



**RAD-FCSPT-02**  
**100 Watt – 200 Watt Full C-Band**  
**Single Package Transceiver + SSPA**

**Installation & Operation Manual**

Rev. 2 Sep 2011

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## Chapter 1 System Overview

Thank you for choosing Raditek High Power Full C-band Single Package Transceiver (FCSPT) Solution. This manual aims to help you understand, install and integrate all components of this solution into your system.

### 1.1 About this Solution

The Raditek VSAT FCSPT solution integrates three main components into a single package to provide you with a powerful and cost effective solution for your system. The three components includes Full C-band Transceivers, 100W or 200W Solid State Power Amplifiers (SSPA), and an external Phase Lock Low Noise Block (PLLNB).

This solution is designed to achieve high performance bi-directional satellite communication with high speed transmission capability, making it suitable for telephony and high speed data communication. The FCSPT component can be operated with different modulation formats such as BPSK, QPSK and FM, making this solution suitable for the following applications:

- Single Carrier Per Channel (SCPC)
- Multi-Carrier Per Channel (MCPC)

### 1.2 Product Models

This manual is suitable for the following models:

- Product series models

ODU	Model Type	Model #
Full C-band Single Package Transceiver (FCSPT)	RAV814 (with AC IN)	RAV8140111
	RAV814 (with DC IN)	RAV8140121
SSPA	100W	RAA11A0033-M / RAA11A0001-M
	200W	RAA21B0033-MO / RAA21B0001-MO
LNB	RCA	RCA1133035

## 1.3 System Functionalities

This solution consists of two main chains, a transmit and a receive chain. In the receive chain, a PLLNB receives signals from the antenna feed which is then passed into the down-converter of the FCSPT to be converted an IF signal which is then passed to an indoor demodulator.

The transmit chain consists of a double up-conversion path and a SSPA for power amplification. IF signals from an indoor unit are sent to the FCSPT for double up conversion. The converted signals are then fed into the SSPA to be amplified to a power level suitable for transmission.

### 1.3.1 System Block Diagrams

The figure below shows the system's functional block diagram. Note that the 100W and 200W FCSPT solution can be either AC powered or DC powered. The block diagram below represents the DC powered solution.

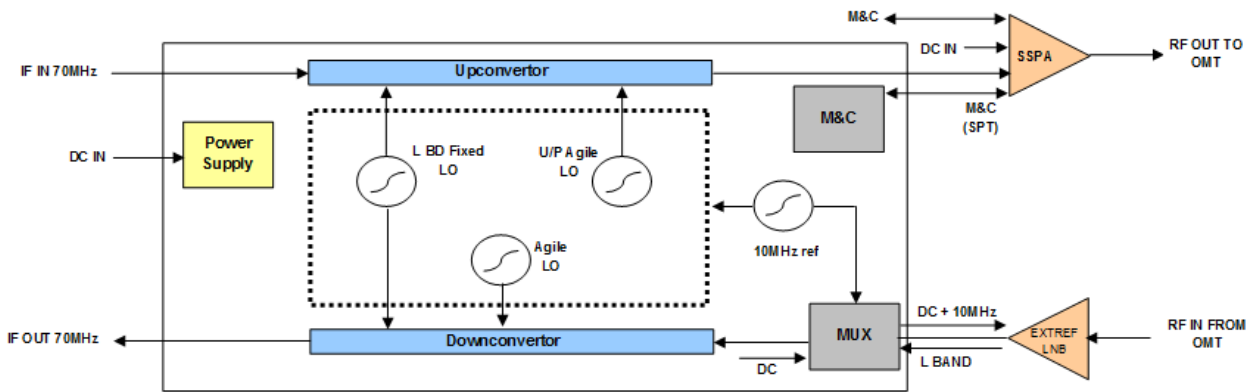


Figure 1.1 The FCSPT Solution functional block diagram

### 1.3.2 Transmit / Receive Frequency Bands

Table 1-1 FCSPT Transmit Frequency Range

Type	Input Frequency (MHz)	Output Frequency Range (GHz)
Full C-band	70/140 ± 18 or 70/140 ± 36 (Optional)	5.850 – 6.725

Note: 70MHz or 140MHz pre-configured at factory.

Table 1-2 FCSPT Receive Frequency Range (Including PLLNB)

Type	Input Frequency Range (GHz)	Output Frequency (MHz)
Full C-band	3.400 – 4.200	70/140 ± 18 or 70/140 ± 36 (Optional)

### 1.3.3 Full C-BAND Single Package Transceiver

The Full C-band Single Package Transceiver (FCSPT) consists of two types of signal flow, receive and transmit.

The receive end consists of an external Phase Lock Low Noise Block (PLLNB) and an internal single down-converter. This flow takes in a 36MHz signal with a range of 3.400 GHz to 4.200 GHz and down converts it to a 70/140 MHz IF signal. This IF signal is then sent to an indoor unit (IDU) system for demodulation.

The transmit end consists of a dual up-converter and amplifier. A 70/140 MHz IF modulated signal is sent from an IDU to the FCSPT. Internally, this signal is up-converted twice and amplified to a frequency range of 5.850 GHz to 6.725 GHz. The converted signal is then passed to the external SSPA to be amplified for transmission via the antenna.

### 1.3.4 Up Converter

An indoor unit (IDU) sends an IF signal, with a frequency of 70 MHz or 140 MHz, into the IF input port of the FCSPT. The FCSPT's dual up converter then converts this signal in two stages. First, it mixes this signal with a LO signal to produce an L-band signal. The signal is then passed through a bandpass filter (to filter LO and harmonics) into the second stage, where it is mixed with an agile LO to achieve the required RF frequency in C-band.

This signal is passed into the SSPA module to be amplified for transmission.

### 1.3.5 Down Converter

RF signals received are first passed into a LNB and an image reject filter. Here, the signals are mixed with an agile LO frequency to be down-converted. Internally, the FCSPT then filters and amplifies this signal before down converting it a second time. This produces a  $70 \pm 18$  MHz or  $140 \pm 36$  MHz IF signal which is once again amplified and filtered before it is sent to the IDU for demodulation.

### 1.3.6 Synthesizer

Synthesizers are referenced to a highly stable 10 MHz oven-controlled crystal oscillator (OCXO) with very low phase noise and high stability. Four independent frequency synthesizers are built into the FCSPT. These synthesizers generate the LO signals required for up/down conversion of signals.

You can select transmit and receive frequencies in step size of 2.5 MHz over an 875 MHz transmit and an 800 MHz receive band.

### 1.3.7 Oven-Controlled Crystal Oscillator (OCXO)

The OCXO used in the FCSPT equipment is a highly stable frequency oscillator reference that warms up to  $\pm 10^{-7}$  within 2.5minutes at 25°C. The OCXO is factory tuned to  $\pm 0.01$ ppm after an hour warm-up.

### 1.3.8 Monitor & Control

The FCSPT includes an internal Monitor & Control (M&C) module built on an embedded micro-controller within the ODU. This module allows the ODU to be managed via a terminal workstation (such as a PC) using the appropriate software.

Using the M&C module, you can

- Adjust frequency, up converter gains and down converter gains settings.
- Monitor the operating of the ODU in real-time
- Switch SSPA on or off

### 1.3.9 Solid State Power Amplifier (SSPA)

Signals need to be amplified to a suitable power level for satellite transmission. The ODU feeds up-converted signals into the SSPA which then amplifies it through multiple gain stages based on high performance microwave power GaAs FET. All power GaAs FET are housed in different partitions for EMI isolation, eliminating any interference from the DC component and other gain stages.

This system consists of external SSPA(s). This design boosts the amplified power of the signals to be transmitted via the antenna, providing high gain, high power and low distortion of the signals used in high power satellite communication. The functional block diagram for the external SSPA is shown in the figure below.

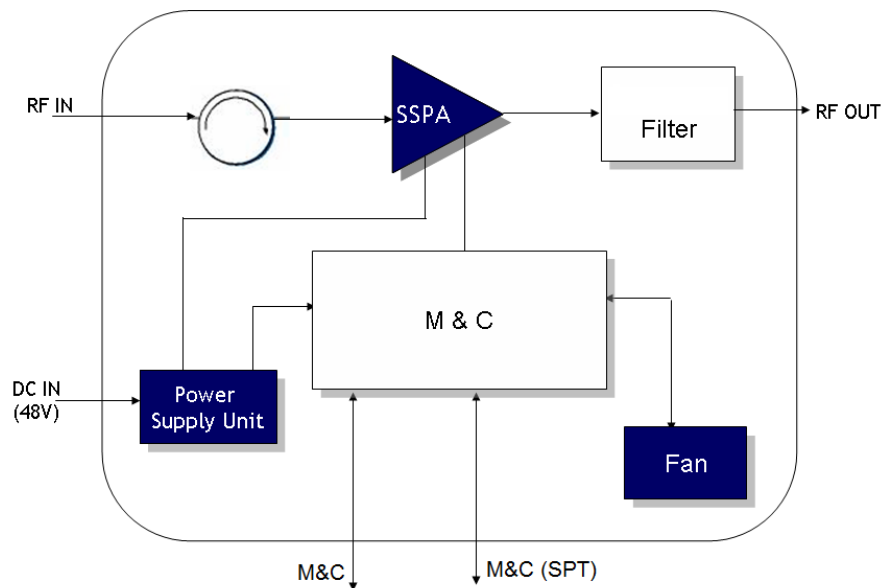



Figure 1.2 SSPA functional block diagram

## 1.3.10 Power Supply System

 **WARNING:** Please ensure that the power source is turned OFF before connecting the power cable from the power source to the C-band FCSPT.

All devices in this system require 48V DC voltage to operate. Each device's DC IN interface is connected, via an external MS connector to a power source. The pin-out configuration for the DC IN interface for each device is given in the tables below.

Table 1-3 Full C-band SPT DC IN pin-out configuration

Pin	Description
A	Positive
B	Negative
C	System Ground

Table 1-4 SSPA DC IN pin-out configuration

Pin	Description
A	Positive
B	Negative
C	System Ground

The FCSPT requires DC power at 48V which is filtered to prevent EMI, rectified and smoothed before being converted to various DC voltages. The power supply system further regulates each of these DC voltages for the different function modules for high ripple rejection and stability. DC power is used to:

- Generate required internal DC operating voltages
- Operate the cooling fans
- Transmit 15V DC power to the LNB via the RF cable.

A protective mechanism designed into the power supply system cuts the power supplied to the internal SSPA when LO is unlocked. This prevents the system from sending out corrupted signals.

### 1.3.11 Phase Lock Low Noise Block (PLLNB)

LNBS are mounted near the reflector dish. Wide band of frequency signals are fed into the LNB which then amplifies and converts these signals to OF signals. Raditek' LNB devices are specially designed for satellite earth station receiver front ends and other applications.

Each LNB has two ports. The RF IN port located at the front of the unit is WR229 connector which connects to the OMT or a waveguide switch (for redundancy systems). The output port (RF OUT) is a 50 ohm N-type female connector which is connected to the FCSPT.

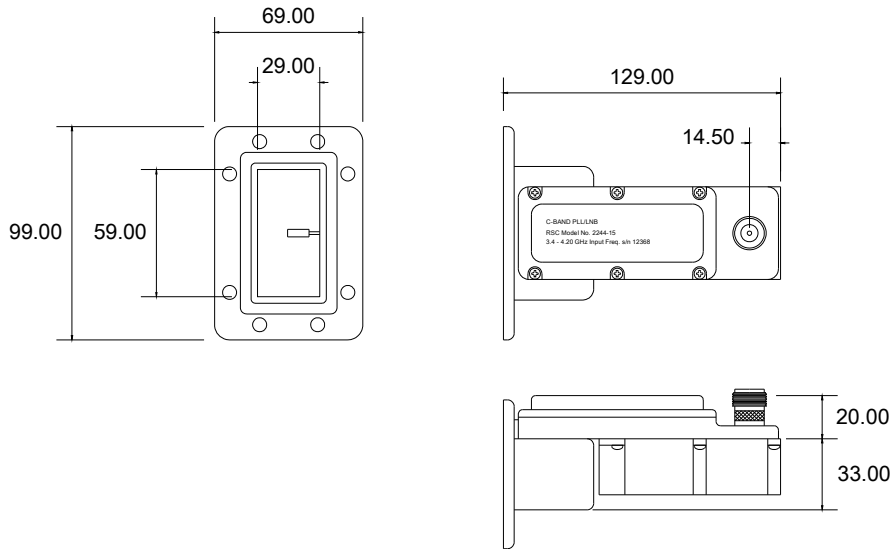


Figure 1.3 Outline diagram of the PLLNB

## 1.4 FCSPT Solution Components Interfaces

This section explains the details of each interface found on the panels of the FCSPT and SSPA devices.

### 1.4.1 FCSPT Transceiver Interfaces

#### FRONT VIEW

The figure below shows the front panel of the FCSPT. Each of the interfaces on this panel is explained in the table below.

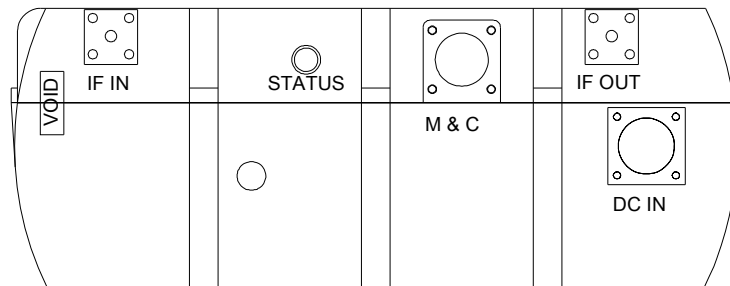


Figure 1.4 Front panel view for the FCSPT

Table 1-5 Interfaces present on the front of the FCSPT

Port Reference	Connector Type	Signal Details
IF OUT	50-Ω female N-type connector.	Transmits 70/140 MHz signal to indoor units. Connects to the IF IN interface of an IDU modem.
M&C	8-pin connector	For connection between the FCSPT and the SSPA.
IF IN	50-Ω female N-type connector.	Receives 70/140 MHz signals from indoor units. Connects to the IF OUT interface of an IDU modem.
DC IN	Circular 3 pin male connector	Connects the FCSPT to a 48V DC power source.

The table below describes the pin and wire connection for the M&C connector.

Table 1-6 PIN and wire connection for the M&C Connector

Pin #	Function
Pin A	+12V DC output
Pin B	Ground
Pin C	Rx link status
Pin D	Tx link status
Pin E	Receive Data (RxD) RS232
Pin F	Transmit Data (TxD) RS232
Pin G	RF out voltage (RFV)
Pin H	Form 'C' relay common

The table below describes the pin and wire connection for the DC Connector.

Table 1-7 PIN and wire connection for the DC Connector

Pin #	Function
Pin A	Positive
Pin B	Negative
Pin C	Ground

## REAR VIEW

The figure below shows the rear panel of the FCSPT. Each of the interfaces on this panel is explained in the table below.

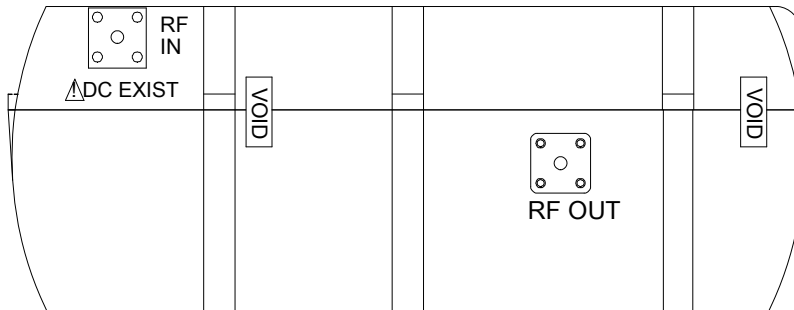


Figure 1.5 Rear panel view of the FCSPT

Table 1-8 Interfaces present on the rear panel of the FCSPT

Port Reference	Connector Type	Signal Details
RF OUT	50-Ω female N-type connector.	This is connected to the external SSPA for further amplification. The signals are then sent from the external SSPA to the antenna OMT for transmission.
RF IN DC EXIST	50-Ω female N-type connector.	This is connected to the N-type female RF OUT connector on the LNB. The LNB receives signals from the antenna which it then passes into the transceiver through this connection.  This connection also carries a DC power of 15V from the transceiver to the LNB.

## 1.4.2 SSPA Interfaces

This section explains the front and side views of the SSPA and the interfaces.

### FRONT VIEW

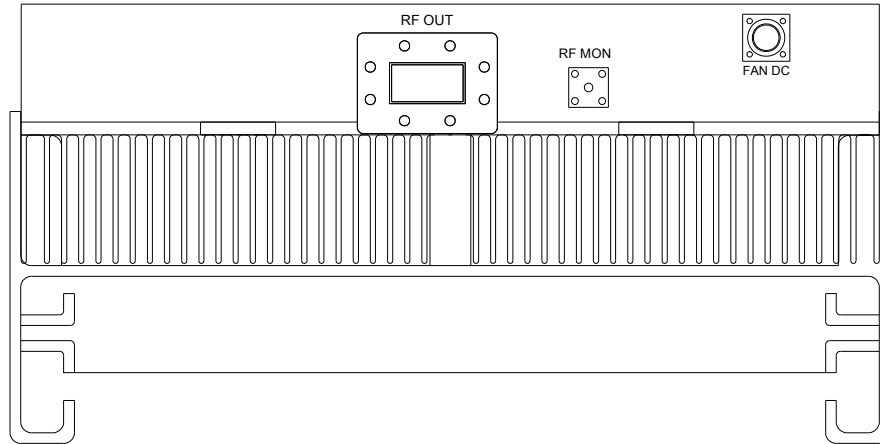


Figure 1.6 Front panel view of the 100W SSPA

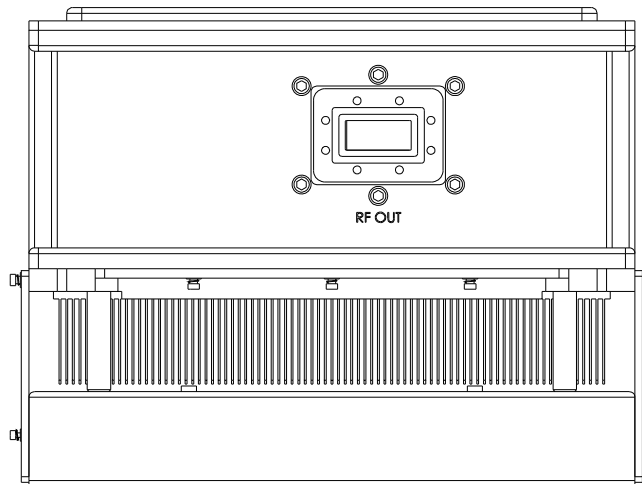


Figure 1.7 Front panel view of the 200W SSPA

Table 1-9 Interfaces present on the front panel of the SSPA

Port Reference	Connector Type	Signal Details
RF OUT	WR137 CPRG flange	Connects to the OMT or waveguide switch (for redundancy systems)
RF MON	50 ohm N-type female	Connects to the OMT of the antenna. For 100W – Nominal coupling

Port Reference	Connector Type	Signal Details
		value: 30dB For 200W – Nominal coupling value: 40dB

Note: The “RF MON” port is present on the rear panel of the 200W SSPA.

