

136-174 MHz, 110 WATT POWER AMPLIFIER 19D902797G1

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DESCRIPTION

The VHF Power Amplifier Assembly is a wide band RF power amplifier operating over the entire 136 to 174 MHz range without tuning or band splitting. Its main function is to amplify the 10 mW FM signal from the Transmitter Synthesizer to the rated RF output of 110 watts at the antenna port. The output of the Power Amplifier Assembly is adjustable from 65 to 135 watts at the PA output J104. This corresponds to a rated RF output of 55 to 110 watts at the antenna.

The assembly consists of a printed wiring board (A1) and associated components, including a power module and three RF power transistors, mounted to the heat sink assembly. The printed wiring board (A1) contains both the power

amplifier circuitry (100 series components) and the power control circuitry (200 series components).

Unfiltered supply voltage, A+, for the power amplifier circuits enters the assembly via feedthrough capacitor, C1. Power cable W4 routes the A+ from C1 to J103 on the PWB. Filtered A+ voltage for the power control circuit enters the assembly via control cable W13 which connects to the PWB at J201.

The Power Control circuitry sets the output power level by adjusting the PA Power Set level. It keeps the output power constant despite variations in input power, power amplifier gain, or temperature through the use of a feedback control loop in the PA assembly.

TABLE 1 - GENERAL SPECIFICATIONS	
ITEM	SPECIFICATION
FREQUENCY	136 MHz - 174 MHz
OUTPUT POWER	65 watts - 135 watts (into Low Pass Filter)
INPUT POWER (RF)	10 mW min. into 2:1 VSWR
TEMPERATURE RANGE	30°C TO + 60°C (Ambient air)
SUPPLY VOLTAGE	13.4 Vdc
CURRENT	29 Amps max. (25 A typical @ 135W, 13.4V)
DUTY CYCLE	Continuous
STABILITY	Stable into 3:1 VSWR; all temp. ,voltage, freq. 65 watts - 135 watts
RUGGEDNESS AT HIGH VSWR	No damage into open or short load.

CIRCUIT ANALYSIS

POWER AMPLIFIER

The power amplifier section of the PA Board consists of an Exciter, a Low Level Amplifier, a Driver, and the Power Amplifier Finals. All these gain stages have an input and output impedance of 50 ohms. Figure 1 is a block diagram showing the signal flow within the Power Amplifier Assembly.

Exciter (U101)

The Exciter stage uses a broadband silicon monolithic microwave integrated circuit (MMIC) amplifier. The signal from transmitter synthesizer, typically 10 dBm (10 mW), is input to the Exciter through a 10 dB resistive pad (R100 & R102). The Exciter amplifies the resulting 0 dBm (1 mW) signal to 20 dBm (100 mW). Following the Exciter is a 3 dB resistive pad (R104 & R106). This attenuator reduces the MMIC output power to 17 dBm (50 mW).

The MMIC requires a 5 volt supply source. The 8 volt regulator (U100) provides the 5 volts to the MMIC via a dropping resistor R103.

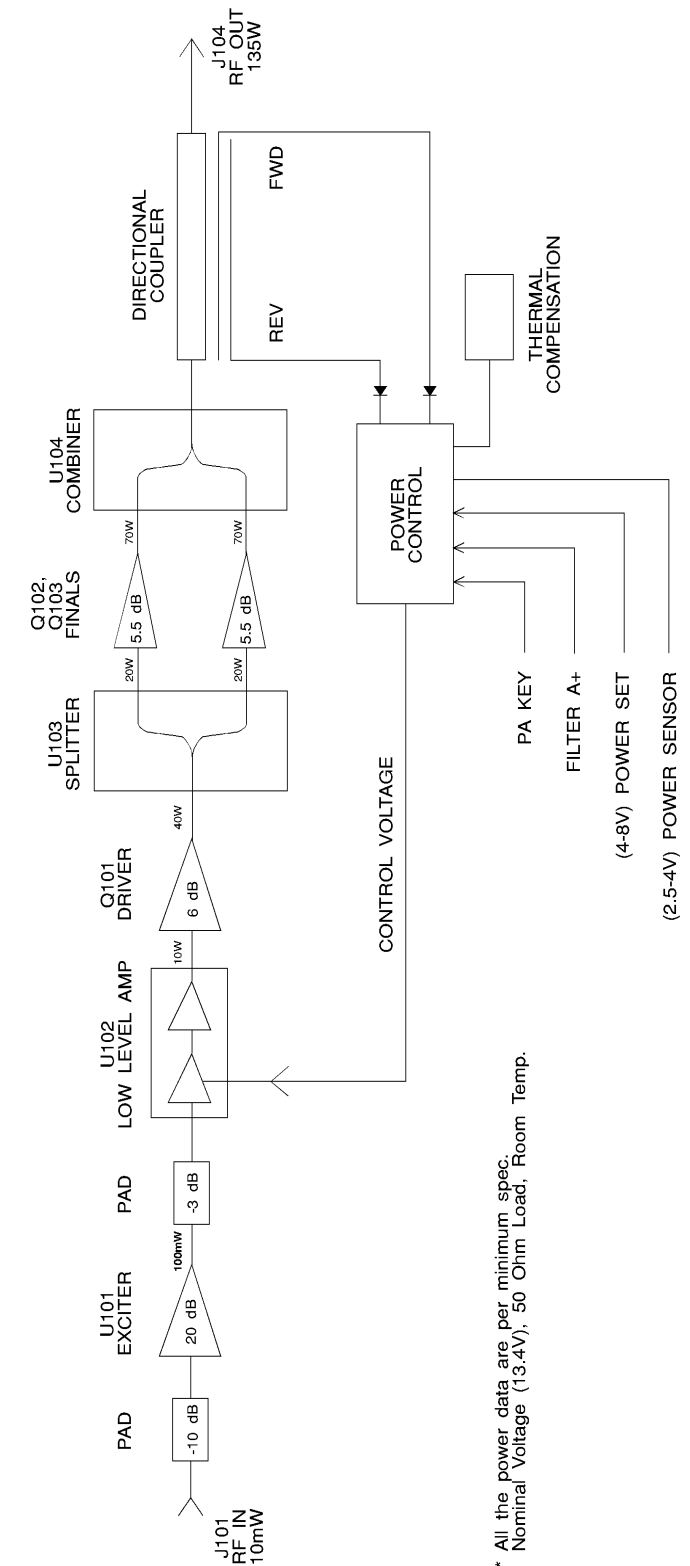
Low Level Amplifier (U102)

The Low Level Amplifier (LLA) stage uses a 50 ohm thick film RF Power Module to amplify and control of the output power. Internally, the module is a two stage amplifier. The power control circuitry controls the gain of the first stage by varying the collector voltage of Q203. The second stage gain remains constant with A + providing the DC supply voltage.

The signal from the Exciter stage, typically 17 dBm (50 mW), is input into the LLA. Under maximum Power Set conditions, the LLA amplifies the signal to a typical output level of 40 dBm (10 W).

Driver (Q101)

The driver is a 6 dB RF amplifier. A network consisting of C114, C117 and C139 and L103 and L105 provides interstage impedance matching between U102 and Q101. The signal from the LLA, typically 40 dBm (10 W), is amplified to 46 dBm (40 W). Impedance matching between the driver output and the input to U103 is provided by C145, C148, C152, C153, and L108. The splitter, U103, is a quadrature 90° hybrid coupler. It divides the signal and applies equal power to the two Power Amplifier Finals, Q102 and Q103.



* All the power data are per minimum spec. Nominal Voltage (13.4V), 50 Ohm Load, Room Temp.

Figure 1 - Block Diagram

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Power Amplifier Finals (Q102, Q103)

Each of the Power Amplifier Final devices is capable of producing 5.5 dB of gain. The output signal from the Splitter is impedance matched to each of the finals. Under optimum conditions each final amplifies the 43 dBm (20 W) power input signal to 48.45 dBm (70 W) output power. The outputs are then impedance matched to the input of the Combiner, U104. The Combiner is a quadrature 90° hybrid coupler which combines (sums) the output power of the finals. This produces an output power of approximately 51.3 dBm (135 W) which is coupled through C 140 to the directional coupler (part of A1 PWB) and on to the antenna circuits. In addition, the directional coupler samples both forward and reverse power and sends this sample to the Power Control circuitry.

POWER CONTROL

The Power Control circuitry performs three basic functions. It keys and unkeys the PA, sets the PA output power, and protects the PA against adverse conditions.

Keying and Unkeying the PA

To key the PA, the digital controller places 5 volts on the PA key line, J201-2. Zero volts on the PA key line causes the PA to unkey. If the control cable (W13) is disconnected, with nothing actively driving the PA key line, the PA will remain unkeyed.

