

ORION™
29 - 50 MHz SYNTHESIZER/RECEIVER BOARD
CMN-350A/B

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DESCRIPTION

The M/A-COM **ORION™** Low Band Synthesizer/Receiver Board provides, on one printed circuit board, circuits for both the synthesizer and receiver. The synthesizer circuits generates transmit frequencies for two splits 29-42 MHz designated by **(A)** and 35 - 50 MHz designated by **(B)**. The synthesizer also generates the receiver injection frequencies .

The FM dual-conversion, super-heterodyne receiver is designed for operation in the 29 - 50 MHz frequency range. A regulated 9.0 volts is provided to all receiver stages except the audio PA IC and noise blanker unit, which operates from the switched A+ supply.

The receiver has Intermediate Frequency (**IF**) of 20.8 MHz and 455 kHz. Adjacent channel selectivity is obtained by using a band-pass filter, a 20.8 MHz crystal filter and a 455 kHz ceramic filter.

The receiver circuit consists of:

- Front End Mixer
- 20.8 MHz 1st IF, 455 kHz 2nd IF and FM Detector d lkd dlkd dlkd
- Audio Signal Processor (**ASP**) including Squelch
- Audio PA
- Noise Blanker

The Front End and Mixer circuit is on the Synthesizer/Receiver Board. The 20.8 MHz 1st IF, 455 kHz 2nd IF, FM Detector, ASP, Audio PA and Noise Blanker circuits are on the System Control Logic/IF Board (Maintenance Manual LBI-39145).

CIRCUIT ANALYSIS

FREQUENCY SYNTHESIZER

The frequency synthesizer receives **SYNTH CLOCK**, **SYNTH DATA**, and control information from the microcomputer and generates the Tx/Rx RF frequencies (Refer to Figure 1).It also provides frequency-lock status to the microcomputer. The synthesizer consists of synthesizer chip IC201, low and high current buffers, loop filters, Tx and Rx Voltage Controlled Oscillators (**VCOs**), feedback amplifiers, the dual modulus prescaler and the reference oscillator. The VCOs are locked to the reference oscillator by a single direct divide synthesis loop consisting of the feedback buffer, prescaler and synthesizer. The Tx VCO operates over a frequency range of 29 MHz to 50 MHz. The Rx VCO operates over the range of 49.8 to 70 MHz.

Reference Oscillator

The reference oscillator consists of a 5 PPM Temperature Compensated (**X**)Crystal Oscillator (**TCXO**). The standard reference oscillator frequency is 12.8 MHz. The TCXO is enclosed in an RF shielded housing. Access to the oscillator trimmer is made through the hole in the top of the housing. The TCXO is compensated by an internal temperature compensating circuit for both low and high temperatures. With no additional compensation the oscillators will provide 2 PPM stability from -30 degrees C to +60 degrees C.

Synthesizer

Synthesizer chip IC201 contains a programmable reference oscillator divider (R), phase detector, and programmable VCO dividers (+N, A). The reference frequency, 12.8 MHz is divided by a fixed integer number to obtain a 5 kHz channel reference frequency for the synthesizer. This divide value can be changed by PROM programming. The internal phase detector compares the output of the reference divider with the output of the internal N, A counter. The N, A counter receives as an input the VCO frequency divided by the dual modulus prescaler and programmed by the microcomputer. This comparison results in a error voltage when the phases differ and a constant output voltage when the input compares in frequency and phase.

If a phase error is detected, an error voltage is developed and applied to the VCO DC offset, high current buffers and loop-filter to reset the VCO frequency. The count of the N, A counters is controlled by the frequency data received on the **SYNTH CLOCK** and **SYNTH DATA** lines from the microcomputer. When a different channel is selected or when changing to the transmit or receive mode an error voltage is generated and appears at the phase-detector output, APD OUT, causing the Phase-Lock-Loop (**PLL**) to acquire the new frequency.

The **SYNTH ENABLE** pulse from the microcomputer enables the synthesizer and allows frequency data to be internally stored.

Equalizer

The equalizer circuit consists of operational amplifier IC203-A, resistors R205 and R207 and capacitor C205. This circuit receives transmit audio from Loop Modulation Adjust RV201. The output of the equalizer is summed with the output signal from the Phase Detector or by the adder circuit, operational amplifier IC203-B.

