HAMTRONICS® T304 UHF FM EXCITER, REV C2: INSTALLATION, OPERATION, & MAINTENANCE

GENERAL INFORMATION.

The T304 is a single-channel uhf fm exciter designed to provide 2 Watts continuous duty output into a 50 ohm antenna system in the 420-450 MHz ham band or the adjacent commercial bands (special order). Operating power is +13.6 Vdc ±10% at 600-700 mA.

There are several models, which have minor variations in parts and microcontroller programming, to provide coverage as shown in table 1. Channel frequency is controlled by a synthesizer with DIP switch channel setting.

The T304 Exciter employs a TCXO (temperature controlled xtal oscillator) to provide a temperature stability of ±2ppm over a temperature range of -30°C to +60°C. It is designed for narrow-band fm with ±5 kHz deviation. The audio input will accept a standard low-impedance dynamic microphone or any low-impedance audio source capable of providing 40mV p-p minimum into a 1K load.

INSTALLATION.

Mounting.

The four mounting holes provided near the corners of the board can be used in conjunction with standoffs to mount the board in any cabinet arrangement. (See website for A26 PC Mounting Kits and A88 Cabinets.) If a pa is used, keep the exciter shielded from the pa.

Electrical Connections.

Power and input audio or data signals should be connected to the solder pads on the pc board with #22 solid hookup wire. Be very careful not to route the wiring near the right hand side of the board, which contains sensitive loop filter and vco circuits which could pick up noise from the wiring. Also avoid routing wiring along the rf amplifier circuits on the top of the board. Keep all wiring at the left and bottom sides of the board.

Power.

The T304 Exciter operates on +13.6Vdc at about 500-700mA. A well regulated power supply should be used. Positive and negative power leads should be connected to the exciter at E1 and E3. Be sure to observe polarity, since damage to the transistors will occur if polarity is reversed.

When you key the exciter, it takes about ½ second for the synthesizer to come on. This delay normally is not a problem. However, if you have an application which requires the rf output to be available instantly, you can apply power to the synthesizer all the time and only key the power to the amplifier stages.

Repeaters are one application where you might notice the delay; however, if you use a normal tail time setting on the repeater, the carrier will stay on all the time during a qso and only go off when everyone is finished using the repeater.

Normally, E1 and E4 are jumpered together by a trace on the bottom of the pc board. If you want to use E4 independently, use a tool to make a cut through that trace. Then, connect E4 to constant +13.6Vdc and connect E1 to the keying switch, e.g., the keyed B+ output of one of our repeater controller modules.

Make sure that the keying circuit you use is capable of supplying the 700 mA needed for E1. Current drain to power the synthesizer circuits separately at E4 is only about 35 mA.

Antenna Connections.

The antenna connection should be made to the exciter with an RCA plug of the low-loss type made for rf. We have them available if you don't have any. See A5 plugs on our website. The cheap audio type plugs sold in stores normally are difficult to work with and do not make a good connection for rf.

If you want to extend the antenna connection to a panel connector, we recommend using a short length of RG-174/u coax and a good RCA plug with cable clamp, such as the A5.

We do not recommend trying to use direct coax soldered to board or another type of connector. The method designed into the board results in lowest loss practical. When soldering the cable, keep the stripped ends as short as possible.

RF Output Connection.

To connect to the pc board, use a good quality RCA plug with a metal cable clamp and a short center pin. If you cannot find a suitable plug, you can solder coax directly to the pc board, but keep the pigtails as short as possible to minimize loss.

Audio Connections.

The T304 Exciter is designed for use with a low impedance dynamic mic (500-1000 ohms) or any low impedance audio source capable of supplying 40 mV p-p across 1000Ω. The microphone should be connected with shielded cable to avoid noise pickup. Higher level audio inputs, such as from a repeater controller, may not need to be shielded. Mic connections are made to E2 and E3 on the pc board. *Be sure to dress the audio cable away from any RF circuits.*

Subaudible Tone Connections.

If you want to transmit a CTCSS (subaudible) tone, you can connect the output of the tone encoder directly to CTCSS INPUT E5 to bypass all the audio processing. Because this input is dc coupled, it is necessary to check the CTCSS Encoder unit to be sure its output has a blocking capacitor. Otherwise, the dc center voltage of the modulator will be upset. The CTCSS Encoders we manufacture already have such a blocking capacitor.

The level of the subaudible tone should be set no higher than about 300 Hz deviation for best results. Otherwise, a buzz may be heard on the audio at the receiver. Good CTCSS decoders can easily detect tones with less than 100Hz deviation.

ADJUSTMENTS.

Frequency Deviation Adjustments.

The general idea in adjusting the audio pots is to set deviation limit pot R35 for the proper maximum deviation (normally ±5kHz) and then set af gain pot R26 for gain just sufficient to drive the audio up to full deviation on peaks.

To adjust the audio controls, start by setting the af gain pot to maximum and the deviation limit pot to midrange. Apply power to the exciter and talk into the microphone or apply audio of normal expected level to the exciter.

If the unit is setup with tones from a service monitor, use a tone frequency of 1000 Hz. Observe the deviation scope on a service monitor, and adjust the deviation limit pot for a peak deviation of 5 kHz. Then, adjust the af gain pot so that the exciter deviation just swings up to 5 kHz on modulation peaks.

