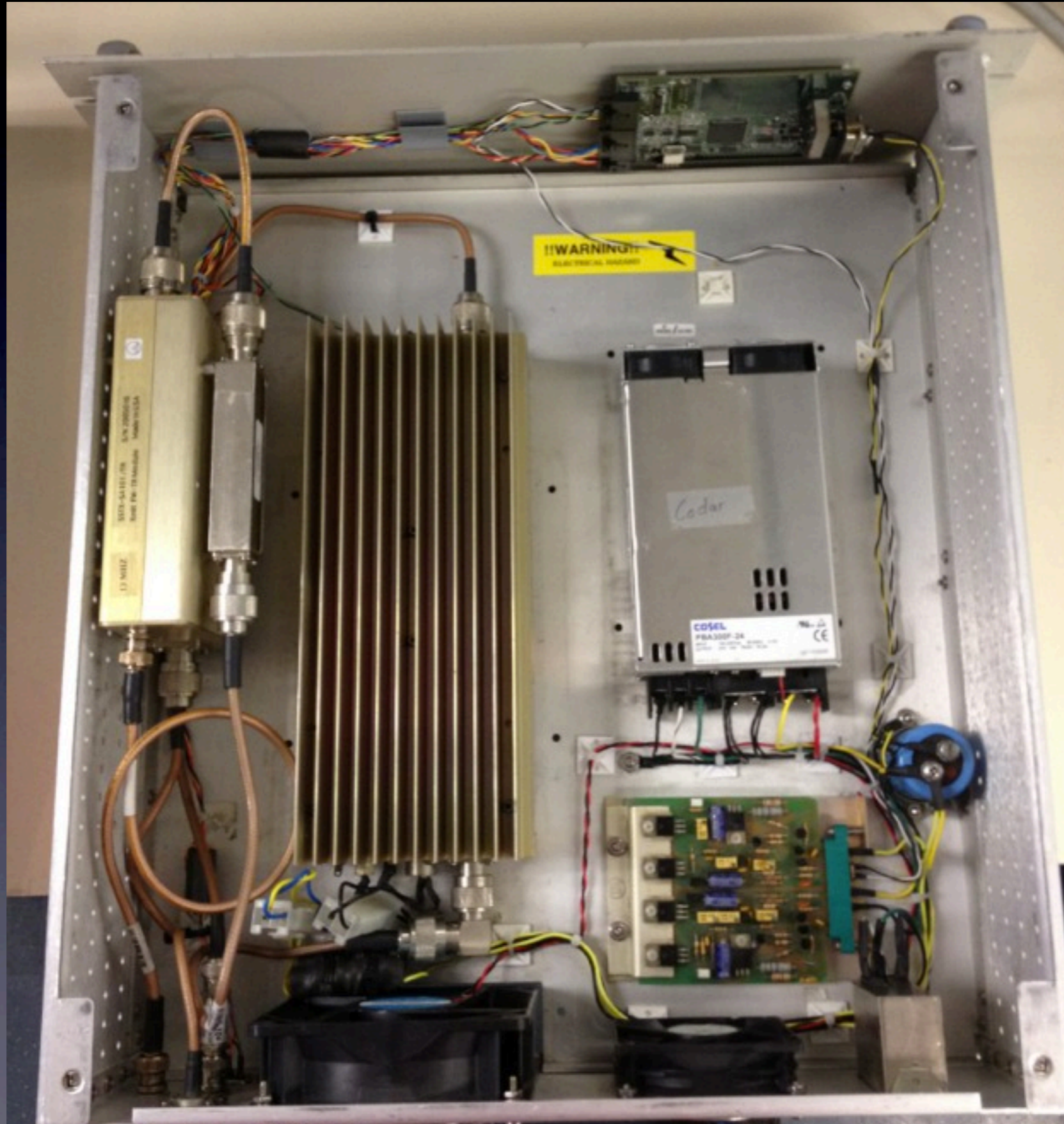


SeaSonde Transmitter



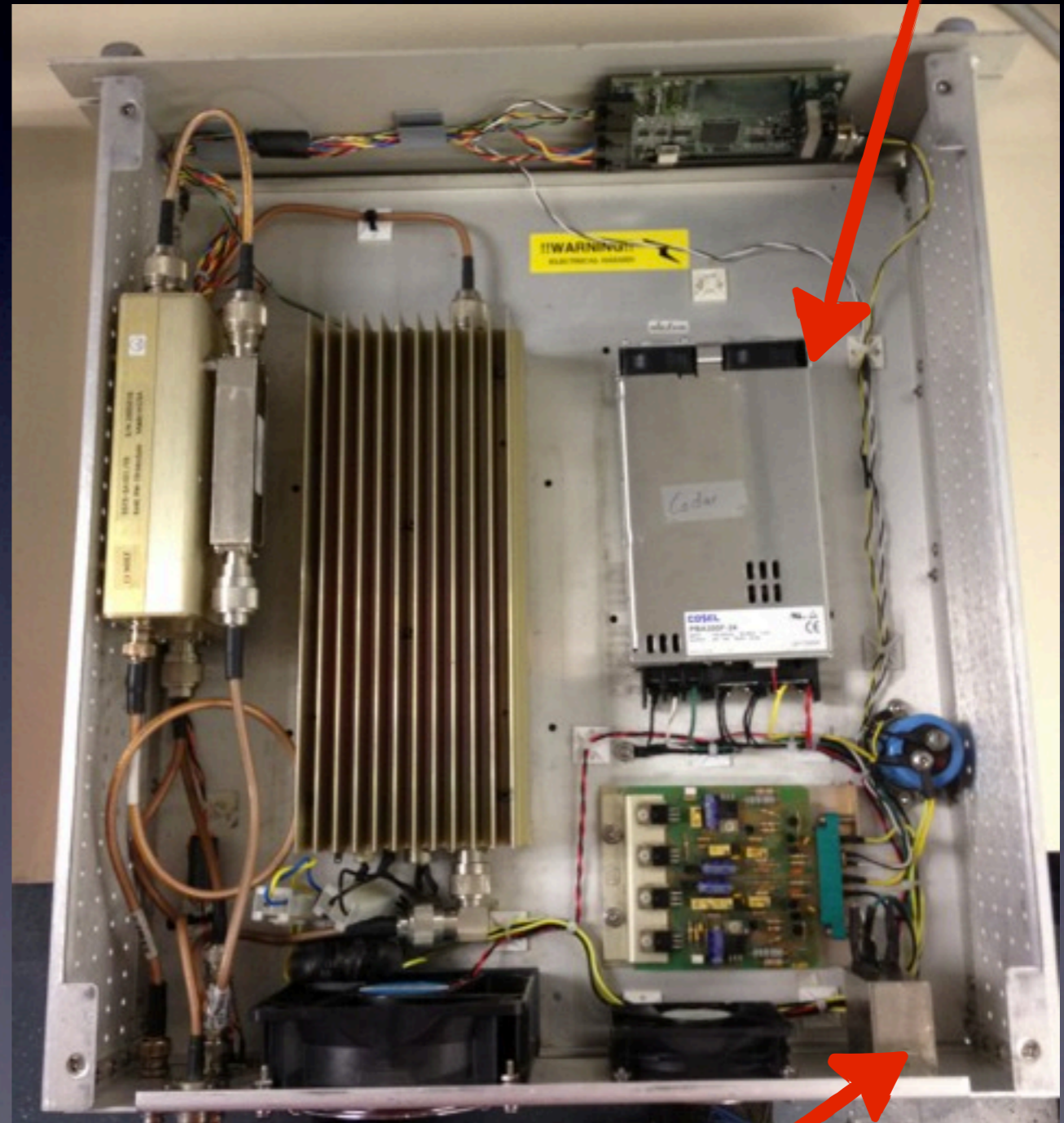
The Transmitter



AC Switch, 24 V Power Supply

Power Supply

- Line power comes in through AC Switch
- Fuse in the back for surge protection
- Older models use a 28 V Power Supply, newer models have a 24 V Power Supply



