### 20.3.2. $\quad 700 \mathrm{MHz} 5$ Cavity Combiner System (50-132105)

700MHz 5 Cavity Combiner System (50-132105) consists of 5 Dielectric Cavity Resonators mounted on two 3 U rack mount panels, three on one panel and two on the other

700MHz 5 Cavity Combiner System (50-132105) List of Major Components

| section | Component <br> Part | Component Part Description | Qty Per <br> Assembly |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 20.3.2.3. | $04-003402$ | Dielectric Cavity Resonator | 5 |

20.3.2.1. 700 MHz 5 Cavity Combiner System (50-132105) Outline Drawing Drawing number 50-1321105


### 20.3.2.3. Dielectric Cavity Resonator (04-003402)

Cavity resonators are used in this system for their high Q factor response and power handling characteristics. Being finely tuned items, they can be prone to being de-tuned by mechanical shock or vibration therefore these units should be handled, stored and installed with care.

Note that the cavities are coupled together using critical length harnesses. If any cable is to be changed the exact same length and type of cable should be used for replacement.

04-003402 Specification

*Tuned to Customer's specification
**Height is dependant upon position of tuning plunger

### 20.3.3. $\quad 700 \mathrm{MHz} 4$ Cavity Combiner System (50-132106)

700MHz 4 Cavity Combiner System (50-132106) consists of 4 Dielectric Cavity Resonators mounted on two 3 U rack mount panels, three on one panel and two on the other

700MHz 4 Cavity Combiner System (50-132106) List of Major Components

| Section | Component <br> Part | Component Part Description | Qty Per <br> Assembly |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 20.3.3.3. | $04-003402$ | Dielectric Cavity Resonator | 4 |

20.3.3.1. 700MHz 4 Cavity Combiner System (50-132106) Outline Drawing Drawing number 50-1321106



### 20.3.3.3. Dielectric Cavity Resonator (04-003402

Cavity resonators are used in this system for their high Q factor response and power handling characteristics. Being finely tuned items, they can be prone to being de-tuned by mechanical shock or vibration therefore these units should be handled, stored and installed with care.

Note that the cavities are coupled together using critical length harnesses. If any cable is to be changed the exact same length and type of cable should be used for replacement.

04-003402 Specification

| Specification |  |
| ---: | :--- |
| Frequency Range | Parameter |
| Bandwidth | 25 kHz |
| Insertion Loss | $<1.0 \mathrm{~dB}$ |
| Return Loss | $>15 \mathrm{~dB}$ (at both ports) |
| Attenuation | $>10 \mathrm{~dB}$ at $\mathrm{Fc} \pm 1 \mathrm{MHz}$ |
| Power Handling (CW) | 20 W |
| Environmental | IP54 |
| Size | $124 \mathrm{~mm} \times 158 \mathrm{~mm} \times 157 \mathrm{~mm}^{\star *}$ |
| Weight | 1.5 kg |
|  | Connectors | N female.

*Tuned to Customer's specification
**Height is dependant upon position of tuning plunger

## 21 CONVENTION PLACE STATION 700MHZ BDA (80-330554-2)

Rack number CR1-CR-07

Convention Place Station 700MHz BDA (80-330554-2) List of Major Components

| Section | Component <br> Part | Component Part Description | Qty Per <br> Assembly |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 21.3 .1. | $50-132102$ | 700 MHZ CHANNELISED AMP | 9 |
| 21.3 .2. | $50-132104$ | 700 MHZ UPLINK AMPLIFIER/ DUPLEXER | 1 |

21.1. Convention Place Station 700MHz BDA (80-330554-2) Outline Drawing Drawing number 80-330554

21.2. Convention Place Station 700MHz BDA (80-330554-2) System Diagram Drawing number 80-330584-2


### 21.3. Convention Place Station 700MHz BDA (80-330554-2) Major Components

### 21.3.1. $\quad 700 \mathrm{MHz}$ Channelised Amplifier (50-132102)

3 U rack mount shelf
700MHz Channelised Amplifier (50-132102) List of major Components

| Section | Component <br> Part | Component Part Description | Qty Per <br> Assembly |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 21.3.1.3. | $09-000902$ | Dummy Load | 1 |
| 21.3.1.4. | $10-000901$ | Switched Attenuator 0.25W, 0-15dB | 1 |
| 21.3.1.5. | $11-006702$ | Low Noise Amplifier | 1 |
| 21.3.1.6. | $12-020804$ | Power Amplifier | 1 |
| 21.3.1.7. | $13-003412$ | DC/DC Converter | 1 |
| 21.3.1.8. | $17-009127$ | Channel Selectivity Module | 1 |
| 21.3.1.9. | $17-011501$ | Channel Control Module | 1 |
| 21.3.1.10. | $80-008902$ | 24V Relay Board | 1 |
| 21.3.1.11. | $93-910048$ | Dual Isolator | 1 |
| 21.3.1.12. | $94-100004$ | Dual Diode Assembly | 1 |
| 21.3.1.13. | $96-300060$ | PSU 24V | 1 |

21.3.1.1. 700MHz Channelised Amplifier (50-132102) Outline Drawing Drawing number 50-1321102

21.3.1.2. 700 MHz Channelised Amplifier (50-132102) System diagram Drawing number 50-132182


### 21.3.1.3. Dummy load 09-000902

Dual Isolator (770MHz) (93-910048) has one of its ports terminated with Dummy load 09-000902 in order to achieve the correct power rating to absorb the reflected power levels that can be reasonably expected within the system.

09-000902 specification

| PARAMETER | SPECIFICATION |
| ---: | :--- |
| Frequency Range | $0-2500 \mathrm{MHz}$ |
| Power Rating | 25 Watts continuous |
| VSWR | Better than 1.1:1 |
| Impedance | 50 Ohms |
| Temperature Range | -20 to $+60^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| RF Connectors | N Type female |
| Dimension | $110.3 \mathrm{~mm} \times 38.1 \mathrm{~mm} \times$ |
| Weight | 485 grams |
| Finish | Black Anodised |
| RF Connector | N Type male |
| Environmental | IP66 |
| MTBF | $>180,000$ hours |

### 21.3.1.4. Switched Attenuator 0.25W, 0-15dB (10-000901)

In many practical applications for Cell Enhancers etc., the gain in each path is found to be excessive. Therefore, provision is made within the unit for the setting of attenuation in each path, to reduce the gain.

10-000901 provides attenuation from $0-15 \mathrm{~dB}$ in 2 dB steps The attenuation is simply set using the four miniature toggle switches on the top of each unit. Each switch is clearly marked with the attenuation it provides, and the total attenuation in line is the sum of the values switched in. They are designed to maintain an accurate $50 \Omega$ impedance over their operating frequency at both input and output.

