

ICOM

# SERVICE MANUAL

Руководство по эксплуатации и техническому обслуживанию  
для радиотелефонов IC-W32A и IC-W32E

СИАС

и СА на английском языке REV01

Издано в 2001 году в Японии

DUAL BAND FM TRANSCEIVER  
**IC-W32A**  
**IC-W32E**

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И РИАПЭЯ

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Icom Inc.

## INTRODUCTION

This service manual describes the latest service information for the IC-W32A/E DUAL BAND FM TRANSCEIVER at the time of publication.

MODEL	VERSION No.	VERSION	SYMBOL
IC-W32E	#02	Europe	EUR
	#03	England	UK
IC-W32A	#04	Italy	ITA
	#05	U.S.A.	USA
	#07	Australia	AUS
	#09	Asia	SEA

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

## DANGER

**NEVER** connect the transceiver to an AC outlet or to a DC power supply that uses more than 16 V. 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 order numbers
2. Component part number and name
3. Equipment model name and unit name
4. Quantity required

### <SAMPLE ORDER>

1130007610	IC	μPD3140GS	IC-W32A	LOGIC UNIT	5 pieces
8810004370	Screw	PH B0 M2 x 10 ZK	IC-W32A	Rear panel	10 pieces

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

## REPAIR NOTES

1. Make sure a 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 of 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 signal generator or a sweep generator.
7. **ALWAYS** connect a 40 dB to 50 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 equipment to the transceiver.



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## SECTION 2 DISASSEMBLY INSTRUCTIONS

### • Removing the rear panel

- ① Unscrew the 4 screws, **A** (black, 2 mm), and 2 screws, **B** (silver, 2 mm), to separate front and rear panel as shown below.

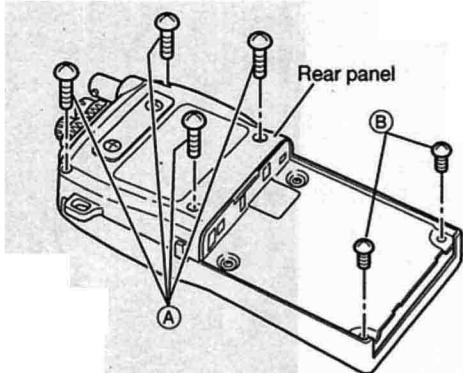


Fig. 1 Removing the rear panel

### • Removing the LOGIC unit

- ② Unplug J4 to separate front and rear panel then unscrew 3 screws, **C** (silver, 2 mm), and unsolder speaker leads.

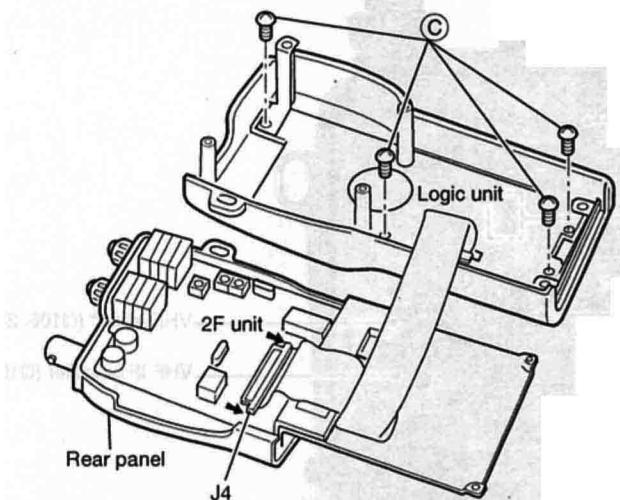


Fig. 2 Removing the LOGIC unit

### • Removing the 2F unit

- ③ Unsolder the point **E**, and remove 2 nuts **F** (black).
- ④ Unscrew 4 screws, **D** (silver, 2 mm), to separate the rear plate as shown Fig. 3.
- ⑤ Unscrew 3 screws, **G** (silver, 1.4 mm), to separate the contact base and rear panel. Take off the contact base in the direction of the arrow.
- ⑥ Unscrew 2 screws, **H** (silver, 2 mm), and unplug J4 – J7 on the bottom side, to separate 2F and 1F units.

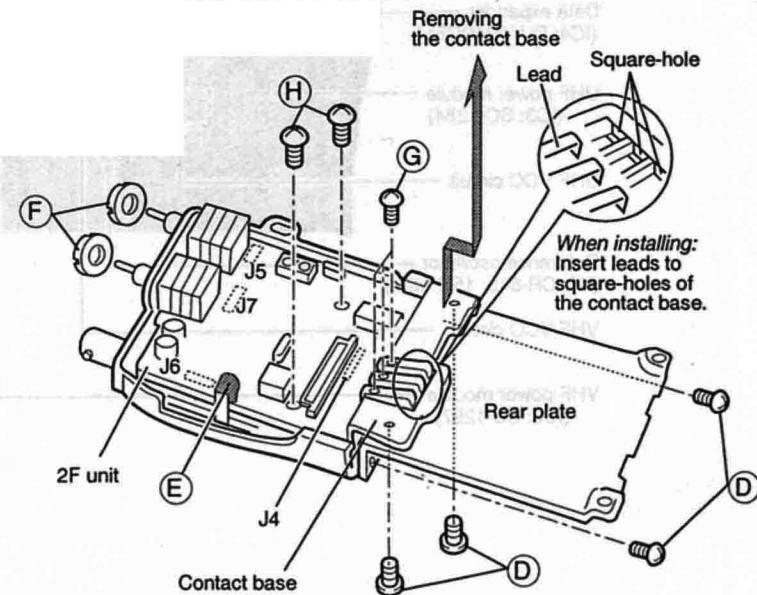


Fig. 3 Removing the 2F unit

### • Removing the 1F unit

- ⑦ Unscrew 3 screws, **I** (nickel, 2 mm), and 1 screw, **J** (black, 2 mm), 1 nut **K** (incl. antenna connector unit), to separate the 1F unit.

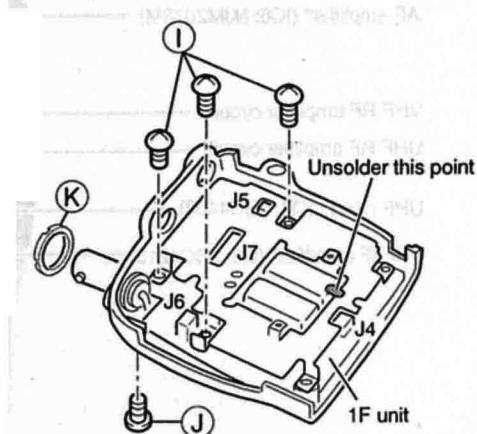


Fig. 4 Removing the 1F unit

## SECTION 3 INSIDE VIEWS

### • 1F UNIT

VHF antenna switching circuit\*

Duplexer circuit\*

UHF antenna switching circuit\*

Data expander  
(IC4: BU4094BCFV)

UHF power module  
(IC3: SC-1284)

UHF VCO circuit

Reference oscillator  
(X1: CR-515 15.2 MHz)

VHF VCO circuit

VHF power module  
(IC6: SC-1297)

### • LOGIC UNIT

CPU  
(IC1: M38267M8L)



### • 2F UNIT

AF amplifier\* (IC6: NJM2073M)

VHF RF amplifier circuit

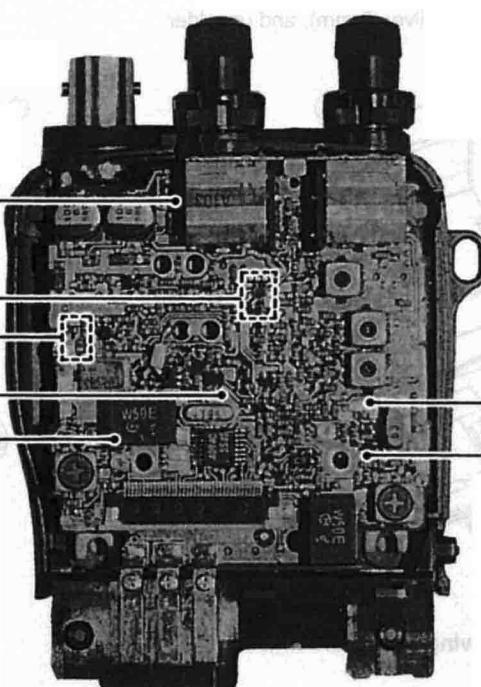
UHF RF amplifier circuit\*

UHF mixer\* (Q7: 2SC4403)

UHF IF amplifier\* (Q8: 2SC4215)

VHF mixer\* (Q106: 2SC4403)

VHF IF amplifier (Q108: 2SC4215)



Note: \*Located under side of this point.

## SECTION 4

## CIRCUIT DESCRIPTION

### 4-1 RECEIVER CIRCUITS

#### 4-1-1 DUPLEXER CIRCUIT (1F UNIT)

The transceiver has a duplexer (low-pass and high-pass filters) on the first stage from the antenna connector to separate the signals into VHF and UHF signals. The low-pass filter (L14–L16, C53–C58) is for VHF signals and the high-pass filter (L11–L13, C48–C50, C147, C148) is for UHF signals. The separated signals are applied to each RF circuit.

#### 4-1-2 VHF ANTENNA SWITCHING CIRCUIT (1F UNIT)

The antenna switching circuit functions as a low-pass filter while receiving. However, its impedance becomes very high while transmitting by applying a current to D37 and D38. Thus, transmit signals are blocked from entering the receiver circuits. The antenna switching circuit employs a  $1/4\lambda$  type diode switching system. The passed signals are then applied to the RF amplifier circuit on the 2F unit.

#### 4-1-3 VHF RF CIRCUIT (2F UNIT)

The RF circuit amplifies signals within the range of frequency coverage and filters out-of-band signals.

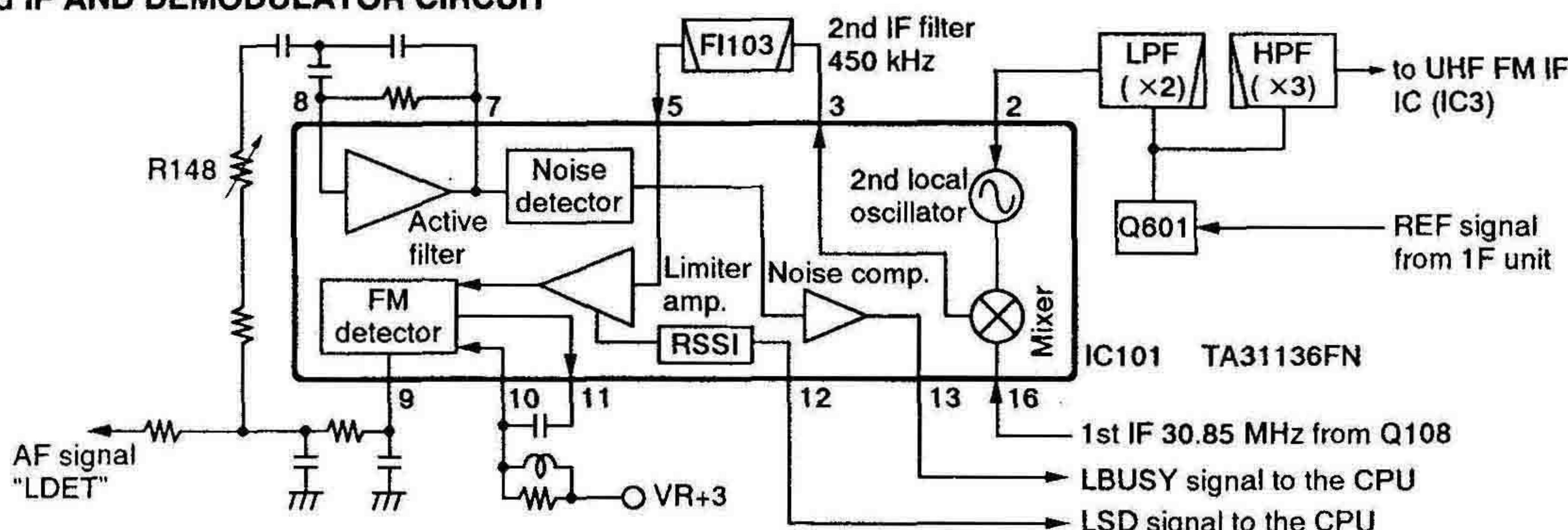
The signals from the antenna switching circuit are applied to the RF amplifiers (Q220, Q221, Q19) and then passed through the tunable bandpass filter (D32, D42, D43, L7–L9) to suppress unwanted signals. The filtered signals are applied to the 1st mixer circuit.

Varactor diodes (D32, D42, D43) track the bandpass filters and are controlled by the PLL lock voltage. These diodes tune the center frequency to obtain good image response rejection.

#### 4-1-4 VHF 1ST MIXER AND 1ST IF CIRCUITS (2F UNIT)

The mixer circuit converts the received signal to a fixed frequency of the 1st IF signal with a 1st LO (VCO output) frequency. By changing the PLL frequency, only the desired frequency will be passed through a crystal filter at the next stage of the mixer.

##### • VHF 2nd IF AND DEMODULATOR CIRCUIT



The receive signals from the VHF RF circuit are mixed with the 1st LO signal (VCO output signal) at the 1st mixer (Q106) to produce a 30.85 MHz 1st IF signal.

The 1st IF signal is applied to a crystal filter (FI101) to suppress out-of-band signals. This filtered signal is amplified at the IF amplifier (Q108) and is then applied to the 2nd mixer circuit (IC101).

#### 4-1-5 VHF RECEIVING VIA UHF DISPLAY

During V/V para-watch operation, a portion of the VHF RF signals from the RF amplifier (Q221) are applied to the UHF mixer circuit (Q7) via the bandpass filter (L221–L225, C222–C226) and RF amplifier (IC230).

When the V/V para-watch operation is activated, the V/V switch controller (Q222) is turned ON; thus the VHF RF signals are applied to the UHF mixer via the V/V switching diode (D221).

#### 4-1-6 VHF 2ND IF AND DEMODULATOR CIRCUITS (2F UNIT)

The 2nd mixer circuit converts the 1st IF signal to a 2nd IF signal. A double superheterodyne system (which converts receive signals twice) improves the image rejection ratio and obtains stable receiver gain.

The FM IF IC (IC101) contains the 2nd mixer, 2nd local oscillator, limiter amplifier, S-meter detector and quadrature detector circuits.

The 1st IF signal (30.85 MHz) from the IF amplifier (Q108) is applied to the 2nd mixer section of IC101 (pin 16), and is mixed with the 2nd LO signal (30.4 MHz) for conversion to a 450 kHz 2nd IF signal at the 2nd mixer section.

The 2nd IF signal (450 kHz) from the 2nd mixer section (IC101, pin 3) passes through the ceramic filter (FI103) where unwanted signals are suppressed. It is then amplified at the limiter amplifier section (IC101, pin 5) and applied to the quadrature detector section to demodulate the 2nd IF signal into AF signals.

