



MicroHAMS
Where do you want to QSO today?

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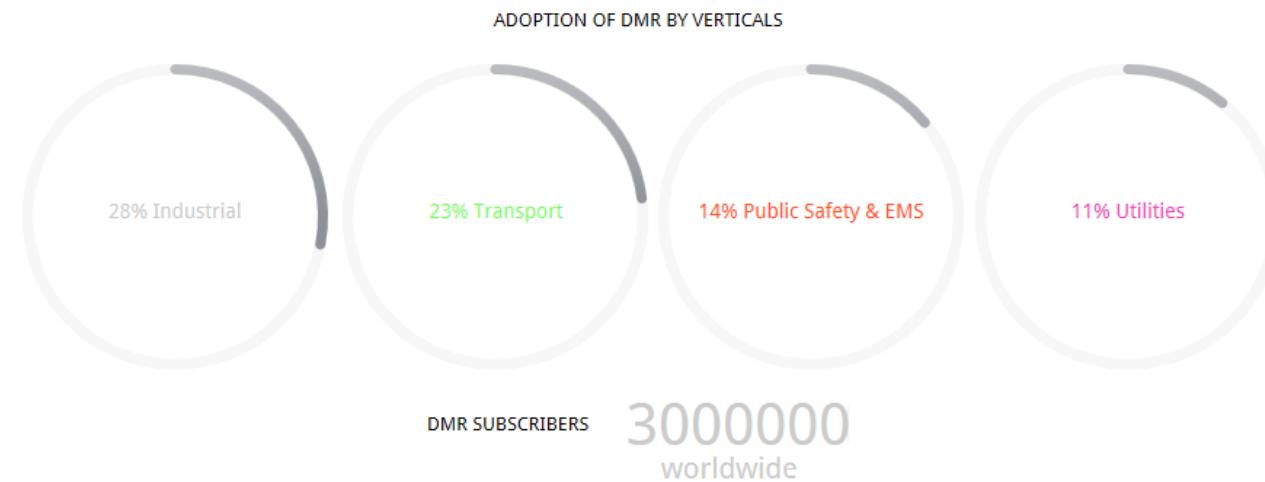
DMR

DMR Overview

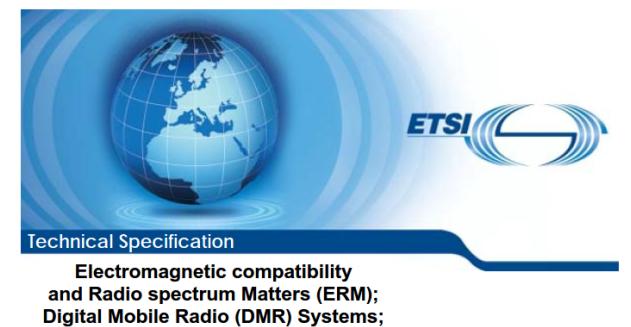


Background

- ETSI (European) standard for Digital Mobile Radio
 - Open Standard
 - Ratified in 2005
- Three (3) Tiers, I, II, III
 - Tier I Unlicensed
 - **Tier II Conventional, direct or repeater, non-trunked**
 - Tier III Trunked



ETSI TS 102 361-2 v2.1.1 (2012-04)



DMR Overview



Background

- Not USA public safety grade, but utility grade solution
- Widespread acceptance internationally and in the USA
- Very large market presence by Motorola (MotoTRBO™)
- Very popular in Europe
- Radio and repeater pricing much closer to amateur product levels
 - subscriber units \$400 - \$800
 - Repeaters \$1,500 - \$2,000
- Recent market entry by Chinese manufacturers
 - sub \$200 portable units available
- Adopted internationally for amateur radio use
- Analog & Digital Operation



DMR Overview



Call Types and Features

- Group Call
- Individual Call (ack and unack)
- All Call (one way to *all* users of TS)
- Broadcast Call (one way to predefined users of TS)
- Priority and Emergency Call
- Polite/Impolite Channel Access
- IP over DMR
- Short Data Messaging (Status, SMS, defined)
- Radio Check
- Location

DMR Overview

What does a DMR user radio look like?

