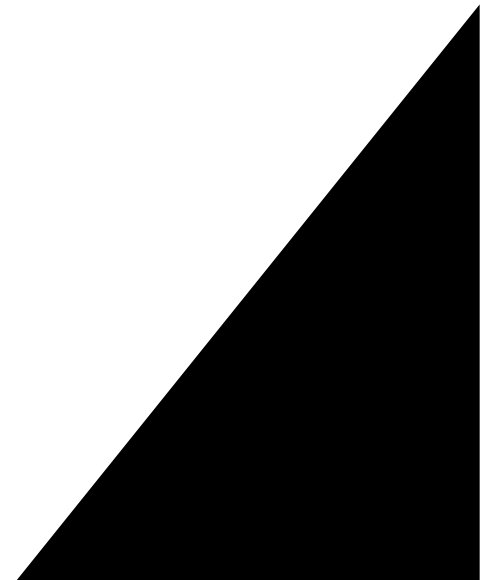




User Manual

19" Rack-mountable
Dual Amplifier Receiver Multicoupler
type
PRO-DAR4
PRO-DAR8
PRO-DAR12
PRO-DAR16



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EU and UK DECLARATION OF CONFORMITY

Hereby Amphenol Procom declare that the product of PRO-DAR models is in compliance with EU Directive 2014/53/EU and the UK Radio Equipment Regulations 2017 (S.I. 2017 No. 1206).
The full text of the Declaration of Conformity is available at:

<https://amphenolprocom.com/images/shop/catalog/pdf-for-catalouges/Declaration-of-Conformity-PRO-DAR.pdf>

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1 Preface

This user manual covers the Amphenol Procom Dual Amplifier Receiver Multicoupler models: PRO-DAR4, PRO-DAR8, PRO-DAR12 and PRO-DAR16.

In the subsequent chapters, for the sake of clarity:

Where the descriptions are valid for all 4 receiver multicoupler models where each model also comes in different versions depending on e.g., how many Rx-ports are in operation, or preselector used etc., the figure in the model designation is replaced by “PRO-DAR versions”.

2 Safety precautions

This equipment is not suitable for use in locations where children is likely to be present.

2.1 Environment

The PRO-DAR versions are intended for indoor use only.

Do not allow the unit to be wet.

Do not operate the unit at temperatures outside the specified range -10 °C to +60 °C.

Do not place the unit in a corrosive environment.

2.2 Protective earth

The main earthing point is the center contact of the IEC60320-1 C14 mains power inlet. See chapter 7.2, 7.3 and 7.3.2.

Connection to protective earth is provided via the 3-wire IEC mains power cord.

As safety relies on connection to protective earth,
the PRO-DAR versions must be connected to an earthed mains socket-outlet.

2.3 Equipotential bonding

It is strongly recommended that all interconnected conductive accessible parts in a system are connected to an equipotential bonding system.

The center terminal of the 3-pole terminal block for DC supply connection on the rear side is intended for equipotential bonding. See chapter 7.2 and 7.4.

2.4 Fuses

Individual fuses are provided for both the mains voltage and the DC voltage.

The fuse holders are located on the rear side next to the supply voltage connectors.

On the top plate next to the fuse holders are marked the fuse specifications.

To maintain the safety level, a blown fuse must be replaced by a fuse of equal size, type and value. Refer to chapter 9.1: “Spare parts”.

2.5 Power on/off

No power on/off switch is provided on the PRO-DAR versions.

Therefore, as soon as power is connected, the equipment will be immediately active and the POWER LED on the front plate will light green, indicating power is on.

The mains power cord (mains plug or socket) serves as a mains switch and
either plug or socket of the cord must be easily accessible.

2.6 Reading this manual

Before installing or replacing of the PRO-DAR versions, this entire manual should be read and understood. Incorrect installation and usage may damage the equipment.

3 Introduction

The typical function of an active receiver multicoupler is to distribute a received antenna signal to a number of receivers,
without introducing any signal loss and interacting between the receivers.

A passive power splitter *could* be used to split the antenna signal for the required number of receivers. However, this way each receiver will only get a part of the received signal power, and the sensitivity of the individual receivers will be reduced.

If an active low-noise receiver multicoupler is used for antenna signal distribution, an antenna signal virtually identical to the original one will be applied to each receiver, as if the particular receiver was directly connected to the antenna exclusively.

This manual contains description, installation, and documentation of the Amphenol Procom models PRO-DAR4, PRO-DAR8, PRO-DAR12 and PRO-DAR16, which are active receiver multicouplers with one input (ANT) intended for connection of RF signal (antenna signal) and 4, 8, 12 or 16 identical outputs (RX1 to RX4/8/12/16) intended to provide RF signal (antenna signal) for a similar number of individual receivers.

PRO-DAR models cover the frequency range 30 MHz to 960 MHz and can be used at any frequency or frequency band within this range.

