

## SPECIFICATIONS *

OPTION 9203 - Wide-Spaced Transmitter, $\pm 0.0005 \%$ Freq. Stability
OPTION 9204 - Wide-Spaced Transmitter, $\pm 0.0002 \%$ Freq. Stability
OPTION 9205 - Wide-Spaced Transmitter with Dual Front End (Utilizes Option 9201 or 9202 with 9203 or 9204)

FREQUENCY RANGE
(8-Frequency Capability)

Maximum Frequency Spread
Each Exciter

Between Two Exciters
Temperature Range
Exciter Combiner
Insertion Loss 0.5 dB (Maximum)
Current Drain (Tx Keyed)
13.4 Volts 30 mA (Maximum)

42-50 MHz (Low Band)
138-174 MHz (High Band) 406-420 \& 450-512 MHz (UHF)

Refer to the Applicable Transmitter Maintenance Manual.

Full exciter frequency range.
$-40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+70^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\left(-40^{\circ} \mathrm{F}\right.$ to $\left.+158^{\circ} \mathrm{F}\right)$

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(The addendum follows page 14)

Although the highest $D C$ voltage in the radio is supplied by the vehicle battery, high current may be drawn under short circuit conditions. These currents can possibly heat metal objects such as tools, rings, watchbands, etc. enough to cause burns. Be careful when working near energized circuits:

High-level RF energy in the transmitter Power Amplifier assembly can cause RF burns. KEEP AWAY FROM THESE CIRCUITS when the transmitter is energized.

## DESCRIPTION

The Wide－Spaced Transmitter option （WST）provides a second exciter in MASTR II ＂E＂Series mobile combinations to allow frequency spacing up to the full range of the transmitter PA．In Low Band and UHF combinations，the frequency range of the Second Exciter must be the same as the ex－ citer in the basic mobile combination．In High Band combinations，either range of exciter can be used．

A total of eight frequencies can be used between the two exciters，and the fre－ quency stability for all channels in a standard combination must be the same．

A WST with Dual Front End option is also available for use in＂E＂Series combi－ nations．Refer to the applicable Mainten－ ance Manual for details of the Dual Front End．

The WST option consists of the follow－ ing modules：
－Second Exciter Board（modified stand－ ard module）
－Second System Board
－Exciter Combiner Board

## SECOND EXCITER BOARD

The Second Exciter Board mounts in a Lexan ${ }^{(8)}$ mounting frame in the hinged bottom section of the radio．The mounting frame also houses the Dual Front End（DFE）mod－ ules，when used．

## SECOND SYSTEM BOARD

A Second System Board mounts on the front of the module mounting frame，and provides interconnection between the top section of the radio and the modules in the hinged bottom section．The board also contains an integrated circuit 10－volt reg－ ulator and control circuit to supply a regulated +10 volts for the modules in the bottom section．

The Second Exciter board connects to J951 on the Second System Board．In DFE applications，the Osc／Mult board connects to J952，and the MIF Switch／2nd Converter board connects to J953．Connections to the main（1st）Exciter board，main systems board and the receiver IFAS board are made through cable assembly W951．Refer to the Cable Harness Diagram and Interconnection Diagrams for complete details（see Table of Contents）．

The Exciter Combiner Board mounts to the panel on the front of the transmitter PA assembly．The combiner functions as a
wide－band，solid state RF switch that pro－ vides a low loss RF path between the active exciter board and the input of the PA assembly．A second power adjust potentiom－ eter（R2115）on the combiner board is pro－ vided so that both frequencies（or groups of frequencies）can be set to the desired power level．

RF from Jlol on the two exciter boards is connected through $50-\mathrm{ohm} \mathrm{RF}$ cables to J2101 and J2103 on the combiner board．The RF output of the combiner connects from J2102 to the PA input jack J201 through a 50－ohm RF cable。

DC power for the combiner is connected from C297（A＋）and C298（A－）on the trans－ mitter PA assembly．The output of the combiner power adjust circuit connects to the PA assembly Power Control circuit through RF filter Capacitor C2101 on the PA。

## CIRCUIT ANALYSIS

## 10－VOLT REGULATOR

The 10－Volt Regulator IC on the Second System board contains the following circuits：
－10－Volt Regulator Reference Amplifiers
－Compensation Voltage Divider
－Receiver Muting and Delay（not used）
－Transmitter Keying and Delay
－Receiver Oscillator Control
－Transmitter Disable
A typical regulator IC is shown in Figure 1.

