Trunked Mobile Radio Training



Department of Internal Service
Public Safety and Field Communications



To Be Covered

- TMR2 Video Overview
- Radio features and button functions
- TMR2 sounds
- Interoperability Mutual Aid & Simplex
- Batteries
- Fleetmap review
- Site Trunking





Video Overview



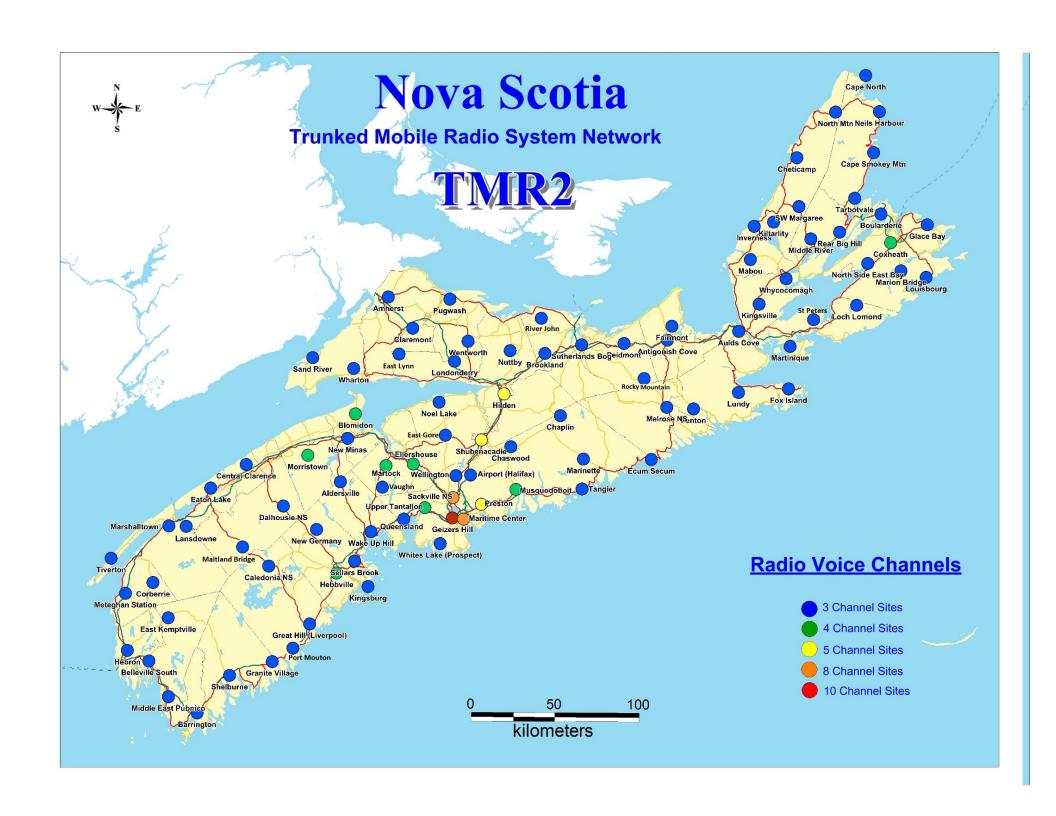


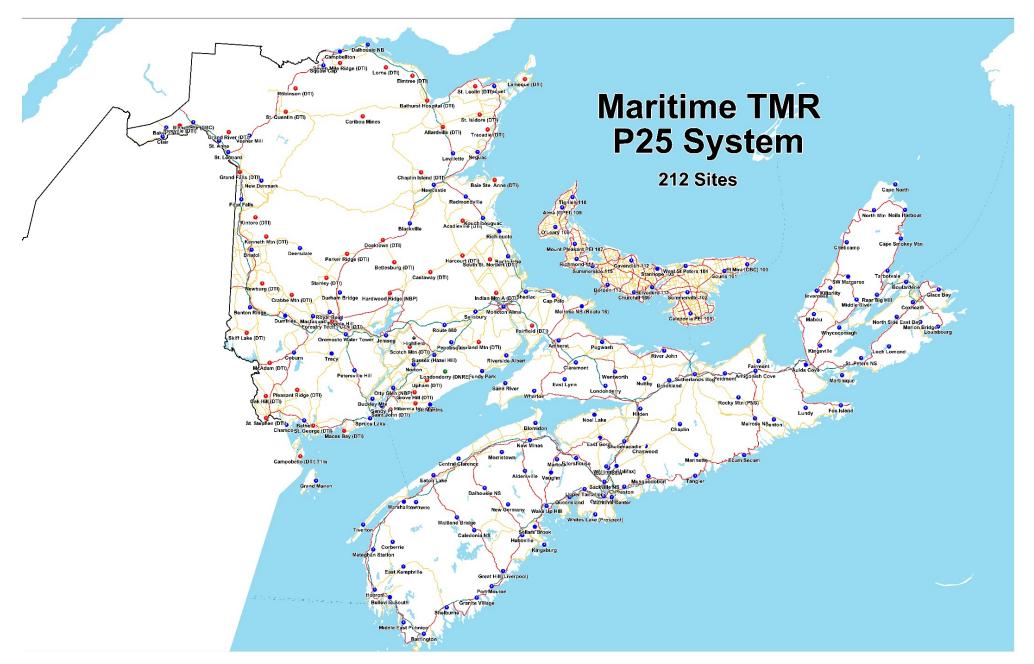
Key Elements of TMR2

- Fully digital network superior audio and signal quality
- 95 tower sites across Nova Scotia = wide coverage
- Proper placement of the mic is essential
