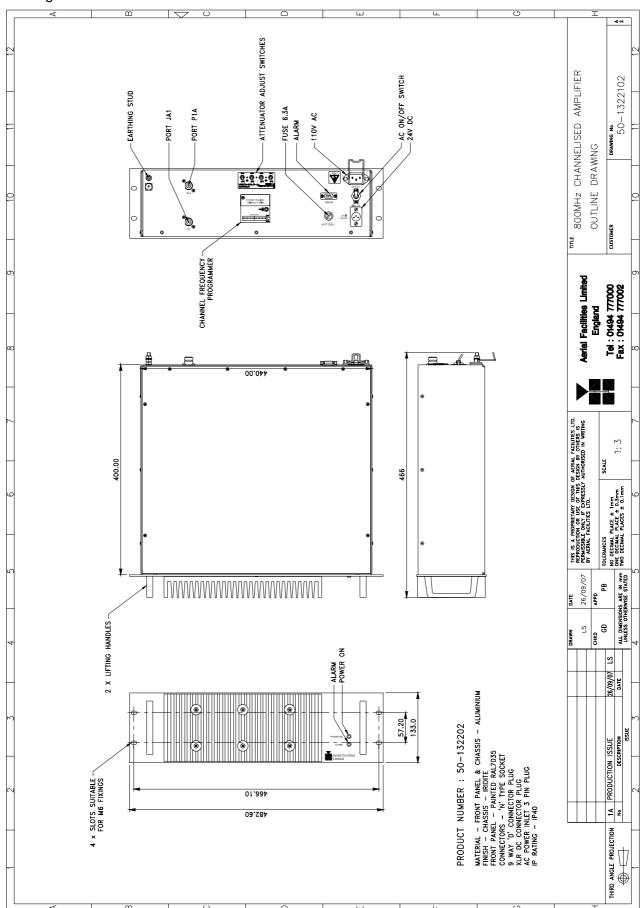
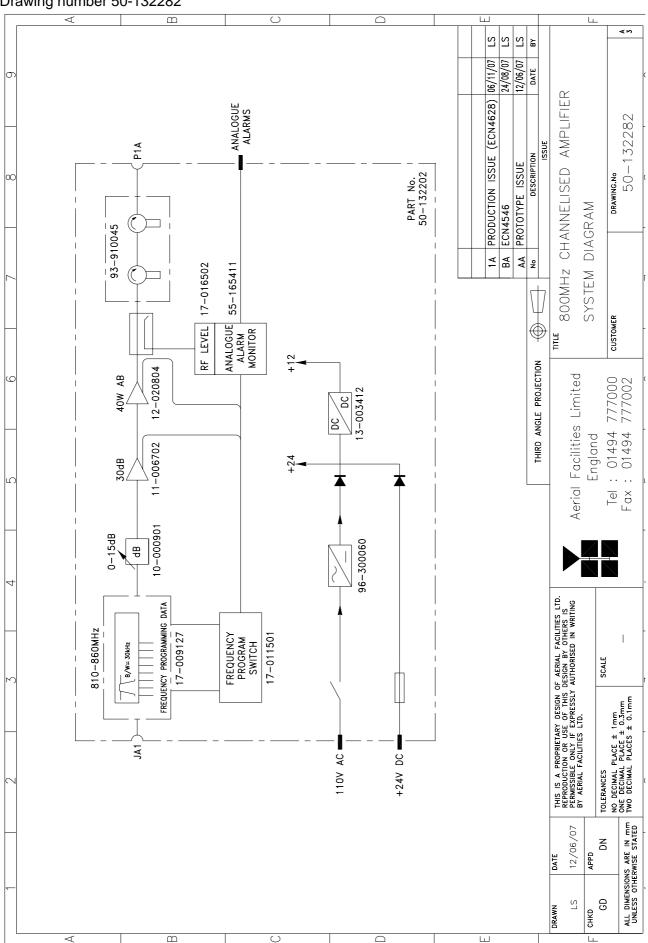
23.3.1.1. 800MHz Channelised Amplifier (50-132202) Outline Drawing

Drawing number 50-1322102



23.3.1.2. 800MHz Channelised Amplifier (50-132202) System Diagram

Drawing number 50-132282



23.3.1.3. Dummy load 09-000902

Dual Isolator (850-870MHz) (93-910045) 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 MHz
Power Rating	25 Watts continuous
VSWR	Better than 1.1:1
Impedance	50 Ohms
Temperature Range	-20 to +60°C
RF Connectors	N Type female
Dimension	110.3mm x 38.1mm x
Weight	485 grams
Finish	Black Anodised
RF Connector	N Type male
Environmental	IP66
MTBF	>180,000 hours

23.3.1.4. 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 - 15dB 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 50Ω impedance over their operating frequency at both input and output.

10-000901 Specification

PARAME	TER	SPECIFICATION
Attenuat	ion Values	0-15dB
Attenua	tion Steps	1, 2, 4 and 8dB
Powe	r Handling	0.25 Watt
Attenuation	n Accuracy	± 1.0 dB
Freque	ncy Range	DC to 1GHz
I	mpedance	50Ω
	Connectors	SMA
	VSWR	1.3:1
	Weigh	0.2kg
Temperature	operation	-20°C to +60°C
range	storage	-40°C to +70°C

23.3.1.5. Low Noise Amplifier (11-006702)

The Gallium-Arsenide low noise amplifiers used in 800MHz 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.

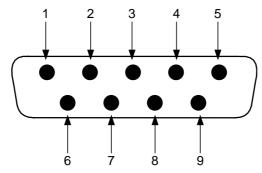
11-006702 Specification

PARAMETE	ER .	SPECIFICATION
Fred	quency range	800 – 1000MHz
	Bandwidth	<200MHz
	Gain	29dB (typical)
1dB Comp	ression point	20dBm
	OIP3	33dBm
Input/Outp	ut return loss	>18dB
	Noise figure	1.3dB (typical)
Power	consumption	180mA @ 24V DC
Sı	upply voltage	10-24V DC
	Connectors	SMA female
Temperature	operational	-10°C to +60°C
range	storage	-20°C to +70°C
	Size	90 x 55 x 30.2mm
	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/0V (good)
9	O/C good/0V bad

9-Way Pin-Out Graphical Representation



23.3.1.6. Power Amplifier (12-020804)

This amplifier is a Class AB 40W power amplifier from 860MHz to 960MHz in balanced configuration. The amplifier demonstrates a very good input/output return loss (RL) and it has a built-in Current Fault Alarm Function.

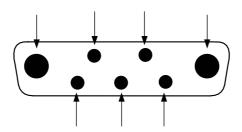
The unit housing is an aluminium case (Iridite NCP finish) with SMA connectors for the RF input/output and a D-Type connector for the power supply and the Current Fault Alarm Function.

12-020804 specification

S	pecif	ication	Parameter
		Frequency Range	860 - 960MHz
		Gain	≥28.0 dB
		Gain Flatness	1.0dB p-p Max
	∆Ga	in vs. Temperature	2.5dB Max
		Input RL	15dB Min
		Output RL	15dB Min
	Outp	out Power @ P1dB	46.0dBm Min
		DC Supply Voltage	24 ± 0.5Vdc
		RF Input Power	25dBm
DC Supply		At P1dB	6000mA Max
Current	Wit	h no RF input (Iqc)	1700mA Max
Tempera	ture	operational	-40°C to +70°C
ra	nge	storage	-40°C to +100°C

7-Way Connector Pin-outs

Connector Pin	Signal
A1	+24V 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/0V bad (TTL)



23.3.1.7. 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 12V fixed voltage power supply rail from a higher voltage supply, in this case 24V. In the event of failure this unit should not be repaired, only replaced.

13-003412 Specification

PARAM	ETER	SPECIFICATION
Opera	ating voltage	18 – 75V DC
Out	put voltages	12V (typical)
Oi	utput current	5.0A (Max)
Temperature	operational	-10℃C to +60℃C
range	storage	-20℃C to +70℃C

23.3.1.8. 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.

23.3.1.9. 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.

- 4. operating frequency
- 5. synthesiser channel spacing (step size)
- 6. 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					
	12.5kHz step size	25kHz step size			
1	+12.5kHz	+25kHz			
2	+25kHz	+50kHz			
3	+50kHz	+100kHz			
4	+100kHz	+200kHz			
5	+200kHz	+400kHz			
6	+400kHz	+800kHz			
7	+800kHz	+1.6MHz			
8	+1.6MHz	+3.2MHz			
9	+3.2MHz	+6.4MHz			
10	+6.4MHz	+12.8MHz			
11	+12.8MHz	+25.6MHz			
12	+25.6MHz	+51.2MHz			
13	+51.2MHz	+102.4MHz			
14	+102.4MHz	+204.8MHz			
15	+204.8MHz	+409.6MHz			
16	+409.6MHz	+819.2MHz			

Programming Example

Frequency required: 454.000MHz

Channel spacing: 12.5kHz

Synthesiser offset: -21.4MHz

The Local Oscillator frequency is therefore:

454.000 - 21.4 = 432.600MHz

Dividing the Local Oscillator frequency by the channel spacing of 0.0125MHz:

<u>432.600</u> = 34608

0.0125

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

Local Oscillator							Sw	vitch	settir	igs						
Frequency	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: 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	Function	Function			
	Connector	(12.5kHz steps)	(25kHz steps)			
1	13	Freq. bit 1 (12.5kHz)	Freq. bit 1 (25kHz)			
2	25	Freq. bit 2 (25kHz)	Freq. bit 2 (50kHz)			
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 (400kHz)	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 (51.2MHz)			
13	7	Freq. bit 13 (51.2MHz)	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	0V	0V			
24	14	Switched 12V	Switched 12V			
25	1	0V	0V			
26						

23.3.1.10. 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

Parar	neter	Specification
Max.	switch current	1.0Amp
Ma	x. switch volts	120Vdc/60VA
Max.	switch power	24W/60VA
Mi	n. switch load	10.0μA/10.0mV
F	Relay isolation	1.5kV
N	lechanical life	>2x10 ⁷ operations
R	Relay approval	BT type 56
Cor	nector details	15-way 0.1" pitch
Temperature	operational	-10°C to +55°C
range	storage	-40°C to +70°C

23.3.1.11 Dual Isolator (850-870MHz) (93-910045)

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 (93-910045) 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 (93-910045) 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 (93-910045) is fitted with external load 09-000902.

93-910045 Specification

Parameter	Specification
Frequency Range	850-870MHz
Insertion Loss	0.4 dB max.
Isolation	50 dB min.
Return Loss	23 dB min.
Power Handling	10W (internally fitted load)
RF Connectors	N female

23.3.1.12 **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.

23.3.1.13 PSU 24V (96-300060)

The power supply unit is a switched-mode type capable of supplying 24V DC at 6.25Amps continuously. Equipment of this type typically requires approximately 2-2.5Amps at 24V 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 24.5V. 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 220V nominal	
Voltage	90 to 132 or 180 to 264V	
	(absolute limits)	
Frequency	47 to 63Hz	
DC Output Supply:		
Voltage	24V DC (nominal)	
	22 to 26V (absolute limits)	
Current	6.25A	

23.3.2. 800MHz Uplink Amplifier/ Quadplexer (50-132204)

4U rack mount tray

800MHz Uplink Amplifier/ Quadplexer (50-132204) List of Major Components

Section	Component	Component Part Description	Qty Per
	Part	Assen	
23.3.2.3.	02-007206	Bandpass Filter	4
23.3.2.4.	05-003302	Four Way Splitter/Combiner	5
23.3.2.5.	07-015105	Wideband Asymmetric Coupler	1
23.3.2.6.	10-000701	Switched Attenuator 0.25Watt, 0 - 30dB	1
23.3.2.7.	10-000901	Switched Attenuator 0.25W, 0 - 15dB	1
23.3.2.8.	11-006702	Low Noise Amplifier	1
23.3.2.9.	12-021901	Low Power Amplifier	1
23.3.2.10.	13-003412	DC/DC Converter	1
23.3.2.11.	17-001109	AGC Detector Unit	1
	17-001201	AGC Attenuator Unit	1
23.3.2.12.	80-007401	Dummy Load	6
23.3.2.13.	80-008901	12V (Single) Relay Board	1
23.3.2.14.	94-100004	Dual Diode Assembly	1
23.3.2.15.	96-300052	12V Switch-Mode PSU	1

23.3.2.1. 800MHz Uplink Amplifier/ Quadplexer (50-132204) Outline Drawing

Drawing number 50-1322104 ٧m 占 DOWNLINK ATTENUATOR ADJUST SWITCHES ₽ AC ON/OFF SWITCH UPLINK ATTENUATOR 800MHz UPLINK AMPLIFIER/QUADPLEXER 23/10/07 ADJUST SWITCHES DATE EARTHING STUD 24V DC INPUT JB9 JB13 JB12 JB7 JB7 JB6 JB10 P3A P4A 110V AC 50-1322104 PORT PORT PORT PORT PORT PORT PORT ISSUE DESCRIPTION ORIGINAL ISSUE DRAWING.No 0:0.0:0 OUTLINE DRAWING **`**⊚ 000 0 ₽° CUSTOMER ϕ JB2 JB14 -30dB FUSE 3.15A 2.171 THIRD ANGLE PROJECTION Aerial Facilities Limited Tel: 01494 777000 Fax: 01494 777002 England 400.0 456 2x LIFTING HANDLES THIS IS A PROPRIETARY DESIGN OF AERIAL FACILITIES LTD. REPRODUCTION OR USE OF THIS DESIGN BY OTHERS IS PERMISSIBLE ONLY IF EXPRESSLY AUTHORISED IN WRITING BY AERIAL FACILITIES LTD. <u>†.</u> SCALE MATERIAL – FRONT PANEL & CHASSIS – ALUMINIUM FINISH – CHASSIS – IRIDITE FRONT PANEL – PAINTED RAL7035 9.284 NO DECIMAL PLACE ± 1mm ONE DECIMAL PLACE ± 0.3mm TWO DECIMAL PLACES ± 0.1mm 01.994 PRODUCT NUMBER: 50-132204 9 WAY 'D' TYPE CONNECTOR PLUG CONNECTORS - 'N' TYPE SOCKET 177.5 4U 101.60 TOLERANCES XLR DC CONNECTOR PLUG AC POWER INLET 3 PIN PLUG IP RATING — IP40 ALL DIMENSIONS ARE IN mm UNLESS OTHERWISE STATED 23/10/07 8 4x SLOTS – SUITABLE FOR M6 FIXINGS POWER ON LED ALARM LED APPD DATE В ᆸ DRAWN CHKD $\overline{\mathsf{m}}$

