

IPM8 Mobile Radio Section Descriptions



The IPM8 Mobile Radio works within a frequency range of 806 to 821 MHz and requires a 1/4-wavelength antenna.

This section provides detailed descriptions of each of the sections within the IPM8 Mobile Radio. Refer to Appendix A to view the IPM8 Mobile Radio Circuit Board Diagram.

Microcontroller

The microcontroller (U30) is a major component of the radio as it manages the operation of the radio. It also controls the operation of the modem, and determines which receiver provides a better signal from a given transmission. It provides transmit time-out protection in the event a fault causes the radio to halt in the transmit mode. It utilizes a reduced instruction set computer (RISC) architecture which provides low power operation and a powerful instruction set. Other features include a watchdog timer, serial universal asynchronous receiver/transmitter (UART), two 8-bit timers, and 2 KB of electrically erasable programmable read only memory (EEPROM) storage.

NOTE: The EEPROM Random Access Memory (RAM) stores the setup data entered by the technician even if there is a loss of power.

Support circuitry

The support circuitry consists of the following:

- A Supervisor Control Chip (U25) provides power-on reset.
- The clock controls microcontroller operation and is generated by crystal Y3 and a Pierce oscillator circuit (inside the U30-microcontroller).
- The latch (U28) decodes low order address bits (A0-A7) from the address/data bits (AD0-AD7). It is controlled by Address Latch Enable (ALE) output of U30 and the bits are used by the modem.
- A 512Kx8 Static RAM Chip (U31) provides temporary storage of the radio's configuration data facilitating the technician with access to make changes.
- Control logic is also an important part in the microcontroller section. The RAM chip select (RAMCS*) and modem chip select (MODEMCS*) command lines are created by U26A, U27BCD, and U44ABC. These gates decode four (4) high order address bits (A11-A15). The RAM is addressed by five (5) memory addresses (MA14-MA18) bits decoded by U26D, U27A, and U24. This logic decodes port address bits (PA14-PA18) to produce memory address bits (MA14-MA18) for the RAM chip.

Input/Output

Input/output components convert serial and handshake data from the modem section to RS232 levels, and vice-versa. Chip U22 is an RS232 transmitter and receiver. It converts data in 5-volt logic form to data in +/-12-volt form, as required by the RS232 standard. A charge pump power supply on the chip converts the +5-volt DC logic power on pin 26 to the +12-volt and -12-volt

SECTION 1: THEORY OF OPERATION

levels required. Capacitors C106-C109 generate these voltages by a charge pump. These values determine the operating voltages.

Modem

The single-chip modem circuit converts parallel data to an analog audio waveform for transmission and analog audio from a receiver to parallel data. In addition to the modem functions, the chip provides forward error detection and correction (FEC), bit interleaving and Viterbi Soft Decision Algorithms for more robust data communications.

The microcontroller section controls the modem operation. Address bus, address/data bus, and control lines operate the modem chip. The modem circuitry is also run by a crystal-controlled clock, which consists of crystal Y1 and an internal Pierce oscillator.

The received audio signal is demodulated into digital data appearing on the AD0-AD07 lines when the MODEMCS* and RD* lines are low. The data goes to the microcontroller section for further processing, and then to the input/output section for conversion to RS232 or Ethernet signal levels.

During a transmission, outgoing data appearing on the AD0-AD07 lines is converted into a 4-level FSK analog signal by the modem chip. This operation takes place when the MODEMCS* and WR* lines are low. Data from the user's MDC or VIU passes through the input/output section and microcontroller section to the AD0-AD07 bus. After processing, data passes through a root raised cosine filter and is output to TXMOD.

This modem supports 115.2 KBPS (serial port), 19.2 KBPS and 32 KBPS (over-the-air) data transmission rates.

VLogic and Digital Ground

The VLogic and Digital Ground section consists of a pulse-width modulation (PWM) step-down DC-DC converter (U20) that provides an adjustable output. It also reduces noise in sensitive communications applications and minimizes drop out voltage.

An external Schottky diode (D2) is required as an output rectifier to pass inductor current during the second half of each cycle to prevent the slow internal diode of the N-channel MOSFET from turning on. This diode operates in pulse-frequency modulation (PFM) mode and during transition periods while the synchronous rectifier is off.

Receiver 1 Front-End

This section contains components that include several RF Bandpass filters, a low-noise amplifier, and a MMIC mixer.

Incoming signals pass through one (1) pre-selector band pass filter (FL3) that selectively provides a high degree of out-of-band signal rejection. An RF amplifier (U35) amplifies the selected signals and is followed by a SAW filter (FL4). The output from FL4 passes through a mixer (U4). U4 is a MMIC mixer which mixes the receive injection (RXINJ1) signal from the synthesizer and the RF signal from the antenna to produce a 45 MHz IF signal. This 45 MHz signal passes through a matched pair of monolithic filters (FLT3 and FLT4) to the Receiver 1 IF section to provide the bulk of the Receiver's selectivity.



