X-Band Redundant LNB Systems BRX-1000 Series

Introduction

Redundant LNB systems minimize system downtime due to LNB failure by providing a spare LNB and an automatic means of switching to the spare upon failure of a primary LNB. A 1:1 system provides one spare LNB for one primary LNB. A 1:2 system provides a spare LNB for either of two primary LNBs. The systems consist of an outdoor plate assembly which mounts at the antenna hub, an indoor control panel and interconnecting control cable.

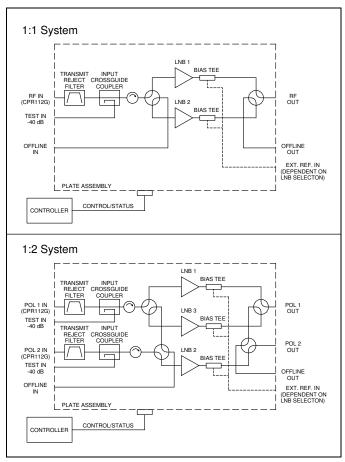
Plate Assembly Features

- Norsat X-Band PLL or externally referenced LNBs
- High quality dual waveguide/coaxial switches
- Manual override
- Waveguide input flanges
- Output coaxial isolators standard
- Transmit reject filter(s), input crossguide coupler(s), input isolator(s), and offline I/O options available

Redundancy Controller Features

- 10/100 Base T Ethernet network interface
- Supports SNMP v1, v2c, and v3
- Rack-mount chassis, 19" wide, 1¾" (1 RU) high
- Dual, redundant power supplies
- Manual or automatic operation
- Monitors unit currents, external alarms, or both
- Automatically switches RF path to standby unit when unit failure occurs
- User-selectable RS-232/-422/-485 serial I/O M&C interface
- Parallel I/O M&C interface
- Menu-driven user configuration of all options
- Front panel graphically depicts switch positions and unit status
- Worldwide universal AC input capability standard; consult factory for DC prime power
- Audible alarm
- CE certified and RoHS compliant; EAR 99

System Block Diagrams



System Specifications *

| Parameter | Notes | Min. | Nom./Typ. † | Max. | Units |
|----------------------------|---|------|--|--------------|----------------------------|
| Input Frequency Range | | 7.25 | | 7.75 | GHz |
| Output Frequency Range | | 950 | | 1450 | MHz |
| Local Oscillator Frequency | | | 6.30 | | GHz |
| External Reference A | 10 MHz | -5 | | +5 | dBm |
| Noise Temperature, System | At +23 ℃ Versus temperature | | See Table 1 See Table 2 | | |
| Gain | Standard LNB | 60 | 63 | | dB |
| Gain Flatness | Per 27 MHz | | | ±0.5 | dB |
| Gain Stability | Per day, constant temp Versus temperature | | -0.05 | ±0.2 | dB dB/℃ |
| VSWR | Input, no isolator(s) Input, with isolator(s) Input, with isolator(s) and | | 2.00 1.25 | 1.30 | :1 :1 |
| | Tx reject filter(s) Output | | 1.30 1.50 | 1.35 2.00 | :1 :1 |
| Power Output | At 1 dB compression (P _{1 dB}) | +2 | +5 | | dBm |
| Third Order Intercept | Output (OIP ₃) | +12 | +15 | | dBm |
| Frequency Stability | -40 to +60 ℃ | | ±12.5 | | kHz |
| Phase Noise | 1 kHz offset 10 kHz offset 100 kHz offset | | -75 -85 -95 | | dBc/Hz dBc/Hz dBc/Hz |
| Maximum Input Power | Without damage | | | 0 | dBm |
| Connectors | RF Input RF Output Offline In, Coupler In Offline Out | | CPR112G Waveguide Flange (Note B) Type N Female (50 ohm) (Note B) | | |
| Temperature Range | Switch Plate Assy | -40 | | +60 | ∞ |

^{*} System specifications depend on choice of LNB and various options. Specifications shown are for a typical system using commercially available LNBs. Order LNBs separately by model number or frequency range.