## 10－Volt Regulator

The 10 －Volt regulator includes regula－ tor amplifiers Q1 and Q2（in the IC），and regulator pass transistor Q951．Q951 is mounted on a heatsink located on the 2nd System Board．The regulator circuit pro－ vides a closely－controlled supply voltage for the 2nd exciter and for Dual Front End， when present．Input voltage（A＋）is sup－ plied from hole H 70 on the main system board．

Turning on the radio applies voltage （A＋）to input filter C954；to pin 1 of the regulator and to the base of Q1，causing it to conduct．This turns on PNP regula－ tor pass transistor Q951 and an output voltage appears at the collector．When the output voltage（at pin 3）reaches 10 Volts， zener diode VR1 breaks down，and Q2 starts conducting。

If the output voltage starts to in－ crease，the base current of Q2 also


Figure 1 - Typical Regulator IC
increases, causing it to conduct harder. This causes Q1 to conduct less, decreasing the forward bias on Q951. The voltage drop across Q951 increases and the output remains constant.

When the input voltage starts to drop, the output voltage also tends to drop, causing Q2 to conduct less. This allows Q1 to conduct harder, increasing the forward bias on Q951 and causing it to conduct harder. This reduces the voltage drop across Q951 keeping the output constant.

Service Note: The 10-Volt regulator is protected against short circuits. When supply voltage is present but there is no lo-Volt output, the trouble is probably not in the 10-Volt regulator. Always check for a short (or high drain) on the lo-Volt line before replacing the regulator.

## Compensation Voltage Divider

When the regulator is turned on, the 10-Volt output is applied to a voltage divider network consisting of R12 and R13. This high impedance source provides a stable 5-Volt compensation input (at pin 5) to the Second Exciter and the Dual Front End ICOMs. This source must not be used for ano other purpose.

## Transmitter Keying

Pressing the PTT switch on the microphone connects pin 8 of the regulator IC to A-. Capacitor C951 starts to charge through R6 and R7. In 15 milliseconds, C 951 is charged to a voltage high enough to allow time delay switch Q3 to turn on. This causes transmitter oscillator control switch Q4 to turn on. Turning on Q4 applies voltage to the transmitter $\operatorname{ICOM}(\mathrm{s})$, keying the transmitter. Keying the transmitter ICOM is the only keying control function in the transmitter. The collector voltage of Q4 also reverse biases CR6, turning off Q5 and removing the supply voltage to the receiver ICOM(s).

## Receiver Oscillator Control

When the radio is in the receive mode (transmitter unkeyed), transmitter oscillator control switch Q4 is off and receiver oscillator control switch Q5 is conducting. The voltage at the collector of Q5 is applied to the receiver $\mathrm{ICOM}(\mathrm{s})$.

## Transmitter Disable

In radios equipped with a Carrier Control Timer (CCT), pin 11 connects through CR951 to P907-1 (TX DISABLE) on the Carrier Control Timer plug. When the timing cycle
on the Carrier Control Timer runs out, Ais applied to pin 11, turning of $f$ the transmitter oscillator control voltage which turns off the transmitter. CR952 provides diode isolation between the CCT Tx Disable lead and the transmit oscillator control for the main exciter.

## EXCITER-COMBINER


#### Abstract

The Exciter Combiner is a wide band, solid state RF switch which provides a lowloss RF path between the selected (active) output of two exciters and the input to the Power Amplifier. Two identical channels (paths) are provided through the Exciter Combiner, each having its own activity detector. When either of the two Exciters becomes active, the activity detector senses and selects the active channel, and at the same time inhibits the inactive channel.


A power adjust potentiometer (R2115) on the combiner board is provided for adjusting the output of the PA to the exciter which gives the highest PA output. Instructions for setting R2115 are contained in the Adjustment Procedure (see Table of Contents).

