

DX-SR8 / T / E

Service Manual

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ALINCO, INC.

SPECIFICATIONS

General		DX-SR8 ALL MODELS		
Operating mode		J3E (USB, LSB), A3E (AM), A1A (CW), F3E (FM)		
Number of memory channels		600 channels simplex		
Antenna impedance		50Ω unbalanced		
Frequency stability		±1ppm		
Power requirement		13.8V DC±15% (11.7 to 15.8V)		
Ground method		Negative ground		
Current drain	Receive	1.0A (max.) 0.7A (Squelched)		
	Transmit	20A		
Operating temperature		-10°C to 60°C (+14°F to +140°F)		
Dimensions		240 (w) x 94 (h) x255 (d) mm (Projections not included) (9.45"(w) x 3.7"(h) x 10"(d))		
		240 (w) x 100 (h) x 293 (d) mm (9.45"(w) x 3.94" (h) x 11.54"(d))		
Weight		Approx. 4.1kg (9 pounds)		
Transmitter				
Power output	SSB, CW, FM	100W (Hi)	Approx.10W (LOW)	Approx.1W (S-LOW)
	AM	40W (Hi)	Approw.4W (LOW)	Approx.0.4W (S-LOW)
Modulation system	SSB	Balanced modulation		
	AM	Lo power modulation		
	FM	Reactance modulation		
Spurious emissions		Less than -50 dB (Less than -45dB in 30 m band)		
Carrier suppression		More than 40 dB		
Unwanted sideband		More than 50dB (1 kHz)		
Maximum FM deviation		±2.5 kHz		
Receiver				
Receiver type		Double conversion superheterodyne		
Sensitivity	SSB	(0.15 to 1.8 MHz)	0dBu (1uV)	
	CW	(1.8 to 30MHz)	-12dBu (10uV)	
	AM	(0.15 to 1.8MHz)	+20dBu (10uV)	
		(1.8 to 30 MHz)	+6dBu (2uV)	
	FM	(28 to 30 MHz)	-6dBu (0.5uV)	
Intermediate frequency		1 st 71.75MHz	2 nd 455kHz	
Selectivity	SSB, CW, AM (narrow)	2.4kHz / -6dB	4.5kHz / -60dB	
	AM, FM	6kHz / -6dB	18kHz / -60dB	
Spurious and image rejection ratio		More than 70dB		
Audio output power		More than 2.0W (8Ω, 10%THD)		
RIT variable range		±1.2 kHz		
DX-SR8				
Microphone impedance		2kΩ		
Transmit Frequency coverage		1.6MHz - 29.99999MHz		
Receiver Frequency coverage		30kHz - 34.99999MHz		

	DX-SR8T	DX-SR8E
Microphone impedance	300Ω	
Transmit Frequency coverage	160m band (1.8M) 80m band (3.5M) *60m band (5.3M)	1.80000 - 1.99999MHz 3.50000 - 3.99999MHz 5.33050 MHz
		5.34650MHz 5.36650MHz 5.37150MHz 5.40350MHz
	40m band (7M) 30m band (10M) 20m band (14M) 17m band (18M) 15m band (21M) 12m band (24M) 10m band (28M)	7.00000 - 7.29999MHz 10.10000 - 10.14999MHz 14.00000 - 14.34999MHz 18.06800 - 18.16799MHz 21.00000 - 21.4999MHz 24.89000 - 24.98999MHz 28.00000 - 29.69999MHz
Receiver Frequency coverage		135kHz - 29.99999MHz

* TX output power of 60 m band is limited to 50 W. (High ; LOW 10W, S-LOW 1 W)

CIRCUIT DESCRIPTION

1) Receiver System

1. PA Unit

SA901 and R903 are installed in the input part of antenna terminal as the countermeasure against the thunder. The electric charge of antenna is discharged at R903, and when the voltage becomes over about 300V, the gap of SA901 is discharged so that the receiving input circuit is protected.

The input signal from antenna is passed through the Tx/Rx selecting relay (RL903) and passes thru the attenuator of about 20dB (RL906 ON or OFF). The followings are prevented in LPF consisting of L904, L905, C913, C914, and C915: 2m band image receiving, passing through the First IF (71.75MHz) and leaking of the first local oscillating frequency (71.88654~106.75153) to the antenna terminal.

2. Main Unit

a. Front End

The receiving signal output from PA Unit is fed to Main unit through CN108. HPF, consisting of L122, L123, C154, C156, C158, C160, C167, and C168, eliminates the strong radio signal of MW band of 1.6MHz or below. In case of receiving the signal of 1.6MHz or below, the received signal is passed through the low pass Filter (L118, L119, C155, C162, and C163). BPF consists of 8 filters. Each filter covers the following frequency range. The frequency of 2.5MHz or more consists of Chebyshev BPF, and under 2.5MHz frequency band is LPF.

Range		For amateur band
-1.6MHz	BPF1	
1.6 -2.5MHz	BPF2	1.8MHz
2.5 -4.5MHz	BPF3	3.5MHz
4.5 -7.5MHz	BPF4	7MHz
7.5 -10.5MHz	BPF1	10MHz
10.5 -14.5MHz	BPF2	14MHz
14.5 -21.5MHz	BPF3	18,21MHz
21.5 -30MHz	BPF4	24,28MHz
50 -54MHz	BPF5	50MHz

Passing through BPF, the signal turns ON/OFF in the switching diode, D120 and D121. This preamplifier is the parallel grounded gate operation of Q128 and Q130 (2SK2539), so the unit can obtain a good performance at a high level input signal with low NF.

The wide range frequency from about 1MHz to 60MHz is amplified about 10dB. This 10dB preamplifier and 20dB attenuator in the PA unit are combined, then by pressing RF gain switch on the front panel, one of four steps, -20, -10, 0, or +10dB is selected.

The LPF consisting of L146, L147, C235, C236, C252 and C253, prevents the following first receiving mixer from the local oscillation leaking, and also prevents the first IF and image of the spurious receiving.

The first receiving mixer consisting of Q128 and Q130 is the balanced mixer, in which the local oscillating signal is led to the gate of 2SK2539. The 3rd intercept point is about 20dBm, and local oscillator of about 2V P-P is led to the gate. The receiving signal is converted into the first IF of 71.75MHz.

b. The First IF Amplifier Circuit

XF102 and XF103 are the crystal filters of 71.75MHz. By the combination of two filters, the unit has the characteristics of the band width of 15kHz or more 3dB and the value of guaranteed attenuation of 70dB or more. Here the image ratio is determined 70dB or more (approx. 80dB). The first IF amplifier circuit of Q124 located between the crystal filters to prevent the loss in the front-end and mutual interference.

The first IF amplifier circuit Q124 decides the sensitivity after passing the mixer. AGC voltage is applied to the second gate.

c. The Second Mixer Circuit, The Second Amplifier Circuit

DBM (Double Balanced Mixer) consists of L114, D111 and L115. The signal is passed in the opposite direction while receiving or transmitting in this DBM. Approximately 0dBm is fed as the second local oscillating level, and the third IP is approximately 10dBm.

The receiving signal (71.75MHz) and the second local oscillating frequency (71.295MHz) is mixed, and unwanted signal is eliminated in LPF consisting of L101, L102 and C119, then the signal of 455kHz is generated. After passing through the switching diode D108, the signal is amplified in Q110. The source of Q110 is controlled by the output of the noise blanker circuit.

d. IF Filter

After passing through the transmission/reception switching diode D110, the signal is led to one of three ceramic filters of 455kHz. The selectivity is decided here except CW narrow.

SSB, AM-NARROW	FL3(CFJ455K5)	2.4kHz/-6dB	4.5kHz/-60dB
SSB-NARROW, CW	FL2(CFJ455KB)	1.0kHz/-6dB	3.0kHz/-60dB
FM, AM	FL4(CFW455G)	9kHz/-6dB	20kHz/-50dB

There are two switching diodes for input and output of each filter (D129 to D150), securing isolation. The isolation required is more than the guaranteed attenuation for each filter (about 70dB). The filters not used are shorted by diodes parallel to the filters and cut by the diodes in series, therefore the combination achieves high level of isolation from the signal. The filter switching is done by the Q141, Q142, Q143, Q145, D128, D145, D146 and D151, and the switching configuration depends on the mode, Tx/Rx, and Wide/Narrow status.

e. Second I.F. Amp

After the filter, passing thru a Tx/Rx switching diode (D128), the signal is amplified by the Q138 and Q139, and buffered by the Q137. The second gates of the Q110, Q138 and Q139 are controlled by the AGC circuit. The level of the received signal for which AGC is applied is of high amplitude and constant at the output of the Q137.

This output is used for demodulation of SSB, AM, and CW modes besides used for AGC detection. In the FM mode, the signal having amplified by the Q138 is partly input to the IC110 (MC3357) thru the C353 and is amplified and demodulated. The demodulated signal is amplified by an op-amp inside the IC110. A feedback resistor (R351) has a parallel capacitor (C365) for de-emphasis. The Q110, Q138 and Q139 are also operational during the FM mode and the AGC is effected.

f. Demodulator

When in SSB or CW mode, the local oscillation signal mentioned below from DDS circuit is input to the balanced mixer of the IC104. The received signal is input to pin No.5, the local signal at 5V p-p to pin No.7. The Q610 is amplifier that amplifies the local signal to 5V p-p.

Local Osc : USB 456.5kHz + IF SHIFT
LSB 453.5kHz + IF SHIFT
CWU 455.0kHz + (sidetone freq) + IF SHIFT
CWL 455.0kHz - (sidetone freq) + IF SHIFT

g. CW Audio Filter

The IC4 is an active filter combined of high pass and low pass filters by op-amps, which has a passband of about 600Hz (-6dB) with its centre at about 800Hz.

h. AF Switching/AGC Time-Constant Switching

The IC107 is an analogue multiplexer with two channels and four contacts, which switches the demodulated output and AGC time-constant dependent on mode. The mode voltage is made by combination of the D139 and D140, which is input to pin No.9 and 10, thereby switching CW audio filter output and demodulated output of (SSB), FM, and AM. While transmitting, 8V is imposed to pin No.6 (inhibit) turning the demodulated output off.

i. AF Amplifier

The AF signal, after passing thru an analogue switch, is amplified by about 50dB with the IC113A. The output of pin No.1 of the IC113A is fed to AF Gain potentiometer for audio output control. The potentiometer output is voltage-divided with the R383 and R392 and is fed to the IC112, an AF amp. By said voltage division, input level is adjusted at the same time the input impedance is lowered for the IC112 therefore residue noise is lowered.

The IC112 is an AF power amp, while the Q147 and C393 form ripple filter. Over 2W output is obtained at 8 ohm load and 10% distortion. This output is used as the terminal of packet RTTY, SSTV, etc.

j. AGC

The AGC is affecting to one stage in the first IF circuit, and three stages in the second IF circuit, a total of four stages. Each amplifier stage is made of 3SK293 with AGC on the second gate. The bias on the first gate of 3SK293, and the source resistor and voltage at the second gate have been determined their operational level so that the gain is lowered linearly against the voltage lowering at the second gate. (The source resistor: 470 ohm; the first gate about 3.7). The D144 is for signal detection and the Q140 is for DC amplification. The anode of the D135 is set at 4.1V by the R321, D135, R280 and R292. Since little current flows through the IC106C feedback resistor the VR104, input resistor R290 and D135 to R321, the voltage of AGC line is about 4.2V. When there is detection voltage on the D144 due to receiver input signal, the Q140 attempts to lower the AGC voltage. When AGC is set FAST in SSB or CW, there is the C336 between AGC line and the power supply. The raise in receiver input signal is AGC controlled dependent on the time-constant which is determined by R326 and C336 hence the transient response is set. Discharging is determined by the C336 and R290 and the resulting characteristic is of fast-attack/slow delay type.

When the AGC is set to SLOW, an analogue switch in the IC108 turns ON and the R333 and C351 comes in parallel, and R333 with C351 makes discharge time longer without affecting the attack time. When in AM mode, the C325 is further added in parallel, which delays the attack time and the AGC response becomes of average-value type. The D135 are for temperature compensation. If the received signal delays with a narrow filter before AGC detection followed by AGC-detection and amplification further delaying for AGC-detection, it would cause amplifying with more gain and this loop would start hunting effects. For anti-hunting purpose in this regard, the AGC has more CR time-constant and slower operation as applicable stage comes closer to the antenna input. The final stage of I.F. varies its amplification immediately by the AGC detection voltage resulting in uniform level received signal, dependent on the transient response. That is, if the received signal suddenly increases, the received output would first be controlled for uniform output by the I.F. final stage, then step by step the AGC is applied to earlier stages, finally affecting the AGC on the final stage to be smaller. For AM reception, there is already AGC voltage due to carrier, and the AGC is averaged independent of the modulation level.

k. S-meter, Squelch

The output of IC106C is sent to the CPU to display the S-meter. The output signal of IC106C is fed to pin IC106D. The voltage of pin No.13 of IC106D is determined by the squelch VR of front unit. Comparing with this voltage, the squelch is opened or closed. During the check operation the CPU output decreases the voltage of squelch VR in front side to open the squelch deliberately. The squelch output controls the IC106C, at the same time it is provided to the front unit to light RX LED.

l. Noise Blanker

This circuit eliminates the pulse noise of a car, etc. Because the noise emitting time is short, in this duration the operation of receiver is stopped to prevent the unit from emitting a noise. The pulse noise is delayed when it is passed through the narrow band filter, and the emitting time becomes longer. It makes difficult to eliminate the noise, so it is necessary to eliminate the noise in the earlier stage. A part of the second mixer output, whose band width is limited, is amplified in Q118, Q114, Q115, and Q116. The signal is detected in D115 and D118, and the AGC voltage is applied to Q115, Q114 and Q116. The charge time constant of this AGC is determined by R192 and C201, and also the discharge constant is determined by R191+R192, C201. The voltage of AGC does not rise suddenly because of the charge constant, so that this voltage is not applied to almost all the short signals such as pulse noise, but is applied to the continuous signals such as receiving signal and amplifier gain is decreased.nal.

2) Transmitter

1. MAIN Unit

a. Mic Amp

The input signal from microphone goes thru mic-gain pot the VR117 and is fed to a low noise amp the Q180. At the mic terminal there is an 5V bias thru the R109 for providing voltage to certain type of mics. The IC119A has the gain (about 20dB) which is determined by the R492 and R512. When in FM mode, the gain increases by about 35dB due to the R494 parallel to the R512 thru the Q175, and by the C465 the lower cut-off frequency is increased thereby activating pre-emphasis and limiter. When in SSB or AM, if the speech compressor is turned ON, the gain increases by about 35dB due to the C460, R487, and Q172, and the IC119:A works as a limiter. The C460 cuts off lower spectrum portion and the audio quality becomes suitable for speech compression. The in FM, the gain is adequately obtained and there is no effect of speech compression. If the FM sub-tone is activated, the output of the IC119:A pin No.1 is voltage divided by the R499 and R509, and the sub-tone fed thru the R509. The IC119:B is a low pass filter which works as a splatter filter when in FM and a low pass filter when speech compressor is in use. The output is either fed to PLL circuit for FM modulating, or to the IC105 for balanced modulation. The output of the IC105 is muted by the Q178 when in CW or FM.

b. Balanced Mixer

IC105 is the balanced mixer, and the carrier is suppressed in SSB mode. To get more ratio or carrier suppression, the balance adjustment of VR102 and VR103 are applied. The carrier is necessary in CW/FM/AM mode, so the input of Pin7 is made unbalanced by applying the DC voltage to obtain the carrier. By applying the DC in AM/FM mode, or by keying in CW mode, the balance is broken to obtain the carrier wave. VR115 is used for the adjustment or carrier level in AM/FM mode. VR118 is used for the adjustment of carrier level in CW mode. In the AM mode, the DC and modulation is added simultaneously. In SSB mode, the modulation is added by R488. In AM mode, D174 is DC-biased and turned ON. Then the attenuator consisting of R488 and R443 or R523 limits the modulation.

c. IF filter

The output of the IC105 goes thru a temperature compensating thermistor TH101 and the D128 and is fed to bandwidth limiting I.F. filter. Pulling up cathode of the D128 when in Tx (and L when in Rx) makes Tx/Rx isolation better. When in SSB mode, the signal becomes DSB without the carrier. Switching of the filters is done by the diode switching mentioned before. For each respective mode, filters are used as follows.

SSB, CW, AM-NARROW	FL102 (CFJ455K5)	2.4KHz/-6dB	4.5KHz/-60dB
CW-NARROW	FL101 (CFJ455K8)	1.0KHz/-6dB	3.0KHz/-60dB
FM, AM	FL103 (CFW455G)	9.0KHz/-6dB	20KHz/-50dB

d. IF Amp, Second Mixer

Having passed the filter, the signal passes thru a switching diode (D110), amp (Q104), and the D108, and thru the second mixer in reverse direction of Rx, making 71.75 MHz signal. The Q107 depends on CW keying that improves isolation when CW key is up. An ALC voltage is applied on the second gate of the Q104. Signals from 71.295MHz local oscillator and reverse heterodyne are filtered by the XF102. The signal is amplified by the Q614 and is input to a balanced mixer. (D111).

e. Transmitter First Mixer

The first transmit mixer comprising of the Q103, Q108, L104 and L117 is a balanced type mixer and input about 3dBm of local oscillator (71.75MHz+TxFreq) to obtain the wanted frequency. The signal converted to the wanted frequency by the first Tx mixer is passed thru an LPF to filter out the local frequency and image components before it is input to the Tx preamp.

f. Tx Pre AMP

The Q105 is a wide band amplifier. It can put out high power with saturating output of about + 13dBm and more than 20dB gain. Inserting attenuators on both the input and output make it widen its range with more stability. The output at the Transmitter First Mixer is about 0dBm when the transmitter power is 100W.

g. CW Keying Circuit

By keying, the Q165 is turned on to the base of the Q162 in the main unit is pulled to Low which causes the collector to output a voltage. This output controls all the circuit which operates by CW keying. The output of the Q162 collector goes thru the D180, IC105, VR103, and D126 and by applying a DC voltage to the balanced mixer it unbalances the mixer and generates a carrier. VR118 determines the CW waveform of rising edges and falling edges by adjusting the carrier level in R525 and C488. At the same time, the Q159 is turned ON to turn OFF the Q107 isolating in keying. The C428 makes the Q107 OFF duration longer than keying duration to avoid effects to the output waveform. By the D180 a voltage is input to pin No.10 of the IC119:C, and by the output from pin NO.8 the Q161 is turned ON and the D171 pulling the PTT line down to Low brings the transmitter ON. The capacitors at the input of pin No.10 of the IC119:C (C246, C247) determines transmit time delay after stop of keying. The BK1, BK2, and BK3 are 3 bit break-in time constant voltages which are combined by the combination of the R469, R470 and R471 as D/A for obtaining 8 levels of voltage. When all of the BK1, BK2, and BK3 are low, the status is full-break-in, when more than one of the BK1, BK2, and BK3 have voltage the status is semi-break-in and the break-in time fastest when all of them have voltage. When in full-break-in, each of the BK1, BK2, and BK3, voltages are low hence the Q164 is OFF, making a very fast discharge time-constant with the C431 alone. When either of several of the BK1, BK2, or BK3 has voltage, the Q164 would turn ON and the C434 would be added parallel to the C431 making the time-constant longer which determines the delay time for semi-break-in. There are 7 levels of semi-break-in voltages out of the BK1, BK2, and BK3, that is fed to the IC119:C as comparative voltage to change the discharge time constant. Thus the time constant is the shortest if all of the BK1, BK2 ,BK3 outputs voltage. When in AUTO-break-in, the output is from BK1 only, and the comparative voltage for the IC119:C is controlled with the output voltage of the IC119:D. The keying output when in AUTO mode is output with each keying using the one-shot multi-vibrator comprising of the IC120:A and B. Hence the average value of the IC120:A output voltage would be proportional to average speed of keying. To obtain average voltage, the R463 and C432, etc. are used for integrating, and the output is DC amplified by the IC119:D whose output is used as comparative voltage for keying. The D182 is for turning OFF when in AUTO mode; when AUTO is low, the voltage charging the C432 is shorted and AUTO is stopped.

The D179 and R457 help to follow speeding up the keying, while the D176 and R458 determine the discharging time constant in transmission and elongate the time constant in reception so that it compensates the time constant recovery during the reception. By doing this, the circuit can follow the keying speed; transmission can continue between letters; and reception can take place between words. The circuit is good typically between 30 characters per minute to 200 characters per minute.

h. Power Control/ALC Circuit

The forward voltage obtained in the PA unit correspondent with transmit power is input to the IC118:A for invert amplification. At the non-inverting input there is a voltage, and the output voltage is shifted by the non-inverted input voltage. There is already about 4.0V on the ALC line which is applied to the second gate of amplification stage that is under ALC control. When a forward voltage is applied, the output voltage of the IC118:A goes down, and when becomes lower than about 3V, the D160 lowers the voltage of the ALC line. The VR112 is for adjusting the Tx output to 100W (High power). The VR119 is for adjusting the Tx output to 10W (Low power). The VR120 is for adjusting the Tx output to 1W (super Low power). By I is soldering, Q166 turns ON and by having the VR114 in parallel the voltage is brought down to result in 50W. When in AM, the R448 comes in parallel to lower the output to 40W. When in Low power, the LOW line brings the R528 and VR119 in parallel to lower the voltage. When in super Low power, the slow line brings the R529 and VR120 in parallel to lower the voltage. The Q158 and VR113 are for making the (antenna matcher) TUNE output to 10W output. Necessary output, however, may be different depending on the automatic tuner. When the SWR is high, reflected voltage turns on the Q158 lowering the power. The Q158 is activated from SWR 3 approximately.

i. Overcurrent Protection

The voltage difference detected in the PA unit by the final collector current is differentially amplified by the IC118:B. The output voltage lowers as current increases and at some point the ALC line is pulled down thru the D160 lowering the output power. The operating point is determined by the VR110.

j. RF meter circuit, ALC Indication

The forward voltage is amplified by the IC118:D for driving the meter. The D164, R433 and C419 are for instant peak-holding to show the meter more visible. The D163 and D136 switch to S-meter. The ALC voltage is invert amplified by the IC118:C. The output voltage is divided from 8V thereby lowering the feedback resistance so that tolerance caused by bias-leakage is minimized; further this feedback resistor lets some current to the R423 to obtain 4.0V to the ALC line. The output is fed to the base of the Q150, leading to the front unit tell the CPU to switch Tx and Rx besides illuminating the Tx LED.

2. PA Unit

a. Power Amp

The signal input is amplified by the Q803 to about 100mW. By having the idling current of about 100mA the amplification is A-class. With the feedback the frequency response is compensated, and with a capacitor parallel to the emitter resistor the frequency is compensated totally. Then the signal is amplified to about 5 watt with the Q801 and Q805 (RD16HHF1) where the idling current is 800mA (adjusted with the VR804) in push-pull configuration. The D804 and D805 is thermally contacting the Q801 and Q805 to compensate idling temperature.

b. Final Power Amp

There is about 1.6A of idling current in the final amp circuit consisting of the Q802 and Q804 (RD100HHF1). The D801 and D802 are thermally conducting with the Q802 and Q804 for temperature compensation. Feedbacks exist thru the R804 and R822 from collector side averaging the gain in a wide range. The output of 100W goes to the filter circuit. The collector current of the Q802/Q804 is detected due to the voltage drop caused by resistance of the FB803 and L801, and is output to the main unit.

c. Cooling Fan Control

The fan is controlled under the temperature of the Q802 and Q804 which is sensed by a thermistor (TH801). While transmitting, due to temperature rise, the resistance of the TH801 goes down and voltage of inverted input for the Pin No.1 of IC101 (MAIN UNIT) goes down. The IC101 (Pin No.1) input is applied a voltage corresponding to its voltage thus is compared. When the temperature is over 50 degrees Celsius approximately, the inverted-input voltage would go down with comparative voltage, and by the comparator output voltage of the Pin No.74 of IC101, the Q183 is turned ON and the fan starts running.

d. Protection Circuit

As a protection for the final power amp, power down circuits detecting SWR excessive current, and temperature rise have been installed.