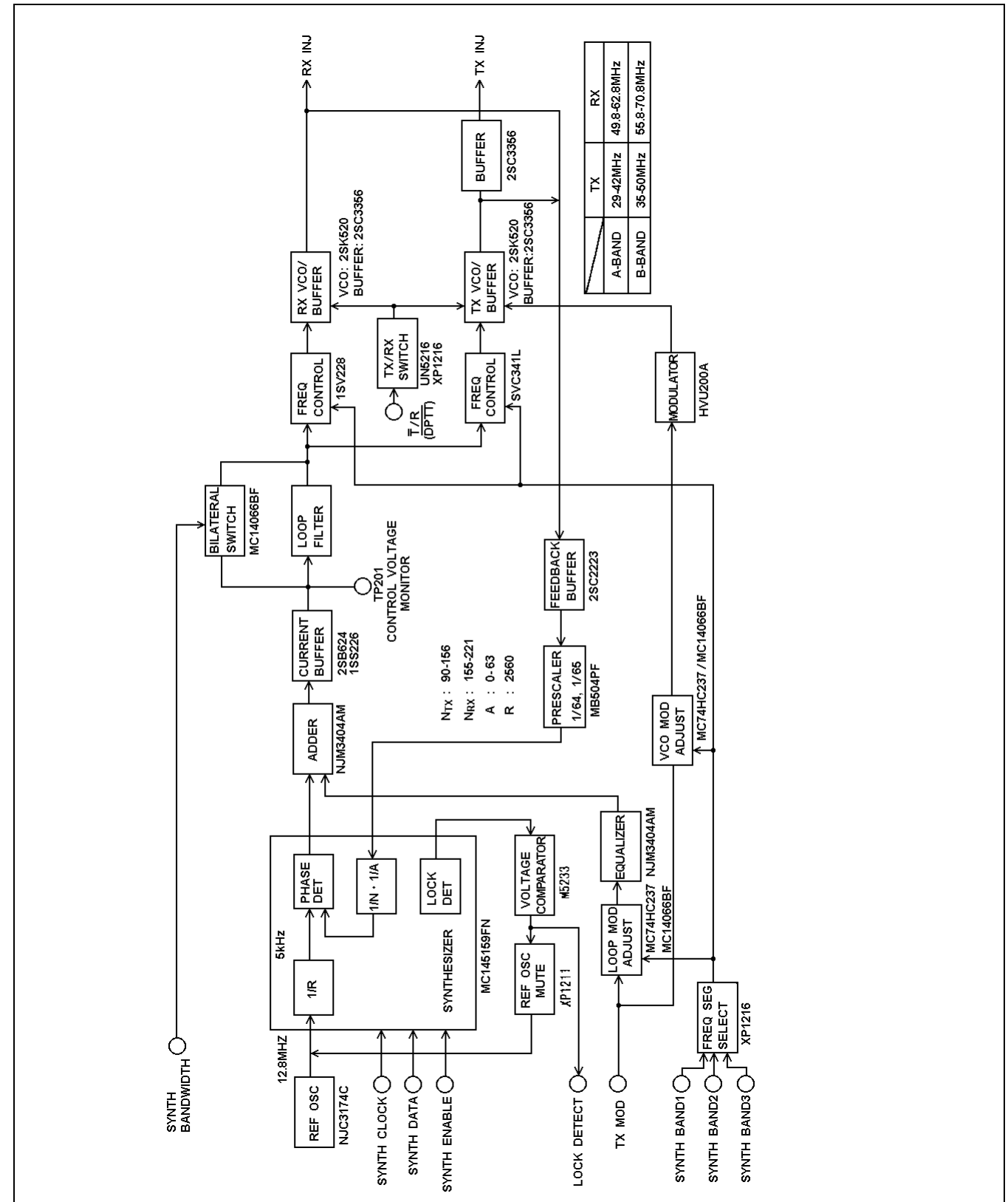


Figure 1 - Synthesizer/Receiver Block Diagram

DC Offset And High Current Buffers

DC offset buffer transistors TR201 and TR202 and diode CD202-A receive error voltage from the synthesizer and increases the level of this error voltage by 1.8 Vdc. This extends the operating range of the high current buffers. When the PLL is off frequency due to a channel change or frequency drift, the error voltage from the synthesizer (APD) rises or falls, turning TR201 either ON or OFF. This transistor (TR201) controls DC offset butter TR202. Resistor R214, diode CD202 and transistor TR202 complete a high current rapid charge or discharge path for capacitors C210, C211 and C212. As the error voltage decreases, TR201, TR202 and CD202-A turn on, completing a discharge path for C210 through C2112. When the error voltage goes positive, TR201, TR202 and CD212 are turned off, allowing C210 through C212 to charge through R214.

When a channel is changed in receive and when changing from transmit to receive, bilateral switch IC204-E is turned on for 4 milliseconds, and bilateral switches IC240-B & D are turned on for 3 milliseconds. When changing from receive to transmit, bilateral switches IC204--C & E are turned on for 15 milliseconds and IC204- B & D are turned on for 5 milliseconds.

Loop Filter

The loop filter consists of resistors R216 through R218 and capacitors C210 through C212. This filter controls the bandwidth and stability of the synthesizer loop. Bilateral switch IC204 is controlled by a 9 volt **SYNTH BANDWIDTH** and **SYNTH ENABLE** pulse. When the **SYNTH BANDWIDTH** pulse and pulse and **SYNTH ENABLE** pulse are present, the bilateral switch greatly increasing the loop bandwidth to achieve the 4 millisecond channel acquisition time required for dual priority scan. The low-pass filter removes noise and other extraneous signals internal to the synthesizer chips.

The output of the filter is applied to the varicaps in the transmit and receive VCOs to adjust and maintain the VCO frequency.

The use of two VCOs allows rapid independent selection of transmit and receive frequencies across the frequency split.

Receiver Voltage Controlled Oscillator

The receiver VCO consists of low-noise JFET oscillator TR240 followed by high-gain buffer transistor TR241. Transistor TR241 prevents external loading and provides power-gain. The VCO is a colpitts oscillator with the various varactors, capacitors and coil forming the tank circuit.

The VCO is switched on and off under control of the Line. When the line is high, the receiver VCO is turned on, transistor TR242 is on. Oscillator output is typically 0 dBm. The output is applied to the feedback buffer for VCO frequency control and as the Receiver (**Rx**) injection frequency to the Rx 1st mixer through Local Oscillator (**LO**) buffers on the receiver board. The Rx VCO also uses a high-Q coil to achieve superior noise performance. The VCO operates over a frequency range of 49.8-70.8 MHz. The VCO voltage need only be set once at some frequency of the band and split, after which it operates over the entire split with no additional tuning.

Transmitter Voltage Controlled Oscillator

The transmitter VCO is basically the same as the receiver VCO. The wideband VCO allows frequency separation of 13 MHz or 15 MHz as determined by the bandsplit the radio is operating on, 29-42 MHz or 35-50 MHz. The varactors in conjunction with the frequency segment selector circuitry, transistors TR2301 - TR2303 and band switching diodes CD285 - CD290, provide a Voltage-controlled adjustment range that extends across the entire frequency split. VCO control switch transistor TR282 turns the transmit VCO on when the is low.

Feedback Buffer

The buffered output of the Rx VCO and Tx VCO, from transistors TR241 and TR281 respectively, are supplied to feedback buffer transistor TR2101. This drives the dual-modulus prescaler IC205. The buffered VCO outputs also provide Rx or Tx injection drive.

Dual Modulus Prescaler

The dual-modulus prescaler completes the **Phase-Lock-Loop (PLL)** feedback path from the synthesizer to the loop-filter, to the VCOs and feedback buffers and then back to the synthesizer through the prescaler. The prescaler divides the VCO by 64 or 65 under control of the **M CONT** from the synthesizer. The output of the prescaler is applied to the synthesizer where it is divided down to 5 kHz by and internal **+N, A** counter and compared in frequency and phase with the divided-down frequency for the reference oscillator. The result of this comparison is the error voltage used to maintain frequency lock. The **+N, A** counter is controlled by data received from the microcomputer. Depending on the operating frequency, the DC voltage at Test Point TP201 should be within 3.5 to 7.5 Vdc when the PLL is locked.

Lock Detect

The lock-detect circuit consists of comparator IC207, diodes CD204 and CD205 and reference oscillator mute

switch transistor TR203. It is used to quickly synchronize the phase relation of the divided-down VCO frequency and the reference oscillator if the loop loses lock. It also provides a fast locking -detect signal to the microcomputer to turn on the out-of-lock indicator. If a large change in frequency is required, the ramp capacitor output (CR) of the synthesizer may increase positive LD line from the synthesizer. Thus, TR203 disables the reference oscillator and allows the PLL to be brought back to synchronization rapidly.

If a large frequency error exists, the LD positive lead from the synthesizer will carry negative spikes to the microcomputer. Transistor TR203 is turned on, preventing muting of the reference oscillator.

Loop Mod Adjust

The loop mod adjust circuit automatically sets the loop modulation level applied to the equalizer IC202, IC203 through Loop Mod adjuster RV201. The loop mod adjust modulation circuit consists of IC208, IC209, resistors R2001-R2006 and RV201. The loop modulation level is controlled by turning bilateral switches IC209 on or off (under control of IC208) to include resistors R2001-R2006 in the circuit. Resistors R2001-R2006 form an adjustable voltage divider to change the loop modulation level as required. Table 1 also identifies the resistor (if applicable) used for each frequency segment.

VCO Mod Adjust

The VCO Mod adjust circuit automatically sets the VCO modulation level applied to modulator diode CD282. The VCO Mod adjust modulation circuit consists of IC210, IC211 and resistors R2810-R2813. The VCO modulation level is controlled by turning bilateral switches IC211 on or off (under control of IC210) to include resistors R2810-2813 in the circuit. Resistors R2810-R2813 form an adjustable voltage divider to change the VCO modulation level as required. Table 1 also identifies the resistor (if applicable) used for each frequency segment.

