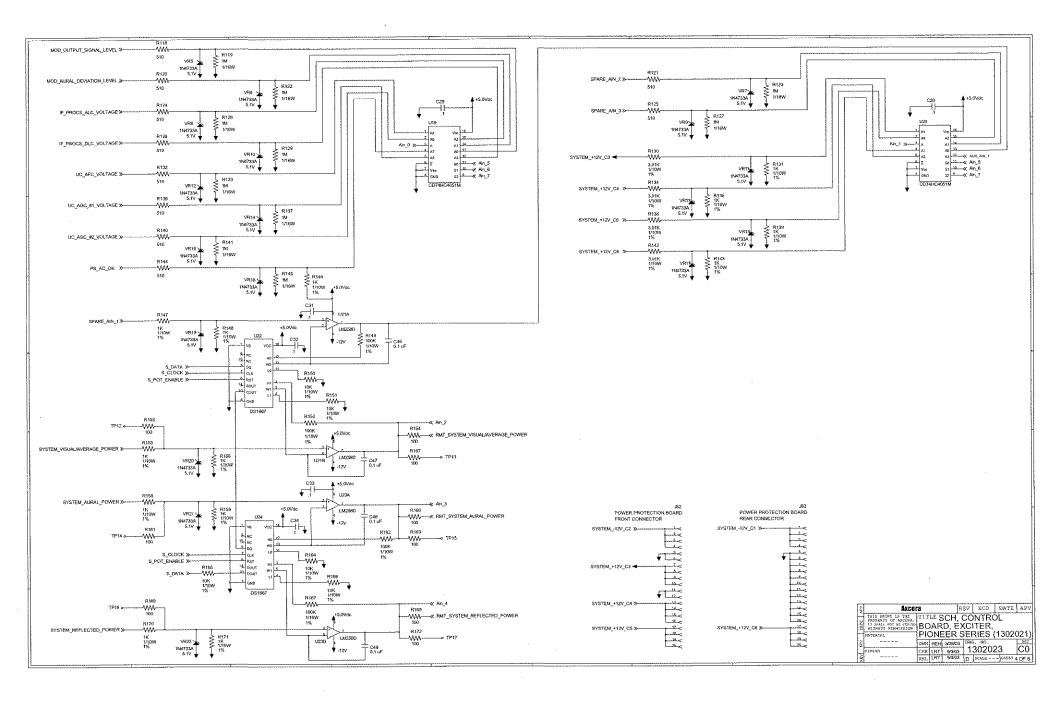
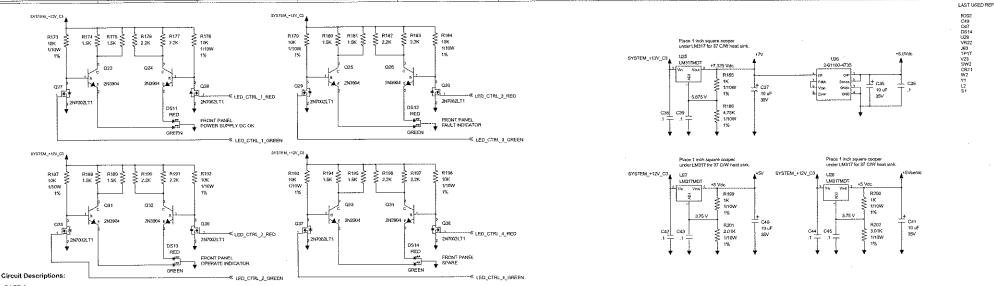


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PAGE 1:

U1 is an Almel Atmega128 microcontroller. This part is in-circuit programmed using the serial programming port. When the microcontroller is held in reset by either the programming port or the external watchdog IC, a transistor inverts the reset signal white serial programming lines are connected to U1 through analon switch U5

U2 is a watchdog IC used to hold the microcontroller in reset if the supply voltage is less than 4.21 Vdc. (1.25 Vdc < Pin 4 (N) < Pin 2 (Vcc)). The watchdog momentarily resets the microcontroller if Pin 6 (IST) is not clocked every second. A manual reset switch is provided but should not be needed.

Diodes DS1 through DS8 are used for display of auto test results. A test board is used to exercute solf tost routines. When the test board is installed, Auto_Test_1 is hold low and Auto_Yest_2 is allowed to float at 5 Vide. This is the signal to start the auto test routines.

U3 and U4 are used to selectively enable various input and output ICs found on page 2 and 3 of the schematic.

U1 has two serial ports available. In this application, one port is used to communicate with transmitter system components where U1 is the master of a RS-485 serial bus. The other serial port is used to provide serial data #O where U1 is not the master of the data port. A dual RS-232 port driver IC and a RS-485 port driver is also in the second serial data #O system. The serial ports are wired such that serial data input can come through one of the three serial port channels. Data output is sent out through each of the three serial port channels.

Switch SW1 is used to select either transmitter operation or exciter driver operation. When the switches of SW1 are on, transmitter operation is selected and the power monitoring lines of the transmitter's power amplifier are routed to the system power monitoring lines.

PAGE 2:

Digital output latches are used to control system devices. Remote output circuits are implemented using open drain FETs with greater than 60 Volt drain to source voltage ratings.

Remote digital inputs are disode protected with a 1 Kohm pull-up resistor to 5Vdc. If the remote input voltage is greater than about 2 volts or floating, a FET is turned on and a logic low is applied to the digital input buffer. If the remote input voltage is sess than the turn on threshold of the FET (about 2 Vdc), a logic high is applied to the digital input buffer.

Four of the circuits on page two are auxiliary I/O connections wired for future use. They are wired similar to the remote digital inputs but include a FET for digital output operation. To operate those signals as an input, the associated output FET must be turned off. These circuits are also connected to an analog input multiplexer IC.

PAGE 3:

Several ICs are used as input buffers to allow the microcontroller to monitor various digital input values. Most digital inputs use a 10 Kohm putt-up resistor. The buffer IC used for data transfer to the display is wired for read and write control.