10-000901 Specification

| PARAMETER | SPECIFICATION |
| ---: | :--- |
| Attenuation Values | $0-15 \mathrm{~dB}$ |
| Attenuation Steps | $1,2,4$ and 8 dB |
| Power Handling | 0.25 Watt |
| Attenuation Accuracy | $\pm 1.0 \mathrm{~dB}$ |
| Frequency Range | DC to 1 GHz |
| Impedance | $50 \Omega$ |
| Connectors | SMA |
| VSWR | $1.3: 1$ |
|  | Weight |
|  | 0.2 kg |
| Temperature <br> range: | operation |
|  | $-20^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+60^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |

### 21.3.1.5. Low Noise Amplifier (11-006702)

The Gallium-Arsenide low noise amplifiers used in 800 MHz Line Amplifier (55-165703) are double stage, solid-state low noise amplifiers. Class A circuitry is used throughout the units to ensure excellent linearity and extremely low noise over a very wide dynamic range. The active devices are very moderately rated to provide a long trouble-free working life. There are no adjustments on these amplifiers, and in the unlikely event of a failure, then the complete amplifier should be replaced. This amplifier features its own in-built alarm system which gives a volt-free relay contact type alarm that is easily integrated into the main alarm system.

11-006702 Specification

| PARAMETER |  | SPECIFICATION |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Frequency range |  | $800-1000 \mathrm{MHz}$ |
| Bandwidth |  | <200MHz |
| Gain |  | 29dB (typical) |
| 1dB Compression point |  | 20 dBm |
| OIP3 |  | 33 dBm |
| Input/Output return loss |  | $>18 \mathrm{~dB}$ |
| Noise figure |  | 1.3dB (typical) |
| Power consumption |  | 180mA @ 24V DC |
| Supply voltage |  | 10-24V DC |
| Connectors |  | SMA female |
| Temperature range | operational | $-10^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+60^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
|  | storage | $-20^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+70^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| Size |  | $90 \times 55 \times 30.2 \mathrm{~mm}$ |
| Weight |  | 290gms (approximately) |

Low Noise Amplifier (11-006702) 'D’ Connector Pin-out details

| Connector pin | Signal |
| :---: | :---: |
| 1 | + Ve input (10-24V) |
| 2 | GND |
| 3 | Alarm RelayO/P bad |
| 4 | Alarm Relay common |
| 5 | Alarm Relay good |
| 6 | No connection |
| 7 | TTL voltage set |
| 8 | TTL alarm/OV (good) |
| 9 | O/C good/OV bad |

9-Way Pin-Out Graphical Representation


### 21.3.1.6 Power Amplifier (12-020804)

This amplifier is a Class AB 40 W power amplifier from 860 MHz to 960 MHz in balanced configuration. The amplifier demonstrates a very good input/output return loss (RL) and it has a built-in Current Fault Alarm Function.
The unit housing is an aluminium case (Iridite NCP finish) with SMA connectors for the RF input/output and a D-Type connector for the power supply and the Current Fault Alarm Function.

12-020804 specification

| Specification |  | Parameter |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Frequency Range |  | 860-960MHz |
| Gain |  | $\geq 28.0$ dB |
| Gain Flatness |  | 1.0dB p-p Max |
| $\Delta$ Gain vs. Temperature |  | 2.5 dB Max |
| Input RL |  | 15 dB Min |
| Output RL |  | 15 dB Min |
| Output Power @ P1dB |  | 46.0 dBm Min |
| DC Supply Voltage |  | $24 \pm 0.5 \mathrm{Vdc}$ |
| RF Input Power |  | 25dBm |
| $\begin{gathered} \text { DC Supply } \\ \text { Current } \end{gathered}$ | At P1dB | 6000mA Max |
|  | F input (Iqc) | 1700mA Max |
| Temperature range | operational | $-40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+70^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
|  | storage | $-40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+100^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |

7-Way Connector Pin-outs

| Connector Pin | Signal |
| :---: | :---: |
| A1 | +24 V DC |
| A2 | GND |
| 1 | Alarm relay common |
| 2 | TTL alarm/0V good |
| 3 | Alarm relay contact (bad) |
| 4 | Alarm relay contact (good) |
| 5 | O/C good/OV bad (TTL) |



### 21.3.1.7. DC/DC Converter (13-003412)

DC/DC Converter 13-003412
$13-003412$ is based upon an O.E.M. DC/DC Converter module with a wide input range and and is used to derive a 12 V fixed voltage power supply rail from a higher voltage supply, in this case 24 V . In the event of failure this unit should not be repaired, only replaced.

13-003412 Specification

| PARAMETER |  | SPECIFICATION |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Operating voltage |  | 18-75V DC |
| Output voltages |  | 12V (typical) |
| Output current |  | 5.0A (Max) |
| Temperature range | operational | $-10 \bigcirc C$ to $+60 \bigcirc C$ |
|  | storage | $-20 \diamond C$ to $+70 \diamond C$ |

### 21.3.1.8. Channel Selectivity Module (17-009127)

Channel Selectivity Module (17-009127) is employed when requirement dictates that very narrow bandwidths (single operating channels), must be selected from within the operating passband. One channel selectivity module is required for each channel.

The Channel Selectivity Module is an Up/Down frequency converter that mixes the incoming channel frequency with a synthesised local oscillator, so that it is down-converted to an Intermediate Frequency (IF) in the upper HF range. An eight pole crystal filter in the IF amplifier provides the required selectivity to define the operating passband of the Cell Enhancer to a single PMR channel. The same local oscillator then converts the selected IF signal back to the channel frequency.

Selectivity is obtained from a fixed bandwidth block filter operating at an intermediate frequency (IF) in the low VHF range. This filter may be internal to the channel selectivity module (Crystal or SAW filter) or an externally mounted bandpass filter, (LC or Helical Resonator). Various IF bandwidths can therefore be accommodated. A synthesized Local Oscillator is employed in conjunction with high performance frequency mixers, to translate between the signal frequency and IF.

The operating frequency of each channel selectivity module is set by the programming of channel selectivity module frequencies and is achieved digitally, via hard wired links, banks of DIP switches, or via an onboard RS232 control module, providing the ability to remotely set channel frequencies.

Automatic Level Control (ALC) is provided within each channel selectivity module such that the output level is held constant for high level input signals. This feature prevents saturation of the output mixer and of the associated amplifiers.

Alarms within the module inhibit the channel if the synthesised frequency is not locked. The synthesiser will not usually go out of lock unless a frequency far out of band is programmed.