## REAR VIEW

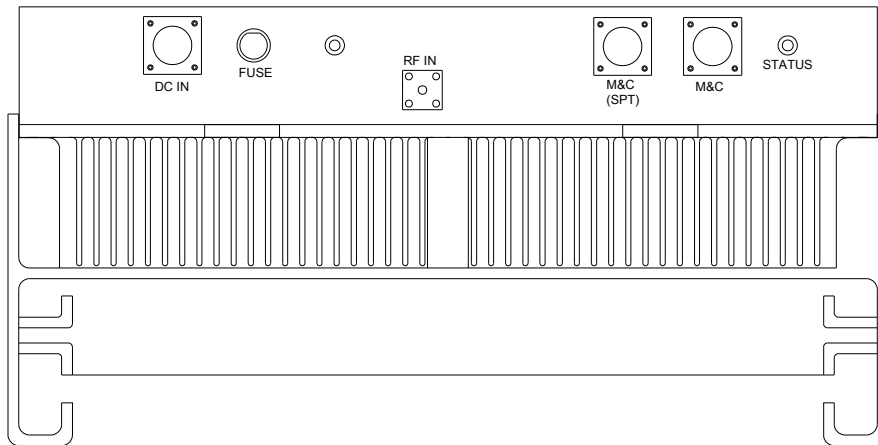


Figure 1.8 Rear panel view of the 100W SSPA

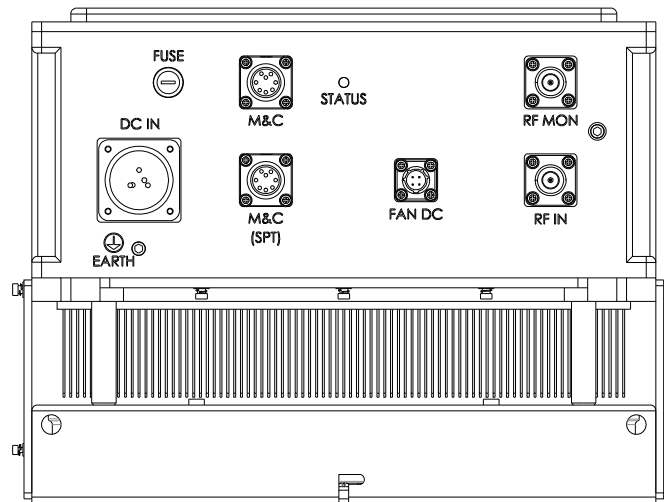


Figure 1.9 Rear panel view of the 200W SSPA

Table 1-10 Interfaces present on the rear panel of the SSPA

Port Reference	Connector Type	Signal Details
----------------	----------------	----------------

Port Reference	Connector Type	Signal Details
DC IN	100W – Circular 3 pin female connector; MS3112E-12-3P 200W – CON box mount receptacle square flange 9-pin; 5702210009	Connects the SSPA to a 48V DC power source.
RF IN	50 ohm N-type female	Connects to the RF OUT port of the FCSPT.
M&C	8-pin connector KPT02E12-8S	For control between the SSPA and a terminal workstation or a RCU (for redundancy systems).
M&C (SPT)	8-pin connector KPT02E12-8S	M&C between SSPA and the FCSPT.

Note: Please refer to [Table 1-5](#) for the interface details of the “RF MON” port on the rear panel of the 200W SSPA.

The table below describes the pin and wire connection for the M&C connectors.

Table 1-11 PIN and wire connection for the M&C and M&C (SPT) connector

Pin #	Function
Pin A	+12V DC
Pin B	Ground
Pin C	Rx link status (Normally close of Rx Form “C” Relay)
Pin D	Tx link status (Normally close of Tx Form “C” Relay)
Pin E	Rx232
Pin F	Tx232
Pin G	RF Out/Voltage (Reserved)
Pin H	Com of Form “C” Relay (Reserved)

Note: Pin A voltage extended from SPT.

The table below describes the pin and wire connection for the DC IN connector.

Table 1-12 PIN and wire connection for the DC IN connector

Pin #	Function
Pin A	Positive (Red)
Pin B	Negative (Blue)

Pin #	Function
Pin C	System Ground

## 1.5 System Configuration

The FCSPT solution can be implemented in either a standalone system or a 1:1 redundancy system.

### 1.5.1 Standalone System Configuration

The connectivity diagram for a standalone system is shown in the figure below.

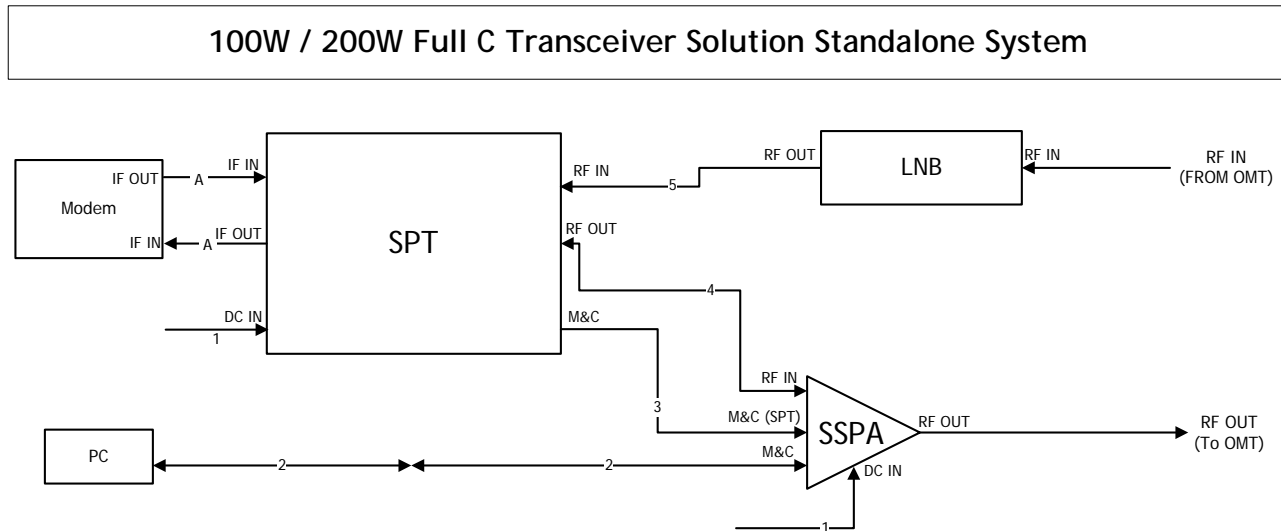


Figure 1.10 FCSPT solution standalone system configuration

The table below details the cables and components needed to setup this system.

Note: This table lists the typical accessories required for the connection. Please contact Raditek for purchase of any of these accessories if needed.

Table 1-13 Details of accessories used in Stand-Alone Configuration

Item	Raditek Part No.	Description	Length (m)	Quantity
1	TBA	Power cable	2	2
2	2502040699 & 6103480008	RS485 M&C cable with converter	2	1
3	2502040562	M&C cable from SPT to SSPA	2	1
4	2502040135	FSJ cable from SPT to SSPA	1	1
5	2502040109	RF cable from SPT to LNB	7	1

Item	Raditek Part No.	Description	Length (m)	Quantity
A	-	RF cable (L-Band) from indoor to outdoor, N(M) to N(M)	To be arranged by the customer	
-	RAV8140121	FCSPT	-	1
-	RAAx1xxxxx-x	SSPA	-	1
-	RCA1133035	LNB	-	1

## 1.5.2 1:1 Redundancy System Configuration

The connectivity diagram for a 1:1 redundancy system is shown in the figure below.

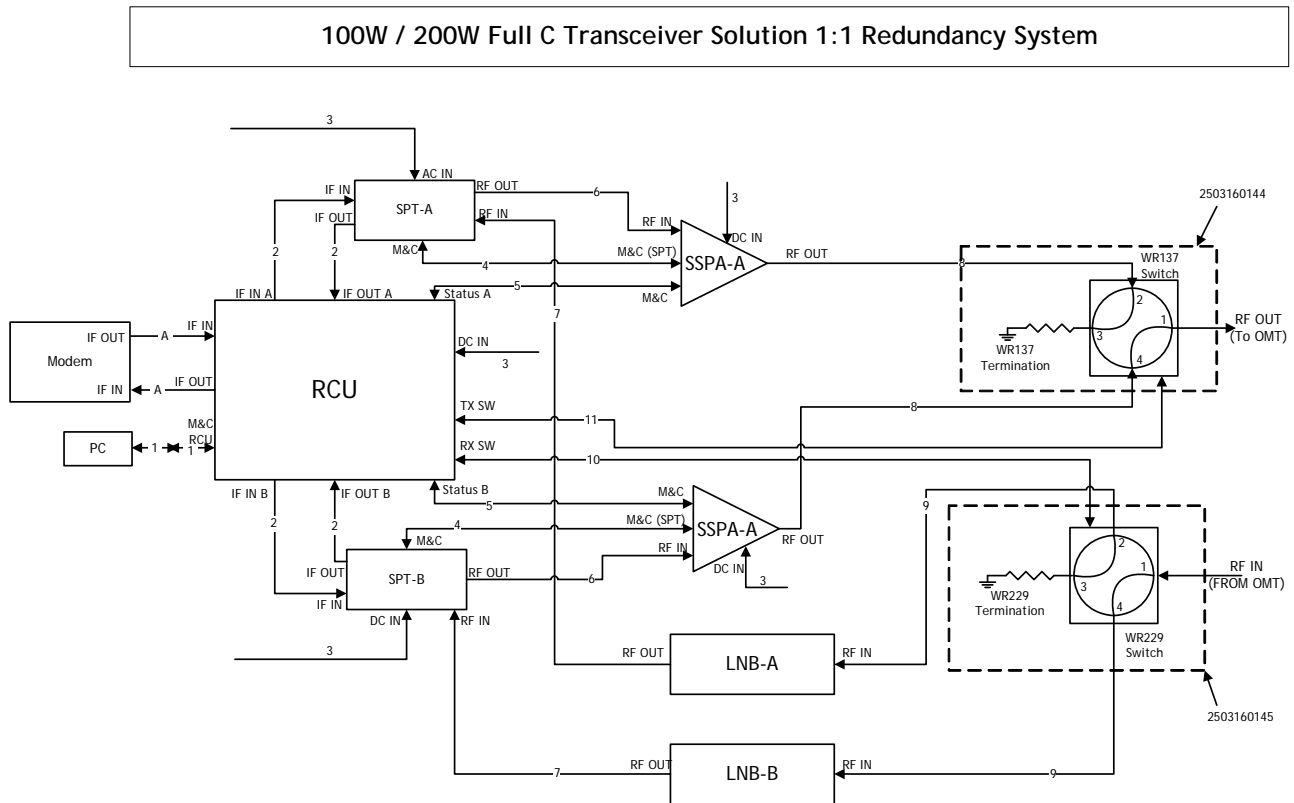


Figure 1.11 FCSPT solution system configuration

The table below details the cables and components needed to setup this system.

**Note:** This table lists the typical accessories required for the connection. Please contact Raditek for purchase of any of these accessories if needed.

Table 1-14 Details of accessories used in Stand-Alone Configuration

Item	Raditek Part No.	Description	Length (m)	Quantity
1	2502040669 & 6103480008	RS485 M&C cable with converter	2	1
2	2502040137	IFL cable	3	1
3	TBA	Power cable	3	5
4	2502040562	M&C cable from SPT to SSPA	2	2
5	2502040561	M&C cable from RCU to SSPA	2	2
6	2502040135	FSJ cable from SPT to SSPA	1	2
7	2502040109	RG cable from SPT to LNB	7	2
8	4203490057	Flexible waveguide cable	1	2
9	4203490106	Feed Mounted (LNB to WG SW)	-	2
10	2502040108	Rx WG SW control cable from RCU	7	1
11	2502040155	Tx WG SW control cable from RCU	3	1
A	-	RF cable (L-Band) from indoor to outdoor, N(M) to N(M)	To be arranged by the customer	
-	RAV8140121	FCSPT	-	1
-	RAAx1xxxxx-x	SSPA	-	1
-	RCA1133035	LNB	-	1
-	RAV610XXXX	Redundancy Control Unit (RCU)	-	1
-	2503160144	WR137 Tx WG SW with accessories	-	1
-	2503160145	WR229 Rx WG SW with accessories	-	1

### 1.5.3 Redundancy Control Unit


The Redundancy Controller Unit (RCU) is used to control redundancy operation for the six devices connected in the system. This includes SPT-A, SPT-B, SSPA-A, SSPA-B and LNB-A and LNB-B. A fault condition in any of the online

devices, or an operator-generated command, will switch the offline device into the transmission path and the online device out of the transmission path. For example, if a fault condition is raised in SSPA-A, the RCU automatically switches the transmit path such that signals now flow through SSPA-B instead.

Fault condition is determined by the alarm status of the devices. If the status signal is lower than 1.4V, an alarm will be generated. Traffic disruption due to a switch operation is less than half a second.

The RCU can operate in two redundancy modes, “Manual” and “Auto”. Under “Manual” mode, users control the switching mechanism. The RCU does not automatically generate a switch even when an online device is faulty. This mode allows users to repair faults or perform routine maintenance of any device without disrupting signal transmission.

Under “Auto” mode, the RCU automatically control the switching mechanism based on the operating status of each online device. This is the recommended mode for daily operations.

 Note: This manual provides basic information on the RCU unit. Please refer to the RCU manual for detailed explanations.

## RCU FRONT PANEL INTERFACES

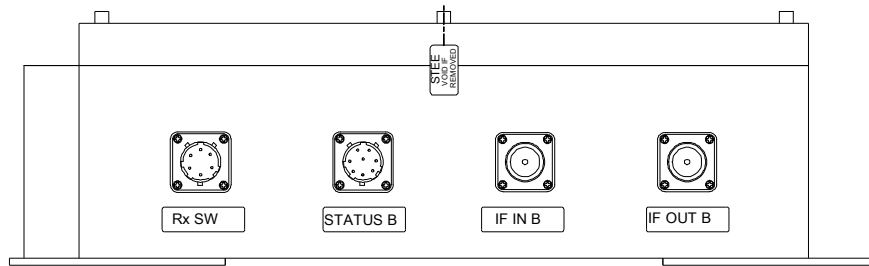


Figure 1.12 Front panel view of the RCU

Table 1-15 Interfaces present on the front of the RCU unit

Port Reference	Connector Type	Description
RX SW	MS3112E-10-6S	Connects to the WR229 waveguide transfer switch
STATUS B	MS311E-12-8P	Serial connection to the M&C port of SSPA-B
IF IN B	50 ohm N-type F connector	Connects to the IF OUT port of SPT-B
IF OUT B	50 ohm N-type F connector	Connects to the IF IN port of SPT-B

Table 1-16 Pin-out configuration for TX SW and TX SW

Pin #	Function
Pin A	Position 1 (Command)
Pin B	Common (Command)

Pin #	Function
Pin C	Position 2 (Command)
Pin D	Position 1 (Indicator)
Pin E	Common (Indicator)
Pin F	Position 2 (Indicator)

## RCU REAR PANEL INTERFACES

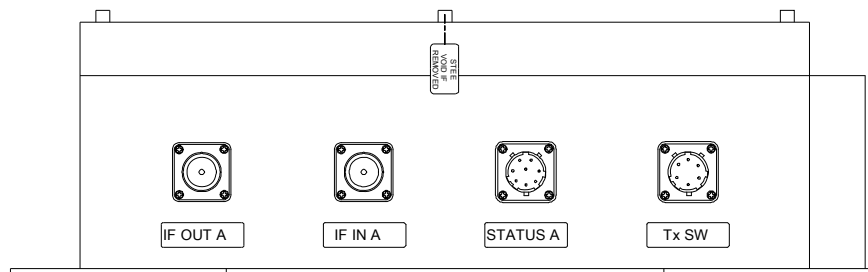


Figure 1.13 Rear panel view of the RCU

Table 1-17 Interfaces present on the rear of the RCU unit

Port Reference	Connector Type	Description
TX SW	MS3112E-10-6S (6-pin, socket)	Connects to the WR137 waveguide transfer switch
STATUS A	MS3112E-12-8P	Serial connection to the M&C port of SSPA-A
IF IN A	50 ohm N-type F connector	Connects to the IF OUT port of SPT-A
IF OUT A	50 ohm N-type F connector	Connects to the IF IN port of SPT-A

Table 1-18 STATUS A and STATUS B pin-out configuration

Pin #	Function
Pin A	+12V to +15V DC
Pin B	Ground
Pin C	Rx status
Pin D	Rx status

Pin #	Function
Pin E	RS485 +
Pin F	RS485 -
Pin G	Reserved
Pin H	Reserved

## RCU SIDE PANEL INTERFACES

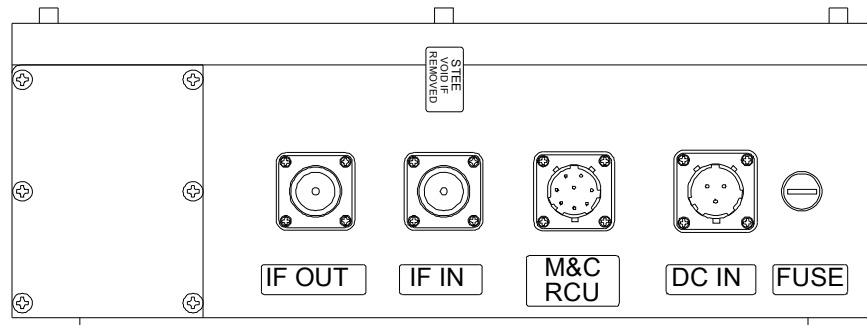


Figure 1.14 Side panel view of the RCU

Table 1-19 Interfaces present on the side of the RCU unit

Port Reference	Connector Type	Description
DC IN	MS3112E-12-3P	For connection to a 48V DC power source
M&C RCU	MS3112E-12-8P	Serial connection to an indoor station (usually PC) for monitor and control
IF IN	50 ohm N-type F connector	Connects to the IF OUT port of an indoor modem
IF OUT	50 ohm N-type F connector	Connects to the IF IN port of an indoor modem

Table 1-20 DC IN pin-out configuration

Pin #	Function
Pin A	Positive
Pin B	Negative
Pin C	System Ground

Table 1-21 M&C pin-out configuration

Pin #	Function
Pin A	Reserved
Pin B	Ground
Pin C	Reserved
Pin D	Reserved
Pin E	RS485 +

Pin #	Function
Pin F	RS485 -
Pin G	Reserved
Pin H	Reserved

## 1.5.4 Waveguide Switch

The outdoor RF waveguide transfer switches are electromechanical switches with manual override feature. The switches do not consume any power while idling.

The switch over can be automatically or manually controlled by the operator. In “Auto” mode, the RCU initiates a switching operation at the waveguide switch when a fault is detected at either the transmit or receive streams. This allows the link to be maintained while performing fault diagnosis on the faulty device. You can also manually initiate this switch operation for maintenance or diagnosis purposes.

The RF waveguide transfer switch is a four ports waveguide switch. Two ports are connected to the two devices (SSPA for transmit chain and LNB for receive chain). A third port connects to the dummy load while the last connects to the antenna feed. Each switch also includes one control port that is connected to the RCU to control the switching operation.

This system uses two switches, one at each chain. On the transmit chain, a WR137 transmit waveguide switch is used to control the switching of streams between the two SSPAs. On the receive chain, a WR229 receive waveguide switch performs switching of streams between the two LNBS. The figure below shows the outline dimensions of both types of waveguide switches. The time for each switch operation is 50ms.