3) Peripheral Circuits

1. Beep and Sidetone Circuit

Sidetone is output by the STON line at pin No.24 of the CPU (MAIN UNIT) in square wave. Beep is output by the beep line at pin No.16 of the CPU (MAIN UNIT) in square wave. The sidetone frequency is switchable in the range of 400Hz to 1kHz. The VR1 is the volume control put which leads to the AP amp.

2. Tune Circuit

At the start of the tuning, the TUNE voltage comes out by which the one-shot multi-vibrator operates and by the Q168 approximately 8V is output to command the external auto tuner as a starting signal. Separately, an output which goes low while tuning is created by the Q169 using the TUNE voltage. When the starting signal is received by the external auto tuner (e.g. EDX-2), the tuner outputs the said (low) output at TKEY terminal. The radio's CPU monitors the TKEY terminal and while the voltage is at low level the radio is put to the TUNE mode. If the TKEY terminal is low for more than 20 seconds, the CPU releases the TUNE mode. During the TUNE mode the radio transmits in AM mode besides microphone is muted and the carrier is suppressed at 10W (adjustable).

3. Regulated Power Supply

The IC115 is a regulated power supply of 8V output. The voltage necessary for transmission, namely T8V is created by the Q149, and for reception R8V by the Q152. The IC117, Q151 and Q155 are Tx/Rx control. When PTT line is grounded at the output of the Q161 by mic's PTT or CW keying, a High level is output from the IC117:C, and buffered by the Q150 the output is sent to the CPU in the front unit for Tx/Rx switching. The IC117:C, having delayed the rising of reception with the R413, C408, and D158, controls Q149 with Q151. When transmitting, the current flows from 13.8V thru the R410 and D156, and since the Q149's base voltage is higher by one diode difference than 8V, the emitter output will be just 8V. When transmitting, the Q151 is turned ON thus the Q149's base voltage will be 0V, resulting no output on T8V line. When receiving, the T8V line is shorted by the D157 to discharge remaining charges in the capacitors on T8V line. The Q152 while receiving, similarly as T8V line, has currents coming thru the D167 and R432 from the 13.8V line, and since the base voltage of the Q152 is higher by one diode voltage than 8V, the base voltage of the Q152 will be 0V hence no output on R8V line. When transmitting, the R8V line is shorted by the D168 to discharge remaining charges in the capacitors on R8V line. The input to the IC117:D, which goes low when reception is started, is delayed with the R421 and C412, then inverted by the IC117:B, followed by the Q155 to control R8V. If a voltage is applied to pin No.8 of IC117:C, the output at pin No.10 would vary with PTT going Low, hence a PTT Lock is activated.

4. Mode Voltage Functions Control, BPF/LPF Switching

The CPU (MAIN UNIT) is controlling the mode voltage, preamp On/Off, Attenuator, Power, BPF/LPF switching, AGC, break-in, and PTT-Lock. For each mode, the Q167, Q170, Q171, Q177, Q179, Q181 and Q182 are turned on providing 8V.

5. Low Pass Filter

The output from the final power amp goes through the low pass filter removing the harmonics. The input/output for this filter is switched with a relay, and the filters not used are shorted to ground thru relays. The LPF control utilizes the control voltage for the BPF in the main unit. Each LPF is made of 5 pole Cheby-shev filters, attenuating the second and higher order harmonics by more than 40dB.

L0	~2.5MHz	BPF0, BPF1	1.8MHz band
L1	2.5MHz~4.0MHz	BPF2	3.5MHz band
L2	4.0MHz~7.5MHz	BPF3	7MHz band
L3	7.5MHz~14.5MHz	BPF4, BPF5	10,14MHz band
L4	14.5MHz~21.5MHz	BPF6	18,21MHz band
L5	21.5MHz~30.0MHz	BPF7	24,28MHz band

The transmitting signal, having removed spurious contents by the LPF goes thru the power detection circuit and Tx/Rx switching relay.

6. Power Detection Circuit

The L901 is made by bifilar winding on a toroidal core in 10 turns. Hence the two sides will have 20 turns with a center tap. When the jumper wire goes thru the hole of the core, this itself is considered one turn having 1:20 transformer. Since there are the R902 and R904 in parallel, it effectively means 50 ohm load existing on both ends. For the jumper wire, it is equivalent to having $50\Omega / (20*20) = 0.125\Omega$ resistor existing in series. Hence when outputting 100W, the voltage applied to ends of the said quasi-resistor is:

$$0.125/(50+0.125)* \sqrt{(100*50)} = 0.176V$$

Since the turn ratio is 20:1, the voltage between the L901 is $[0.176*20=3.52V]$

The center tap of the coil has the voltage a half of the above therefore the current will flow reversely to that in the jumper wire. A voltage divided by the TC901 and C904 is applied to the center tap, the voltage being in phase with that in the jumper wire. If the voltage is adjusted with the TC901 to be equal to the enter tap voltage, the R908 would have the voltages in phase adding each other, and the R909 would have inverted phase canceling each other. If the antenna impedance changes, there would be a differential voltage on the R909 without having cancellation due to phase or voltage difference hence having a DC voltage after passing thru the D902. In this way, the voltage applied on the R913 is proportional to the output power (forward voltage) and on the R914 is to the reflected power (reflected voltage). Thus the output and reflected powers are detected and in the main unit the power is controlled.

7. Power Switch

Pressing the SW1 turns the RL801 contact ON and 13.8V is supplied. At the same time, the Q101 is turned on and 5V is supplied.

8. Power Supply and Resetting

The IC102, resetting IC for resetting the CPU, turns on and off at 4.5V. When OFF (0V) the CPU resets. Then the IC1004's reset signal goes Low and the CPU stops. The IC116 is the power supply for the CPU, which is made separate in order for the voltage to sustain 5V until the data is written to the EEPROM and resetting signal is input.

9. Dimmer

A regulated power supply of 8V is made of the IC115. The voltage of 8V is supplied to D3, D4, D5 and D6. The CPU's EN output is a pulse, which current value from D3 to D6 is set. When the illumination is at the highest intensity, the EN output is constant at 5V.

10. LCD

The CPU turns ON the LCD via segment and common terminals with 1/4 the duty and 1/3 the bias, at the frame frequency of 125Hz.

11. Tone

The CPU (IC101) is equipped with an internal tone encoder. The tone signal (67.0 to 250.3Hz) is output from pin 45 of CPU. The output of the CPU leading to the mic amp LPF having mixed with audio signal. The tone is output only when in FM mode.

12. Electronic Keye

The CPU (IC101) is activated by input to pin No.68 for dots, and pin No.69 for dash. When ElecKey is ON, the electronic keyer is ON, and when ElecKey is OFF the keying is of semi-automatic (the "bug key") operation.

13. Cloning

The pin 58 of CPU is clone data transmission, and the pin 57 of CPU is receiving data. Each data is of one line, and input/output is done thru JK2 on the front unit.

14. Miscellaneous

The X1 is a ceramic resonator of 8MHz carefully chosen on its harmonics not interfering on amateur bands. For the front panel switches, the Y0, Y1, Y2 and Y3 with regard to the DB0~DB5 are monitored to determine which key is pressed. On the terminals of RIT and IF-Shift pots, 5V is applied and the voltage at the input of A/D determines the positions of these pots. The Q1 is for transmit detection whose output from the main unit and illuminating the Tx LED. For this reason it cannot be directly input to the CPU therefore the change is only either on or off. The Q2 is the squelch output from the main unit which illuminates the Rx LED.

4) PLL Synthesizer circuits

1. Reference frequency oscillator circuit

The reference oscillation frequency for the PLL of the second local oscillator reference and DDS clock, etc. is set at 16.777216MHz. The signal is oscillated by the X601, Q609, and Q611 buffered with the Q608. It is used for the DDS clock for BFO oscillation. It is further divided 1/2064 with the IC606 to 8.128496KHz for the second local oscillator PLL (IC606) reference frequency.

2. First Local Oscillator

The Q605 is a Hartley oscillator with the Q605 gate grounded which works as VCO with the oscillation frequency range of 71.75 to 106.75MHz. The Q601 eliminates ripples for stabilizing the power supply, while the Q604 is a buffer circuit. The output is divided 1/8 with the IC610 and divided 1/5 with the IC611, hence 1/4 of the first local oscillator frequency (about 1.8 to 2.5MHz) is input to the phase comparator IC607. Meanwhile the DDS in the IC603 can output in 0.25Hz step, and with a D/A converter of 10bit and LPF, a sinusoidal wave that is 1/40 of the first local frequency can be obtained. This output, with the phase comparator will control the signal. The oscillator output frequency will be 10Hz patch (0.25*40). The IC607 output goes thru a loop filter which is made of high response, low noise op-amp inside the IC601A; controlling the D602, the oscillation frequency is controlled. To widen the lock range, some voltages are supplied to cathodes of the D602. The locking voltage applicable to the anode of the D602 is in a wide range of 2V to +6V. The IC602 and the Q603 are the necessary negative voltage, and about -6.5V is attained.

3. Second Local Oscillator

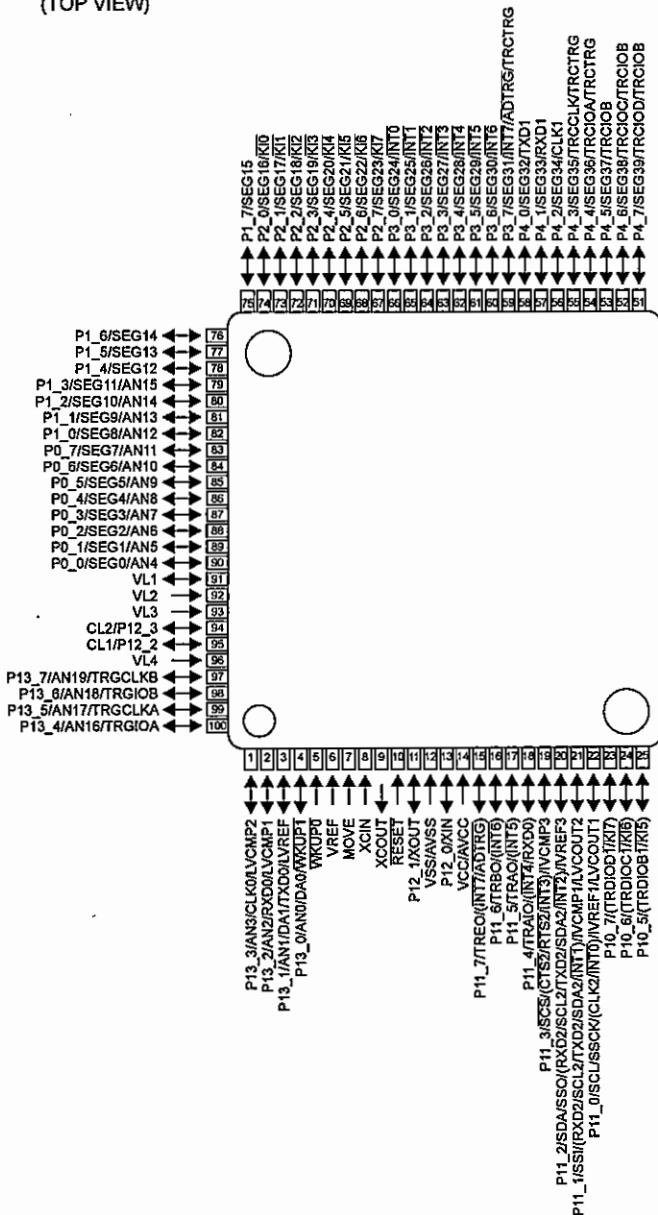
The reference oscillation frequency input to the IC606 is 8.388608MHz which is divided 1/2064 inside, and the comparison frequency is about 8.128496KHz. The Q615 is a VCO with 71.295 MHz which is buffered with Q616. The output is amplified by the amplifier Q620, and dividing it 1/8771 in the IC606, it is fed to a phase comparator and thru a loop filter, the oscillation frequency is output, controlled by the D605. Also, this output is amplified by the amplifier Q614 and fed to the second mixer circuit. When transmitting FM, the anode of the D605 will be superimposed by the modulating signal from the microphone, modulating into FM signal. When in FM mode, the C697 is added to a loop filter by the Q618, having the time constant larger and the control under the modulation is unable, a modulated signal is created thru the VCO. The IC605 is an analog switch which enables frequency modulation on the VCO only when in FM mode.

4. I.F. Shifting (Δ I.F.)

When in SSB or CW, by varying the first local and BFO interlocked, it is possible to change the relative receiving bandwidth without changing the receiving frequency. The range for the I.F. shifting for DX-SR8 is +/-1.5kHz in 50Hz pitch.

5) R5F2L3ACANFP#U1 (XA1400 / XA1442) FRONT / MAIN CPU

Terminal Connection
(TOP VIEW)



FRONT CPU (XA1400)

No.	Terminal	Signal	I/O	Description
1	P13	UP	I	UP Key input
2	P13/RXD0	RXD	I	UART data reception input
3	P13/TXD0	TXD	O	UART data transmission output
4	P13		-	
5	WKUP	GND	-	GND
6	VREF	5V	-	5V
7	MODE	5V	-	5V
8	XCIN		-	
9	XCOUT		-	
10	RESET	RESET	I	Reset input
11	XOUT	XOUT	O	Main clock output
12	VSS	GND	-	CPU GND
13	XIN	XIN	I	Main clock input
14	VCC	5V	-	CPU power terminal
15	P11	EN	O	LCD Dimmer
16	INT6	PTT	I	PTT input
17	P11	DOWN	I	DOWN Key input
18	INT4	DIAL1	I	Rotary encoder input
19	INT3	DIAL2	I	
20	P11	Y0	O	
21	P11	Y1	O	Key matrix input
22	P11	Y2	O	
23	P11	Y3	O	
24	KI6	DB0	I	
25	KI5	DB1	I	
26	KI4	DB2	I	Key matrix input
27	KI3	DB3	I	
28	KI2	DB4	I	
29	KI1	DB5	I	
30	P10	MUTE	O	Microphone mute
31	COM0	COM0	O	LCD COM0 output
32	COM1	COM1	O	LCD COM1 output
33	COM2	COM2	O	LCD COM2 output
34	COM3	COM3	O	LCD COM3 output
35	SEG55	SEG55	O	
36	SEG54	SEG54	O	
37	SEG53	SEG53	O	
38	SEG52	SEG52	O	
39	SEG51	SEG51	O	
40	SEG50	SEG50	O	
41	SEG49	SEG49	O	
42	SEG48	SEG48	O	
43	SEG47	SEG47	O	
44	SEG46	SEG46	O	
45	SEG45	SEG45	O	LCD segment signal
46	SEG44	SEG44	O	
47	SEG43	SEG43	O	
48	SEG42	SEG42	O	
49	SEG41	SEG41	O	
50	SEG40	SEG40	O	
51	SEG39	SEG39	O	
52	SEG38	SEG38	O	
53	SEG37	SEG37	O	
54	SEG36	SEG36	O	
55	SEG35	SEG35	O	
56	SEG34	SEG34	O	

FRONT CPU (XA1400)

No.	Terminal	Signal	I/O	Description
57	SEG33	SEG33	O	
58	SEG32	SEG32	O	
59	SEG31	SEG31	O	
60	SEG30	SEG30	O	
61	SEG29	SEG29	O	
62	SEG28	SEG28	O	
63	SEG27	SEG27	O	
64	SEG26	SEG26	O	
65	SEG25	SEG25	O	
66	SEG24	SEG24	O	
67	SEG23	SEG23	O	
68	SEG22	SEG22	O	
69	SEG21	SEG21	O	
70	SEG20	SEG20	O	
71	SEG19	SEG19	O	
72	SEG18	SEG18	O	
73	SEG17	SEG17	O	LCD segment signal
74	SEG16	SEG16	O	
75	SEG15	SEG15	O	
76	SEG14	SEG14	O	
77	SEG13	SEG13	O	
78	SEG12	SEG12	O	
79	SEG11	SEG11	O	
80	SEG10	SEG10	O	
81	SEG9	SEG9	O	
82	SEG8	SEG8	O	
83	SEG7	SEG7	O	
84	SEG6	SEG6	O	
85	SEG5	SEG5	O	
86	SEG4	SEG4	O	
87	SEG3	SEG3	O	
88	SEG2	SEG2	O	
89	SEG1	SEG1	O	
90	SEG0	SEG0	O	
91	VL1	VL1	-	
92	VL2	VL2	-	LCD power supply
93	VL3	VL3	-	
94	P12	RXLED	O	RX Lamp
95	P12	TXLED	O	TX Lamp
96	VL4	VL4	-	LCD power supply
97	AN19	VOL	I	Volume input
98	AN18	SQL	I	SQL Volume input
99	AN17	SHIFT	I	SHIFT Volume input
100	AN16	RIT	I	RIT Volume input

MAIN CPU (XA1442)

No.	Terminal	Signal	I/O	Description
1	P13/AN3	TEMP	I	Temperature detection of transmission AMP
2	P13/RXD0	RXD	I	UART data reception input
3	P13/TXDO	TXD	O	UART data transmission output
4	P13/DAO	SQV	O	Output of voltage for squelch
5	WKUP0	GND	-	GND
6	VREF	5V	-	5V
7	MODE	5V	-	5V
8	XIN	-	-	-
9	XOUT	-	-	-
10	RESET	RESET	I	Reset input
11	XOUT	XOUT	O	Main clock output
12	VSS	GND	-	CPU GND
13	XIN	XIN	I	Main clock input
14	VCC	5V	-	CPU power terminal
15	P11	BU	I	Backup signal detection input
16	TRBO	BEEP	O	Beep tone output
17	INT5	ULK	I	PLL unlock signal input
18	P11	5VC	O	5V power ON/OFF output
19	P11	-	O	-
20	SDA	EDAT	I/O	Serial data for EEPROM
21	SCL2	CLK	O	Serial clock output for PLL
22	SCL	ECLK	O	Serial clock output for EEPROM
23	P10	DAT	O	Serial data output for PLL
24	TRDIOC1	STON	O	Side Tone Output
25	P10	STB	O	Strobe signal output for PLL
26	P10	-	-	-
27	P10	-	-	-
28	P10	-	-	-
29	P10	PSW	I	Power switch input
30	P10	PON	O	Unit power ON/OFF
31	P7	USB	O	USB mode setting
32	P7	LSB	O	LSB mode setting
33	P7	CWU	O	CWU mode setting
34	P7	CWL	O	CWL mode setting
35	P7	AM	O	AM mode setting
36	P7	FM	O	FM mode setting
37	P7	TUN	O	Output of Voltage for antenna tuner
38	P7	NRW	O	Narrow mode setting
39	P6	NBS	O	Noise Brounker setting
40	P6	AGCS	O	AGC setting
41	P6	LOW	O	Tx power LOW
42	P6	SLOW	O	Tx power SLOW
43	P6	MUTE	O	Microphone mute
44	TRDIOC0	-	-	-
45	TRDIOBO	TONE	O	CTCSS tone output
46	TRDIAO	-	-	-
47	P5	ATT	O	Attenuator ON/OFF
48	P5	BK1	O	-
49	P5	BK2	O	-
50	P5	BK3	O	Break-in
51	P4	AUTO	O	-
52	P4	PTT	O	PTT Output
53	P4	PTTL	O	PTT Lock
54	P4	50W	O	Tx Power 50W
55	P4	VDAT	O	EVR control data output
56	CLK1	VCLK	O	Clock output for EVR

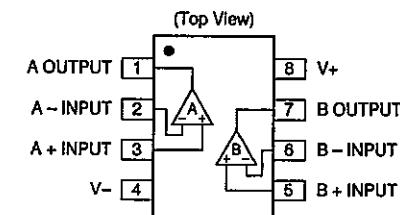
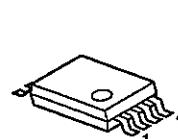
MAIN CPU (XA1442)

No.	Terminal	Signal	I/O	Description
57	RXD1	CRX	I	Clone data reception input
58	TXD1	CTX	O	Clone data transmission output
59	P3	BPF0	O	1.6MHz BAND
60	P3	BPF1	O	1.9MHz BAND
61	P3	BPF2	O	3.5MHz BAND
62	P3	BPF3	O	7MHz BAND
63	P3	BPF4	O	10MHz BAND
64	P3	BPF5	O	14MHz BAND, 18MHz BAND
65	P3	BPF6	O	21MHz BAND, 24MHz BAND
66	P3	BPF7	O	28MHz BAND, 29MHz BAND
67	P2	PRE	O	PRE AMP ON/OFF
68	P2	DOT	I	CW DOT input
69	P2	DASH	I	CW DASH input
70	P2	CWK	O	Transmission control in CW mode
71	P2	TXS	I	Detection of transmission
72	P2	SQS	I	squelch Open/Close
73	P2	50I	I	Tx Power 50W setting
74	P2	FAN	O	Fan Motor control
75	P1	TKEY	I	Detection of Antenna tuner operation
76	P1	COMP	O	
77	P1	-	-	-
78	P1	-	-	-
79	AN15	SRF	I	S-meter input/RF meter input
80	P1	-	-	-
81	P1	-	-	-
82	P1	-	-	-
83	P0	JP1	I	Band plan 1
84	P0	JP2	I	Band plan 2
85	P0	JP3	I	Band plan 3
86	P0	JP4	I	Band plan 4
87	P0	JP5	I	Band plan 5
88	P0	JP6	I	Band plan 6
89	P0	JP7	I	Band plan 7
90	P0	JP8	I	Band plan 8
91	VL1	-	-	-
92	VL2	-	-	-
93	VL3	-	-	-
94	P12	-	-	-
95	P12	-	-	-
96	VL4	-	-	-
97	P13	SCLK	O	Serial clock output for DDS
98	P13	SDAT	O	Serial data output for DDS
99	P13	FSY1	O	1st LO data for DDS
100	P13	FSYB	O	BFO data for DDS

SEMICONDUCTOR DATA

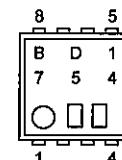
1) NJM4558M (XA0097)

Operation Amplifiers

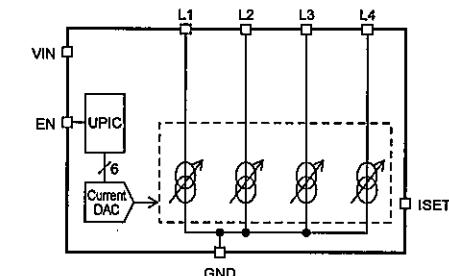


2) BD1754HFN (XA1403)

