



**SHENZHEN DAXIAN DIGITAL TELECOMMUNICATIONS LTD.**

Research and Development Department

# TECHNICAL DOCUMENTS FOR FCC

Model : FRS100  
462- 467 MHz Band 14 Channels  
FRS (Family Radio Service)



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## **CIRCUIT DESCRIPTION**

### **RECEIVER**

FRS100 transmission parts is composed in the double conversion system, which has the 1<sup>st</sup> IF frequency of double 21.7MHz and the 2<sup>nd</sup> IF frequency of 450KHz. With the RF fronted which has an excellent band characteristics and skirt characteristics, the 2 pole MCF used in the 1<sup>st</sup> IF, and the 3 pole ceramic filter in the 2<sup>nd</sup> IF, the reception interrupting factors such as the image and the sensitivity repression are reduced for the more stable reception.

#### **RF Front- end**

The signal received by the antenna will be transmitted to the band pass filter through the antenna switching circuit consisted of CT3, LT4, LT7. The front RF amplifier transistor QR1 consists of the LR3, LR5, C39, CR29, CR37, CR8 input band pass filter and LR1, LR6, LR2, CR4, CR5, CR16 output band pass filter, primarily diminishes the other signal rather than the 1<sup>st</sup> IF image and other signal within the reception band and amplifier only the necessary signal within the RF.

#### **1<sup>st</sup> Mixer**

The receiver which has been amplifier in the RF fronted is provided to the base of the 1<sup>st</sup> mixer QR2. The 1<sup>st</sup> L/O signal provide from the VCO is supplied to the emitter of QR2 and converted to the 1<sup>st</sup> IF 21.7MHz.

#### **1<sup>st</sup> IF Filter and 1<sup>st</sup> IF Amplifier**

The signal covered by QR2 to 21.7MHz, the 1<sup>st</sup> frequency, changes its impedance through CR14, LR4 and then is infused to the fundamental MCF which has the center frequency of 21.7MHz and the width of +/-3.75KHz. Here, the signal reduces the image and other unwanted signal for the 2<sup>nd</sup> IF, and changes its impedance again through the RR11. Then the signal is infused to the QR3, the 1<sup>st</sup> IF amplifier. The signal infused to the QR3 is amplifier approximately by 20dB in order to acquire the required reception sensitivity, and infused to the IC1 which functions as the 2<sup>nd</sup> mixer, the 2<sup>nd</sup> IF amplifier, and the FM detector.

#### **2<sup>nd</sup> Mixer, and IF, FM Detector (IC1)**

The receiver IF signal of 21.7MHz, with has been infused to IC1 is mixed with the 2<sup>nd</sup> L/O converted to 450 KHz, the 2<sup>nd</sup> IF frequency. The receiver signal converted to the 2<sup>nd</sup> IF signal frequency passed through the CF2, the ceramic filter of 450 KHz again. After the limiting inside the IC1 and the FM demodulating by the quadrature detector inside the IC1, the signal offers the output through the 9<sup>th</sup> pin of IC1.

The squelch circuit is composed to detect the noises from the received signal demodulate in the 9<sup>th</sup> pin of IC1. For this purpose, the noise filter is using the OP amplifier inside the IC1.

#### **Audio Power Amplifier(IC2)**

The receiver audio signal, which has been adjusted to the appropriate volume by VR1-A supplied to the 2<sup>nd</sup> pin of the IC2 and amplified approximately by 20dB. Then it turns up to speaker with the maximum output of 0.5 watts. The 1<sup>st</sup> pin of IC2 is the audio mute terminal. If a voltage supply to the 6<sup>th</sup> pin of IC2 is supplied to this terminal, the IC2 stops functioning as the audio power amplifier regardless of the signal supplied to the 1<sup>st</sup> pin of IC2, and there is no sound emitter from the speaker.

### **B. TRANSMITTER**

The transmitter parts of the FRS100 is designed to amplify the RF signal oscillated and modulated by the synthesizer to approximately 500 mW by the power transistor of QT3.