The channel selectivity module is extremely complex and, with the exception of channel frequency programming within the design bandwidth, it cannot be adjusted or repaired without extensive laboratory facilities and the necessary specialised personnel. If a fault is suspected with any channel selectivity module it should be tested by substitution and the complete, suspect module should then be returned to AFL for investigation.

### 21.3.1.9. Channel Control Module (17-011501)

The operating frequency for each channel in each repeater is programmed by 16 DIL (Dual In Line) switches. The programming switches are mounted in the Channel Control Module. The Channel Selectivity Modules are connected to the Channel Control Module via multi-way ribbon cables.

Adjacent to the DIL switches for each channel is a toggle switch to turn on and off individual channels as required. A green LED indicates the power status of each channel.

A red LED shows the alarm condition for each channel. An illuminated alarm LED indicates that the synthesiser has not achieved phase lock and that the module is disabled. There is a problem which requires investigation, often a frequency programmed outside the operating frequency range.

The following information is necessary before attempting the programming procedure.

1. operating frequency
2. synthesiser channel spacing (step size)
3. synthesiser offset (IF)

Programming Procedure
Check that the required frequency falls within the operational frequency limits of the Cell Enhancer.
For each channel required, subtract the synthesiser offset from the required operating frequency and record the resulting local oscillator frequency.

Divide each local oscillator frequency by the channel spacing and check that the result is an integer (i.e: no remainder).

If the synthesiser division ratio is not an integer value, check the required operational frequency and repeat the calculation checking for mistakes.

Convert the required local oscillator frequency to synthesiser programming switch state patterns according to the following table. Note: the frequency of the passband will dictate the switch steps used.

| Switch Functions |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Switch Number | Synthesiser offset added when switch in UP position |  |
|  | 12.5 kHz step size | 25 kHz step size |
| 1 | +12.5 kHz | +25 kHz |
| 2 | +25 kHz | +50 kHz |
| 3 | +50 kHz | +100 kHz |
| 4 | +100 kHz | +200 kHz |
| 5 | +200 kHz | +400 kHz |
| 6 | +400 kHz | +800 kHz |
| 7 | +800 kHz | +1.6 MHz |
| 8 | +1.6 MHz | +3.2 MHz |
| 9 | +3.2 MHz | +6.4 MHz |
| 10 | +6.4 MHz | +12.8 MHz |
| 11 | +12.8 MHz | +25.6 MHz |
| 12 | +25.6 MHz | +51.2 MHz |
| 13 | +51.2 MHz | +102.4 MHz |
| 14 | +102.4 MHz | +204.8 MHz |
| 15 | +204.8 MHz | +409.6 MHz |
| 16 | +409.6 MHz | +819.2 MHz |

Frequency required: 454.000 MHz
Channel spacing: $\quad 12.5 \mathrm{kHz}$
Synthesiser offset: $\quad-21.4 \mathrm{MHz}$
The Local Oscillator frequency is therefore:
$454.000-21.4=432.600 \mathrm{MHz}$
Dividing the Local Oscillator frequency by the channel spacing of 0.0125 MHz :

$$
\frac{432.600}{0.0125}=34608
$$

This is an integer value, therefore it is OK to proceed.

| Local Oscillator Frequency | Switch settings |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 16 | 15 | 14 | 13 | 12 | 11 | 10 | 9 | 8 | 7 | 6 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| 432.600 MHz | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

Switch setting: $\quad 0=$ switch DOWN (ON, frequency ignored )
1 = switch UP (OFF, frequency added)

## 17-011501 Controller Module DIP Switch Connector Data

| 17-011501 Controller Module DIP Switch Connector Data |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| IDC PIN | 25-way Connector | Function $(12.5 \mathrm{kHz}$ steps $)$ | Function ( 25 kHz steps) |
| 1 | 13 | Freq. bit 1 (12.5kHz) | Freq. bit $1(25 \mathrm{kHz})$ |
| 2 | 25 | Freq. bit 2 (25kHz) | Freq. bit 2 ( 50 kHz ) |
| 3 | 12 | Freq. bit 3 (50kHz) | Freq. bit 3 (100kHz) |
| 4 | 24 | Freq. bit 4 (100kHz) | Freq. bit 4 (200kHz) |
| 5 | 11 | Freq. bit 5 (200kHz) | Freq. bit 5 (400kHz) |
| 6 | 23 | Freq. bit 6 ( 400 kHz ) | Freq. bit 6 (800kHz) |
| 7 | 10 | Freq. bit 7 (800kHz) | Freq. bit 7 (1.6MHz) |
| 8 | 22 | Freq. bit 8 (1.6MHz) | Freq. bit 8 (3.2MHz) |
| 9 | 9 | Freq. bit 9 (3.2MHz) | Freq. bit 9 (6.4MHz) |
| 10 | 21 | Freq. bit 10 (6.4MHz) | Freq. bit 10 (12.8MHz) |
| 11 | 8 | Freq. bit 11 (12.8MHz) | Freq. bit 11 (25.6MHz) |
| 12 | 20 | Freq. bit 12 (25.6MHz) | Freq. bit 12 ( 51.2 MHz ) |
| 13 | 7 | Freq. bit 13 ( 51.2 MHz ) | Freq. bit 13 (102.4MHz) |
| 14 | 19 | Freq. bit 14 (102.4MHz) | Freq. bit 14 (204.8MHz) |
| 15 | 6 | Freq. bit 15 (204.8MHz) | Freq. bit 15 (409.6MHz) |
| 16 | 18 | Freq. bit 16 (409.6MHz) | Freq. bit 16 (819.2MHz) |
| 17 | 5 | Module alarm | Module alarm |
| 18 | 17 | Gain bit 1 | Gain bit 1 |
| 19 | 4 | Gain bit 2 | Gain bit 2 |
| 20 | 16 | Gain bit 3 | Gain bit 3 |
| 21 | 3 | Gain bit 4 | Gain bit 4 |
| 22 | 15 | (5V | (5V |
| 23 | 2 | OV | OV |
| 24 | 14 | Switched 12V | Switched 12V |
| 25 | 1 | OV | OV |
| 26 | --- | --- | --- |

### 21.3.1.10. 24V Relay Board (80-008902)

The General Purpose Relay Board allows the inversion of signals and the isolation of circuits. It is equipped with a single, dual pole, change-over relay RL1 with completely isolated wiring, accessed via screw terminals.

The relay is provided with a polarity protection diode and diodes for suppressing the transients caused by "flywheel effect" which can destroy switching transistors or induce spikes on neighbouring circuits. It's common use is to amalgamate all the alarm signals into one, volts-free relay contact pair for the main alarm system.

