



SERVICE MANUAL

VHF/UHF DIGITAL TRANSCEIVER

IC-80AD
IC-E80D

S-14528XZ-C1
Apr. 2009

Icom Inc.

INTRODUCTION

This service manual describes the latest technical information for the **IC-80AD** and **IC-E80D** VHF/UHF DIGITAL TRANSCEIVER at the time of publication.

MODEL	VERSION	TYPE OF EMISSION	Max. TX POWER (VHF/UHF)
IC-80AD	[USA]	F2D, F3E, F7W	5 W/5 W
	[SEA]		
	[CHN]		
	[KOR]		
	[AUS]		
[EXP]			
IC-E80D	[EUR]		
	[UK]		
	[ITR]		
	[FRA]		

To upgrade quality, any electrical or mechanical parts and internal circuits are subject to change without notice or obligation.

UNIT ABBREVIATIONS:

F=FRONT UNIT
L=LOGIC UNIT
M=MAIN UNIT
V=VCO UNIT
R=RF UNIT

CAUTION

NEVER connect the transceiver to an AC outlet or to a DC power supply that uses more than specified. This will ruin the transceiver.

DO NOT expose the transceiver to rain, snow or any liquids.

DO NOT reverse the polarities of the power supply when connecting the transceiver.

DO NOT apply an RF signal of more than 20 dBm (100 mW) to the antenna connector. This could damage the transceiver's front-end.

ORDERING PARTS

Be sure to include the following four points when ordering replacement parts:

1. 10-digit Icom parts numbers
2. Component name
3. Equipment model name and unit name
4. Quantity required

<ORDER EXAMPLE>

1110003491 S.IC TA31136FNG IC-E80D/80AD MAIN UNIT 5 pieces
8820001210 Screw 2438 screw IC-E80D/80AD Top cover 10 pieces

Addresses are provided on the inside back cover for your convenience.

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(IC-80AD)

REPAIR NOTES

1. Make sure that the problem is internal before disassembling the transceiver.
2. **DO NOT** open the transceiver until the transceiver is disconnected from its power source.
3. **DO NOT** force any of the variable components. Turn them slowly and smoothly.
4. **DO NOT** short any circuits or electronic parts. An insulated tuning tool **MUST** be used for all adjustments.
5. **DO NOT** keep power ON for a long time when the transceiver is defective.
6. **DO NOT** transmit power into a Standard Signal Generator or a Sweep Generator.
7. **ALWAYS** connect a 50 dB to 60 dB attenuator between the transceiver and a Deviation Meter or Spectrum Analyzer when using such test equipment.
8. **READ** the instructions of test equipment thoroughly before connecting a test equipment to the transceiver.

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◇ General

<For IC-80AD>

(unit: MHz)

Version	TX	RX
U.S.A.	144-148, 420-450*1	0.495-823.990, 849-868.990, 894-999.990
S.E.A. CHN EXP	137-174*2, 400-470*2	0.495-999.990
KOR	144-146, 430-440	144-146, 430-440
AUS	144-148, 420-450*2	0.495-999.990

*1Guaranteed 440-450 MHz only, *2Guaranteed 430-440 MHz only

<For IC-E80D>

(unit: MHz)

Version	TX	RX
U.S.A.	144-148, 420-450*1	0.495-823.990, 849-868.990, 894-999.990
S.E.A. CHN EXP	137-174*2, 400-470*2	0.495-999.990
KOR	144-146, 430-440	144-146, 430-440
AUS	144-148, 420-450*2	0.495-999.990

*1Guaranteed 440-450 MHz only, *2Guaranteed 430-440 MHz only

- Mode : FM, FN-N, AM (Rx only), WFM (Rx only), DV
- No. of memory channels : 1052
(incl. 50 scan edges and 2 call channels)
- Usable temp. range : -20°C to +60°C; -4°F to +140°F
- Tuning steps : 5[‡], 6.25[‡], 8.33[‡], 9[‡], 10, 12.5, 15[‡], 20, 25, 30, 50, 100, 125 and 200 kHz
[‡]Selectable depending on the operating frequency band.
- Frequency stability : ±2.5 ppm
(-20°C to +60°C; -4°F to +140°F)
- Power supply : 10.0-16.0 V DC for external DC power, or specified Icom's battery pack
- Digital transmission speed: 4.8 kbps
- Voice coding speed : 2.4 kbps
- Current drain (at 7.4 V DC) :

Tx High	144 MHz	1.8 A typical
	430/440 MHz	2.1 A typical
Tx Mid.	144 MHz	1.2 A typical
	430/440 MHz	1.5 A typical
Tx Low	144 MHz	0.6 A typical
	430/440 MHz	0.7 A typical
Tx S-Low	144 MHz	0.4 A typical
Rx	Rated output	170 mA typical (FM) 215 mA typical (DV)
	Power save	30 mA typical (FM)
	(Duty 1:4)	38 mA typical (DV)
	standby	62 mA typical (FM) 106 mA typical (DV)
- Antenna connector : SMA (50 Ω)
- Dimensions : 58.4(W)×103(H)×34.2(D) mm;
(projections not included) 2⁵/₁₆(W)×4¹/₁₆(H)×1¹/₃₂(D) in
- Weight (approx.) : 290 g; 10.3 oz (with antenna and BP-217)

◇ Transmitter

- Modulation system :

FM	Variable reactance freq. modulation
DV (Digital)	GMSK reactance freq. modulation
- Output power (at 7.4 V DC) (Typical) : High 5.0 W, Mid. 2.5 W, Low 0.5 W, S-Low 0.1 W
- Max. frequency deviation : ±5.0 kHz (FM wide: approx.)
±2.5 kHz (FM narrow: approx.)
- Spurious emissions : Less than -60 dBc at High/Mid.
Less than -13 dBm at Low/Slow
- Ext. mic. impedance : 2 kΩ

◇ Receiver

- Receive system :

Except WFM	Double-conversion superheterodyne
WFM	Triple-conversion superheterodyne
- Intermediate frequencies :

1st	61.65 MHz/59.25 MHz (WFM only)
2nd	450 kHz/13.35 MHz (WFM only)
3rd	1.95 MHz (WFM only)
- Sensitivity (except spurious points):

FM (1 kHz/3.5 kHz Dev.; 12 dB SINAD)	
1.625-29.995 MHz	0.4 μV typ.
30.000-75.995 MHz	0.25 μV typ.
76.000-117.995 MHz	0.25 μV typ.
118.000-173.995 MHz	0.14 μV typ.
174.000-259.995 MHz	0.32 μV typ.
260.000-349.995 MHz	0.32 μV typ.
350.000-469.995 MHz	0.16 μV typ.
470.000-599.995 MHz	0.32 μV typ.
600.000-999.990 MHz	0.56 μV typ.
WFM (1 kHz/52.5 kHz Dev.; 12 dB SINAD)	
76.000-108.000 MHz	1 μV typ.
175.000-221.995 MHz	1.8 μV typ.
470.000-770.000 MHz	2.5 μV typ.
AM (1 kHz/30% Mod.; 10 dB S/N)	
0.495-4.995 MHz	1.3 μV typ.
5.000-29.995 MHz	0.56 μV typ.
118.000-137.000 MHz	0.5 μV typ.
222.000-246.995 MHz	0.79 μV typ.
247.000-329.995 MHz	1 μV typ.
DV (PN9/GMSK 4.8ksp; BER 1%)	
VHF (Amateur band only)	0.22 μV typ.
UHF (Amateur band only)	0.22 μV typ.
- Audio output power : More than 300 mW at 10% distortion
(at 7.4 V DC) with an 8 Ω load
- Selectivity :

FM (Wide), AM	More than 50 dB
FM (Narrow), DV	More than 45 dB
WFM	More than 300 kHz/-3 dB Less than 700 kHz/-20 dB
- Ext. speaker connector : 3-conductor 3.5(d) mm; (1/8")/8 Ω
- Spurious and image rejection ratio :

VHF	More than 60 dB
UHF	More than 50 dB
(Intermediate freq.)	More than 60 dB
- Squelch Sensitivity (except spurious points):

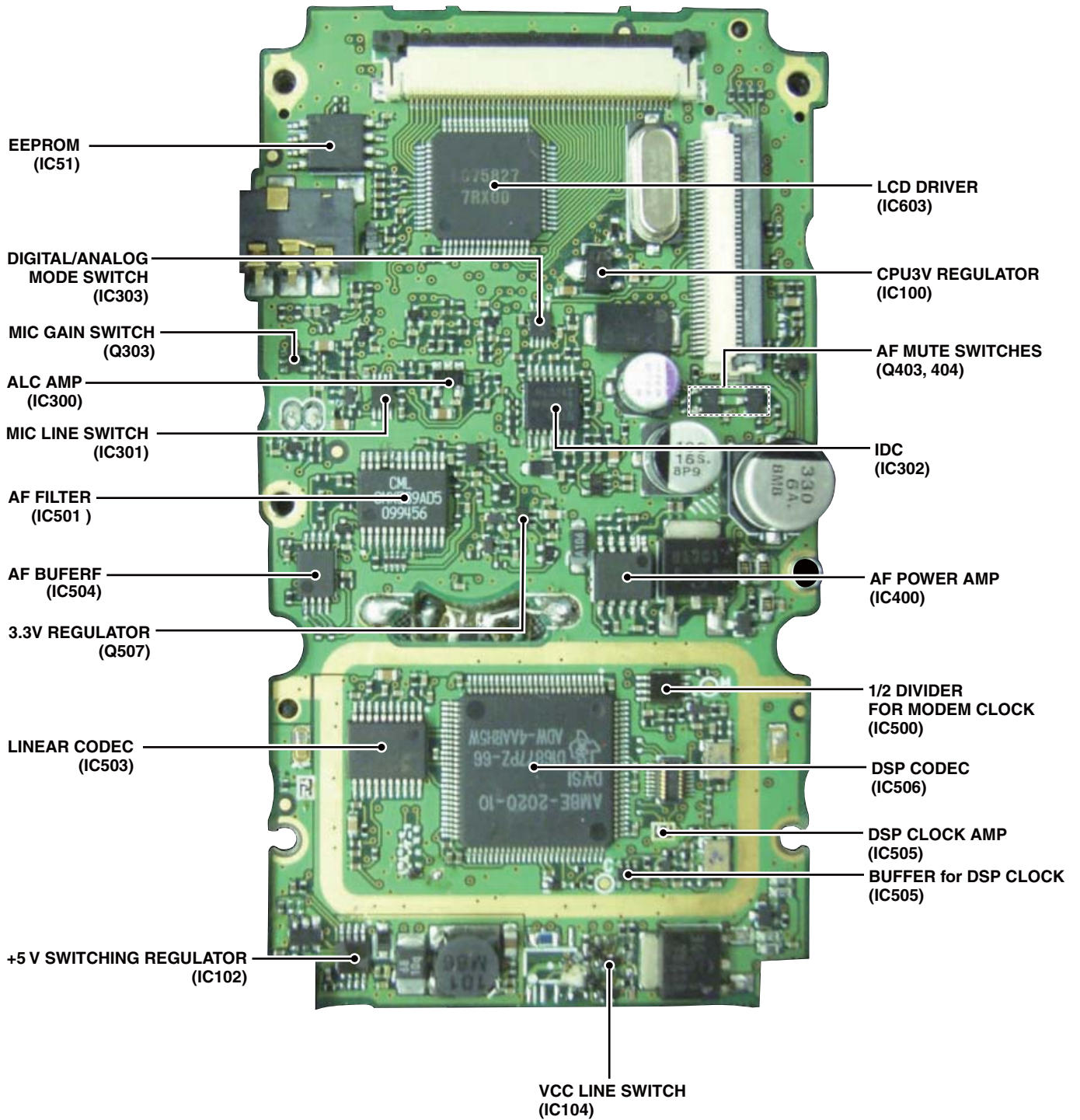
FM (1 kHz/3.5 kHz Dev.)	
1.625-29.995 MHz	0.4 μV typ.
30.000-75.995 MHz	0.25 μV typ.
76.000-117.995 MHz	0.25 μV typ.
118.000-173.995 MHz	0.14 μV typ.
174.000-259.995 MHz	0.32 μV typ.
260.000-349.995 MHz	0.32 μV typ.
350.000-469.995 MHz	0.16 μV typ.
470.000-599.995 MHz	0.32 μV typ.
600.000-999.990 MHz	0.56 μV typ.
WFM (1 kHz/52.5 kHz Dev.)	
76.000-108.000 MHz	1 μV typ.
175.000-221.995 MHz	1.8 μV typ.
470.000-770.000 MHz	2.5 μV typ.
AM (1 kHz/30% Mod.)	
0.495-4.995 MHz	1.3 μV typ.
5.000-29.995 MHz	0.56 μV typ.
118.000-137.000 MHz	0.5 μV typ.
222.000-246.995 MHz	0.79 μV typ.
247.000-329.995 MHz	1 μV typ.

All stated specifications are subject to change without notice or obligation.

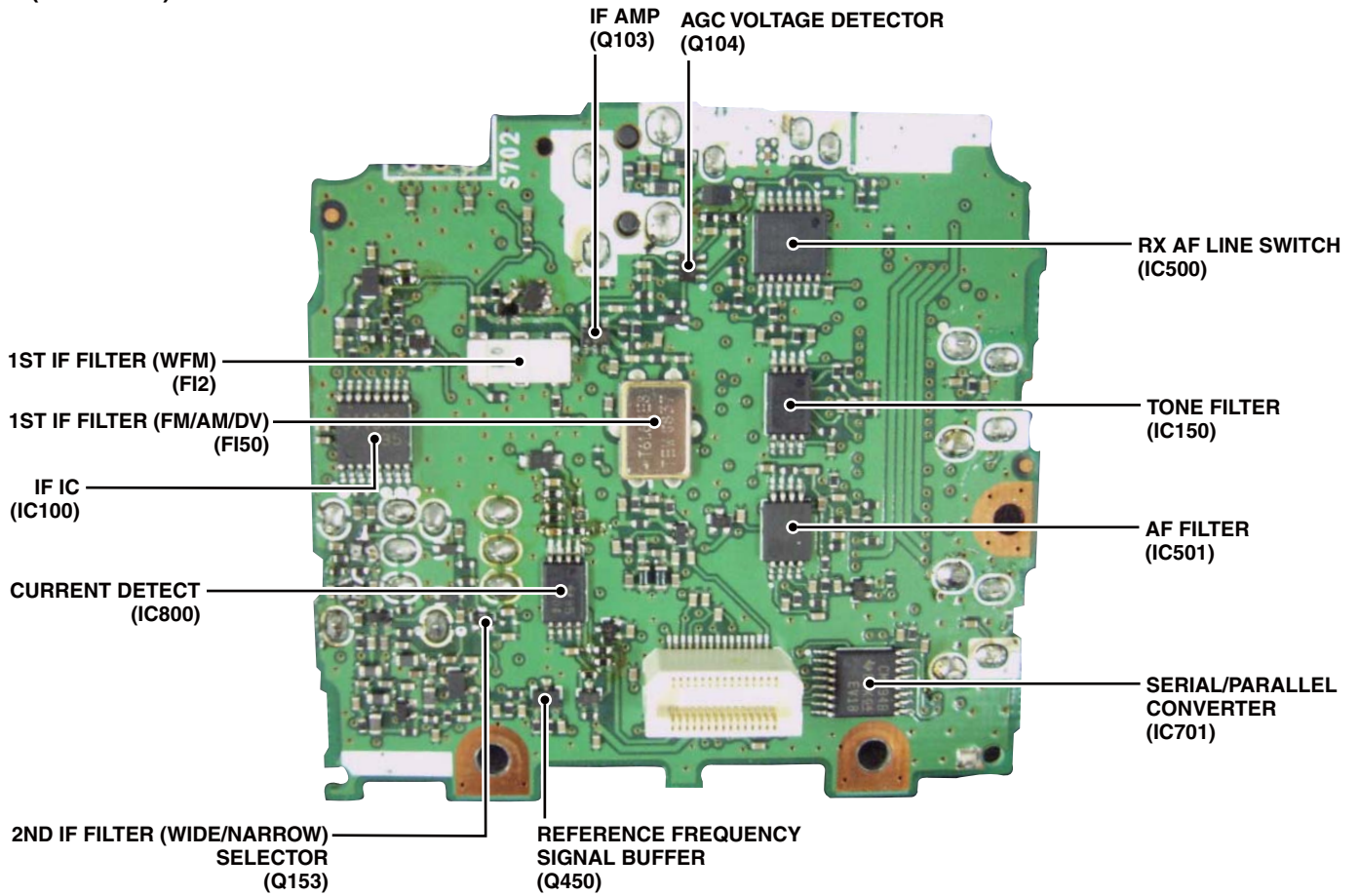
SECTION 2

INSIDE VIEWS

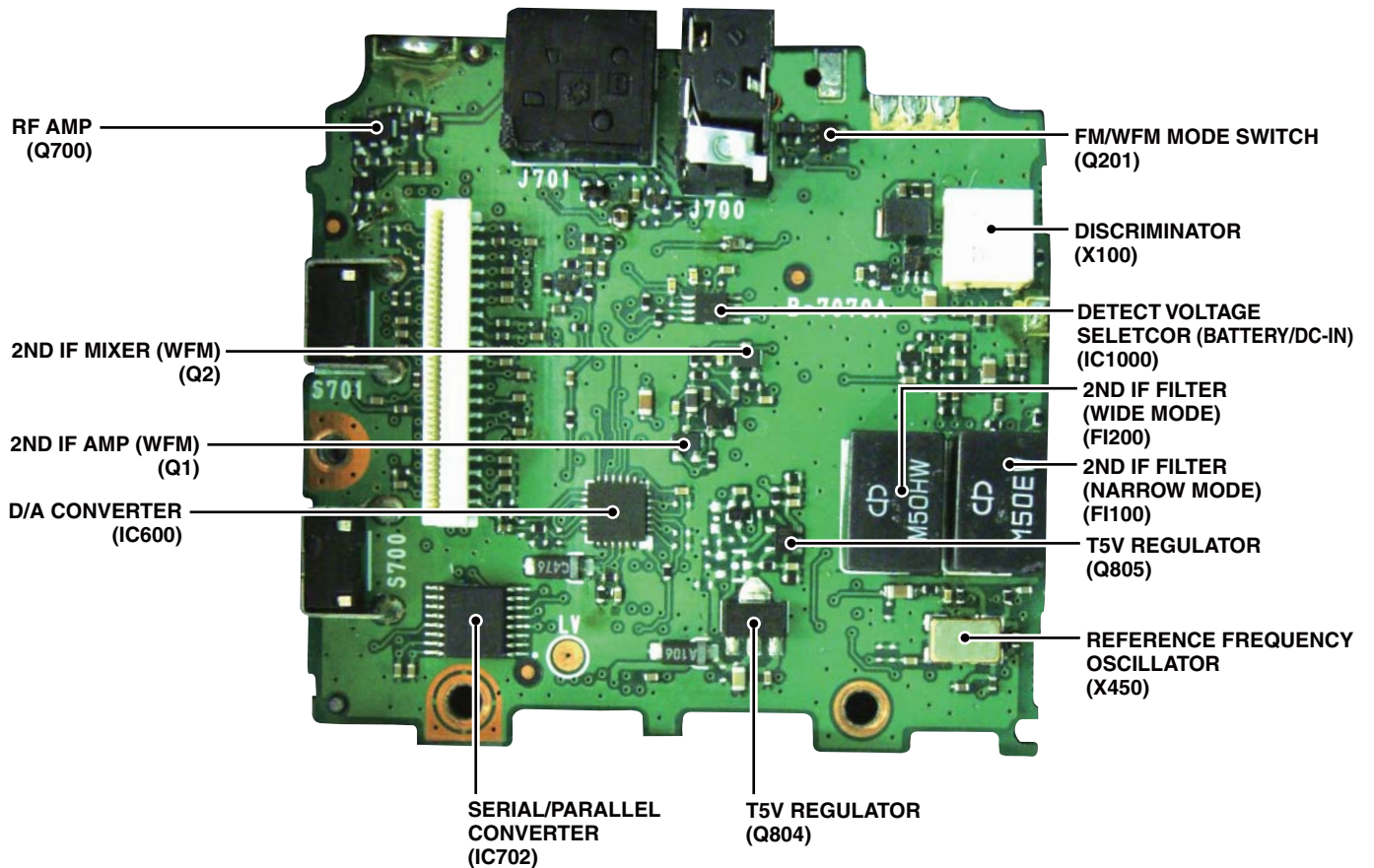
• LOGIC UNIT



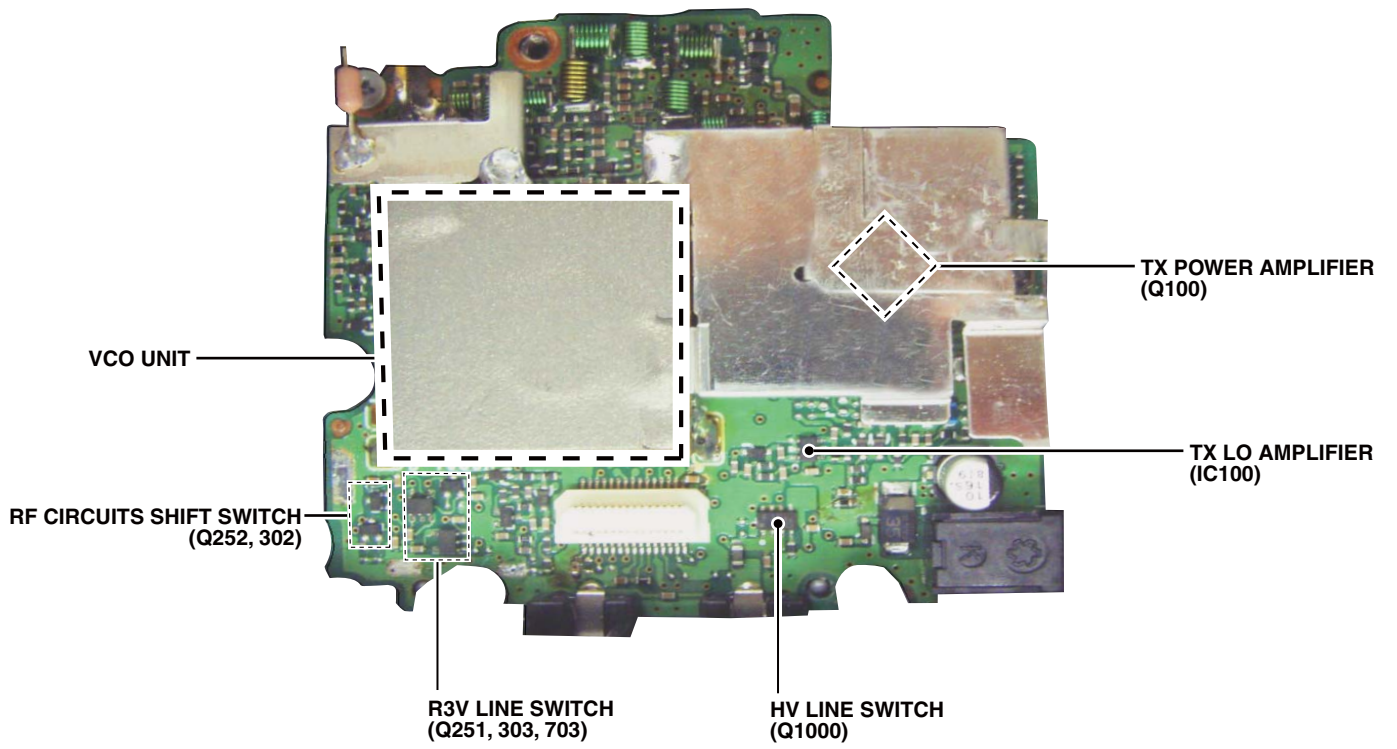
• MAIN UNIT
(TOP VIEW)