PA Output Power Set

PA output power is set according to the level of the Power Set line. Four (4) volts on this line will produce minimum power. As the voltage increases toward eight (8) volts, the power will increase to its maximum rated output. The PA output power is initially set for an output of 135 watts at J104. This is done by adjusting R217 while injecting a 10 mW signal at J1 and applying 8 volts to J201-3. After setting the maximum power level, changing the output power is done by varying the voltage applied on the Power Set line.

PA Protection

The power control also protects the PA against over temperature and high VSWR conditions.

An over temperature condition exists when the flange temperature of the final output transistor reaches 80°C. At this point the output power will drop below its set level. The output power will continue to drop such that when the flange temperature reaches 125°C the PA output drops at least 10 dB below its set level.

Reflected power is limited to 25% of the set power. If the output VSWR degrades to worse than 3:1 the forward power will be reduced to limit the reflected power to 25% of the set power. The Power Sensor line indicates when the PA is operating in a cutback condition. If the PA is keyed and the power control is cutting back, the Power Sensor line will

drop to zero (0) volts and the PA alarm light on the station will turn on.

Theory of Operation

Power control of the MASTR III Power Amplifier is accomplished with a feedback control loop. The three possible feedback signals are: representation of forward power, temperature sensitive scaled representation of forward power, or representation of reflected power. These three signals are input to a diode summing junction which selects the largest of the three for use as the feedback.

The stripline directional coupler samples the output power and produces a voltage, Vf, proportional to the forward output power. The power control compares the forward voltage, Vf, to a reference voltage at U201D. The output of U201D controls the current flow thru Q202 and the output of Q203. The collector output of Q203 adjusts the control voltage, Vct1. This control voltage is capable of adjusting the total PA output power since it provides the first stage DC supply to the Low Level Amplifier, U102.

During over temperature operation, a scaled representation of the forward power is maintained constant by varying the control voltage line. Thermal resistor R209 sensing an increase in temperature causes the output of U201A to increase. If the output of U201A becomes larger than the other feedback lines, the output of U201D will begin to decrease. This in turn will cause the output of Q203 to decrease reducing the supply voltage to U102. Since the scaling is a function of temperature the power is reduced as the temperature increases.

Under VSWR cutback operation the reverse voltage, Vr, representative of the reflected output power is held below a threshold by reducing the control voltage as necessary. If Vr increases at U201B beyond the preset threshold an increase at U201D will result. This causes a subsequent reduction in the control voltage to U102. Thus the power control circuit reduces the output power in order to limit the reflected power to 25% of the set power.

Signal Interface

The signal interface to the MASTR III Power Amplifier is supported by a six position feedthrough connector, J201, with the following pinout:

- 1 - POWER SENSE
- 2 - PA Key
- 3 - POWER SET
- 4 - NC
- 5 - Ground
- 6 - 13.8 VF

Power Sense

This line indicates when the PA is experiencing adverse conditions. Under normal operation, while the PA is keyed, this line will be proportional to forward power. Minimum

power (zero watts) corresponds to 2.5 volts while maximum power corresponds to 4.5 volts. This voltage is not temperature compensated and no effort is made to calibrate this signal to an absolute power level. It is intended to provide a relative indication of forward power and to discriminate between normal and cutback operation.

Zero volts on this line, when the PA is keyed, indicates the forward power is cutback. This power cutback may be due to high reflected power (VSWR) or may be due to high PA temperatures. This fault condition may indicate a problem with the PA or may indicate a system problem external to the Power Amplifier. High VSWR may be due to a poor antenna and high temperature may be due to a blocked cabinet vent. Zero volts on this line, when the PA is keyed, does not indicate zero forward power. Zero volts indicates the PA is protecting itself due to adverse conditions. If the adverse condition, either high VSWR or high temperature is eliminated, the power will return to normal and the PWR SENSOR voltage will rise above 2.5 volts.

PA Key (Interface Connector pin 2)

This line is used to key and unkey the PA. UNKEY = 0 volt and KEY = 5 volts. The driver of this line must be capable of supplying 5 volts at 1.0 mA. The appropriate key sequence requires RF from the transmit synthesizer be input to the PA before the KEY line is energized.

Power Set (Interface Connector pin 3)

This line is used to set the RF Power Output of the PA. Minimum power output equals 4 volts and maximum power output equals 8 volts. The driver of this line must be capable of supplying 8 volts at 1.0 mA.

13.8 VF (Interface Connector pin 6)

This line provides the filtered supply voltage for the Power Control. The driver of this line must be capable of supplying 13.8 volts ±20% at 100 mA.

TROUBLESHOOTING GUIDE

SYMPTOM	AREAS TO CHECK	INDICATIONS
1. No Power or low Power at Antenna Port	1. Measure the transmitter output power before the duplexer or antenna switch (for simplex mode). 2. Measure the transmitter output power before the low pass filter. 3. Measure the transmitter output power before the optional isolator at the PA output port.	The presence of power at this port is an indication of a defective duplexer, switch, or cables. The presence of power at this port is an indication of a defective filter or cables. The presence of power at this port is an indication of a defective isolator or cables.
2. No power at PA output port and PA ALARM is OFF	1. Station is in receive mode.	
3. No power at PA output port and PA ALARM is ON.	1. No RF input to PA. Check connection between PA and TX Synthesizer. 2. Check the logic or DC inputs to the PA from the Interface Board through J201. a. J201-2 PA KEY b. J201-3 POWER SET c. J201-6 13.8 VF 3. Defective PA	TX Synthesizer should deliver a minimum of 10 mW (10 dBm) to the PA. 5 volts during transmit 4 volts to 8 volts (4 volts represents zero RF power) 13.8 Vdc ±20% Replace PA
4. Low power at PA output port and PA ALARM is OFF	1. Low RF input to PA from TX Synthesizer. 2. Check the voltage on J201-3 (POWER SET). 3. Check the power supply voltage on the collector of Q101, Q102 and Q103. 4. One of the two final PA transistors (Q102 or Q103 is defective.	Power should be a minimum of 10 mW (10 dBm). For nominal output power, this voltage should be above 6 volts. Voltage should be nominal 13.4 Vdc. Replace the defective transistor.
5. Low power at PA output port and PA ALARM is ON.	1. Check for over temperature and/or a high VSWR condition due to a mismatch at the output port.	The power control circuit protects the PA by cutting back the power. In case of a mismatch, refer to symptom 1.

VHF POWER AMPLIFIER VOLTAGE CHART

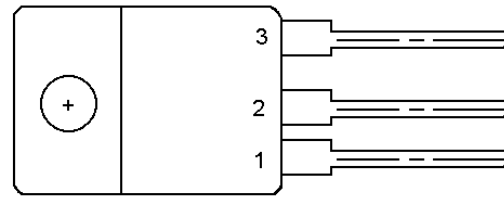
PARAMETER (50 OHM, -30° TO +60° C)	REFERENCE SYMBOL	READINGS (volts DC)
SUPPLY VOLTAGE	A+	13.4 V ±20%
CONTROL VOLTAGE	Vct 1	0 - 12 V
FORWARD VOLTAGE	Vf	3 - 7 V
REVERSE VOLTAGE	Vr	2 - 6 V
POWER SENSE	J201-1	2.5 - 4 V
PA KEY	J201-2	5 V
POWER SET	J201-3	4 - 8 V
13.8 VF	J201-6	13.8 V ±20%

VHF POWER AMPLIFIER TYPICAL VOLTAGE READINGS (50 ohm, room temperature, 13.4 Vdc supply voltage, and 110 watt output)

REFERENCE SYMBOL	@ 136 MHz (volts DC)	@ 150 MHz (volts DC)	@ 162 MHz (volts DC)	@ 174 MHz (volts DC)
Vct1	7 - 10 V	6 - 8 V	4 - 6 V	4 - 6 V
Vf	5 - 7 V	5 - 7 V	5 - 7 V	5 - 7 V
Vr	2 - 3 V	2 - 3 V	2 - 3 V	2 - 3 V
J201-1	2.5 - 4 V	2.5 - 4 V	2.5 - 4 V	2.5 - 4 V
J201-3	6 - 8 V	6 - 8 V	6 - 8 V	6 - 8 V
J201-6	13.4 V	13.4 V	13.4 V	13.4 V

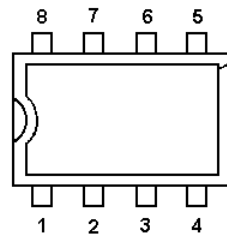
RATED POWER FOR MASTR III VHF BASE STATION