Frequency Segment Selector

The frequency-segment selector switches capacitance in and out of the Tx and Rx VCO tank circuits to select the frequency segment containing the selected channel (refer to the **Shift Tune Control** section). The frequency segment selector consists of transistors TR2301 - TR2303, diodes CD243 - CD248 and CD285 - CD290 and operates under control of the microcomputer. Capacitors C260-C262, C266-C268, C272-C274, C277-C279, C2104-C2107, C2111-C2114 and C2118-C2121 are selected or deselected for operation in a given segment. Table 2 identifies the circuit conditions existing for selection of each segment and the capacitors used.

Reverse bias to turn off the band switching diodes are

provided by the +8 Volt supply through resistors R2303, R2306 and R2309. Forward bias for the diodes and current for the switching transistors are provided by the +8 Volt supply through resistors R2301- R2302, R2304, R2307 and R2308. When segment 3 is selected, transistors TR2302 and TR2303 are turned on. In the Tx VCO diodes CD287, CD288, CD289 and CD290 are reverse biased and diodes CD285 and CD286 are turned on. Capacitors C2111, C2112, C2118 and C2119 are effectively isolated from ground and capacitors C2104 and C2105 are connected to ground through diodes CD285 and CD286.

Similarly in the Rx VCO capacitors C266, C267, C272 and C273 are isolated from ground and capacitors C260 and C261 are grounded through diodes CD243 and CD244.

Operation of the radio over the frequency ranges 29-42 MHz or 35-50 MHz, is determined by the group number of the synthesizer board. Each frequency split is divided into four operating segments varying from 2.5 to 5 MHz wide.

RECEIVER CIRCUIT

Receiver Front End

An RF signal from the antenna is coupled through a low-pass filter, antenna switch and band-pass filter to the input (base) of RF amplifier transistor TR401. The output of TR401 (collector) is coupled through another high-pass filter and another band-pass filter to the input of first mixer circuit HC441. The Front End selectivity is provided by this band-pass filter (see Figure 2).

Shift Tune Control

The frequency of the band-pass filter is controlled by the Shift Tune Control circuit and the microprocessor on the System Control Logic/IF board. Transistor switches TR431 and TR432-1 connect the frequency determining components in the filter circuit. Transistor switch TR431-1 selects the components to tune the band-pass filter for RX Band 1 (29-42 MHz). TR432-1 selects the components to tune the band-pass filter for RX Band 2 (35-50 MHz).

For more information refer to the frequency Synthesizer **Frequency Segment Selector** section.

Receiver Injection

Receiver RF injection frequency (49.8-70.8 MHz) from the synthesizer VCO is applied to the base amplifier transistor TR461. The output (collector) of amplifier TR461 is coupled to the base of amplifier transistor TR462. The output (collector) of amplifier TR462 is filtered by a low-pass filter consisting of capacitors C4011 through C4014 and inductor L412. This filter is tuned to pass frequency in the 49.8-70.8 MHz pass band.

Table 1 - Frequency Segment Selection

	Segment	Frequency Split (MHz)	Synth Band 1 (Input TR2302)	Synth Band 2 (Input TR2303)	Synth Band 3 (Input TR2302)	Grounded Modulation Resistor
29-42 MHz	1	29-32	1	1	1	R2813 R333
	2	32-35	0	1	1	R2812
	3	35-38.5	0	1	0	R2811
	4	38.5-42	0	0	0	R2810
35-50 MHz	1	35-37.5	1	1	1	R2813
	2	37.5-41	0	1	1	R2812
	3	41-45	0	1	0	R2811
	4	45-50	0	0	0	R2810

Table 2 - Capacitor Selection

Segment	Transistor Switch*			Band Switching Diodes						Grounded Capacitors
	TR2301	TR2302	TR2303	CD243 CD244	CD245 CD246	CD247 CD248	CD285 CD286	CD287 CD288	CD289 CD290	
1	0	0	0	On	On	On	On	On	On	All
2	0	0	1	On	On	Off	On	On	On	C260, C261, C266, C267, C2104, C2105, C2111, C2112
3	0	1	1	On	Off	Off	On	Off	Off	C260, C261, C2104, C2105
4	1	1	1	Off	Off	Off	Off	Off	Off	None

*"1" Indicates transistor is turned on.

1st Mixer

The first mixer is a double-balanced diode mixer (HC441) that converts a signal in the 29-50 MHz frequency range to 20.8 MHz first IF. In the Mixer stage, RF from the front-end RF filter is applied to one input of the mixer. Injection voltage from the amplifier stage is applied to the other input of the mixer.

1st IF

The 20.8 MHz 1st IF output signal is coupled from the output of mixer HC441 through capacitor C501 to the source input of IF amplifier/buffer Junction Field Effect Transistors (JFET) TR501 and TR502. These components are located on the System Control logic/IF board (refer to LBI-39145).

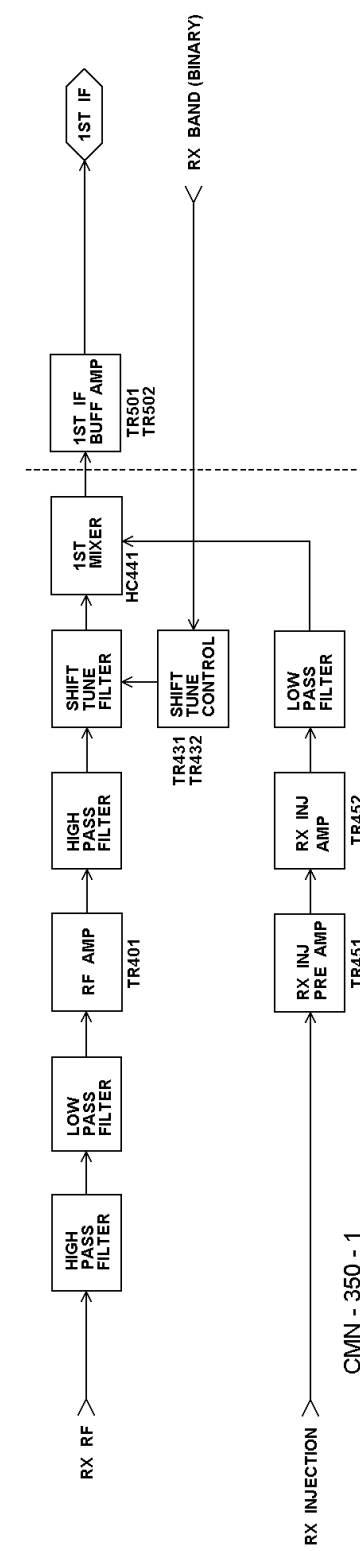
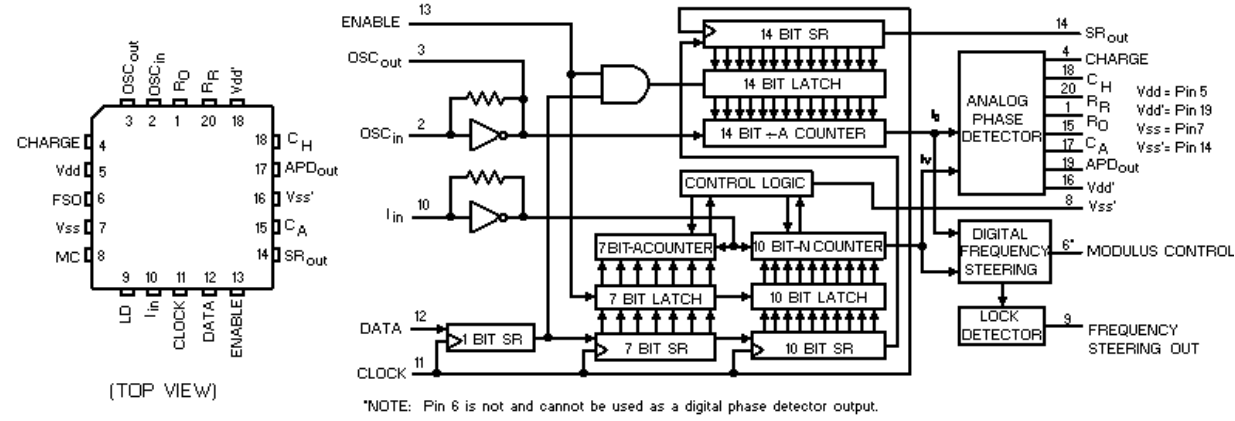


