



# **Miniport Receiver EB200**

# Portable monitoring from 10 kHz to 3 GHz

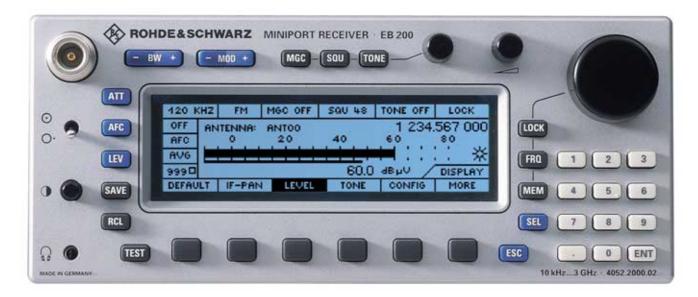
- Ergonomic design for on-body operation
- Continuous frequency range 10 kHz to 3 GHz
- Detection of unlicensed transmitters
- Location of close-range to medium-range targets with the aid of Handheld Directional Antenna HE200
- Digital IF section with 12 bandwidths (150 Hz to 150 kHz)
- Fast, accurate level indication across 110 dB dynamic range
- Scanning modes
  - Frequency scanning
  - Memory scanning
- Frequency spectrum (option)
- IF panorama display (option)
- Remote-controllable via RS232 C PPP or LAN (Ethernet 10Base-T)



# **Brief description**

Miniport Receiver EB200 with Active Directional Antenna HE200 is a portable unit for radiomonitoring in the wide frequency range from 10 kHz to 3 GHz. Whether used for monitoring In case of power supply interruption, all the data is stored. Operation can thus be resumed immediately after the power supply is restored.

- Location of close-range to mediumrange targets with the aid of Handheld Directional Antenna HE200
- Detection of undesired emissions including pulsed emissions
- Detection of unlicensed transmitters communicating illegally or interfering with licensed transmission



emissions, detecting interference or locating mini-transmitters irrespective of their position, EB200 offers features unrivalled in its class. The favourably priced and compact receiver with LAN interface may also be used in computer-based stationary systems.

The EB200 is characterized by high input sensitivity and frequency setting accuracy throughout the frequency range from 10 kHz to 3 GHz.

Its small dimensions and low weight as well as a sturdy, pickup-proof die-cast aluminium housing with well-protected integrated operating elements make the EB200 ideal for use in places which cannot be reached with a vehicle. Its low power consumption permits battery operation typically of four hours. The EB200 battery pack is easily accessible and can be exchanged quickly. EB200 fulfils the following tasks:

- Monitoring of given frequencies, eg storage of 1 to 1000 frequencies, squelch setting, constant monitoring of one frequency or cyclical scanning of several frequencies
- Searching in a frequency range with freely selectable start and stop frequency and step widths of 1 kHz to 9.999 MHz
- Protection against tapping by detecting miniature spy transmitters (bugs)
- Monitoring of one's own radio exercises in a service band
- Monitoring of selected transmissions
- Remote-controlled operation via modem and PC in coverage measurement and monitoring systems

EB200 and HE200: ergonomic design for on-body operation



## **Digital IF section**

The EB200 covers the wide frequency range from 10 kHz to 3 GHz. Processing all signals available with optimum signal-to-noise ratio requires a large number of IF bandwidths. This problem cannot be solved by means of analog filters as space is limited. The solution is a digital IF section in which a wide variety of different filters can be implemented in a relatively small space with the aid of DSP. The EB200 has 12 IF bandwidths between 150 Hz and 150 kHz. The following digital demodulators are available: AM, FM, LSB, USB and CW. If the receiver is fitted with the IF panorama option, the number of bandwidths is increased to 15 up to 1 MHz. Bandwidths over 150 kHz are for level and deviation measurement as demodulation is not possible.

### Scanning modes

### Frequency scanning

It is possible to define a frequency range to which a complete data set can be allocated. In addition to receiver settings, the following scan parameters may be included in the data set:

- Step width
- Signal threshold (dBµV)
- Dwell time (s)
- Hold time (s)
- Signal-controlled continuation
- Suppression (individual frequencies or search ranges)

#### Memory scanning

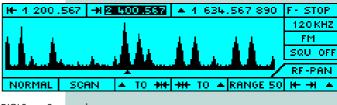
The EB200 uses 1000 definable memory locations. A complete data set, such as frequency, mode of demodulation, bandwidth, squelch level, etc, can be assigned to each memory location. The memory content can be edited or overwritten with the results of a scanning run. The content of any memory location can be transferred to the receiver manually using the RCL key, by turning the setting knob or automatically by activating the memory scanning process.