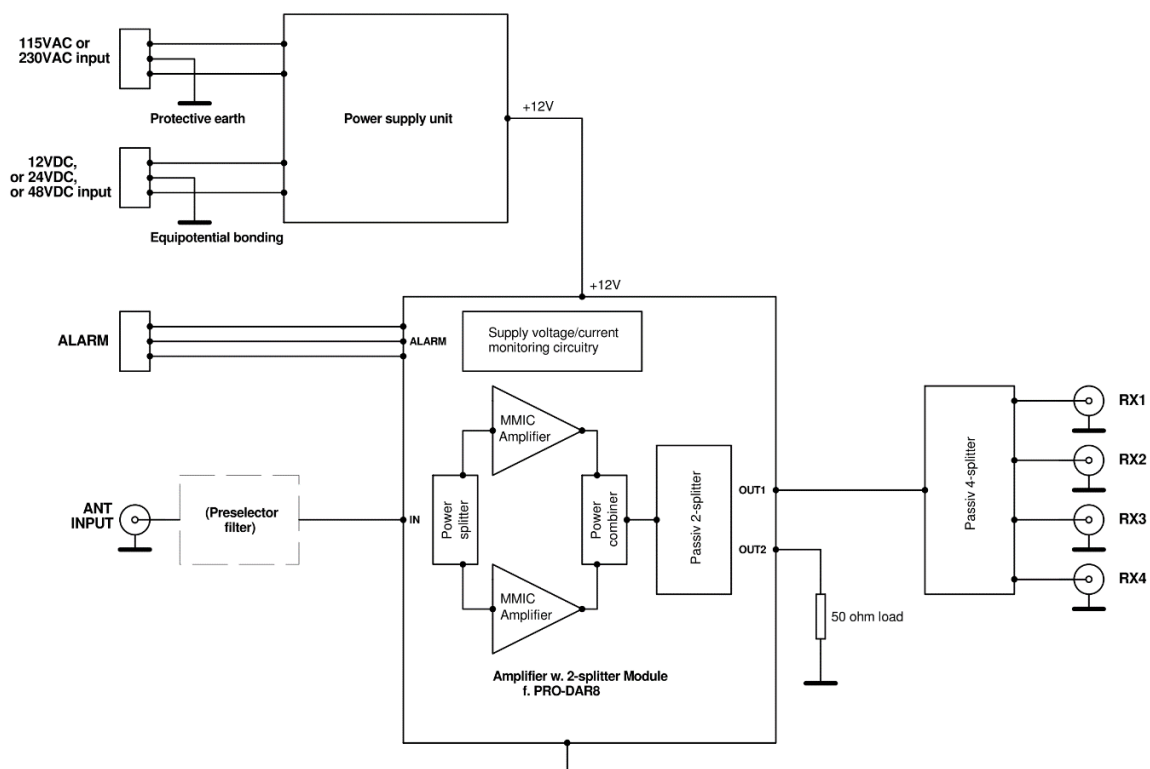
The PRO-DAR models of multicouplers can also be used for buffering and splitting any other kind of RF signal within the specified signal dynamic range of the equipment.

4 Technical Specifications

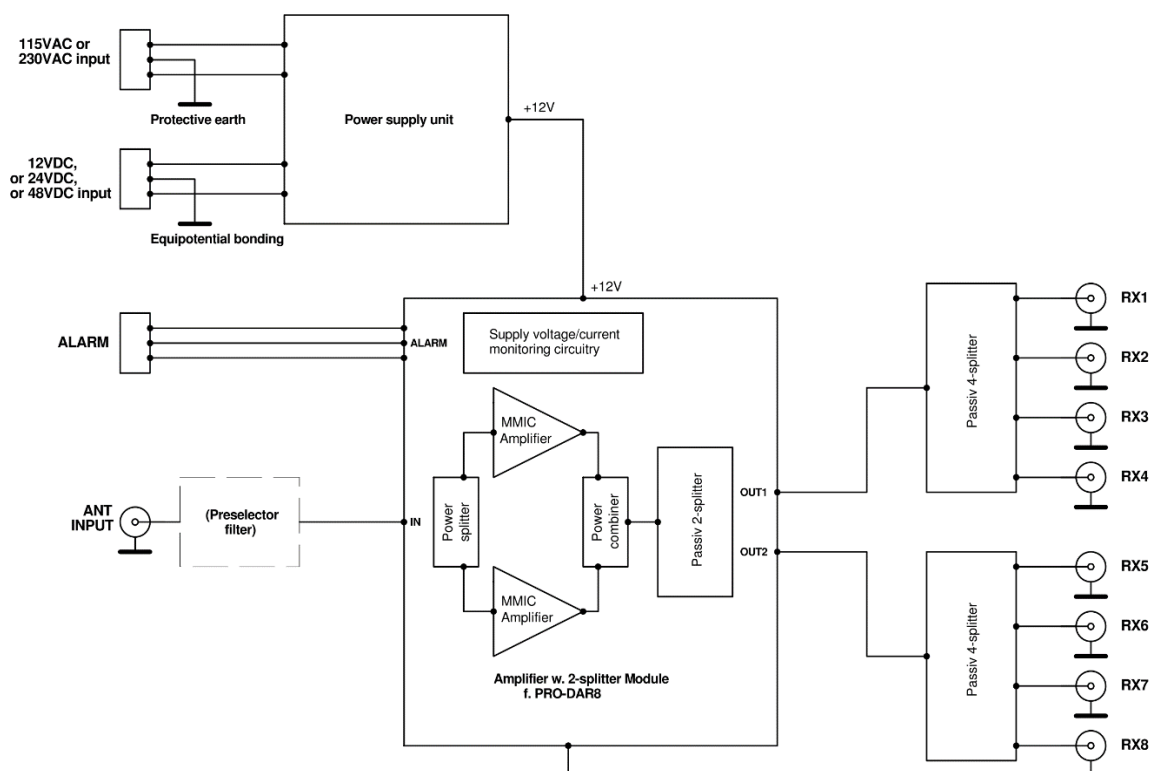
Please refer to the PRO-DAR datasheet on www.amphenolprocom.com