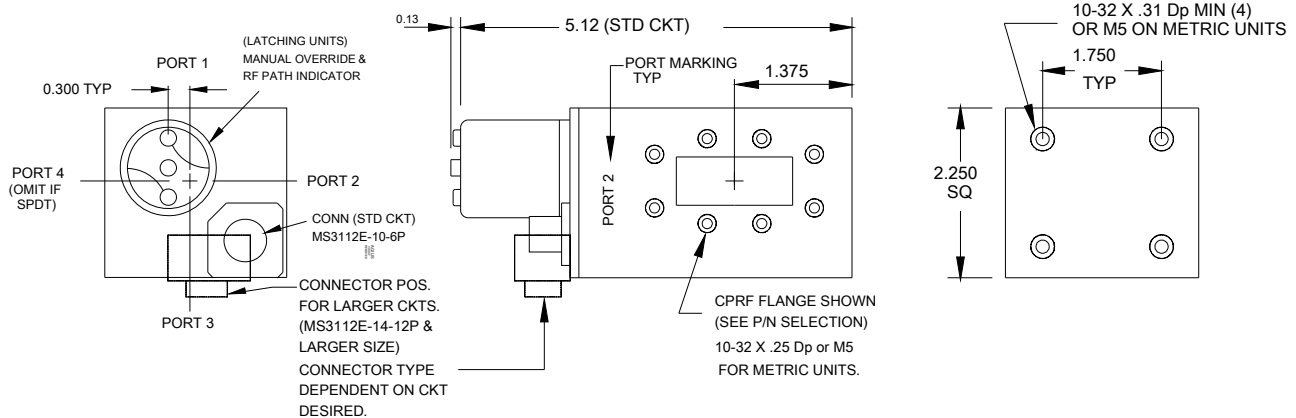


Figure 1.15 WR137 Waveguide switch outline diagrams

Table 1-22 WR137 Waveguide switch port interfaces

Port Reference	Connector Type	Description
Port 1	CPR137-G	Connects to the antenna feed to send RF signals
Port 2		Connects to a SSPA

Port 3		Connects to a dummy load for output protection
Port 4		Connects to a SSPA
Control	MS3112E-10-6P	Connects to the TX SW port of the RCU. This connection allows the RCU to initiate a switching operation and monitor the status of the waveguide switch position

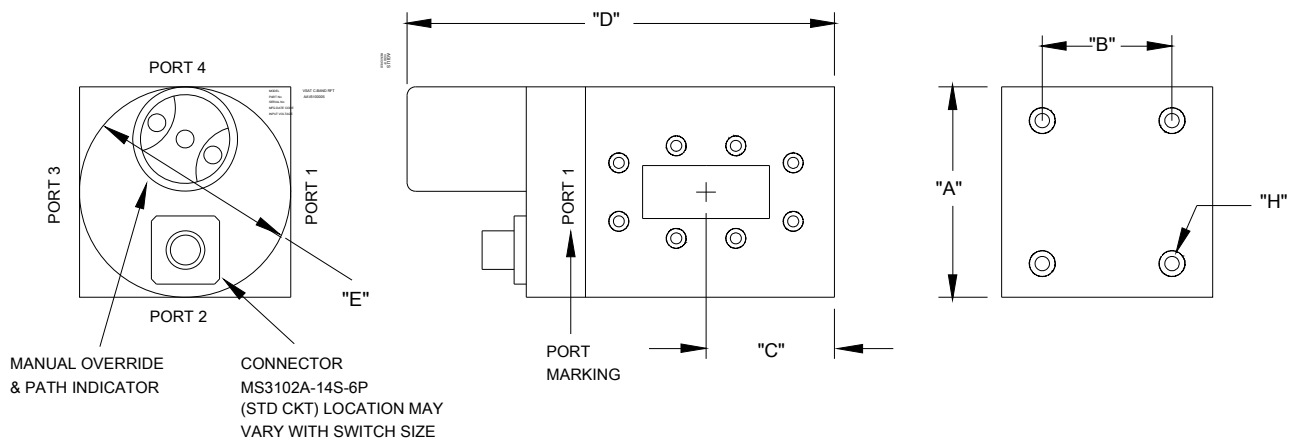


Figure 1.16 WR229 Waveguide switch outline diagrams


Table 1-23 WR229 Waveguide switch port interfaces

Port Reference	Connector Type	Description
Port 1	CPR229-G	Connects to the antenna feed to send RF signals
Port 2	CPR229-F	Connects to a LNB
Port 3	CPR229-G	Connects to a dummy load for output protection
Port 4	CPR229-F	Connects to a LNB
Control	MS3112E-10-6P	Connects to the RX SW port of the RCU. This connection allows the RCU to initiate a switching operation and monitor the status of the waveguide switch position

## Chapter 2 Installation

This chapter explains a step-by-step process to safely mount and install your Raditek product.

---

 **WARNING:** Handle all ODUs with care. Shock from dropping or knocking ODUs against other objects may cause damage to the units. Please note that Raditek' warranty agreement does not extend to defects in the units caused by excessive shock or vibration.

---

### 2.1 Unpacking the Box

Before unpacking the box, check if it had been damaged or opened. If the shipment may have been tampered with, open the box in front of a representative from the shipping company.

Upon opening the box, carefully remove the items in the package and check them against the packing list. If any of the items are damaged or missing, please contact Raditek or your local Raditek representative before proceeding.

We recommend that you keep the original packing materials until you have completed the checks and confirmed that the unit is in working order.

If you need to repack the product for shipping, please use the original shipping container and packing materials whenever possible. Alternatively, you may also use high quality commercial packing materials to repack the unit. Wrap the units with shock-absorbing materials to provide a firm cushion and prevent movement within the container. Please seal the container firmly and clearly mark "**FRAGILE Electronic Equipment**" on the exterior.

## 2.2 Pre-Installation Preparations

### 2.2.1 Environmental Considerations

All components in this solution are weatherproof, outdoor units mounted directly onto the orthogonal mount transducer (OMT) of the antenna. This design allows the transmitter (power amplifier) to be installed close to the transmitter antenna. The unit's aluminium chassis is coated with white, enamelled epoxy for environmental protection. All interface connectors are sealed to prevent air and moisture from entering the unit.

Before proceeding with the mounting process, please ensure that the environmental conditions in the area where the components are to be mounted is appropriate for its optimal operation. These include:

- Temperature: -20°C to +60°C
- Relative Humidity: 0 to 90%

### 2.2.2 Tools Required

We highly recommend having the following tools on hand before starting the installation:

- 1 set of socket wrench
- 1 Phillips head screwdriver
- 1 cutter
- 1 bag of cable ties (Long and medium)
- 2 rolls of insulator tape
- 1 roll of 3M tape
- 1 multimeter
- 1 hand drill
- 1 tube of silicon compound (MS4)

### 2.2.3 Site Preparation Checklist

The following table provides a simple checklist to help you ensure that your site is adequately equipped to perform the installation.

Table 2-1 Site Preparation Checklist

Checklist Item	Y/N
Equipment required for site survey	<input type="checkbox"/> Inclinator <input type="checkbox"/> Compass / DataScope <input type="checkbox"/> 1-meter rectangular bar <input type="checkbox"/> Scientific calculator <input type="checkbox"/> 100-meter measuring tape <input type="checkbox"/> Site location map <input type="checkbox"/> GPS receiver

Checklist Item	Y/N
	<input type="checkbox"/> Road distance wheel <input type="checkbox"/> Vernier calliper <input type="checkbox"/> Location markers / flags
Is site in the satellite footprint?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
Approximate length of cables between ODU and IDU	
IF cable routing method	<input type="checkbox"/> Underground <input type="checkbox"/> Surface
Is there a clear path for cables from ODU to IDU?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
Proposed mounting location	<input type="checkbox"/> Antenna structure <input type="checkbox"/> Near the antenna <input type="checkbox"/> Inside the shelter <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____
Does the mounting location provide the best route for cables from IDU to ODU to antenna?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
Is there an unobstructed view from the satellite(s) of interest?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
Are there any hazards near the site location that may damage or obstruct the ODU? (old buildings, trees, planned future construction)	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No If yes, please specify: _____ -
Is there possible RF interference from other nearby telecommunication towers?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
Will your installation cause interference to other nearby setup?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
Is sufficient power supply available?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
Is grounding available?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
Is the site prone to the following?	<input type="checkbox"/> Heavy wind <input type="checkbox"/> Heavy rainfall <input type="checkbox"/> Ice/snow accumulation <input type="checkbox"/> Extreme temperatures <input type="checkbox"/> Sand/Dust storms <input type="checkbox"/> Others: _____

## 2.2.4 Pre-Installation Test


Performing a pre-installation test prior to the actual field installation helps you to:

- Confirm that the unit has not been damaged during shipment.
- Check that the unit is in working order before performing a tiring and costly mounting procedure on your antenna.


Hence, we strongly recommend that you perform the testing as detailed below.

 **Note:** Ensure that no alarm or fault appears on the FCSPT before performing any test.

There are two main test procedures for this system, uplink test and downlink test.

 **Note:** The test procedures detailed below explains how to test all three components the system as a whole, including the FCSPT, SSPA, PSU and PLLNB. If you wish to isolate each component for separate testing, please refer to the operator manual for each product separately to perform the testing procedures.

### UPLINK TEST PROCEDURE

 **WARNING:** Please connect a 30dB, 200W power attenuator to the RF OUT connector on the FCSPT to avoid damaging the ODU accidentally.

Step 1 Connect the ODU interfaces as follows:

1. Connect the FCSPT IF IN port to the IF OUT port of a modem.
2. Connect the FCSPT RF OUT port to the SSPA RF IN port.
3. Connect the SSPA RF OUT port to a spectrum analyzer.
4. Connect the ODUs to DC power supply as required.

Step 2 From the modem, input a 70 MHz or 140 MHz pure carrier. Adjust the modem output power so that the IF input to the FCSPT is -40 dBm.

Step 3 Using the spectrum analyzer, measure the RF OUT from the SSPA at C-band. Calculate the transmit gain using the formula below. You should obtain a minimum gain of 25dB.

$$\text{Transmit gain} = \text{RF OUT power} - \text{IF IN power} + \text{Attenuation}$$

Check that the channel setting is correct if no signal is shown on the spectrum analyzer.

## DOWNLINK TEST PROCEDURE

Step 1 Connect the ODU interfaces as follows:

1. Connect a waveguide adapter to the input port of the PLLNB.
2. Connect FCSPT RF IN port to the output port of the PLLNB.
3. Connect the FCSPT IF OUT to a spectrum analyzer.
4. Connect the ODUs to DC power supply as required.

Step 2 Input a -100 dBm C-band signal to the PLLNB that is of the correct channel according to the setting on the FCSPT.

Step 3 Using the spectrum analyzer, measure the IF OUT from the FCSPT at 70 MHz or 140MHz. Calculate the receive gain using the formula below. You should obtain a minimum gain of 80dB.

*Receive gain = RF IN power – IF OUT power*

## 2.3 Installing the Components – Standalone System

### 2.3.1 Mounting the physical units

All components in this solution package are outdoor mounted equipments designed to withstand most weather conditions. The PLLNB is to be flanged mounted to the OMT of the dish antenna while the FCSPT should be mounted just under the antenna. An overview of the system when mounted is shown in the figures below.

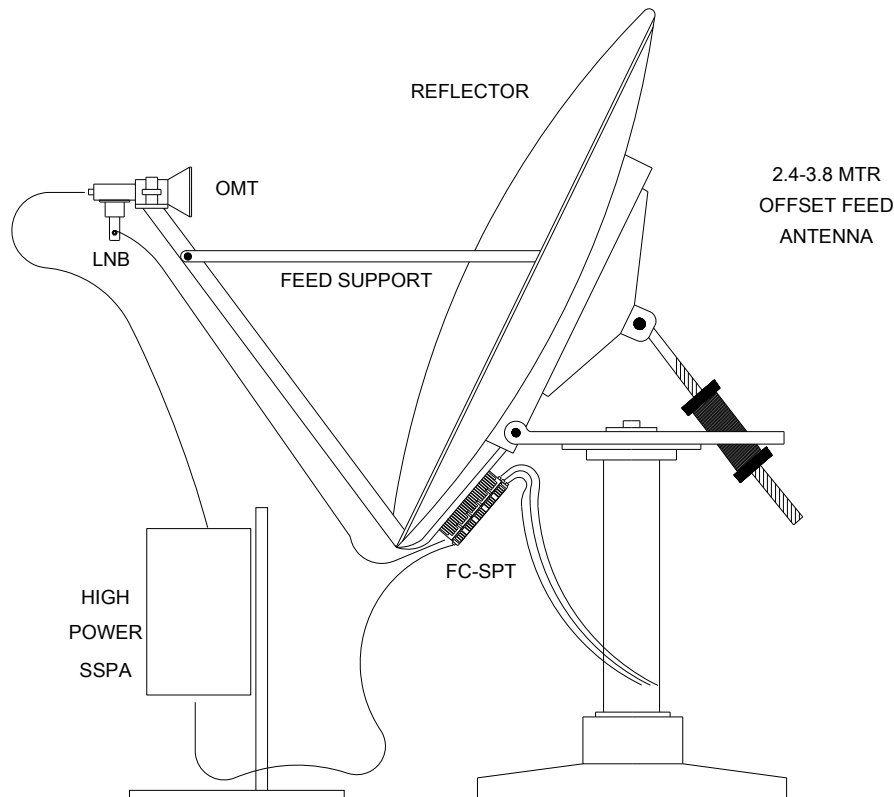


Figure 2.1 Overview of mounted components in standalone system

Multiple ODUs need to be mounted to the outdoor antenna including the PLLNB, FCSPT and SSPA. Mounting accessories are provided. Part number is: 2503160038.

#### 1. Mounting the FCSPT

We recommend mounting the FCSPT directly below the antenna. Use the mounting brackets provided to mount the ODU to the mounting pole as shown in the figure below.

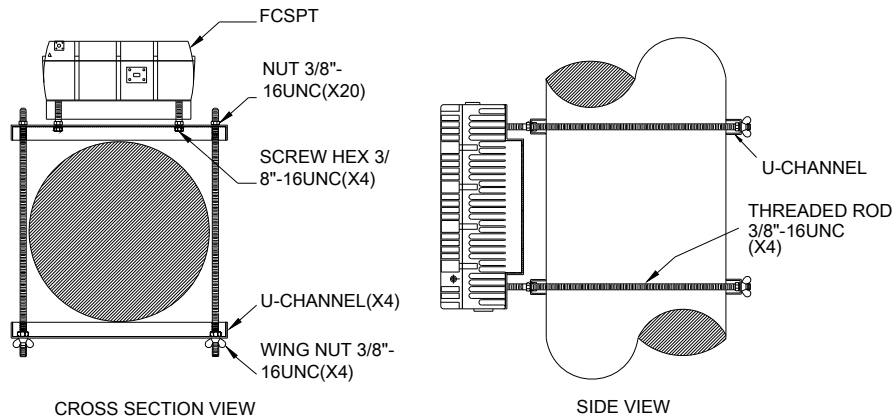


Figure 2.2 FCSPT mounting diagram

2. Mounting the PPLNB

Mount the PPLNB onto the waveguide flange of the transmit rejection filter. You must install the weather gasket to prevent water from leaking through the waveguide joint.

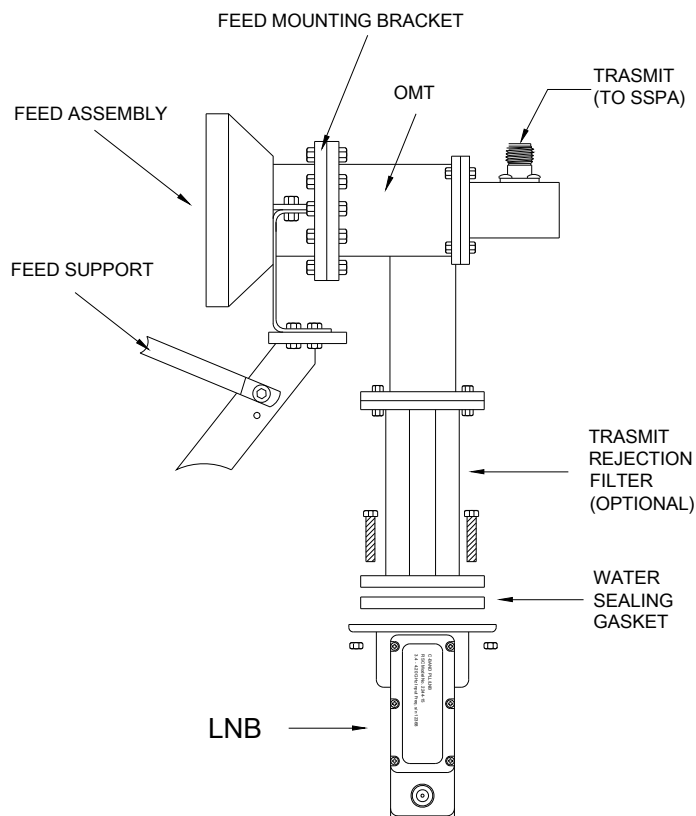



Figure 2.3 PLLNB mounting diagram

### 3. Mounting the SSPA

If the SSPA is to be mounted on a structural wall of concrete, mounting holes should be drilled into the wall according to the dimensions of the actual unit. Wall anchors should be inserted into the mounting structure and dimensioned to allow 6½" x 2½" lag bolts. All hardware must be stainless steel or equivalent in strength.

If the SSPA is to be mounted on a support structure (such as a metal channel), please use a 6½" stainless steel or equivalent bolts that are sufficiently long such that it is able to project through the support structure and still allow for flat, lock washer and nut attachment.

---

 **WARNING:** The SSPAs weigh a significant amount. Hence, do not attempt to lift or move the unit alone. Always use the carrying handles provided when moving the unit.

---

## 2.3.2 Connecting the Devices

Connect the devices according to the procedure below to setup your standalone system.

When cabling, please note the following:

- Do not cut the DC power cables provided by Raditek
- Cables should not have any sharp turnings or bends
- Tighten all cable connections by holding the cable with one hand and ONLY turning the head of the connector with the other.
- Ensure that all cables are connected correctly. Any wrong connections may damage the unit.

### Step 1 Interconnect the outdoor units

The connection between all outdoor units is illustrated in the figure below. The table that follows provides details including the type of cable (part number) used and which connectors are involved.

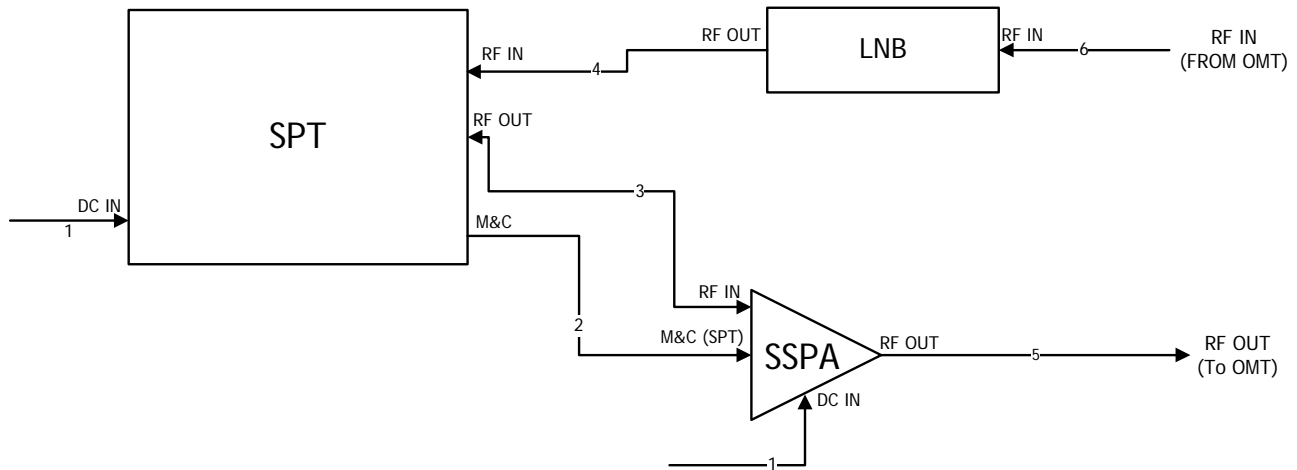


Figure 2.4 Basic cabling between the outdoor units

Cable connection between each device is listed in the table below. Please complete all listed connections.

