

3.2.2.2

Multiple Power Sources



WARNING: Disconnect all Power before servicing. Multiple power sources may be present. Failure to do so may cause property damage, personal injury or death.

AVERTISSEMENT: Débranchez toute alimentation avant l'entretien. Plusieurs sources d'alimentation peuvent être présentes. Ne pas le faire peut entraîner des dommages matériels, des blessures ou la mort.

3.2.2.3

Connection to Primary Power

For supply connections, use wires suitable for at least 75 °C.

3.2.2.4

Replaceable Batteries

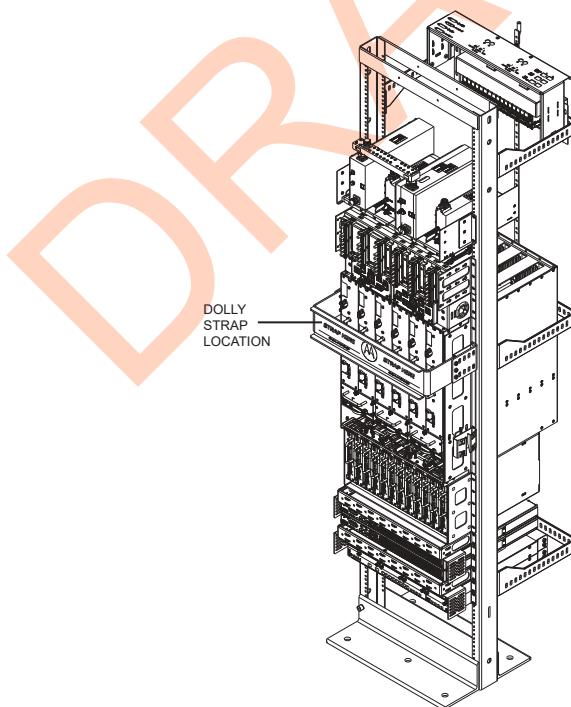


WARNING: Risk of Explosion if you replace the battery with an incorrect type. Dispose of used batteries according to the instructions.

3.2.3

Rack Transportation Strap Bar

Figure 43: Rack Transportation Strap Location



If you transport the rack on a hand truck or dolly, you should use the rack strap bar as the location for securing the straps.

You must remove the rack strap bar after the rack is transported to the site. There are six M6 screws that attach the bar to the rack brackets. The six M6 screws can be removed with a driver with a T30 bit. You cannot remove the brackets that the rack strap bar is attached to, they are used for cable management.

 **WARNING:** When securing the rack by using the strap bar do not tilt the rack forward or side to side more than 15 degrees.

AVERTISSEMENT: Lorsque vous fixez un bâti à l'aide de la barre de sangle, n'inclinez pas le bâti vers l'avant ou d'un côté à l'autre à plus de 15 degrés d'inclinaison.

3.2.4

Maintenance Requiring Two People

Identify maintenance actions that require two people to perform the repair. Two people are required when:

- A repair has the risk of injury that would require one person to perform first aid or call for emergency support. An example is work around high-voltage sources. If an accident occurs to one person, another person may be required to remove power and call for emergency aid.
- Heavy lifting is involved. Use the National Institute of Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH) lifting equation to determine whether one or two persons are required to lift a system component when it must be removed and replaced in its rack.

3.2.5

Equipment Racks

Lift equipment racks without the use of lifting equipment only when sufficient personnel are available to ensure that regulations covering health and safety are not breached. Use an appropriately powered mechanical lifting apparatus for moving and lifting the equipment racks. In addition to these points, comply with any local regulations that govern the use of lifting equipment.

 **WARNING:** Crush Hazard could result in death, personal injury, or equipment damage. Equipment racks can weigh up to 360 kg (800 lb).

AVERTISSEMENT: Le risque d'écrasement peut entraîner la mort, des blessures ou des dommages matériels. Les bâties d'équipement peuvent peser jusqu'à 360 kg (800 lb).

3.2.5.1

Lifting Equipment Racks Horizontally

In some cases, equipment racks are shipped in the horizontal position. Use the appropriate lifting apparatus to lift the racks upright. Comply with all applicable health and safety regulations, and any other regulations applicable to lifting heavy equipment.

 **WARNING:** Crush Hazard could result in death, personal injury, or equipment damage.

Do not use the eyenuts mounted on the top of the rack to lift the rack upright from a horizontal position. The eyenuts are not designed to lift horizontally and could fail resulting in damage to the equipment or injury to personnel.

AVERTISSEMENT: Le risque d'écrasement peut entraîner la mort, des blessures ou des dommages matériels. N'utilisez pas les écrous à œil montés sur le dessus du bâti pour soulever le bâti à la verticale depuis une position horizontale. Les écrous à œil ne sont pas conçus pour lever un objet horizontalement et pourraient se briser, entraînant des dommages à l'équipement ou des blessures au personnel.

3.2.5.2

Lifting Equipment Racks Vertically

Some equipment racks have four M10 eyenuts mounted in the top of the rack. Use these eyenuts to lift the equipment rack vertically. Before using these eyenuts, visually check them and the rack hardware for any damage that may have occurred during shipping.

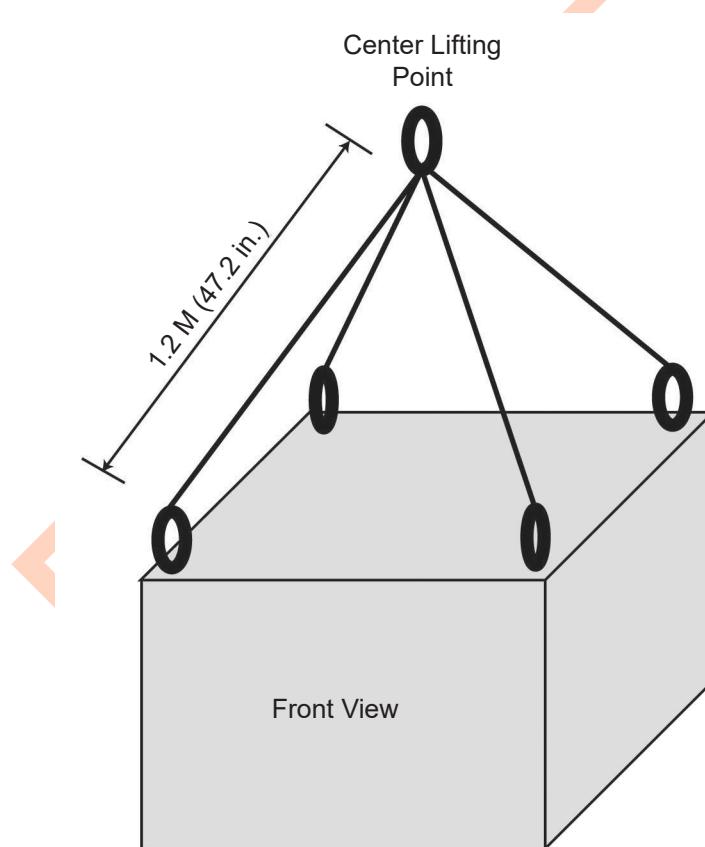


WARNING: Do not use the eyenuts if damage is apparent. Contact the Centralized Managed Support Operations (CMSO) for replacements.

AVERTISSEMENT: N'utilisez pas les écrous à œil si des dommages sont apparents. Communiquez avec le Centre des opérations de soutien centralisé Centralized Managed Support Operations (CMSO) pour les remplacements.

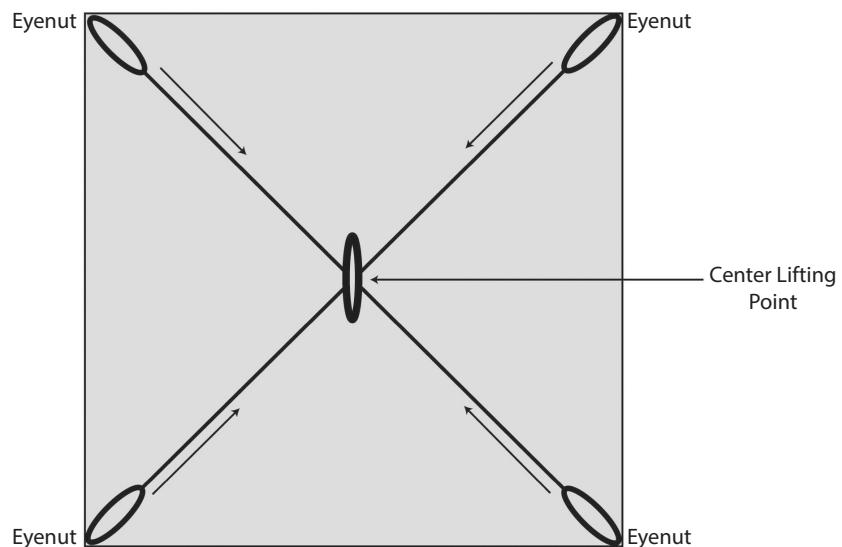
Use all four eyenuts when lifting the equipment rack. The minimum distance from each eyenut to the lifting point is 1.2 meters (47.2 in.). Using a shorter length than specified could cause the eyenuts to fail. The figure below shows the minimum lengths and proper lifting angles using the eyenuts.

Figure 44: Lengths and Angles for Lifting Using the Eyenuts



If eyenuts are removed or become loose, install them properly before lifting the equipment rack. Tighten the eyenuts and bolt assembly by hand. Correct eyenut tightness and alignment are crucial to ensure that the eyenut assembly performs to its intended lifting capacity. Align the eyenuts to point towards the center lifting point of the cabinet and tightened to between 90 to 120 in-lb torque.

The figure below shows the proper alignment of the eyenuts.

Figure 45: Proper Alignment of the Eyenuits

3.3

General Installation Standards and Guidelines

This section provides several guidelines to ensure a quality install. Review these guidelines before unpacking and installing the system. Additionally, review the installation information in the Motorola Solutions Standards and Guidelines for Communication Sites manual for more details, including:

- Equipment installation
- Antenna installation

Review the installation information specific for the DBR M12 MultiCarrier Site. See [DBR M12 MultiCarrier Site Installation on page 64](#).

3.3.1

Site Preparation Overview

Perform the activities listed in this table to ensure proper site preparation. The table references specific chapters in the Motorola Solutions *Standards and Guidelines for Communication Sites* manual for more information.

Table 17: Activities for Site Preparation

Activity	Description of Activity	Chapter Reference
Review the site plan.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prevents potential on-site and off-site interference by local trunked systems. • Minimizes cable lengths. • Determines the location of telecom equipment. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • "Site Design and Development"

Activity	Description of Activity	Chapter Reference
Determine site access and security.	Outlines of site access and security measures.	• "Site Design and Development"
Review safety considerations.	Outlines general, installation, and environmental safety guidelines and requirements and OSHA-related considerations.	• "Communications Site Building Design and Installation"
Schedule installation of telephone service.	Ensures options and functions of on-site, two-way communications for personnel safety and maintenance.	• "Communications Site Building Design and Installation"
Review grounding specifications.	Ensures that the site meets or exceeds the Quality Audit Checklist in Appendix F as well as the Power and Grounding Checklist in Appendix D.	• "Grounding (Earthing) Electrode System Testing/Verification" • "R56 Compliance Checklist"
Schedule installation of site power.	Covers grounding, power sources, and surge protection.	• "External Grounding (Earthing)" • "Internal Grounding (Earthing)" • "Power Sources" • "Surge Protective Devices"

3.3.2

Equipment Inspection and Inventory Recommendations

Ensure to fulfill the following general equipment inspection and inventory recommendations:

- Take an inventory of all equipment with a Motorola Solutions representative to ensure that the order is complete.
- Carefully inspect all equipment and accessories to verify that they are in good condition.
- Promptly report any damaged or missing items to a Motorola Solutions representative.

