



Wireless Networking in Latin America:

Abdus Salam ICTP

Project-oriented Advanced Training on
Wireless Networking

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Agenda

- Motivation
- Background
- Wireless Computer Networks
- Training activities
- Broadband Licensed Wireless
- Unlicensed 2.4 GHz Networks in Mérida: RedUla and Fundacite
- Point to Point 5.8 GHz

Background

- Very limited resources, both financial and human
- 700 km by mountain road to the capital
- Telephone communication out of Mérida by terrestrial analog microwave only
- Low teledensity, no cell phones
- Experience with radio ham technologies for voice and packet radio

Background

- In 1987 first trials with packet radios using a TNC (Terminal Node Controller) to connect a PC to a Ham radio at 300 Bauds in the HF bands. At VHF (2 m) the more stable propagation conditions allowed for transmission at 1200 Bauds later the same year.
- In 1988 a VHF link between Merida and Caracas was established by means of 3 repeating stations (Digipeaters), one leg was 400 km between a 4200 m amsl station in Pico del Aguila and El Junquito.
- In 1989 a gateway between the VHF and HF bands was established linking Venezuela with the outside world

Background

- In 1991 the first Internet connection with packet radio at 1200 bit/s in the VHF band was accomplished, later increased at 9600 bit/s.
- By migrating to the UHF band, where the channel width allowed for radio ham use is 100 kHz, we were able to achieve transmission speeds of 19.2 kbit/s and later 56 kbit/s

Background

- Faced with the need to deploy a computer network, we concluded that despite our big technical hurdles the main obstacle was the lack of trained people
- Established a pilot computer network with two LANs connected by modems
- Started training a group of enthusiastic students in Unix, TCP/IP, and basic networking techniques
- Realized that we did not have the means to provide advanced training

Wireless Computer Networks

- Packet Radio in HF, VHF and UHF
 - Low speed (up to 56 kbps),
 - Good range (up to 400 km)
- Spread Spectrum transmission in the ISM bands (915, 2400 and 5800 MHz)
 - Speed up to 54 Mbps
 - Ranges of up to 65 km

RedUla

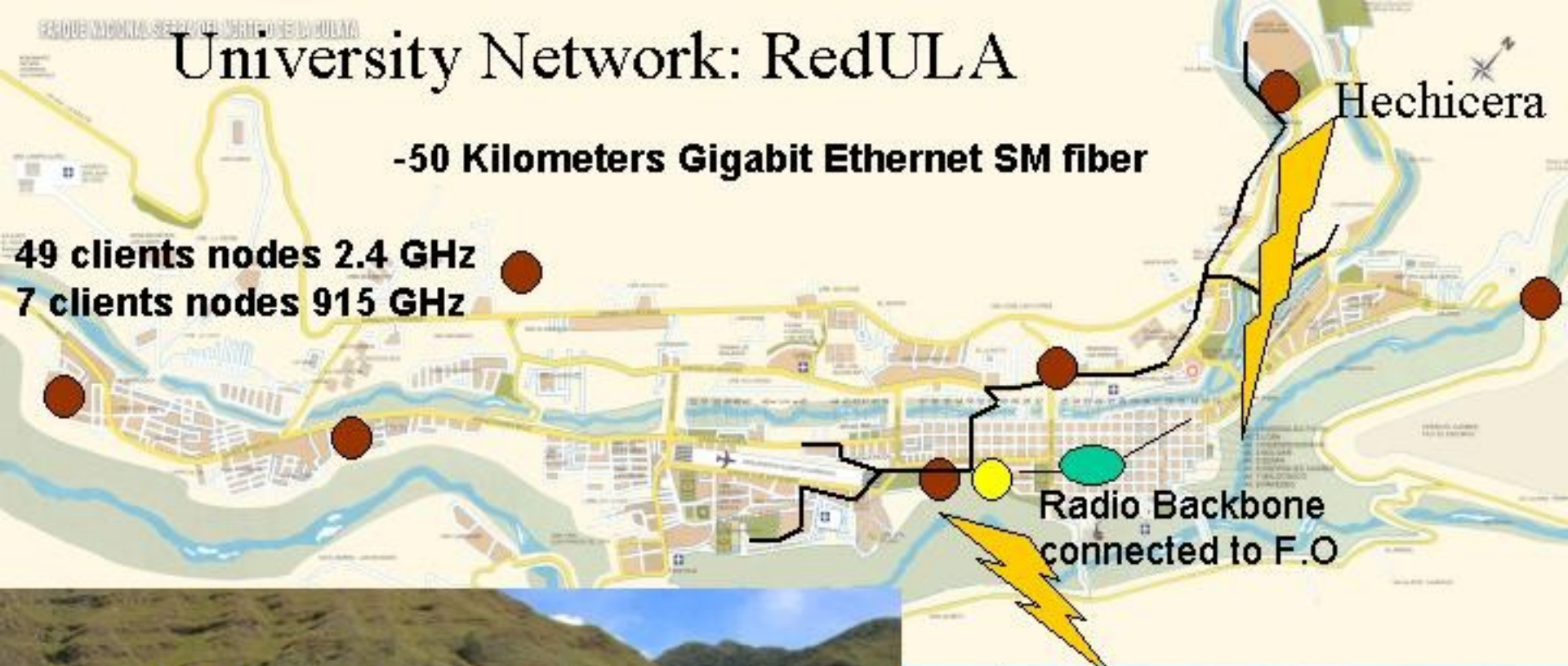
Meanwhile, the momentum gathered by the training activities helped securing resources for our university network that led us to:

