

TECHNICAL MANUAL

**OPERATOR'S ORGANIZATIONAL
DIRECT SUPPORT AND GENERAL SUPPORT
MAINTENANCE MANUAL**

FOR

FM/AM MODULATION METER

ME-505 / U

(NSN 6625-00-480-8706)

HEADQUARTERS, DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY

SEPTEMBER 1981



5

SAFETY STEPS TO FOLLOW IF SOMEONE
IS THE VICTIM OF ELECTRICAL SHOCK

1

DO NOT TRY TO PULL OR GRAB THE INDIVIDUAL

2

IF POSSIBLE, TURN OFF THE ELECTRICAL POWER

3

IF YOU CANNOT TURN OFF THE ELECTRICAL
POWER, PULL, PUSH OR LIFT THE PERSON TO
SAFETY USING A DRY WOODEN POLE OR A DRY
ROPE OR SOME OTHER INSULATING MATERIAL

4

SEND FOR HELP AS SOON AS POSSIBLE

5

AFTER THE INJURED PERSON IS FREE OF
CONTACT WITH THE SOURCE OF ELECTRICAL
SHOCK, MOVE THE PERSON A SHORT DISTANCE
AWAY AND IMMEDIATELY START ARTIFICIAL
RESUSCITATION

Technical Manual

NO. 11-6625-3017-14

HEADQUARTERS
DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
Washington, DC, 17 September 1981

**OPERATORS, ORGANIZATIONAL, DIRECT SUPPORT,
AND GENERAL SUPPORT MAINTENANCE MANUAL
FOR
MODULATION METER ME-505/U
(NSN 6625-00-480-8706)**

REPORTING ERRORS AND RECOMMENDING IMPROVEMENTS

You can help improve this manual. If you find any mistakes or if you know of a way to improve the procedure, please let us know. Mail your letter, DA Form 2028 (Recommended Changes to Publications and Blank Forms), or DA-2028-2 located in back of this manual direct to: Commander, US Army Communications and Electronics Materiel Readiness Command, ATTN: DRSEL-ME-MQ, Fort Monmouth, New Jersey, 07703.

A reply will be furnished direct to you.

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SECTION 0**INTRODUCTION**

0-1. SCOPE

This manual describes F.M./A.M. Modulation Meter ME-505/U (Marconi Model TF 2300A) (fig. 1-1) and provides operation and maintenance instructions. Throughout this manual, ME-505/U is referred to as Modulation Meter type 2300A.

0-2. INDEXES OF PUBLICATIONS

a. DA Pam 310-4. Refer to the latest issue of DA Pam 310-4 to determine whether there are new editions, changes, additional publications or modification work orders pertaining to the equipment.

0-3. FORMS AND RECORDS

a. Reports of Maintenance and Unsatisfactory Equipment. Maintenance forms, records, and reports which are to be used by maintenance personnel at all levels of maintenance are listed in and prescribed by TM 38-750.

b. Report of Packaging and Handling Deficiencies. Fill out and forward SF 364 (Report of Discrepancy (ROD)) as prescribed in AR 735-11-2/DLAR 4140.55/NAVMATINST 4355.73/AFR 400-54/MCO 4430.3E

c. Discrepancy in Shipment Report (DISREP) (SF 361). Fill out and forward Discrepancy in Shipment Report (DISREP) (SF 361) as prescribed in AR 55-38/NAVSUPINST 4610.33B/AFR 75 - 18/MCO P4610.19C and DIAR 4500.15.

0-4. REPORTING OF EQUIPMENT IMPROVEMENT RECOMMENDATIONS (EIR)

EIR's will be prepared using DA Form 2407, Maintenance Request Form. Instructions for preparing EIR's are provided in TM 38-750, The Army Maintenance Management System. EIR's should be mailed directly to Commander, US Army Communications and Electronics Materiel Readiness Command, ATTN: DRSEL-ME-MQ, Fort Monmouth, New Jersey, 07703. A reply will be furnished directly to you.

0-5. ADMINISTRATIVE STORAGE

Administrative storage of equipment issued to and used by Army activities shall be in accordance with TM 740-90-1.

0-6. DESTRUCTION OF ARMY ELECTRONICS MATERIEL

Destruction of Army electronics materiel to prevent enemy use shall be in accordance with TM 750-244-2 Procedures for Destruction of Electronics Materiel to Prevent Enemy Use (Electronics Command).

SECTION 1

GENERAL INFORMATION

1.1 INTRODUCTION

The TF 2300A Modulation Meter is primarily for measurement of f.m. deviation but it also measures a.m. depth. With its wide range of deviation frequency, modulation bandwidth and carrier frequency, this instrument is suitable for application to fixed and mobile point-to-point communications, broadcasting, telemetry and multi-channel link equipment in the h. f., v. h. f. and u. h. f. bands. Distortion and channel separation tests on f.m. stereo receivers and transmitters can also be made.

Positive and negative f.m. deviation can be measured in ranges from 1.5 kHz to 500 kHz full-scale at modulation frequencies between 30 Hz and 3.4 kHz on the 1.5 kHz deviation range, and 30 Hz and 200 kHz on all other deviation ranges. A.M. depth can be measured up to 95% in a 30 Hz to 15 kHz modulation bandwidth. Either f.m. or a.m. can be measured in the presence of the other. Although measurements are

normally made by means of the meter readout, i. f. and demodulated outputs are available at the front panel for examination or analysis.

Spurious a.m. and f.m. due to hum and noise are kept to a level insignificant for most applications but, where required, crystals can be switched in to control the local oscillator, or an external local oscillator may be used. The instrument can be operated without a local oscillator for measurements in the 1-2 MHz range.

The instrument can be operated from mains power or a nominal 24 V battery. Voltage regulation eliminates transformer tap changing except between 115 V and 230 V ranges. On battery, the regulation compensates for battery voltage variations between 21.5 and 30 V. Transistorized circuits consuming little current give reasonable length of operation on battery for mobile purposes.

