

DUPLEX OPERATION CURVES

MASTR II
406-420; 450-512 MHz

ABSTRACT

The curves included in this Bulletin present data for planning duplex systems using 406-420; 450-512 MHz MASTR II equipment. They are also useful in solving interference problems where MASTR II base stations, operating on nearby channels, share an antenna site. The following equipment is covered:

Transmitter Types KT-35-B/D, KT-36-B/D, KT-37-B/D, KT-50-D, KT-51-D, KT-52-D, KT-53-D, KT-54-D,
KT-55-B/D, KT-75-B/D-F/H, KT-76-B/D-F/H, KT-77-A/C, KT-85-B/D-F/H, KT-86-B/D-F/H,
KT-87-A/C, KT-101-B/D, KT-102-B/D, KT-112-A/C, KT-113-C, KT-114-C, KT-115-C,
KT-116-C, KT-117-C, KT-118-C, KT-119-A/C, KT-126-A/C

Receiver Types ER-65-A

DATAFILE Bulletin 10007-4 is a guide to the use of these curves. Use Form 10007-5 for making duplex operation calculations.

DUPLEX OPERATION CURVES

FOR

406-420, 450-512 MHz MASTR II

The use of these duplex operation curves is described in DATAFILE Bulletin 10007-4, which also includes curves showing the attenuation provided by antenna spacing. Use Form 10007-5 for making duplex operation calculations. Receiver desensitization and transmitter noise are discussed in detail in DATAFILE Bulletin 10002-2.

EXPLANATION OF DUPLEX OPERATION CURVES

The curves in Figure 1 indicate the amount of attenuation (isolation) required between Transmitter Type KT-37-A/C and Receiver Type ER-65-A (non-UHS models only) to prevent more than a 1-dB degradation in the receiver's 12-dB SINAD sensitivity. The curves may be considered as typical for these units.

CURVE 1: RECEIVER DESENSITIZATION: ER-65-A

Curve 1 indicates the attenuation required between Receiver ER-65-A (assuming no transmitter noise interference) and a nearby transmitter so that receiver desensitization will not reduce the 12-dB SINAD sensitivity of the receiver more than 1 dB. Add the correction factor from the scale "3" if the transmitter power output is not 100 Watts. If the receiver's sensitivity is not 0.35 microvolt, add the correction from scale "4".

NOTE

The Curves show the sensitization characteristics of the standard (non-UHS) receivers. Since the receiver models with UHS (ultra-high sensitivity) are somewhat more vulnerable to the interfering effects found in duplex operation, the high sensitivity of these models cannot be used to full advantage. Therefore, no curve has been provided for the UHS models and scale "4" cannot be used to correct for their sensitivity.

