

Exhibit 2

Excerpts from NextNet Wireless website

CLOSE WINDOW X

When Frequency Reuse Actually Hurts Coverage

Some systems claim a 1:1 frequency reuse, meaning that they reuse the same channel within each cell and in each adjacent cell. While this sounds compelling as a means to optimize the use of expensive finite spectrum, the resulting performance ends up being compromised significantly.

CDMA systems have the inherent ability to trade throughput for robustness by increasing the spreading codes on a particular channel. In doing so, the overall throughput of the channel is also decreased. For those carriers willing to make this performance trade-off, CDMA provides the ability to reuse the same channel in adjacent sectors and adjacent cells. However, what is not usually explained is that in addition to the reduction of capacity, the reuse of the channel also creates self-interference near the sector boundaries that cause the resulting usable coverage, more closely resembling a cloverleaf, than a circle around the basestation.

NextNet routinely defines systems using omni, three, four, or six sector cell configurations to optimize the use of spectrum in a particular market. The Expedience system can provide uniform blanket coverage to a metro area, using any four, 6 MHz channels. It does not require contiguous spectrum, and enables unlimited frequency reuse with as few as four channels.

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NextNet Expedience™ NLOS System Tour



Multi-Cell Architecture Supports Multiple Frequency Reuse Plans

Four Sector Deployment Example

NextNet's unique multi-cell, sectorized system architecture typically utilizes a 4-channel set of MMDS spectrum, with each of the 4 (90-degree) sectors occupying one channel.

The same frequencies can be reused in adjacent cells, producing the greatest aggregate throughput for the least amount of spectrum allocated.

Other available cell configurations include omni, three and six sectors per cell.