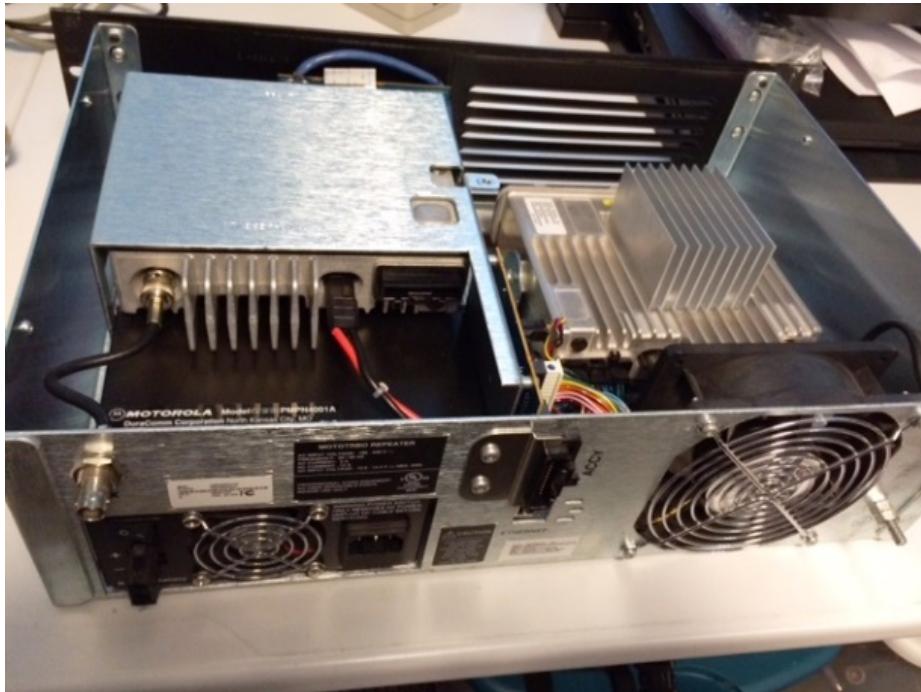
- Three Tiers, similar to P25 and professional grade radios
 - Tier I – no keypad or display (monochrome or color display)
 - Tier II – limited keypad, display
 - Tier III – full keypad, display
 - Cellular Style
- Part 90 Type Acceptance (Freq. Stability, Adj. Chan. Selectivity)
- VHF, UHF L, UHF H, 800 & 900



DMR Overview

What does a DMR repeater look like ?

- 1st & 2nd generation Motorola repeaters effectively 2x mobiles + control logic
- Low infrastructure cost
- 1 racked repeater, 2 voice channels



DMR Overview

What does a DMR repeater look like ?

- Some other examples





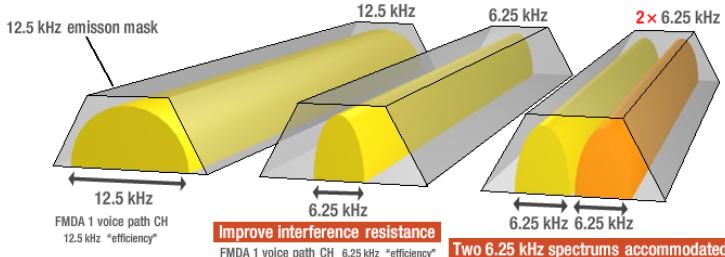
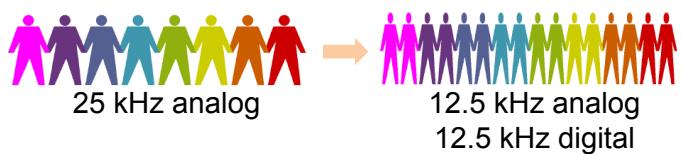
DMR Tech Overview

Technical Background

- 12.5 kHz BW (narrowband)
- C4FM (“4FSK”) Modulation
 - same as P25, NXDN, and Yaesu Fusion
- State-of-the Art Forward Error Correction (FEC)

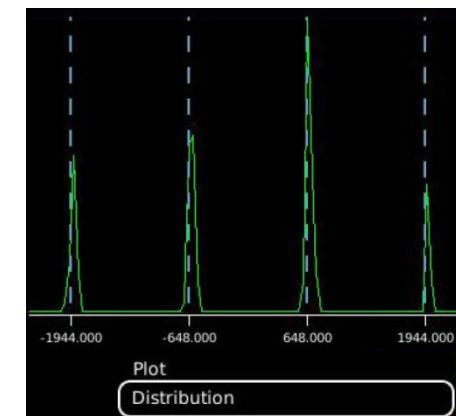


Better Spectral efficiency = More Users



Information bits		Symbol	4FSK deviation
Bit 1	Bit 0		
0	1	+3	+1,944 kHz
0	0	+1	+0,648 kHz
1	0	-1	-0,648 kHz
1	1	-3	-1,944 kHz