• MAIN UNIT
(BOTTOM VIEW)



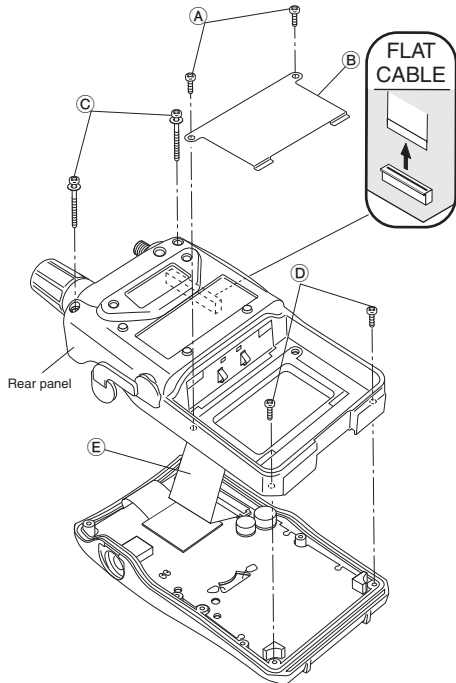
• RF UNIT



SECTION 3 DISASSEMBLY INSTRUCTION

1. Removing the rear panel

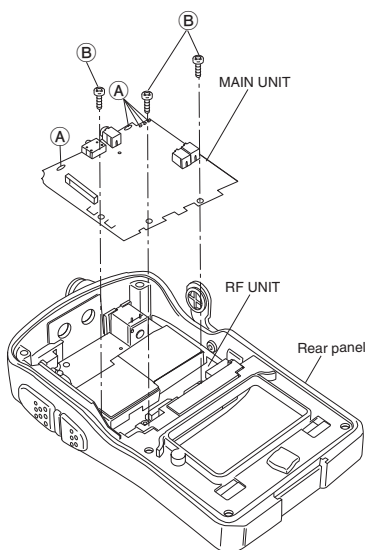
- ① Unscrew 2 screws (A) and remove the plate (B).
- ② Unscrew 2 screws (C) and 2 screws (D).
- ③ Disconnect the flat cable (E) from MAIN UNIT.
- ④ Remove the rear panel.



BE CAREFUL about the **flat cable** and **connector** when separating the CHASSIS UNIT from the FRONT UNIT.

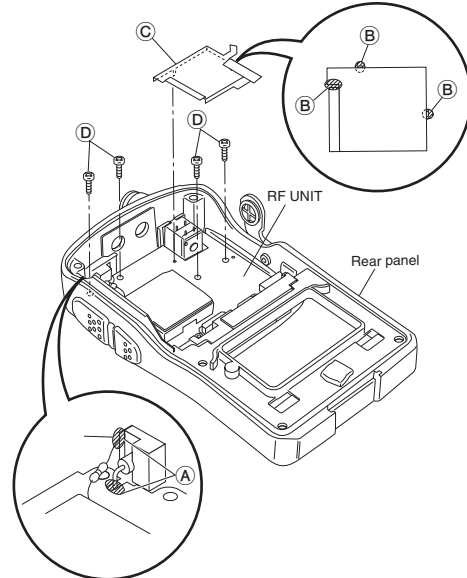
2. Removing the MAIN UNIT

- ① Unsolder 5 points (A).
- ② Unscrew 3 screws (B).
- ③ Remove the MAIN UNIT from the rear panel.



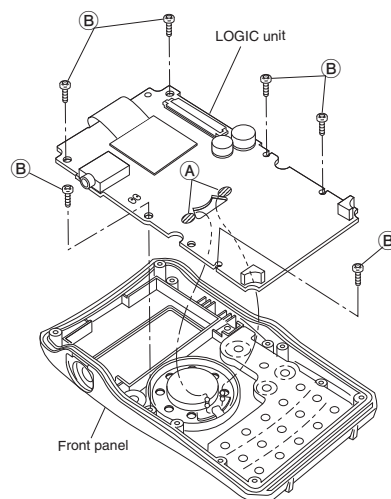
3. Removing the RF UNIT

- ① Unsolder 2 points (A).
- ② Unsolder 3 points (B) and remove the shield plate (C).
- ③ Unscrew 4 screws (D) and remove the RF UNIT from the rear panel.



4. Removing the LOGIC UNIT

- ① Unsolder 2 points (A).
- ② Unscrew 6 screws (B) and remove the LOGIC UNIT from the front panel.



4-1 RECEIVER CIRCUITS

RF CIRCUITS (RF UNIT)

RX signals from the antenna are sorted by its frequency by the filters and gone through RF circuits for each bands.

• 76 MHz and below

The RX signals are passed through two LPFs, ANT SW, band SW and LPF. The RX signals are sorted by its frequency by band SWs.

• 0.495–29.995 MHz

The RX signals are passed through the band SW (D201) and LPF, and applied to tuned RF AMP (Q200). The amplified RX signals are applied to the 1st mixer (IC900) via two band SWs (D203 and D707).

• 30–75.995 MHz

The RX signals are passed through the band SW (D250) and tuned BPF, and applied to the RF AMP (Q250). The amplified RX signals are passed through tuned BPF, then applied to the 1st IF mixer (IC900) via two band SWs (D256 and D707).

• 76–117.995 MHz

The RX signals are passed through two LPFs, ANT SW, band SW (D300), LPF and another band SW (D301) in sequence, then applied to the RF AMP (Q300) via the tuned BPF. The amplified RX signals are passed through another tuned BPF, then applied to another RF AMP (Q301). The amplified RX signals are applied to the 1st mixer (IC900) via two band SWs (D311 and D707).

• 118–173.995 MHz

The RX signals are passed through two LPFs, ANT SW, and band SW (D400), then applied to the RF AMP (Q400). The amplified RX signals are passed through the tuned BPF, and applied to another RF AMP (Q401). The amplified RX signals are passed through tuned BPF, then applied to the 1st IF mixer (IC900) via two band SWs (D405 and D509).

• 174–259.995 MHz

The RX signals are passed through the LPF, HPF, ANT SW, ATT, band SW (D302), HPF and another band SW in sequence, then applied to the RF AMP (Q300) via the tuned BPF. The amplified RX signals are passed through another tuned BPF, then applied to another RF AMP (Q301). The amplified RX signals are applied to the 1st mixer (IC900) via two band SWs (D311 and D707).

• 260–349.995 MHz and 470–599.995 MHz

The RX signals are passed through the LPF, HPFANT SW, ATT, BAND SW and tuned BPF in sequence, then applied to the RF AMP (Q500). The amplified RX signals are passed through another 2-pole tuned BPF, and applied to another RF AMP (Q501). The amplified RX signals are then applied to the 1st mixer (IC900) via two band SWs (D508 and D707).

• 350–469.995 MHz

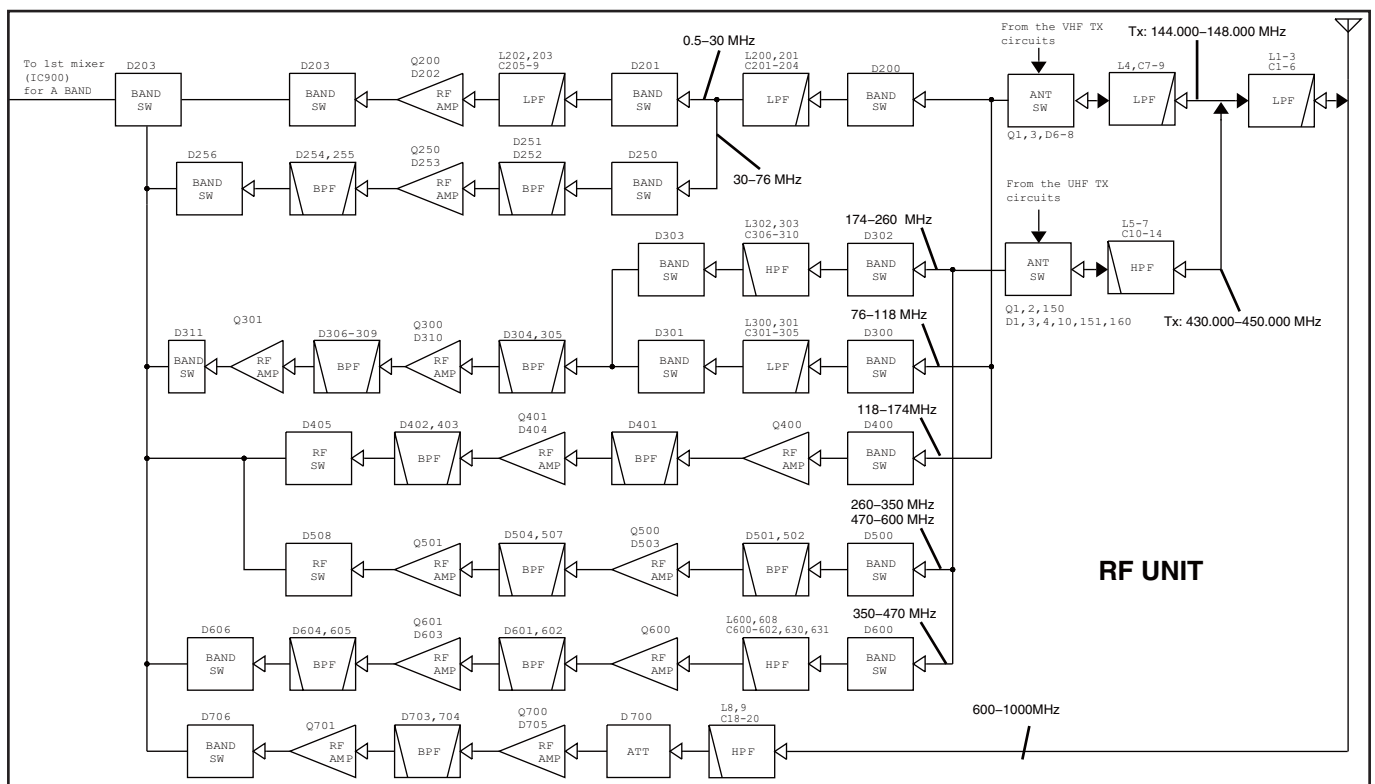
The RX signals are passed through the LPF, HPF, ANT SW, ATT, band SW and HPF in sequence, then applied to the RF AMP (Q600). The amplified RX signals are passed through the tuned BPF, and applied to the RF AMP (Q601). The amplified RX signals are passed through the BPF, then applied to the 1st mixer (IC900) via two band SWs (D606 and D707).

• 600–999.990 MHz

The RX signals are passed through the HPF, ATT and applied to the RF AMP (Q700). The amplified RX signals are passed through the tuned BPF, and applied to another RF AMP (Q701). The amplified RX signals are applied to the 1st mixer (IC900) via the band SWs (D706 and D707).

The RF attenuation which reduces RX signal level to -10 dB is carried out by D5, D9 and D701, by turning these PIN diodes ON using "ATT" signal.

• RF CIRCUITS



1ST IF CIRCUIT (MAIN UNIT)

The RX signals from the RF circuits are applied to the 1st mixer (RF: IC900) to be converted into the 1st IF signal, by being mixed with the 1st Local Oscillator (LO) signals from the VCO UNIT. The 1st LO signals from the VCO UNIT are applied to the 1st mixer via the LO SW, or doubler (in receiving of 600 MHz and above).

The converted 1st IF signal is passed through the IF SW (D2) which toggles the path of the 1st IF signal: WFM mode or other than WFM mode.

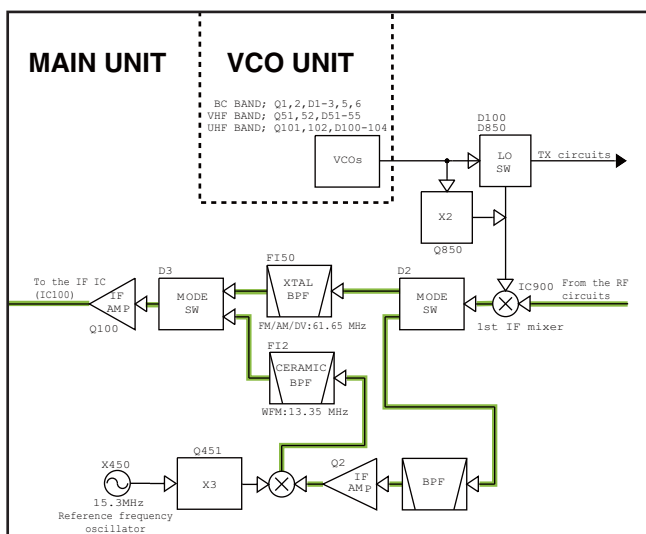
• FM/AM/DV MODE

The 1st IF signal from the 1st mixer (RF: IC900) is entered to the MAIN UNIT, and passed through the 1st IF filter (FI50) via IF SWs (D2, 3) to remove unwanted signals. The filtered 1st IF signals are applied to the 1st IF AMP (Q100), and the amplified 1st signal is applied to the 2nd IF circuit.

• WFM MODE (Incl. 2nd IF circuit)

When receiving in WFM mode, the 1st IF signal from the 1st mixer (RF: IC900) is entered to the MAIN UNIT and passed through the IF SW (D2) and BPF, then applied to the 1st IF AMP (Q1). The amplified 1st IF signal is applied to the 2nd mixer (Q2) to be converted into the 13.35 MHz 2nd IF signal, by being mixed with the 45.9 MHz 2nd LO signal (generated by X450, tripled by Q451). The converted 2nd IF signal is passed through the 2nd IF filter (FI2) to remove sideband noise, then applied to the 2nd IF AMP (Q100) via the IF SW (D3). The amplified 2nd IF signal is applied to the 3rd IF circuit.

• 1ST IF CIRCUIT



2ND IF AND DEMODULATOR CIRCUITS (MAIN UNIT)

<For FM, AM and DV mode>

The 1st IF signal from the 1st IF AMP (Q100) is applied to the IF IC (IC100). The applied 1st IF signal is mixed with the 61.2 MHz 2nd LO signal (generated by X450, buffered by Q452) at the internal 2nd mixer, to be converted into the 450 kHz 2nd IF signal. The converted 2nd IF signal is output from pin 3.

• FM MODE

The 2nd IF signal from the IF IC is passed through the 2nd IF filter (FI100) via IF SWs (D102, 103). The filtered 2nd IF signal is backed to the IF IC from pin 5, and saturation-amplified by the internal limit AMP. The amplified 2nd IF signal is FM-demodulated by the discriminator (X100), and the recovered AF signals (RX AF signals) are output from pin 9, then applied to the AF circuits via the FM mode SW (IC500D, pins 8, 9).

• AM MODE

The 2nd IF signal from the IF IC is passed through the 2nd IF filter (FI200) via IF SWs (D150, 151). The filtered 2nd IF signal is amplified by 2nd IF AMP (Q103), then applied to the AM demodulator circuit (Q104) to be recovered to the AF signals. The demodulated AF signals are applied to the AF circuits via the AM mode SW (IC500A).

• DV MODE

The 2nd IF signal from the IF IC is passed through the 2nd IF filter (FI100) via IF SWs (D102, 103). The filtered 2nd IF signal is backed to the IF IC from pin 5, then saturation-amplified by the internal limit AMP. The amplified 2nd IF signal is FM-demodulated by the discriminator (X200), and the recovered AF signals (RX AF signals) are output from pin 9, then applied to the AF circuits via the AF mute SW (IC500, pins 4, 3).

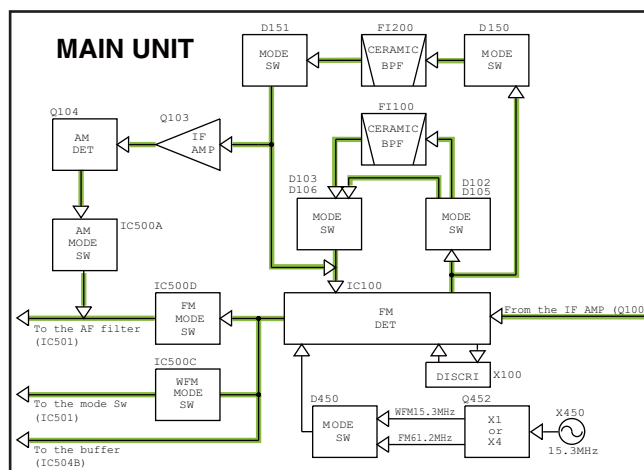
• 3RD IF CIRCUIT (MAIN UNIT)

<For WFM mode only>

The 2nd IF signal from the 2nd IF AMP (Q100) is applied to the IF IC.

The applied 2nd IF signal is mixed with the 15.3 MHz 3rd LO signal (generated by X450, buffered by Q452), to be converted into the 1.95 MHz 3rd IF signal by the internal 3rd mixer. The converted 3rd IF signal is output from pin 3, and passed through the IF SWs (D105, 106), then backed to the IF IC (bypassing FI100). The 3rd IF signal is FM-demodulated by the discriminator (X100), and the recovered AF signals (RX AF signals) are output from pin 9, then applied to the AF circuits via the WFM mode SW (IC500C, pins 8, 9).

• 2ND IF AND DEMODULATOR CIRCUITS



RX AF CIRCUITS (LOGIC UNIT)

• FM/W-FM/AM MODE

The AF signals from the FM/AM demodulator circuits are passed through the mode SW (MAIN UNIT: IC500D/C/A) and one of the AF filters whose audio frequency response is set as stable for each RX mode (FM/AM or WFM).

FM/AM-demodulated AF signals are filtered by IC501, and FM-demodulated AF signals (W-FM mode) are filtered by Q552.

