

# Business Critical Communications

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# Two-way radio communication is here to stay

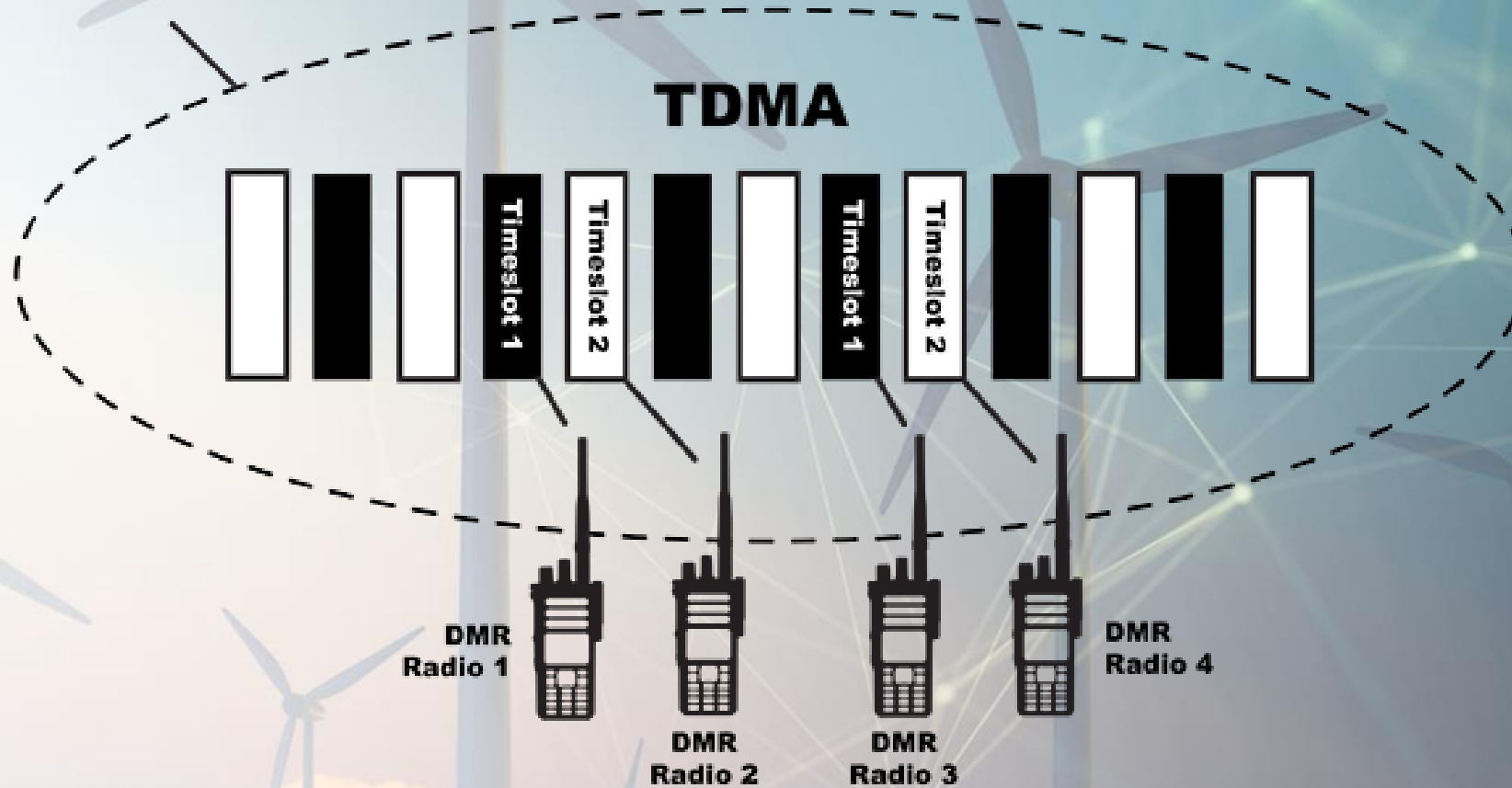
- In 2017 the two-way radio industry was \$13.5 billion, by 2022 the predicted worth is \$30 billions.
- Market is split between Analogue/Digital systems which is quickly moving towards predominantly Digital.
- The biggest growth factor of the industry is the ever growing speed at which digital radio systems are replacing analogue.
- What is the main driving force behind the switch to digital?

# The drive behind digitalization

- More efficient utilization of available licensed RF spectrum supported by national regulatory bodies.
- Combining voice and data services in the same terminal providing more actionable information to the user.
- Integration and interoperability with background and external data systems.
- Practical and easy to implement encryption options without the loss of voice communication quality typical in analogue encryption solutions.
- Increased network capacity without the need for new base stations.