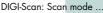
#### **Frequency spectrum**

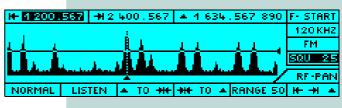
Fitted with the frequency spectrum (DIGI-Scan) option, EB200 scans the frequency range of interest with digital control and displays the associated spectrum. Emissions detected can be seen at a glance. Aural monitoring of the information is possible by simply pressing a softkey. EB200 then goes to the DIGI-Scan listen mode. The stored spectrum is dis-

played in the background, and the emission of interest can be selected and monitored by marking it with the frequency cursor.

Location of miniature transmitters at close range is possible in the differential mode of the DIGI-Scan option. In this mode, the displayed spectrum is stored as a reference. Current spectra are superimposed on the reference





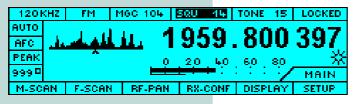


... listen mode ...

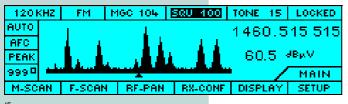


spectrum, and any new signals or variations in signal strength are clearly discernible as peaks. If the measurement is made with the distance, the field strength of transmitters at close range varies to a greater extent than that of transmitters located far away. This differential display ensures fast and reliable location of miniature transmitters even in case of spreadspectrum transmission.

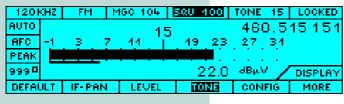




Overview



IF panorama



Level (zoomed)

For every task the optimized view ...

## State-of-the-art design

The receiver is designed for both mobile and stationary operation. Careful screening and filters in all the input and output lines guarantee extremely low spurious as well as high interference rejection.

## BITE

The receiver is permanently monitored by built-in test equipment. If deviations from the nominal are detected, an error message is output with a code informing on the type of fault.

# Serviceability

Modern design and the use of plug-in modules guarantee short repair times. All the modules may be exchanged without any recalibration or adjustments being required.

## **Remote control**

All the receiver functions can be remote-controlled via the serial RS232C interface of a controller. For measurement tasks, the LAN option provides a hundred times faster speed as well as easy connection and control of multiple receivers from a PC. With these different versions the user can select the type of remote control to suit his tasks.

## **Function**

The EB200 is a superhet receiver with a third intermediate frequency of 10.7 MHz. In spite of its compact size, it was possible to implement an advanced receiver concept. The receiver input is equipped with a highpass/lowpass combination or tracking preselection, as required, to reduce the signal sum load. Intermodulation suppression equals that of many receivers used in stationary applications.

The low degree of oscillator reradiation is a result of large-scale filtering. A modern synthesizer concept featuring very low phase noise permits switching times of less than 3 ms. Effective frequency and memory scanning is thus possible.

# Operation

The operational concept of the EB200 meets all the requirements of a modern radiomonitoring receiver, ie all the essential functions, such as modes of demodulation, bandwidths, etc, can be set via labelled keys directly.

Settings that are not used during current operation are available in submenus. The hierarchy of menu control is implemented according to priorities for ease of use.



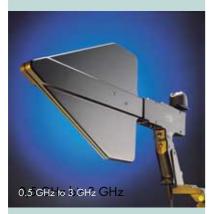
# Handheld Directional Antennas



▲ HE200







## Uses

The handy and highly broadband Active Directional Antenna HE200 in conjunction with portable receivers (eg EB200) is ideal for locating transmitting and interfering sources. The direction is found by pointing the antenna towards the direction of maximum signal voltage. The overall frequency range from 0.01 MHz to 3000 MHz is covered by 4 exchangeable broadband antenna modules each with a distinct directional pattern. A low-noise broadband amplifier may be added to increase sensitivity in the active mode. The amplifier is bypassed in the passive mode and in this case the antenna may also be used in the vicinity of strong transmitters.

## Description

A broadband cardioid directional pattern is obtained in the frequency ranges 20 MHz to 200 MHz and 200 MHz to 500 MHz by using a loaded loop antenna in two different sizes. A log-periodic dipole antenna covers the range 500 MHz to 3000 MHz with a directional pattern. A loop antenna is available as an option for the lower frequency range of 0.01 MHz to 20 MHz.