## 80-008902 Technical Specification

| Parameter | Specification |
| ---: | :--- |
| Max. switch current | 1.0 Amp |
| Max. switch volts | $120 \mathrm{Vdc} / 60 \mathrm{VA}$ |
| Max. switch power | $24 \mathrm{~W} / 60 \mathrm{VA}$ |
| Min. switch load | $10.0 \mu \mathrm{~A} / 10.0 \mathrm{mV}$ |
| Relay isolation | 1.5 kV |
| Mechanical life | $>2 \times 10^{7}$ operations |
| Relay approval | BT type 56 |
| Connector details |  |
| $15-$ way $0.1^{\prime \prime}$ pitch |  |
| Temperature <br> range | operational |
|  | storage |
|  | $-40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+55^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |

### 21.3.1.11. Dual Isolator (770MHz) (93-910048)

The purpose of fitting an isolator to the output of a transmitter in a multi-transmitter environment is so that each output is afforded a degree of isolation from every other. Without the addition of Isolators, simultaneous transmissions could interfere to create intermodulation products and spurious transmissions would be created which would cause interference.

Dual Isolator (93-910048) is a ferro-magnetic RF device, which has directional properties. In the forward direction, RF arriving at the input is passed to the output with minimal attenuation. In the reverse direction, RF arriving at the output due to reflected power from a badly matched load, or due to coupling with another transmitter, is routed into an RF load where it is absorbed. The isolator therefore functions to prevent reflected RF energy reaching the output port of an amplifier where it could cause intermodulation products or premature device failure.

Dual Isolator (93-910048) is as its name suggests a two stage device, essentially two isolators in one casing. One isolator stage has an internal 10W load fitted, the second stage needs an external load fitted of sufficient rating to absorb the reflected power levels that can be reasonably expected within the system. In this instance Dual Isolator (93-910048) is fitted with external load 09-000902.

93-910048 Specification

| Parameter | Specification |
| ---: | :--- |
| Frequency Range | $760-780 \mathrm{MHz}$ |
| Insertion Loss | 0.4 dB max. |
| Isolation | 50 dB min. |
| Return Loss | 23 dB min. |
| Power Handling | 10 W (internally fitted load) |
| RF Connectors | N female |

### 21.3.1.12. Dual Diode Assembly (94-100004)

The purpose of these dual diode assemblies is to allow two DC voltage sources to be combined, so that the main DC rail within the equipment can be sourced from either a mains driven PSU, or externally through an XLR connector or from dual mains driven PSUs. They are very heavy-duty diodes and they prevent any reverse current from flowing back to their source or the alternative supply rail. Combining diodes such as these will also be used if the equipment is to be powered from external back-up batteries.

### 21.3.1.13. PSU 24V (96-300060)

The power supply unit is a switched-mode type capable of supplying 24 V DC at 6.25 Amps continuously. Equipment of this type typically requires approximately $2-2.5 \mathrm{Amps}$ at 24 V DC, so the PSU will be used conservatively ensuring a long operational lifetime.

No routine maintenance of the PSU is required. If a fault is suspected, then the output voltage from the power supply may be measured on its output terminals. This is typically set to 24.5 V . The output voltage may be varied using a multi-turn adjustment potentiometer mounted close to the DC output terminals.

The line input voltage is sensed automatically, so no adjustment or link setting is needed by the operator.

96-300060 Specification

| AC Input Supply |  |
| :---: | :---: |
|  | 110 or 220 V nominal |
| Voltage | 90 to 132 or 180 to 264 V (absolute limits) |
| Frequency | 47 to 63 Hz |
| DC Output Supply: |  |
| Voltage | 24V DC (nominal) |
|  | 22 to 26 V (absolute limits) |
| Current | 6.25A |

### 21.3.2. $\quad 700 \mathrm{MHz}$ Uplink Amplifier/ Duplexer (50-132104)

$3 \cup 19$ " rack mount tray

700MHz Uplink Amplifier/ Duplexer (50-132104) List of Major Components

| Section | Component <br> Part | Component Part Description | Qty Per <br> Assembly |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 21.3.2.3. | $02-007206$ | Bandpass Filter | 2 |
| 21.3.2.4. | $05-003302$ | Four Way Splitter/Combiner | 5 |
| 21.3.2.5. | $07-015105$ | Wideband Asymmetric Coupler | 1 |
| 21.3.2.6. | $10-000701$ | Switched Attenuator 0.25Watt, 0-30dB | 1 |
| 21.3.2.7. | $10-000901$ | Switched Attenuator 0.25W, $0-15 \mathrm{~dB}$ | 1 |
| 21.3 .2 .8. | $11-006702$ | Low Noise Amplifier | 1 |
| 21.3 .2 .9. | $12-021901$ | Low Power Amplifier | 1 |
| 21.3 .2 .10. | $13-003412$ | DC/DC Converter | 1 |
| 21.3 .2 .11. | $17-001109$ | AGC Detector Unit | 1 |
|  | $17-001201$ | AGC Attenuator Unit | 1 |
| 21.3.2.12. | $80-007401$ | Dummy Load | 7 |
| 21.3.2.13. | $80-008901$ | 12V (Single) Relay Board | 1 |
| 21.3.2.14. | $94-100004$ | Dual Diode Assembly | 1 |
| 21.3 .2 .15. | $96-300052$ | 12V Switch-Mode PSU | 1 |

21.3.2.1. 700MHz Uplink Amplifierl Duplexer (50-132104) Outline Drawing Drawing number 50-1321104

21.3.2.2. 700MHz Uplink Amplifier/ Duplexer (50-132104) System Diagram Drawing number 50-132184


### 21.3.2.3. Bandpass Filter (02-007206)

The bandpass filters are multi-section designs with a bandwidth dependent upon the passband frequencies, (both tuned to customer requirements). The response shape is basically Chebyshev with a passband design ripple of 0.1 dB . The filters are of slot coupled, folded combline design, and are carefully aligned during manufacture in order to optimise the insertion loss, VSWR and intermodulation characteristics of the unit. The tuned elements are silver-plated to reduce surface ohmic losses and maintain a good VSWR figure and $50 \Omega$ load at the input and output ports.

Being passive devices, the bandpass filters should have an extremely long operational life and require no maintenance. Should a filter be suspect, it is usually most time efficient to replace the module rather than attempt repair or re-tuning.

No adjustments should be attempted without full network sweep analysis facilities to monitor both insertion loss and VSWR simultaneously.