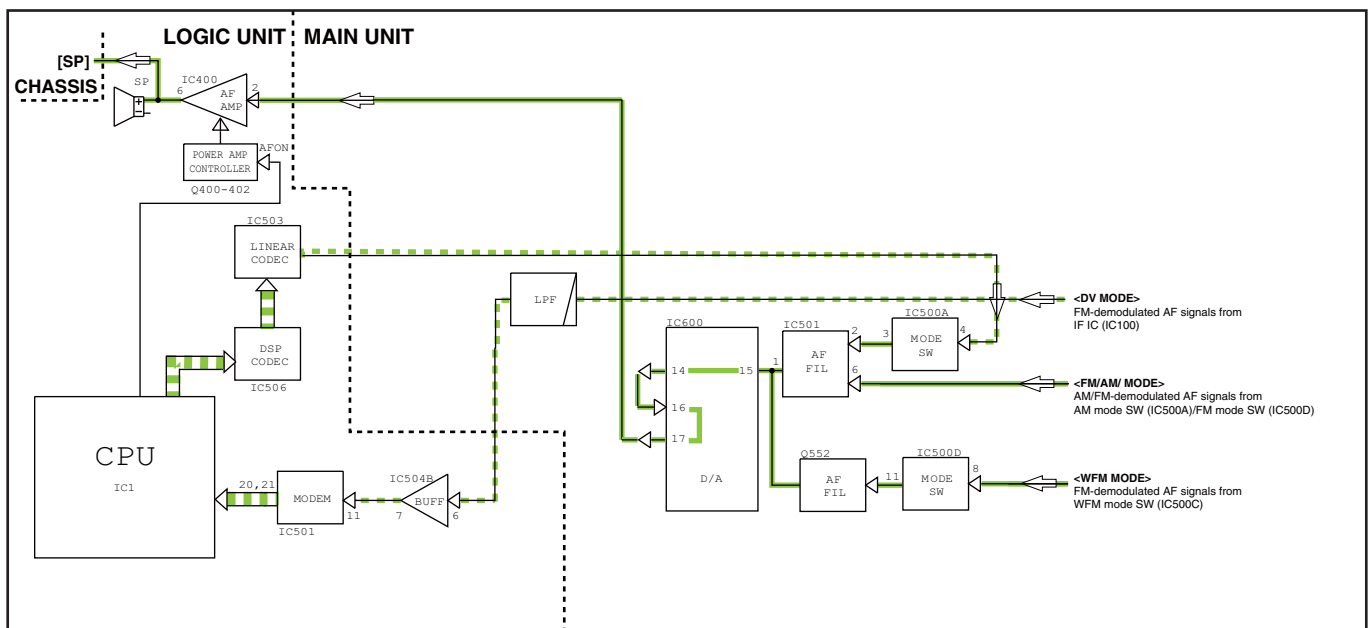
The filtered AF signals are passed through the D/A converter (MAIN UNIT: IC600, pins 15, 14; 16, 17) for level adjustment. The level-adjusted AF signals are entered to the LOGIC UNIT, and applied to the AF power AMP (IC400) to obtain audio output power. The power-amplified AF signals are applied to the internal speaker or output from the [SP] jack.

• DV MODE

The FM-demodulated signals from the IF IC (MAIN UNIT: IC100) are applied to the modem (IC501) via the LPF and buffer (IC504B), to be converted into the DV data. The DV data is applied to the CPU (IC1), and converted into the AMBE signals. The AMBE signal is then applied to the DSP CODEC IC (IC506) and decoded. The decoded AMBE signals are converted into the analog audio signal by liner CODEC IC (IC503). The converted AF signals are passed through the mode SW (MAIN UNIT: IC500B) and AF filter (MAIN UNIT: IC501A).

The filtered AF signals are passed through the D/A converter (MAIN UNIT: IC600, pins 15, 14; 16, 17) for level adjustment. The level-adjusted AF signals are entered to the LOGIC UNIT, and applied to the AF power AMP (IC400) to obtain audio output power. The power-amplified AF signals are applied to the internal speaker or output from the [SP] jack.

• RX AF CIRCUITS

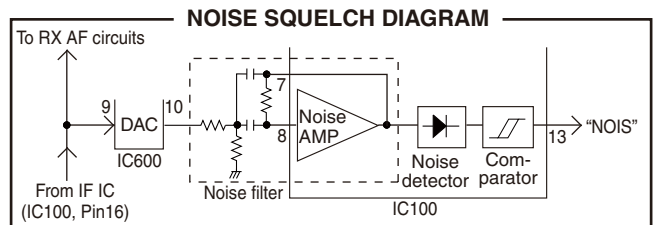


SQUELCH CIRCUIT

The squelch circuit cuts off the AF output signals when no RF signals are received. Detecting noise components (approx. 30 kHz signals) in the demodulated AF signals, the squelch circuit stops audio signals being emitted.

A portion of FM-demodulated AF signal from the IF IC (MAIN UNIT: IC100) is passed through the DAC (MAIN UNIT: IC600) for level (=threshold) adjustment. The level-adjusted AF signals are passed through the noise filter (IC100, pins 7, 8 and R111-113, C121, 122) to filter the noise components (approx. 30 kHz signals) only. The noise components are rectified to produce DC voltage corresponding to the noise level.

If the noise level is higher than the preset one, the internal comparator set the "NOISE" signal to the CPU to "High", then the CPU turns the "AFON" signal which controls the AF power AMP (L: IC400) to "Low," to inactivate the AF power AMP (L: IC400). At the same time, the CPU turns the "RMUTE" signal which controls the AF mute SW (L: Q403, 404) to "Low," to cut-off the RX AF line.



4-2 TRANSMITTER CIRCUITS

TX AF CIRCUITS (LOGIC UNIT)

• FM MODE

MIC signals from the internal/external microphone (MC300) are passed through the MIC gain SW (Q303), and applied to the MIC AMP (Q302, 304). The amplified MIC signals are passed through the mode SW (IC301) which toggles the MIC line according to the operating mode; FM or DV. The MIC signals are applied to the IDC (Instance Deviation Controller; IC302B) circuit which limits the amplitude of MIC signals (=deviation) to prevent over deviation.

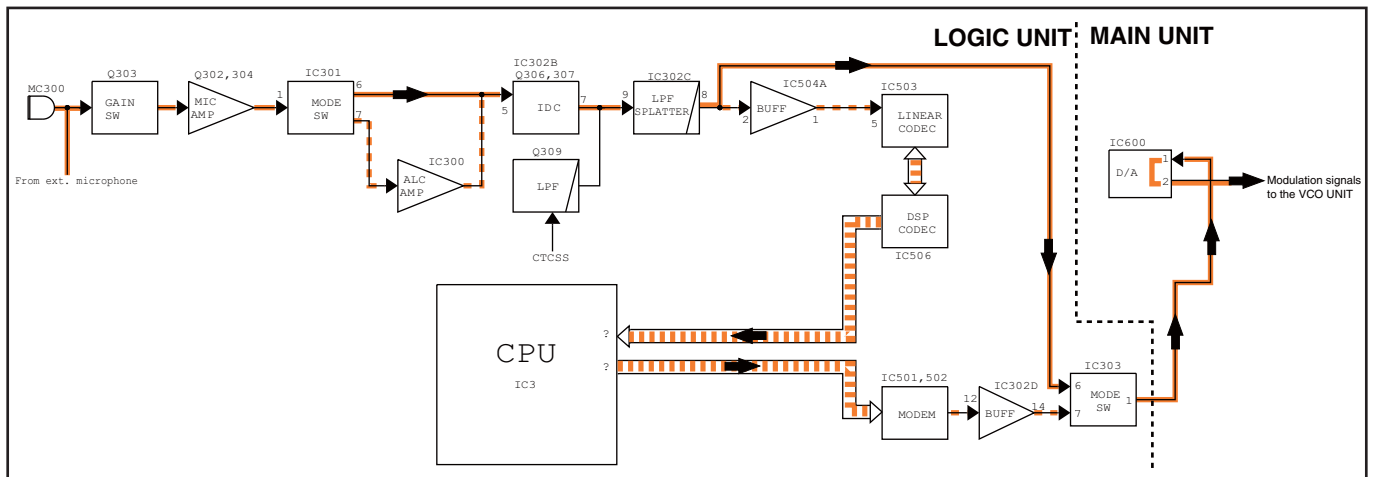
The amplitude-limited MIC signals are passed through the splatter filter (IC302C) which cuts off the 3 kHz and higher audio signals. The frequency-limited MIC signals are entered to the MAIN UNIT via the mode SW (IC303), then applied to the DAC (MAIN UNIT: IC600) for level (=deviation) adjustment. The level-adjusted MIC signals are applied to the modulation circuits.

• DV MODE

The MIC signals from the microphone (MC300) are passed through the MIC gain SW (Q303) and applied to the MIC AMP (Q302, 304). The amplified MIC signals are applied to the ALC AMP (IC300) which automatically adjusts the level of MIC signals to stable for digital processing, via the mode SW (IC301). The level-adjusted MIC signals are applied to the IDC circuit (IC302B) for amplitude-limiting. The amplitude-limited MIC signals are passed through the splatter filter (IC302C) which cuts off the 3 kHz and higher audio signals.

The frequency-limited MIC signals are applied to the liner CODEC IC (IC503) via the buffer (IC504A), and encoded into the digital audio signal. The digital audio signal is then applied to the DSP CODEC IC (IC506) and converted into the AMBE signal. The AMBE signal is applied to the modem IC (IC501) via the CPU (IC1). The modem IC converts the AMBE signal into the analog signal, and output to the DAC (IC600, pin 1) via the buffer (IC302D) and the mode SW (IC303). The tone signal is level-adjusted by DAC (MAIN UNIT: IC600), then applied to the modulation circuits as the modulation signals.

• TX AF CIRCUITS



MODULATION CIRCUITS (VCO UNIT)

The modulation signals from the DAC (MAIN UNIT: IC600, pin 2) are entered to the VCO UNIT, and applied to the variable capacitors of VCOs.

• OPERATING ON VHF BAND

The modulation signals are applied to the D55 of the VHF VCO (Q51, 52, D51–55) to obtain FM modulation. The FM-modulated VCO output is buffer-amplified by Q200, amplified by Q201 then entered to the RF UNIT as TX signal.

• OPERATING ON UHF BAND

The modulation signals are applied to the D100 of the UHF VCO (Q101, 102, D100–104) to obtain FM modulation. The FM-modulated VCO output is buffer-amplified by Q200, amplified by Q201 then entered to the RF UNIT as TX signal.

TX AMPLIFIERS (RF UNIT)

TX signal from VCO UNIT is applied to the LO AMP (IC100) via the LO SW (D100). The amplified TX signal is passed through the ATT (D101, 102) which is a port of the APC circuit. The level-adjusted TX signal is amplified by YGR (Q102), drive (Q101) and power (Q100) amplifiers in sequence, to obtain TX output power. The power-amplified TX signal is passed through the TX filters, power detector and ANT SWs.

• OPERATION ON VHF BAND

The power-amplified TX signal from the power AMP (Q100) is passed through the LFP, ANT SW (D9, 61, 62), power detector (D59, 60) and two LFPs (as a harmonic filter), then applied to the antenna via ANT connector (CHASSIS; J1).

• OPERATION ON UHF BAND

The power-amplified TX signal from the power AMP (Q100) is passed through the BPF, power detector (D50, 53), ANT SW, HPF and LFP (as a harmonic filter), then applied to the antenna via ANT connector (CHASSIS; J1).

APC CIRCUIT (RF UNIT)

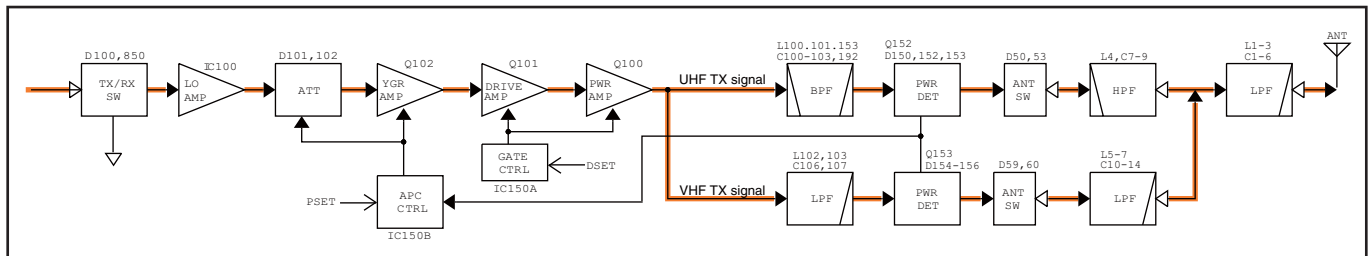
The APC (Automatic Power Control) circuit stabilizes transmit output power to prevent transmit output power level change which is caused by load mismatching or heat effect, etc.

TX signal is passed through the power detector (VHF; D59, 60/UHF; D50, 53). The power detector rectifies a portion of the TX signal and converts it into DC voltage which is in proportion to the transmit output power. The detected voltage is applied to the APC controller (IC150B). The TX power setting voltage "PSET" is applied to another input terminal as the reference voltage.

The output voltage is applied to the ATT (D101, 102) to control the attenuation level, to adjust the input level of the YGR AMP (Q102) so that the TX output power is stable.

The setting of TX power is carried out by applying voltage "PSET" to the APC controller (IC150B). The output voltage of the controller controls the bias of the drive and power AMPs to reduce/increase the gain of these amplifiers to set the TX output power to High, Mid., Low and S-Low.

• TX AMPLIFIERS AND APC CIRCUIT



4-3 FREQUENCY SYNTHESIZER CIRCUITS

VCOs

This transceiver has total of five VCOs; one RX VCO and RX/TX VCOs on the VCO UNIT, and two RX VCOs on the MAIN UNIT.

• BC BAND VCO (VCO UNIT; Q1, D1, 3, 5, 6)

The BC BAND VCO generates the 1st LO for BC band (0.495–75.995 MHz) RX.

• VHF BAND VCO (VCO UNIT; Q51, D51, 54)

The VHF BAND VCO generates the 1st LO for VHF band (76–173.995 MHz) RX, and also TX signal for the operation on the VHF band.

• UHF BAND VCO (VCO UNIT; Q101, D101–104)

The UHF BAND VCO generates the LO for UHF band (174–599.995 MHz) RX, and also TX signal for the operation on the UHF band.

When receiving 600 MHz and higher signals, the UHF BAND VCO oscillates 269.175–469.17 MHz 1st LO signals, and the output signal is doubled by the doubler (MAIN UNIT; Q850, D851) before being applied to the mixer (MAIN UNIT; IC900).

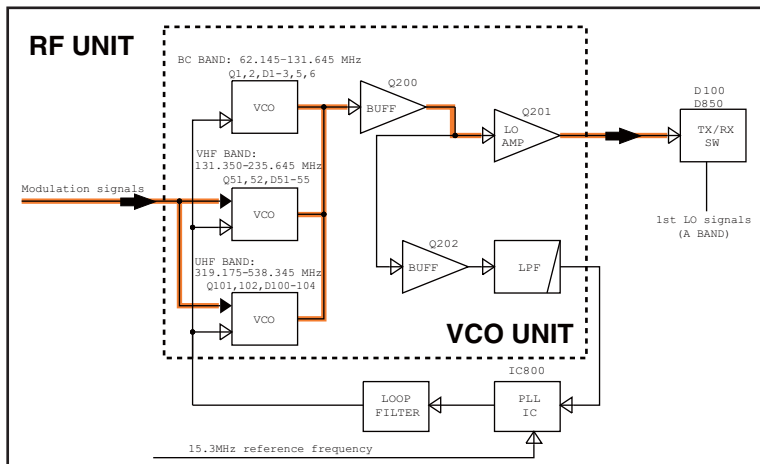
PLL (VCO AND MAIN UNITS)

The PLL circuit provides stable oscillation for both of the transmit and 1st LO frequencies. By comparing the feedback VCO output and the reference frequency signal, the oscillating frequency is stabilized. The PLL output frequency is controlled by the serial data including divide ratio from the CPU.

A portion of output signals from each VCO are feedback to the PLL IC (MAIN UNIT: IC800) via buffers (VCO: Q200, 202) and LPF. The applied VCO outputs are divided by the prescaler and programmable divider, then phase-compared with divided reference frequency from X450 (MAIN). The phase difference is output via the charge pump, and applied to the VCOs as lock voltage via the loop filter.

When the oscillation frequency drifts, its phase changes from that of the reference frequency, causing a lock voltage change to compensate for the drift in the VCO oscillating frequency.

• FREQUENCY SYNTHESIZER CIRCUITS



4-4 CPU (LOGIC UNIT: IC1) PORT ALLOCATION

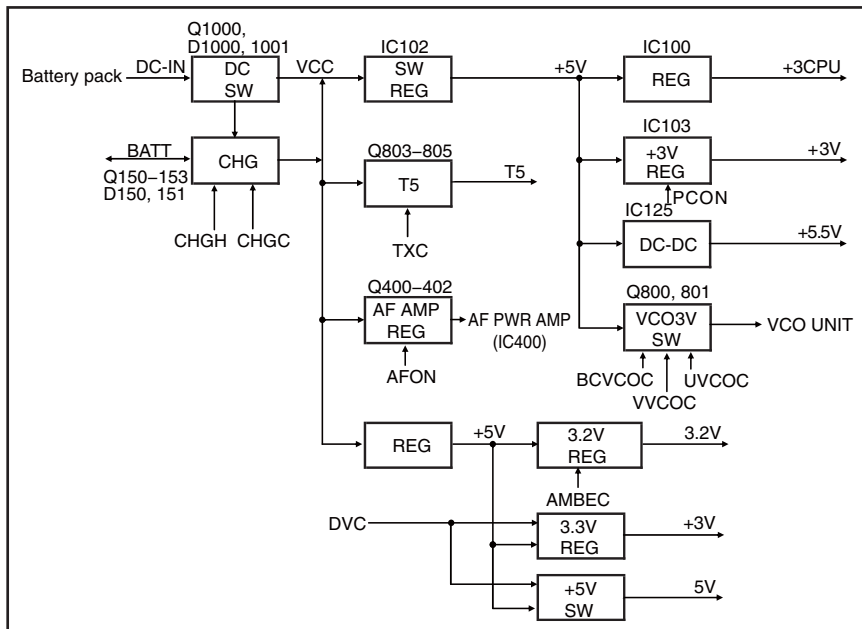
PIN No.	LINE NAME	DESCRIPTION	IN/OUT	STATUS	CONDITION
3	PCON	Transceiver power control.	OUT	H	While the transceiver power is ON.
4	AFMUTE	AF mute signal to the AF mute SW (LOGIC UNIT: Q403, 404).	OUT	H	AF mute.
5	MUTE	TX mute signal.	OUT	H	TX mute.
6	MICC	MIC AMP (LOGIC UNIT: Q304) control signal to the MIC AMP controller (LOGI UNIT: Q302).	OUT	L	MIC AMP is activated.
7	AFON	Control signal to the AF power AMP controller (LOGIC UNIT: Q400–402).	OUT	H	AF power AMP (L: IC400) is activated (Squelch open).
9	BATT	Power supply select signal to the power supply selector (LOGIC UNIT: IC1000).	OUT	H/L	H=Operated by the battery pack. L=Operated by an external power source.
10, 11	MIC1, MIC2	MIC gain control signals to the MIC gain controller (LOGIC UNIT: Q303).	OUT	–	–
12	ACQ	ACQ signal to the modem (LOGIC UNIT: IC501).	OUT	H	Synchronized.
14	RXDT	RX data to the modem (LOGIC UNIT: IC501).	IN	–	–
15	TXDT	TX data to the modem (LOGIC UNIT: IC501).	OUT	–	–
16	AMBEC	DSP IC power line regulator (LOGIC: IC508) control signal.	OUT	H	In DV mode operation.
18	DVC	Liner CODEC IC power line regulator (LOGIC UNIT: Q503, 504) control signal.	OUT	H	In DV mode operation.
20	PTT	[PTT] key input. (Pull-down)	IN	H	The key is pushed.
21	DASTB2	Strobe signal to the DAC (MAIN UNIT: IC600).	OUT	–	–
26	BTDET	Battery attach detect.	IN	L	A battery is attached.
27	RXCK	RX clock to the modem (LOGIC UNIT: IC501).	IN	–	–
28	TXCK	TX clock to the modem (LOGIC UNIT: IC501).	IN	–	–
34	LINH	LCD driver (LOGIC UNIT: IC603) chip-enable signal.	OUT	L	LCD display OFF.
35	LCE	Strobe signal to the LCD driver (LOGIC UNIT: IC603).	OUT	–	–
36	LDI	Serial data to the LCD driver (LOGIC UNIT: IC603).	OUT	–	–
37	LCL	Clock to the LCD driver (LOGIC UNIT: IC603).	OUT	–	–
38	BLED	[BUSY] LED driver (LOGIC UNIT: Q201) control signal.	OUT	H	While receiving (Squelch open).
39	TXLED	TX LED control signal.	OUT	H	Lights ON. (While transmitting)
40	LLIGHT	LCD backlight control signal.	OUT	L	Backlight ON.
41	KLIGHT	LCD/Key backlight driver (LOGIC UNIT: Q201) control signal.	OUT	L	Lights ON.
42	AMBECLK	AMBE clock signal to the DSP CODEC IC (LOGIC UNIT: IC506).	OUT	–	–
43	AMBERXD	AMBE RX data to the DSP CODEC IC (LOGIC UNIT: IC506).	IN	–	–
44	AMBETXD	AMBE TX data to the DSP CODEC IC (LOGIC UNIT: IC506).	OUT	–	–
45	AMBESTB	AMBE strobe signal to the DSP CODEC IC (LOGIC UNIT: IC506).	OUT	–	–
46	NOIS	Noise detect signal from the IF IC (MAIN UNIT: IC100).	IN	–	–
47	AMBERES	Reset signal to the liner CODEC IC and DSP CODEC IC (LOGIC UNIT: IC503 and IC506).	OUT	–	–
49	AMBEEPR	AMBEEPR signal to the DSP CODEC IC (LOGIC UNIT: IC506).	IN	–	–
50	DTCS	Tone filter response switching signal.	OUT	H	DTCS signals is in use.
51–55	KR0–KR4	Key detect signal. (Pushed button is detected according to the input voltage.)	IN	–	–
56	SQL	[SQL] key input. (Pull-up)	IN	L	The key is pushed.
57	DIUD	[DIAL] input (Phase B).	IN	–	–
59	DICK	[DIAL] input (Phase A).	IN	–	–
61–64	KS0–KS3	Key matrix ports.	OUT	–	–
69	IOSTB	Strobe signal to the expander (RF UNIT: IC951).	OUT	–	–
70	IOSTB1	Strobe signal to the expanders (MAIN UNIT: IC701, 702).	OUT	–	–
71	IOEN	Output enable signal to the expanders (MAIN UNIT: IC701, 702).	OUT	–	–
72	DASTB1	Strobe signal to the DAC (RF UNIT: IC950).	OUT	–	–
73	PLLSTB	Strobe signal to the PLL IC (MAIN UNIT: IC800).	OUT	–	–
74	DATA	Common serial data to the PLL ICs and DAC (LMX2313/ME15E03SL/M62352AGP).	OUT	–	–
75	CK	Common clock signal to the the PLL ICs and DAC (LMX2313/ME15E03SL/M62352AGP).	OUT	–	–