5 Block Diagrams

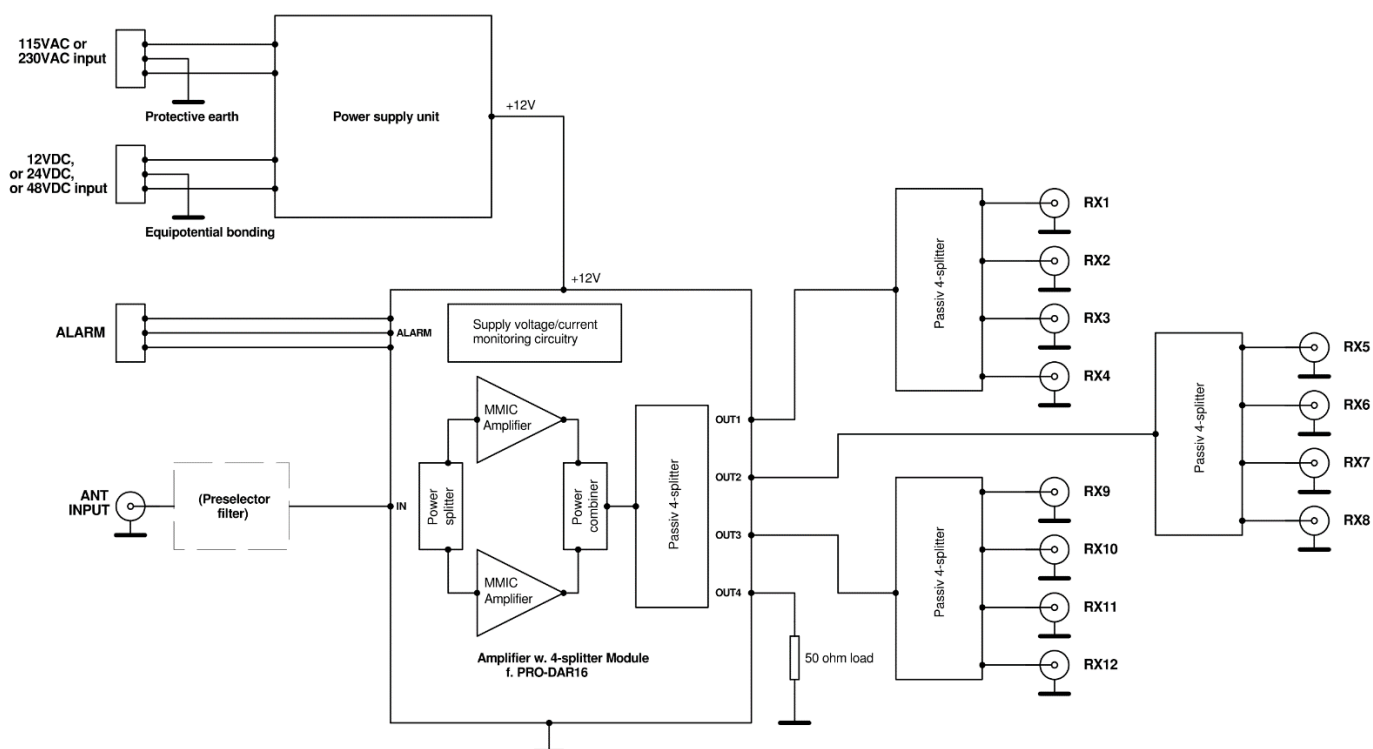
5.1 Block diagram PRO-DAR4



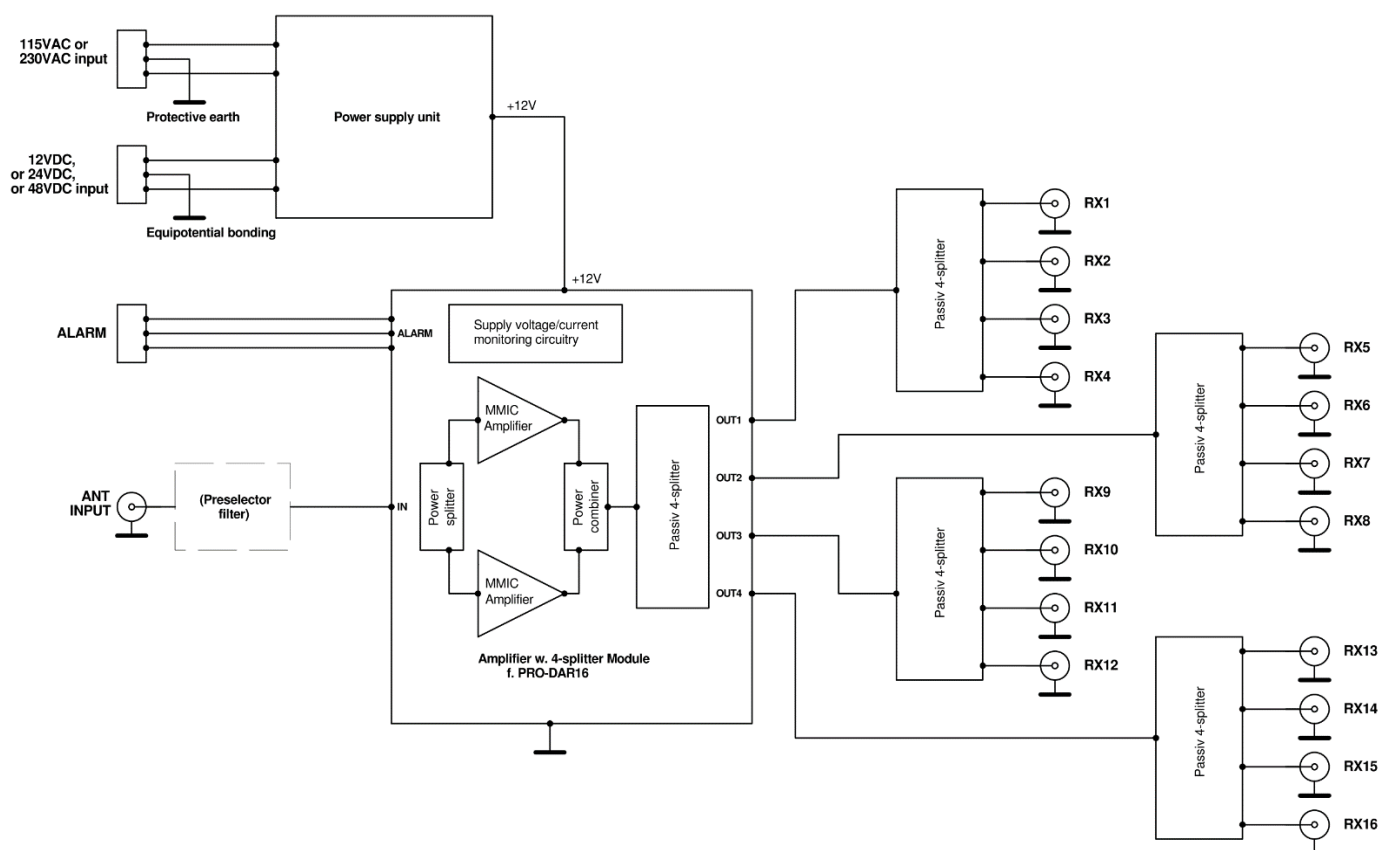
5.2 Block diagram PRO-DAR8



5.3 Block diagram PRO-DAR12



5.4 Block diagram PRO-DAR16



6 Circuit description

6.1 Amplifier/splitter modules

The PRO-DAR multicouplers contains a dedicated RF amplifier system, followed by a passive n-way power splitter circuitry corresponding to the particular number of outputs. The RF amplifier system compensates for the n-way splitter loss + circuitry insertion loss.

The RF amplifier system is of the redundant type. It is designed as 2 separate identical amplifier stages, which operates in parallel.

On the amplifier input the RF signal is divided in 2 identical portions in a 2-way power splitter, and the signal from each splitter output is fed to the input of the 2 amplifier stages. On the amplifier output, the output signal from each amplifier stage is combined in a 2-way power combiner.

This redundant RF amplifier design provides maximum operational reliability for the multicoupler. If one of the amplifier stages fails, the amplifier will continue to operate with gain around -6 dB relative to the normal gain, providing uninterrupted service with only minor performance deterioration.

The RF amplifier has low noise figure to ensure lowest possible signal-to-noise ratio deterioration of the distributed RX signal.

Simultaneously, the RF amplifier has very good large signal capabilities, in order to avoid intermodulation between strong signals in the distributed RF signal spectrum.

Moreover, paralleling of two amplifier stages provides further increased amplifier dynamic range compared to a similar single stage amplifier design.