This will provide the optimum setting, with sufficient audio gain to achieve full modulation but with the limiter occasionally clipping voice peaks to prevent over-modulation. Avoid setting the audio gain higher than necessary. Although the deviation limiter will prevent over-modulation, background noise is increased and some distortion from excessive clipping may result.

Frequency Readjustment.

All crystals age a little over a long period of time; so it is customary to tweak any

Table 1. Quick Specification Reference	
Model T304-1	410.000 - 420.235 MHz
Model T304-2	420.000 - 430.235 MHz
Model T304-3	430.000 - 440.235 MHz
Model T304-4	440.000 - 450.235 MHz
Model T304-5	450.000 - 460.235 MHz
Model T304-6	460.000 - 470.235 MHz
Operating Voltage:	+13.6Vdc
Operating Current:	600 mA @ 2½W out 700 mA @3W out
Operating Current, Synth only:	35 mA
Audio Input:	40 mV p-p min. into 1KΩ
Size:	5 in. W x 3 in. D

transmitter back onto the precise channel frequency once a year during routine maintenance.

The adjustment should be done using an accurate service monitor or frequency counter. Of course, make sure the test equipment is exactly on frequency first by checking it against WWV or another frequency standard. No modulation should be applied to the transmitter during the adjustment period.

The channel frequency is trimmed precisely on frequency with a small variable capacitor accessible through a hole on top of the TCXO. The proper tool is a plastic wand with a small metal or ceramic bit in the end.

Setting Channel Frequency.

The channel frequency is determined by frequency synthesizer circuits, which use a dip switch in conjunction with programming in a microcontroller to set the channel. The microcontroller reads the dip switch information and does mathematics, applying serial data to the synthesizer ic whenever power is applied. Following is a discussion of how to set the dip switch to the desired channel frequency.

☞ **NOTE:** *If the frequency is changed more than 1 MHz, a complete alignment of the Exciter should be performed, as described in later text. Optimum operation only occurs if the synthesizer is adjusted to match the frequency switch setting and all the tuned amplifier circuits are peaked for the desired frequency.*

To determine what channel frequency to use, the microcontroller adds the frequency information from the dip switch to a "base" frequency stored in eprom used for microcontroller programming. Each model of the T304 Exciter has a particular base frequency. For example, the T304-4 has a base frequency of 440.000 MHz, as shown in Table 1.

Dip switch settings are binary, which means each switch section has a different weighting, twice as great as the next lower section. Sections have weights such as 5 kHz, 10 kHz, etc., all the way up to 2.56 MHz. *(See schematic diagram for switch values.)* For very large increments, there is a jumper which can be added to the board between E6 and E7 for a 5.12 MHz increment, used for the high end of any given band.

The system sounds cumbersome, but it really is fairly simple, and you don't need to do this frequently. A small calculator or a piece of paper is handy to aid in determining which sections of the switch to turn on. When done, you might want to record your switch settings for future reference.

Begin by subtracting the base frequency, e.g., 440.000, from the desired frequency to determine the total value of all the switch sections required to be turned on.

For starters, if the difference is less than 5.120 MHz, you don't need to jumper E6 to E7. If there is a jumper installed on the board, you can merely clip it out. *(Note: this jumper is always used for the upper end of the amateur repeater band, from 445.120 to 450.000.)*

If the difference is greater than 2.560 MHz, turn on switch #1, and subtract 2.560 from the difference frequency to determine the remainder. Otherwise, skip switch #1.

Do the same for each of the other sections, from highest to lowest weighting, in sequence. Each time you consider the remainder, turn on the switch section with the highest weighting which will fit within the remainder without exceeding it. Each time it is found necessary to turn on a switch section, subtract the value of that section from the remainder to get the new remainder.

As an example, let us consider how to set the Exciter for output on 449.150 MHz. The following discussion is broken down into steps so you can visualize the process easier.

a. 449.150 – 440.000 base freq. = 9.150 MHz remainder. Install jumper from E6 to E7 to do the upper part of the band, because the remainder is greater than 5.12.

b. 9.150 – 5.120 = 4.030 MHz remainder. Turn on switch #1, which represents the largest increment to fit remainder.

c. 4.030 – 2.560 value of switch #1 = 1.470 MHz. Turn on #2, which is 1.280 MHz, the largest increment to fit the remainder.

d. 1.470 – 1.280 = 0.190 MHz remainder. Turn on #5, which is 0.160 MHz, the largest increment to fit the remainder.

e. 0.190 – 0.160 = 0.030 MHz remainder. Turn on switch #8 and switch #9, which have values of .020 and .010, respectively, which adds up to the remainder of .030 MHz. *Note that when the remainder gets down into the double digit range, it is very easy to visualize turning on multiple switch sections to satisfy the entire remainder, such as we just did.*

f. When we finished, we had installed the jumper and turned on switch sections 1, 2, 5, 8, and 9.

Shortcut ---

If you have access to the internet, our website has a long table of numbers which gives the equivalent binary number settings for every possible frequency. We couldn't print it here because it takes many printed pages of space. Surf to our website at www.hamtronics.com and look for Dip Switch Freq Programming for T304 under Reference Info in the menu. Look up the frequency, and it will give you all the binary switch settings.

Note: Dip switch information is read by the synthesizer only when power is first applied. If switch settings are changed, turn the power off and on again.