02-007206 Specification

| PARAMETER |  | SPECIFICATION |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Chebyshev |
| Response type |  | $800-950 \mathrm{MHz}$ * |
| Bandwidth |  | 25 MHz * |
| Number of sections |  | 8 |
| Insertion loss |  | 1.2 dB |
| Connectors |  | better than 1.2:1 |
|  |  | SMA female |
| Power handling |  | 100W max |
| Temperature range | operation | $-20^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+60^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
|  | storage | $-40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+70^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
|  | Weight | 3 kg (typical) |

*tuned to Customer's specification

### 21.3.2.4. Four Way Splitter/Combiner (05-003302)

The Splitter/Combiner used is a device for accurately matching two or more RF signals to single or multiple ports, whilst maintaining an accurate $50 \Omega$ load to all inputs/outputs and ensuring that the VSWR and insertion losses are kept to a minimum. Any unused ports should be terminated with an appropriate $50 \Omega$ load.

Four Way Splitter (05-003302) Specification

| PARAMETER |  | SPECIFICATION |
| ---: | ---: | :--- |
| Frequency range | $700-980 \mathrm{MHz}$ |  |
|  | Bandwidth | 180 MHz |
|  | Rejection | $>14 \mathrm{~dB}$ |
|  | Insertion loss | $<7.0 \mathrm{~dB}$ (in band) |
| Connectors | N type, female |  |
| Weight | $<1.5 \mathrm{~kg}$ |  |
| Temperature <br> range | operational | $-20 \approx \mathrm{C}$ to $+60 \approx \mathrm{C}$ |
|  | storage | $-40 \approx \mathrm{C}$ to $+70 \approx \mathrm{C}$ |

### 21.3.2.5. Wideband Asymmetric Coupler (07-015105)

The purpose of Wideband Asymmetric Coupler (07-015105) is to tap off a known portion (in this case 30 dB ) of RF signal from transmission lines and to combine them, for example through splitter units for different purposes (alarms/monitoring etc.), whilst maintaining an accurate $50 \Omega$ load to all ports/interfaces throughout the specified frequency range. They are known formally as directional couplers as they couple power from the RF mainline in one direction only.

## 07-015105 Specification

| PARAMETER |  | SPECIFICATION |
| ---: | :--- | :--- |
| Construction | Inductive air gap |  |
| Frequency | $800-2500 \mathrm{MHz}$ |  |
|  | Through loss | $0.4 \mathrm{~dB}($ typical $)$ |
| Coupling level | $-30 \mathrm{~dB} \pm 0.5 \mathrm{~dB}$ |  |
| Isolation | N/A |  |
| Weight | $<1.0 \mathrm{~kg}$ |  |
|  | Connectors | SMA, female |
| Temperature <br> range | operation | $-20^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+60^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
|  | storage | $-40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+70^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |

### 21.3.2.6. Switched Attenuator 0.25Watt, $0-30 \mathrm{~dB}(10-000701)$

In many practical applications for Cell Enhancers etc., the gain in each path is found to be excessive. Therefore, provision is made within the unit for the setting of attenuation in each path, to reduce the gain.

Switched Attenuator 10-000701 provides attenuation from 0 to 30 dB in 2 dB steps The attenuation is simply set using the four miniature toggle switches on the top of each unit. Each switch is clearly marked with the attenuation it provides, and the total attenuation in line is the sum of the values switched in. They are designed to maintain an accurate $50 \Omega$ impedance over their operating frequency at both input and output.

10-000701 Specification

| PARAMETER | SPECIFICATION |
| ---: | :--- |
| Attenuation Values | $0-30 \mathrm{~dB}$ |
| Attenuation Steps | $2,4,8$ and 16 dB |
| Power Handling | 0.25 Watt |
| Attenuation Accuracy | $\pm 1.0 \mathrm{~dB}$ |
| Frequency Range | DC to 1 GHz |
| Impedance | $50 \Omega$ |
| Connectors | SMA |
| VSWR | $1.3: 1$ |
|  | Weight |
|  | 0.2 kg |
| Temperature <br> range | operation |
|  | storage |
|  | $-40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+60^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+70^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |

### 21.3.2.7. Switched Attenuator $0.25 \mathrm{~W}, 0-15 \mathrm{~dB}(10-000901)$

In many practical applications for Cell Enhancers etc., the gain in each path is found to be excessive. Therefore, provision is made within the unit for the setting of attenuation in each path, to reduce the gain.

10-000901 provides attenuation from $0-15 \mathrm{~dB}$ in 2 dB steps The attenuation is simply set using the four miniature toggle switches on the top of each unit. Each switch is clearly marked with the attenuation it provides, and the total attenuation in line is the sum of the values switched in. They are designed to maintain an accurate $50 \Omega$ impedance over their operating frequency at both input and output.

## 10-000901 Specification

| PARAMETER | SPECIFICATION |
| ---: | :--- |
| Attenuation Values | $0-15 \mathrm{~dB}$ |
| Attenuation Steps | $1,2,4$ and 8 dB |
| Power Handling | 0.25 Watt |
| Attenuation Accuracy | $\pm 1.0 \mathrm{~dB}$ |
| Frequency Range | DC to 1 GHz |
| Impedance | $50 \Omega$ |
| Connectors | SMA |
| VSWR | $1.3: 1$ |
|  | Weigh |
|  | 0.2 kg |
| Temperature <br> range | operation |
|  | $-20^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+60^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |

### 21.3.2.8. Low Noise Amplifier (11-006702)

The Gallium-Arsenide low noise amplifiers used in 800 MHz Line Amplifier (55-165703) are double stage, solid-state low noise amplifiers. Class A circuitry is used throughout the units to ensure excellent linearity and extremely low noise over a very wide dynamic range. The active devices are very moderately rated to provide a long trouble-free working life. There are no adjustments on these amplifiers, and in the unlikely event of a failure, then the complete amplifier should be replaced. This amplifier features its own in-built alarm system which gives a volt-free relay contact type alarm that is easily integrated into the main alarm system.