STANDARD	WITH DUPLEXER	WITH ISOLATOR	WITH DUPLEXER AND ISOLATOR
110W	75W	95W	70W



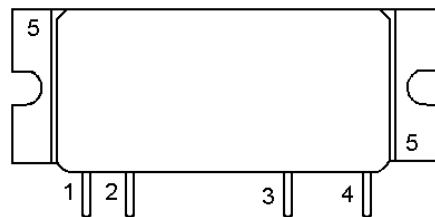
PIN 1 -- INPUT
PIN 2 -- GROUND
PIN 3 -- OUTPUT

U100
19A705532P2
VOLTAGE REGULATOR



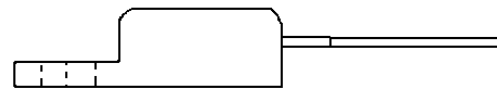
PIN CONNECTIONS
1. Input
2. GND
3. GND
4. GND
5. Output
6. GND
7. GND
8. Vcc

U101
344A3221P1
MMIC AMPLIFIER



1. P in
2. Vcc I - 1ST STAGE
3. Vcc FINAL
4. P out
5. FIN - GROUND

U102
19A70532P1
PA AMPLIFIER MODULE



110 WATT POWER AMPLIFIER
19D902797G1
ISSUE 5

SYMBOL	PART NO.	DESCRIPTION
----- ASSEMBLIES -----		
A1		POWER AMPLIFIER BOARD 19D902794G1
----- CAPACITORS -----		
C100 and C101	19A702052P5	Ceramic: 1000 pF ± 10%, 50 VDCW.
C103	19A702052P5	Ceramic: 1000 pF ± 10%, 50 VDCW.
C104 and C105	19A705108P120	Mica chip: 1000 pF, ±5%, 100 VDCW.
C106	19A705205P7	Tantalum: 10 uF, 25 VDCW; sim to Sprague 293D.
C109	19A705205P7	Tantalum: 10 uF, 25 VDCW; sim to Sprague 293D.
C110	19A705108P120	Mica chip: 1000 pF, ±5%, 100 VDCW.
C111 and C112	19A705205P7	Tantalum: 10 uF, 25 VDCW; sim to Sprague 293D.
C114	19A705108P25	Mica chip: 33pF ±5%, 500 VDCW, temp coef. ±50.
C115	19A705108P40	Mica chip: 91 pF, ±5%.
C116 and C117	19A705108P95	Capacitor, Mica Chip: 200 pF, + 5%, 100 VDCW, temp coef 0 ± 50 PPM.
C118	19A705108P21	Mica chip: 22pF ±5%, 500 VDCW, temp. coef. ±50.
C119	19A705108P22	Mica: 24 pF, ±5%, 500 VDCW.
C123	19A705108P22	Mica: 24 pF, ±5%, 500 VDCW.
C124	19A705108P30	Mica: 51 pF, ±5%, 500 VDCW.
C125	19A705108P35	Mica: 82 pF, ±5%, 500 VDCW, temp coef 0 ± 50 PPM°C.
C126	19A705108P30	Mica: 51 pF, ±5%, 500 VDCW.
C128 thru C130	19A705108P35	Mica: 82 pF, ±5%, 500 VDCW, temp coef 0 ± 50 PPM°C.
C131 and C132	19A700006P38	Mica chip: 150pF, 100 VDCW.
C133 and C134	19A705108P120	Mica chip: 1000 pF, ±5%, 100 VDCW.
C135 and C136	19A700006P38	Mica chip: 150pF, 100 VDCW.
C137 and C138	19A705108P120	Mica chip: 1000 pF, ±5%, 100 VDCW.
C139	19A705108P33	Mica chip: 68 pF, ±5%, 100 VDCW.
C140	19A705108P120	Mica chip: 1000 pF, ±5%, 100 VDCW.
C141	19A705108P97	Mica chip: 240pF ±5%, 500 VDCW, temp. coef. ±50.
C145	19A705108P25	Mica chip: 33 pF, ±5%, 500 VDCW, temp coef 0 ± 50 PPM°C.
C147	19A705108P120	Mica chip: 1000 pF, ±5%, 100 VDCW.
C148	19A705108P36	Capacitor, Mica Chip: 91 pF, + 5%, 500 VDCW, temp coef 0 ± 50 PPM.
C152 and C153	19A705108P35	Mica: 82 pF, ±5%, 500 VDCW, temp coef 0 ± 50 PPM°C.
C160 and C161	19A705108P30	Mica: 51 pF, ±5%, 500 VDCW, temp coef 0 ± 50 PPM°C.
C164 and C165	19A705108P22	Mica: 24 pF, ±5%, 500 VDCW, temp coef 0 ± 50 PPM°C.
C166 and C167	19A705108P27	Mica: 39 pF, ±5%, 500 VDCW, temp coef 0 ± 50 PPM°C.
C168 and C169	19A705108P120	Mica chip: 1000 pF, ±5%, 100 VDCW.

*COMPONENTS ADDED, DELETED OR CHANGED BY PRODUCTION CHANGES

SYMBOL	PART NO.	DESCRIPTION
C170 and C171	19A705205P7	Tantalum: 10 uF, 25 VDCW; sim to Sprague 293D.
C201	19A702061P41	Ceramic: 39 pF ± 5%, 50 VDCW, temp coef 0 ± 30 PPM.
C202 and C203	19A702052P26	Ceramic: 0.1 uF ± 10%, 50 VDCW.
C204	19A702061P41	Ceramic: 39 pF ± 5%, 50 VDCW, temp coef 0 ± 30 PPM.
C205 thru C207	19A702052P5	Ceramic: 1000 pF ± 10%, 50 VDCW.
C208	19A702052P26	Ceramic: 0.1 uF ± 10%, 50 VDCW.
C209	19A702052P5	Ceramic: 1000 pF ± 10%, 50 VDCW.
C213	19A702052P26	Ceramic: 0.1 uF ± 10%, 50 VDCW.
C225	19A702052P24	Ceramic: 0.068 uF ± 10%, 50 VDCW.
C263	19A702052P5	Ceramic: 1000 pF ± 10%, 50 VDCW.
C266	19A702052P5	Ceramic: 1000 pF ± 10%, 50 VDCW.
C270	19A702052P5	Ceramic: 1000 pF ± 10%, 50 VDCW.
C272 and C273	19A702052P5	Ceramic: 1000 pF ± 10%, 50 VDCW.
C301 and C302	19A705108P34	Mica chip: 75pF ±5%, 500 VDCW, temp. coef. ±50.
C303 and C304	344A3126P62	Porcelain: 1000pF ±5%, 50 VDCW.
----- DIODES -----		
D201 and D202	19A700047P3	19A702250P113.
D203	19A700053P3	Silicon: 2 Diodes in Series, Common Cathode; sim to MBAV70L.
D205 and D206	19A700053P3	Silicon: 2 Diodes in Series, Common Cathode; sim to MBAV70L.
D209	19A700047P3	19A702250P113.
D210	19A700083P102	Silicon: 5.1 Volt Zener; sim to SZSX84-C5V1.
D211	19A700025P6	Zener: 4.8 - 5.4 V.
----- JACKS -----		
J101	19A705512P1	Connector, RF SMB Series; sim to Amp No. 221111-1. Printed wire, two part: 6 contacts, sim to Molex 22-29-2061.
J103	19A702778P464	Threaded metallic spacer, swage type.
J201	19A704852P32	Printed wire, two part: 6 contacts, sim to Molex 22-29-2061.
----- INDUCTORS -----		
L100	19A701091G1	Coil.
L101	19A701091G1	Coil.
L102	19A129569P1	Coil.
L103	19A701418P1	Coil.
L104	19A701420P5	Coil.
L105	19A701091G1	Coil.
L106	19A136533P1	Coil.
L108	19A701418P1	Coil.
L115	19A701418P1	Coil.
L116	19A701420P5	Coil.
L117	19A701418P1	Coil.
L118	19A701420P5	Coil.
L119 and L120	19C320617P17	Coil: 17nH.
L121 and L122	19A701420P5	Coil.
L123 and L124	19A701418P1	Coil.
L125 and L126	19A129360P4	Coil.
L160 and L161	344A3301P1	Coil.

PARTS LIST & PRODUCTION CHANGES

LBI-38531G

Table with columns: SYMBOL, PART NO., DESCRIPTION. Contains parts for inductors, ferrite beads, transistors, resistors, integrated circuits, and capacitors.

Table with columns: SYMBOL, PART NO., DESCRIPTION. Contains parts for jacks, transistors, resistors, integrated circuits, cables, and miscellaneous components.

Table with columns: SYMBOL, PART NO., DESCRIPTION. Lists power amplifier cover, screws, washers, fans, machine screws, and lock washers.

PRODUCTION CHANGES

Changes in the equipment to improve or to simplify circuits are identified by a "Revision Letter", which is stamped after the model number of the unit.

