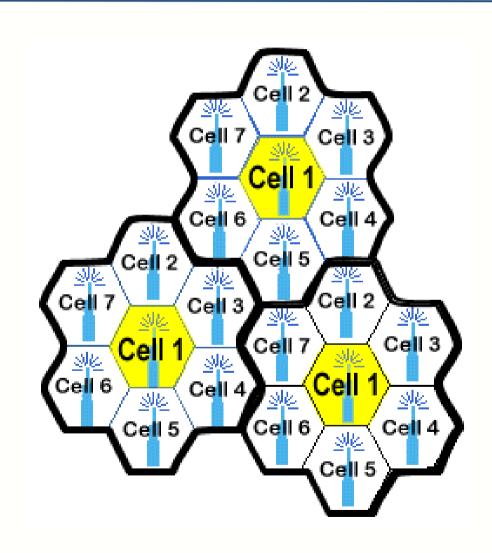
# Broadband Networking Primer:

**Network Concepts and Applications** 

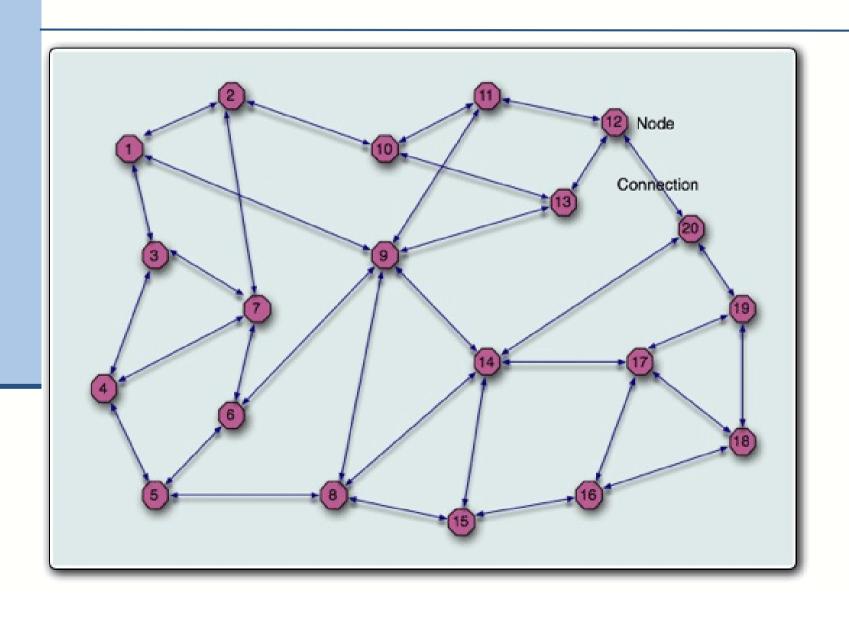
Al Taylor, KN3U

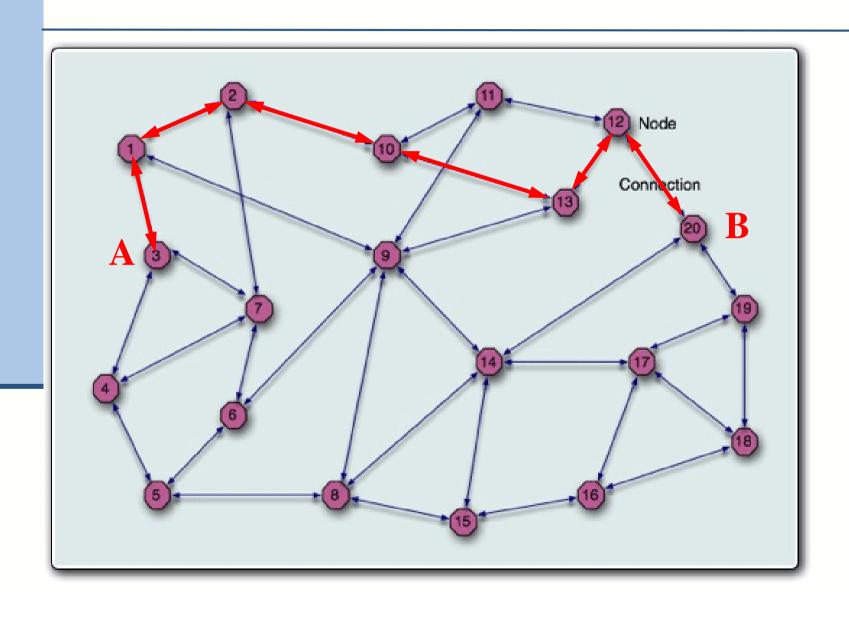
Presentation for MARC Members April 15, 2015