- Interoperability shared zone of interoperable talkgroups in all TMR2 radios
- Simplex











So how does TMR 2 work?









TIR Marine Radio Features

XTL 1500 Mobile/XTL 1500 Base/ XTS 2500 Model 3 Portable

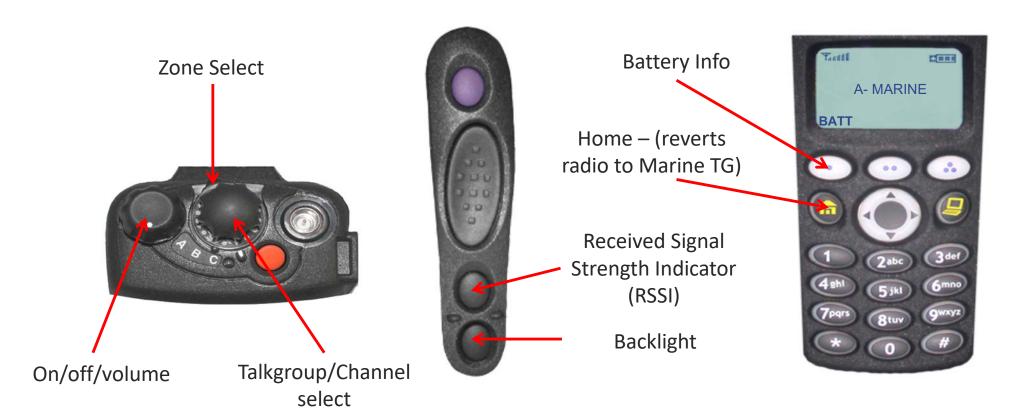


General Features – Mobile/Base





General Features - Portable



Note: Buttons not labelled are not programmed



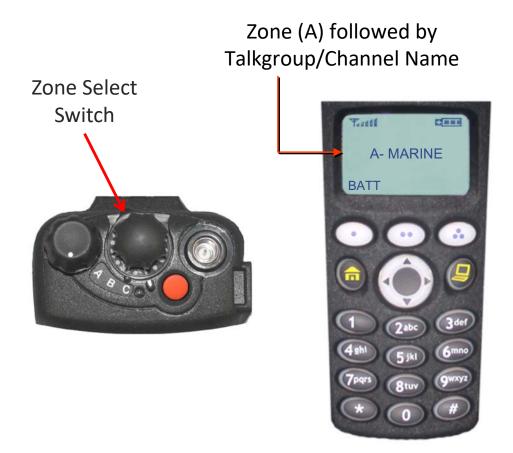
Change Talkgroup/Channel



Use talkgroup selector knob to navigate to appropriate talkgroup. All talkgroups are in a continuous loop.