Figure 2 - Receiver Block Diagram

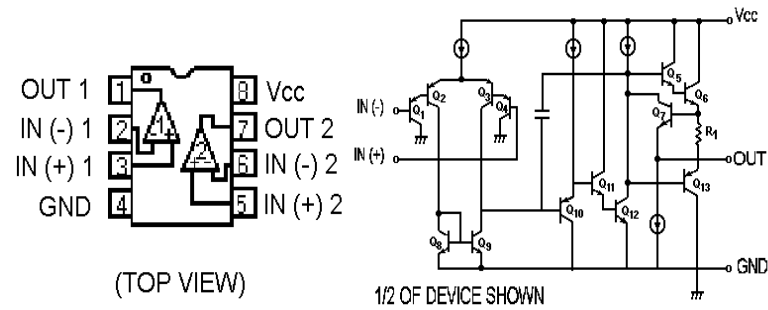
SYNTHESIZER/RECEIVER BOARD
SYNTHESIZER SECTION
CMN-350A2 (Used in P1, P3)
CMN-350B2 (Used in P2, P4)
Issue 3

SYMBOL	PART NO.	DESCRIPTION
		-----CAPACITORS-----
C201		Ceramic: 0.047 μF ±10% 25 VDCW, temp coef ±15%.
C202		Ceramic: 470 pF ±5% 50 VDCW, temp coef +350 ± 1000 PPM.
C203		Electrolytic: 220 μF 20% 10 VDCW.
C204		Ceramic: 0.047 μF ±10% 25 VDCW, temp coef ±15%.
C205		Ceramic: 0.01 μF ±10% 50 VDCW, temp coef ±15%.
C206		Polyester: 0.47 μF ±5% 50 VDCW.
C207 thru C209		Electrolytic: 47 μF ±20% 16 VDCW.
C210		Metallized Plastic: 1μF ±10%.
C211		Ceramic: 0.047 μF ±10% 25 VDCW, temp coef ±15%.
C212		Polypropylene: 0.1 μF ±5% 50 VDCW.
C213		Ceramic: 1000 pF ±10% 50 VDCW, temp coef ±15%.
C214		Ceramic: 1000 pF ±10% 50 VDCW, temp coef ±15%.
C215		Ceramic: 1000 pF ±10% 50 VDCW, temp coef ±15%.
C216		Ceramic: 1000 pF ±10% 50 VDCW, temp coef ±15%.
C217		Ceramic: 0.047 μF ±10% 25 VDCW, temp coef ±15%.
C218		Ceramic: 1000 pF ±10% 50 VDCW, temp coef ±15%.
C219		Ceramic: 1000 pF ±10% 50 VDCW, temp coef ±15%.
C220		Ceramic: 1000 pF ±10% 50 VDCW, temp coef ±15%.
C221		Ceramic: 0.047 μF ±10% 25 VDCW, temp coef ±15%.
C222		Ceramic: 180 pF ±5% 50 VDCW, temp coef 0±30 PPM.
C223		Ceramic: 680 pF ±5% 50 VDCW, temp coef +350 ± 1000 PPM.
C224		Tantalum: 10 μF ±20% 10 VDCW.
C225		Tantalum: 4.7μF ±20% 16 VDCW.
C230		Polyester: 0.1 μF ±5% 50 VDCW.
C231		Electrolytic: 47 μF ±20% 16 VDCW.
C232 and C233		Ceramic: 1000 pF ±10% 50 VDCW, temp coef ±15%.
C234		Electrolytic: 47 μF ±20% 16 VDCW.
C235		Ceramic: 1000 pF ±10% 50 VDCW, temp coef ±15%.
C236		Electrolytic: 47 μF ±20% 16 VDCW.
C237 and C238		Ceramic: 0.047 μF ±10% 25 VDCW, temp coef ±15%.
C240		Ceramic: 1000 pF ±10% 50 VDCW, temp coef ±15%.
C241		Ceramic: 180 pF ±5% 50 VDCW, temp coef -750±120 PPM (Used in A).
C241		Ceramic: 120 pF ±5% 50 VDCW, temp coef -750±120 PPM (Used in B).
C242		Ceramic: 100 pF ±5% 50 VDCW temp coef -750±120 PPM.
C244		Ceramic: 68 pF ±5% 50 VDCW, temp coef -750±120 PPM.
C246		Ceramic: 33 pF ±5% 50 VDCW, temp coef 0±30 PPM.
C247		Ceramic: 0.01 μF ±10% 50 VDCW, temp coef ±15%.
C248		Ceramic: 33 pF ±5% 50 VDCW, temp coef 0±30 PPM.
C250		Ceramic: 5 pF ±0.25 pF 50 VDCW, temp coef 0±30 PPM.
C252 and C253		Ceramic: 1000 pF ±10% 50 VDCW, temp coef ±15%.
C255		Ceramic: 1000 pF ±10% 50 VDCW, temp coef ±15%.
C256		Ceramic: 18 pF ±5% 50 VDCW, temp coef 0±30 PPM.
C257		Ceramic: 33 pF ±5% 50 VDCW, temp coef 0±30 PPM (Used in A).
C257		Ceramic: 27 pF ±5% 50 VDCW, temp coef 0±30 PPM (Used in B).
C258		Ceramic: 18 pF ±5% 50 VDCW, temp coef 0±30 PPM.
C260		Ceramic: 18 pF ±5% 50 VDCW, temp coef 0±30 PPM (Used in A).
C260		Ceramic: 22 pF ±5% 50 VDCW, temp coef 0±30 PPM.(Used in B).
C261		Ceramic: 33 pF ±5% 50 VDCW, temp coef 0±30 PPM.
C262		Ceramic: 4 pF ±0.25 pF 50 VDCW, temp coef 0±30 PPM.(Used in A).
C263 and C264		Ceramic: 1000 pF ±10% 50 VDCW, temp coef ±15%.