The output signal from the amplifier system is fed to an n-way passive power splitter circuitry, where n corresponds to the number of outputs of the particular multicoupler.

The PRO-DAR4 is provided with a 4-splitter circuitry at the output. The 4 outputs from the splitter form the 4 identical RX outputs.

The PRO-DAR8 is provided with a 2-splitter, followed by 2 identical 4-splitters, which forms the 8 identical RX outputs.

The PRO-DAR12 and PRO-DAR16 are provided with a 4-splitter, followed by 3 or 4 identical 4-splitters, which forms the 12 or 16 identical RX outputs.

The power splitter circuitry is of the Wilkinson type and provides high isolation between the individual RX outputs, ensuring insignificant low mutual coupling between the connected receivers.

Gain of the amplifier is adjusted individually to compensate for the particular loss in the different splitter systems.

See chapter 5: Block diagrams.

In order to maintain a high input dynamic range of the connected receivers (ability to withstand strong antenna signals), RF gain from ANT input to RX output is selected to be low, nominally +2 dB.

This gain value is factory adjusted and gain adjustment is not user accessible.

RF amplifier and power splitter circuitry are of wideband structure, meaning that signals in the whole frequency range from 30 MHz to 960 MHz will be amplified equally.

6.2 Alarm system

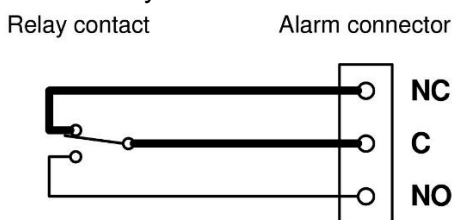
The RF amplifier system is provided with an alarm function, which monitors the DC voltage/current of the 2 RF amplifier stages in the redundant amplifier system.