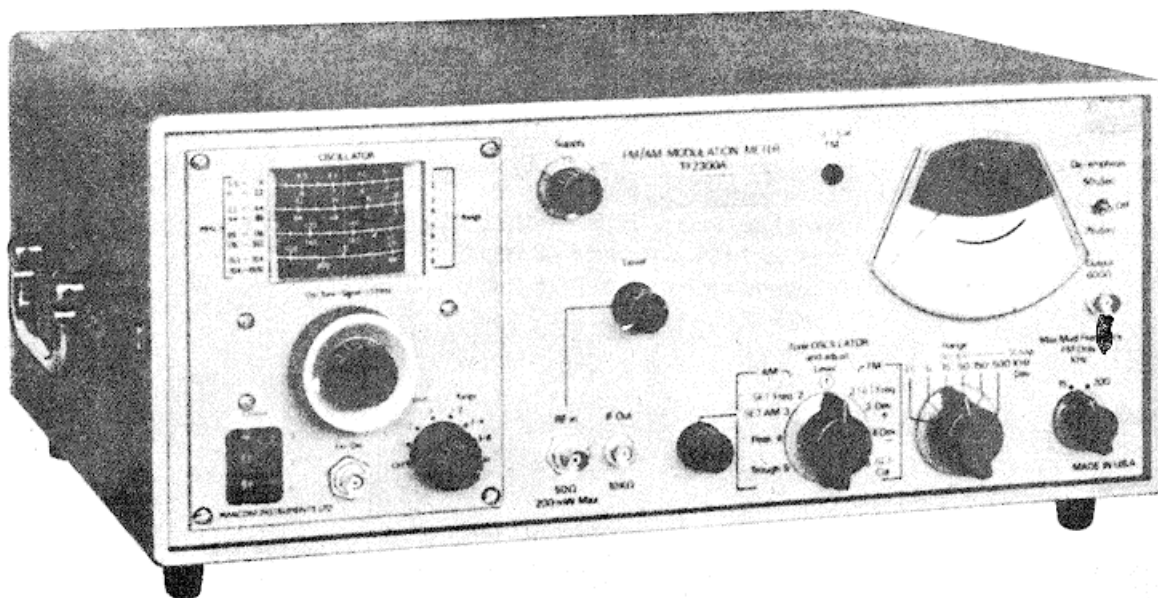


Fig. 1-1. FM/AM Modulation Meter ME-505/U

1.2 DATA SUMMARY

Characteristics	Performance	Supplementary information
R.F. input		
Frequency range:	4 MHz to 1000 MHz.	
Sensitivity:	Less than 20 mV between 4 and 250 MHz.	Typically less than 10 mV.
	Less than 50 mV between 250 and 500 MHz.	Typically less than 25 mV.
	Less than 100 mV between 500 and 1000 MHz.	Typically less than 50 mV.
Maximum input:		3 V r. m. s. (200 mW).
Input impedance:		Nominally 50 Q.
Local oscillator		
Variable frequency operation:	The internal oscillator covers two ranges 5. 5 to 11 MHz and 22 to 44 MHz, harmonics being used for other local oscillator frequencies.	External oscillator input required approximately 200 mV.
Calibration accuracy:±	3%.	
Crystal operation:	Up to three crystals within the frequency range 22 to 44 MHz may be fitted for use with input frequencies between 20. 5 and 1000 MHz.	
I.F.output		
Frequency:	1.5 MHz.	
Amplitude:	Between approximately 250 and 750 mV e. m. f.	
Output impedance:		Nominally 10 kQ.
F.M. measurement		
Carrier frequency range:	4 to 1000 MHz.	Usable up to 1.6 GHz with internal oscillator and at higher frequencies with an external oscillator.

Characteristics	Performance	Supplementary Information
Deviation range:	Six ranges with full scale indications of 1.5, 5, 15, 50, 150 and 500 kHz. Positive or negative deviation indication selected by a switch.	
Modulation frequency:	30 Hz to 200 kHz on all ranges except the 1.5 kHz deviation range which is limited to 30 Hz to 3.4 kHz.	
Accuracy:	+3% of f. s. d. for deviations up to 500 kHz and modulating frequencies between 30 Hz and 150 kHz, $\pm 5\%$ of f. s.d. on the 1.5 kHz deviation range. +10% of f. s. d. for deviations up to 500 kHz and for modulating frequencies between 150 kHz and 200 kHz.	Typically +5% of f. s. d.
A.M. rejection:	Additional deviation error typically less than 150 Hz in a 15 kHz bandwidth when the a. m. depth is 80% and the modulating frequency is 1 kHz.	
Inherent noise:	Deviation less than -70 dB relative to a level of 50 kHz deviation in a 15 kHz bandwidth when the local oscillator is crystal controlled.	
A.M. measurement		
Carrier frequency range:	4 to 350 MHz.	
Mod. depth range:	Two ranges with full-scale indications of 30% and 100%. Peak and trough indications selected by a switch.	Maximum usable reading: 95%.
Accuracy:	<u>+3%</u> of f. s. d. for modulating frequencies between 30 Hz and 15 kHz, and modulation depths up to 80%. +5% of f. s. d. for modulating frequencies between 30 Hz and 50 kHz, and modulation depths up to 95%	

Characteristics	Performance	Supplementary information		
L.F. output				
Frequency range:	30 Hz to 200 kHz with switchable 15 kHz low pass filter on f. m. except on the 1.5 kHz deviation range. 30 Hz to 50 kHz on a. m.	Typical response curves are shown in Figs. 1-2, 1-3, and 1-4.		
De-emphasis:	Switchable to 0, 50 or 75 'Sec.			
Output level:	Nominally 0 dBm into 600 Q when meter reads full-scale, except on the 1.5 kHz deviation range when the output is nominally -10 dBm.	On the 1.5 kHz deviation range the de-emphasis operates on the meter as well as the demodulated output.		
Distortion:	Less than 0.2% for f.m. Deviations up to +75 kHz and modulating frequencies up to 15 kHz.	Typically less than 0.1%.		
	Less than 0.3% for f.m. Deviations up to +300 kHz and modulating frequencies up to 25 kHz.	Typically less than 0.2%.		
	Less than 3%O for f.m. deviations up to ±500 kHz and modulating frequencies up to 200 kHz.	Typically less than 2.0%.		
	Less than 1% for a.m. depths up to 60%.	Typically less than 0.5%.		
	Less than 2% for a.m. depths up to 90%.	Typically less than 1.0%.		
Power requirements				
A.C. mains	90 V to 130 V or 180 V to 26V.	45 to 500 Hz, 15 VA.		
External battery:	21.5 to 30 V d. c.	320 mA at 24 V d. c.		
Dimensions and weight	Height	Width	Depth	Weight
	19 cm (7 3/4 in)	47 cm (18 2 in)	36 cm (14 1 in)	13.6 kg (30 lb.)

Response curves for meter and 1. f. output with de-emphasis off.

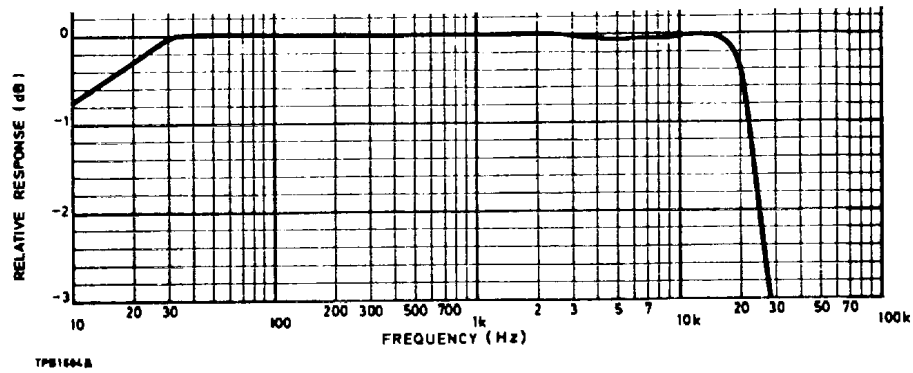


Fig. 1-2. Typical demodulated f.m. frequency response with internal 15 kHz filter.