LED Driver Series

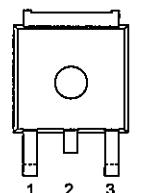


PIN	Pin Name
1	EN
2	GND
3	ISET
4	VIN
5	L1
6	L2
7	L3
8	L4



3) NJM78M05DL1A (XA1118)

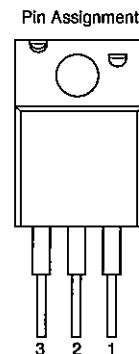
5V Voltage Regulator



- 1.INPUT
- 2.GND
- 3.OUTPUT

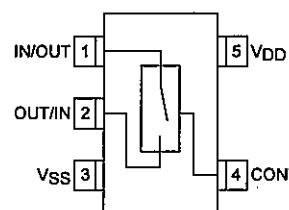
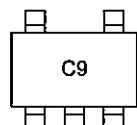
4) NJM7808FA (XA1106)

8V Voltage Regulator



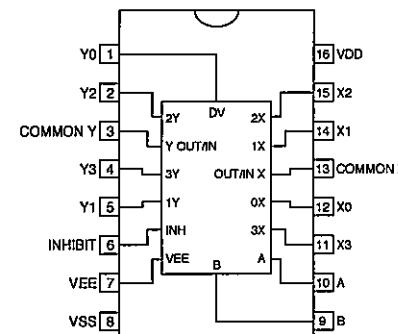
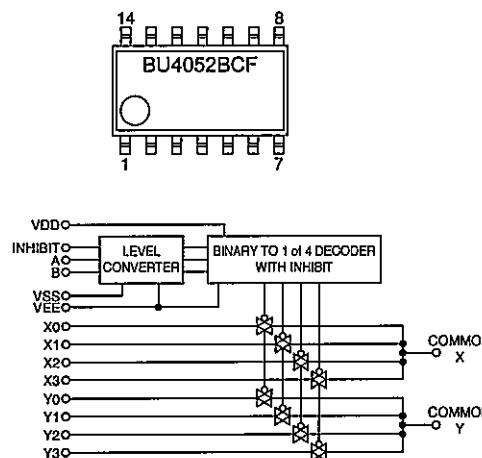
5) TC4S66F (XA0115)

Bilateral Switch



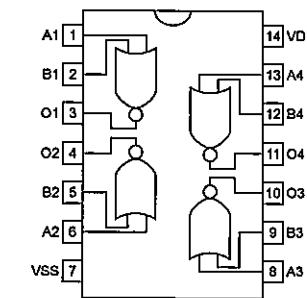
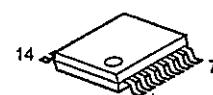
6) BU4052BCF (XA0236)

Analog Switch



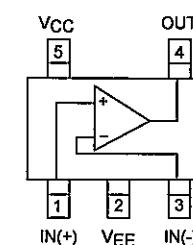
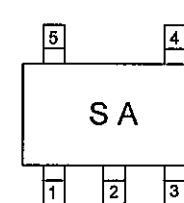
7) BU4001BF (XA0299)

Quad 2-input NOR GATE



8) TA75S01F (XA0332)

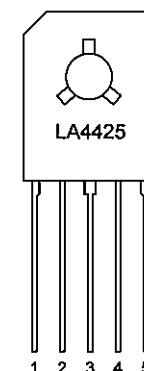
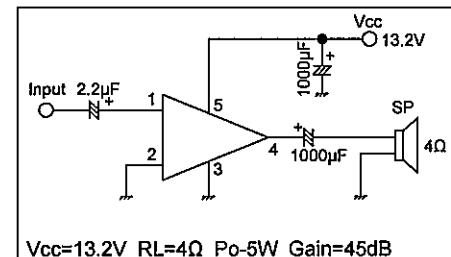
Single Operational Amplifiers



9) LA4425A (XA0410)

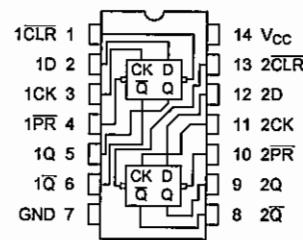
5W Audio Power Amplifiers

Test Circuit

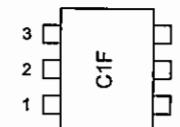


10) TC74HC74AF (XA0459)

Dual D-type Flip Flop

**13) UPC2710TB (XA0968)**

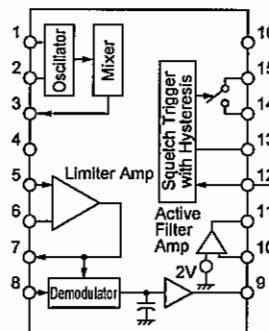
Wide Band Amp



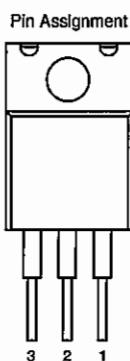
PIN	Pin Name
1	INPUT
2	GND
3	GND
4	OUTPUT
5	GND
6	Vcc

11) NJM3357M (XA0742)

Low Power FM IC

**12) NJM7805FA (XA0812)**

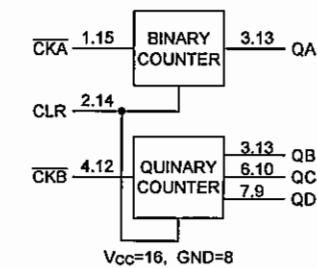
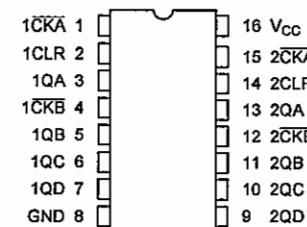
5V Voltage Regulator



1. OUTPUT
2. COMMON
3. INPUT

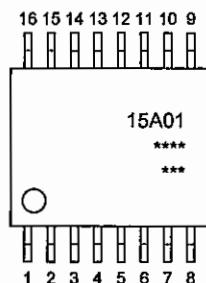
15) TC74HC390AF (XA1001)

CMOS Dual Decade Counter



16) MB15A01PFV1 (XA1010)

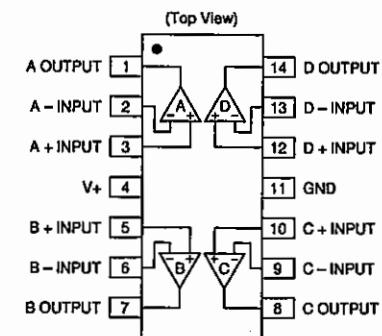
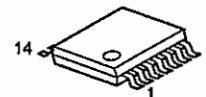
PLL Synthesizer



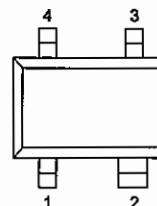
1. OSC IN	9. Clock
2. OSC OUT	10. Data
3. V _p	11. LE
4. V _{cc}	12. FC
5. D _o	13. N. C.
6. GND	14. f _{out}
7. LD	15. φ _P
8. f _{in}	16. φ _R

18) LM2902PWR (XA1106)

Quad Operational Amplifiers

**19) S80845CLNB (XA1120)**

C-MOS Voltage Detector

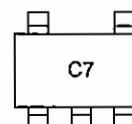


Pin No.	Pin name	Pin description
1	OUT	Voltage detection output pin
2	VDD	Voltage input pin
3	NC ¹	No connection
4	VSS	GND pin

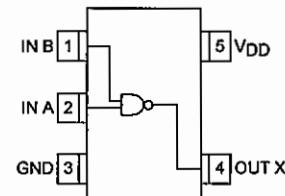
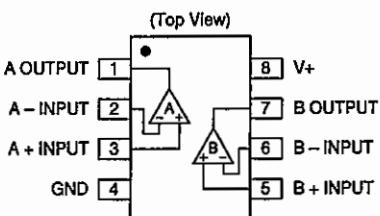
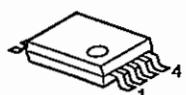
*1. The NC pin is electrically open.
The NC pin can be connected to VDD or VSS.

20) TC4SU11F (XA1396)

2 Input NAND GATE

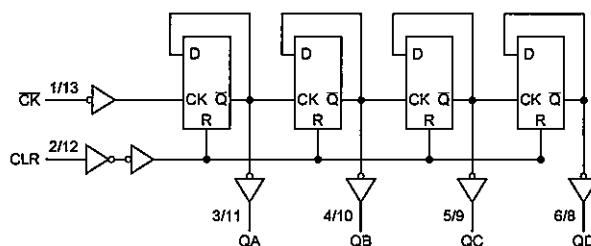
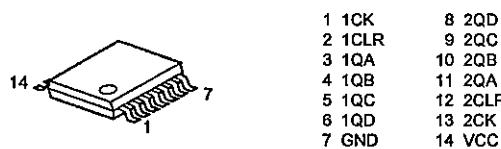
**17) LM2904PWR (XA1103)**

Dual Operational Amplifiers



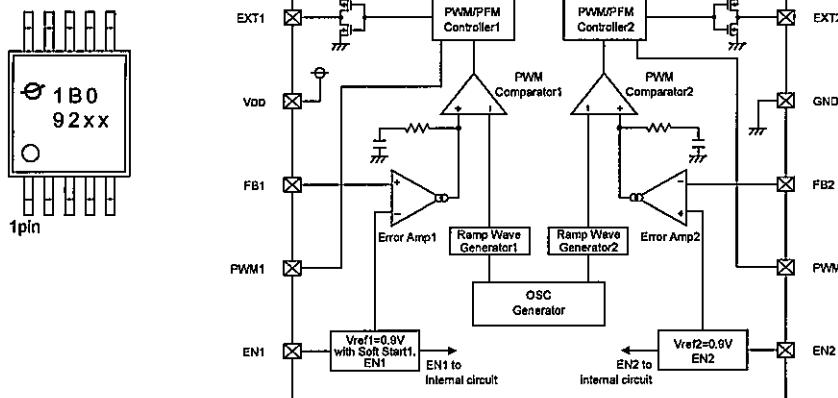
21) TC74VHC393FT (XA1397)

Dual Binary Counter



22) XC9504B092AR (XA1398)

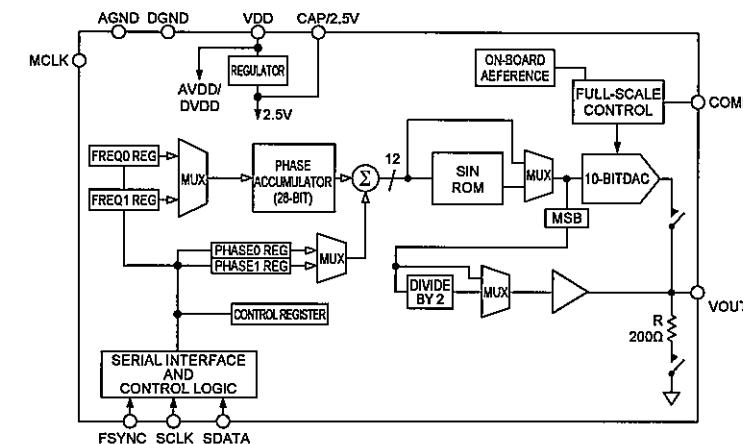
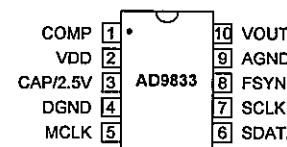
2ch. Step-up/Inverting DC/DC Converter



PIN No.	Pin Name	FUNCTION
1	EXT1	External Transistor Connection 1
2	VDD	Supply Voltage
3	FB1	Output Voltage Monitor Feedback Pin 1
4	PWM1	PWM / PFM Switching Pin 1
5	EN1	Enable 1
6	EN2	Enable 2
7	PWM2	PWM / PFM Switching Pin 2
8	FB2	Output Voltage Monitor Feedback Pin 2
9	GND	Ground
10	EXT2	External Transistor Connection 2

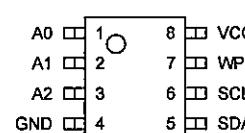
23) AD9833BRMZ (XA1399)

Programmable Waveform Generator



24) R1EX24256ASAS0A#S0 (XA1401)

256K bits CMOS Serial EEPROM

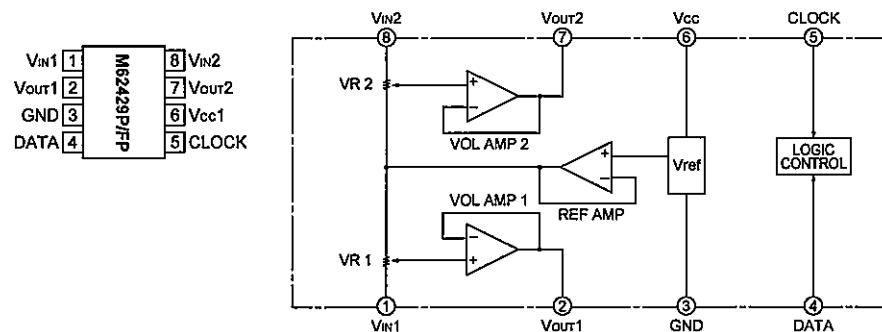


Pin Number	Pin Name	Function
1	A0	Slave address input
2	A1	Slave address input
3	A2	Slave address input
4	GND	Ground
5	SDA	Serial data input / output
6	SCL	Serial clock input
7	WP	Write protection input Connected to Vcc: Protection valid Connected to GND: Protection invalid
8	VCC	Power supply

Remark See Dimensions for details of the package drawings.

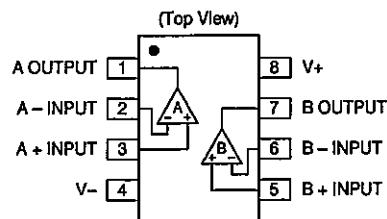
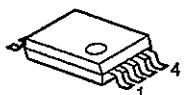
25) M61545AFP#DF0R (XA1402)

Electronic Volume



26) NJM2068V (XA1404)

Dual Operational Amplifiers

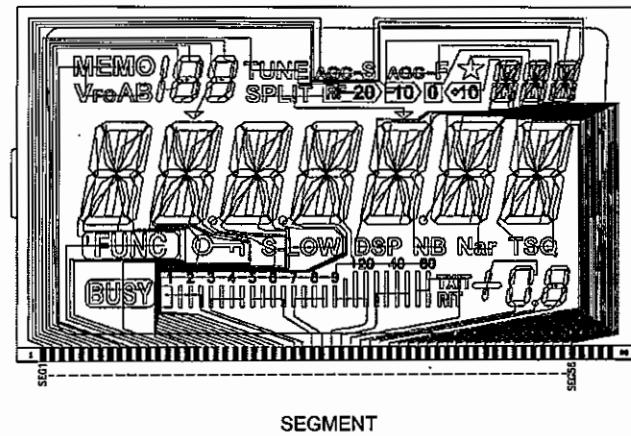


27) Transistor, Diode and LED outline Drawings

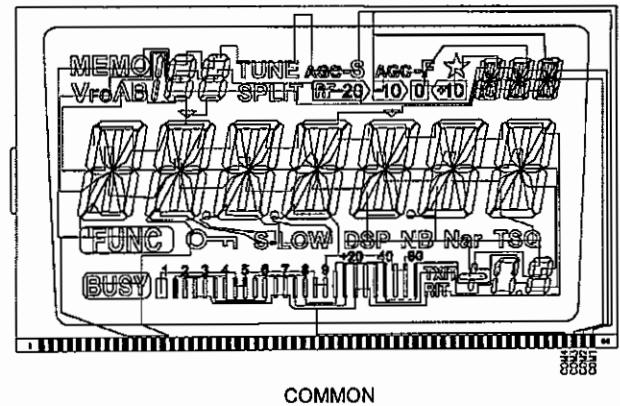
Top View

VRPG3312X XL0051	1SS133 XD0038	DA204U XD0139	DAN202U XD0230	DAP202U XD0231	1SS355 XD0254	DAP236 XD0266
GR K RED		K	N	P	A	X
1SS356 XD0272	1SV262 XD0300	HSS88WSTR XD0302	DAN235E XD0320	RLS-73 XD0363	UDZS 6.2B XD0386	CRG01 XD0391
		M			R2	Q
VDZT2R5.1B XD0402	L709CER XD0430	RB715WTL XD0433	Q1543.0 XE0071	RB717F XD0453	1SS405 XD0462	FCQS3PAD65 XD0493
A2		3D	S	3E	A7	
TLWK1100C XL0133						
2SK210GR XE0006	3SK293 XE0053	RD06HHF1 XE0054	RD100HHF1 XE0055	RD16HHF1 XE0056	2SC3357RE XT0048	2SA1576A XT0094
S YG D G	G2 G1 UF D S	RD06 HHF1	RD100 HHF1	RD16 HHF1	R2 B C E	C FR B E
2SA1036K XT0110	2SC3419-Y XT0127	2SD1664 XT0136	2SC4915-0 XT0178	2SC6026MFV XT0210	2SC4738E-GR XT0224	2SB1412 T0299
C HQ B E	O ECB	C	C QO B E	C HG B E	C LG B E	B1412 H
RN1107FV XU0210	RN1107FV XU0211	RN1104FV XU0219	EMD09T2R XU0236			
C XH B E	C YH B E	C XD B E	8 5 4 1 2 3			
Rb=10kohm Rbe=47kohm	Rb=10kohm Rbe=47kohm	Rb=47kohm Rbe=47kohm	1 R2 2 R1 3 R1 4 R2 5 R1 6 R2	R1=10kohm R2=47kohm		

28) LCD Connection (EL0064)