The functional status is given by means of 2 different indications:

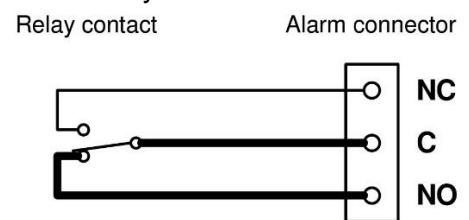
1. The POWER LED on the front plate, which will light constantly with green light, if the amplifier condition is OK. If a fault occurs in the RF amplifier system, the LED will light with flashing red light.
2. A floating relay switch-over contact, which is connected to the alarm connector on the rear side of the multicoupler.
This relay contact has a defined position if the condition of the 2 amplifier stages is OK. If a fault occurs, the relay contact will switch over to the opposite position, thus indicating a failure condition.

The position of the relay contact can be remotely read via the alarm connector.

Alarm relay **normal** condition



Alarm relay **failure** condition



In **normal** condition, the C (Common) and the NC (Normally Closed) terminals are connected.

In **failure** condition, the C (Common) and the NO (Normally Open) terminals are connected.

The relay contact is floating, that is, the contact, the wiring and the alarm connector are electrically isolated from ground and the remaining circuitry.

The relay contact is rated to 60 V and 2 A DC.

6.3 Preselector (option)

If the receiver multicoupler shall operate within a narrower specified frequency band, it will be advantageous to insert a preselector filter with pass range equal to the frequency band of interest between the multicoupler ANT input and the RF amplifier.

The preselector filter will allow the wanted frequency band to pass and simultaneously attenuate all signals outside this band, thus reducing the risk of possible interference from strong unwanted out-of-band signals.

If desired, the PRO-DAR models can be ordered with a customer selected factory built-in preselector filter. Amphenol Procom offers a large number of standard low-loss filters, which are suitable as multicoupler preselector.

An overview of available filters suitable for preselector is found on the PRO-DAR datasheet on www.amphenolprocom.dk

6.4 Power supply

The PRO-DAR versions are provided with a power supply unit which supplies DC voltage for the RF amplifier module.

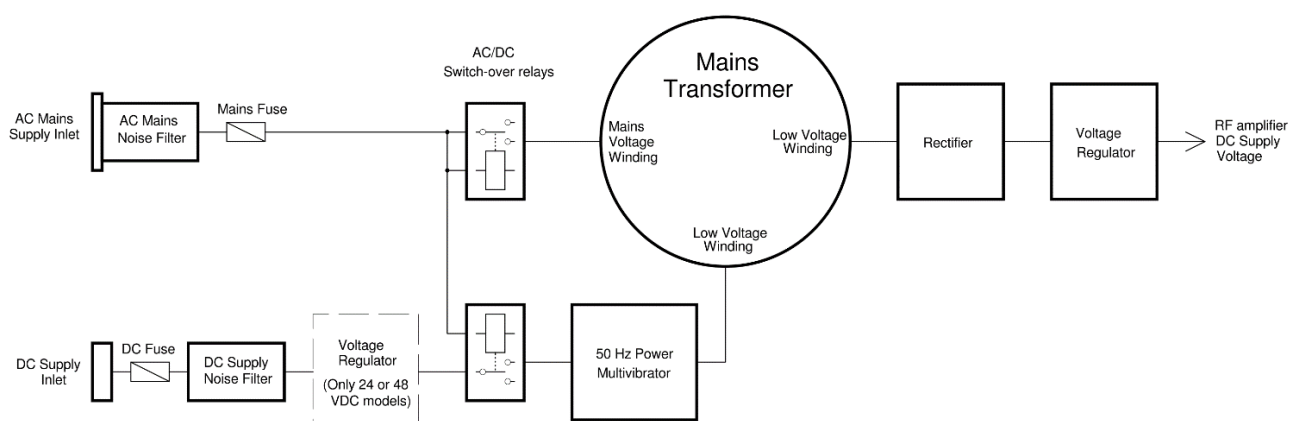
The power supply unit both can operate with 230 or 115 VAC mains voltage and with 12 or 24 or 48 VDC, depending on model.

The AC mains voltage directly feeds a mains voltage winding on the mains transformer, The DC voltage feeds a 50 Hz power multivibrator circuitry, which supplies a 50 Hz square wave to a low voltage winding on the mains transformer.

Another low-voltage winding feeds AC voltage to a rectifier and voltage regulator circuitry. The voltage regulator output supplies 12 VDC to the RF amplifier module.

As both the mains supply voltage *and* the DC supply voltage thus are fully galvanically separated from the amplifier supply voltage by the mains transformer, unwanted ground loops etc. are avoided.

6.4.1 Power supply Block Diagram



6.5 Power supply backup function

The power supply unit is provided with backup function.

If DC voltage (12, 24 or 48 VDC depending on model) from e.g., a rechargeable battery is connected to the multicoupler *together with AC mains voltage*, the DC voltage source will function as power backup.

If AC mains supply voltage is applied to the multicoupler, the relays are activated, and the relay contact setting will connect mains voltage to the transformer and the DC supply voltage input will be switched off.

The mains voltage thus has priority, and the multicoupler will operate on the mains voltage if present, independent of DC voltage is connected or not.

