

# MAINTENANCE MANUAL

## IF/AUDIO AND SQUELCH BOARD 19D902492G1-G3

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### DESCRIPTION

The IF/Audio and Squelch Board (IFAS) provides 120 dB of IF gain, detects audio and provides squelch control. The IFAS Board operates with an IF frequency of 11.2 or 9.4 MHz, depending on the operating frequency of the radio. IFAS Board 19D902492G1 operates at an IF frequency of 11.2 MHz and is used in radios operating in the following frequency splits:

- 25 - 30 MHz
- 36 - 42 MHz
- 66 - 88 MHz
- 138 - 174 MHz
- 406 - 420 MHz
- 450 - 512 MHz

IFAS Board 19D402492G2 operates at an IF frequency of 9.4 MHz and is used in radios operating in the 29.7-36 MHz and 42-50 MHz frequency bands. IFAS Board 19D902492G3 also operates at an IF frequency of 9.4 MHz and is used in radios operating in the 806-824 MHz frequency band.

### CIRCUIT ANALYSIS

#### CRYSTAL FILTERS, IF AMP/LIMITER

The IF input from the MIF board is applied to a four-pole monolithic crystal filter (FL601 and FL602). The crystal filter provides additional selectivity and is followed by impedance matching network T601 and IF amplifier IC U601. The IC amplifier provides approximately 60 dB of gain.

Final IF selectivity is provided by a two-pole crystal filter FL603. Impedance matching network T602 matches the output impedance of IF amplifier IC U601 to the input of FL603. The IF amplifier output is metered at J601-1 through a metering network consisting of C612, C625, C626, CR601, and CR602. Impedance matching network T603 matches the output impedance of FL603 to the input of Limiter/Detector IC U602.

In addition to providing 60 dB of gain at the IF frequency, Limiter/Detector U602, C617, C619, and L603 comprise a quadrature phase detector to recover the audio from the IF frequency. The quadrature phase detector utilizes a 90 degree phase shift of the IF frequency to detect the audio signal. It compares the phase of the IF signal at U602-4 with the same IF input frequency shifted 90 degrees at U602-2. The resultant signal varies phase linearly as the carrier signal deviates about the center frequency.

#### AUDIO PREAMPLIFIER

The audio preamplifier consists of transistors Q601, Q602, and Q603. It provides approximately 26 dB of gain.

The output of the Limiter/Detector is coupled to the audio preamplifier through audio level adjust control R609. R609 sets the audio input level to the preamplifier circuit.

The output of the audio preamplifier is coupled through a low pass filter (L604 and C624) to Volume/ Squelch high. The filter attenuates any IF signal remaining in the audio output of the preamplifier.

The detector output is adjusted for maximum audio output by L603 and is metered at J601-2 through R661.

## AUDIO FILTERING AND AUDIO AMPLIFIER

Audio is returned on VOL ARM (P904-13) and is applied to the Channel Guard tone reject filter consisting of U604-A and surrounding circuitry. Audio from the CG tone reject filter is applied to the de-emphasis network consisting of a two-pole low pass filter (U-604B) and a two-pole high pass filter (U604C) and associated circuitry. The de-emphasis filters provide a 6 dB/octave rolloff from 300 to 3000 Hz. R650, R659, and C644 optimize the response at 3000 Hz and aid in setting the overall audio gain level. A buffer amp (U604-D) is need-ed to assure proper interfacing with the intercom option. When the intercom option is used, C653 is re-moved, and the de-emphasized audio is fed to the intercom board via RX PA (P904-16). The intercom audio is then fed back to the IFAS board via INCM INPUT (P904-21). After passing through audio gate switch (U606-A), the signal is amplified by U607 for a nominal one watt output power into an eight ohm load. The feedback loop consisting of R656 and R657 determines the closed loop gain. R658 and C649 provide a stability network to prevent oscillation. U608 provides a regulated +5V for biasing the audio and squelch circuitry.

## SQUELCH AND SWITCHING CIRCUITRY

The squelch circuit monitors noise present on the VOL/SQ HI line and determines if an on-channel signal is present. The VOL/SQ HI signal is fed through a variable squelch control exterior to the IFAS board and returned as SQ ARM (P904-10). The squelch control sets the signal level at which the squelch will open. If signal is too weak, the input noise will rise above a threshold level and the audio amp will be squelched.