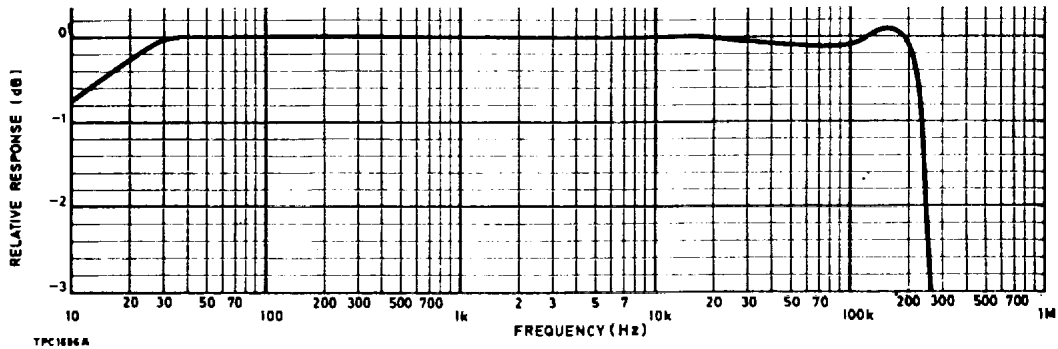


Fig. 1-3. Typical demodulated f.m. frequency response with internal 200 kHz filter.

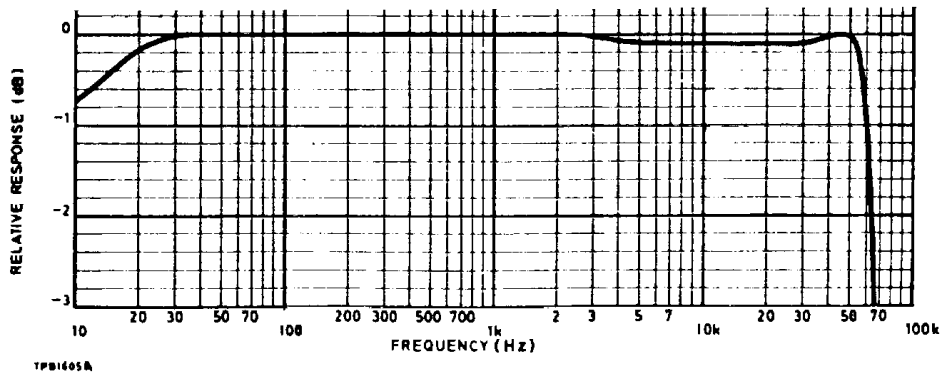


Fig. 1-4. Typical demodulated a.m. frequency response.

1.3 ACCESSORIES

Supplied

Extension Board type TM 7926; for use when servicing printed circuit boards.

Mains Lead type 23424A158

Optional

Rack Mounting Conversion Kit type TM 8340.

Protective Cover type TM 7958/3; for protection of the front panel during transit.

Oscillator crystals. Marconi type Q01670 series; frequencies as specified in Section 2.15.

Shielded Adapter, type TB 39868 (Greenpar type GE 51002) for converting OUTPUT terminals to BNC coaxial socket.

R. F. Fuse Unit, type TM 9884.

If you need to use cleaning fluids while working on this Modulation Meter, observe the following warning:

WARNING

Adequate ventilation should be provided while using TRICHLOROTRIFLUOROETHANE. Prolonged breathing of vapor should be avoided. The solvent should not be used near heat or open flame; the products of decomposition are toxic and irritating. Since TRICHLOROTRIFLUOROETHANE dissolves natural oils, prolonged contact with skin should be avoided. When necessary, use gloves which the solvent cannot penetrate. If the solvent is taken internally, consult a physician immediately.

SECTION 2

OPERATION

2.1 INSTALLATION

The Modulation Meter type TF 2300A is available in two versions: with a case for bench mounting, or with a dust cover for rack mounting. The latter version, designated TF 2300AR, fits a standard 19 inch rack.

Before inserting the TF 2300AR into a rack, slides or runners should be fitted to the rack to support the instrument and aid location.

Transit precautions

To prevent damage being caused to the moving parts by shocks or vibrations in transit, a clip as shown in Fig. 2-1 is fitted. The tuning mechanism consists of a carriage running on a worm screw turned by the control knob; the carriage is mechanically coupled to ferrite tuning slugs in the variable inductors. The transit clip locks the carriage, and this must be released before the oscillator can be used. At the high frequency end of carriage travel, a tapped hole in the top of the brass carriage comes in line with a hole in

the clip. A 6 BA screw, otherwise housed in a second hole to one side of the clip in the end plate is inserted through the clip and tightened down for long journeys, including delivery.

To reach the clip, release the four screws at the corners of the oscillator front panel and slide the oscillator partly out. For short journeys, the carriage need not be locked if the instrument is placed upright on a layer of padding, preferably with the tuning mechanism set to the high frequency limit of its travel.

Remove the locking screw before attempting to use the oscillator.

2.2 POWER SUPPLY

The modulation meter may be used with a. c. mains or batteries.

2.2.1 Mains supply, 110-230 V

The socket of the lead provided with this instrument fits into the plug on the rear panel. The other end of the lead must be fitted with a plug by the user. The three conductors are provided with identification sleeves for this purpose, as follows:

Color	Connection	Sleeve	Symbol
Brown	Line		
Blue	Neutral	Black	WhiteN
Yellow/Green	Earth	Yellow	(Green)

Before plugging in to the mains supply, check that the fuse rating and mains voltage setting are correct. For voltages around 230 V, a 100 mA fuse is fitted; for 110 V, this must be changed to 160 mA. Check that the h. t. fuse is 500 mA and note that it is a quick-blow type. To change the mains voltage switch setting, remove the L-shaped

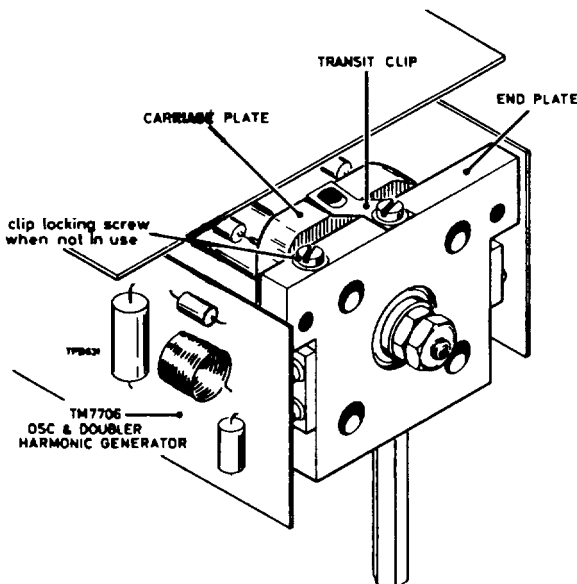


Fig. 2-1. Oscillator transit locking arrangement

lock-plate secured by two screws above the switch, slide the switch button into its other position (as shown on the panel), reverse and replace the lock-plate to hold the button in its new position. No other adjustment is needed.