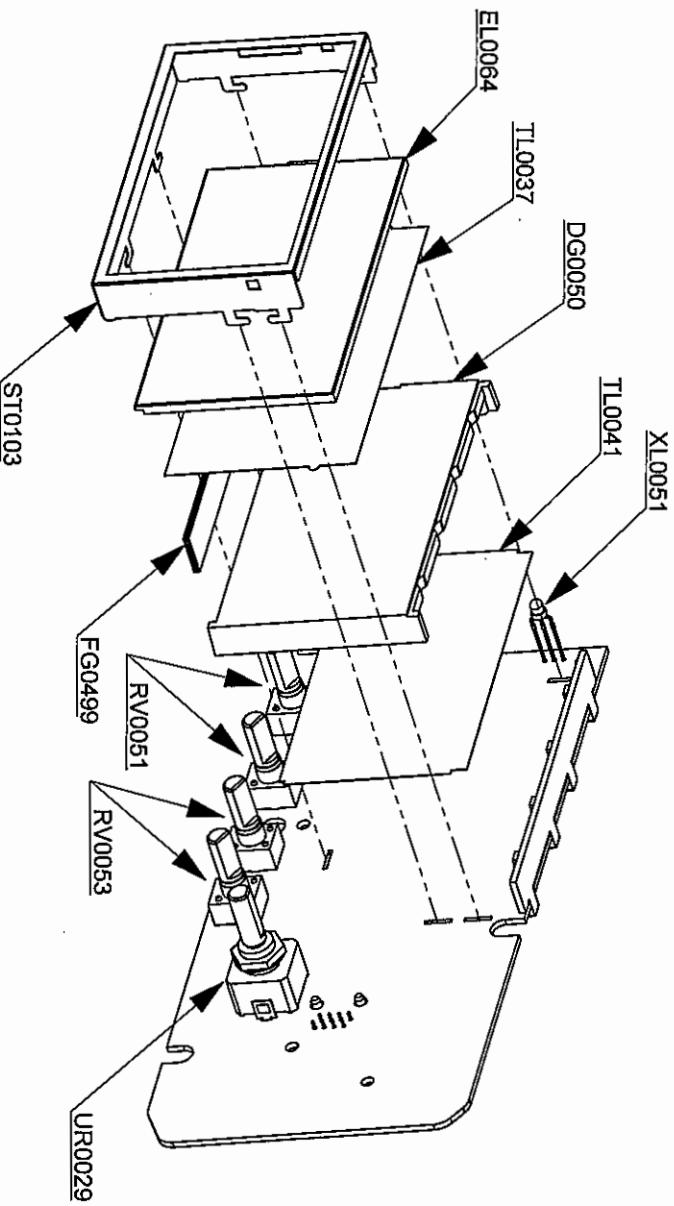
SEGMENT



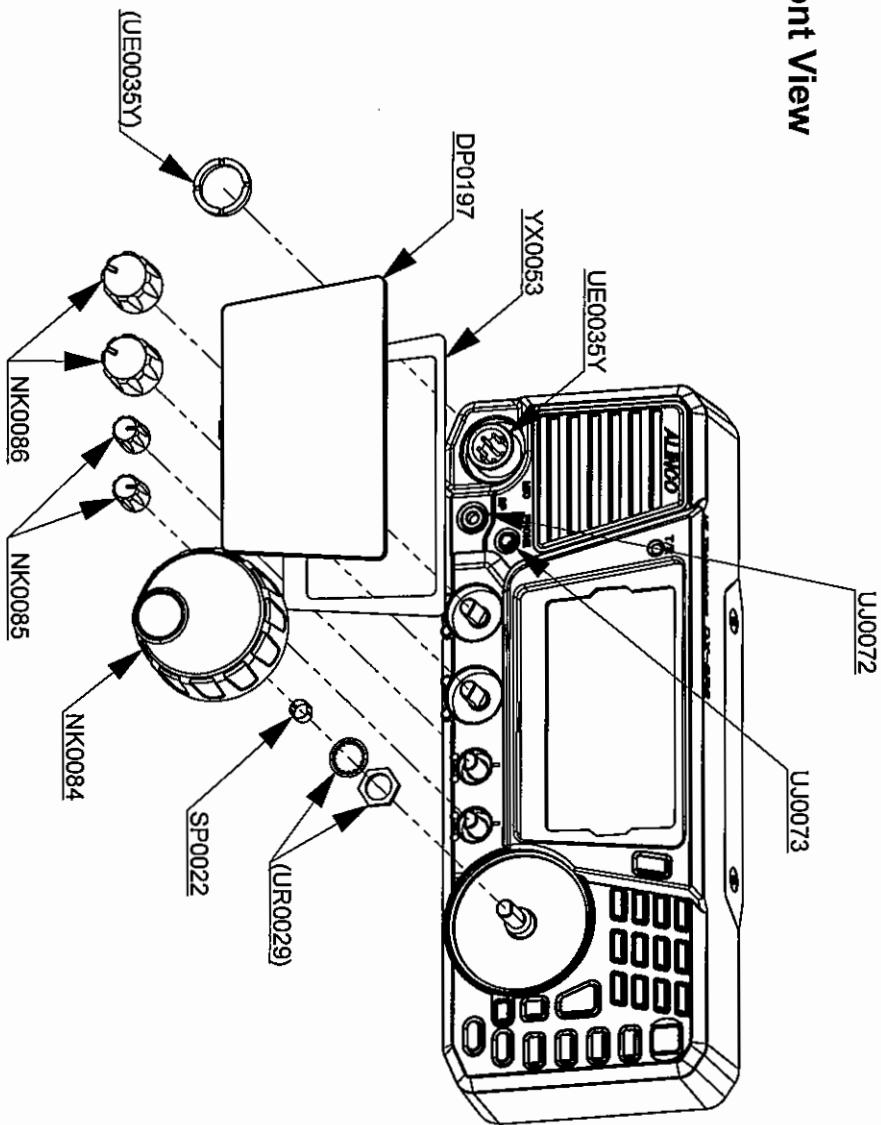
COMMON

EXPLODED VIEW

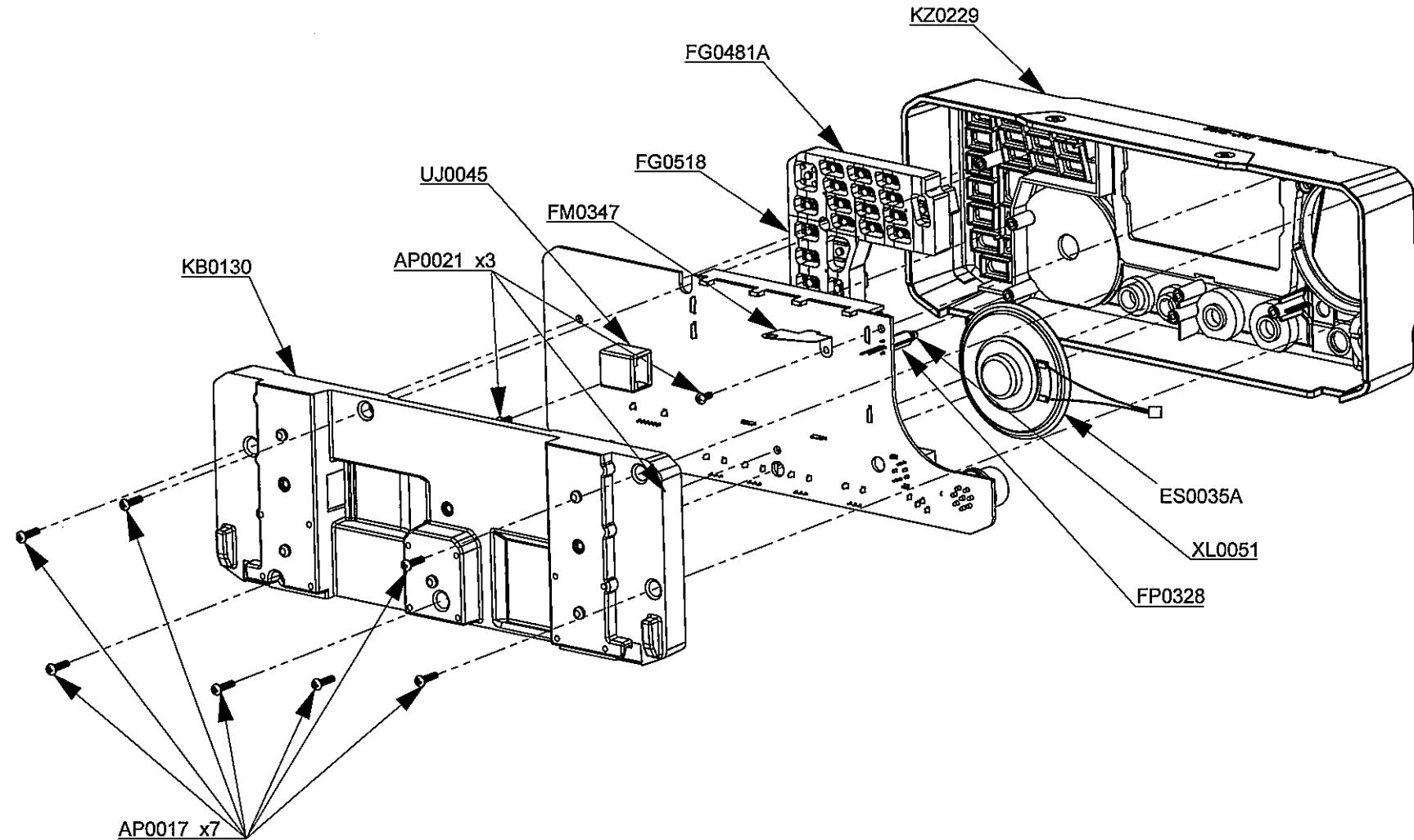
1) Front View
a. LCD



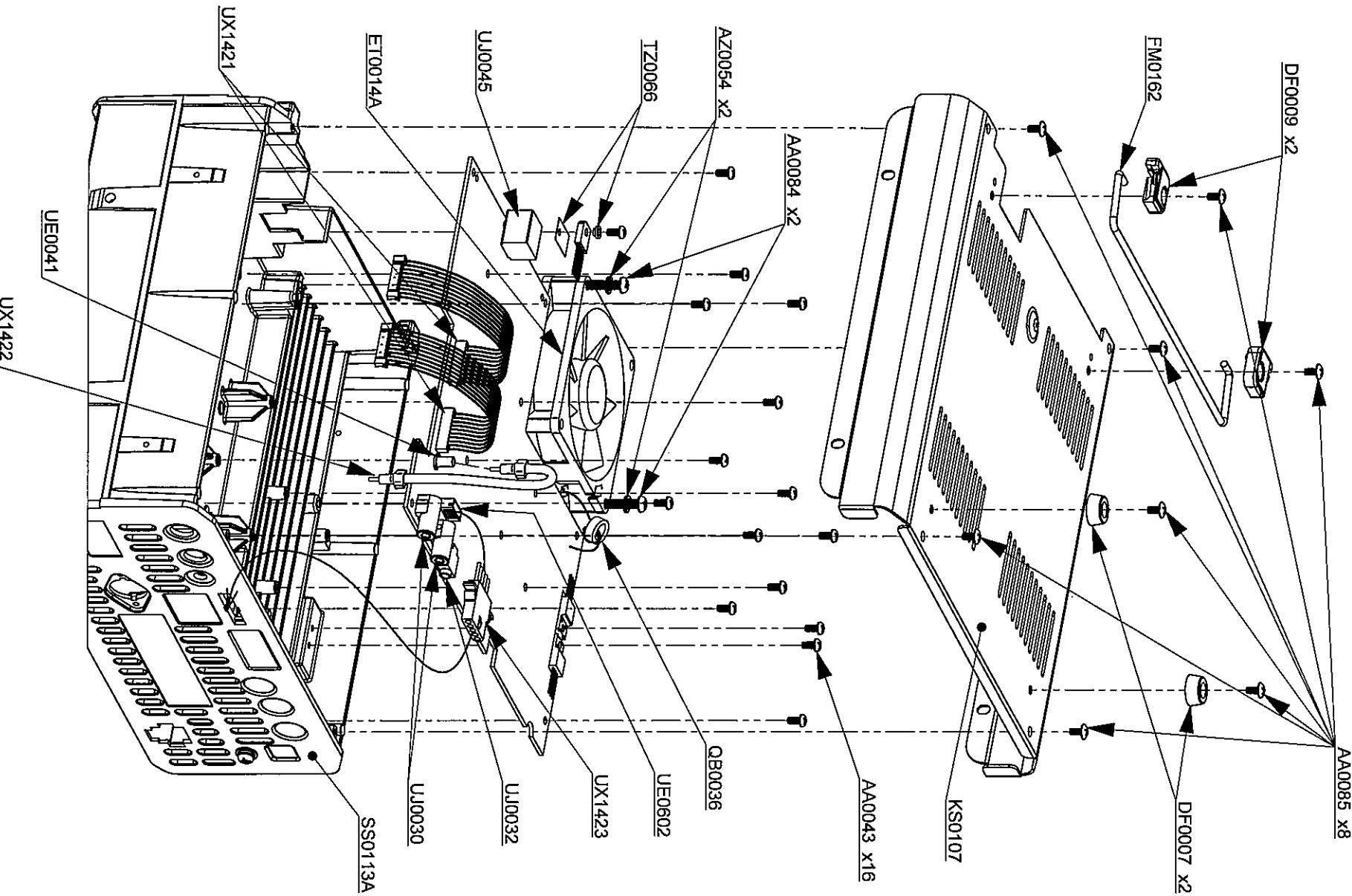
b. Front View



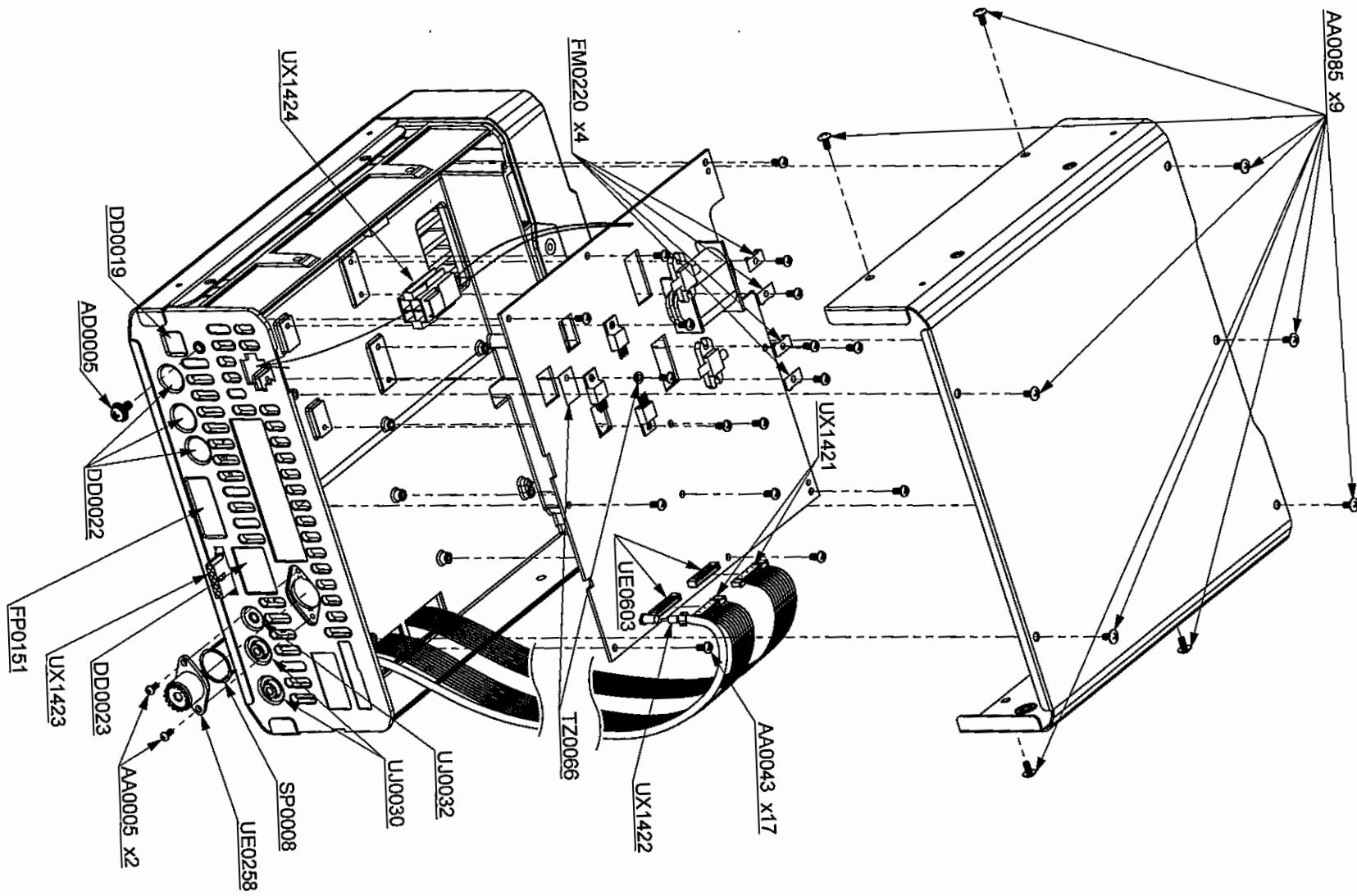
c.Rear View



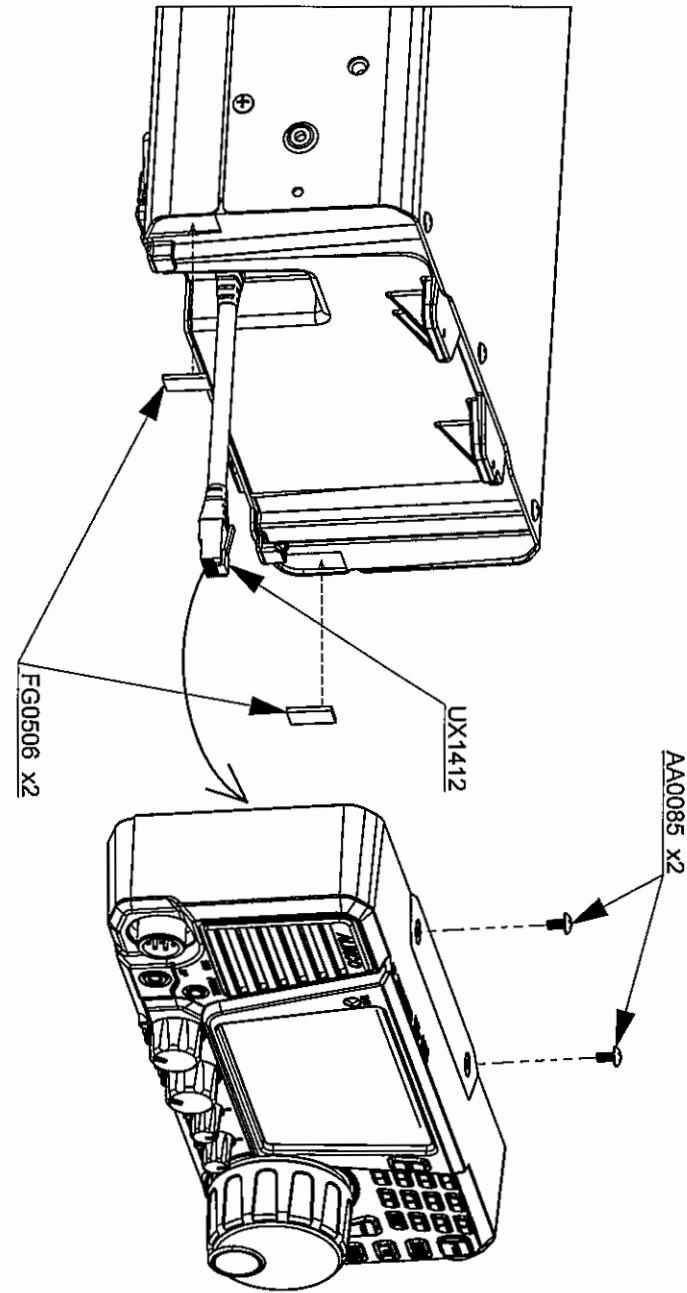
2) MAIN SIDE
a. Top View



b.Bottom View



c.Front View



PARTS LIST

FRONT Unit

Ref. No.	Parts No.	Description	Parts Name	Version
C1	CU3535	Chip C	GRM36B102K50PT	R7
C2	CS0424	Chip Tantulum	TMCMA1C105MTR	R8
C3	CU3535	Chip C	GRM36B02K50PT	R9
C4	CS0424	Chip Tantulum	TMCMA1C105MTR	R10
C5	CU3523	Chip C	GRM1552C1H01201D	R11
C6	CU3559	Chip C	GRM1552C1H01205KE18D	R12
C7	CU3551	Chip C	GRM36B223K16PT	R13
C8	CU3559	Chip C	GRM36B30J105KE18D	R14
C9	CU3547	Chip C	GRM36B103K16PT	R15
C10	CU3535	Chip C	GRM36B102K50PT	R16
C11	CU3547	Chip C	GRM36B103K16PT	R17
C12	CU3554	Chip C	GRM36B104K10PT	R18
C13	CU3547	Chip C	GRM36B103K16PT	R19
C14	CU3547	Chip C	GRM36B102K50PT	R20
C15	CU0118	Chip C	GRM21BB3JC475K487L	R21
C16	CU3547	Chip C	GRM36B103K16PT	R22
C17	CU3523	Chip C	GRM1552C1H101J21D	R23
C18	CU3523	Chip C	GRM36B103K16PT	R24
C19	CU0118	Chip C	GRM21BB3JC475K487L	R25
C20	CU3547	Chip C	GRM36B103K16PT	R26
C21	CU3547	Chip C	GRM36B103K16PT	R27
C22	CU3547	Chip C	GRM1552C1H101J21D	R28
C23	CU3547	Chip C	GRM36B103K16PT	R29
C24	CU3547	Chip C	GRM36B103K16PT	R30
C25	CU3551	Chip C	GRM36B223K16PT	R31
C26	CU3547	Chip C	GRM36B103K16PT	R32
C27	CU3547	Chip C	GRM1552C1H101J21D	R33
C30	CU3547	Chip C	GRM36B103K16PT	R34
C31	CS0470	Chip Tantulum	TMCMC1C107MTR	R35
C32	CS0424	Chip Tantulum	TMCMA1C105MTR	R36
C33	CU3547	Chip C	GRM36B103K16PT	R37
C34	CU3555	Chip C	GRM36B102K50PT	R38
C35	CU3535	Chip C	GRM36B102K50PT	R39
C36	CU3535	Chip C	GRM36B102K50PT	R40
C37	CU3535	Chip C	GRM36B102K50PT	R41
C38	CU3535	Chip C	GRM36B102K50PT	R42
C39	CU3547	Chip C	GRM36B103K16PT	R43
CN1	UE0035Y	Connector	MICFM214-8SUMP(Y)	R44
CN2	NC	Connector	HJC0282-010022	R45
CN3	UJ0045	Connector	P122A02M	R46
CN4	UE0043	Connector	VRPG3312X	R47
D1	XL0051	LED	1SS355	R48
D2	XD0254	Diode	1SS355	R49
D7	XD0254	Diode	1SS355	R50
D8	XD0250	Diode	DAN202U	R51
D9	XD0250	Diode	DAN202U	R52
D10	XD0250	Diode	DAN202U	R53
D11	XD0250	Diode	DAN202U	R54
D12	XD0250	Diode	DAN202U	R55
D13	XD0250	Diode	DAN202U	R56
D14	XD0250	Diode	DAN202U	R57
D15	XD0250	Diode	DAN202U	R58
D16	XD0250	Diode	DAN202U	R59
D17	XD0250	Diode	DAN202U	R60
D18	XD0250	Diode	DAN202U	R61
D19	XD0250	Diode	DAN202U	R62
D20	XD0482	Diode	ISS4051(TH3.F)	R63
D21	XD0482	Diode	VDTZTR5.1B	R64
D22	XD0402	Diode	VOZTR5.1B	R65
IC1	XA1400	ICP	R5F213ACANFP#U1	R66
C2	XA0097	IC	IC NJM4558M	R67
IC3	XA1403	IC	BD175AHFN-TR	R68
IC4	XA0947	IC	NJM7780M050L1A-TE1	R69
JK1	UU0073	Jack	HSJ2630-010070	R70
JK2	UU0072	Jack	HSJ1406-01-030	R71
L1	QC0086	Chip Inductor	3225 100 uH	R72
L2	QC0086	Chip Inductor	3225 100 uH	R73
LCD1	EL0064	LCD DXSR&	E9D972R	R74
Q1	XU0236	Transistor	E9D972R	R75
Q2	XU0236	Transistor	2SC6026MFV-GR	R76
Q3	XU0210	Transistor	2SC6026MFV-GR	R77
R1	RK3032	Chip R	1608 1/10W 330 OHM J	R78
R2	RK3032	Chip R	1608 1/10W 330 OHM J	R79
R3	RK3550	Chip R	1005 1/16W 10K OHM J	R80
R4	RK3522	Chip R	1005 1/16W 47 OHM J	R81
R5	RK3551	Chip R	1005 1/16W 12K OHM J	R82
R6	RK3566	Chip R	1005 1/16W 220K OHM J	R83

LCD Unit

Ref. No.	Parts No.	Description	Parts Name	Version
X1	XB0032	CERAMIC	CSTC8EW00G52-R0	
F1	FM0034	MIC GND PLATE		
RE1	UR0029	ENCODER	RES16B50-201-C	
VR1	RV0051	Trimmer R	RK09D130C2P(10KB)	
VR2	RV0053	Trimmer R	RK09D130C2P(10KB)	
VR3	RV0053	Trimmer R	RK09D130C3C(10KB)	
X1	XB0032	CERAMIC	CSTC8EW00G52-R0	
F2	FM0034	MIC GND PLATE		
UP0053	PCB	DXSRR8 FRONT INTEG		
DG0050		LCD LIGHT DXSRR8		
FP0328		LED SPACER		
FP0334		MIC SPACER DR110		
FG0499		LCD RUBBER		
TL0041		REFLET SHEET		
TL0037		DIFFUSION SHEET		
ST0103		LCD HOLDER DXSRR8		

MAIN Unit

Ref. No.	Parts No.	Description	Parts Name	Version
VR112	RH0210	Trimmer R	PVA2A473A01R00	
VR113	RH0257	Trimmer R	PVA2A224A01R00	
VR114	RH0259	Trimmer R	PVA2A474A01R00	
VR115	RH0250	Trimmer R	PVA2A222A01R00	
VR116	RH0208	Trimmer R	PVA2A103A01R00	
VR117	RH0208	Trimmer R	PVA2A103A01R00	
VR118	RH0250	Trimmer R	PVA2A222A01R00	
VR119	RH0211	Trimmer R	PVA2A104A01R00	
VR120	RH0209	Trimmer R	PVA2A223A01R00	
VR601	RH0211	Trimmer R	PVA2A104A01R00	
X101	XG00228	Crystal	SMD49.8.000MHZ	
X102	XG00229	Discriminator	CDBM495C7	
XG001	XG00229	Crystal	TS18VSE.16.777216M	
XF101	XF0084	MCF	MF71.7.R.71.50000MHZ	
XF102	XF0084	MCF	MF71.7.R.71.50000MHZ	
XF103	XF0084	MCF	MF71.7.R.71.50000MHZ	
XG0066	XG0066	ACC FOR 2SC1971/01		
UP0654	PCB	DXSR8 MAIN INTEG		

Mechanical Unit

Ref. No.	Parts No.	Description	Parts Name	Version
AA0005	SCREW	PH M2.6+6 FEN		
AA0043	SCREW	PH M3+6 FEN		
AA0085	SCREW	TH M3+6F-EBZN		
AB0032	SCREW	Pan S M4+10 FEN		
AD0005	SCREW	PH D M4+10 FEZN		
AP0017	SCREW	PH P2.6+10 FE/ZN		
AP0021	SCREW	PH P2.6+6 FE/ZB ZN		
DD0019		BLIND SHEET B		
DD0022		BLIND SHEET DXSR8		
DD0023		BLIND SHEET DXSR8		
DF0007		RUBBER FOOT XM601		
DF0008		RUBBER FOOT LXM601		
DF0009		RUBBER FOOT RMM601		
DP0197		LCD PANEL DXSR8		
ES0035A		57-8BC-35.2-01		
ET0014		FAN AD00812MB-C70		
FG0481		KEYBOARD		
FG0506		CUSHION		
FG0518		KEYBOARD		
FM0162		STAND XM669		
FM0333		STEEL PIPE DXSR8		
FM0347		GND PLATE DXSR8		
FP0151		REAR PANEL DR135		
KG0130		REAR CASE DXSR8		
KS0107		BOTTOM COVER DXSR8		
KU0167		UPPER COVER DXSR8		
KZ0229		FRONT ASSY DXSR8		
NK0084		MAIN DIAL SR8		
NK0085		KONBA SR8		
NK0086		KNOB B SR8		
OB0036		BP53RB120070060M		
OB0069		HF70RH10X20X5		
SP0008		GND TERM XM601		
SP0022		KNOB SPRING #5000		
SS0113		CHASSIS DXSR8		
UE0258Y		FMM.D.R4(Y)		
UX1047		WIRE DR130		
UX1412		CABLE DXSR8		
UX1422		CABLE PA		
UX1423		WIRE ACC		
YA0004		DIAL BOND		
YX0053		LCD TAPE DXSR8		
YZ0001		SIGREASESEG746 1GRAM		

