

PHASE-LOCKED LOOP

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The phase-locked loop (PLL) frequency synthesizer consists of four major circuits. They are the voltage controlled oscillator (VCO); PLL local oscillator and mixer; reference oscillator and phase detector; and programmable divider and diode matrix.

The VCO section (QV02) receives a correction voltage from the phase detector (QP02) via a low pass filter. As the transceiver changes frequency, so will the correction voltage and the VCO operating frequency. The output signal of the VCO will be buffered and amplified (QV03, QP40, QP6U) before proceeding to the mixer (QP61).

The PLL local oscillator (QP20) output frequency is tripled for the F3 to F6 ranges and doubled for the F1 to F2 ranges, by LP22 and LP23 before being applied to the mixer (QP61). The mixer heterodynes the doubled or tripled frequency with the output frequency of the VCO. The output of the mixer is amplified by QP62 and QP63, then applied to the programmable driver (QP03).

The programmable divider is provided with a Binary Coded Decimal (BCD) divide by "N" number by the diode matrix board. This number counts down the amplified signal received from the mixer. The product of this divide by "N" number should be 6.25 kHz, applied to the phase detector.

The phase detector compares the signal from the programmable divider to the signal from the reference oscillator (QP01). The reference frequency is 6.40 MHz, divided by 1024. The resulting signal output from QP01, applied to the phase detector, is 6.25 kHz. Should the two signals be in phase (at QP02) the correction voltage to the VCO will remain stable. Should the signals be out of phase the phase detector will send a corresponding correction voltage to the VCO. If the frequency synthesizer is unable to lock onto a proper correction voltage and frequency, the unlock output from QP02 will automatically inhibit the transmitter from transmitting any illegal transmissions.

PROGRAMMING FREQUENCIES

Model C866L incorporates a diode matrix board for determination of its phase-locked loop frequencies. Eight different frequencies can be programmed into the board, two for each of the four channels (receive and transmit). Each of these eight frequencies is determined by connection or non-connection of a row of thirteen diodes.

DIODE MATRIX BOARD

1. Simplex:

Do not cut the jumper wire. Program the frequency using the RX section diode matrix. (The frequencies of RX and TX are equal.)

Duplex:

Cut the jumper wire. Program the RX and TX frequencies using their respective diode matrixes. When the jumper wire is cut, different RX and TX frequency programming becomes possible.

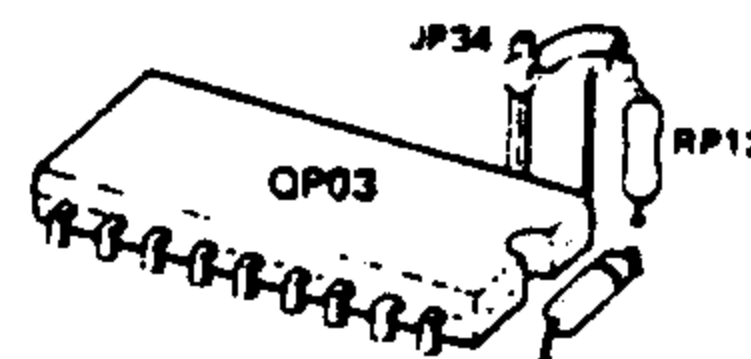
2. In model C866, the following channels are programmable.

A. Example	F5		"N" number
	162.000 MHz) 12.5 kHz	1968
	162.0125 MHz		1970
	162.025 MHz		1972
	168.9875 MHz) 12.5 kHz	3086
	169.000 MHz		3088

NOTE:

"N" number input to the programmable divider (QP03) should be even. (Mass product)

B. When the mass product unit is modified, odd "N" number are programmable. Connect pin 1 of the programmable divider QP03 and JP34 with a jumper wire.



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NOTE:

When "N" number contains both odd and even numbers, it is not programmable.

