







Radio 101 for the PSAP Manager



Idaho APCO and NENA - 2019 PSAP Conference
October 30, 2019





Today's Session:

- Introductions
- History of Public Safety Radio Systems
- Systems and technologies
- System Specific issues
- Q&A and Discussion





Introductions; Who am I?

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Chief Consultant

Federal Engineering, Inc.

Nationwide independent consulting firm

Focused on Public Safety communications





Participant Expectations: Who are you?

- What is your roll in your center?
- What are your expectations from this session?
- What would you like to take away?
- How can we help you do your job?











A Brief History of Radio

- Radio and the FCC
- Bands
- Conventional / Trunking
- Analog / Digital
- Project 25
- FirstNet / LTE
- Future





Radio and the FCC; Who is the FCC (and why do you care)?

The Federal Communications Commission

- The Federal Department responsible for all 'Communications' issues
 - Wireless
 - Radio including LMR, Broadcast, Cellular, etc.
 - Wired
 - Telephone, Including 911
 - Internet

- And why do we care
 - Establish Rules and Regs
 - Set frequency allocations
 - Grant licenses
 - Enforcement (Fines)





Frequencies and Channels

Frequency

The specific portion of the radio spectrum used for communications

- 153.6825
- 453.1275 / 458.1275
- 806.1275 / 851.1275

Channel

The name, purpose, or other definition of a communications path

- Fire 1
- South Repeater
- County Interop
- 153.6825
- **6825**"





Radio Frequency Bands; Why so confusing?

Technical definition and Practical names

- VHF (30 MHz 300 MHz)
- VHF Low Band (Usually called "Low Band") 30 MHz – 50 MHz
- VHF High Band (Usually called "VHF")
 - ~150 MHz 174 MHz
- UHF (300 MHz 3000 MHz)
- UHF

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~450 MHz - ~470 MHz
403 MHz - 450 MHz (Government reallocated)
470 MHz - 512 MHz T-Band (TV reallocated)
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● 800 MHz

National Public Safety Planning Advisory Committee (NPSPAC) Regional Planning Committees (RPCs)

700 MHz

RPCs also





Technology: Why so many terms?

System types

Simplex & Repeaters

Conventional & Trunking

Analog & Digital

- Voting
- Simulcast
- P25
- Etc.





Public Safety Radio Systems: Base Stations, and Repeaters, and Control Stations; Oh My!

Land Mobile Radio (LMR)

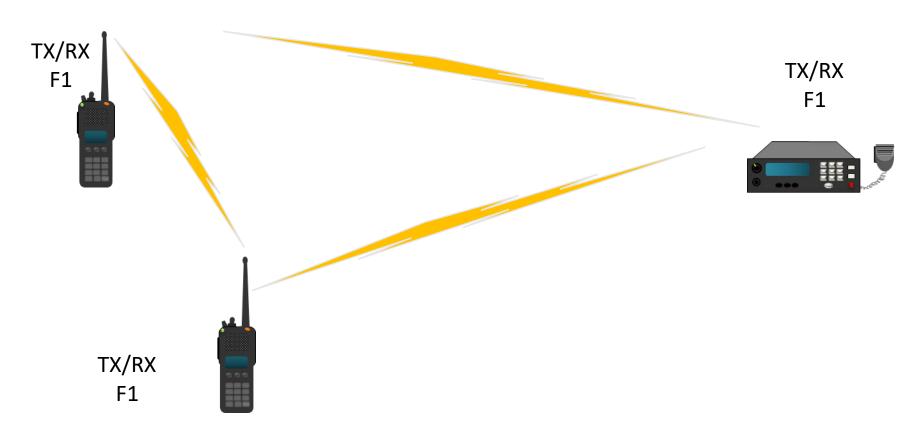
- Simplex
- Repeaters
- Control Stations
- Talk-Around

- Multi-site system
- Trunked systems
- Multi-site trunked systems
- Interconnected systems