11-006702 Specification

| PARAMETER | SPECIFICATION |
| :---: | :---: |
| Frequency range | $800-1000 \mathrm{MHz}$ |
| Bandwidth | <200MHz |
| Gain | 29dB (typical) |
| 1dB Compression point | 20 dBm |
| OIP3 | 33 dBm |
| Input/Output return loss | $>18 \mathrm{~dB}$ |
| Noise figure | 1.3 dB (typical) |
| Power consumption | 180mA @ 24V DC |
| Supply voltage | 10-24V DC |
| Connectors | SMA female |
| Temperature operational | $-10^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+60^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| range storage | $-20^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+70^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| Size | $90 \times 55 \times 30.2 \mathrm{~mm}$ |
| Weight | 290gms (approximately) |


| Connector pin | Signal |
| :---: | :---: |
| 1 | +Ve input (10-24V) |
| 2 | GND |
| 3 | Alarm RelayO/P bad |
| 4 | Alarm Relay common |
| 5 | Alarm Relay good |
| 6 | No connection |
| 7 | TTL voltage set |
| 8 | TTL alarm/OV (good) |
| 9 | O/C good/OV bad |

9-Way Pin-Out Graphical Representation


### 21.3.2.9. Low Power Amplifier (12-021901)

The low power amplifier used is a triple stage solid-state low-noise amplifier. Class A circuitry is used in the unit to ensure excellent linearity over a very wide dynamic range. The three active devices are very moderately rated to provide a long trouble-free working life.
Its housing is an aluminium case (Iridite NCP finish) with SMA connectors for the RF input/output and a D-Type connector for the power supply and the Current Fault Alarm Function.
There are no adjustments on this amplifier, and in the unlikely event of failure then the entire amplifier should be replaced.

Low Power Amplifier (12-021901) Specification

| PARAMETER |  | SPECIFICATION |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Frequency range |  | 800-960MHz* |
| Maximum RF output |  | 20 MHz * |
|  |  | >1.0 Watt |
| Gain |  | 15dB |
| 1dB compression point |  | +30.5dBm |
| $3{ }^{\text {rd }}$ order intercept point |  | $+43 \mathrm{dBm}$ |
| Noise Figure |  | <6dB |
| VSWR |  | better than 1.5:1 |
| Connectors |  | SMA female |
| Supply |  | 500mA @ 10-15V DC |
| Temperature range | operational | $-10^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+60^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
|  | storage | $-20^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+70^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| Weight |  | 0.5 kg |
| Size |  | $167 \times 52 \times 25 \mathrm{~mm}$ |

* Tuned to Customer's specification

| Connector Pin | Signal |
| :---: | :---: |
| A1 (large pin) | $+24 V$ DC |
| A2 (large pin) | GND |
| 1 | Alarm relay common |
| 2 | TTL alarm/OV good |
| 3 | Alarm relay contact (bad) |
| 4 | Alarm relay contact (good) |
| 5 | O/C good/OV bad (TTL) |

7-Way Connector Graphical Representation


### 21.3.2.10. DC/DC Converter 13-003412

$13-003412$ is based upon an O.E.M. DC/DC Converter module with a wide input range and and is used to derive a 12 V fixed voltage power supply rail from a higher voltage supply, in this case 24 V . In the event of failure this unit should not be repaired, only replaced.

13-003412 Specification

| PARAMETER |  | SPECIFICATION |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Operating voltage |  | 18-75V DC |
| Output voltages |  | 12V (typical) |
| Output current |  | 5.0A (Max) |
| Temperature range | operational | $-10 \diamond C$ to $+60 \diamond C$ |
|  | storage | $-20 \bigcirc C$ to $+70 \bigcirc C$ |

### 21.3.2.11. AGC System

AGC Detector Unit (17-001109)
AGC Attenuator Unit (17-001201)
EQUIPMENT 700MHz Uplink Amplifier/ Duplexer (50-132104) is fitted with a wide dynamic range Automatic Gain Control (AGC) system. This is fitted in the Uplink path to avoid overloading the amplifiers (with the associated performance degradation) should a mobile be operated very close to the unit.

The AFL wide dynamic range Automatic Gain Control system consists of two units, a detector/amplifier and an attenuator. The logarithmic detector/amplifier unit is inserted in the RF path on the output of the power amplifier, and the attenuator is situated in the RF path between the 1st and 2nd stages of amplification.

Normally the attenuator is at minimum attenuation. The detector/amplifier unit monitors the RF level being delivered by the power amplifier, and when a certain threshold is reached it begins to increase the value of the attenuator to limit the RF output to the (factory set) threshold. Therefore overloading of the power amplifier is avoided.

The factory set threshold is 1 dB below the Enhancer 1 dB compression point. Some adjustment of this AGC threshold level is possible, a 10 dB range is mostly achieved. It is not recommended under any circumstances to adjust the AGC threshold to a level greater than the 1dB compression point as system degradation will occur.

The detector comprises of a $50 \Omega$ transmission line with a resistive tap which samples a small portion of the mainline power. The sampled signal is amplified and fed to a conventional half wave diode rectifier, the output of which is a DC voltage proportional to the RF input signal. This DC voltage is passed via an inverting DC amplifier with integrating characteristics, to the output, which drives the attenuation control line of the corresponding AGC attenuator. This unit is fitted at some earlier point in the RF circuit.

For small signals, below AGC onset, the output control line will be close to 12 V and the AGC attenuator will have minimum attenuation. As the signal level increases the control line voltage will fall, increasing the attenuator value and keeping the system output level at a constant value.
The AGC onset level is adjusted by the choice of sampler resistor R1 and by the setting of potentiometer VR1, (factory set at the time of system test) do not adjust unless able to monitor subsequent RF levels. The attenuator comprises a $50 \Omega$ P.I.N diode, voltage-variable attenuator with a range of 3 to 30 dB . The attenuation is controlled by a DC voltage which is derived from the associated AGC detector unit.

## Wide Dynamic Range AGC Specification

| PARAMETER |  | SPECIFICATION |
| ---: | :--- | :--- |
|  | Frequency Range | up to 1000 MHz |
|  | Attenuation Range | 3 to 30 dB |
|  | Attenuation Steps | Continuously variable |
| VSWR | better than 1.2:1 |  |
| Power | RF Connectors | SMA female |
| attenuator | 1 W |  |
| Handling | detector/amp | $>30 \mathrm{~W}$ (or as required) |
| Temperature | operation | $-10^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+60^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| Range | storage | $-20^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+70^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| Size | attenuator pcb | $50 \times 42 \times 21 \mathrm{~mm}$ |
|  | detector/amp pcb | $54 \times 42 \times 21 \mathrm{~mm}$ |
| Weight | attenuator | 90 gm |
|  | detector/amp | 100 gm |

### 21.3.2.12. Dummy Load (80-007401)

When a combiner system is used to split or combine RF signals, in many cases it is most cost effective to use a standard stock item 4,6 or 8 port device where, in fact, only a 3 or 6 port device is needed. In this case the Four Way Splitters (05-003302) each have their unused ports terminated with Dummy Load (80-007401) in order to preserve the correct impedance of the devices over the specified frequency range. This also has the advantage of allowing future expansion capability should extra channels or other functions become necessary.

