Overview
Comtech EF Data’s CLO-10 Link Optimizer provides up to 16.384 MHz of modem agnostic bandwidth compression (or up to 18.2 MHz when using Comtech EF Data's CDM-710G High-Speed Satellite Modem with Adaptive Equalizer) that can be used to optimize one or more two-way satellite links.

The CLO-10 is based on the DoubleTalk® Carrier-in-Carrier® bandwidth compression technology that allows for two-way satellite links to be transmitted concurrently in the same transponder space, thereby providing significant savings in space segment.

Operating at 70/140 MHz IF, the CLO-10 can be easily deployed between the frequency up/down converters and the modem or the transceiver and the modem.

The DoubleTalk Carrier-in-Carrier technology is not just limited to providing space segment savings. It also enables multi-dimensional link optimization, thereby allowing satellite communications users to:
- Reduce operating expenses (OPEX)
- Increase throughput without using additional transponder resources
- Increase availability (margin) without using additional transponder resources
- Reduce capital expenses (CAPEX) by allowing a smaller BUC/HPA and/or antenna
- Or, a combination to meet specific user needs

Features
- DoubleTalk Carrier-in-Carrier bandwidth compression
- Up to 16.384 MHz (18.2 MHz when used with the CDM-710G High-Speed Satellite Modem with Adaptive Equalizer) cancellation bandwidth
- Single link or multi-link optimization
- Frequency: 50 MHz – 90 MHz or 100 MHz – 180 MHz, 1 kHz steps
- Simple setup
- M&C: Front panel, EIA-232/485 remote port and 10/100Base-T Ethernet with Telnet

Cancellation Bandwidth Tiers
The CLO-10 is available in five different cancellation bandwidth tiers:
- 1.024 MHz
- 2.048 MHz
- 4.096 MHz
- 8.192 MHz
- 16.384 MHz/18.2 MHz (with CDM-710G with Adaptive Equalizer)

To meet changing needs, the bandwidth tiers can be upgraded in the field using FAST codes purchased from Comtech EF Data.

Monitoring & Control
The CLO-10 provides a range of options for local and remote management. It can be managed via the front panel, the remote M&C port (EIA-232/EIA-485), or the 10/100Base-T Ethernet port. With support for Telnet, the CLO-10 can be integrated into an IP-based management system.

Redundancy
The CLO-10 supports 1:1 and 1:N redundancy using Comtech EF Data’s patented distributed Daisy Chain Redundancy scheme. This eliminates the need for an external controller/switch.
DoubleTalk Carrier-in-Carrier Bandwidth Compression

DoubleTalk Carrier-in-Carrier is based on patented bandwidth compression technology originally developed by Applied Signal Technology, Inc. Using “Adaptive Cancellation” it allows transmit and receive carriers of a two-way link to share the same transponder space.

Figure 1 shows the typical full-duplex satellite link, where the two carriers are adjacent to each other.

Figure 2 shows the typical DoubleTalk Carrier-in-Carrier operation, where the two carriers are overlapping, thus sharing the same spectrum.

DoubleTalk Carrier-in-Carrier is complementary to all advances in modem technology, including advanced forward error correction (FEC) and modulation techniques. As these technologies approach theoretical limits of power and bandwidth efficiencies, DoubleTalk Carrier-in-Carrier utilizing advanced signal processing techniques provides a new dimension in bandwidth efficiency.

DoubleTalk Carrier-in-Carrier can allow satellite users to achieve spectral efficiencies (i.e. bps/Hz) that cannot be achieved with traditional links. For example, DoubleTalk Carrier-in-Carrier used with a pair of 16-QAM carriers achieves the bandwidth efficiency of 256-QAM (8bps/Hz) with the power efficiency closer to that of 16-QAM. This allows DoubleTalk Carrier-in-Carrier to not only provide significant OPEX savings, but also reduce total CAPEX by allowing a smaller BUC/HPA and/or antenna.

DoubleTalk Carrier-in-Carrier can be successfully deployed in bandwidth-limited as well as power-limited scenarios. Combining DoubleTalk Carrier-in-Carrier with advanced FEC techniques such as Turbo Product Codes (TPC) or Low Density Parity Check Codes (LDPC) can recover enough power that can then be traded for bandwidth.

