

Theory of Operation on Proline 1 and 2

The Proline Handheld Radio Transceivers are comprised of one main PCB.

The main PCB contains the transmitter, receiver, and control circuits.

1) Receiver

The receiver circuit adopts dual conversion superheterodyne with 1st IF 21.7MHz and 2nd IF 450kHz

A. Front-end

Front-end consists of pre-selector filter, RF Amplifier, Post-selector filter. The receive signal is routed through C71 and selected by C72, C28, L6 to amplified around 13dB at RF amp. Q1. Then this signal is input to Post-selector XF4 (saw filter).

This circuit removes unnecessarily spurious 1st Image.

B. First Mixer

The signal from Front-end is input to Q2 base of 1st mixer. 1st local signal generated from VCO is input to Q2, emitter. These two signals are mixed at Mixer into 1st IF signal 21.7Mhz, which is resonated in parallel at C16, L14 and inputted to XF1, Monolithic crystal filter.

C. IF Amplifier

1st IF signal from XF1 is amplified about 15dB at IF amp Q3 and inputted to IC1, IF IC.

IC2 includes 2nd Mixer, 2nd Local Oscillator. The signal from 2nd Mixer is refined removing unnecessary spurious signal and detected through high gain liter amp. This detected signal is inputted to IC2 pin9.

This Proline radio is designed to select channel spacing.

In case of channel spacing 25kHz, it is selected by D16, 17 turning on Q19. For channel spacing of 12.5kHz, Q19 is turned and Ceramic Filter CF2 is selected by D16, 17.

The demodulated signal may have the difference in level in channel spacing 25kHz or 12.5kHz so that it is designed to get same audio output by Q2.

D. AF Amplifier

300Mhz High Pass Filter UI removes the signal under 300MHz of the demodulated signal from IC1 so that noise under sub tone use is

removed.

De-emphasis functions to get 6dB/oct by R55, C91 and this signal controls volume of sound by RV1.

IC5 can operate a speaker as audio current amplifier amplifying the signal. The operating current can be reduced by mute signal.

E. Squelch

The demodulated signal from IC1 is coupled of noise to C15. The noise is filtered and amplified by C9,10, R15, 16 and rectified by double voltage at D2, C11 and transformed to DC level. And this DC signal is used as the signal to mute RV2 audio.

F. Audio AMP

After CTCSS signal is removed at 300MHz High Pass Filter and de-emphasized to – 6 dB/Oct at R55, C91, the volume of sound is controlled by RV1.

IC5 is doing low frequency current amplify as audio amplifier to operate a speaker.

IC5 has mute function and if Pin 2, mute port is high, it's on mute. If it is low, it's unmute.

2) Transmitter

The transmitter consists of Buffer, Power Amplifier, Low-Pass Filter, Antenna Switch, Auto-Power Control.

2-1) Buffer

–6dBm TX RF signal from VCO is amplified to around + 25dBm by buffer Q7,9 to have desired output power at final Amp.

Pie style resister attenuator is used between VCO and Buffer Amp. To minimize the effect of load caused by transmit amplifier in TX.

2-2) Power Amplifier

TX RF Signal form buffer Amp. Gains 3Watt output by final Amp Q6.

Collect impedance of Q6 states in low so that it is matching to 50ohm by C47, L10, C46 and inputted to 5th Low Pass Filter.

2-3) Low Pass Filter

5th Low Pass Filter reduces the unwanted spurious for TX output power from final Amp.

L8, 9, C45, 46, 53 are Chebisheve Filter.

2-4) Antenna Switch

Ant. Switch is to share the antenna in TX and RX. It prevents TX sensitivity from degradation by LPF. Also, it protects receive circuit by blocking TX signal to receive end, turning on D5, 6.

Flow of the sigal in RX is designed to minimize the loss of the signal using the character of series resonance of L7, C71.

2-5) Auto-Power Control

This circuit controls TX Power by detection on the current through R34, 147, 148.

The voltage difference from these resistors is amplified by U4-B and gets the voltage comparing the this signal with the reference voltage from R95, 100 at U4-A.

This voltage difference is kept to stable value by RV5 changing Gate voltage of Final Amp.

3) PLL Synthesizer

Reference frequency is 21.25Mhz and this oscillated frequency is compensated in temperature by the variation of D8 capacitor according to the voltage changes from thermistor.

The frequency from VCO is inputted to PLL IC and this inputted signal is divided by the ratio set by data and compared with reference step frequency.

Then, the difference comes to IC2 PD Port.

PD output turns into DC by PLL LPF R28, 29, C33, 41, 68 so that it can vary VCO control voltage to have set frequency.

Parallel resonance of D12, TC2 and L4 generates TX/RX frequency.

For TX and RX switch, Q11 and D3 switch C19 to control TX/RX frequency oscillation range.

4) Audio and Control circuit

IC4 controls all functions of the radio as Microprocessor.

It detects outer condition such as function data on frequency, Power supply switching and make it operate correctly.

IC U1 consists of 250Hz LPF to function CTCSS decoding correctly and the output of this filter is amplified at U1-A. Then, it goes to Q10 to be changed to logic signal so that CTCSS Decoding is enabled.

U5-C is CTCSS Encode Filter. It mixes the signals from 4 ports and this mixed signal goes through this filter to get clear CTCSS signal.

U5-A, B, and D is TX Audio Amp and limiter. It amplifies the voice signal from C-Mic and have the character of 6dB/Oct Pre-Emphasis.

This voice signal is controlled by U5-A for the volume.

U5-B is 3kHz LPF and has the character that reduces to 18dB/Oct.

This character minimizes the interference of adjacent channel by voice signal.

5) Alignment Procedure

This radio is adjusted to meet all condition in production except special case.
Readjustment is not requirement.

5-1) The preparation before adjustment.

- 1) Set the Power Supply voltage to 7.2V and then connect to the radio.
- 2) Connect the connector to Radio Antenna terminal.
- 3) Connect the radio to test equipment.

5-2) PLL Synthesizer

- 1) Measure the voltage of TP1 with High impedance voltage meter.
- 2) Adjust TC2 at RX channel 1 to be 2.0V.
Confirm if it is below 4.5V at RX channel 8.
- 3) Confirm if Channel 1 is in 2.0 +/-0.3 in TX.

5-3) Adjustment of Transmitter

- 1) Adjust TC1 to tune the set frequency.
- 2) Adjust PV5 to tune the set power.
- 3) Set Audio Generator to be 1kHz 120mVrms and connect to Radio External Jack.
- 4) Adjust RV5 to tune desired modulation.
- 5) If a channel is set with CTCSS, the modulation of CTCSS varies based on the size of the modulation.

5-4) Adjustment of Receiver

- 1) Set SSG RF level to -47dBm @1kHz 60% Dev.
- 2) Adjust T1 to maximize Audio.
- 3) Adjust SSG RF Level and confirm if 12dB Sinad is below -119dBm.
- 4) Adjust RV2 to open Audio at 12dB Sinad.
- 5) Set tone frequency to SSG when there is channel set with CTCSS, and then set deviation to 10% Peak Dev. Then check if green LED is on.
- 6) Repeat the above in other channels.