[†] When there is only one value on a line, the Nom./Typ. column is a nominal value; otherwise it is a typical value. Typical values are intended to illustrate typical performance, but are not guaranteed.

^A Applicable to systems using externally referenced LNB models.

 $^{^{\}rm B}\,$ Type F Female (75 ohm) or Type N Female (50 ohm).

Part Number/Ordering Information (Copy and FAX this page to General Dynamics.)

| BRX- | Standard | d system inclu | | 0014 | |
|--|----------|----------------|----------------------|----------------------|-----------------------------|
| | LNBs* | Controller | Plate <u>Assy</u> | O&M <u>Manual</u> | Test <u>Data</u> |
| ☐ 1100 = 1:1 System | 2 3 | 1 | 1 | <u> </u> | <u></u> |
| ☐ 1200 = 1:2 System | 3 | 1 | 1 | ~ | ✓ |
| * Specify LNB Model number: | | | (Order se | oarately.) | |
| Options Available: | | | | | |
| ☐ Cable length ft or | m | □ Re | emote Con | trol Panel (RC | CP) |
| (Up to 500 ft [150 m] in 50 ft [15 m] increments) | | □ Ca | able for Re | mote Panel: | • |
| ☐ Waveguide input isolator(s) ft or m (Up to | | | m (I In to | | |
| ☐ Transmit Reject Filter(s) | | 40 | | | 5 m] increments) |
| ☐ Input Crossguide Coupler(s): | | ☐ Ac | dditional O | &M Manuals, | Qty.: |
| □ 40 dB (standard), □ dB (cus | tom) | □ ±4 | 8 Vdc Pow | er Option | |
| ☐ Offline LNB Input/Output Ports | | | | | |
| Table 1 — Typical System N | oise Tem | perature wit | h Various | s Options (A | Add to T _{LNB})** |
| System | _ | —— 1:1 —— | _ | 1:2 - | |
| Configuration: | | | | ol. 1 Pol. 2 | |
| Standard Configuration (Add to T _{LNB}) | | | | | |
| With 40 dB Crossguide Coupler(s) Add 1 K to Standard Configuration | | | | | |
| With Transmit Reject Filter(s) Add 8 K to Standard Configuration | | tion | | | |

Table 2 — Noise Temperature vs. Ambient Temperature

** General Dynamics has found that commercial X-Band LNBs may measure up to 10 K higher than stated noise

temperature. Consequently, General Dynamics cannot guarantee system noise performance.

Noise temperature vs. ambient temperature can be found from the equation,

 $NT_2/NT_1 = (T_2/T_1)^n$

where:

 NT_2 = Noise Temperature at T_2

 NT_1 = Noise Temperature at T_1

 T_2 = Temperature 2 in K

 T_1 = Temperature 1 in K

n = 1.5 for the LNBs or = 1.0 for passive losses

For the case where $T_1 = 296 \text{ K} (+23 ^{\circ}\text{C})$, the ratio NT₂ /NT₁ is shown in the table below for both LNBs (n = 1.5) and for passive losses (n = 1.0):

| Ambient Temperature | n = 1.5 | n = 1.0 |
|---------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| T₂ (°C) | NT ₂ /NT ₁ | NT ₂ /NT ₁ |
| 0 | 0.89 | 0.92 |
| +23 | 1.00 | 1.00 |
| +40 | 1.09 | 1.06 |
| +50 | 1.14 | 1.09 |
| +60 | 1.19 | 1.13 |

Example: For a 1:1 system with Tx filter and 60 K LNBs, T_{LNB} = 60 K at +23 ℃ and passive

losses = 15 K at +23 °C; thus, T_{SYS} = 75 K at +23 °C. What is T_{SYS} at +50 °C?