In addition, in power-limited scenarios, signal spreading can be used to recover power that can then be traded for bandwidth to achieve transponder savings. The following example illustrates the process for implementing DoubleTalk Carrier-in-Carrier in a power-limited scenario (savings for a typical C-Band satellite link):

The conventional link is using 8PSK, TPC 3/4: Spread the signal by switching to a lower order modulation and/or FEC code — say QPSK, TPC 7/8. This increases the total transponder bandwidth by 28.5%, while reducing the total transponder power by almost 40%:

Now using DoubleTalk Carrier-in-Carrier, the second QPSK, TPC 7/8 carriers can be located on top of the first carrier — thereby reducing the total transponder bandwidth by about 36% and total transponder power by about 38% when compared to the original side-by-side 8PSK, TPC 3/4 carriers.
Specifications

Cancellation Bandwidth
- Up to 16.384 MHz / 18.2 MHz (when used with CDM-710G with Adaptive Equalizer)

Signal Cancellation
- 30 dB minimum with like carriers

BER Degradation
- 0.3 dB (typical) when used with Comtech EF Data Modems

Interfering carrier(s) at or below
- +10 dBc
Adjacent carrier(s) at or below
- +13 dBc

Signal Cancellation
- 30 dB minimum with like carriers

BER Degradation
- 0.3 dB (typical) when used with Comtech EF Data Modems

Interfering carrier(s) at or below
- +10 dBc
Adjacent carrier(s) at or below
- +13 dBc

Input Frequency
- 50 MHz – 90 MHz or 100 MHz – 180 MHz

Input Level, Uplink (From Modem)
- 0 to -40 dBm reference carrier +10 dBc maximum composite

Input Level, Downlink (From Down Converter)
- -105 dBm + 10 log (BW) to -70 dBm + 10 log (BW)
- BW is input signal processing bandwidth, usually set to the symbol rate of the desired signal
- 94 - 10 log (BW) dBc maximum composite
- +20 dBm absolute maximum composite

Input Level, Downlink (To Down Converter)
- Input level (uplink) - 1 ± 0.5 dB

Output Frequency
- 50 MHz – 90 MHz or 100 MHz – 180 MHz

Output Level, Uplink (To Up Converter)
- Input level (uplink) - 1 ± 0.5 dB

Output Level, Downlink (To Modem)
- -20 to -30 dBm for C/I of ± 10 dB

Uplink - Output spur, Stability, Spectrum
- Set by the modem

Frequency Reference
- Selectable

Internal Reference
- 10 MHz, ± 1.5 ppm stability

External Ref (BNC Female)
- None (off), 1, 2, 5, or 10 MHz, internally phase locked.
- Input is 50 / 75 Ω compatible with 0.5 to 4.0 V pp sine or square wave.
- Requires high stability source.

Input/Output Impedance
- 75 Ω

Unit Fault
- Form C relay

Redundancy
- 1:1 and 1:N
(Covered by US Patent 5,666,646 - Radio frequency (RF) converter system with distributed protection switching and method therefore)

Available Options
- 2.048 MHz Cancellation BW
- 4.096 MHz Cancellation BW
- 8.192 MHz Cancellation BW
- 16.384 MHz / 18.2 MHz Cancellation BW
- * When used with CDM-710G with Adaptive Equalizer

Monitoring & Control
- Remote Port: EIA-232/485
- 10/100Base-T Ethernet
- Telnet
- Via ftp
- EIA-232/485

Test Functions
- Bypass: Signal from the Down Converter passes through the signal processing chain with no cancellation applied (Canceller disabled). This is useful when bringing up a link initially with a single carrier.
- Uplink: Similar to Bypass except the uplink signal is routed to the Demodulator. No cancellation is applied.
- 1010 (Single Sideband): A 1010… Single Sideband Suppressed carrier pattern is output from the RX output. This is useful for evaluating the carrier suppression as well as amplitude and phase balance of the Re-modulator.
- CW: Modulation is disabled and CW signal is transmitted

Environmental & Physical
- Temperature
  - Operating: 0 to 50°C (32 to 122°F)
  - Storage: -25 to 85°C (-13 to 185°F)
- Power Supply: 100 to 240 VAC, 50/60 Hz, auto sensing -48 VDC (option)
- Power Consumption: < 50 W (typical)
- Dimensions (1RU): 1.75” x 19.0” x 18.65”
- Weight: < 10 lbs (4.5 kg) approximate

Satellite Restrictions
- Satellite in “loop-back” mode (i.e. Transmit station must be able to receive itself)
- “Non-processing” satellite (i.e. does not demodulate/remodulate the signal)