



*REACH NEW HEIGHTS
OF
SPECTRAL EFFICIENCY*

*WITH THE WORLD'S
HIGHEST PERFORMING
NARROWBAND RADIOS*





PRODUCT OVERVIEW

MiMOMax WIRELESS: NETWORK DIGITAL LINK - NDL

- ~ The MiMOMax NDL is designed to provide high reliability, fixed linking solutions to a number of mission critical industries.
- ~ The primary target application is linking together conventional SCADA and Data, trunked, digital and analogue radio sites.
- ~ The NDL operates between 365-470MHz & 806-960MHz frequency bands (others available on application).
- ~ A number of interfaces are available to support multichannel, conventional, analogue, Simulcast, MPT, P25 or TETRA digital networks, in trunked and simulcast configurations. A separate high quality site interface card with up to 6 x 32k ADPCM audio channels plus a 9k6 RS232 signalling channel, supports analogue networks.



MiMOMax WIRELESS: POINT-TO-MULTI-POINT DIGITAL LINK - MDL

- ~ The MiMOMax MDL solution describes a radio network comprising one or more base stations, which provide reliable duplex communications with a number of outstations throughout the intended coverage area.
- ~ A high performance random multi-access protocol allows each outstation rapid access to the system.
- ~ A number of interfaces support various applications, and the system can simultaneously support outstations on different modulation schemes to accommodate varying path characteristics.
- ~ With these applications in mind the MDL is designed to have ultra low latency and low Jitter.
- ~ Multiple links can be cascaded or combined with NDL's to cope with difficult terrains and/ or very long paths.



MiMOMax WIRELESS: OPTIMISED PROTECTION VARIANT - OPV

- ~ The OPV (Optimised Protection Variant) is designed to support a pair of power line protection relays. Support for most manufacturer's protection relays is available.
- ~ The relays typically use the radio link to exchange data packets at 64 kb/s, containing power system voltage and current magnitude and phase angle information. This information is used to determine whether there is an unexpected event or power loss on the line, and to transmit information used to trip circuit breakers when a line fault is detected.
- ~ The total link latency must typically not be greater than 2 power system cycles (i.e 40 milliseconds in each direction), and the jitter must not be greater than 130 microseconds.