AF signals output from IC101 (pin 9) are applied to the AF amplifier (IC6) via the squelch mute switch (LOGIC unit, Q102) and [L-VOL] control (V-VR board, S1). The S-meter "LSD" signal output from IC101 (pin 12) is applied to the CPU (LOGIC unit, IC1).

#### 4-1-7 UHF RF CIRCUIT (2F UNIT)

The signals from the antenna switching circuit (1F unit D16-D19) are amplified at the the RF amplifiers (Q4, Q1) and are then passed though the bandpass filter (FI1) to suppress out-of-band signals. The filtered signals are amplified at another RF amplifier (IC1) and are then applied to the 1st mixer circuit (Q7).

#### 4-1-8 UHF 1ST MIXER AND 1ST IF CIRCUITS (2F UNIT)

The amplified UHF RF signals are mixed at the 1st mixer circuit (Q7) with a ULO signal to produce a 46.05 MHz 1st IF signal.

The 1st IF signal is passed through the crystal filter (FI2) and is then amplified at the IF amplifier (Q8). The amplified IF signal is then applied to the FM IF IC (IC3, pin 16).

#### 4-1-9 UHF RECEIVING VIA VHF DISPLAY

During U/U para-watch operation, a portion of the UHF RF signals from the RF amplifier (IC1) are applied to the VHF mixer (Q106) parallel to the UHF mixer.

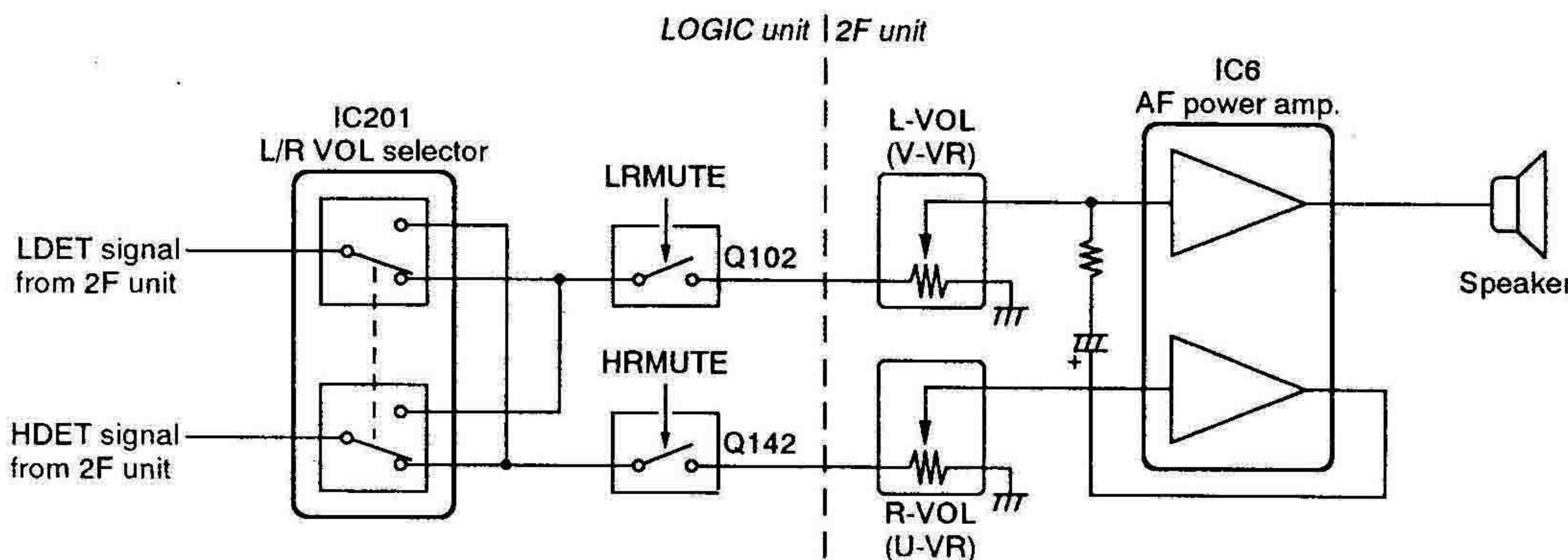
When the U/U function is activated, U/U switch control (Q513) is turned ON; thus the UHF RF signals from IC1 (pin 4) are amplified at IC240 via D5 and then are applied to the VHF mixer circuit.

#### 4-1-10 UHF 2ND IF AND DEMODULATOR CIRCUITS (2F UNIT)

The 2nd mixer circuit converts the 1st IF signal to a 2nd IF signal. The FM IF IC (IC3) contains the 2nd mixer, 2nd local oscillator, limiter amplifier, S-meter detector and quadrature detector circuits.

The 1st IF signal (46.05 MHz) from the IF amplifier (Q8) is applied to the 2nd mixer section of IC3 (pin 16), and is mixed with the 2nd LO signal (45.6 MHz) for conversion to a 450 kHz 2nd IF signal at the 2nd mixer section.

##### • AF CIRCUIT



The 2nd IF signal (450 kHz) from the 2nd mixer section (IC3, pin 3) passes though the ceramic filter (FI3) and is then amplified at the limiter amplifier section (IC3, pin 5). The amplified signal is applied to the quadrature detector section to demodulate the 2nd IF signal into AF signals.

AF signals output from IC3 (pin 9) are applied to the AF amplifier (IC6) via the squelch mute switch (LOGIC unit, Q142) and [R-VOL] control (U-VR board, S1). The S-meter "HSD" signal output from IC3 (pin 12) is applied to the CPU (LOGIC unit, IC1).

#### 4-1-11 NOISE SQUELCH CIRCUIT (MAIN AND LOGIC UNITS)

The noise squelch circuit cuts out AF signals when no RF signal is received. By detecting noise components in the AF signals, the squelch circuit switches the AF mute switch.

Some of the noise components in the AF signals from the FM IF ICs (IC101 for VHF, IC3 for UHF, pin 9) are applied to the active filter section (IC101 pins 7, 8). A variable resistor (R148 for VHF, R35 for UHF) adjusts the active filter input level.

The active filter section amplifies noise components. The filtered signals are rectified at the noise detector section and converted into "LBUSY(VHF)" or "HBUSY(UHF)" (pulse type) signals. Both the "LBUSY" and "HBUSY" signals are applied to the CPU (LOGIC unit, IC1).

The CPU detects the signal level by the number of pulses, and outputs an "LRMUTE (VHF)" and "HRMUTE (UHF)" signal. These signals control the AF mute switches (Q102 for VHF, Q142 for UHF) to cut the AF signal line.

#### 4-1-12 AF POWER AMPLIFIER CIRCUIT (2F UNIT)

From the RF to IF stages, the circuit used is determined by the operating frequency band, however, in the AF stage the circuit used depends on the band exchange function's selection.

The AF amplifier circuit amplifies the demodulated signals to drive a speaker. It also contains an L/R VOL selector which assigns each AF volume control to correspond to the display condition.

The demodulated AF signals ("LDET" and "HDET") from the FM IF ICs (IC101 for VHF, IC3 for UHF) are applied to the L/R VOL selector (LOGIC unit, IC201) to select the matched volume control which is assigned by the band exchange function via the bandpass filter (LOGIC unit, Q101 for VHF, Q141 for UHF). The passed signals are then applied to the AF power amplifier (IC6) via the AF mute switch (LOGIC unit, Q102 for L displayed band, Q142 for R displayed band) and AF volume control (L-VOL; V-VR board, S1 or R-VOL; U-VR board, S1). The bandpass filter suppresses subaudible tones and higher noise signal components.

When the VHF band is assigned to the left displayed band, the demodulated audio signals (LDET) from the FM IF IC (IC101) are guided into the R displayed band AF mute switch (LOGIC unit, Q142). The passed signals (HAFO) are applied to the R-VOL (U-VR board, S1) and then applied to the AF power amplifier (IC6, pin 6). The amplified AF signals are attenuated by R715 and then fed back to the AF power amplifier (IC6, pin 7). The amplified AF signals are output from pin 1 and then applied to the internal speaker (LOGIC unit, SP1) via the [SP] jack (1F unit, J2) when no plug is connected to the jack.

## 4-2 TRANSMITTER CIRCUITS

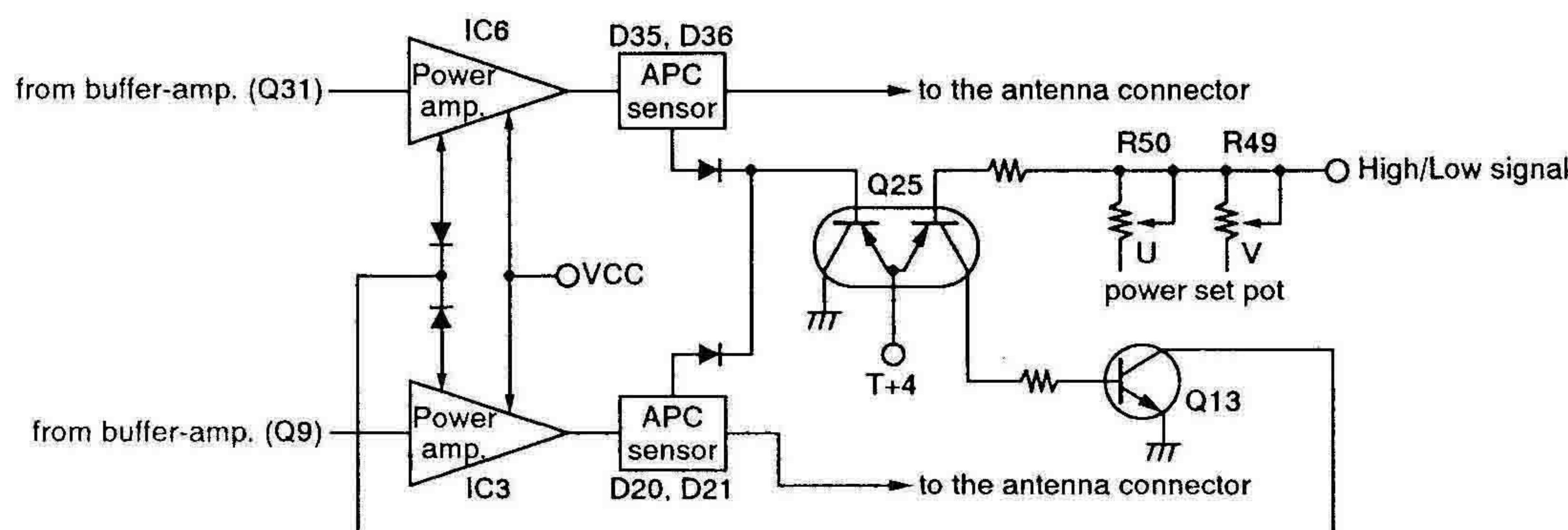
### 4-2-1 MICROPHONE AMPLIFIER CIRCUIT (LOGIC UNIT)

The microphone amplifier circuit amplifies audio signals with +6 dB/octave pre-emphasis from the microphone to a level needed for the modulation circuit.

The AF signals from the built-in condenser microphone (LOGIC unit, MC1), or from the [MIC] jack (1F unit, J1) via the "EXT MIC" line, are applied to the limiter amplifier (LOGIC unit, IC341) which has +6 dB/octave pre-emphasis characteristics. The amplified AF signals are applied to frequency deviation adjustment pots (1F unit, R90 for VHF, R4 for UHF) and are then applied to the modulation circuit on the V-VCO or U-VCO board.

Q321 on the LOGIC unit is the PTT control circuit and outputs a "High" signal to the CPU when transmitting.

#### • APC CIRCUIT



### 4-2-2 MODULATION CIRCUIT (V-VCO AND U-VCO BOARDS)

The modulation circuit modulates the VCO oscillating signal (RF signal) using the microphone audio signals.

#### • VHF modulation circuit

The "VMOD" signals change the reactance of a varactor diode (D702) to modulate the oscillated signal at the V-VCO circuit (Q701, Q702).

The oscillated signal is buffer-amplified at the buffer-amplifier (Q703) and then applied to the T/R switch (1F unit, D24, D25) via the LO amplifier (1F unit, Q28).

#### • UHF modulation circuit

The "UMOD" signals are applied to the U-VCO circuit via the "USHIFT" line. The applied signals change the reactance of a diode (D801) to modulate the oscillated signal at the U-VCO circuit (Q801, Q802).

The oscillated signal is buffer-amplified at Q803 and then applied to a multiplier circuit (Q804). The multiplied signal is buffer-amplified at 1F unit, Q4 and then applied to the T/R switching circuit (D5–D8).

### 4-2-3 VHF POWER AMPLIFIER CIRCUIT (1F UNIT)

The VHF power amplifier circuit provides more than 5 W with a 13.5 V DC power source.

An RF signal from the T/R switch (D24) is amplified at the drive amplifier (Q29, Q31) and then applied to the power amplifier (IC6).

The amplified RF signal is applied to the antenna connector via the APC sensor and antenna switching circuits.

### 4-2-4 UHF POWER AMPLIFIER CIRCUIT (1F UNIT)

IC3 is a power module which provides a stable 5 W (with 13.5 V DC) of output power.

The RF signal from the T/R switch (D7, D8) is amplified at the drive amplifiers (Q8, Q9) and then applied to the power amplifier (IC3) to provide the specified output power. The amplified RF signal is applied to the antenna connector via the APC sensor and antenna switching circuits.

## 4-2-5 APC CIRCUIT (1F UNIT)

The APC circuit protects the power modules (IC6 for VHF, IC3 for UHF) from a mismatched output load and selects HIGH and LOW output power. The APC circuit consists of an APC sensor and APC control circuits.

The APC sensor circuit (D35, D36 for VHF, D20, D21 for UHF) detects forward signals and rectified signals respectively. The combined voltage is at a minimum level when the antenna is matched at  $50\ \Omega$  and increases when it is mismatched.

The detected voltage is applied to one of the differential amplifier inputs (Q25). When the antenna impedance is mismatched, the detected voltage exceeds the reference voltage. Thus the bias voltage of the power amplifiers (IC3, IC6) is decreased via APC control (Q13).

Low output power is obtained by changing the reference voltage coming from pin 7 of IC4. A thermistor (R93) controls the APC reference voltage to reduce the output power when the temperature increases.

The output signals from IC5 (pin 13) are converted to DC voltages (lock voltage) by the loop filter (R59, C104) and are then fed back to the V-VCO circuit to stabilize the VCO frequency.

The DC voltage is also applied to the receiver tuned band-pass filters as a "VTUNE" signal.

During U/U para-watch operation, the VHF PLL circuit activates as usual. However, the tripled 1st LO components generated at the LO amplifier (Q28) are used for the 1st mixer circuit (2F unit, Q106).

## 4-3-2 UHF PLL CIRCUIT (1F UNIT)

The oscillated signal at the U-VCO circuit (U-VCO board, Q801, Q802, D802) is amplified at the buffer-amplifier (Q803) and multiplied by 2 at the doubler (Q804). The multiplied signal is applied to the PLL IC (IC1, pin 19) via the buffer-amplifier (U-VCO board, Q805). The applied signal is divided by serial data from the CPU. It is then phase-detected with the divided reference frequency and the phase difference is output as pulses.