REV. A - POWER AMPLIFIER 19D902797G1 To improve reliability. Replace C131, C132, C135 & C136 with 19A700006P37.

REV. B - POWER AMPLIFIER 19D902797G1 To meet ETSI specs for adjacent channel transient power. Changed R224 from 10K ohms to 22K ohms.

REV. A - POWER AMPLIFIER MODULE 19D902797G1

REV. A - POWER AMPLIFIER BOARD 19D902794G1

To improve reliability.

Changed capacitors C131, C132, & C136.

REV. B - POWER AMPLIFIER BOARD 19D902794G1

To meet ETSI specs for adjacent channel transient power.

Changed resistor R224. Resistor R224 was 19B800607P103, 10k ohms.

Added Zener diode D211 between transistor Q201-C (cathode) and Q201-E (anode).

REV. B - POWER AMPLIFIER MODULE 19D902797G1

REV. C - POWER AMPLIFIER BOARD 19D902794G1 To replace transistor Q101, no longer manufactured by vendor and to improve final PA stability.

Added capacitors C118 and C301-C304.

Added ferrite beads L301-L304.

Deleted resistors R104 and R106. Resistors R104 and R106 were 19B800607P331, 330 ohms.

Changed capacitor C114. Capacitor C114 was 19A705108P19, 18pF.

Changed capacitors C132 and C135. Capacitors C132 and C135 were 19A700006P37, 130pF.

Changed capacitor C141. Capacitor C141 was 19A705108P120, 1000pF.

Changed inductor L106. Inductor L106 was 19A701418P1.

Changed inductors L119 and L120. Inductors L119 and L120 were 19A129569P1.

Changed resistors R105 and R214. Resistor R105 was 19B800607P100, 10 ohms. Resistor 214 was 19B800607P103, 10k ohms.

Moved diodes D203, D205, D206, D209 and D210.

Moved connectors J101, J103 and J201.

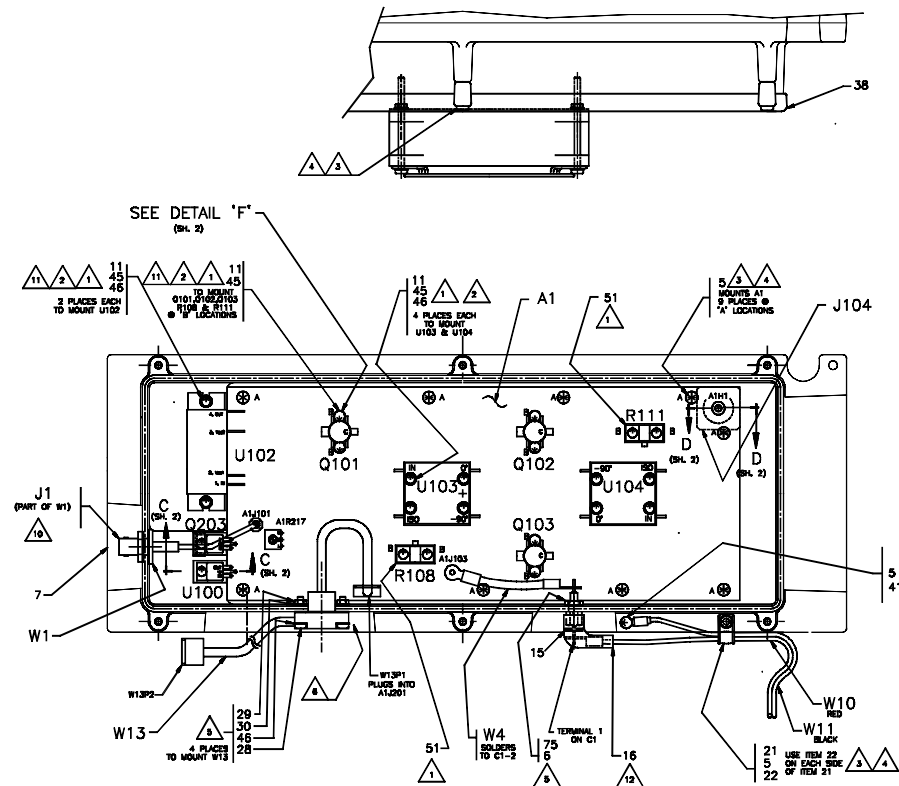
Changed Printed Wire Board (PWB) from 19D902793P1R5 to 19D902793P1R6.

LOW PASS FILTER MODULE 19D902856G1 ISSUE 1

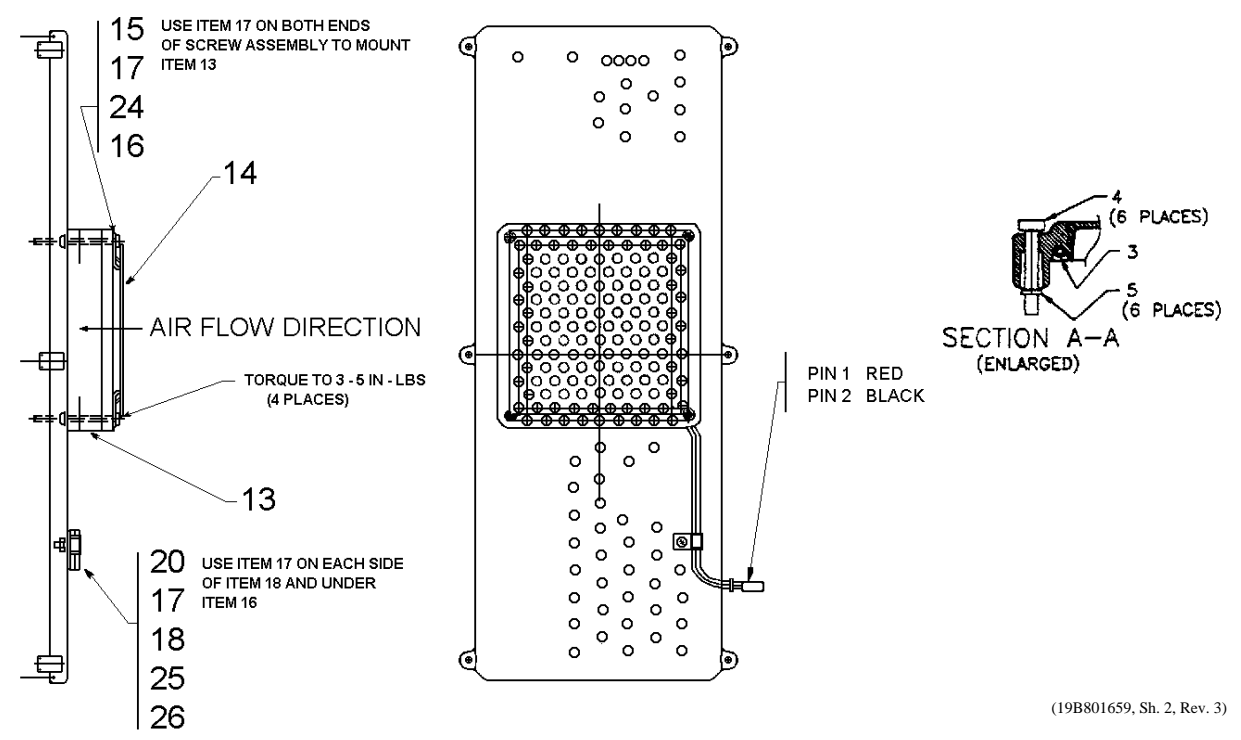
Table with columns: SYMBOL, PART NO., DESCRIPTION. Lists components for the low pass filter module including jacks, capacitors, and inductors.

*COMPONENTS ADDED, DELETED OR CHANGED BY PRODUCTION CHANGES

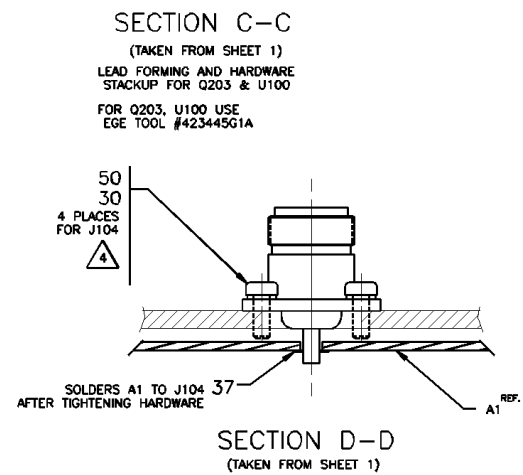
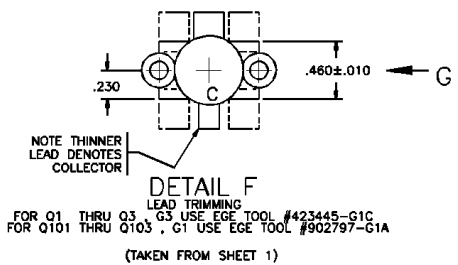
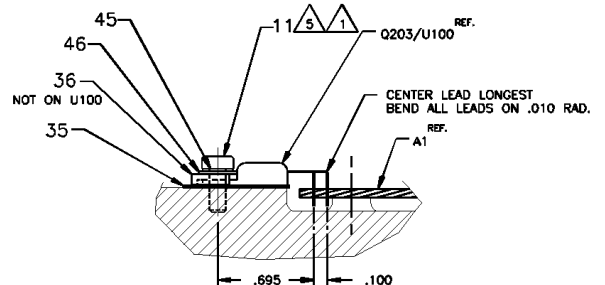
NOTE: COMPONENTS ARE ADDED, DELETED OR CHANGED BY PRODUCTION CHANGES.