23.3.2.2. 800MHz Uplink Amplifier/ Quadplexer (50-132204) System Diagram

Drawing number 50-132284 ٩m ଧ | <u>ମ</u> 700MHz UPLINK AMPLIFIER/DUPLEXER 06/11/07 24/08/07 11/06/07 DATE PRODUCTION ISSUE (ECN4628) JB14 JB15 JB16 50-132184 JB17 ISSUE JB5 JB4 JB3 JB2 JB1 JB6 JB7 JB8 JB9 DESCRIPTION PROTOTYPE ISSUE DRAWING.No 11-006702 SYSTEM DIAGRAM ECN4546 05-003302 X 4 7 BA ¥ º 10-000701 ВB CUSTOMER 17-001201 8 THIRD ANGLE PROJECTION 05-003302 **Aerial Facilities Limited** Tel: 01494 777000 Fax: 01494 777002 55-165411 ++12√ 12-021901 England ANALOGUE ALARM MONITOR 10-000901 17-001109 B AGC 794-806MHz 764-776MHz 02-007201 02-007201 }}} THIS IS A PROPRIETARY DESIGN OF AERIAL FACILITIES LTD. REPRODUCTION OR USE OF THIS DESIGN BY OTHERS IS PERMISSIBLE ONLY IF EXPRESSLY AUTHORISED IN WRITING BY AERIAL FACILITIES LTD. 96-300052 3-003412 2 SCALE 07-015105 TOLERANCES
NO DECIMAL PLACE ± 1mm
ONE DECIMAL PLACE ± 0.3mm
TWO DECIMAL PLACES ± 0.1mm PART No. 50-132104 –30dB P1A ANALOGUE ALARMS 110V AC +24V ALL DIMENSIONS ARE IN mm UNLESS OTHERWISE STATED 11/06/07 R APPD DATE LS GD DRAWN $_{\Omega}$ ш

23.3.2.3. 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 0.1dB. 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 50Ω 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
Re	sponse type	Chebyshev
Freq	uency range	800 - 950MHz *
	Bandwidth	25MHz *
Numbe	er of sections	8
Insertion loss		1.2 dB
VSWR		better than 1.2:1
Connectors		SMA female
Power handling		100W max
Temperature	operation	-20°C to +60°C
range	storage	-40°C to +70°C
Weight		3 kg (typical)

^{*}tuned to Customer's specification

23.3.2.4. 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 50Ω 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 50Ω load.

Four Way Splitter (05-003302) Specification

PARAI	METER	SPECIFICATION
Fr	equency range	700-980MHz
	Bandwidth	180MHz
Rejection		>14dB
Insertion loss		<7.0dB (in band)
	Connectors	N type, female
Weight		<1.5kg
Temperature	operational	-20 ⁻ C to +60 ⁻ C
range	storage	-40 ⁻ C to +70 ⁻ C

23.3.2.5. Wideband Asymmetric Coupler (07-015105)

The purpose of Wideband Asymmetric Coupler (07-015105) is to tap off a known portion (in this case 30dB) 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 50Ω 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

PARAN	IETER	SPECIFICATION
	Construction	Inductive air gap
	Frequency	800-2500MHz
	Through loss	0.4dB (typical)
Coupling level		-30dB ±0.5dB
Isolation		N/A
	Weight	<1.0kg
Connectors		SMA, female
Temperature	operation	-20°C to +60°C
range	storage	-40°C to +70°C

23.3.2.6. Switched Attenuator 0.25Watt, 0 - 30dB (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 30dB 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 50Ω impedance over their operating frequency at both input and output.

10-000701 Specification

PARAM	ETER	SPECIFICATION
Attenu	ation Values	0-30dB
Atten	uation Steps	2, 4, 8 and 16dB
Pov	wer Handling	0.25 Watt
Attenuation Accuracy		± 1.0 dB
Frequency Range		DC to 1GHz
Impedance		50Ω
Connectors		SMA
VSWR		1.3:1
Weight		0.2kg
Temperature	operation	-20°C to +60°C
range	storage	-40°C to +70°C

23.3.2.7. 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 - 15dB 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 50Ω impedance over their operating frequency at both input and output.

10-000901 Specification

PARAMETER		SPECIFICATION
Attenuat	ion Values	0-15dB
Attenua	ation Steps	1, 2, 4 and 8dB
Powe	r Handling	0.25 Watt
Attenuation	n Accuracy	± 1.0 dB
Frequency Range		DC to 1GHz
Impedance		50Ω
Connectors		SMA
VSWR		1.3:1
Weigh		0.2kg
Temperature	operation	-20°C to +60°C
range	storage	-40°C to +70°C

23.3.2.8. Low Noise Amplifier (11-006702)

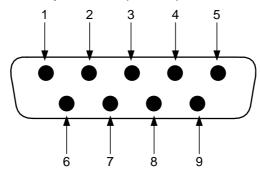
The Gallium-Arsenide low noise amplifiers used in 800MHz Line Amplifier (55-165703) are double stage, solid-state low noise amplifiers. Class A circuitry is used throughout the units to ensure excellent linearity and extremely low noise over a very wide dynamic range. The active devices are very moderately 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

PARAMETE	R	SPECIFICATION
Fred	uency range	800 – 1000MHz
	Bandwidth	<200MHz
	Gain	29dB (typical)
1dB Comp	ression point	20dBm
	OIP3	33dBm
Input/Outp	ut return loss	>18dB
	Noise figure	
Power	consumption	180mA @ 24V DC
Sı	upply voltage	10-24V DC
	Connectors	SMA female
Temperature	operational	-10°C to +60°C
range	storage	-20°C to +70°C
	Size	90 x 55 x 30.2mm
	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/0V (good)
9	O/C good/0V bad

9-Way Pin-Out Graphical Representation



23.3.2.9. 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.

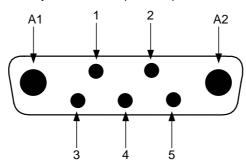
Low Power Amplifier (12-021901) Specification

PARAM	ETER	SPECIFICATION
Free	quency range	800-960MHz*
	Bandwidth	20MHz *
Maxim	um RF output	>1.0 Watt
	Gain	15dB
	ression point	+30.5dBm
3 rd order in	ntercept point	+43dBm
	Noise Figure	<6dB
VSWR		better than 1.5:1
	Connectors	SMA female
	Supply	500mA @ 10-15V DC
Temperature	operational	-10°C to +60°C
range	storage	-20°C to +70°C
	Weight	0.5 kg
Size		167x52x25mm

^{*} Tuned to Customer's specification

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

7-Way Connector Graphical Representation



23.3.2.10. 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 12V fixed voltage power supply rail from a higher voltage supply, in this case 24V. 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	operational	-10℃C to +60℃C
range	storage	-20℃ to +70℃C

23.3.2.11. AGC System

AGC Detector Unit (17-001109) AGC Attenuator Unit (17-001201)

Equipment 800MHz Uplink Amplifier/ Quadplexer (50-132204) 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 1dB below the Enhancer 1dB compression point. Some adjustment of this AGC threshold level is possible, a 10dB 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 50Ω 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 12V 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 50Ω P.I.N diode, voltage-variable attenuator with a range of 3 to 30dB. The attenuation is controlled by a DC voltage which is derived from the associated AGC detector unit.

Wide Dynamic Range AGC Specification

PARA	AMETER	SPECIFICATION
	Frequency Range	up to 1000MHz
	Attenuation Range	3 to 30dB
	Attenuation Steps	continuously variable
	VSWR	better than 1.2:1
	RF Connectors	SMA female
Power	attenuator	1W
Handling	detector/amp	>30W (or as required)
Temperature	operation	-10°C to +60°C
Range	storage	-20°C to +70°C
Size	attenuator pcb	50 x 42 x 21mm
Size	detector/amp pcb	54 x 42 x 21mm
Weight	attenuator	90gm
Weight	detector/amp	100gm

23.3.2.12. 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.

Parameter		Specification
	Frequency Range	0 to 1000MHz
	Power Rating	1.6 Watts
VSWR	0-500MHz	1.2:1
(Max)	500-1000MHz	1.3:1
	Temperature	-20 to +55°C
	Connector	'N' type Male
No	ominal Impedance	50 Ohms

23.3.2.13. 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

PARAM	ETER	SPECIFICATION
	Operating voltage	8 to 30V (floating earth)
	Alarm threshold	Vcc - 1.20 volt +15%
	Alarm output rel	ay contacts:
Ma	ax. switch current	1.0Amp
	Max. switch volts	120Vdc/60VA
N	lax. switch power	24W/60VA
Min. switch load		10.0μA/10.0mV
Relay isolation		1.5kV
	Mechanical life	>2x10 ⁷ operations
	Relay approval	BT type 56
Connector details		Screw terminals
Temperature	operational	-10°C to +60°C
range	storage	-20°C to +70°C

23.3.2.14. 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.

23.3.2.15. 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 12.2V. The adjustment potentiometer will be found close to the DC output terminals.

All the PSUs used in AFL Cell Enhancers are capable of operation from either 110 or 220V nominal AC supplies. The line voltage is sensed automatically, so no adjustment or link setting is needed by the operator.

96-300052 Specification

211011		
AC Input Supply		
Voltage	110 or 220V nominal	
Voltage	85 - 265V AC (absolute limits)	
Frequency	47 to 63Hz	
DC Output Supply		
Voltage	12V DC (nominal)	
Voltage	10.5-13.8V (absolute limits)	
Current	12.5A	

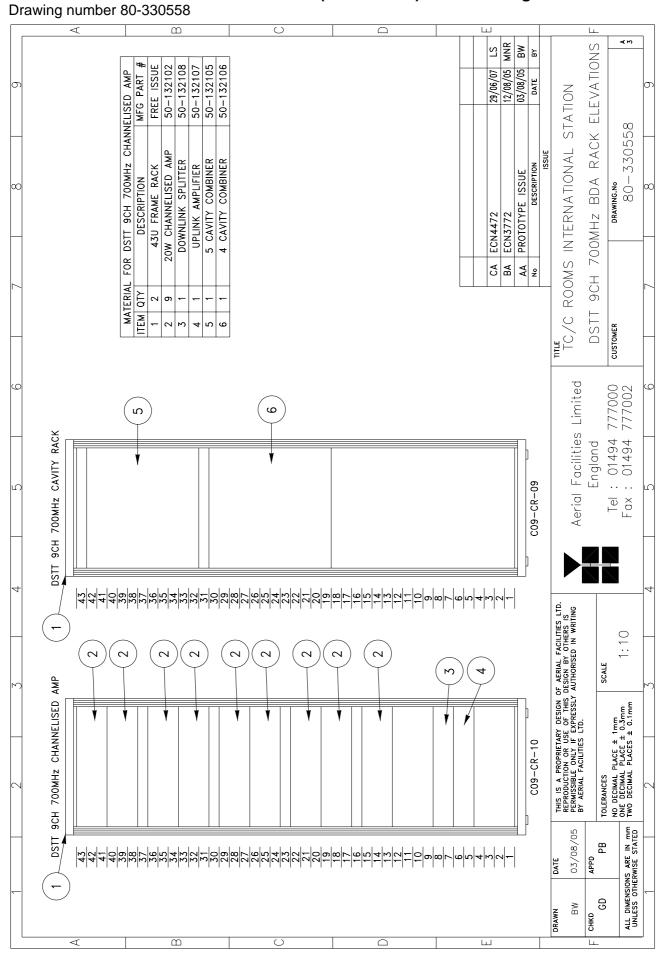
24. INTERNATIONAL STATION 700MHZ BDA (80-330558-1)

Rack number C09-CR-09

International Station 700MHz BDA (80-330558-1) List of Major Components

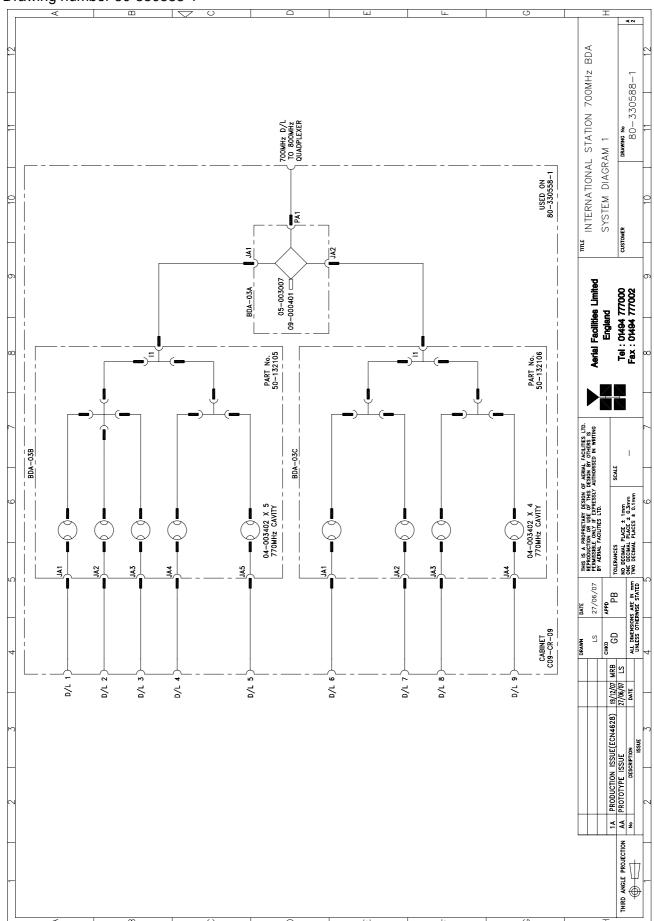
Section	Component	Component Part Description	Qty Per
	Part		Assembly
24.3.1.	05-003007	4 Port Hybrid Coupler	1
24.3.2.	09-000401	Dummy Load	1
24.3.3.	50-132105	700MHz 5 Cavity Combiner System	1
24.3.4.	50-132106	700MHz 4 Cavity Combiner System	1

24.1. International Station 700MHz BDA (80-330558-1) Rack Drawing



24.2. International Station 700MHz BDA (80-330558-1) System Diagram

Drawing number 80-330588-1



24.3. International Station 700MHz BDA (80-330558-1) Major Components

24.3.1. 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 50Ω 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 50Ω load. In this specific instance one port of 4 Port Hybrid Coupler (05-003007) is terminated with Dummy load 09-000401 (see below).