⚠ CAUTION: Do not tamper with factory configuration settings for these devices. These settings include software configuration, firmware release, password, and physical connections. Motorola Solutions has configured and connected these devices to meet specific performance requirements. Tampering with these devices may result in unpredictable system performance or catastrophic failure.

3.3.3

Placement and Spacing Recommendations

Proper spacing of equipment is essential for ease of maintenance and safety of personnel. Spacing requirements have been established to meet the National Fire Protection Associations (NFPA) code, and the American Society of Heating, Refrigerating, and Air Conditioning Engineers (ASHRAE) standards. Adhere to

any local regulations that apply to the installation.

 **RISK OF FIRE:** Install only on concrete or other non-combustible surface.

 **RISQUE D'INCENDIE:** Installer uniquement sur du béton ou toute autre surface non combustible.

Placing Equipment Recommendations

- Place each rack on a firm, level, and stable surface, and bolt the racks together.
- Use the proper mounting hardware and shims to prevent rack movement. See the *Standards and Guidelines for Communication Sites* manual.
- Use strain relief when installing and positioning cables and cords to help ensure that no interruption of service occurs.
- Provide an appropriate amount of space around all components to allow for proper air flow, cooling, and safe access to equipment.
- Locate the site racks and other equipment with enough spacing to allow access for service.
- Locate the system in an area free of dust, smoke, and electrostatic discharge (ESD).
- Equipment that is not part of the defined product configurations should not be added to the rack. Extraneous hardware may compromise thermal performance by raising the temperature or impeding airflow.
- External cables coming into the racks must not significantly reduce airflow.
- For grounding racks information, see the *Standards and Guidelines for Communication Sites* manual.

Detailed Spacing Recommendations

Cabinets and racks allow equipment to be added to a site. Always consider room for expansion when setting up a site. Cabinets or racks may be installed next to each other or to other equipment. However, provide all cabinets and racks with sufficient floor space to permit access for installation and service.

Front access:

- At least 2 ft floor access in front of the cabinet or rack.

Side and rear access:

- At least 2 ft floor access at the rear of the cabinet or rack.
- At least 2 ft access on at least one side of the cabinet or rack, plus 6 inches at the rear of the cabinet or rack.

For details on space requirements, see the *Standards and Guidelines for Communication Sites* manual.

3.3.4

Cabinet Bracing Recommendations

Use all supplied bracing hardware when installing a rack or cabinet, and secure all equipment within a rack or cabinet.

If additional equipment is installed, see the system design document the field engineer provided, or consult the Motorola Solutions Field Representative.

Subsystem cabinets are self-supporting structures. In areas subject to seismic activity, additional bracing of the cabinet may be required to prevent it from tipping. However, the bracing hardware must be locally procured. No specific procedures are provided within this manual for bracing cabinets in active seismic areas.

See the Motorola Solutions *Standards and Guidelines for Communication Sites* manual for details on seismic conditions.

3.3.5

Mounting Cabinets or Racks to a Floor

Perform the following steps to properly install a cabinet or open rack within a site building. Secure the cabinets and racks to the floor for optimum stability. This procedure is written so that the cabinet or rack is moved only once.

Procedure:

1. Carefully mark the mounting holes with a pencil, as indicated on the appropriate cabinet or rack footprint.
2. Drill the marked mounting holes to the appropriate depth of the mounting hardware with a hammer drill and bit.
3. Insert an anchor into the drilled hole. If necessary, tap the anchor into place using a hammer.
4. For cabinets, adjust leveling feet until the mounting plate solidly touches the floor.
5. Carefully move the cabinet or rack into the position indicated by the holes in the floor.



WARNING: Equipment cabinets and racks are heavy and may tip. Use extreme caution when moving. Lift from top eyenuts with the appropriate apparatus, or secure the cabinet or rack from tipping if lifting from the bottom. Failure to do so could result in death or serious injury or equipment damage.

AVERTISSEMENT: Les armoires et les bâts d'équipement sont lourds et peuvent basculer. Soyez extrêmement prudent lorsque vous les déplacez. Soulevez-les à partir des écrous à œil supérieurs avec l'appareil approprié ou prévenez le basculement de l'armoire ou du bâti si vous le soulevez par le bas. Ne pas le faire pourrait entraîner la mort, des blessures graves ou des dommages matériels.

6. Adjust and level the cabinet or rack as necessary to position the cabinet mounting holes with the pre-drilled holes.
7. Secure the cabinet or rack to the site floor with the locally procured mounting hardware.



IMPORTANT: If securing a rack to a concrete floor, use 1/2-inch grade 8 bolts with anchors, for a cabinet use 5/16-inch grade 8 bolts with anchors.

8. For cabinets, adjust leveling feet until they touch the mounting surface.

3.3.6

Bonding and Grounding Requirements

Cabinets and racks include a Rack Grounding Bar (RGB) with the capacity to terminate numerous ground wires, which are associated with internal metallic or fiber optic cables and external grounding to power company equipment.

Attach equipment added to the cabinet or rack to the ground bar using solid or stranded 6 AWG copper wire.

The RGB uses dual-hole lugs to terminate ground wires. The minimum number of dual-hole attachments is system-dependent and specified by your organization. This bar provides electrical continuity between all bonds and ground wire with a current-carrying capacity equal to or exceeding that of a 6 AWG copper wire.

See the Motorola Solutions *Standards and Guidelines for Communication Sites* manual for more information on proper bonding and ground at a site.

3.3.7

Cabling Requirements

Diagrams for cabling are typically included in the system-specific configuration documentation Motorola Solutions provides.

Also see the Motorola Solutions *Standards and Guidelines for Communication Sites* manual for cabling standards.

 **IMPORTANT:** System certification was completed using shielded cables. To prevent emission problems, use only shielded cables. Do not substitute other cable types.

- Position the equipment to avoid excessive tension on cables and connectors. Cables must be loose with absolutely no stress on the connectors. Careful cable routing and securing the cables with tie wraps (or other devices) is one way to provide this protection. Set up preventive maintenance loops.
- Dress the cables neatly using cable ties. Do not tighten the cable ties until you are sure that the required service length and bend radius requirements are met. Leave cable ties loose enough to allow adjustment.
- Verify that all cables are properly labeled to match system-specific configuration documentation Motorola Solutions provided.
- Ensure that cables do not exceed the minimum bend radius as outlined in the Motorola Solutions manual for cabling standards.

 **CAUTION:** Use only Category 5e Shielded Twisted Pair (or higher) for cabling Ethernet connections. Motorola Solutions has engineered this system to meet specific performance requirements. Using other cabling and connectors may result in unpredictable system performance or catastrophic failure.

AVERTISSEMENT: Utilisez uniquement une paire torsadée blindée de catégorie 5e (ou supérieure) pour le câblage des connexions Ethernet. Motorola Solutions a conçu ce système pour répondre à des exigences de rendement particulières. Utiliser d'autres câblages et connecteurs peut entraîner une performance imprévisible du système ou une panne catastrophique.

For more information on cabling guidelines, see the documentation supplied with components from each equipment manufacturer.

3.3.8

Power Guidelines and Requirements

For information on providing electrical service, power budgeting, selecting batteries, and other topics for supplying power at the site, see the Motorola Solutions *Standards and Guidelines for Communication Sites* manual.

Perform electrical installation work in accordance with the current edition of the NFPA 70 and local building codes. Where required, use a qualified and licensed electrician for all electrical installations.

 **NOTE:** In the event of a power supply failure, the AUX BUS connection configuration prevents transceivers in the chassis with the failed power supply from going offline. When the failed Power Supply is replaced, the lower transceiver card in the chassis resets automatically. The reset is needed for the transceiver to recognize the new Power Supply. Similarly, if the AC and/or DC input to the Power Supply is removed and then reconnected, the same reset scenario occurs.

3.3.8.1

AC Power Guidelines and Requirements

The Motorola Solutions *Standards and Guidelines for Communication Sites* manual defines the guidelines and requirements for cabinets and racks which house equipment that requires AC power input.

Some of the guidelines and requirements are as follows:

- The cabinet or rack is designed to accept 120/240 V, single-phase power with an amperage service size as required by the electronic equipment.
- Cabinets and racks powered by commercial power must be equipped with a Nationally Recognized Test Laboratory (NRTL) certified power distribution module that contains a main circuit breaker, or individual circuit breakers of the correct size as required for the electronic equipment, or as specified by your organization.
- A decal showing an electrical schematic of the power wiring is affixed to the inside surface of the cabinet.
- All AC power equipment and electrical components must conform to National Electrical Manufacturers Association (NEMA) and National Electrical Code (NEC). The AC power equipment must also be listed by an NRTL.
- A surge arrestor, designed to protect equipment systems from a 120/240 V service and load center, is placed on the power feed ahead of all individual load center circuit breakers. This gapless arrestor must be listed by an NRTL for the purpose intended.
- Selection of a surge arrestor is based on the susceptibility of the equipment powered by the electrical service, with margin provided for locally generated disturbances. See ANSI/IEEE C62.41 (21) for more details.
- At least one 120 VAC, 15 A duplex convenience outlet equipped with Ground Fault Interrupter (GFI) protection must be provided in the electronic equipment compartment.



CAUTION: Do not use surge/transient suppressors without careful and expert power system analysis.

AVERTISSEMENT: N'utilisez pas de suppresseurs de surtensions/surtensions transitoires sans faire faire une analyse minutieuse du système d'alimentation par un expert.



TIP: Redundant devices could be terminated on different AC main phases so that a single phase failure does not result in a power loss for both devices.

3.3.9

Electrostatic Discharge Recommendations

Electronic components, such as circuit boards and memory modules, can be sensitive to Electrostatic Discharge (ESD).

Use an antistatic wrist strap and a conductive foam pad when installing or upgrading the system.

If an ESD station is not available, wear an antistatic wrist strap. Wrap the strap around the wrist and attach the ground end (usually a piece of copper foil or an alligator clip) to an electrical ground. An electrical ground can be a piece of metal that literally runs into the ground (such as an unpainted metal pipe), or the metal part of a grounded electrical appliance. An appliance is grounded if it has a three-prong plug and is plugged into a three-prong grounded outlet.



NOTE: Do **not** use a computer as a ground, because it is not plugged in during installation.

3.3.10

FCC Requirements

Radio frequency (RF) transmitters installed at sites within the US must be in compliance with the following FCC regulations:

- The station licensee is responsible for the proper operation of the station at all times and is expected to provide observations, servicing, and maintenance as often as may be necessary to ensure proper operation.
- The transmitter ERP must not exceed the maximum power specified on the current station authorization.