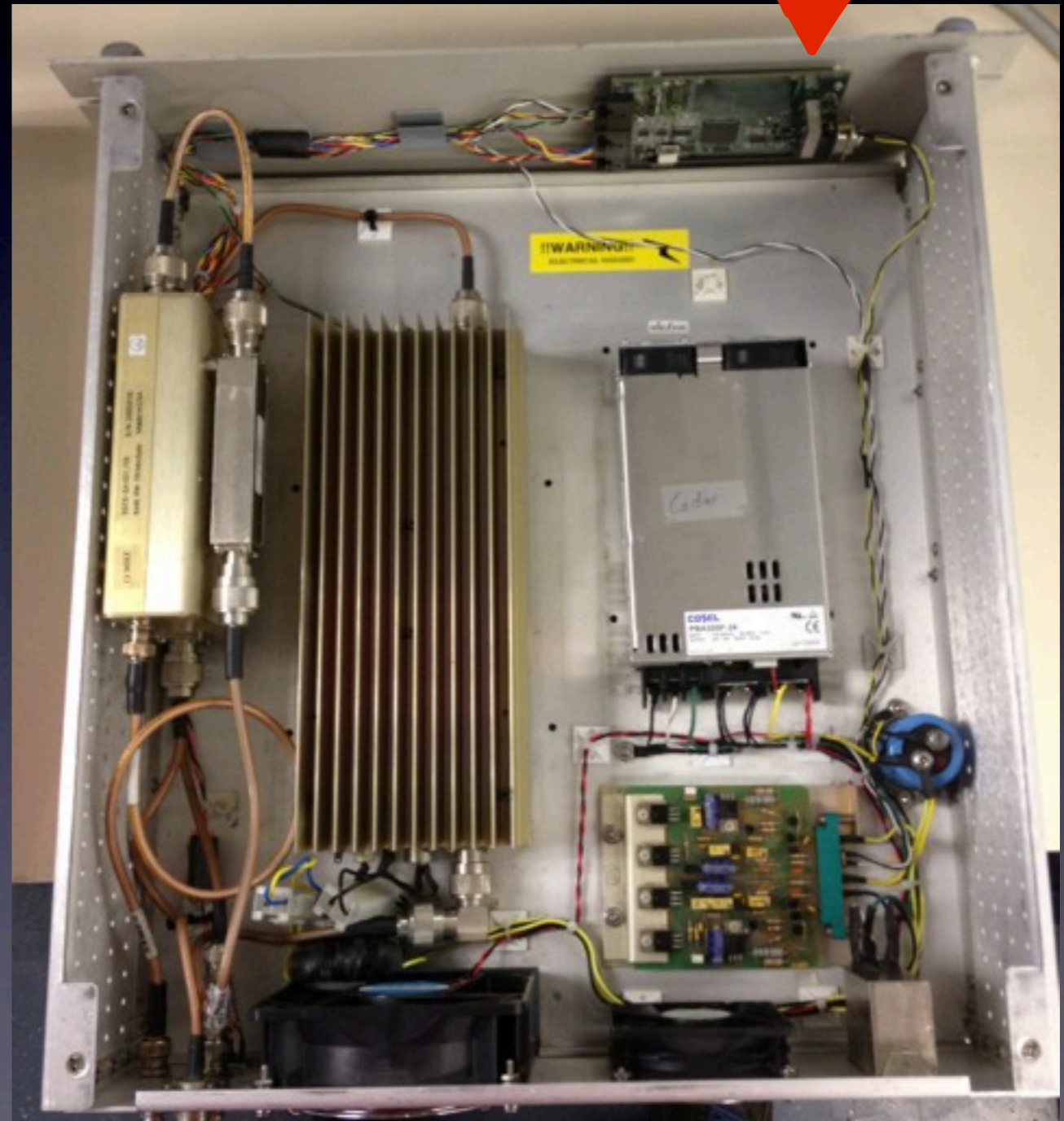
Switch

28 V Power Supply



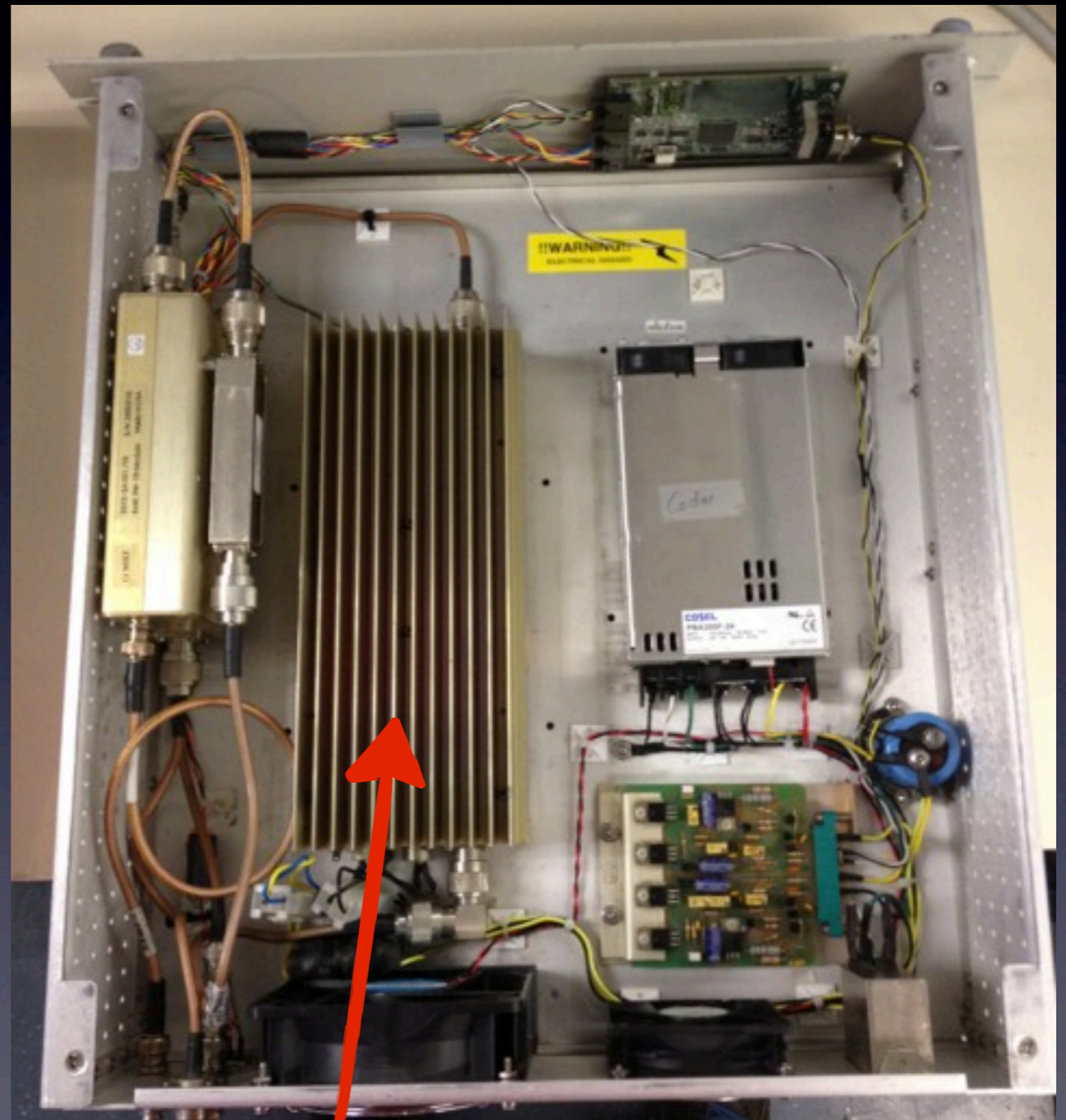
Front Panel Board

- Monitors voltages and temperatures in the system
- Communicates information to the AWG through serial cable, AWG relays info to the computer for diagnostics