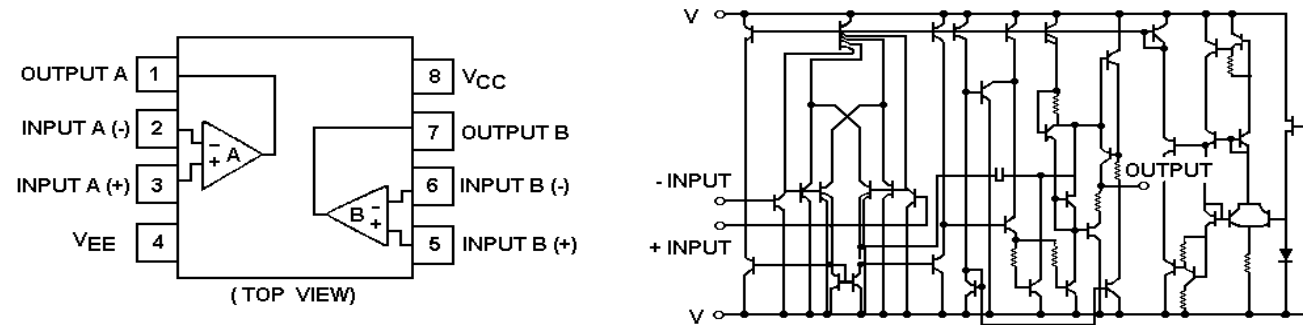
Synthesizer IC201
(MC145159FN)



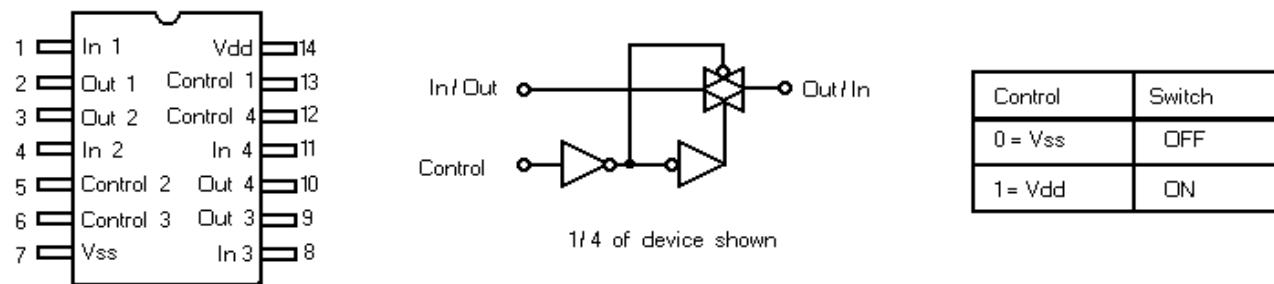
Dual Operational Amplifier IC202
(M5223FP)



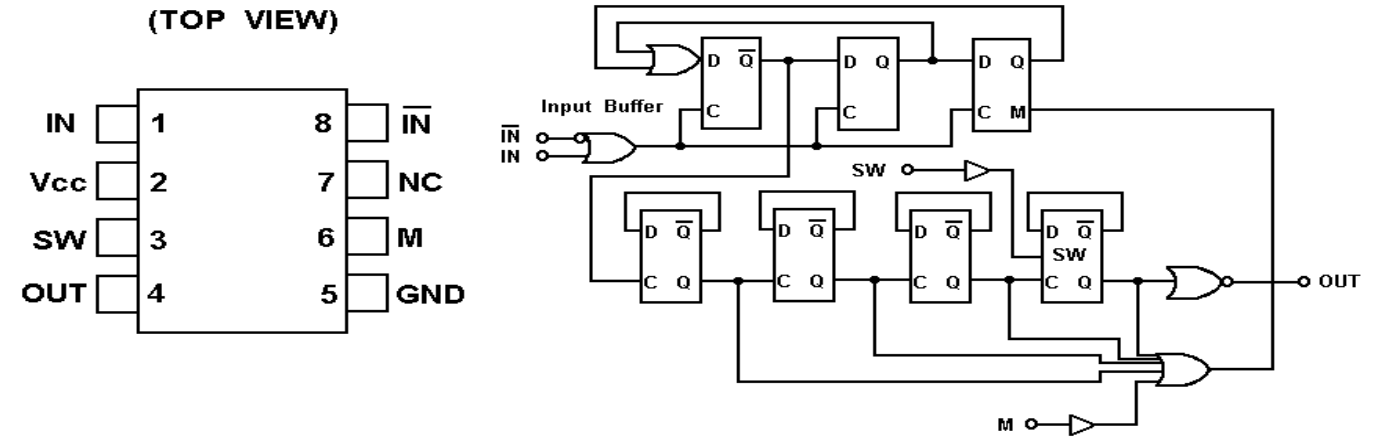
Dual Operational Amplifier IC203
(NJM3404AM)



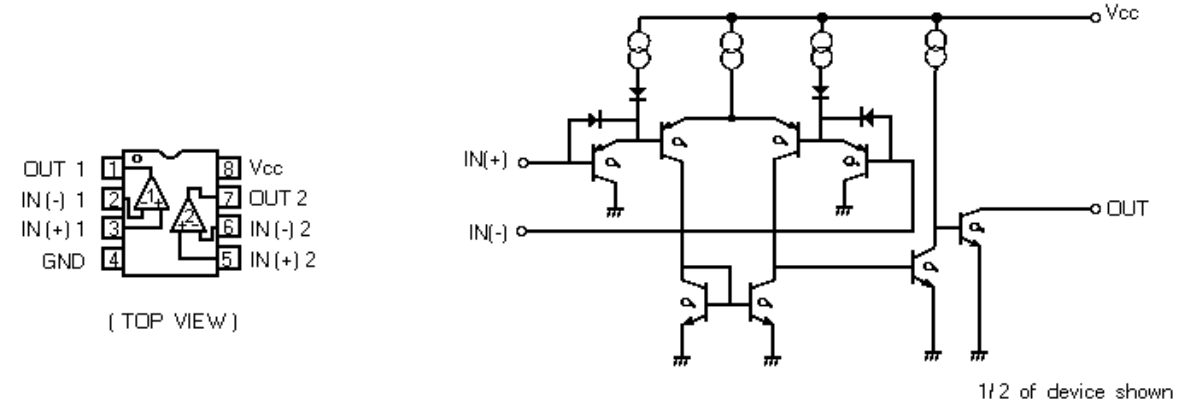
Bilateral Switch IC204, IC209, IC211
(MC14066BF)