### **Pre-emphasis(IC104)**

The voice signal input from the microphone is pre-emphasized at the IC6A. The signal which comes out of the IC6B is limited to a certain amplitude for the voice signal not to exceed the allowable band width assigned for transmission.

### **TX Power (QT3)**

The transmitted signal of approximately 7 mW, combined at the driver TR is supplied to the base of the QT3 amplifier. The transmitted signal amplifier to 0.47 W here passes the TX LPF of the 2<sup>nd</sup> characteristics of the LT4 and the LT5, and RX/TX switching takes place by the DT2. After this, the signal is provided to the antenna the TX LPF of the 1<sup>st</sup> characteristics consisted of the LT10.

### **"FRS" Frequency Synthesizer**

#### **Voltage Control Oscillator (VCO)**

The VCO of oscillates 462.5625 MHz to 467.7125 MHz under the transmission condition and 440.8625 MHz to 446.0125 MHz under the reception condition. The VCO consist of the clip oscillator of the Q33, Q32 and contains the oscillator frequency of approximately 21.7MHz during the transmission/reception conversion. That is since the VCO should oscillate relatively low frequency during reception compared to transmission, the D202 is biased by the Q31.

Therefore as a result, the C205 is added in parallel to the resonance circuit of the VCO to oscillate a low frequency. During transmission, a relatively high frequency should be oscillate compared to reception. Therefore, the D202 is adversely biased by the Q31, and as a result, the C205 which is added unparallelled to the circuit of the VCO is removed to oscillate the desired transmission frequency.

The VCO is controlled by the IC4 PLL IC in order to oscillate accurate frequency. The output frequency of the VCO is supplied to the IC4 PLL IC immediately. At the IC4, TCXO(21.25 MHz) is compared to the output frequency of the VCO.

The VCO is controlled the loop filter consisted of the RL4, L202, RL5,RL6 and the CL4,CL5,C203, in order to oscillate the stable frequency wanted for the radio.

The VCO controlled voltage which as passed the loop filter is supplied to the D201 varactor diode, and the VCO an oscillate the PLL programmed frequency by the capacity variance in the D201. In addition, the L203 on the VCO circuit function as frequency for the VCO to be properly controlled by the IC4 PLL IC.

#### **RX/TX Buffer Amplifier (Q1)**

The RF signal oscillate at the VCO is provided to the QR2 RX 1<sup>st</sup> mixer through the D2 during the reception,

#### **PLL Frequency Synthesizer (IC103)**

The PLL synthesizer of the signal loop PLL circuit with the reference of 6.25 KHz. The IC4 PLL IC includes all the function such as the reference oscillator, the driver, the phase detector, the lock detector, and the programmable divider. At the reference oscillator, the 21.25 MHz TCXO is connected to the pin 11 of the IC4 to oscillate the frequency of 21.25 MHz. The TCXO(21.25 MHz) is the temperature compensation circuit to maintain the frequency within the allowable error rang even under a low temperature of -30 ; æ. The phase detector send out the output power to the loop filter through 3<sup>rd</sup> pin of the IC4. If the oscillation frequency of the positive pulse. If the oscillation frequency of the VCO is high, phase detector send out can maintain the frequency set. The programmable divider maintains the desired frequency with control from the CPU. The dividing radio, "N" to oscillate the desired frequency is as below:

$$N = \text{VCO oscillation frequency} / \text{reference frequency}$$

If the desired frequency is 462.5625 MHz

a) TX

$$N = 462.5625 \text{ MHz} / 0.00625 \text{ MHz} = 74010$$

b) RX

$$N = [462.5625 \text{ MHz} - 21.7 \text{ MHz}] / 0.00625 \text{ MHz} = 70538$$



## **ALIGNMENT PROCEDURE**

### **1. TRANSMITTER**

Note : Power Supply Voltage  
The power supply voltage should be set to 4.5 VDC measured at the radio during transmit.  
Periodically check the supply voltage during the alignment procedure.