**Note:** This table lists the typical accessories required for the connection. Please contact Raditek for purchase of any of these accessories if needed.

Table 2-2 Basic cable and connector details for ODU connection

No.	Connect from Port	Connect to Port	Cable Part No., Length
1	FCSPT DC IN	DC power source	1001520980, 2meters
2	FCSPT RF IN	PPLNB RF OUT	2502040109, 7meters
3	FCSPT RF OUT	SSPA RF IN	2502040135, 3meter
4	FCSPT M&C	SSPA M&C	2502040562, 2meters

No.	Connect from Port	Connect to Port	Cable Part No., Length
		(SPT)	
5	SSPA RF OUT	OMT Tx	Feed mounted
6	PPLNB Input	OMT Rx	Feed mounted

**Step 2 Connecting the ODU system to the IDU equipment**

The next step is to connect the equipment in the ODU system to those in the indoor units. IDU equipment includes a satellite modem and a terminal workstation (such as a PC) for monitoring and control purposes.

The required connections between all outdoor units and indoor units are illustrated in the figure below. The table that follows provides details including the type of cable (part number) used and which connectors are involved.

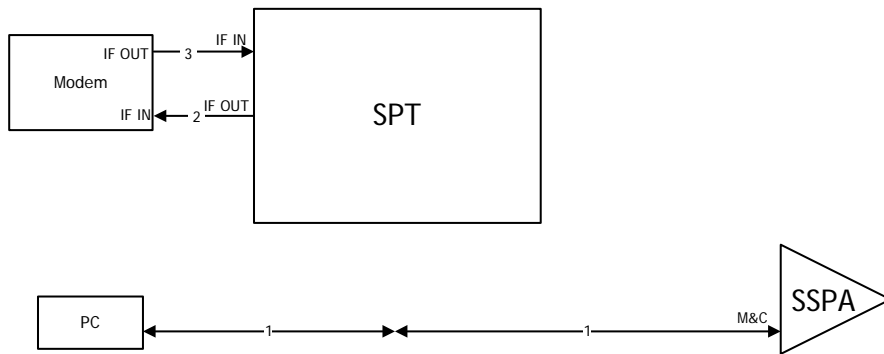


Figure 2.5 Basic cabling between the outdoor units and indoor units

Cable connection between each device is listed in the table below. Please complete all listed connections.

**Note:** This table lists the typical accessories required for the connection. Please contact Raditek for purchase of any of these accessories if needed.

Table 2-3 Basic cable and connector details for ODU connection

No.	Connect from Port	Connect to Port	Cable Part Number
1	SSPA M&C	PC COM Port	2502040669 & 6103480008 , 2 meters
2	FCSPT IF OUT	Modem IF IN	NA, Arranged by customer
3	FCSPT IF IN	Modem IF OUT	NA, Arranged by customer

## 2.4 Installing the Components – 1:1 Redundancy System

### 2.4.1 Mounting the physical units

All components in this solution package are outdoor mounted equipments designed to withstand most weather conditions. The PLLNBs are to be flanged mounted to the OMT of the dish antenna while the FCSPTs, SSPAs and RCU is mounted onto a mounting frame. An overview of the system when mounted is shown in the figures below.

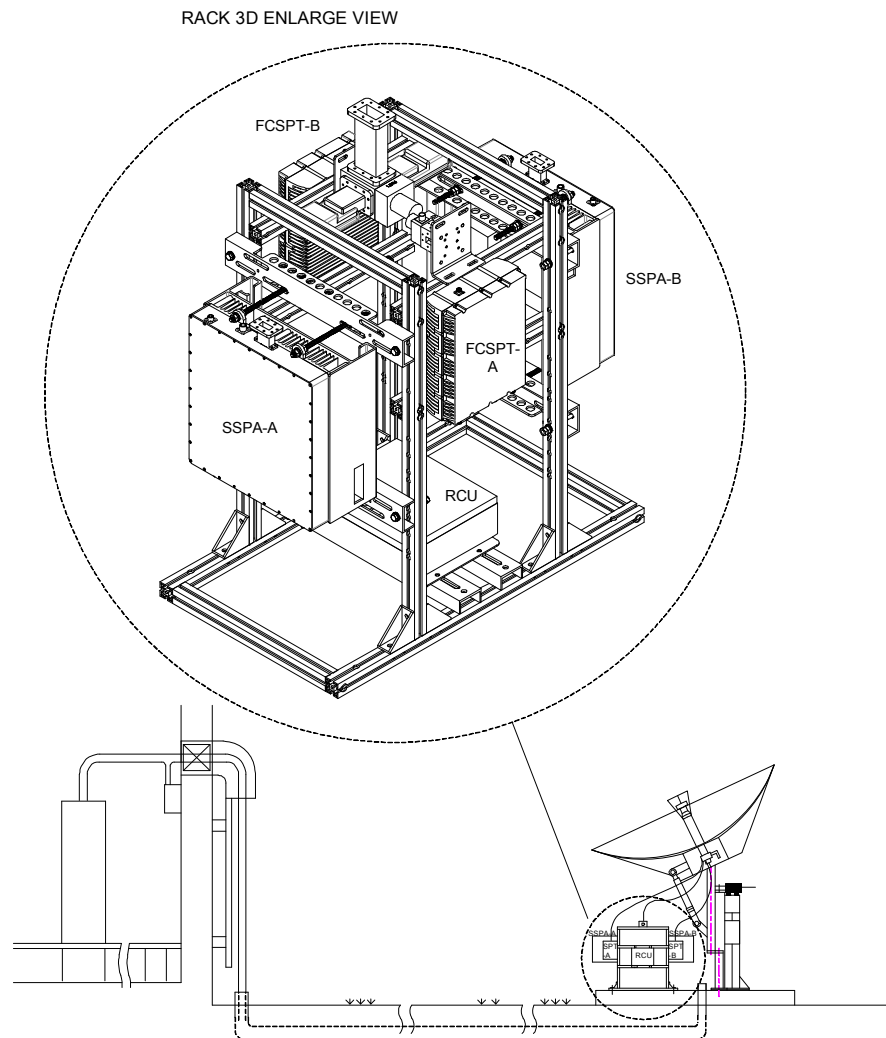


Figure 2.6 Overview of mounted components in 1:1 redundancy system

1. Mount the FCSPTs, SSPAs, and RCU on the mounting frame as shown in the figure below.

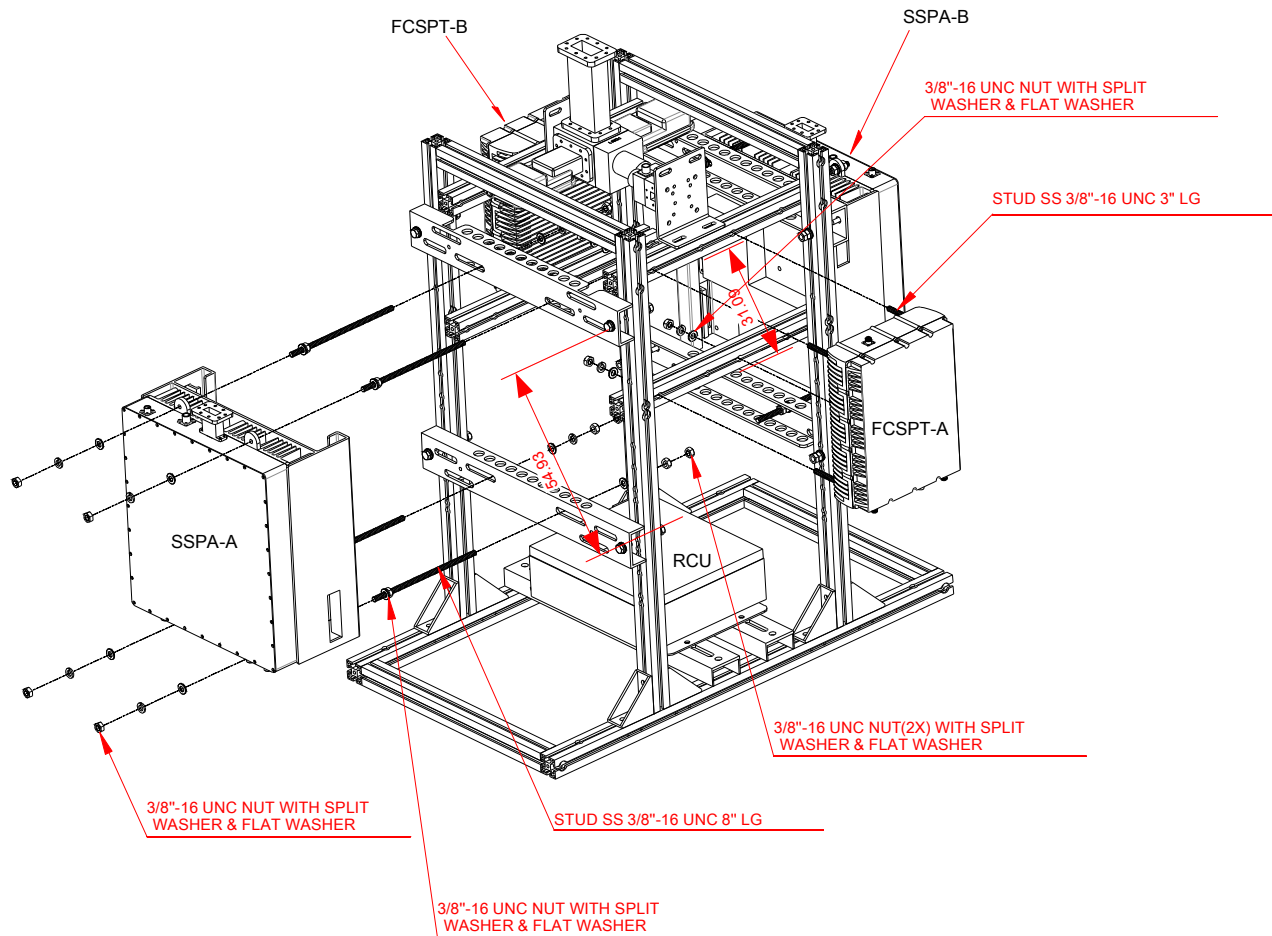


Figure 2.7 RCU, SSPA, FCSPT mounting frame

2. Mount the PPLNB onto the waveguide flange of the transmit rejection filter. You must install the weather gasket to prevent water from leaking through the waveguide joint.

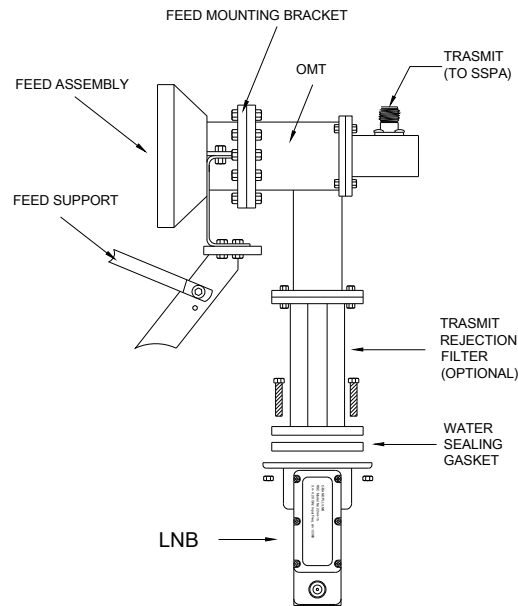


Figure 2.8 PLLNB mounting diagram

## 2.4.2 Connecting the Devices

Connect the devices according to the procedure below to setup your 1:1 redundancy system. The overall connectivity diagram can be viewed from [1.5.2 1:1 Redundancy System Configuration](#). A full page copy is also attached to the last page of this manual for your convenience.

When cabling, please note the following:

- Do not cut the DC power cables provided by Raditek
- Cables should not have any sharp turnings or bends
- Tighten all cable connections by holding the cable with one hand and ONLY turning the head of the connector with the other.
- Ensure that all cables are connected correctly. Any wrong connections may damage the unit.

### Step 1 Connect the RCU to the indoor units

The RCU is the only device in this setup that is connected to the indoor units. Connect the RCU to the PC and modem as follows:

1. Connect the IF IN port of the RCU to the IF IN port of the modem using a standard IFL cable.
2. Connect the IF OUT port of the RCU to the IF OUT port of the modem using a standard IFL cable.
3. Connect the M&C port of the RCU to the USB port of a PC using the USB-RS485 converter. (P/N: 2502040699 & 6103480008).

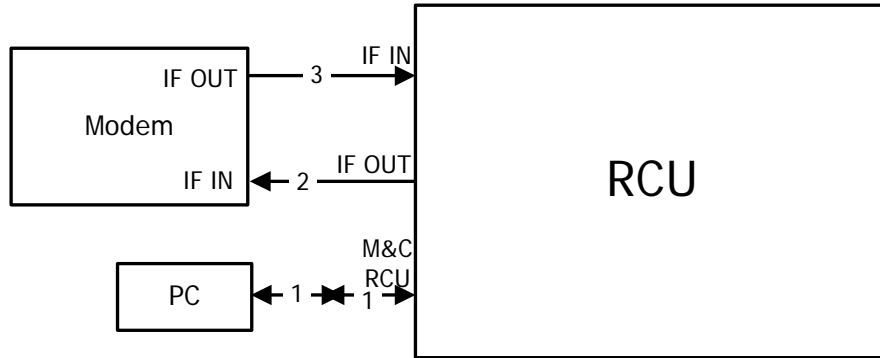


Figure 2.9 Connecting the RCU to indoor units

Step 2 Connect the RCU to the FCSPTs

Connect the two FCSPTs to the RCU as follows:

1. Connect the IF IN A port of the RCU to the FCSPT-A's IF IN port.
2. Connect the IF OUT A port of the RCU to the FCSPT-A's IF OUT port.
3. Connect the IF IN B port of the RCU to the FCSPT-B's IF IN port.
4. Connect the IF OUT B port of the RCU to the FCSPT-B's IF OUT port.

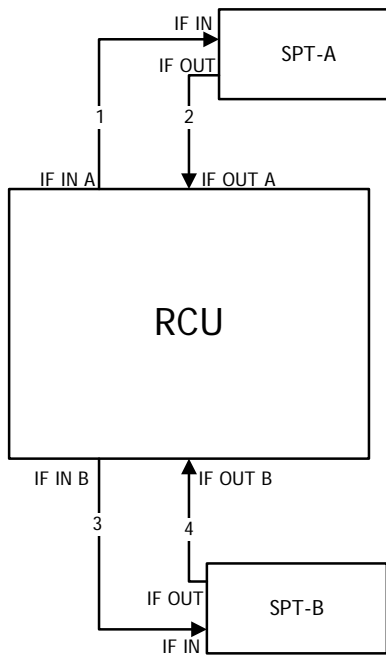


Figure 2.10 Connecting RCU and FCSPTs

Step 3 Connect the RCU to the control ports of the waveguide switches

1. Connect the RCU's TX SW port to the control port of the transmit waveguide switch (WR137).
2. Connect the RCU's RX SW port to the control port of the receive waveguide switch (WR229).

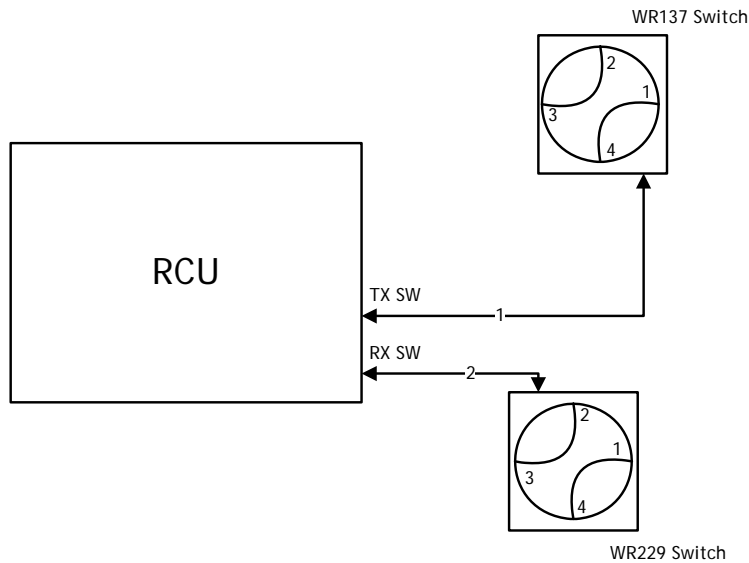


Figure 2.11 Connecting RCU and waveguide switches

**Step 4** Connect the SSPAs to the FCSPTs and RCU

1. Connect SSPA-A RF IN port to the RF OUT port of FCSPT-A.
2. Connect SSPA-B RF IN port to the RF OUT port of FCSPT-B.
3. Connect SSPA-A M&C-2 to FCSPT-A M&C port.
4. Connect SSPA-B M&C-2 to FCSPT-B M&C port.
5. Connect SSPA-A's and SSPA-B's M&C-1 ports to the STATUS A and STATUS B ports on the RCU respectively.

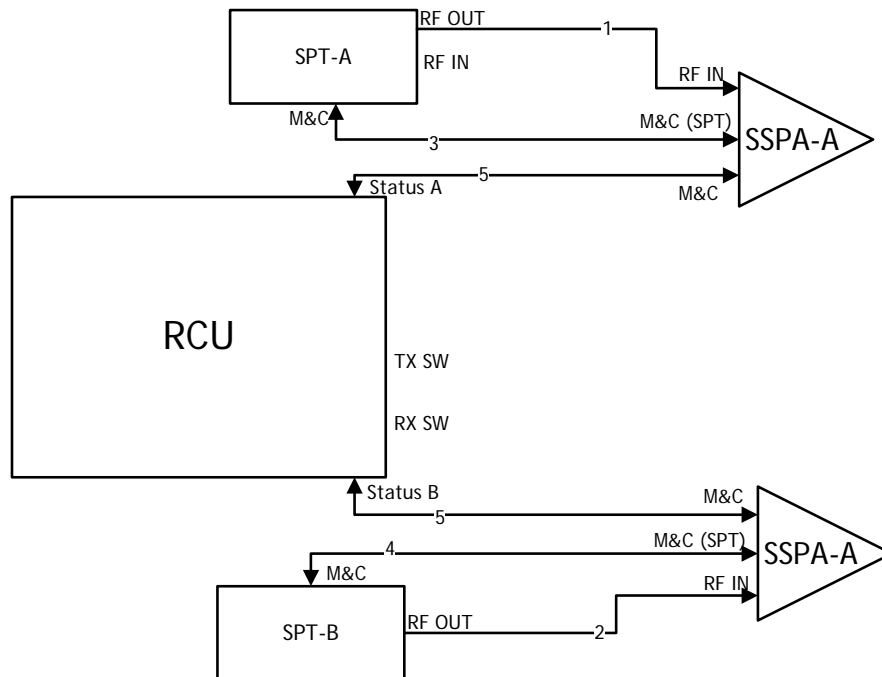


Figure 2.12 Connecting the SSPAs to the RCU and FCSPTs

**Step 5** Connect the LNBS to the FCSPT

1. Connect the RF OUT port of LNB-A to the RF IN port of FCSPT-A.
2. Connect the RF OUT port of LNB-B to the RF IN port of FCSPT-B.