ALIGNMENT.

General Procedure.

A complete alignment is needed whenever the frequency is changed by more than about 1 MHz. Alignment ensures that the frequency synthesizer is optimized at the center of the vco range and that all rf amplifier stages are tuned to resonance.

Equipment needed for alignment is a sensitive dc voltmeter, a good uhf 50 ohm rf dummy load, an rf wattmeter accurate at uhf, and a regulated 13.6Vdc power supply with a 0-1000 mA meter internally or externally connected in the supply line.

The slug tuned coil should be adjusted with the proper .062" square tuning tool to avoid cracking the powdered iron slugs. Variable capacitors should be adjusted with a plastic tool having a small metal bit. (See A28 and A2 tools in catalog.)

☞ **NOTE:** *Following are some ground rules to help avoid trouble. Always adhere to these guidelines.*

1. Do not operate without a 50 ohm load. The output transistor could be damaged from overheating.

2. Class C amplifiers can become spurious if under driven. Therefore, do not attempt to reduce power by detuning the drive. Better ways to reduce output are to reduce the B+ to as low as 10Vdc or to remove the output transistor and replace it with a blocking capacitor.

a. Connect 50 ohm dummy load to phono jack J1 through some form of uhf wattmeter suitable to measure about 5W.

b. Check output voltage of power supply, adjust it to 13.6 Vdc, and connect it to B+ terminal E1 and ground terminal E3 on the pc board. If the trace on the bottom of the board has been cut to allow power to be applied to E4 separately, make sure you also apply power to E4. It is permissible to use the braid of the coax cable or the mounting hardware to the chassis as a ground if the power supply has a good low-impedance connection through this path to the ground on the board.

☹ ***CAUTION: Be sure to observe polarity to avoid damage to transistors!***

A 1000 mA meter or suitable equivalent should be connected in the B+ line to monitor current drawn by the exciter. This is important to indicate potential trouble before it can overheat transistors. Better yet, if using a lab supply for testing, set the current limiter on the power supply to limit at 800 mA.

☞***Note:*** *Meter indications used as references are typical but may vary widely due to many factors not related to performance, such as type of meter and circuit tolerances. Typical test point indications are for the 440 MHz band unit and may differ for other bands. The output power will be a little less at frequencies above 460 MHz.*

c. Set dip switch for desired frequency.

d. Connect voltmeter to TP1 (square pad on top of the board). Adjust vco coil L1 for +2Vdc. (Although the vco will operate over a wide range of tuning voltages from about 1V to 5V, operation is optimum if the vco is adjusted to 2V.)

e. Connect voltmeter to TP2. Adjust doubler tank variable capacitor C25 and buffer tank variable capacitor C32 for a peak, typically about +0.3Vdc.

f. Do the remaining adjustments for maximum rf output, as measured on the wattmeter. Alternately, peak C37, C40, C43, C44, C45, and C46 until any interactions are worked out. Sometimes one adjustment may affect another; so alternately adjusting two capacitors in a pair, such as C43 and C44 or C45 and C46 will “walk in” the two adjustments. Also, repeating the entire sequence of adjustments may improve the output a little.

g. During alignment, you can adjust driver stage to keep current below 700mA if needed. Do this by detuning C43 a little and re-peaking C44. If a spectrum analyzer is available, you can adjust C46 for minimum harmonics and re-peak C45 for maximum output.

h. At full drive, the total current drawn by the exciter should be 500-700 mA, and the RF output should be about 2W. Note that full output may not be possible when operating on a power supply less than 13.6 Vdc or at frequencies above 450MHz.

This does not necessarily mean that the unit cannot be used on lower B+ voltage, however, since it is hard to distinguish even a 2:1 reduction in power on the air. And sometimes, you may wish to deliberately restrain the output level to be conservative. Reducing the power supply voltage is a good way to do it. Just don’t operate below 10Vdc because the voltage regulators would fall out of regulation with too low an input. And don’t reduce voltage by putting resistance in series with the power supply; do it by adjusting the power supply regulator.

After tuning the exciter into a known good 50 ohm dummy load, it should not be retuned when later connected to the antenna or power amplifier. Of course, the antenna or pa should present a good 50 ohm load to the exciter.

i. Perform the carrier frequency and audio level adjustments given on page 2 to complete the alignment of the exciter.

THEORY OF OPERATION.

The T304 is a frequency synthesized uhf fm exciter. Refer to the schematic diagram for the following discussion.

The carrier frequency is generated by voltage controlled oscillator Q1. The vco operates at half the desired frequency to allow the use of a circuit optimized for best phase noise. The vco output is doubled by Q2 and buffered by Q3 to minimize effects of loading and voltage variations of following stages from modulating the carrier frequency. The resultant signal is amplified in successive stages to provide 2 Watts output into a 50Ω load.

The frequency of the vco stage is controlled by phase locked loop synthesizer U2. A sample of the vco output is applied through the buffer stage to a prescaler in U2. The prescaler and other dividers in the synthesizer divide the sample down to 5kHz.

A reference frequency of 10.240 MHz is generated by either a crystal oscillator or an optional TCXO (temperature compensated crystal oscillator). The reference is divided down to 5 kHz. The two 5kHz signals are compared to determine what error exists between them. The result is a slowly varying dc tuning voltage used to phase lock the vco precisely onto the desired channel frequency.