Packing Unit

Ref. No.	Parts No.	Description	Parts Name	Version
Y20138		TAPE	BOTH FACES TAPE EBC7	
HP0016			5X75X90	
FM0114Z			MIC HANGER	
AJ0025			PH T3.5-10 FEN 1	
EHM53Y			SR53Y	
EHM64			MICROPHONE EHM64	
PR0714			20X80 LABEL	
HU0250			10 INNER DXJ30	
PR0514			EPSON 10X49 LABEL (W)	
PK0130			SCHEMATIC DXSR8	
HK0714			INDIVIDUAL BOX SR8	
HP0048			5X400X300	
HU0275			INNER BOX	
HU0276			INNER PAD	
PS0610			MANUAL	
UA0083			INSTRUCTION DXSR8	
PR0478			POWER CORD 30A	
HM0264			SERIAL SEAL	
HU0275			CARTON BOX	
DS0446			INNER SIDE	
			INNER SIDE	
			MODEL PLATE(S)	
PH0015			WARRANTY CEAT	
			N-2X40 LABEL(W)	
			SR8T	

Adjustments

1) Required Test Equipment

The following items are required to adjust radio parameters

1.DC Regulated power supply

Supply voltage: 13.8V or more
Current: 30A or more

Note:

- (1). SSG initial setting
Modulation Frequency:1kHz
Modulation Level:3.5kHz
- (3). Reference sensitivity(FM): 12dB SINAD
- (4). Specified audio output level: 2W at 8Ω
- (5). Standard audio output level: 50mW at 8Ω
- (6). Use an RF cable (5D2V:1M) for test equipment.
- (7). Attach a fuse to the RF test equipment.
- (8). All SSG outputs are indicated by EMF
- (9). Supply voltage for the transceiver:13.8VDC

2.Digital multimeter

Voltage range: FS = Approx. 20V

Current: 10A or more

Input resistance: High impedance

3.Oscilloscope

Measurable frequency: Audio frequency

4.Audio dummy load

Impedance: 8Ω

Dissipation: 3W or more

Jack: 3.5mmΦ

5.SSG

Output frequency: 100MHz or more

Impedance: 50Ω, unbalanced

Modulation: FM/AM

6.Spectrum Analyzer

Measurable frequency: 100MHz or more

Impedance: 50Ω, unbalanced

7.Power meter

Measurable frequency: 1.6MHz to 30MHz

Impedance: 50Ω, unbalanced

Measuring range: 0.1W-150W

8.Audio voltmeter

Measurable frequency: Up to 100kHz

Sensitivity: 1mV to 10V

9.Audio generator

Output frequency: 100Hz to 10kHz

Output impedance: 600Ω, unbalanced

10.Distortion meter/SINAD meter

Measurable frequency: 1kHz

Input level: Up to 40dB

Distortion: 1%-100%

11.Frequency counter

Measurable frequency: 1.6MHz to 30MHz

Measurable stability: Approx. ±0.1ppm

12.Linear detector

Measurable frequency: 1.6MHz to 30MHz

Characteristics: Flat

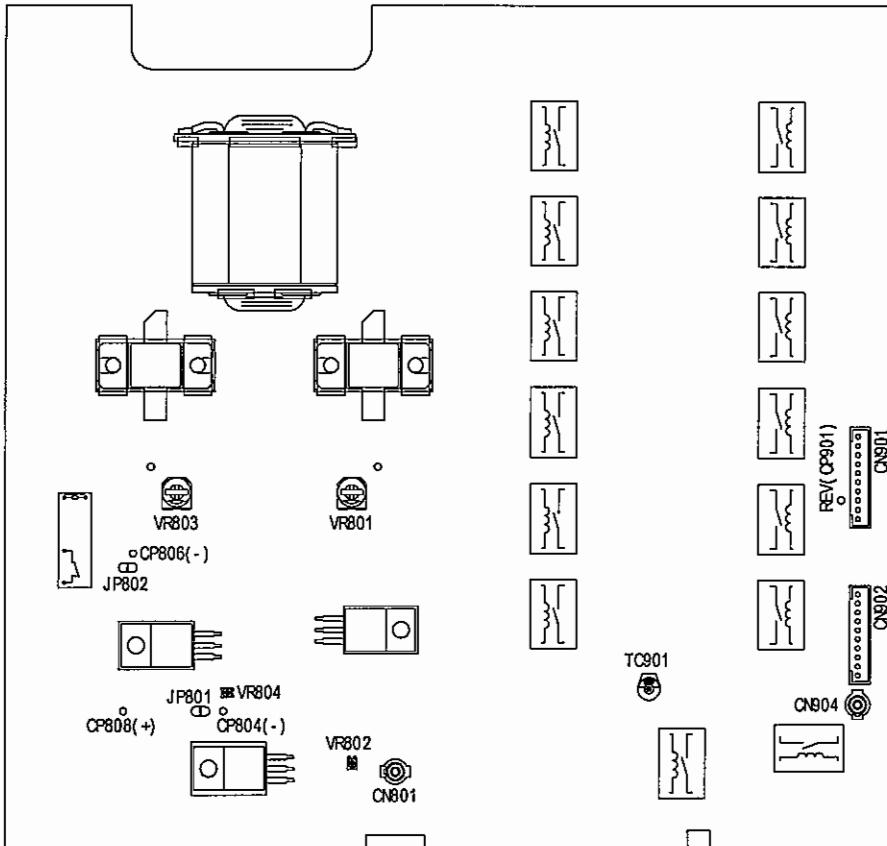
CN: 60dB or more

13. DC Ammeter

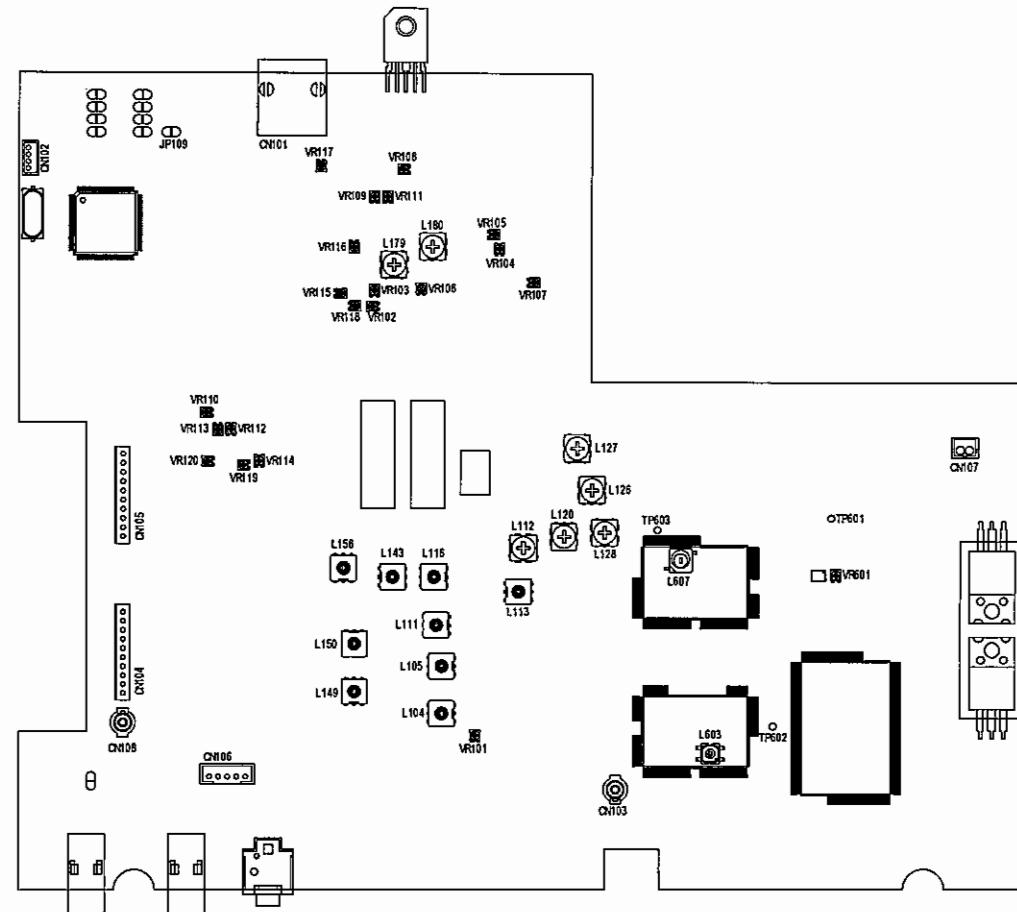
Current: 30A or more

2) Adjustment Spot

PA Unit Adjustment Spot

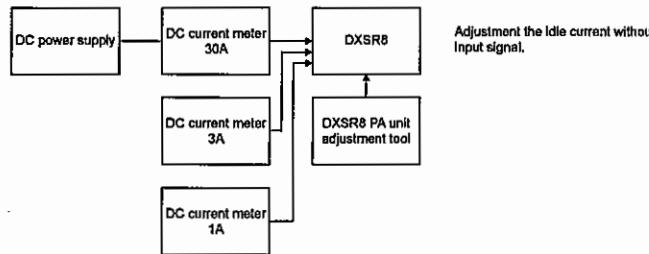


MAIN Unit Adjustment Spot

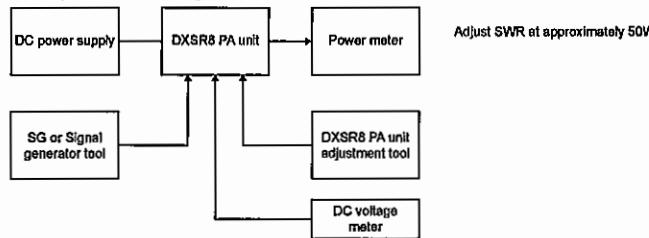


3) PA Unit Adjustment

Idling Current Adjustment Setting



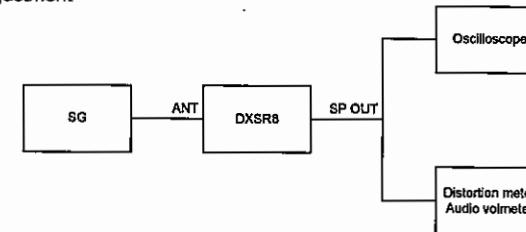
SWR Detection Adjustment Setting



ITEM	CONDITION	UNIT	ADJ.SPOT	ADJUSTING METHOD
Pre-Drive Idling Current Adjustment	SSG : OFF Mode : USB	PA	VR802	The cable of CN801 is removed. VR801, VR803 : Minimum (Turn left.) Connect the current meter between CP808 (+) and CP804 (-), then adjust VR802 to 100mA in transmission mode. Connect JP801 by soldering after adjustment.
Drive Idling Current Adjustment	SSG : OFF Mode : USB	PA	VR804	Connect the current meter between CP808 (+) and CP806 (-), then adjust VR804 to 700mA in transmission mode. Connect JP802 by soldering after adjustment.
Final Idling Current Adjustment	SSG : OFF Mode : USB	PA	VR801 VR803	Turn VR801 and VR803 counterclockwise fully, check the total current in transmission mode. Turn VR801 clockwise slowly so that the total current increases 400mA. Then turn VR803 clockwise slowly so that the total current increases 400mA. As a result, the total current increases 800mA.
SWR Detection	1.9000MHz Mode : USB SG output -14dBm into CN801. (Range of current meter:30A)	PA	TC901	Adjust the output power to 50W, then adjust the TC901 so that REV (CP901) voltage minimum.

4) MAIN Unit Adjustment

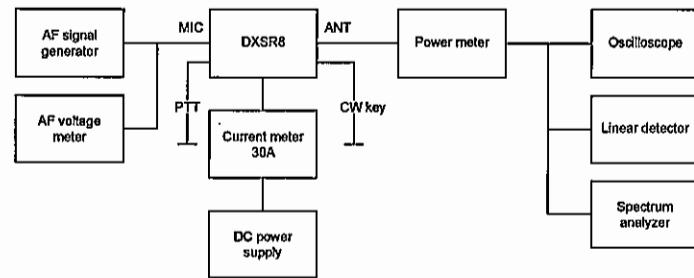
(a) RX Adjustment



ITEM	CONDITION	UNIT	ADJ.SPOT	ADJUSTING METHOD
TCXO		MAIN	VR601	Adjust it so that the TP601 output becomes $16.777216\text{MHz} \pm 5\text{Hz}$ at a frequency counter.
Interstage Tuning	14.1000MHz MODE : USB RF : +10dB SG : 0dBu Mod : OFF	MAIN	L149 L150 L156 L143 L116 L113 L120 L179 L180	Adjust every following group repeatedly to obtain the maximum AF output level. L149, L150, L156 L143, L116, L113 L120 L179, L180
FM Sensitivity	14.1000MHz MODE : FM RF : +10dB SG : 0dBu 1KHz 1.75KHz/DEV	MAIN	L150 L156 L143 L116 L113	Adjust repeatedly to obtain the maximum SINAD. SINAD should be 13dB or more.
Total Gain	14.1000MHz MODE : USB RF : 0dB SG : 40dBu	MAIN	VR106	Adjust SP output by setting the AF gain to about 1V. The output level should be 0dB. Adjust only the noise output to -28dB by turning OFF SG output.
S Meter	14.1000MHz MODE : USB RF : 0dB SG : 20dBu SG : 40dBu	MAIN	VR105 VR104	The indicator between first and second digits is flashing. The 9th digit flashing. Adjust VR105 and VR104 repeatedly.
Noise Blanker	14.1000MHz MODE : USB RF : +10dB SG : 40dBu FM MOD 20Hz 100KHz/DEV Noise Blanker ON (FUNC → 9 key)	MAIN	L128 L126 L127 VR104	Adjust it so that noise level becomes minimum. Then the S meter disappears.

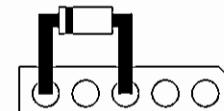
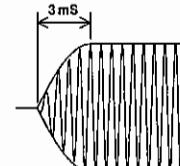
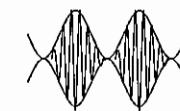
4) MAIN Unit Adjustment

(b) TX Adjustment



ITEM	CONDITION	UNIT	ADJ.SPOT	ADJUSTING METHOD
TX Output Power	14.1000MHz MODE : FM	MAIN	L112 L111 L105 L104	CN103 is connected with spectrum analyzer. Adjust it so that the CN 103 output becomes maximum power at a spectrum analyzer.
Current Limit	1.9000MHz MODE : FM Mod : OFF	MAIN	VR110	CN103 is connected with CN801(PA UNIT). Adjust it in VR112 so that power becomes maximum. After adjust to 20.0 ± 0.1 A (It is adjusted that the current reaches the maximum value when the maximum value of the current is 20A or less). Be careful not to run much current for short time.
100W Power 100W	14.1000MHz MODE : FM Mod : OFF	MAIN	VR112	Adjust to 100.0 ± 1.0 W.
FAN MOTOR Confirmation	FAN MOTOR	Confirm	Confirm	The fan must turn when the temperature rises while transmitting. Clatter doesn't come out when the FAN motor turns.
LOW Power	14.1000MHz MODE : FM LOW POWER (FANC → 0 key) Mod : OFF	MAIN	VR119	Adjust to 10.0 ± 1.0 W.
Supper LOW Power	14.1000MHz MODE : FM SLOW POWER (FANC → 0 key) Mod : OFF	MAIN	VR120	Adjust to 1.0 ± 0.1 W.

ITEM	CONDITION	UNIT	ADJ.SPOT	ADJUSTING METHOD
50W Power 50W	14.1000MHz MODE : FM Mod : OFF	MAIN	VR114	Connect JP109 by soldering before adjustment. Adjust to 50.0 ± 1.0 W. Remove the solder of JP109 after adjustment.
FM Modulation Level	28.1000MHz MODE : FM 1KHz -35dBm LPF:OFF HPF:OFF	MAIN	VR116	Adjust to 2.3 ± 0.1 KHz/DEV
Carrier Balance	14.1000MHz MODE : USB Mod : OFF	MAIN	VR102 VR103	Adjust VR102 and VR103 so that the carrier suppression is 50dB or below at 100W.
AM Wave Form	14.1000MHz MODE : AM 1KHz -43dBm	MAIN	VR115	Make sure of the wave form. The wave form becomes modulation 100%.
CW Carrier	14.1000MHz MODE : CW-L, CW-U	MAIN	VR118	Make sure of the wave form. The wave form of rise and fall should be symmetry. The inclination is approx. 3ms. The side tone of CW is should be heard speaker. It is confirmed that the transmission output is 90W or more.
TUNE Power	14.1000MHz 「FUNC」 + 「.」	MAIN	VR113	The JIG (diode) is installed as the figure. After 「FUNC」 → 「.」 Adjust to 10.0 ± 0.1 W.



5) RX Test Specification

TEST ITEM	CONDITION	TEST STANDARD	NOTE
RX Sensitivity SSB	1.0000MHz LSB	Less than +6dBu	S/N is 10dB or more
	1.9000MHz LSB	Less than -6dBu	
	3.6000MHz LSB	Less than -6dBu	The test standard nothing entry is omitted so that confirmation in same BPF is made.
	7.1000 MHz LSB	Less than -6dBu	
	10.1000 MHz USB	Less than -6dBu	
	14.1000 MHz USB	Less than -6dBu	
	18.1000 MHz USB	-	
	21.1000 MHz USB	Less than -6dBu	
	24.9000 MHz USB	-	
	28.1000 MHz USB	Less than -6dBu	
RX Sensitivity AM	RF : +10dBu		
	1.0000MHz	Less than +26dBu	S/N is 10dB or more
	14.1000MHz	Less than +12dBu	
	MOD 1KHz 30%		
RX Sensitivity FM	RF : +10dBu		
	28.1000MHz	Less than 0dBu	SINAD is 12dB or more
	MOD 1KHz		
	1.75KHz/DEV		
RX Distortion FM	RF : +10dBu		
	28.1000MHz	Less than 5%	SSG Output 40dBu
	MOD:1KHz		
	1.75Khz/DEV		
S Meter	RF : +10dBu		
	14.1000MHz	Disappear	Decrease SSG level and decrease S Meter level
	MODE : USB		
	SG : OFF		
Squelch SSB	SG : 20dBu	S 1 ~ 2	
	SG : 40dBu	S 8 ~ 9.5	
	14.1000MHz		
Noise Blanker	MODE : USB	When the position of squelch volume is about 9 to 11, Squelch Close.	
	RF : 0dB		
Noise Blanker	SG : OFF		
	SG : 30dBu	Squelch Close	
	SQL VOL: MAX		
Noise Blanker	14.1000MHz	Confirm	The noise is reduced in Noise Blanker SW ON, and there is not S meter indication.
	MODE : USB		
	RF : +10dBu		
	SG : 40dBu		
	MOD 20Hz		
	100KHz/DEV		
	Noise Blanker ON (FUNC → 9 key)		

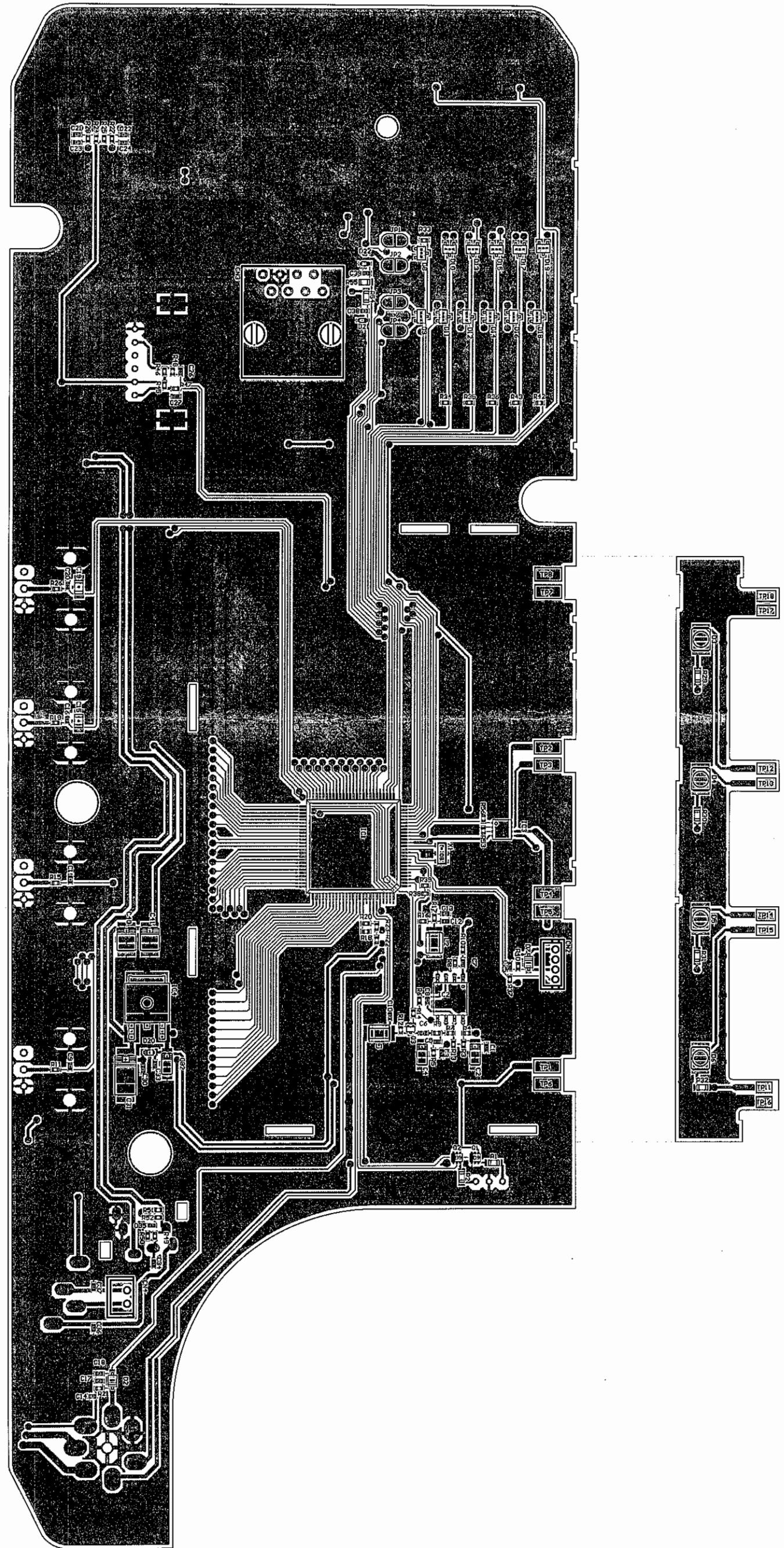
TEST ITEM	CONDITION	TEST STANDARD	NOTE
AGC	14.1000MHz MODE : USB RF : +10dBu SG : +40dBu Switch AGC-F/S (FUNC → MHz key)	Confirm	Switch AGC-S. When SG is turned OFF, the meter moves slowly. Switch AGC-F. When SG is turned OFF, the meter moves fast.
RF GAIN	14.1000MHz MODE : USB SG : +40dBu	Confirm	Change RF GAIN, and the oscillation of the S meter change.
FILTER Switching	14.1000MHz MODE : CW, AM SG : OFF Switch the FILTER (FUNC → RF key)	Confirm	Switch the FILTER in every mode, the noise sound should be changed.