- The frequency of the transmitter must be checked during initial installation of the transmitter, when replacing modules, or when making adjustments that affect the carrier frequency or modulation characteristics.

3.3.11

Networking Tools

Use the following networking tools for installing and servicing the network:

- Fluke® OneTouch Assistant LAN tester
- NiMH rechargeable battery for Fluke
- Serialtest® software with the ComProbe® and SerialBERT option

3.3.12

Installation/Troubleshooting Tools

If information is needed regarding where to obtain any of the equipment and tools listed, contact the Centralized Managed Support Operations (CMSO).

General Tools

Use the following general tools to install, optimize, and service equipment in the system:

- 150 MHz 4 Channel Digital Storage Oscilloscope
- Transmission Test Set (TIMS Set)
- Aeroflex 3900 Series Service Monitor or equivalent
- 50 Ohm Terminated Load
- Digital Multimeter (DMM)
- Terminal Emulation Software
- Serial Cable
 - USB to RS232 serial adapter/converter
 - DB-9 Straight through serial cable - F/M
 - DB-9 to RJ45 Modular Adapter - F/F
RJ45 (pinout: 4 = Rx, 7 = Tx, 8 = Ground)
DB-9 (pinout: 2 = Rx, 3 = Tx, 5 = Ground)
 - RJ45 to RJ45 cable - M/M
- RS-232 Cables with Connectors
- Punch Block Impact Tool
- MODAPT – RJ-45 Breakout Box
- Remote RJ-11/ RJ-45 Cable Tester (1200 ft length maximum)
- PC Cable Tester (RG-58, 59, 62, BNC, RJ-45, RJ-11, DB-9, DB-15, DB-25 connectors)
- ESD field service kit
- Amprobe Instruments GP-1 Earth Tester
- AEMC 3730 Clamp-on Ground Resistance Tester

Rack Tools

Use the following tools to install, optimize, and service the equipment:

- Aeroflex 3900 Series Service Monitor with P25 Options installed (plus Time Division Multiple Access (TDMA) option, as required)
- Windows 10 (Server 2012 R2) Operating System Personal Computer
- Hardware Requirements:
 - 1 GHz or higher Pentium grade processor
 - 2 GB RAM processor memory (recommended for Windows 10)
 - 300 MB minimum free hard disk space (for a Typical Installation, including Help Text and Software Download Manager)
 - 100 MB minimum free hard disk space (for a Compact Installation)
 - Peripherals:
 - Microsoft Windows supported mouse or trackball
 - Microsoft Windows supported serial port for product communication
 - Microsoft Windows supported Ethernet port for product communication
 - Microsoft Windows supported printer port for report printing
- Ethernet cable
- Antenna tester
- 50 Ohm terminated load
- Rohde & Schwarz NRT-Z14 Directional Power Sensor, 25-1000 GHz, 0.1-120 W. Recommended for all uses when a service monitor is not available.

Networking Tools

- Fluke® OneTouch Assistant LAN tester
- NiMH rechargeable battery for Fluke
- Serialtest® software with the ComProbe® and SerialBERT option

3.3.13

Technical Support for Installation

Technical support is available from the site-specific documents the Field Engineer or Motorola Solutions Field Representative provided for the system, Centralized Managed Support Operations (CMSO), or qualified subcontractors.

- Centralized Managed Support Operations (CMSO) can help technicians and engineers resolve system problems and ensure that warranty requirements are met. Check your contract for specific warranty information.
- The Motorola Solutions System Service Subcontractor Assessment program ensures that service people contracted by Motorola Solutions meet strict minimum requirements before they can work on any system. For more information on this program, contact the Motorola Solutions representative.

3.3.13.1

Site-Specific Information

When Motorola Solutions stages a system, the Field Engineer assigned to the system creates all site-specific system documentation to document how the system was staged.

Site-specific information includes the following:

- Site design drawings showing the location of racks, cabinets, cable trays, and other components
- Rack drawings showing the location of the equipment in each rack
- Cable matrix in a table format that shows each cable and its connections
- Interconnect wiring diagrams to show the cable connections between devices
- Pre-programmed parameters of each site component
- Templates used to program each device
- All firmware and software revisions of each site component
- Test data from each device that requires operational verification
- Optimization requirements and settings of each electrical path
- Acceptance Test Plan for the site components



NOTE: Maintain this site-specific information to reflect the current site configuration and layout for the system.

3.4

Power Connections

This section covers topics on connecting power cables to the DBR M12 Site and the power distribution module, calculating the length of wire for various gauges, and mounting the battery temperature sensor.

3.4.1

DC Power Connection Wire Gauge Calculations for Integrated Voice and Data

Since the power supply disconnects itself from the DC input when it senses that DC voltage has dropped to 42 VDC, it is important to minimize the voltage drop in the DC power supply loop (the total length of the 48 VDC hot wire and the DC return wire) to no more than 1 V total. Minimizing the voltage drop ensures that the maximum energy is removed from the battery before disconnecting the power supply from the DC input line.

A DBR M12 MultiCarrier Site rack/cabinet configured with a single 2-3 N - way combiner bank, with 6 carriers at rated RF output, can consume up to 2400W. This equates to 44A of current when operating from a 54 V source (nominal 48 VDC system). As the voltage decreases (due to the standby battery discharging) the current increases proportionally (since the base radio appears to be a constant power load). At the low voltage disconnect point (42 V for a nominal 48 VDC system), the current is up to 57 A. If a single pair of 2 AWG wires is used to connect the battery to the junction panel, the maximum length of a single conductor is 17m (55 ft). Use of smaller gauge wire would reduce the length of a single conductor, depending on the resistance of the wire. To determine the maximum length of wire for wire other than 2 AWG, you can refer to the following relationship:

- Length (meter/feet) = $V/I/R$

where:

- V = voltage drop in one leg of the loop (max = 0.5 V)

- I = current drawn by the base radio during DC operation
- R = resistance of the wire being considered (in Ohms per meter/foot)

For common wire sizes for an IV&D site, the maximum distances apply.

Table 18: DC Power Connection Wire Gauge Maximum Distances for an IV&D Site

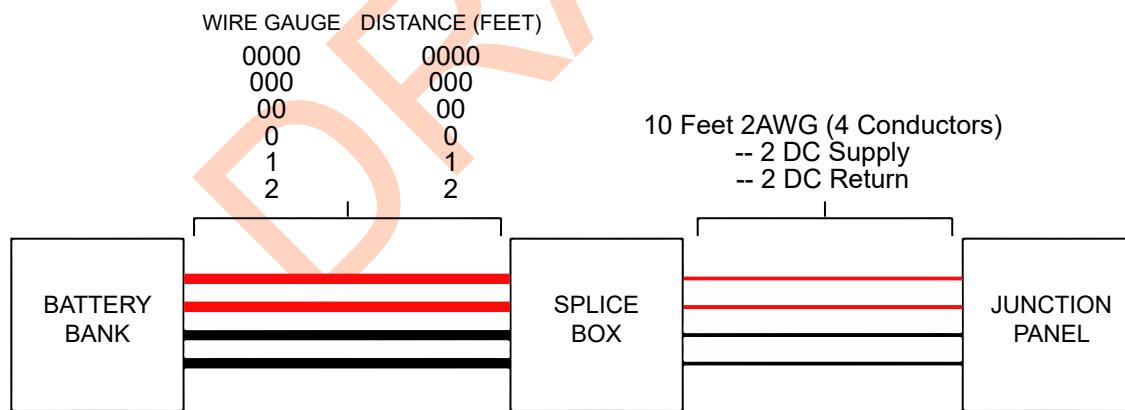
AWG	Resistance (ohm/1000 ft)	Maximum Distance (for 57 A)
1	0.1239	21m (70 ft)
2	0.1563	17m (55 ft)
4	0.2485	11m (35 ft)
6	0.3951	7m (23 ft)

In some installations, local codes may require the installation of wire heavier than 2 AWG. In these situations, a local splice box can be used to reduce the incoming wire to the 2 AWG needed for connection to the input terminal box. The splice box should be as close as possible to the junction panel.

If two pairs of 2 AWG wire are used to connect the DBR M12 MultiCarrier Site to the battery bank, the maximum distance from the battery to the junction panel would be 110 ft. If longer distances are required, a splice box must be included in the DC distribution. In that event, the following diagram provides guidance regarding the maximum distance permitted for various wire gauges available. These values are based on a splice box located 10 ft from the junction panel. If the splice box is more than 10 ft from the junction panel, the allowable distance between the splice box and the battery bank is shorter.

 **NOTE:** Each DC input termination is rated for a maximum of 65 A.

Figure 46: Wire Gauge and Distance Guide



3.4.2

Connecting Power to an AC Power Source

 **WARNING:** Shock hazard. The DBR M12 MultiCarrier Site contains dangerous voltages which can cause severe electrical shock or damage to equipment. You must disable power to the system before servicing this part.

AVERTISSEMENT: Risque d'électrocution. Le site DBR M12 MultiCarrier contient des tensions dangereuses qui peuvent provoquer une décharge électrique grave ou des dommages à l'équipement. Vous devez couper l'alimentation du système avant l'entretien de cette pièce.

The DBR M12 MultiCarrier Site AC Power Supply (T8926A) requires 20A receptacles due to the power rating of its AC/DC power supply modules. A separate circuit breaker for each power cord is needed to ensure that not more than one AC/DC power supply module loses power when a breaker is tripped or opened.

All AC power breakers, wiring and receptacles must comply with the installation guidelines specified in *Standards and Guidelines for Communication Sites*.

The DBR M12 MultiCarrier Site AC Power Supply can be ordered with one of the following power connection options:

- 1.8m (6 ft) NEMA 5–20 to IEC C19 Power Cord
- 3.7m (12 ft) NEMA 5–20 to IEC C19 Power Cord
- Connector Field Kit that provides 1 loose IEC C19 connector for the equipment end and the field. You must provide the proper length cable and region specific plug.

Procedure:

1. Remove the power cords from the loose shipment accessories.
2. Assemble the two snap-on EMI Ferrite suppressors (HZ000947A01) to each line cord, as close to the C19 connector as possible.
3. Insert the C19 connectors into the frame power chassis in the receptacles aligned to the two Power Supply Units (PSU).
4. To retain the cable from accidental removal, place the cable retention clip over the strain relief of the C19 connector of the power cord, and squeeze it.
5. To apply power, connect the NEMA 5–20 plugs into a compatible wall receptacle.