3. To obtain "N" number from the desired frequency, use the following formula.

F_D = Desired frequency (MHz)

F1 band (138 ~ 144 MHz)

$$N = 160 \times (F_D - 126.7)$$

F2 band (144 ~ 150 MHz)

$$N = 160 \times (F_D - 133.5)$$

F3 band (150 ~ 157 MHz)

$$N = 160 \times (F_D - 139.2)$$

F4 band (156 ~ 163 MHz)

$$N = 160 \times (F_D - 143.7)$$

F5 band (162 ~ 169 MHz)

$$N = 160 \times (F_D - 149.7)$$

F6 band (168 ~ 174 MHz)

$$N = 160 \times (F_D - 155.7)$$

DETERMINING "N" NUMBER

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Before we decide binary code Numbers of Specified freq, we must calculate "N" Number with the flwng formula.

(F5 Band)

$$N = 160 \times (f_D - 149.7), f_D = \text{Freq Desired}$$

For example RX Freq is 162.650, "N" Number becomes 2072.

Then pls refer to page 5 of Owners Operation Manual for American version. There are Numbers from 13 to 1 as below, (13) (12) (11) (10) (9) (8) (7) (6) (5) (4) (3) (2) (1)

1. First digit of "N" Number decides code Number for above (13) and (1) as flws.

	(13)	(1)
1 =	1	0
2 =	0	1
3 =	1	1

So if first digit is 2 out of above 2070.

(13) Means 0
(1) Means 1

2. Second digit of "N" Number decides for (12) (11) (10) (9)

	(12)	(11)	(10)	(9)
0 =	0	0	0	0
1 =	1	0	0	0
2 =	0	1	0	0
3 =	1	1	0	0
4 =	0	0	1	0
5 =	1	0	1	0
6 =	0	1	1	0
7 =	1	1	1	0
8 =	0	0	0	1
9 =	1	0	0	1

3. 3rd digit of "N" Number decides codes of (8) (7) (6) (5) as flws,

	(8)	(7)	(6)	(5)
0 =	0	0	0	0
1 =	0	0	0	1
2 =	0	0	1	0
3 =	0	0	1	1
4 =	0	1	0	0
5 =	0	1	1	0
6 =	0	1	1	0
7 =	0	1	1	1
8 =	1	0	0	0
9 =	1	0	0	1

4. 4th digit of "N" Number decides codes of (4) (3) (2) as flws,

	(4)	(3)	(2)
0 =	0	0	0
2 =	0	0	1
4 =	0	1	0
6 =	0	1	1
8 =	1	0	0

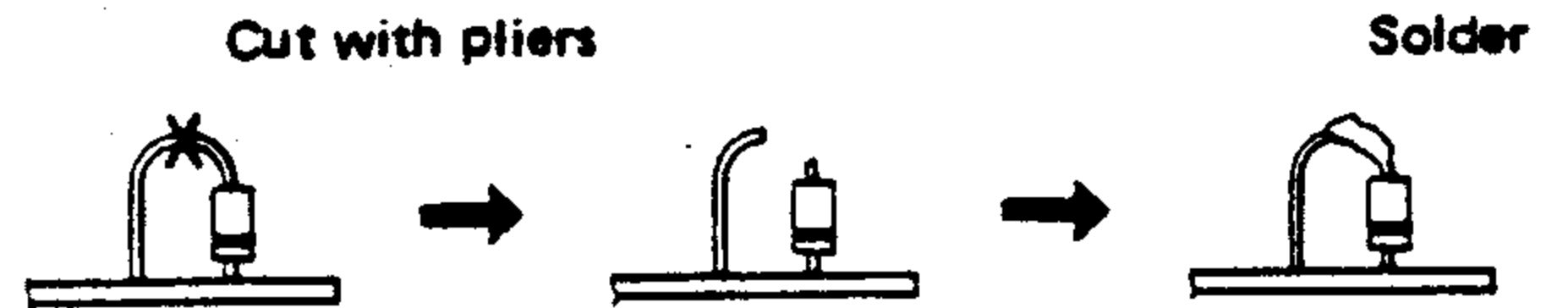
For example 162.650 MHz RX of Type B equal 2072 as "N" Number then according to above codes for 4 digits 2072 becomes to:

(13)(12)(11)(10) (9) (8) (7) (6) (5) (4) (3) (2) (1)
0 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 1 0 0 1 1