The tuning voltage is applied to carrier tune varactor diode D1, which varies its capacitance to tune the tank circuit formed by L1/C20/C21. C16 limits the tuning range of D1. The tuning voltage is applied to D1 through a third order low pass loop filter, which removes the 5kHz reference frequency from the tuning voltage to avoid whine.

Modulation is applied to the loop filter at R19. Audio or data signals are amplified by U5a, limited by D3/D4, and applied to the modulator varactor through low pass filter U5b. The first op amp, U5a, provides pre-emphasis so that higher audio frequencies deviate wider than lower frequencies. The second op amp, U5b, provides a 12dB/octave rolloff for any audio or data modulation products over 3000 Hz as required by the FCC to prevent splatter interference to other nearby channels. A direct modulation input is provided through E5 and R37 for use with a subaudible tone (CTCSS) encoder.

A lock detector in the synthesizer ic provides an indication of when the synthesizer is properly locked on frequency. If the vco does not generate the proper frequency to allow the synthesizer to lock, the lock detector output turns off U5c, which provides operating bias to the pre-driver amplifier, thus preventing the exciter from putting out signals which are off frequency. Even if the vco is properly tuned, there is a short period when the synthesizer is first powered up in which the vco is not locked. This feature ensures that the signal will reach the antenna only after the carrier locks on frequency.

Serial data to indicate the desired channel frequency and other operational characteristics of the synthesizer are applied to synthesizer U2 by microcontroller U1. Everything the synthesizer needs to know about the band, division schemes, reference frequency, and oscillator options is generated by the controller. Information about the base frequency of the band the T304 is to operate on and the channel within that band is calculated in the controller based on information programmed in the eprom on the controller and on channel settings done on dip switch S1 and jumper E6-E7. Whenever the microcontroller boots at power up, the microcontroller sends several bytes of serial data to the synthesizer, using the data, clock, and /enable lines running between the two ic’s.

+13.6Vdc power for the exciter is applied at E1. This B+ input is keyed on and off to control when the exciter transmits a signal. There is a trace under the board running to E4, which allows power to be applied constantly to the synthesizer circuits if desired. This is convenient for applications where the exciter will be keyed on and off regularly, such as in a repeater. Because the microcontroller must boot before it can send data to the synthesizer, there is a short delay in generating the carrier when power is first applied to the synthesizer circuits.

RF amplifier stages are powered directly by the +13.6Vdc. However, all the lower level stages are powered through voltage regulators for stability and to eliminate noise. U4 is an 8Vdc regulator to power the vco, doubler, and buffer in the synthesizer. Additional filtering for the vco, doubler, and buffer stages is provided by capacitance amplifier Q4, which uses the characteristics of an emitter follower to provide a very stiff supply, eliminating any possible noise on the power supply line.

Resistive voltage dividers provide other lower voltages which are regulated because they are based on the regulated 8Vdc from U4. U5d provides a stiff +5Vdc supply for the frequency synthesizer and microcontroller, which are both low current consumption CMOS devices.

TROUBLESHOOTING.

General.

Usual techniques of checking dc voltages and signal tracing with an RF voltmeter probe and oscilloscope will work well in troubleshooting the T304. A dc voltage chart and a list of typical audio levels are given to act as a guide to troubleshooting. Although voltages may vary widely from set to set and under various operating and measurement conditions, the indications may be helpful when used in a logical troubleshooting procedure.

The exciter draws about 35 mA of current when just the synthesizer and audio circuits are operating. When the exciter is generating and RF output, it draws a total of about 500-700 mA.

RF Amplifier Circuits.

You can use an RF probe with a dc voltmeter or scope to check the relative RF levels at the input and output of each stage. The output level should always be higher than the input level of a given stage. Also, check the dc operating and bias voltages for each stage. Q5 and Q6 get bias only when the lock detector in the synthesizer is locked; so if that bias is missing, check the synthesizer and vco to see why it isn’t locked.

Table 2. Typical Test Point Voltages	
TP1	Normally set at +2V
TP2	approx. 0.3V
Note: These can vary considerably without necessarily indicating a problem.	

Table 3. Typical Xstr DC Voltages			
STAGE	E	B	C
Q1 vco	0.9	1.5	7
Q2 doubler	0	0.65	5.3
Q3 buffer	0	0.7	5.3
Q4 dc filter	7	7.6	7.7
Q5 ampl	0.35	0.8	13.6
Q6 pre-driver	0	0.4	13.6
Q7 driver	0	0	13.6
Q8 pwr ampl	0	0	13.6
Limiter R33		0.43	
Limiter R34/diodes		1	
Limiter R35		0.43	

Table 4. Typical IC DC Voltages			
U1-1	4	U1-2	4
U2-1	2.1	U2-10	2.7
U2-2	5v locked	U2-11	2.7
	(pulses unlocked)	U2-12	5
U2-3	*	U2-13	*
U2-4	*	U2-14	5
U2-5	5	U2-15	*
U2-6	0-5 (2V tuned)	U2-16	*
U2-7	0	U2-17	5
U2-8	4.8	U2-18	0
U2-9	*	U2-19	0
* = pin not used		U2-20	2.3
U5-1	4	U5-8	6.8
U5-2	4	U5-9	4
U5-3	4	U5-10	4.5
U5-4	8	U5-11	0
U5-5	2.1	U5-12	5
U5-6	2.2	U5-13	5
U5-7	4.2	U5-14	5

Table 5. Typical Audio Voltages	
Test Point	**mV p-p**
E2 AF input	40 (min)
U5-1	1000
D5 cathode	1000
U5-7	2000

Synthesizer Circuits.