Dibit symbol mapping to 4FSK deviation

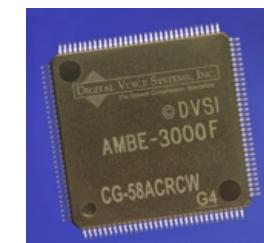
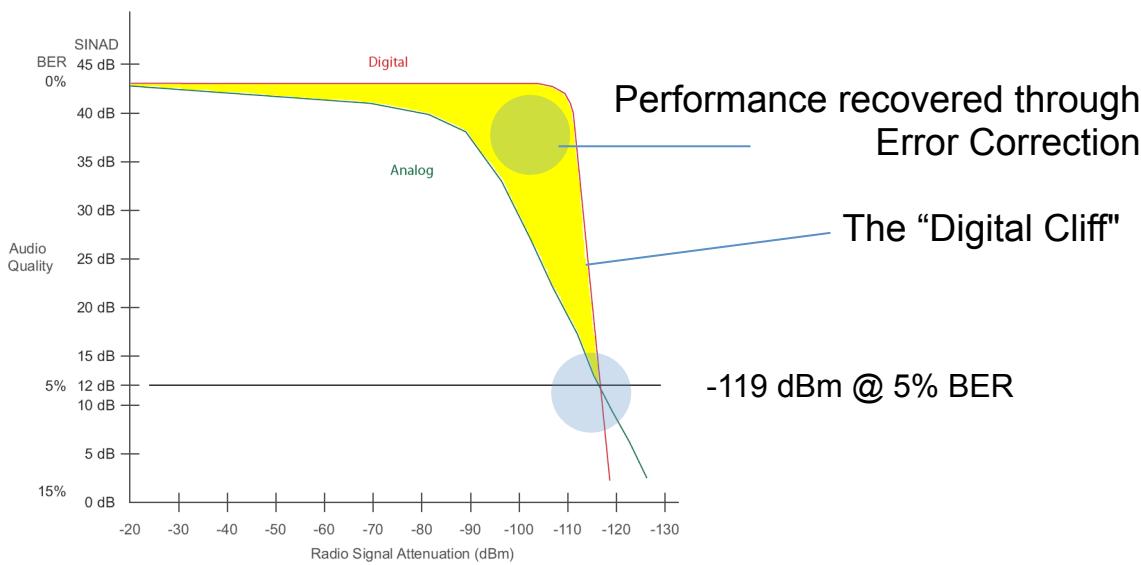




DMR Tech Overview

Technical Background

- State-of-the Art Forward Error Correction (FEC)
- DVSI AMBE++ VOCODER (adopted, not specified)
 - synthetic, modeled speech
 - very low bit rate 2450 bps voice + 1150 FEC = 3600 bps
 - very high voice quality
 - robust against strong background noise
 - proven technology MBE family adopted by TIA for APCO P25