RF Amplifier

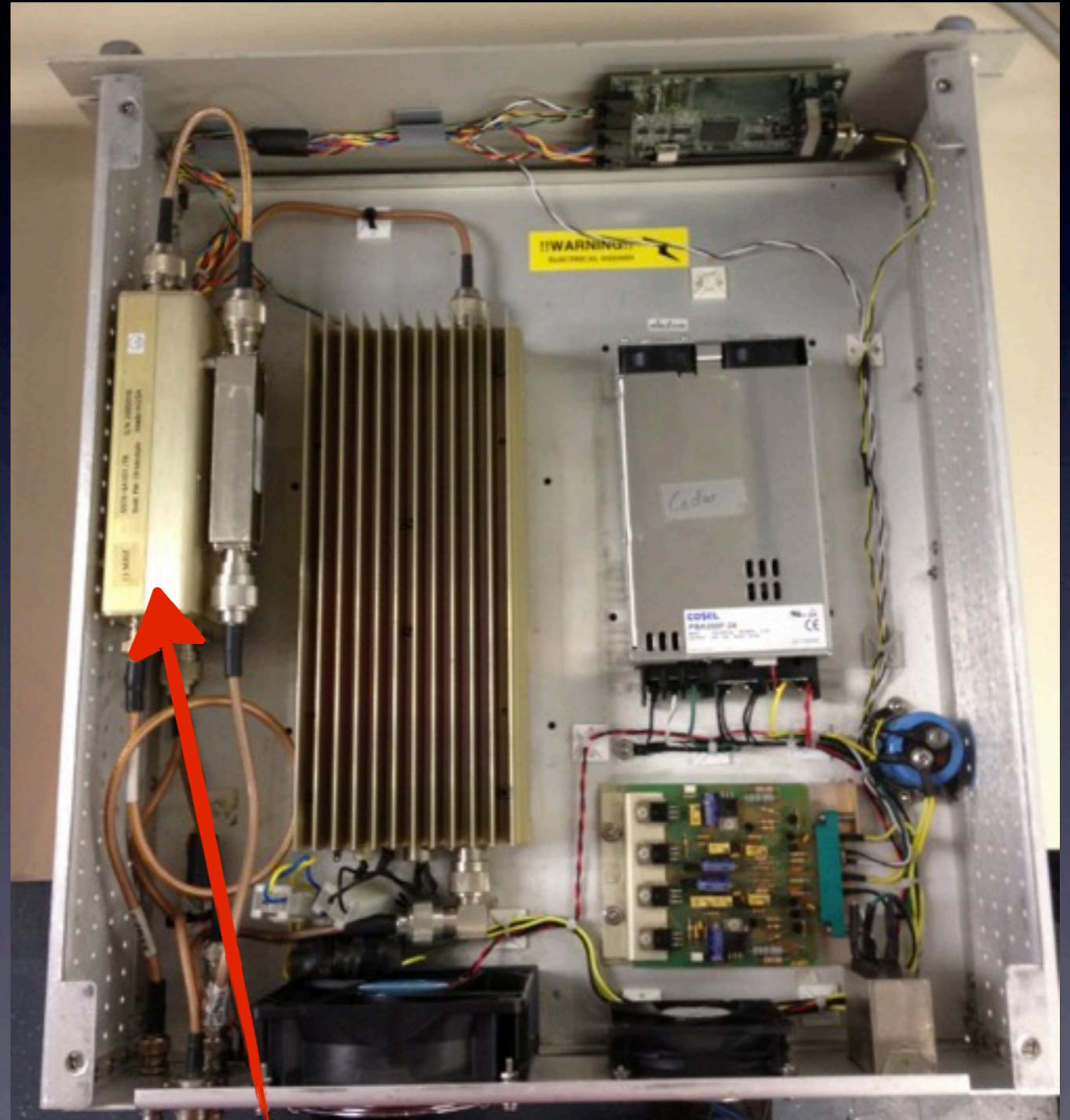
- Tx Drive In from Rx feeds the signal to the amplifier
- Signal is amplified for transmission at an average of 40 W power
- Most expensive component of the system



Amplifier

Forward / Reflected Module

- Measures the forward and reflected power, sends info to Front Panel Board
- Tx / Rx Switch switches from transmit mode to receive mode
- When in receive mode it routes the receive signal to the receive chassis