3.5

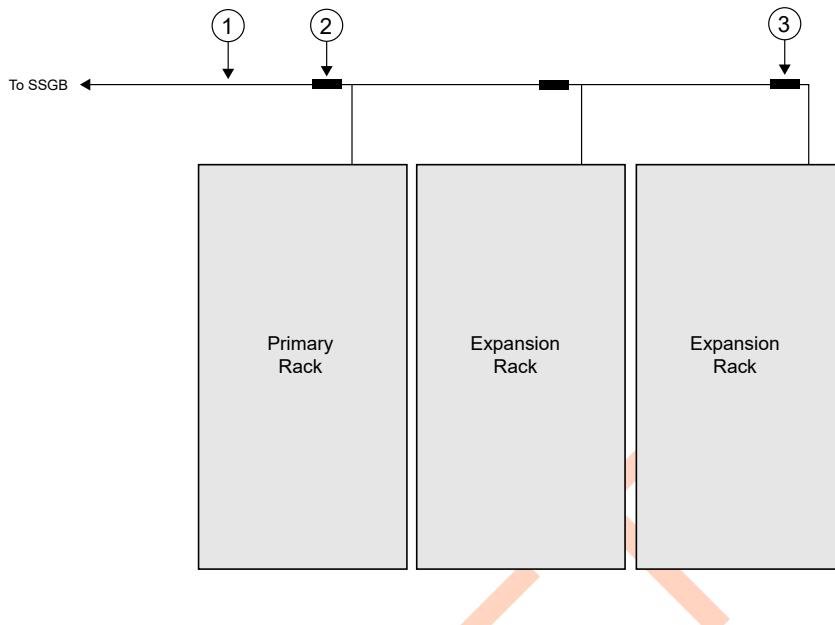
Grounding

Detailed grounding information is beyond the scope of this manual. See the Motorola Solutions *Standards and Guidelines for Communication Sites* manual for detailed information about grounding and lightning protection.

 **IMPORTANT:** Ground the battery system, either positive or negative, at the battery. The DC input (battery charger output) of the power supply is floating with respect to earth ground. The power supply can therefore be used in either positive ground or negative ground DC systems. The appropriate terminal (+ or -) of the DC system should be connected to protective earth at the battery. These instructions assume that all telephone lines, antenna cables, and AC or DC power cables have been properly grounded and lightning-protected.

When rack installations have a primary rack and one or more expansion racks, all these racks must be connected to the same Sub System Ground Bus Bar (SSGB) (and no other rack connected to the SSGB). Grounding ensures that surge events do not produce ground potential differences that affect signals between the racks.

Figure 47: Rack Grounding



Annotation	Description
1	Ground BUS Conductor
2	Irreversible Crimp Connector or Split Bolt
3	Route Conductors Toward Ground BUS and SSGB

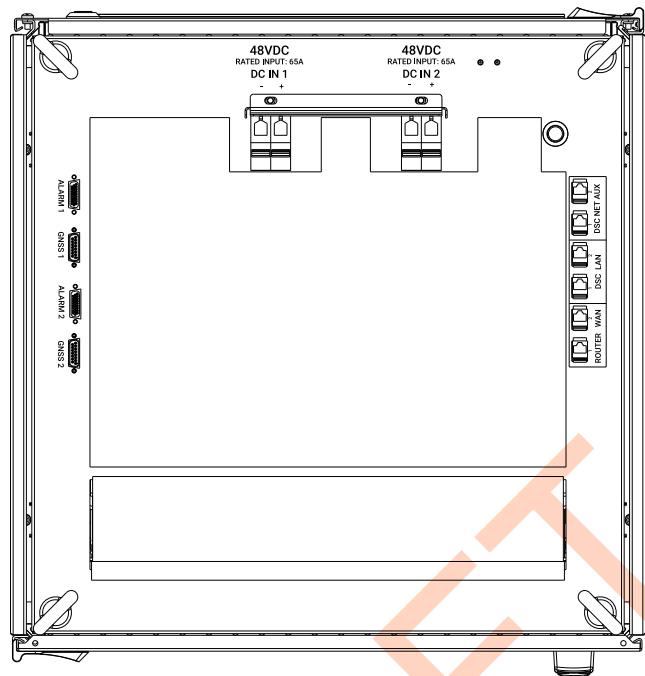
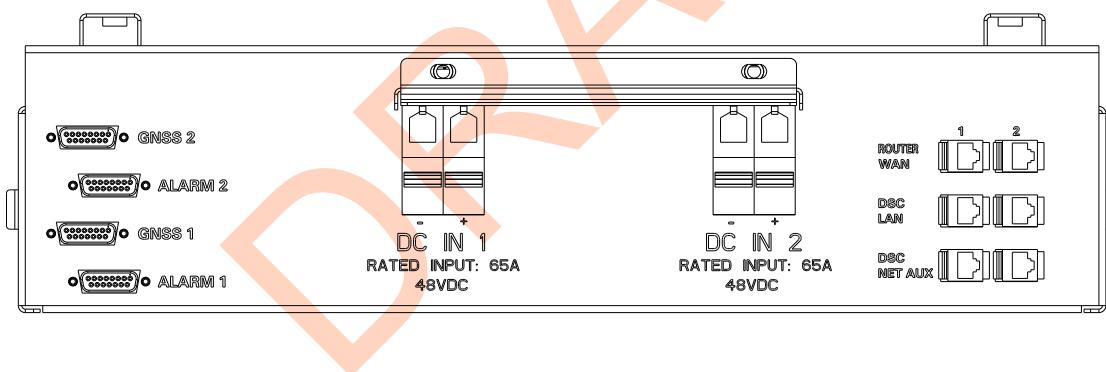
3.6

Junction Panel Connections

The junction panel for the DBR M12 MultiCarrier Site cabinet/rack provides locations for all the non-RF connections to external devices. Cables provided by Motorola Solutions include the specific connectors for the junction panel on one end and the subsystem equipment on the other end.



NOTE: All RF connections to the DBR M12 MultiCarrier Site cabinet/rack are facilitated directly at the RF connectors of the Tx post filter(s), Preselctor(s) and RMC.

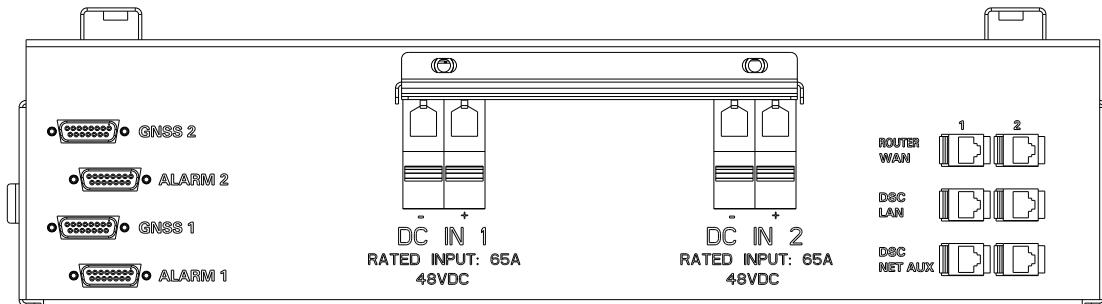
Figure 48: Cabinet Junction Panel**Figure 49: Rack Junction Panel Network Connections****Table 19: Junction Panel Connections Description**

Connection	Description
GNSS 1/2	Primary and redundant GNSS Antenna
ALARM 1/2	General-purpose input/output (GPIO) for the primary and redundant DSC 8500
DC IN 1/2	48VDC Power
DSC Net Aux	Net Aux connection for DSC 8500 1 and DSC 8500 2
DSC LAN	Site DSC 8500 to DSC 8500 connections
Router WAN	Edge Router connections

3.6.1

DSC 8500 Network Connections

Figure 50: Junction Panel Network Connections



When installing the DBR M12 MultiCarrier Site, you must ensure that the correct network connections are made at the top of the rack. The connections may differ, depending on whether it is a primary rack or one of the expansion racks. For the connections, you must use Cat5e or higher network cables.

 **NOTE:** The maximum length of network cables connected to the DSC 8500 is 75 meters.

The following table provides information about the configuration.

Table 20: Top of Rack Site Controller Network Connections Configuration

Site Type	Primary DSC LAN 1	Primary DSC LAN 2	Expansion 1 DSC LAN 1	Expansion 1 DSC LAN 2	Expansion 2 DSC LAN 1	Expansion 2 DSC LAN 2
1 Primary	Primary DSC LAN 2	—	—	—	—	—
1 Primary 1 Expansion	Expansion 1 DSC LAN 2	Expansion 1 DSC LAN 1	Primary DSC LAN 2	Primary DSC LAN 1	—	—
1 Primary 2 Expansion	Expansion 2 DSC LAN 2	Expansion 1 DSC LAN 1	Primary DSC LAN 2	Expansion 2 DSC LAN 1	Expansion 1 DSC LAN 2	Primary DSC LAN 1

3.6.2

Optional AC Power Supply Unit Back Panel Connections

Figure 51: AC Power Supply Unit Rear View

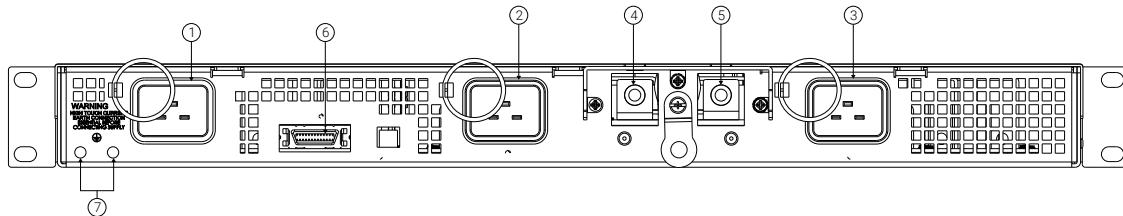


Table 21: Optional AC Power Supply Unit Rear Connections

Annotation	Designator	Description
1	J1	AC input connector
2	J2	AC input connector
3	J3	AC input connector
4	-	DC output
5	+	DC output
6	J16	PSU alarm
7	GND SYMB	Ground studs

3.7**RMC Attenuation Configuration**

To adjust the RF gain for the different configuration, you can set the attenuation level applied to receivers from the DIP switches on the front of the Site RMC modules.

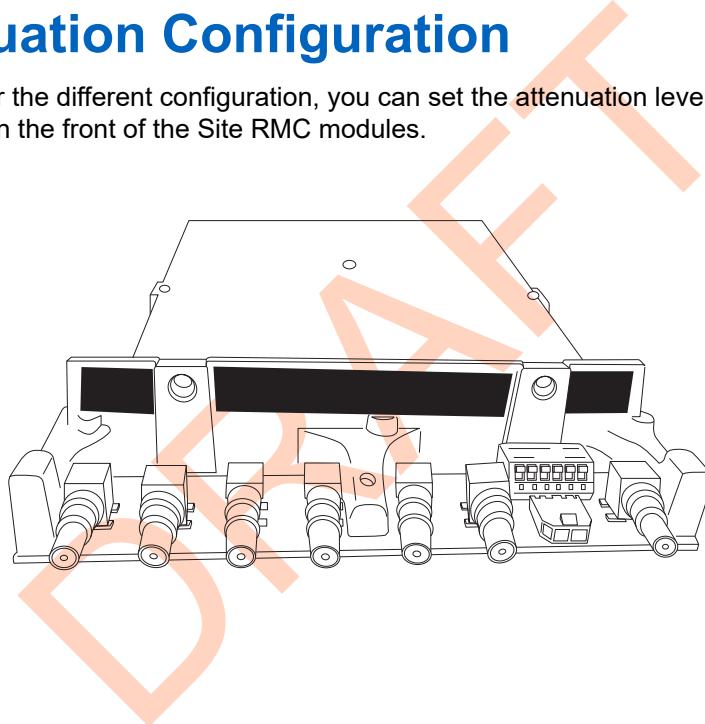
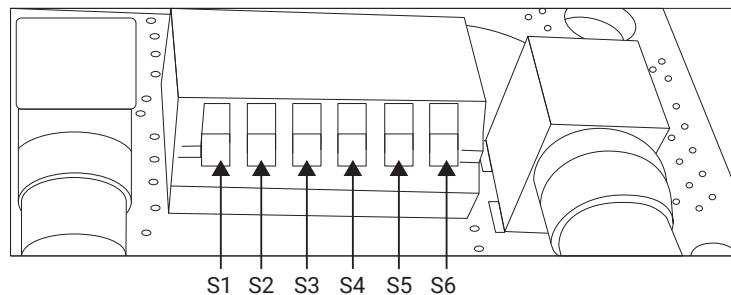
Figure 52: Site RMC

Figure 53: Site RMC DIP Switches



Annotation	Description
S1 – S5	Used to set the binary system dB attenuation values.
S6	Used to set RMC in normal mode or amp bypass mode.

dB Attenuation Values Configuration

The following figures, illustrate how the DIP switch positions (0 and 1) create a binary system for setting dB attenuation values for normal mode.