4-4 CPU PORT ALLOCATION (continued)

PIN No.	LINE NAME	DESCRIPTION	IN/OUT	STATUS	CONDITION
77	RESET	Reset signal from the reset IC (LOGIC UNIT: IC100).	IN	H	–
79	UNLK	Unlock signal from the PLL IC (MAIN UNIT: IC800).	IN	H	PLL is locked.
85	RX232	RS-232 data (RXD).	IN	–	–
86	TX232	RS-232 data (TXD).	OUT	–	–
89	CLSFT	Clock frequency shift signal to the clock oscillator (LOGIC UNIT: X1, D13).	OUT	H	–
90	PPS	Power save mode control signal to the PLL IC (MAIN UNIT: IC800).	OUT	L	In power save mode.
91	CHGC	Charging control signal to the charge circuit (LOGIC UNIT: Q150–153, D150, 151)	OUT	H	While charging.
92	CHGH	Charging current control signal to the charging controller (LOGIC UNIT: Q150, 152).	OUT	H	Charging current increase.
97	TEMP	The voltage in proportion to the internal temperature. The voltage divided by R66 (thermistor; LOGIC UNIT) and R67 (LOGIC UNIT).	IN	–	–
98	RTONE	Weather alert signals.	IN	–	–
96	VIN	DC voltage divided by the voltage detect resistors (LOGIC UNIT: R159 and R160). (Remaining battery capacity detection.)	IN	–	–
99	CTONE	CTCSS signals.	IN	–	–
100	RSSI	RSSI voltage from the IF IC (MAIN UNIT: IC100).	IN	–	–
101	TX-V	• While operated by battery RSSI voltage from the IF IC (MAIN UNIT: IC100). • While operated by external power supply Current in TX from the I-V converter (MAIN UNIT: IC800).	IN	–	–
102	TTEMP	The voltage in proportion to the TX power AMP (RF UNIT: Q100) temperature. The voltage divided by R161 (thermistor; RF UNIT) and R162 (RF UNIT).	IN	–	–
103	CTCOUT	CTCSS/DTCS signals.	OUT	–	–
104	DTMF	Tone (DTMF, european tone: IC-E80D only) signals.	OUT	–	–
109	CPUHV	External power supply detection.	IN	L	External power supply is connected.
110	POWER	[POWER] key input. (Pull-up)	IN	L	The key is pushed.
111	D_AS	Analog/Digital mode switching signal.	IN	H	Analog mode.
113	ECK	Clock to the EEPROM (LOGIC UNIT: IC51).	OUT	–	–
114	ESIO	Serial data to the EEPROM (LOGIC UNIT: IC51).	IN/OUT	–	–
116	CLIN	Key detect signal. (Pushed button is detected by referring input voltage.)	IN	–	–
118	CLOUT	Cloning data.	OUT	–	–

4-5 VOLTAGE BLOCK DIAGRAM

Voltage from the power supply is routed to the whole of the transceiver via regulators and switches.



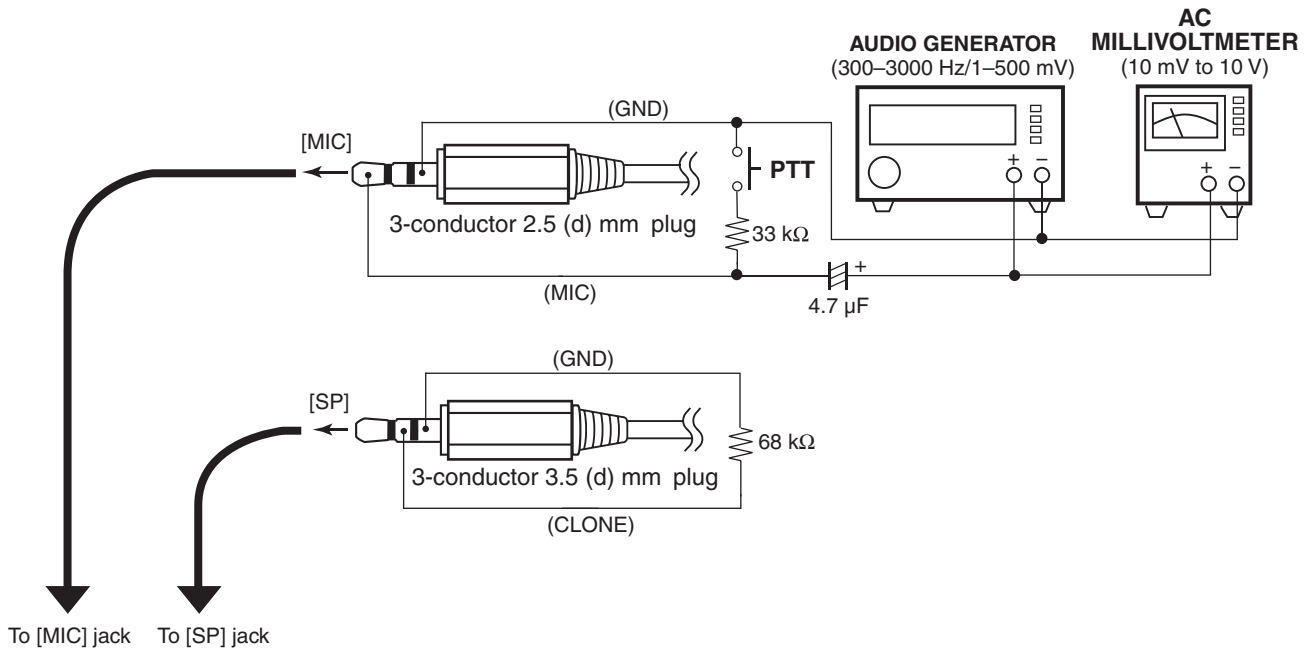
SECTION 5 ADJUSTMENT PROCEDURE

5-1 PREPARATION

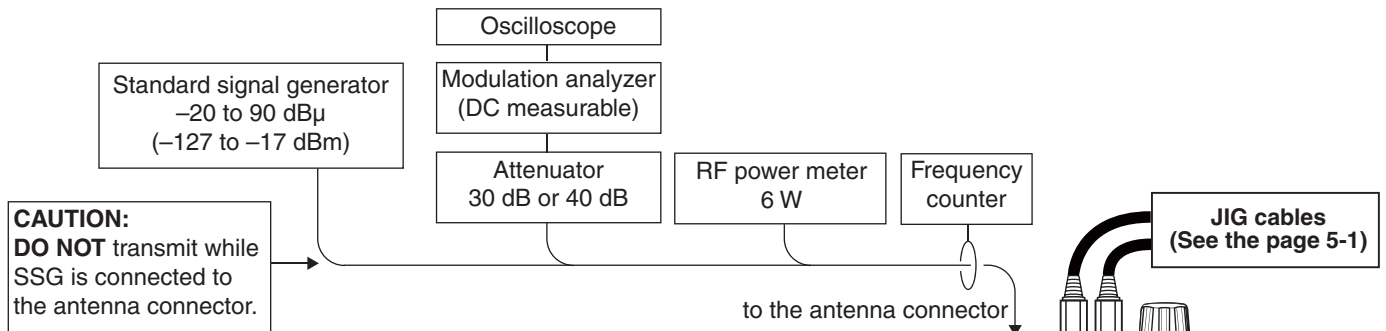
■ REQUIRED INSTRUMENTS

INSTRUMENTS	SPECIFICATION	INSTRUMENTS	SPECIFICATION
DC Cables	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • OPC-254L (Optional product) • Connects to battery terminals 	JIG cables	(See the illust below)
Power Supply	Output voltages : 13.5 V DC : 7.4 V DC : 5.0 V DC Current capacity : More than 3 A	Multimeter	Input impedance : 50 k Ω Measuring range : 0.1–10V/0.01–5 A
RF Power Meter (terminated type)	Measuring range : 0.1–10 W Frequency range : 100–500 MHz Impedance : 50 Ω SWR : Less than 1.2 : 1	Standard Signal Generator (SSG)	Frequency range : 0.1–1200 MHz Output level : –20 to 90 dB μ (–127 to 90 dBm)
Frequency Counter	Frequency range : 0.1–600 MHz Frequency accuracy : ± 1 ppm or better Input level : Less than 1 mW	AC Millivoltmeter	Measuring range : 10 mV to 10 V
		Attenuator	Power attenuation : 30 dB Capacity : More than 10 W
Modulation Analyzer	Frequency range : 30–600 MHz Measuring range : 0 to ± 10 kHz	Audio Generator	Frequency range : 300–3000 Hz Output level : 1–500 mV

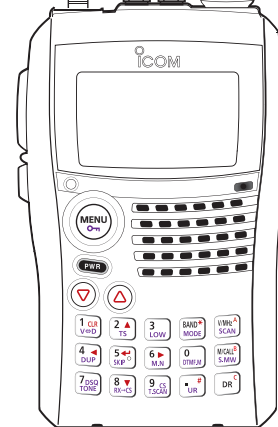
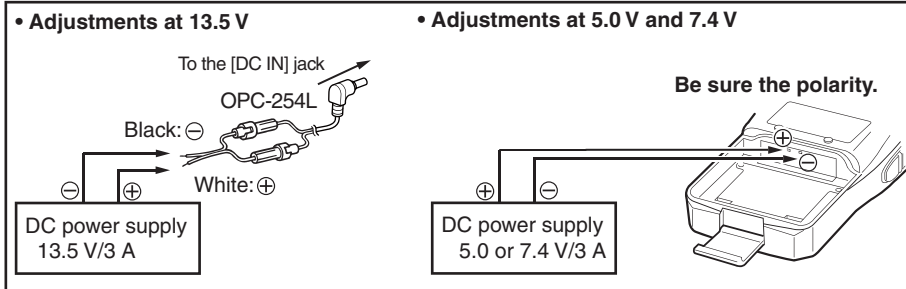
■ JIG CABLES



CONNECTION



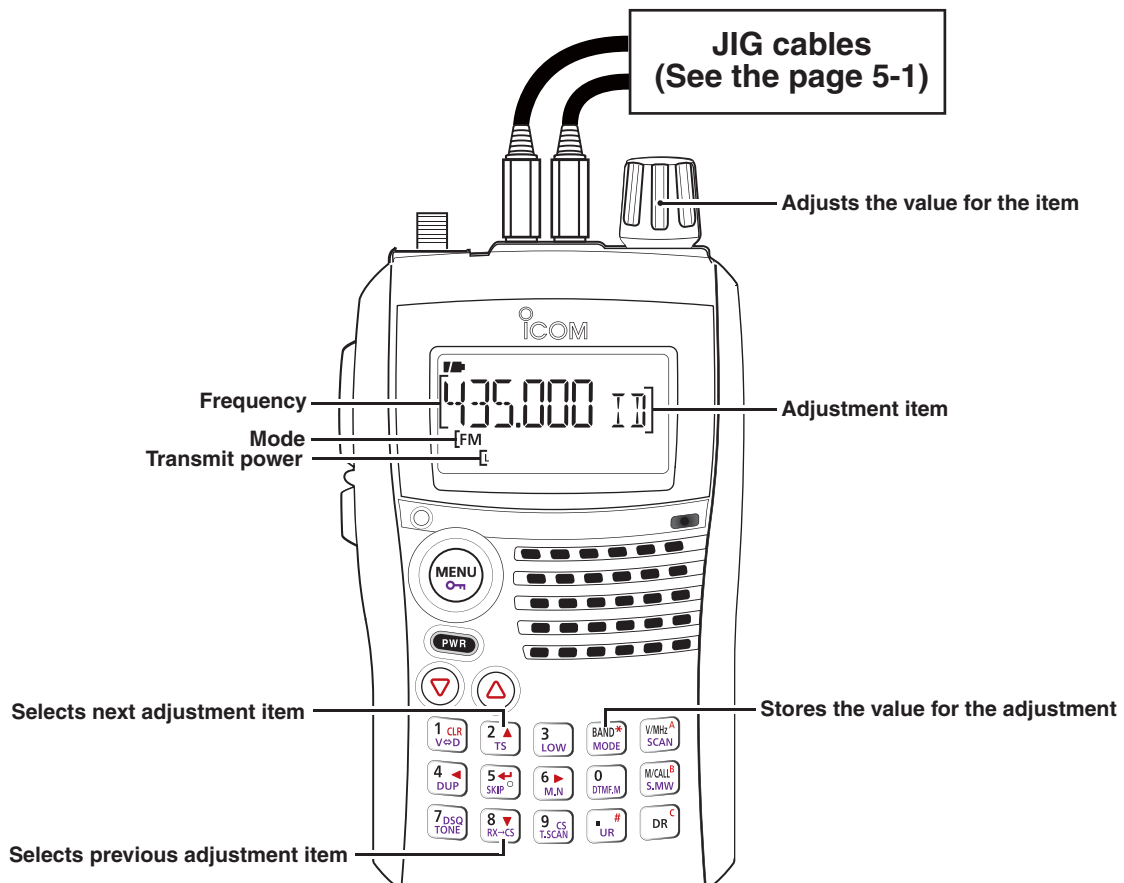
POWER SUPPLY



ENTERING ADJUSTMENT MODE

- ① Turn the transceiver power OFF.
- ② Connect JIG cables (See the page 5-1) to the [MIC] and [SP] jacks.
- ③ Push and [SQL] and [8], turn the transceiver power ON.

Entering adjustment mode, the function display shows the adjustment item and conditions as below.



QUITTING ADJUSTMENT MODE

- ① Turn the transceiver power OFF.
- ② Disconnect the JIG cable, then turn the power OFF.

5-2 FREQUENCY ADJUSTMENT

Select an adjustment item using [2] / [8], then set the adjustment value as specified using [DIAL].

ADJUSTMENT	ADJUSTMENT ITEM	OPERATION		VALUE
REFERENCE FREQUENCY	[FR]	1	1) Set the power supply voltage to 7.4 V. 2) Connect an RF power meter to the antenna connector. 3) Loose couple a frequency counter to the antenna connector. 4) While transmitting, adjust the frequency using [DIAL], then push [BAND] to store the adjustment value.	440.0000 MHz (±200 Hz)

5-3 IDLING CURRENT ADJUSTMENT (at 5.0 V)

Select an adjustment item using [2] / [8], then set the adjustment value as specified using [DIAL].

ADJUSTMENT	ADJUSTMENT ITEM	OPERATION		VALUE
DRIVE AMP IDLING CURRENT	[ID5]	1	1) Set the power supply voltage to 5.0 V. 2) Connect an RF power meter to the antenna connector. 3) Connect a multimeter between the power supply and transceiver. 4) Set the item [IP5] to "00."	–
[VHF BAND]		2	• While transmitting, adjust the idling current using [DIAL], then push [BAND] to store the adjustment value.	180–230 mA
[UHF BAND]		3		150–200 mA
FINAL AMP IDLING CURRENT	[IP5]	1	1) Set the power supply voltage to 5.0 V. 2) Connect an RF power meter to the antenna connector. 3) Connect a multimeter between the power supply and transceiver.	–
[VHF BAND]		2	• While transmitting, adjust the idling current using [DIAL], then push [BAND] to store the adjustment value.	200–300 mA
[UHF BAND]		3		
NOTE: When "IDLING CURRENT" is adjusted, "TRANSMIT POWER" must be re-adjusted too.				

5-4 IDLING CURRENT ADJUSTMENT (at 7.4 V)

Select an adjustment item using [2] / [8], then set the adjustment value as specified using [DIAL].

ADJUSTMENT	ADJUSTMENT ITEM	OPERATION	VALUE
DRIVE AMP IDLING CURRENT		1) Set the power supply voltage to 7.4 V. 2) Connect an RF power meter to the antenna connector. 3) Connect a multimeter between the power supply and transceiver. 4) Set the item [IP7] to "00."	–
[VHF BAND] (Hi power)	[ID7]	• While transmitting, adjust the idling current using [DIAL], then push [BAND] to store the adjustment value.	180–230 mA
(Mid power)			
(Low power)			
(S-Low power)			
[UHF BAND] (Hi power)			150–200 mA
(Mid power)			
(Low power)			
(S-Low power)			
FINAL AMP IDLING CURRENT		1) Set the power supply voltage to 7.4 V. 2) Connect an RF power meter to the antenna connector. 3) Connect a multimeter between the power supply and transceiver.	–
[VHF BAND] (Hi power)	[IP7]	• While transmitting, adjust the idling current using [DIAL], then push [BAND] to store the adjustment value.	1.15 A
(Mid power)			650 mA
(Low power)			250 mA
(S-Low power)			
[UHF BAND] (Hi power)			1.15 A
(Mid power)			650 mA
(Low power)			
(S-Low power)			250 mA
NOTE: When "IDLING CURRENT" is adjusted, "TRANSMIT POWER" must be re-adjusted too.			

5-5 IDLING CURRENT ADJUSTMENT (at 13.5 V)

Select an adjustment item using [2] / [8], then set the adjustment value as specified using [DIAL].

ADJUSTMENT	ADJUSTMENT ITEM	OPERATION	VALUE
DRIVE AMP IDLING CURRENT		1) Set the power supply voltage to 13.5 V. (supplying from [DC IN]) 2) Connect an RF power meter to the antenna connector. 3) Connect a multimeter between the power supply and transceiver. 4) Set the item [IP1] to "00."	—
[VHF BAND] (Hi power)	[ID1]	• While transmitting, adjust the idling current using [DIAL], then push [BAND] to store the adjustment value.	180–230 mA
(Mid power)			
(Low power)			
(S-Low power)			
[UHF BAND] (Hi power)			150–200 mA
(Mid power)			
(Low power)			
(S-Low power)			
FINAL AMP IDLING CURRENT		1) Set the power supply voltage to 13.5 V. (supplying from [DC IN]) 2) Connect an RF power meter to the antenna connector. 3) Connect a multimeter between the power supply and transceiver.	—
[VHF BAND] (Hi power)	[IP1]	• While transmitting, adjust the idling current using [DIAL], then push [BAND] to store the adjustment value.	700 mA
(Mid power)			400 mA
(Low power)			250 mA
(S-Low power)			900 mA
[UHF BAND] (Hi power)			400 mA
(Mid power)			250 mA
(Low power)			
(S-Low power)			
NOTE: When "IDLING CURRENT" is adjusted, "TRANSMIT POWER" must be re-adjusted too.			

5-6 TRANSMIT POWER ADJUSTMENT (at 5.0 V)

Select an adjustment item using [2] / [8], then set the adjustment value as specified using [DIAL].

ADJUSTMENT	ADJUSTMENT ITEM	OPERATION	VALUE
TRANSMIT POWER	[PO5]	1) Set the power supply voltage to 5.0 V. 2) Connect an RF power meter to the antenna connector.	80–120 mW
[VHF (BAND LOW)]		3) While transmitting, adjust the TX power using [DIAL], then push [BAND] to store the adjustment value.	
[VHF (BAND HIGH)]			
[UHF (BAND LOW)]			
[UHF (BAND HIGH)]			

5-7 TRANSMIT POWER ADJUSTMENT (at 7.4 V)

Select an adjustment item using [2] / [8], then set the adjustment value as specified using [DIAL].

