

3-Channel Hybrid Combiner for 150 MHz Transmitters

DESCRIPTION

- Combining three transmitters or receivers on the same antenna.
- Better utilization of good antenna position.
- Three antennas on the same transmitter or receiver.
- The only combining option with very small Tx-Tx frequency spacing.
- 30 W load supplied (other loads or no load as option).



SPECIFICATIONS

| Electrical | |
|---------------------|---|
| Model | PRO-PHY150-3 |
| Filter Type | Hybrid Junction |
| Frequency | 136 - 175 MHz (see ordering) |
| Max. Input Power | 45 W per channel (max. 150 W with larger load) |
| Insertion Loss | < 5.2 dB ± 0.3 dB @ 8 MHz BW < 5.4 dB ± 0.3 dB @ 16 MHz BW |
| Impedance | 50 Ω |
| Isolation Tx1 - Tx2 | > 26 dB @ 8 MHz BW > 24 dB @ 16 MHz BW (* see note) |
| VSWR | < 1.5:1 with all other ports terminated with 50 Ω |
| Load | 30 W load fitted (other ratings available) (** see note) |
| No. of channels | 3 |

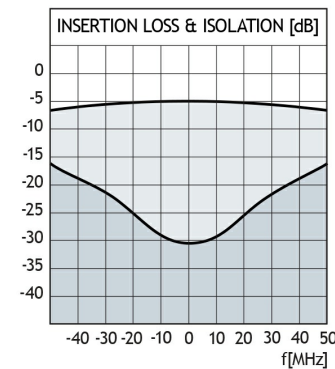
| Mechanical | |
|---------------|---|
| Connection(s) | N(f) (other on request) |
| Dimensions | 400 x 89 (incl. conn.) x 42 mm (excl. loads) / 15.75 x 3.50 x 1.65 in. |
| Weight | Approx. 1.3 kg / 2.87 lb. (excl. load) |

| Environmental | |
|-----------------------------|------------------|
| Operating temperature range | -30 °C to +60 °C |

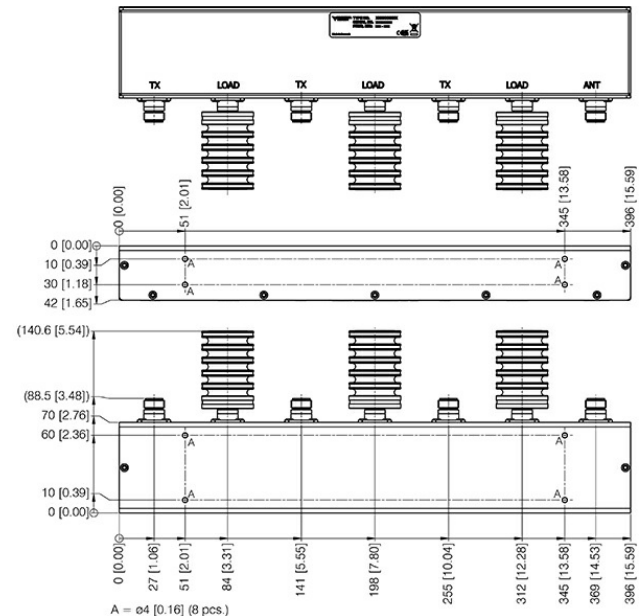
ORDERING

| Model | Product No. | Frequency |
|----------------|-------------|---------------|
| PRO-PHY150-3-1 | 210001225 | 130 - 142 MHz |
| PRO-PHY150-3-2 | 210000639 | 138 - 150 MHz |
| PRO-PHY150-3-3 | 210000611 | 146 - 158 MHz |
| PRO-PHY150-3-4 | 210000547 | 154 - 166 MHz |
| PRO-PHY150-3-5 | 210000583 | 162 - 174 MHz |
| PRO-PHY150-3-6 | 210000793 | 170 - 182 MHz |

TYPICAL RESPONSE CURVE



MOUNTING DETAILS



All dimensions are given in mm [in.]

NOTE

* The isolation between the Tx ports is directly dependent on the terminating VSWR on the antenna port. With an antenna load VSWR = 1.5, the isolation between the two Tx ports will be reduced to 20 dB @ 5 MHz bandwidth.

** The VSWR of the load's should be < 1.1! Each load should be able to dissipate 2/3 of the input power. E.g.: With 50 W input, each load should be able to dissipate 50 W x 2/3 = 33 W.