You can configure the software settings to correspond to the dip switch settings in the Provisioning and Configuration Agent (PCA), by navigating to **Services → RFDS Configuration Rx Path**.

Figure 54: RMC DIP Switch Example - 0 dB Normal Mode

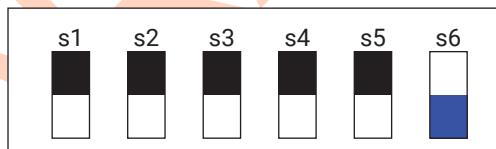


Figure 55: RMC DIP Switch Example - 1 dB Normal Mode

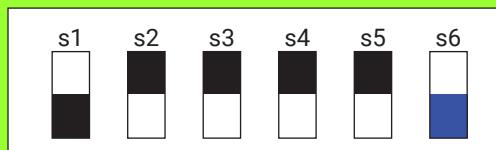


Figure 56: RMC DIP Switch Example - 2 dB Normal Mode



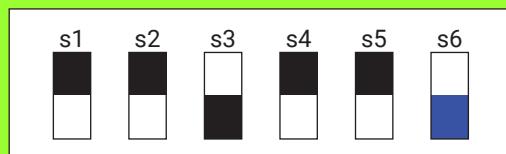
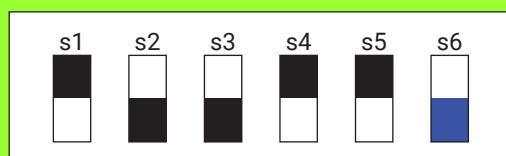
Figure 57: RMC DIP Switch Example - 3 dB Normal Mode**Figure 58: RMC DIP Switch Example - 4 dB Normal Mode****Figure 59: RMC DIP Switch Example - 5 dB Normal Mode****Figure 60: RMC DIP Switch Example - 6 dB Normal Mode****Figure 61: RMC DIP Switch Example - 7 dB Normal Mode****Figure 62: RMC DIP Switch Example - 8 dB Normal Mode**

Figure 63: RMC DIP Switch Example - 9 dB Normal Mode



Figure 64: RMC Dip Switch Example - 10 dB in Normal Mode

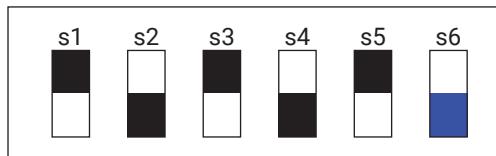


Figure 65: RMC Dip Switch Example - 11 dB in Normal Mode



Figure 66: RMC Dip Switch Example - 12 dB in Normal Mode

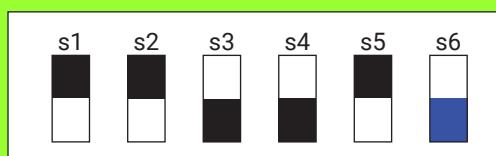


Figure 67: RMC Dip Switch Example - 13 dB in Normal Mode

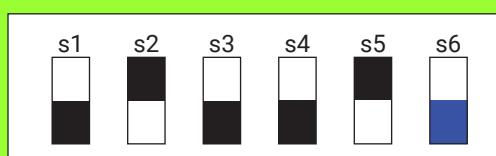


Figure 68: RMC Dip Switch Example - 14 dB in Normal Mode

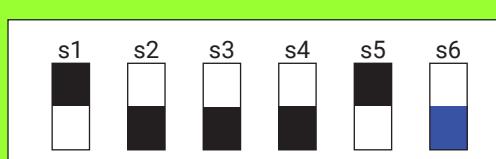


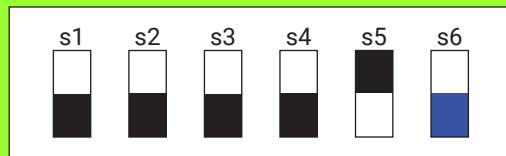
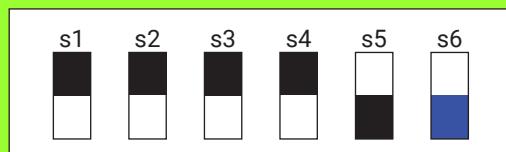
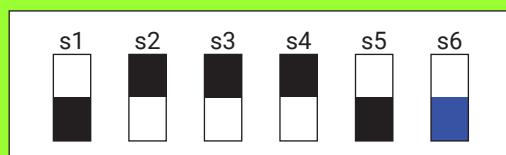
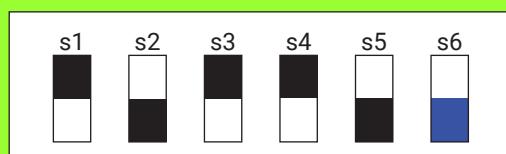
Figure 69: RMC Dip Switch Example - 15 dB in Normal Mode**Figure 70: RMC Dip Switch Example - 16 dB in Normal Mode****Figure 71: RMC Dip Switch Example - 17 dB in Normal Mode****Figure 72: RMC Dip Switch Example - 18 dB in Normal Mode****Figure 73: RMC Dip Switch Example - 19 dB in Normal Mode****Figure 74: RMC Dip Switch Example - 20 dB in Normal Mode**

Figure 75: RMC Dip Switch Example - 21 dB in Normal Mode

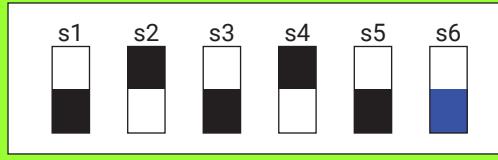


Figure 76: RMC Dip Switch Example - 22 dB in Normal Mode



Figure 77: RMC Dip Switch Example - 23 dB in Normal Mode

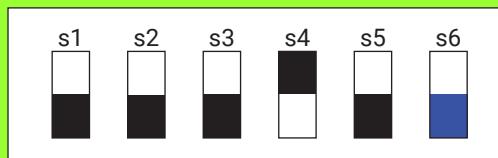


Figure 78: RMC Dip Switch Example - 24 dB in Normal Mode

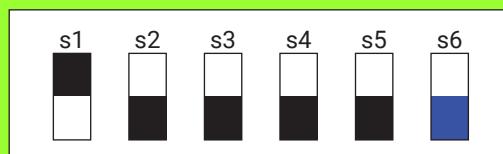


Figure 79: RMC Dip Switch Example - 25 dB in Normal Mode



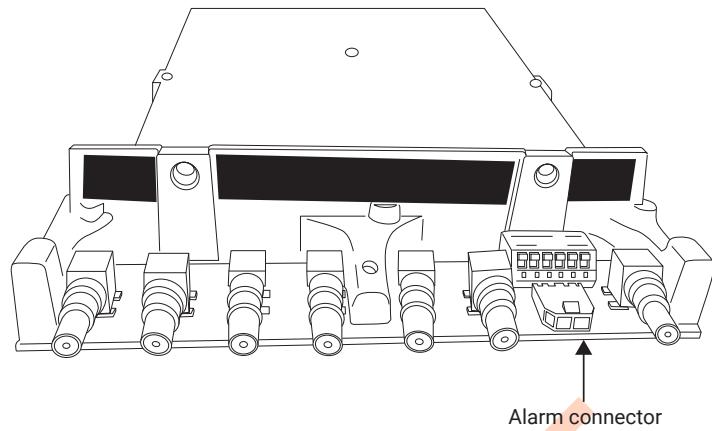
Figure 80: RMC Dip Switch Example - 26 dB in Normal Mode



Figure 81: RMC Dip Switch Example - 27 dB in Normal Mode**Figure 82: RMC Dip Switch Example - 28 dB in Normal Mode****Figure 83: RMC Dip Switch Example - 29 dB in Normal Mode****Figure 84: RMC Dip Switch Example - 30 dB in Normal Mode****Figure 85: RMC Dip Switch Example - 31 dB in Normal Mode**

Site RMC Alarm

Figure 86: Site RMC Alarm Connector Location



Site RMC provides an alarm in the form of relay closure through the alarm connector.

You can turn the RMC alarm on by disconnecting pin 1 and 2.

You can turn the RMC alarm off by connecting pin 1 and 2.

You can connect the Site RMC alarm relay to the DSC 8500 auxiliary inputs to monitor the RMC alarm.



NOTE: It is strongly recommend that you connect/configure the alarm output of the site RMC to an alarm input of either the DSC 8500 or the MC EDGE to be alerted by a reduced or complete loss of inbound coverage.

7.7

Configuring the DBR M12 Trunking RF Site

Prerequisites:

Obtain:

- Service laptop or the Network Management (NM) Client
- IP address or the host name of the DSC 8500. See [Logon Information on page 106](#).
- Credentials for the **System Infrastructure Administrator** account

Procedure:

1. In the address bar of a web browser, enter one of the following:
 - `https://<DSC_IP_address>`
 - `https://<DSC_host_name>`
2. Log on to the PCA as the **System Infrastructure Administrator**.
3. Configure the system. See [Configuring the System on page 120](#).
4. Configure the band plan. See [Configuring the Band Plan on page 121](#).
5. Configure the zone. See [Configuring the Zone on page 122](#).
6. Configure the site. See [Configuring the Site on page 123](#).
7. Configure the channels. See [Configuring the Channels on page 127](#).
8. Select the **Pending Changes** tab.
9. Apply the changes by clicking **Apply**.

7.7.1

Configuring the System

Procedure:

1. From the **Configuration** drop-down list, select **System**.
2. In the **System** list view, select the system entry and click .
3. In the **Edit System** view, provide appropriate values according to your system configuration. For information on the system parameters, see [System on page 120](#).
4. Click **Submit**.

