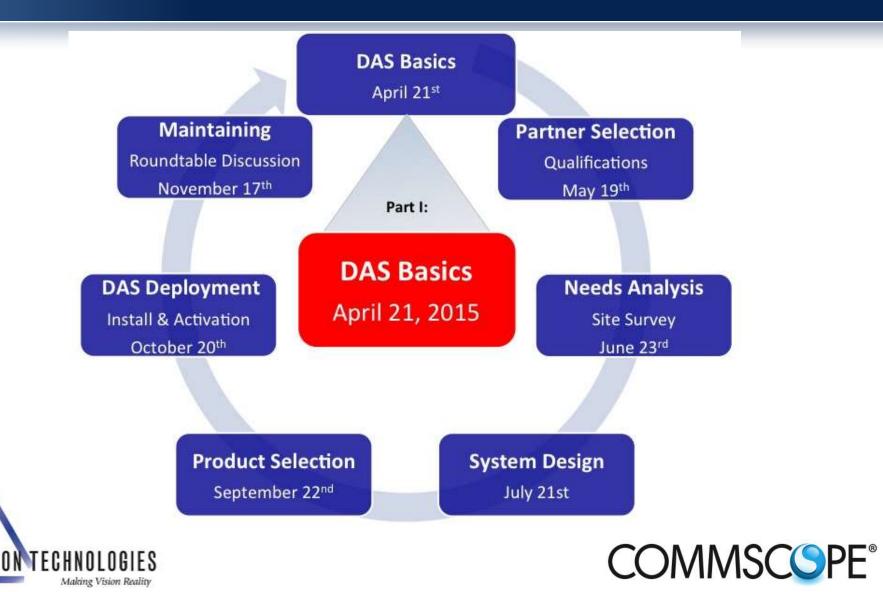
The Intersection of Consumer Demands & Wireless Technology:

A Roadmap to the Lifecycle of a DAS Project



Calendar of Events



Introduction to your Presenter

Ron Plecas Manager, IBW Channel Sales, CommScope

Ron has been engaged in the in-building wireless marketplace for 14 years. His knowledge and expertise stem from working for carriers, integrators and manufacturers. Ron's current position within CommScope has allowed him to wear several hats. His roles have included business development, technical support for wireless carriers, and channel management for in-building wireless partners.



COMMS



Today's Agenda

- Definition of Terms
- What is a DAS?
- Carrier Interface
- Components
- Considerations



Common DAS Terms

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- •IBW: In-building Wireless
- •WSP: Wireless Service Provider (Carrier)
- •HetNet: Heterogeneous Network
- DAS: Distributed Antenna System
 - Cellular Enhancement
 - Radio Frequency Repeater System
 - Neutral Host: Multi Carrier
- •Technology: 2G, 3G, 4G/LTE, 5G
- •RF Signal Sources
 - Booster
 - > Cellular Repeater
 - BDA (Bi-Directional Amplifier)
 - BTS = Base Transceiver Station
- Small Cell
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What is a DAS System?

A System that takes a Donor signal or a local Wireless Service Provider (WSP) Base Station signal and re-broadcasts it within the interior of the building while:

IBW SYSTEM

Enhances the signal to ensure it is dominant compared to the outdoor signal's)

Hand-off a call (both ways) transparently to the Outdoor / Macro network

Non impacting to the WSP's network

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The subsystem

- Receives the Radio
 Frequency (RF) signals
- Consolidates all RF
- Transports them down a common infrastructure

DAS Applications

- Public Safety
- Land Mobile Radios
- Commercial (cell phones, tablets, etc.)