- NOTES:
- 1. APPLY SILICONE GREASE PER CPO PROCEDURE PSM-S4111 BETWEEN THE HEAT SINK, ITEM 7 AND THE MOUNTING SURFACES OF Q101, Q102, Q103, & U102, TOP & BOTTOM SURFACES OF ITEM 51.
 - 2. RECOMMENDED ASSEMBLY PROCEDURE:
 - a. PREPARE LEADS
 - b. ASSEMBLE ALL MOUNTING HARDWARE LOOSE
 - c. ALIGN LEADS ON SERVICES WITH MICROSTRIP, POSITIONING THEM SO THAT MINIMUM AMOUNT OF LEAD IS IN CONTACT WITH MICROSTRIP
 - d. TIGHTEN MOUNTING HARDWARE TO 4±1 IN. OZ.
 - e. SOLDER LEADS TO MICROSTRIP
 - f. USE 26 SLIVER
 - g. TIGHTEN MOUNTING HARDWARE, TORQUE TO 0.8 N.M. (6 IN. OZ.)
 - 3. LUBRICATE HARDWARE BEFORE ASSEMBLY USING ITEM 10
 - 4. TORQUE HARDWARE TO 1.1N.M. (10 IN. OZ.)
 - 5. TORQUE HARDWARE TO 0.8N.M. (6 IN. OZ.)
 - 6. MARK WITH APPLICABLE GROUP NUMBER PER 19A118740P1
 - 7. USE HARDWARE SUPPLIED WITH COMPONENT, TORQUE TO 0.8 N.M. (6 IN. OZ.)
 - 8. CARE MUST BE USED IN SOLDERING LEADS OF Q101, Q102, Q103, R108, R111, & U102 TO BOARD, (W) TO AVOID SHORTING SOLDER TABS TOGETHER.
 - 9. TERMINATE Q103 BY SOLDERING TO C1-1. SLEEVE MAKE ELECTRICAL CONNECTION WITH SLEEVING, ITEM 14.

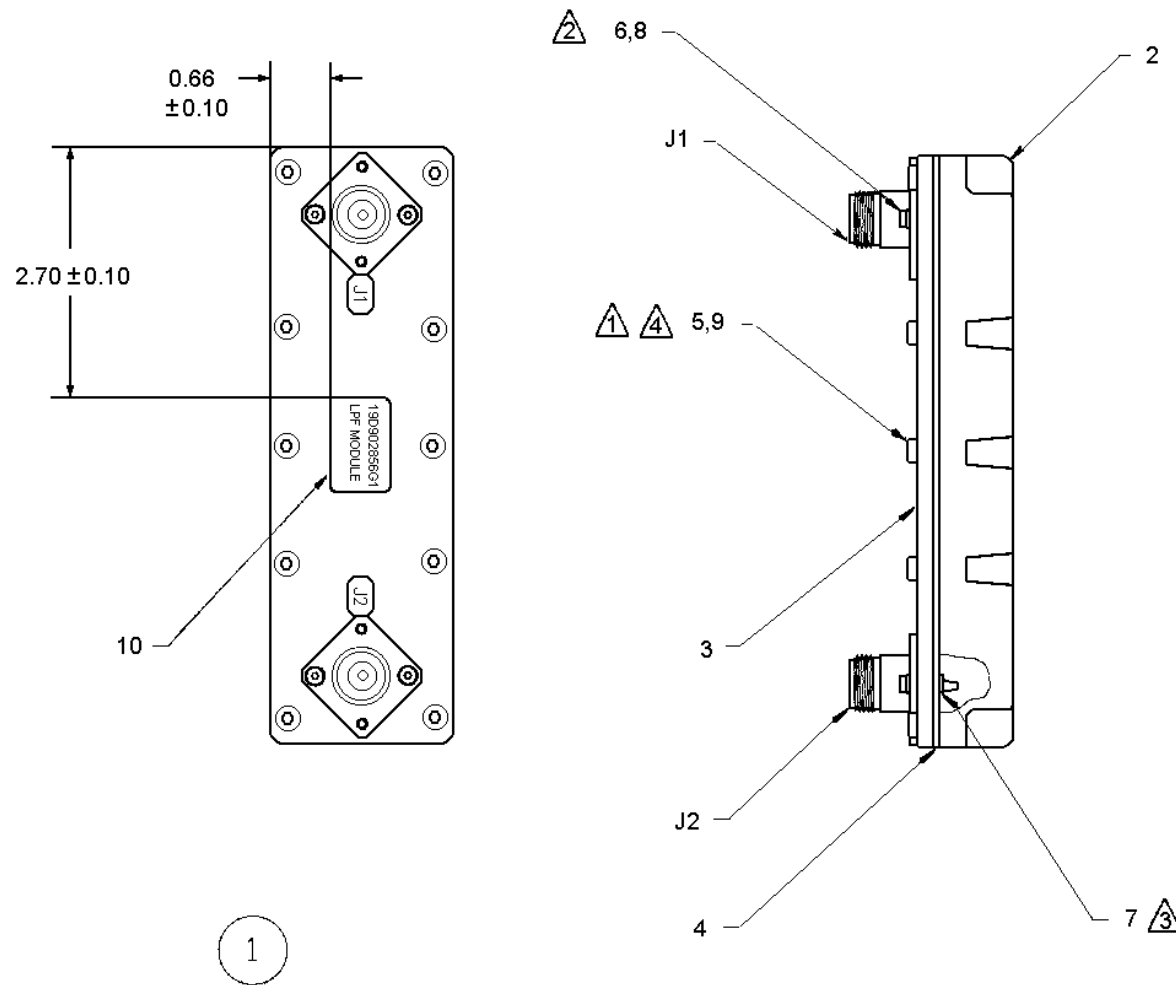


(19B801659, Sh. 2, Rev. 3)



POWER AMPLIFIER ASSEMBLY
19D902797G1
(19D902797, Sh. 1, Rev. 14)

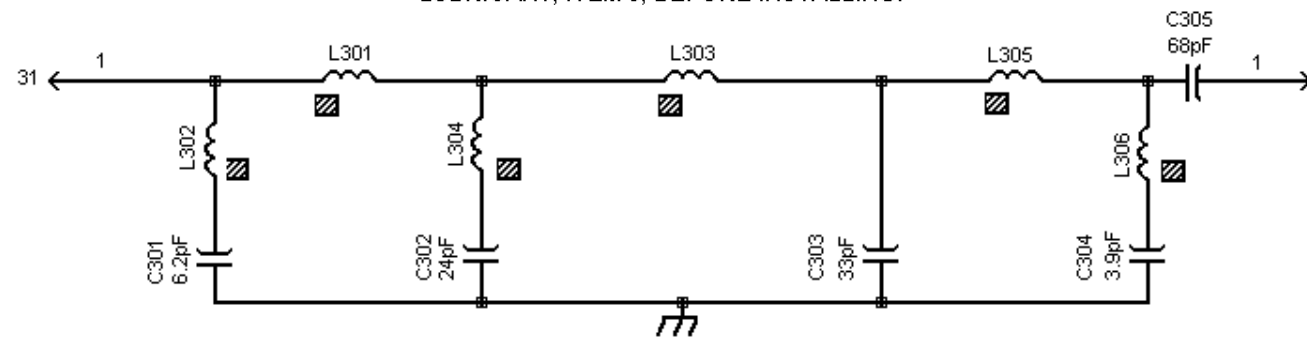
POWER AMPLIFIER ASSEMBLY
19D902797G1
(19D902797, Sh. 2, Rev. 14)



1

NOTES:

- ⚠ TORQUE SCREW, ITEM 5, TO 15.5 1.3 IN - LB.
- ⚠ TORQUE SCREW, ITEM 7, TO 7 IN - LBS.
- ⚠ SOLDER CONNECTORS J1 AND J2 AND ITEM 7 TO ITEM 4.
- ⚠ COAT THREADS OF SCREW, ITEM 5, WITH LUBRICANT, ITEM 9, BEFORE INSTALLING.