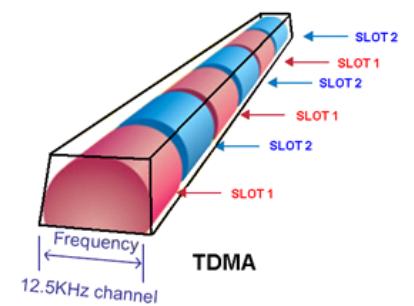
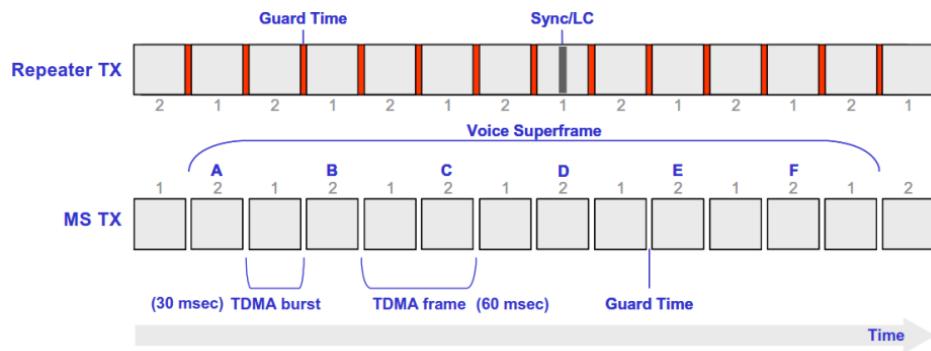
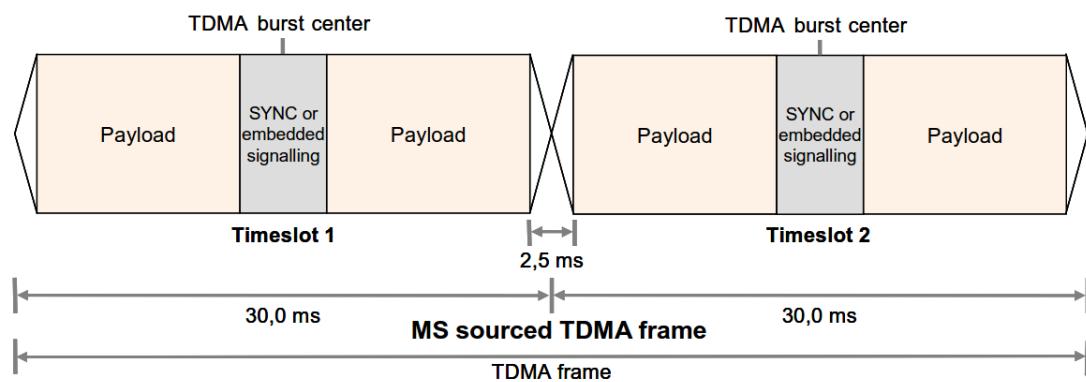
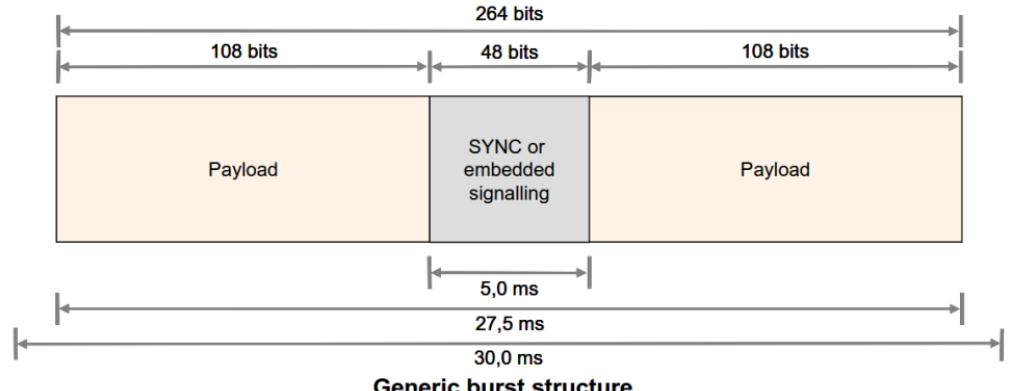




DMR Tech Overview

Technical Background

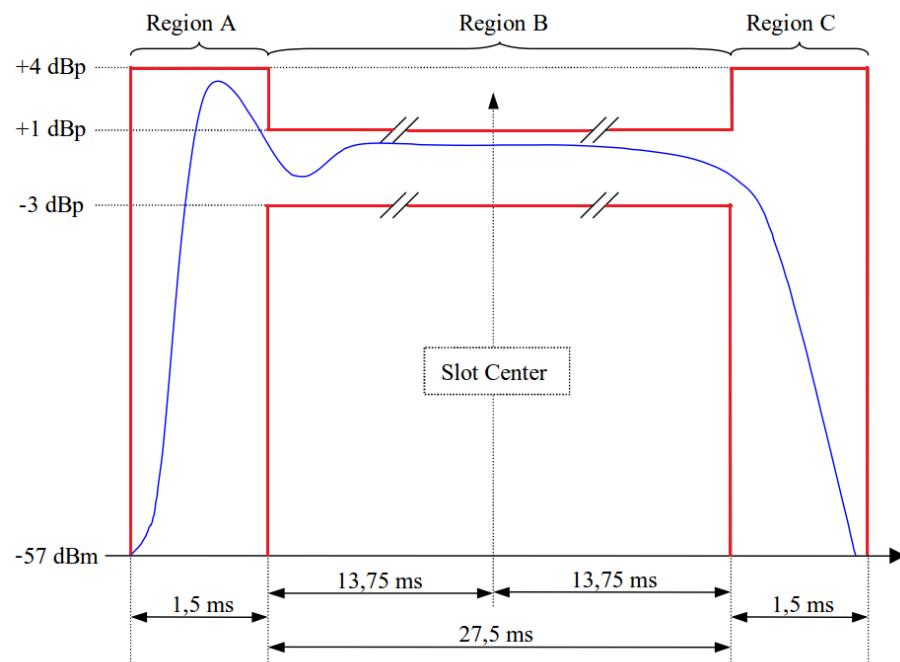
- 2-slot TDMA for 6.25 kHz equivalence
- 30 ms slot, 50% duty cycle
- 216 bit payload (2x 108 bits)
- 2.5 ms guard time needed
 - Tx **ramp time**
 - propagation delay