IBW SYSTEM

Signal Source Options:

Dedicated Cell Site

Off-Air Repeater

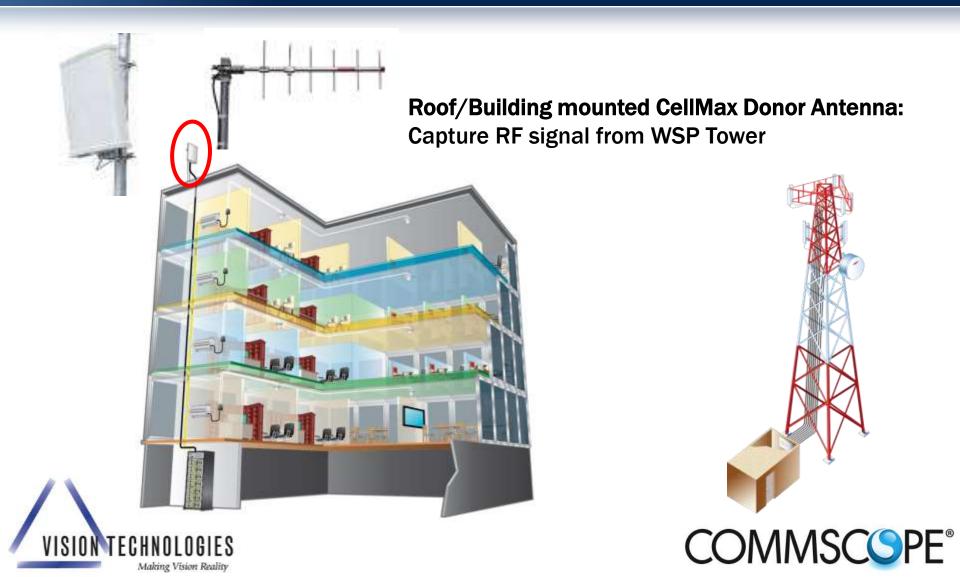
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DAS Building Blocks

- Wireless Carrier Interface
 - Bring in wireless signal
- Distribution System
 - Distribute Wireless Signal







Option 1: Repeater/Bi-Directional Amplifier

PURPOSE:

- Bring in wireless signal(s) from outside wireless network
- Feed distributed antenna system (DAS) with wireless signals to improve indoor wireless services
- Each Wireless Service Provider requires a dedicated
 Repeater



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Option 2: Cellular Base Station

Base Station- Instead of using the nearby cell tower as a signal source, the wireless carriers may provide a base station on premise, which generates the RF signals. The base station is connected via T-1 lines back to the carriers MSO.









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Who Decides?

Option 1 Repeater



Selection Criteria:

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•Number of wireless subscribers

- Can the outside macro-network support this additional traffic?
 - If Yes, then Option 1 is choice
 - If No, Option 2 is choice

Option 2 Base Station





Client Considerations

Option 1 Repeater



- Ambiance Antennas on the roof
- Roof penetrations for cabling
- Available outside signal from each WSP



Option 2 Base Station



Space available



Distribution System

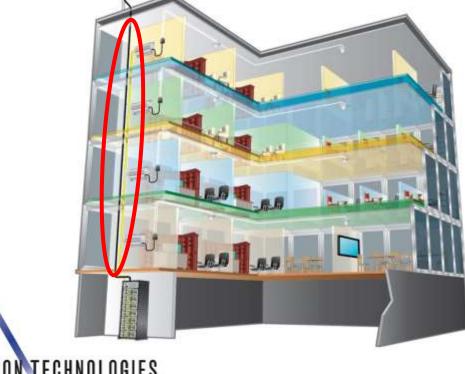
Fiber Head-End- converts the RF signal to Radio-over-fiber (RoF), which is then transmitted down single-mode fiberoptic cable to the fiber remote unit





Antenna System





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Distributed Antenna System

Remote Units- converts the RFoF transmission (Public Safety, Cellular, PCS, AWS and SMR) back to an RF signal