Dummy Load (80-007401) Specification

| Parameter |  | Specification |
| ---: | ---: | :--- |
| Frequency Range | 0 to 1000 MHz |  |
| Power Rating | 1.6 Watts |  |
| VSWR | $0-500 \mathrm{MHz}$ | $1.2: 1$ |
| $(\mathrm{Max})$ | $500-1000 \mathrm{MHz}$ | $1.3: 1$ |
|  | Temperature | -20 to $+55^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| Connector | 'N' type Male |  |
|  | Nominal Impedance | 50 Ohms |
|  |  |  |

### 21.3.2.13. 12V (Single) Relay Board (80-008901)

The General Purpose Relay Board allows the inversion of signals and the isolation of circuits. It is equipped with a single dual pole change-over relay RL1, with completely isolated wiring, accessed via a 15 way in-line connector. The relay is provided with polarity protection diodes and diodes for suppressing the transients caused by "flywheel effect" which can destroy switching transistors or induce spikes on neighbouring circuits. It's common use is to amalgamate all the alarm signals into one, volts-free relay contact pair for the main alarm system.

80-008901 Specification

| PARAMETER | SPECIFICATION |
| ---: | :--- |
| Operating voltage | 8 to 30 V (floating earth) |
| Alarm threshold | Vcc -1.20 volt $+15 \%$ |
| Alarm output relay contacts |  |
| Max. switch current | 1.0 Amp |
| Max. switch volts | $120 \mathrm{Vdc} / 60 \mathrm{VA}$ |
| Max. switch power | $24 \mathrm{~W} / 60 \mathrm{VA}$ |
| Min. switch load | $10.0 \mu \mathrm{~A} / 10.0 \mathrm{mV}$ |
| Relay isolation | 1.5 kV |
| Mechanical life | $>2 \times 10^{7}$ operations |
| Relay approval | BT type 56 |
| Connector details |  |
| Screw terminals |  |
| Temperature | operational |
| range | $-10^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+60^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| storage | $-20^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+70^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |

### 21.3.2.14. Dual Diode Assembly (94-100004)

The purpose of these dual diode assemblies is to allow two DC voltage sources to be combined, so that the main DC rail within the equipment can be sourced from either a mains driven PSU, or externally through an XLR connector or from dual mains driven PSUs. They are very heavy-duty diodes and they prevent any reverse current from flowing back to their source or the alternative supply rail. Combining diodes such as these will also be used if the equipment is to be powered from external back-up batteries.

### 21.3.2.15. 12V Switch-Mode PSU (96-300052)

No routine maintenance of the PSU is required. If a fault is suspected, then the output voltage from the power supply may be measured on its output terminals. This is typically set to 12.2 V . The adjustment potentiometer will be found close to the DC output terminals.

The line input voltage is sensed automatically, so no adjustment or link setting is needed by the operator.

96-300052 Specification

| AC Input Supply |  |  |
| :---: | :--- | :---: |
| Voltage |  |  |
|  | 110 or 220V nominal |  |
| Frequency | 47 to 63 VHz (absolute limits) |  |
| DC Output Supply |  |  |
| Voltage | $12 \mathrm{~V} \mathrm{DC} \mathrm{(nominal)}$ |  |
|  | $10.5-13.8 \mathrm{~V}$ (absolute limits) |  |
| Current | 12.5 A |  |

## 22. INTERNATIONAL STATION 800MHZ BDA (80-330555-1)

Rack number CR9-CR-07

International Station 800 MHz BDA (80-330555-1)

| Section | Component <br> Part | Component Part Description | Qty Per <br> Assembly |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 22.3.1. | $50-132203$ | 800 MHz Output Quadplexer/Combiner | 1 |
| 22.3.2. | $50-132205$ | 800 MHz 5 Cavity Combiner System | 2 |

22.1. International Station 800 MHz BDA (80-330555-1) Rack elevation Drawing number 80-330555

22.2. International Station 800 MHz BDA (80-330555-1) System diagram Drawing number 80-330585-1

22.3. International Station 800 MHz BDA (80-330555-1) Major Components

### 22.3.1. $\quad 800 \mathrm{MHz}$ Output Quadplexer/Combiner (50-132203)

3 U rack mount tray

800MHz Output Quadplexer/Combiner (50-132203) List of major Components

| Section | Component <br> Part | Component Part Description | Qty Per <br> Assembly |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 22.3.1.3. | $02-007206$ | Bandpass Filter | 4 |
| 22.3.1.4. | $05-003007$ | 4 Port Hybrid Coupler | 1 |
| 22.3 .1 .5. | $07-015105$ | Wideband Asymmetric Coupler | 1 |
| 22.3.1.6. | $09-000902$ | Dummy load | 1 |

22.3.1.1. $\quad \mathbf{8 0 0 M H z}$ Output Quadplexer/Combiner (50-132203) Outline Drawing Drawing number 50-1322103

22.3.1.2. $\quad \mathbf{8 0 0 M H z}$ Output Quadplexer/Combiner (50-132203) System Diagram Drawing number 50-132283


### 22.3.1.3. Bandpass Filter (02-007206)

The bandpass filters are multi-section designs with a bandwidth dependent upon the passband frequencies, (both tuned to customer requirements). The response shape is basically Chebyshev with a passband design ripple of 0.1 dB . The filters are of slot coupled, folded combline design, and are carefully aligned during manufacture in order to optimise the insertion loss, VSWR and intermodulation characteristics of the unit. The tuned elements are silver-plated to reduce surface ohmic losses and maintain a good VSWR figure and $50 \Omega$ load at the input and output ports.

Being passive devices, the bandpass filters should have an extremely long operational life and require no maintenance. Should a filter be suspect, it is usually most time efficient to replace the module rather than attempt repair or re-tuning.

No adjustments should be attempted without full network sweep analysis facilities to monitor both insertion loss and VSWR simultaneously.

02-007206 Specification

| PARAMETER |  | SPECIFICATION |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Response type | Chebyshev |
| Frequency range |  | $800-950 \mathrm{MHz}$ * |
|  | Bandwidth | 25 MHz * |
| Number of sections |  | 8 |
| Insertion loss |  | 1.2 dB |
| VSWR |  | better than 1.2:1 |
| Connectors |  | SMA female |
| Power handling |  | 100W max |
| Temperature range | operation | $-20^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+60^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
|  | storage | $-40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+70^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
|  | Weight | 3 kg (typical) |

*tuned to Customer's specification

### 22.3.1.4. 4 Port Hybrid Coupler (05-003007)

This transmitter hybrid coupler is a device for accurately matching two or more RF signals to single or multiple ports, whilst maintaining an accurate $50 \Omega$ load to all inputs/outputs and ensuring that the insertion losses are kept to a minimum. Any unused ports should be terminated with an appropriate $50 \Omega$ load. In this specific instance one port of 4 Port Hybrid Coupler (05-003007) is terminated with Dummy load 09-000902 (see below).