The output signals from the PLL IC (IC1, pin 13) are converted to DC voltages (lock voltage) by the loop filter (R1-R3, C1-C3) and are then fed back to the U-VCO circuit to stabilize the VCO frequency.

During V/V para-watch operation, the LO signal is multiplied at the doubler circuit (Q804) beforehand, therefore, the buffer-amplified signal from Q803 is used for the 1st LO signal through the 1STLO line.

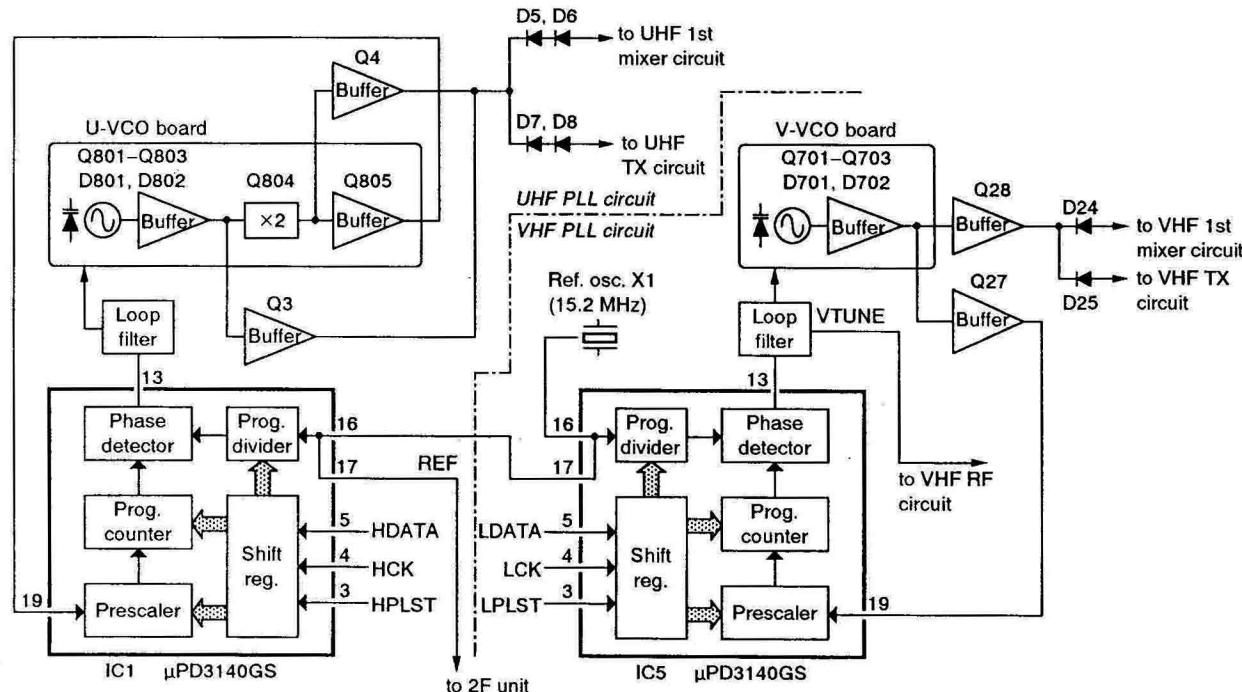
## 4-3 PLL CIRCUITS

### 4-3-1 VHF PLL CIRCUIT (1F UNIT)

The oscillated signal at the V-VCO circuit (V-VCO board, Q701, Q702, D702) is amplified at a buffer-amplifier (Q703) and is amplified again at another buffer-amplifier (Q27). The amplified signal is applied to the PLL IC (IC5, pin 19), and then divided by serial data from the CPU and phase-detected with the divided reference frequency. The phase difference is output as pulses.

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- PLL CIRCUITS



## 4-4 POWER SUPPLY CIRCUITS

### VOLTAGE LINE

Line	Description
HV	The voltage from the external power supply or attached battery pack.
VCC	The same voltage as the HV line (external power supply or battery pack) passed through a diode (1F unit, D44).
+3CPU	Common 3 V converted from the VCC line by the +3CPU regulator IC (LOGIC unit, IC2). The output voltage is supplied to the +3C, R3 and T4 regulator circuits, etc.
+3C	Common 3 V converted from the VCC line by the +3C regulator circuit (LOGIC unit, Q4, Q5) using the +3CPU regulator (LOGIC unit, IC2).
R3	3 V for receiver circuit converted from the VCC line by the R3 regulator circuit (2F unit, Q4, Q5).
T4	4 V for transmitter circuit converted from the VCC line by the T4 regulator circuit (1F unit, Q702, Q703). The T4 regulator circuit is controlled by the CPU (LOGIC unit, IC1 pin 45) via the T4 control regulator circuit (1F unit, Q704).
T8	8 V for drive amplifier circuit converted from the VCC line by the T8 regulator circuit (1F unit, Q100, Q101, D100).

### CPU (CONTINUED)

Pin number	Port name	Description
11	HDATA	DATA bus line for UHF PLL. • Outputs UHF PLL data when UHF PLL is locked. • When UHF PLL is unlocked, UHF PLL IC releases the port being pulled down, therefore, the CPU receives a "LOW" level signal.
12	LDATA	DATA bus line for VHF PLL. • Outputs VHF PLL data when the VHF PLL is locked and TX data when transmitting. • When the VHF PLL is unlocked, VHF PLL IC releases the port being pulled down, therefore, the CPU receives a "LOW" level signal.
17	LIGHT	Outputs LCD and key backlight control signal. "High": During backlight ON.
18	AFON	Outputs control signal for the AF regulator circuit (2F unit, Q30, Q31). "High": Activates the AF amplifier.
19	CLOUT	Outputs cloning signal.
20	CLIN	Input port for cloning signal.
21	PCON	Outputs +3 V regulator control signal. "High": Power ON.
22	HBUSY	Input port for UHF noise signals.
23	LBUSY	Input port for VHF noise signals.
25	MICC	Outputs mic. amplifier control signal. "Low": Activates the mic. amp.
26	MICM	Outputs mic. audio mute signal. "High": Mic. audio is muted.
27	AFCHG	Outputs M/S selector control signal. "High": UHF band on left and VHF band on right display.
28	HRMUTE	Outputs right displayed band squelch switch (LOGIC unit, Q142) control signal. "High": Right displayed band audio is muted.
29	HTX	Outputs UHF transmit control signal. "High": While transmitting on UHF.
30	LRMUTE	Outputs left displayed band squelch switch (LOGIC unit, Q102) control signal. "High": Left displayed band audio is muted.
31	LTX	Outputs VHF transmit control signal. "High": While transmitting on VHF.
32	POWER	Input port for [POWER] switch.

## 4-5 PORT ALLOCATIONS

### 4-5-1 CPU (LOGIC UNIT)

Pin number	Port name	Description
3	CTCIN	Input port for CTCSS decoded signals.
4	HSD	Input port for UHF S-meter signal.
5	LSD	Input port for VHF S-meter signal.
6	MGKEY	Input port for both [SQL] and [L/G] keys.
7	REMOTE	Input port for remote control signals from an optional HM-75A microphone via the [MIC] jack.
8	VIN	Input port for the voltage from a connected battery pack or external power supply.
9	CTCOUT	Outputs CTCSS tone signals.
10	DTMF	Output port for: • Beep audio signals while receiving. • DTMF signals or 1750 Hz tone signal while transmitting. (according to versions)

CPU (continued)

Pin number	Port name	Description
39	HDUP	Input port for the right [DIAL] up/down signals.
40	HDCK	Input port for the right [DIAL] clock signals.
41	LDUP	Input port for the left [DIAL] up/down signals.
42	LDCK	Input port for the left [DIAL] clock signals.
43–46	KR3–KR0	Input ports for key matrix.
47	PTT	Input port for [PTT] switch.
48	ESIO	DATA bus line for the EEPROM (LOGIC unit, IC601).
49	LIODATA	Outputs data signal for I/O expander IC (LOGIC unit, IC5).
50	LIOCK	Outputs clock signals for I/O expander IC (LOGIC unit, IC5).
51	RCK	Outputs clock signals for RX expander IC (2F unit, IC801).
52	RDATA	Outputs data signal for RX expander IC (2F unit, IC801).
53	RIOST	Outputs strobe signals for RX expander IC (2F unit, IC801).
54	LIOST	Outputs strobe signals for TX expander IC (1F unit, IC4).
55	LOGST	Outputs strobe signals for I/O expander IC (LOGIC unit, IC5).
57	LPLST	Outputs strobe signals for VHF PLL.
58	CTC	Outputs control signal for CTCSS filter control signal. "Low" : While tone squelch is ON.
59	LCK	Outputs clock signal for both VHF PLL and the TX expander IC (1F unit, IC4).
60	HPLST	Outputs strobe signals for UHF PLL.
61	TBSEL	Outputs frequency band select signal for CTCSS function. "High" : While CTCSS is activated on UHF band. "Low" : While CTCSS is activated on VHF band.
62	HCK	Outputs clock signals for UHF PLL.
63	TXLED	Outputs TX LED control signal. "High" : TX LED lights.
64	BLED	Outputs BUSY LED control signal.

4-5-2 TX EXPANDER IC (1F UNIT, IC4)

Pin number	Port name	Description
4	U3SC	Outputs UHF band's power save control signal.
5	UMODM	Outputs modulation mute signal for UHF band. "High" : Muted
6	USHIFT	Outputs VCO shift signal for U-VCO. "High" : While transmitting on UHF.
7	H/L	Outputs TX output power control signal. "High" : High power is selected.
11	VV3SC	Outputs power save control signal for V/V para-watch operation.
12	VMODM	Outputs modulation mute signal for VHF band. "High" : Muted
13	VSHIFT	Outputs VCO shift signal for V-VCO. "High" : While transmitting on VHF.
14	V3SC	Outputs VHF band's power save control signal.

4-5-3 RX EXPANDER IC (2F UNIT, IC801)

Pin number	Port name	Description
4	SUBV	Outputs receiving mode select signal. "Low" : V/V mode is selected.
6	VR3C	Outputs VR3C regulator circuit (2F unit, Q804) control signal. "Low" : While VHF signals are received.
7	UR3C	Outputs UR3C regulator circuit (2F unit, Q803) control signal. "Low" : While UHF signals are received.

4-5-4 I/O EXPANDER IC (LOGIC UNIT, IC5)

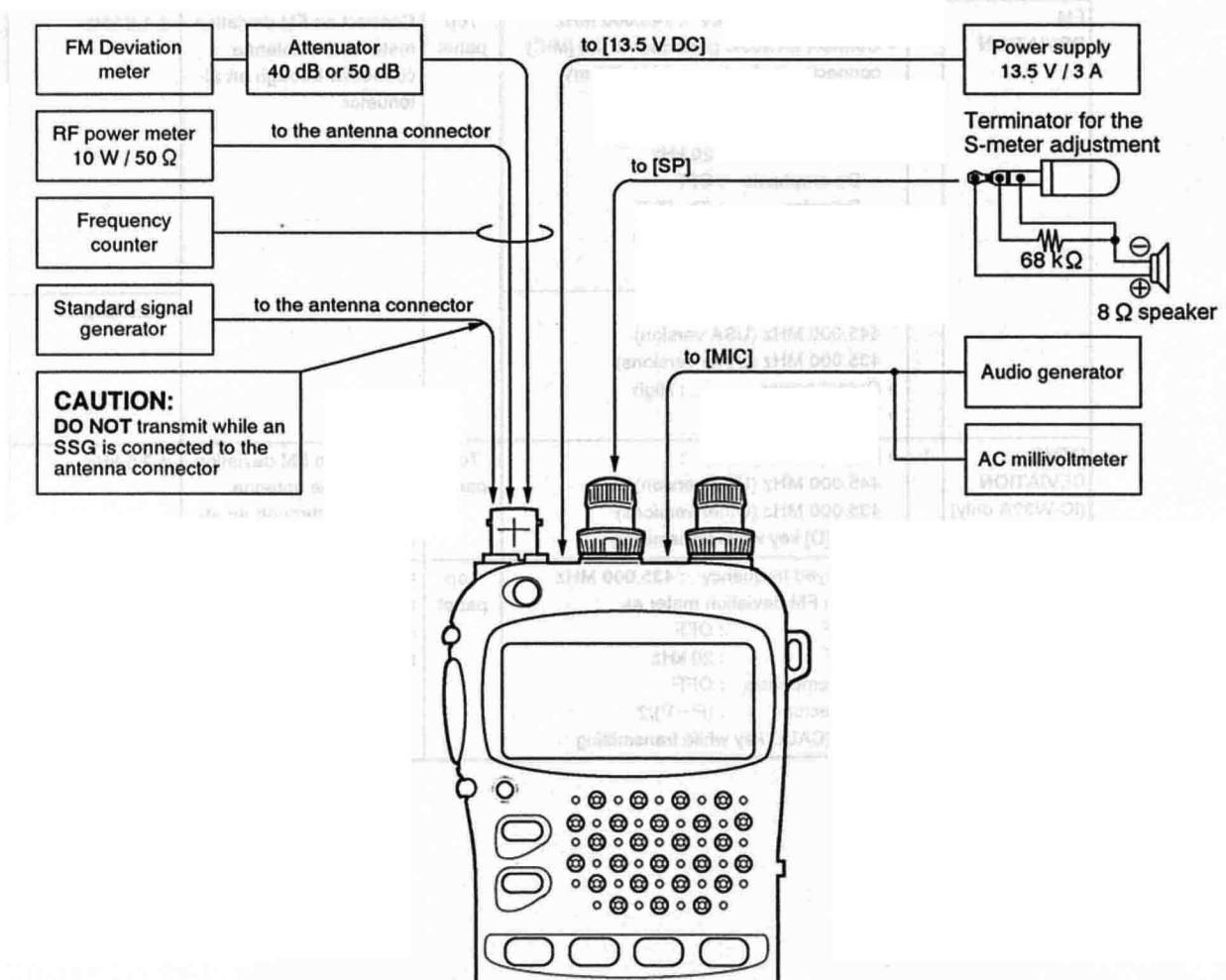
Pin number	Port name	Description
4–7	KS0–KS3	Output ports for key strobe signals.
12	TCAL	Outputs DTMF audio level control signal. "High" : When 1750 Hz tone signals are output.
13, 14	KS5, KS4	Output ports for key strobe signals.