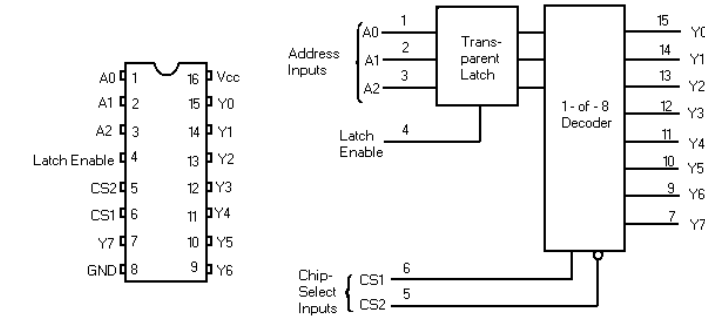
Prescaler IC205
(MB505PF)



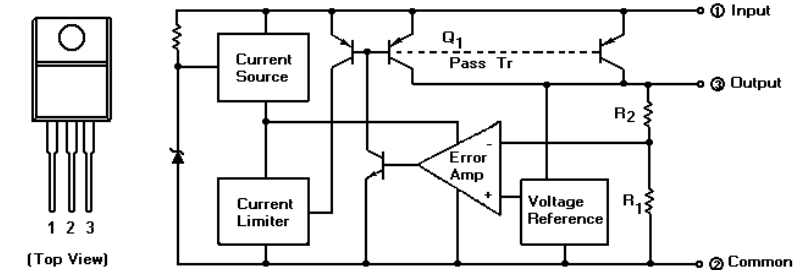
Dual Comparator IC207
(M5233FP)



Digital Decoder IC208, IC210
(MC74HC237F)



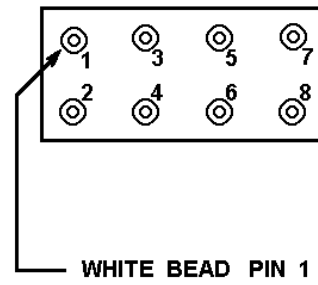
Positive Voltage Regulator IC230, IC481
(AN6541)



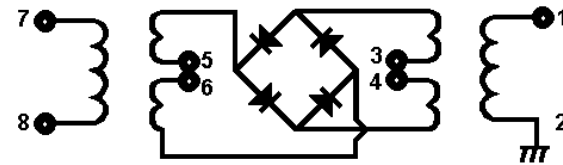
Double Balanced Mixer HC441

RECEIVER

PINOUT



CIRCUIT DIAGRAM



SYMBOL	CMN-350A-1 A (29-42 MHz)	CMN-350-1 B (35-50 MHz)
C409	100 pF	150 pF
C410	47 pF	220 pF
C411	82 pF	68 pF
C412	5 pF	22 pF
C413	27 pF	33 pF
C414	3 pF	0 pF
C415	56 pF	68 pF
C416	2 pF	3 pF
C440	150 pF	82 pF
C441	39 pF	33 pF
C445	82 pF	68 pF
C453	120 pF	100 pF
C456	330 pF	390 pF
C458	0 pF	180 pF
C461	560 pF	470 pF
C462	0 pF	100 pF
C469	120 pF	100 pF

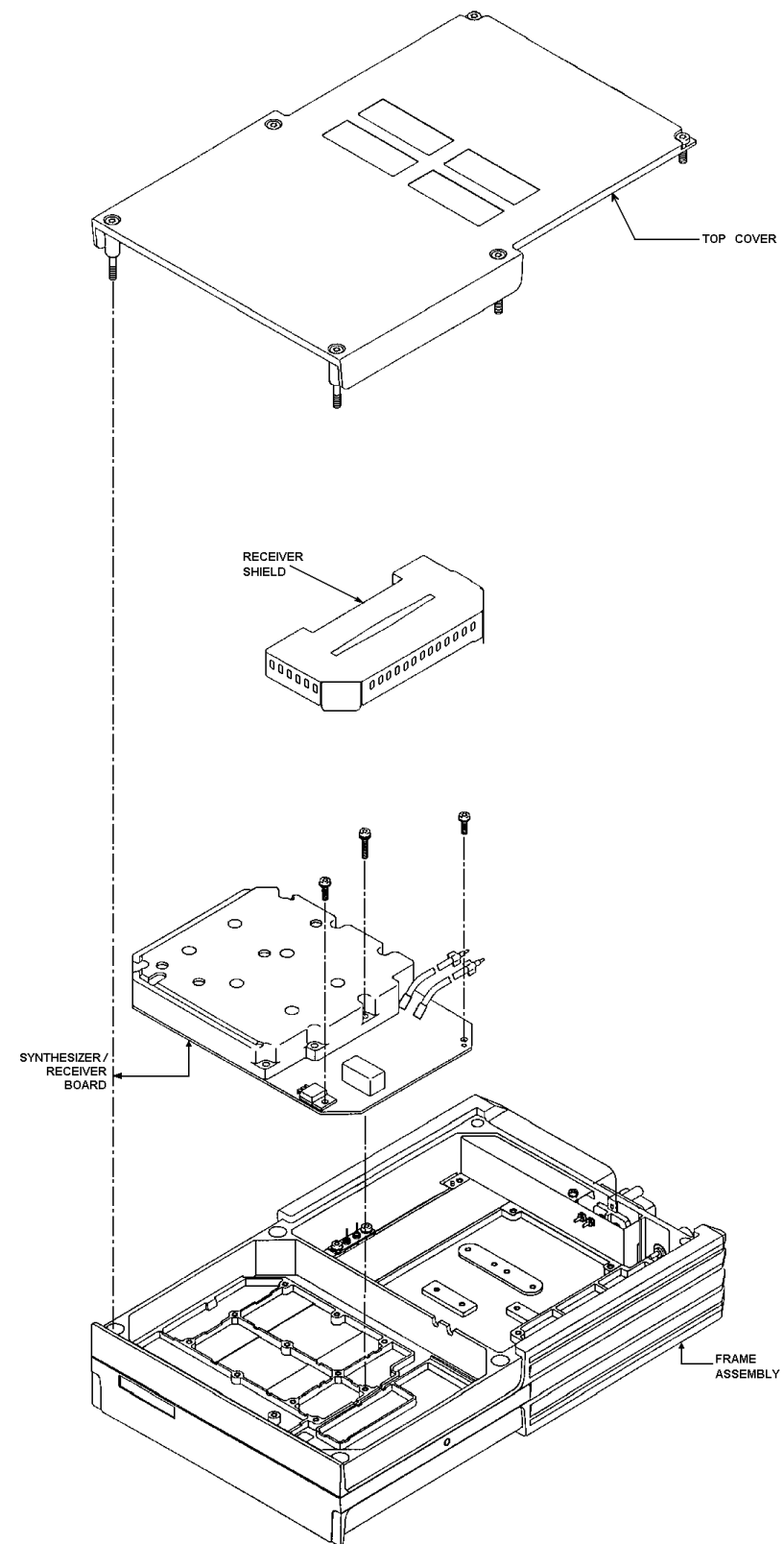
SYMBOL	CMN-350A-1 A (29-42 MHz)	CMN-350-1 B (35-50 MHz)
C470	39 pF	33 pF
C474	82 pF	68 pF
C482	150 pF	82 pF
C4011	56 pF	47 pF
C4014	56 pF	47 pF
L402	H-6LALD24256	H-6LALD24206
L403	H-6LALD24258	H-6LALD24308
L408	H-6LALD24306	H-6LALD24305
L409	H-6LALD24306	H-6LALD24305
L412	84 nH	64 nH
R420 ~ R421	2.2 k Ohms	10 k Ohms
R426 ~ R427	2.2 k Ohms	10 k Ohms
R429	180 Ohms	180 Ohms
R430	33 Ohms	33 Ohms
R431	180 Ohms	180 Ohms
R490	0 Ohms	680 Ohms