7.7.1.1

System

Table 26: ASR System Field Descriptions

Field	Description	Range	Default
WACN ID	This field is used to assign a unique ID to the network in a Wide Area Communications Network (WACN) system where this site controller is located. Hexadecimal range of values is 00001 through FFFF with 00001 as the default value.	1..FFFFE	1
System ID	This field is used to assign a unique system ID for the communications system where this site controller is located. The possible range of hexadecimal values is 001 (the default) through FFE.	1..FFE	1
Active Band Plan ID	ID of the Band Plan that is currently active.	1..20	1
Active Band Plan Name	This field is used to enter a name or alias (up to 32 alphanumeric characters) for the current active band plan.	size (1 .. 255) List of allowed characters: White space, A-Z, a-z, 0-9, !#\$()^*+-_.\';<>=?[]^~`	""

Table 27: Subsite System Field Descriptions

Field	Description	Range	Default
WACN ID	This field is used to assign a unique ID to the network in a Wide Area Communications Network (WACN) system where this site controller is located. Hexadecimal range of values is 00001 through FFFF with 00001 as the default value.	1..FFFFE	1
System ID	This field is used to assign a unique system ID for the communications system where this site controller is located. The	1..FFE	1

Field	Description	Range	Default
	possible range of hexadecimal values is 001 (the default) through FFE.		

7.7.2

Configuring the Band Plan

Procedure:

1. From the **Configuration** drop-down list, select **Band Plan**.
2. In the **Band Plan list** view, select the entry you want to configure and click .
3. In the **Edit Band Plan** view, perform the following actions:
 - a. From the **Identifier Enabled** drop-down list, select **Enable**.
 - b. Provide appropriate values according to your system configuration.

For information on the band plan parameters, see [ASR Trunking Site Band Plan on page 121](#).

4. Click **Submit**.

7.7.2.1

ASR Trunking Site Band Plan

Table 28: ASR Trunking Site Band Plan Field Descriptions

Field Name	Description	Range	Default	Units
Band Plan ID Index	Band Plan ID index into frequency band plan table.	1-16	1 - Default for 1st instance of Band Plans.	N/A
Identifier Enabled	Flag to indicate if the frequency band plan table entry is valid or not.	Enable, Disable	Enable - Default for 1st instance of Band Plans.	N/A
Channel Type	This field specifies the channel type of the band plan entry, either FDMA or TDMA.	FDMA, TDMA	FDMA	N/A
Base Frequency [MHz]	Base frequency which corresponds to a band plan element. Used to calculate the channel number of a specific channel.	132.00000..940.993 75	851.00625 Default for 1st instance of Band Plans.	MHz
Channel Spacing [kHz]	It is the frequency spacing used by the frequency band plan element. Frequency difference between consecutive channel numbers. (i.e. If channel 1 is 800 MHz, channel 2's frequency would be equal to 800 MHz + Channel Spacing). The Tx/Rx Offset must be divisible by Channel Spacing when fre-	2.5 ..127.5	6.25 - Default for 1st instance of Band Plans.	kHz

Field Name	Description	Range	Default	Units
	quencies are less than or equal to 524MHz.			
TX/RX Offset [kHz]	Frequency difference between the set of transmit frequencies and the set of receive frequencies. The actual range on the user screen is -64 MHz to 64 MHz.	-64MHz to 64Mhz	-45MHz	MHz
Receive Channel Bandwidth [kHz]	Channel bandwidth of the receiver.	12.5	12.5 - Default for 1st instance of Band Plans.	kHz

7.7.3

Configuring the Zone

Procedure:

1. From the **Configuration** drop-down list, select **Zone**.
2. In the **Zone list** view, select the zone entry and click .
3. In the **Edit Zone** view, provide appropriate values according to your system configuration. For information on the zone parameters, see [Zone on page 122](#).
4. Click **Submit**.

7.7.3.1

Zone

Table 29: ASR Trunking Site Zone Field Descriptions

Field	Description	Range	Default	Units
Zone ID	This is the Zone ID which uniquely identifies the zone in which this site resides.	1..7	1	N/A
ZC IP Address 1	The IP address for the first ZC IP address in Primary Core.	N/A	N/A	N/A
ZC IP Address 2	The IP address for the second ZC IP address in Primary Core.	N/A	N/A	N/A
DSR Voice and Mobility Capability	Parameter to enable or disable DSR Voice and Mobility Capability for the site.	enabled, disabled	disabled	N/A

Field	Description	Range	Default	Units
Backup ZC IP Address 1	The IP address for the first ZC IP address in Backup Core.	N/A	N/A	N/A
Backup ZC IP Address 2	The IP address for the second ZC IP address in Backup Core.	N/A	N/A	N/A
Tsub Capable	This parameter configures a site for Tsub fallback operation (i.e., enables a site controller to link up with the Tsub ZC).	enabled, disabled	enabled	N/A
Tsub ZC IP Address 1	NIC1 IP address of the Tsub Zone Controller; needed for SC to establish connectivity to the Tsub ZC when operating in Tsub mode.	N/A	0.0.0.0	N/A
Tsub ZC IP Address 2	NIC2 IP address of the Tsub Zone Controller; needed for SC to establish connectivity to the Tsub ZC when operating in Tsub mode.	N/A	0.0.0.0	N/A
Grant Time-out Timer [msec]	This field is used to set the time period for which an assigned voice channel remains active after access to the channel is granted to a subscriber. If this timer expires before subscriber activity is received, the controller terminates the call.	400... 6500 msec	1000	msec
Fade Time-out Timer [msec]	This field is used to set the time period for which an assigned voice channel remains active without channel activity. If the timeout period expires without detecting activity, the channel is deassigned.	100... 6300 msec	1900	msec

7.7.4 Configuring the Site

Procedure:

1. From the **Configuration** drop-down list, select **Site**.
2. In the **Site list** view, select the site entry and click .
3. In the **Edit Site** view, provide appropriate values according to your system configuration.
For information on the site parameters, see [Site on page 124](#).
4. Click **Submit**.

7.7.4.1

Site**Table 30: ASR Trunking Site – Site Field Description**

Field Name	Description	Range	Default	Units
Site ID	This identifies the site.  NOTE: The various types of Site Controllers have different system requirements for the Site ID range.	1..150	1	N/A
Site Name	This is the user name given to the site.	size (0 .. 16) List of allowed characters: White space A-Z a-z 0-9 !#\$() (*+-./;:<>=? []^~`	N/A	N/A
Link Debounce Timer [sec]	This timer defines the period of time in seconds between attempts to bring the site link backup.  NOTE: Changing the value of the Link Debounce Timer field from its default value of 3 seconds may affect the site recovery time in a system configured for Dynamic System Resilience (DSR).	3 - 120	3	seconds
Trunking Recovery Timeout Time [sec]	The amount of time that the site waits to enter a trunking state after it has the resources to do so.	1..99	5	seconds
Site Trunking Indication Hold-off Time [sec]	Delays the report of site trunking to subscribers in the site to 'debounce' any temporary transitions to site trunking.	0..129	0	seconds
Priority Monitoring During Site Trunking	This parameter enables or disables Priority Monitor Override, when enabled it allows all talk-groups to be priority monitor capable in Site Trunking.	Enable, Disable	Disable	N/A
Channel Access Holdoff Timer [sec]	Value used to determine how long a subscriber should hold off before registering with the	0..60	12	minutes

Field Name	Description	Range	Default	Units
	system or performing a location update under failure conditions.			
In-Call User Alert Enable	This specifies whether the In-Call User Alert feature is enabled.	Enabled, Disable	Disable	N/A
Site Call Load Capacity Override	<p>This parameter determines if the current Site Call Load Capacity should be fixed based on number of explicit channels or 'overridden' by a user-specified value.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enabled - Site Call Load Capacity is user-specified. Disable - Site Load Capacity must be configured according to number of explicit channels (refer to help in Site Load Capacity for settings) 	Enabled, Disable	Disable	N/A
Site Call Load Capacity	<p>This parameter defines the maximum limit of the number of simultaneous calls (both voice and data) handled by the site. If the Site Load Capacity Override is enabled the user can configure; if disabled by the prime site the parameter must be configured as follows: (# Explicit Chans -> Site Load Capacity) (0->36), (1->24), (2->22), (3->18), (4->16), (5->14), (6 or more -> 12)</p>	10..36	36	N/A
BSI Interval [min]	This parameter specifies the interval of time for when the Base Station Identifier in analog Morse code is transmitted.	10 12 14 16 18 20 25 30 40 50 60	30	minutes
Minimum Repeaters to Trunk	This parameter specifies the minimum number of repeaters required to trunk.	2..28	2	N/A
Zone Core Link Minimum Jitter Buffer [msec]	Specifies the minimum out-bound audio jitter buffer time to account for network jitter on the arriving XIS packets.	15, 30, 45, 60, 75		msec
UTC-TAI Value	Specifies current UTC Time and TAI Time offset.	-120...0	-37	seconds

Field Name	Description	Range	Default	Units
Site Type	Read only field, that specifies Site type, defined during installation procedure.	ASR_SITE	ASR_SITE	N/A
Actual Access Code Index	Indicates the Access Code Index value currently active in the station.	(0..15)	0	N/A
Control Channel Slot Time	Defines the length of time allotted to microslots required for each control channel message packet.	1..40	6	microslots
Packet Data Channel Slot Time	Specifies the packet data channel slot time for the displayed channel.	1..40	10	microslots
Astro Fade Tolerance	Sets the number of missed frame syncs that are counted in a row before a call is terminated.	1..3	3	N/A

Table 31: Subsite – Site Field Description

Field Name	Description	Range	Default	Units
Site ID	This identifies the site.	1..150	1	N/A
Site Name	This is the user name given to the site.	size (0 .. 16) List of allowed characters: White space A-Z a-z 0-9 !#\$()<>*+-./;:>=?[]^~`	N/A	N/A
UTC-TAI Value	Specifies current UTC Time and TAI Time offset.	-120...0	-37	seconds
Site Type	Read only field, that specifies subsite type, defined during installation procedure.	SUBSITE	SUBSITE	N/A
Actual Access Code Index	Indicates the Access Code Index value currently active in the station.	(0..15)	0	N/A
Control Channel Slot Time	Defines the length of time allotted to microslots required for each control channel message packet	1..40	6	microslots

Field Name	Description	Range	Default	Units
Packet Data Channel Slot Time	Specifies the packet data channel slot time for the displayed channel.	1..40	10	microslots
Astro Fade Tolerance	Sets the number of missed frame syncs that are counted in a row before a call is terminated.	1..3	3	N/A

7.7.5

Configuring the Channels

Procedure:

1. From the **Configuration** drop-down list, select **Channel**.
2. In the **Channel list** view, select the entry you want to configure and click .
3. In the **Edit Channel** view, perform the following actions:
 - a. From the **Common Channel Config State** drop-down list, select **configured**.
 - b. Provide appropriate values according to your system configuration.

For information on the channel parameters, see [Channel on page 127](#).
4. Click **Submit**.