## 5-1 PREPARATION BEFORE SERVICING

## ■ REQUIRED TEST EQUIPMENT

EQUIPMENT	GRADE AND RANGE	EQUIPMENT	GRADE AND RANGE
DC power supply	Output voltage : 13.5 V DC Current capacity : 3 A or more	Standard signal generator	Frequency range : 100–470 MHz Output level : –128 to –17 dBm (0.089 µV to 32 mV)
RF power meter	Measuring range : 1–10 W Frequency range : 100–500 MHz Input impedance : 50 Ω SWR : 1.2 : 1 or better	DC voltmeter	Input impedance : 50 kΩ/V DC or better
Frequency counter	Frequency range : 100–470 MHz Frequency accuracy : ± 1 ppm or better Sensitivity : 100 mV or better	Audio generator	Frequency range : 300–3000 MHz Output level : 1–500 mV
Oscilloscope	Frequency range : DC–20 MHz Measuring range : 0.01–10 V	Attenuator	Attenuation : 40 dB or more Capacity : 10 W or more
		FM deviation meter	Frequency range : 100–470 MHz Measuring range : 0 to ± 10 kHz

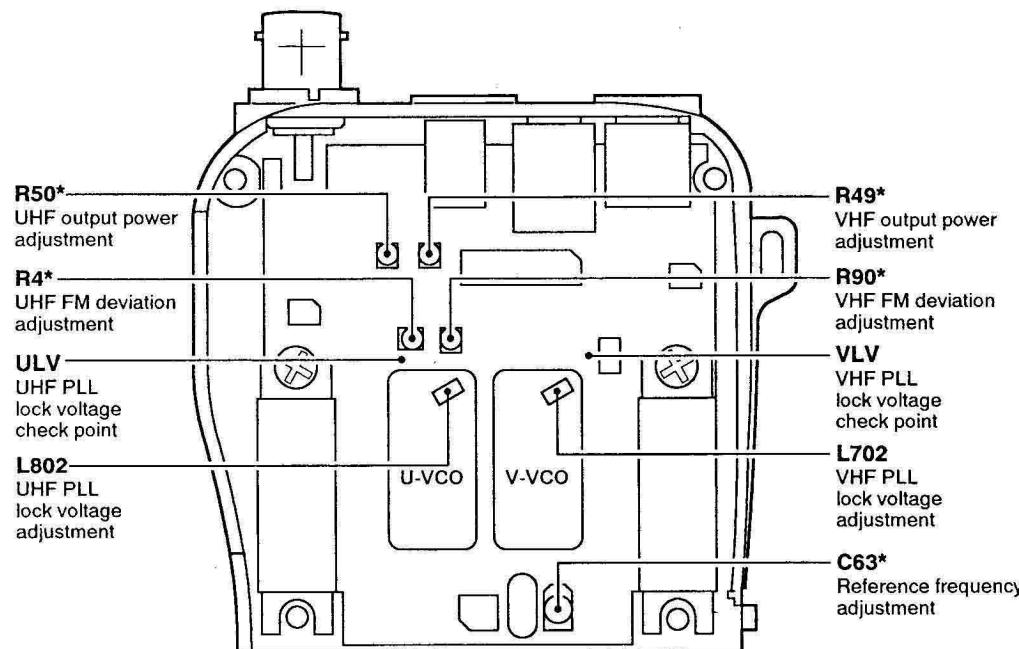
## ■ CONNECTIONS



## 5-2 PLL AND TRANSMITTER ADJUSTMENTS

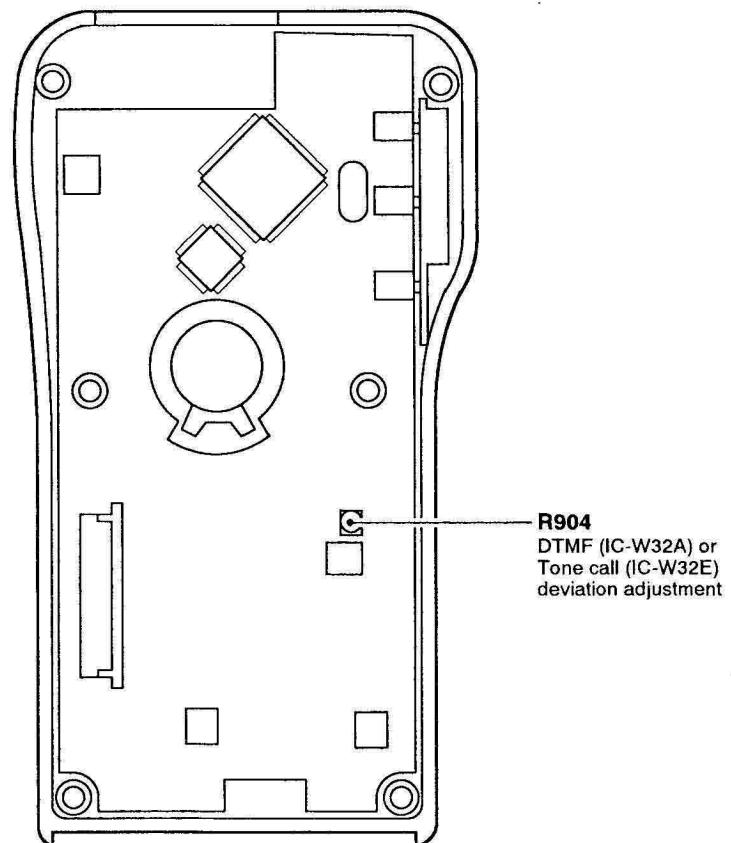
ADJUSTMENT		ADJUSTMENT CONDITIONS		MEASUREMENT		VALUE	ADJUSTMENT		
				UNIT	LOCATION		UNIT	ADJUST	
PLL LOCK VOLTAGE	1	• Displayed frequency : 146.000 MHz • Receiving		1F	Connect a digital multi-meter or an oscilloscope to VLV.	1.05 V	V-VCO	L702	
	2	• Transmitting				1.4 V ± 0.25 V		Verify	
	3	• Displayed frequency : 440.000 MHz • Receiving			Connect a digital multi-meter or an oscilloscope to ULV.	1.35 V	U-VCO	L802	
PLL REFERENCE FREQUENCY	1	• Displayed frequency : 440.000 MHz • Transmitting	Top panel		Loosely couple a frequency counter to the antenna connector.	440.00000 MHz	1F	C83	
OUTPUT POWER	1	• Displayed frequency : 145.000 MHz • Output power : High • Transmitting			Connect an RF power meter to the antenna connector.	5.0 W	1F	R49	
	2	• Output power : Low • Transmitting				0.25–1.0 W		Verify	
	3	• Displayed frequency : 445.000 MHz (USA version) 435.000 MHz (Other versions) • Output power : High • Transmitting				5.0 W		R50	
	4	• Output power : Low • Transmitting				0.25–1.0 W		Verify	
FM DEVIATION	1	• Displayed frequency : 145.000 MHz • Connect an audio generator to the [MIC] connector and set as : 1 kHz/95 mV • Set an FM deviation meter as: HPF : 50 Hz LPF : 20 kHz De-emphasis : OFF Detector : (P – P)/2 • Output power : High • Transmitting	Top panel		Connect an FM deviation meter to the antenna connector through an attenuator.	± 4.6 kHz	1F	R90	
	2	• Displayed frequency : 445.000 MHz (USA version) 435.000 MHz (Other versions) • Output power : High • Transmitting				± 4.6 kHz		R4	
DTMF DEVIATION (IC-W32A only)	1	• Displayed frequency : 445.000 MHz (USA version) 435.000 MHz (Other versions) • Push [D] key while transmitting	Top panel		Connect an FM deviation meter to the antenna connector through an attenuator.	± 3.5 kHz	LOGIC	R904	
TONE CALL DEVIATION (IC-W32E only)	1	• Displayed frequency : 435.000 MHz • Set an FM deviation meter as: HPF : OFF LPF : 20 kHz De-emphasis : OFF Detector : (P – P)/2 • Push [CALL] key while transmitting	Top panel		Connect an FM deviation meter to the antenna connector through an attenuator.	± 3.5 kHz	LOGIC	R904	

• 1F UNIT



\*1F unit adjustment can be performed through opening on the 2F unit side "►".  
(See page 5-5)

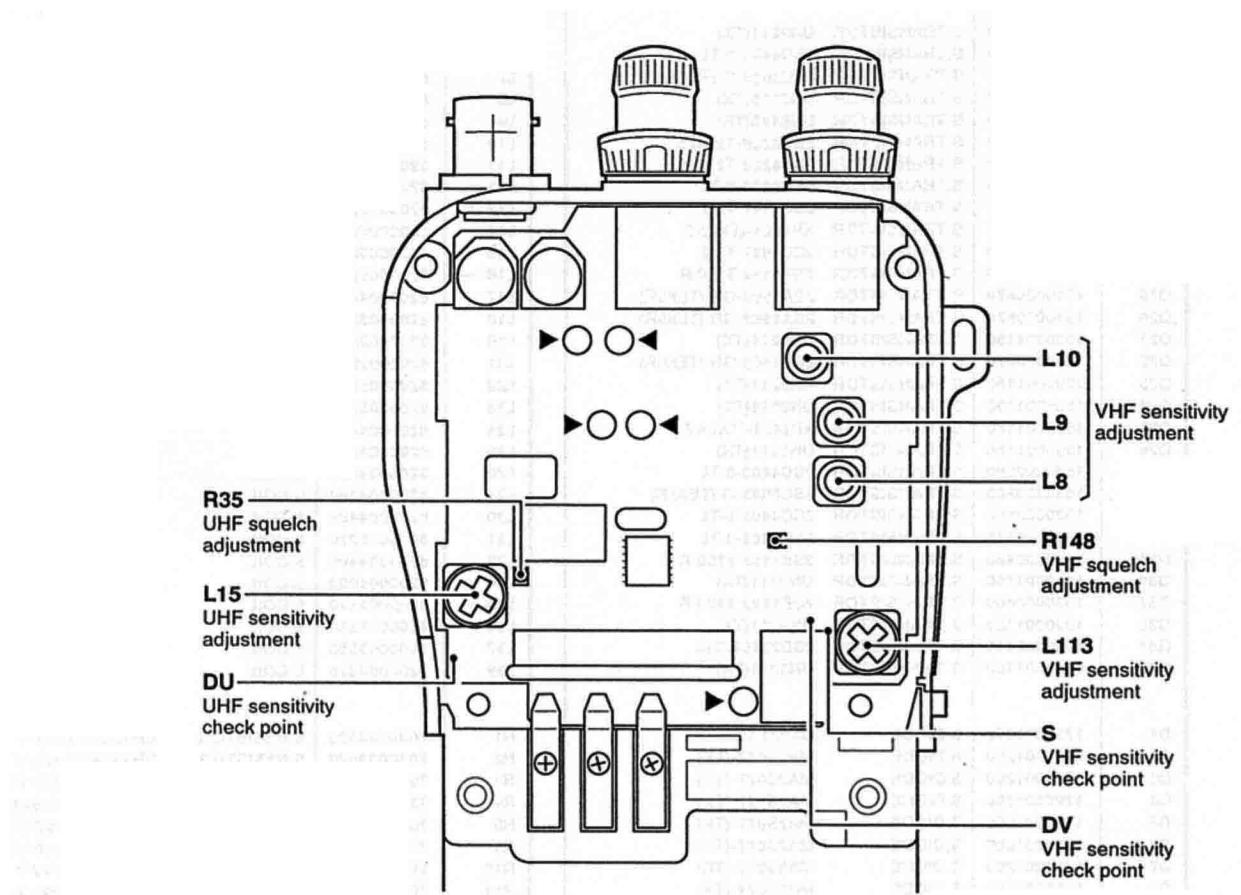
• LOGIC UNIT



### 5-3 RECEIVER ADJUSTMENT

ADJUSTMENT		ADJUSTMENT CONDITIONS	MEASUREMENT		VALUE	ADJUSTMENT	
			UNIT	LOCATION		UNIT	ADJUST
VHF SENSITIVITY	1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Displayed frequency : 145.000 MHz</li> <li>• Connect a SSG to the antenna connector and set as: Level : 1.0 mV* (-47 dBm) Modulation : OFF</li> <li>• Receiving</li> </ul>	2F	Connect a digital multi-meter or oscilloscope to DV.	1.0 V	2F	L113
	2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Receiving</li> </ul>		Connect a digital multi-meter or oscilloscope to the check point "S".	Maximum level		Adjust in sequence L10, L9 L8
UHF SENSITIVITY	1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Displayed frequency : 445.000 MHz (USA version) 435.000 MHz (Other versions)</li> <li>• Connect a SSG to the antenna connector and set as: Level : 1.0 mV* (-47 dBm) Modulation : OFF</li> <li>• Receiving</li> </ul>	2F	Connect a digital multi-meter or oscilloscope to DU.	1.0 V	2F	L15
VHF SQUELCH LEVEL	1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Displayed frequency : 145.000 MHz</li> <li>• Connect an SSG to the antenna connector and set as: Level : 0.089 µV* (-128 dBm) Modulation : 1 kHz (<math>\pm 3.5</math> kHz Dev.)</li> <li>• Squelch setting : AT</li> <li>• Pre-set the R148 to maximum CCW.</li> <li>• Receiving</li> </ul>	Speaker		At the point where the AF signal just disappears.	2F	R148
UHF SQUELCH LEVEL	1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Displayed frequency : 445.000 MHz (USA version) 435.000 MHz (Other versions)</li> <li>• Connect an SSG to the antenna connector and set as: Level : 0.089 µV* (-128 dBm) Modulation : 1 kHz (<math>\pm 3.5</math> kHz Dev.)</li> <li>• Squelch setting : AT</li> <li>• Pre-set the R35 to maximum CCW.</li> <li>• Receiving</li> </ul>	Speaker		At the point where the AF signal just disappears.	2F	R35
S-METER	1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Displayed frequency : 145.000 MHz</li> <li>• Connect an SSG to the antenna connector and set as: Level : 0.5 µV* (-113 dBm) Mod. : 1 kHz (<math>\pm 3.5</math> kHz Dev.)</li> <li>• Connect a terminator to the [SP] jack.</li> <li>• Receiving</li> </ul>	Front panel			Push and hold the [1] key.	
	2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Set an SSG output level for the S-meter to S3 (4 dots).</li> </ul>	SSG	Output level	0.32 to 0.79 µV ( -117 to -109 dBm)	Verify	
	3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Displayed frequency : 445.000 MHz (USA version) 435.000 MHz (Other versions)</li> <li>• Connect an SSG to the antenna connector and set as: Level : 0.5 µV* (-113 dBm) Mod. : 1 kHz (<math>\pm 3.5</math> kHz Dev.)</li> <li>• Connect a terminator to the [SP] jack.</li> <li>• Receiving</li> </ul>	Front panel			Push and hold the [3] key.	
	4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Set an SSG output level for the S-meter to S3 (4 dots).</li> </ul>	SSG	Output level	0.32 to 0.79 µV ( -117 to -109 dBm)	Verify	

\*This output level of a standard signal generator (SSG) is indicated as the SSG's open circuit.