PAGE 4:

Each analog input is expected to be between 0 and 5 Vdc, If a signal exceeds 5.1 Vdc, a 0.225 Watt zenor diode clamps the signals wortage. Most signals are calibrated at their source however two dual serial potentioneter iCs are used to calibrate four signals. For these four circuits, the input value is divided in half before it is applied to an op-arm. The sorial potentioneter is used to adjust the input signal between 80 and 120% of the input again. Seried data to the second serial potentioneter is transferred through the first IC. The wiper position of the digital potentioneter circuit is used to set the gain of the op-arm, It have 150, gain = 6.1 In 18 = 255, gain = 5.0 In 18 = 255, gain =

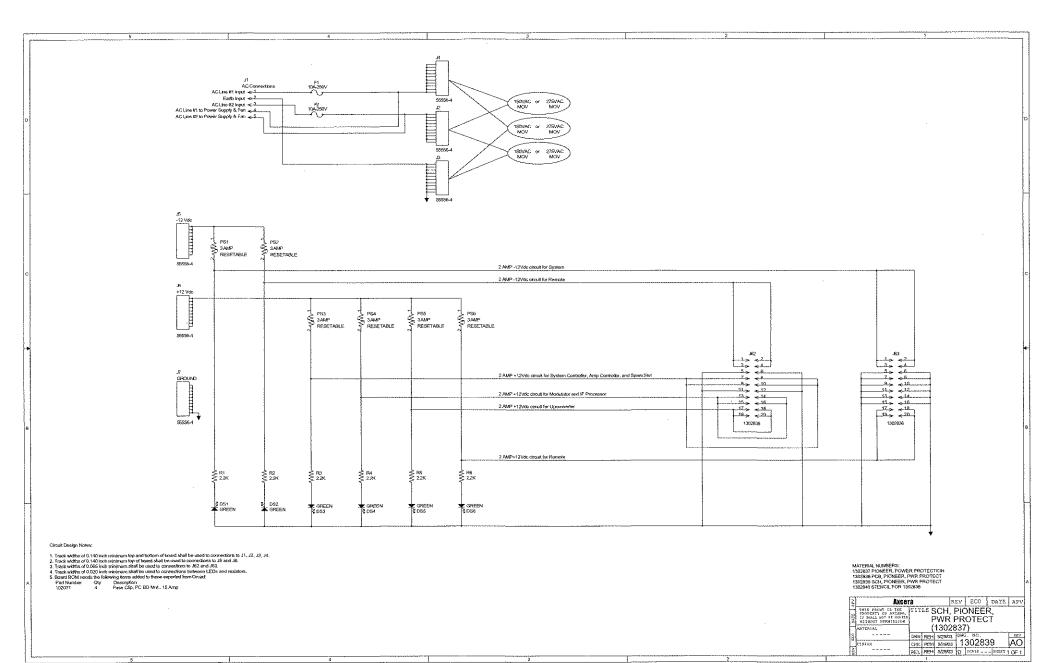
Two 20 position connectors are used to provide power to the backplane. J62 and J63 got power from the power supply after a nominal 3 amp resettable fuse. The Raychem polyswitch resettable fuses may open on a current as low as 2,43 amps at 50C, 3 amps at 25 C or 3,3 amps at 0C. They definately will open when the current is 4,86 amps at 50C, 6 amps at 20C, or 6,6 amps at 0C. Trace widths of these circuits are 0.140" (designed for maximum current).

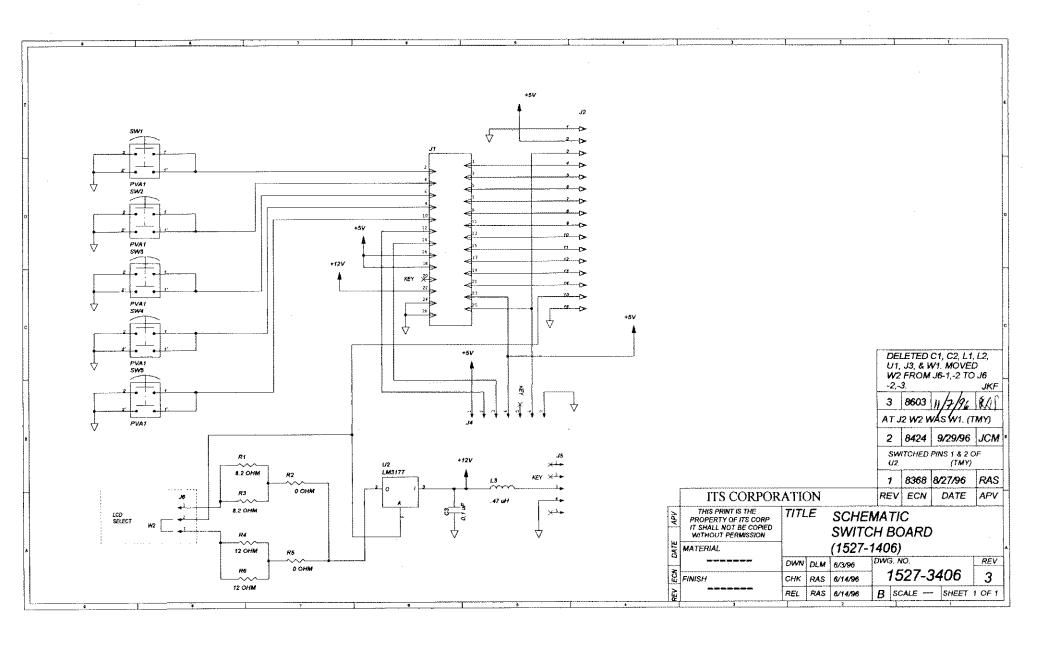
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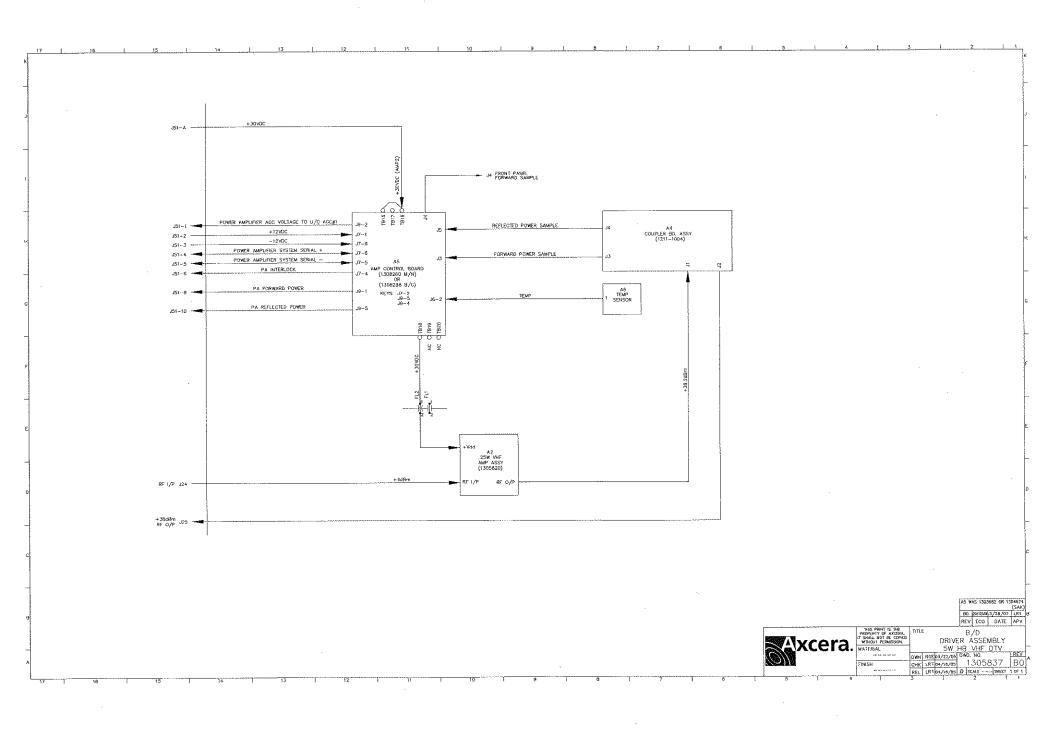
Each of the four LED circuits drive a dual element common cathode LED. To make a good amber color, the current applied to the green element is slightly greater than the red element.