DMR Tech Overview

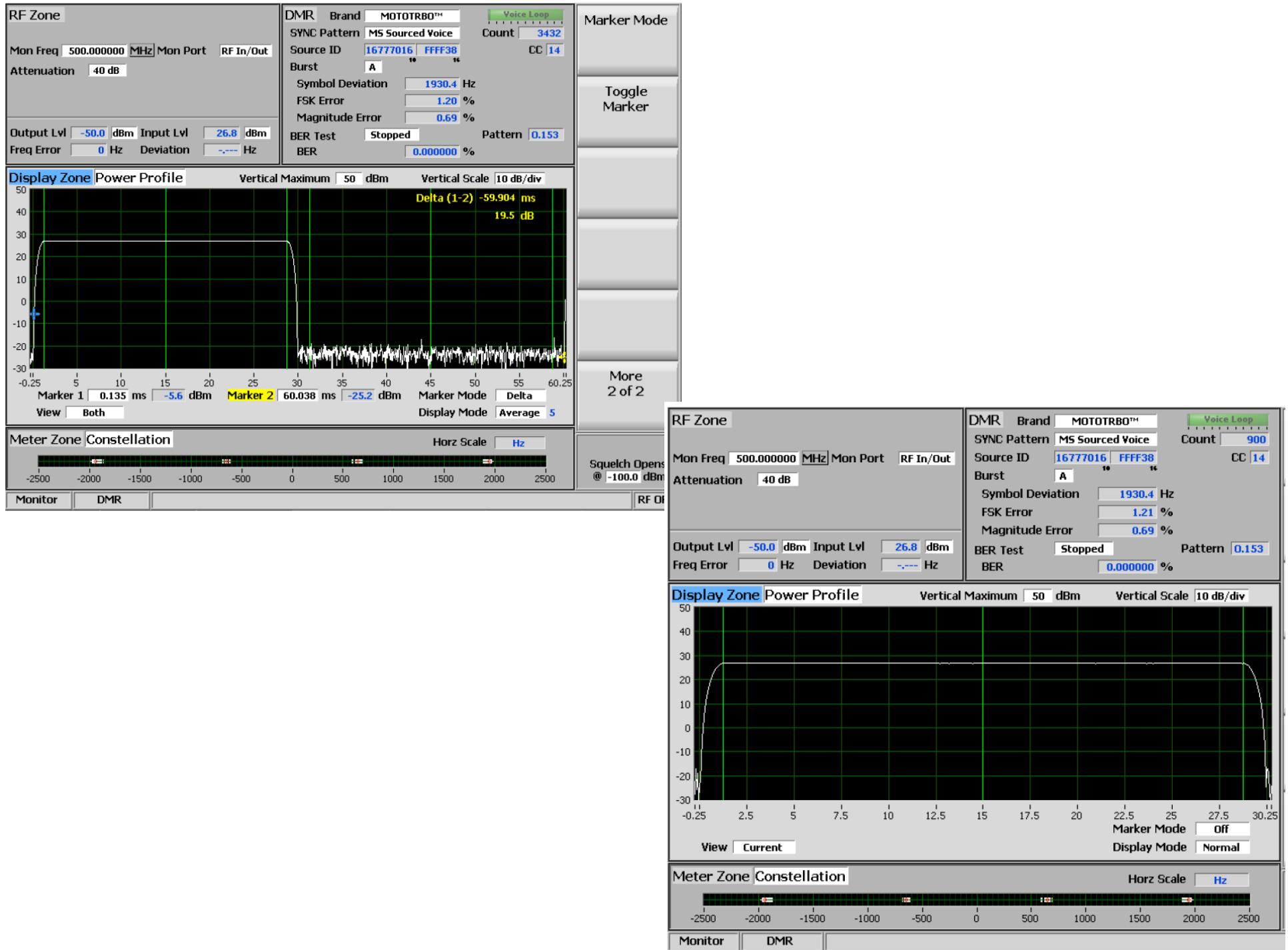
Radio Performance

- DMR Radios must have high performance characteristics in several areas:
 - transmitted power transients
 - power ramp time, time for carrier to “rise” and stabilize
 - clock stability and drift
 - frequency stability



dBp

- Power relative to the average power transmitted over a burst in decibel/



Time in TDMA



Some quirks about time in TDMA

- Data (frame) synchronization is important in DMR
 - repeater generates timing, all mobiles sync to it
 - simplex mode, source Tx becomes synch master
- Power ramp time, time for carrier to “rise” and stabilize
 - 2.5 msec. guard time used to manage this
- Clock stability and drift
- Distance and propagation delay
 - 1 msec “slop” built in to compensate for disparate radio distances
 - different radios with different clock drifts
 - equates to about a 75 km range before the 1 msec “slop” is exceeded
= about 45 miles