Following is a checklist of things to look for if the synthesizer is suspected of not performing properly.

a. Check the output frequency of the vco buffer with a frequency counter. It should be half the final frequency.

b. Check the lock detector at U5-8 with a dc voltmeter. (7Vdc locked, 0Vdc unlocked).

c. Check tuning voltage at TP1. It should be about +2Vdc. Actual range over which the unit will operate is about +1Vdc to just under +5Vdc. However, for optimum results, the vco should be tuned to allow operation at about +2Vdc center voltage.

d. Check the operating voltage and bias on the vco, doubler, and buffer.

e. Check the 10.240 MHz reference signal at pin 8 of the TCXO. A scope should show strong signal (near 1 V p-p) at 10.240 MHz.

f. Check the oscillator at pin 1 of microcontroller ic U1 with a scope. There should be a strong ac signal (several volts p-p) at the oscillator frequency.

g. The data, clock, and /enable lines between the microcontroller and synthesizer ic's should show very brief and fast activity, sending data to the synthesizer ic shortly after the power is first applied. Because this happens very fast, it can be difficult to see on a scope. Use 100µSec/div, 5Vdc/div, and normal trigger on rising pulse.

h. Check the microcontroller to see that its /reset line is held low momentarily when the power is first applied. C1 works in conjunction with an internal resistor and diode in the ic to make C1 charge relatively slowly when the power is applied. It should take about a half second to charge up.

i. Check the switch and E6-E7 jumper settings to be sure you have the correct frequency information going to the microcontroller.

j. If you have a scope or spectrum analyzer, you can check the output pin of the divide by 64 prescaler at pin 13 of U2. There should be a strong signal (several volts p-p) at about 3.4 MHz. If this signal is absent, there may not be sufficient level of sample signal from the buffer at U2 pin 11. *Be careful not to short adjacent pins of the ic.*

Audio.

You can check the following levels with a scope.

a. The audio input must be 40mV p-p or greater at input E2 for full 5kHz deviation.

b. Gain control R26 sets the gain of amplifier U5a. Provided enough gain and audio input, the limiter output will provide about 1V p-p at the input of deviation pot R35.

c. The output of the active filter at U5b is a maximum of about 2V p-p if the limiter is driven into limiting. This assumes a test signal at about 1000 Hz. This ac signal should be riding on a dc center voltage of about +4.4Vdc. That is what should be applied to the modulator diode through R42.

d. You can also check for the presence of the proper dc voltages on the op amps, which use bias voltages of +4Vdc and +2.2Vdc. Refer to the power supply circuits on the schematic diagram.

Microphonics, Hum, and Noise.

The vco and loop filter are very sensitive to hum and noise pickup from magnetic and electrical sources. Some designs use a shielded compartment for vco's. We assume the whole board will be installed in a shielded enclosure; so we elected to keep the size small by not using a separate shield on the vco and simply use strip shields to prevent radiation between stages. However, this means that you must use care to keep wiring away from the vco circuit at the right side of the board. Having the board in a metal enclosure will shield these sensitive circuits from florescent lights and other strong sources of noise.

Because the frequency of a synthesizer basically results from a free running L-C oscillator, the tank circuit, especially L1, is very sensitive to microphonics from mechanical noise coupled to the coil. You should minimize any sources of vibration which might be coupled to the exciter, such as motors.

Excessive noise on the dc power supply which operates the exciter can cause noise to modulate the signal. Various regulators and filters in the exciter are designed to minimize sensitivity to wiring noise. However, in extreme cases, such as in mobile installations with alternator whine, you may need to add extra filtering in the power line to prevent the noise from reaching the exciter.

To varying degrees, whine from the 5kHz reference frequency can be heard on the signal under various circumstances. If the tuning voltage required to tune the vco on frequency is very high or low, near one extreme, the whine may be heard. This can also happen even when the tuning voltage is properly near the 2Vdc center if there is dc loading on the loop filter. Any current loading, no matter how small, on the loop filter causes the phase detector to pump harder to maintain the tuning voltage. The result is whine on the signal. Such loading can be caused by connecting a voltmeter to TP1 for testing, and it can also be caused by moisture on the loop filter components.

Phase noise is a type of white noise which phase locked loop synthesizers produce. Many efforts are made during the design of the equipment to reduce it as much as possible. The phase noise in this unit should be almost as good as a crystal oscillator radio.

Typical Dc Voltages.

The dc levels in tables 2-4 were measured with a sensitive dc voltmeter on a sample unit with 13.6 Vdc power applied. All voltages may vary considerably without necessarily indicating trouble. The chart should be used with a logical troubleshooting plan. Voltages are measured with the exciter operating and tuned to provide full output. Note that meter probe must have a 1 megΩ or similar resistor in probe to isolate from RF signals. Even then, the type of meter and probe has an effect on the readings taken on points where RF is present.