ADJUSTMENT	ADJUSTMENT ITEM	OPERATION	VALUE
TRANSMIT POWER	[PO7]	1) Set the power supply voltage to 7.4 V. 2) Connect an RF power meter to the antenna connector.	–
(Hi power) [VHF (BAND LOW)]		• While transmitting, adjust the TX power using [DIAL], then push [BAND] to store the adjustment value.	4.8–5.2 W
[VHF (BAND HIGH)]			
(Hi power) [UHF (BAND LOW)]			5.0–5.4 W
[UHF (BAND HIGH)]			4.6–5.0 W
(Mid power) [VHF (BAND LOW)]			2.3–2.7 W
[VHF (BAND HIGH)]			
(Mid power) [UHF (BAND LOW)]			0.4–0.6 W
[UHF (BAND HIGH)]			
(Low power) [VHF (BAND LOW)]			80–120 mW
[VHF (BAND HIGH)]			
(S-Low power) [UHF (BAND LOW)]			
[UHF (BAND HIGH)]			

5-8 TRANSMIT POWER ADJUSTMENT (at 13.5 V)

Select an adjustment item using [2] / [8], then set the adjustment value as specified using [DIAL].

ADJUSTMENT	ADJUSTMENT ITEM	OPERATION	VALUE	
TRANSMIT POWER	–	1) Set the power supply voltage to 13.5 V. (supplying from [DC IN]) 2) Connect an RF power meter to the antenna connector.	–	
(Hi power) [VHF (BAND LOW)]	[PO1]	• While transmitting, adjust the TX power using [DIAL], then push [BAND] to store the adjustment value.	4.8–5.2 W	
[VHF (BAND HIGH)]				
(Hi power) [UHF (BAND LOW)]			5.0–5.4 W	
[UHF (BAND HIGH)]			4.6–5.0 W	
(Mid power) [VHF (BAND LOW)]			2.3–2.7 W	
[VHF (BAND HIGH)]				
(Mid power) [UHF (BAND LOW)]				
[UHF (BAND HIGH)]				
(Low power) [VHF (BAND LOW)]				0.4–0.6 W
[VHF (BAND HIGH)]				
(Low power) [UHF (BAND LOW)]				
[UHF (BAND HIGH)]				
(S-Low power) [VHF (BAND LOW)]			80–120 mW	
[VHF (BAND HIGH)]				
(S-Low power) [UHF (BAND LOW)]				
[UHF (BAND HIGH)]				

5-9 DEVIATION ADJUSTMENTS

Select an adjustment item using [2] / [8], then set the adjustment value as specified using [DIAL].

ADJUSTMENT	ADJUSTMENT ITEM	OPERATION	VALUE
FM DEVIATION	[FMV]	1) Set the power supply voltage to 7.4 V. 1) Connect a modulation analyzer to the antenna connector through an attenuator, and set is as; HPF : OFF LPF : 20 kHz De-emphasis : OFF Detector : (P-P)/2 2) Connect an audio generator to the JIG cable (See the page 5-1).	-
(Mod. Freq. =1 kHz) [VHF (BAND LOW)]		2) 1) Set the audio generator as; Frequency : 1 kHz Level : 90 mVrms	4.1–4.3 kHz
[VHF (BAND HIGH)]		3) 2) While transmitting, adjust the deviation using [DIAL], then push [BAND] to store the adjustment value.	
[UHF (BAND LOW)]		4)	
[UHF (BAND HIGH)]		5)	
(Mod. Freq. =300 Hz) [VHF (BAND LOW)]	[FMR]	1) Set the audio generator as; Frequency : 300 Hz Level : 90 mVrms	3.5–3.6 kHz
[VHF (BAND HIGH)]		2) 2) While transmitting, adjust the deviation using [DIAL], then push [BAND] to store the adjustment value.	3.7–3.8 kHz
[UHF (BAND LOW)]		3)	
[UHF (BAND HIGH)]		4)	
DV DEVIATION	-	1) Set the power supply voltage to 7.4 V. 1) Connect a modulation analyzer to the antenna connector through an attenuator, and set is as; HPF : OFF LPF : 20 kHz De-emphasis : OFF Detector : (P-P)/2 2) Connect an audio generator to the JIG cable (See the page 5-1), and set it as; Frequency : 1 kHz Level : 90 mVrms.	-
(VCO MODULATION) [VHF (BAND LOW)]	[DVV]	2) • While transmitting, adjust the deviation using [DIAL], then push [BAND] to store the adjustment value.	1.1–1.3 kHz
[VHF (BAND HIGH)]		3)	
[UHF (BAND LOW)]		4)	
[UHF (BAND HIGH)]		5)	
(REF. MODULATION) [VHF (BAND LOW)]	[DVR]	6)	Minimum deviation
[VHF (BAND HIGH)]		7)	
[UHF (BAND LOW)]		8)	
[UHF (BAND HIGH)]		9)	

5-10 TONE DEVIATION ADJUSTMENTS

Select an adjustment item using [2] / [8], then set the adjustment value as specified using [DIAL].

ADJUSTMENT	ADJUSTMENT ITEM	OPERATION	VALUE
TONES DEVIATION	[DT]	1) Set the power supply voltage to 7.4 V. 2) Connect a modulation analyzer to the antenna connector through an attenuator, and set is as; HPF : OFF LPF : 20 kHz De-emphasis : OFF Detector : (P-P)/2 3) No audio signals are applied.	-
[DTMF] (VHF) ----- (UHF)	[DT]	2) • While transmitting, adjust the deviation using [DIAL], then push [BAND] to store the adjustment value.	3.4–3.6 kHz
[EUROPEAN TONE] (VHF) ----- (UHF)	[EUR]	3)	0.75–0.85 kHz
[CTCSS] (VHF) ----- (UHF)	[CT]	4)	0.7–0.8 kHz
[DTCS] (VHF) ----- (UHF)	[DTC]	5)	

5-11 RECEIVE SENSITIVITY ADJUSTMENTS

- 1) Select an adjustment item (band) using [2] / [8].
- 2) Set the SSG as specified (frequency, deviation and output level).
- 3) Push the [BAND] to adjust (automatic) and store the adjustment value.

ADJUSTMENT	ADJUSTMENT ITEM	OPERATION	VALUE	
RECEIVE SENSITIVITY	NOTE: "RECEIVE SENSITIVITY" must be adjusted before "S-METER." Otherwise, "S-METER" will not be adjusted properly.			
		1	1) Set the power supply voltage to 7.4 V. 2) Connect an SSG to the antenna connector and set as; Modulation : 1 kHz Deviation : 3.5 kHz	Push [BAND]. (Automatic adjustment)
	[30.1 MHz*]	2	• Set the SSG as; Frequency : (Displayed on the function display) Level : 0 dBμ (-107 dBm) [†]	
	[49.9 MHz*]	3	• Set the SSG as; Frequency : (Displayed on the function display) Level : 0 dBμ (-107 dBm) [†]	
	[50.1 MHz*]	4	• Set the SSG as; Frequency : (Displayed on the function display) Level : 0 dBμ (-107 dBm) [†]	
	[75.9 MHz*]	5	• Set the SSG as; Frequency : (Displayed on the function display) Level : 0 dBμ (-107 dBm) [†]	
	[76.1 MHz*]	6	• Set the SSG as; Frequency : (Displayed on the function display) Level : 0 dBμ (-107 dBm) [†]	
	[90.2 MHz*]	7	• Set the SSG as; Frequency : (Displayed on the function display) Level : 0 dBμ (-107 dBm) [†]	
	[117.9 MHz*]	8	• Set the SSG as; Frequency : (Displayed on the function display) Level : 0 dBμ (-107 dBm) [†]	
	[118.1 MHz*]	9	• Set the SSG as; Frequency : (Displayed on the function display) Level : -3 dBμ (-110 dBm) [†]	
	[146.1 MHz*]	[Tr] 10	• Set the SSG as; Frequency : (Displayed on the function display) Level : -3 dBμ (-110 dBm) [†]	
	[173.9 MHz*]	11	• Set the SSG as; Frequency : (Displayed on the function display) Level : -3 dBμ (-110 dBm) [†]	
	[174.1 MHz*]	12	• Set the SSG as; Frequency : (Displayed on the function display) Level : 0 dBμ (-107 dBm) [†]	
	[222.1 MHz*]	13	• Set the SSG as; Frequency : (Displayed on the function display) Level : 0 dBμ (-107 dBm) [†]	
	[259.9 MHz*]	14	• Set the SSG as; Frequency : (Displayed on the function display) Level : 0 dBμ (-107 dBm) [†]	
	[260.2 MHz*]	15	• Set the SSG as; Frequency : (Displayed on the function display) Level : 0 dBμ (-107 dBm) [†]	
	[305.2 MHz*]	16	• Set the SSG as; Frequency : (Displayed on the function display) Level : 0 dBμ (-107 dBm) [†]	
	[349.9 MHz*]	17	• Set the SSG as; Frequency : (Displayed on the function display) Level : 0 dBμ (-107 dBm) [†]	
	[350.1 MHz*]	18	• Set the SSG as; Frequency : (Displayed on the function display) Level : -3 dBμ (-110 dBm) [†]	
[440.1 MHz*]	19	• Set the SSG as; Frequency : (Displayed on the function display) Level : -3 dBμ (-110 dBm) [†]		

[†]; This output level of a standard signal generator (SSG) is indicated as SSG's open circuit.

*; This frequency is an example only, and may differ from the actual frequency displayed on the function display.

5-11 RECEIVE SENSITIVITY ADJUSTMENT (continued)

- 1) Select an adjustment item (band) using [2] / [8].
- 2) Set the SSG as specified (frequency, deviation and output level).
- 3) Push the [BAND] to adjust (automatic) and store the adjustment value.

ADJUSTMENT	ADJUSTMENT ITEM	OPERATION	VALUE
[469.9 MHz*]	[Tr]	20 • Set the SSG as; Frequency : 469.9 MHz Level : -3 dBμ (-110 dBm) [†]	Push [BAND]. (Automatic adjustment)
[470.1 MHz*]		21 • Set the SSG as; Frequency : 470.1 MHz Level : 0 dBμ (-107 dBm) [†]	
[535.1 MHz*]		22 • Set the SSG as; Frequency : 535.1 MHz Level : 0 dBμ (-107 dBm) [†]	
[599.9 MHz*]		23 • Set the SSG as; Frequency : 599.9 MHz Level : 0 dBμ (-107 dBm) [†]	
[600.1 MHz*]		24 • Set the SSG as; Frequency : 600.1 MHz Level : 0 dBμ (-107 dBm) [†]	
[780.1 MHz*]		25 • Set the SSG as; Frequency : 780.1 MHz Level : 0 dBμ (-107 dBm) [†]	
[999.9 MHz*]		26 • Set the SSG as; Frequency : 999.9 MHz Level : 0 dBμ (-107 dBm) [†]	

[†]; This output level of a standard signal generator (SSG) is indicated as SSG's open circuit.

*; This frequency is an example only, and may differ from the actual frequency displayed on the function display.

5-12 S-METER ADJUSTMENT

- 1) Select an adjustment item using [2] / [8].
- 2) Set the SSG as specified (frequency, deviation and output level).
- 3) Push the [BAND] to adjust (automatic) and store the adjustment value.

ADJUSTMENT	ADJUSTMENT ITEM	OPERATION	VALUE
S-METER CURVE	NOTE: "RECEIVE SENSITIVITY" must be adjusted before "S-METER CURVE" and "S-METER S3 LEVEL." Otherwise, "S-METER CURVE" and "S-METER S3 LEVEL" will not be adjusted properly.		
	-	1 1) Set the power supply voltage to 7.4 V. 2) Connect an SSG to the antenna connector and set as; Modulation : 1 kHz Deviation : 3.5 kHz	-
[145.1 MHz* (S0 level)]	[S0]	2 • Set the SSG as; Frequency : (Displayed on the function display) Level : -8 dBμ (-115 dBm) [†]	Push [BAND]. (Automatic adjustment)
[145.1 MHz* (S3 level)]	[S3]	• Set the SSG as; Level : -6 dBμ (-113 dBm) [†]	
[145.1 MHz* (Full scale)]	[SF]	• Set the SSG as; Level : -2 dBμ (-109 dBm) [†]	
[87.5 MHz* (S0 level)]	[S0]	3 • Set the SSG as; Frequency : (Displayed on the function display) Deviation : 52.5 kHz Level : 2 dBμ (-105 dBm) [†]	
[87.5 MHz* (S3 level)]	[S3]	• Set the SSG as; Level : 5 dBμ (-102 dBm) [†]	
[87.5 MHz* (Full scale)]	[SF]	• Set the SSG as; Level : 25 dBμ (-82 dBm) [†]	
S-METER S3 LEVEL (FM)		1 1) Set the power supply voltage to 7.4 V. 2) Connect an SSG to the antenna connector and set as; Modulation : 1 kHz Deviation : 3.5 kHz	-
[1.01 MHz*]	[S3]	2 • Set the SSG as; Frequency : (Displayed on the function display) Level : -6 dBμ (-113 dBm) [†]	Push [BAND]. (Automatic adjustment)
[15.1 MHz*]		3 • Set the SSG as; Frequency : (Displayed on the function display) Level : -8 dBμ (-115 dBm) [†]	
[40.1 MHz*]		4 • Set the SSG as; Frequency : (Displayed on the function display) Level : -6 dBμ (-113 dBm) [†]	
[60.1 MHz*]		5 • Set the SSG as; Frequency : (Displayed on the function display) Level : -6 dBμ (-113 dBm) [†]	
[220.1 MHz*]		6 • Set the SSG as; Frequency : (Displayed on the function display) Level : -6 dBμ (-113 dBm) [†]	
[305.2 MHz*]		7 • Set the SSG as; Frequency : (Displayed on the function display) Level : -6 dBμ (-113 dBm) [†]	
[435.1 MHz*]		8 • Set the SSG as; Frequency : (Displayed on the function display) Level : -6 dBμ (-113 dBm) [†]	
[535.1 MHz*]		9 • Set the SSG as; Frequency : (Displayed on the function display) Level : -6 dBμ (-113 dBm) [†]	
[800.1 MHz*]		10 • Set the SSG as; Frequency : (Displayed on the function display) Level : 0 dBμ (-107 dBm) [†]	

[†]; This output level of a standard signal generator (SSG) is indicated as SSG's open circuit.

*; This frequency is an example only, and may differ from the actual frequency displayed on the function display.

5-12 S-METER ADJUSTMENT (continued)

- 1) Select an adjustment item using **[2]** / **[8]**.
- 2) Set the SSG as specified (frequency, deviation and output level).
- 3) Push the **[BAND]** to adjust (automatic) and store the adjustment value.

ADJUSTMENT	ADJUSTMENT ITEM	OPERATION	VALUE
S-METER S3 LEVEL (WFM) [1.01 MHz*]	[S3]	1 • Set the SSG as; Frequency : (Displayed on the function display) Deviation : 52.5 kHz Level : 5 dBμ (-102 dBm) [†]	Push [BAND] . (Automatic adjustment)
[15.1 MHz*]		2 • Set the SSG as; Frequency : (Displayed on the function display) Level : 3 dBμ (-104 dBm) [†]	
[40.1 MHz*]		3 • Set the SSG as; Frequency : (Displayed on the function display) Level : 5 dBμ (-102 dBm) [†]	
[60.1 MHz*]		4 • Set the SSG as; Frequency : (Displayed on the function display) Level : 5 dBμ (-102 dBm) [†]	
[220.1 MHz*]		5 • Set the SSG as; Frequency : (Displayed on the function display) Level : 5 dBμ (-102 dBm) [†]	
[305.2 MHz*]		6 • Set the SSG as; Frequency : (Displayed on the function display) Level : 5 dBμ (-102 dBm) [†]	
[435.1 MHz*]		7 • Set the SSG as; Frequency : (Displayed on the function display) Level : 5 dBμ (-102 dBm) [†]	
[535.1 MHz*]		8 • Set the SSG as; Frequency : (Displayed on the function display) Level : 5 dBμ (-102 dBm) [†]	
[800.1 MHz*]		9 • Set the SSG as; Frequency : (Displayed on the function display) Level : 11 dBμ (-96 dBm) [†]	

[†]; This output level of a standard signal generator (SSG) is indicated as SSG's open circuit.

*; This frequency may differ from the actual frequency displayed on the function display.

[LOGIC UNIT]

Table with columns: REF NO., PARTS NO., DESCRIPTION, M., H/V LOCATION. Contains 48 rows of component data for the Logic Unit.

[LOGIC UNIT]

Table with columns: REF NO., PARTS NO., DESCRIPTION, M., H/V LOCATION. Contains 48 rows of component data for the Logic Unit.

M.=Mounted side (T: Mounted on the Top side, B: Mounted on the Bottom side) S.=Surface mount

SECTION 7

MECHANICAL PARTS

[CHASSIS PARTS]

REF NO.	ORDER NO.	DESCRIPTION	QTY.
J1	6510022671	SMA-R235-1	1
S702	7600000210	TP70N00E2015F-1903	1
W1*	7120000470	ERDS2T0	1
MP1	8210025280	2888 REAR PANEL (A)-1	1
MP2	8930068280	2888 D-CAP	1
MP3	8930068290	2888 JACK CAP	1
MP4	8930068300	2888 PTT RUBBER	1
MP5	8930068350	2888 PTT PLATE	1
MP6	8930068360	2888 BP PLATE	1
MP7	8860001410	2888 ANT RUG	1
MP8	8930054580	O-RING (AM)	1
MP9	8930056310	2507 TERMINAL HOLDER	1
MP10	8930054371	2372 TERMINAL SPRING-1	2
MP11	8310050391	2372 LOCK PLATE-1	1
MP12	8930054490	2372 SHAFT	1
MP13	8830001551	STEP NUT (J)-1	1
MP14	8830000881	VR NUT (I)-1	1
MP15	8930053590	O-RING (AG)	1
MP16	8930039850	SEALING WASHER (J)	3
MP17	8610007510	KNOB SPRING NO.7800	1
MP18	8810008971	OTAP 1FLAT WASHERB0 2X3.5NI-ZC3 (BT)	4
MP19	8810009511	SCREW BT B0 2X4 NI-ZC3 (BT)	1
MP20	8810008621	SCREW BT B0 2X20NI-ZK3 (BT)	2
MP21	8810009561	SCREW BT B0 2X6 NI-ZK3 (BT)	4
MP22	8810010091	SCREW BT B0 2X12NI-ZK3 (BT)	2
MP23	8810000101	SCREW PH M2X4 ZK3	1
MP24	8610013910	KNOB N-382 (Incl. MP17)	1
MP25	8930057022	THERMALLY SHEET (AE)-2	1
MP26	8930077480	3155 VR RUBBER	1
MP31	8510017990	2888 PA-A COVER	1
MP32	8860001420	2888 PA PLATE	1
MP33	8930058620	INSULATION SHEET (HE)	1
MP34	8930069680	FERRITE SHEET (P) [EUR], [UK], [ITR], [FRA] only	1
MP35	8930079410	3155 SPRING [EUR], [UK], [ITR], [FRA] only	1

[LOGIC UNIT]

REF NO.	ORDER NO.	DESCRIPTION	QTY.
J1*	6510025371	AXK816145WG	1
J2*	6510027160	IMSA-9631S-48Y923	1
J50*	6510024580	HSJ1621-019011	1
J600*	6510024132	IMSA-9637S-40Y910	1
DS1	5030003210	A01B010X	1
MC300	7700002850	EM6022P-65B-G	1
SP1	2510001420	PSC-2849PA	1
W1	7120000470	ERDS2T0	1
W2	8900007682	OPC-741A-1	1
MP1	8210025320	2888 FRONT PANEL (B)-1 (Incl. MP7) [EUR], [UK], [ITR], [FRA]	1
	8210022571	2888 FRONT PANEL-1 (Incl. MP7) [USA], [SEA], [CHN], [KOR], [AUS], [EXP]	1
MP2	8310073140	2888 WINDOW PLATE (F) [EUR], [UK], [ITR], [FRA]	1
	8310073130	2888 WINDOW PLATE (E) [USA], [SEA], [CHN], [KOR], [AUS], [EXP]	1
MP3	8310073100	2888 PLATE (A)	1
MP4	8210025210	3155 REFLECTOR	1
MP5	8930078480	2888 KEY (A)	1
MP6	8930068320	2888 MAIN SEAL	1
MP7	8930054570	870 SARAN NET (A)	1
MP8	8930048840	2135 MIC SPONGE	1
MP9	8930070610	2888 SPRING	1
MP10	8930074790	3066 LCD SPONGE	1
MP11	8930068881	2888 WINDOW SHEET-1	1
MP12	8930054221	2372 LENS-1	1
MP13	8930046020	1123 SHEET (A)-1	1
MP14	8930069550	2888 RUBBER SHEET	2
MP15	8810009511	SCREW BT B0 2X4 NI-ZC3 (BT)	6
MP16	8930070610	2888 SPRING	1
MP17	8930077920	3155 WHITE SHEET	1
MP28	8930062970	DOUBLE SIDE TAPE (AN)	1
MP29	8930049770	SPONGE (GF)	1
MP500*	8510017840	OG-321610G	1
MP510*	8510017840	OG-321610G	1