The squelch circuit consists of two high pass filters, an averaging detector, DC amplifier, and a Schmitt trigger. The high pass filters (U603-A,D) combined are a cascaded three-pole filter with an overall cutoff frequency at around 6300 Hz. They attenuate voice energy in the 300-3000 Hz frequency band to prevent squelch clipping. The filters also attenuate any GE-MARC busy tone at 3051.9 Hz (2918.7 Hz ALT) that could slow down the squelch attack time and prevent proper timing of the handshaking between GE-MARC mobiles and stations. Noise in the 6-8 kHz range is applied to the averaging detector (U603-B), rectified, and filtered by R623 and C632 to provide an averaged DC level proportional to the noise input. The averaged DC level is amplified by U603-C to a level ranging from 0 to 6 volts, and applied to the inverting input of the Schmitt Trigger (voltage comparator U605-A). The Schmitt Trigger provides hysteresis to prevent the squelch from "bubbling". The hysteresis levels are controlled by the ratio of R626 and R627.

The output of U605A is to be considered the output of the noise squelch. If the noise squelch output is low, that is an indication that the noise squelch is closed for that particular squelch control pot setting. If the output is high, then the noise

squelch has detected a strong enough on-channel signal to open the noise squelch.

Assume for the following scenarios, that the squelch disable signal (P904-6) is inactive, i.e. at a high level.

If the noise squelch output is low, then the RUS (receiver unsquelched sensor) and CAS (carrier activity sensor) signals, and the RX MUTE signal are all low. The squelch disable switch (U606B) routes the RX MUTE signal to the audio gate switch (U606B). With the "A" input to U606A low, the input to the audio amplifier is routed to +5 volts, resulting in no signal to the local speaker.

If the noise squelch output is high, then the RUS and CAS signals, and the RX MUTE signal are all high. The squelch disable switch (U606B) still routes the RX MUTE signal to the audio gate switch, but now the "A" input to U606A is high. Input audio, present at U606-13, is now routed to audio amp U607 and the audio amp is unsquelched.

The CAS and RUS signals are outputs from the IFAS board indicating status. The RX MUTE line is bi-directional, that is, it can be used as an output signal indicating status, or as an input from an external decoder, such as tone channel guard, digital channel guard, type 99, etc. The external decoder output is high only if the proper signal has been decoded. When an external decoder is connected to the RX MUTE line, the RX MUTE signal becomes a "wired and" function of the decoder output and CAS at the output of U605-C. Therefore, if the CAS line goes high, indicating an on-channel signal, and the external decoder does not decode the proper response, then RX MUTE remains low, and the audio amplifier remains squelched.

The CAS switch will switch high whenever an "on-frequency" signal is present, with or without the proper channel guard tone. The RUS switch will switch high only when an "on-channel" signal with the proper channel guard tone is present.

In the above scenarios, the squelch disable signal was assumed disabled. The squelch disable function is designed to open the squelch under all conditions. It has priority over any noise squelch or external decoder output. Its purpose is to independently activate the audio amplifier for options such as carrier control timer, intercom, and voice guard.

When squelch disable is pulled low, the squelch disable switch (606A) routes the +10 volt signal present at U606-2 through the "Y" output of U606 to the "A" input of audio gate switch U606A. The audio amp remains unsquelched, regardless of squelch conditions.