Zone Select



To select a zone:

The talkgroups are divided into 3 zones

Select zone A, B, or C using the Zone Select switch on top of portable radio.



Talkgroup/Channel Select



To select a channel/mode:

Turn the Talkgroup/Channel Select knob to the desired position.

The new name will appear on the display



RSSI / Site View/Search



- 1. Press the soft key below the icon RSSI momentarily. The current site number and RSSI (receive signal strength indicator) are displayed momentarily
- 2. To initiate a site search, press RSSI key and hold until radio shows "scanning site." This causes the radio to search for an alternate TMR Tower site if one is available.
- 3. If necessary, press the RSSI key. The radio will now display the new site (or if no alternate site is available, radio will remain on current site



RSSI / Site View/Search





You can view the tower number of the current site or force your radio to change to a new one.

To view the current site:

Press the Site Search button.

The display momentarily shows the tower number of the current site and its corresponding received signal strength indicator (RSSI).

OR

To change the current site:

Press and hold down the Site Search button.

You momentarily see SCANING SITE displayed and hear a tone. When the radio finds a site, it returns to the home display.

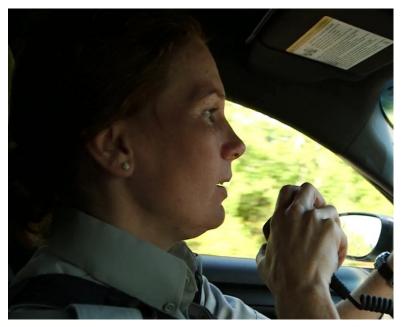


Proper Use of Mic

- Proper positioning of the mic when speaking is paramount.
- DO NOT "long arm" the mic as shown below



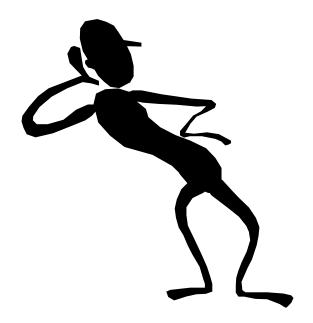
• It is <u>imperative</u> that you transmit 5-8cm (2-3") from the mic for effective communication





Sounds you may hear

- Talk permit
- Busy
- Bonk ◀
- Low Battery
- Button press





Time Out Timer

The time-out timer turns off your radio's transmitter. The timer is set for 60 seconds.

1. If the user holds down the PTT button longer than the programmed time of 60 seconds:

You will hear a low-pitched warning tone, the transmission will cut off, and the LED will go out until you release the PTT.

- 2. Release the PTT button and the LED will re-light and the timer will reset.
- 3. Press the PTT button to re-transmit. The time-out timer restarts.



Status Symbols



Signal Strength

Received Signal Strength Indicator (RSSI): The received signal strength for the current site (trunking only). The more bars in the symbol, the better the signal strength.



Direct/
Simplex

Talkaround – on: you are talking directly to another radio and not through a repeater. Off: you are talking through a repeater.



Battery Status

Battery Status – the number of bars (0-3) shown indicates the charge remaining in the battery, flashes when the battery is low.



TMR System Capacity

- By just monitoring you can tie up repeaters on a trunked radio system.
- You should only monitor talkgroups that you have a legitimate reason to.
- You can be caught!
- Enhanced capabilities to monitor usage of TMR2.