05-003007 Specification

PARAMETER		SPECIFICATION
Fred	uency range	700-900MHz
	Bandwidth	200MHz
Rejection		>14dB
Insertion loss		6.5dB (in band, typical)
Connectors		SMA
Weight		<1.0kg
Temperature operational		-10 [⇔] C to +60 [⇔] C
range	storage	-20≎C to +70≎C

24.3.2. Dummy Load (09-000401)

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 - 6 port device is needed. In this case the splitter/combiner module has one of its ports terminated (both uplink & downlink) with an appropriate load in order to preserve the correct impedance of the device over the specified frequency range. This has the advantage of allowing future expansion capability should extra channels or other functions become necessary.

09-000401 Specification

PARAMETER	SPECIFICATION
Frequency Range	10 - 1000 MHz
Power Rating	60 watts continuous
VSWR	Better than 1.1:1
Impedance	50 Ohms
Temperature Range	-20 to +60°C
RF Connectors	N Type female
Dimension	119mm x 51mm x 51mm
Weight	485grams
Finish	Black Anodised
MTBF	>180,000 hours

24.3.3. 700MHz 5 Cavity Combiner System (50-132105)

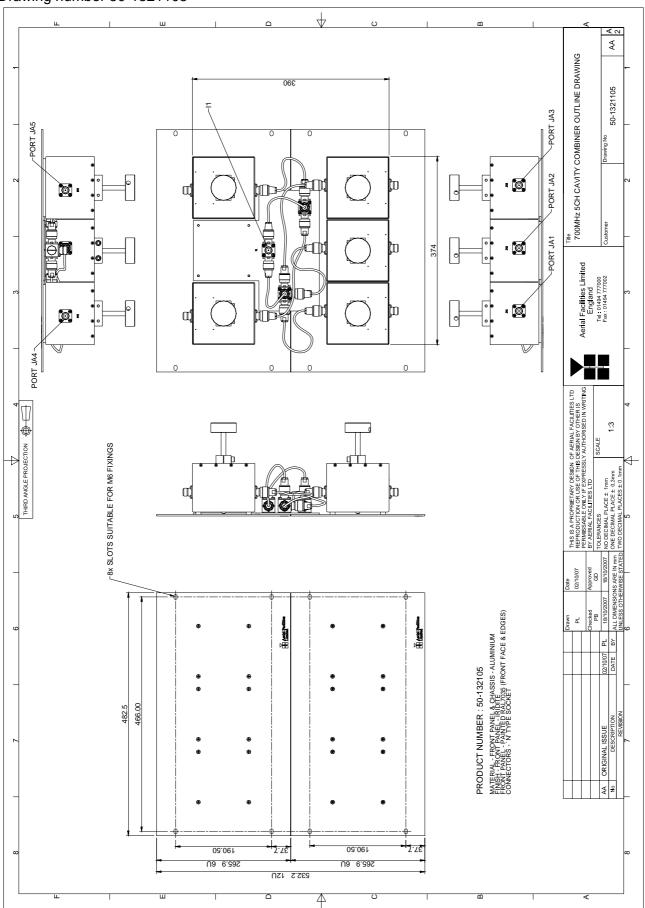
700MHz 5 Cavity Combiner System (50-132105) consists of 5 Dielectric Cavity Resonators mounted on two 3U rack mount panels, three on one panel and two on the other

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

section	Component Part	Component Part Description	Qty Per Assembly
20.3.2.3.	04-003402	Dielectric Cavity Resonator	5

24.3.3.1. 700MHz 5 Cavity Combiner System (50-132105) Outline Drawing

Drawing number 50-1321105



24.3.3.2. 700MHz 5 Cavity Combiner System (50-132105) System Diagram

Drawing number 50-132185 А JA1 В JA2 JA3 11 JA4 D JA5 04-003402 X 5 PART No. 770MHz CAVITY 50-132105 12/06/07 PROTOTYPE ISSUE LS AA DESCRIPTION DATE No ΒY THIRD ANGLE PROJECTION ISSUE THIS IS A PROPRIETARY DESIGN OF AERIAL FACILITIES LTD. REPRODUCTION OR USE OF THIS DESIGN BY OTHERS IS PERMISSIBLE ONLY IF EXPRESSLY AUTHORISED IN WRITING BY AERIAL FACILITIES LTD. ■ Aerial Facilities Limited Tel : 01494 777000 Fax : 01494 777002 TITLE TOLERANCES ALL DIMENSIONS ARE IN mm UNLESS OTHERWISE STATED 700MHz 5CH CAVITY COMBINER NO DECIMAL PLACE ± 1mm ONE DECIMAL PLACE ± 0.3mm TWO DECIMAL PLACES ± 0.1mm SYSTEM DIAGRAM CUSTOMER DRAWING No APPD PB DRAWN DATE SCALE GD 4 12/06/07 50 - 132185LS

24.3.3.3. 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		Parameter
Free	quency Range	764 to 776 MHz *
	Bandwidth	25 kHz
	Insertion Loss	< 1.0 dB
	Return Loss	> 15 dB (at both ports)
	Attenuation	> 10 dB at Fc ± 1 MHz
Power Handling (CW)		20W
Environmental		IP54
Size		124mm x 158mm x 157mm**
Weight		1.5 kg
Connectors		N female
Temperature	operation	-20°C to +60°C
range	storage	-40°C to +70°C

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

24.3.4. 700MHz 4 Cavity Combiner System (50-132106)

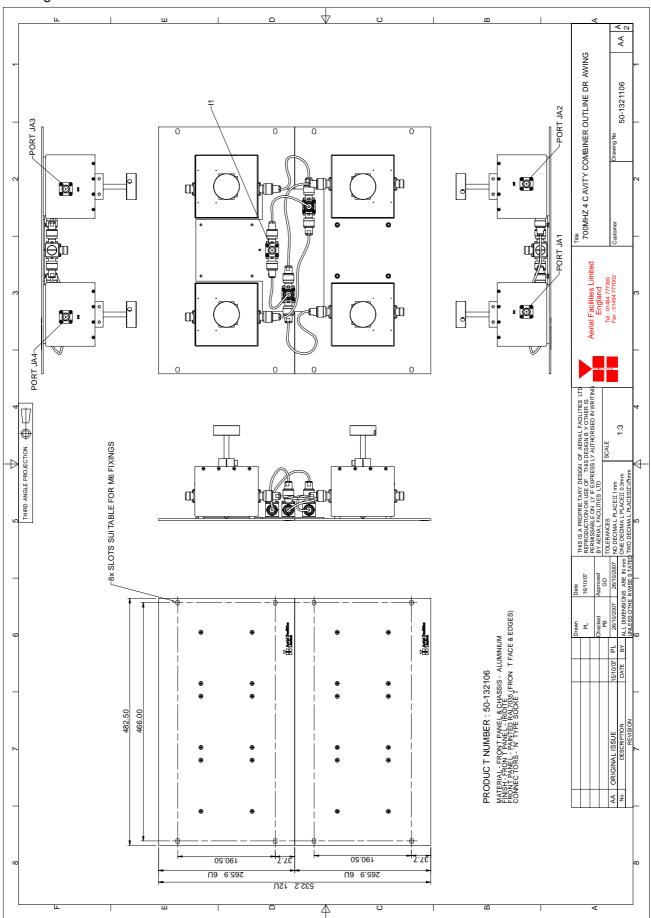
700MHz 4 Cavity Combiner System (50-132106) consists of 4 Dielectric Cavity Resonators mounted on two 3U rack mount panels, three on one panel and two on the other

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

section	Component Part	Component Part Description	Qty Per Assembly
20.3.3.3.	04-003402	Dielectric Cavity Resonator	4

24.3.4.1. 700MHz 4 Cavity Combiner System (50-132106) Outline Drawing

Drawing number 50-1321106



24.3.4.2. 700MHz 4 Cavity Combiner System (50-132106) System Diagram

Drawing number 50-132186 А А JA1 В В JA2 11 JA3 \bigcap JA4 04-003402 X 4 PART No. 770MHz CAVITY 50-132106 Е PROTOTYPE ISSUE 12/06/07 LS AA DESCRIPTION DATE BY No THIRD ANGLE PROJECTION ISSUE THIS IS A PROPRIETARY DESIGN OF AERIAL FACILITIES LTD. REPRODUCTION OR USE OF THIS DESIGN BY OTHERS IS PERMISSIBLE ONLY IF EXPRESSLY AUTHORISED IN WRITING BY AERIAL FACILITIES LTD. Tel: 01494 777000 Fax: 01494 777002 TOLERANCES F 700MHz 4CH CAVITY COMBINER ALL DIMENSIONS ARE IN mm UNLESS OTHERWISE STATED NO DECIMAL PLACE ± 1mm ONE DECIMAL PLACE ± 0.3mm TWO DECIMAL PLACES ± 0.1mm SYSTEM DIAGRAM CUSTOMER DRAWING No A 4 DRAWN SCALE APPD РΒ GD 12/06/07 50-132186 LS

24.3.4.3. 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		Parameter
Free	quency Range	764 to 776 MHz*
	Bandwidth	25 kHz
	Insertion Loss	< 1.0 dB
	Return Loss	> 15 dB (at both ports)
Attenuation		> 10 dB at Fc ± 1 MHz
Power Handling (CW)		20W
Environmental		IP54
Size		124mm x 158mm x 157mm**
Weight		1.5 kg
Connectors		N female
Temperature	operation	-20°C to +60°C
range	storage	-40°C to +70°C

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

25. INTERNATIONAL STATION 700MHz BDA (80-330558-2)

Rack number C09-CR-10

International Station 700MHz BDA (80-330558-2) List of Major Components

Section	Component	Component Part Description	Qty Per
	Part		Assembly
25.3.1.	50-132102	700MHz Channelised Amplifier	9
25.3.2.	50-132107	700MHz Uplink Amplifier	1
25.3.3.	50-132108	700MHz Downlink Splitter	1

25.1. International Station 700MHz BDA (80-330558-2) Rack Drawing

Drawing number 80-330558 ٧M S M 700MHz BDA RACK ELEVATIONS B B M 29/06/07 12/08/05 03/08/05 DATE FREE ISSUE 50-132102 50-132108 50-132105 50-132106 50-132107 FOR DSTT 9CH 700MHz CHANNELISED AMP MFG PART TC/C ROOMS INTERNATIONAL STATION 80-330558 20W CHANNELISED AMP CAVITY COMBINER 5 CAVITY COMBINER DOWNLINK SPLITTER UPLINK AMPLIFIER DESCRIPTION 43U FRAME RACK PROTOTYPE ISSUE DESCRIPTION DRAWING.No ECN3772 ECN4472 CA ¥ ° ВА BCH MATERIAL ITEM QTY 6 DSTT 2 9 CUSTOMER Aerial Facilities Limited 777000 777002 9 S 01494 DSTT 9CH 700MHz CAVITY RACK England C09-CR-09 Fax THIS IS A PROPRIETARY DESIGN OF AERIAL FACILITIES LTD. REPRODUCTION OR USE OF THIS DESIGN BY OTHERS IS PERMISSIBLE ONLY IF EXPRESSLY AUTHORISED IN WRITING BY AERIAL FACILITIES LTD. 1:10 \sim 7 \sim α \sim $^{\sim}$ \sim \sim \sim SCALE M 4 9CH 700MHz CHANNELISED AMP TOLERANCES