The four RF modules can be exchanged by means of a quickrelease catch provided at the supply and display unit. The supply and display unit comprises the following modules:

- Unambiguous direction finding\*), ie directional pattern with the receive maximum pointing to the front in the frequency range 20 MHz to 3 GHz
- The maximum of the antenna output signal serves as a direction criterion (maximum direction finding)
- Handy size despite very wide broadband characteristic
- Weight is kept to a minimum due to material used and antenna design
- Can be used for vertically and horizontally polarized signals in the frequency range 20 MHz to 3 GHz
- Wide dynamic range due to switchable passive and active mode

\*) For the unambiguous determination of the angle of incidence of a signal, at least two different sites are required. The transmitter is to be located at the intersection point of the DF beams.

- Antenna electronics made up of low-noise amplifier as well as active/passive switchover circuit
- Active/passive switchover by means of relay

The low-noise amplifier is bypassed in passive mode and has no supply voltage. Passive mode is thus also possible without batteries and external voltage supply. The antenna should only be switched to active mode if there are no strong transmitters in close vicinity and if the sensitivity of the receiving system (antenna with receiver) in the passive mode is not sufficient to detect the signal. When the amplifier is activated, a yellow LED on the rear of the supply and display unit indicates whether the supply voltage from battery or external source has fallen below the permissible range.

## **Specifications**

**Frequency range** Frequency setting via keypad or rollkey

Frequency accuracy Aging Synthesizer setting time Oscillator phase noise

#### Antenna input

Oscillator reradiation RF attenuation Input selection 100 kHz to 20 MHz 20 MHz to 1.5 GHz 1.5 GHz to 3 GHz

#### Interference rejection, nonlinearities

Image frequency rejection IF rejection 2nd order intercept point 3rd order intercept point Internal spurious signals

#### Sensitivity

(including AF section) 20 MHz to 650 MHz 650 MHz to 1500 MHz 1500 MHz to 2700 MHz 2700 MHz to 3000 MHz Signal-to-noise ratio

 $\begin{array}{ll} \mbox{AM, bandwidth 6 kHz,} \\ \mbox{f}_{mod} = 1 \mbox{ kHz, } m = 0.5 \\ \mbox{20 MHz to } 2700 \mbox{ MHz, } V = 1 \mbox{ } \mu V & \geq 10 \mbox{ dB} \\ \mbox{2.7 GHz to } 3 \mbox{ GHz, } V = 1.3 \mbox{ } \mu V & \geq 10 \mbox{ dB} \\ \mbox{FM, bandwidth } 15 \mbox{ kHz,} \\ \mbox{f}_{mod} = 1 \mbox{ kHz, deviation } = 5 \mbox{ kHz} \\ \mbox{20 MHz to } 2700 \mbox{ MHz, } V = 1 \mbox{ } \mu V & \geq 25 \mbox{ dB} \\ \mbox{2.7 GHz to } 3 \mbox{ GHz, } V = 1.3 \mbox{ } \mu V & \geq 25 \mbox{ dB} \\ \mbox{2.7 GHz to } 3 \mbox{ GHz, } V = 1.3 \mbox{ } \mu V & \geq 25 \mbox{ dB} \\ \end{tabular}$ 

#### Demodulation

IF bandwidths

IF bandwidths for level and deviation indication

Squelch

Gain control IF control RF + IF control AFC

Deviation indication Signal level indication

IF panorama display (option SU)

Scan characteristics Automatic memory scan

Frequency scan

#### Inputs/outputs Digital IF output

Bidirectional reference frequency connectors in out I/Q output (digital) IF 10.7 MHz, wideband 10 kHz to 3 GHz

1 kHz, 100 Hz, 10 Hz, 1 Hz or in selectable increments  $\leq \pm 1.5 \times 10^{\circ}$  (-10°C to + 55°C)  $\leq \pm 0.5 \times 10^{\circ}$ /year  $\leq 3$  ms  $\leq -100$  dBc/Hz at 10 kHz offset

N socket, 50 Ω, VSWR ≤3; SMA connector for rackmounting at rear panel ≤–107 dBm 30 dB, man. or autom., switchable

highpass/lowpass tracking preselection highpass/lowpass

≥70 dB, typ. 80 dB ≥70 dB, typ. 80 dB typ. 40 dBm typ. 2 dBm ≤-107 dBm

 $\leq$ 14 dB, typ. 12 dB  $\leq$ 15.5 dB  $\leq$ 14 dB, typ. 12 dB  $\leq$ 14 dB, typ. 12 dB  $\leq$ 15 dB, typ. 13 dB measurement with telephone filter to CCITT

