Using Block Diagrams and Schematics to Understand Your Rig

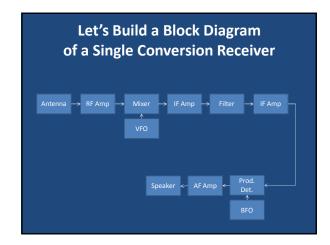
It's Great for Troubleshooting!!

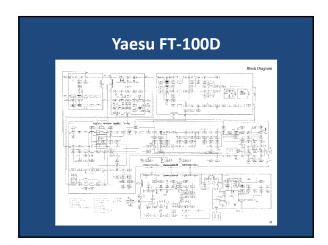
What We Will Cover!

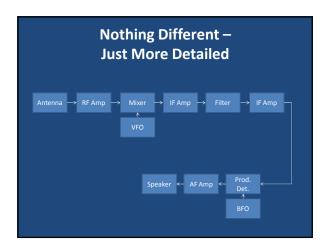
- What are block diagrams?
- Why are they important?
- How can we develop a block diagram?
- How do they relate to a schematic?
- How can they help us understand our rig?
- How can they be used to troubleshoot our rig?

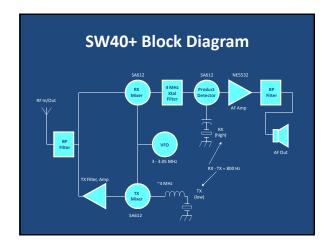
What is a Block Diagram?

- A block diagram gives us a simplified "flow diagram," or picture, of the major electronic sections of our rig
- It is based on the signal path of either our receiver or transmitter
- Helps us find where rig problems are located

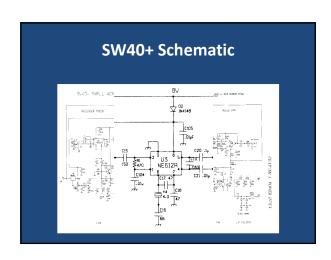








The Product Detector The product detector's job is to convert an incoming signal from RF frequencies to audio frequencies. It is simply another mixer whose output is in the audio frequency range. A MHz RF in Product Detector The BFO can mix with two different frequencies to get the same output tone—one above and the other below the BFO's frequency. For this reason, the input RF signal should be filtered so it contains only a narrow range of frequencies. This keeps the audio output cleaner with fewer undesired signals. BFO BFO BFO The beat frequency oscillator (BFO) has a frequency very close to that of the RF input. This is so the product detector produces a difference signal which is in the audio range. For CW, the difference between the input frequency and the BFO frequency signals.



How Does the Block Diagram Help to Troubleshoot Your Rig?

• What is the best single piece of test equipment to have?

-Your brain!!!!

- You are like a doctor problems have symptoms; symptoms have a cause; and the cause identifies where to look for the solution.
- What we need is an organized way to go from problem to solution

Let's Practice Troubleshooting!

- The antenna is connected to the antenna input
- We turn on the rig and we hear white noise in the speaker
 - The volume goes up and down as we turn the volume control
 - We change bands and the same noise is present in the speaker
 - Moving the VFO does not seem to change the white noise

Let's Practice Troubleshooting!

(continued)

- We try a "reset" if the rig has one
 - No change
- We happen to have an old crystal calibrator
 - The calibrator has a signal every 100 khz through 30 mhz
 - We remove the antenna and inject the calibrator signal into the antenna input
 - We try the rig on several different bands
- Tuning the rig does not change the white noise in the speaker
- We turn the RF Amp on and off no change

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Let's Practice Troubleshooting! (continued) • Let's take a look at the block diagram again Antenna → RF Amp → Mixer → IF Amp → Filter → IF Amp ▼ ▼ ▼ Speaker ← AF Amp ← Prod. Det. ↑ BFO

What part of the block diagram seems to be where the problem is?