Receiver 2 Front-End operates identical to Receiver 1 Front-End.

Receiver 1 IF

The major contributor of the IF subsystem (U34) a complete 45 MHz superheterodyne receiver chip incorporating a mixer/oscillator, two limiting intermediate frequency amplifiers, quadrature detector, logarithmic received signal strength indicator (RSSI), voltage regulator and audio and RSSI op amps.

Incoming 45 MHz signals appearing at RX1_45MHz pass through the low-voltage high performance monolithic FM IF system. Within U34, the signals pass through a simple LC filter and are boosted by the RF amplifier. The output of the RF amplifier drives a mixer. A crystal oscillator is controlled by crystal Y5 and provides the injection frequency for the mixer. The mixer output passes through a 455 KHz ceramic filter (FL8). It is then amplified and passed through another ceramic filter (FL7) to a second gain stage. The IF output drives a quadrature detector. The phase shift elements for the detector are a capacitor (C140) and a ceramic filter (FLT6). The RSSI detector converts the AGC voltage generated inside the chip into a DC level corresponding logarithmically to the signal strength. The Diversity Reception Controller uses BRSSI1 to select the receiver with the best quality signal.

The audio is amplified by a quad rail-to-rail op amp (U19D) and delivered to the power and analog ground circuitry via the RXMOD1 output. High frequency de-emphasis is provided by a filter consisting of a resistor and a capacitor. In order to match the audio signal levels with the other circuitry, a gain control is included. A pot (R99) is necessary to adjust gain.



Receiver 2 IF operates identical to Receiver 1 IF.

Transmit Modulation

The analog circuitry in this section modulates the Transmitter. The data-bearing audio signal from the modem appears at TXMOD. The audio is amplified by a quad rail-to-rail op amp (U9D). The output of U9D drives two (2) amplifiers (U9C and U9B).

The transmitter uses dual-point modulation meaning the modulation is applied both to the VCO as well as the reference oscillator (VCTCXO).

SECTION 1: THEORY OF OPERATION

The upper op amp (U9C) has adjustable gain. The output drives op amp (U9A), which inverts the phase of the signal. Upon the start of a transmission, the modulating signal passes through to the VCTCXO reference oscillator in the synthesizer. Some makes of VCTCXO oscillators do not require the modulation signal to be inverted and a jumper block (JMP1) is provided to accommodate the oscillators.

The lower op amp (U9B) amplifies the signal from the low pass filter and applies it to the VCO via the VCOMOD output. Pot RV2 and RV1 are used to adjust maximum deviation.

Injection Synthesizer

The synthesizer chip (U14) is the major contributor of the injection synthesizer. This device contains the key components of a phase locked loop (PLL), including a prescaler, programmable divider, and phase detector. The selected frequencies are loaded into U14 as a clocked serial bit stream via the PLL_DATA, PLL_CLOCK and PLL_ENABLE signals.

Frequency stability is determined by a temperature-compensated crystal oscillator module (VCTCXO) (Y2) at a frequency stability of 1 PPM from -30C to +60C. This device has an input (REFMOD) that accepts transmit modulation and voltage from a RX FREQ ADJUST pot. The pot allows the receiver to be fine-tuned to the exact operating frequency.

Two (2) voltage control oscillators (VCO) are formed by integrated low-noise oscillators with buffered outputs (VCO2 and VCO1) and associated circuitry. The VCO's generate receiver and transmit injection signals. The receiver control voltage is generated by the phase detector output (PDOOUT) of U14 driving a loop filter consisting of R39, R42, C50, C51, and C70. It integrates the pulses that normally appear on PDOOUT into a smooth DC control signal for VCO1. The output of VCO1 is split by three two-way splitters (U10, U12, and U13) leading to outputs RXINJ1 and RXINJ2. A second output of U40 is returned to the synthesizer FIN input via RXFB. This completes the loop signal path.

Transmitter/TR Switch

The transmitter section consists of a driver amplifier (U18) and a final power amplifier (U15) installed at the top assembly. To transmit, 5-volt power is applied to the KEYPWR line. PA12V line is also powered up. This causes power amplifier (U15) to boost the RF power to the desired level. Up to 40 watts are available from the transmitter. Harmonic suppression is provided by C82 and L11.

Power and Analog Ground

These sections consist of the power supplies and transmit control circuitry. Power from the vehicle's battery appears at VBATT. Diode D1 protects the voltage regulators by clamping any transient spikes on the supply line. Such spikes typically occur while the engine is started. The supply line powers a series of voltage regulators and the transmitter control circuitry, as follows:

- Voltage regulator U21 powers the transmit driver and T/R switch diodes as controlled by the microcontroller.
- Voltage regulator VR2 provides a low noise 3.3-volt source for the radio electronics.

In the transmit control circuitry, to transmit, the microcontroller makes TXKEYOUT* high. Forcing the P-channel device to conduct, applying 12-volts via PA12V to the transmitter power amplifier bias pins.