Switch the MAINS -BATT switch Lo MAINS.

2.2.2 Battery operation

The modulation meter also works on 24 V batteries. A suitable supply would be a 24 V positive earth vehicle battery, on or off charge. Negative earth systems must not be used on any account, since the case of the instrument and its coaxial connections would be live. If a positive earth supply is not available, use dry cells. Six 4.5 V batteries, e. g. Exide type H30 or 3DT9, giving 27 V initially, should give several hours of service before their output drops below 21.5 V. This is equivalent to several weeks in normal use provided that the instrument is switched off as soon as the measurement is completed. Current drain is 350 mA approximately. Observe correct polarity when connecting batteries to the back panel terminals; left is positive.

Switch the MAINS-BATT switch to BATT.

2.3 CONTROLS

The following outline of control functions is intended for reference purposes. Until you are familiar with the instrument, use the operating procedures detailed in later sections.

- (1) Oscillator tuning dial. Shows effective internal local oscillator frequency.
- (2) OSCILLATOR TUNE controls. (Outer: coarse - inner : fine). Adjust for dial reading 1.5 MHz above signal frequency. Inoperative when using external local oscillator.
- (3) CRYSTAL sockets. Accept style D miniature crystals for local oscillator control.
- (4) EXT OSC socket. Type BNC: Accepts external local oscillator signal of about 100 mV.
- (5) CRYSTAL switch. Selects crystal required. Switch to OFF when not crystal controlled.
- (6) RANGE switch. Selects internal local oscillator ranges as shown beside tuning dial, or external oscillator.
- (7) R. F. IN socket. Type BNC. Accepts signal under test.
- (8) I. F. OUT socket. Type BNC. Connect to counter for measuring carrier shift or to oscilloscope for viewing unfiltered a.m. envelope. Output is 1.5 MHz at about $\frac{1}{2}$ V.
- (9) LEVEL control. Adjusts attenuation of signal input at R. F. IN socket.
- (10) SET A.M. level control. Adjust for SET reading on meter when Function selector is at SET A. M.
- (11) Function switch. Selects setting up and measuring conditions on f.m. and a.m. Numbers show normal sequence of settings.
- (12) A. M./DEV RANGE switch. Selects full-scale meter range, six for f. m., two for a. m.
- (13) MAX MOD FREQ switch. Selects modulation bandwidth in f.m. measurements.
- (14) OUTPUT terminals. Provide demodulated output for connection to extra-sensitive meter, wave analyser etc.
- (15) Meter. Reads % a.m. depth and f.m. deviation. R.F. LEVEL arc applies to position 1 of Function switch, and SET mark to the four SET positions.
- (16) SET CAL F.M. preset. Standardizes deviation measuring accuracy. Adjust for SET reading on meter with Function switch at SET CAL.
- (17) DE-EMPHASIS switch. Applies deemphasis to demodulated signal at OUTPUT terminals. Does not affect meter readout, except on 1.5 kHz deviation range.
- (18) SUPPLY switch. Shows red segments when on. Works on both mains and battery operation.