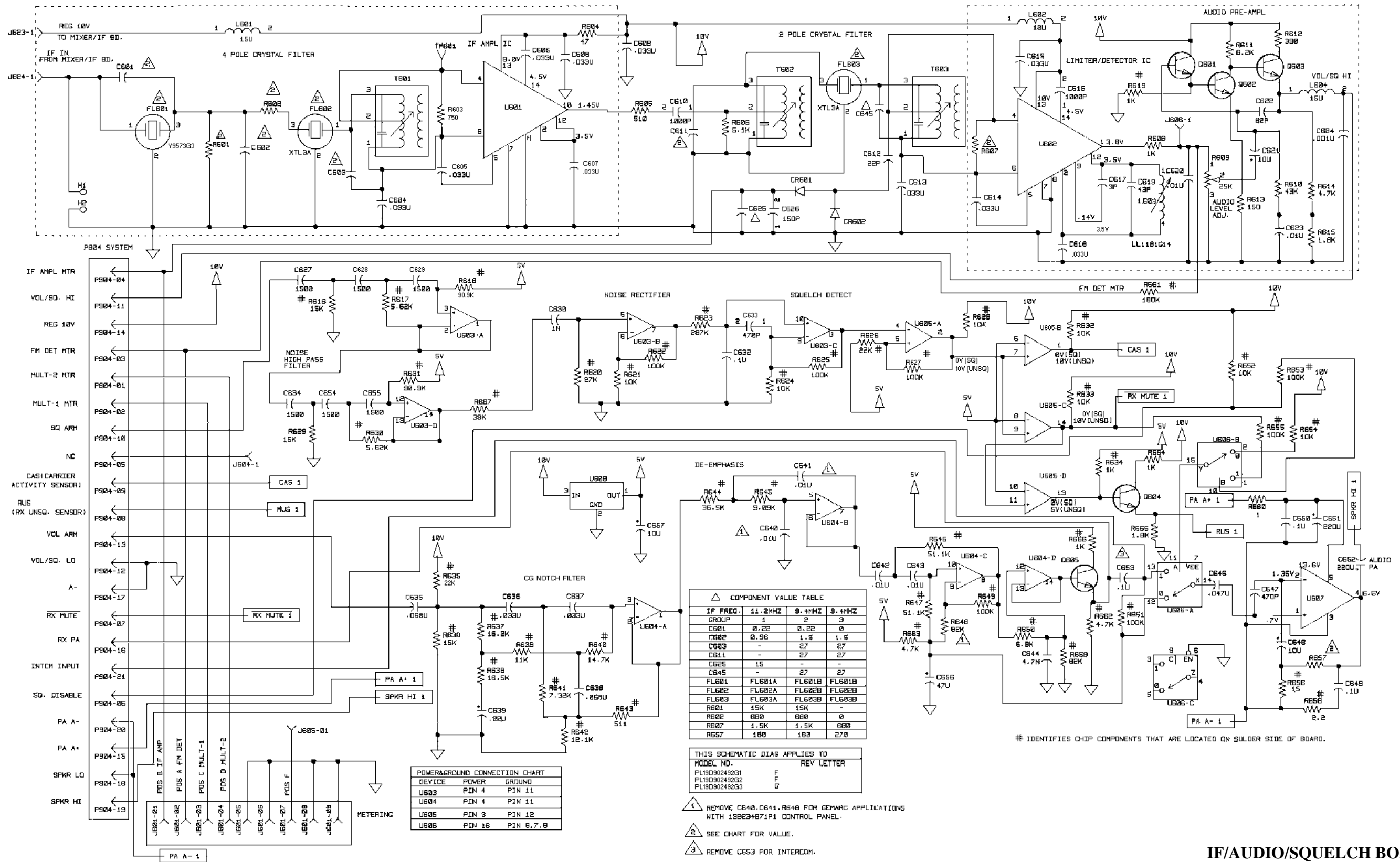
19D902492G1 - G3

SYMBOL	PART NO.	DESCRIPTION
----- CAPACITORS -----		
C601	19A700013P5	Phenolic: 0.22 pF ±5%, 500 VDCW. (Used in G1 and G2).
C602	19A700013P10	Phenolic: 0.56 pF ±5%, 500 VDCW. (Used in G1).
C602	19A700013P15	Phenolic: 1.50 pF ±5%, 500 VDCW. (Used in G2 and G3).
C603	19A701624P118	Ceramic: 27 pF ±5%, 500 VDCW, temp coef N80 30 PPM/°C. (Used in G2 and G3).
C604 thru C609	T644ACP333K	Polyester: .033 μF ±10%, 50 VDCW.
C610	19A701602P19	Ceramic: 1000 pF ±20%, 1000 VDCW; sim to RMC Type JF Discap.
C611	19A701624P118	Ceramic: 27 pF ±5%, 500 VDCW, temp coef N80 30 PPM/°C. (Used in G2 and G3).
C612	19A701624P516	Ceramic, disc: 22 pF ±5%, 500 VDCW, temp coef N470 PPM 60.
C613 thru C615	T644ACP333K	Polyester: .033 μF ±10%, 50 VDCW.
C616	19A701602P19	Ceramic: 1000 pF ±20%, 1000 VDCW; sim to RMC Type JF Discap.
C617	19A701624P201	Ceramic, disc: 3.0 pF 0.5 pF, 500 VDCW, temp coef N150 PPM 120.
C618	T644ACP333K	Polyester: .033 μF ±10%, 50 VDCW.
C619	19A701624P223	Ceramic, disc: 43 pF ±5%, 500 VDCW, temp coef N150 30.
C620	T644ACP310K	Polyester: .010 μF ±10%, 50 VDCW.
C621	19A701534P7	Tantalum: 10 μF ±20%, 16 VDCW.
C622	19A700105P32	Mica: 82 pF ±5%, 500 VDCW.
C623	T644ACP310K	Polyester: .010 μF ±10%, 50 VDCW.
C624	19A701602P19	Ceramic: 1000 pF ±20%, 1000 VDCW; sim to RMC Type JF Discap.
C625	19A701624P12	Ceramic, disc: 15 pF ±5%, 500 VDCW, temp coef 0 PPM 30. (Used in G1).
C626	19A701602P7	Ceramic: 150 pF ±20%, 1000 VDCW.
C627 thru C629	T644ACP215J	Polyester: .0015 μF ±5%, 50 VDCW.
C630	T644ACP210J	Polyester: .0010 μF ±5%, 50 VDCW.
C631	19A700233P5	Ceramic: 470 pF ±20%, 50 VDCW. (Used in G1 and G2).
C632	T644ACP410J	Polyester: 0.1 μF ±5%, 50 VDCW.
C633	19A700233P5	Ceramic: 470 pF ±20%, 50 VDCW.
C634	T644ACP215J	Polyester: .0015 μF ±5%, 50 VDCW.
C635	T644ACP368K	Polyester: .068 μF ±10%, 50 VDCW.
C636 and C637	19A701594P1	Polyester: 0.033 μF ±2%, 100 VDCW.
C638	19A701594P2	Polyester: 0.068 μF ±20%, 100 VDCW.
C639	19A701534P2	Tantalum: 0.22 μF ±20%, 35 VDCW.
C640 thru C643	T644ACP310J	Polyester: .010 μF ±5%, 50 VDCW.