[MAIN UNIT]

REF NO.	ORDER NO.	DESCRIPTION	QTY.
J700	6510025880	TC38-108-01	1
J701	6450000131	HSJ1102-018540	1
J702*	6510022472	40FLT-SM2-TB (LF) (SN) (M)	1
J703*	6510022881	AXK5S30347YG	1
S700	2260002840	SKHLLFA010	1
S701	2260002840	SKHLLFA010	1

[RF UNIT]

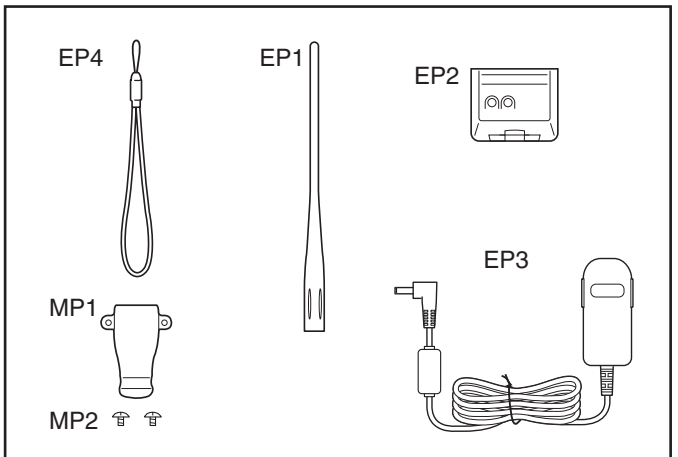
REF NO.	ORDER NO.	DESCRIPTION	QTY.
J800*	6510025371	AXK816145WG	1
J1000	6450000870	HEC2711-01-020	1
J1001*	6510022861	AXK6S30447YG	1
W1*	9021295001	23/00/030/W01/W01	1
MP1	8510019530	3155 ANT PLATE	1
MP100*	8410002610	2888 PA HEATSINK	1
MP101*	8510017610	OG-542925	1
MP200*	8510017610	OG-542925	1
MP201*	6910014760	OG-503040	1

[VCO UNIT]

REF NO.	ORDER NO.	DESCRIPTION	QTY.
J1*	6510025380	AXK716147G	1
MP1	8510017470	2888 VCO CASE	1
MP2	8930069680	FERRITE SHEET (P)	1

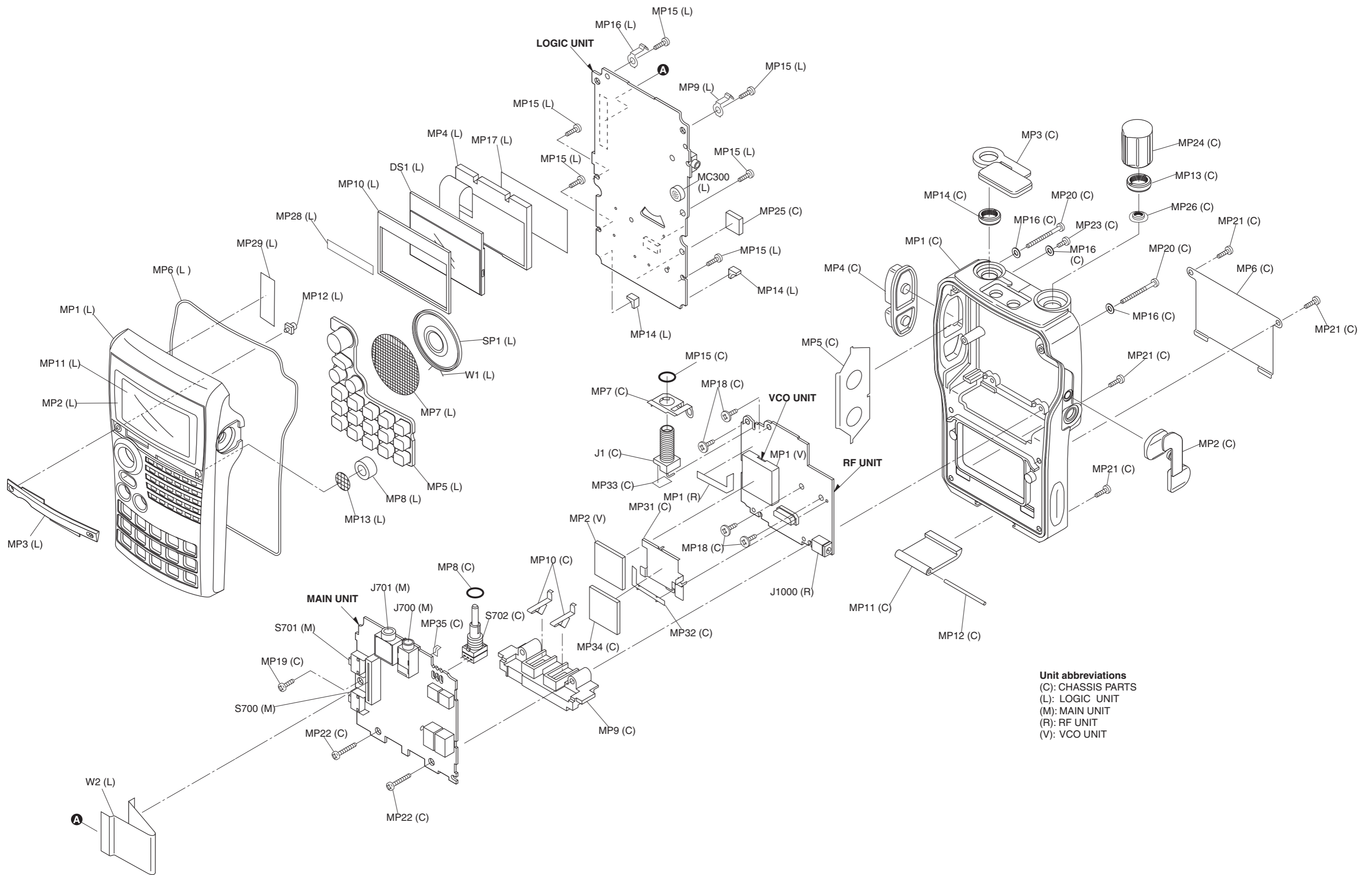
[ACCESSORIES]

REF NO.	ORDER NO.	DESCRIPTION	QTY.
EP1	3310002150	FA-S270C	1
EP2	(Optional)	BP-217	1
EP3	(Optional)	BC-167ND [EUR], [ITR], [FRA], [SEA], [KOR]	1
	(Optional)	BC-167SA [USA], [EXP]	1
	(Optional)	BC-167SC [CHN]	1
	(Optional)	BC-167SV [AUS]	1
EP4	6910018620	BLACK HANDY STRAP	1
MP1	8930068840	2933 BELT CLIP	1
MP2	8810010470	SCREW TRUSS M3X4 SUS SSBC	2

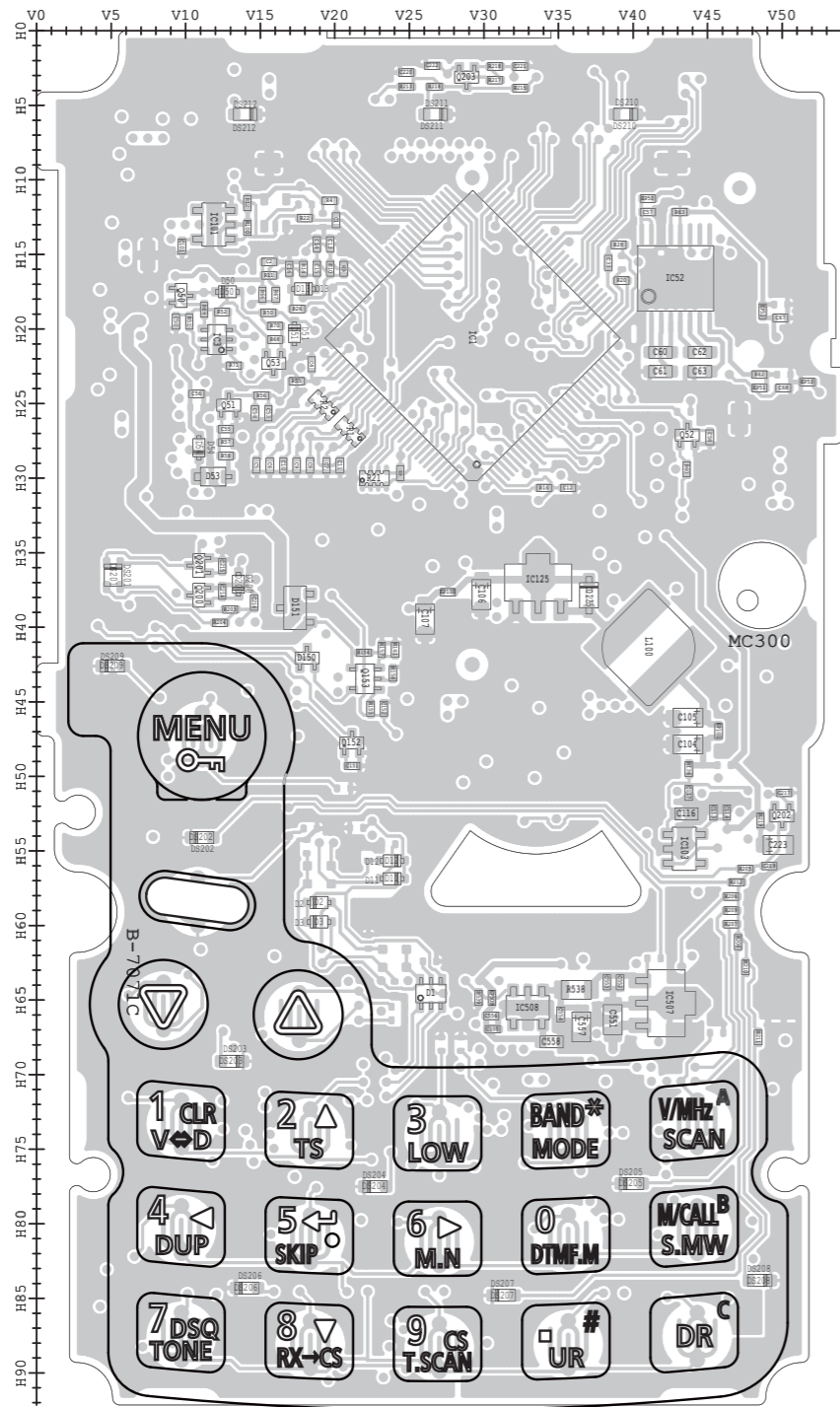


*: Refer to "BOARD LAYOUTS" for the location.

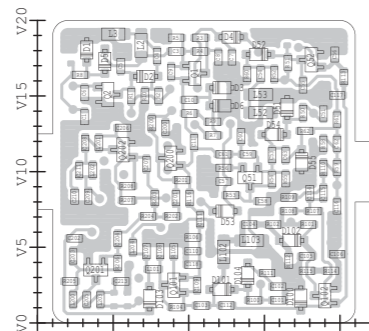
Screw abbreviations A, B0, BT: Self-tapping PH: Pan head ZK: Black NI-ZU: Nickel-Zinc SUS: Stainless



• LOGIC UNIT (TOP VIEW)

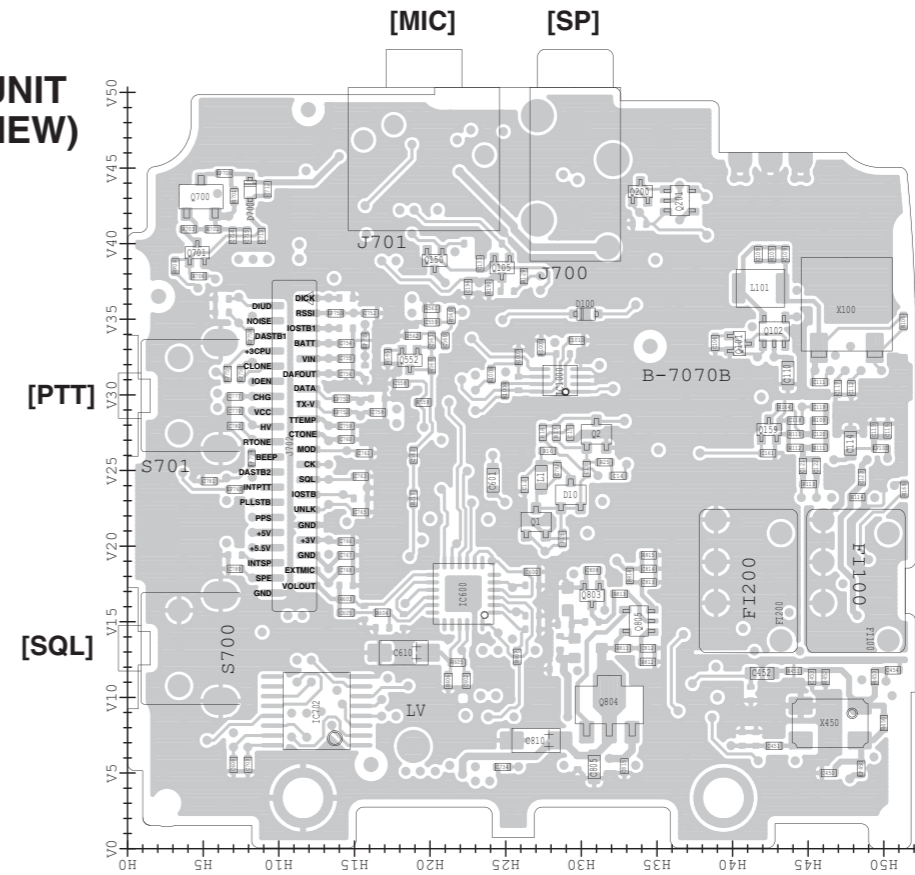


• VCO UNIT (TOP VIEW)

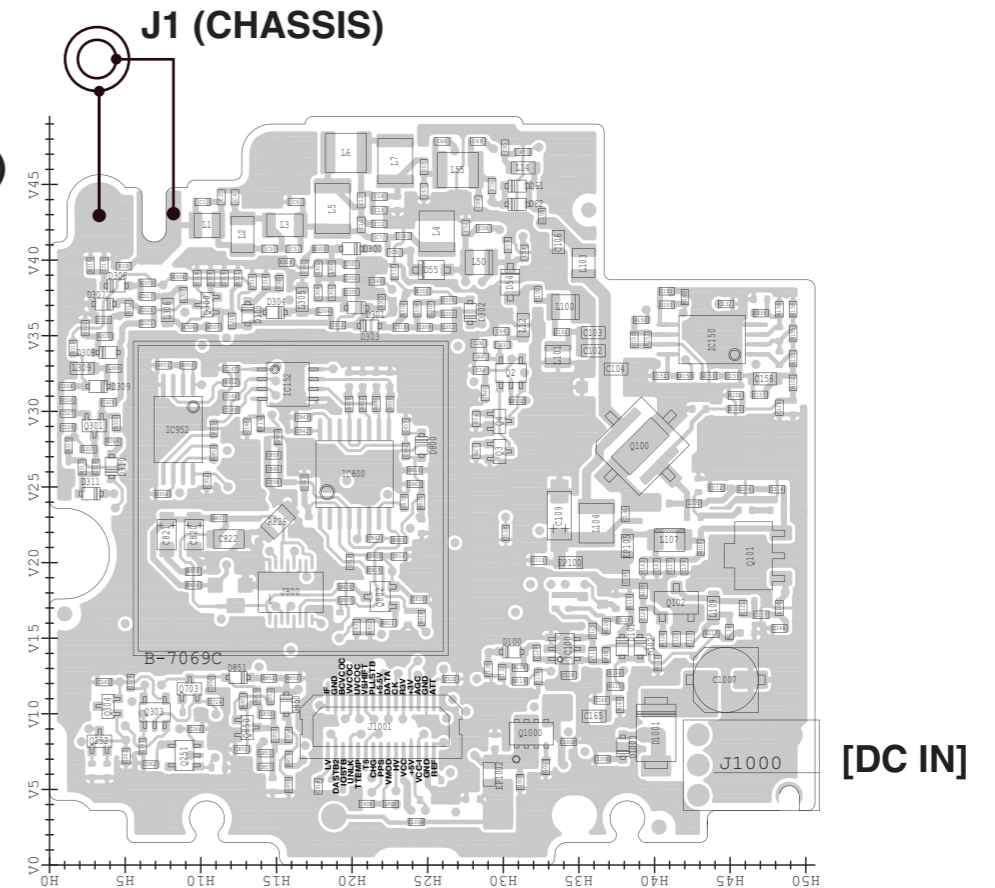


The combination of top side and bottom side of this page shows the actual configuration of P.C. board.

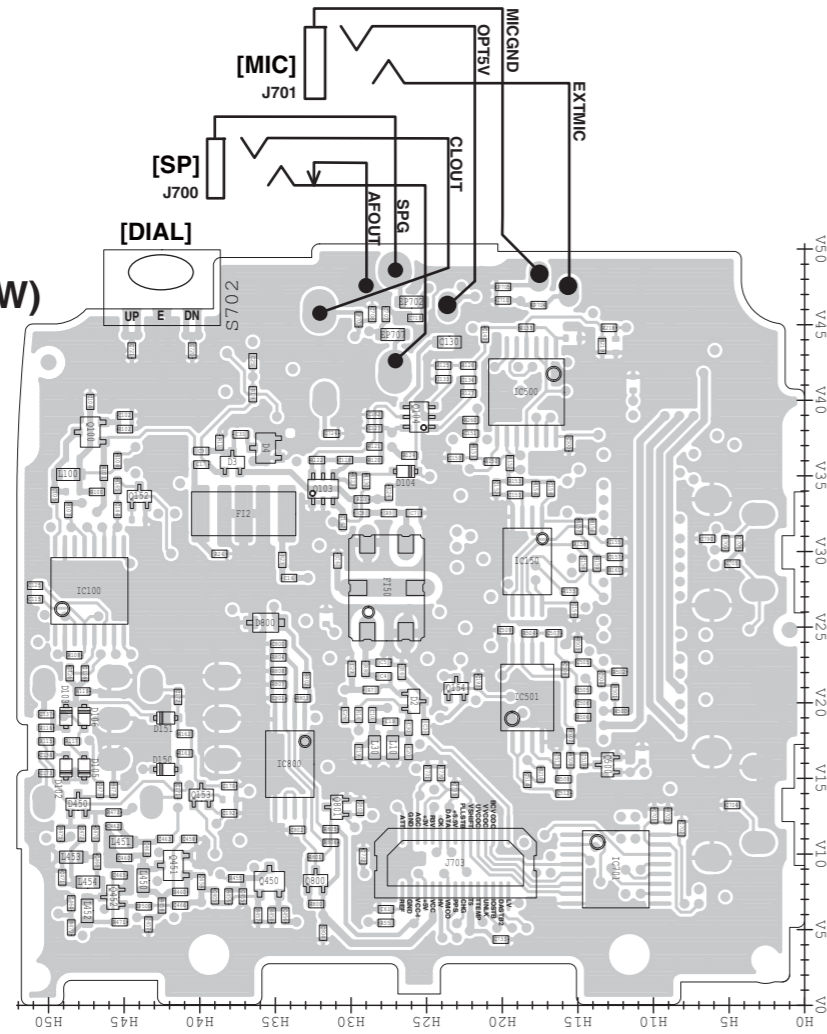
• MAIN UNIT (TOP VIEW)