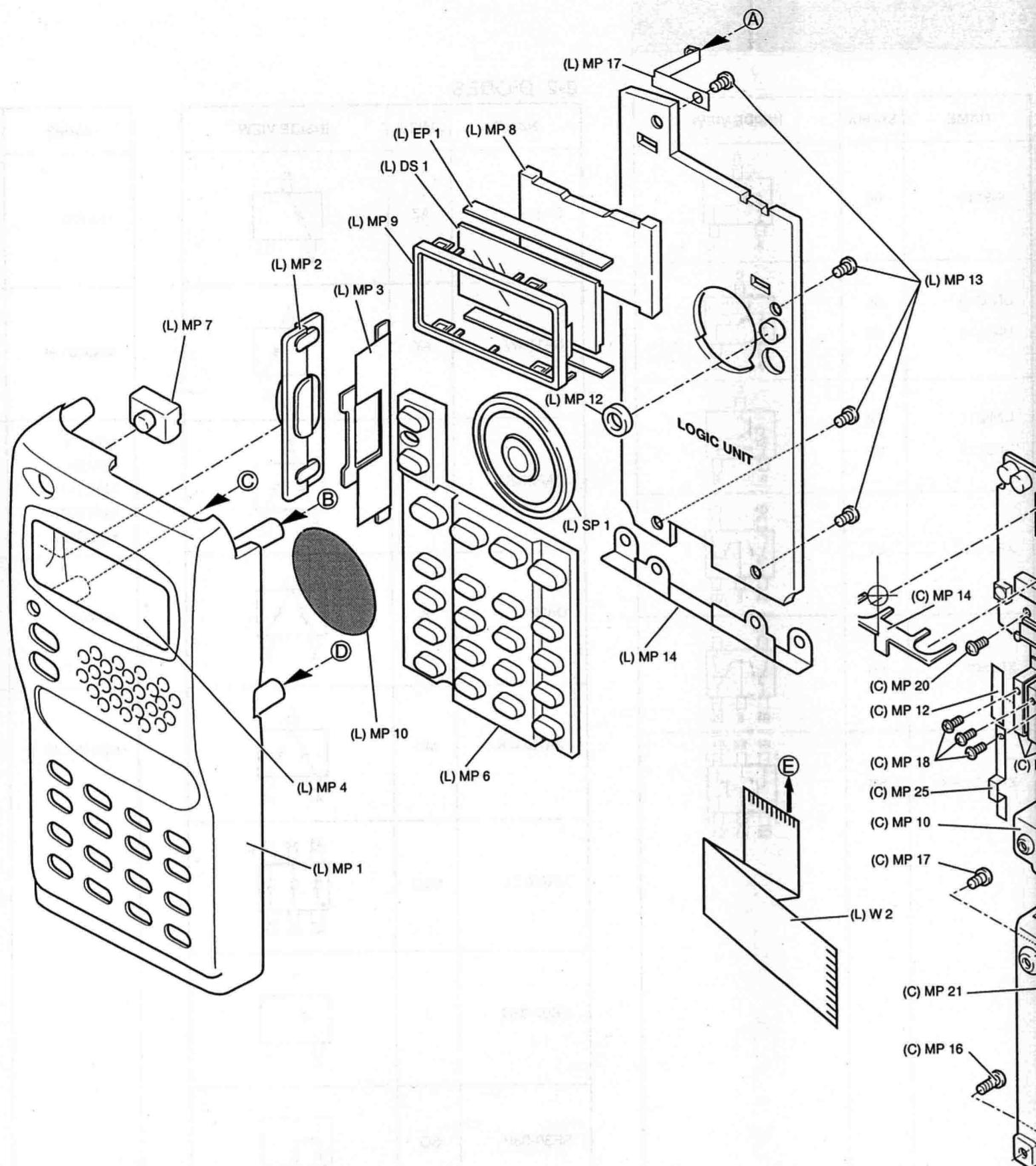




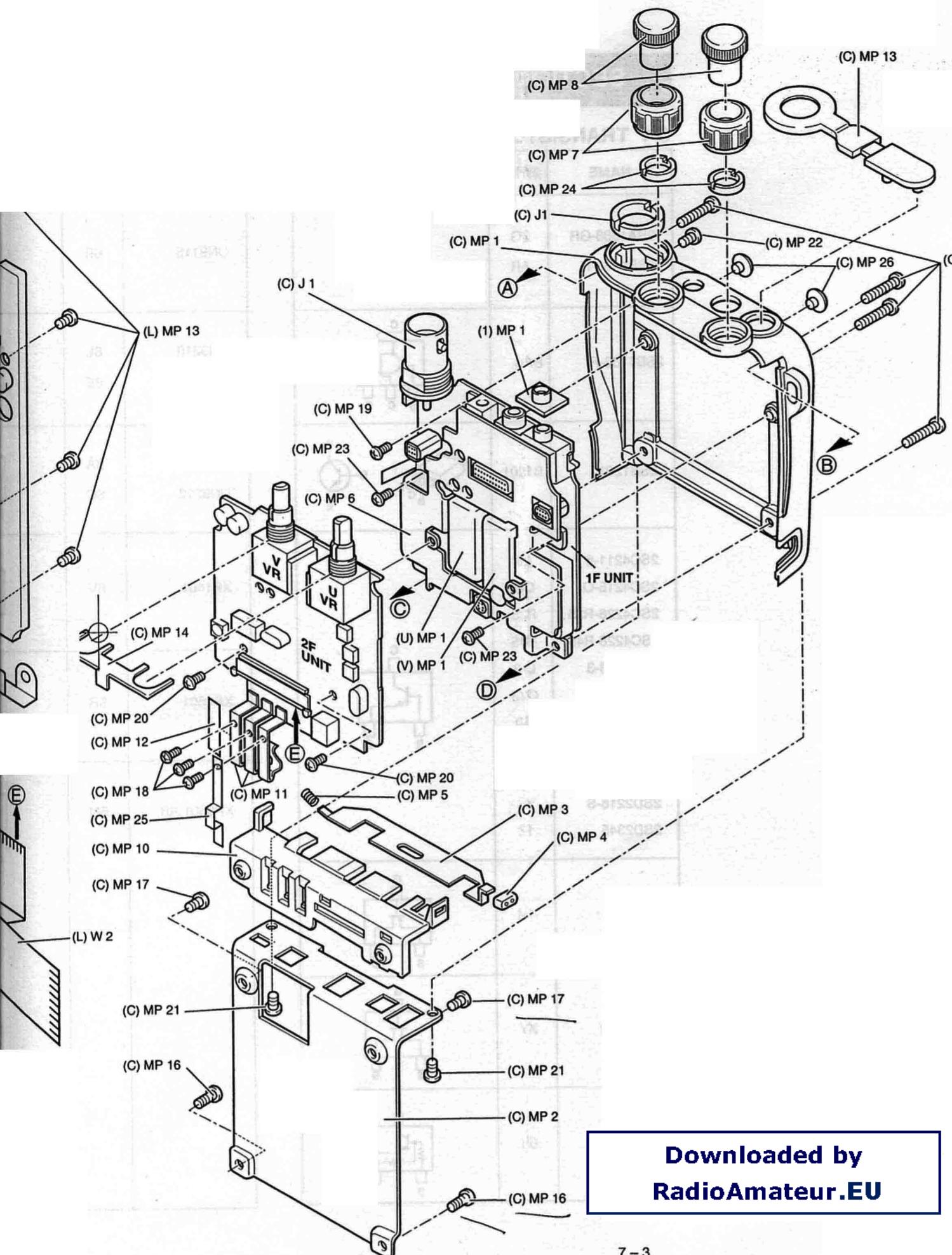






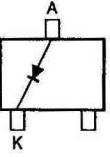
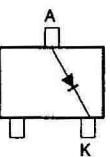
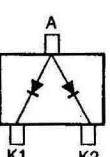
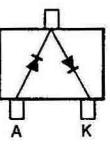
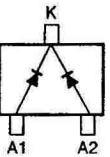
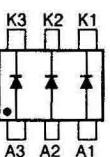
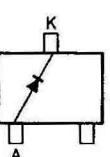
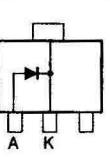


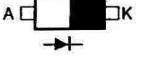
Unit abbreviations (C): CHASSIS PARTS (L): LOGIC UNIT (V): V-VCO BOARD (U): U-VCO BOARD (1): 1F UNIT



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## 8-2 DIODES

NAME	SYMBOL	INSIDE VIEW
DA112	AZ	
DA113W	AY	
DAP202U	P	
DA221	K	
MA132WK	MU	
MA6S121	M2D	
SB07-03C	J	
SB30-03P	SG	

NAME	SYMBOL	INSIDE VIEW
1SV270	TF	
MA8051-H	5-1	
1SV271 MA729 MA2S111 MA2S077 MA2S728	TG 2B A S B	
MA304	7R	
RB050L-40	35	

## **SECTION 8**

## **SEMI-CONDUCTOR INFORMATION**

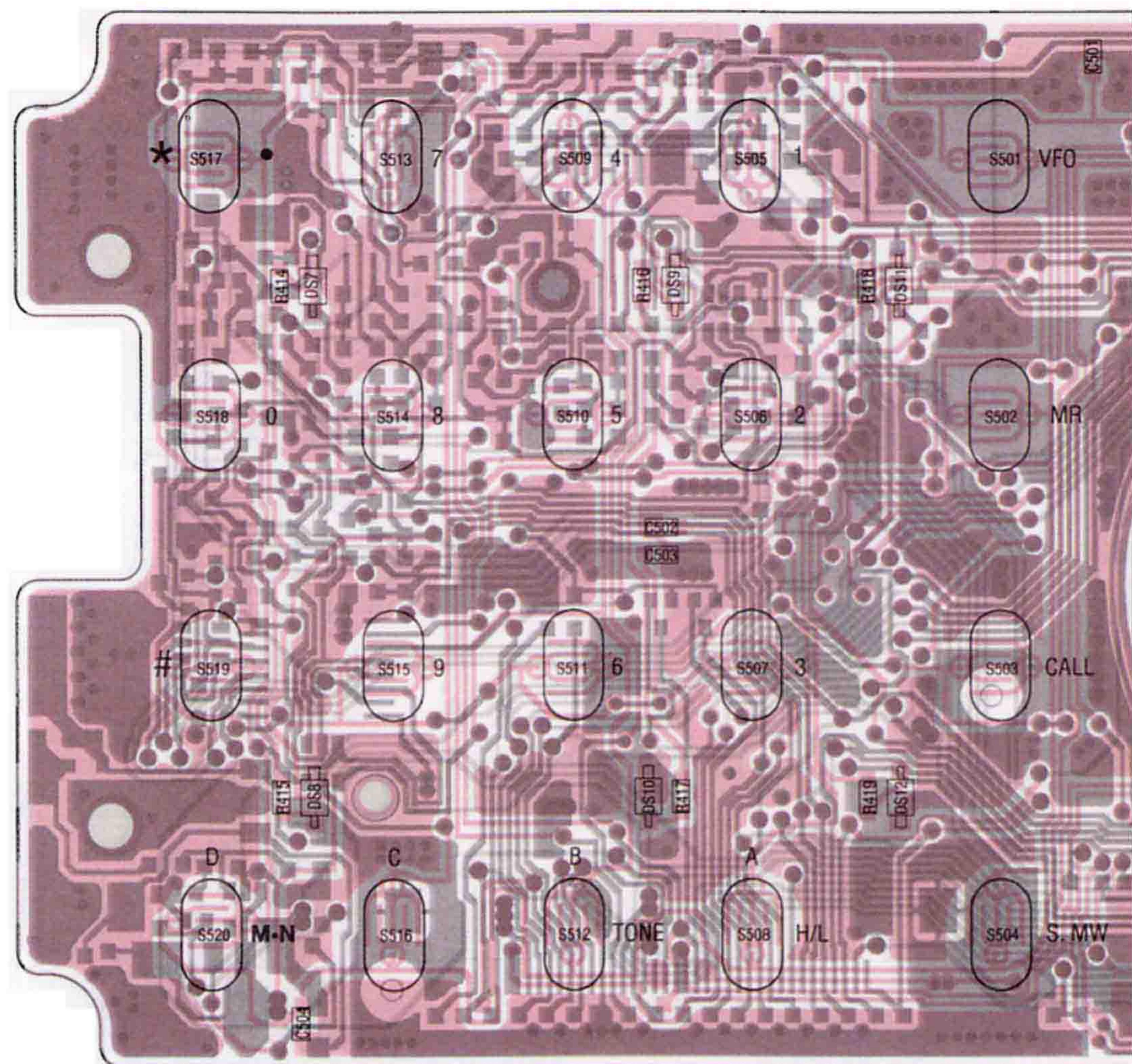
### **8-1 TRANSISTORS**

NAME	SYMBOL	INSIDE VIEW
2SA1588-GR 2SB1462-R	ZG AR	
2SB1132-R	BAR	
2SB1201	B1201	
2SC4211-6 2SC4215-O 2SC4226-R25 2SC4228-R45 2SC4403-3 2SC4405-3 2SC4617-TLQ 2SC5006-T1 2SC5065-O 2SD2216-S 2SD2345	L6 QO R25 R45 LY3 OY3 BQ 24 MAO YS 1Z	
2SJ364Q	4M	
2SK880-Y	XY	
UN9112	6B	

