House amplifiers
High power amplifiers

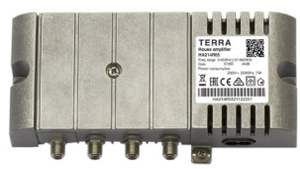
- built-in adjustable gain & slope regulators
- interstage discrete attenuator and equalizer
- switchable passive or active return path
- input attenuator for active return path
- test points: input - bi-directional, output - directional
- die-cast housing

HA214, HA215
without return path

HA214R65, HA215R65, HA216R65
with return path 65 MHz

HA216R85
with return path 85 MHz

HA216R02
with return path 204 MHz



coming soon

Technical specifications

TYPE	HA214	HA214R65	HA215	HA215R65	HA216R65	HA216R85	HA216R02
Ordering number	10585	10586	10596	10597	10598	10599	10582
Forward path							
Frequency range	47-862 MHz	87-862 MHz	47-1006 MHz	87-1006 MHz	87-1218 MHz	108-1218 MHz	258-1218 MHz
Gain	40 dB						
Gain adjustment	18 dB						
Slope adjustment	18 dB						
Interstage attenuator	-10/-5/0 dB						
Interstage equalizer	-10/-5/0 dB						
Flatness*	±1 dB						
Input and output return loss	≥ 14 dB at 40 MHz; -1.5 dB/oct., but not less 10 dB						
Output level CTB, CSO (EN60728-3)**	109 dBμV						
Noise figure	6 dB						
Test points***	-20 dB						
Return path							
Frequency range	-	5-65 MHz	-	5-65 MHz		5-85 MHz	5-204 MHz
Gain, switchable	-	27/-5 dB	-	27/-5 dB			
Gain adjustment	-	18 dB	-	18 dB			
Input attenuator	-	-10/0 dB	-	-10/0 dB			
Output equalizer	-	-6/-3/0 dB	-	-6/-3/0 dB			
Flatness	-	±1 dB	-	±1 dB		±1.5 dB	
Return loss	-	> 14 dB	-	> 14 dB			
Noise figure	-	7 dB (active, 0 dB input atten.)	-	7 dB (active, 0 dB input attenuator)			
Output level IMD3=60 dB (EN60728-3)	-	114 dBμV (active) 121 dBμV (passive)	-	114 dBμV (active) 121 dBμV (passive)			118 dBμV (active) 121 dBμV (passive)
General							
Power consumption	230 V~ 50/60 Hz 6 W	230 V~ 50/60 Hz 7 W	230 V~ 50/60 Hz 6 W	230 V~ 50/60 Hz 7 W			230 V~ 50/60 Hz 7.5 W
Operating temperature range	-20° ÷ +50° C						
Dimensions/Weight (packed)	185x91x47 mm/0.7 kg						

* for amplifiers with return path measured 10 MHz after the starting frequency of forward path
** with 5 dB interstage equalizer
*** input test point is bi-directional and could be used as return path output test point; output test point is directional and could be used for insertion return path signals