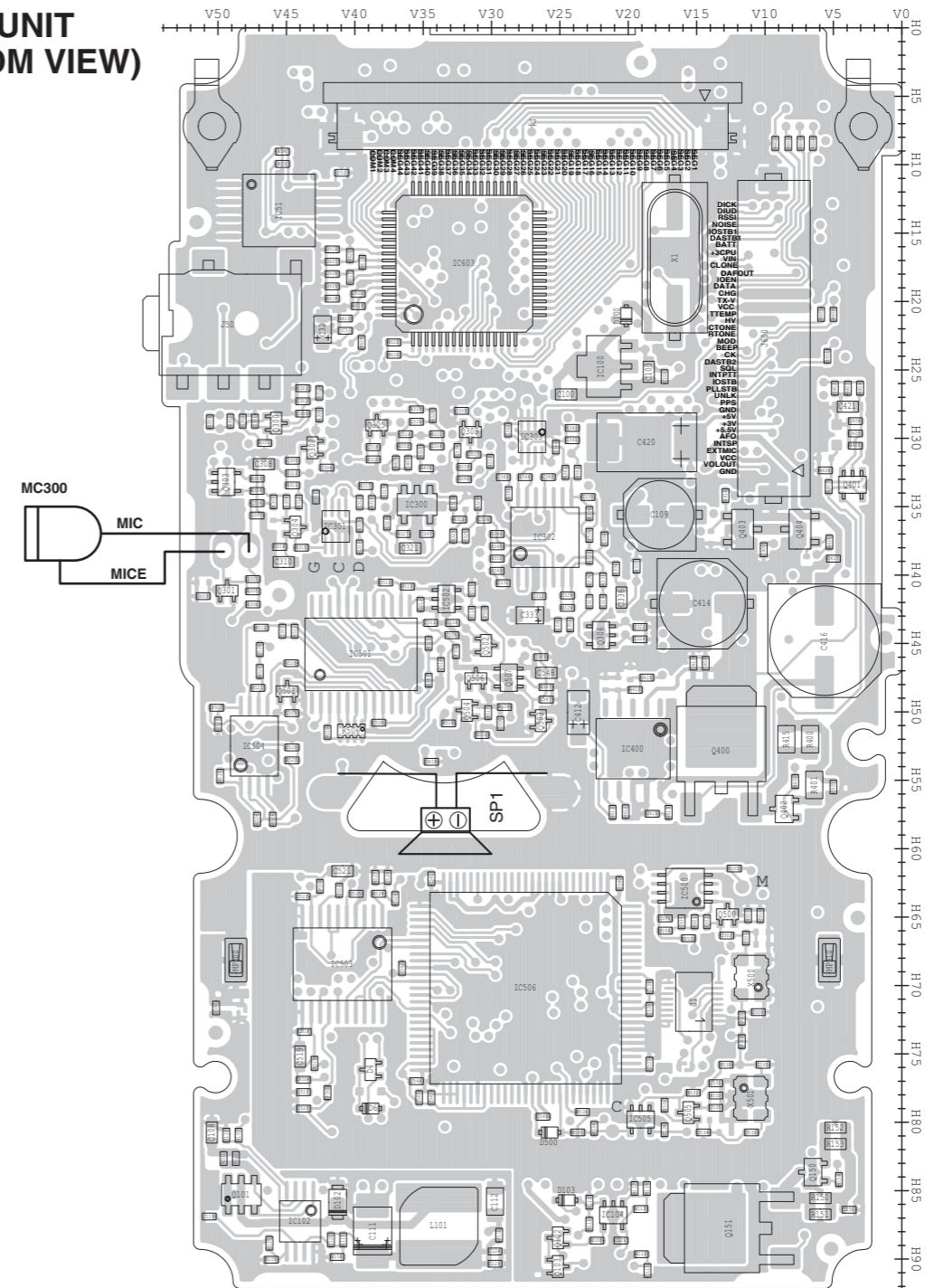
• RF UNIT (TOP VIEW)



• MAIN UNIT
(BOTTOM VIEW)

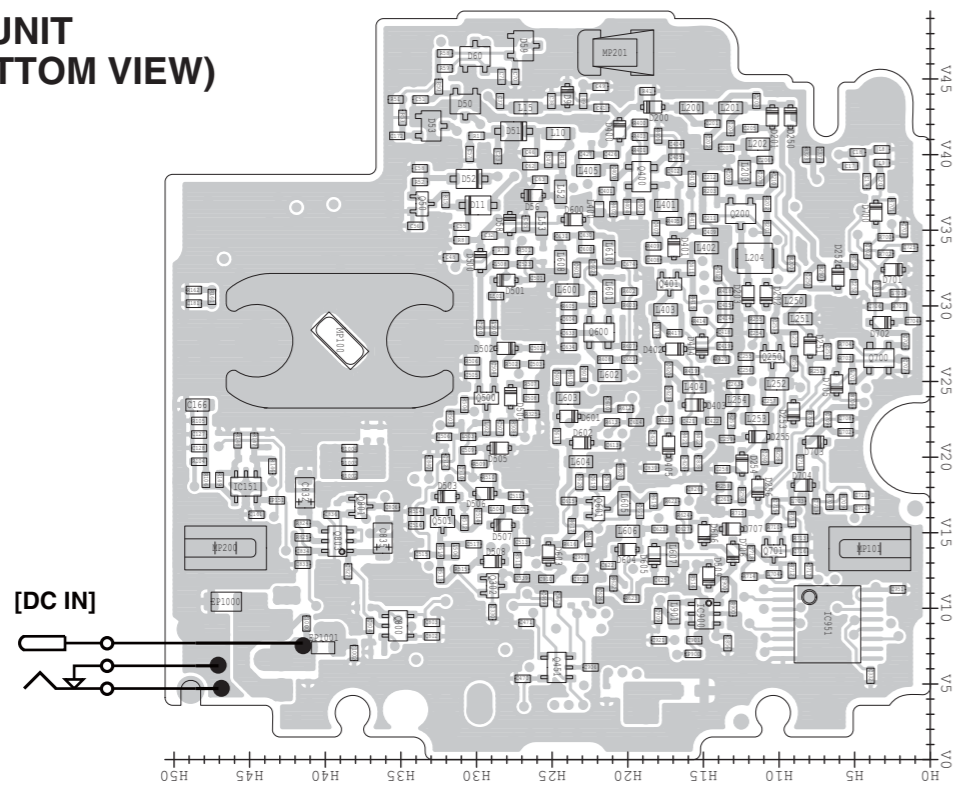


• LOGIC UNIT
(BOTTOM VIEW)

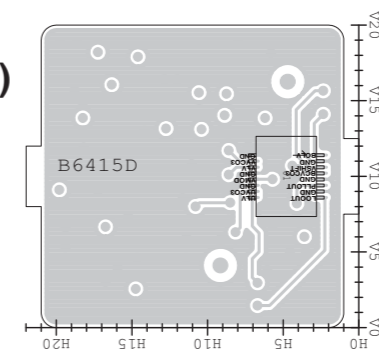


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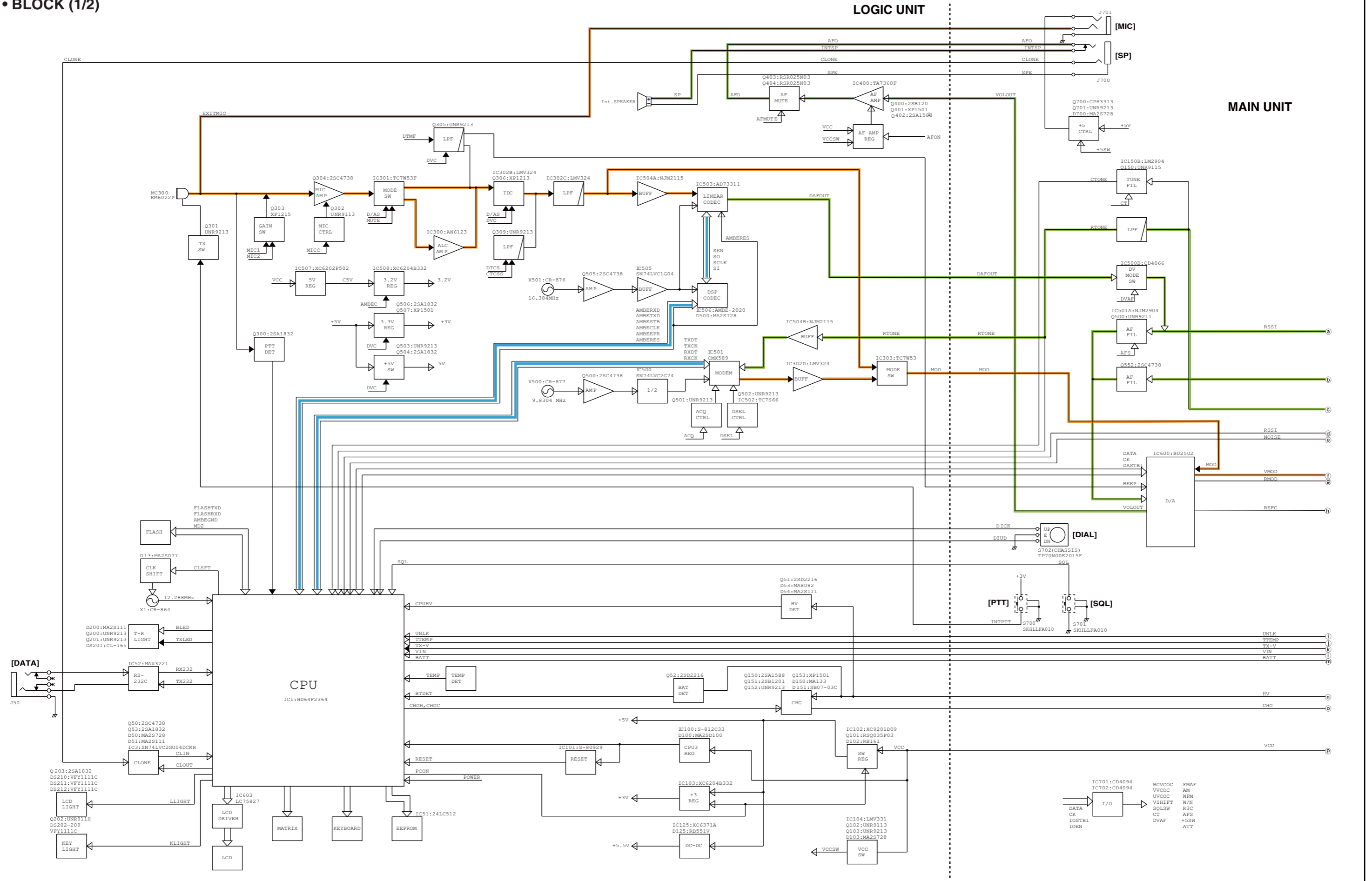
• RF UNIT
(BOTTOM VIEW)



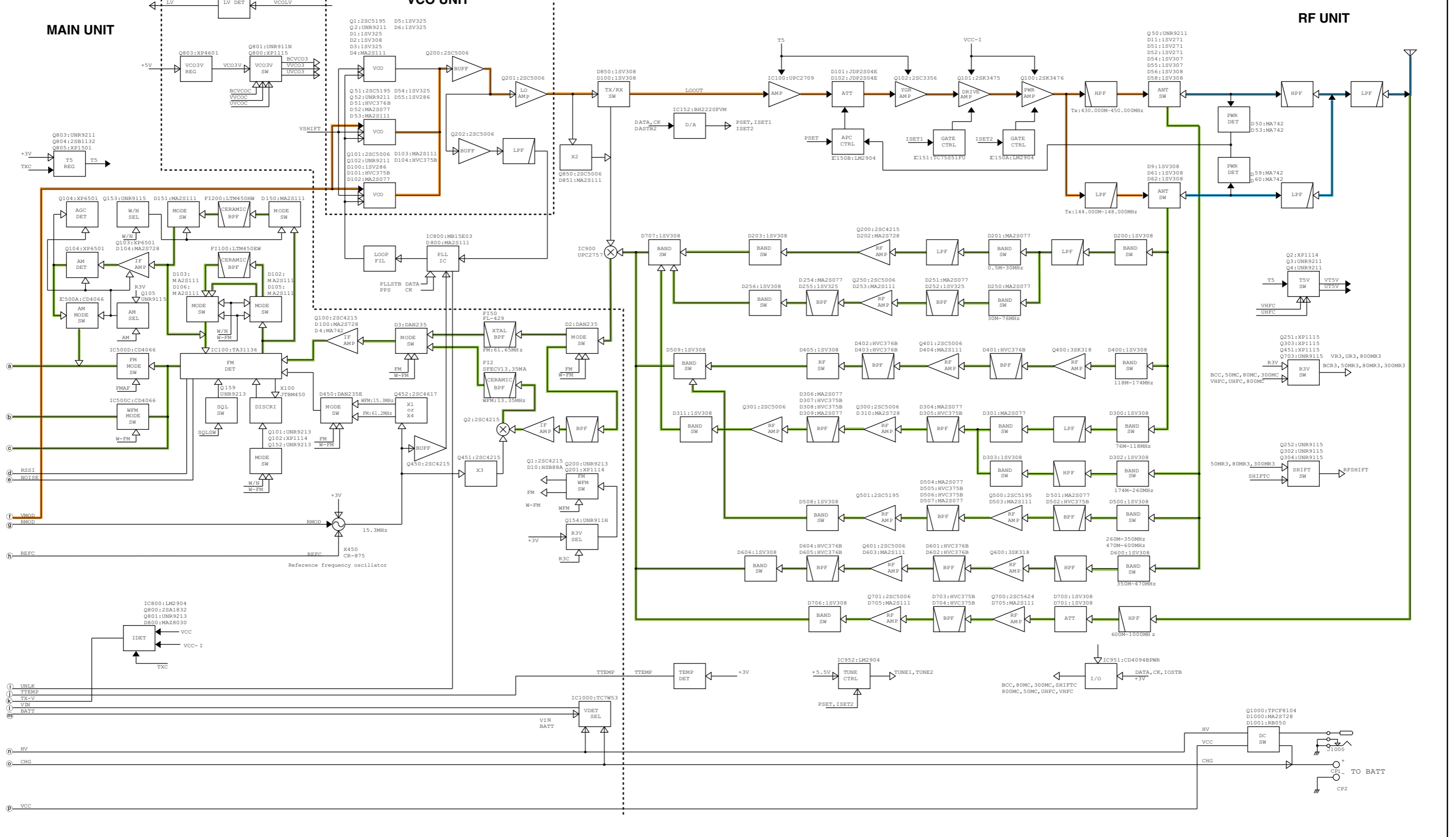
• VCO UNIT
(BOTTOM VIEW)



• BLOCK (1/2)



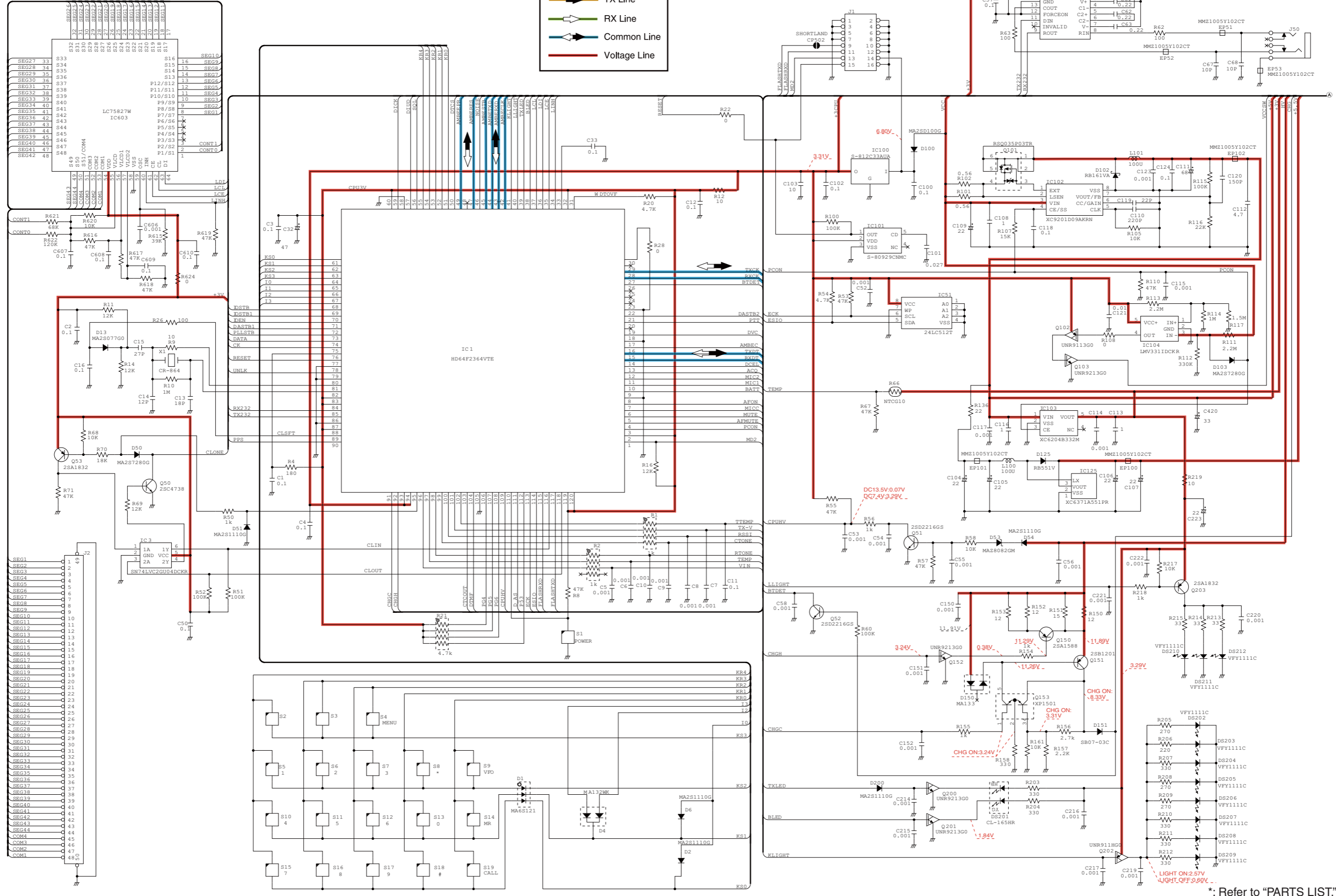
• BLOCK (2/2)



LOGIC UNIT (1/2)

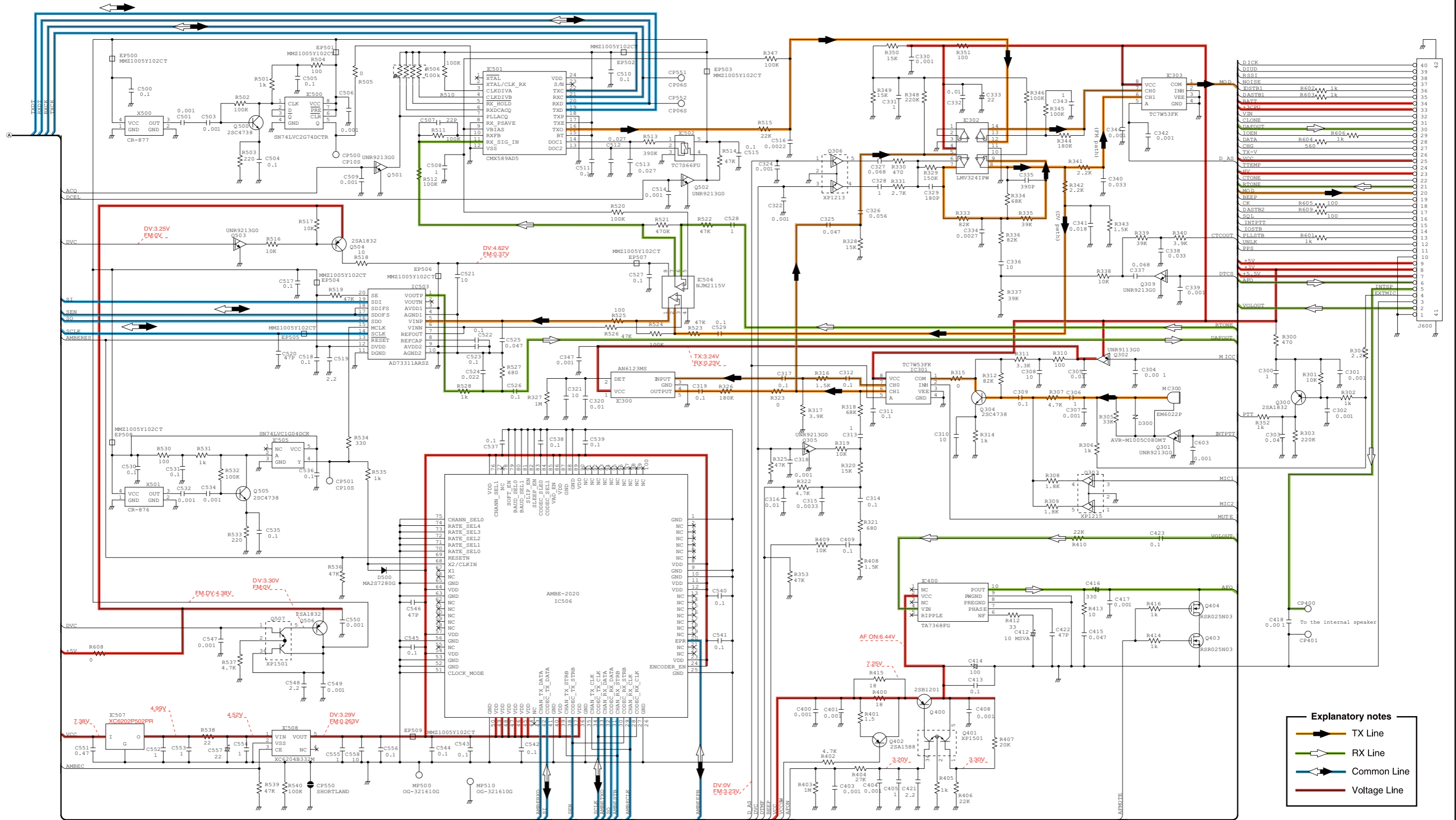
Explanatory notes

- TX Line
- RX Line
- Common Line
- Voltage Line



*; Refer to "PARTS LIST."