From the table, NT_2/NT_1 at 50 °C = 1.14 for the LNBs and 1.09 for the passive losses:

 $NT_2 = 1.14 \times (60 \text{ K}) + 1.09 \times (15 \text{ K}) = 68.4 \text{ K} + 16.4 \text{ K} = 84.8 \text{ K} \text{ at } +50 \text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}.$

Redundant System Controller





1:2 Redundant System Controller, Model RSC12V1-AC

The RSC series redundant system controllers for 1:1 and 1:2 systems directly power the LNBs and monitor the output voltages and currents to detect faults. The RSC

can also monitor external alarm signals or a combination of output currents and external alarm inputs. Upon detecting a fault, the RSC drives an RF transfer switch to activate the spare unit.

The RSC offers monitoring and control of auxiliary RF hardware; remote monitor and control via network, serial interface, or parallel I/O; flexible configuration of system behavior; remote disable of local controls for security; and the ability to detect and report certain failures within the controller itself.

A second RSC can be linked to a primary RSC to provide full system control from an alternate control site. When set up this way, the secondary RSC is referred to as a remote control panel, or RCP. The configuration and settings of the primary RSC are transferred to the RCP, which then mimics its controls and interfaces. This permits system operation from a location that is up to 4000 ft (1200 m) distant from the primary controller.

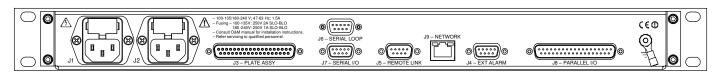
Controller Specifications

| Unit Status Monitor Methods | Controller can monitor unit bias current; alarm is generated if current goes outside of allowed tolerance window. Controller can also monitor external alarm inputs or combinations of both internal unit current and external alarm inputs. | | |
|-----------------------------|--|--|--|
| Unit Current Window Width | ±5% to ±25% of nominal; user selectable in 5% steps (applies to all monitored unit currents) | | |
| Switchover Time | 100 ms maximum | | |
| Unit Power Outputs | +14.3 to +15.0 Vdc, 700 mA maximum | | |
| Switch Drive Outputs | -22 to -28 Vdc, 2 A maximum | | |
| External Alarm Inputs | Optionally up to one per unit; require sinking 5 mA at 5 Vdc to negate alarm | | |
| Serial I/O Interface | RS-232/RS-422/RS-485 2- or 4-wire; user selection | | |
| Parallel I/O Interface | Control inputs: Contact closures to ground; require sinking 20 mA at 15 Vdc Status outputs: Form 'C' dry contacts; 100 Vdc, 0.5 A, 3 W max (resistive load) | | |
| Controller Dimensions | 19" (483 mm) W x 1.72" (43.7 mm) H x 17.5" (445 mm) D; 7.6 lb (3.4 kg) | | |
| Chassis Slides | Standard. Radio relay rack-mount brackets available on request. | | |
| Cable Length to Plate Assy | Order cable separately. 100 ft (30 m) to 250 ft (75 m) lengths in 50 ft (15 m) increments are standard; other lengths (up to 500 ft or 150 m) are available by special order. | | |
| AC Input (standard) | 90-264 Vac, 47–63 Hz, 100 W; Dual AC inputs and dual redundant power supplies. | | |
| DC Input (option) | Requires DC-AC inverter. Consult factory. | | |
| Temperature Range | Operating: 0 to +50 °C (indoor equipment environment) Storage: -40 to +70 °C | | |
| Relative Humidity | Operating: 5% to 95% non-condensing | | |
| Altitude | Up to 10,000 ft (3000 m) above mean sea level | | |
| Reliability | MTBF: 48,200 hours; MTTR: less than 30 minutes with spares and proper technical person. | | |