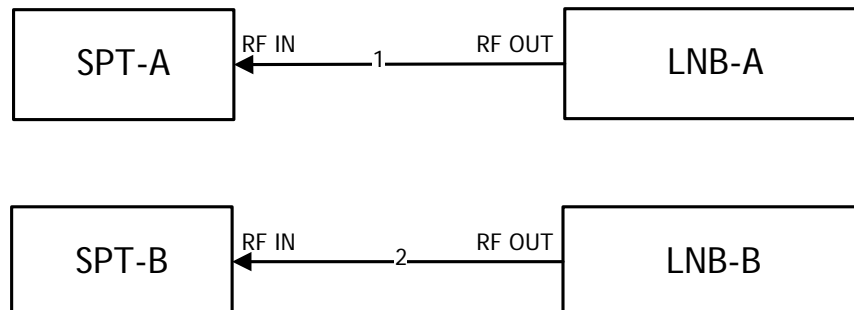


Figure 2.13 Connecting the LNBs to the FCSPTs

**Step 6** Connecting the transmit waveguide switch

The transmit waveguide switch is connected to the two SSPAs, a dummy termination load and the OMT feed as shown in the figure below:

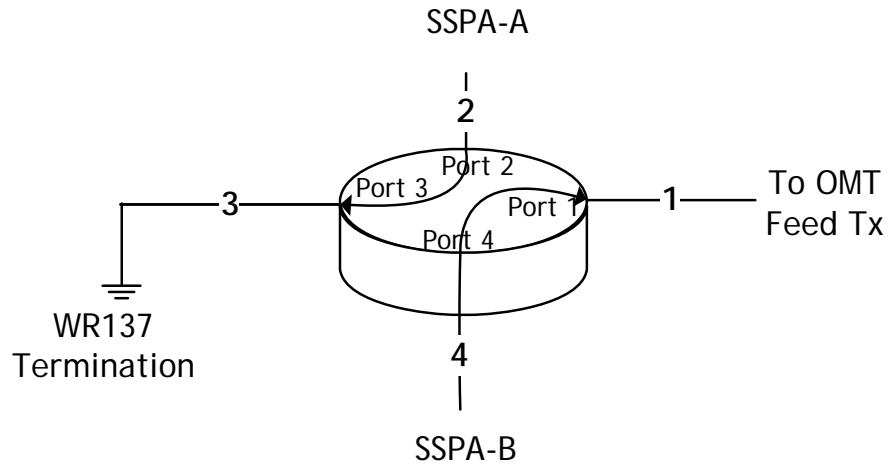


Figure 2.14 Transmit waveguide switch connection diagram

Note: This table lists the typical accessories required for the connection. Please contact Raditek for purchase of any of these accessories if needed.

Table 2-4 Cable details for transmit waveguide switch connection

Port	Description	Part Number
1	WR137 waveguide connected to feed	-
2	Flexible waveguide cable	4203490057
3	WR137 Termination load	5701200008
4	Flexible waveguide cable	4203490057

## Step 7 Connecting the receive waveguide switch

The receive waveguide switch is connected to the two LNBS, a dummy termination load and the OMT feed as shown in the figure below:

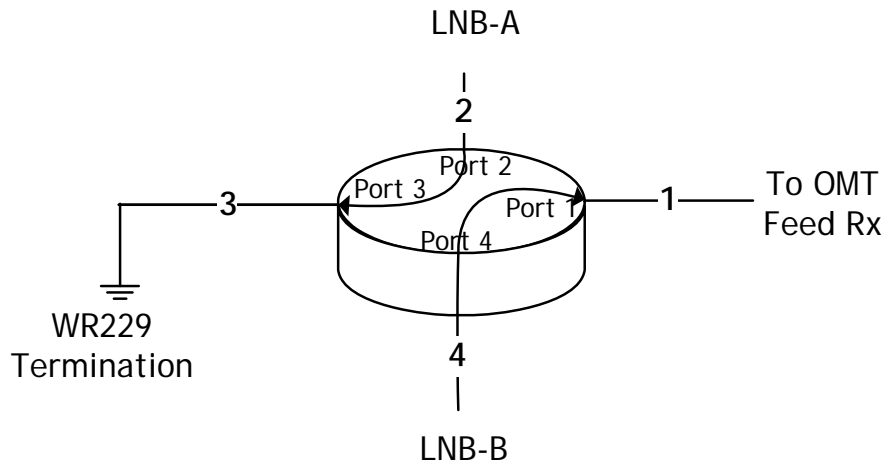


Figure 2.15 Receive waveguide switch connection diagram



 Note: This table lists the typical accessories required for the connection. Please contact Raditek for purchase of any of these accessories if needed.

Table 2-5 Cable details for receive waveguide switch connection

Port	Description	Part Number
1	WR229 waveguide connected to feed	-
2	Flexible waveguide cable	4203490106
3	WR229 Termination load	5701200009
4	Flexible waveguide cable	4203490106


## Step 8 Connecting the power supply

 **WARNING:** Please ensure that all power sources are turned OFF before connecting the power cables. Only turn on the power supply when all connections have been completed.

Using the power cables, connect:

1. DC IN of the RCU to a 48V DC power source.
2. DC IN of FCSPT-A and FCSPT-B to a 48V DC power source.
3. DC IN of the two SSPAs to a DC power source.

---

 **WARNING:** Ground all devices appropriately.

---

## 2.5 Completing the Installation

### Step 1 Grounding the installation

This process provides a conductive path for static electrical charges to be discharged safely from the equipment to the ground. This prevents a build up of static charges that may cause the equipment to spark.

1. Locate an appropriate grounding spot. Most soil has sufficient conductivity to allow for an efficient grounding connection. Soils that are mainly rock may need to be treated with additional minerals like rock salt, copper sulphate or magnesium sulphate to increase their conductivity.
2. Drive a 3m lightning rod into the ground about 30cm from the antenna pole. Bolt an aluminium wire, minimum 9mm in diameter, to the ground pole. A tight clamp is used to make contact at the top end. Avoid sharp bends when routing the wire as these may impede current flow.

---

 **WARNING:** Please ensure that the wire is tightly connected between the rod and the equipment to prevent sparks.

---

3. Connect the devices to the grounding rod, ensuring that the “clean” power lines (supplying power to the ODUs) are kept away from the “dirty” lines (connected to the earth).

The figure below shows a typical grounding kit.

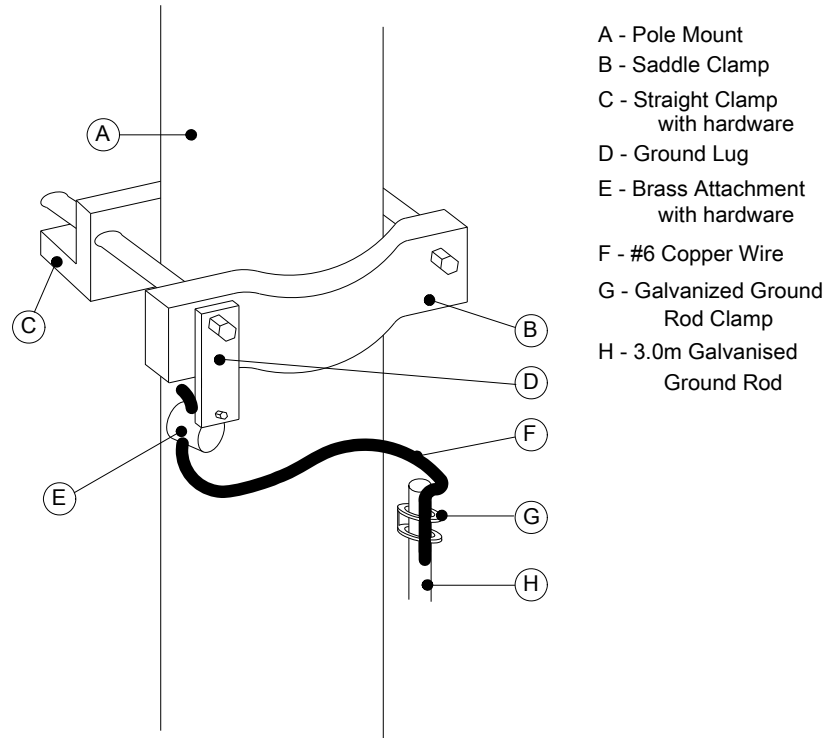


Figure 2.16 Typical grounding kit

### Step 2 Switch on the power supply

Once you are sure that all connections have been properly made, turn on the DC power sources connected to the various devices to start up the system.

When the FCSPT is switched on, the STATUS LED on the front panel of the LED should be lighted. The various status of this LED is explained in the table below.

Table 2-6 FCSPT STATUS LED

LED Color	Explanation
Green	FCSPT is operating normally
Red	FCSPT is faulty
Not lighted	Either the power supply or M&C board is faulty

### Step 3 Sealing the cables

To complete the physical installation, all connectors and important joints in the system must be sealed. Note that the sealing must begin from the chassis of the ODUs up to the heatshrink of the cable.

All unused connections must be sealed to prevent water ingress. Waveguide joints should be equipped with a gasket and sealed. Please ensure that all connectors are tightened before sealing.

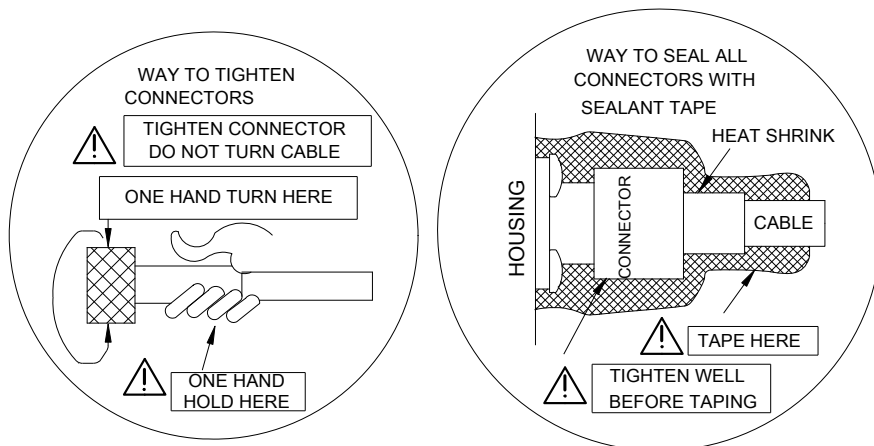


Figure 2.17 Sealing the connectors

## Chapter 3 Set Up and Management

### 3.1 Monitor & Control

Monitoring and control for this system can be made using the software provided by Raditek inc.. The RAD-FCSPT-02 is connected to the external SSPA which is in turn connected to an indoor workstation (such as a PC) where this software is installed.

### 3.2 Understanding the M&C Software

RM&C software was developed to monitor its products including the various BUC, SSPAs, and RCUs etc. This software is able to monitor units deployed in either a stand alone or a redundancy configuration.

The RM&C software comes packaged with all compatible models. In this manual, we shall concentrate on the operations of the RM&C catered to the RAD-FCSPT-02 unit.

#### 3.2.1 Connecting the PC to the System

Connecting the system to your PC involves connecting the RAD-FCSPT-02 transceiver to the SSPA and the SSPA to your PC via the RS485 cable in the case of a standalone system. If you are using a 1:1 redundancy setup, your PC should be connected to the RCU for management of all devices in the system. Please refer to [2.3 Installing the Components](#) for details on connecting the devices.

The table below details the pin-out configuration of the RS485 cable and converter used for connection.

Table 3-1 RS485 cable (P/N: 2502040669) pin-out configuration

RS485 cable			USB-RS485 converter	
Male Circular	Female DB-9	Signal	Male DB-9	Signal
Pin E	Pin 2	Data+	Pin 2	Data+
Pin F	Pin 1	Data-	Pin 1	Data-
Pin B	Pin 5	Ground	Pin 5	Ground

## 3.2.2 Installing the M&C Software

The RM&C software must be installed into a PC terminal to be used to monitor your Raditek ODUs. If you are configuring a standalone system, your PC terminal should be connected to the M&C port of the SSPA. If you are configuring a 1:1 redundancy system, connect your PC to the RCU's M&C port. Please refer to [2.3 Installing the Components – Standalone System](#) or [2.4 Installing the Components – 1:1 Redundancy System](#) for details.

### MINIMUM SYSTEM REQUIREMENTS

Your PC must meet the following minimum requirements to install the M&C software:

- A Pentium computer or higher version with a SVGA card installed
- Windows 95 operating system

### SOFTWARE INSTALLATION

Here, we provide a step-by-step installation guide to help you install the RM&C software into your PC.

Step 1 Ensure that your Windows operating system is working in English.

The software will only launch in an English operating system environment. From your system's "Control Panel", check your language settings.

Select an "English" region (Format). Click [OK] to save the settings. You may need to restart your PC for the change to take effect.

 Note: The instructions above may differ according to your Windows operating system version.

Step 2 Insert USB Flash memory into the USB port.

Step 3 Install the USB-RS485 converter driver into your PC.

Step 4 Click the folder named RMC201-Release-v102.


Step 5 Double-Click the file named, "Setup.exe"

Step 6 Follow the on-screen instructions of the installer to install the software.

## 3.2.3 Launching the Software

You can launch the software in 2 ways:

- Click "**Start > All Programs > RMC201(Win) 1.0.2**".
- Double-click the short-cut icon of the software on your desktop.

 Note: This short-cut icon should be automatically created at the end of the installation. You may also create a short-cut icon and move it to the desktop or quick launch bar manually.

By default, the software displays the "Monitor" screen as shown in the figure below when launched. In this screen, the status of the ODU currently being monitored is shown. You may not modify any ODU settings under this mode.

The default screen remembers some of the last configured state when the software was last closed. It doesn't auto detect which device is connected to the software. We recommend to perform a configuration fresh on re-starting the software

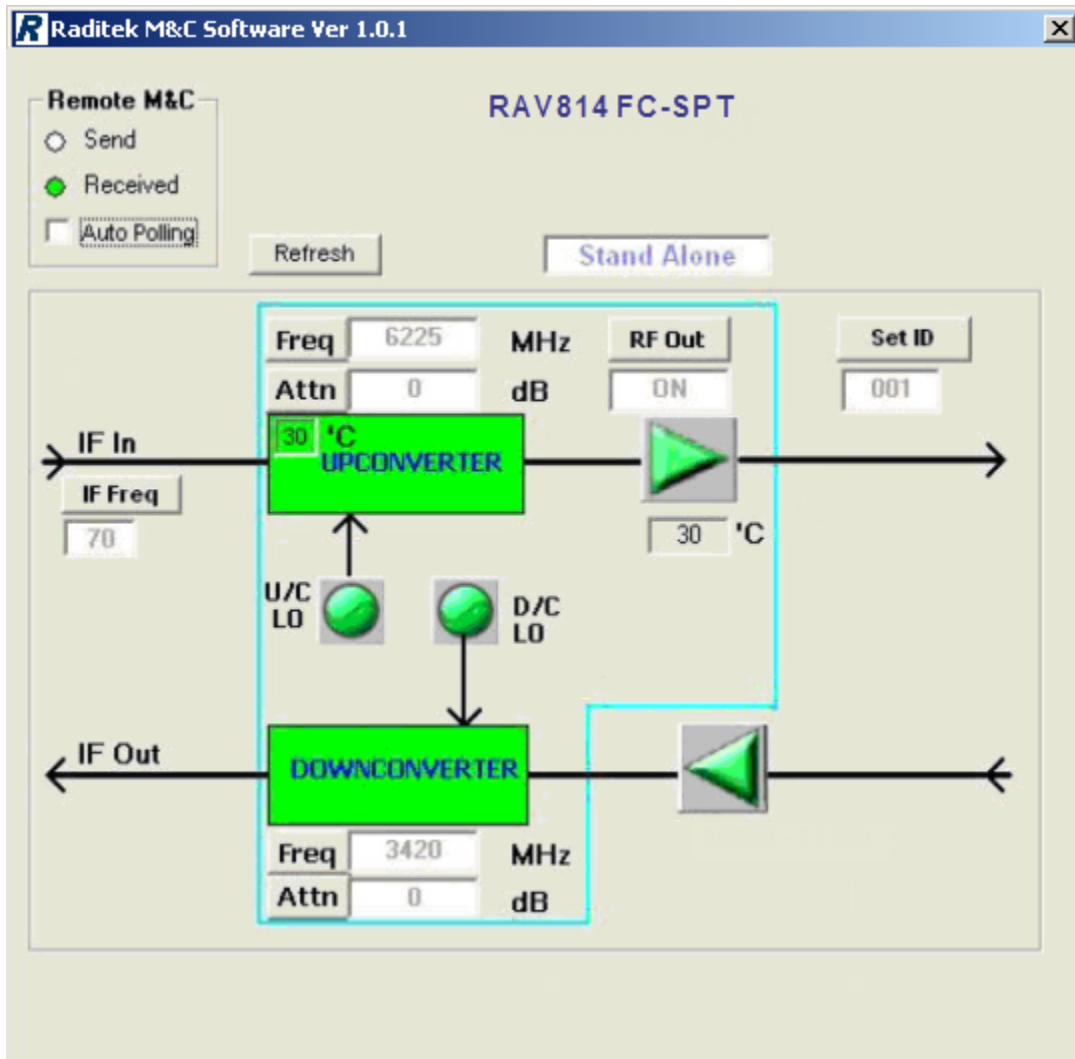


Figure 3.1 Default "Monitor" screen

## 3.2.4 Understanding the Monitoring Screen

The software displays the monitoring screen when it is launched. The default screen includes two paths:

- Transmit Path

The transmit path displays the Up-Converter local oscillator (U/C LO), Up-Converter Block and SSPA Block. Green indicates that the corresponding component is operating properly while red indicates that the corresponding component has failed. The SSPA Block may be displayed in yellow, which indicates that SSPA transmission is off.

When one or more component fails, the entire transmit path will be colored in red, indicating that the transceiver is unable to transmit signals.

- Receive Path

The receive path displays the Down-Converter local oscillator (U/C LO), Down-Converter Block and LNB Block. Green indicates that the corresponding component is operating properly while red indicates that the corresponding component has failed. The SSPA Block may be displayed in yellow, which indicates that SSPA transmission is off.

When one or more component fails, the entire receive path will be colored in red, indicating that the transceiver is unable to receive signals.

On this screen, you can also view the following information:

- Transmit and receive frequency
- Transmit and receive attenuation
- “RF OUT” indicating whether SSPA is on or off
- IF Frequency
- Device ID

In addition to the status display, two other operations can be performed on this screen in “Monitor” mode.

- **[Establish]:** Establish a connection with the selected device.

Each unit includes two features, “Auto Scan” and “Auto Scrolling”. “Auto Scan” scans the two M&C interfaces (RS232 and RS485), locking it to the interface that has a valid instruction command. This can only be unlocked if a manual instruction to perform “Auto Scan” is given or when the unit resets.

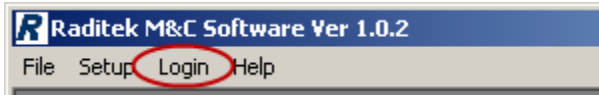
“Auto Scrolling” is where the device sends a series of messages to the M&C link indicating the device status. While scrolling, any M&C commands from the PC will be jammed. Auto scrolling stops when a valid instruction from the M&C interface is detected.

Both features are turned on during a power reset. Hence, the PC must first establish the link with the device to lock it to the correct interface and stop “Auto Scrolling”. This can be done using the **[Establish]** button.

- **[Refresh]:** Polls the device for updated status and parameters information. You can also set up the software to poll the device periodically by selecting the “Auto Polling” option.