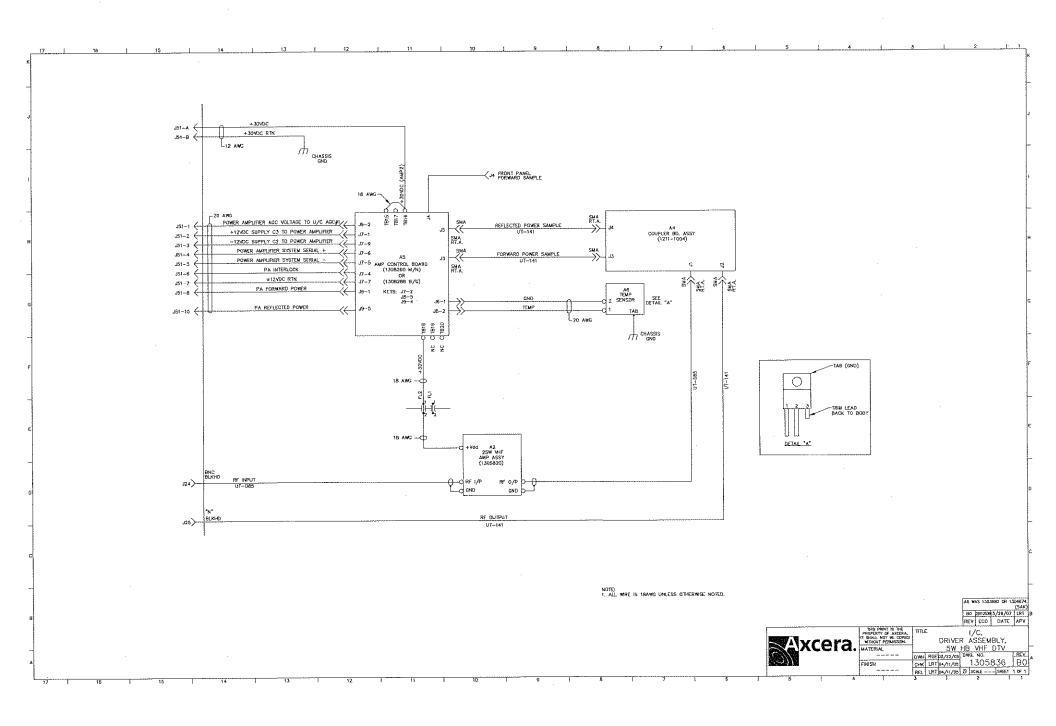
Several voltage regulators are used to power the board. Seven volts is typically applied to board LEDs and to the input of a precision 5.0 volt regulator. The 5.0 volt regulator is used for analog circuits and the microcontroller analog reference voltage. Another two 5 volt regulator circuits are used for most other board circuits.

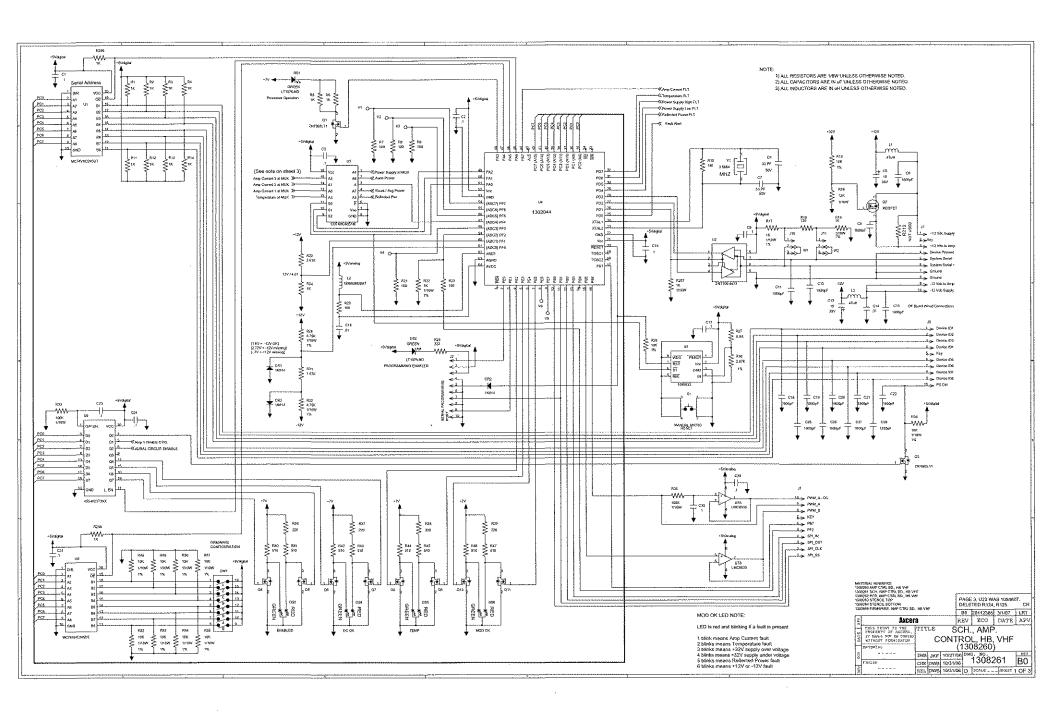
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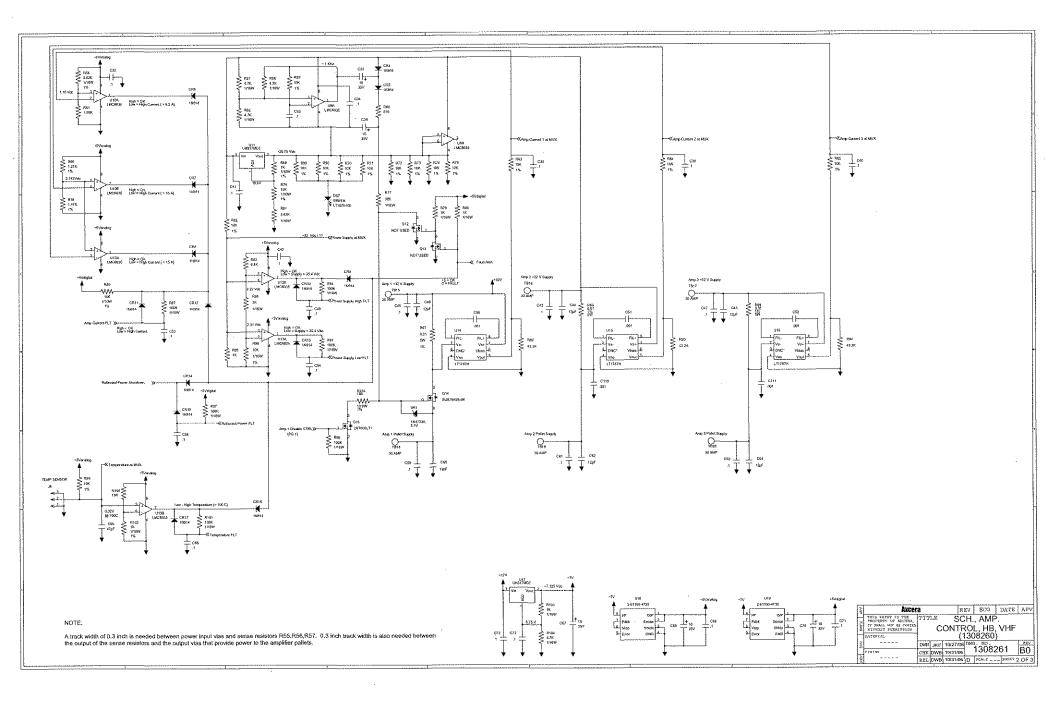