- Establishing the first Fiber Optic links with multimode fiber in 1992
- Installing a Satellite connection to the Internet
- Building the first monomode Fiber MAN that spans our city with a 100 Mbps TDM
- Deploying the first ATM network in an academic institution in Venezuela
- Installing Gigabit Ethernet over 50 km of SM fiber

University Network: RedULA

-50 Kilometers Gigabit Ethernet SM fiber

49 clients nodes 2.4 GHz
7 clients nodes 915 GHz



Hechicera

Radio Backbone
connected to F.O

Hechicera



Redula, Base Station La Aguada



RETIEM

- Our efforts to wire the city were joined by Fundacite Mérida, a government organization that provided support for a wireless network to span the state of Mérida
- The first links used packet radio techniques at 19.2 kbps, but the advent of the web made mandatory the quest for faster technologies
- We thus deployed a spread spectrum network at 2.4 GHz, installing a base station in a 3450 m mountain overlooking the city and surrounding

RETIEM

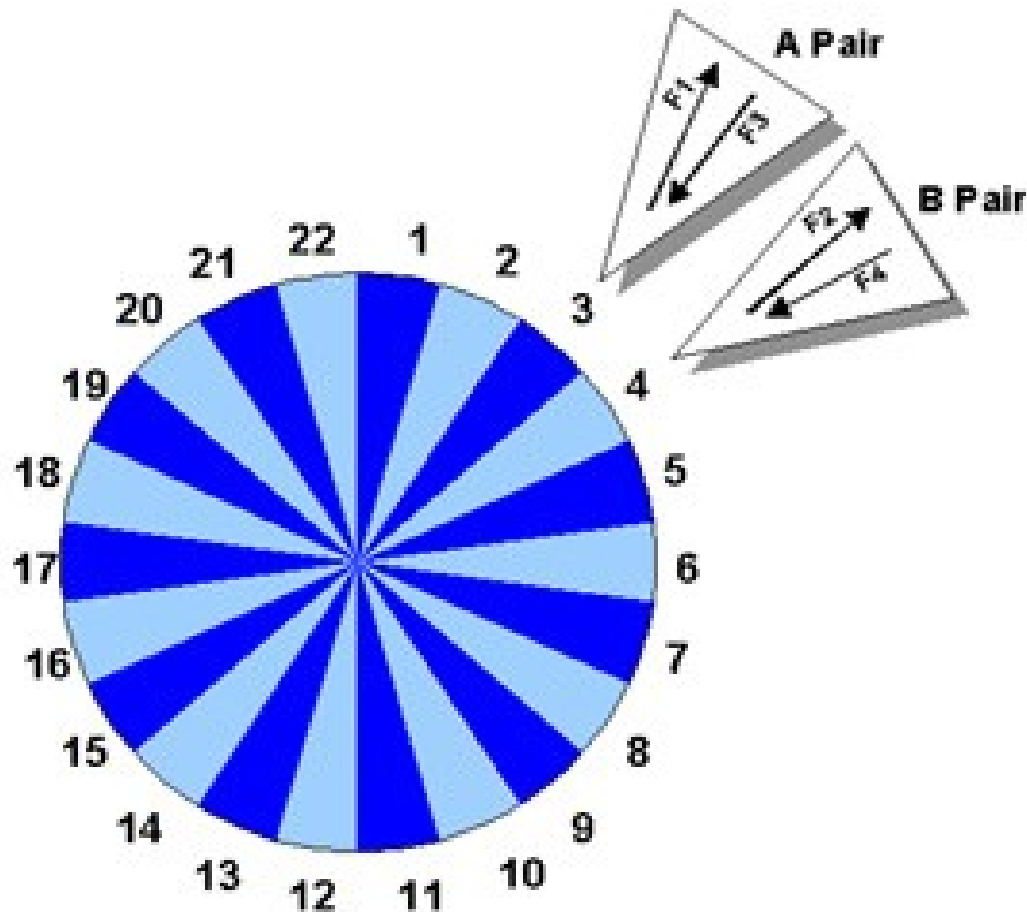
While looking at the alternatives for building a robust wireless backbone, in July 1997 I visited a small startup, Spike Technologies, that had an experimental broadband network in Nashua, New Hampshire. By using MMDS frequencies, they were able to provide full duplex 10 Mps on a pair of 6 MHz wide channels. But the real innovation was a special patented base station multiselector antenna that allows for up to 24 sectors with only 3 frequencies pairs. A deal was arranged to install a base station in Mérida and a 90 km broadband backbone to reach the town of Tovar

Broadband Delivery System

- Sectored antenna
- Frequency Reusability
- Long Range, 50 km
- High Throughput, 10 Mbit/s, Full Duplex
- Upgradable
- Standards based

Broadband Delivery System

THE SECTORED APPROACH



- PRIZM BDS utilizes a patented, sectored single aperture that allows spectral reuse of two channel pairs
- Spectral efficiency of this model results in a ratio of 11:1