#### **1.1 TX VCO Adjustment**

- a. Connect the DC Voltmeter to the test point 1 (TP1)
- b. Press the PTT Button.
- c. Adjust L203
- d. Specification : 1.0VDC +/- 0.3 V @ CH1

#### **1.2 Frequency Adjustment**

- a. Connect a frequency counter to the Antenna terminal.
- b. Press the PTT switch.
- c. Adjust the CT-1 such that output frequency is equal to the channel frequency.
- d. Release the PTT switch.
- e. Specification : TX Frequency +/-300 Hz

#### **1.3 TX Power Check**

- a. Connect the RF Level meter to the Antenna terminal (RF Impedance : 50 Ohms)
- b. Press the PTT switch.
- c. Check the TX Power
- d. Release the PTT switch.
- e. Specification : > 350 mW but not greater than 500mW

#### **1.4 Max. Deviation Adjustment**

- a. Connect the deviation meter to the Antenna terminal.
- b. Apply the audio signal 1 KHz, 4mVrms to the test point at Mic input.
- c. Press the PTT switch.
- d. Adjust the audio generator level to 100 mVrms.
- e. Adjust RV3 for maximum deviation.
- f. Release the PTT switch.
- g. Specification : 2.3KHz +/- 0.2 KHz

#### **1.5 Modulation Sensitivity Adjustment**

- a. Connect the deviation meter to the Antenna terminal.
- b. Apply the audio signal 1KHz, 8mVrms to the test point at Mic input.
- c. Press the PTT switch.
- d. Adjust RV3.
- e. Specification : 1.3 to +/-0.2 KHz

#### **1.6 Call Data Modulation Sensitivity Check**

- a. Press the Call Button and observe the deviation meter to check the deviation.
- b. Specification : 1.8 KHz +/- 0.5KHz



## 2. RECEIVER

Note: Insure that the proper channel has been selected before proceedings with the alignment procedure.

The proper voltage for testing is 4.5 VDC.

### 2.1 RX VCO Check

- a. Connect the DC Voltmeter to test point 1 (TP1)
- b. Check the DC Voltage
- c. Specification : 1.0VDC +/- 0.3 @ CH1

### 2.2 RX Sensitivity Check

- a. Connect an RF signal generator or Communication Service Monitor to the antenna terminal.
- b. Connect a SINAD meter and oscilloscope across the speaker terminals with 8 Ohms load.
- c. Set the output level of the RF signal generator for -47 dBm, the generator should be set for +/- 1.5 KHz deviation of a 1KHz tone.
- d. Reduce the output level of the RF signal generator to produce a 12 dB SINAD indication.
- e. Specification: < -116dBm

### 2.3 Squelch Sensitivity Check

- a. Connect the Scope Channel 2 to the squelch Test Point
- b. Follow procedure a to d of RX Sensitivity Check.
- c. Observe the scope monitor DC changing point.
- d. Specification : < -116dBm

### 2.4 Speaker Out Level Check

- a. Connect the Audio level meter to speaker out test point
- b. Connect the 8 ohms load to speaker terminal out test point
- c. Press the volume button till its maximum level.
- d. Adjust the modulation deviation of RF signal generator.
- e. Check the clipping start deviation and level
- f. Specification: 1000mv +/-300mv

## 3. OTHER PARAMETER CHECKING

### 3.1 Low Battery Detect Voltage Check.

- a. Change the voltage until the Battery icon flashing on the LCD.
- b. Check the voltage
- c. Specification : 3.3 Vdc +/- 0.2V



## FREQUENCY CHART

Channel	Frequency (MHz)	Channel	Frequency (MHz)
1	462.5625	8	467.5625
2	462.5875	9	467.5875
3	462.6125	10	467.6125
4	462.6375	11	467.6375
5	462.6625	12	467.6625
6	462.6875	13	467.6875
7	462.7125	14	467.7125