(DD01-CMN-350-1 2/2)

SYNTHESIZER

SYMBOL	A (29-42 MHz)	B (35-50 MHz)
C241	180 pF (UJ)	120 pF
C256	18 pF	18 pF
C257	33 pF	27 pF
C258	18 pF	18 pF
C260	18 pF	22 pF
C261	33 pF	33 pF
C262	4 pF	-
C266	39 pF	33 pF
C267	39 pF	39 pF
C268	4 pF	-
C272	39 pF	39 pF
C273	120 pF	47 pF
C274	4 pF	-
C277	5 pF	-
C278	5 pF	-
C279	5 pF	-
C281	6 pF	4 pF
C285	150 pF	82 pF
C288	330 pF	82 pF
C295	10 pF	5 pF
C2100	39 pF	33 pF
C2101	68 pF	47 pF
C2102	39 pF	33 pF
C2104	39 pF	33 pF
C2105	47 pF	39 pF
C2106	10 pF	2 pF
C2107	12 pF	3 pF
C2108	0.01 μF	1000 pF
C2109	0.01 μF	1000 pF
C2111	120 pF	47 pF
C2112	150 pF	100 pF
C2113	10 pF	2 pF
C2114	12 pF	3 pF
C2115	0.01 μF	1000 pF
C2116	0.01 μF	1000 pF

SYMBOL	A (29-42 MHz)	B (35-50 MHz)
C2118	470 pF	100 pF
C2119	560 pF	150 pF
C2120	10 pF	2 pF
C2121	12 pF	3 pF
C2122	0.01 μF	1000 pF
C2123	0.01 μF	1000 pF
C2807	82 pF	56 pF
L242	JR-NB-14063	JR-NB-14064
L246	68 nH	56 nH
L282	JR-NB-14061	JR-NB-14062
L286	100 nH	100 nH
L287	15 μH	10 μH
L288	15 μH	10 μH
L289	15 μH	10 μH
L290	15 μH	10 μH
L291	15 μH	10 μH
L292	15 μH	10 μH
R229	390 k Ohms	180 k Ohms
R230	470 k Ohms	560 k Ohms
R291	100 Ohms	100 Ohms
R292	68 Ohms	56 Ohms
R293	100 k Ohms	100 Ohms
R2002	68 k Ohms	56 k Ohms
R2003	100 k Ohms	68 k Ohms
R2004	100 k Ohms	56 k Ohms
R2005	10 k Ohms	10 k Ohms
R2006	33 k Ohms	33 k Ohms
R2810	10 k Ohms	15 k Ohms
R2811	15 k Ohms	22 k Ohms
R2812	22 k Ohms	33 k Ohms
R2813	33 k Ohms	39 k Ohms