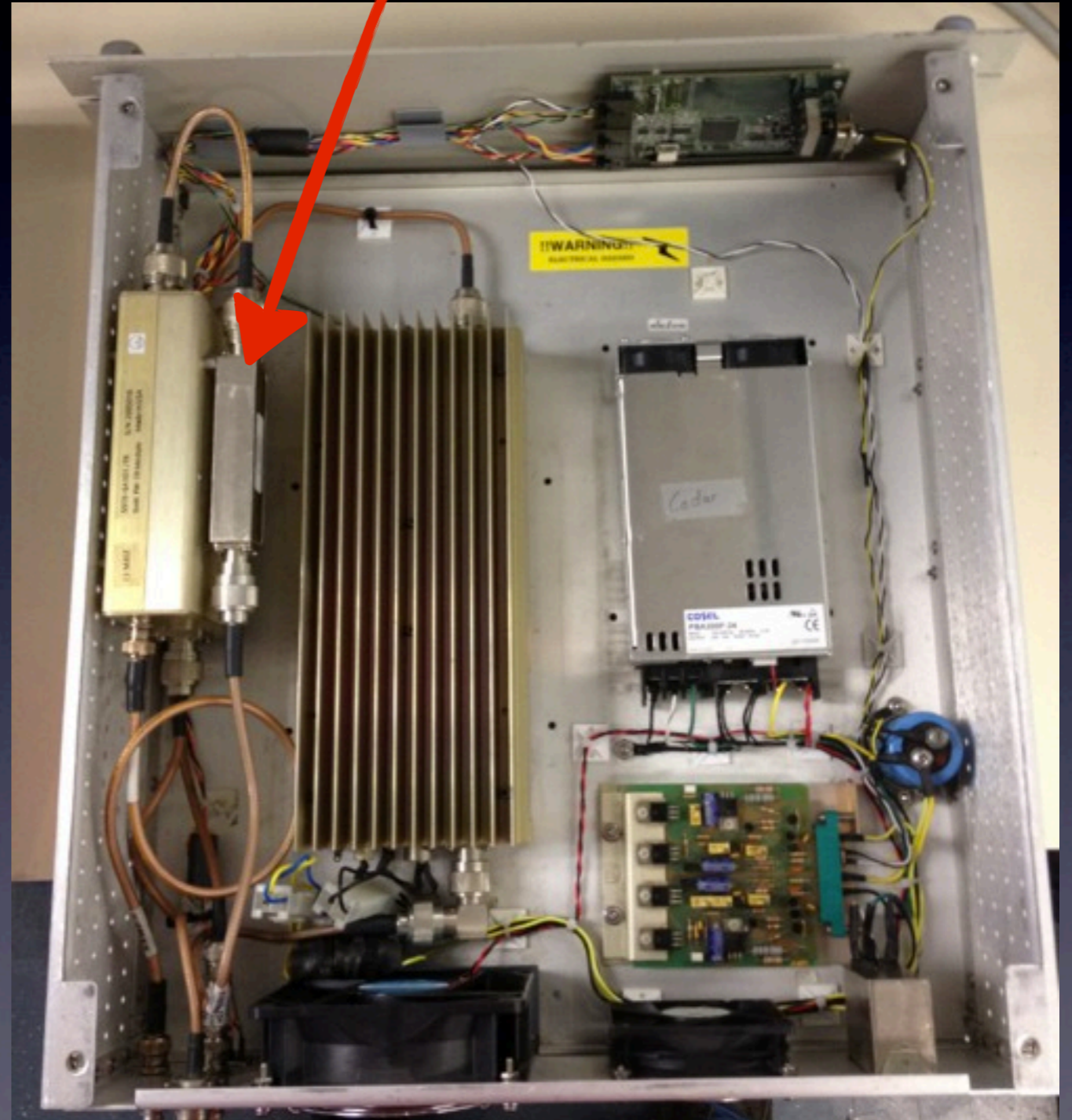


Forward / Reflected Module

Low-Pass Filter

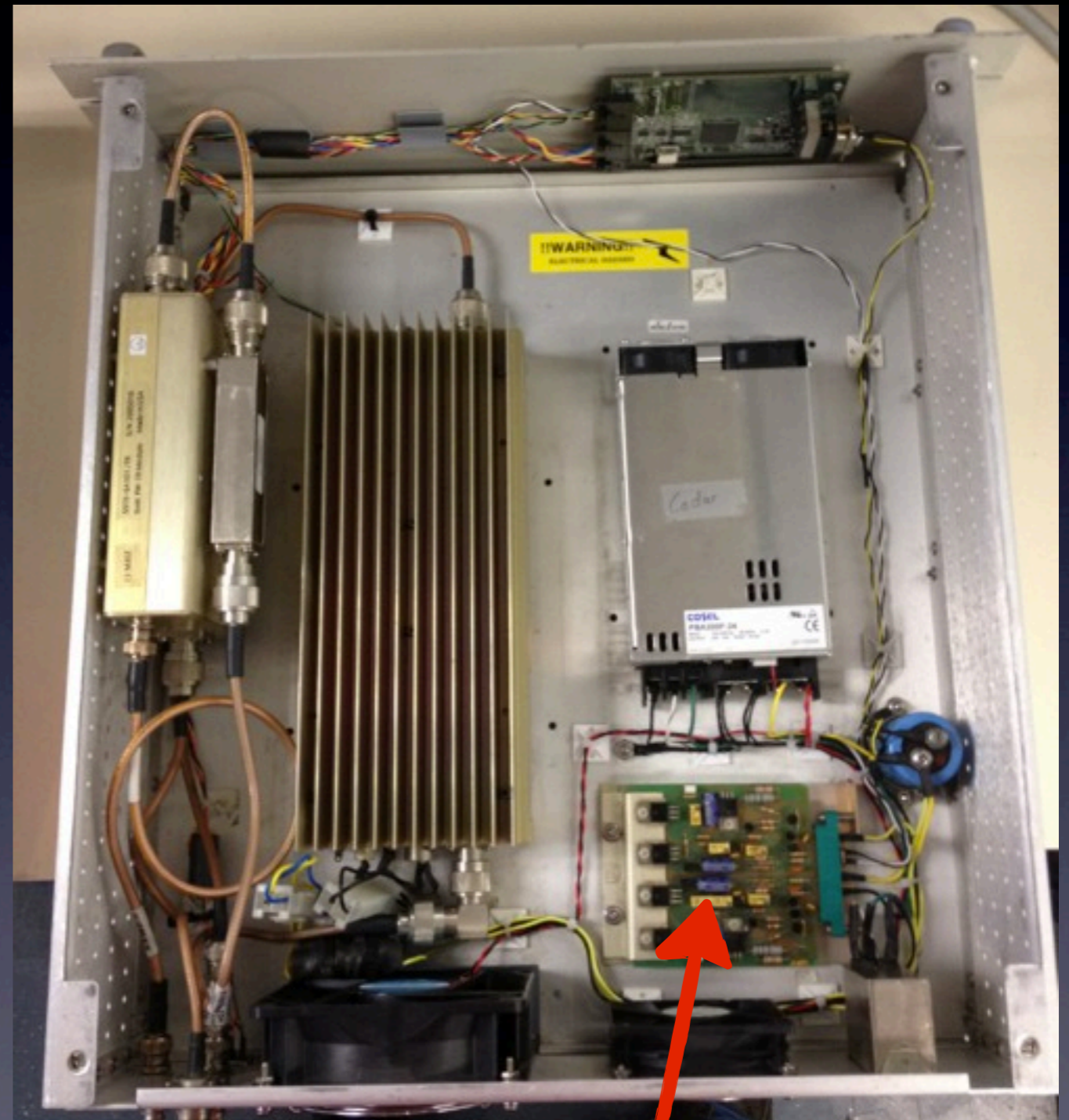
- Low loss filter
- Filters out everything above a certain frequency
- Reduces interference for other RF users