C644	T644ACP247K	Polyester: .0047 μF ±10%, 50 VDCW.
C645	19A701624P118	Ceramic: 27 pF ±5%, 500 VDCW, temp coef N80 30 PPM/°C. (Used in G2 and G3).
C646	T644ACP347K	Polyester: .047 μF ±10%, 50 VDCW.

SYMBOL	PART NO.	DESCRIPTION
C647	19A700233P5	Ceramic: 470 pF ±20%, 50 VDCW.
C648	19A701534P7	Tantalum: 10 μF ±20%, 16 VDCW.
C649 and C650	T644ACP410K	Polyester: 0.1 μF ±10%, 50 VDCW.
C651 and C652	19A701225P3	Electrolytic: 220 μF, -10+50%, 25 VDCW.
C653	T644ACP410K	Polyester: 0.1 μF ±10%, 50 VDCW.
C654 and C655	T644ACP215J	Polyester: .0015 μF ±5%, 50 VDCW.
C656	19A701534P9	Tantalum: 47 μF ±20%, 6.3 VDCW.
C657	19A701534P7	Tantalum: 10 μF ±20%, 16 VDCW.
----- DIODES -----		
CR601 and CR602	4038056P1	Germanium, fast recovery, 20 reverse volts, fwdandcurrent 40 mA.
----- FILTERS -----		
FL601A	19B219573G3	Crystal: Resonator A - 11,200,000; Resonator B - 11,196.024 kHz (Quantity 2). (Used in G1).
----- MISCELLANEOUS -----		
10	19B219573G2	Crystal: Resonator A - 11,200,000; Resonator B - 11,196.024 kHz. (Used in G3).
FL601B	19B219574G3	Crystal: Resonator A - 9400.000 kHz, Resonator B - 9396.024 kHz (Quantity 2). (Used in G2 and G3).
----- MISCELLANEOUS -----		
60	19B219574G2	Crystal: Resonator A - 9400.000 kHz, Resonator B - 9396.024 kHz. (Used in G3). (Used in G1).Part of FL601A
FL602A		(Used in G2 and G3).Part of FL601B
FL602B		
FL603A	19B219573G6	Crystal: Resonator A - 11,200,000; Resonator B - 11,200.000 kHz. (Used in G1).
FL603B	19B219574G1	Crystal: Resonator A - 9400.000 kHz, Resonator B - 9400.000 kHz. (Used in G2 and G3).
----- JACKS -----		
J601	19B219374G1	Connector: 9 contacts.
----- MISCELLANEOUS -----		
2	19C317957P1	Connector, Includes: Shell. (Used in G1).
4	19A700237P1	Contact, electrical: sim to Malco 003-0132-001. (Used in G1).
J604 thru J606	19A701785P1	Contact, electrical; sim to Molex 08-50-0404.
J623 and J624	19A116975P1	Contact, electrical.
----- INDUCTORS -----		
L601	H343CLP15022	Coil, fixed: 15 uH ±10%, 100V.
L602	H343CLP10022	Coil, Fixed: 10 uH ±10%.
L603	19C311181G13	Coil.Includes: Tuning slug. (Used in G1).