NO DECIMAL PLACE ± 1mm

ONE DECIMAL PLACE ± 0.3mm

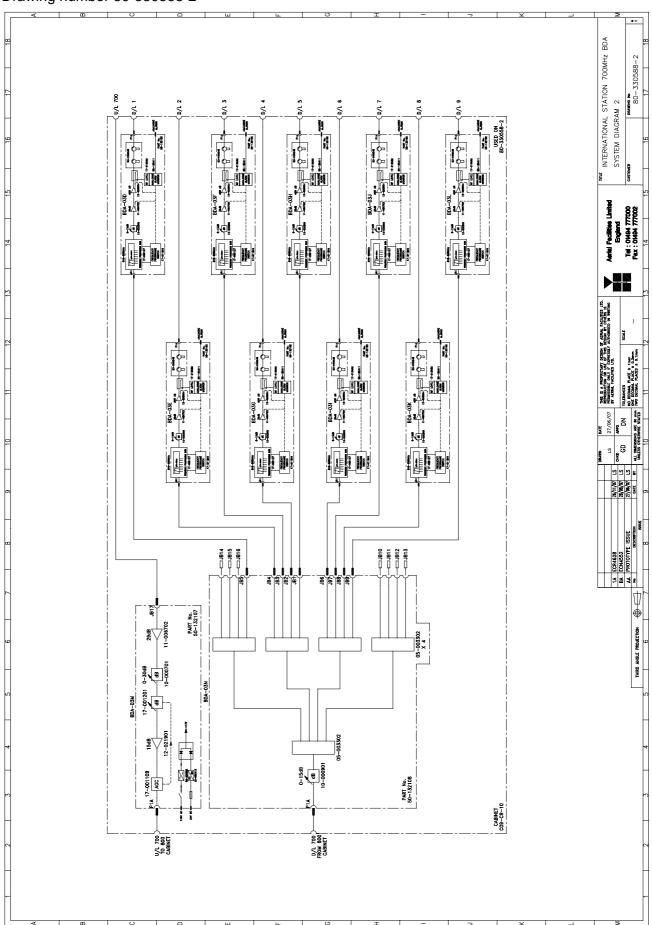
TWO DECIMAL PLACES ± 0.1mm C09-CR-10 ALL DIMENSIONS ARE IN mm UNLESS OTHERWISE STATED 03/08/05 DSTT DATE APPD GD ₽¥

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25.2. International Station 700MHz BDA (80-330558-2) System Diagram Drawing number 80-330588-2



25.3. International Station 700MHz BDA (80-330558-2) Major Components

25.3.1. 700MHz Channelised Amplifier (50-132102)

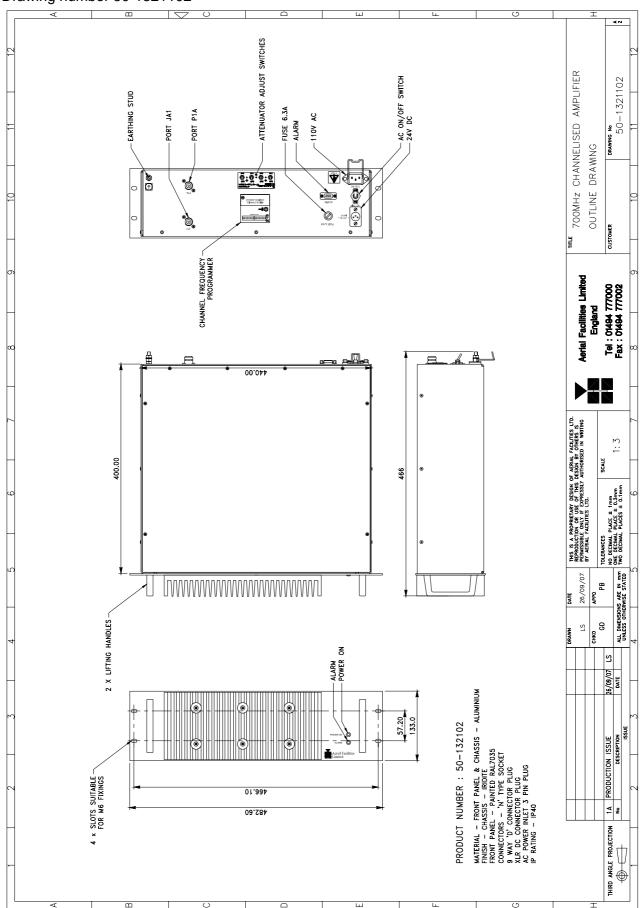
3U rack mount shelf

700MHz Channelised Amplifier (50-132102) List of major Components

Section	Component	Component Part Description	Qty Per
	Part		Assembly
25.3.1.3.	09-000902	Dummy Load	1
25.3.1.4.	10-000901	Switched Attenuator 0.25W, 0 - 15dB	1
25.3.1.5.	11-006702	Low Noise Amplifier	1
25.3.1.6.	12-020804	Power Amplifier	1
25.3.1.7.	13-003412	DC/DC Converter	1
25.3.1.8.	17-009127	Channel Selectivity Module	1
25.3.1.9.	17-011501	Channel Control Module	1
25.3.1.10.	80-008902	24V Relay Board	1
25.3.1.11.	93-910048	Dual Isolator	1
25.3.1.12.	94-100004	Dual Diode Assembly	1
25.3.1.13.	96-300060	PSU 24V	1

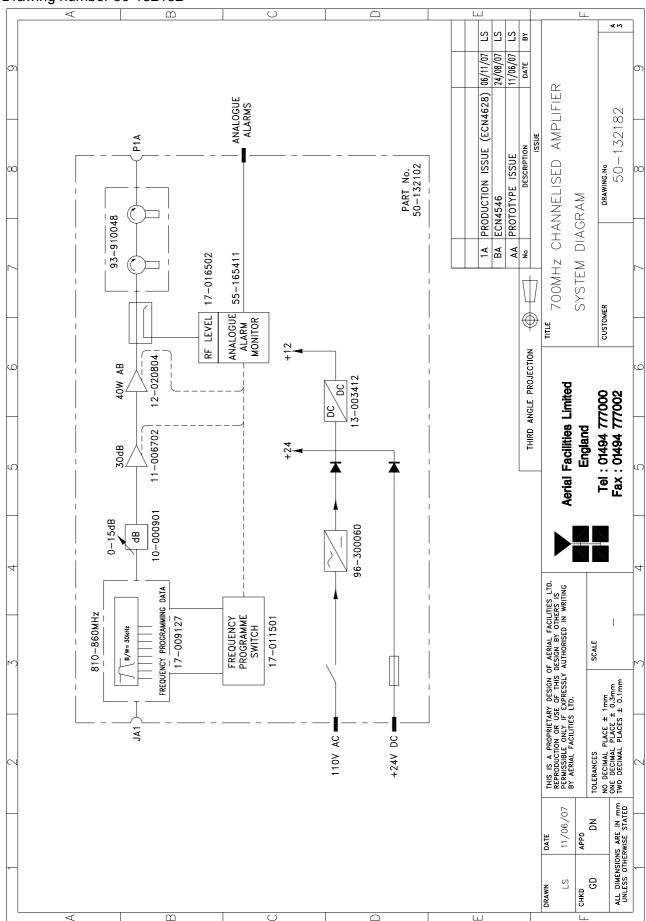
25.3.1.1. 700MHz Channelised Amplifier (50-132102) Outline Drawing

Drawing number 50-1321102



25.3.1.2. 700MHz Channelised Amplifier (50-132102) System diagram

Drawing number 50-132182



25.3.1.3. 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 MHz
Power Rating	25 Watts continuous
VSWR	Better than 1.1:1
Impedance	50 Ohms
Temperature Range	-20 to +60°C
RF Connectors	N Type female
Dimension	110.3mm x 38.1mm x
Weight	485 grams
Finish	Black Anodised
RF Connector	N Type male
Environmental	IP66
MTBF	>180,000 hours

25.3.1.4. 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 - 15dB 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 50Ω impedance over their operating frequency at both input and output.

10-000901 Specification

PARAME	TER	SPECIFICATION
Attenuat	ion Values	0-15dB
Attenua	ation Steps	1, 2, 4 and 8dB
Powe	r Handling	0.25 Watt
Attenuation	n Accuracy	± 1.0 dB
Freque	ncy Range	DC to 1GHz
	mpedance	50Ω
C	Connectors	SMA
	VSWR	1.3:1
	Weight	0.2kg
Temperature	operation	-20°C to +60°C
range:	storage	-40°C to +70°C

25.3.1.5. Low Noise Amplifier (11-006702)

The Gallium-Arsenide low noise amplifiers used in 800MHz 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.

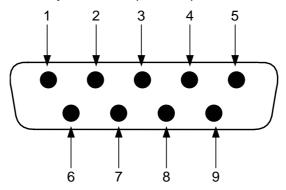
11-006702 Specification

PARAMETE	ER .	SPECIFICATION		
Fred	quency range	800 – 1000MHz		
	Bandwidth	<200MHz		
	Gain	29dB (typical)		
1dB Comp	ression point	20dBm		
	OIP3	33dBm		
Input/Outp	ut return loss	>18dB		
	Noise figure	1.3dB (typical)		
Power	consumption	180mA @ 24V DC		
Sı	upply voltage	10-24V DC		
	Connectors	SMA female		
Temperature	operational	-10°C to +60°C		
range	storage	-20°C to +70°C		
	Size	90 x 55 x 30.2mm		
	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/0V (good)
9	O/C good/0V bad

9-Way Pin-Out Graphical Representation



25.3.1.6 Power Amplifier (12-020804)

This amplifier is a Class AB 40W power amplifier from 860MHz to 960MHz in balanced configuration. The amplifier demonstrates a very good input/output return loss (RL) and it has a built-in Current Fault Alarm Function.

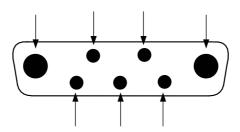
The unit housing is an aluminium case (Iridite NCP finish) with SMA connectors for the RF input/output and a D-Type connector for the power supply and the Current Fault Alarm Function.

12-020804 specification

S	pecif	ication	Parameter		
		Frequency Range	860 - 960MHz		
		Gain	≥28.0 dB		
		Gain Flatness	1.0dB p-p Max		
	∆Ga	in vs. Temperature	2.5dB Max		
		Input RL	15dB Min		
		Output RL	15dB Min		
	Outp	out Power @ P1dB	46.0dBm Min		
		DC Supply Voltage	24 ± 0.5Vdc		
		RF Input Power	25dBm		
DC Supply		At P1dB	6000mA Max		
Current	Wit	h no RF input (Iqc)	1700mA Max		
Tempera	ature operational		-40°C to +70°C		
range storage			-40°C to +100°C		

7-Way Connector Pin-outs

Connector Pin	Signal
A1	+24V 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/0V bad (TTL)



25.3.1.7. 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 12V fixed voltage power supply rail from a higher voltage supply, in this case 24V. In the event of failure this unit should not be repaired, only replaced.

13-003412 Specification

PARAM	ETER	SPECIFICATION
Opera	ating voltage	18 – 75V DC
Out	put voltages	12V (typical)
Oı	utput current	5.0A (Max)
Temperature	operational	-10℃C to +60℃C
range	storage	-20℃C to +70℃C

25.3.1.8. 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.

25.3.1.9. 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.

- 7. operating frequency
- 8. synthesiser channel spacing (step size)
- 9. 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.

	0 : 1 5 .:						
Switch Functions							
Switch Number Synthesiser offset added when switch in UP position							
	12.5kHz step size	25kHz step size					
1	+12.5kHz	+25kHz					
2	+25kHz	+50kHz					
3	+50kHz	+100kHz					
4	+100kHz	+200kHz					
5	+200kHz	+400kHz					
6	+400kHz	+800kHz					
7	+800kHz	+1.6MHz					
8	+1.6MHz	+3.2MHz					
9	+3.2MHz	+6.4MHz					
10	+6.4MHz	+12.8MHz					
11	+12.8MHz	+25.6MHz					
12	+25.6MHz	+51.2MHz					
13	+51.2MHz	+102.4MHz					
14	+102.4MHz	+204.8MHz					
15	+204.8MHz	+409.6MHz					
16	+409.6MHz	+819.2MHz					

Programming Example

Frequency required: 454.000MHz

Channel spacing: 12.5kHz

Synthesiser offset: -21.4MHz

The Local Oscillator frequency is therefore:

454.000 - 21.4 = 432.600MHz

Dividing the Local Oscillator frequency by the channel spacing of 0.0125MHz:

<u>432.600</u> = 34608

0.0125

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

Local Oscillator		Switch settings														
Frequency	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: 0 = switch DOWN (ON, frequency ignored)

1 = switch UP (OFF, frequency added)

17-011501 Controller Module DIP Switch Connector Data

1	17-011501 Con	troller Module DIP Switch	Connector Data	
IDC PIN	25-way	Function	Function	
	Connector	(12.5kHz steps)	(25kHz steps)	
1	13	Freq. bit 1 (12.5kHz)	Freq. bit 1 (25kHz)	
2	25	Freq. bit 2 (25kHz)	Freq. bit 2 (50kHz)	
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 (400kHz)	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 (51.2MHz)	
13	7	Freq. bit 13 (51.2MHz)	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	0V	0V	
24	14	Switched 12V	Switched 12V	
25	1	0V	0V	
26				

25.3.1.10. 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

Parar	neter	Specification
Max.	switch current	1.0Amp
Ma	x. switch volts	120Vdc/60VA
Max.	switch power	24W/60VA
Mi	n. switch load	10.0μA/10.0mV
F	Relay isolation	1.5kV
N	lechanical life	>2x10 ⁷ operations
R	Relay approval	BT type 56
Cor	nector details	15-way 0.1" pitch
Temperature	operational	-10°C to +55°C
range	storage	-40°C to +70°C

25.3.1.11. 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 MHz
Insertion Loss	0.4 dB max.
Isolation	50 dB min.
Return Loss	23 dB min.
Power Handling	10W (internally fitted load)
RF Connectors	N female

25.3.1.12. 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.