If the mains voltage falls out, the relays are deactivated, and the contact setting will disconnect the mains voltage input and connect DC supply voltage to the power multivibrator, which then feeds low-voltage AC to a separate winding on the transformer, and the multicoupler will continue to operate.

This automatic power switch-over function thus ensures an uninterrupted service of the

multicoupler, in case of mains power outage.

The multicoupler can of course also operate directly on the DC supply voltage only, if no mains supply voltage is provided.

If both mains AC supply and DC supply fail, the multicoupler is completely de-energized, the floating alarm relay switch-over contact will also be toggled to indicate fault condition. The POWER ON / operating status LED will then be off in this situation.

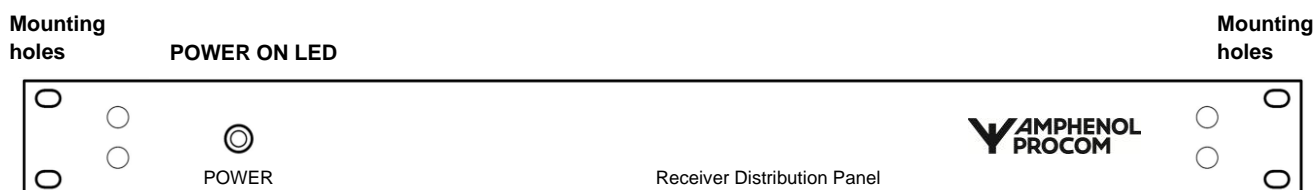
7 Installation

7.1 Front view

The front plate is identical on all 4 receiver multicoupler models, except for the height: PRO-DAR4 and PRO-DAR8 are 1HU (44.45 mm) high. PRO-DAR12 and PRO-DAR16 are 2HU (89.9 mm) high. Below is shown the front view of the PRO-DAR4/PRO-DAR8.

The front plate is provided with 2 pcs. 7 x 10 mm oval mounting holes in each side, intended for rack mounting of the multicoupler, using M6 screws. Further, a POWER ON LED is provided.

Front view of PRO-DAR4/PRO-DAR8:

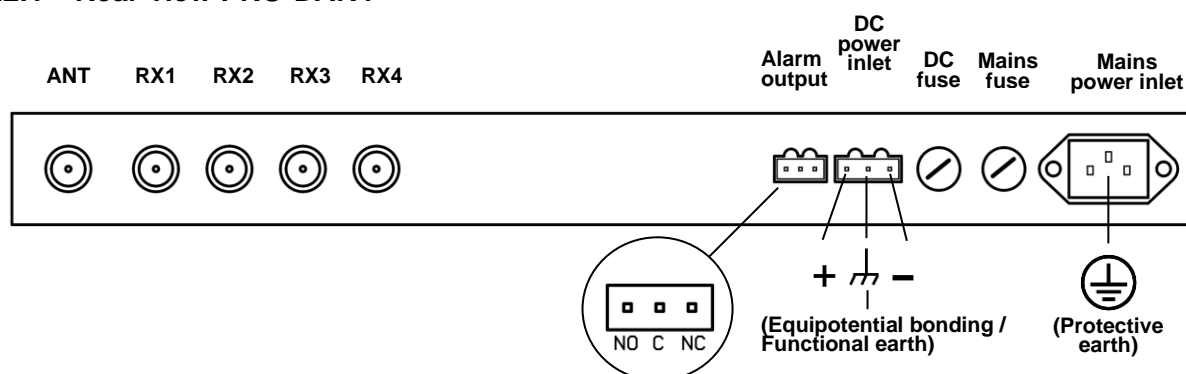


7.2 Rear view

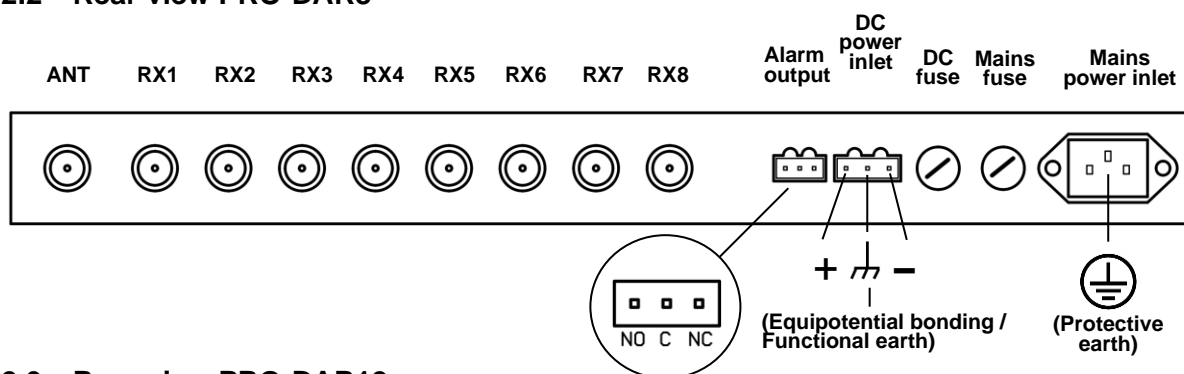
The rear panel of the multicouplers is provided with ANT and RX RF connectors, mains power and DC power inlets, alarm connector, and holders for both mains and DC fuses.