- Do you think the problem is in the audio sections?
- Why or why not?
 - The white noise says the audio amps are working
 - The fact that the volume control works seems to indicate the problem is before the audio section
- Lets look at the other symptoms

What part of the block diagram seems to be where the problem is?

continued)

- We reset the processor (if it has one) and that did not help.
 - Does not rule out the processor, but it does eliminate several possible problems
 - Sometimes we "diddle" with the menus and get things so far off the radio will not work properly
 - Static electricity can corrupt the processor
 - A reset eliminates this possibility

What part of the block diagram seems to be where the problem is?

continued)

- We injected a signal into the antenna input and did not get any change in the audio
 - We know there was a signal at the antenna input
 - We know the rig did not process the input signal properly
 - Since we tried several bands, the problem is related to any band reception
 - Turning the RF Amp on and off resulted in no change

What part of the block diagram seems to be where the problem is?

continued)

• Let's take another look at the block diagram



So where is the problem located?

- Most likely the problem is in the blocks after the RF Amp and before the AF Amp
- Now what do we do?
- Most of us will send the rig to a repair facility!
- But some will try to narrow down the problem
- How can we do this?
 - We can use a signal tracer or signal injector

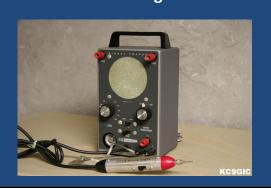
What is a signal injector/tracer?

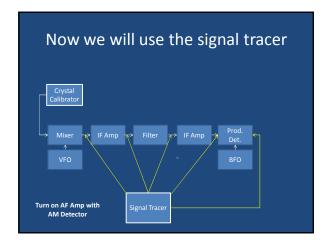
- It's a simple piece of test equipment that consists of a signal source (like a calibrator) and an AF amp with a diode detector.
- You can inject a signal into any RF or AF stage to see if that stage is working
- Or you can use the detector and AF amp to see if a signal is properly passing through a stage

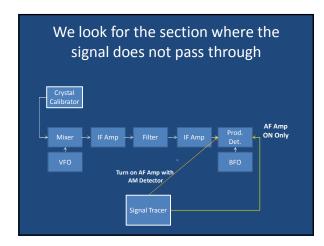
The MFJ-5012 Signal Tracer/Injector



Heathkit IT-12 Signal Tracer







What do we have?

- We have a RF signal going into the product detector
- No AF signal out of the product detector
- Now we can use the signal tracer on the BFO output
 - If a signal there, then the product detector circuit is probably the problem
 - If there is no signal out of the BFO, then the problem is probably the BFO circuit
- You now have narrowed the search for the problem to the BFO and/or product detector circuits

What's next in the troubleshooting process?

- We go to the schematic to locate the components used in those two circuits
- Most rigs have a "Service Manual" that not only gives the block diagram and schematic, they have figures of the circuit boards showing the location of the components
- Locate the product detector/BFO components and find them on the circuit board using the figures of the boards

What's next in the troubleshooting process?

(continued)

- Most Service Manuals give the voltages expected on most active components (transistors, pins on integrated circuits, etc.)
- If the voltages are close (+/- 10% from listed voltages, be can assume this part of the circuit is okay (still may be a problem, but not likely)
- If voltages are incorrect, the components associated with this voltage are the most probable cause of the problem
- These parts can be replaced and the rig should be retested

Conclusions

- Even if you cannot repair the rig, knowing what is probably wrong will:
 - help you describe the problem to the repair technician
 - may reduce the cost of repair by helping the technician find the problem more quickly
 - increase the probability of the rig being fixed the first time and returned quickly
 - Give you the satisfaction of locating the problem

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References

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- "Signal Tracing in Ham Receivers," by Larry Allen, *Ham Radio Magazine*, April 1968, pp. 52-56.
- "Troubleshooting I: Signal Tracing/Injection," by Joe Carr, K4PIV, Ham Radio Magazine, January 1986, pp. 59-62.
- "Elmer 101," www.qsl.net/kf4trd/faq.html
- "Some Basics for Equipment Servicing, Pt. 3," by George Collins, KC3V, QST, Feb. 1982, pp. 40-44.
- How to Troubleshoot and Repair Amateur Radio Equipment," by Joseph Carr, K4IPV, Tab Books, Blue Ridge Summit, PA, 1980.

QUESTIONS?