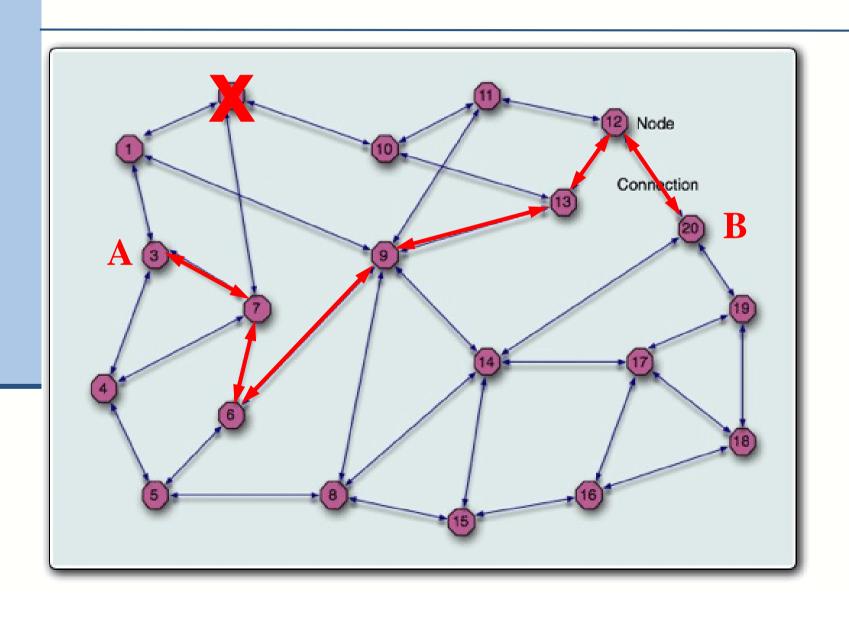
#### Cellular Network













- Now for a completely different concept
- ◆ Let's say you have a business that occupies several floors of a large office building
- ♦ You install a local area network (LAN) to provide a variety of network services to your employees throughout the building
- The network is based on switches in data closets on each floor of the building

- ◆ The switches are connected via fiber to servers in a central location (similar to backhaul in a cellular network)
- ◆ The servers host your VoIP telephone system, your email, and other business applications, as well as providing access to the Internet via a corporate firewall.

# AirMax (WiFi on steroids)

- Business is so good, you need to construct another building next store to house all of your new employees.
- ♦ You add additional server capacity and bury fiber optic cables underground to link all of your new employees into the corporate LAN.
- This growth pattern may continue until your corporate LAN has grown into a campus-wide network linking several buildings

# AirMax (WiFi on steroids)

- ◆ As time goes by, you run out of space on your campus and have to lease office space in a building a mile across town.
- ♦ You really want all of the employees in that new satellite building to be a part of your corporate LAN, but stringing Ethernet cable or a fiber optic cable across town is going to be prohibitively expensive.
- ♦ Is there an option?

