

## ECLIPSE MODULES – Standard Factory settings

RECEIVER				TRANSMITTER			
Function	Level	Range (Vrms, dBm)		Function	Level	Range (Vrms, dBm)	
Discriminator Audio output	<b>0.5V</b>	0.3V	2.0V				
Direct Audio output	<b>0.51V</b>	0.3V	1.5V	High Z input		25 mV	1V
Line Level (600 ohm) output for 60% of max deviation	<b>0.775V</b> <b>0dBm</b>	0.245V -10 dBm	2.45V 10 dBm	Line Level (600 ohm) input for 60% of max deviation	<b>0.388V</b> <b>-6.0dB</b>	0.0245V -30 dBm	2.45V 10 dBm
Noise Squelch (typical)	<b>0.18uV</b> <b>-122dB</b>	0.18uV -122dB	0.50uV -113dB				
Carrier Squelch (typical)	<b>Min</b>	1uV -150dB	999uV -47dB				
				Microphone input	<b>6 mV</b>	Into 200 ohms	

# ECLIPSE ALARMS

## LED FLASH CADENCE

Flashes **5** times, pause

Flashes **4** times, pause

Flashes **3** times, pause

Flashes **2** times, pause

Flashes **1** times, pause

LED ON continuously

## RECEIVER ALARMS

Synthesizer unlocked

VCO Tuning Voltage outside limits

Signal level below preset threshold  
(for fixed links)

Unused – future development

DC voltage supply voltage low or high

External Squelch is active

## TRANSMITTER ALARMS

Synthesizer unlocked

VCO Tuning Voltage outside limits

Low forward power

High reverse power

DC voltage supply voltage low or high

Transmitter timed out

## **ALARM TRUNKING INTERFACE (ATI) CARD (option)**

The receiver and transmitter alarms are combined as an OR function so that any alarm condition provides a common alarm output. The common alarm output is provided through Pin 4 (DB-25F) on the interface card and can be set active low or high, (default active low). The receiver & transmitter input/ output signals are also accessed through the rear DB-25F connector.

## **1U LOW PROFILE ADAPTOR WITH AL ARM TRUNKING INTERFACE (option)**

The receiver and transmitter alarms are combined as an OR function so that any alarm condition provides a common alarm output. The common alarm output is provided through Pin 9 (DB-37F) on the interface card and can be set active low or high, (default active low). The receiver & transmitter input/ output signals are also accessed through the rear DB-37F connector.

# ACCESSORIES

## **BATTERY CHARGER, CHANGE OVER CARD**

The battery trickle charger and change over card provides a separate alarm output that monitors the DC supply voltage. It is adjusted so that if the DC supply voltage falls below 11.5V, the relay connects the standby battery to the system. At the same time the alarm output signal goes low. The alarm signal returns high only when the DC supply rises above 12.2V and continues above that level.

## **HEART BEAT TIMER**

Automatically keys a transmitter ON and OFF in a continuous cycle. Both ON and OFF times can be adjusted from a few seconds to several minutes.

## **TRANSMITTER DATA INTERFACE/ EXTERNAL REFERENCE/ BLACK NOISE GENERATOR**

Accepts TTL or RS-422 data and control signals. The direct FSK/NRZ modulation can accept speeds up to 4800 Bps. Suitable for POCSAG paging and simulcast applications

## **RECEIVER DATA INTERFACE**

Reconstitutes a data signal from the discriminator output

## **STATUS TONE GENERATOR**

Generates an audio tone of 1950Hz when the receiver is squelched (closed) and passes normal audio when unsquelched. Optional frequencies 2175Hz, 2700Hz require extra crystals.