7.7.5.1

Channel

Table 32: Channel Field Descriptions

Field	Description	Range	Default
Channel Number	The Channel Number is the ID of the Channel in the system.	1..28	1
Common Channel Config State	This field is used to indicate if this channel is configured for use in the site.	configured, unconfigured	unconfigured
ASTRO Classic Data Capable	This field specifies whether the channel is capable of supporting P25 Classic Data.	Enable, Disable	Enable
Reserved Access Data Capable	Specifies whether the channel is capable of supporting Enhanced Data. Setting this parameter to Yes enables the channel to be configured for Enhanced Data.	Yes, No	No
DFB Capable	This field is used to select whether the channel has the capability to use the Dynamic Frequency Blocking feature. When DFB capability is set, the channel cannot transmit control, voice, BSI, or failsoft information when the site is operating in site trunking mode. If the site	Enable, Disable	Disable

Field	Description	Range	Default
	<p>is operating in wide-area trunking mode, the channel can transmit voice information when assigned by the zone controller. This channel is enabled to use the Dynamic Frequency Blocking feature.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> When this field is enabled, the following fields are disabled and read only: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • BSI Capable • Failsoft Capable • Control Channel Capable (for channels 1 to 4 only) When this field is disabled: this channel cannot use the Dynamic Frequency Blocking feature. 		
BSI Capable	<p>This is the capability for a channel to transmit Base Station Identifier in the analog Morse code. Values:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • enabled - indicates this channel can transmit the analog BSI. When this field is enabled, the following fields are disabled and are read-only: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ DFB Capable ◦ Control Channel Capable (for channels 1 to 4 only) • disabled - indicates this channel cannot be assigned to transmit the analog BSI. 	Enable, Disable	Disable
BSI Callsign	BSI_Callsign is the base station identification signal. This is the assign radio call sign issued for the system by the local licensing authority. This call sign is used in the analog Morse code identifications sent over the air when BSI_capable is enabled. The first 8 characters are also sent over the control channel as part of the MOT_BSI_GRANT control channel message each time the analog BSI is initiated. The first 8 characters are also sent in digital format over the channels when assigned for voice or data.	size (0 .. 20) any upper-case letter or number	""
Failsoft Capable	This field is used to select whether this channel is capable of entering the site failsoft mode when the simulcast subsystem cannot support site trunking. The site failsoft feature is a fall-back mechanism that allows the comparator to oper-	Enable, Disable	Enable

Field	Description	Range	Default
	ate in a standalone state. Enabled (default) - indicates the comparator can enter site failsoft mode if the subsystem cannot support site trunking. Disabled - indicates the comparator cannot enter site failsoft mode.		
Control Channel Capable	For IVD, this field specifies whether or not the channel is capable of being the Control Channel. Only channels 1-4 can be set as control channel capable.	Enable, Disable	Disable
Control Channel Preference Level	This field is used to rank the channels that are enabled as control channel capable. This ranking determines the order the channels are used as a control channel at the site. The range is 1 through 4 with a preference level of 1 as the highest rank and 4 as the lowest preference level.	1-4	4
Protected Capable	This is the capability that protects the channel from being assigned a call unless it is the only channel available.	Enable, Disable	Disable
Voice Capable	This is the capability for a channel to be used for voice: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> enabled - indicates this channel can be assigned as a voice channel. disabled - indicates this channel cannot be assigned as a voice channel. 	Enable, Disable	Enable
Sub-Band	This field is used to determine if this channel has the capability to be assigned to sub-band frequencies.	Enable, Disable	Enable
Channel Access Type	This attribute indicates whether the channel is: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> FDMAonly Dynamic Channel TDMAonly TDMA Only value indicates 2 slot TDMA operability of the channel.	FDMAonly/DynamicChannel/TDMAonly	FDMAonly
TX Channel Frequency [MHz]	This is the RF Frequency that the Base Radio will transmit.	132..174 380..524 762.00625..775.99375 851.00625..869.99375 935.00625..940.99375	132000000 Hz

Field	Description	Range	Default
RX Channel Frequency [MHz]	<p>This field allows you to enter the receive frequency for this channel.</p> <p>NOTE:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> VHF: (132000000..174000000) UHF: (380000000..524000000) 700 MHz: (792006250..805993750) 800 MHz: (806006250..824993750) 900 MHz: (896006250..901993750) <p>Dependency: The Rx Frequency must be even divisible by 5000 or 6250 Hz for UHF/700 MHz/ 800MHz/900MHz and by 2500 or 3125 Hz for VHF.</p> <p>The following VHF Rx Frequencies are also allowed:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 154371250.00 Hz 154463750.00 Hz 154471250.00 Hz 154478750.00 Hz 169172000.00 Hz 169807000.00 Hz 173203750.00 Hz 173396250.00 Hz 173435700.00 Hz <p>The Rx Frequency must be within the Rx Minimum Frequency and Rx Maximum Frequency and between the limits listed in the Range above. In the 700 MHz or 800 MHz band, for IV&D, the frequency ranges starts 6250 Hz above the lower limit and end 6250 below the upper limit.</p>	132..174 380..524 792.00625..805.99375 806.00625..824.99375 896.00625..901.99375	132000000 Hz
Channel Assignment Type	The type of assignment CAI packet to be used for this channel. In explicit, both Rx and Tx OTA channel numbers are included in the CAI packet. In implicit, there is only one OTA channel number and a Tx/Rx Offset is applied to the Tx Frequency to determine the Rx Frequency.	Implicit, Explicit	Implicit
FDMA Tx Band Plan Element	Identifier for the band plan element. This identifies the band plan element used by the channel, encoded as the highest 4	1-16	1

Field	Description	Range	Default
	bits of the Tx channel number (Tx channel number of SU) in the CAI packets.		
TDMA Tx Band Plan Element	Identifier for the band plan element. This identifies the band plan element used by the channel, encoded as the highest 4 bits of the Tx channel number (Tx channel number of SU) in the CAI packets.	1..16	3
	 NOTE: Applies for Phase 2.		
FDMA Rx Band Plan Element	Band identifier for the element. This identifies the band plan element used by the channel, encoded as the highest 4 bits of the Rx channel number (Rx channel number of SU) in the CAI packets.	1-16	1
TDMA Rx Band Plan Element	Identifier for the band plan element. This identifies the band plan element used by the channel, encoded as the highest 4 bits of the Rx channel number (Rx channel number of SU) in the CAI packets.	1..16	3
	 NOTE: Applies for Phase 2.		
Service Mode	Indicates if field personnel can steer a serviceability talk group to this channel when marked for serviceability testing. Indicates if field personnel can do BER/out bound test pattern tests for coverage testing.	Enable, Disable	Disable
Enhanced Data Max Wait [sub-slots]	Indicates the number of subslots over which an Enhanced Data subscriber is to randomize their first Random Access Reservation Request for a given packet data message(s).	1 – 8	4
FDMA Tx Modulation Type	Specifies the modulation type for this station transmitter.	ASTRO CAI LSM, ASTRO C4FM	ASTRO C4FM
Serviceability Fault Reporting	Specifies whether the box sends the serviceability air interface fault notifications to the Network Manager.	Enable, Disable	Disable
Tx Power Out Requested [W]	Specifies the desired output power from the transmitter.	2..44	2W
Phase 2 Tx Power Out Requested [W]	Specifies the desired output power from the transmitter.	2..44	2W
Illegal Carrier Determination	Specifies whether illegal carrier is enabled.	Enabled, Disabled	Enabled
RF Threshold (Illegal Carrier Level) [dBm]	Specifies the dBm level above which the received signal is considered to be an illegal carrier.	-124..-50	-90

Field	Description	Range	Default
	legal carrier if this station is not assigned to a call.		
Threshold Timer (Carrier Mal-function Time)	Selects the length of time (in seconds) a carrier must exceed the illegal carrier threshold on an unassigned channel before the controller removes the channel from system use.	1..254	50
Rx Dual Branch Receiver Operations	Enables or disables diversity receive.	Enable, Disable	Disable
Rx Branch Im-balance Delta [dB]	Specifies Signal Quality Estimate (SQE) delta in dB(s) between multiple receiver branches used for failure detection.	3..12	5
Rx Branch Im-balance Time to Failure	Specifies Signal Quality Estimate (SQE) time (in seconds) to failure when Signal Quality Delta difference between branches is met or exceeded.	(0,30..1200)	120

7.7.6

Configuring the Subsite

Procedure:

1. From the **Configuration** drop-down list, select **Subsite**.
2. In the **Subsite** list view, select the entry you want to configure and click .
3. In the **Edit Subsite** view, perform the following actions:
 - a. From the **Subsite Configuration** drop-down list, select **configured**.
 - b. Provide appropriate values according to your system configuration.

For information on the subsite parameters, see [Subsite on page 132](#).
4. Click **Submit**.

7.7.6.1

Subsite

Table 33: Subsite Field Description

Field Name	Description	Range	Default	Units
Subsite ID	<p>This identifies the Subsite.</p> <p> NOTE: The various types of subsite controllers have different system requirements for the site ID range.</p>	1..64	1	N/A

Field Name	Description	Range	Default	Units
Subsite Configuration	This field is used to indicate if this subsite is configured for use in the site.	Unconfigured, Configured	Unconfigured	N/A
Subsite Name	This field allows you to assign a name or alias to this subsite.	size (0 .. 16) List of allowed characters: White space AZ a-z 0-9 !#\$ ()*+-./;:<>=? []^~` (excluding ,@,%,&,,')	N/A	N/A

DRAFT

8.18

Setting the Transmitter Power

You can perform this procedure to set or verify the transmitter power during the commissioning of an RF site.

Prerequisites:

Obtain the service monitor.

Procedure:

1. Connect the service monitor to the -30 dB sample port of the Tx post filter with enough additional attenuation to protect the service monitor or the external power meter.
 **NOTE:** When you select **additional attenuation**, all of the DBR M12 MultiCarrier Site carriers can be keyed.
2. In the **Configuration/Channel** menu, set the transmitter power for all channels to the desired top of rack output level.
3. In the **Services/Requested State** menu, perform one of the following actions:
 - For ASR sites, disable all channels.
 - For subsites, disable all RF modems.
4. In the **Services/RF Channel Status** menu, perform the following actions:
 - a. Select the desired channel.
 - b. Ensure that **Real Time Session** is enabled.
 - c. Start the V.52 FDMA test pattern.
 - d. Ensure that the other channels are not transmitting.

5. In the **Configuration/Channel** menu, adjust the transmitter power of the desired channel to the desired accuracy as measured by the service monitor or external power meter in [step 1](#).
6. Terminate the test pattern launched in [step 4c](#).
The top of the rack power, as measured by the service monitor or external power meter, should indicate that the carrier of the channel of interest is de-keyed.
7. For the rest of the channels, repeat [step 4](#) to [step 6](#).
8. In the **Services/Requested State** menu, set the site to the desired state.
9. In the **Services/RFDS Configuration** menu, key all of the enabled channels at once and save their composite power as a benchmark.

You can compare the saved composite power benchmark with the future transmitter power out tests.

DRAFT

Chapter 10

DBR M12 MultiCarrier Site FRU Procedures

This chapter lists the Field Replaceable Units (FRUs) and includes replacement procedures applicable to the DBR M12 MultiCarrier Site.

10.1

DBR M12 MultiCarrier Site FRUs and Parts

The DBR M12 MultiCarrier Site is comprised of numerous field replaceable units (FRUs) and field replaceable parts.

When replacing a FRU or part, you must obtain the precise FRU Kit Number or Part Number and review the replacement procedures provided, including all safety precautions and system impact information.

When ordering FRUs, you must provide the FRU Kit Number. When ordering field replaceable parts, provide the Part Number. To obtain the numbers that are not provided in this section, you must contact Centralized Managed Support Operations (CMSO). If a part that you want to replace is not listed in this section, you must find the part number on the part or part label and contact Centralized Managed Support Operations (CMSO).