6) TX Test Specification

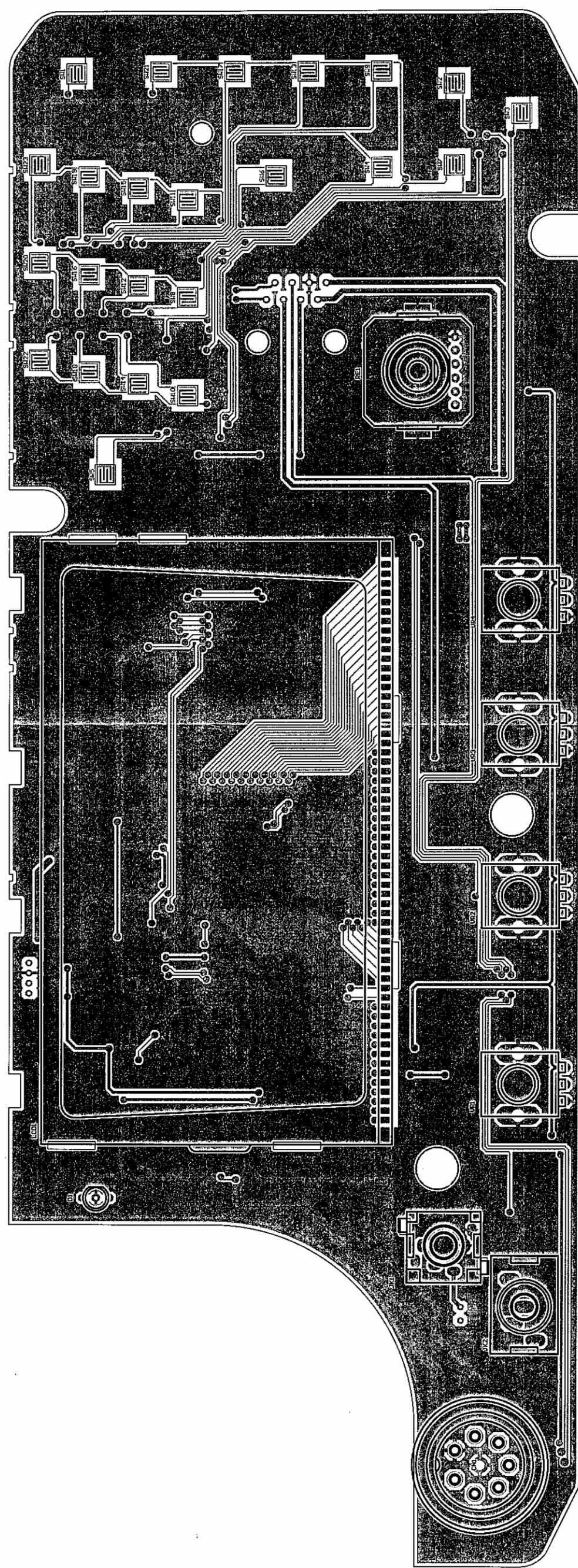
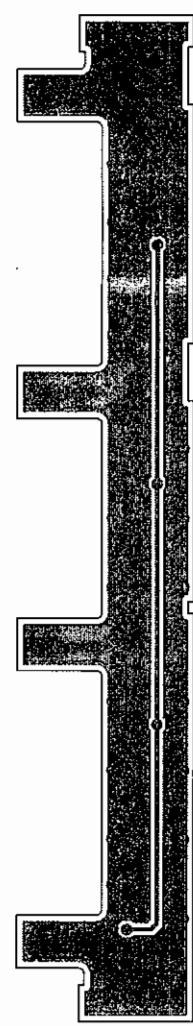
TEST ITEM	CONDITION	TEST STANDARD	NOTE
Frequency Deviation	14.1000MHz MODE : AM	Within±50Hz	
TX Output	1.9MHz BAND 3.5MHz BAND 7MHz BAND 10MHz BAND 14MHz BAND 18MHz BAND 21MHz BAND 24MHz BAND 28MHz BAND	90 ~ 115W	The initial value of each band.
HI POWER MODE : FM MOD : OFF			
TX Output	1.9MHz BAND 3.5MHz BAND 7MHz BAND 10MHz BAND 14MHz BAND 18MHz BAND 21MHz BAND 24MHz BAND 28MHz BAND	30 ~ 55W	The initial value of each band.
HI POWER MODE : AM MOD : OFF			
Total Current	1.9MHz BAND 3.5MHz BAND 7MHz BAND 10MHz BAND 14MHz BAND 18MHz BAND 21MHz BAND 24MHz BAND 28MHz BAND	Less than 20A	The initial value of each band.
HI POWER MODE : FM MOD : OFF			
TX Output	14.1000MHz	7 ~ 15W	
Lo POWER MODE : FM MOD : OFF			
TX Output	14.1000MHz	0.5 ~ 2W	
Supper Lo POWER MODE : FM MOD : OFF			
TUNE POWER	14.1000MHz	10.0±2.0W	
Modulation Level	28.1000MHz FM 1KHz-35dBm	2.3±0.2 KHz/DEV	
TONE(88.5Hz)	28.1000MHz MODE : FM MOD : OFF TONE ON (FUNC → 4 key)	0.3 ~ 0.7KHz/DEV	3KHz LPF ON

TEST ITEM	CONDITION	TEST STANDARD	NOTE
CW Wave Form	14.1000MHz MODE : CW	Leading edge 2 ~ 6mS	
FM Spurious	1.9MHz BAND 3.5MHz BAND 7MHz BAND 10MHz BAND 14MHz BAND 18MHz BAND 21MHz BAND 24MHz BAND 28MHz BAND	Less than -50dB Less than -50dB Less than -50dB Less than -40dB Less than -50dB Less than -50dB Less than -50dB Less than -50dB Less than -48dB	Low and Slow standard power is also the same as of Hi power level
Carrier Balance SSB	14MHz BAND	Less than -45dB	MODE : USB / LSB
MOD : OFF			
Confirm Modulation	FM on 28MHz Other mode on any band.	Confirm	Make sure the modulation sound in every mode.
MODE : SSB AM FM	SPEECH ON MODE : USB	Confirm	See modulation goes up. Power meter swings more.
AM 100% Modulation	14.1000MHz MODE : AM MOD : 1KHz -43dBm HPF:0.3kHz LPF:3kHz	80% or more	