DMR Basics

DMR Basics

- Radios programmed similar to analog
- Each radio has a unique ID that is registered before accessing the networks
- Info on repeater characteristics needed before a DMR call can be made – in either networked or stand-alone operation
 - Color Code
 - Time Slot assignment (1 or 2)
 - ID of called Group/Individual

	Contact Name	Call ID
▶	Call1	1
▶	All Call	16777215
▶	Admin	3015555
▶	North America	3163
▶	Comm 1	3777215
▶	Comm 2	3777216
▶	EchoLink 1	3005465
▶	EchoLink 2	3005466
▶	Roundtable 1	3017500
▶	Roundtable 2	3017501
▶	Owners 1	3010999
▶	Owners 2	3011000
▶	TG 1	1
▶	Nor Cal 3	3
▶	Nor Cal 4	4
▶	K6EH Paul M2	3106004
▶	K6EH Paul CS1	3106005
▶	K6EH Paul CS2	3106006
▶	N6PCH Steve P	3106626
▶	K6ARO Adam P	3106630

LYN DCI 1

Top RX TX

Scan/Roam List: Scan LYNN SCAN

Auto Scan:

Color Code: 1

Repeater/Time Slot: 1

Allow Talkaround:

RX Only:

RX

Frequency (MHz): 444.150000

Offset (MHz): 0.000000

Group List: None

TX

Frequency (MHz): 449.150000

Contact Name: DCI1

Emergency System: None

VOX:

Power Level: High

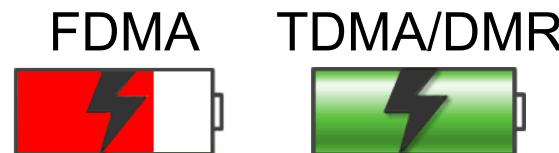
Private Call Confirmed:

DMR Benefits



Digital vs. Analog

- Worldwide digital standard
- Over 6 manufacturers of DMR radios
- Superior voice quality over older digital modes
- Longer battery life via TDMA 50% Tx / 50% Rx mode
- Supports multiple talk groups on one channel
- Supports data applications and simultaneous voice & data
- Commercial specs give rugged performance in urban RF environments



“TDMA radios indicate 19%~34% less required battery capacity than FDMA per hour, and “40% improvement in talk time over analog radios” <http://dmrassociation.org>

DMR Networking

Topology

- Motorola implements various levels of site networking
 - conventional, with auto roaming
 - trunked
- All are based on two important aspects of the MotoTRBO™ protocol
 - IP linking of repeater sites
 - Beaconing capability for radios to scan and acquire new sites
- IP addressable radios



DMR Networking

Amateur DMR networking

- DMR intersite linking/networking protocol *not defined by ETSI*
- MotoTRBO™ has a proprietary networking scheme IP SiteConnect™
- Limited to 15 sites and 100 users

By the use of a special router, the original IP SiteConnect™ limitations are relieved.

- Distributed by Rayfield Communications
- “C-Bridge”