25.3.1.13. PSU 24V (96-300060)

The power supply unit is a switched-mode type capable of supplying 24V DC at 6.25Amps continuously. Equipment of this type typically requires approximately 2-2.5Amps at 24V 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 24.5V. 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 220V nominal	
Voltage	90 to 132 or 180 to 264V	
	(absolute limits)	
Frequency	47 to 63Hz	
DC Output Supply:		
Valtage	24V DC (nominal)	
Voltage	22 to 26V (absolute limits)	
Current	6.25A	

25.3.2. 700MHz Uplink Amplifier (50-132107)

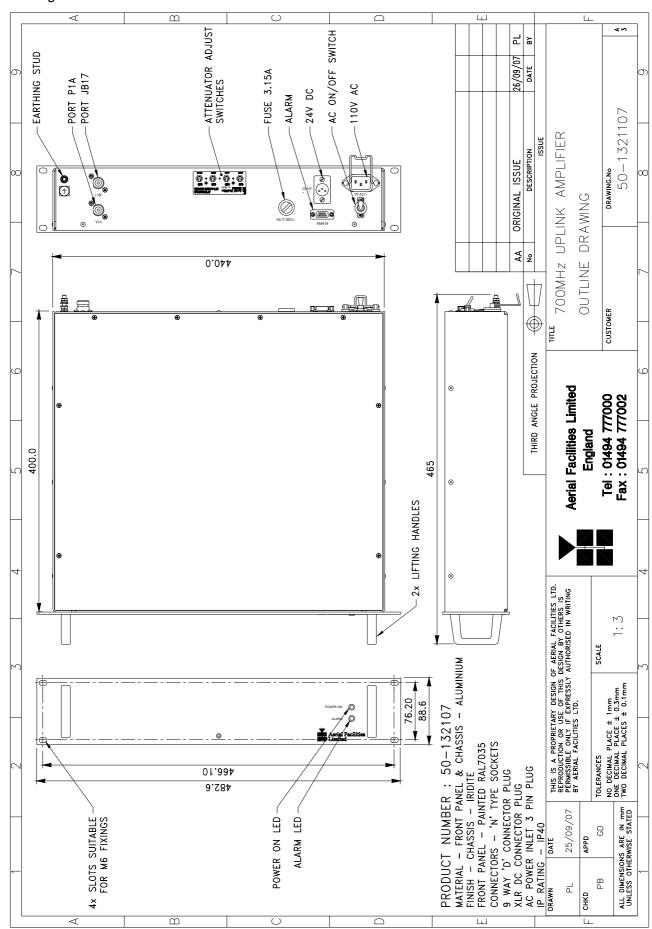
2U rack mount tray

700MHz Uplink Amplifier (50-132107) List of major Components

Section	Component	Component Part Description	Qty Per
	Part		Assembly
25.3.2.3.	10-000701	Switched Attenuator 0.25Watt, 0 - 30dB	1
25.3.2.4.	11-006702	Low Noise Amplifier	1
25.3.2.5.	12-021901	Low Power Amplifier	1
25.3.2.6.	13-003412	DC/DC Converter	1
25.3.2.7.	17-001109	AGC Detector Assembly (Logarithmic)	1
	17-001201	AGC Detector Assembly	1
25.3.2.8.	80-008901	12V (Single) Relay Board	1
25.3.2.9.	94-100004	Dual Diode Assembly	1
25.3.2.10.	96-300052	12V Switch-Mode PSU	1

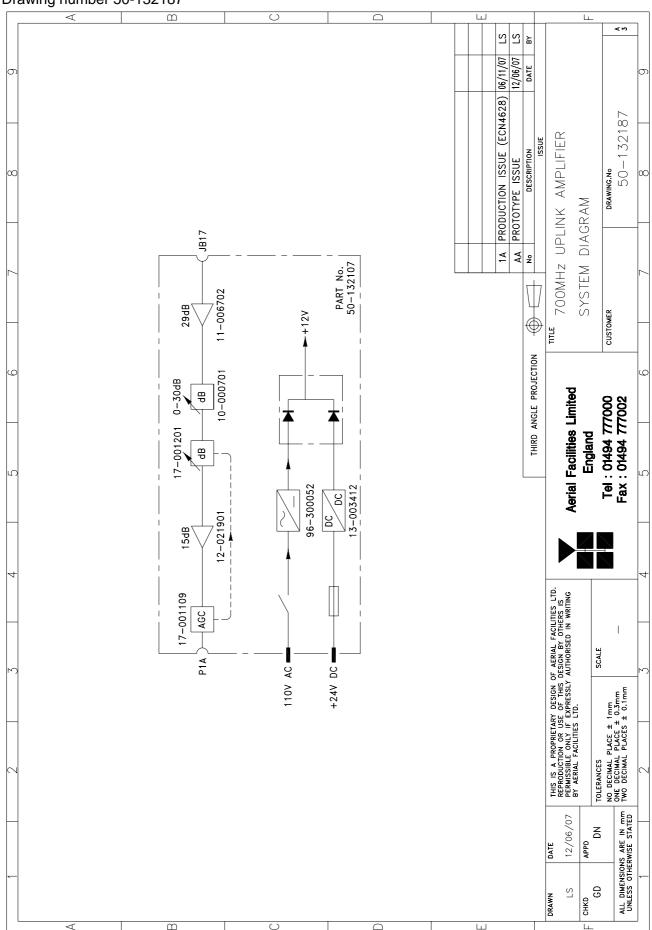
25.3.2.1. 700MHz Uplink Amplifier (50-132107) Outline Drawing

Drawing number 50-1321107



25.3.2.2. 700MHz Uplink Amplifier (50-132107) System Diagram

Drawing number 50-132187



25.3.2.3. Switched Attenuator 0.25Watt, 0 - 30dB (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 30dB 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 50Ω impedance over their operating frequency at both input and output.

10-000701 Specification

PARAMETER		SPECIFICATION
Attenu	ation Values	0-30dB
Atten	uation Steps	2, 4, 8 and 16dB
Pov	wer Handling	0.25 Watt
Attenuati	on Accuracy	± 1.0 dB
Frequency Range		DC to 1GHz
Impedance		50Ω
Connectors		SMA
VSWR		1.3:1
Weight		0.2kg
Temperature	operation	-20°C to +60°C
range	storage	-40°C to +70°C

25.3.2.4. Low Noise Amplifier (11-006702)

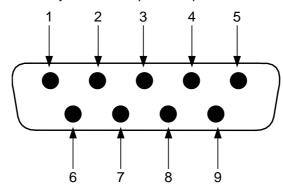
The Gallium-Arsenide low noise amplifiers used in 700MHz Line Amplifier (55-165704) are double stage, solid-state low noise amplifiers. Class A circuitry is used throughout the units to ensure excellent linearity and extremely low noise over a very wide dynamic range. The active devices are very moderately 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
Fred	quency range	800 - 1000MHz
	Bandwidth	<200MHz
	Gain	29dB (typical)
1dB Comp	ression point	20dBm
	OIP3	33dBm
Input/Outp	ut return loss	>18dB
	Noise figure	
Power	consumption	180mA @ 24V DC
Si	upply voltage	10-24V DC
	Connectors	SMA female
Temperature	operational	-10°C to +60°C
range	storage	-20°C to +70°C
	Size	90 x 55 x 30.2mm
	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/0V (good)
9	O/C good/0V bad

9-Way Pin-Out Graphical Representation



25.3.2.5. 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.

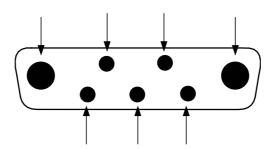
There are no adjustments on this amplifier, and in the unlikely event of failure then the entire amplifier should be replaced.

Low Power Amplifier (12-021901) Specification

PARAMETER		SPECIFICATION
Free	quency range	800-960MHz*
	Bandwidth	20MHz *
Maxim	um RF output	>1.0 Watt
	Gain	15dB
1dB comp	ression point	+30.5dBm
3 rd order in	ntercept point	+43dBm
	Noise Figure	<6dB
	VSWR	better than 1.5:1
	Connectors	SMA female
	Supply	500mA @ 10-15V DC
Temperature	operational	-10°C to +60°C
range	storage	-20°C to +70°C
	Weight	0.5 kg
Size		167x52x25mm

^{*} Tuned to Customer's specification

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



25.3.2.6. 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 12V fixed voltage power supply rail from a higher voltage supply, in this case 24V. 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	operational	-10℃C to +60℃C
range	storage	-20℃C to +70℃C

25.3.2.7. AGC System

AGC Detector Unit (17-001109)

AGC Attenuator Unit (17-001201)

Equipment 700MHz Uplink Amplifier (50-132107) 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 1dB below the Enhancer 1dB compression point. Some adjustment of this AGC threshold level is possible, a 10dB 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 50Ω 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 12V 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 50Ω P.I.N diode, voltage-variable attenuator with a range of 3 to 30dB. 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 1000MHz
	Attenuation Range	3 to 30dB
	Attenuation Steps	continuously variable
	VSWR	better than 1.2:1
	RF Connectors	SMA female
Power	attenuator	1W
Handling	detector/amp	>30W (or as required)
Temperature	operation	-10°C to +60°C
Range	storage	-20°C to +70°C
Size	attenuator pcb	50 x 42 x 21mm
Size	detector/amp pcb	54 x 42 x 21mm
Weight	attenuator	90gm
vveignt	detector/amp	100gm

25.3.2.8. 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.

PARAM	ETER	SPECIFICATION
(Operating voltage	8 to 30V (floating earth)
	Alarm threshold	Vcc - 1.20 volt +15%
	Alarm output rel	ay contacts:
Ma	ax. switch current	1.0Amp
	Max. switch volts	120Vdc/60VA
N	lax. switch power	24W/60VA
	Min. switch load	10.0μA/10.0mV
	Relay isolation	1.5kV
	Mechanical life	>2x10 ⁷ operations
Relay approval		BT type 56
	Connector details	Screw terminals
Temperature	operational	-10°C to +60°C
range	storage	-20°C to +70°C

25.3.2.9. 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.

25.3.2.10. 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 12.2V. The adjustment potentiometer will be found close to the DC output terminals.

All the PSUs used in AFL Cell Enhancers are capable of operation from either 110 or 220V nominal AC supplies. The line voltage is sensed automatically, so no adjustment or link setting is needed by the operator.

96-300052 Specification

AC Input Supply		
	110 or 220V nominal	
Voltage	85 - 265V AC	
	(absolute limits)	
Frequency 47 to 63Hz		
DC Output Supply		
Voltage	12V DC (nominal)	
Voltage	10.5-13.8V (absolute limits)	
Current	12.5A	

25.3.3. 700MHz Downlink Splitter (50-132108)

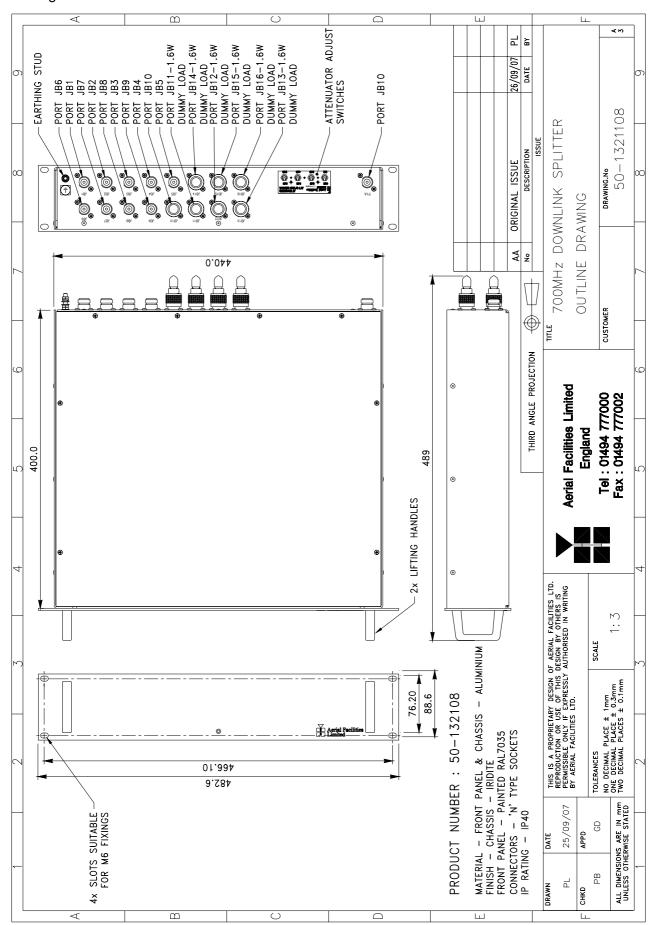
2U rack mount tray

700MHz Downlink Splitter (50-132108) List of Major Components

Section	Component	Component Part Description	Qty Per
	Part		Assembly
25.3.3.3.	05-003302	Four Way Splitter/Combiner	5
25.3.3.4.	10-000901	Switched Attenuator 0.25W, 0 - 15dB	1
25.3.3.5.	80-007401	Dummy Load	7

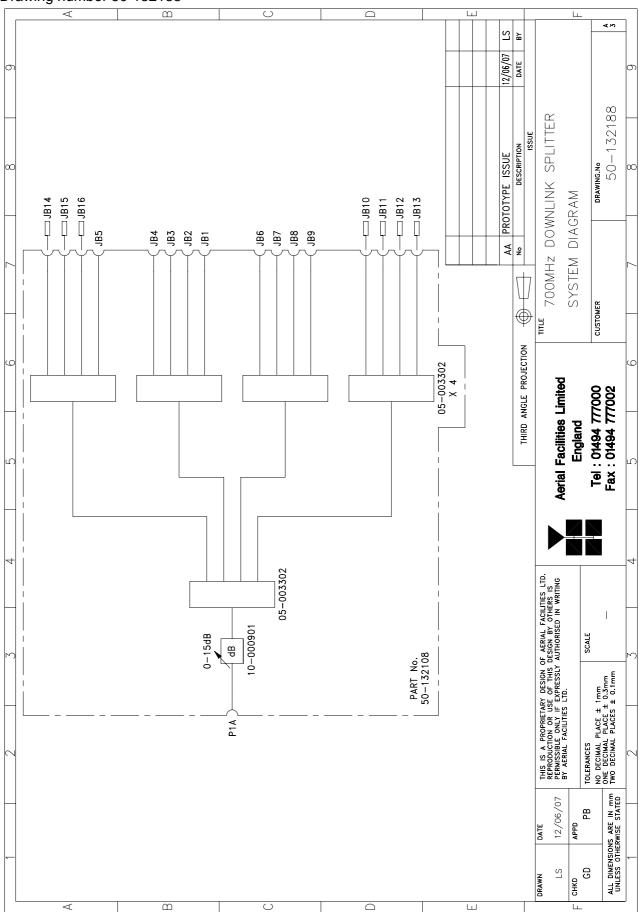
25.3.3.1. 700MHz Downlink Splitter (50-132108) Outline Drawing

Drawing number 50-1321108



25.3.3.2. 700MHz Downlink Splitter (50-132108) System Diagram

Drawing number 50-132188



25.3.3.3. 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 50Ω 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 50Ω load.