Use caution when measuring voltages on the surface mount ic's. The pins are close together, and it is easy to short pins together and damage the ic. We recommend trying to connect meter to a nearby component connected to the pin under question. Also, some pins are not used in this design, and you can generally not be concerned with making measurements on them.

Typical Audio Voltages.

Table 5 gives rough measurements of audio voltages which may be measured with a sensitive voltmeter or an oscilloscope when an audio source with a tone about 1000 Hz is connected and modulating to full 5 kHz deviation. Measurements given were taken with an oscilloscope with audio gain and deviation controls fully cw and sufficient audio input applied for full deviation of the RF signal.

REPAIRS.

If you need to unsolder and replace any components, be careful not to damage the plated through holes on the pc board. Do not drill out any holes. If you need to remove solder, use a solder sucker or solder wick. A toothpick or dental probe can be used with care to open up a hole.

If it becomes necessary to replace output transistor Q8, you must unsolder the three leads first from under the board. Then, carefully melt the solder holding the can to the top of the board. This requires a very hot iron, and care must be taken to avoid damaging the board. Once the transistor is removed, clean the excess solder off the ground plane. Install the new output transistor flat against the board, and solder the leads on the bottom of the board. Then, solder the bottom of the metal can to the pcb ground plane with a continuous bead of solder flowing around the can. (Soldering the can to the ground plane is necessary to provide a low impedance emitter ground; the transistor is designed to be installed this way.)

PARTS LIST FOR T304 EXCITER, REV C

Notes:

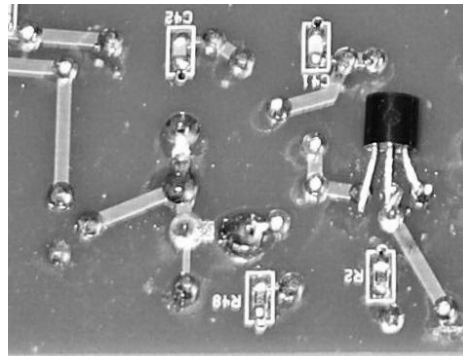
❶ Microcontroller must be factory programmed for proper band segment.

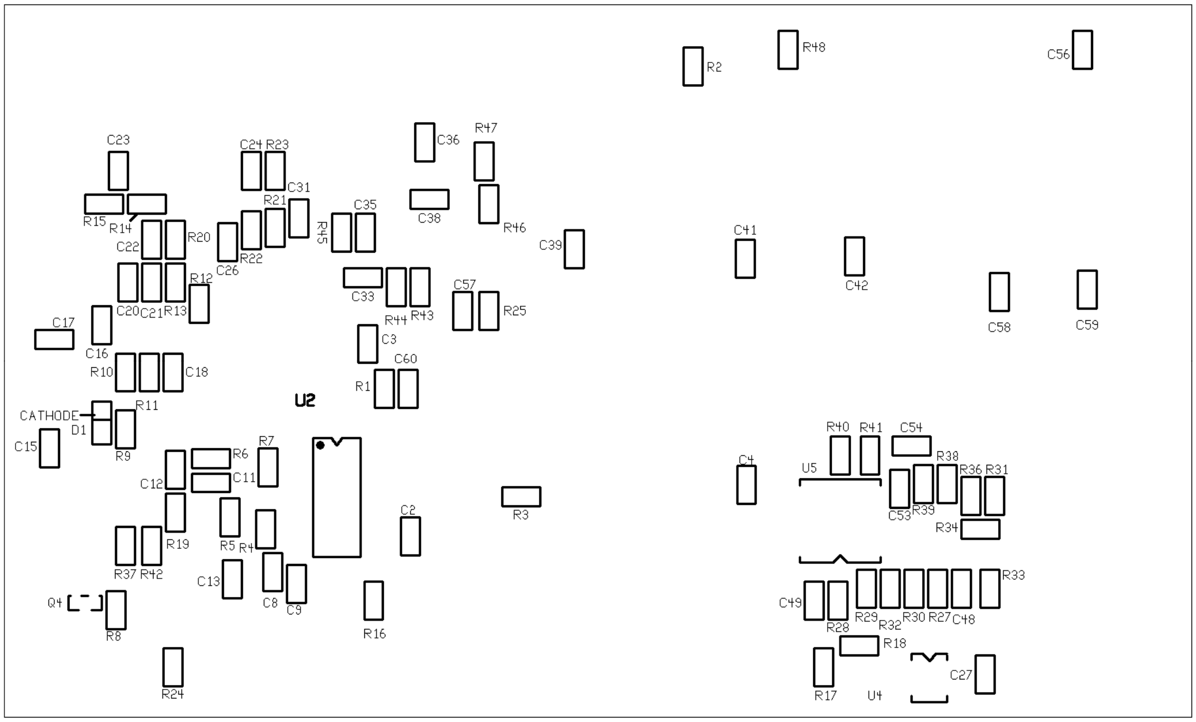
💣 Caution: Ic's are static sensitive. Use appropriate handling precautions to avoid damage.

