

Exhibit: Bloc Diagram

2.6 Functional Description

This section presents a short functional description of the MDR–8000 series radios. The descriptive information covers the radio main functions only.

Theory of operation, module description, turnup procedures and maintenance are located in the MDR-8000/i/s/u Instruction Book.

2.6.1 MDR–8000 Main Functions

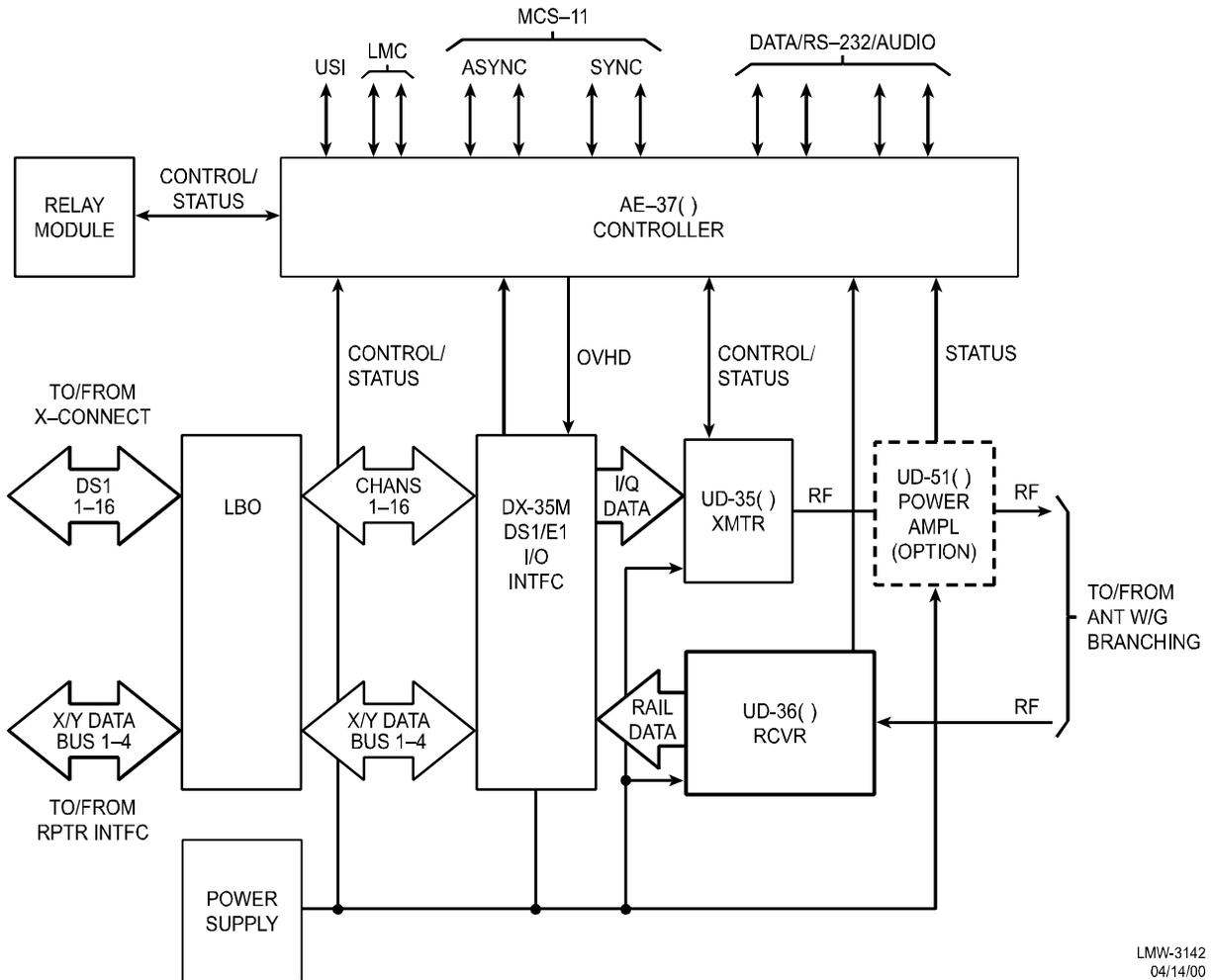
See figure 1–1. In the transmit direction the MDR–8000 uses a modulation structure where the I and Q baseband signals modulate the in–phase and quadrature phase components of the transmitter.

The DS1/E1 I/O interface converts the format of the incoming DS1/E1 data streams to I,Q, data, and clock. The DS1/E1 I/O interface module uses the DS1/E1 signals to generate 32 or 128 trellis code amplitude modulated (TCM) baseband signals. The transmitter processes the TCM baseband signals to generate the modulated TCM RF signal. The RF signal is then amplified and applied directly to the antenna branching or further amplified by a solid–state amplifier (optional) and applied to the antenna branching.

The DS3 I/O interface converts the format of the incoming DS3 and Wayside (WS) DS1 data streams to I, Q, data, and clock. The I/O interface module uses the DS3 signals to generate 64 Quadrature Amplitude Modulated (QAM) baseband signals. The transmitter processes the QAM baseband signals to generate the modulated QAM RF signal. The RF signal is then amplified and applied directly to the antenna branching or further amplified by a solid–state amplifier (optional) and applied to the antenna branching.

In the receive direction, the MDR–8000 uses a demodulation conversion structure. The received TCM or QAM RF signal is fed into a filter followed by a receiver module. The receiver module directly converts the RF signal to I and Q baseband signals and provides all of the acquisition loops. The receiver also provides countermeasures to dynamic path distortions. Clock and digital data are extracted from the analog channels and passed on to the I/O interface. The digital data is processed by the I/O interface module and converted to a DS1/E1 or DS3 format.

The MDR–8000 consists of I/O, transmit, receive, control and monitor, and power distribution subsystems.



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DS1/E1 Non-Standby System Functional Block Diagram

Figure 2.6.1-DS1/E1 Non-Standby System Functional Block Diagram