LP Filter



Blanking Board

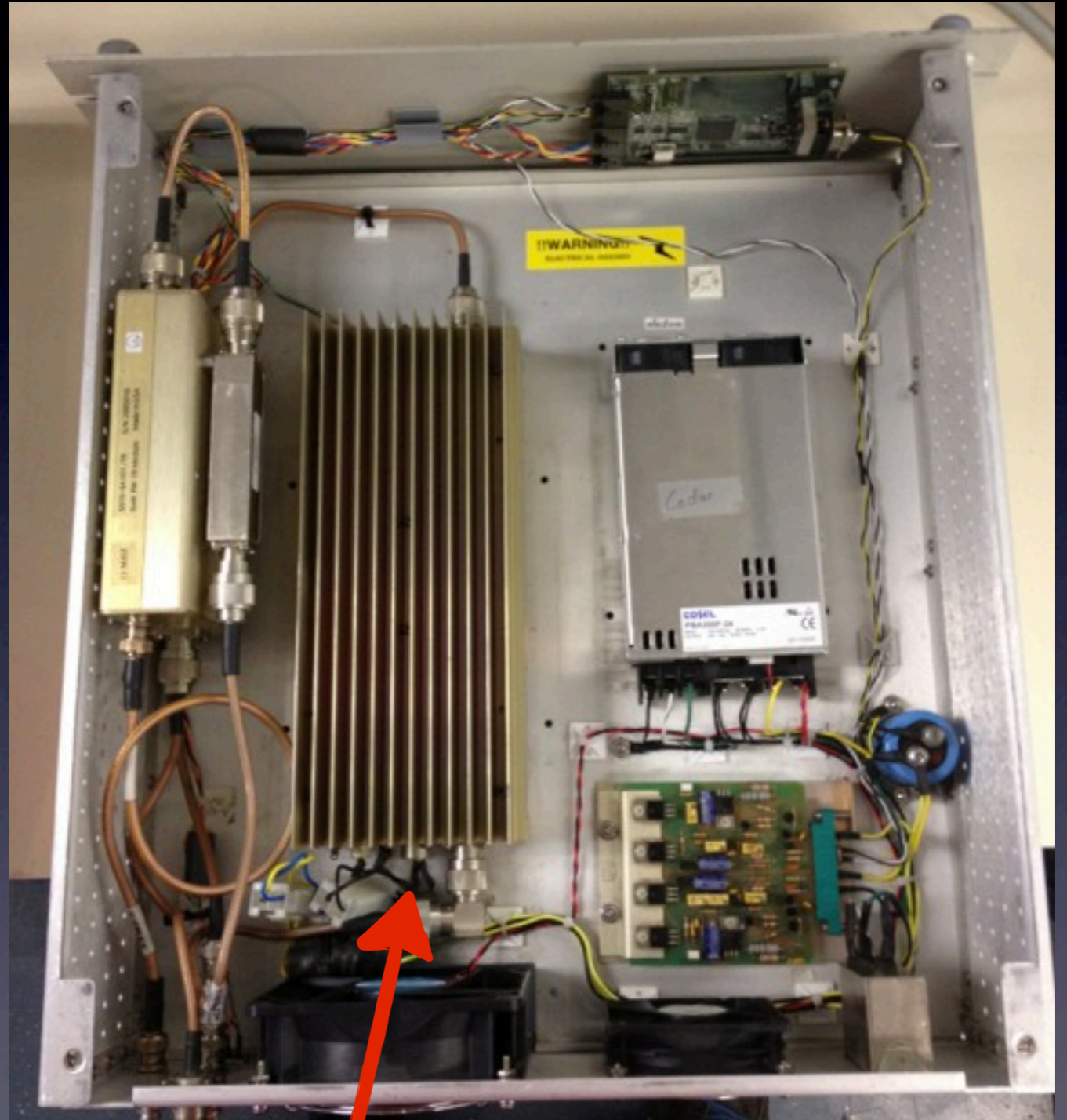
- Blanks or shuts down the transmitter when we receive
- Important so that we do not receive noise interference from the amplifier when receiving signal from the ocean surface



Blanking Board

Thermal Switch

- Under the amplifier cover
- Turns off the amplifier when it reaches 130 - 140 F



Thermal Switch

Two Fans for Cooling