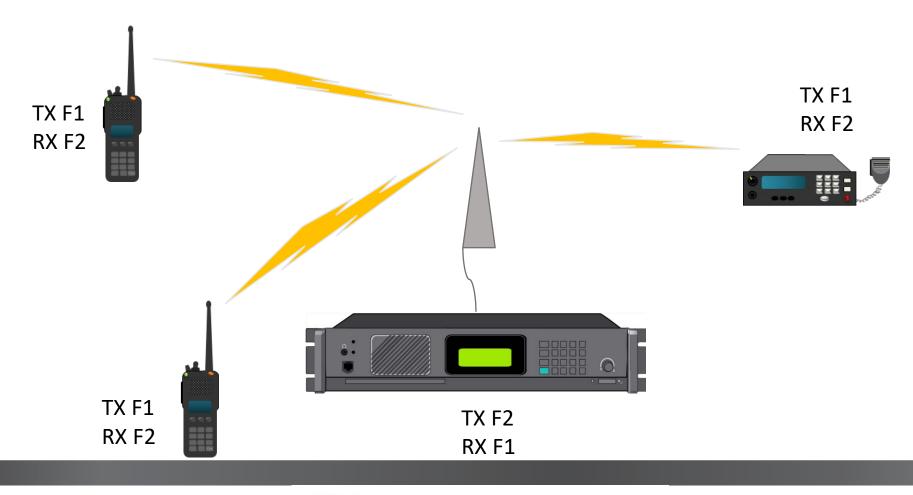


Simplex



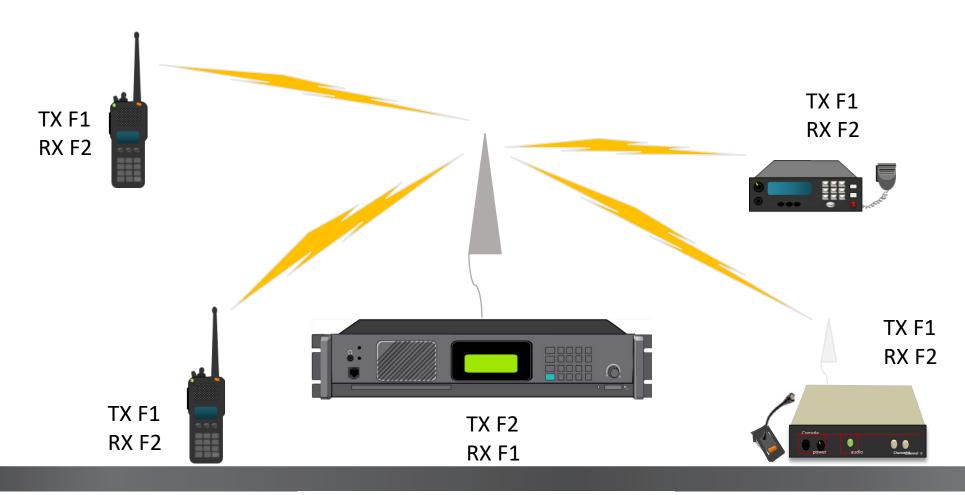


Repeater





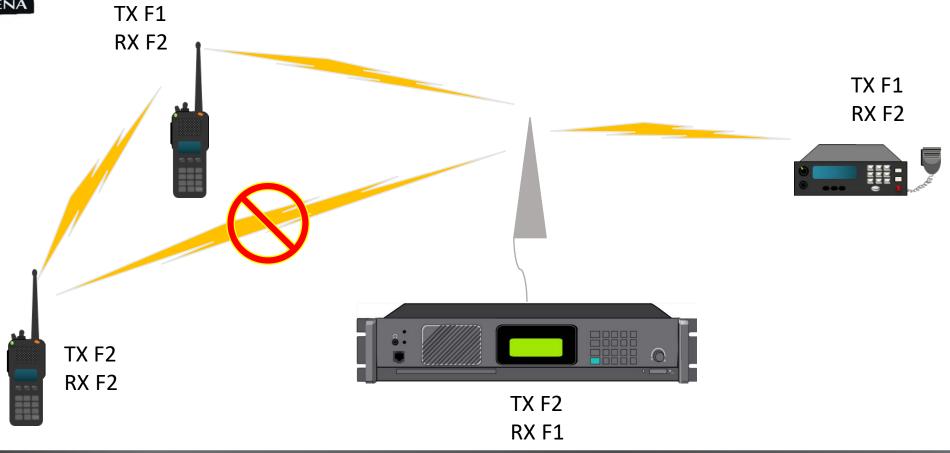
Repeater w/ Control Station







Repeater w/ Talkaround







Conventional vs. Trunking

Conventional

- Each radio channel is used for a single purpose (sometimes more than one)
 - Police Dispatch
 - Fire Tac 1
 - Public Works
- When the channel is busy, all users have to wait