NAME	SYMBOL	INSIDE VIEW
UN9115	6E	
UN9210 UN9215	8L 8E	
UN9211 UN9213	8A 8C	
XP1401	5V	
XP1501	5R	
XP6501 AB	5N	

## 9-1 LOGIC UNIT

## • CONTROL UNIT (TOP VIEW)

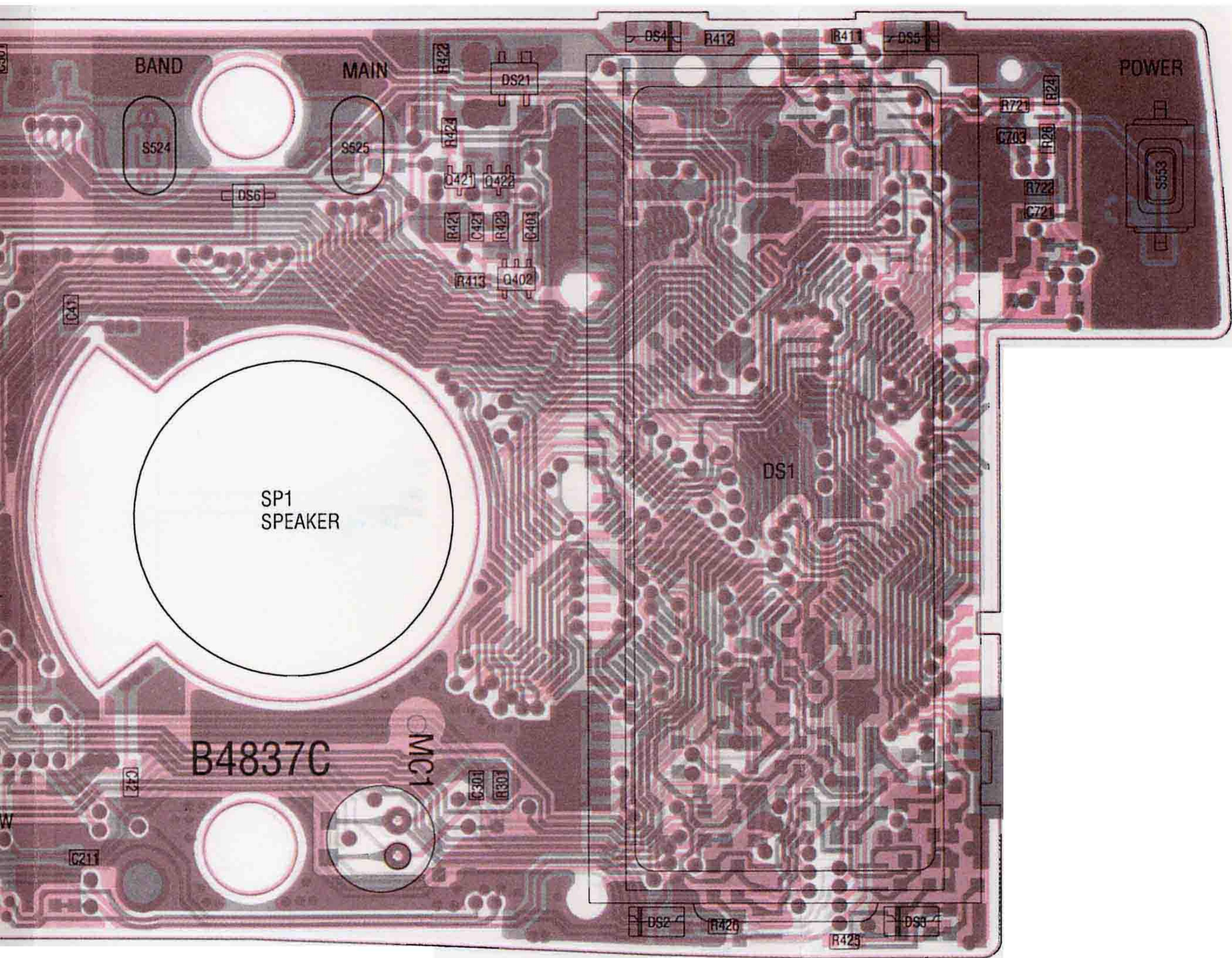


Surface

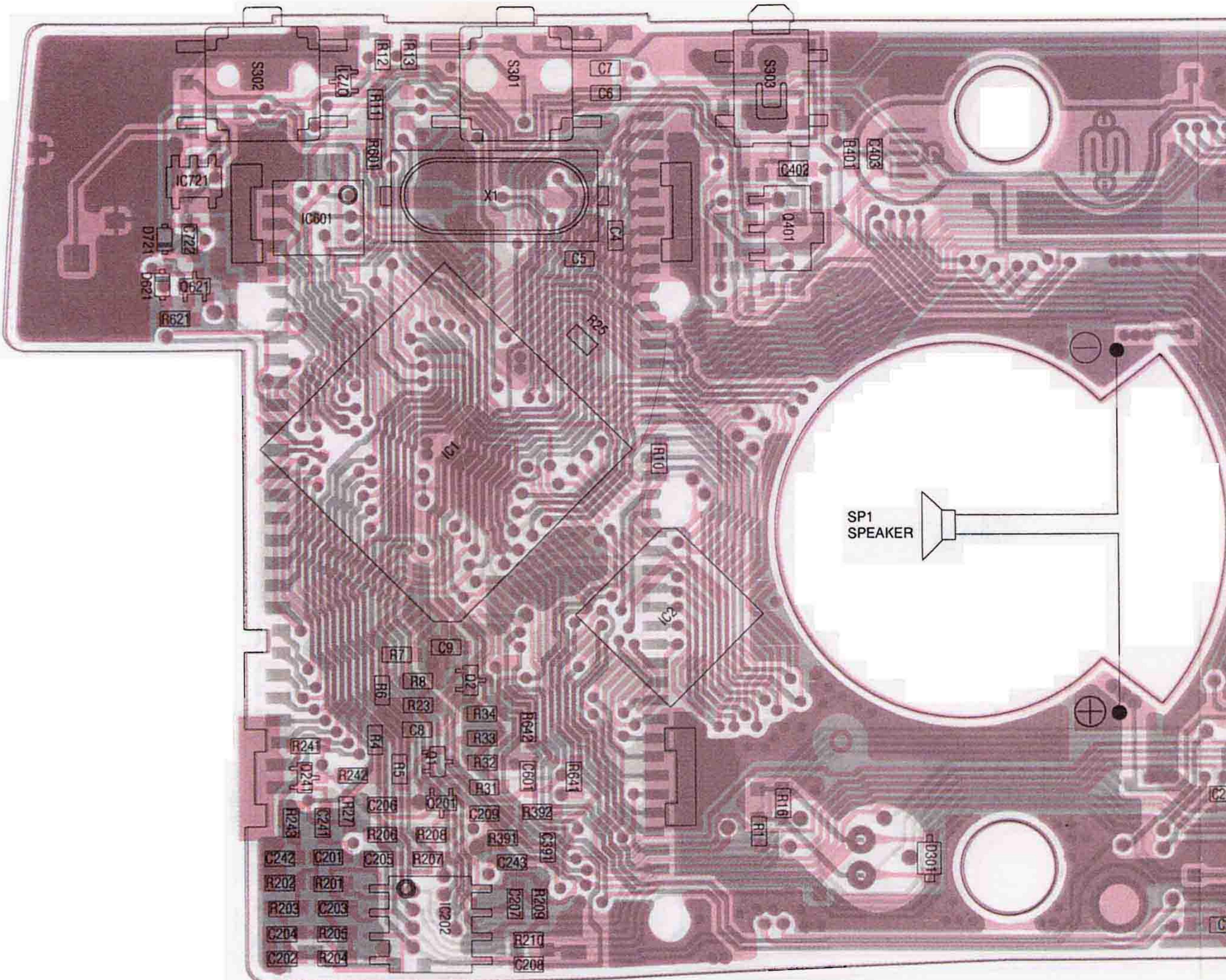
Inside

Underside

the unit layout in the same configuration as the actual  
P.C. Board.



► CONTROL UNIT (BOTTOM VIEW)



Surface

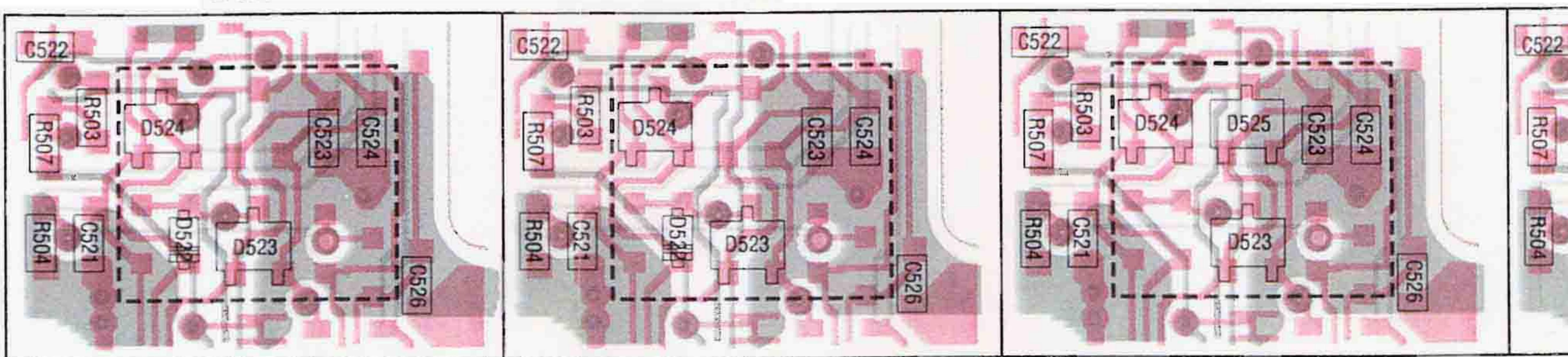
Inside

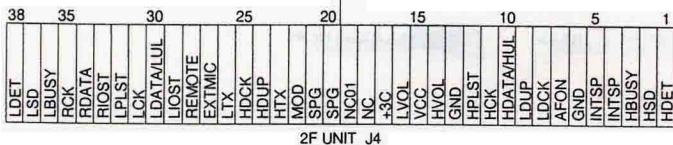
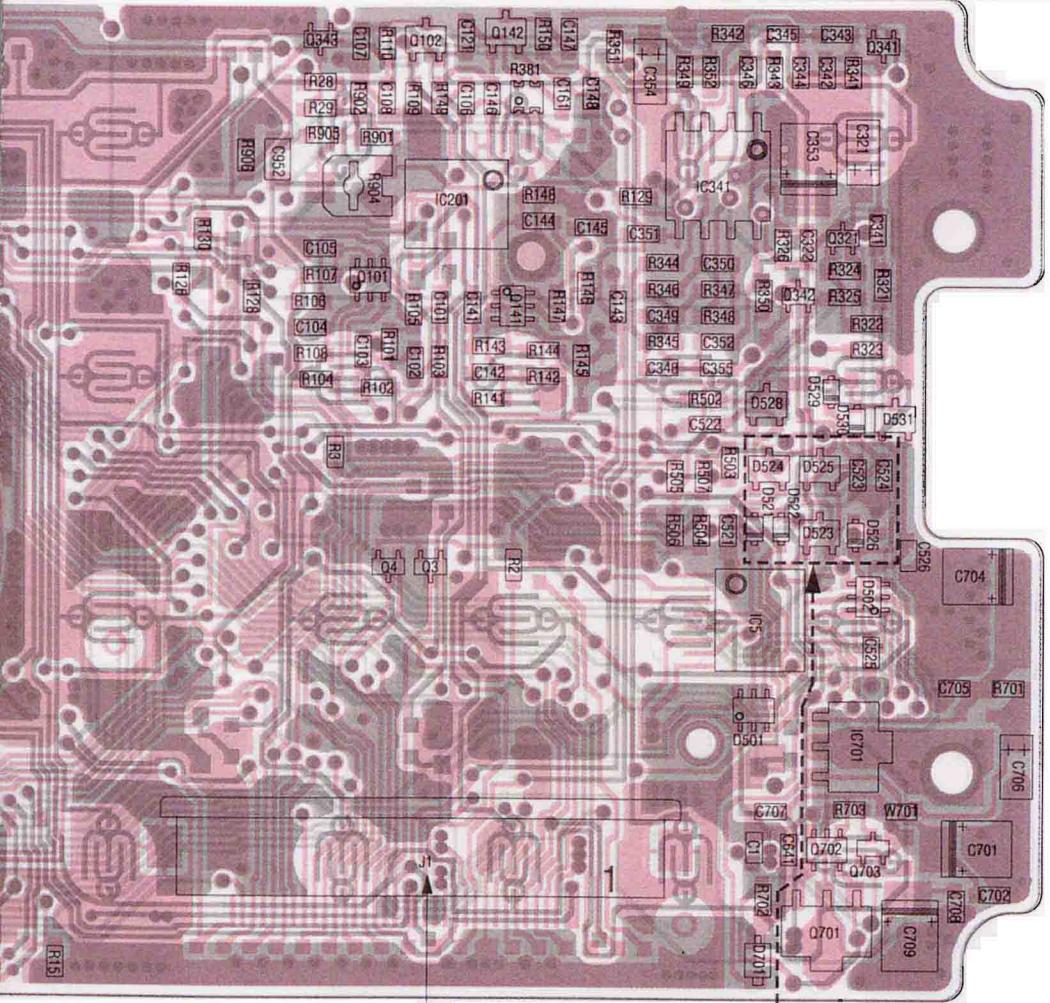
Underside

EUR

UK

ITA

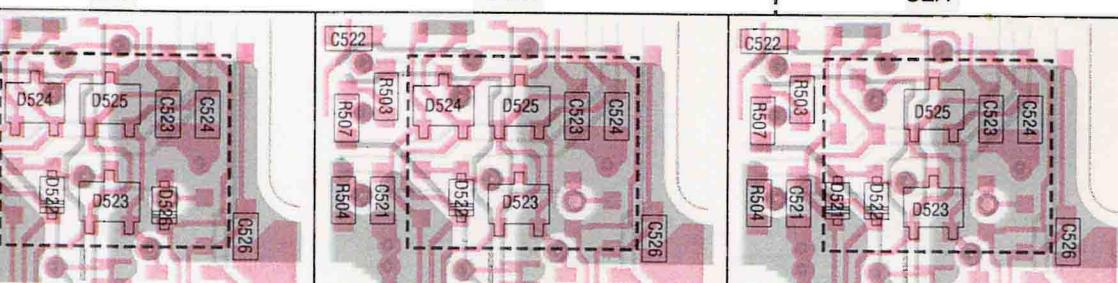




USA

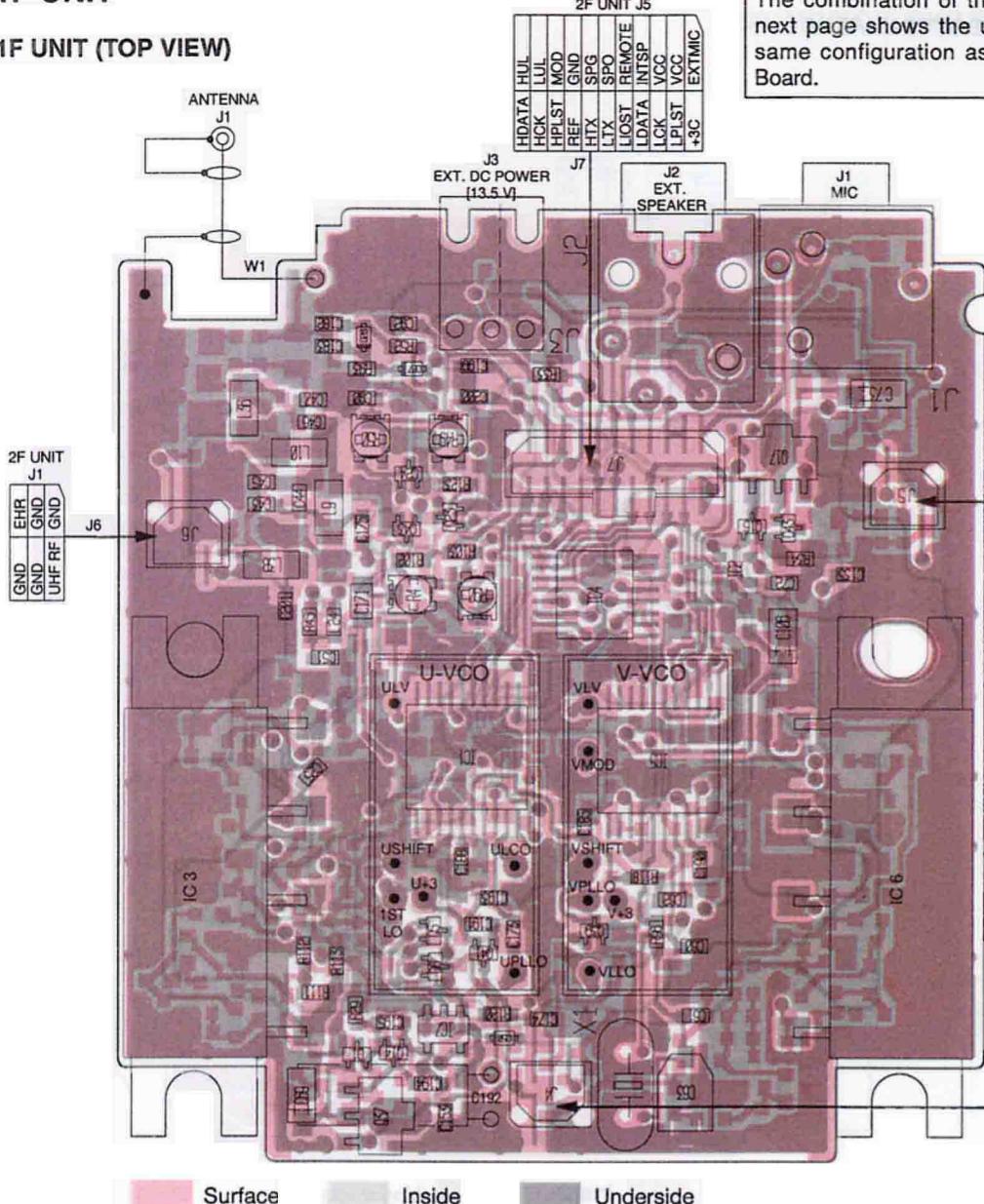
AUS

SEA

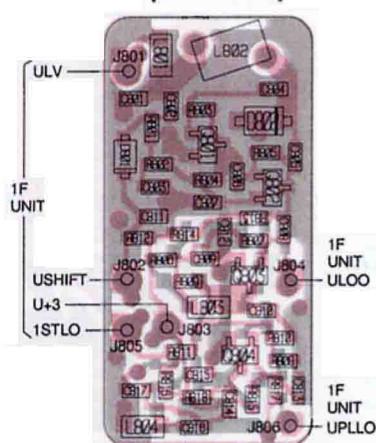


## -2 1F UNIT

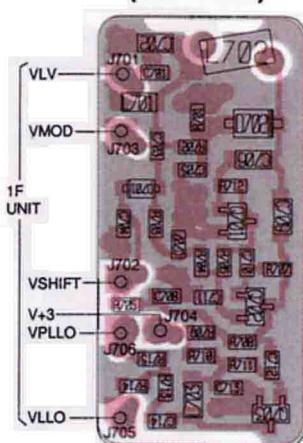
### 1F UNIT (TOP VIEW)