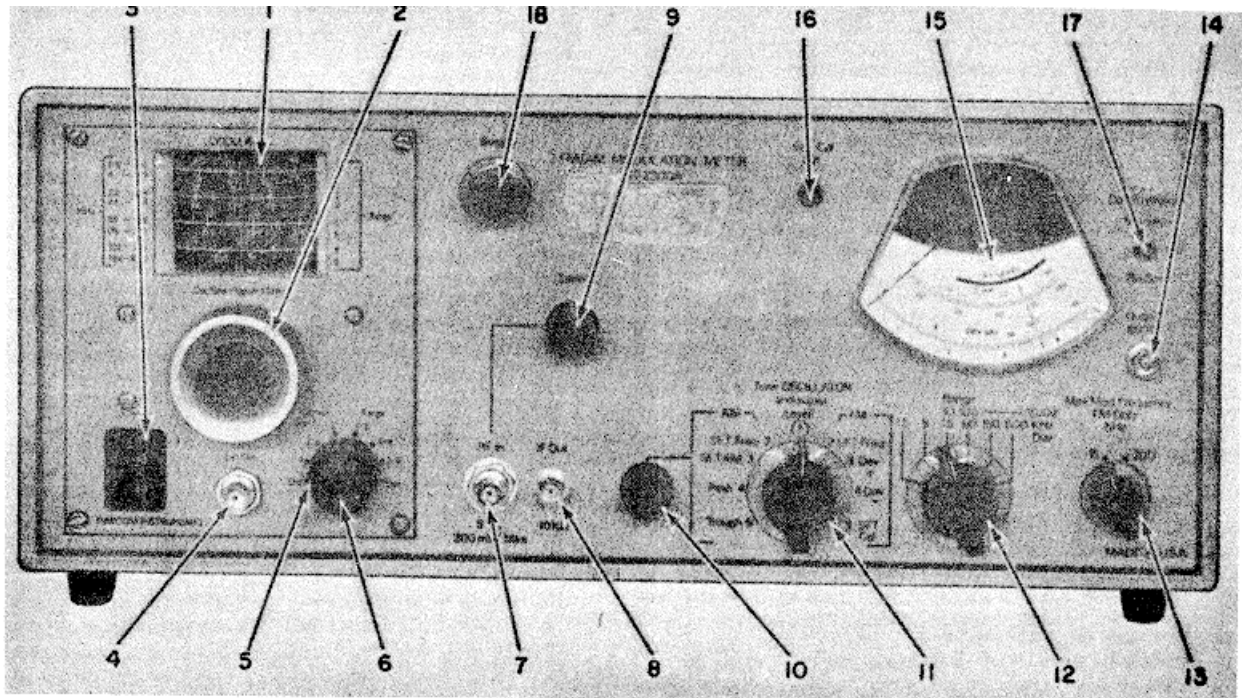


Fig. 2-2. Front panel controls

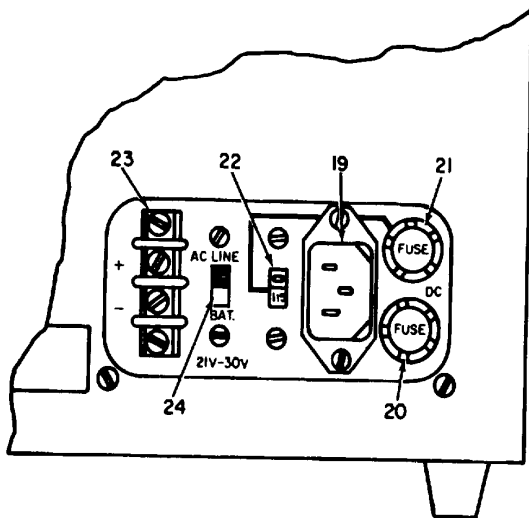


Fig. 2-3. Rear panel

- (19) Supply plug. Accepts Mains Lead type TM 7052 for a.c. operation.
- (20) H.T. fuse. 500 mA quick-blow type.
- (21) Mains fuse. 100 mA (for 230 V a.c.) or 160 mA (for 110 V a.c.) slow-blow type.
- (22) Mains voltage selector. 230 V position for 190-260 V, 110 V position for 90-130 V. Reverse locking plate when changing range.
- (23) Battery terminals. 21-30 V d.c. floating or positive earth.
- (24) MAINS/BATT switch. Select MAINS for a. c. supply to plug, BATT for d.c. supply to terminals.

2.4 PREPARATION FOR USE

It is helpful in reading these instructions and in using the instrument until completely familiar with its operation, to remember that where a control or switch position is marked SET, the control should be adjusted to make the meter read on the line marked SET.

Before commencing measurements:

- (1) Check the mechanical zero of the meter and adjust, if necessary, by means of the screw.
- (2) Turn the LEVEL control towards minimum (counter-clockwise).
- (3) Connect the signal to be tested to the R. F. IN socket at a level which, operating into 50 Ω , will develop a voltage within the limits given in section 1.2 under 'R. F. input'. At the highest carrier frequencies the shortest possible input lead should be used or an external 50 Ω matching attenuator.

CAUTION Inputs greater than 3 V r. m. s. May damage the attenuator. If in doubt, use an external attenuator.

- (4) Turn the SUPPLY switch clockwise so that the red segments show.

2.5 MEASURING F.M. DEVIATION

After carrying out the preparation procedure in section 2.4:

- (1) Set the A.M. /DEV RANGE switch (below the meter) to suit the expected deviation of the signal under test.
- (2) Set the MAX MOD FREQUENCY switch to 200 kHz unless the modulating frequency is less than 15 kHz. If so, switch to 15 kHz in order to obtain the best signal-to-noise ratio.
- (3) Set the DE-EMPHASIS switch as required. Its setting has no effect on the internal meter reading unless the A.M. /DEV RANGE switch is in the 1.5 kHz deviation position. The de-emphasis is effective on the demodulated signal at the OUTPUT terminals.

TABLE 2.1.

Frequency ranges

RANGE switch setting	Range	Osc. freq. MHz	R.F. input freq. MHz
1-2	1	5.5 - 11	4.0 - 9.5
	2	11 - 22	9.5 - 20.5
3-4	3	22-44	20.5 - 42.5
	4	44-.88	42.5 - 86.5
5-8	5	88-176	86.5 - 174.5
	6	176- 352	274.5 - 350.5
	7	352-704	350.5 - 702.5
	8	701.5-1001.5	700 - 1000
EXT	-	F+ 1.5	F

- (4) Set the oscillator RANGE switch in accordance with table 2.1. For detailed instructions on oscillator arrangements, see section 2.10. In this section, it is assumed that the internal local oscillator will be used.
- (5) Set the Function switch to TUNE OSCILLATOR AND ADJUST LEVEL. Adjust the OSCILLATOR TUNE dial to a frequency 1.5 MHz above the carrier. Tune for peak meter deflection, and then adjust LEVEL for a meter deflection in the black R. F. LEVEL arc, preferably near the top end for best signal-to-noise ratio.
- (6) Set the Function switch to F.M. SET FREQ. Slightly readjust the OSCILLATOR TUNE control until the meter deflects to the SET line. Avoid spurious settings - the correct one is the closest to the original setting obtained in (5).
- (7) Set the Function switch to DEV + and DEV-. The demodulated peak frequency deviations above and below the carrier frequency may be measured on the meter or viewed on an oscilloscope connected to the OUTPUT terminals. Read the meter on the scale corresponding to the setting of the A. M./ DEV RANGE switch.
- Note If unequal readings are obtained, distortion in the equipment under test is indicated. See section 2.12.
- (8) Before carrying out a series of measurements, and from time to time during measurements,

switch to SET CAL and check that the meter reads SET. If necessary, adjust the f.m. calibration by inserting a screwdriver in the SET CAL F.M. preset and adjusting until the meter reads SET.

CAUTION Do not attempt to SET CAL on the 1.5 kHz f.m. deviation range. Noise in f.m. measurements

To accommodate signals with up to 100% amplitude modulation the maximum r. f. input level, as indicated by full-scale deflection on the black meter arc, is set at 6 dB below the maximum amplitude which the i. f. amplifier can handle. When making measurements on f.m. signals including f.m. noise, and f.m. on a. m., this extra level capability of the i. f. amplifier can be used with advantage to reduce the internally generated noise to a minimum. This is useful when measuring noise on signal sources or when measuring deviations in the 5 kHz range on the 200 kHz bandwidth so that errors due to noise are minimized.

The optimum r. f. level is set by monitoring the i. f. signal at the I. F. OUT socket and adjusting the r. f. input level for the maximum undistorted i. f. signal. Alternatively, if no means of monitoring the i. f. signal is available, it is sufficient to increase the r. f. input level until the noise signal being measured is at a minimum, or if deviation is being measured, until the deviation reading is at a minimum.

2.6 MEASURING AM. DEPTH

After carrying out the preparation procedure in section 2.4:

- (1) Set the A. M./DEV RANGE switch (below the meter) to the 30% or 100% a.m. depth range according to the expected modulation depth of the signal under test.
- (2) Set the oscillator RANGE switch in accordance with table 2.1. For detailed instructions on oscillator arrangements, see section 2.10. In this section, it is assumed that the internal local oscillator will be used.
- (3) Set the Function switch to TUNE OSCILLATOR AND ADJUST LEVEL. Adjust the OSCILLATOR TUNE dial to a frequency of 1.5 MHz above the input frequency. Tune for peak

deflection and then adjust LEVEL to give a meter deflection in the black R. F. LEVEL arc, preferably towards the lower end for best mixing and hence minimum distortion.