LOGIC UNIT (2/2)

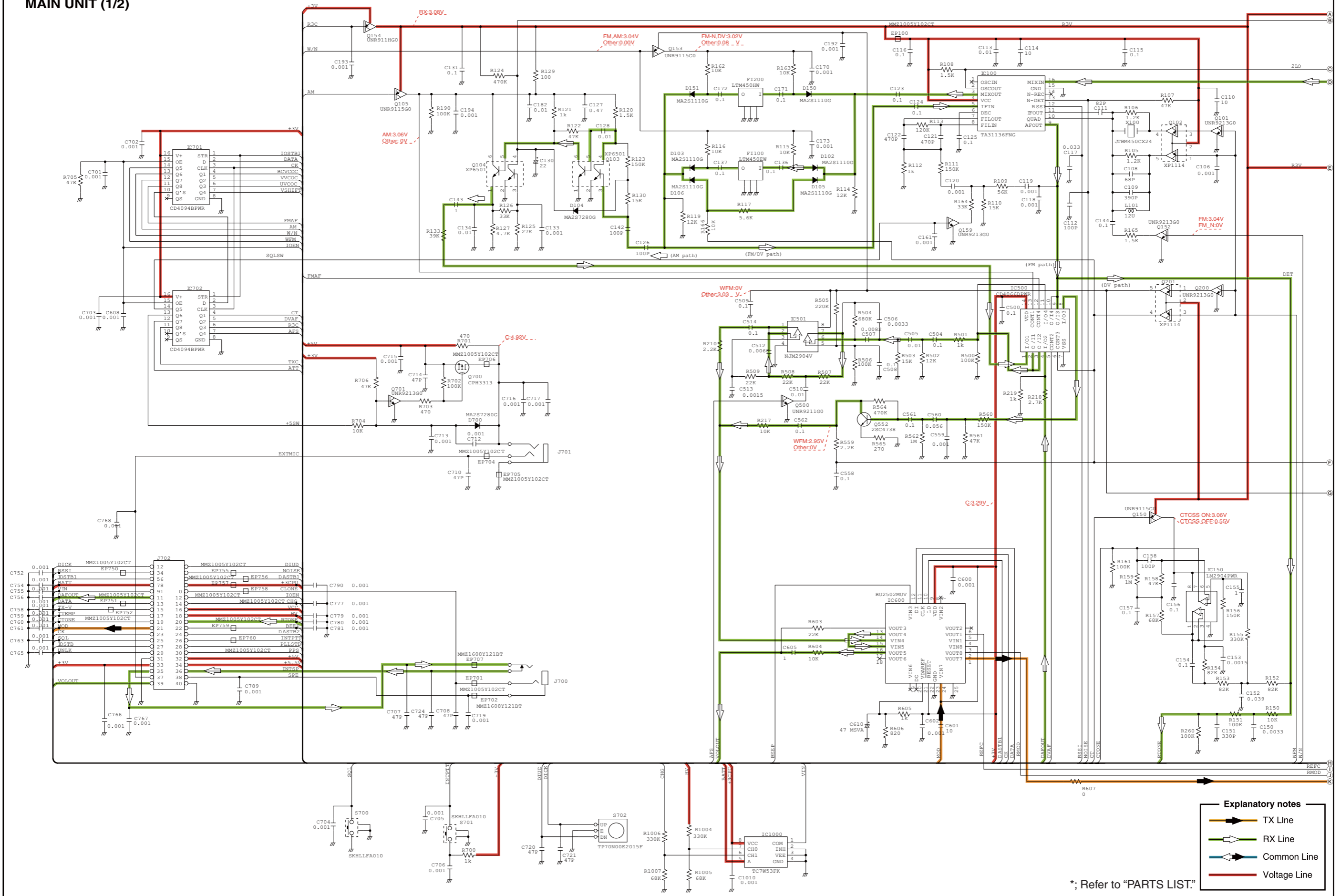


Explanatory notes

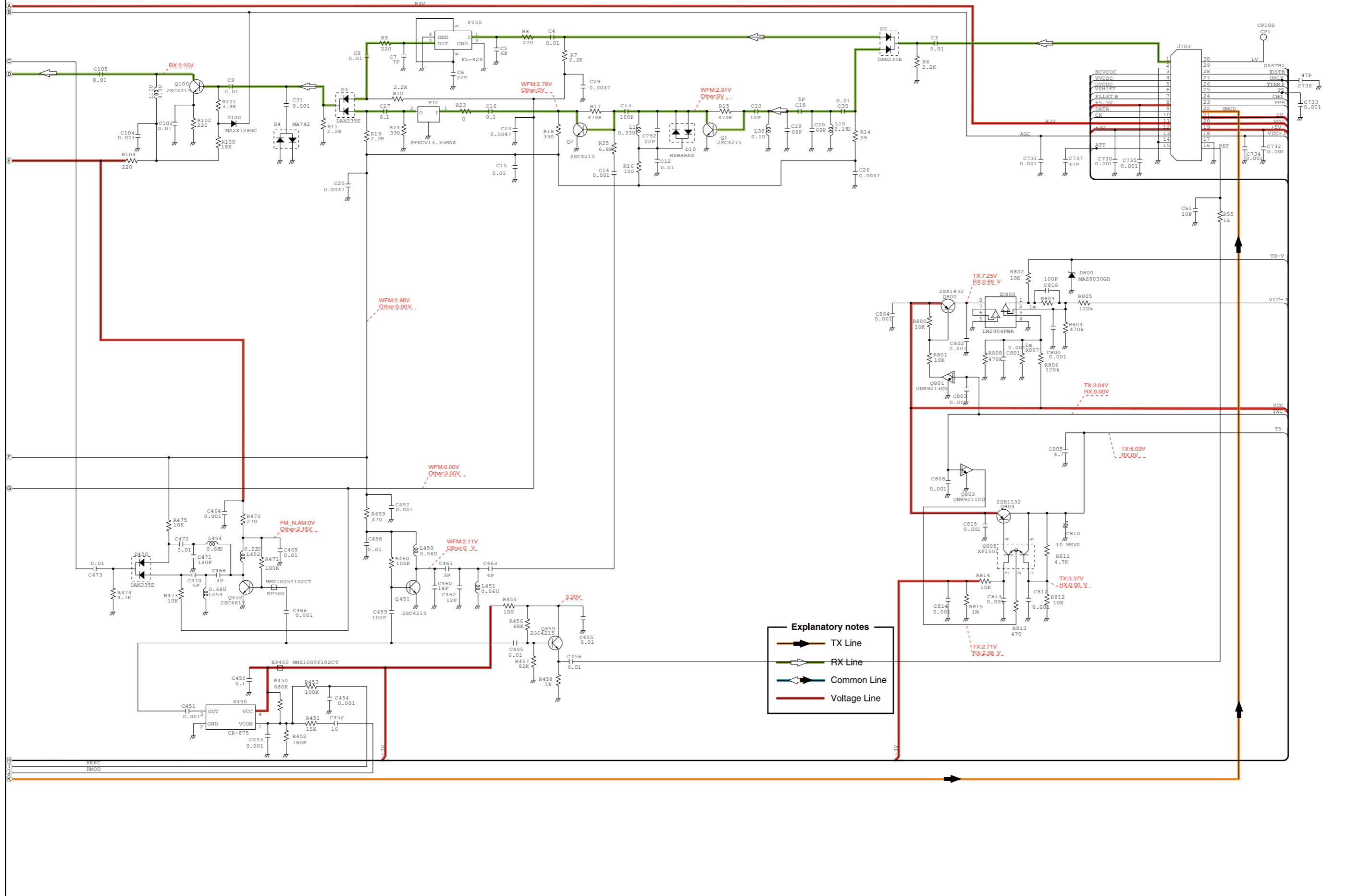
- TX Line
- RX Line
- Common Line
- Voltage Line

*; Refer to "PARTS LIST"

MAIN UNIT (1/2)



MAIN UNIT (2/2)

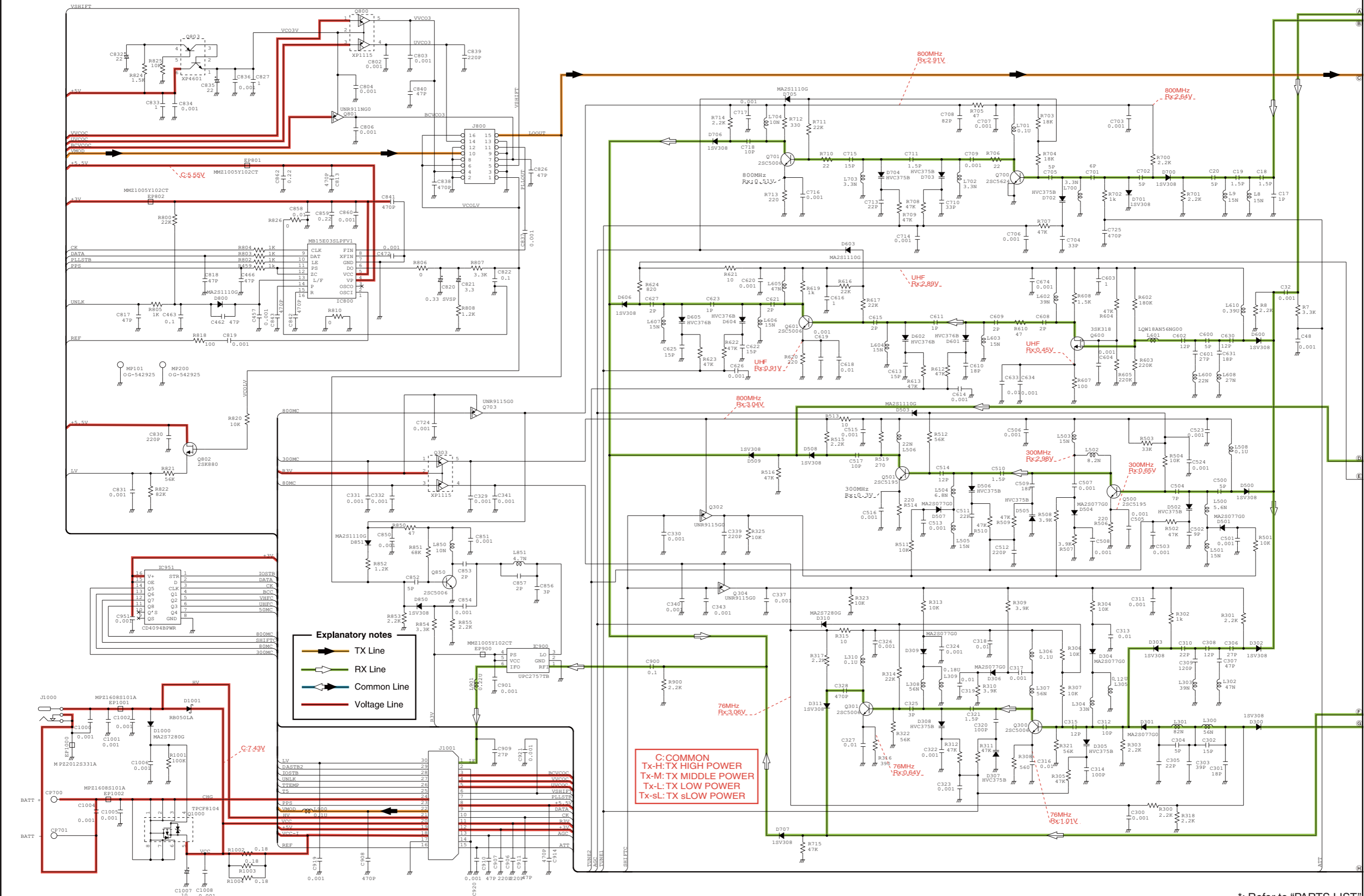


Explanatory notes

- ▶ TX Line
- ▶ RX Line
- ▶ Common Line
- ▶ Voltage Line

*; Refer to "PARTS LIST."

RF UNIT (1/2)



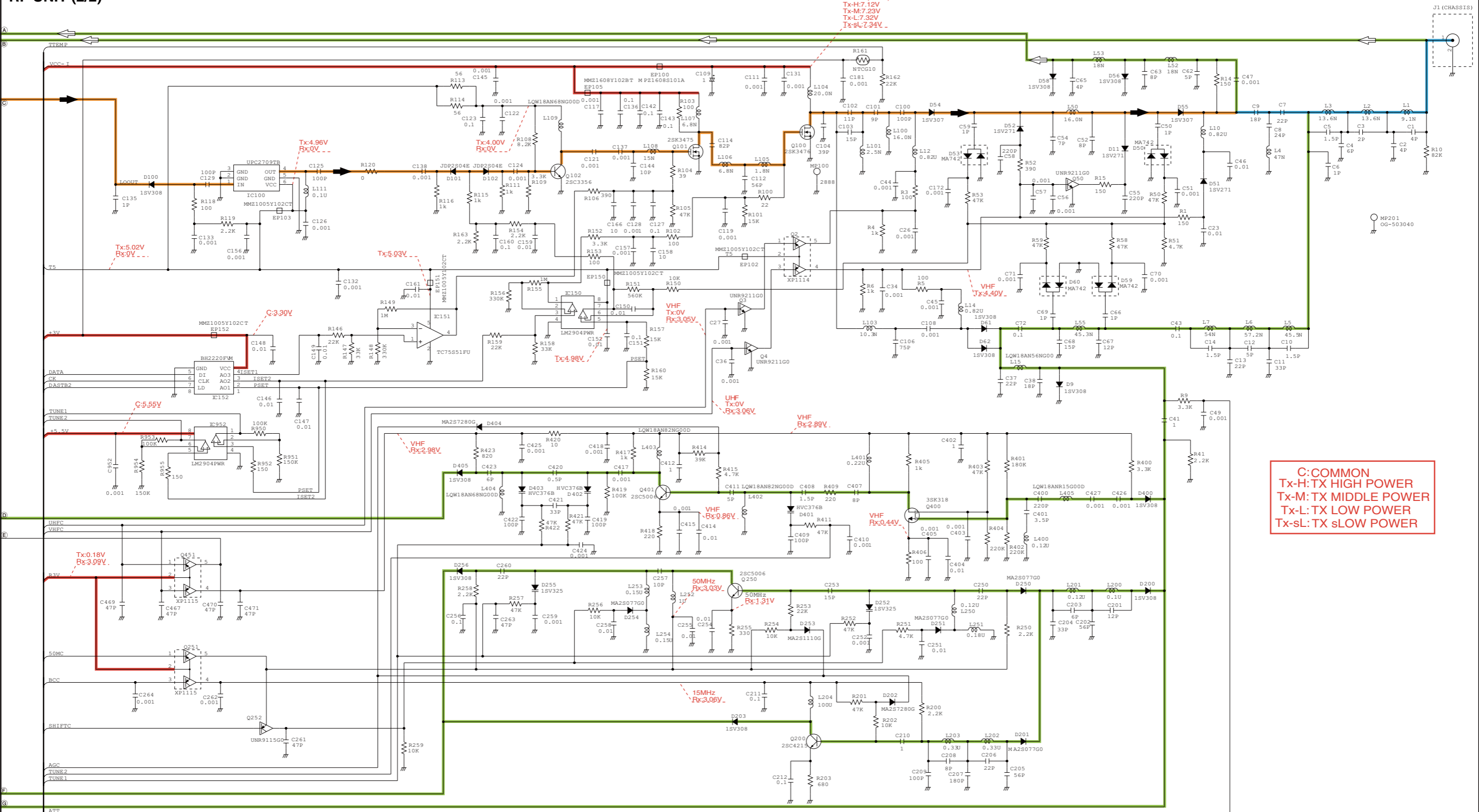
Explanatory notes

- TX Line
- RX Line
- Common Line
- Voltage Line

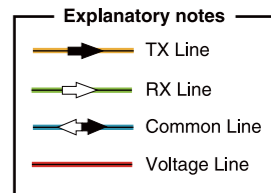
C: COMMON
Tx-H: TX HIGH POWER
Tx-M: TX MIDDLE POWER
Tx-L: TX LOW POWER
Tx-SL: TX SLOW POWER

*; Refer to "PARTS LIST"

RF UNIT (2/2)

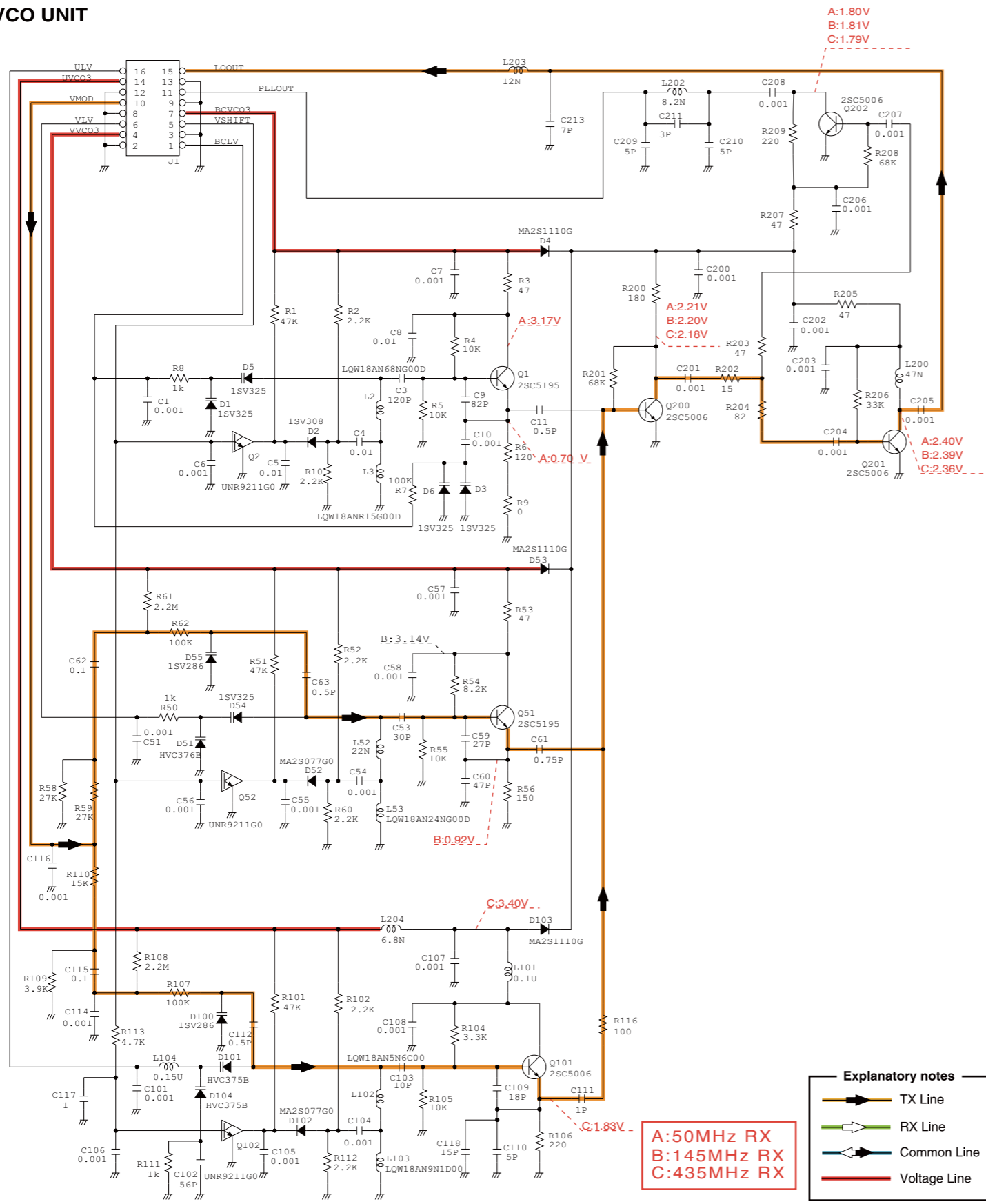


C: COMMON
 Tx-H: TX HIGH POWER
 Tx-M: TX MIDDLE POWER
 Tx-L: TX LOW POWER
 Tx-sL: TX sLOW POWER



*; Refer to "PARTS LIST."

VCO UNIT



- Explanatory notes**
- TX Line
 - RX Line
 - Common Line
 - Voltage Line

A: 50MHz RX
 B: 145MHz RX
 C: 435MHz RX

*; Refer to "PARTS LIST."

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