### 3.2.5 Logging In

If you wish to monitor any configurations, you will need to login to switch to “Command” mode. To login, click “**Login**” on the top menu bar as shown below:



Enter the **Password** and click **[OK]** to enter “Command” mode. The default login password is “PASSWORD”.

#### CHANGING THE LOGIN PASSWORD

For security purposes, we recommend that you change the default password. To change the login password, click “**Setup**” from the top menu bar. In the dialog box that displays, click the “**Password**” tab.

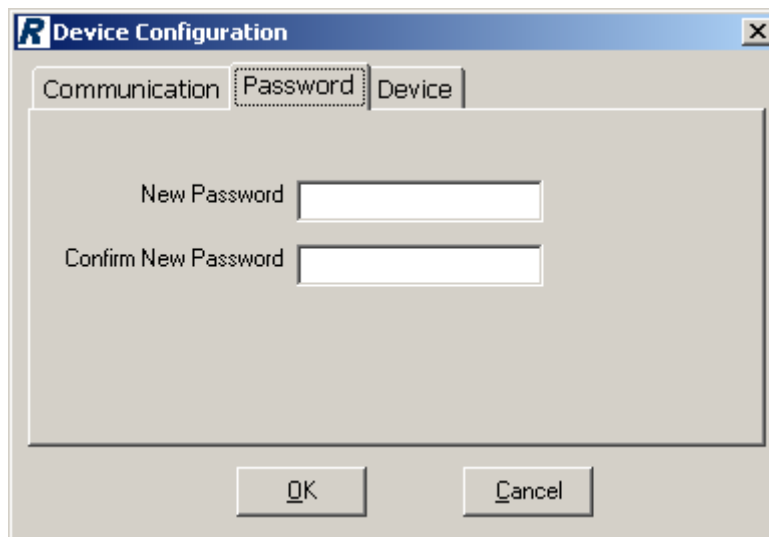



Figure 3.2 Change password dialog box

Enter the new desired password and click **[OK]** to save the changes.

## 3.2.6 Setting Up the Software to Communicate with the Devices

To configure the software such that the PC is able to correctly communicate with the devices, set up the communication settings according to the procedure below:

Step 1 Click “**Setup > Configuration**” from the top menu bar. In the dialog box that appears, click the “**Communication**” tab.

 Note: To view the port number of the PC port used in the connection, please check the corresponding port number by going to the “**Control Panel > System > Device Manager**” dialog box on your Windows PC.

Step 2 Configure the parameters as follows:

**PC COM Port:** Port number of the serial/USB port connected to the unit.

**Baud Rate:** 9600 bps

**Device Mode:** Select “RS-485”

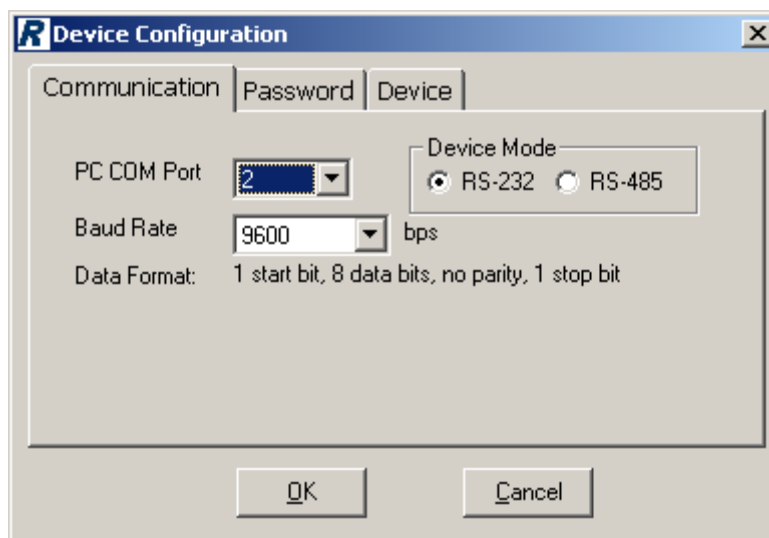


Figure 3.3 Setting up the communication parameters

Step 3 Click **[OK]** to save the settings.

### 3.2.7 Selecting the Device to Manage

As the software is only able to display one device at each time, you will need to select the device to be managed if multiple devices are connected to the PC. To select a device, click **“Setup > Configuration”** from the top menu bar and click the **“Device”** tab in the dialog box that appears.

Table 3-2 Parameters explanation in the **“Setup > Device”** tab

Parameter	Description
Device ID	<p>ID of the device used by the M&amp;C module to broadcast commands.</p> <p>During the initial setup, you may wish to set the device ID to “000”. Note that this is a global address for all supported devices. Hence, any device connected to the PC will respond to this command regardless of their ID.</p> <p>If you are configuring a 1:1 redundancy setup, the device ID of FCSPT-A and FCSPT-B are 001 and 002 respective. Device ID for SSPA-A and SSPA-B will be 801 and 802 respectively. These addresses are automatically assigned by the system and cannot be modified.</p>
Driver Model	Select your SPT model
Boostr Model	Select your booster model
Redundancy System	Enables redundancy mode if the BUC is connected to an RCU.

Click **[OK]** to execute the selection.

### 3.2.8 Modifying the Operating Parameters of the ODU

In “Command” mode, you can modify the operating parameters of the ODU to adjust its operation according to your requirements.

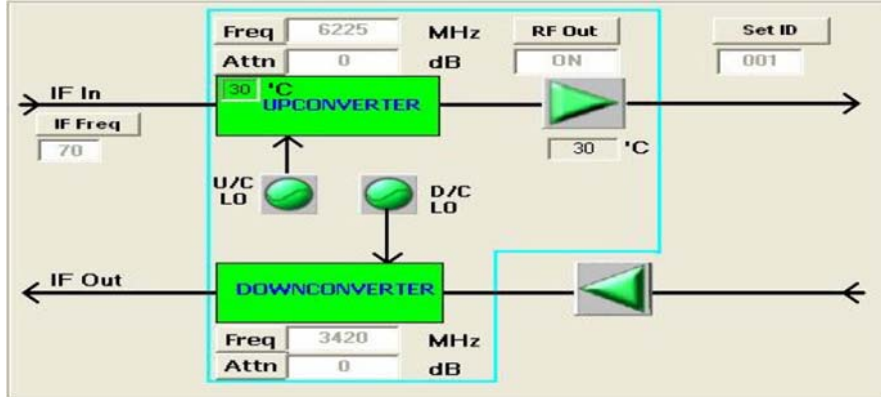


Figure 3.4 Modifying ODU parameters

The values shown in the textboxes are the current operating parameters of the unit. To modify any of these parameters, click the button corresponding to the parameter to be modified. The configurable parameters are described in the table below.

Table 3-3 Configurable parameters

Parameter	Description
Freq	The <b>[Freq]</b> field on the top of the UPCONVERTER block refers to the transmit frequency. The <b>[Freq]</b> field on the bottom of the DOWNCONVERTER block refers to the receive frequency.  To alter the transmit or receive frequency, click the corresponding <b>[Freq]</b> button to display a dropdown box. Choose the required frequency from the list.
Attenuation	The <b>[Attn]</b> fields on the top of the UPCONVERTER block and the bottom of the DOWNCONVERTER block refers to the transmit and receive attenuation value respectively.  To alter this value, click the corresponding <b>[Attn]</b> button. A dropdown box will appear. Choose the required attenuation from the list.
RF OUT	Click this button to display a drop down menu with 3 options. “On” – Enable SSPA “Off” – Disable SSPA

Parameter	Description
	<p>“Delay” – Enable SSPA only after the delay timer expires. When selected, a new prompt will display requesting you to specify a delay time (in minutes). Click <b>[OK]</b> to begin the timer countdown. SSPA will be enabled at the end of this countdown.</p> <p>Note: The SSPA cannot be enabled if the U/C LO is unlocked.</p>
IF Frequency	<p>The FCSPT can communicate with an indoor modem at either 70 MHz or 140MHz. The default setting is 70MHz.</p> <p>Click the <b>[IF Freq]</b> button to display a dropdown menu. Select the desired frequency from that menu.</p>

### 3.3 Redundancy System M&C

For 1:1 redundancy systems, the RCU status ports connect to the M&C ports of the SSPAs. Each SSPA is then connected to the M&C port of one FCSPT. The indoor PC is then connected to the RCU for overall monitor and control. Please refer to [2.4 Installing the Components – 1:1 Redundancy System](#) for connection details.

To setup the system to work in redundancy mode, complete the following procedure:

Step 1 Launch the software on your PC and activate the redundancy option for the FCSPT.

The SEND and RECEIVED circles to the top left corner of this interface will begin to flash. The letter next to “SEND” indicates whether the software is currently polling unit A or unit B. This flashing shows that the software is attempting to establish a link with the RCU. The indicator circles will remain green once a link is established.

Step 2 Disable **Auto Polling** on the main interface. This prevents the software from polling data from the devices before you can complete setting up the addresses.

Step 3 Initializing the addresses

For the redundancy function to work correctly, you must initialize the addresses of the connected devices. The software performs address initialization by broadcasting a change of ID command, changing the device ID of every connected device except the RCU.

The procedure to initialize the address is as follows:

1. Disconnect all devices from the RCU.
2. Click **[Init Address]** in the RCU configuration screen.
3. Follow the on-screen guide which will instruct you on which devices to connect the RCU to and when the connection should be made.
4. At the end of this process, the software will prompt you to re-connect all devices to the RCU.

At this stage, you have completed setting up your system to operate in redundancy mode. You can choose to remain in the RCU control screen or return to the FCSPT control screen by clicking the unit box representing your FCSPT.

## OTHER REDUNDANCY OPERATIONS

Using the software, you can control other operations of your RCU including:

- Changing the redundancy mode

Each RCU can operate in two modes, “Auto” and “Manual”. You can change this mode using the software. RCU devices operate in “Auto” mode by default.

In “Auto” mode, when any of the paths fails, the RCU will attempt to switch both paths to the offline unit. If one of the paths to the offline unit is also faulty, the RCU will then switch that path back to the original path.

For example, if transmit path A “TxA” fails, the RCU will switch both the transmit and receive paths to the offline units. If the offline receive path “RxB” has already failed or fails subsequently, and “TxA” remains faulty, the RCU will then only switch the “RxB” path to the original receive path. Hence, the active transmit and receive paths at this stage is “TxB” and “RxA”.

In “Manual” mode, the active transmit and receive paths are controlled by the user. Note that switching will not take place automatically when a path fails. “Manual” mode is generally recommended only for maintenance or debugging purposes.

- Changing the online and offline devices

In “Manual” mode, you can initiate a switch between the online and offline devices, redirecting signals from one device to another. This is useful when you wish to perform routine maintenance on either device or for testing purposes.

On the software screen, a green line indicates that signals are currently being transmitted along this path to the connected device while a grey line indicates otherwise.

- Returning to the control screen for each ODU unit

From the main RCU screen, you can click on the block diagram representing each ODU unit. This brings up the individual M&C screen for the corresponding ODU unit. You can monitor and configure the ODU unit individually here. Close the screen to return to the main RCU screen.

For more information about the RCU devices and its functions, please refer to the corresponding RCU operator manual.

## Chapter 4 Maintenance & Troubleshooting

This chapter details various system maintenance operations to help ensure that your system works under optimal conditions.



**WARNING:** Disconnect all power sources before performing any system maintenance and repair.

---

### 4.1 Maintenance

This section explains the various maintenance checks that should be routinely carried out to ensure that the system is working correctly and in optimal condition.

Ideally, you should perform a complete maintenance on the system at least twice a year and record all updates and changes made to each ODU in a "SETUP RECORD". Notify all users that may be affected of a system down time of roughly 2 hours prior to maintenance.

#### 4.1.1 Environmental Wear & Tear

Clean and check the outer chassis and all connectors and openings for damage due to environmental wear and tear. These include:


- Cleaning the exterior of each ODU with a mild detergent and water. Do not use any solvents on any part of the ODU.
- Ensure all connectors are free from dust and water.
- Check all connectors and replace if necessary.

## 4.1.2 Gains Testing

The test procedure is as follows:

- Step 1 Look at the demodulator status and check that is "LOCKED" to the receive signal
- Step 2 Record the modem's configuration including transmit and receive frequencies, power and BER reading.
- Step 3 Ensure that the IF frequency is identical to the record in your "SETUP RECORD".
- Step 4 Turn on the pure carrier of the modem
- Step 5 Switch off the ODU

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 **WARNING:** Please be careful when connecting/disconnecting any cables. Connecting or disconnecting any cables improperly may cause intermittent problems in the future.

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- Step 6 Mark the IF cable connected to the IF IN interface of the FCSPT.
- Step 7 Switch on the ODU
- Step 8 Set up a spectrum analyzer with the following:
  - SPAN = 5MHz (or to the value recorded in your "SETUP RECORD")
  - Center Freq. = IF frequency of the modem
  - Power level = 5dB/div (or to the value recorded in your "SETUP RECORD")
- Step 9 Connect the spectrum analyzer to the IF output of the modem and compare the result to your "SETUP RECORD".

If the result differs from the "SETUP RECORD", tune the modem's transmit power till they match.
- Step 10 Connect the IF OUT of the modem to the FCSPT's IF IN interface and check the FCSPT's RF OUT power level.

---

 **WARNING:** Please connect a 30dB, 200W power attenuator to the RF OUT connector on the FCSPT to avoid damaging the ODU accidentally.

---

Compare the result with your "SETUP RECORD".

- Step 11 Connect the FCSPT's IF IN interface to the spectrum analyzer. Compare the power level reading to your "SETUP RECORD".

### 4.1.3 Completing the Maintenance

Completing each maintenance service requires the following actions:

- Tighten and re-seal all connections and important joints.
- Ensure that the FCSPT window access panel is tightened with the O-ring installed.
- Cover all unused connectors with a cap and seal.
- Update the maintenance record.

## 4.2 Understanding Faults in the System

The table below lists the faults that may arise in the system. The following information can be found in this table:

- Fault Indication: How do you tell that a fault has occurred?
- Possible Causes: What may have caused the fault and how do you check?
- Solution: How do you resolve the fault?

Table 4-1 Troubleshooting faults in the system

Fault Indication	Possible Causes	Solution
Frequency Drift	Frequency drift occurs when the OCXO age over a period of time. The OCXO will drift $\pm 0.5e-7$ over a year. This translates to $\pm 300$ Hz at 6GHz over a year.	If this figure is unacceptable for your network, you can fine tune the OCXO. 1) Open the OSC cover 2) Using a trimmer, tune the OCXO's frequency.
Ground Loop	When two grounding points which offer slightly different ground resistance are present, a ground loop occurs.  This may occur in installations where the length of the cable between the antenna and indoor equipment is sufficiently long such that there is a substantial difference in the ground resistance.	If a ground loop occurs, you may need to "float" indoor components from the wall outlet and use only a single common ground at the antenna.
LED on RCU is off	Unit is not receiving DC power supply	Check that the DC power source connected to the RCU is on and tighten the power cables.
Unable to perform a user-initiated switch operation	RCU is operating in "Auto" mode	Change the mode to "Manual".
	Switch is faulty	Replace the switch and return the faulty switch to Raditek for repair

Fault Indication	Possible Causes	Solution
	Switch control cable connecting RCU to switch may be faulty	Replace the cables.
Unable to install the software	Language setting of PC is non-English	Please ensure that your PC is operating under an English environment. You can configure this via the regional and language setting on the Control Panel.
	PC installation restricted to administrators only	You may need administrator permission to install software on your PC. Please contact your network administrator.
Software cannot launch after installation	Language setting of PC is non-English	Please ensure that your PC is operating under an English environment. You can configure this via the regional and language setting on the Control Panel.
Software cannot detect the devices	USB to RS485 converter driver was not installed	If you are connected via RS485, you must install the USB to RS485 driver into your PC before connecting to the devices. Please insert the CD that was included in your package to install the driver.
	Incorrect communication settings	Ensure that the Baud rate setting is 9600. Check that COM port specified in the communication settings is correct. You can check the COM port of your PC from the "Device Manager" application.
	M&C cable faulty	Replace the M&C cable.
	M&C board failure	The devices' M&C board is faulty. Please contact Raditek for further support.



## Appendix A Customer Service

Raditek provides a variety of after-sales services. This chapter explains some of the services offered including warranty information, the Return Material Authorization process, parts replacement etc.

### A.1 Warranty Information

If the unit fails due to defects in materials or workmanship, Raditek will, at its sole discretion, repair or replace the defective parts, free of charge, within two years from the date of its shipment from the Raditek production factory.

Note that shipping cost to and from Raditek will not be covered under this warranty guarantee.

This warranty will be voided, freeing Raditek from any liability or obligation to the Purchaser with respect to the product in the following situations:

- The product has been damaged during shipment
- Failure caused by products not supplied by Raditek or its authorized contractors and agents.
- Failure caused by operation of the product outside of its published electrical and environmental specifications or any causes other than ordinary use.
- Water ingress due to improper installation.

## A.2 Return Material Authorization

### PRE-RMA CHECKLIST

Shipping the unit to and from your supplier or the factory for repair is a costly and time consuming procedure that may cause disruption in your system for a prolonged period of time. Hence, please inspect your system thoroughly using the checklist below to help us determine if return shipping is necessary.

Table A-1 Pre-RMA Request Checklist

Please check	
Product model / serial no:	
When did the unit fail:	<input type="checkbox"/> Initial startup <input type="checkbox"/> Unit worked normally before failure
Initial Fault Symptom:	
Consistent or intermittent fault	<input type="checkbox"/> Consistent <input type="checkbox"/> Intermittent
Duration of operation before the failure	
Are fans working normally?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
Is the airflow path blocked?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
10 MHz Ref. level at failure	
IF input level at failure	
Output power at failure	
LED status	
Is the device and setup properly grounded?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
Weather conditions just before failure	Air Temperature: _____ Heavy rain/snowfall/storms: _____
AC Potential	Live – Neutral
	Live – Ground
	Neutral – Ground
AC-DC converter working status	
Is the primary power source working and free of power spikes?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
Were there any recent power outages that affected the device?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No

Please check	
Are connectors properly sealed and free from debris/water?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
Replace the device with a working one (if available) and check if the system works.	<input type="checkbox"/> Works with the new device <input type="checkbox"/> Does not work with the new device
Detail the diagnosis performed that localized the fault to the unit as the point of failure	

If you need to return the devices or any components for repair, please contact us to obtain a Return Material Authorization (RMA) number by filling in our RMA Request form. You can obtain this form by contacting us via our email at [sales@Raditek.com](mailto:sales@Raditek.com). Once you receive a RMA number, carefully repack the unit and attach this number to the unit to be shipped to Raditek.

Raditek provides repair services for products both under or out of warranty.