Controller Front Panel Controls and Indicators

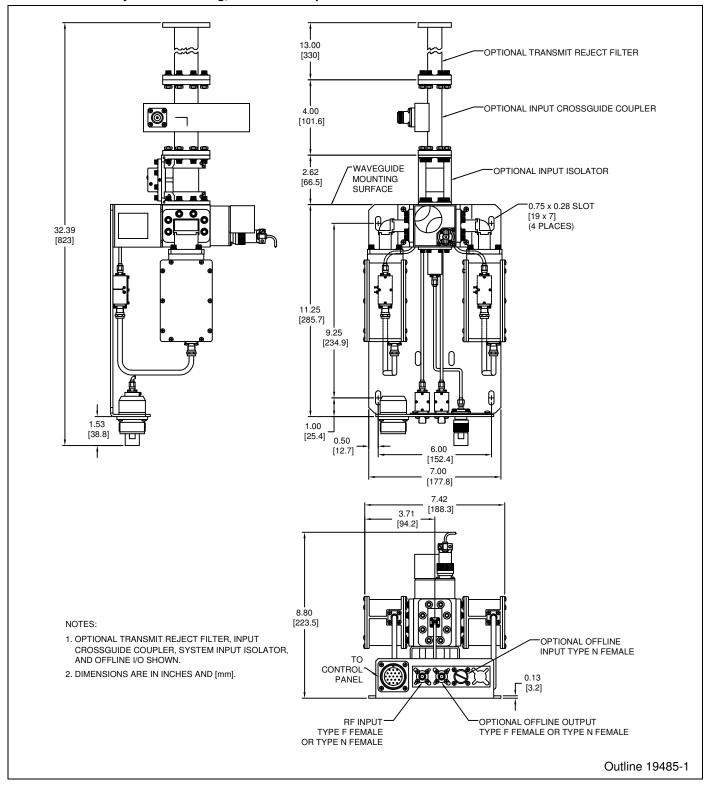
| Unit Status Alarms | LED Indicators glow green when OK, red when a fault is detected. |
|--------------------------------------|---|
| PS Indicator | Glows red to show fault with either dual redundant power supply. |
| Panel Test | Pushbutton lights all indicators & tests audible alarm. |
| RF Switch Pushbuttons and Indicators | Pushbuttons are used to manually switch units. Front panel indicators show which units are on-line. Unit indicators light red to show faulted units. |
| | In a typical 1:1 system, Unit 1 is the primary unit and Unit 2 is on standby. In a 1:2 system, Unit 1 is the primary unit for Pol 1 and Unit 2 is the primary unit for Pol 2. Unit 3 is on standby and can be selected for either Pol. In a dual 1:1 system, Unit 1 is the primary unit and Unit 2 is on standby for Pol 1; Unit 3 is the primary and Unit 4 is on standby for Pol 2. |
| Auto/Manual Switch and Indicators | In Auto mode, a unit failure initiates automatic switchover to the standby unit. In manual mode, the on-line unit can be selected from the front panel or by serial I/O, parallel I/O or network command. |
| Remote/Local Switch and Indicators | Selects local (front panel) control, or remote control from serial I/O, parallel I/O, or network. An optional second RSC, configured as a Remote Control Panel, provides the means to operate the system from a physically distant, alternate location. |