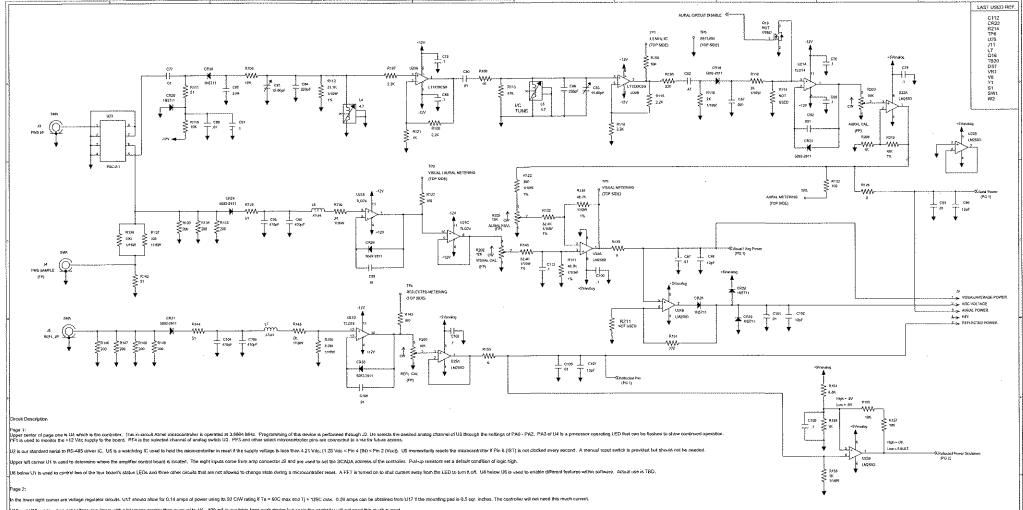








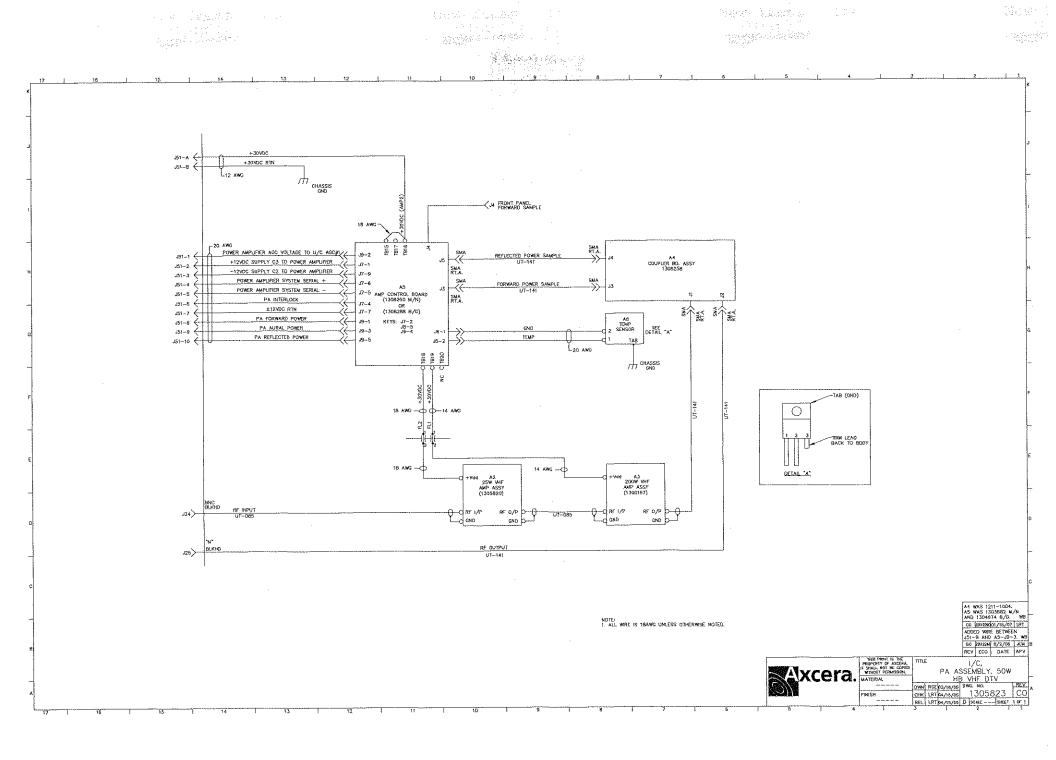


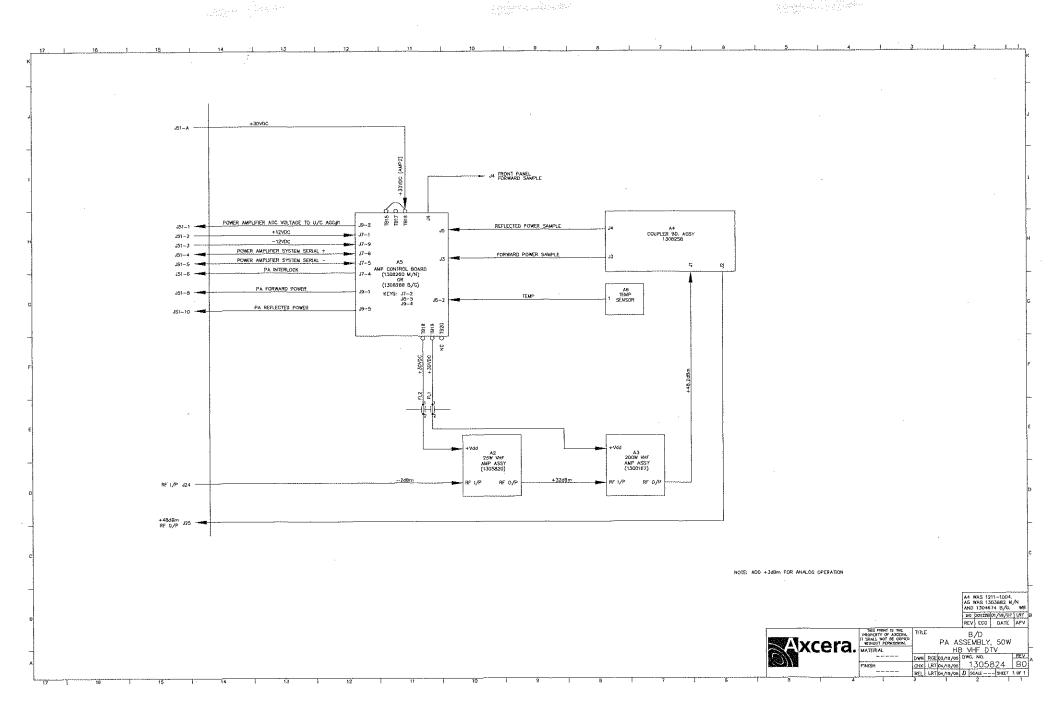


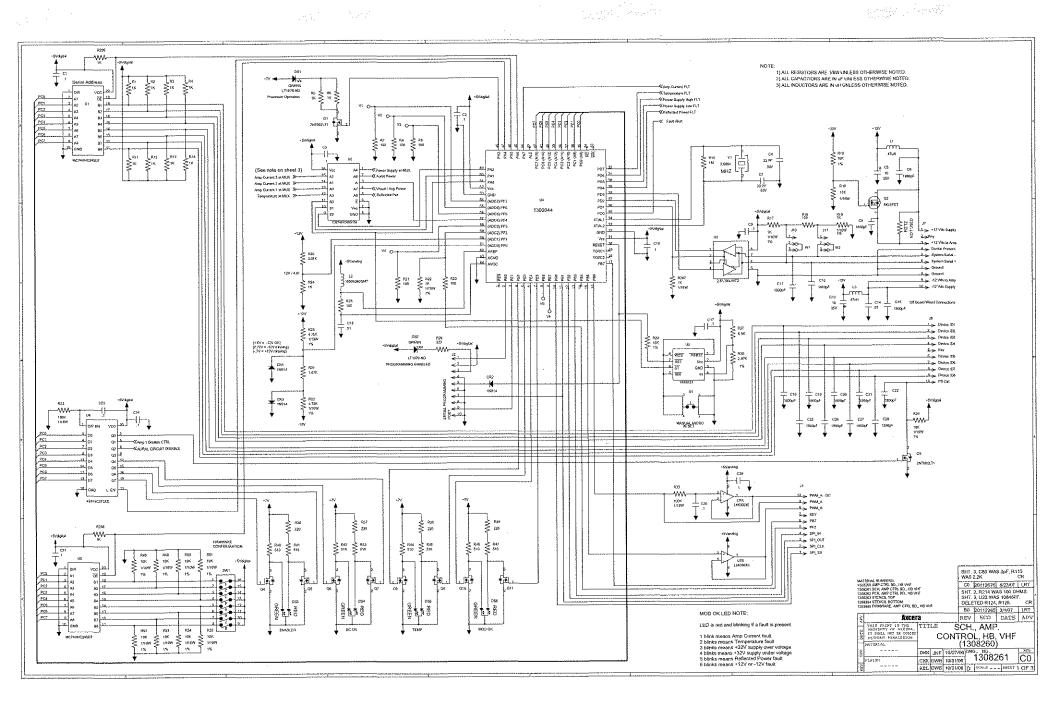
ctor picuits. Q16 is used by the micropopulation to disable the aural circuit of a digital transmitter or in external amplifiers where the amplifier is not to monitor visual power.

The Visuals or Ecoward gower circuit is calibrated and presented on the insect of UZ48 pin 5 will be used to set the AGC output voltage of 38-2. If asother empitier has a higher forward power, the level into UZ48 pin 5 will be higher than pin5 and the sequence circuit is calibrated and presented on the interest output voltage of 38-2. If asother empitier has a higher forward power, the level into UZ48 pin 5 will be higher than pin5 and the sequence coupput voltage of 38-2. If asother empitier has a higher forward power, the level into UZ48 pin 5 will be higher than pin5 and the sequence coupput voltage of 38-2. If asother empitier has a higher forward power, the level into UZ48 pin 5 will be higher than pin5 and the sequence coupput voltage of 38-2. If asother empitier has a higher forward power, the level into UZ48 pin 5 will be higher than pin5 and the sequence coupput voltage of 38-2. If asother empitier has a higher forward power, the level into UZ48 pin 5 will be higher than pin5 and the sequence coupput voltage of 38-2. If asother empitier has a higher forward power, the level into UZ48 pin 5 will be higher than pin5 and the sequence coupput voltage of 38-2. If asother empities have been a higher forward power in a minimal power in a minimal