- (4) Set the Function switch to A.M. - SET FREQ. Slightly readjust the OSCILLATOR TUNE control until the meter deflects to the SET line. Avoid spurious settings - the correct one is the closest to the original setting obtained in (3).
 - (5) Set the Function switch to SET A.M. Adjust the adjacent SET A, M. control until the meter reads on the SET line. Note that this setting can be done with or without modulation since the adjustment is to the mean level of the i. f. signal. However, appreciable even harmonic distortion can affect the setting accuracy and, in such circumstances, it is preferable to set up without modulation.
 - (6) Set the Function switch to A.M. PEAK. Read the percentage modulation depth at the peak
 - (7) Set the Function switch to A.M. TROUGH. Read the percentage modulation depth at the trough.
- When the peak and trough readings are unequal, distortion is present in the input signal.

2.7 MEASURING F.M. ON A.M.

To measure the spurious f.m. on an amplitude modulated source, proceed as for f.m. measurement, section 2.5.

A certain amount of spurious f.m. is introduced by the instrument itself. When the carrier is deeply modulated, at high modulating frequencies, this should be taken into consideration, but below 40% depth in the audio range of frequencies the spurious deviation is not very significant. At 80% depth and 1 kHz frequency, the maximum spurious deviation is typically less than 150 Hz referred to the 15 kHz bandwidth.

Tables 2.2 and 2.3 give typical results which should be used for general guidance purposes only.

TABLE 2.2

Spurious deviations with increasing % a.m.

1. LEVEL control set for meter reading at top end of arc.
2. A.M. frequency = 1 kHz

Spurious deviation

A.M.	15 kHz bandwidth	200 kHz bandwidth
30	75 Hz	750 Hz
80	150 Hz	2 kHz

TABLE 2.3

Spurious deviations with increasing a.m. frequency

1. LEVEL control set for meter reading at top end of arc.
2. A.M. depth = 80%.

Spurious deviation

A.M. freq.	15 kHz bandwidth	200 kHz bandwidth
1 kHz	150 Hz	2 kHz
10 kHz	2 kHz	3 kHz
100 kHz	-	7 kHz

2.8 MEASURING A.M. ON F.M.

The modulation meter may be used to indicate amplitude modulation in a frequency modulated signal, provided that the deviation is less than 100 kHz. The procedure is that of a.m. measurement, section 2.6.

In general, the spurious a.m. indication will be proportional to the deviation. The i. f. amplifier is set up for optimum phase response for f.m. deviation measurement rather than a maximally flat response for measuring a.m. on f.m.

Below 100 kHz deviation, the internally generated spurious a.m. is less than 2% approximately.

2.9 NOISE MEASUREMENTS

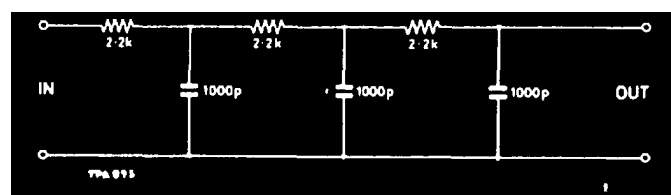
By connecting an external meter to the OUTPUT terminals, noise measurements limited only by the noise level generated within the instrument can be made. The internal meter, being peak reading, is not suitable for measuring noise and, ideally, an r.m.s. responding meter should be used. However, sufficiently accurate results are usually obtained with an average reading meter by applying the appropriate correction factor.

Typical meters which can be used are as follows:

- (a) R. M. S. valve voltmeter capable of measuring to the necessary accuracy (1% deviation on any range is approximately 7.75 mV). Errors due to crest factor and zero shift can be avoided by operating the meter at mid-scale by means of an attenuator.
 - (b) Marconi Instruments Sensitive Valve Volt- meter, type TF 2600.
 - (c) Marconi Instruments Distortion Factor Meter, type TF 2331.
- (b) and (c) are average reading and a correction of +1 dB should be applied.
- (1) The modulation meter has two selectable f.m. bandwidths and the appropriate filter must be selected when making the test.

A capacitor should be connected across the OUTPUT terminals - 0.014 μ F for the 15 kHz bandwidth, or 0.0013 μ F for 200 kHz. These corrective capacitors are necessary because of the design of the filters (see section 3.9).

For optimum results in the 15 kHz bandwidth position a low-pass filter as shown below should be used between the OUTPUT terminals and the external meter instead of the capacitor.



For noise measurements in other bandwidths select the MAX MOD FREQUENCY 200 kHz band- width setting and use a similar type of low-pass filter designed for the required cut-off frequency.

- (2) The output of the modulation meter is 0. 775 V into 600 Ω for full-scale deflection on the internal meter.
- (3) For measurements in the r. f. range 22 MHz to 1000 MHz the local oscillator must be crystal controlled if lowest possible internally generated noise is required. Thus, a crystal suitable for the appropriate frequency must be available. This is not a requirement below 22 MHz, where the internal noise of the oscillator is sufficiently low to make crystal control unnecessary.
- (4) The curves given in Fig. 2-4 show typical noise levels produced by free-running and crystal controlled oscillators over the r.f. range of the instrument. In the 15 kHz bandwidth, below 70 to 100 MHz, there is insignificant difference in respective noise levels. Above 100 MHz, however, the noise level free-running increases progressively with frequency, whereas under crystal control the level remains nearly constant. The necessity to use crystal control depends on the noise level of the equipment under test and, as shown by the curves, the band-

width in which the measurement is to be made and the carrier frequency.

In the 200 kHz bandwidth, there is little advantage in using crystal control below 500 MHz. In both bandwidths, crystal control will eliminate oscillator microphony and therefore may be advantageous in conditions of vibration or high acoustic noise levels.

F.M. noise

- (1) Connect an external meter to the OUTPUT terminals. Apply r. f. input at a suitable level.
- (2) Adjust the OSCILLATOR TUNE dial to a frequency 1.5 MHz above the carrier and tune for peaking, as in section 2. 5(5). Then adjust LEVEL to the top end of the black arc on internal meter. Switch to 15 kHz or 200 kHz MAX MOD FREQUENCY setting, thus selecting the required low-pass filter in the modulation meter. (See also Sect. 2.5 - Noise in f.m. measurements.)
- (3) Switch to position F.M. SET FREQ and adjust the oscillator until meter reads SET.
- (4) Switch to crystal control and check that the meter still reads near to the SET mark - the

