Under FDMA, the 50 MHz of frequency spectrum allocated by the Federal Communications

S 定语

Commission in the 800 MHz band for AMPS operation was subdivided into distinct

定语 V

subchannels of 30 kHz bandwidth, with each subchannel capable of supporting a single

O C 补语

conversation. When the FCC allocated frequency to AMPS, it permitted two companies to

状语从句 S V O

offer service, referred to as the A-side and B-side carriers. Each carrier was allocated 25 MHz, C 补语 S V O

which results in 832 cellular channels available per call. However, each 25 MHz is subdivided

从句 S V

into forward(base station to subscriber) and reverse (subscriber to base station) operations,

O

referred to as transmit and receive operations. This action was required to provide support

补语 S V IO

for full-duplex communications; however, it limits the number of full-duplex conversations

DO S V O

that can occur within a cell to 416.

定语从句

在 FDMA 下，联邦通信委员会在 800 MHz 频段为 AMPS 操作分配的 50 MHz 频谱被1细分为 30 kHz 带宽的独特子通道，每个子信道都能支持单个会话。当 FCC 向 AMPS 分配频率时，它允许两家公司提供服务，称为 A 侧和 B 端运营商，每个运营商分配了 25 MHz，每个呼叫提供 832 个蜂窝通道。然而，每个 25 MHz 都细分为前向（基站到用户）操作和逆向（用户到基站）操作，称为传输和接收操作。这项操作是为了给全双向通信提供支持；然而，它将每个基站信号覆盖范围内内可能发生的全双工对话次数限制为 416 个。