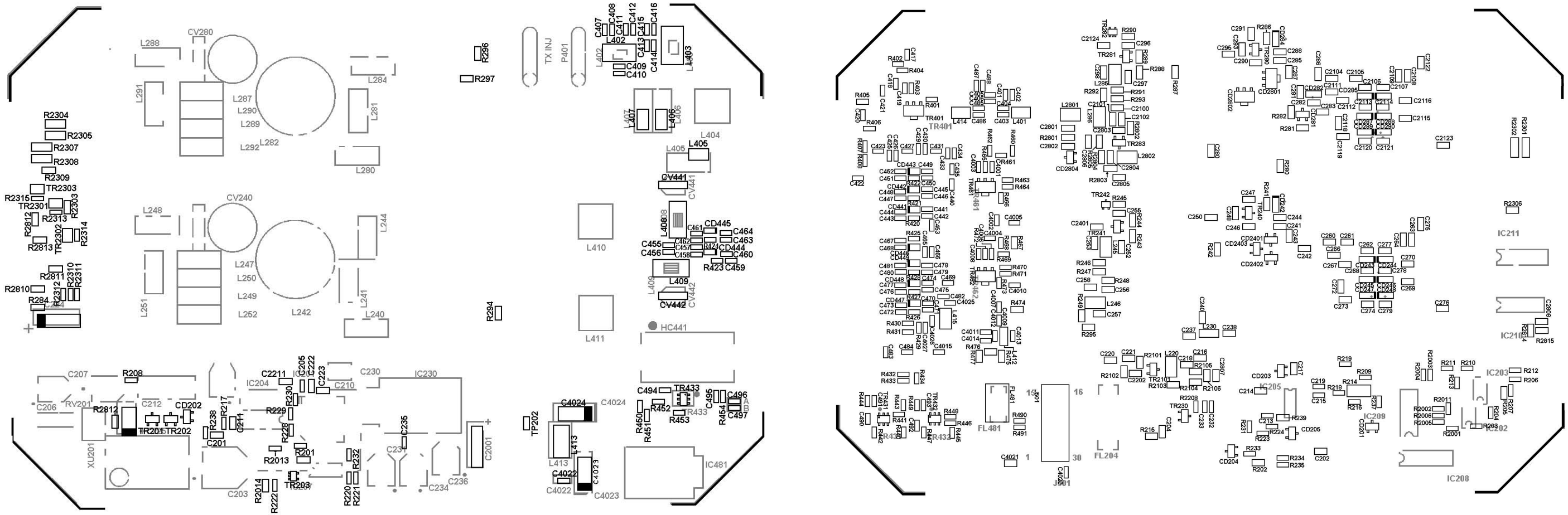


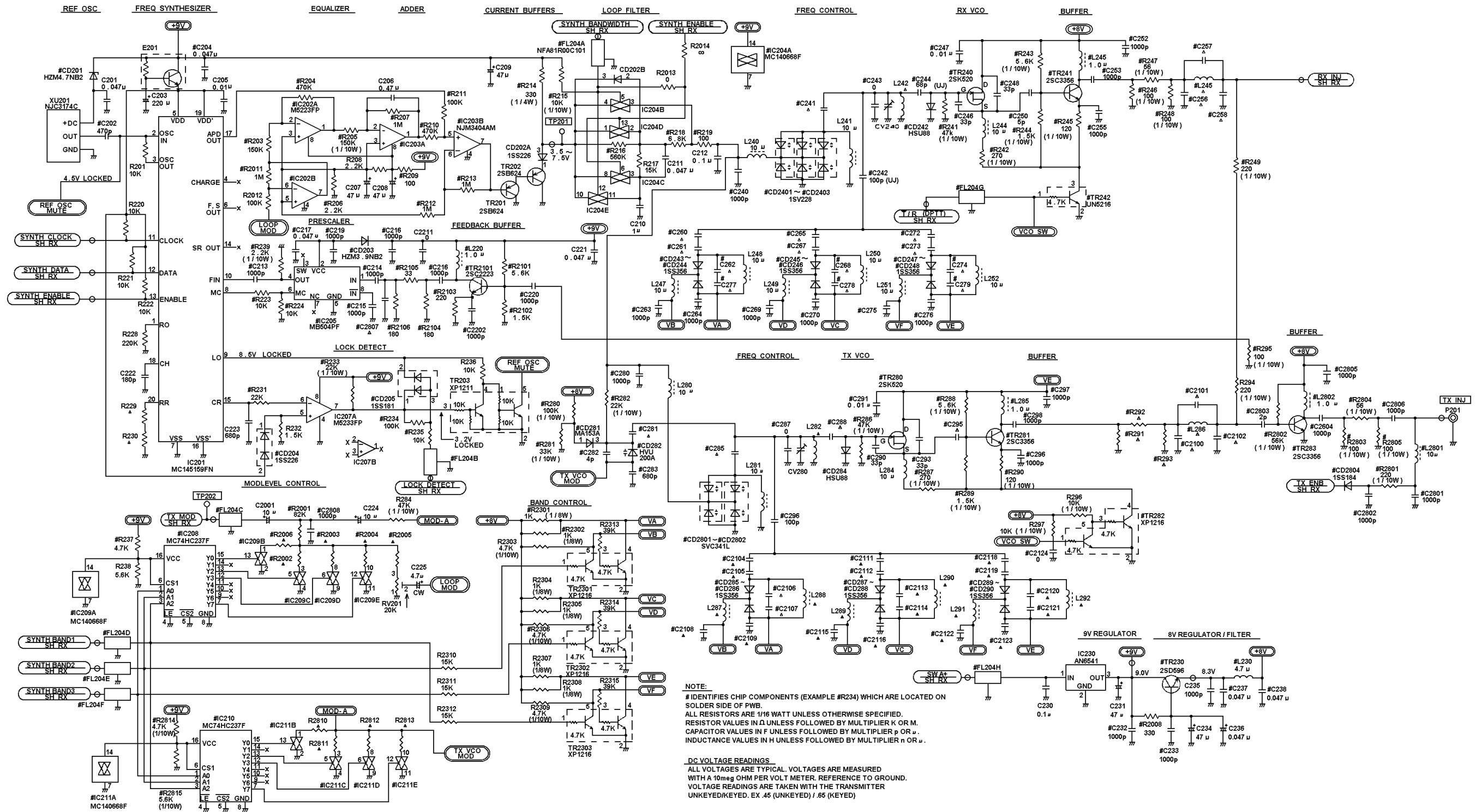
(DD02-CMN-350-1 2/2)

ORION LOW BAND
Synthesizer/Receiver

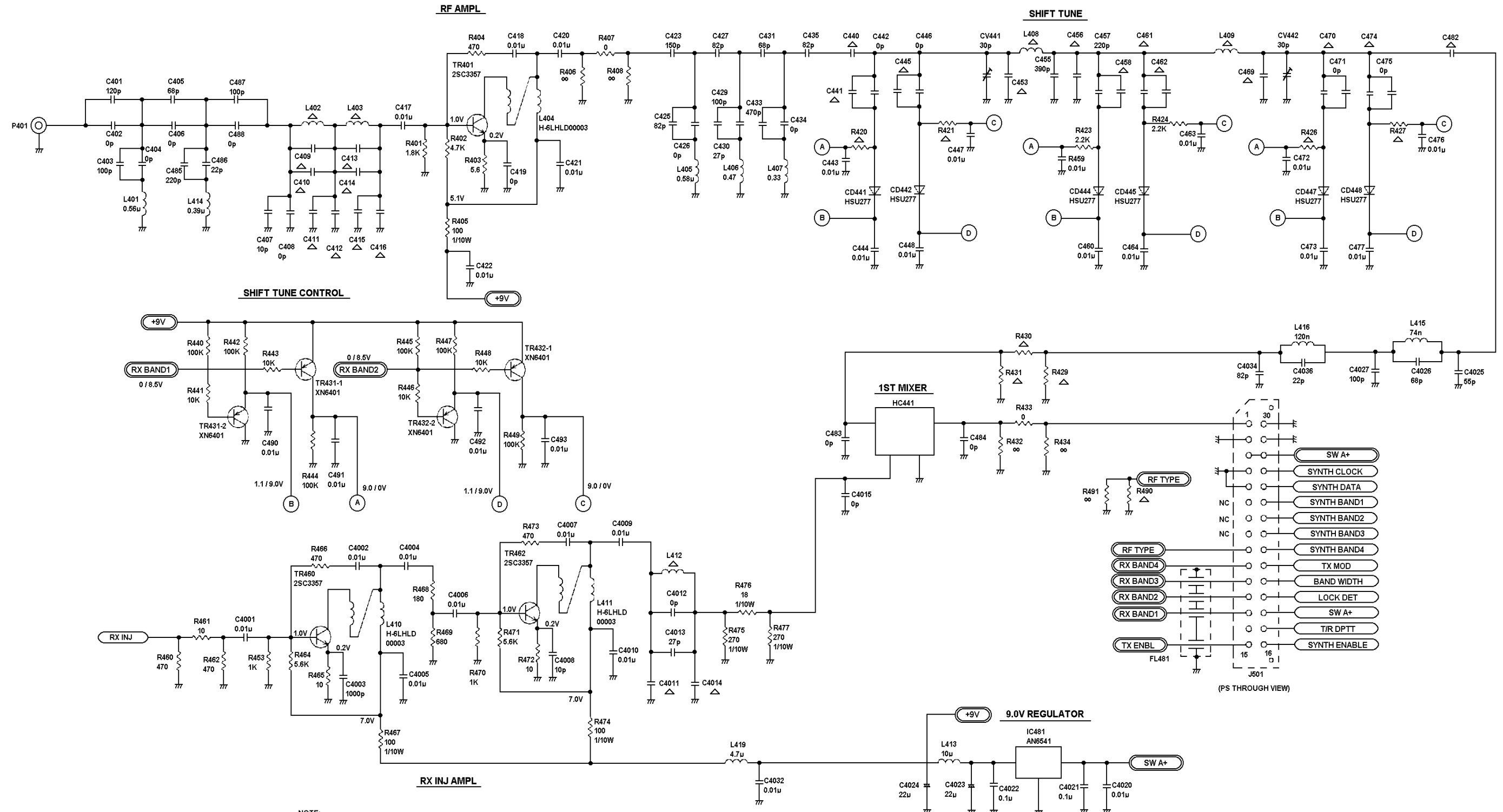
COMPONENT SIDE

SOLDER SIDE





ORION LOW BAND Synthesizer
 (DD02-CMN-350-2 1/2)



NOTE:
 ALL RESISTORS ARE 1/16 WATT UNLESS OTHERWISE SPECIFIED.
 RESISTOR VALUES IN Ω UNLESS FOLLOWED BY MULTIPLIER K.
 CAPACITOR VALUES IN F UNLESS FOLLOWED BY MULTIPLIER μ OR p.
 INDUCTANCE VALUES IN H UNLESS FOLLOWED BY MULTIPLIER μ OR n.

ORION LOW BAND Receiver
 (DD01-CMN-350-1 1/2)