Four Way Splitter (05-003302) Specification

PARAMI	ETER	SPECIFICATION	
Freq	uency range:	700-980MHz	
	Bandwidth:	180MHz	
	Rejection:	>14dB	
lı	nsertion loss:	<7.0dB (in band)	
	Connectors:	N type, female	
	Weight:	<1.5kg	
Temperature	operational	-20∜C to +60∜C	
•	:		
range:	storage	-40 ⁻ C to +70 ⁻ C	

25.3.3.4. 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 - 15dB 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 50Ω impedance over their operating frequency at both input and output.

10-000901 Specification

PARAME	TER	SPECIFICATION
Attenuat	ion Values	0-15dB
Attenua	tion Steps	1, 2, 4 and 8dB
Powe	r Handling	0.25 Watt
Attenuation	n Accuracy	± 1.0 dB
Freque	ncy Range	DC to 1GHz
I	mpedance	50Ω
	Connectors	SMA
	VSWR	1.3:1
	Weigh	0.2kg
Temperature	operation	-20°C to +60°C
range	storage	-40°C to +70°C

25.3.3.5. 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 seven of the outputs from the Four Way Splitter/Combiner (05-003302) have their 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

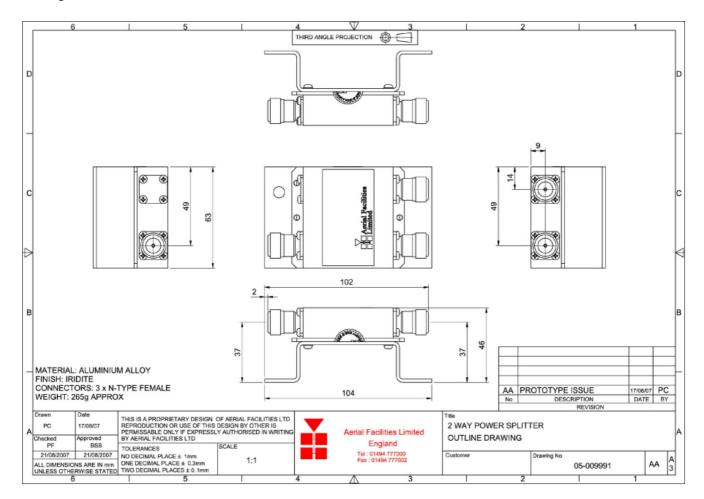
Par	ameter	Specification	
	Frequency Range	0 to 1000MHz	
	Power Rating	1.6 Watts	
VSWR	0-500MHz	1.2:1	
(Max)	500-1000MHz	1.3:1	
	Temperature	-20 to +55°C	
	Connector	'N' type Male	
No	ominal Impedance	50 Ohms	

26 2 WAY POWER SPLITTER 50/50 (05-009901)

The power Splitter is a device for accurately matching two or more RF signals to single or multiple ports, whilst maintaining an accurate 50Ω load to all inputs/outputs and ensuring that the VSWR, return and insertion losses are kept to a minimum. Any unused ports should be terminated with an appropriate 50Ω load. Power devices such as these, typically give 10dB better output isolation than low power equivalents – (important for splitters that feed antenna systems).

2 Way Power Splitter 05-009901				
Specificati	on	Parameter		
Frequ	iency Range	764 – 860MHz		
	Impedence	50Ω		
In	sertion Loss	≤ ± 0.3dB		
	VSWR	1.25:1		
Maximum	Splitter	100Watts		
input power Combiner		5Watts		
Power splitting/cor	mbining ratio	50% - 50%		
RF	Connectors	N Female		
	Dimensions	104mm x 63mm x 46mm		
Temperature	operation	-20°C to +60°C		
range storage		-40°C to +70°C		

2 WAY POWER SPLITTER 50/50 (05-009901) Outline Drawing Drawing number 05-009991

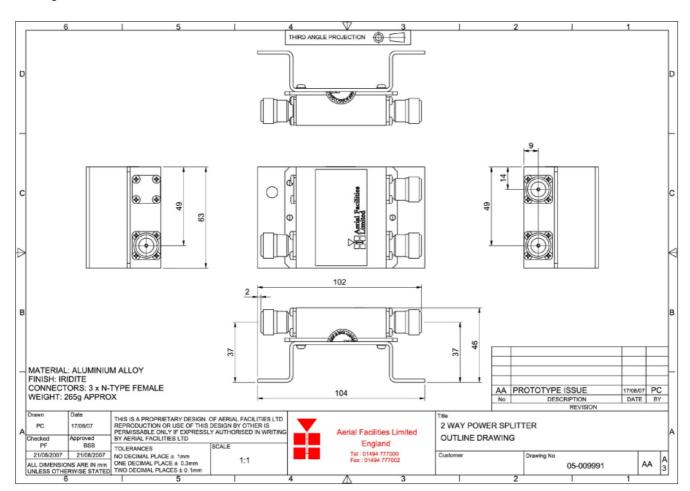


27 2 WAY POWER SPLITTER 90/10 (05-009902)

The power Splitter is a device for accurately matching two or more RF signals to single or multiple ports, whilst maintaining an accurate 50Ω load to all inputs/outputs and ensuring that the VSWR, return and insertion losses are kept to a minimum. Any unused ports should be terminated with an appropriate 50Ω load. Power devices such as these, typically give 10dB better output isolation than low power equivalents – (important for splitters that feed antenna systems).

2 way power splitter 05-009902					
Specificati	ion	Parameter			
Frequ	lency Range	764 – 860MHz			
	Impedence	50Ω			
Ir	sertion Loss	≤ ± 0.3dB			
	VSWR	1.25:1			
Maximum	Splitter	100Watts			
input power	Combiner	5Watts			
Power splitting/cor	mbining ratio	90% - 10%			
RF	Connectors	N Female			
	Dimensions	104mm x 63mm x 46mm			
Temperature	operation	-20°C to +60°C			
range storage		-40°C to +70°C			

2 WAY POWER SPLITTER 90/10 (05-009902) Outline Drawing Drawing number 05-009991

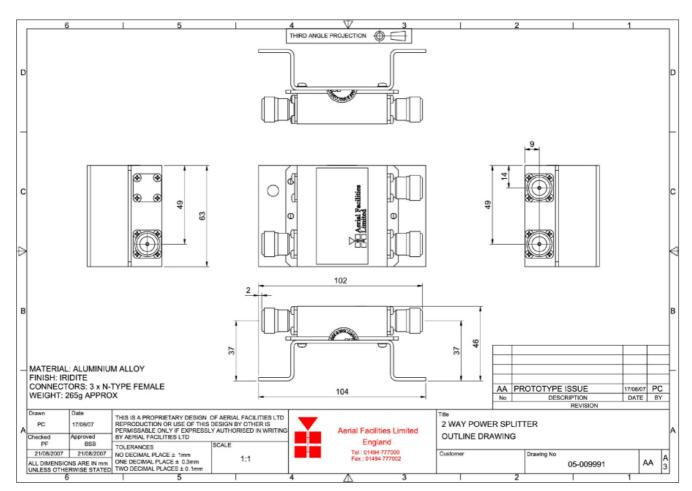


28 2 WAY POWER SPLITTER 80/20 (05-009903)

The power Splitter is a device for accurately matching two or more RF signals to single or multiple ports, whilst maintaining an accurate 50Ω load to all inputs/outputs and ensuring that the VSWR, return and insertion losses are kept to a minimum. Any unused ports should be terminated with an appropriate 50Ω load. Power devices such as these, typically give 10dB better output isolation than low power equivalents – (important for splitters that feed antenna systems).

2 way power splitter 05-009903				
Specificati	ion	Parameter		
Frequ	lency Range	764 – 860MHz		
	Impedence	50Ω		
In	sertion Loss	≤ ± 0.3dB		
	VSWR	1.25:1		
Maximum	Splitter	100Watts		
input power	Combiner	5Watts		
Power splitting/cor	mbining ratio	80% - 20%		
RF	Connectors	N Female		
	Dimensions	104mm x 63mm x 46mm		
Temperature	operation	-20°C to +60°C		
range storage		-40°C to +70°C		

2 WAY POWER SPLITTER 80/20 (05-009903) Outline Drawing Drawing number 05-009991

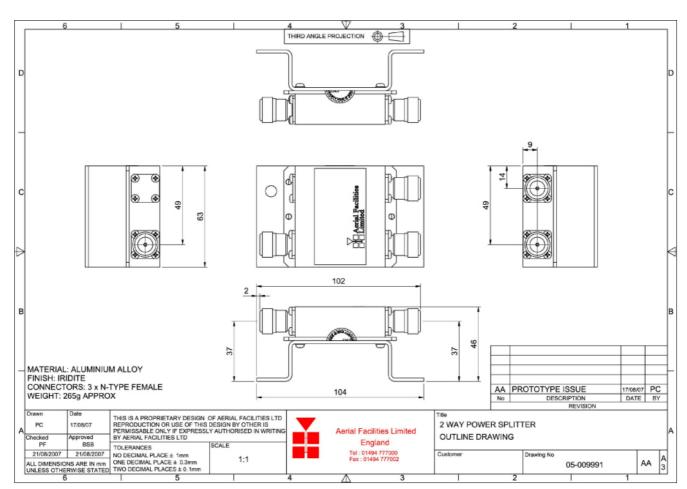


29 2 WAY POWER SPLITTER 60/40 (05-009904)

The power Splitter is a device for accurately matching two or more RF signals to single or multiple ports, whilst maintaining an accurate 50Ω load to all inputs/outputs and ensuring that the VSWR, return and insertion losses are kept to a minimum. Any unused ports should be terminated with an appropriate 50Ω load. Power devices such as these, typically give 10dB better output isolation than low power equivalents – (important for splitters that feed antenna systems).

2 way power splitter 05-009904				
Specificati	ion	Parameter		
Frequ	lency Range	764 – 860MHz		
	Impedence	50Ω		
In	sertion Loss	≤ ± 0.3dB		
	VSWR	1.25:1		
Maximum	Splitter	100Watts		
input power	Combiner	5Watts		
Power splitting/cor	mbining ratio	60% - 40%		
RF	Connectors	N Female		
	Dimensions	104mm x 63mm x 46mm		
Temperature	operation	-20°C to +60°C		
range storage		-40°C to +70°C		

2 WAY POWER SPLITTER 60/40 (05-009904) Outline Drawing Drawing number 05-009991

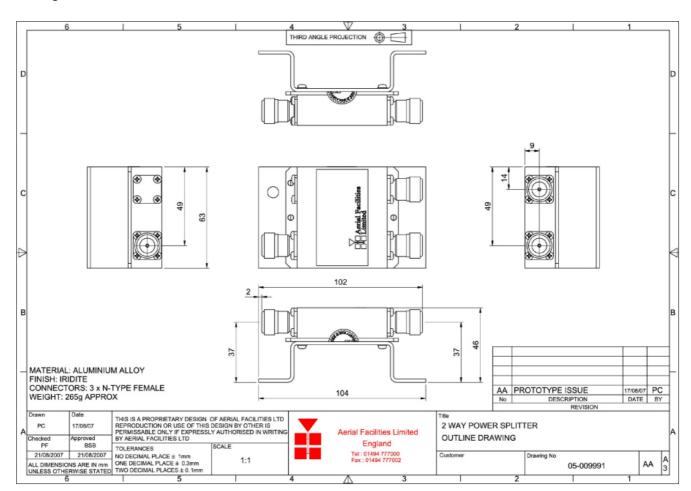


30 2 WAY POWER SPLITTER 70/30 (05-009905)

The power Splitter is a device for accurately matching two or more RF signals to single or multiple ports, whilst maintaining an accurate 50Ω load to all inputs/outputs and ensuring that the VSWR, return and insertion losses are kept to a minimum. Any unused ports should be terminated with an appropriate 50Ω load. Power devices such as these, typically give 10dB better output isolation than low power equivalents – (important for splitters that feed antenna systems).