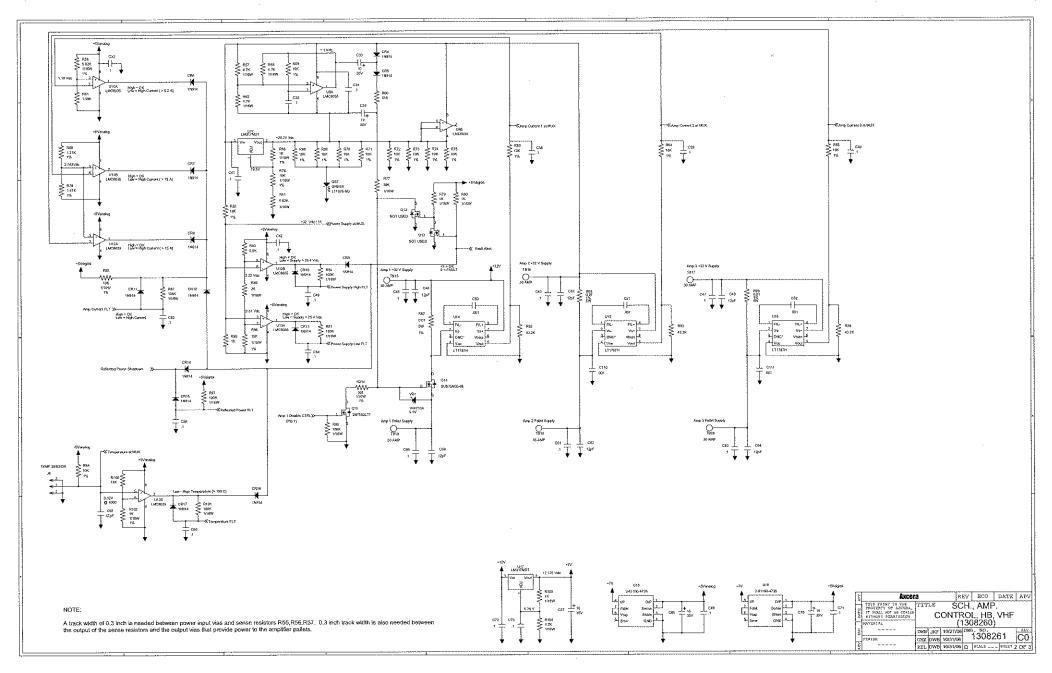
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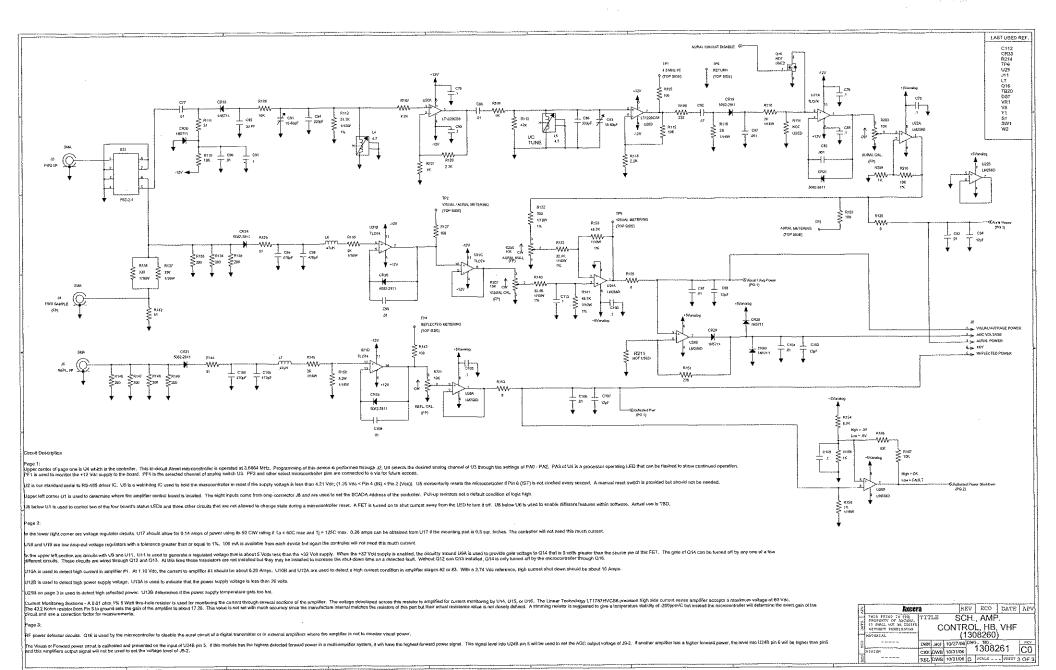






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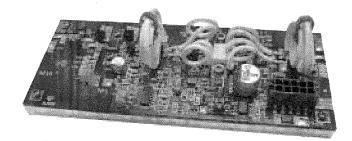


PA25-VHF-H-34-A0

High Power RF Amplifiers and Accessories

25W VHF Band III TV Linear Pallet Amplifier

The **PA25-VHF-H-34-A0** is a versatile output or driver pallet amplifier. Offering a minimum of 34dB gain, this two stage amplifier can be used as a driver or output stage depending on the application. With no circuit changes required, the PA25-VHF-H-34 can be configured as a Class A driver or Class AB output stage offering excellent flexibility. A gold metallized LDMOS driver and gold metallized MOSFET output are used in this design.



- No RF assembly or circuit tuning!
- 25 Watts of Linear Output Minimum!
- 34dB typical gain at Channel 13!
- · Combined Video and Aural at full rated power!
- Modular Construction for ease of Integration!

Specifications:

Vsup=	+32V _d ,	I_{do}	=0.8A,	170	-230MHz

Parameter	Min	Тур	Max	Units
Fundamental Pout, PEP 2-tone, 215-218MHz, IMD3 -30dBc		50		Watts
Linear Power Out, Pk Sync	25	35		Watts
Power Input	8	10	13	+dBm
Power Gain		34		dB
IMD, Full Field Red, NTSC-NA For input signal 10dB better than desired output	-54	-58		dBc
Drain Current		3		Α
Input VSWR		1.1:1	1.4:1	
Insertion Phase Variation		±5		0
Power Gain Variation		±1		dB
F2 Second Harmonic		-15		dBc
F3 Third Harmonic		-25		dBc
Baseplate Operating Temp	0		+60	°C
Physical Dimensions	2.0" x 5	.0" x 1.0"	/ 5cm x 1	3cm x 3cm

All values listed are without pre-correction.