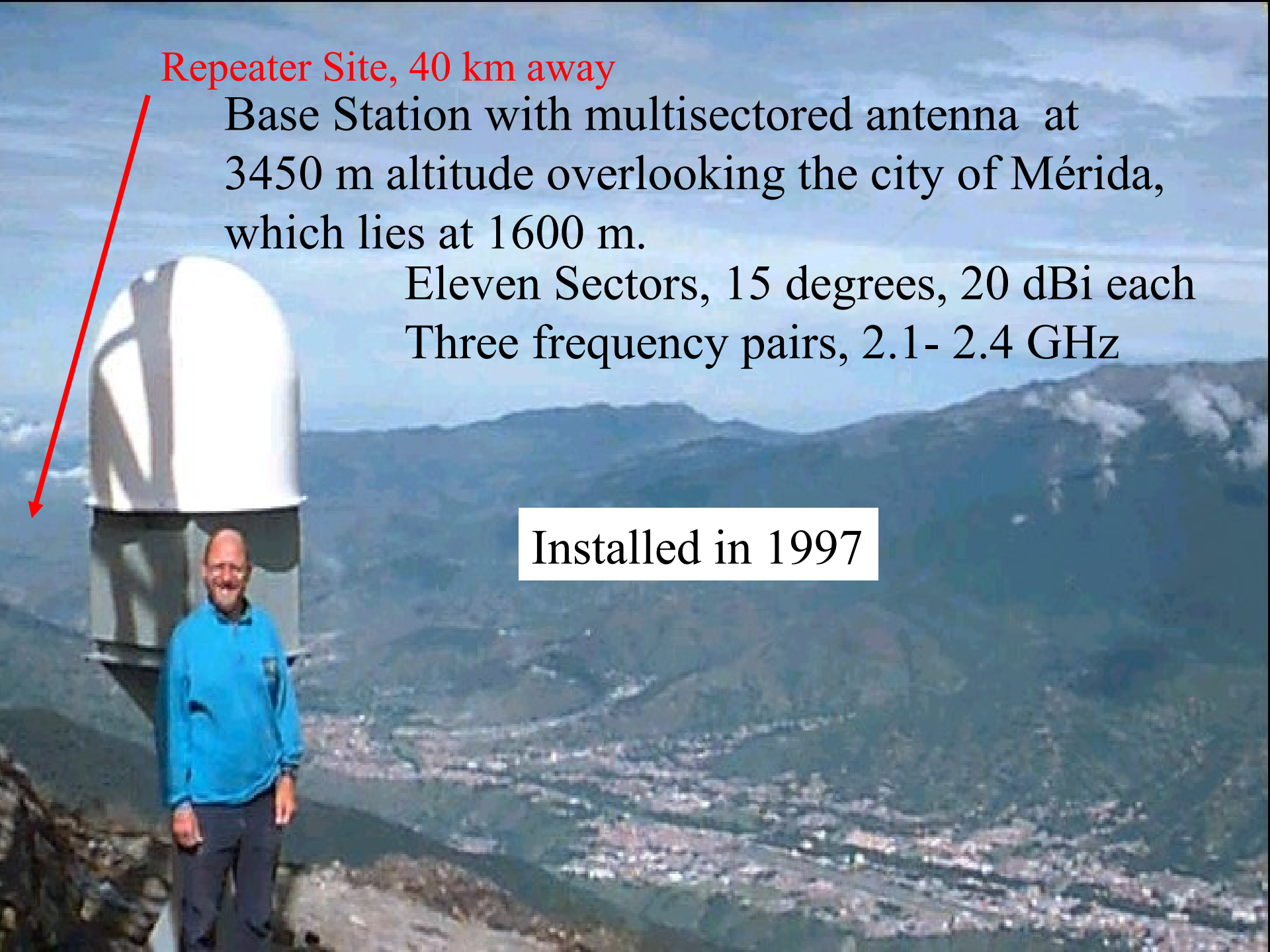
Repeater Site, 40 km away

Base Station with multisector antenna at 3450 m altitude overlooking the city of Mérida, which lies at 1600 m.