2 way power splitter 05-009905					
Specificati	ion	Parameter			
Frequ	lency Range	764 – 860MHz			
	Impedence	50Ω			
In	sertion Loss	≤ ± 0.3dB			
	VSWR	1.25:1			
Maximum	Splitter	100Watts			
input power	Combiner	5Watts			
Power splitting/cor	mbining ratio	70% - 30%			
RF	Connectors	N Female			
	Dimensions	104mm x 63mm x 46mm			
Temperature	operation	-20°C to +60°C			
range storage		-40°C to +70°C			

2 WAY POWER SPLITTER 70/30 (05-009905) Outline Drawing Drawing number 05-009991



Section			Description		
26	05-009901	✓	2 WAY SPLITTER 50/50 separate	5	
27	05-009902	✓	2 W SPLITTER 90/10 separate	14	
28	05-009903	✓	2 W SPLITTER 80/20 separate	6	
29	05-009904	✓	2 W SPLITTER 60/40	4	
30	05-009905	✓	2 W SPLITTER 70/30 separate	3	
31 ***//	//***05-009906		3 W SPLITTER 33/33/33 separate	1	
32 ***//	//***05-009907		3 W SPLITTER 40/20/40 separate	1	
33 ***//	//***05-009908		3 W SPLITTER 80/10/10 separate	3	
34 ***///***05-009909			4 W SPLITTER 70/10/10/10 separate		
35 ***//	//***05-009910		4 W SPLITTER 25/25/25 separate	3	
36 ***///***05-009911			5 WAY POWER SPLITTER	1	
37 ***///***05-009912			3 W SPLITTER 60/40/10 separate	1	
38 ***//	//***80-237501		2W SPLITTER 50/50 built into racks	11	
39 ***//	//***80-237501	bers	2 W SPLITTER 90/10 built into racks	12	
40 ***//	//***80-237501	numbers	2 W SPLITTER 70/30 built into racks	5	
41 ***//	//***80-237501	not "real"	3 W SPLIT 33/33/33 built into racks	1	
42 ***//	//***80-237501	not "	3 W SPLIT 40/20/40 built into racks	1	
43 ***//	//***80-237501		4W SPLIT25/25/25/25 built into rack	7	

44. SPARES PACKAGE (80-330520)

Not yet defined...