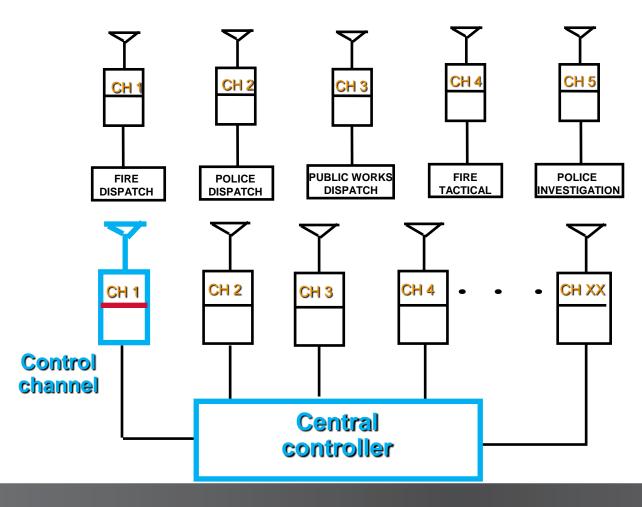
Trunking

- Several channels are shared by many groups of users
- Users are assigned 'virtual' channels called "Talkgroups"
- Talkgroups are assigned to channels on an as-needed basis
- P25
 - The P25 standard includes conventional and trunking operation
 - The term P25 is often associated with trunked systems





Conventional vs. Trunking (Diagram)







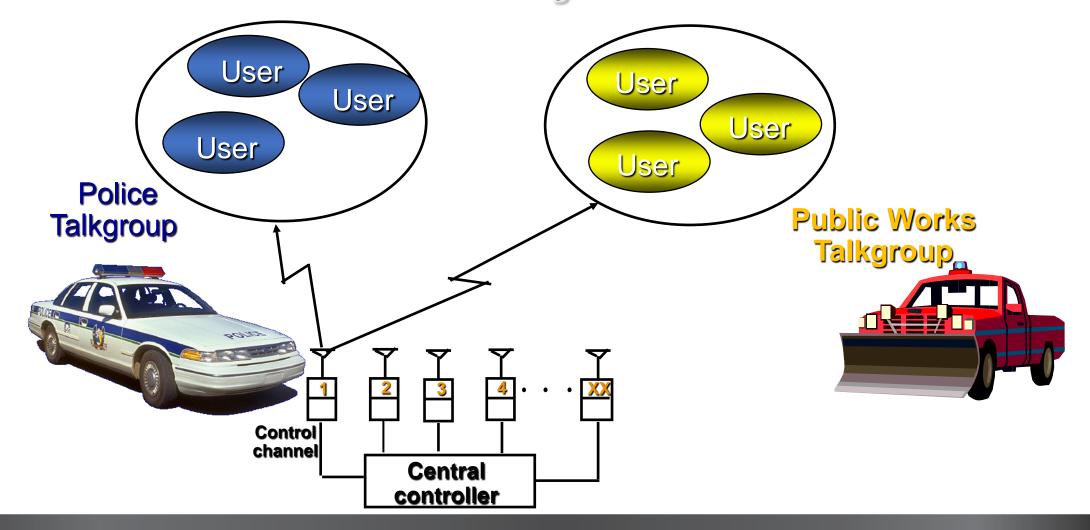
Trunking

- Groups / Talkgroups
- Queuing / Busy / Callback
- Private Call / Unit Call
- Encryption / Security