Eleven Sectors, 15 degrees, 20 dBi each

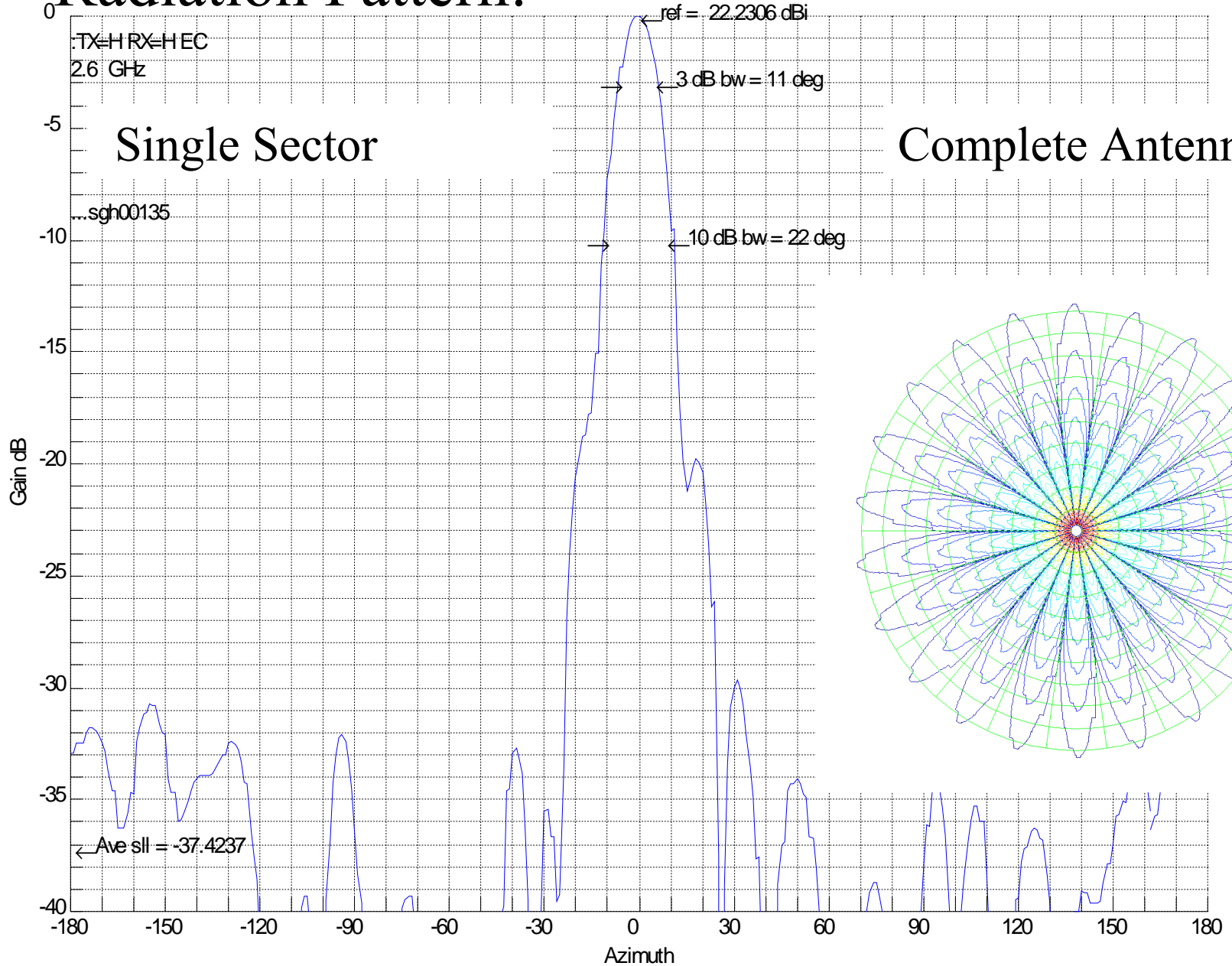
Three frequency pairs, 2.1- 2.4 GHz