Absolute Maximum Ratings:

Parameter	Value	Units
Maximum Operating Voltage	+32.0	V DC
Stable Operating Voltage	+26.0 to +32.0	V DC
Maximum Bias Current, Q1	0.25	Α
Maximum Bias Current, Q4 Factory set to 2.75A.	3.0	Α
Maximum Total Drain Current	5	Α
Load Mismatch Survival At all phase angles with the base plate held at 40C and It current limited to 5A, 2 seconds maximum	3:1	
Storage Temperature	-40 to +105	°C
Maximum Operating Baseplate Temperature	+60	°C

Features Include:

- Temperature Compensated Bias
- Temperature Controller- Analog Temp Output
- High Temp alarm with automatic PA disable
- High Temp alarm output
- Amplifier Disable
- Current Sense, Each Transistor
- Connectorized Power and I/O

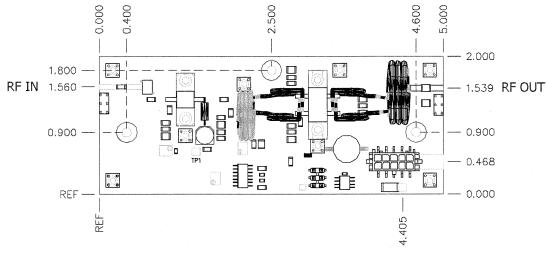
web http://www.drft.com ● email: sales@drft.com ● 1.775.DELTA RF • FAX 1.775.DELTA FX



PA25-VHF-H-34-A0

High Power RF Amplifiers and Accessories

25W VHF Band III TV Linear Pallet Amplifier



O MOUNTING HOLES CLEAR FOR #6-32 SCREW 0.140" DIA. 3 PLCS.

Tips for Mechanical Mounting:

- All holes are clear for #6 Screw. Stainless Steel mounting hardware is recommended, grade 18-8 or better. A lock washer of same material should also be used.
- 2 Ensure mounting surface is flat to better than 0.003" / "
- 3 Use a thin layer of thermal compound on the backside of the PA no more than 0.001" 0.002" thickness!
- 4 Torque all screws to 10-12 in-lbs

Considerations for Mechanical Mounting:

- Considerations for proper thermal design include
- Total power dissipated = Total DC Power Consumed x (1-Efficiency)
- Ambient Airflow
- Thermal Resistance of Heat Sink

For this PA, typical DC efficiency is 30%. At 25W Pk power output, 15W Average, +28.0V DC operation, 84 total watts are consumed, which leaves 70W dissipated power. If we assume an input air temperature of $+25^{\circ}$ C, and a maximum desired baseplate temperature of 55° C, this leaves a temperature differential between baseplate and ambient air of 30° C. The desired thermal resistance for heatsink mounting surface to air is therefore 30° C/74W = 0.4° C/W.

Since the baseplate is aluminum, it is important to find a heat sink that it sized at least as big as the outline of the PA which can give this thermal resistance. For example, a $100 \text{mm} \times 54 \text{mm}$ heat sink with serrated fins, 70 mm in length, (20 fins across 127 mm dimension) with an air velocity of 4 m / s exceeds this value.

1093

P200-VHF-H-16

Amplifier Name

Revision 1.c Release Date July 24 2007 Revision Notes Revised mechanical drawing, new format

Technical Specifications Summary

Frequency Range: 170 - 230 MHz Gain: 16dB P1dB: 200 Watts CW Efficiency: 45%

Class: AB Temperature Range: 0 to 70°C

Supply Voltage: 32.0V Max VSWR: 5:1

Amplifier General Description

The P200-VHF-H-16 is an integrated TV linear amplifier designed for the television integrator. In steady production for 10 years, this gold metallized MOSFET amplifier provides a minimum of 175 W Pk Sync linear power. The P200-VHF-H-16 is the perfect IPA or output amplifier for any Band III television transmitter.

- No RF assembly or circuit tuning
- 200 Watts of Output Power
- 16dB typical gain at Channel 13
- Combined Video and Aural at full rated power
- Modular Construction for ease of integration

Amplifier Picture





Phone +1.775 DELTA RF [775 335 8273] Fax +1.775 DELTA FX [775 335 8239] website: http://www.drft.com

email: sales@drft.com

P200-VHF-H-16

Electrical Specifications

<u>Parameter</u>	Min	Тур	Max	Units	Notes
Frequency	170		230	MHz	
P1dB		200		W, CW	
Linear Power Out	175	200		W,Pk Sync	
IMD3	-40			dBc	For 2 tones, 1MHz spacing, 175 W PEP
Power Input		5	8	W Pk Sync	•
Gain	15	16		dB	
Vsupply	28	32	34	V, DC	
Drain Current		10	11	A, DC	200W Pk Sync
Input VSWR		1.2:1	1.5:1		
Insertion Phase Variation		±5		0	Unit to unit
Gain Variation		±1		dB	Unit to unit
F2 Second Harmonic		-35		dBc	
F3 Third Harmonic		-15		dBc	
Baseplate Operating Temperature	0		70	°C	

2.0" x 4.0" x 1.5" / 5cm x 10cm x 4cm

Physical Dimensions 2.0" x 4.0" x 1.5" / All specifications valid for 50 Ω output load, V_{sup} = +32VDC, I_{dq} = 0.8A

			Absolute Maximum Ratings
Parameter	Value	Units	Notes
Maximum Operating Voltage	34	V, DC	
Stable Operating Voltage	28 - 34	V, DC	
Maximum Bias Current, Q100	3.0	A, DC	Factory set to 0.8A
Maximum Drain Current	14	A, DC	
Load Mismatch Survival	5:1		All Phase angles, Id limit 12A, 2 seconds max
Storage Temperature	-40 to +105	°C	
Maximum Operating Baseplate Temp	70	°C	

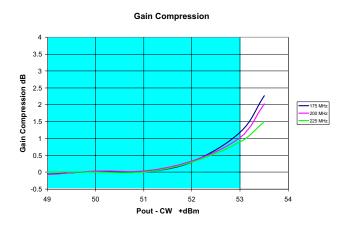
Features, Auxillary Functions

- Temperature Compensated Bias
- Amplifier Disable
- Current Sense
- Connectorized Power and I/O