≥25 dB ≥25 dB AM, FM, USB, LSB, CW

AM, FM, USB, LSB, CW 12 (150/300/600 Hz/1.5/2.4/6/ 9/15/30/50/120/150 kHz)

15 (150 Hz to 1 MHz) only with IF Panoramic Unit EB200SU signal-controlled, can be set from -10 dBμV to +100 dBμV AGC, MGC 80 dB 110 dB digital retuning for signals unstable in frequency graphical with tuning label graphical as level line or numerical from -10 dBμV to +100 dBμV, acoustic indication by level tone internal module, ranges 25, 50, 100, 200, 500, 1000 kHz

1000 definable memory locations to each of which a complete data set can be allocated START/STOP/STEP definition with receiving data set

serial data (clock, data, frame) up to 256 ksps: 2 x 16 bit

 $\begin{array}{l} 10 \text{ MHz, BNC} \\ 0.1 \text{ V to } 1 \text{ V; } R_i = 500 \ \Omega \\ 0 \text{ dBm, } R_o = 50 \ \Omega \\ \text{AF signal, } 2 \times 16 \text{ bit} \\ \pm 5 \text{ MHz uncontrolled for external} \\ \text{panoramic display} \end{array}$ 

AF output, balanced Loudspeaker output Headphones output Output log. signal level

#### BITE

**Data interface** Option

#### General data

Operating temperature range Rated temperature range Storage temperature range Humidity Shock

Vibration (sinewave)

Vibration (noise)

Electromagnetic compatibility (EMC)

Power supply

Dimensions (W x H x D)

Weight (without battery pack) Battery pack

#### Directional antennas HE200/HE200HF

Frequency range Antenna modules

20 MHz to 200 MHz 200 MHz to 500 MHz 500 MHz to 3000 MHz Option 0.01 MHz to 20 MHz Polarization

Loop antenna 0.01 MHz to 20 MHz

Nominal impedance SWR RF output Gain Antenna factor Field-strength sensitivity Linearity of amplifier

Current drain

Power supply Dimensions ( $W \times H \times D$ )

#### General data

Operating temperature range Rated temperature range

Storage temperature range Vibration resistance

Shock resistance

Weights: Supply and display unit with adapters and compass RF modules 20 MHz to 200 MHz 200 MHz to 500 MHz 500 MHz to 3000 MHz 0.01 MHz to 20 MHz  $600~\Omega$  , 0 dBm  $8~\Omega$  , 500 mW via volume control 0 V to +4.5 V

monitoring of test signals by means of loop test

RS232 C PPP LAN (Ethernet 10Base-T)

 $\begin{array}{l} -10\,^{\circ}{\rm C} \ {\rm to} +55\,^{\circ}{\rm C} \\ 0^{\circ}{\rm C} \ {\rm to} +50\,^{\circ}{\rm C} \\ -40\,^{\circ}{\rm C} \ {\rm to} +70\,^{\circ}{\rm C} \\ {\rm max}. 95\%, \ {\rm cyclic} \ {\rm test} 25/55\,^{\circ}{\rm C} \\ {\rm to} \ {\rm DIN} \ {\rm IEC} \ 68.2\cdot27 \\ ({\rm MIL}{\rm STD}{\rm .810D}, \ {\rm MIL}{\rm .728800D}), \ 40 \ {\rm g}, \\ {\rm shock} \ {\rm spectrum} \ 45 \ {\rm Hz} \ {\rm to} \ 2 \ {\rm Hz} \\ {\rm to} \ {\rm DIN} \ {\rm IEC} \ 68.2\cdot36, \ {\rm (MIL}{\rm .728800D}), \ 50 \ {\rm Hz} \\ {\rm to} \ {\rm DIN} \ {\rm IEC} \ 68.2\cdot36, \ {\rm 10} \ {\rm Hz} \ {\rm to} \ 500 \ {\rm Hz}, \\ 1.9 \ {\rm g} \ ({\rm rms}) \\ {\rm EN50081} \ / 82.1, \ 82.2, \ {\rm MIL}{\rm .STD}{\rm .461}, \\ {\rm CE03}, \ {\rm RE02} \ {\rm and} \ {\rm RS03} \\ {\rm battery} \ {\rm pack} \ ({\rm typ}, \ 6 \ {\rm hoperation}) \ {\rm or} \\ {\rm DC} \ {\rm 10} \ {\rm V} \ {\rm to} \ 30 \ {\rm V} \ ({\rm max}. \ 22 \ {\rm W}) \\ {\rm 210} \ {\rm mm} \ {\rm x} \ 88 \ {\rm mm} \ {\rm x} \ 270 \ {\rm mm} \\ {\rm } {\rm ^2}_{2}19\,^{\circ} \ {\rm x} \ 2 \ {\rm HU} \\ {\rm ^4 \ kg} \\ {\rm 1.5 \ kg} \end{array}$ 