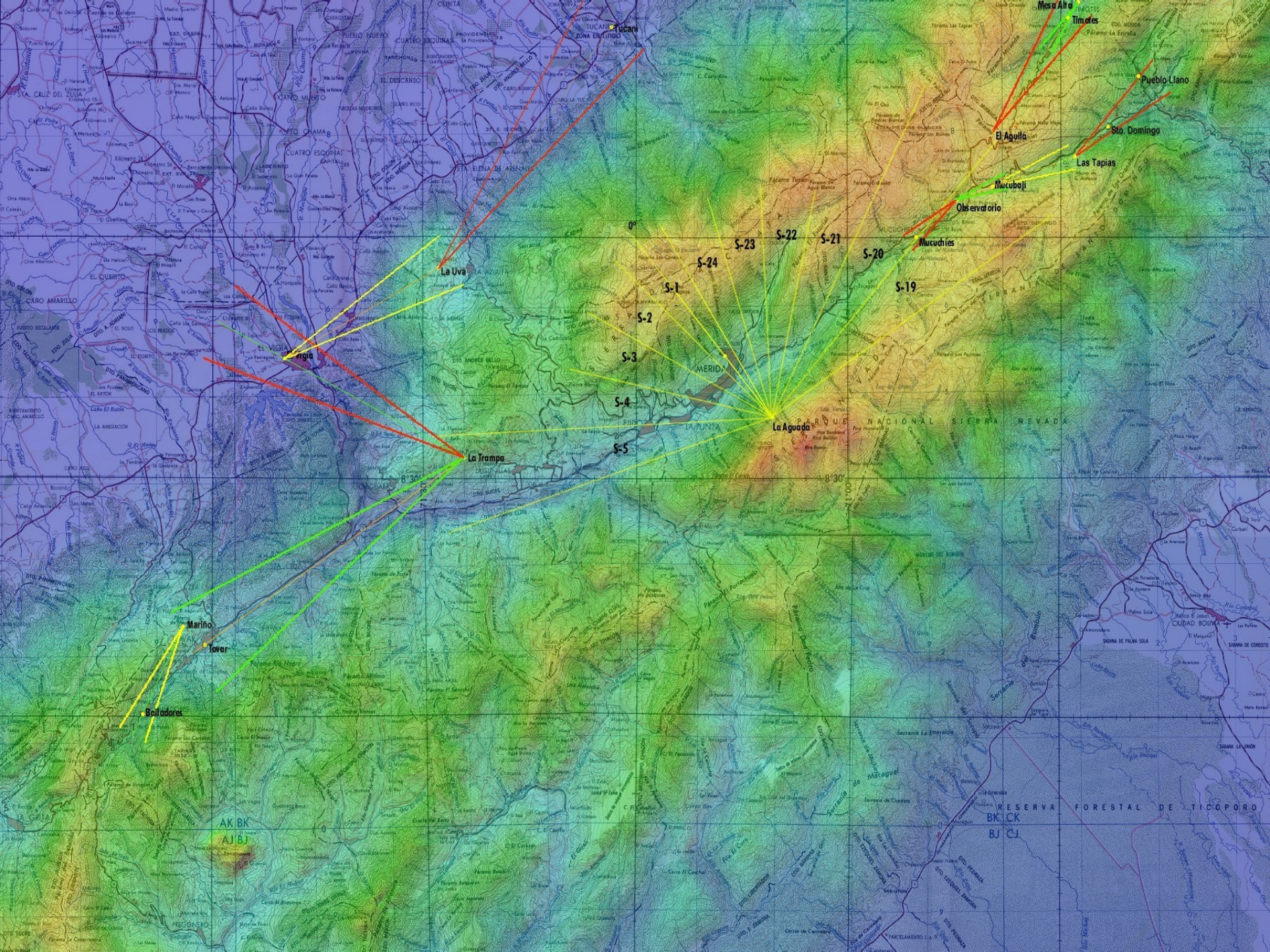
Installed in 1997



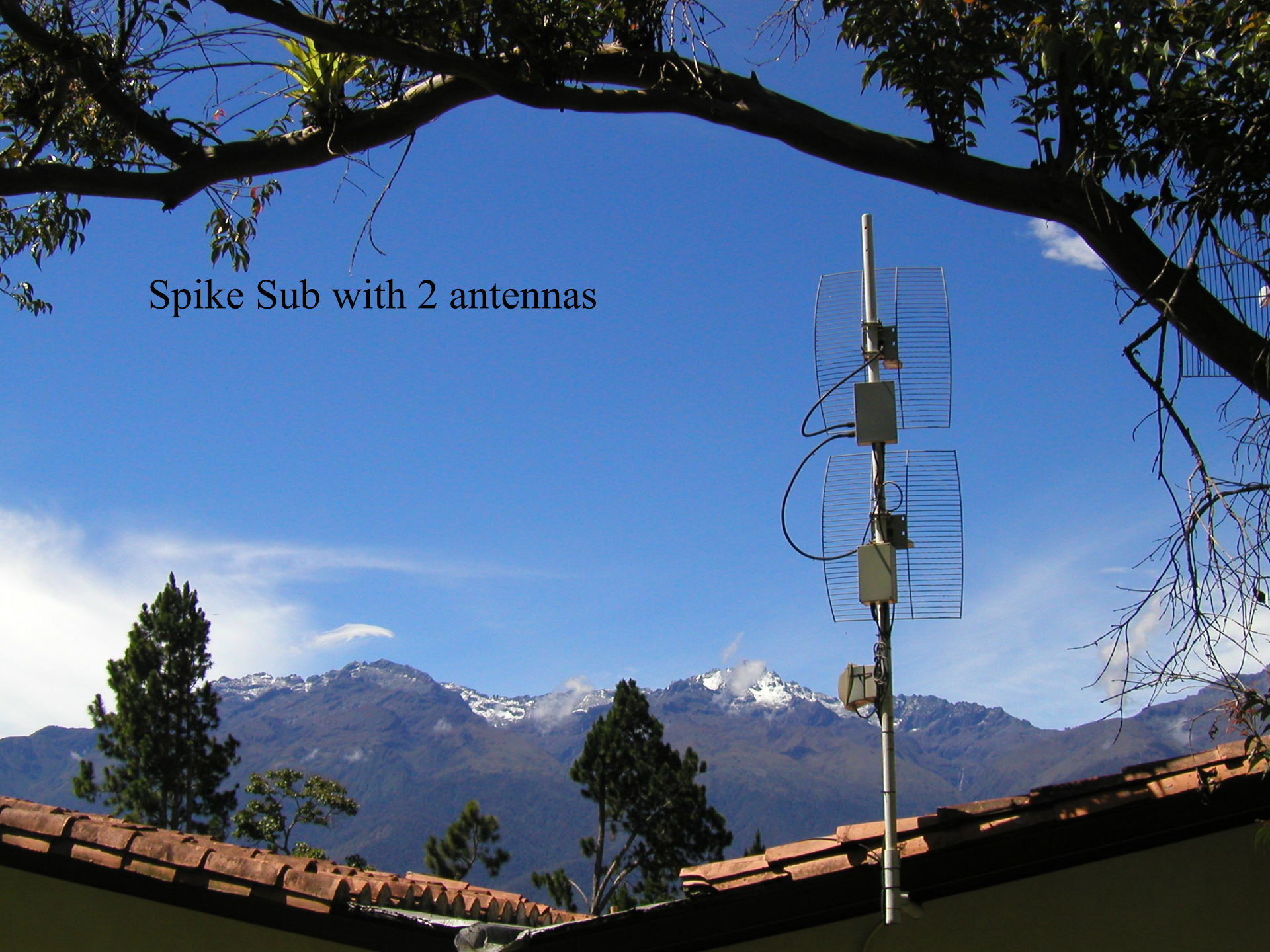
Radiation Pattern:

File # 1139 8/25/99





Spike Sub with 2 antennas

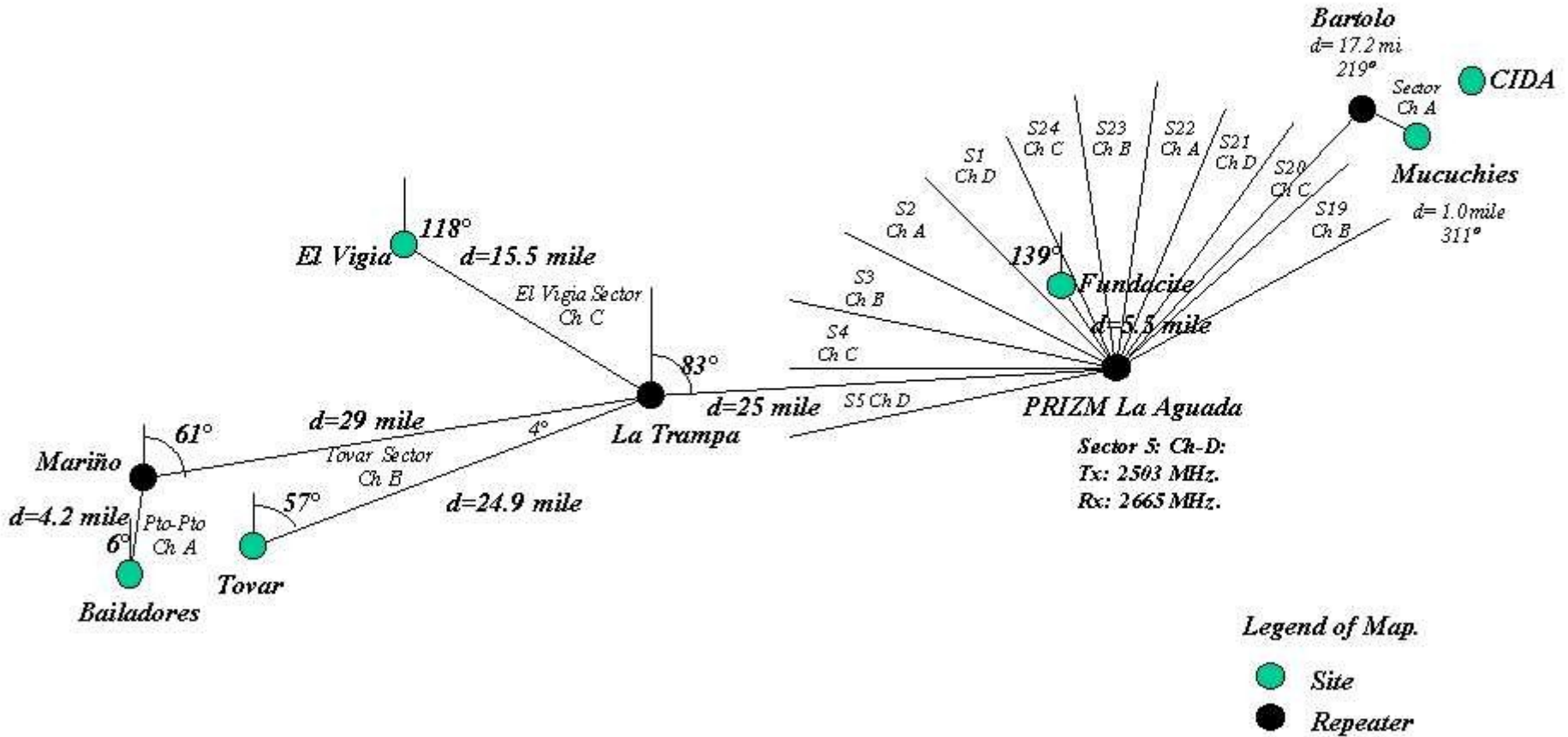


Active REPEATER

- Due to the rugged topography, repetitions points where required to serve neighboring villages
- We found a suitable repetition point at 40 km from the base station, that allowed the extension of the coverage to further 41 km



Frequency Plan





RETIEM

- Currently 150 remote stations provide broadband connectivity to schools, health centers, libraries, community centers and government institutions

CMP

June 5, 1998

Ermanno Pietrosevoli

Director of Engineering

FUNDEM Universidad de los Andes Merida, Venezuela

Dear SUPERQuest Award Winner:

Congratulations !

I am pleased and honored to inform you that your company has been cited as a SUPERQuest Winner in the first annual SUPERQuest awards program.

The panel of judges has chosen FUNDEM in Category 8 □ Remote Access as the best in that particular field of nominees.

I speak for the entire panel of judges when I say that your company has made a real contribution to the advancement of communications technology.