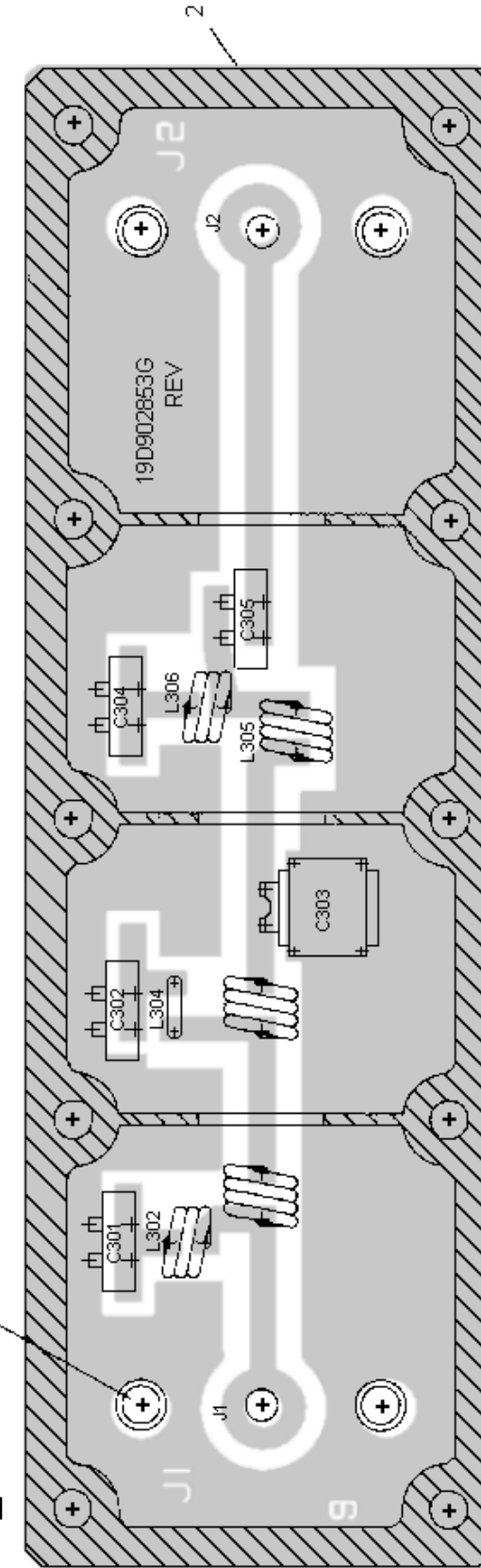
LOW PASS FILTER MODULE
19D902856G1

(19D902856 Sh. 1, Rev. 1)



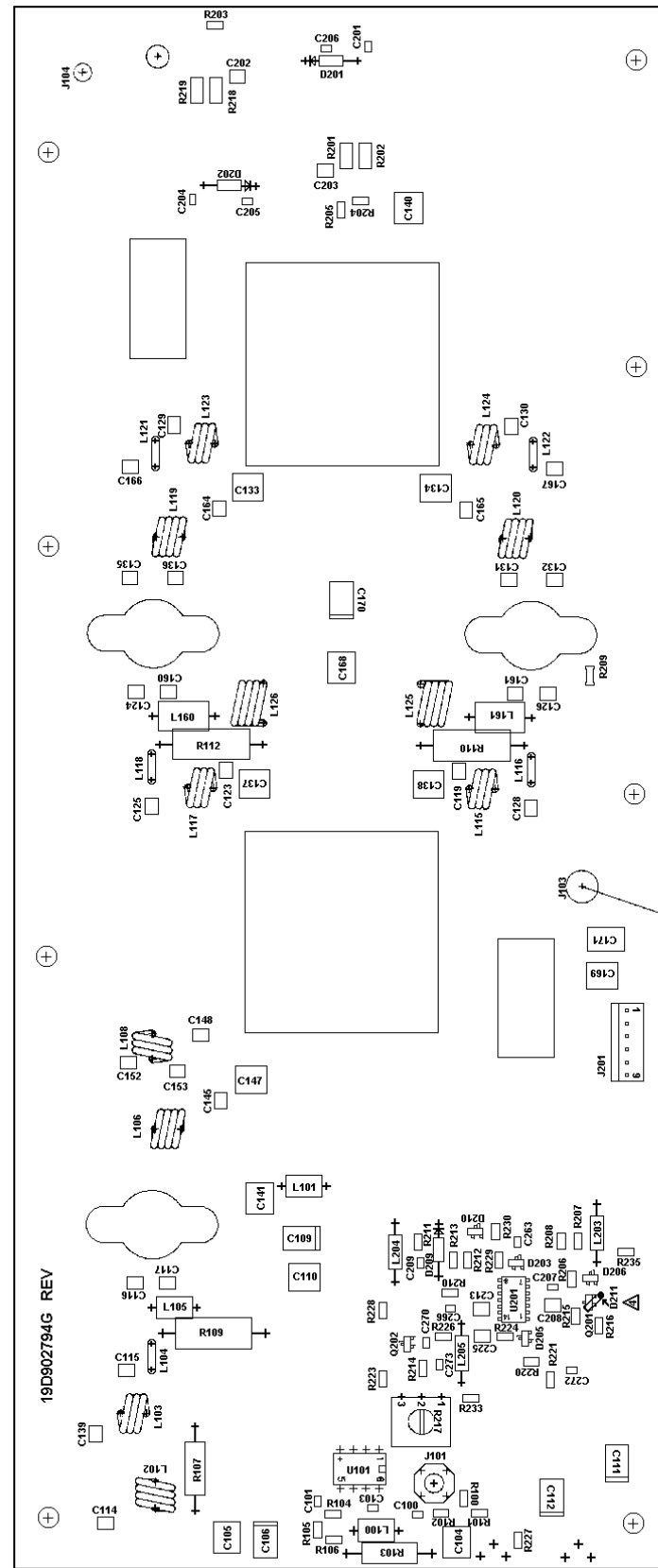
CAUTION
OBSERVE PRECAUTIONS
FOR HANDLING
ELECTROSTATIC
SENSITIVE
DEVICES

5 PRESSIN NEARSIDE
(4 PLACES)



LOW PASS FILTER MODULE
19D902856G1

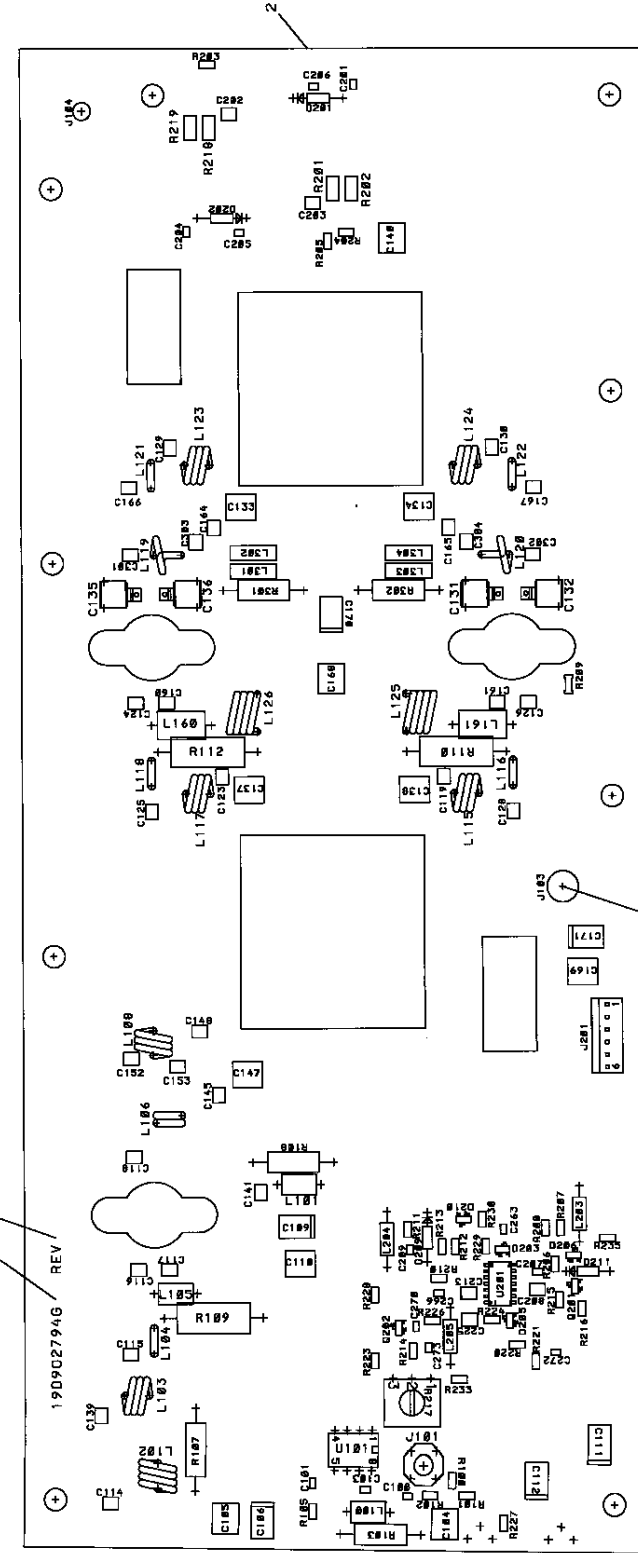
(19D902853, Sh.1, Rev. 2)
(19D902854, Comp. Side, Rev. 9A)



▲ D211 INSTALLED WITH CATHODE TO Q201. C AND ANODE TO GROUND.