RF from the lst Exciter is applied to J2101. The 2nd Exciter RF is applied to J2103. When the 2nd Exciter becomes active (keyed), the Activity Detector circuit (comprised of R2101, R2102 and CR2101), rectifies the RF signal. The resultant positive DC output voltage from CR2101 is applied to DC Switch circuit Q2101 and Q2102. This positive voltage turns Q2101 on, causing Q2102 to turn on. With Q2102 on, Pin diode CR2102 is forward biased through the DC path from the collector of Q2102, L2101, CR2102, L2102 and R2107 to A-. This provides a low resistance RF path from J2103 through CR2104, CR2102, and C2108 to input jack J2102, applying the Second Exciter output to the input of the power amplifier.

At the same time that transistor Q2102 is turned ON, Ground Clamp Switch Q2103 is turned ON. This places the base of Q2106 near A-, inhibiting the lst Exciter activity Detector circuit and eliminating simultaneous selection of Exciters.

When the lst Exciter becomes active, the Activity Detector circuit (comprised of R2112, R2113 and CR2104) rectifies the RF signal from the lst Exciter (J2101). The positive DC voltage developed from CR2104 is applied to DC Switch circuit Q2106 and Q2105. This positive voltage turns Q2106 on, causing Q2105 to turn on. With Q2105 on, pin diode CR2103 is forward biased through the DC path from the collector of Q2105, L2103, CR2103, L2102 and R2107 to A-。 A low resistance RF path is now provided from J2l01 through C2110, CR2103 and C2108 to J2102, applying the First Exciter output to the input of the power amplifier.

When Q2105 is turned on, Ground Clamp Switch Q2104 is turned on. This places the base of Q2101 near A-, inhibiting the 1st Exciter Activity Detector circuit and eliminating simultaneous selection of Exciters.

Transistor Q2107 and potentiometer R2115 are provided as a second power level adjustment circuit which is connected to hole $\mathrm{H}-50$ on the PA assembly. Jumper P2101 is normally connected to the DC Switch circuit (J2104 or J2105) of the Exciter which provides the highest power output level from the PA assembly. When the Exciter with the associated power level potentiometer (R2115) is selected, the voltage at J2104 or J2105, as applicable, will switch from zero volts to near A+. This causes Q2107 to turn on, placing potentiometer R2ll5 in parallel with the power adjust potentiometer in the PA assembly. Potentiometer R2ll5 reestablishes the reference voltage to the Power adjust circuit in the PA, and can be adjusted to reduce the power out of the PA to the same output level of the other exciter.

## MAINTENANCE

## DISASSEMBLY

To gain access to the modules in the hinged bottom section for servicing:

1. Remove the radio from its mounting frame and turn the radio over.
2. Loosen the two captive screws securing the bottom cover and remove the cover. All major modules are now available for servicing.
3. To service the modules from the bottom, loosen the screw in the retaining latch and slide the latch open. The hinged bottom section will now swing open.
4. Removal of modules or board assemblies from the Wide-Spaced Transmitter (or DFE if present) is essentially the same as for a standard unit. Refer to the applicable Maintenance Manuals for details.

## TROUBLESHOOTI NG

## Second Exciter

To service the Second Exciter, refer to the applicable Transmitter Maintenance Manual.

## Exciter Combiner

Voltage readings for the Combiner board are shown on the Combiner Schematic Diagram (See Table of Contents).

## Second System Board

Refer to the following chart for a Troubleshooting Procedure for the lo－Volt regulator。

> 10-VOLT REGULATOR U951

| SYMPTOM | PROCEDURE |
| :---: | :---: |
| No 10－Volt output | 1．Check input voltage（A＋）at pin 1 of U951． <br> 2．Remove the Power／Control cable from J901．Check for shorts from Pins 3， 7 and 14 to A－．These readings should be no less than 100 ohms． <br> 3．Check Pass transistor Q951． <br> 4．Replace U951． |
| Regulator output too high | 1．Check Q951。 <br> 2．Replace U951． |
| No switched 10－Volts for Second Exciter | 1．Check for shorts from Pins 7 and 14 to A－。 <br> 2．Check to see that Pin 8 of U951 goes to A－when PTT switch is pressed． <br> 3．Replace U951． |