Supercomm '98 Atlanta Georgia, USA

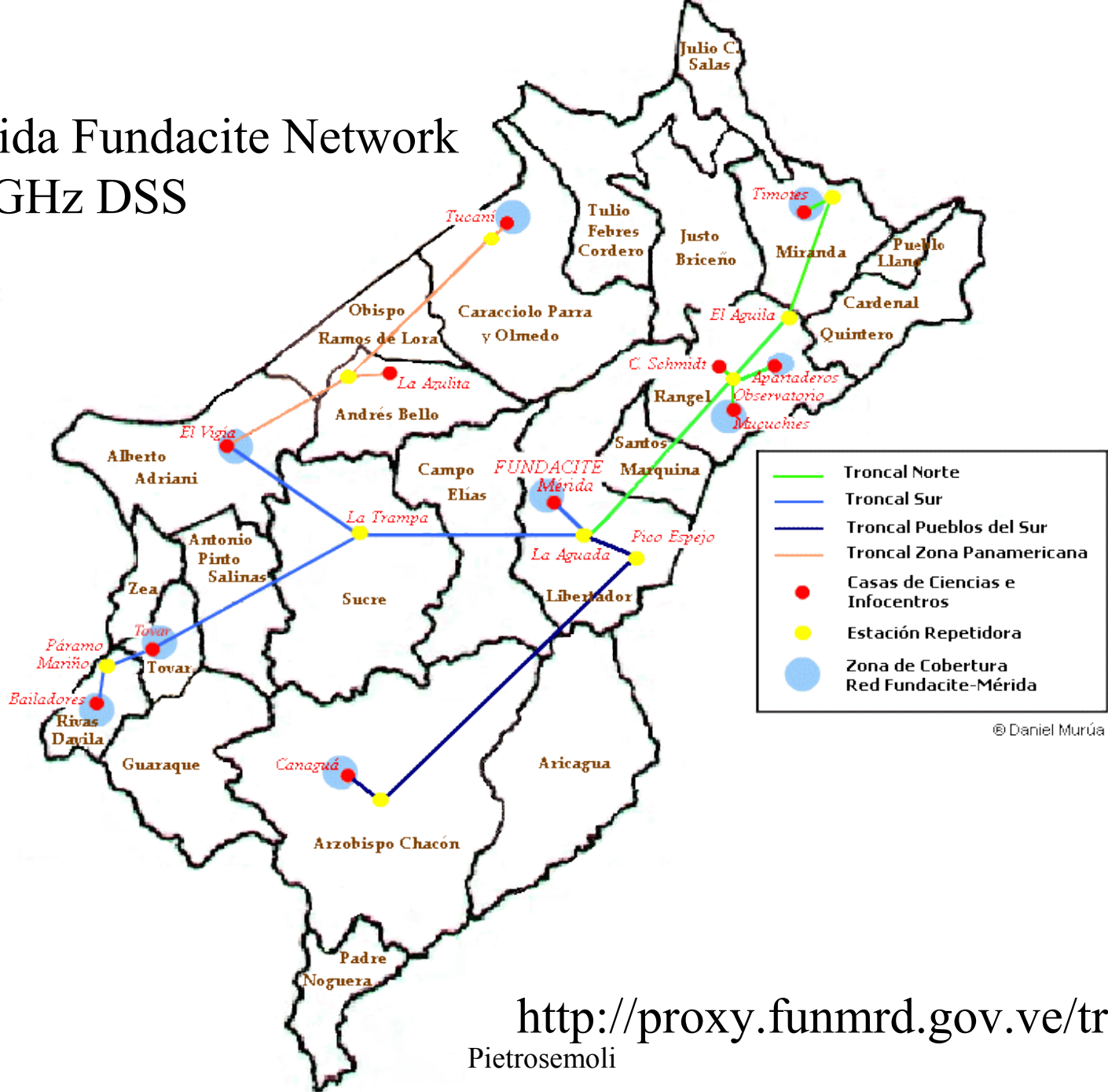
During this event, RETIEM was awarded the best network prize in the category of **Remote Access**, while **Third Rail Technologies**, a **Spike Technologies** subsidiary that uses the same technology got the **Local Access** prize.

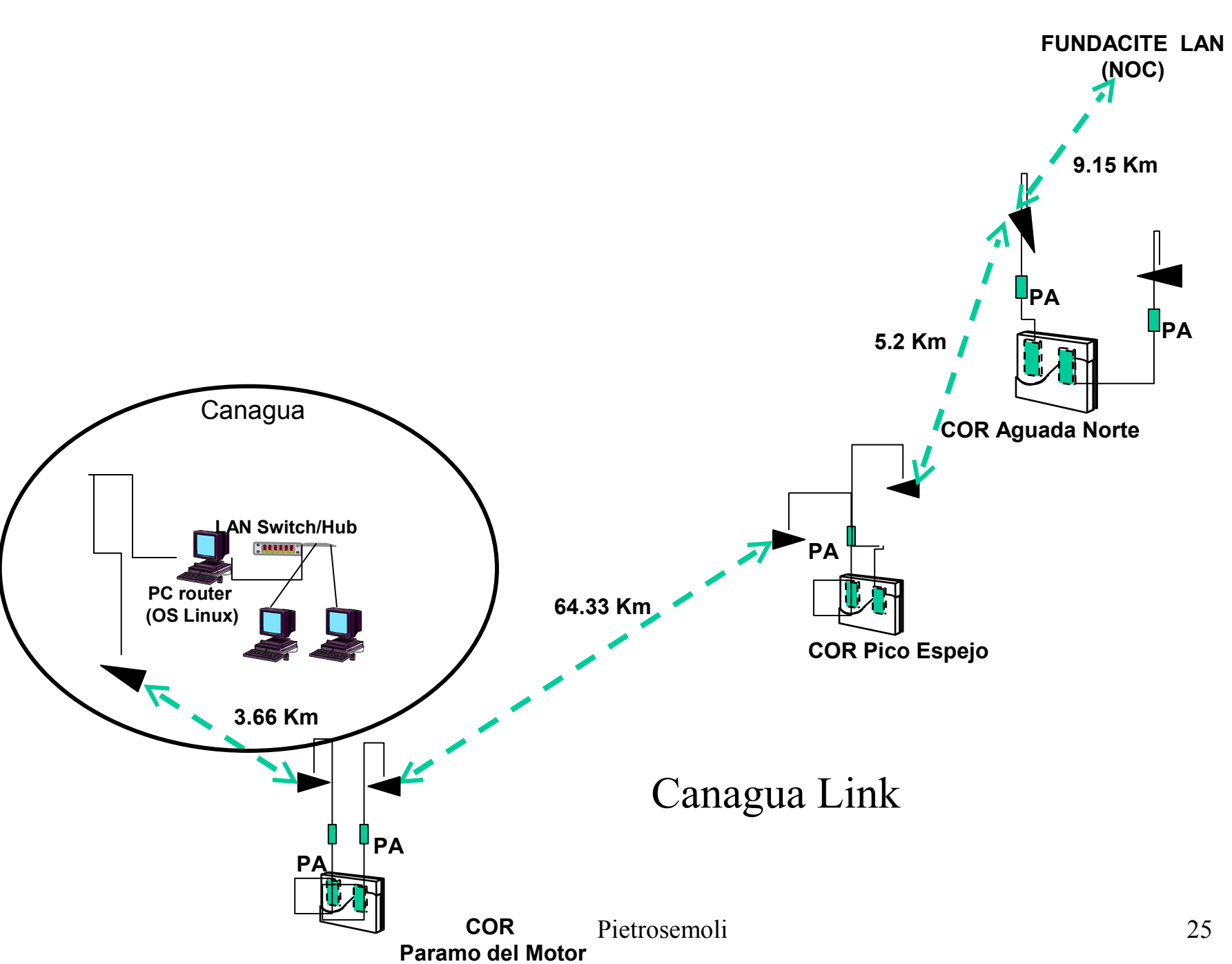
A satellite-style map of South America is shown in the background, with several red stars marking specific locations. The stars are placed in Venezuela (Caracas and Maracaibo), Argentina (9 cities), Mexico, Peru (Lima), and Nicaragua (Managua).

