

Phase 4 and 5 Mesh Comparison

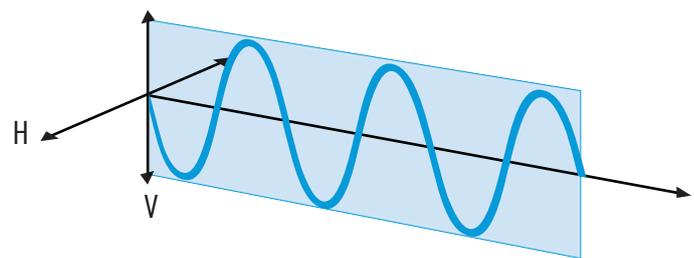
Which option is best for you?

Standard Mesh

Phase 4 (P4) standard mesh is the fourth iteration of DTC Mesh designed for use on a range of dedicated radio platforms available with, 2 Watt and 5 Watt power options. Standard mesh utilises a combination of single antenna polarisation combined with diversity receive making for simple installations combined with robust performance

P4 (Standard Mesh) is designed for medium bandwidth (up to 8.8Mbps) with the benefit of low power consumption and excellent penetration into difficult non-line-of-sight (NLOS) environments. The P4 range covers a wide variety of frequency and enclosure options and is particularly suited to support surveillance, UGV, UAV and OEM integrators.

P4 is available with a range of encryption standards (subject to export control). Variants of P4 are compliant with requirements of the National Institute of Standards and Technology FIPS 140-2 Cryptographic Module Validation Authority .P4 can also be supplied to customers to meet full military enclosures, testing and anti-tamper features.



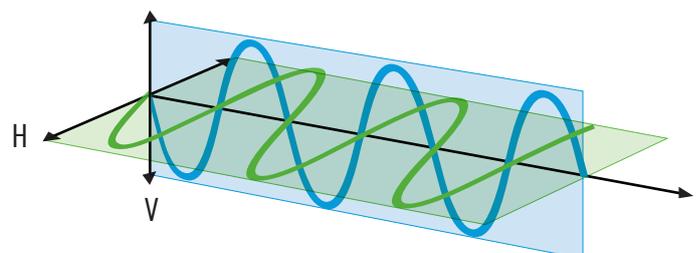
Single data channel

Mimo Mesh

Phase 5 (P5) is the latest generation of DTC mesh software designed for installation on both dedicated radio platforms and the multi-capability SOLO8SDR as a software application. All P5 platforms offer the benefits of standard Mesh but are also MIMO capable for double data throughput (Usable payload up to 32 Mbps). This makes them a compatible and robust addition to the P4 range, with the added benefits of increased bandwidth options up to 10MHz utilising orthogonal antenna solutions and diversity receive options on some products.

All P5 platforms are HD ready with integral dual video encoders. In standard Mesh mode the P5 platforms offer up to quad receive diversity for extremely robust performance whilst maintaining the significant benefits of higher spectral efficiency and diversity receive in MIMO modes.

P5 is particularly suited for users where higher throughput is required. Throughputs stated are usable payload and exclude OS overhead.



Double the data in the same channel