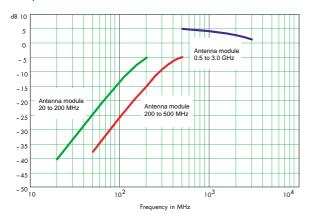
0.01 MHz to 3000 MHz 20 MHz to 3000 MHz, with 3 plug-in antennas loaded loop antenna loaded loop antenna log-periodic antenna

loop antenna vertical for all antenna modules, horizontal polarization by turning the longitudinal antenna axis by 90°

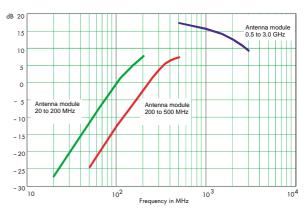
direction finding for horizontally polarized signals not possible because of circular vertical pattern of system 50 Ω <2.5 typ. 1 m cable with N connector for typical values see page 7 for typical values see page 7 for typical values see page 7 IP3, typ. 19 dBm (battery voltage 6 V, 25°C) 55 mA in active mode 0 mA in passive mode in handle, 4 x 1.5 V mignon cell R6 470 mm x 360 mm x 180 mm (in transport case)

-30°C to +60°C active/passive mode -10°C to +50°C active mode -30°C to +60°C passive mode -30°C to +60°C random 10 Hz to 300 Hz: 0.01 g²/Hz, 300 Hz to 500 Hz: 0.003 g²/Hz, every 30 minutes in 3 orthogonal axes; acceleration approx. 1.9 g rms max. 40 g, crossover frequency 45 Hz in 3 orthogonal axes

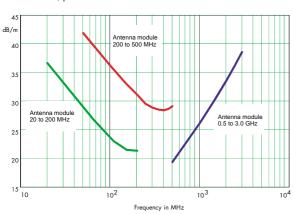
0.5 kg 0.65 kg 0.3 kg 0.45 kg 0.4 kg Gain, passive mode



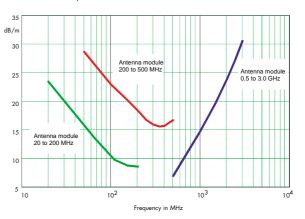
Gain. active mode



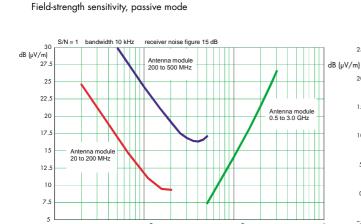
Antenna factor, passive mode



Antenna factor, active mode



Field-strength sensitivity, active mode



10<sup>2</sup>

S/N = 1 bandwidth 10 kHz receiver noise figure 15 dB 2.5 Antenna module 200 to 500 MHz 20 15 Antenna module 0.5 to 3.0 GHz 10 Antenna module 20 to 200 MHz 5 0 -5<sup>\_</sup>10 10<sup>2</sup> 10<sup>3</sup> 104 Frequency in MHz

# Ordering information

### EB200

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Miniport Receiver Accessory supplied: power supply 110/230 V, 50/60 Hz	EB200	4052.2000.02
Recommended extras Carrying Case (telescopic antenna, headse belt and space for EB200, battery pack) Battery Pack Internal IF Panoramic Unit RF Spectrum DIGI-Scan LAN Interface Rack Adapter	et, EB200SC EB200BP EB200SU EB200DS EB200R4 EB200ZZ	4052.9304.02 4052.4102.02 4052.3206.02 4052.9604.02 4052.9156.02 4052.8250.02

Frequency in MHz

#### Handheld directional antennas

HE200 HE200 comprises	20 MHz to 3 GHz	4050.3509.02
Loaded loop antenna Loaded loop antenna Log-periodic antenna Accessory supplied: carrying	20 MHz to 200 MHz 200 MHz to 500 MHz 500 MHz to 3 GHz case	0701.5702.00 0701.5354.00 4050.3609.02
<b>Option HE200HF</b> Loop antenna	0.01 MHz to 20 MHz	4051.4009.02

Adapter and compass fitted to the supply and display unit when delivered.



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