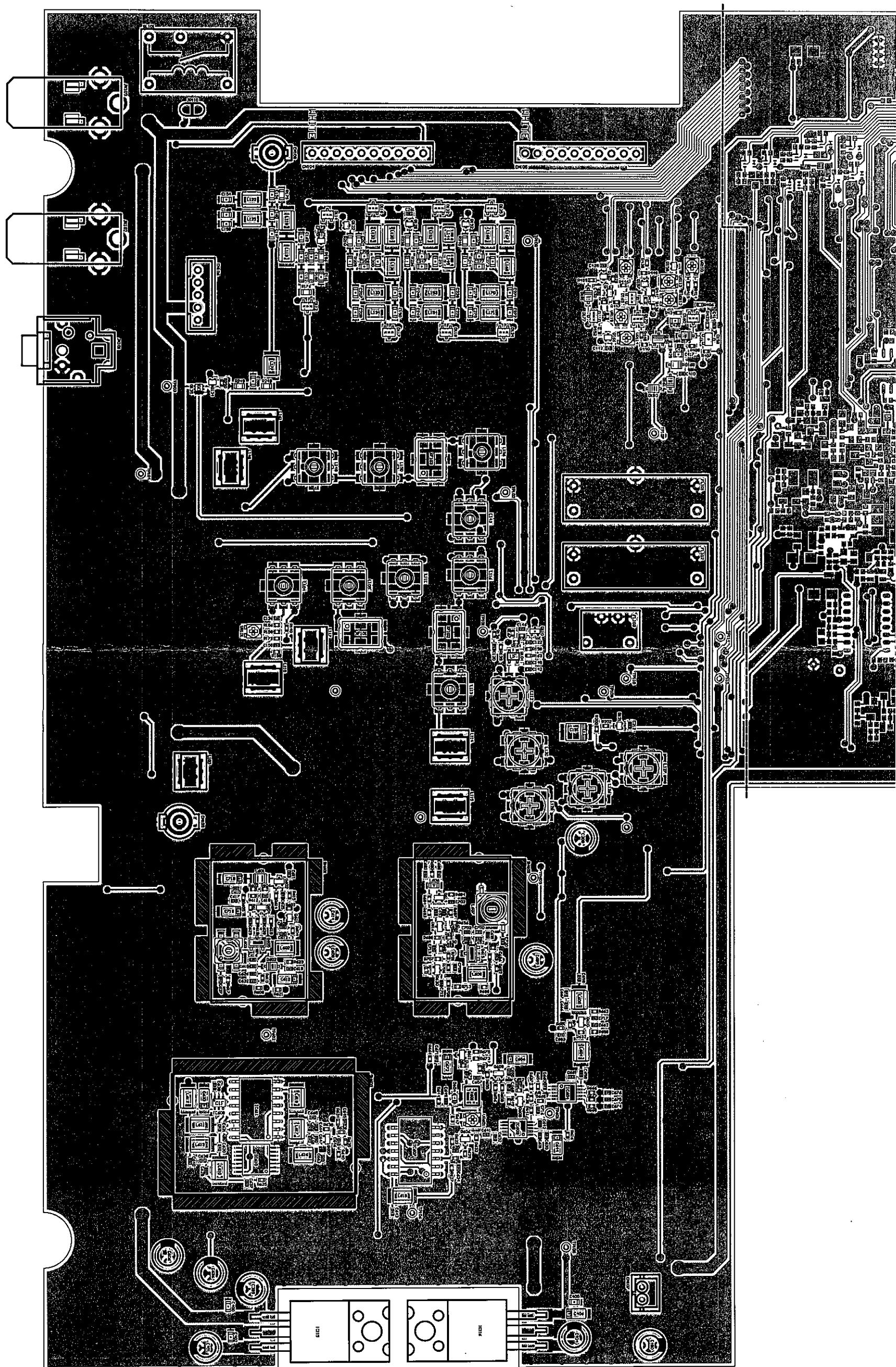
FRONT SIDE B



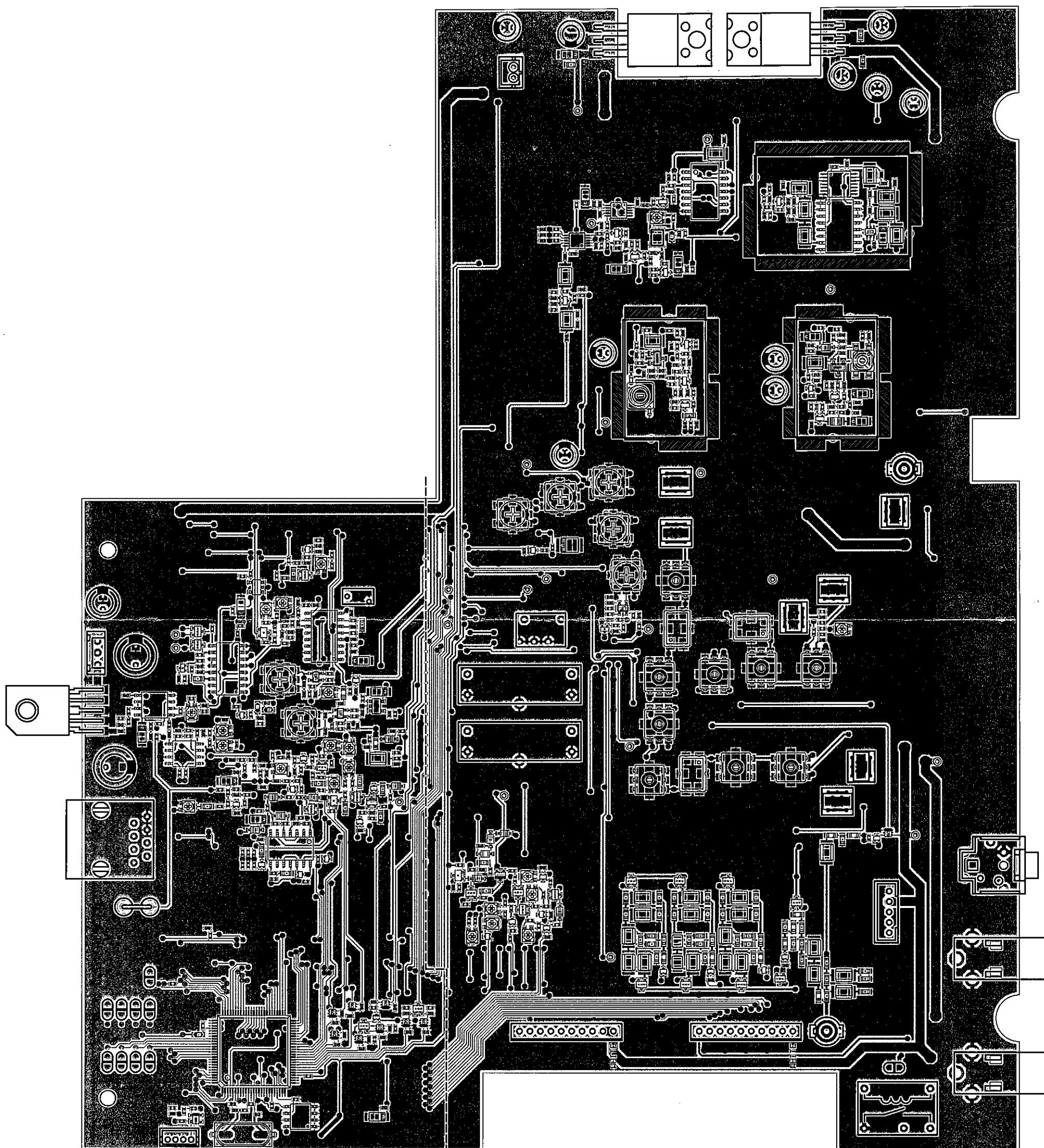
PC BOARD VIEW
FRONT SIDE A



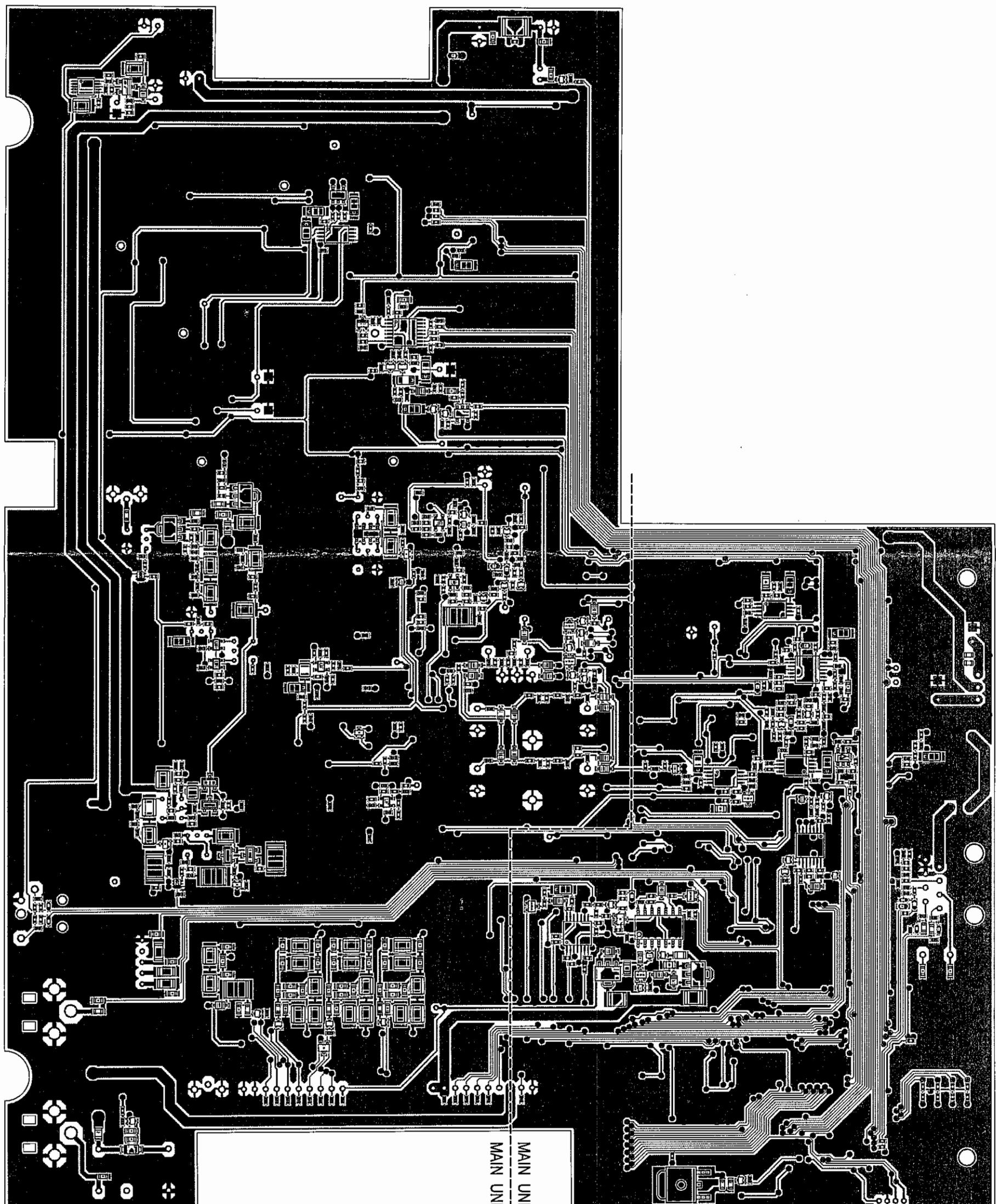
MAIN SIDE A No.1



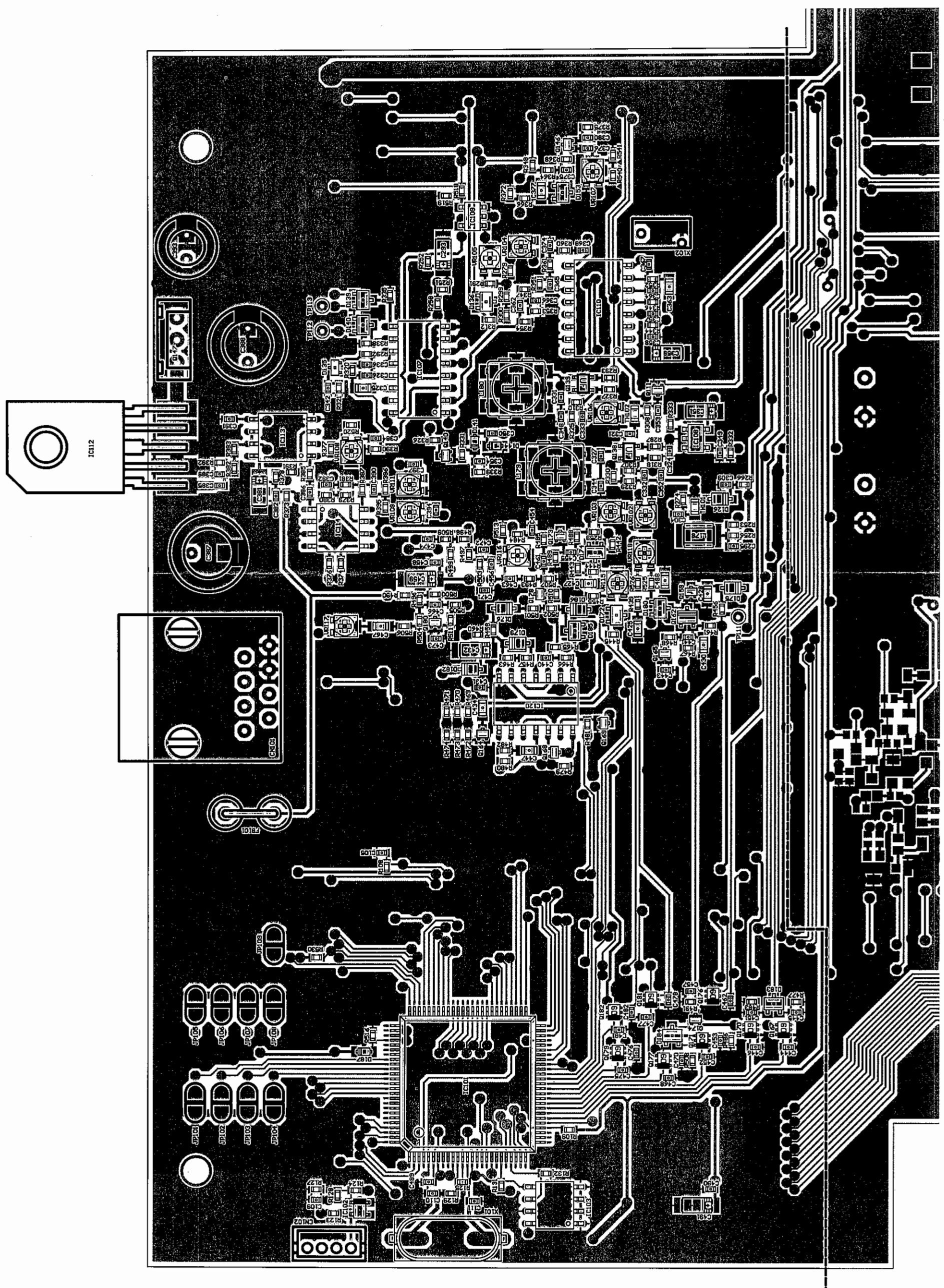
MAIN SIDE A

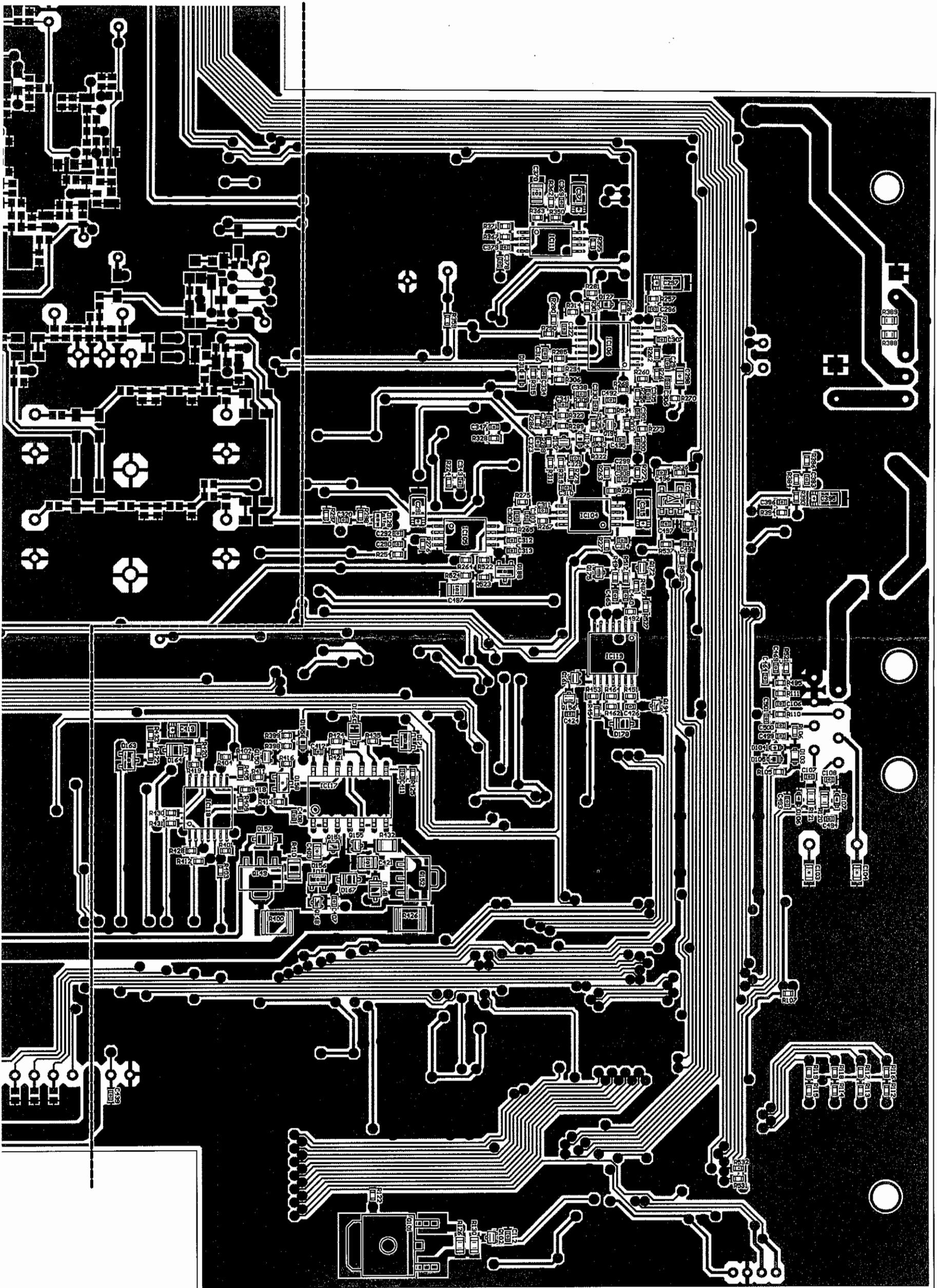


MAIN UNIT SIDE A No.2
MAIN UNIT SIDE A No.1

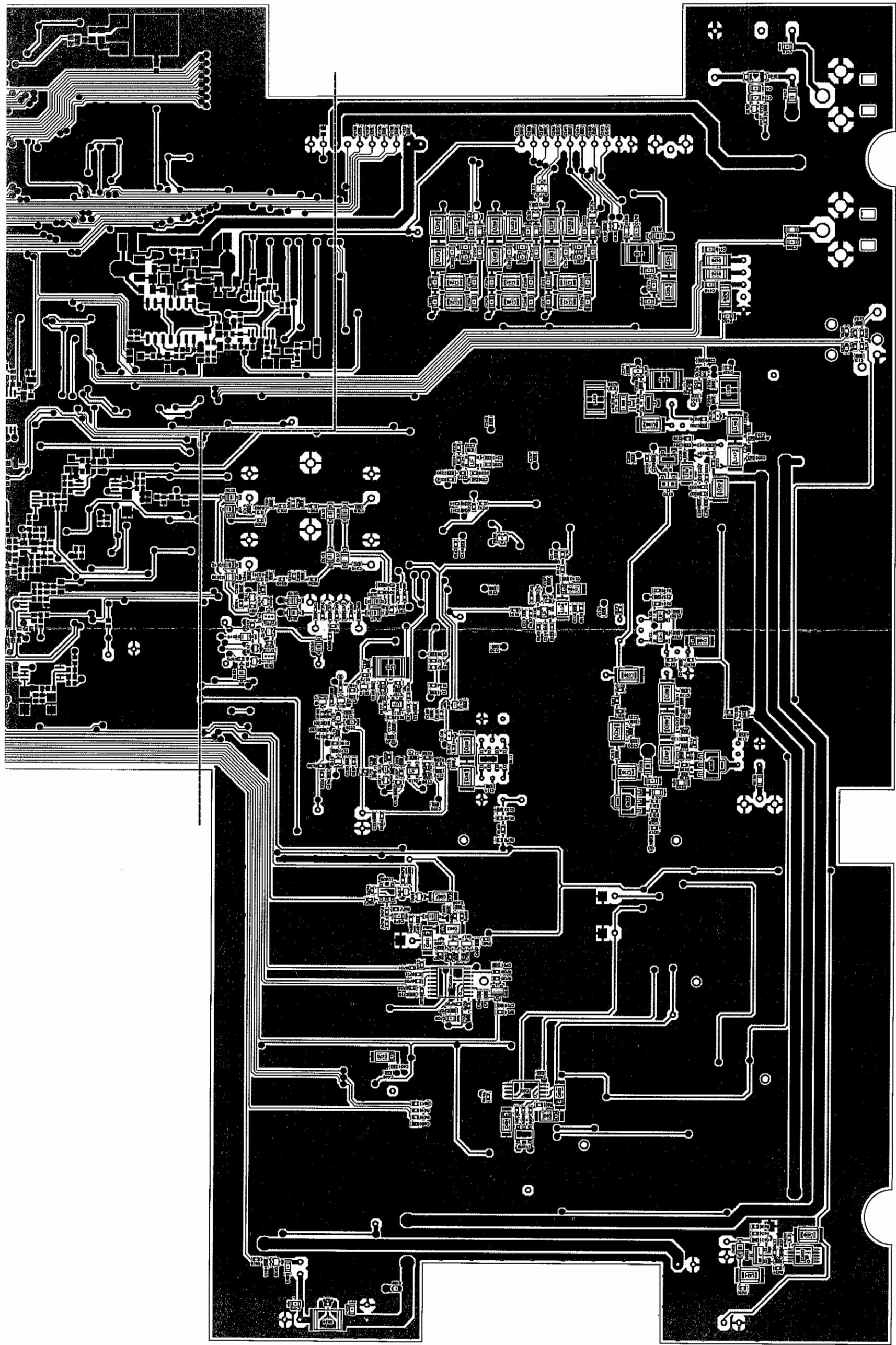


MAIN SIDE A No.2



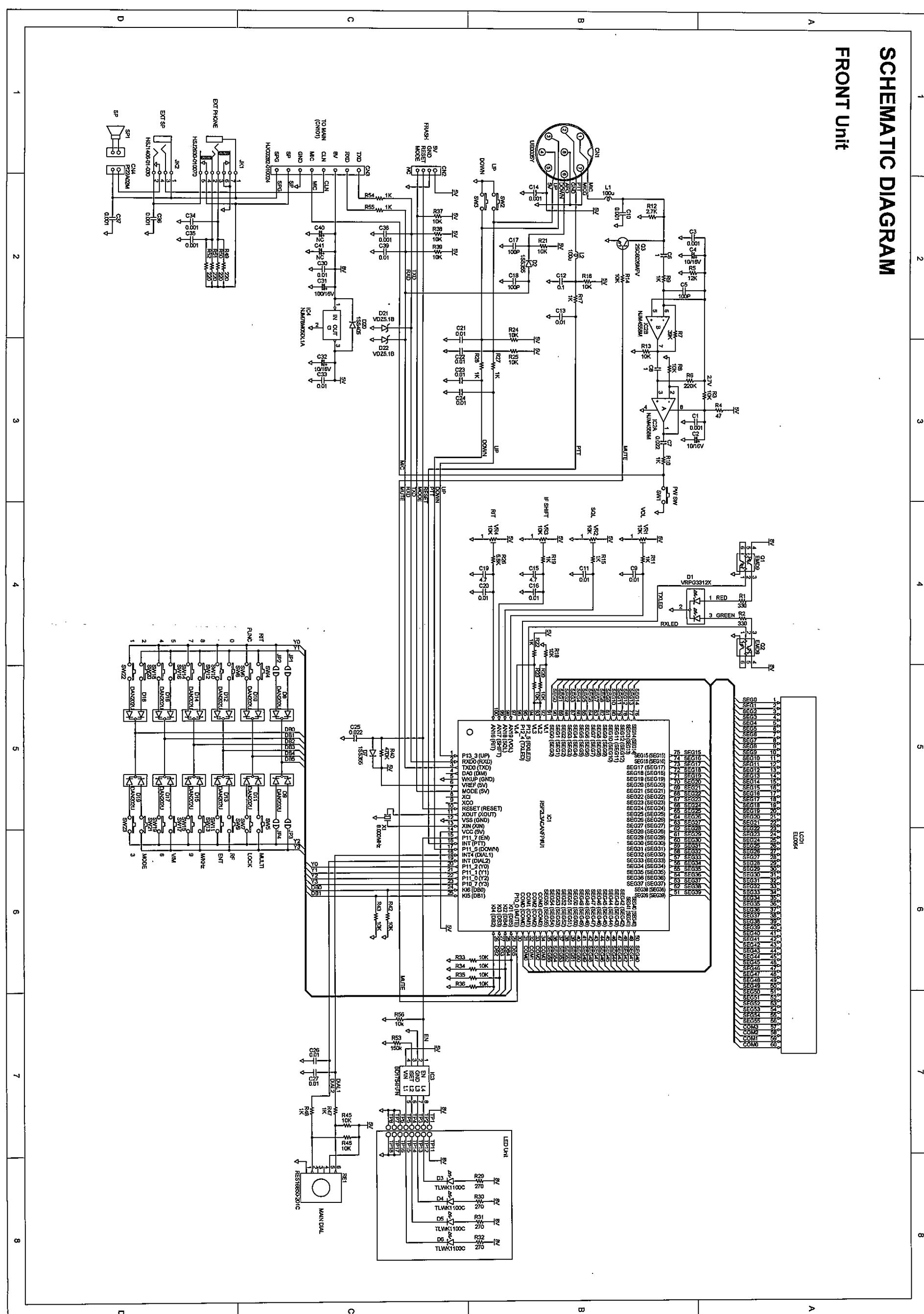


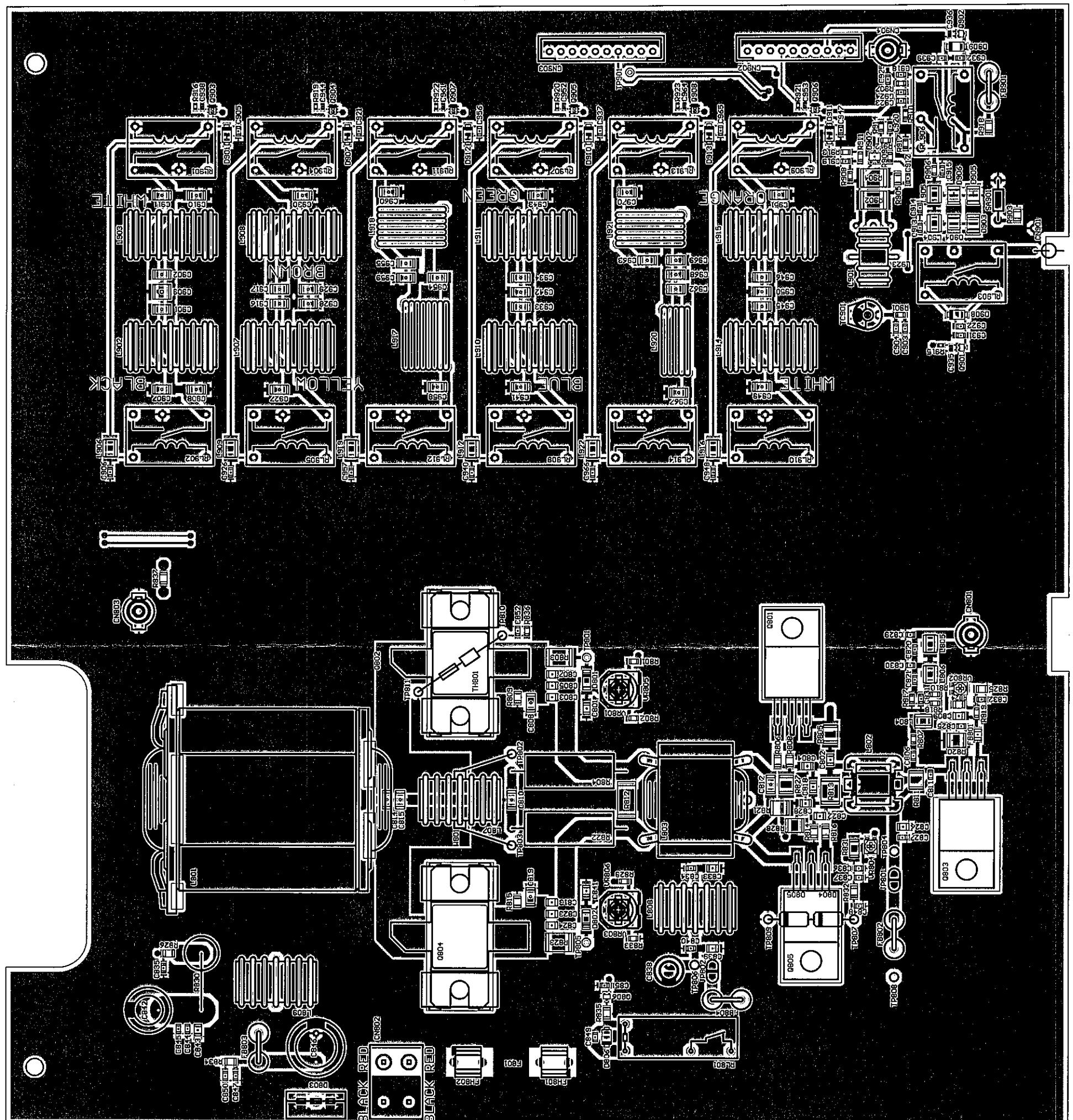
MAIN SIDE B No.1



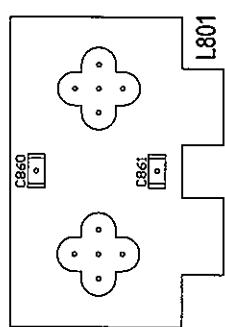
SCHEMATIC DIAGRAM

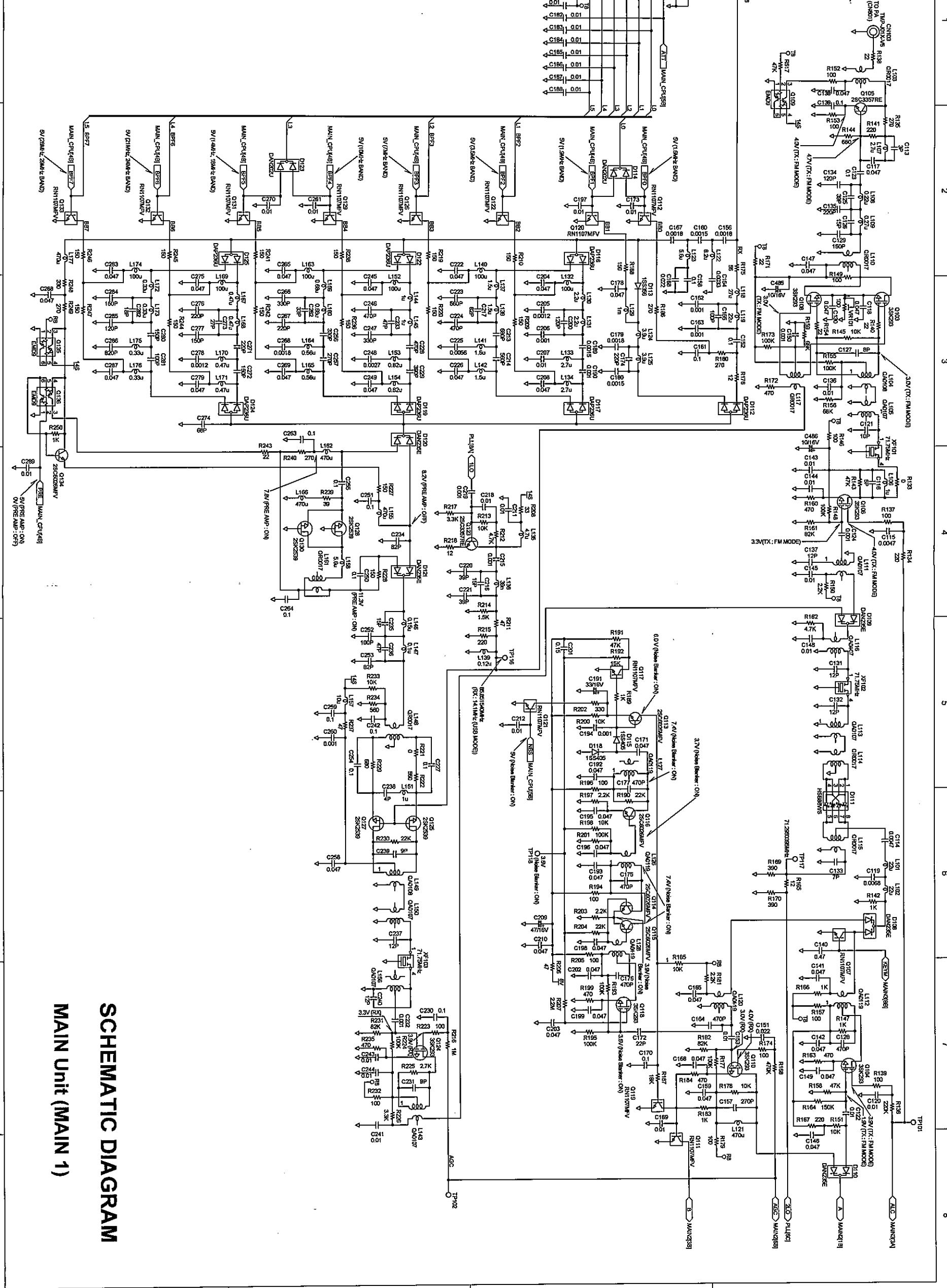
FRONT Unit





PA SIDE A

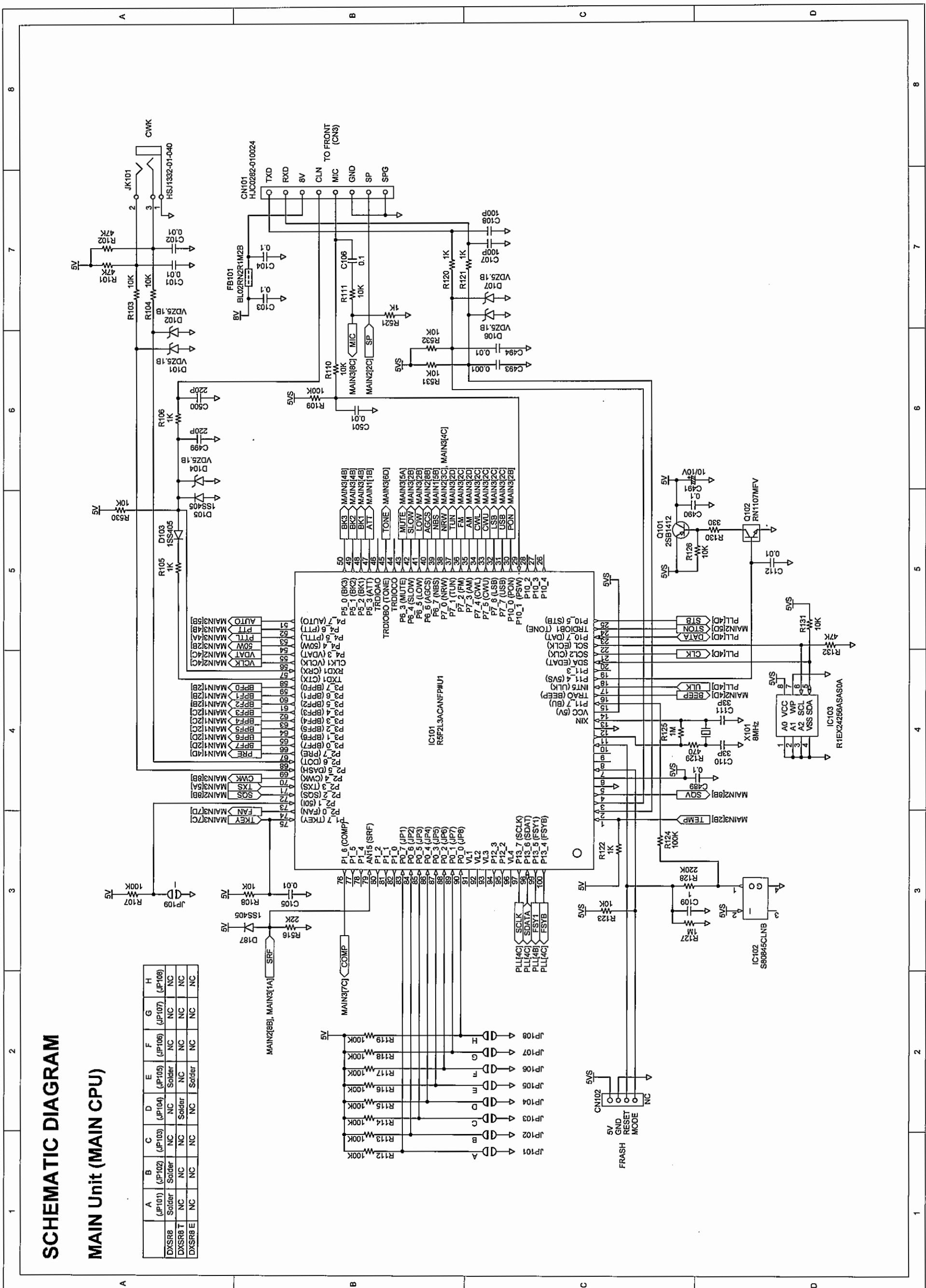




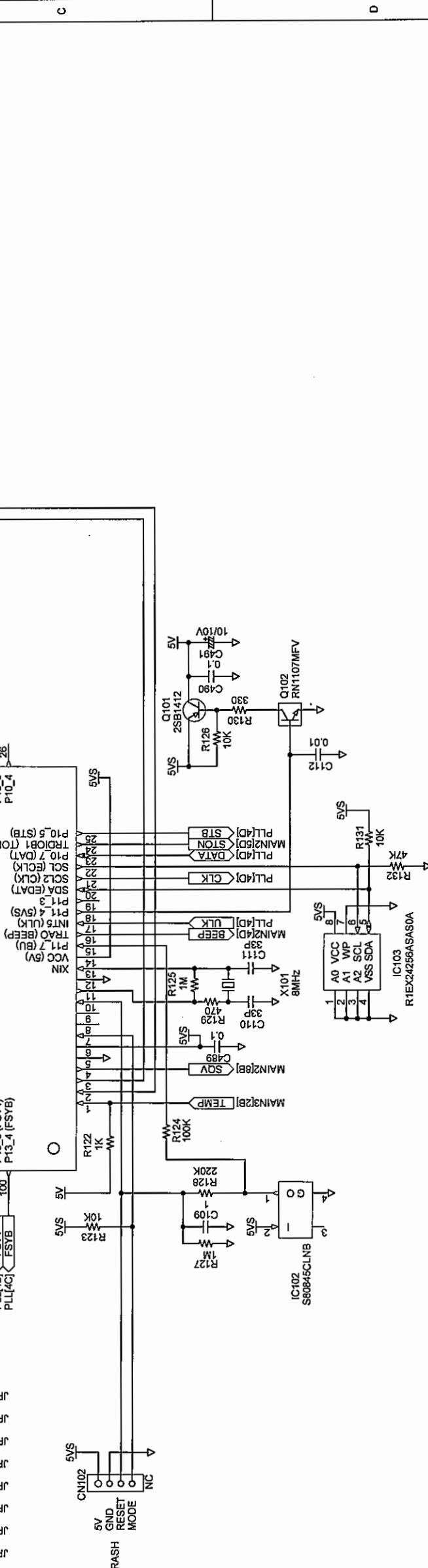
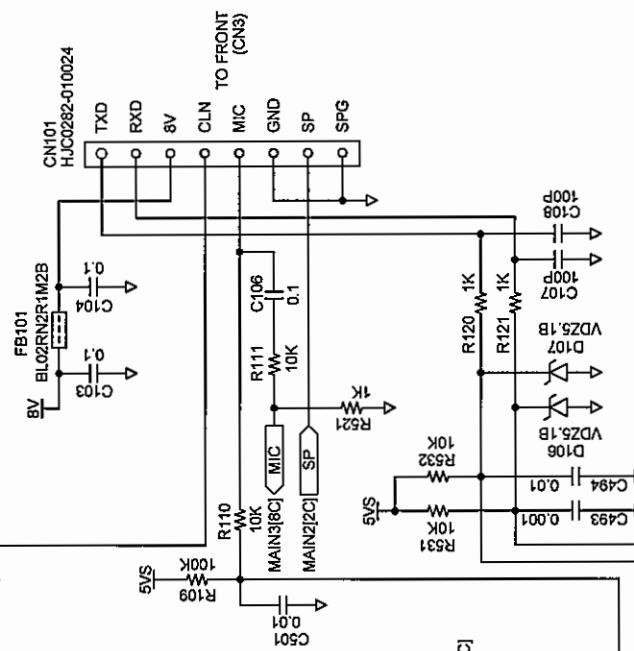
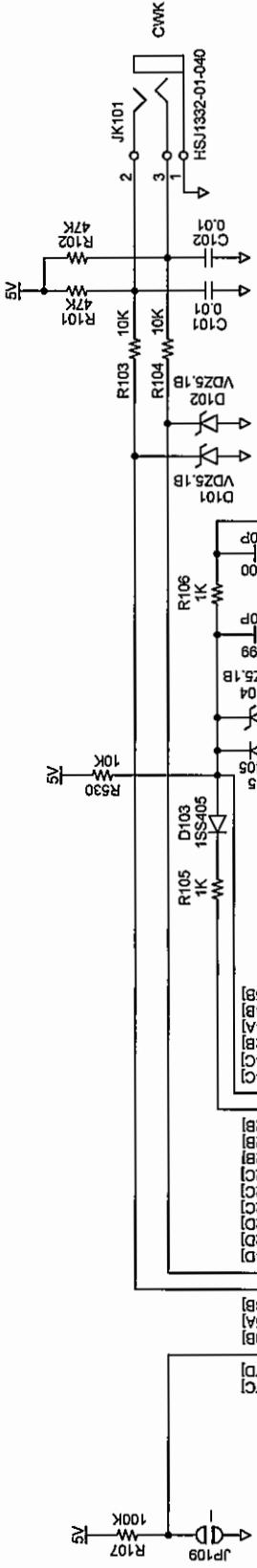
SCHEMATIC DIAGRAM
MAIN Unit (MAIN 1)