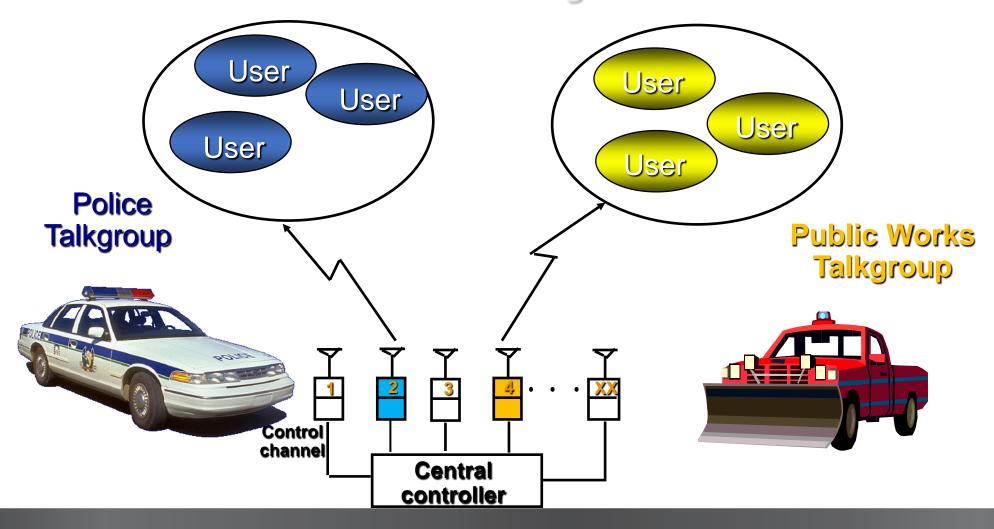
Trunked system ... no conversations



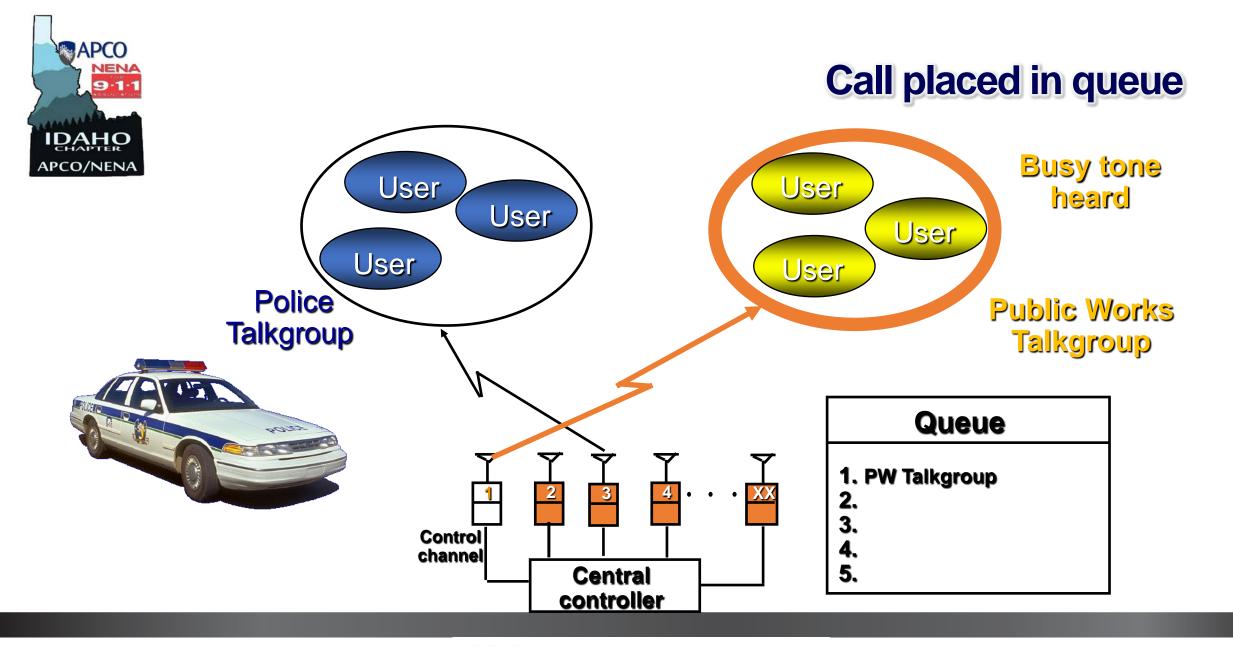




Trunked system ... w/ conversations











Analog vs. Digital

Analog

- The message (your voice) is directly applied to the radio signal
 - Similar to the groove in a vinyl record
- When recovered (received) you get the message plus any noise and missing any loss