- ◆ Sure there is! Implement a two-way microwave link between your new location and the existing campus.
- ♦ You'll have the usual switches in data closets at the new location, and they will be connected to your existing server farm at the old location.
- ◆ The pair of digital microwave radios functions exactly like a garden-variety Ethernet cable (or fiber-optic cable, depending on the data rate supported by the link)

- ◆ The resulting network is often called a metropolitan-area network, because it extends the reach of a conventional corporate LAN over distances spanning an entire metropolitan area
- ◆ And that's exactly the technology we are employing to build a regional broadband network that we propose to use to support a variety of Amateur Radio and emergency communications applications







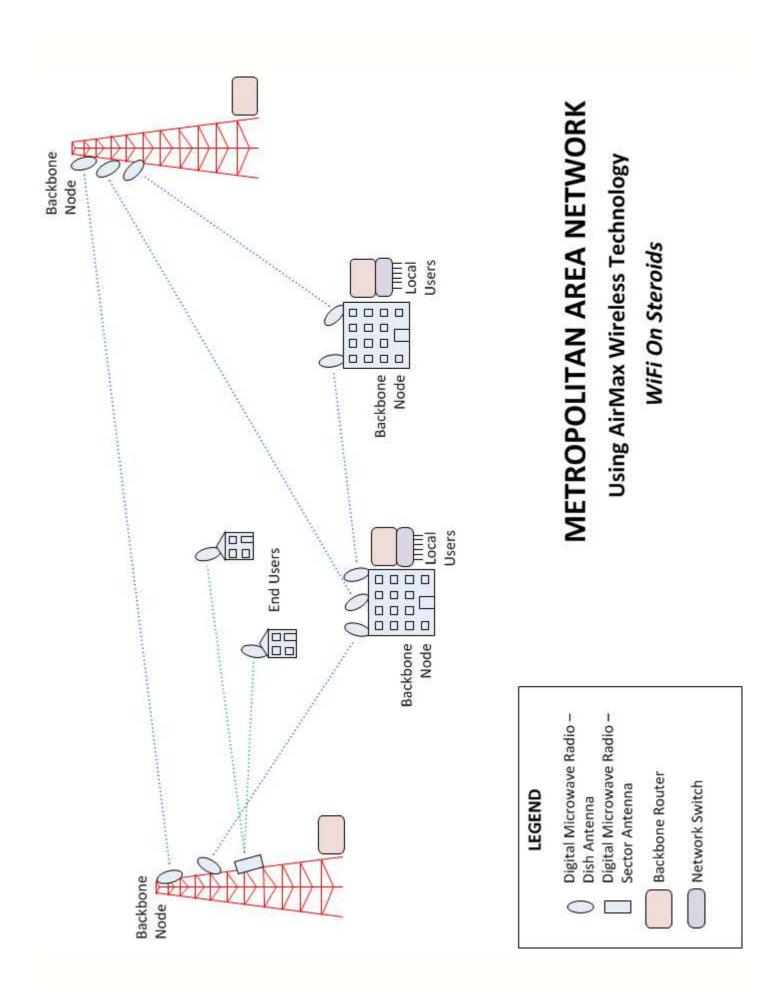
Sector antenna at central node



Client nodes







- ◆ LAN functionality can be extended over a wide geographic area, with distances of up to 50 miles between nodes.
- But unlike a mesh network, an AirMax network must be designed and configured using fixed IP addresses

◆ Like a mesh network, if enough AirMax nodes are interconnected with multiple other nodes, traffic can automatically reroute around a failed node

- ◆ Like a mesh network, an AirMax network does not scale well if there are too many users, and is only as strong as the weakest link between any two end-users
- But an AirMax network has much more raw capacity, and operates over much greater distances, than a mesh network based on surplus Linksys routers

An AirMax link can be used to join together two isolated mesh networks into one large mesh, combining the best features of both architectures

# Possible Amateur Radio applications

- ♦ Satellite receiver links for repeaters
- Linked repeaters
- Repeater control channels
- Provide telephone and/or internet access to repeater at residential rates
- Digital ATV
- ◆ Experimentation
- Learning about technology
- Recruiting new high-tech hams

# Possible emcomm applications

- Provide backup communications among EOCs, hospitals, and other served agency locations
- Project network services to a field staging area or disaster site, either from a central location or from the nearest point where internet service is available
- ♦ Implement live video coverage of incident
- Provide backhaul for portable repeater
- Implement VoIP telephone system at field location