## ADJUSTMENT PROCEDURE

## CAUTION

Do NOT put ICOMs on the same channel on both exciter boards：For example， if an ICOM is in the F1 position on the main（top）exciter，do not put an ICOM in the Fl position on the Second Exciter board．Keying the transmit－ ter with two ICOMs on the same chan－ nel could damage the PA．

1．Remove the radio from its mounting frame，and remove the top and bottom covers．

2．Align the main（top）exciter as direc－ ted in the appropriate transmitter Maintenance Manual，except do not set the Power Adjust control on the trans－ mitter PA．

3．Align the Second Exciter except do not set the Power Adjust control on the PA．

4．Open the hinged bottom section as directed in the Disassembly Procedure， and unplug the Green lead（P2101）on the Combiner board．

5．Key the transmitter and set the Power Adjust control on the PA for desired power output．

6．Switch the frequency selector switch to a channel on the other exciter board．Then key the transmitter and determine which exciter provides the highest power output reading。

7．Connect the Green lead（P2101）to J2105（main exciter）or J2104（Second Exciter），whichever provides the highest PA output power．

8．Switch to a channel on the exciter with the lowest power output．Key the transmitter and adjust the Power Level Control on the PA for the desired power output．

9．Switch to a channel on the exciter with the highest power output．Key the transmitter and adjust R2115 on the Ex－ citer Combiner board for the desired power output．

## MODIFICATIONS

Modifications are required to the PA assembly and the Second Exciter board for WST applications. Both boards are identified by a GREEN color dot near the board assembly number after modification. The main system board is also modified.

PA ASSEMBLY

1. C2101 is added to H 49 on the PA board (see Cable Harness Routing Diagram).
2. A sleeved DA jumper (\#22 AWG wire size) is connected from the top terminal of C2lol to H50.
3. The Blue power adjust wire from the Combiner is connected to the bottom terminal of C2101.

SECOND EXCITER MODIFICATIONS
The Second Exciter modifications consist of removing a resistor and a capacitor or removing a jumper in the microphone supply circuit。 Refer to the instructions on the applicable exciter Schematic Diagram for details.

## MAIN SYSTEM BOARD

The run between H 83 and H 84 on the bottom of the main system board is cut. This permits proper transmit disable functions on both exciters when a Carrier Controlled Timer is used. The system board is not identified by a GREEN color dot.


LEAD ientification





## OUTLINE DIAGRAMS

SECOND SYSTEM BOARD AND EXCITER COMBINER BOARD
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$\longleftarrow$ RUNS ON COMPONENT SIIE

COMBINER BOARD


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notes:
THE PRINTED WIRE RUN between HOLE HB3 a H84 ON BOTTOM OF
MAIN SYTEM BOARO IS REMOVED MOR WISEEM BOAAD IS REMOV
FOPLICETIONS. APPLICATIONS

WIDE SPACED TRANSMITTER


LBI-4894


INTERCONNECTION DIAGRAM

The following revision letter change has been made to improve operation of the exciter combiner in the $25-50 \mathrm{MHz}$ range. Refer to Schematic Diagram on Page 2.

This addendum should be kept with LBI-4894.

Exciter Combiner Board 19C320698G1
Rev. A - Added exciter combiner board 19C320698G2 for $25-50 \mathrm{MHz}$ operation. Deleted the following components from 19C320698G1: C2104, C2108, C2110, L2101, L2102, L2103, CR2 102 and CR2 103.

| ADDED | DESCRI PTION |
| :---: | :---: |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { C2112, C2113 } \\ & \text { and C2114 } \end{aligned}$ | 19A116192P1 - Capacitor, ceramic: $0.01 \mu \mathrm{f}+20 \%$, 50 VDCW; sim to Erie 8121-M050-W5R-103M. |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { L2 104, L2 } 105 \\ & \text { and L2 } 106 \end{aligned}$ | 19B209420P123 - Coil, RF: $6.80 \mu \mathrm{~h} \pm 10 \%$, 1.80 ohms DC res max; sim to Jeffers 4446-2. |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { CR2 } 105 \text { and } \\ & \text { CR2106 } \end{aligned}$ | 19A116925P3 - Diode, silicon. |



## SCHEMATIC DIAGRAM

EXCITER COMBINER 19C320698G1, 2

