Small Cells, DAS Extend Wireless Coverage

Using distributed antennas and small cells can provide continuous wireless coverage in areas that may be partially shielded from normal cellular coverage, such as within and around tall buildings.

WIRELESS-COMMUNICATIONS **TECHNOLOGY** keeps people and things connected-unless, of course, they're without access to a wireless network. As devices and components for wireless systems improve in terms of performance versus power consumed, antennas are improving, too, enabling wireless access in what were once deadspots, such as within buildings. By using small cells and distributed antenna systems (DASs), wireless networks continue to enhance both indoor and outdoor coverage, supporting quality voice, data, and video communications.

Internet access has become essential for most wireless networks, as users grow accustomed to mobile



1. A DAS solution can unobtrusively provide wireless coverage for areas that are difficult to reach by a standard cellular system, such as within tall office buildings. (*Photo courtesy of DAS Simplified*)

access in any location, whether in a car, office, or shopping center. While larger cell sites and cellular antenna towers can deliver wireless reception and transmission across healthy distances, deadspots often exist in clusters of buildings or within individual buildings if not augmented with small cells and DAS setups.

WHAT'S A DAS?

A DAS consists of multiple antennas adjusted to provide full coverage across a building or specific coverage area. In addition to delivering uninterrupted wireless coverage, a DAS can boost network capacity when a need arises, such as during a recital in a concert hall or a sporting event in a stadium, when the number of wireless users increases dramatically for a relatively small area. To augment coverage, service providers often have mobile networks, or what some have termed a "DAS on wheels"—this is a wireless system with multiple antennas and amplifiers that can frequency-band approach for maximum coverage and minimal interference with existing wireless infrastructure equipment.

The DAS antennas are designed for installation in difficultto-cover areas, such as tall office buildings, shopping malls, and parking garages. They handle various portions of the frequency range from 1,710 to 2,700 MHz. Commscope combined directional and omnidirectional antennas that can be adjusted in 2- and 5-deg. increments for optimum coverage, and linked the antennas via wireless and radio-over-fiber (RoF) technologies to take advantage of the enormous bandwidth of optical cables.

SMALL CELLS PLUS DAS

In terms of providing wireless coverage for challenging areas, DAS Simplified (www.dassimplified.com) has installed a number of small cells and DAS solutions for known locations, including the Auburn Medical Center (Auburn, Ga.) and the

be transported and operated within a truck or other vehicle.

Typically, a DAS or small cellular system comes as a complete system solution, and is relatively easy to install near a power source in an area that requires additional wireless coverage. For example, Accu-Tech (www.accu-tech.com) developed a series of small cells for increasing the coverage of in-building wireless (IBW) systems, drawing upon the components and technologies from numerous suppliers/partners.

One supplier, Commscope (www. commscope.com), crafted DASbased solutions that offer enhanced wireless coverage while maintaining high levels of network security. The firm's DAS products employ a multiMax Planck Florida Institute for Neuroscience (Jupiter, Fla.). The Auburn Medical Center is a campus consisting of three buildings on a total area of 350,000 square feet. Facility managers were concerned with wireless "deadspots" on the campus, especially in terms of public safety, and realized that they needed additional in-building coverage—not only for commercial cellular communications users, but also for public safety responders in case of emergencies.



2. This headend assembly is typical of the equipment that ties DAS installations to an existing cellular network. (*Photo courtesy of DAS Simplified*)

The small cells and DAS installed by DAS Simplified on the campus (*Fig. 1*) featured directional and omnidirectional antennas in unobtrusive ceiling-mount housings, and dramatically improved the school's wireless service. The company optimizes and maintains the performance of the DAS installation per regulatory guidelines.

An important part of any DAS or small-cell system is the headend assembly (Fig. 2), which is the point of interface between the DAS and the existing wireless or wired network. The headend assembly must be properly connected to wireless carrier networks as well as to public safety systems, with power levels for the installed DAS and small-cell systems set according to carrier specifications. Such installations and testing have been greatly simplified by the increasing availability of high-quality portable RF/ microwave test equipment from a number of leading suppliers. These include Anritsu (www.anritsu.com), Keysight Technologies (www.keysight.com), Rohde & Schwarz (www.rohde-schwarz. com), and Tektronix (www.tek.com).

System-level computer-aided-engineering (CAE) simulation software also serves as a valuable tool for many DAS system integrators. Prior to an installation, many DAS system integrators will use RF/microwave-system simulation software to model the propagation behavior of a site, to anticipate trouble areas and predict the types of antennas and performance levels that will be needed for optimum wireless coverage.