Other installs of licensed systems

- 1999 Caracas, Venezuela
- 2000 Argentina (9 cities), Mexico, Peru (Lima), Trinidad and Nicaragua (Managua)
- 2001 Maracaibo, Venezuela

Merida Fundacite Network 2.4 GHz DSS





Wireless Roof

Spike

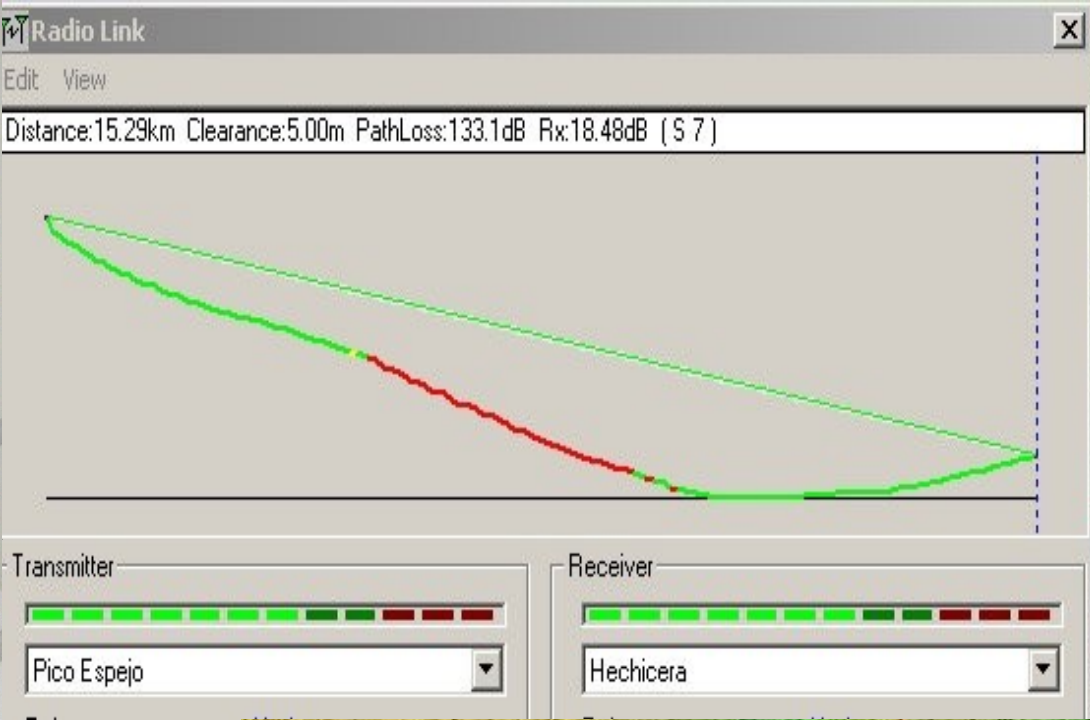


Fdcte DSSS

RedUla

Packet Radio





**Mérida Atmospheric
Research Station (MARS)**
Joint Venezuelan-German
project:
5.8 GHz, 16 km link
Pico Espejo. 4765 m
to Hechicera 1800 m



A webcam is at Pico Espejo pointed towards Pico Bolivar (5000 m altitude) and can be seen at:
<http://www-imk.fzk.de/imk2/mira/home.html>
with the details of this research project



Conclusions

- We succeeded in turning the region lack of trained personnel into an opportunity
- By focusing on manageable projects within the framework of a long term plan we were able to overcome budget limitations
- Team work was essential to accomplish our goals, and helped securing international support

urls

www.third-rail.net

www.isoc.org

www.eslared.org.ve

www.ula.ve

www-imk.fzk.de/imk2/mira/home.html

wireless.ictp.trieste.it