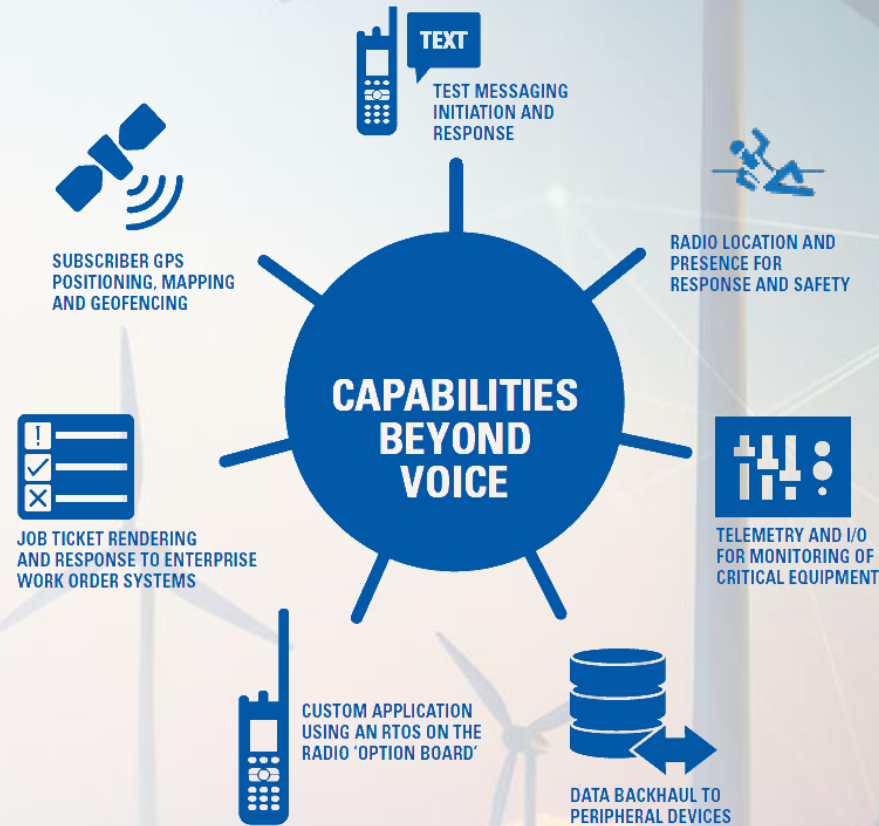
# TDMA – Increased system capacity

**12.5 kHz  
Radio Channel**



**\*Support from the national regulatory bodies for digitalization of radio systems at one point will turn into pressure aimed at more efficient utilization of the national RF spectrum.**

# More Data = More Efficiency



- Geolocation and Geofencing
- Man-down options
- Lone worker alarms
- Interoperability with other systems
- Digital transfer of many types of information
- Telephony
- Advanced Dispatch solutions

# Shift in the operational paradigm

Increased frequency efficiency = Free frequency resources for other purposes

- Organizations which use two-way radio communication quickly realized this opportunity to improve their operational procedures
- The market very quickly adapted to their sudden demand for advanced data solutions.



# What next?

- The ingenuity of the solutions can't always overcome the physical limitations.
- The nature of the RF signal limits the available bandwidth of a communication channel.
- An interesting phenomenon is that as an organization starts using data services, they start noticing and thinking of additional ways data services and applications can improve their operational procedures.
  - If we can send a message, why not a word/excel document?
    - If we can send a document, why not a picture?
    - If a picture is possible, why not a video?
    - Why not a video call?

# PTToC- Push to Talk over Cellular/LTE

- Very quickly the opportunity for wideband mobile networks to expand the capabilities of two-way radio networks becomes clear.
- PTT-over-Cellular technologies appear the early 1990's long before digital radio systems.

## **Three classes of PTT-over-Cellular:**

- Carrier-based
- Over-the-Top
- Mission Critical





# Carrier-based PTTToC

- This PTT service is offered by mobile operators and in this architecture the PTT technology is tightly integrated with their network.
- This PTT architecture is of course very attractive for many reasons :
  - It runs on standard smartphones
  - instead of owning a comms system, organization can purchase subscriptions from a commercial provider
  - Built in QoS – a built in mechanism to provide priority to your traffic in high congestion scenarios
- Although this type of PTT communication works with standard smartphones, oftentimes the mobile operator limits the service to specific models which might not be the most appropriate for you.
- Interoperability between two operator using different PTT technologies or even the same is very difficult to do.
- Inability to provide a Direct Mode communication, meaning the entire communication has to go through the operator LTE network.

# Over the top PTToc

- Running as a software application over the top of the operator network and does not depend on carrier or device.
- A properly designed OTT system can communicate over traditional wireless carrier networks, Wi-Fi networks (public or private), standard wired networks (for PC clients), and private LTE networks.
- The mobile operator/internet provider is simply the data transportation provider and the system is “carrier-agnostic”.
- If the mobile operator/internet provider offer enhanced QoS then this architecture becomes known as Advanced Over the Top PTT.

# Functionality comparison

Functionality	Over-the-Top	Carrier Integrated
Carrier Agnostic	✓	✗
Cross Carrier Communication	✓	✗
Quality of Service (QoS)	✗	✓
Cross Carrier Quality of Service (QoS)	✗	✗
Hosting Options		
Cloud	✓	✓
Carrier Data Center	✗	✓
Customer Hosted/ On premises	✓	✗
Deployable Off Network / Air-Gapped	✓	✗

# When and How to implement them

- PTT-over-LTE can be implemented in 2 ways
  - Standalone PTT-over-LTE
  - Integrated with a DMR radio system
- OPEX vs CAPEX
- BYOD – Bring your own device
- Nationwide coverage
- Who should take a look at standalone PTT-over-LTE
  - Hospitality
  - Retail
  - Education
  - Transportation and Logistics

# Conclusion

- Two-way radio communication is not going anywhere so you should have no compulsion about investing in a DMR system.
- The DMR application market has a wide variety of solutions for any and all operational needs.
- PTT-over-LTE is a very viable option to extend your DMR system with advanced data services and the ability to vastly increase coverage.
- In some cases it makes more sense to deploy a standalone PTT-over-LTE system for a more OPEX based model suited for small or geographically spread out organizations.