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Incident Without Use of Mutual Aid Talkgroups

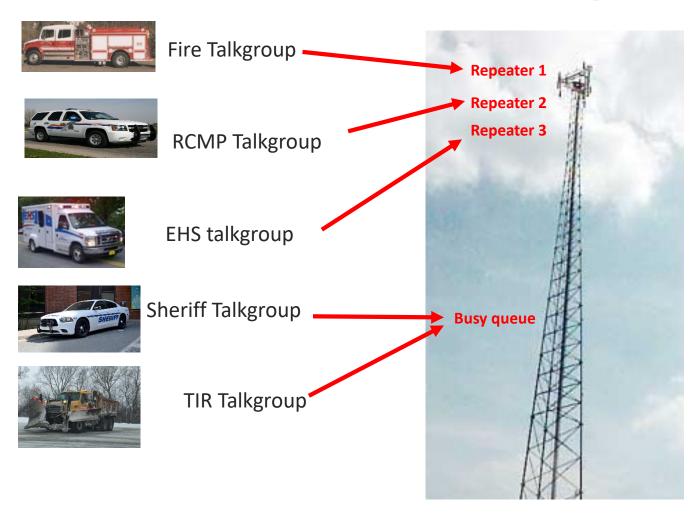


Diagram shows a 3 repeater tower with 3 agencies communicating separately.

If all 3 repeaters are used, other agencies (Sheriff/TIR) would remain in a busy queue.



Radio Interoperability Tools



8 Mutual Aid Talkgroups2 Maritime Common Talkgroups3 Shared Simplex SX ALL Channels



Mutual Aid Talkgroups

- All TMRS radios share 8 Mutual Aid Talkgroups.
- To use a Mutual Aid Talkgroup, you must first get permission.
- This can be done by contacting Shubie Radio.
- Advise Shubie who you want notified of the talkgroup assignment (ie. Police, EHS etc.).
- Doing this early into the incident will ensure efficient and effective multi-agency communications.
- Also, this decreases the chances of getting a busy signal at your incident, as it only uses one repeater at your tower site.



Incident With Use of Mutual Aid Talkgroups

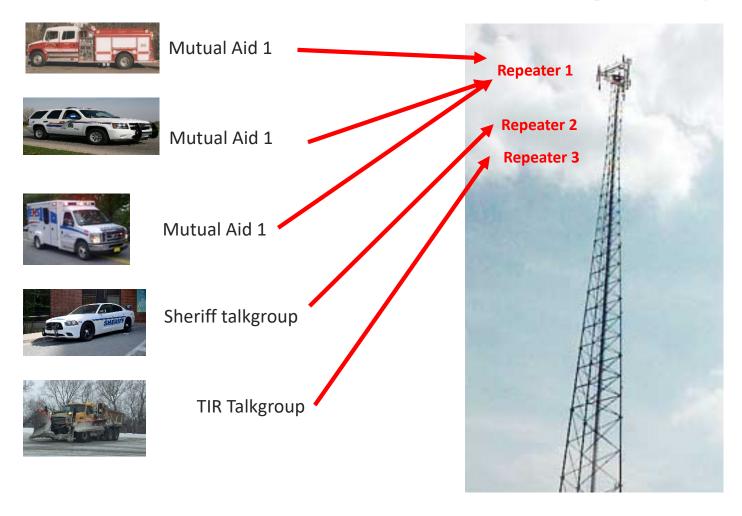


Diagram shows a 3 repeater tower with 3 agencies communicating on a mutual aid talkgroup.

2 repeaters remain available allowing other users to communicate without a busy signal.



Simplex Channels

- Direct radio to radio communication.
- Provides another interoperable tool for communications.
- May be best for some communications:
 - Removes traffic from the TMR2 network.
 - Can be used in poor coverage areas.
 - Keeps TMR2 available for long range communications.
- There are no tones when using simplex.
- Simplex is only reliable for roughly 1 to 2 km.
 - You will not have contact with dispatch.



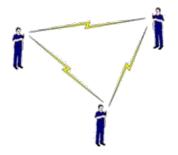
Simplex Channel Protocols

- Permission from Dispatch is not required in order to use a Simplex channel, however, good radio protocols should be followed:
 - Listen on the channel prior to communicating to ensure no conversations are currently in progress.
 - If no conversations are heard, transmit a courtesy call to see if anyone is using the channel. If no response is heard, you may proceed with using the channel.