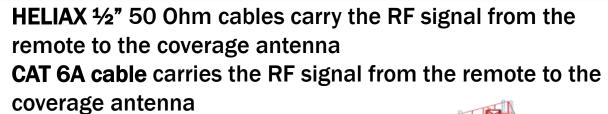


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Antenna System

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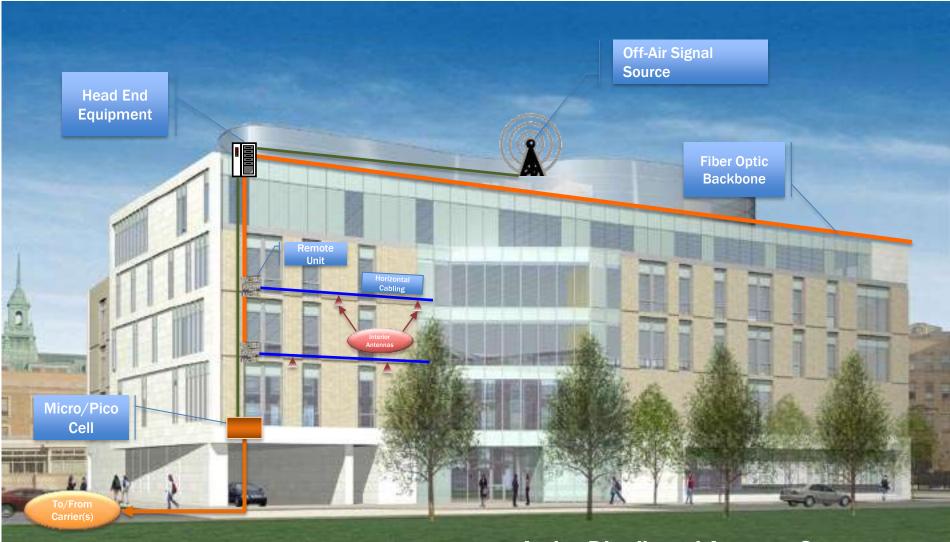
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Antenna Selection









Active Distributed Antenna System w/Optional Signal Sources

DAS Considerations

- Different that Wi-Fi which is **unlicensed** frequencies.
- The Wireless Service Providers own these frequencieslicensed.
- Use of these frequencies are...
 - Regulated by the FCC
 - Requires formal (explicit) approvals for use
- Failure to follow these "rules of engagement" may result in...
 - Possible legal action
 - System being turned off by the Wireless Carrier
 - It does not matter who PAYS for the DAS

For more Information regarding FCC Regulations

:http://wireless.fcc.gov/signal-boosters/industrial-boosters/index.html





DAS Considerations

- The System <u>Design</u> for the DAS must be approved by the Wireless Service Provider based upon their specific design requirements regarding:
 - Defined Frequencies both present and future
 - Approved Products
 - Required Signal Strength (bars on phone) and quality of signal within the building to insure a positive caller experience
 - Dedicated RF Source
 - Acceptance Package For Approval
 - Must be done in approved SW iBwave
 - Design layout of components and cable paths on top of floor plans
 - Link Budget showing loss from RF Input throughout the system
 - Propagation Analysis of signal strength within the complex





Summary

- There are different options when deploying a DAS solution:
 - Passive vs. Active
- There are two components to a DAS Deployment:
 - Carrier Interface (Bringing Signal In)
 - Distribution of the signal
- The Wireless Service Providers are stakeholders in the process regardless of who is paying for the solution.
- Licensed Frequencies require specific requirements for deployment.
- Who is responsible for the deployment of a DAS?





Our Next Session

How to Select a Trusted DAS Partner:

CommScope VAR Qualifications & Key Attributes of a Valued DAS Partner

May 19, 2015

More Information:

http://www.das-cell.com

http://www.commscope.com/Solutions/Wireless-Solutions/





Contact Information

Ron Plecas

ronald.plecas@commscope.com Manager, IBW Channel Sales CommScope

Rick Baldasarre

rbaldasarre@visiontech.biz

Sr. Mobility Solutions Architect

Vision Technologies