WARNING: To guard against personal injury and/or damage to equipment, switch a trunked base radio to Service Mode when performing service. The system periodically keys up to pseudo train its linear transmitter autonomously when it is not assigned by the zone controller. Tx Inhibiting the base radio also prevents the transmitter from keying. Remember to switch the base radio back to Normal Mode when service is complete.

AVERTISSEMENT: Pour prévenir les blessures ou les dommages à l'équipement, faites passer une radio de base commutée en mode Service lors de l'entretien. Le système se code périodiquement pour pseudo-entraîner son linéaire émetteur de manière autonome lorsqu'il n'est pas attribué par le contrôleur de zone. Le blocage d'émission de la radio de base empêche également l'émetteur de faire le codage. N'oubliez pas de remettre la radio de base en mode normal une fois l'entretien terminé.

Table 41: DBR M12 MultiCarrier Site Field Replaceable Units

Component Type	FRU Kit Number	Replacement Procedure
Transceiver Module (700/800 MHz)	DLN8065A	Replacing the Transceiver Module on page 193
Power Amplifier Module (800 MHz)	DLN8061A	Replacing the Power Amplifier on page 195
Power Amplifier Module (700 MHz)	DLN8062A	Replacing the Power Amplifier on page 195
Site RMC Module (700/800 MHz)	DLN8063A	Replacing the RMC Modules on page 207
Cabinet RMC Module (700/800 MHz)	DLN8064A	Replacing the RMC Modules on page 207
Power Amplifier Fan Filter Replacement Kit	DLN8042A	DBR M12 MultiCarrier Site Troubleshooting and Disaster Recovery on page 209

Component Type	FRU Kit Number	Replacement Procedure
Power Amplifier Fan Kit	DLN8032A	Replacing the Power Amplifier Fan Assembly on page 184
DSC 8500 without Rubidium Timing	DLN1446A	Replacing the DSC 8500 Site Processor on page 191
DSC 8500 with Rubidium Timing	DLN1447A	Replacing the DSC 8500 Site Processor on page 191
2-3 N-Way Combiner (800 MHz)	DLN8066A	Replacing the N-Way Combiner on page 203
2-3 N-Way Combiner (700 MHz)	DLN8067A	Replacing the N-Way Combiner on page 203
4-6 N-Way Combiner (800 MHz)	DLN8068A	Replacing the N-Way Combiner on page 203
4-6 N-Way Combiner (700 MHz)	DLN8069A	Replacing the N-Way Combiner on page 203
2-3 N-Way Splitter (800 MHz)	DLN8070A	Replacing the N-Way Splitter on page 205
2-3 N-Way Splitter (700 MHz)	DLN8071A	Replacing the N-Way Splitter on page 205
4-6 N-Way Splitter (800 MHz)	DLN8072A	Replacing the N-Way Splitter on page 205
4-6 N-Way Splitter (700 MHz)	DLN8073A	Replacing the N-Way Splitter on page 205
Rx Preselector (700/800 MHz)	DLN8074A	Replacing the Site Preselector on page 197
Tx post filter (800 MHz)	DLN8075A	Replacing the Transmit Filter on page 199
Tx post filter (700 MHz)	DLN8076A	Replacing the Transmit Filter on page 199
700Mhz 800MHz TX Phasing Harness	DLN8079A	Replacing the Phasing Harness (for Diplexer Function) on page 201

10.2

Replacing the Power Amplifier Fan Assembly

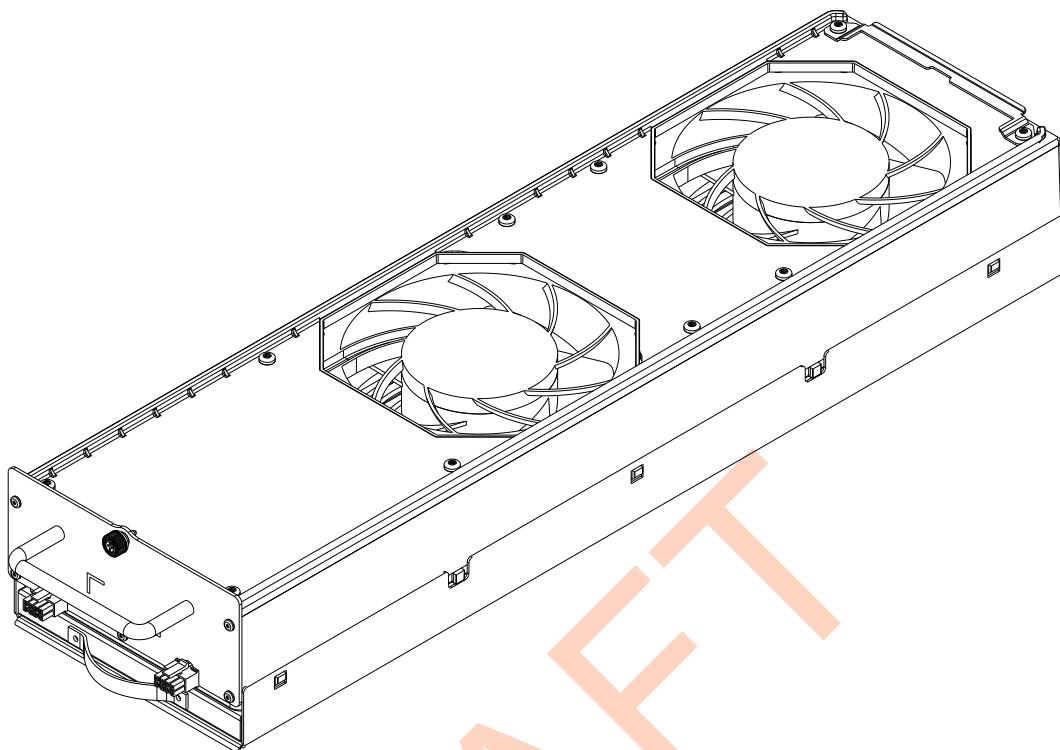
To prevent overheating, the fan must be in place at all times. You can remove the fan only for servicing purposes.

 **WARNING:** Before and after the removal of the fan module, you must avoid touching the moving fan blades with tools, hands, or other objects. If you want to remove the fan module to access or replace the modules behind it, you must turn off the equipment power and allow the modules to cool before performing any work, as the surfaces of the modules can be hot.

AVERTISSEMENT: Avant et après le retrait du module de ventilateur, vous devez éviter de toucher les pales de ventilateur en mouvement avec des outils, les mains ou d'autres objets. Si vous souhaitez retirer le module de ventilateur pour accéder aux modules derrière lui ou les remplacer, vous devez couper l'alimentation de l'équipement et laisser les modules refroidir avant d'effectuer des travaux, car les surfaces des modules peuvent être chaudes.

 **IMPORTANT:** You can swap out the fan assembly without shutting the power off. You must have the replacement fan assembly in place within a reasonable amount of time, so that the device module does not overheat and shut down.

Figure 89: DSC 8500 Fan Assembly



Prerequisites:

Obtain:

- Philips bit screwdriver
- Electrostatic discharge (ESD) wrist strap (Motorola Solutions part number RSX4015A, or equivalent) that must be worn throughout this procedure.

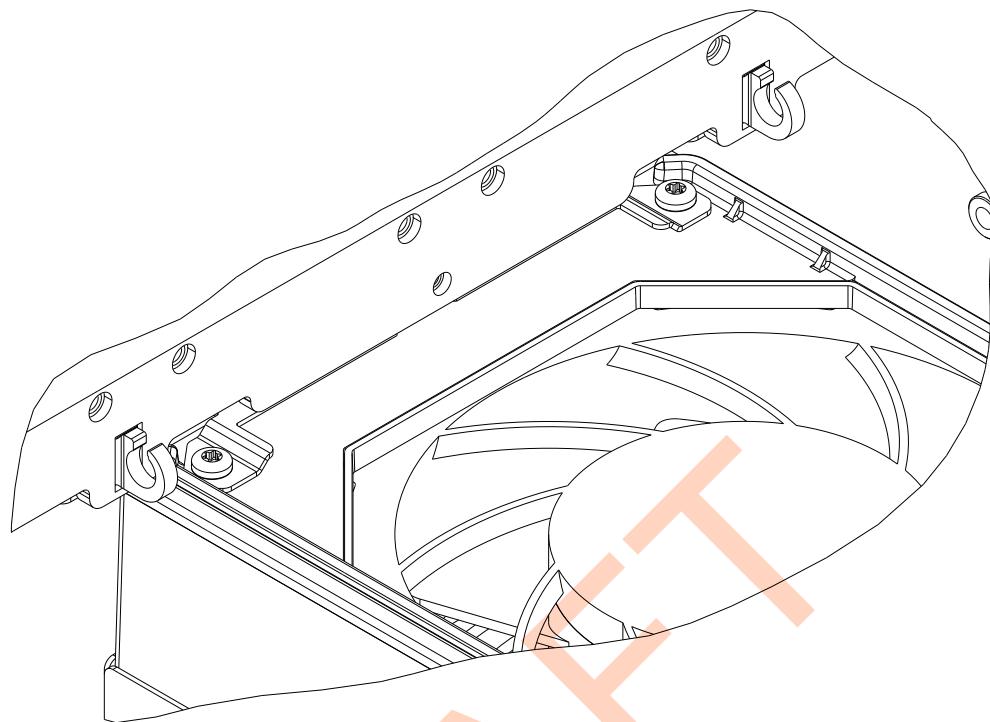
Procedure:

1. Wear an electrostatic discharge (ESD) strap and connect its cable to a verified good ground.

⚠ CAUTION: Wear the ESD strap throughout the whole procedure to prevent ESD damage to any components.

ATTENTION: Portez la dragonne ESD tout au long de la procédure pour éviter que les composants soient endommagés par les décharges électrostatiques.

2. Disconnect connections from the fan to the power amplifiers (PAs).
3. Using a Phillips bit screwdriver, loosen the captive screw on the front of the fan assembly that you want to replace.
4. Pull the fan module out of the card cage.
You must support the bottom of the fan kit as it is removed.
5. Insert a new fan kit so that the retainer lines are aligned with the notch in the card cage.

Figure 90: Fan Kit Retainer Lines and Card Cage Notch

6. Lift the fan kit up and push it forward until the front panel of the fan kit touches the card cage
7. Using a Phillips bit screwdriver, secure the new fan.
8. Ensure that the fan assembly operates properly, and that the fan Alarm LED is off.

To verify the status of the equipment, you can also use software tools, such as Unified Event Manager (UEM) or Provisioning and Configuration Agent (PCA).

10.3

Replacing the Power Supply Unit Chassis

DANGER: High Leakage Current (12 mA). Earth connection is essential before connecting the power supply.

DANGER: Courant de fuite élevé (12 mA). La connexion à la terre est essentielle avant de connecter l'alimentation.

Prerequisites:

Obtain:

- PH1 screwdriver
- T30 driver set to 55 in-lb
- Electrostatic discharge (ESD) wrist strap (Motorola Solutions part number RSX4015A, or equivalent) that must be worn throughout this procedure. Its cable must be connected to a verified good ground.

Procedure:

1. Unplug the power cord connectors from the Power Supply Units (PSUs).