05-003007 Specification

| PARAMETER | SPECIFICATION |
| ---: | :--- |
| Frequency range | $700-900 \mathrm{MHz}$ |
| Bandwidth | 200 MHz |
| Rejection | $>14 \mathrm{~dB}$ |
| Insertion loss | 6.5 dB (in band, typical) |
| Connectors | SMA |
| Weight | $<1.0 \mathrm{~kg}$ |
| Temperature <br> range | operational |
|  | $-10 \approx \mathrm{C}$ to $+60 \rightleftharpoons \mathrm{C}$ |
| storage | $-20 \approx \mathrm{C}$ to $+70 \rightleftharpoons \mathrm{C}$ |

### 22.3.1.5. Wideband Asymmetric Coupler (07-015105)

The purpose of Wideband Asymmetric Coupler (07-015105) is to tap off a known portion (in this case 30 dB ) of RF signal from transmission lines and to combine them, for example through splitter units for different purposes (alarms/monitoring etc.), whilst maintaining an accurate $50 \Omega$ load to all ports/interfaces throughout the specified frequency range. They are known formally as directional couplers as they couple power from the RF mainline in one direction only.

07-015105 Specification

| PARAMETER |  | SPECIFICATION |
| ---: | :--- | :--- |
| Construction | Inductive air gap |  |
| Frequency | $800-2500 \mathrm{MHz}$ |  |
|  | Through loss | $0.4 \mathrm{~dB}($ typical $)$ |
| Coupling level | $-30 \mathrm{~dB} \pm 0.5 \mathrm{~dB}$ |  |
| Isolation | N/A |  |
| Weight | $<1.0 \mathrm{~kg}$ |  |
|  | Connectors | SMA, female |
| Temperature <br> range | operation | $-20^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+60^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
|  | storage | $-40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+70^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |

### 22.3.1.6. Dummy load 09-000902

When a combiner system is used to split or combine RF signals, in many cases it is most cost effective to use a standard stock item 4, 6 or 8 port device where, in fact, only a 3 or 6 port device is needed. In this case 4 Port Hybrid Coupler (05-003007) has one of its ports terminated with an appropriate Dummy Load in order to preserve the correct impedance of the device over the specified frequency range.

09-000902 specification

| PARAMETER | SPECIFICATION |
| ---: | :--- |
| Frequency Range | $0-2500 \mathrm{MHz}$ |
| Power Rating | 25 Watts continuous |
| VSWR | Better than 1.1:1 |
| Impedance | 50 Ohms |
| Temperature Range | -20 to $+60^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| RF Connectors | N Type female |
| Dimension | $110.3 \mathrm{~mm} \times 38.1 \mathrm{~mm} \times$ |
| Weight | 485 grams |
| Finish | Black Anodised |
| RF Connector | N Type male |
| Environmental | IP66 |
| MTBF | $>180,000$ hours |
|  |  |

### 22.3.2. $\quad 800 \mathrm{MHz} 5$ Cavity Combiner System (50-132205)

800MHz 5 Cavity Combiner System (50-132205) consists of 5 Dielectric Cavity Resonators mounted on two 3 U rack mount panels, three on one panel and two on the other

800MHz 5 Cavity Combiner System (50-132205) List of Major Components

| Section | Component <br> Part | Component Part Description | Qty Per <br> Assembly |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 22.3.2.3. | $04-003401$ | Dielectric Cavity Resonator | 5 |

22.3.2.1. 800 MHz 5 Cavity Combiner System (50-132205) Outline Drawing Drawing number 50-1322105

22.3.2.2. $\mathbf{8 0 0 M H z} 5$ Cavity Combiner System (50-132205) System Diagram Drawing number 50-132285


### 22.3.2.2. Dielectric Cavity Resonator (04-003401)

Cavity resonators are used in this system for their high Q factor response and power handling characteristics. Being finely tuned items, they can be prone to being de-tuned by mechanical shock or vibration therefore these units should be handled, stored and installed with care.

Note that the cavities are coupled together using critical length harnesses. If any cable is to be changed the exact same length and type of cable should be used for replacement.

04-003401 Specification

*Tuned to Customer's specification
**Height is dependant upon position of tuning plunger

## 23. INTERNATIONAL STATION 800MHZ BDA

Rack number CR9-CR-08

International Station 800 MHz BDA (80-330555-2) List of Major Components

| Section | Component <br> Part | Component Part Description | Qty Per <br> Assembly |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 23.3.1. | $50-132202$ | 800 MHz Channelised Amplifier | 10 |
| 23.3 .2. | $50-132204$ | 800 MHz Uplink Amplifier/ Quadplexer | 1 |

23.1. International Station 800 MHz BDA (80-330555-2) Outline Drawing Drawing number 80-330555

23.2 International Station 800MHz BDA (80-330555-2) System Diagram Drawing number 80-330585-2


### 23.3. International Station 800 MHz BDA (80-330555-2) Major Components

### 23.3.1. $\quad 800 \mathrm{MHz}$ Channelised Amplifier (50-132202)

3 U rack mount chassis

800MHz Channelised Amplifier (50-132202) List of Major Components

| Section | Component <br> Part | Component Part Description | Qty Per <br> Assembly |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 23.3.1.3. | $09-000902$ | Dummy load |  |
| 23.3.1.4. | $10-000901$ | Switched Attenuator 0.25W, 0-15dB | 1 |
| 23.3.1.5. | $11-006702$ | Low Noise Amplifier | 1 |
| 23.3.1.6. | $12-020804$ | Power Amplifier | 1 |
| 23.3.1.7. | $13-003412$ | DC/DC Converter | 1 |
| 23.3.1.8. | $17-009127$ | Channel Selectivity Module | 1 |
| 23.3 .1 .9. | $17-011501$ | Channel Control Module | 1 |
| 23.3 .1 .10. | $80-008902$ | 24V Relay Board | 1 |
| 23.3 .1 .11. | $93-910045$ | Dual Isolator 850-870MHz | 1 |
| 23.3 .1 .12. | $94-100004$ | Dual Diode Assembly | 1 |
| 23.3 .1 .13. | $96-300060$ | PSU 24V | 1 |

23.3.1.1. $\mathbf{8 0 0 M H z}$ Channelised Amplifier (50-132202) Outline Drawing Drawing number 50-1322102