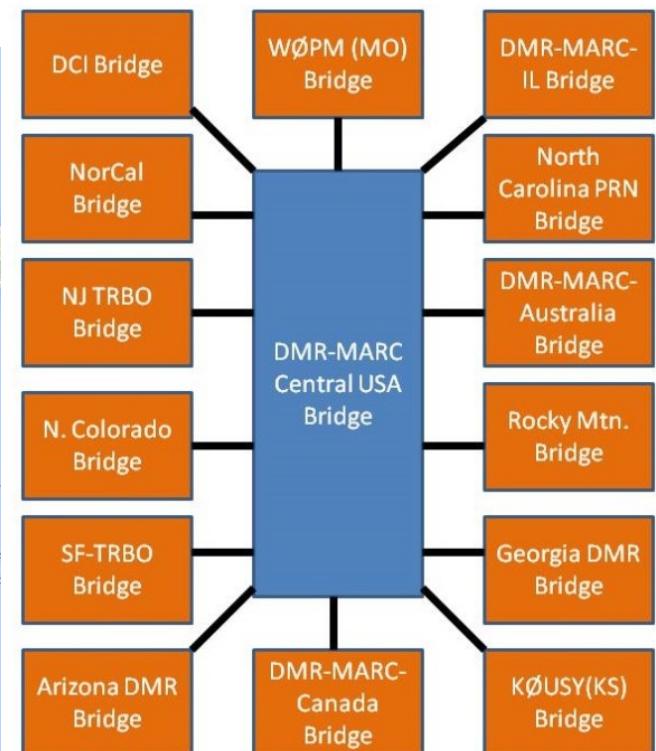
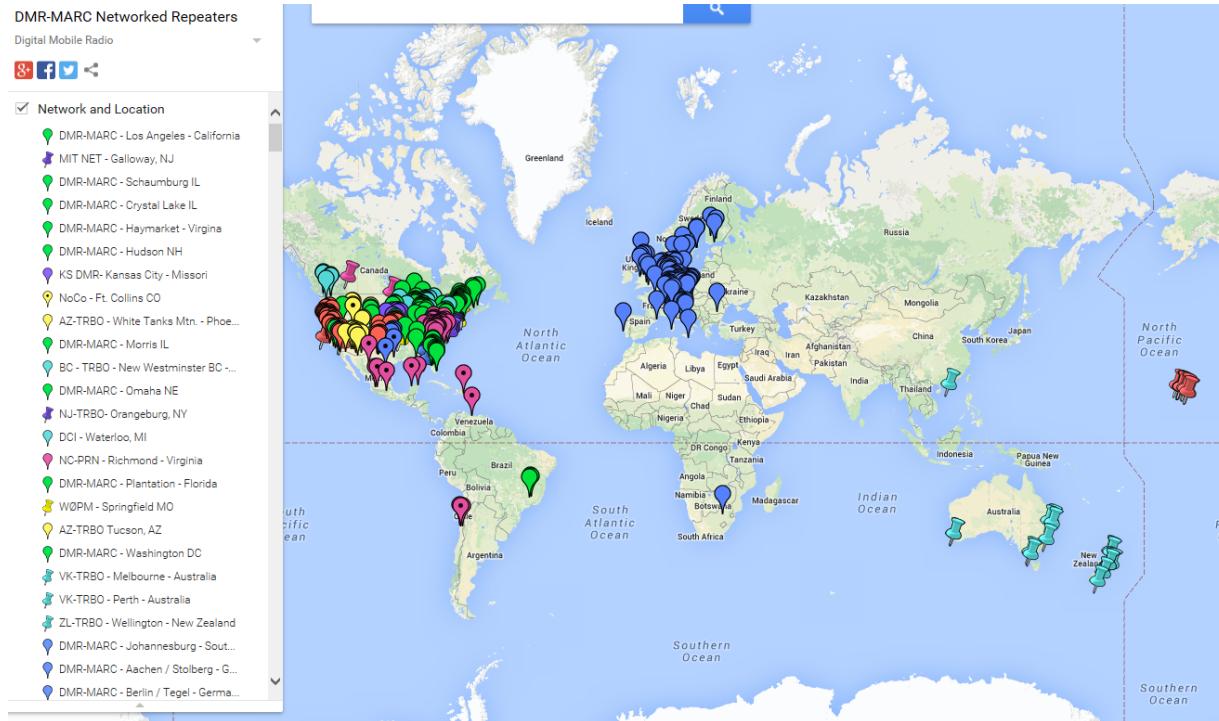
DMR Networks

Two major wide area DMR based Amateur Networks

- DCI (has a bridge to MARC)
- MARC (has a bridge to DCI)



Other international, regional or “private” networks



Local DMR Repeaters



PNW Talkgroups - Full Time		
Bridge 2 (On)	BC 1 (On)	Comm 1 (On)
DCI 1 (On)	DCI 2 (On)	Mountain Reg 2 (On)
Wash 1 (On)	Wash 2 (On)	