P200-VHF-H-16

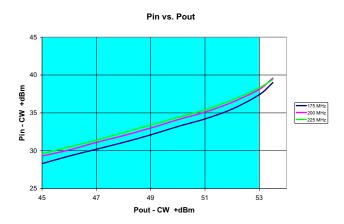
Graphs and Charts



Graph 1. Gain Compression



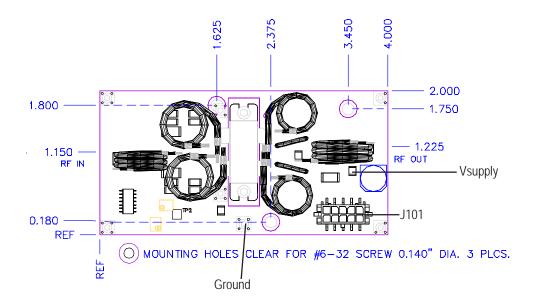
Graph 2. Efficiency



Graph 3. Pin vs. Pout



Mechanical Specifications



Tips for Mechanical Mounting:

- All holes are clear for #6 Screw. Stainless Steel mounting hardware is recommended, grade 18-8 or better. A lock washer of same material should also be used.
- 2 Ensure mounting surface is flat to better than 0.003" / "
- 3 Use a thin layer of thermal compound on the backside of the PA no more than 0.001" 0.002" thickness!
- 4 Torque all screws to 10-12 in-lbs

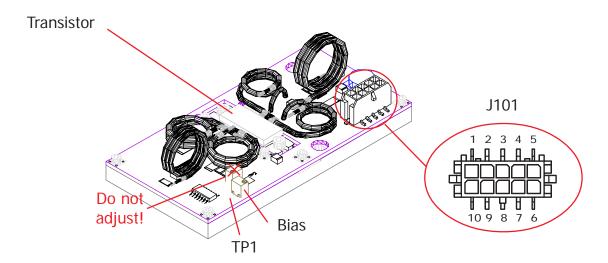
Considerations for Mechanical Mounting:

- Considerations for proper thermal design include
- Total power dissipated = Total DC Power Consumed x (1-Efficiency)
- Ambient Airflow
- Thermal Resistance of Heat Sink



Integration and Operating Instructions

Electrical Connections:



Connections:

Power 3.0mm Micro Connector:	J101-1	CURRENT	Current Sense
MOLEX 43025-1000 MOLEX Pin 43030-0001, 43030-0007 AMP 1-794617-0 AMP Pin 794610, 794606 -or- Solder directly to pad adjacent to connector	J101-2,3,8,9	GROUND	System Ground
	J101-4,5	Vsup	+28 to +32 VDC
	J101-6,7,10	N/C	No Connection

Connect amplifier to +Vsup and Ground using either 3.0mm modular 10-position plug (J101) or soldering directly to pad adjacent to connector. If using Single connection, 14 gauge wire is recommended, 14 gauge ground wire. 20 gauge wire is recommended for use in modular connector, and all power connections must be used! In all cases, use of teflon insulated wire is highly recommended.

Amplifier Startup

+Vsup should be applied to amplifier with no drive applied. The system must allow drain voltage to reach +26V minimum before applying drive or damage can result to the amplifier and void warranty. This typically takes between 2 - 10 seconds and should be verified by the system integrator. The amplifier may be disabled by applying ground to TP1, which is the solder pad to the left of bias pot. This point must be allowed to float for proper operation.

Bias Current:

Bias current is controlled via temperature compensated bias system that uses a hermetically sealed glass thermistor as reference. If excessive air is directed above the amplifier such that the thermistor is cooled below the temperature of the baseplate, this circuitry may not perform properly. Bias has been pre-set at the factory to 0.5A at +32.0V DC. This bias point has been selected to offer the optimum balance between IMD performance, efficiency, and gain. If the bias point is changed, take great care to set the same bias point on each transistor in your system, and not to exceed the bias maximum listed on page 1.

Fault Condition - Bad VSWR

Current sense J101-1 should be monitored for excessive current. The voltage difference between J100-1 to J100-4,5 is scaled 1A per 0.010 V. If the transistor experiences currents in excess of normal operation, a fault condition exists, and the amplifier should be disabled through TP1 or removing drain voltage. If current on the transistor drops to below 0.5A indicated, a fault condition exists, and the amplifier should be disabled through TP1 or by removing drain voltage.

Amplifier Shutdown

To prevent damage to amplifier and surrounding systems, bias and drive should be removed prior to powering down PA. This can be accomplished by grounding TP1 and removing drive then powering down PA, or simply removing drive and powering down PA.

Miscellaneous:

It is normal for the output transformers (flexible coax on the output of transistor) to get warm during operation. These components are rated for continuous operation in excess of 150°C. Placing noisy analog or digital systems, such as additional control circuitry, directly over the top of transistors or RF path can cause improper operation. Care should be taken to locate these components where they will not cause interference.



P200-VHF-H-16

Ordering Information

DDET Deference

Ordering Information:

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Standard Pallet Options:

SMA Female Connectors, Input and Output. Stainless Body, Gold Center pin, 4-hole SMA bolted to pallet amplifier edge through bottom two holes located at amplifiers RF IN and RF OUT locations. All stainless steel hardware.

Enclosure- all aluminum machined enclosure available for most pallet amplifiers. Alodyned aluminum, alloy 6061-T6. SMA Female input and output RF connectors. Supply voltage and ground through solder / feedthrough connections. Module must be bolted to appropriate heatsink.

Heat Sink - aluminum extruded heat sink, black anodized. Pallet amplifier or module will be bolted to heatsink. Customer will be required to provide adequate airflow.

December

Heat sink with fan - aluminum extruded heat sink as above, with included fan bolted to push air through the heat sink. Depending on heat requirements, a second fan may also be provided on the output of the unit.

Ruggedized - all screws have threadlocking compound applied, and all flying components are staked and attached to base. Designed to withstand MIL-STD-810E 514.4 Category 8.

Power Connector - a 10 pin molex connector is used on all standard pallet amplifiers to supply +Vsup and Ground connections, as well as hi-side current shunts for current monitoring. Delta RF offers the mating connector with 1' wires - Red (Vsup), Black (Ground), Yellow (Current monitor). All wires are 18 gauge teflon insulated wires. Customer may optionally specify wire length and wire color.

Testing Options:

Standard - includes power test and brief burn - in under laboratory conditions. Printed test report gives graph of Gain and Input Return Loss at rated P1dB and Voltage Conditions. Report shows pass/fail critera. All amplifiers include this test.

Extended burn in - 8-hour burn in at P1dB with standard test run at completion. Unit is monitored during test and any discrepancy reported. Standard test data is included.

Extended data collection - Standard data is run and included. Detailed data is taken point by point giving the customer 25 - 70 frequency points, depending on the amplifier model. For each frequency point, data is generated to include gain, input power, input return loss, current, second harmonic, third harmonic, efficiency, audio distortion.

Other tests available - Vibration, Temp cycling, Shock. Please inquire.

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