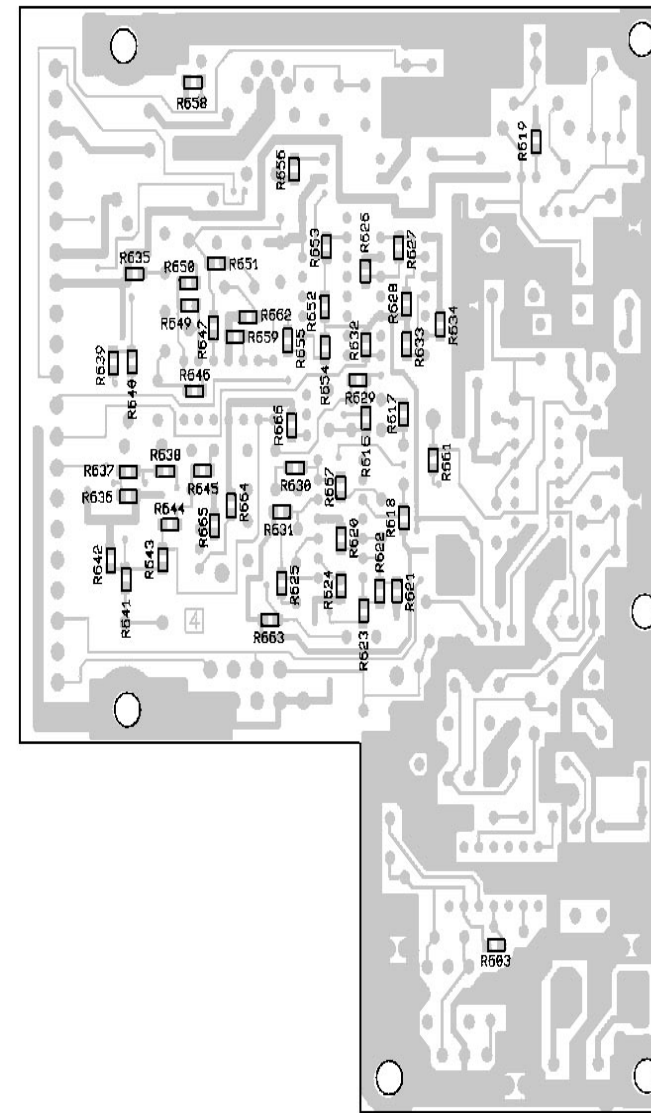
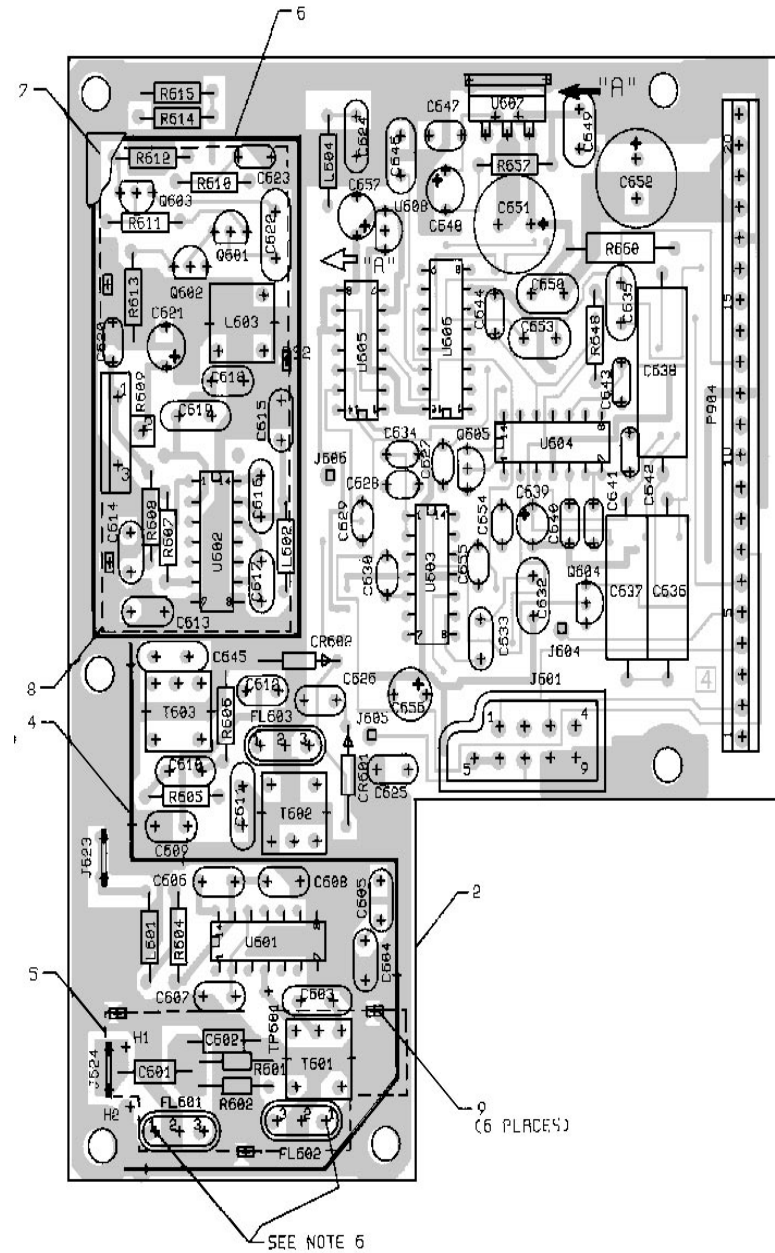
\*COMPONENTS, ADDED, DELETED OR CHANGED BY PRODUCTION CHANGES