## A.3 Additional Technical Support

If you require further technical support, please contact Raditek using the contact information below:

Address: Raditek Inc.  
1702L Meridian Ave #127, San Jose CA 95125

Phone: (408) 266-7404

Fax: (408) 266-4483

Email: [sales@raditek.com](mailto:sales@raditek.com)

## Appendix B Unit Specifications & Outline

### B.1 FCSPT Specifications and Outline

#### 1MW FCSPT SPECIFICATIONS

Table B-1 FCSPT Specification Tables

Full C-Band Frequency Range (GHz)	
Transmit	5850MHz ~ 6725MHz
Receive	950MHz ~ 1750MHz (Exclude PLLNB) 3400MHz ~ 4200MHz (Include PLLNB)

Transmit		
Output Power dBm	0	
Min Gain (dB)	75	
Typical AC Power Consumption (VA)	700	
Input Frequency	70 ± 18 MHz	
Output Frequency	5850MHz ~ 6725MHz	
Frequency Step Size	2.5 MHz	
IF Input Power Range	-25 to -5 dBm	
Gain flatness	875Hz BW	±2.0 dB max
	36MHz BW	±1.0 dB max
Gain Stability (-40°C to +60°C)	±2.0 dB max	
Gain Adjustment	20 dB @ 1 dB step	
3 <sup>rd</sup> order Intermodulation distortion for single tones with power 6dB below rated P1dB	-25 dBc max	
Spurious (36 MHz BW)	-60 dBc max	

Transmit		
Phase Noise	100Hz offset	-63 dBc/Hz max.
	1kHz offset	-73 dBc/Hz max.
	10kHz offset	-80 dBc/Hz max.
	100kHz offset	-90 dBc/Hz max.
IF Input Interface		50Ω N-Type Female
RF Output Interface		50Ω N-Type Female
Frequency Stability		±0.5 x 10 <sup>-9</sup> /day
Tx in VSWR		1.5:1 max
Tx out VSWR		1.3:1 max

Receive (exclude LNB)		
Input Frequency		950 to 1750 MHz
Output Frequency		70 ± 18 MHz
Output Power @ P1dB		0 dBm min
Frequency Step Size		2.5 MHz
Gain		27 dB min
Gain Adjustment		20 dB @ 1 dB steps
Gain Flatness (36MHz BW)		±1.25 dB max
Gain Stability (-40°C to +60°C)		±2.0 dB max
Intermodulation product		-35 dBc max
Spurious (36 MHz BW)		-55 dBc max
Phase Noise	100Hz offset	-60 dBc/Hz max.
	1kHz offset	-70 dBc/Hz max.
	10kHz offset	-80 dBc/Hz max.
	100kHz offset	-90 dBc/Hz max.
Input Interface		50Ω N-Type Female
Output Interface		50Ω N-Type Female
Tx in VSWR		1.5:1 max
Tx out VSWR		1.5:1 max
Frequency Stability		±0.5 x 10 <sup>-9</sup> /day

Power Supply	
Input Voltage (Factory Preset)	220 Vac $\pm$ 15% (47Hz ~ 63Hz)
DC Output Voltage to LNB	+13Vdc at RF IN connector

Phase Locked Low Noise Block (PLL LNB)	
Input Frequency	3400 ~ 4200MHz
Output Frequency	950 to 1750 MHz
Noise Figure / Temperature at +25°C	1.0 dB/75°K
Gain	58 dB typ
Gain Flatness (36MHz BW)	$\pm$ 0.25 dB max
External Reference	10 MHz
Input Interface	50ohms WR229/G
Output Interface	50ohms N-Type Female

Monitor And Control	
Interface	RS232/485
Optional Interface	Ethernet (SNMP) with optional External Module
Form 'C' Relay Contacts	Optional

Compliance Standard	
IEC 60950	International Safety Standard for Information Technology Equipment
ETSI EN 300 673	Electromagnetic Compatibility and Radio Spectrum Matters (ERM); ElectroMagnetic Compatibility (EMC) Standard for Very Small Aperture Terminal (VSAT)
ETSI EN 301 489-1	Electromagnetic Compatibility and Radio Spectrum Matters (ERM); ElectroMagnetic Compatibility Standard for Radio Equipment and Services

Environmental	
Operating Temperature	-40°C to +60°C
Relative Humidity	Up to 100%

Mechanical	
Dimensions LxWxH (mm)	289 x 209 x 160*
Weight	8.5kg
Color	White Powder Coat

\*Dimensions exclude connectors

## 1MW FCSPT OUTLINE

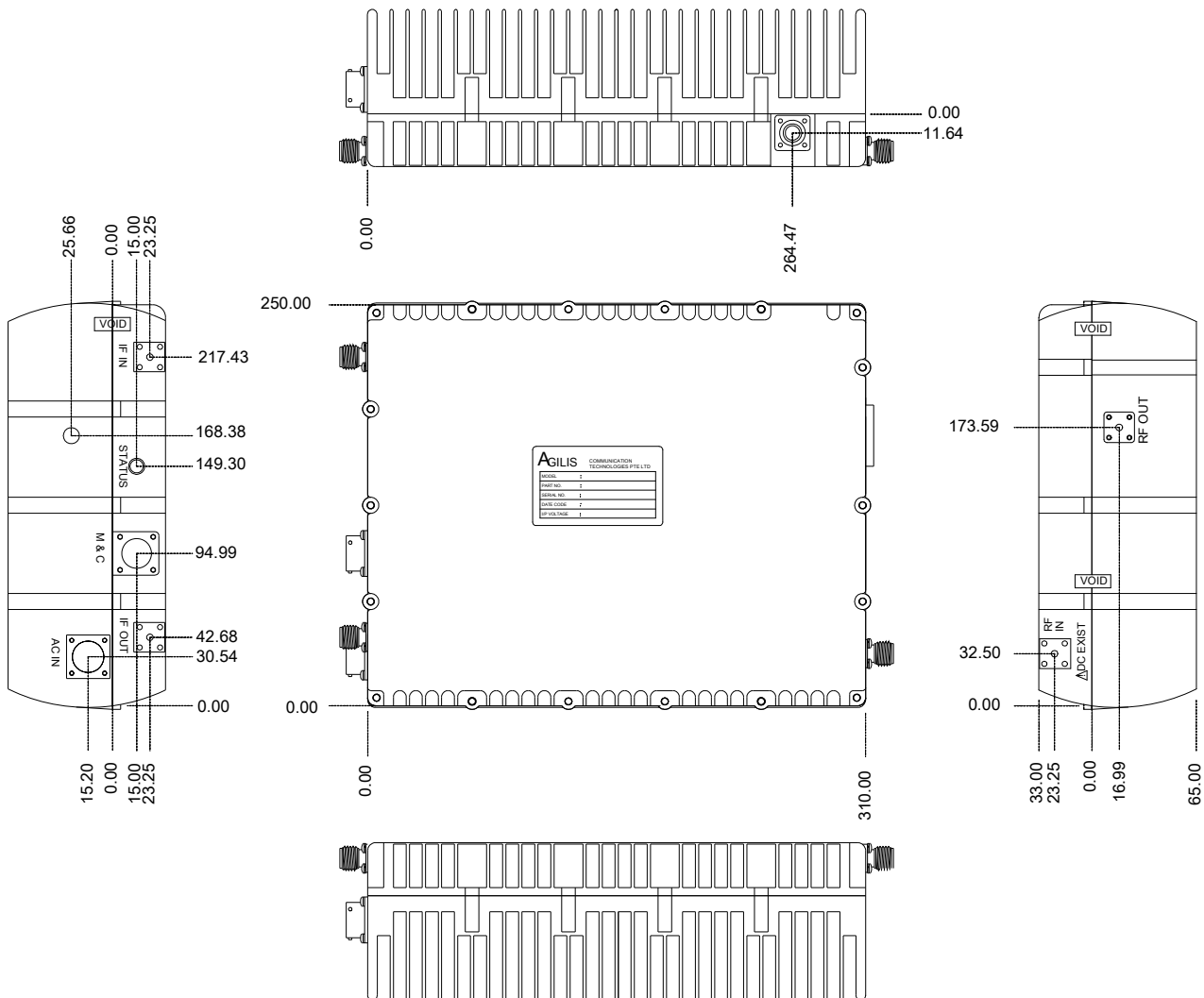


Figure B-1 FCSPT unit outline

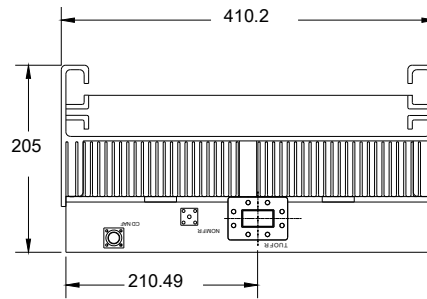
## B.2 SSPA Specifications and Unit Outline

### SSPA SPECIFICATIONS

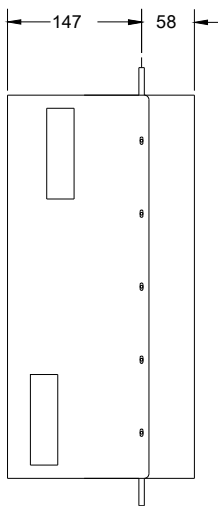
Table B-2 100W SSPA Specifications

Characteristics	Specifications	
Frequency Range	5.850 GHz – 6.725 GHz	
Output Power	50 dBm min	
Gain	55 dB min	
Gain Flatness (5.850 - 6.725 GHz BW)	1.50 dB max	
Gain Slope	2 dB max	
Gain Stability	± 2.0 dB	
3 <sup>rd</sup> order Intermodulation distortion for 2 tones with composite power	6 dB below rated power	-25 dBc max
AM/PM @ rated power	3 °/dB typ.	
Spurious @ rated power	-60 dBc max.	
Harmonics @ rated power	-30 dBc Max.	
Input / Output VSWR	1.3:1 max	
Noise Temperature	10 dB typ.	

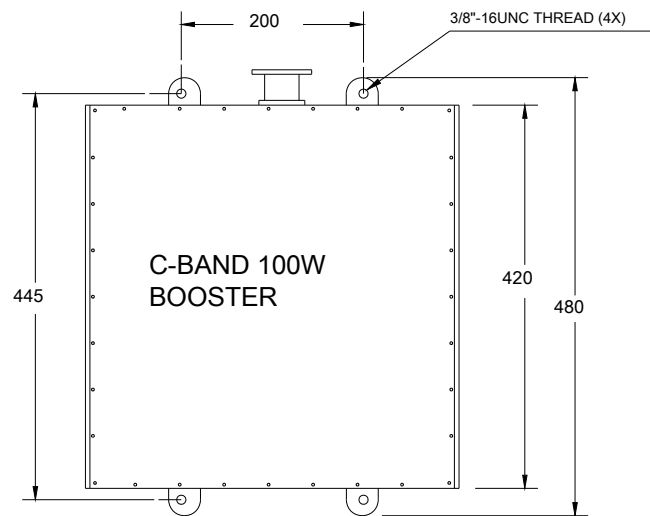
## 100W SSPA UNIT OUTLINE



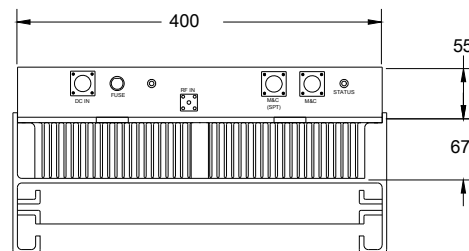
SIDE VIEW



SIDE VIEW



TOP VIEW



SIDE VIEW

Figure 4.1 100W SSPA unit outline

Table B-3 200W SSPA Specifications

Characteristics	Specifications	
Frequency Range	5.850 GHz – 6.725 GHz	
Output Power	53 dBm min	
Gain	57 dB min	
Gain Flatness (5.850 - 6.725 GHz BW)	5.00 dB max	
Gain Slope	2 dB max	
Gain Stability	± 2.0 dB	
3 <sup>rd</sup> order Intermodulation distortion for 2 tones with composite power	6 dB below rated power	-25 dBc max
AM/PM @ rated power	3 °/dB typ.	
Spurious @ rated power	-60 dBc max.	
Harmonics @ rated power	-30 dBc Max.	
Input / Output VSWR	1.3:1 max	
Noise Temperature	10 dB typ.	

## 200W SSPA UNIT OUTLINE

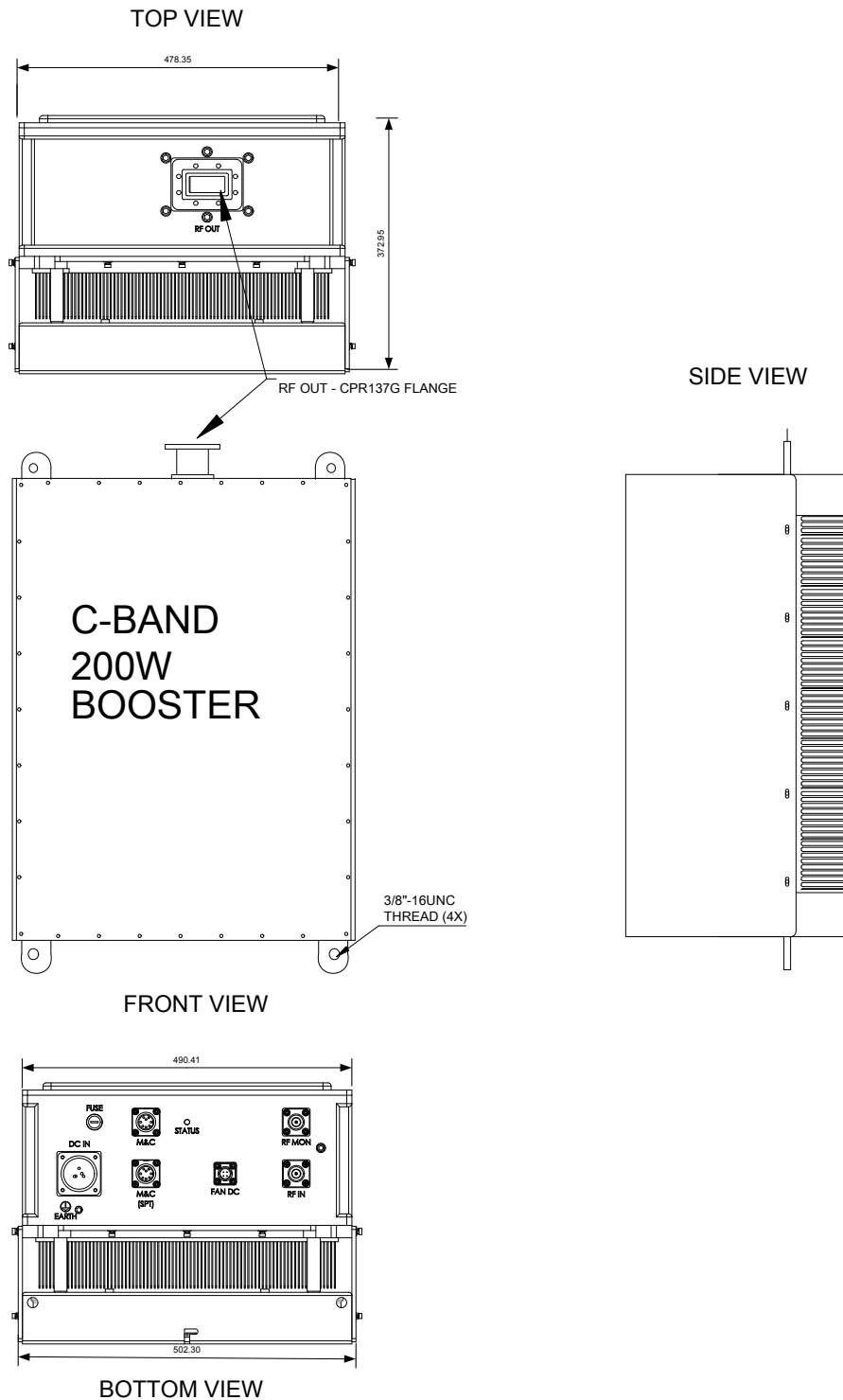


Figure B-2 200W SSPA unit outline

## B.3 PLLNB Specifications and Unit Outline

### PLLNB SPECIFICATIONS

Table B-4 PLLNB Specifications

Characteristics	Specifications	
Noise Temperature	20K – 30K (depends on model)	
LO Stability (over temperature excluding offset)	± 2kHz - ±25kHz (depends on model)	
Phase Noise (SSB)	-73 dBc/Hz @ 1kHz -83 dBc/Hz @ 10kHz -93 dBc/Hz @ 100kHz	
Input VSWR	2.2:1	
Output VSWR	2.2:1	
Input Frequency	Intelsat	3.625 – 4.200 GHz
	Gorizont	3.400 – 3.950 GHz
	Insat	4.500 – 4.800 GHz
	ST-1/Palapa C	3.400 – 3.700 GHz
	Full-C	3.400 – 4.200 GHz
LO Frequency	Intelsat	5.150 GHz
	Gorizont	4.900 GHz
	Insat	5.760 GHz
	ST-1/Palapa C	4.650 GHz
	Full-C	5.150 GHz
Output Frequency	Intelsat	950 – 1525 MHz
	Gorizont	950 – 1500 MHz
	Insat	960 – 1260 MHz
	ST-1/Palapa C	950 – 1250 MHz
	Full-C	950 – 1750 MHz
Conversion Gain	62 dB	
Output P1dB	9 dBm	
Power Supply	13V – 28V, supplied through IF cable	
Current Drain	330 mA	
Input Waveguide	WR229	

Characteristics	Specifications
Dimensions (Length x Width x Height)	180mm x 100mm x 70mm 7.1" x 4.0" x 2.8"
Weight	700g (25oz)
Operating Temperature	-40°C to 60°C

## PLLNB UNIT OUTLINE

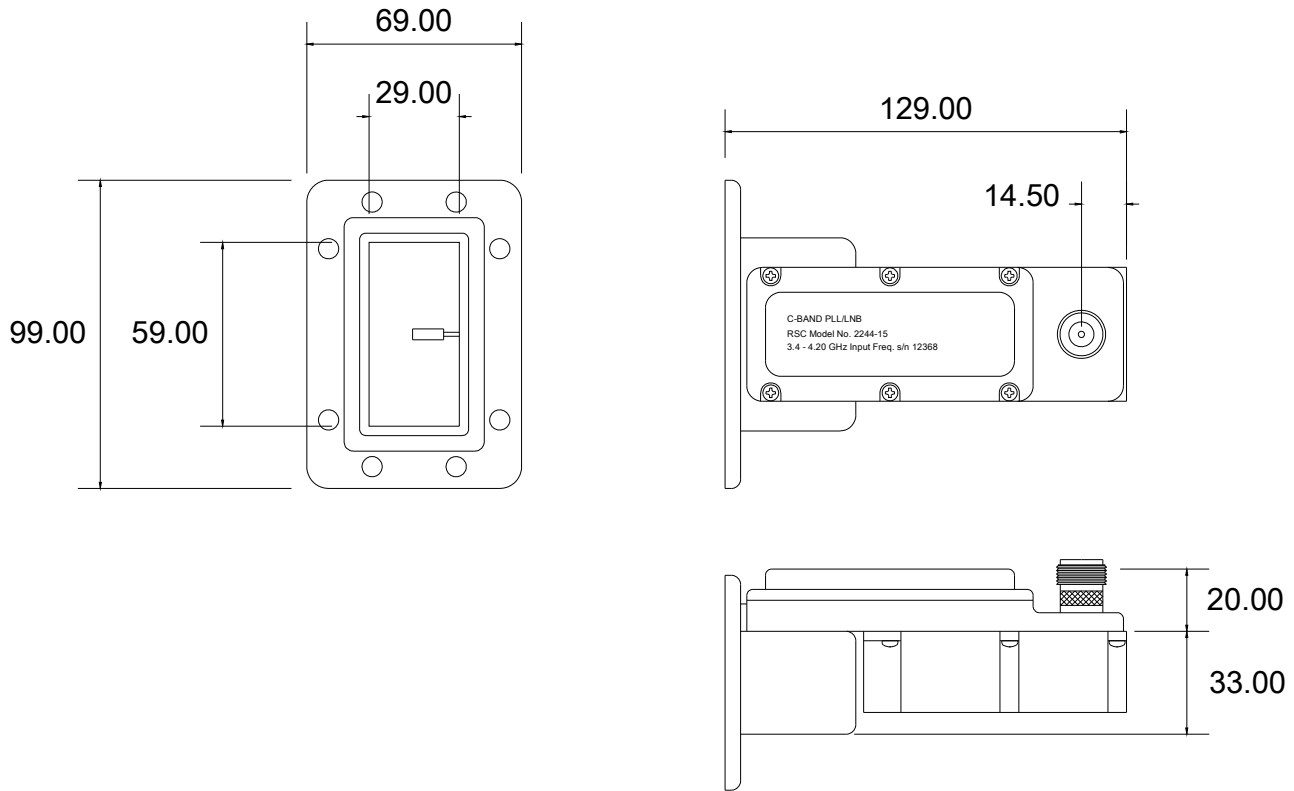


Figure B-3 PLLNB unit outline

## B.4 RCU Specifications and Unit Outline

### RCU SPECIFICATIONS

Table B-5 RCU Specifications

Transmit Path		
Input Frequency Range	70 ± 18MHz / 140 ± 36 MHz	
Power	-28 dBm to -8 dBm	
Max. power without damage	+20 dBm	
Input VSWR	1.5:1 max	
Impedance	50 ohm	
Insertion Loss (Input)	3.8 dB max	
Amplitude Unbalance	0.15 dB max	
Ripple	0.10 dB max	
IF power Splitter VSWR	1.05:1 max	
Output Frequency Range	Intelsat	5.850 – 6.425 GHz
	Gorizont	5.725 – 6.275 GHz
	Insat Ex C-Band	6.725 – 7.025 GHz
	Palapa Ex C-Band	6.425 – 6.725 GHz
	JCSAT	6.225 – 6.485 GHz
Insertion Loss (Output)	0.02 dB max	
Isolation	60 dB min	
Switching time	60 ms typ.	
Actuating Voltage	48V DC typ.	
Switch position indicators	Form 'C' relays	
Output VSWR	1.05:1 max	
Receive Path		
Input Frequency Range	70 ± 18MHz / 140 ± 36 MHz	
Input VSWR	1.5:1 max	
Impedance	50 ohm	
Insertion Loss (Output)	0.90 dB max	
Isolation (in-out)	50 dB min	
IF Switch VSWR	1.2:1 max	