## **SOLID STATE ANTENNA SWITCH UNIT**

Electronic switching for simplex operation. Available for all models except 800 Series

## **FAN CONTROL UNIT**

2U rack mounted fan module for cooling in hot environments with high duty cycles

# Antenna System Considerations

## Single Frequency with T/R Switch

Controlled by Transmitter T/R output  
T/R Switch will withstand high VSWR

Power Rating

VHF 100 Watts

UHF 50 Watts

## Two Frequency Duplex Operation

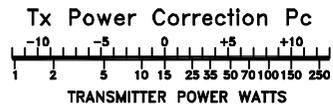
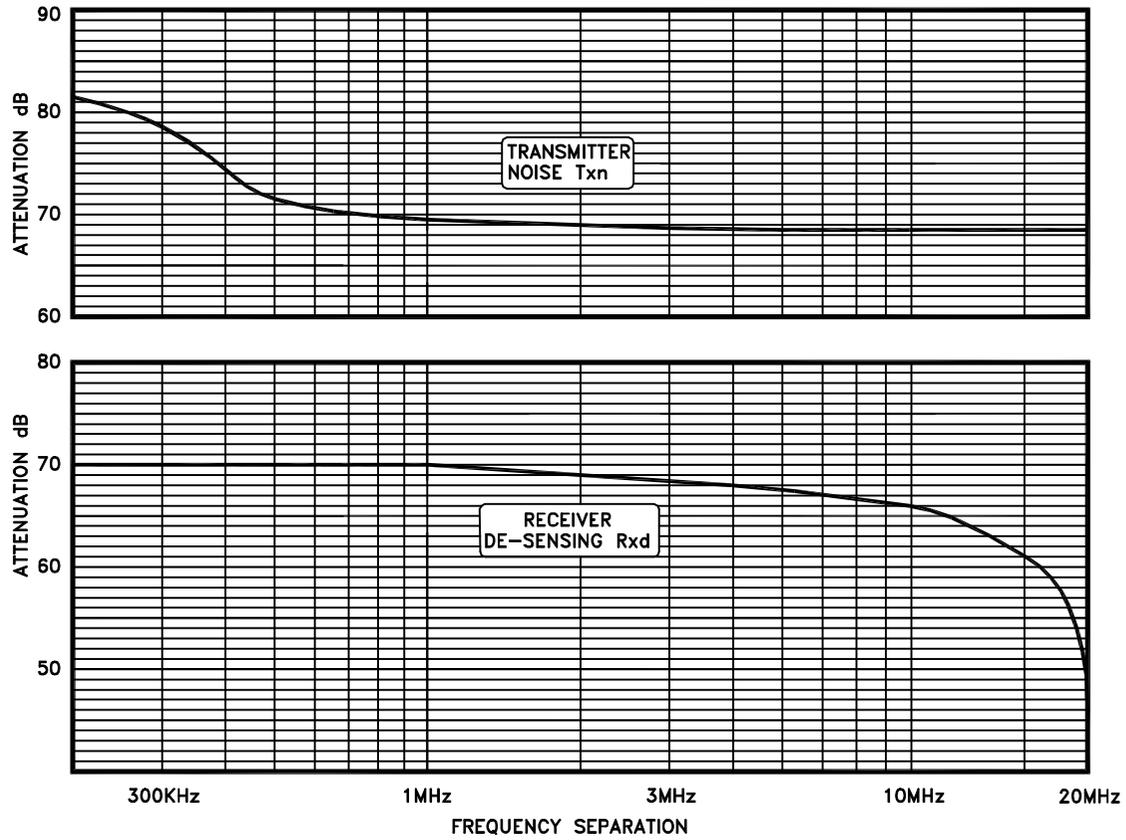
Always use double shielded coax

Tx – Rx Isolation see Duplex Operation Curves

Suppress Tx noise at Rx frequency  $> T_{xn} + P_c$

Attenuate Tx signal at Rx input  $> R_{xd} + P_c$

### DUPLEX OPERATION CURVES FOR 400-520 MHz



Minimum Tx freq. attenuation =  $Rxd + Pc$

Minimum Rx freq. attenuation =  $Txn + Pc$