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Wireless Data Transmission in the Andes: **Networking Merida State** Ermanno Pietrosemoli Escuela Latinoamericana de Redes Mérida - Venezuela LabCom ULA EsLaRed 1 ermanno@ula.ve



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- Spread Spectrum
- Broadband Delivery System
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- References



Sierra Nevada





Introduction

The city of Merida, in the northern Andes, is at 1600 m altitude (5000 feet) and lays below some mountains that reach 5000 m (16400 feet). It has a two centuries old university, ULA that is spreaded all over and makes good use of its optical fiber data network, TDM and ATM

The city of Merida from Aguada (3600 m)



Introduction

- Challenges:
 - Difficult terrain
 - Limited reach of telephone network
 - Lack of technology oriented culture



Introduction

Solution: Wireless Network
– Packet Radio, VHF, UHF
– Microwaves
Training



Packet Radio

300 bit/s in HF, for long distance ionospheric bouncing
1200 bit/s in VHF, later 9600 bit/s
19200 bit/s in UHF, then 56 kbit/s
AX.25 protocol, ka9q TCP/IP package Inexpensive but slow!



Packet Radio

• Home built antennas:





Packet Radio

• Passive Repeaters:







 Direct Sequence Frequency Hopping 400~512 MHz 806~960 MHz 2.4~2.4835 GHz 5.725~5.850 GHz maximum EIRP of 36 dBm

 Direct Sequence nominal speed 2 Mbit/s, corner reflector antenna at Aguada with a 90 degree bandwidth illuminated most of the city
 Bilateral Amplifiers to overcome cable losses



 Computer Network Project
 Abdus Salam International Centrer for Theoretical Physics, Trieste, Italy
 August 1995
 University of Ile-Ife, Nigeria



Computer Network Project
 Computer Center
 Physical Sciences
 Technology Building

Funding from United Nations University EsLaRed 14

2.4 GHz band to combat interference and increase available bandwidth
Lower span
Limitations of protocols
Hidden station problems
Look for alternatives!



Broadband Delivery System

- Sectored antenna
- Frequency Reusabilty
- High 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

Network Diagram



Broadband Delivery System Spike Technologies

- Up to 22 sector
- 6 MHz video channel can a provide up to 30 Mbit/s
- Symmetrical
- Spectrally efficient

Prizm BDS Spike Technologies

Base station configuration:

- Multisector Antenna (up to 22 sectors)
- Transceivers bank
- Modems bank
- Switch
- UPS

Prizm BDS Spike Technologies

Sectorizacion

- 22 sec * 500 usrs./sec = 11,000 users
- Small Size
- Equivalent to 22 antennas

Prizm BDS Spike Technologies

Advantages:

Multipath interference resistance thanks to high gain antennas
High throughput

Subscriber Configuration

Outside

10 Mbit/s Backbone Fundacite Mérida decides to build a backbone between Merida and Tovar by means of a repeater station at a small village This backbone is 90 km long

Repeater Station at 40 km from Aguada

Red Teleinformática del estado Mérida RETIEM

- Fundacite Mérida,
- Fundem,
- Gobernación del Edo,
- Palacio de Justicia,
- Internado Judicial de Lagunillas (penitentiary)

Providing Service to:
Libraries
Cultural and ScientificCenters
Educational Institutions
Health Center
Government Offices

Supercomm '98 Atlanta Georgia, USA

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

Training

Training is an often neglected aspect of many initiatives, but we found that it makes the whole difference between a successful project and a "white elephant"
Since 1991 we have devoted most of our

efforts to training activities

Training

• First Latin-American Networking School, Nov. 1992 (3 weeks), 45 part., 8 countries Lima Workshop, April 1993 Second Latin-American Networking School, Nov. 1995 (2 weeks), 110 part. • ICTP Computer Networking Project • Third Latin-American Networking School, Nov. 1997 (2 weeks), 120 part. EsLaRed 32

Training

 RNP, First Latin-American and Caribbean Workshop on Networking Technologies, Rio de Janeiro, Brasil, July 1998

 Fourth Latin-American Networking School, and Second Latin-American and Caribbean Workshop on Networking Technologies, Merida, June 14-19, 1999, 195 participants, from 18 countries and 5 tracks

Latin American Training Workshop

- ISOC sponsored WALC'98 in Rio de Janeiro, with local support provided by the Universidade Federal de Rio, a Spanish and Portuguese training organized by EsLaRed
- WALC'99 merged with EsLaRed'99 in Mérida
- WALC'2000 was held at Universidad Autónoma in Mexico City
- WALC'2001 merged with EsLaRed'2001 in Mérida

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Earth at Night. More information available at http://artwsp.gof.maia.gov/apod/ap001127.html