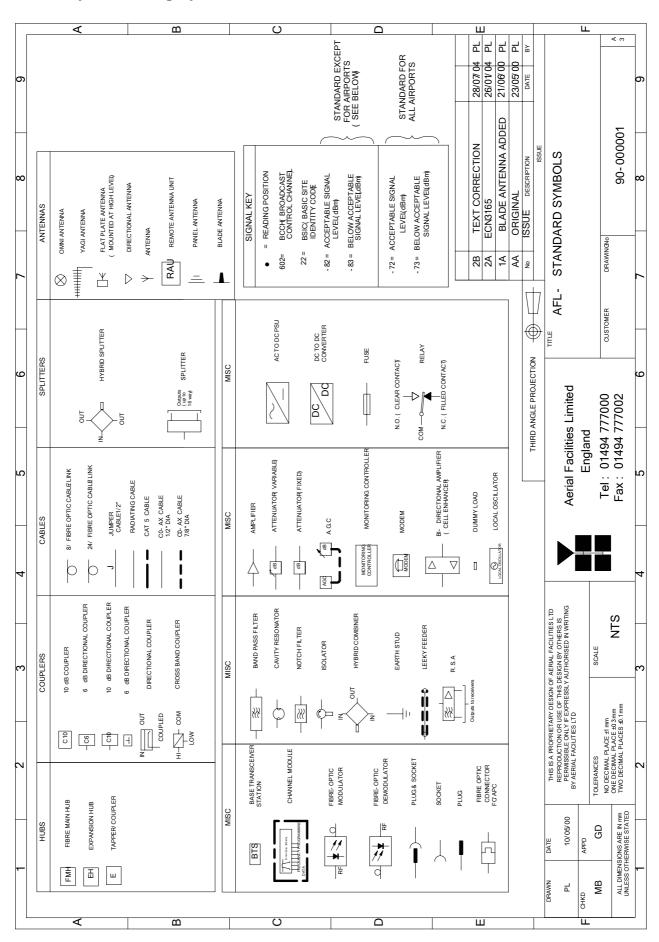


APPENDIX A

A.1. Glossary of Terms used in this document

Repeater or Cell Enhancer Cell Enhancer Dell Enhancer Cell Enhancer Cell Enhancer Cell Enhancer Repeater Repeater Repeater Repeater A Cell Enhancer, designed for operation on a range of channels within a specified frequency band. Channel Selective Repeater A Cell Enhancer, designed for operation on specified channel(s) within a specified frequency band. Channel frequencies may be factory set or on-site programmable. AC Alternating Current AGC Automatic Gain Control BBU Battery Backup Unit BTS Base Transceiver Station CEMS Coverage Enhancement Management System C/NR Carrier-to-Noise Ratio DAB Digital Audio Broadcasting DC Direct Current Downlink (D/L) RF signals Tx from the BTS to the Master Site FO Fibre Optic GND Ground ID Identification Number LED Light Emitting Diode LCX Coaxial Leaky Feeder LNA Low Noise Amplifier MOU Master Optical Unit MS Master Site MST Mobile Station MTBF Mean Time Between Failures N/A Not Applicable N/C No Connection OFR On Frequency Repeater OIP3 Output Third Order Intercept Point = RF _{out} +(C/I)/2 PA Power Amplifier RF RAdio Frequency RSA Receiver/Splitter Amplifier TTL Transistor-Transistor Logic, a common type of digital circuit. Tx Uplink (U/L) RF signals transmitted from the MS to the BTS VSWR Voltage Standing Wave Ratio WDM Wave division multiplex				
Repeater Channel Selective Repeater Rep				
Repeater specified frequency band. Channel frequencies may be factory set or onsite programmable. AC Alternating Current AGC Automatic Gain Control BBU Battery Backup Unit BTS Base Transceiver Station CEMS Coverage Enhancement Management System C/NR Carrier-to-Noise Ratio DAB Digital Audio Broadcasting DC Direct Current Downlink (D/L) RF signals Tx from the BTS to the Master Site FO Fibre Optic GND Ground ID Identification Number LED Light Emitting Diode LCX Coaxial Leaky Feeder LNA Low Noise Amplifier LPA Low Power Amplifier MOU Master Optical Unit MS Master Site MST Mobile Station MTBF Mean Time Between Failures N/A Not Applicable N/C No Connection OFR On Frequency Repeater OIP3 Output Third Order Intercept Point = RF _{out} +(C/I)/2 PA Power Amplifier RF Radio Frequency RSA Receiver/Splitter Amplifier RX Receiver S/N Serial Number TTL Transmitter Uplink (U/L) RF signals transmitted from the MS to the BTS VSWR Voltage Standing Wave Ratio				
AGC Automatic Gain Control BBU Battery Backup Unit BTS Base Transceiver Station CEMS Coverage Enhancement Management System C/NR Carrier-to-Noise Ratio DAB Digital Audio Broadcasting DC Direct Current Downlink (D/L) RF signals Tx from the BTS to the Master Site FO Fibre Optic GND Ground ID Identification Number LED Light Emitting Diode LCX Coaxial Leaky Feeder LNA Low Noise Amplifier LPA Low Power Amplifier MOU Master Optical Unit MS Master Site MST Mobile Station MTBF Mean Time Between Failures N/A Not Applicable N/C No Connection OFR On Frequency Repeater OIP3 Output Third Order Intercept Point = RF _{out} +(C/I)/2 PA Power Amplifier RX Receiver S/N Serial Number TTL Transistor-Transistor Logic, a common type of digital circuit. Tx Transmitter Uplink (U/L) VSWR Voltage Standing Wave Ratio		specified frequency band. Channel frequencies may be factory set or on-		
BBU Battery Backup Unit BTS Base Transceiver Station CEMS Coverage Enhancement Management System C/NR Carrier-to-Noise Ratio DAB Digital Audio Broadcasting DC Direct Current Downlink (D/L) RF signals Tx from the BTS to the Master Site FO Fibre Optic GND Ground ID Identification Number LED Light Emitting Diode LCX Coaxial Leaky Feeder LNA Low Noise Amplifier LPA Low Power Amplifier MOU Master Optical Unit MS Master Site MST Mobile Station MTBF Mean Time Between Failures N/A Not Applicable N/C No Connection OFR On Frequency Repeater OIP3 Output Third Order Intercept Point = RFout +(C/I)/2 PA Power Amplifier RX Receiver S/N Serial Number TTL Transistor-Transistor Logic, a common type of digital circuit. TX Transmitter Uplink (U/L) RF signals transmitted from the MS to the BTS VSWR Voltage Standing Wave Ratio	AC	Alternating Current		
BTS Base Transceiver Station CEMS Coverage Enhancement Management System C/NR Carrier-to-Noise Ratio DAB Digital Audio Broadcasting DC Direct Current Downlink (D/L) RF signals Tx from the BTS to the Master Site FO Fibre Optic GND Ground ID Identification Number LED Light Emitting Diode LCX Coaxial Leaky Feeder LNA Low Noise Amplifier LPA Low Power Amplifier MOU Master Optical Unit MS Master Site MST Mobile Station MTBF Mean Time Between Failures N/A Not Applicable N/C No Connection OFR On Frequency Repeater OIP3 Output Third Order Intercept Point = RF _{out} +(C/I)/2 PA Power Amplifier RX Receiver/Splitter Amplifier RX Receiver S/N Serial Number TTL Transmitter Uplink (U/L) RF signals transmitted from the MS to the BTS VSWR Voltage Standing Wave Ratio	AGC	Automatic Gain Control		
CEMS Coverage Enhancement Management System C/NR Carrier-to-Noise Ratio DAB Digital Audio Broadcasting DC Direct Current Downlink (D/L) RF signals Tx from the BTS to the Master Site FO Fibre Optic GND Ground ID Identification Number LED Light Emitting Diode LCX Coaxial Leaky Feeder LNA Low Noise Amplifier LPA Low Power Amplifier MOU Master Optical Unit MS Master Site MST Mobile Station MTBF Mean Time Between Failures N/A Not Applicable N/C No Connection OFR On Frequency Repeater OIP3 Output Third Order Intercept Point = RF _{out} +(C/I)/2 PA Receiver/Splitter Amplifier Rx Receiver S/N Serial Number TTL Transmitter Uplink (U/L) RF signals transmitted from the MS to the BTS VSWR Voltage Standing Wave Ratio	BBU	Battery Backup Unit		
C/NR Carrier-to-Noise Ratio DAB Digital Audio Broadcasting DC Direct Current Downlink (D/L) RF signals Tx from the BTS to the Master Site FO Fibre Optic GND Ground ID Identification Number LED Light Emitting Diode LCX Coaxial Leaky Feeder LNA Low Noise Amplifier LPA Low Power Amplifier MOU Master Optical Unit MS Master Site MST Mobile Station MTBF Mean Time Between Failures N/A Not Applicable N/C No Connection OFR On Frequency Repeater OIP3 Output Third Order Intercept Point = RF _{out} +(C/I)/2 PA Power Amplifier RX Receiver/Splitter Amplifier RX Receiver S/N Serial Number TTL Transmitter Uplink (U/L) RF signals transmitted from the MS to the BTS VSWR Voltage Standing Wave Ratio	BTS	Base Transceiver Station		
DAB Digital Audio Broadcasting DC Direct Current Downlink (D/L) RF signals Tx from the BTS to the Master Site FO Fibre Optic GND Ground ID Identification Number LED Light Emitting Diode LCX Coaxial Leaky Feeder LNA Low Noise Amplifier LPA Low Power Amplifier MOU Master Optical Unit MS Master Site MST Mobile Station MTBF Mean Time Between Failures N/A Not Applicable N/C No Connection OFR On Frequency Repeater OIP3 Output Third Order Intercept Point = RF _{out} +(C/I)/2 PA Power Amplifier RF Radio Frequency RSA Receiver/Splitter Amplifier Rx Receiver S/N Serial Number TTL Transistor-Transistor Logic, a common type of digital circuit. Tx Transmitter Uplink (U/L) RF signals transmitted from the MS to the BTS VSWR Voltage Standing Wave Ratio	CEMS	Coverage Enhancement Management System		
DC Direct Current Downlink (D/L) RF signals Tx from the BTS to the Master Site FO Fibre Optic GND Ground ID Identification Number LED Light Emitting Diode LCX Coaxial Leaky Feeder LNA Low Noise Amplifier LPA Low Power Amplifier MOU Master Optical Unit MS Master Site MST Mobile Station MTBF Mean Time Between Failures N/A Not Applicable N/C No Connection OFR On Frequency Repeater OIP3 Output Third Order Intercept Point = RF _{out} +(C/I)/2 PA Power Amplifier RF Radio Frequency RSA Receiver/Splitter Amplifier RX Receiver S/N Serial Number TTL Transistor-Transistor Logic, a common type of digital circuit. Tx Transmitter Uplink (U/L) RF signals transmitted from the MS to the BTS VSWR Voltage Standing Wave Ratio	C/NR	Carrier-to-Noise Ratio		
Downlink (D/L) RF signals Tx from the BTS to the Master Site FO Fibre Optic GND Ground ID Identification Number LED Light Emitting Diode LCX Coaxial Leaky Feeder LNA Low Noise Amplifier LPA Low Power Amplifier MOU Master Optical Unit MS Master Site MST Mobile Station MTBF Mean Time Between Failures N/A Not Applicable N/C No Connection OFR On Frequency Repeater OIP3 Output Third Order Intercept Point = RF _{out} +(C/I)/2 PA Power Amplifier RF Radio Frequency RSA Receiver/Splitter Amplifier Rx Receiver S/N Serial Number TTL Transistor-Transistor Logic, a common type of digital circuit. Tx Transmitter Uplink (U/L) RF signals transmitted from the MS to the BTS VSWR Voltage Standing Wave Ratio	DAB	Digital Audio Broadcasting		
FO Fibre Optic GND Ground ID Identification Number LED Light Emitting Diode LCX Coaxial Leaky Feeder LNA Low Noise Amplifier LPA Low Power Amplifier MOU Master Optical Unit MS Master Site MST Mobile Station MTBF Mean Time Between Failures N/A Not Applicable N/C No Connection OFR On Frequency Repeater OIP3 Output Third Order Intercept Point = RF _{out} +(C/I)/2 PA Power Amplifier RF Radio Frequency RSA Receiver/Splitter Amplifier Rx Receiver S/N Serial Number TTL Transistor-Transistor Logic, a common type of digital circuit. Tx Transmitter Uplink (U/L) RF signals transmitted from the MS to the BTS VSWR Voltage Standing Wave Ratio	DC	Direct Current		
GND Ground ID Identification Number LED Light Emitting Diode LCX Coaxial Leaky Feeder LNA Low Noise Amplifier LPA Low Power Amplifier MOU Master Optical Unit MS Master Site MST Mobile Station MTBF Mean Time Between Failures N/A Not Applicable N/C No Connection OFR On Frequency Repeater OIP3 Output Third Order Intercept Point = RF _{out} +(C/I)/2 PA Power Amplifier RF Radio Frequency RSA Receiver/Splitter Amplifier Rx Receiver S/N Serial Number TTL Transistor-Transistor Logic, a common type of digital circuit. Tx Transmitter Uplink (U/L) RF signals transmitted from the MS to the BTS VSWR Voltage Standing Wave Ratio	Downlink (D/L)	RF signals Tx from the BTS to the Master Site		
ID Identification Number LED Light Emitting Diode LCX Coaxial Leaky Feeder LNA Low Noise Amplifier LPA Low Power Amplifier MOU Master Optical Unit MS Master Site MST Mobile Station MTBF Mean Time Between Failures N/A Not Applicable N/C No Connection OFR On Frequency Repeater OIP3 Output Third Order Intercept Point = RF _{out} +(C/I)/2 PA Power Amplifier RF Radio Frequency RSA Receiver/Splitter Amplifier Rx Receiver S/N Serial Number TTL Transistor-Transistor Logic, a common type of digital circuit. Tx Transmitter Uplink (U/L) RF signals transmitted from the MS to the BTS VSWR Voltage Standing Wave Ratio	FO	Fibre Optic		
LED Light Emitting Diode LCX Coaxial Leaky Feeder LNA Low Noise Amplifier LPA Low Power Amplifier MOU Master Optical Unit MS Master Site MST Mobile Station MTBF Mean Time Between Failures N/A Not Applicable N/C No Connection OFR On Frequency Repeater OIP3 Output Third Order Intercept Point = RF _{out} +(C/I)/2 PA Power Amplifier RF Radio Frequency RSA Receiver/Splitter Amplifier Rx Receiver S/N Serial Number TTL Transistor-Transistor Logic, a common type of digital circuit. Tx Transmitter Uplink (U/L) RF signals transmitted from the MS to the BTS VSWR Voltage Standing Wave Ratio	GND	Ground		
LCX Coaxial Leaky Feeder LNA Low Noise Amplifier LPA Low Power Amplifier MOU Master Optical Unit MS Master Site MST Mobile Station MTBF Mean Time Between Failures N/A Not Applicable N/C No Connection OFR On Frequency Repeater OIP3 Output Third Order Intercept Point = RF _{out} +(C/I)/2 PA Power Amplifier RF Radio Frequency RSA Receiver/Splitter Amplifier Rx Receiver S/N Serial Number TTL Transmitter Uplink (U/L) RF signals transmitted from the MS to the BTS VSWR Voltage Standing Wave Ratio	ID	Identification Number		
LNA Low Noise Amplifier LPA Low Power Amplifier MOU Master Optical Unit MS Master Site MST Mobile Station MTBF Mean Time Between Failures N/A Not Applicable N/C No Connection OFR On Frequency Repeater OIP3 Output Third Order Intercept Point = RFout + (C/I)/2 PA Power Amplifier RF Radio Frequency RSA Receiver/Splitter Amplifier Rx Receiver S/N Serial Number TTL Transistor-Transistor Logic, a common type of digital circuit. Tx Transmitter Uplink (U/L) RF signals transmitted from the MS to the BTS VSWR Voltage Standing Wave Ratio	LED	Light Emitting Diode		
LPA Low Power Amplifier MOU Master Optical Unit MS Master Site MST Mobile Station MTBF Mean Time Between Failures N/A Not Applicable N/C No Connection OFR On Frequency Repeater OIP3 Output Third Order Intercept Point = RF _{out} +(C/I)/2 PA Power Amplifier RF Radio Frequency RSA Receiver/Splitter Amplifier Rx Receiver S/N Serial Number TTL Transistor-Transistor Logic, a common type of digital circuit. Tx Transmitter Uplink (U/L) RF signals transmitted from the MS to the BTS VSWR Voltage Standing Wave Ratio	LCX	Coaxial Leaky Feeder		
MOU Master Optical Unit MS Master Site MST Mobile Station MTBF Mean Time Between Failures N/A Not Applicable N/C No Connection OFR On Frequency Repeater OIP3 Output Third Order Intercept Point = RF _{out} +(C/I)/2 PA Power Amplifier RF Radio Frequency RSA Receiver/Splitter Amplifier Rx Receiver S/N Serial Number TTL Transistor-Transistor Logic, a common type of digital circuit. Tx Transmitter Uplink (U/L) RF signals transmitted from the MS to the BTS VSWR Voltage Standing Wave Ratio	LNA	·		
MS Master Site MST Mobile Station MTBF Mean Time Between Failures N/A Not Applicable N/C No Connection OFR On Frequency Repeater OIP3 Output Third Order Intercept Point = RF _{out} +(C/I)/2 PA Power Amplifier RF Radio Frequency RSA Receiver/Splitter Amplifier Rx Receiver S/N Serial Number TTL Transistor-Transistor Logic, a common type of digital circuit. Tx Transmitter Uplink (U/L) RF signals transmitted from the MS to the BTS VSWR Voltage Standing Wave Ratio	LPA	Low Power Amplifier		
MST Mobile Station MTBF Mean Time Between Failures N/A Not Applicable N/C No Connection OFR On Frequency Repeater OIP3 Output Third Order Intercept Point = RF _{out} +(C/I)/2 PA Power Amplifier RF Radio Frequency RSA Receiver/Splitter Amplifier Rx Receiver S/N Serial Number TTL Transistor-Transistor Logic, a common type of digital circuit. Tx Transmitter Uplink (U/L) RF signals transmitted from the MS to the BTS VSWR Voltage Standing Wave Ratio	MOU	Master Optical Unit		
MTBF Mean Time Between Failures N/A Not Applicable N/C No Connection OFR On Frequency Repeater OIP3 Output Third Order Intercept Point = RF _{out} +(C/I)/2 PA Power Amplifier RF Radio Frequency RSA Receiver/Splitter Amplifier Rx Receiver S/N Serial Number TTL Transistor-Transistor Logic, a common type of digital circuit. Tx Transmitter Uplink (U/L) RF signals transmitted from the MS to the BTS VSWR Voltage Standing Wave Ratio	MS	Master Site		
N/A Not Applicable N/C No Connection OFR On Frequency Repeater OIP3 Output Third Order Intercept Point = RF _{out} +(C/I)/2 PA Power Amplifier RF Radio Frequency RSA Receiver/Splitter Amplifier Rx Receiver S/N Serial Number TTL Transistor-Transistor Logic, a common type of digital circuit. Tx Transmitter Uplink (U/L) RF signals transmitted from the MS to the BTS VSWR Voltage Standing Wave Ratio	MST	Mobile Station		
N/C No Connection OFR On Frequency Repeater OIP3 Output Third Order Intercept Point = RF _{out} +(C/I)/2 PA Power Amplifier RF Radio Frequency RSA Receiver/Splitter Amplifier Rx Receiver S/N Serial Number TTL Transistor-Transistor Logic, a common type of digital circuit. Tx Transmitter Uplink (U/L) RF signals transmitted from the MS to the BTS VSWR Voltage Standing Wave Ratio	MTBF	Mean Time Between Failures		
OFR On Frequency Repeater OIP3 Output Third Order Intercept Point = RF _{out} +(C/I)/2 PA Power Amplifier RF Radio Frequency RSA Receiver/Splitter Amplifier Rx Receiver S/N Serial Number TTL Transistor-Transistor Logic, a common type of digital circuit. Tx Transmitter Uplink (U/L) RF signals transmitted from the MS to the BTS VSWR Voltage Standing Wave Ratio	N/A	Not Applicable		
OIP3 Output Third Order Intercept Point = RF _{out} + (C/I)/2 PA Power Amplifier RF Radio Frequency RSA Receiver/Splitter Amplifier Rx Receiver S/N Serial Number TTL Transistor-Transistor Logic, a common type of digital circuit. Tx Uplink (U/L) RF signals transmitted from the MS to the BTS VSWR Voltage Standing Wave Ratio	N/C	No Connection		
PA Power Amplifier RF Radio Frequency RSA Receiver/Splitter Amplifier Rx Receiver S/N Serial Number TTL Transistor-Transistor Logic, a common type of digital circuit. Tx Transmitter Uplink (U/L) RF signals transmitted from the MS to the BTS VSWR Voltage Standing Wave Ratio	OFR	On Frequency Repeater		
RF Radio Frequency RSA Receiver/Splitter Amplifier Rx Receiver S/N Serial Number TTL Transistor-Transistor Logic, a common type of digital circuit. Tx Transmitter Uplink (U/L) RF signals transmitted from the MS to the BTS VSWR Voltage Standing Wave Ratio	OIP3	Output Third Order Intercept Point = RF _{out} +(C/I)/2		
RSA Receiver/Splitter Amplifier Rx Receiver S/N Serial Number TTL Transistor-Transistor Logic, a common type of digital circuit. Tx Transmitter Uplink (U/L) RF signals transmitted from the MS to the BTS VSWR Voltage Standing Wave Ratio	PA	Power Amplifier		
Rx Receiver S/N Serial Number TTL Transistor-Transistor Logic, a common type of digital circuit. Tx Transmitter Uplink (U/L) RF signals transmitted from the MS to the BTS VSWR Voltage Standing Wave Ratio	RF	Radio Frequency		
S/N Serial Number TTL Transistor-Transistor Logic, a common type of digital circuit. Tx Transmitter Uplink (U/L) RF signals transmitted from the MS to the BTS VSWR Voltage Standing Wave Ratio	RSA	Receiver/Splitter Amplifier		
TTL Transistor-Transistor Logic, a common type of digital circuit. Tx Transmitter Uplink (U/L) RF signals transmitted from the MS to the BTS VSWR Voltage Standing Wave Ratio	Rx			
Tx Transmitter Uplink (U/L) RF signals transmitted from the MS to the BTS VSWR Voltage Standing Wave Ratio	S/N	Serial Number		
Uplink (U/L) RF signals transmitted from the MS to the BTS VSWR Voltage Standing Wave Ratio	TTL	Transistor-Transistor Logic, a common type of digital circuit.		
VSWR Voltage Standing Wave Ratio	Tx	Transmitter		
3 3	Uplink (U/L)	RF signals transmitted from the MS to the BTS		
WDM Wave division multiplex	VSWR	Voltage Standing Wave Ratio		
	WDM	Wave division multiplex		

A.2. Key to Drawing Symbols used in this document





In accordance with BS EN ISO/IEC 17050-1&-2:2004

Aerial Facilities Limited
Aerial House
Asheridge Road
Chesham
Buckinghamshire HP5 2QD
United Kingdom

CE0086

IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE FOLLOWING DIRECTIVES:

1999/5/EC The Radio & Telecommunications Terminal Equipment Directive Annex V

and its amending directives

HAS BEEN DESIGNED AND MANUFACTURED TO THE FOLLOWING STANDARD[S] OR OTHER NORMATIVE DOCUMENT[S]:

BS EN 60950 Information technology equipment.

Safety. General requirements

ETS EN 301 489-1 EMC standard for radio equipment and services.

Part 1. Common technical requirements

I hereby declare that the equipment named above has been designed to comply with the relevant sections of the above referenced specifications. The unit complies with all essential requirements of the Directives.

SIGNED

B S BARTON

TECHNICAL DIRECTOR DATE: dd/mm/yyyy

Registered Office: Aerial House, Asheridge Road, Chesham, Buckinghamshire, HP5 2QD England Registered No. 4042808 (England) www.aerialfacilities.com

A.4. Amendment List Record Sheet

Issue No.	Date	Incorporated by	Page Nos. Amended	Reason for new issue
Α	28-08-2007	AJS		Draft

Document Ref. 80-330501HBKM