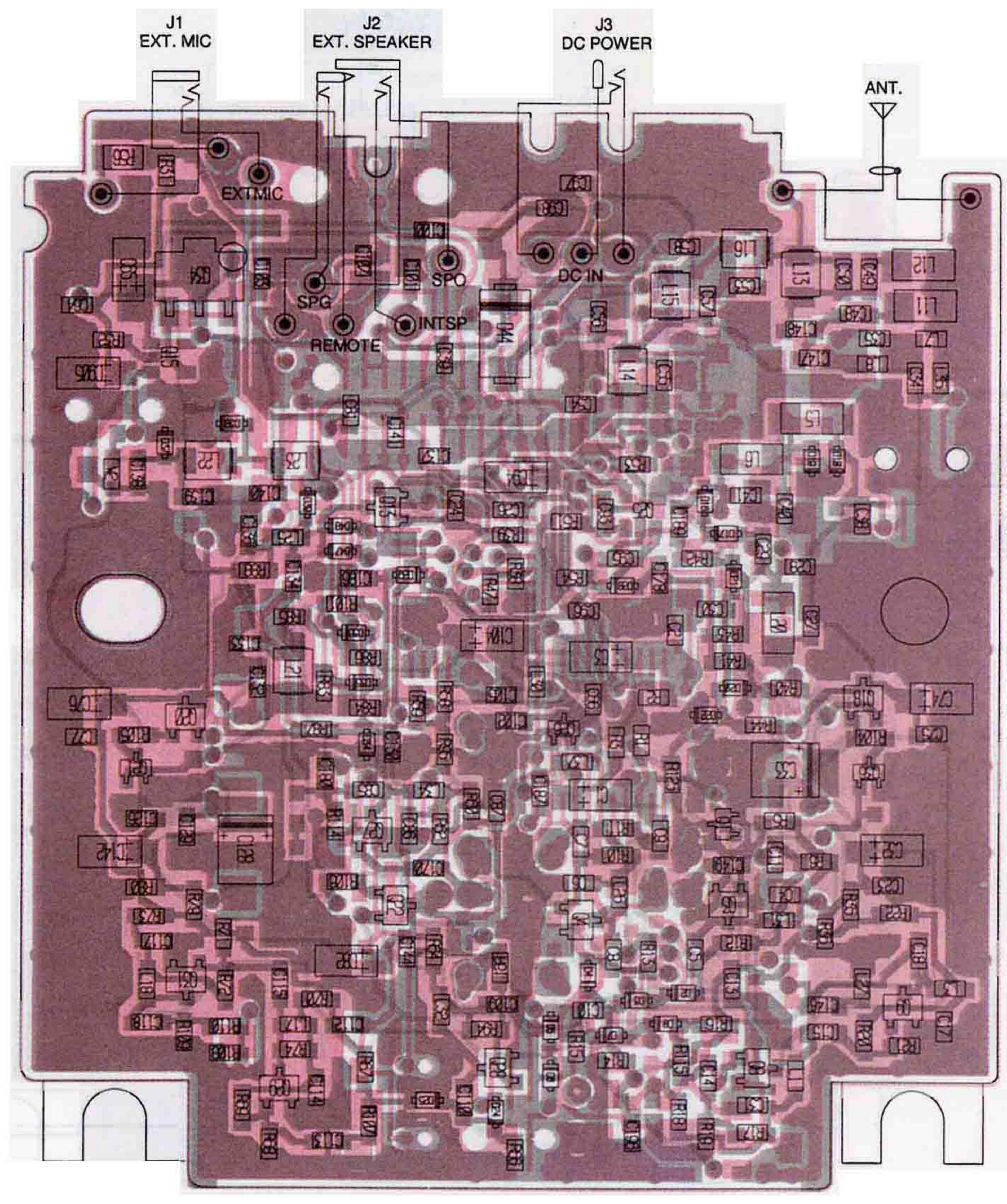
### UHF VCO BOARD (TOP VIEW)



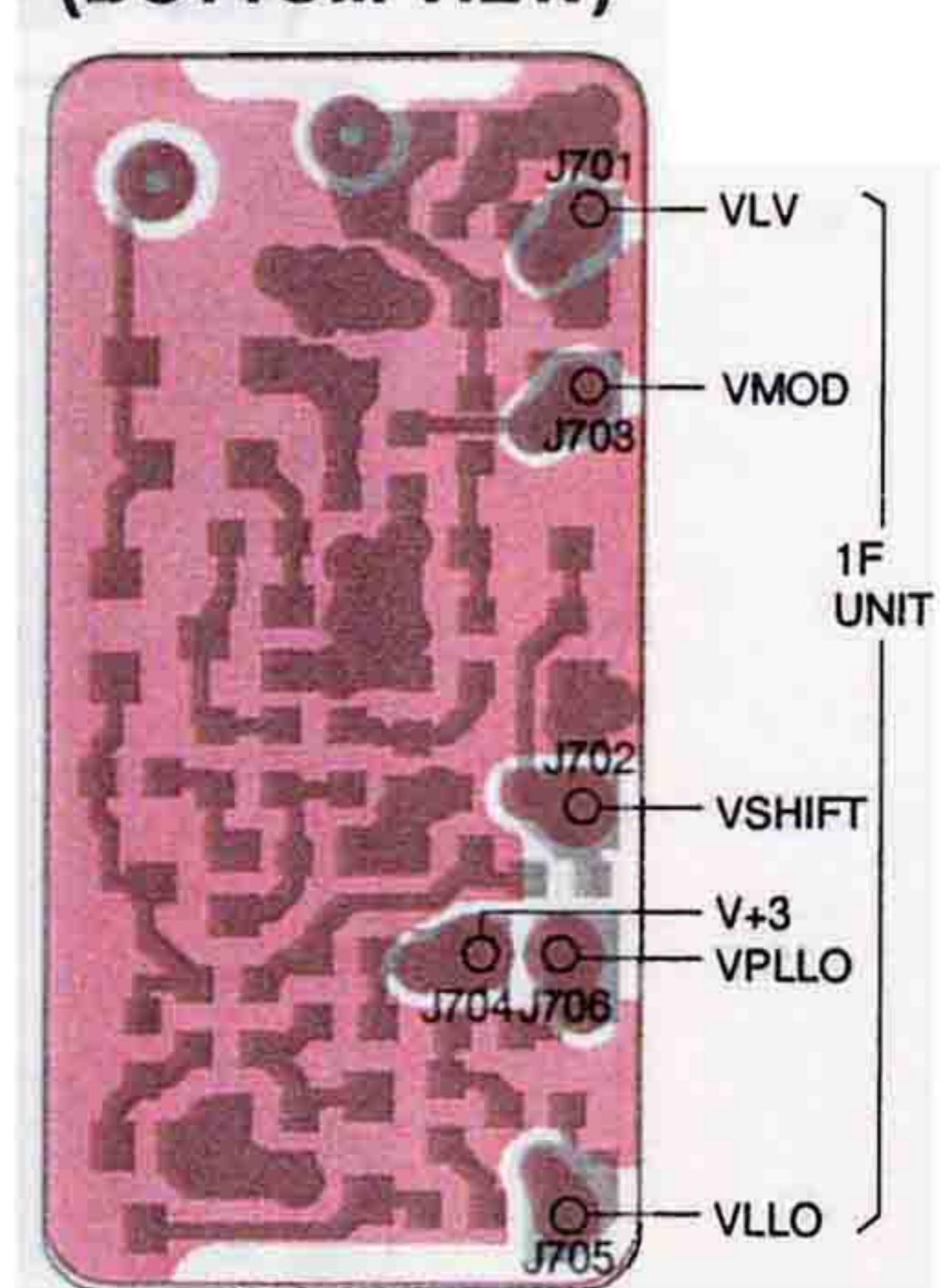
### VHF VCO BOARD (TOP VIEW)



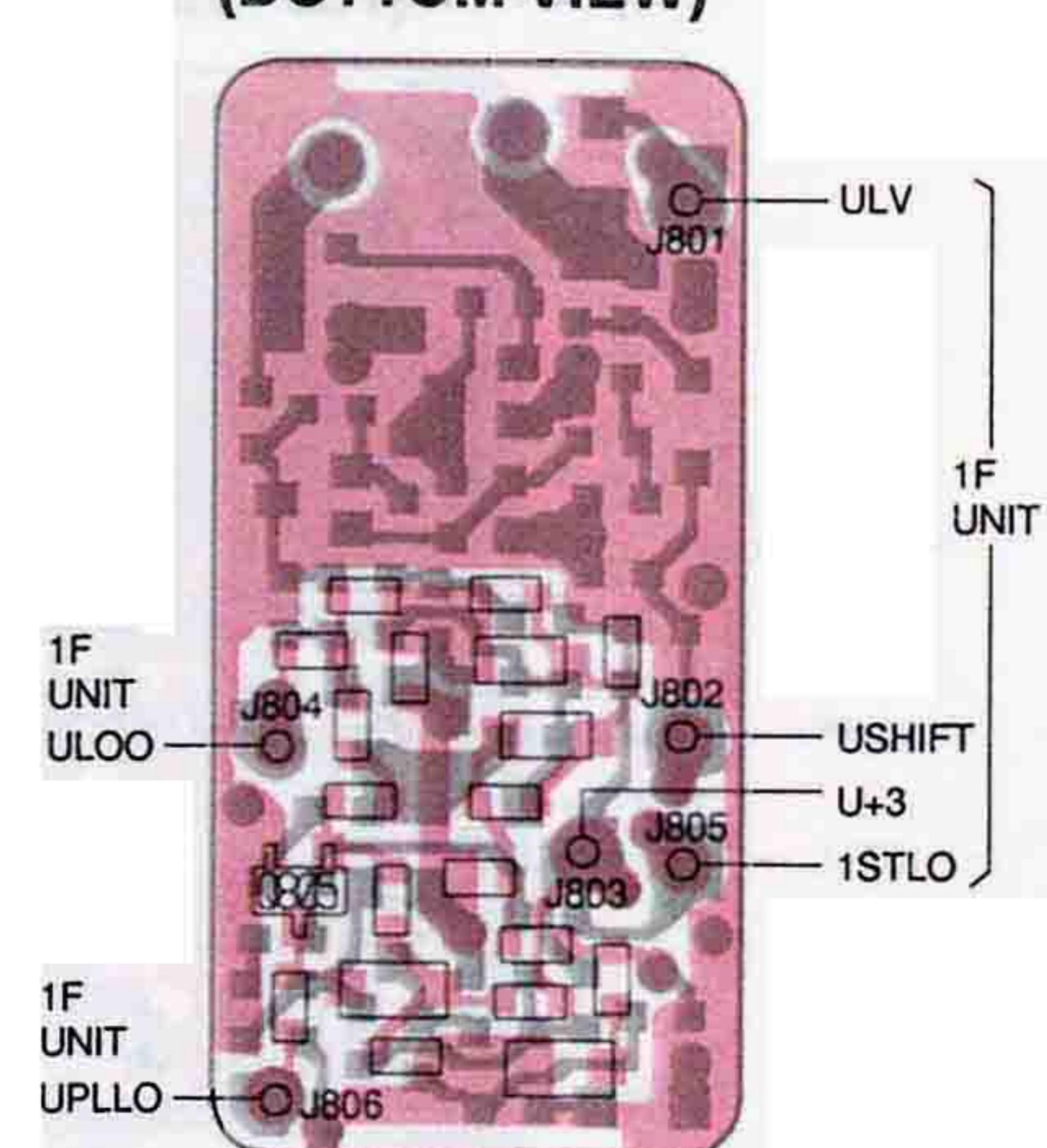
### 1F UNIT (BOTTOM VIEW)