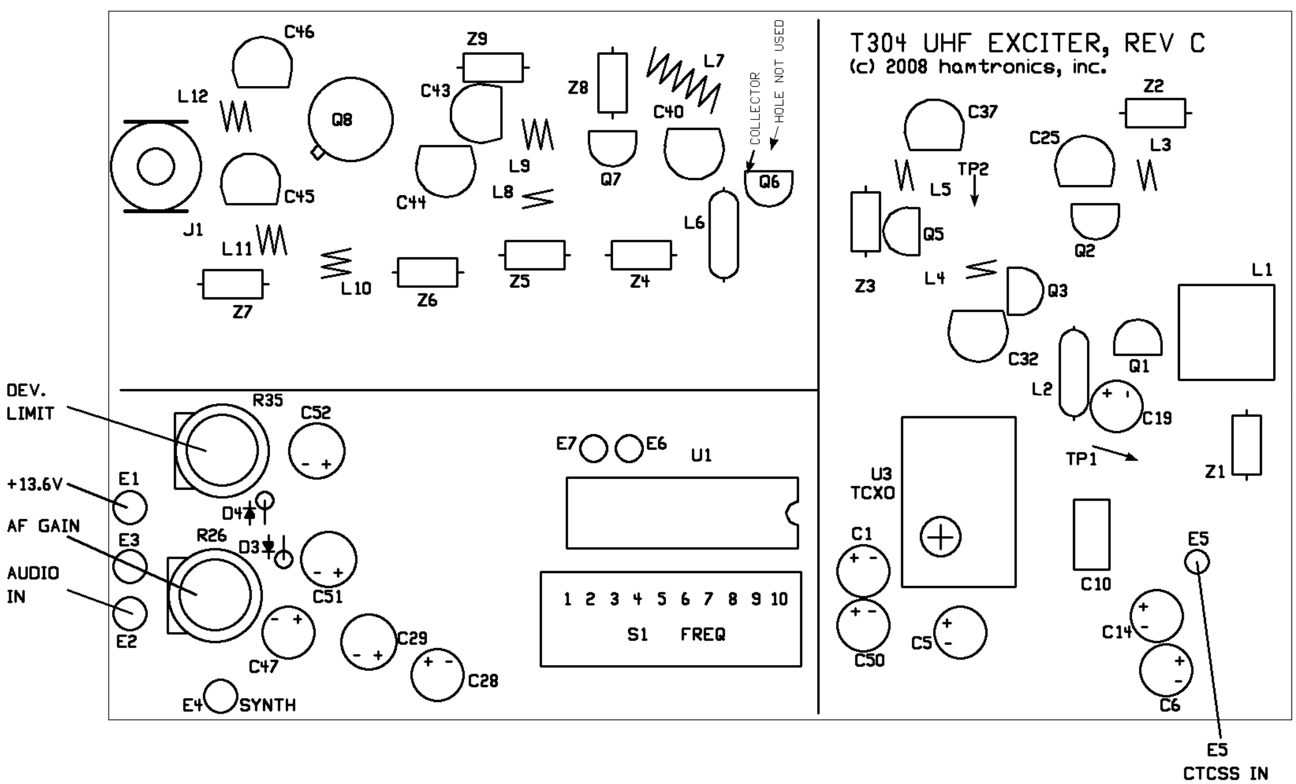
* Note MPS5179 and PN5179 have different pin out. Both are used in this unit, so be careful not to mix them up.