SPIN OVER AND SOLDER (FAR SIDE)

MARK AS SHOWN PLUS APPLICABLE GROUP NUMBER AND REVISION LETTER CHARACTERS .09 HIGH COLOR BLACK PER 19A700154P10



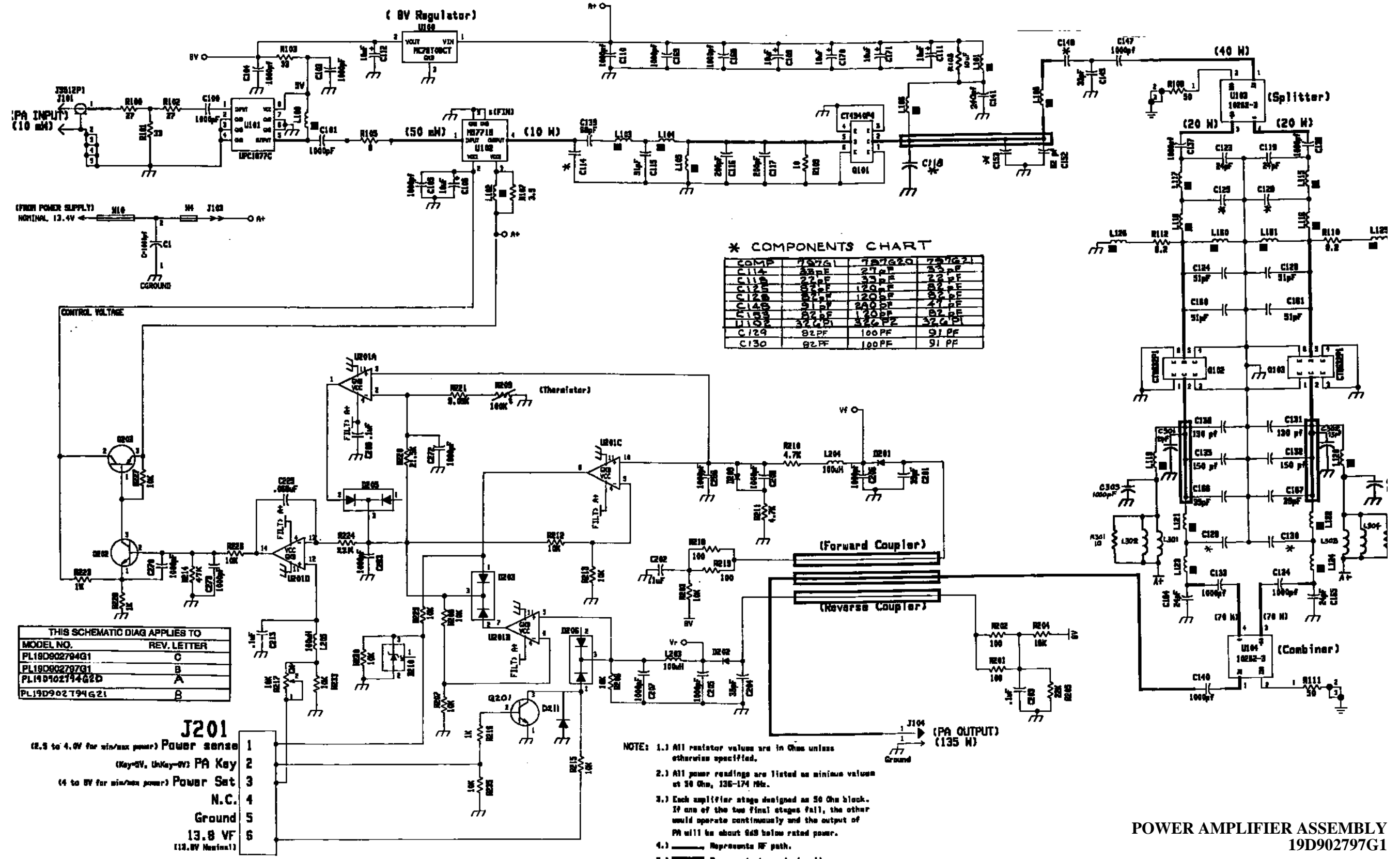
- ① NOTES: UNDER ALL ELECTRICAL CONNECTIONS.
- 2. COMPONENT LEADS TO PROTRUDE .06 MAX. BELOW SOLDER SIDE OF BOARD.
- ▲ INDICATES FRONT OF COMPONENT AUTO-INSERTION MACHINES PER D211. AS SHOWN, CATHODE TO D201-C/R215 PATTERN AND ANODE IN GROUND FEED THRU HOLE.

SPIN OVER AND SOLDER (FAR SIDE)

LEAD IDENTIFICATION FOR D203, D205, D206 & D210 (SOT) DIODES (TOP VIEW)
 2E 3E 1E 3E
 LEAD IDENTIFICATION FOR D201 AND Q202 (SOT) TRANSISTORS (TOP VIEW)
 2E 3E 1E 3E

POWER AMPLIFIER BOARD A1
19D902794G1 REV. B AND EARLIER
 (19D902794, Sh 1, Rev 15)

POWER AMPLIFIER BOARD A1
19D902794G1 REV. C AND LATER
 (19D902794, Sh.1, Rev. 18)

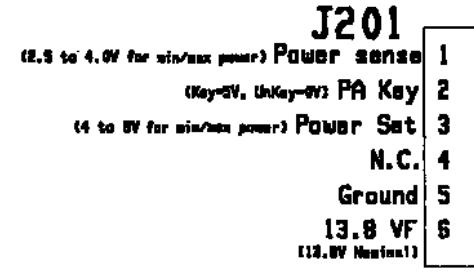


* COMPONENTS CHART

COMP	757G1	757G20	757G21
U100	LM7805	LM7805	LM7805
U101	LM7805	LM7805	LM7805
U102	LM7805	LM7805	LM7805
U103	LM7805	LM7805	LM7805
U104	LM7805	LM7805	LM7805
U105	LM7805	LM7805	LM7805
U106	LM7805	LM7805	LM7805
U107	LM7805	LM7805	LM7805
C100	100PF	100PF	100PF
C101	100PF	100PF	100PF
C102	82PF	100PF	91PF
C103	82PF	100PF	91PF