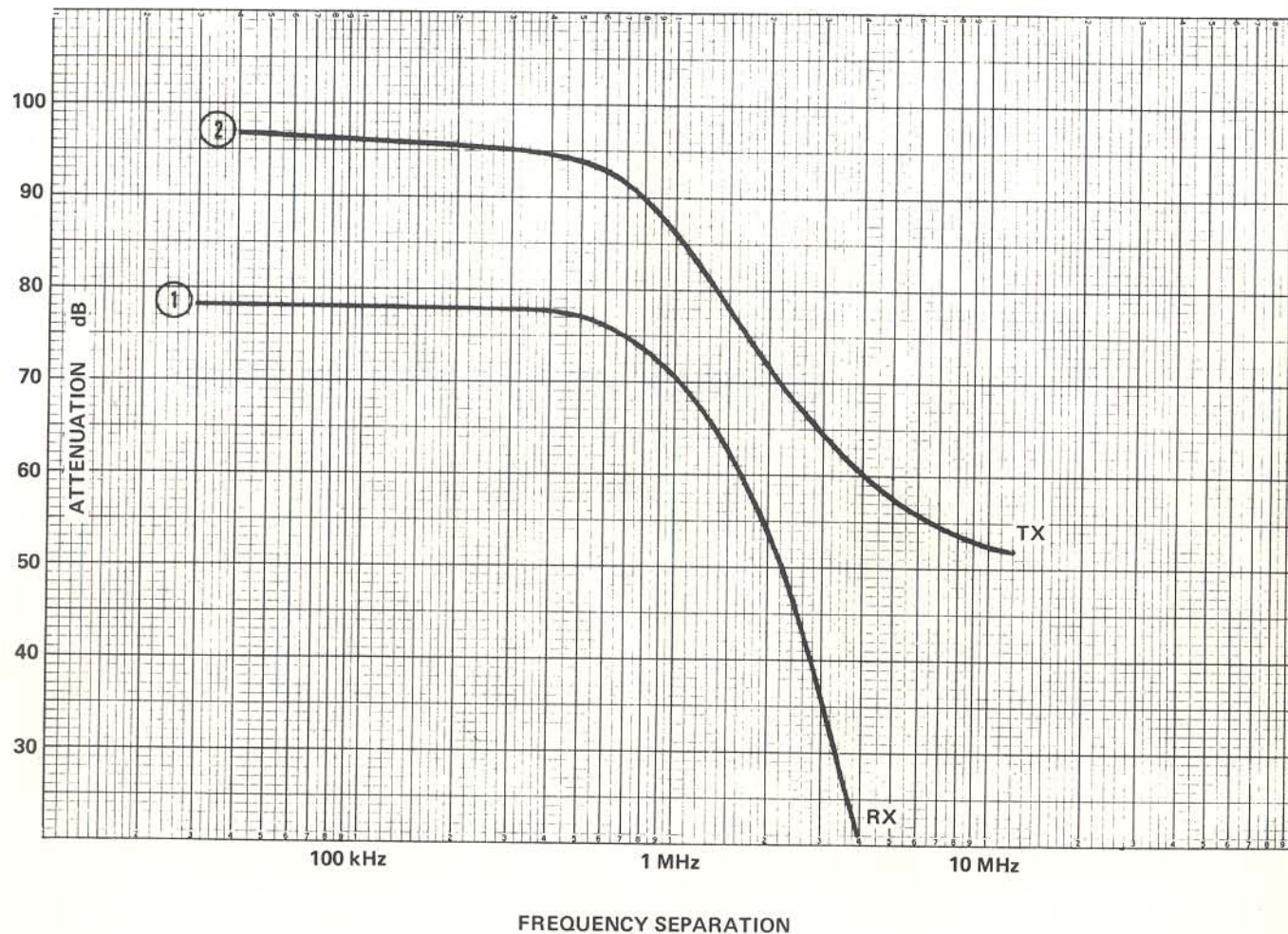
CURVE 2: TRANSMITTER NOISE: KT-35-B/D, KT-36-B/D, KT-37-B/D, KT-50-D, KT-51-D, KT-52-D, KT-53-D, KT-54-D, KT-55-B/D, KT-75-B/D-F/H, KT-76-B/D-F/H, KT-77-A/C, KT-85-B/D-F/H, KT-86-B/D-F/H, KT-87-A/C, KT-101-B/D, KT-102-B/D, KT-112-A/C, KT-113-C, KT-114-C, KT-115-C, KT-116-C, KT-117-C, KT-118-C, KT-119-A/C, KT-126-A/C

Curve 2 shows the attenuation required, because of transmitter noise, between the transmitters and a nearby receiver so as not to reduce the 12-dB SINAD sensitivity of the receiver more than 1 dB. If the transmitter power output is not 100 Watts, add the transmitter (or power amplifier) other than the above. Add the correction factor from the scale "4" if the receiver's sensitivity is not 0.35 microvolt.

NOTE

These curves are corrected to prevent greater than 1 dB reduction in a 12-dB SINAD Ratio - Do not apply step 8 of DATAFILE Bulletin 10007-5.

DUPLEX OPERATION CURVES FOR 406 - 420, 450 - 512 MHz MASTR II



THESE CURVES SHOW THE ATTENUATION REQUIRED TO PREVENT GREATER THAN 1 dB REDUCTION IN A 12 dB SINAD RATIO, DUE TO:

- ① DESENSITIZATION OF RECEIVER ER-65-A. ADD CORRECTION FROM SCALES ③ AND ④.
- ② TRANSMITTER NOISE WITH NB MODULATION, FROM 100 WATT TRANSMITTER KT-37-A/C. ADD CORRECTION FROM SCALES ③ AND ④.

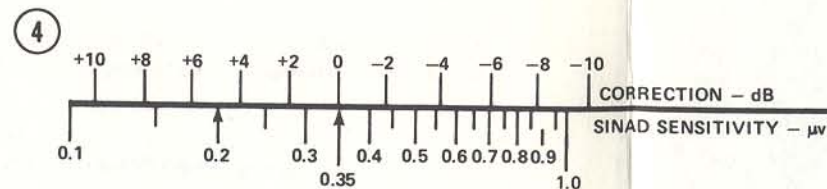
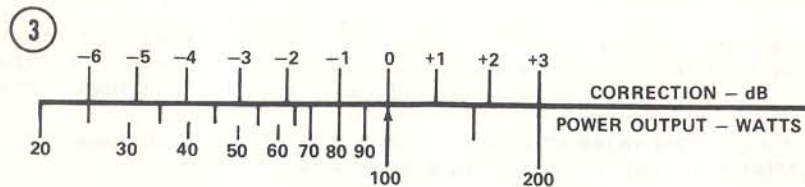


Figure 1