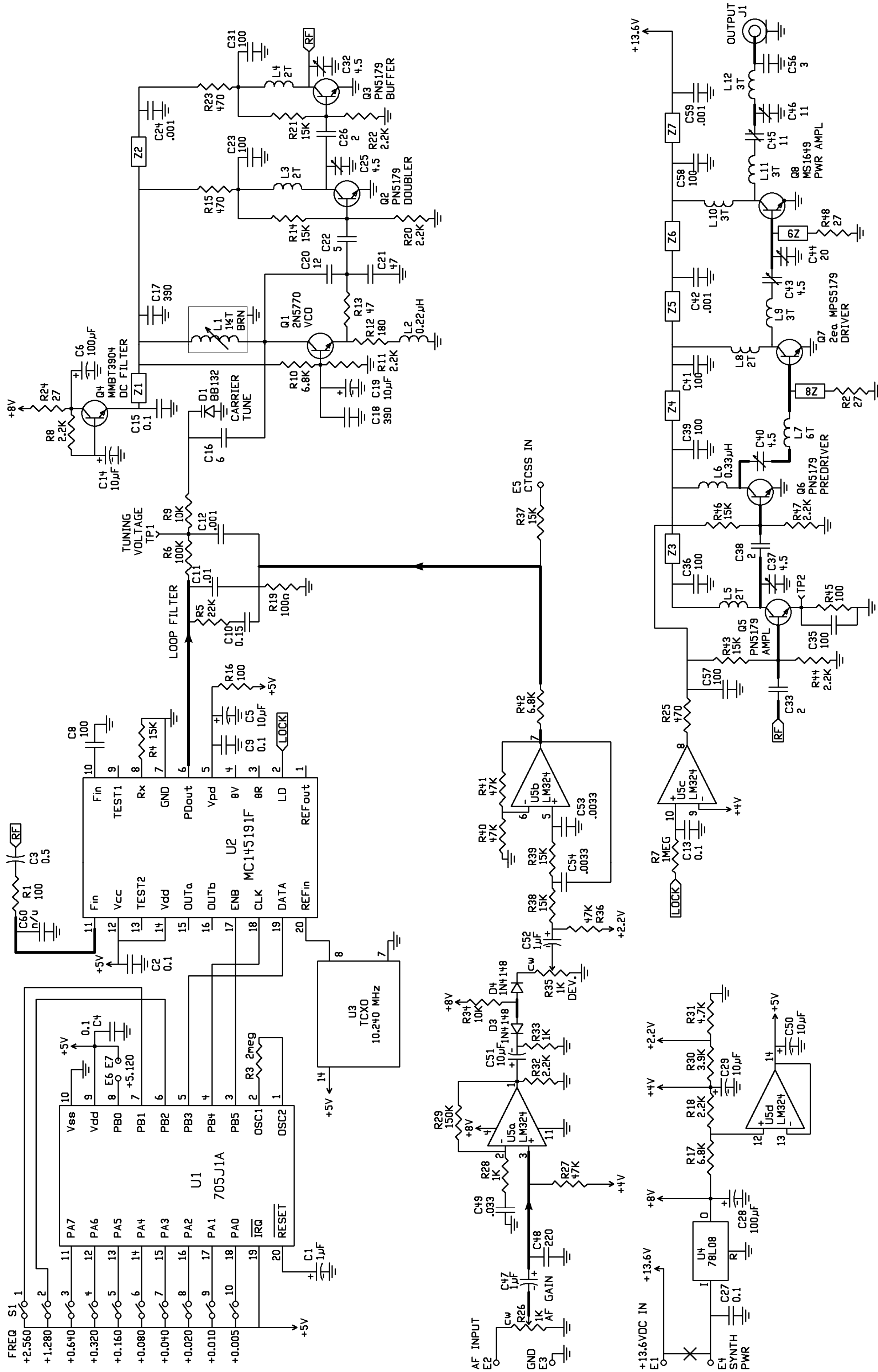
Ref Desig	Value (marking)
C1	1 µf electrolytic
C2	0.1µf
C3	0.5pf
C4	0.1µf
C5	10µf electrolytic
C6	100µf electrolytic
C7	n/a
C8	100pf
C9	0.1µf
C10	0.15µf mylar (red)
C11	.01µf
C12	.001µf
C13	0.1µf
C14	10µf electrolytic
C15	0.1µf
C16	6pf
C17,C18	390pf
C19	10µf electrolytic
C20	12pf
C21	47pf
C22	5pf
C23	100pf
C24	.001µf
C25	4.5pf variable (wht)
C26	2pf
C27	0.1µf
C28	100µf electrolytic
C29	10µf electrolytic
C30	not assigned
C31	100pf
C32	4.5pf variable (wht)
C33	2pf
C34	n/a
C35,C36	100pf
C37	4.5pf variable (wht) NOTE: ADD 2PF SMT CAP ACROSS C37 ON THE REAR
C38	2pf
C39	100pf
C40	4.5pf variable (wht) NOTE: ADD 3PF SMT CAP ACROSS C40 ON THE REAR
C41	100pf
C42	.001µf
C43	4.5pf variable (wht)
C44	20pf var. (red plastic)
C45-C46	11pf var. (white plastic)
C47	1µf electrolytic
C48	220pf
C49	.033µf
C50,C51	10µf electrolytic
C52	1 electrolytic
C53-C54	.0033µf
C55	not assigned
C56	3pf
C57-C58	100pf
C59	.001µf
C60	n/u
D1	BB132 varactor diode
D2	n/a
D3-D4	1N4148 switching diode
J1	RCA Jack
L1	1½t. slug tuned coil (brn)
L2	0.22µH RF choke (red-sil-red-red)
L3-L5	1¾ t. air wound coil
L6	0.33µH RF choke (red-sil-orn-orn)
L7	5¾ t. air wound coil
L8	1¾ t. air wound coil
L9-L12	2¾ t. air wound coil
Q1	2N5770
Q2-Q3	PN5179
Q4	MMBT3904
Q5	PN5179
Q6	PN5179 (form base lead as shown in dwg)
Q7	2 ea MPS5179 * (see note on next page, too)
Q8	APT MS1649
R1	100Ω
R2	27Ω
R3	2meg
R4	15K
R5	22K
R6	100K
R7	1 meg
R8	2.2K
R9	10K
R10	6.8K
R11	2.2K
R12	180Ω
R13	47Ω
R14	15K
R15	470Ω
R16	100Ω
R17	6.8K
R18	2.2K
R19	100Ω
R20	2.2K
R21	15K
R22	2.2K
R23	470Ω
R24	27Ω
R25	470Ω
R26	1K trim pot. (102)
R27	47K
R28	1K
R29	150K
R30	3.9K
R31	4.7K
R32	2.2K
R33	1K
R34	10K
R35	1K trim pot. (102)
R36	47K
R37-R39	15K
R40-R41	47K
R42	6.8K
R43	15K
R44	2.2K
R45	100Ω
R46	15K
R47	2.2K
R48	27Ω
S1	10 pos. DIP switch
U1 💣 ❶	MC68HC705J1A µP
U2 💣	MC145191F synthesizer
U3 💣	10.240MHz TCXO
U4	78L08ACD regulator
U5	LM324D quad op amp
Z1-Z9	Ferrite bead

Note: Q7 consists of two MPS5179 to get more drive power. In order to add the second MPS5179, tack solder it on the rear of the board as shown in the detail here. Orient as shown with the round side away from the board.









 Revised: 3/15/12