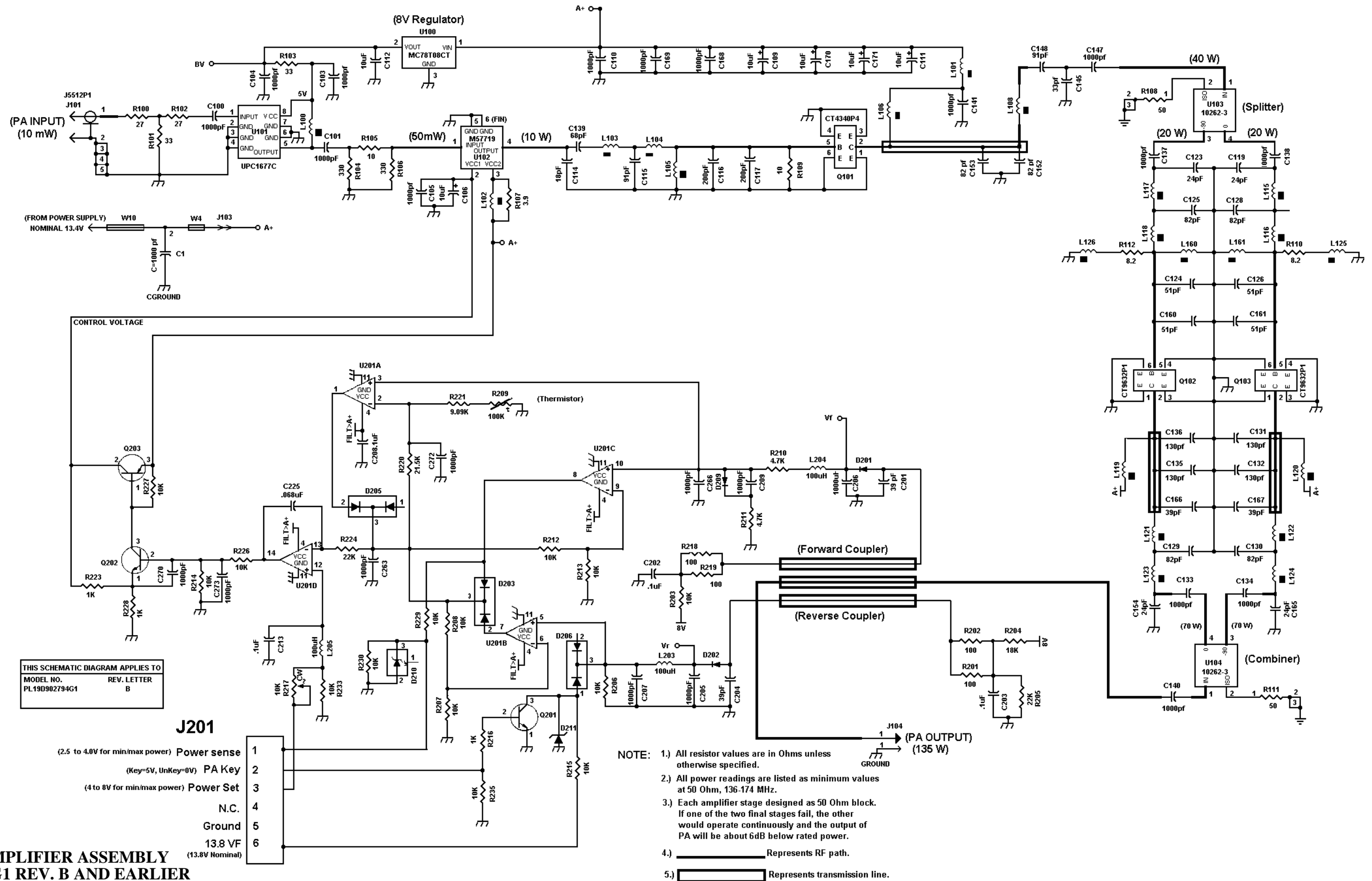
THIS SCHEMATIC DIAG APPLIES TO

MODEL NO.	REV. LETTER
PL19D902794G1	C
PL19D902797G1	B
PL19D902794G2D	A
PL19D902794G2I	B



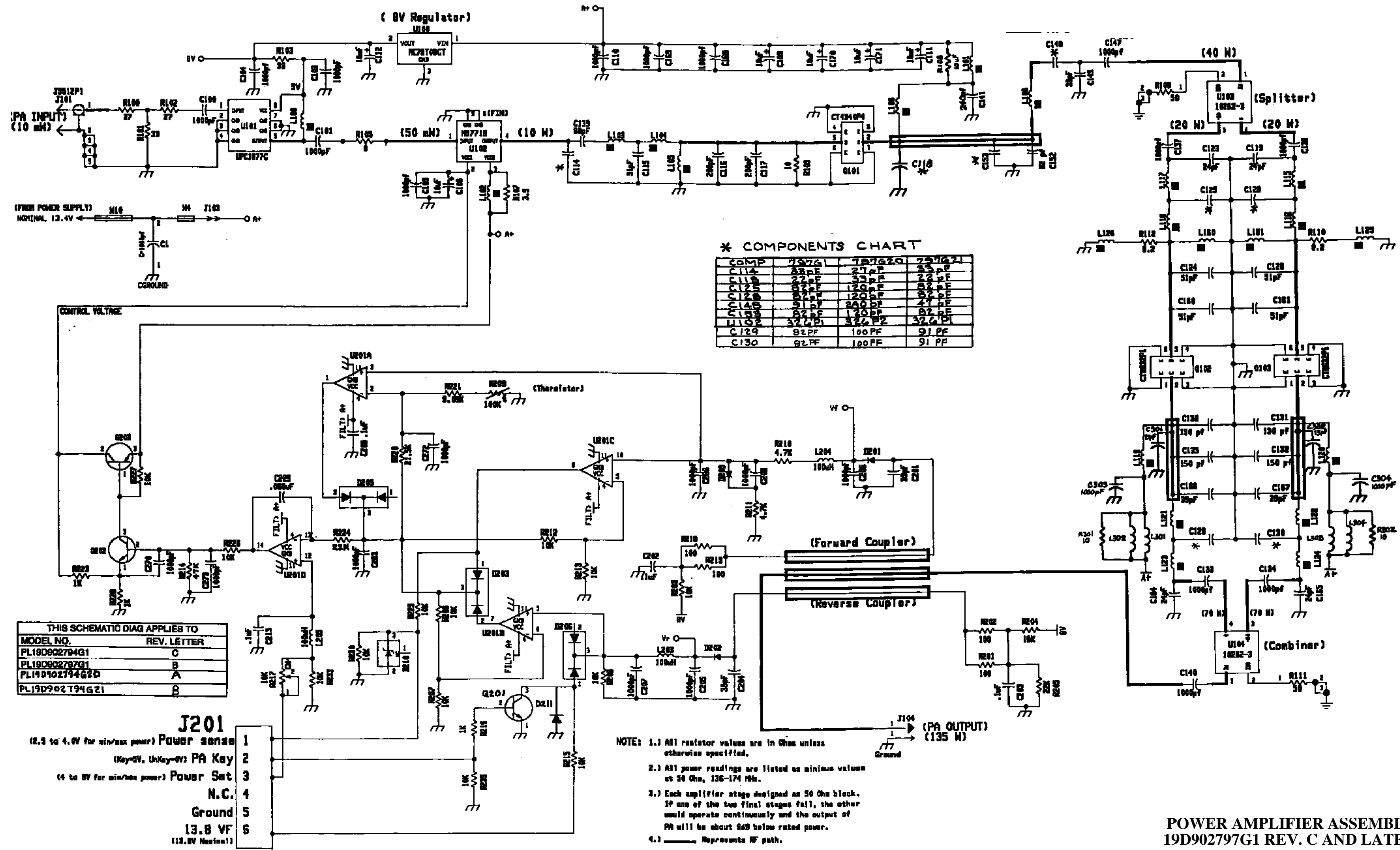
- NOTE: 1.) All resistor values are in Ohms unless otherwise specified.
 2.) All power readings are listed as minimum values at 50 Ohm, 126-174 MHz.
 3.) Each amplifier stage designed as 50 Ohm block. If one of the two final stages fail, the other would operate continuously and the output of PA will be about 9dB below rated power.
 4.) ——— Represents RF path.
 5.) ——— Represents transmission line.

POWER AMPLIFIER ASSEMBLY
 19D902797G1
 (19D902798, Sh. 1, Rev. 9)



POWER AMPLIFIER ASSEMBLY
19D902797G1 REV. B AND EARLIER

(19D902798, Rev. 4)



* COMPONENTS CHART

COMP	7907G1	797920	797921
C114	51pF	51pF	51pF
C115	51pF	51pF	51pF
C116	51pF	51pF	51pF
C117	51pF	51pF	51pF
C118	51pF	51pF	51pF
C119	51pF	51pF	51pF
C120	51pF	51pF	51pF
C121	51pF	51pF	51pF
C122	51pF	51pF	51pF
C123	51pF	51pF	51pF
C124	51pF	51pF	51pF
C125	51pF	51pF	51pF
C126	51pF	51pF	51pF
C127	51pF	51pF	51pF
C128	51pF	51pF	51pF
C129	51pF	51pF	51pF
C130	51pF	51pF	51pF

THIS SCHEMATIC DIAG APPLIES TO

MODEL NO.	REV. LETTER
PL19D902794G1	C
PL19D902797G1	B
PL19D102144G2D	A
PL19D902194G2I	B

J201
 (2.5 to 4.0V for min/max power) Power Sense
 (Key-2V, UnKey-0V) PA Key
 (4 to 6V for min/max power) Power Set
 N.C.
 Ground
 13.8 V
 (12.0V Maxium)

- NOTE: 1.) All resistor values are in Ohms unless otherwise specified.
 2.) All power readings are listed as minimum values at 50 Ohm, 135-174 MHz.
 3.) Each amplifier stage designed as 50 Ohm block. If one of the two final stages fail, the other would operate continuously and the output of PA will be about 9dB below rated power.
 4.) ——— Represents RF path.
 5.) ——— Represents transmission line.

POWER AMPLIFIER ASSEMBLY
 19D902797G1 REV. C AND LATER
 (19D902798, Rev. 9)