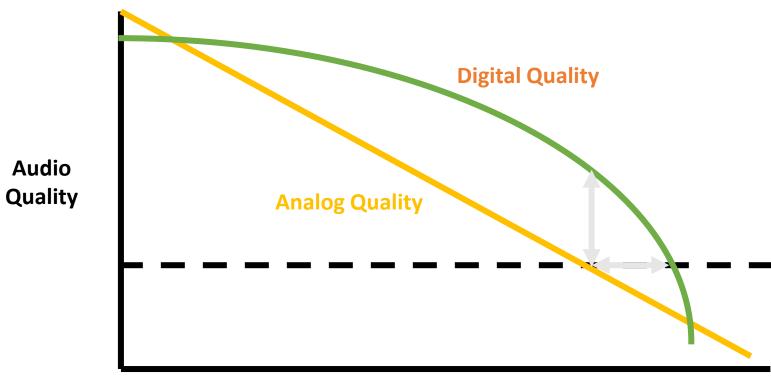
Digital

- The message (your voice) is converted into digital data and encoded onto the radio signal
 - Similar to a CD or DVD
- When recovered, small amounts of message loss due to noise have little effect
- However; large losses or noise make the message unrecoverable
- P25 Project 25 (APCO 25)
 - Standard for public safety digital LMR





Digital vs. Analog



Signal Strength / Coverage Range





Coverage

Definition

Coverage solutions





Coverage Definition

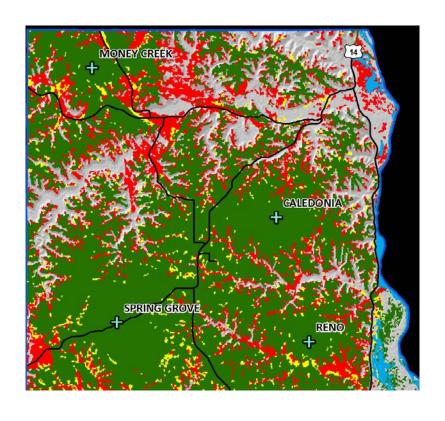
- Percent
 - Percent of area
 - Percent of time/situations
- Equipment
 - Mobile vs. portable
 - Antenna types

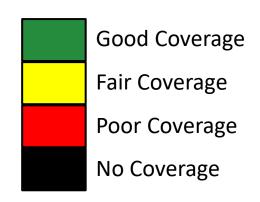
- Environment
 - In open
 - In clutter
 - In buildings
- Buildings
 - Types
 - Locations





Coverage Maping







Coverage Solutions

- Sites
 - Placement
 - Design of the site
- Multisite systems
 - Steering
 - Voting
 - Simulcast





Multisite Systems

Voting

- System that selects the best audio from several receivers
- Provides increased receive coverage

Steering

- System that allows the selection of one transmitter site
- Often paired with voting to automate site selection

Simulcast

- System that transmits form all site simultaneously
- Provides increases transmit coverage
- Almost always paired with voting





Consoles; Your connection to the system

- Resources Communications paths
 - Channels
 - Talk Groups
 - Other resources
- Computer Aided Dispatch (CAD)
 - Radio system interfaced
- Other functions
 - Some radio related
 - Some not





Interoperation

- Who needs to communicate with who Who has access
- Where do they need to communicateWhat do they cover
- Interoperation on your system
- Interoperation on other agency systems
- Interoperation of shared channels
- Overlay systems





Paging

- Personal pagers
- Mobile alerting
- Type of signalingTone and VoiceDigital
- Station Alerting
- Siren activation





System Specific issues

- Unique operating modes
- Location
- CAD interfaces
- Logging Recorder





The Rest of the Story

FirstNet / LTE

Land Mobile Radio going forward

Future???





Q&A - DISCUSSION







For More Information

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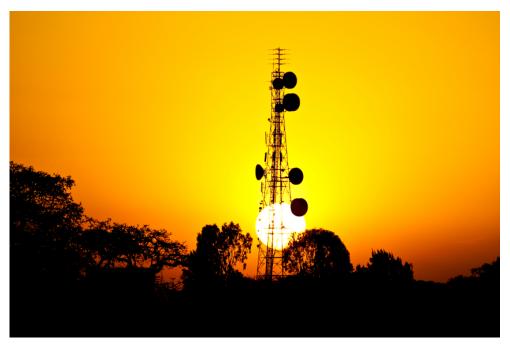
Thank You!!

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Thank you...