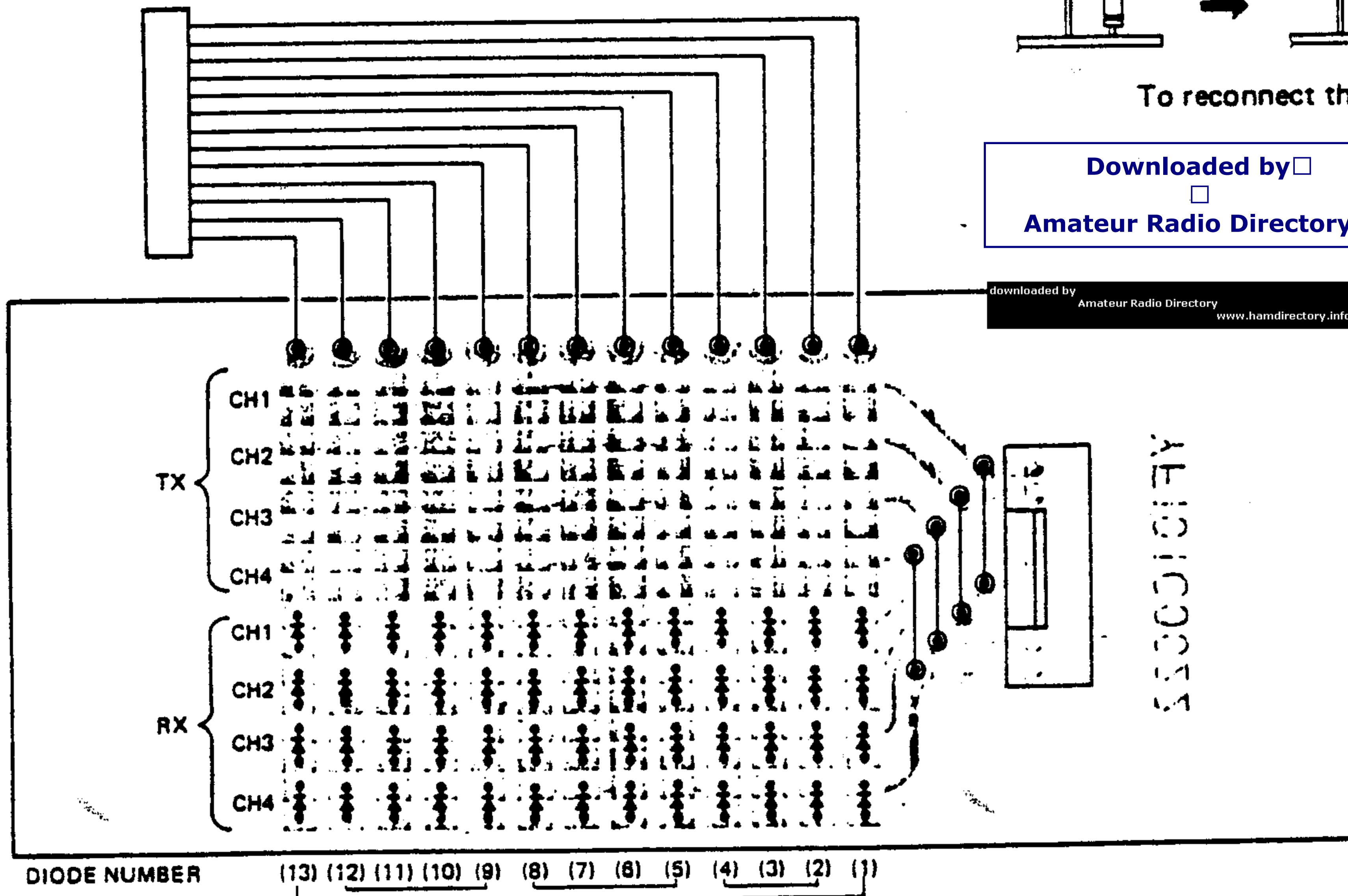
0=Diode Cutting

1=Indicates Diode in Place.

Cutting diodes



To reconnect the cut diode, solder the lead.



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Fig. 1.