Shared Simplex Channels

- The Nova Scotia channels SX ALL 1, 2 and 3 correspond with three nationwide interoperability simplex channels.
- These channels allow responders from across Canada to communicate with one another when communicating in other jurisdictions within Canada.
- Because these channels are used by responders across
 Canada, special protocols are required for accessing these channels.





Shared Simplex Channels

SX ALL 1 (I-CALL) – Hailing Channel

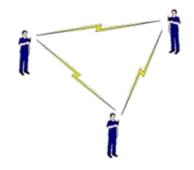
- Where an incident is operating on a Simplex channel, SX ALL 1 will be used to establish communications.
- Can be used to contact other users in the Region for the purpose of requesting incident related information and assistance.
- If communications will be of an extended nature, the calling party will be asked to move to one of the I-TAC (SX ALL 2 & 3) channels for continuing incident operations or other interoperability communication needs.



Shared Simplex Channels

SX ALL 2 & 3 (I-TAC 1 & 2)

- Primarily used for coordinating activity between different agencies in a mutual aid situation or for emergency activities of a single agency.
- Incidents requiring multi-agency participation will be coordinated over these channels by the agency controlling the incident.





Use of Simplex Frequencies Removes Busies



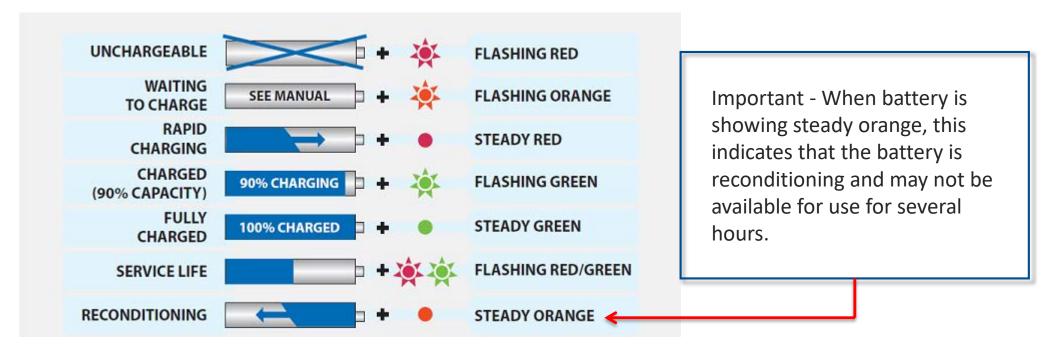








Battery Charge Indicator Description





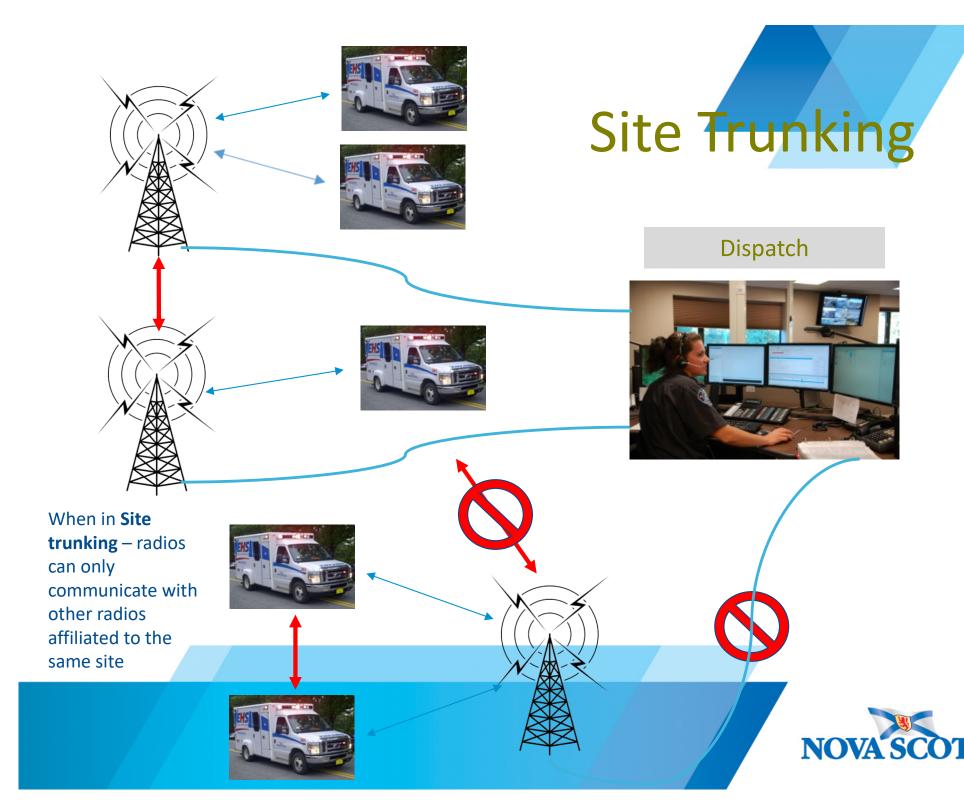
TIR Marine - Fleet Map

TIR Marine Mobile

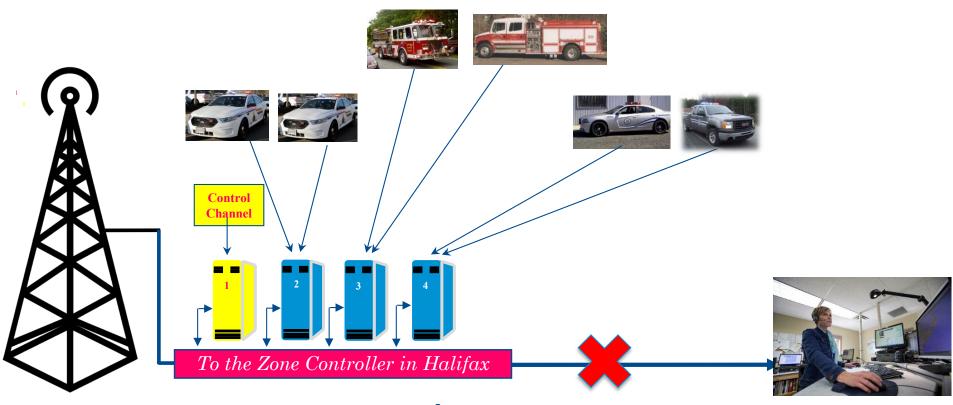
TIR Marine Portable

TIR Marine Base



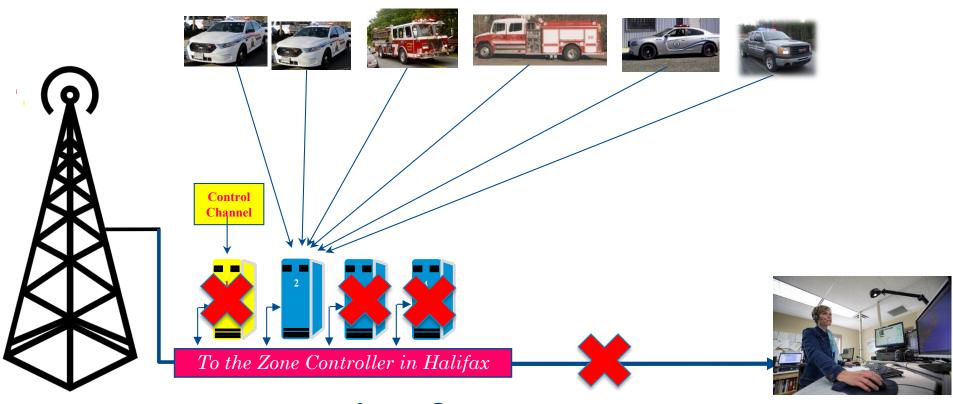


When in **Site trunking** – radios can only communicate with other radios affiliated to the same site



Site Trunking





Failsoft