SCHEMATIC DIAGRAM

MAIN Unit (MAIN CPU)



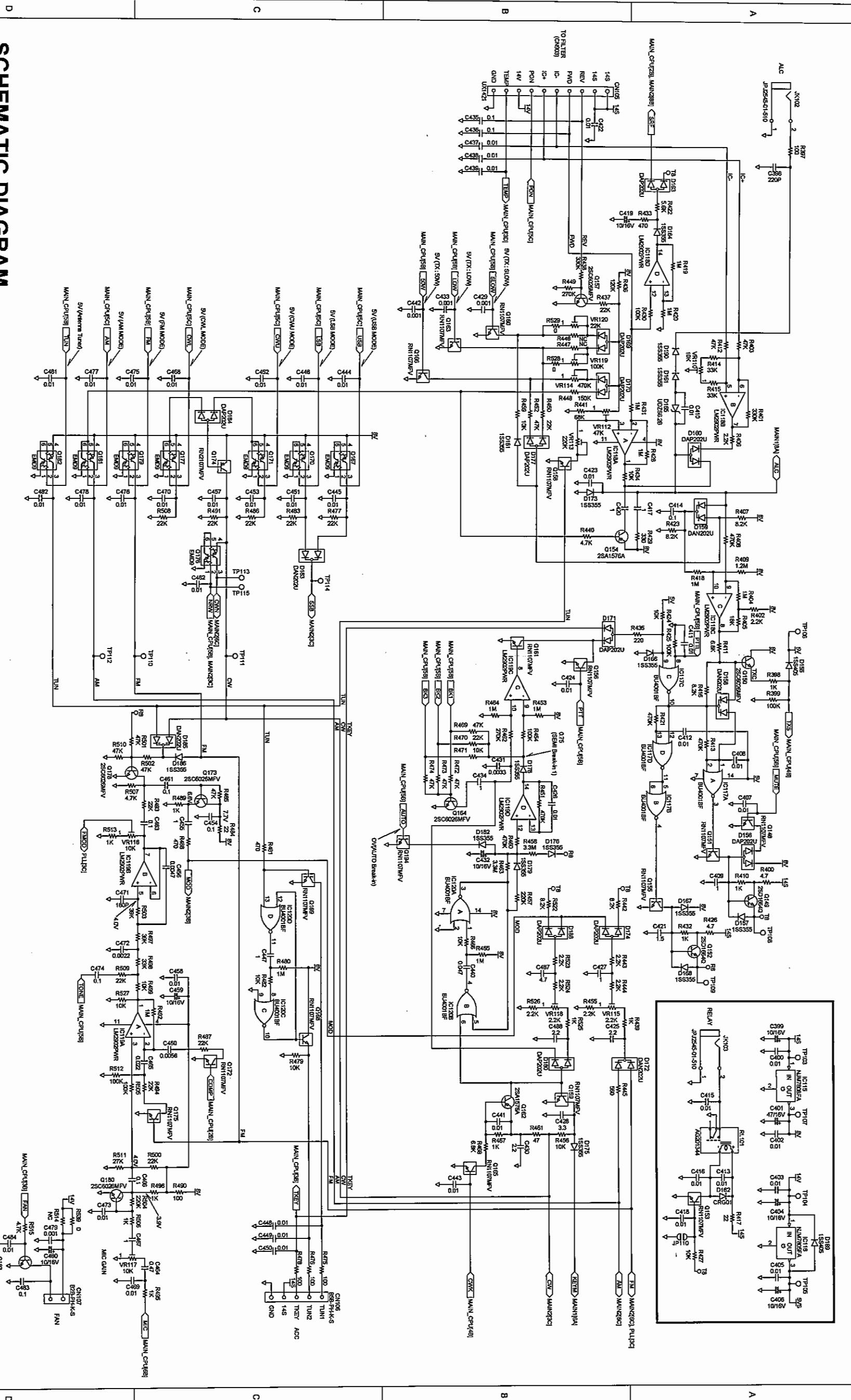
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
DXSR8	Solder	(JP102)	(JP103)	(JP104)	(JP105)	(JP106)	(JP107)	(JP108)
DXSR8T	NC	NC	Solder	NC	NC	NC	NC	NC
DXSR8E	NC	NC	NC	NC	Solder	NC	NC	NC



1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
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MAIN Unit (MAIN 3)

SCHEMATIC DIAGRAM

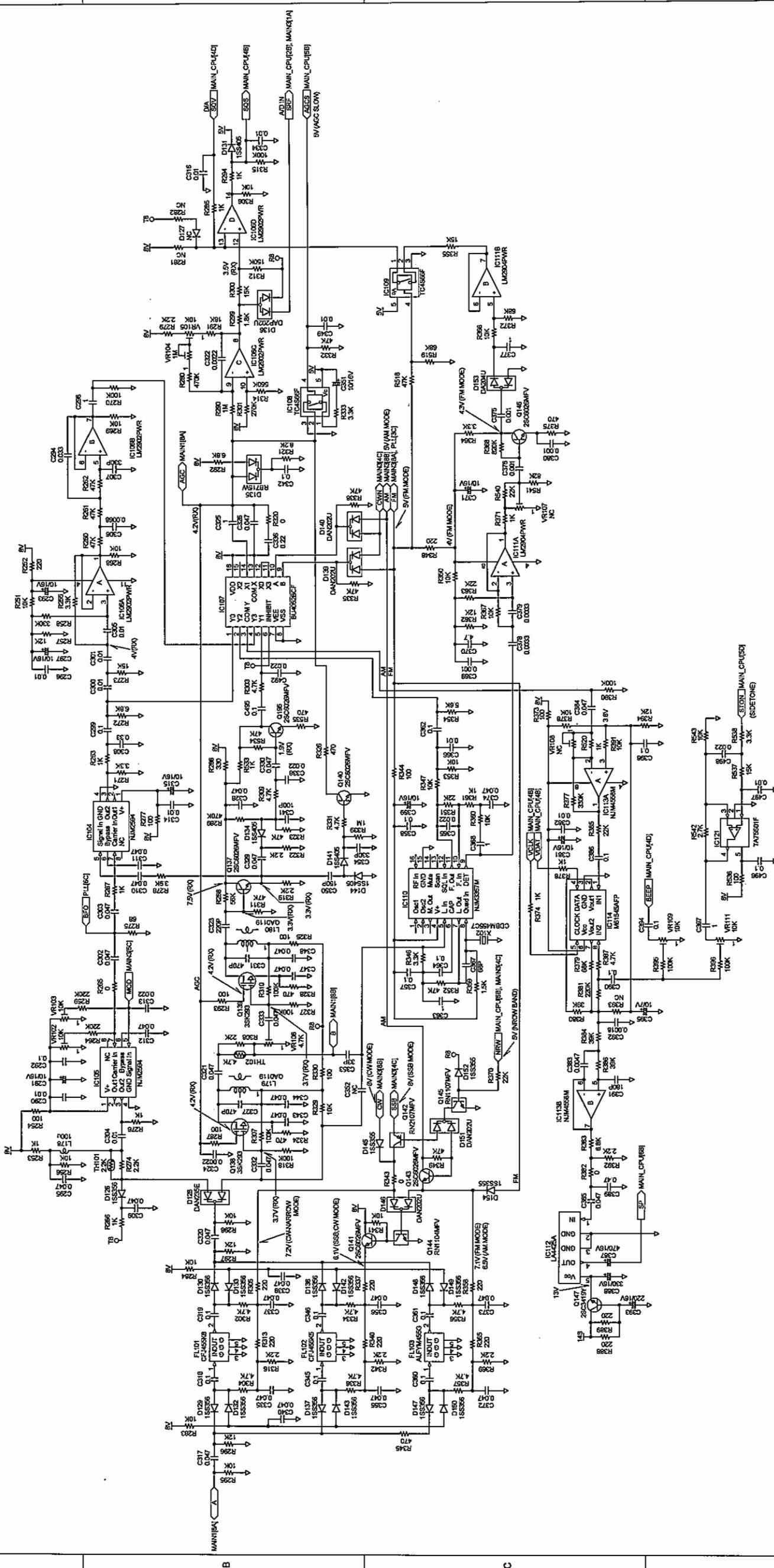


SCHEMATIC DIAGRAM

MAIN Unit (MAIN 2)

A

A

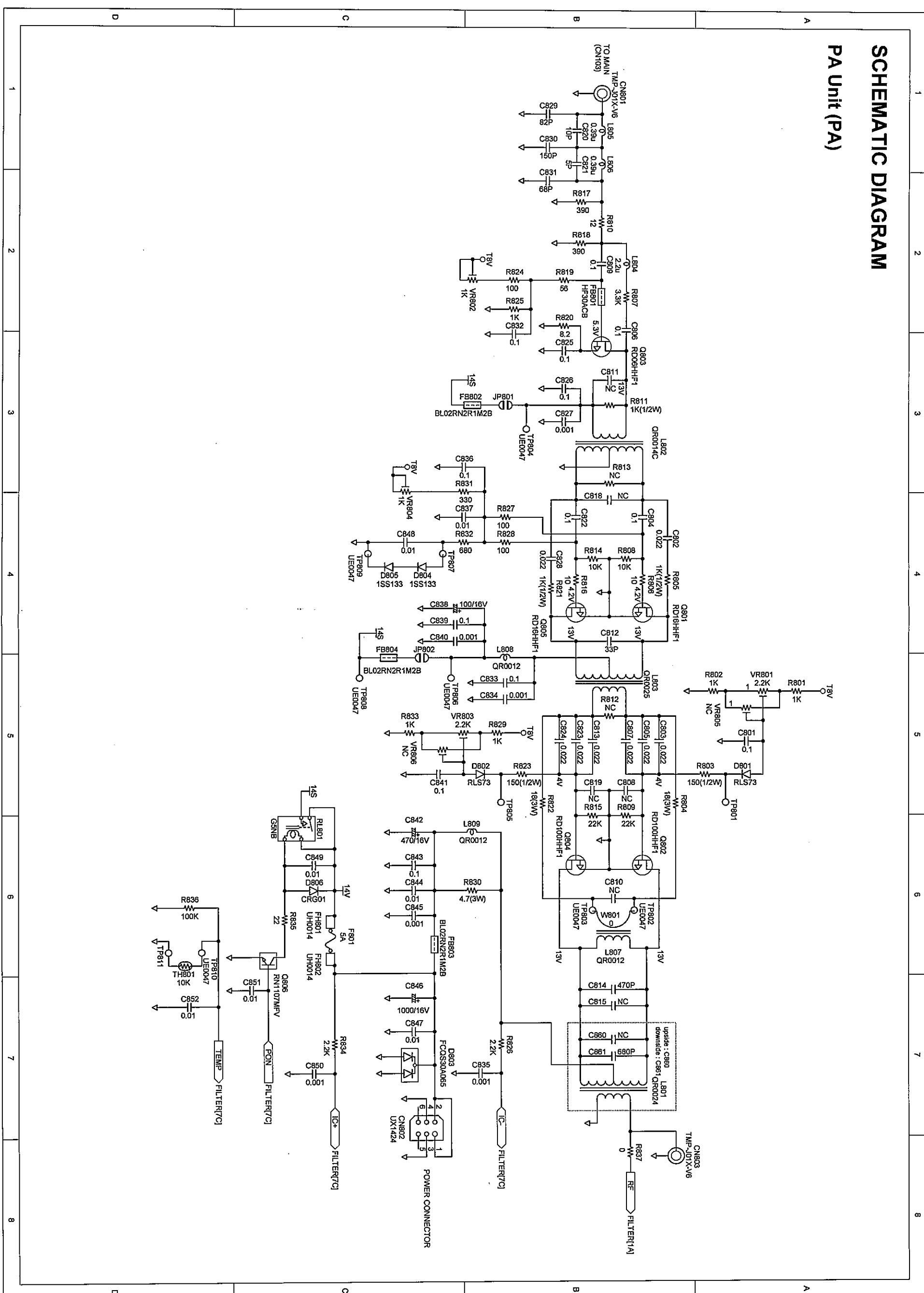


B

B

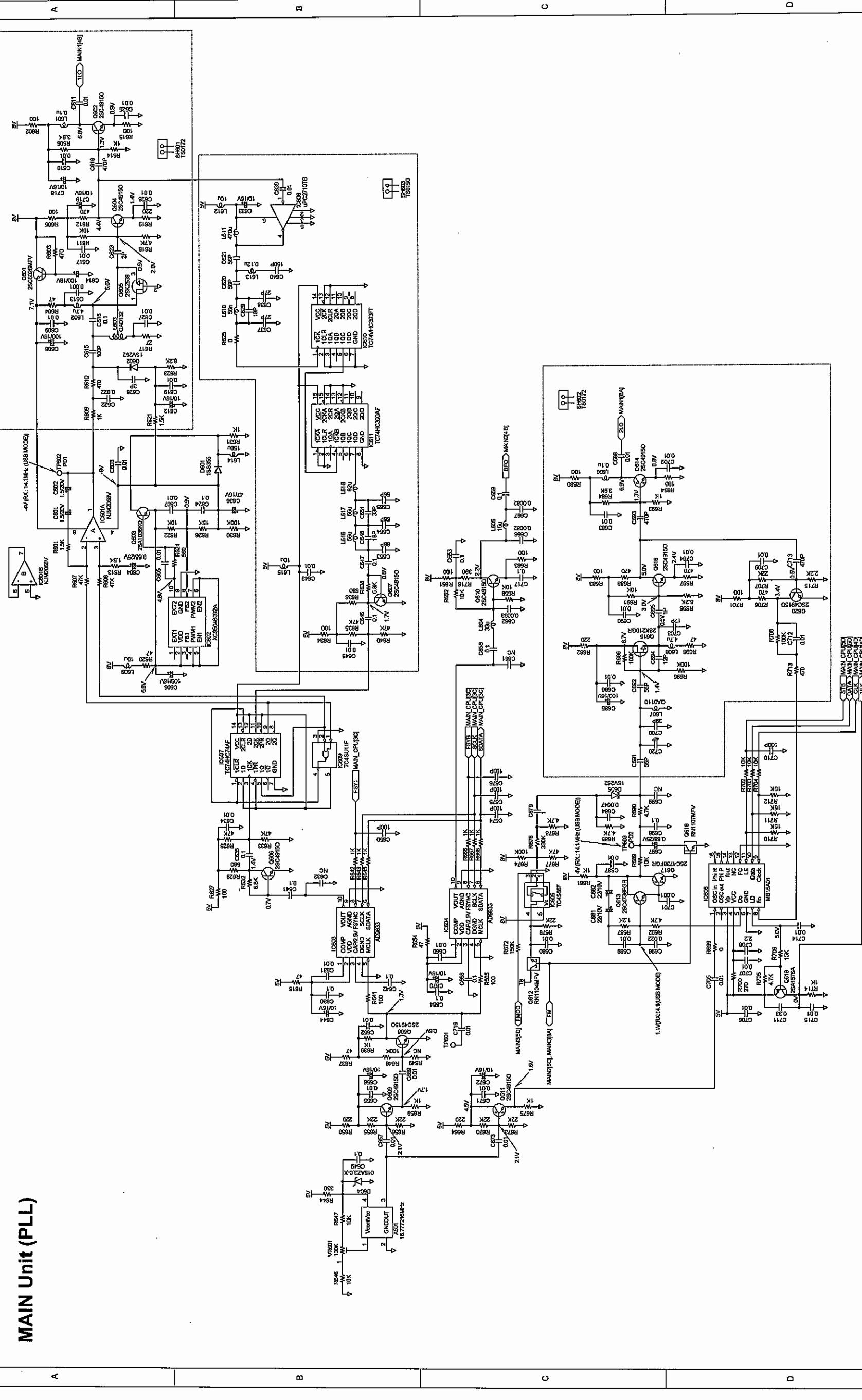
SCHEMATIC DIAGRAM

PA Unit (PA)



SCHEMATIC DIAGRAM

MAIN Unit (PLL)



8

4

2

1

7

6

5

4

3

2

1

8

5

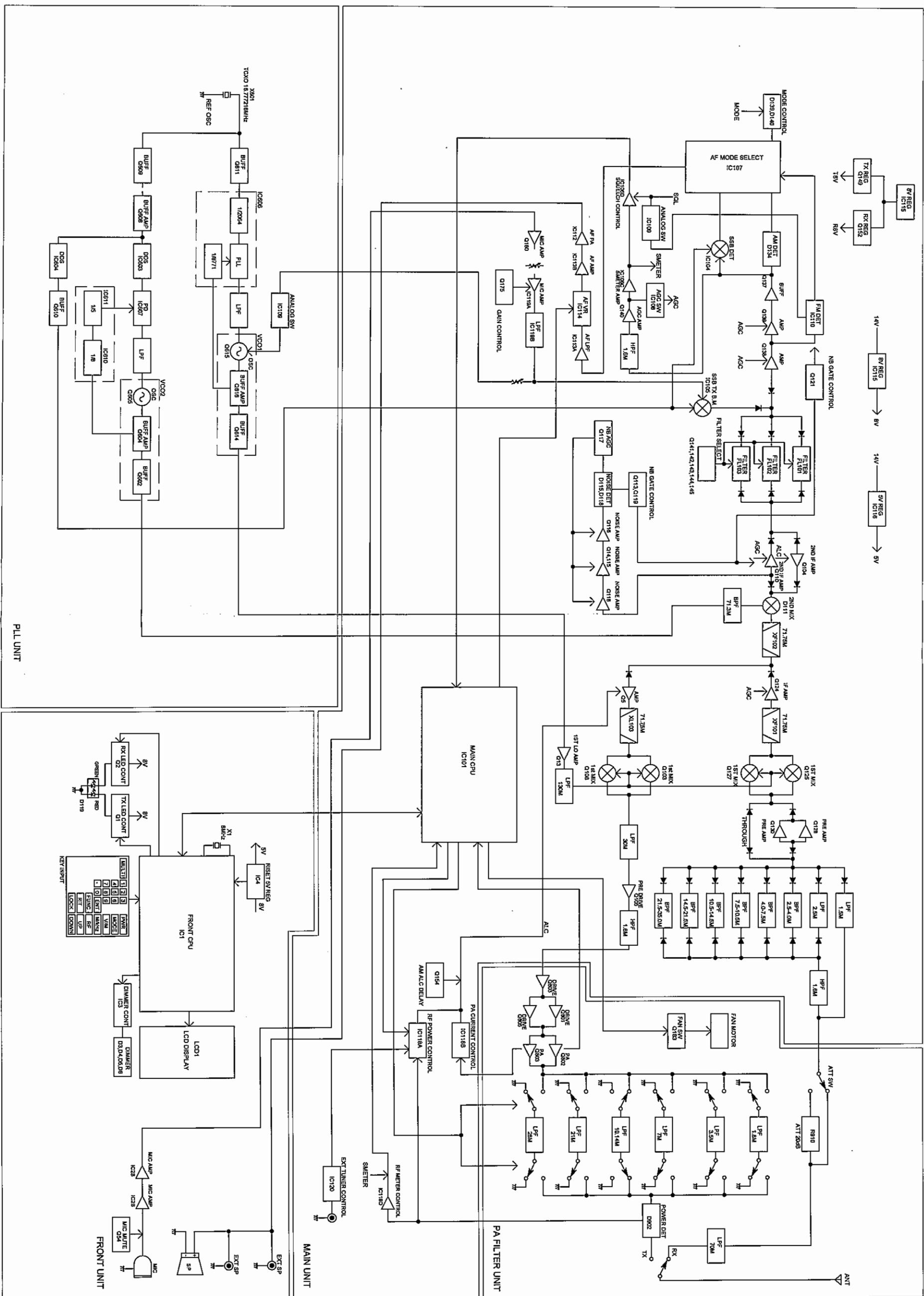
4

3

2

1

BLOCK DIAGRAM



SCHEMATIC DIAGRAM

PA Unit (FILTER)

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8

(24MHz, 28MHz BAND)

D