Controller Rear Panel Interfaces

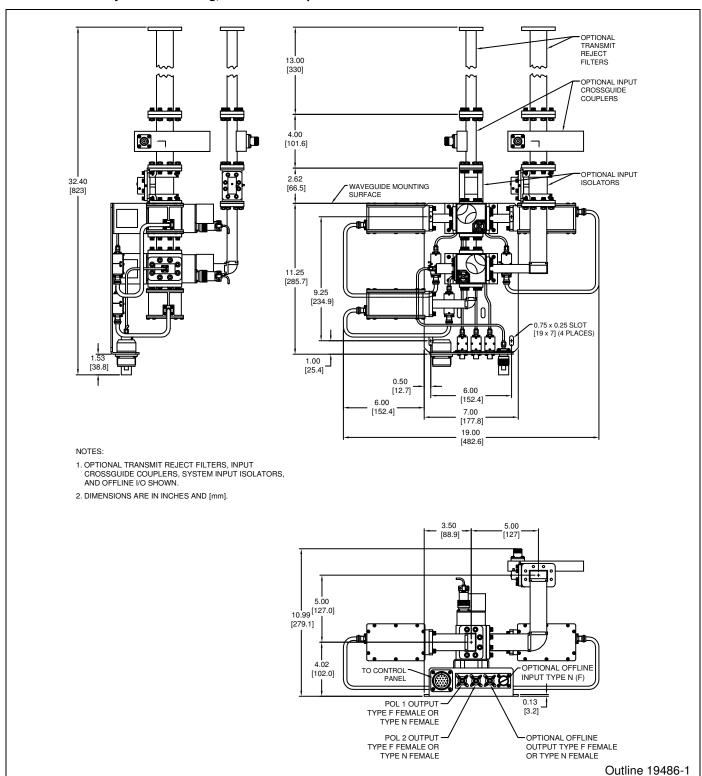


| J1, J2 – LINE 1, LINE 2 (IEC 320-C14) | Dual power entry modules contain the AC line input connectors. System can be powered from separate AC lines if desired. Either or both power supplies are capable of operating the system. | | |
|---|--|--|--|
| J3 – PLATE ASSY (37-pos D, Female) | Cable to plate assembly carries unit power (for line drivers, LNAs or LNBs) and switch drive signals. Order cable separately. Standard lengths are 100' (30 m) to 250' (75 m) in 50' (15 m) increments; other lengths are special order. An adapter cable mates the controller to legacy system cables. | | |
| J6 – SERIAL I/O and J7 – SERIAL LOOP (9-pos D Female) | RS-232/RS-422/RS-485 connector for user M&C System. Commands provide monitoring, controlling, and configuration. Interconnect cable lengths to 4000 ft (1200 m) with RS-422 or RS-485. A serial loop connector provides a convenient connection for daisy-chained systems. | | |
| J5 – REMOTE LINK (9-pos D Male) | For connection via a proprietary RS-422 link (up to 4000 ft/1200 m) to an optional, second RSC, which duplicates Local control functions at a secondary site. | | |
| J9 – NETWORK (RJ-45) | 10/100 Base T Ethernet connection port via standard RJ-45 connector. Supports SNMP v1, v2c and v3. | | |
| J4 – EXT ALARM (9-pos D Female) | External Alarm inputs. Substitute for or combine with internal unit current monitor alarms. Allows an external signal to indicate unit failure. Unused inputs can be used as status inputs to M&C system. | | |
| J8 – PARALLEL I/O (37-pos D Male) | Parallel I/O (discrete logic) connection for limited control and monitoring of the system. Form 'C' relay contact outputs (1:2 system example): • Unit 1 status • PS 1 status • Pol 1: Unit 1 or Unit 3 • Unit 2 status • Pol 2: Unit 2 or Unit 3 • Unit 3 status • Local/Remote mode • Auto/Manual mode Control inputs—contact closure to ground (1:2 system example): • Pol 1 Unit 1 select • Pol 2 Unit 2 select • Auto/Manual select • Pol 2 Unit 3 select | | |

1:1 Plate Assembly Outline Drawing, with Various Options Installed



1:2 Plate Assembly Outline Drawing, with Various Options Installed



Other Products

- Solid-State Power Amplifiers and SSPA Systems
- Solid-State Power BUCs and SSPB Systems
- Low Noise Amplifiers and LNA Systems
- Low Noise Block Converters and LNB Systems
- Block Up and Block Down Converters
- Synthesized Converters
- Line Drive Amplifiers
- Power Supply Monitors
- · Redundant Control Panels for SSPAs, SSPBs, and LNAs

GENERAL DYNAMICS

SATCOM Technologies