COMPONENT SIDE

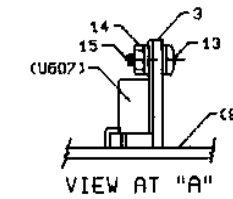
SOLDER SIDE



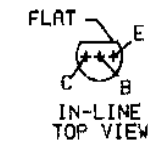
VIEW FROM BACKSIDE

1 NOTES:

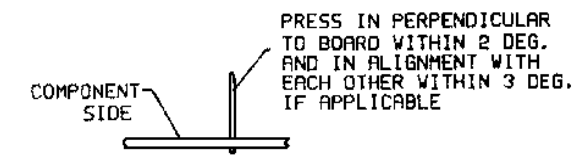
6. PIN 1 OF FL601, FL602, & FL603 CAN BE IDENTIFIED BY MARKING ON SIDES OF CRYSTAL CASE. ALSO PIN 1 CAN BE IDENTIFIED AS THE SIDE WHERE THE SOLDER VENT HOLE IS LOCATED.



LEAD IDENTIFICATION FOR Q601-Q603



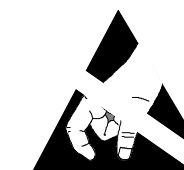
NOTE: CASE SHAPE IS DETERMINING FACTOR FOR LEAD IDENTIFICATION



TYPICAL FOR J604, J605, & J606

IF/AUDIO/SQUELCH BOARD

(19D902492, Sh. 1, Rev. 5)  
(19D902491, Sh. 1, Rev. 4)  
(19D902491, Sh. 2, Rev. 4)



CAUTION

OBSERVE PRECAUTIONS FOR HANDLING  
ELECTROSTATIC SENSITIVE DEVICES

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