Below is shown the rear view of the 4 multicoupler models:

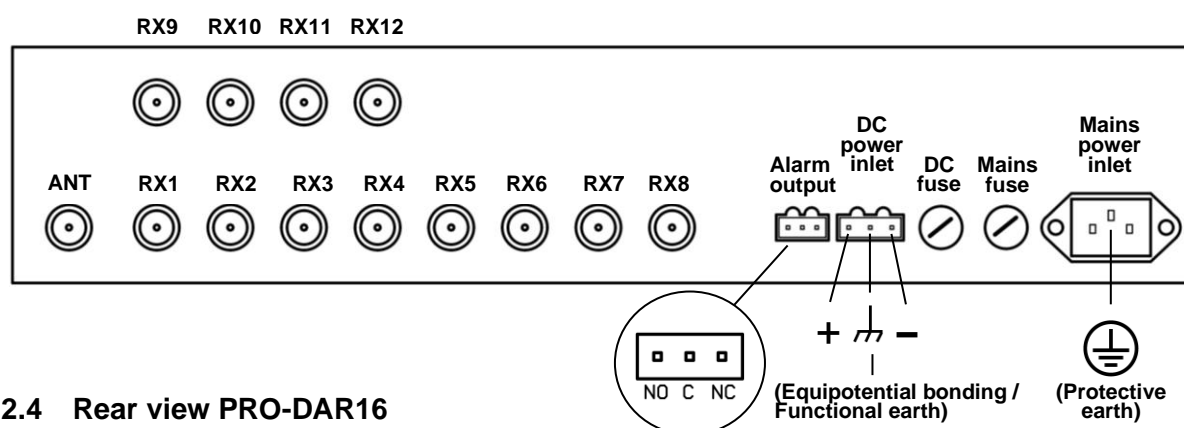
7.2.1 Rear view PRO-DAR4



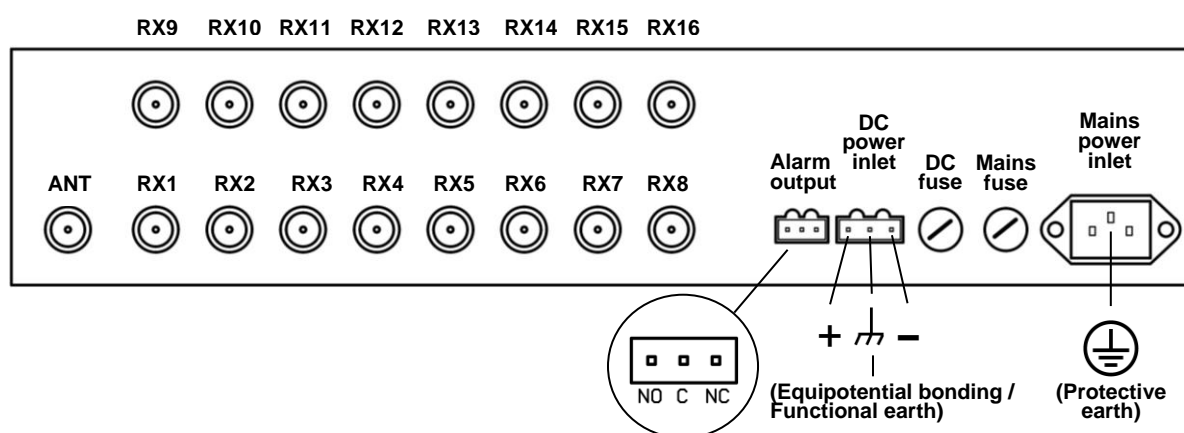
7.2.2 Rear view PRO-DAR8



7.2.3 Rear view PRO-DAR12



7.2.4 Rear view PRO-DAR16



7.3 Connection of power supply voltage

7.3.1 Mains power connection

When operating on mains supply voltage, the PRO-DAR models are to be considered as a class I product with requirement of connection to protective earth.



The PRO-DAR models are provided with a 3-terminal IEC60320-1 C14 (male) inlet for mains power connection. The mains inlet is located on the rear side. See rear view above.

Applied mains voltage must be within the range:

230 VAC models:	198 – 264 VAC (220 – 240 V \pm 10 %)
115 VAC models:	99 – 132 VAC (110 – 120 V \pm 10 %)
AC frequency:	Within 47 to 63 Hz

A 3-wire IEC power cord must be used for mains voltage connection.

7.3.2 Protective earth

The main earthing point is the center contact of the mains power inlet.
See rear view above in section 7.2.

Connection to protective earth is provided via the 3-wire IEC power cord.
The PRO-DAR models therefore must be connected to an earthed mains socket-outlet.

7.3.3 DC power connection

When operating on DC supply voltage as back-up power, *together with mains supply voltage*, the PRO-DAR models are to be considered as a class I product with requirement of connection to protective earth.

In this situation, connection to protective earth is provided via the mains power 3-wire IEC power cord.

When operating on DC supply voltage exclusively, *without mains supply connection*, the PRO-DAR models are to be considered as a class III product with no requirement of connection to protective earth.



The PRO-DAR models are provided with a 3 pole Phoenix 7.62 mm header/plug (DC inlet) for connection of 12 VDC, 24 VDC or 48 VDC voltage (depending on model).
The Phoenix header/plug is located on the rear side.

See rear view above in section 7.2.