Receive Path		
Impedance	50 ohm	
Output Frequency Range	Intelsat	3.625 – 4.200 GHz
	Gorizont	3.400 – 3.925 GHz
	Insat Ex C-Band	4.500 – 4.800 GHz
	Palapa Ex C-Band	3.400 – 3.700 GHz
	JCSAT	3.940 – 4.200 GHz
Insertion Loss (Input)	0.02 dB max	
Isolation	80 dB min	
Switching time	100 ms typ.	
Actuating Voltage	48V DC typ.	
Switch position indicators	Form 'C' relays	
Output VSWR	1.05:1 max	

Power	
DC input	48V DC
Consumption	7.0W max

Environment	
Operating Temperature	-40°C to +60°C
Relative Humidity	95% max

Mechanical	
Weight	1.5kg
Dimension	393 x 293 x 109 mm
Material	Aluminium
Color	Off white power coat

## RCU UNIT OUTLINE

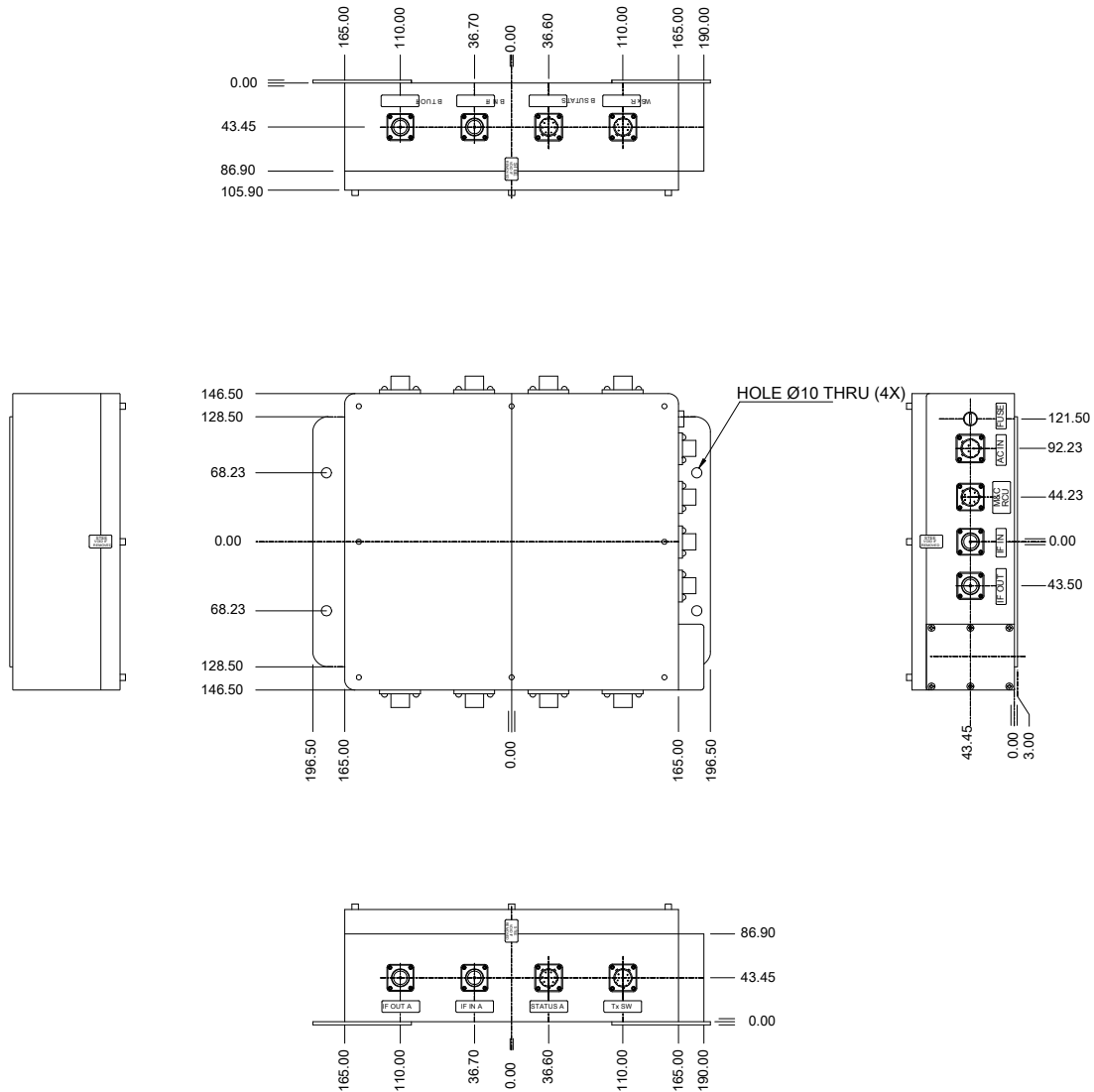


Figure B-4 RCU unit outline

## B.5 WR137 Waveguide Switch Specifications and Outline

### WR137 WAVEGUIDE SWITCH SPECIFICATIONS

Table B-6 WR137 Waveguide Switch Specifications

Characteristics	Specifications
Frequency Band	C-Band
Maximum Insertion Loss	0.05 dB
Isolation	60 dB mm
Maximum Switching Time	50 ms
Actuating Voltage	48V DC
Switch Position Indicators	Form "C" relays
Maximum VSWR	1.05:1
Impedance	50 Ω
Interface	WR75
Switching Current	1.4A typ
Operating Temperature	-40°C to +60°C
Relative Humidity	100% max
Weight	0.8 kg
Dimension	130 x 70 x 70 mm

### WR137 WAVEGUIDE SWITCH OUTLINE

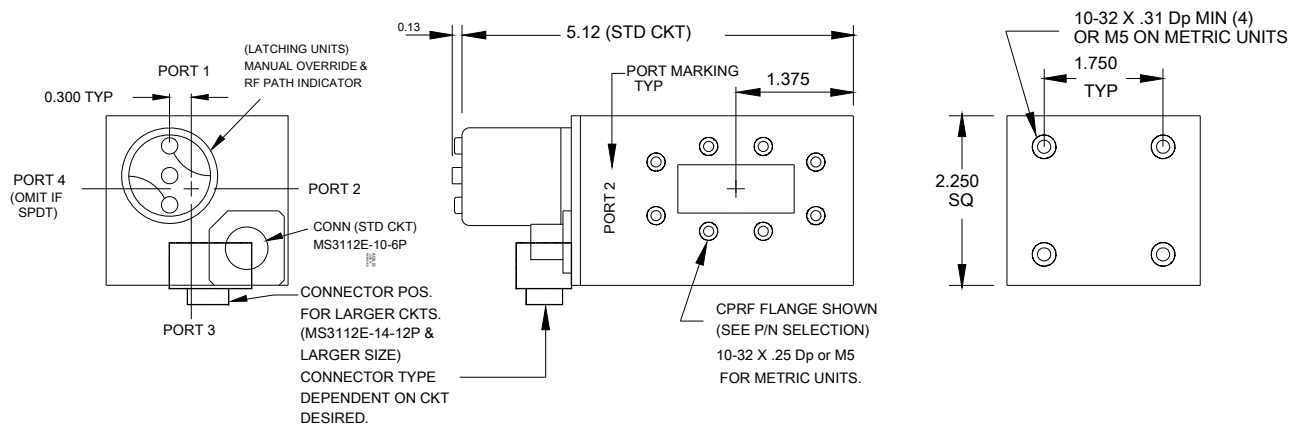


Figure B-5 WR137 waveguide switch unit outline

## B.6 WR229 Waveguide Switch Specifications and Outline

### WR229 WAVEGUIDE SWITCH SPECIFICATIONS

Table B-7 WR229 Waveguide Switch Specifications

Characteristics	Specifications
Frequency Band	C-Band
Maximum Insertion Loss	0.05 dB
Isolation	60 dB mm
Maximum Switching Time	50 ms
DC input	48V DC
Switch Position Indicators	Form "C" relays
Maximum VSWR	1.05:1
Impedance	50 $\Omega$
Interface	WR75
Switching Current	1.4A typ
Operating Temperature	-40°C to +60°C
Relative Humidity	100% max
Weight	2.4kg
Dimension	210 x 90 x 90 mm

### WR229 WAVEGUIDE SWITCH UNIT OUTLINE

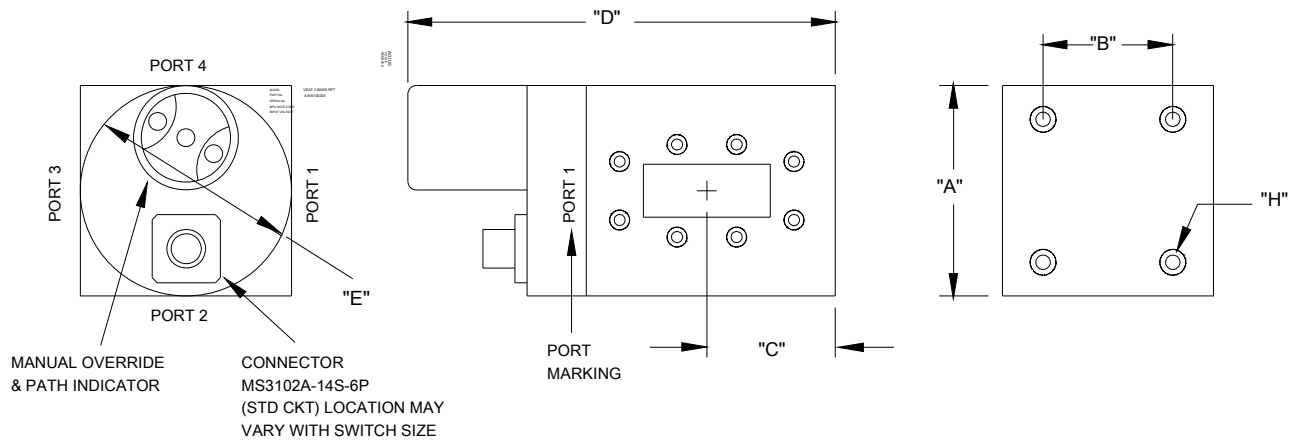
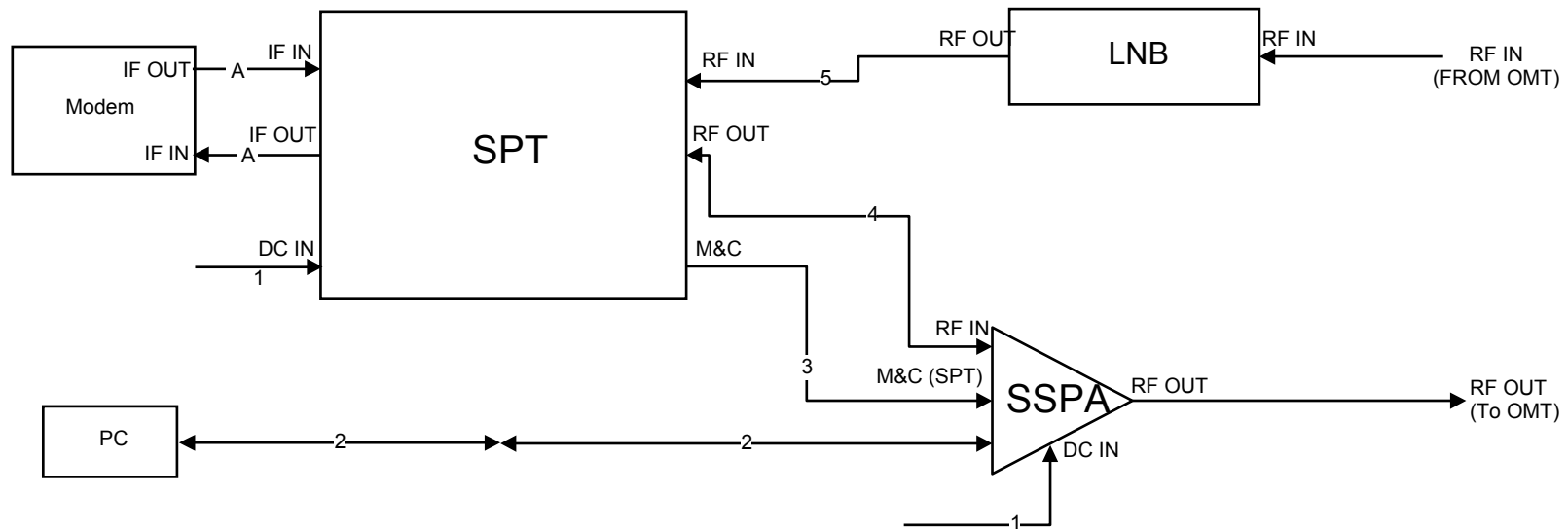


Figure B-6 WR229 waveguide switch unit outline

## 100W / 200 W Full C Transceiver Solution Standalone System



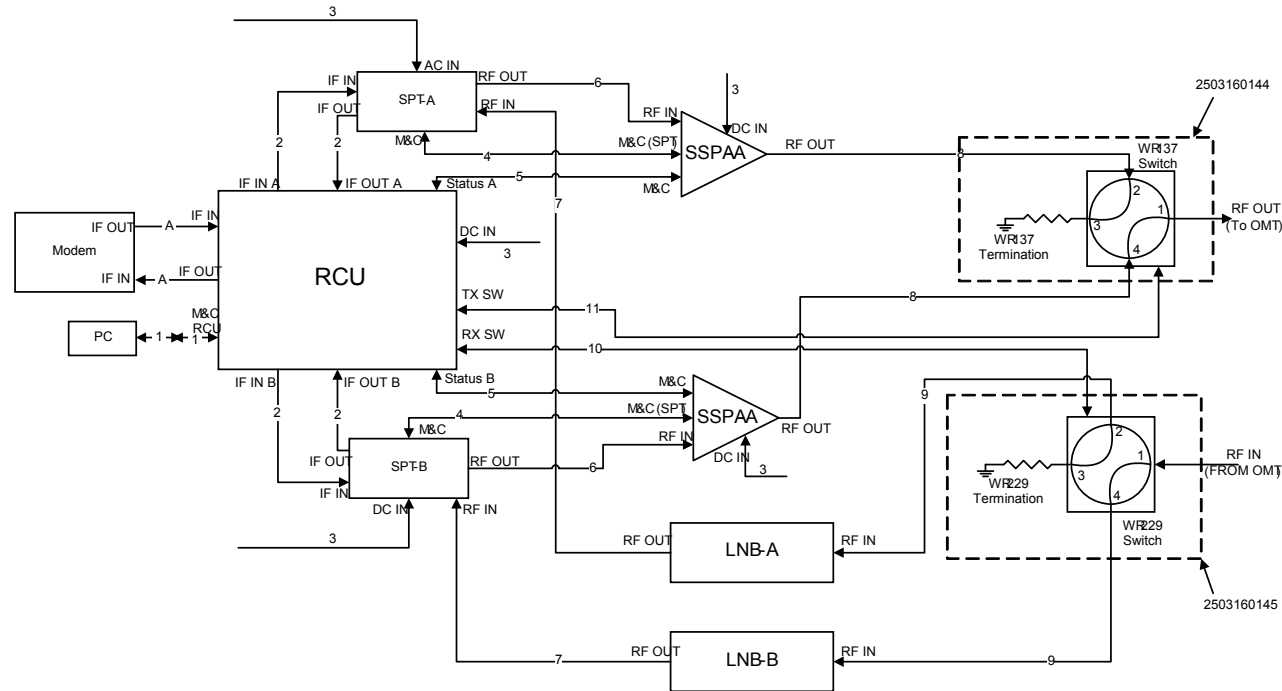
### LIST OF ACCESSORIES

Item No	Part No	Description	Length (m)	Quantity
1	TBA	Power Cable	2	2
2	2502040699 & 6103480008	RS485 M&C Cable with Converter	2	1
3	2502040562	M&C Cable from SPT to SSPA	2	1
4	2502040135	RF Cable from SPT to SSPA	1	1
5	2502040109	RF Cable from SPT to LNB	7	1
A		RF Cable (L-Band) from Indoor to Outdoor, N(M) to N(M)	To be arranged by customer	

### LIST OF SYSTEM COMPONENTS

Part No	Description	Quantity
RAV8140121	FC SPT	2
RAAXXXX-FM	SSPA	2
RCA1133035	LNB	2
-	Indoor units (PC & L-Band Modem)	-

## 100W / 200 W Full C Transceiver Solution 1:1 Redundancy System



### LIST OF ACCESSORIES

Item No	Part No	Description	Length (m)	Quantity
1	2502040669 6103480008	RS485 M&C Cable + Converter	2	1
2	2502040137	IF Cable	3	1
3	TBA	Power Cable	3	5
4	2502040562	M&C Cable from SPT to SSPA	2	2
5	2502040561	M&C Cable from RCU to SSPA	2	2
6	2502040135	FSJ Cable from SPT to SSPA	1	2
7	2502040109	RF Cable from SPT to LNB	7	2
8	4203490057	Flexible Waveguide Cable	1	2
9	4203490106	Feed Mounted (LNB to WG SW)	-	2

### LIST OF SYSTEM COMPONENTS

Part No	Description	Quantity
RAV8140121	FC SPT	2
RAAXXXXX-FM	SSPA	2
RCA1133035	LNB	2
-	Indoor units (PC & L-Band Modem)	-

10	2502040108	Rx WG SW control cable from RCU	7	1
11	2502040155	Tx WG SW control cable from RCU	3	1
A		RF Cable (L-Band) from Indoor to Outdoor, N(M) to N(M)	To be arranged by customer	

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