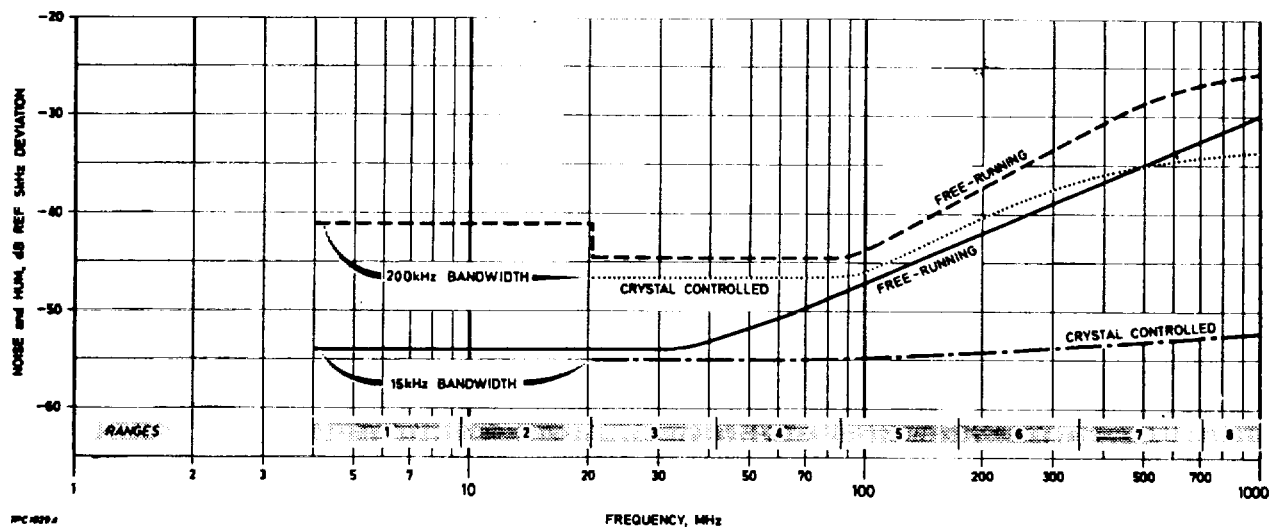


Fig. 2-4. Typical modulation meter noise levels

actual reading will depend on frequency tolerances in the source and local oscillator output. Switch to DEV +.

(5) Modulate the carrier to the reference deviation and select the appropriate range on the A. M./DEV RANGE switch.

(6) Read the external meter and record the dB level.

(7) Remove the modulation from the signal under test. Turn the A.M. /DEV RANGE switch to its most sensitive range and then increase the sensitivity of the external meter to give a convenient reading. Record the new level, which is given by the reading on the external meter plus 10 dB for each step of the A.M. / DEV RANGE switch.

(8) The signal-to-noise ratio referred to the selected bandwidth in which the measurements were made is given by the difference between the levels measured in (6) and (7).

A.M. noise

(1) Connect an external meter to the OUTPUT terminals. Apply r. f. input at a suitable level.

(2) Adjust the OSCILLATOR TUNE dial to a frequency 1.5 MHz above the carrier and tune for peaking, as in section 2.6

(3). Then adjust LEVEL to the top end of the black arc on internal meter. (3) Switch to position A.M. SET FREQ and adjust the oscillator until the meter reads SET.

(4) Switch to crystal control and check that the meter still reads near to the SET mark - the actual reading will depend on frequency tolerances in the source and local oscillator output. Switch to A.M. PEAK.

(5) Modulate the carrier to the reference depth and select the appropriate range on the A. M./DEV RANGE switch.

(6) Read the external meter and record the dB level.

(7) Remove the modulation from the signal under test. Turn the A.M./DEV RANGE switch to its most sensitive range and then increase the sensitivity of the external meter to give a convenient reading. Record the new level, which is given by the reading on the external meter plus 10 dB for each step of the A. M./ DEV RANGE switch.

(8) The signal-to-noise ratio is given by the difference between the levels measured in (6) and (7).

2.10 OSCILLATOR ARRANGEMENTS AND OPERATING NOTES

The same procedure applies for both f.m. and a.m. measurements. The basic requirement is for a stable frequency source 1.5 MHz higher than the signal under test, and this can be obtained from three sources:

(a) The internal permeability-tuned variable oscillator usable at all frequencies between 4 and 1000 MHz.

(b) The internal crystal controlled spot-frequency oscillator, usable with selected crystals over the range of 20 to 1000 MHz.

(c) An external oscillator with an output of 100 mV across 50 U.

2.10.1 Variable oscillator

Choose the appropriate range on the RANGE switch.

Check that the CRYSTAL selector is at OFF.

Rotate the TUNE dial with the coarse and fine controls to a setting 1.5 MHz above the frequency of the input signal. Note that there are meter peaks 1.5 MHz above and below the carrier frequency; always tune the oscillator to the higher frequency for correct polarity sense of the Function switch.

Adjust the fine control from time to time, to bring the meter reading to the SET mark when switched to the SET FREQ position. It is permissible to tune to another internal oscillator harmonic as this will not affect the readings obtained.

The oscillator takes about two minutes to stabilize after turning on, but this is only of any significance at very high frequencies.

2.10.2 Crystal-controlled oscillator

Plug in a crystal of the required frequency as selected in section 2.15.

Select the appropriate position on the RANGE switch and set the oscillator dial to the crystal frequency. Set the CRYSTAL selector to the crystal position number.

Slight tuning on position TUNE OSCILLATOR of the. Function switch may be necessary to obtain maximum sensitivity at the higher frequencies. Do not tune far off the original setting to avoid any possibility of mode jumping.

Proof that the oscillator is under crystal control can be obtained by setting the Function switch to SET FREQ and rocking the tuning control. If the oscillator is under control the meter reading will not vary.

In general, the tuning control is set to the required oscillator frequency, but provided the crystal frequencies do not differ too widely, any of the crystals can be selected without re-setting the tuning control between selections.

2.10.3 External oscillator

If a stable frequency source is available, it may be preferable to use it rather than the internal oscillator. Feed the external oscillator signal into the EXT OSC socket and turn the RANGE-switch to EXT. An input level of 100 mV into 50 Ω is required at a frequency 1.5 MHz above the input signal frequency.

The primary use of this facility is for measurement on r. f. signals which contain harmonics of less than 20 dB down on the fundamental. Because the internal oscillator signal also contains harmonics, mixing two such signals can give rise to spurious results. A 'pure' local oscillator signal prevents this happening.

Secondly, if an external crystal oscillator is available, it may be preferred to use this, rather than to crystal control the local oscillator, for low level noise measurements.

2.10.4 Use above 1000 MHz

It is possible to use the instrument above 1000 MHz using internal or external oscillator.

With either the variable or crystal controlled oscillator, higher harmonics are sufficiently present to cover the range 1000 to 1600 MHz without loss of sensitivity. For 1000 to 1400 MHz, use range 7 with a scale indication of half the wanted frequency (500 - 700 MHz). Similarly, for 1400 to 1600 MHz use part of range 8 (700 - 800 MHz).

Using a suitable external oscillator the carrier frequency range can be extended to about 2500 MHz, but the sensitivity may deteriorate.

2.11 MEASUREMENT IN 1 TO 2 MHz RANGE

The instrument can accept signals in the band 1 to 2 MHz, applied directly to R. F. IN, with the oscillator switched off. Input sensitivity is the same as usual. Ensure the modulation frequency does not take the frequency beyond the band limits quoted, so as to avoid introducing distortion caused by the reduced gain outside the pass band.

Operating the instrument in this way cuts out the frequency inversion caused by the heterodyne system normally used. The polarity of the DEV + and DEV - positions of the Function switch is therefore reversed.