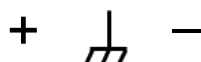
Regarding Phoenix 7.62 mm cable connector, see chapter 9.1: "Spare parts".

Applied DC voltage must be within the range:

12 VDC models:	10.8 – 14.4 VDC
24 VDC models:	20 – 32 VDC
48 VDC models:	40 – 60 VDC

7.3.4 DC polarity

On the top plate next to the Phoenix header/plug are indicated the polarity of the terminals:



DC supply voltage (if used) must be applied with correct polarity to the PRO-DAR multicoupler.

The positive wire shall be connected to the terminal marked "+" and the negative wire shall be connected to the "-" terminal.

If the polarization of the applied DC voltage is wrong, the DC fuse will blow.

The fuse must be replaced by a fuse according to chapter 9.1: "Spare parts".

7.3.5 Floating DC power input

The DC power input is floating, which means that both the + and the – terminal are internally isolated from ground.

This means that the DC power input *can operate with both positive and negative supply voltage* referred to ground.

Example 1:

If the PRO-DAR 24V model shall operate on +24 VDC, the positive wire shall be connected to the “+” terminal in the DC connector.

The negative wire *and the ground connection* shall be connected to the “–” terminal.




Example 2:

If the PRO-DAR 48V model shall operate on -48 VDC, the positive wire *and the ground connection* shall be connected to the “+” terminal in the DC connector.

The negative wire shall be connected to the “–” terminal.




7.4 Equipotential bonding

The center terminal of the 3-pole terminal block marked  is intended for equipotential bonding.

It is strongly recommended that all interconnected conductive accessible parts in a system are connected to an equipotential bonding system, in order that no hazardous touch voltage appears on exposed conductive parts.

7.5 Functional earth

The center terminal of the 3-pole terminal block marked  can be used as functional earth as well, when needed.

7.6 Connection of alarm

The alarm output provides connection to a relay switch-over contact, which setting indicates the operating condition of the RF amplifier system.

The alarm output is provided with a 3 pole Phoenix 5.08 mm header/plug.

The Phoenix header/plug is located on the rear side.

The wiring of the alarm connection terminals is described in section 6.2 and on the rear view above in section 7.2.

Regarding Phoenix 5.08 mm cable connector, see chapter 9.1: "Spare parts".

7.7 Connection of antenna

The antenna (or other RF source) shall be connected to the input connector marked "ANT" on the rear edge of the PRO-DAR multicoupler top plate by means of a suitable coax cable.

Be aware that the maximum RF input level of +23 dBm is not exceeded, in order to avoid damaging of the RF amplifier.

As the ANT connector shield is connected to chassis, the coax cable shield will automatically be connected to protective earth and be included in the equipotential bonding (if used).

7.8 Connection of receivers

The individual receivers' antenna inputs (RF inputs) shall be connected by a suitable coax cable to the output connectors marked "RX1 to 4", "RX1 to 8", "RX1 to 12" or "RX1 to 16" (depending on model) on the rear edge of the PRO-DAR multicoupler top plate.

If the PRO-DAR multicoupler has unused RX output ports, these should be terminated with a 50 Ω dummy load (min. 250 mW).

7.9 Mounting

By rack mounting, screws must be mounted in all 4 mounting holes in the front plate.

When mounted in a fully enclosed cabinet,

adequate ventilation or heat path shall be provided in order to keep the air temperature round the multicoupler housing below +60 °C.

8 Operating instructions

As soon as mains supply voltage or DC supply voltage is applied to a PRO-DAR multicoupler, it will be immediately active.

Normal operational conditions do not require any adjustments or settings of the multicoupler.

8.1 POWER LED

When power is connected to a PRO-DAR, the POWER LED on the front plate will immediately light with green color and indicate the multicoupler is active.

8.2 Maintenance

No maintenance of the PRO-DAR models is normally needed.

However, if any malfunction of the multicoupler RF amplifier system occurs, the POWER LED on the front plate will immediately light with flashing red color and indicate that some fault condition has occurred.

Please refer to chapter 9: "Trouble shooting" below.

If the instructions in the Trouble shooting chapter is insufficient, please contact nearest PROCOM dealer or Amphenol Procom for further information.

9 Trouble shooting

Symptom	Possible cause	Action
POWER LED off	Supply voltage not connected or off.	Connect supply voltage.
AC or DC fuse blown, POWER LED off		Check and replace fuse(s).
AC fuse blown	Internal circuitry fault	Contact Amphenol Procom.
DC fuse blown	By DC voltage operation, wrong DC polarity.	Check DC voltage and polarity and reverse connections if necessary.
Reduced receiver sensitivity	Supply voltage not connected or off.	Connect supply voltage.
POWER LED lights with flashing red light	Internal amplifier fault	Contact Amphenol Procom.
Other fault symptoms		Contact Amphenol Procom.

9.1 Spare Parts

Article	Value	Amphenol Procom Spare part no.
Fuse for 230 VAC	T315mAL250V 5x20 mm	661001008
Fuse for 115 VAC	T500mAL250V 5x20 mm	661001096
Fuse for 12 VDC/24 VDC	T2AL250V 5x20 mm	661000047
Fuse for 48 VDC	T315mAL250V 5x20 mm	661001008
Phoenix cable connector 7.62 mm female for DC supply connection		662001103
Phoenix cable connector 5.08 mm female for ALARM connection		662001102