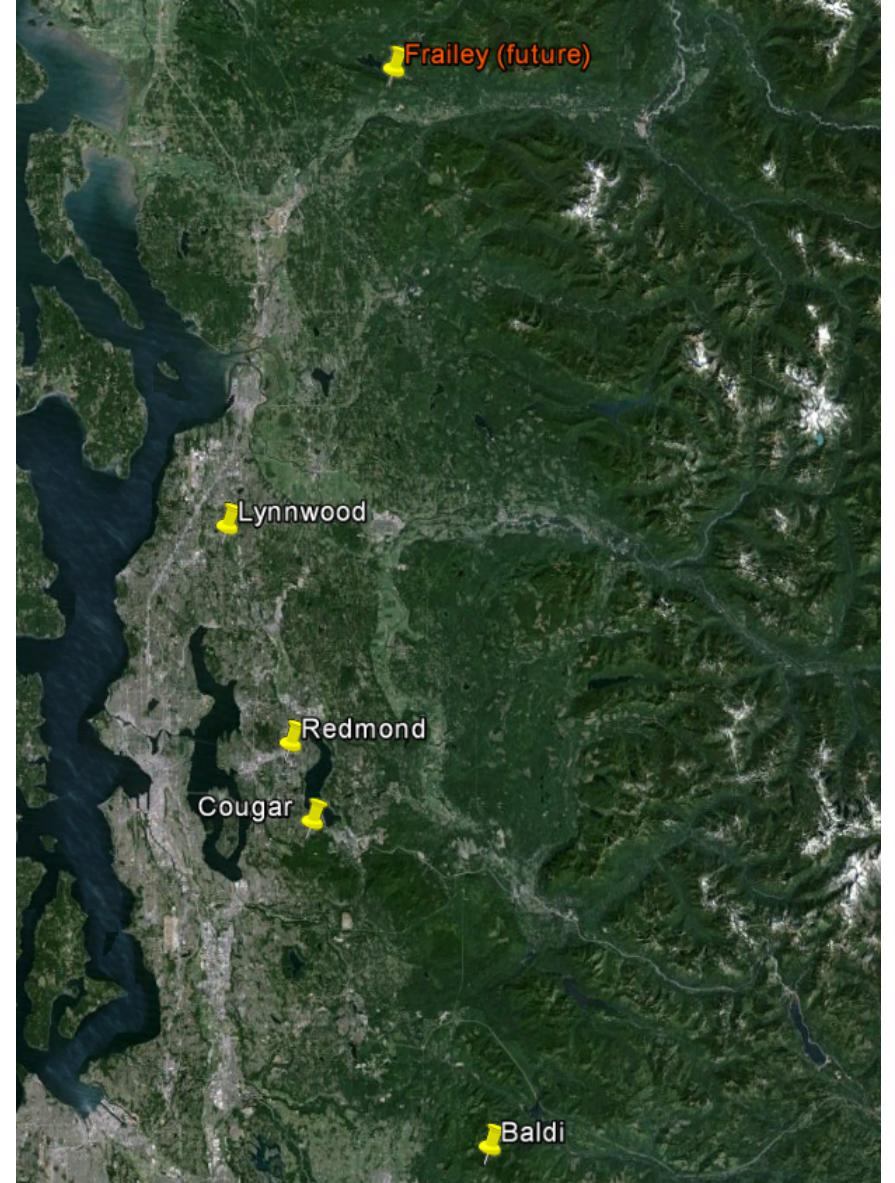
Local 1 & Local 2 are full-time on Washington State Repeaters only

PNW Talkgroups - Part Time		
Alabama 1 (PTT)	California 1 (PTT; 1 hr)	Canada 2 (PTT)
Georgia 1 (PTT)	Illinois 2 (PTT)	I-5 2 (PTT; 1hr)
	Mass 2 (PTT)	North America 2 (PTT; 1hr)
Ontario 2 (Can) (PTT)	Oregon 1 (PTT; 1hr)	PA-525 2 (PTT)
Pennsylvania 1 (PTT)	TAC 310-2 (PTT 15/3)	Worldwide 2 (PTT; 10 min)
WW English 2 (PTT)		

"Hawaii Statewide 1" (PTT) on Washington State Repeaters only

NOTES: PTT Info -- PTT: On time is 15 minutes
Other TG hold-off times are 2 minutes unless otherwise noted)
Parrot 2 and Audio Test 2 are available on very short PTT timer cycles

Repeater Location	Frequency / Offset	Color Code
Baldi Mtn, WA	441.3500 +5 Mhz	CC1
Cougar Mtn, WA	441.2875 +5 Mhz	CC1
Frailey Mtn, WA (Oso/Mt Vernon) (soon)	tba	tba
Lynnwood, WA (Gunnysack)	444.1500 +5 Mhz	CC1
Mazama, WA (testing Fusion)	444.8500 +5 Mhz	CC3
Mazama, WA (Edelweiss)	433.1500 +16.5 Mhz	CC3
Spokane, WA (temp low level, Lookout Pt soon)	444.1250 +5 Mhz	CC1
Winthrop (Edelweiss)	145.5100 +2 Mhz	CC3
Mt Seymour, BC, Canada (CAN-TRBO)	443.4000 +5 Mhz	CC1
New Westminster, BC Canada (CAN-TRBO)	444.6000 +5 Mhz	CC1
Lewis County	coming in 2015	



DMR Feedback

Wealth of Information for Starters

- MARC and DCI Websites loaded with info
 - DMR technology
 - Network Topology
 - Operating protocol
 - How to get started
 - Even radio programming “bootstrap” starter files
- Incredibly Professional and Knowledgeable People
 - Many DMR users are “in the LMR industry”
 - Motorola employees (current & retired)
 - LMR shop technicians
 - Most embrace new technology
 - Some transitioning from or adding to D-Star operation



Websites:
www.dmr-marc.net
www.trbo.org



**THANK
YOU !**



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