**VHF VCO BOARD  
(BOTTOM VIEW)**



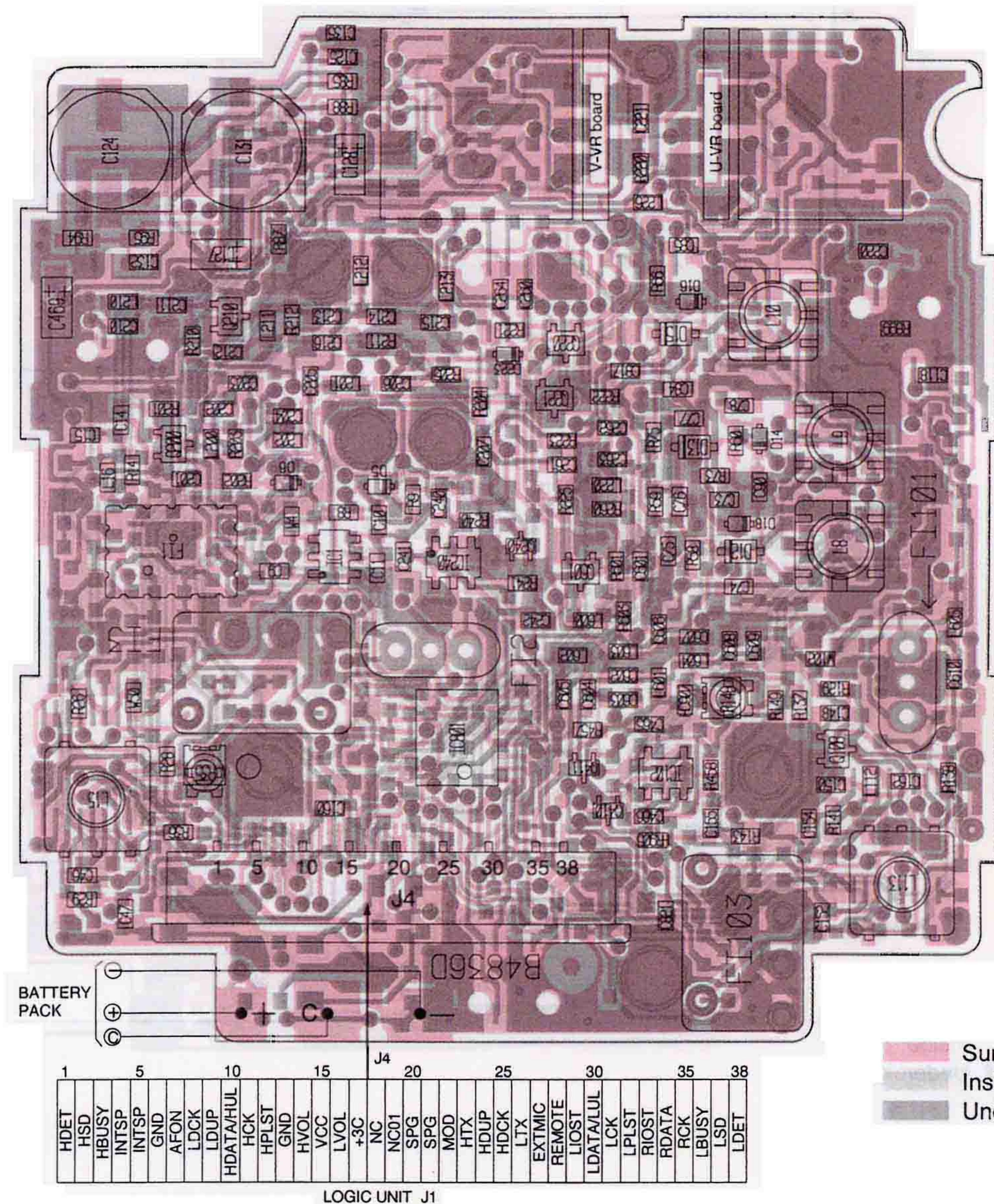
**UHF VCO BOARD  
(BOTTOM VIEW)**



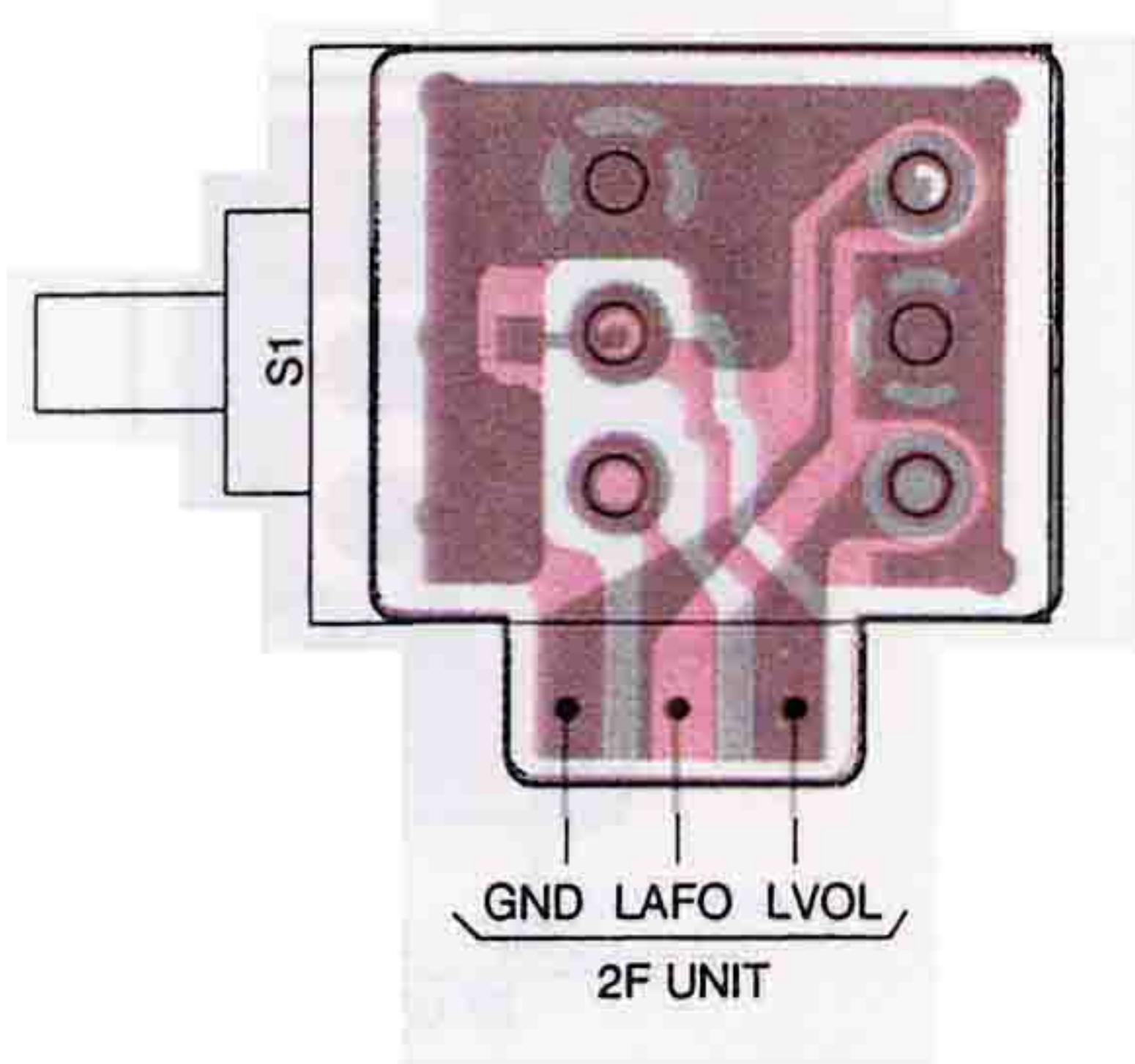
## 9-2 2F UNIT

### 2F UNIT (TOP VIEW)

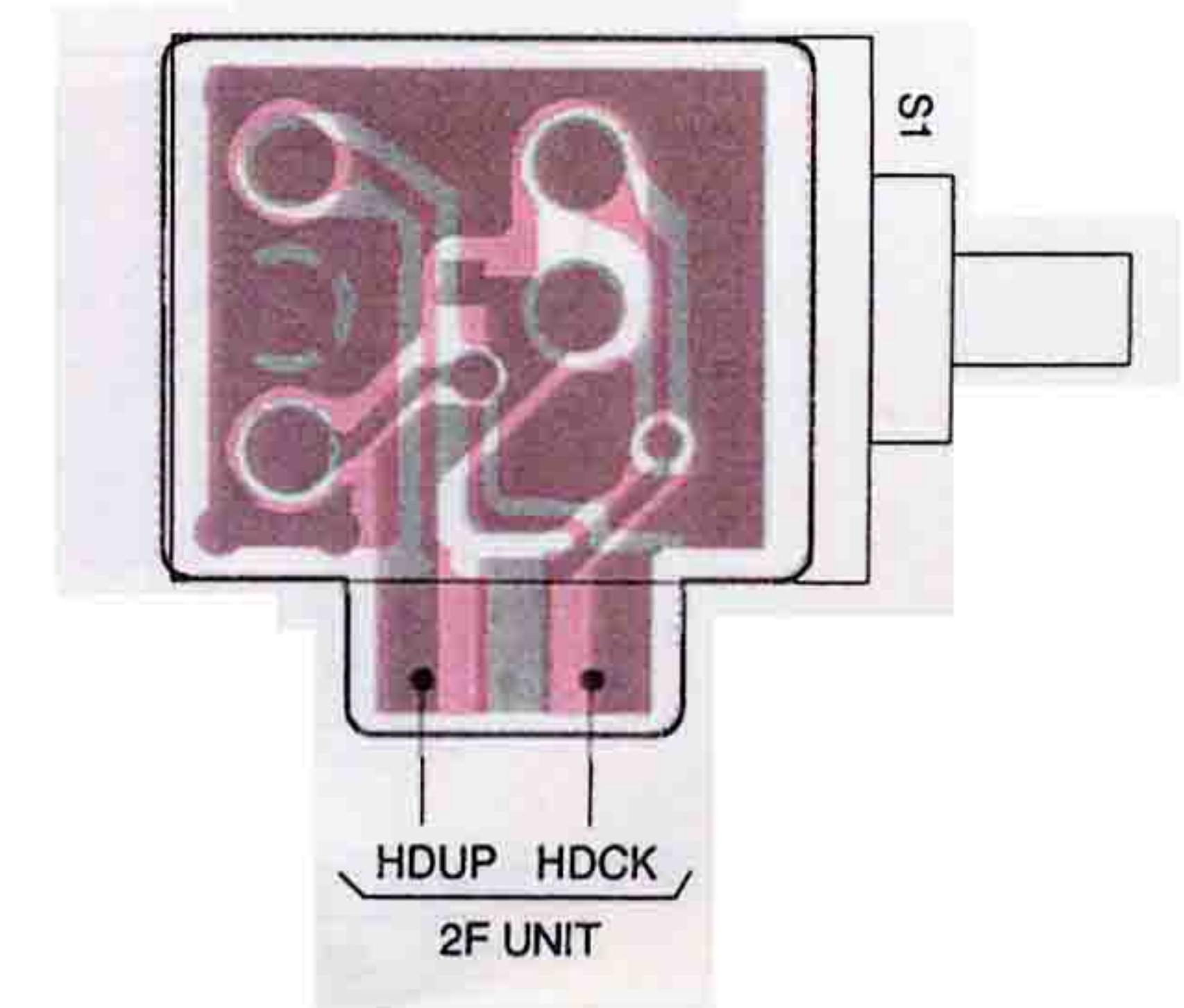
The combination of this page and the next page shows the unit layout in the same configuration as the actual P.C. Board.



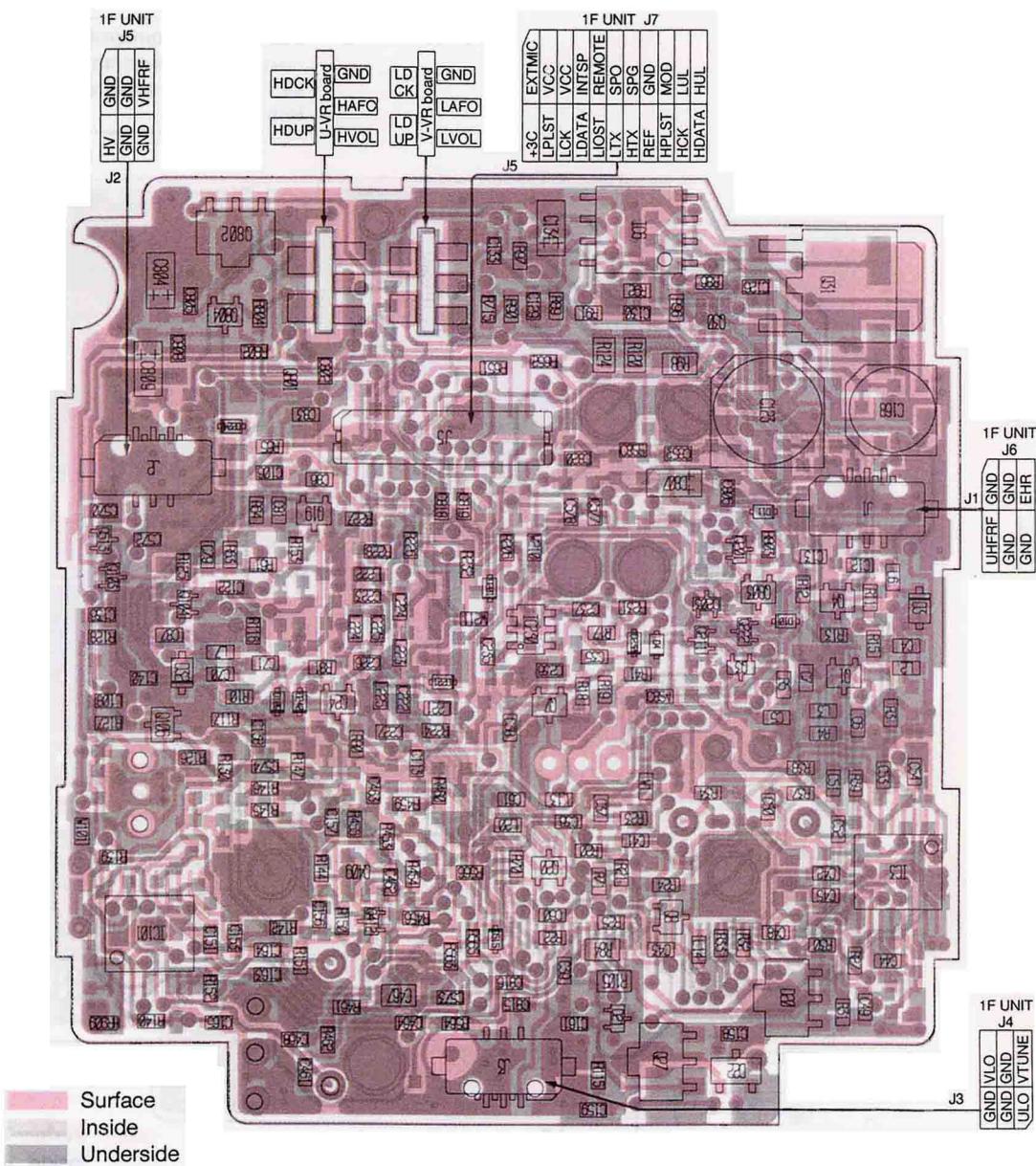
V-VR BOARD  
(TOP VIEW)



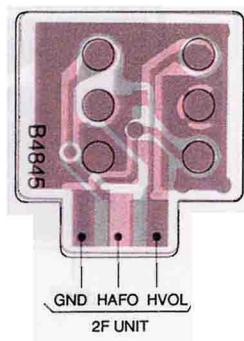
U-VR BOARD  
(TOP VIEW)



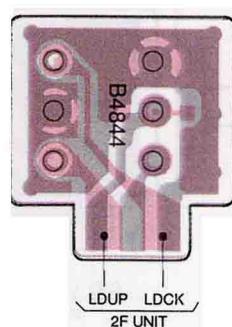
## 2F UNIT (BOTTOM VIEW)




## U-VR BOARD (BOTTOM VIEW)




## V-VR BOARD (BOTTOM VIEW)







## LOGIC UNIT

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
**2F UNIT**







**1F UNIT**

# SECTION 11 VOLTAGE DIAGRAM









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