2.12 ASYMMETRIC MODULATION AND CARRIER SHIFT

The presence of asymmetric modulation usually indicates distortion in the equipment under test, and is revealed by unequal meter readings when the Function switch is turned between PEAK and TROUGH or DEV+ and DEV-.

To make sure that the asymmetry is due to the input signal, and not introduced by the instrument, retune the oscillator to the lower peak, 1.5 MHz below the carrier frequency: If the asymmetry is reversed, i.e., the original DEV + reading now appears at DEV -, and vice versa, the asymmetric modulation can be attributed to the input signal.

In position SET FREQ, the output from a counter circuit in the limiter is measured by the meter. When the meter indicates SET, the i. f. is centered on 1.5 MHz exactly. If modulation

then causes the meter reading to fluctuate, carrier shift is present. The extent of the shift may be measured by connecting a counter to I. F. OUT. In cases of severe carrier shift, the modulation meter must be set up with modulation on.

2.13 USE OF L.F. OUTPUT TERMINALS

CAUTION Application of d. c. to these terminals will cause damage - see section 3.11.

These terminals enable the modulation waveform on the input signal to be monitored or analysed. They also enable a sensitive external meter to be used to extend the deviation range down to the level of residual noise within the instrument.

The terminals are fed by an independent output stage in the 2nd I. f. amplifier and therefore the internal meter is unaffected by loads connected to them.

Depending on the position of the Function switch, a.m. or f.m. demodulated outputs are obtained. The output impedance is approximately 600 Ω and the open circuit level approximately 1.5 V for full-scale deflection on the internal meter. On the 1.5 kHz deviation range the output level will only be 0.1 mW. On all other deviation ranges the output level will be 1 mW.

Note : For most purposes, the output can be terminated with 600 Ω or unterminated. In the latter case, a voltage due to leakage of C11 may appear at the output, causing difficulty if a d. c. coupled oscilloscope is used at high sensitivity.

The I. f. response is substantially level up to 200 kHz. The output is also available with switched 50 millisecon or 75 pisecon de-emphasis to restore the modulation characteristic of signals that have had pre-emphasis applied.

2.14 USE OF I.F. OUT SOCKET

This socket can be used to measure carrier shift by connecting a counter to it - see section 2.6 - or to view the a.m. envelope on an oscilloscope.

It may also be used to measure amplitude modulation above 50 kHz which normally would not be passed by the a.m. detector. This is an extended use of the modulation meter which in practice would probably be limited by the attenuation of the 10 IQ output resistance and the input capacitance of the measuring instrument.

2.15 CRYSTAL SELECTION

Crystal control of the local oscillator reduces microphony and pick-up from surrounding equipment where these effects cannot be avoided. At higher frequencies, distortion due to noise in the oscillator can be significantly reduced. Up to three crystals can be plugged into sockets on the oscillator front panel and any one can be selected by the red coloured section of the oscillator RANGE switch.

A recommended crystal is a 3rd overtone series resonant Marconi type Q01670F150/A/S with a specified frequency between 22 and 44 MHz. Thus, the crystal is used on its fundamental on Range 3 and appropriate harmonics on the other and higher ranges. These crystals are in hermetically sealed, style D miniature cases conforming to British Standard and U. S. Style HC6U.

The following simplifies the procedure for establishing the required crystal frequency for any specified I. f. input between 20.5 and 1600 MHz.

- 1) Add 1.5 MHz to the I. f. input frequency
- 2) Divide this sum by the local oscillator harmonic factor found from Table 2.4 (shown opposite the range applicable to the I. f. input). This result is the crystal frequency.
- 3) Expressing 1) and 2) as a formula:

$$\text{Crystal frequency} = \frac{(\text{I. F.} + 1.5) \text{ MHz}}{\text{Harmonic factor}}$$

TABLE 2.4

Crystal Selection			
Range no.	R.f input frequency MHz		Local oscillator harmonic factor
1	4 - 9.5		No crystal control on this range
2	9.5 - 20.5		No crystal control on this range
3	20.5-	42.5	1
4	42.5 -	86.5	2
5	86.5 -	174.5	4
6	174.5	350.5	8
7	350.5	702.5	16
8	1001.5	1406.5	32
	702.5	1001.5	24
	1406.5	1600	48

Example : To find the fundamental crystal frequency for an r. f. input of 83.666 MHz:

1) Consulting Table 2. 4, it can be seen that this r. f. falls within range 4 and the harmonic factor is therefore 2.

$$\text{Crystal frequency} = \frac{83.666 + 1.5}{2} = 42.583 \text{ MHz}$$

A +10% tolerance is permitted on the 1.5 MHz i. f. (+150 kHz) and, since the normal tolerance on crystal frequency for +20 °C to +60 °C temperature operation is +0. 01%, a crystal with a frequency of 42.58 MHz and normal tolerance should be suitable, and it is not usually necessary to specify a tighter tolerance.

Note: Where f.m. deviation approaches the full i. f. bandwidth and the r. f. approaches 1000 MHz , the crystal tolerance should be as close as possible for minimum distortion and crystals with tighter frequency limits (+6. 003%) should be specified.

In every case the crystal frequency selected should be such that the lowest possible harmonic factor gives the required operating frequency. This is automatically given by Table 2.4 using the procedure described.

Example : Required oscillator frequency is 176 MHz.

1) It can be seen that a crystal of 22 MHz operating with a harmonic factor of 8 will satisfy frequency conditions.

2) However, a crystal of 44 MHz operating with a harmonic factor of 4 should be specified for maximum output from the oscillator

Crystals are fully specified in Data Sheet Q01670F, to which reference should be made for further details if required. Both data sheet and crystals are available from The Marconi Co. Ltd., Chelmsford, Essex.

2.16 F.M. STEREO MEASUREMENTS

Distortion and channel separation in stereo systems which are designed to meet U. S. Federal Communications Commission (F. C. C.) requirements can be measured with the TF 2300A Modulation Meter. The general procedures are described in the following sections.

2.16.1 Harmonic distortion

It can be assumed that distortion introduced by the modulation meter is small in comparison with that in stereo transmitters, being typically better than 0.1% for deviations up to ±75 kHz and therefore, for practical purposes, can be ignored.

The typical frequency spectrum of a G. E. - Zenith type of f.m. stereo signal when a 1 kHz test tone (for example) is applied to the left channel and no signal to the right, is shown in Fig. 2-5.

Ideally, only the fundamental 1 kHz signal in the left + right (L + R) channel and the 37 and 39 kHz sidebands of the suppressed sub-carrier in the L - R channel should be present. In practice, however, harmonic distortions will occur at 2, 3, 4 kHz in the L + R channel and at 37 and 39, 36 and 40, 35 and 41 kHz in the L - R channel. These are the distortion components which it is desired to measure.

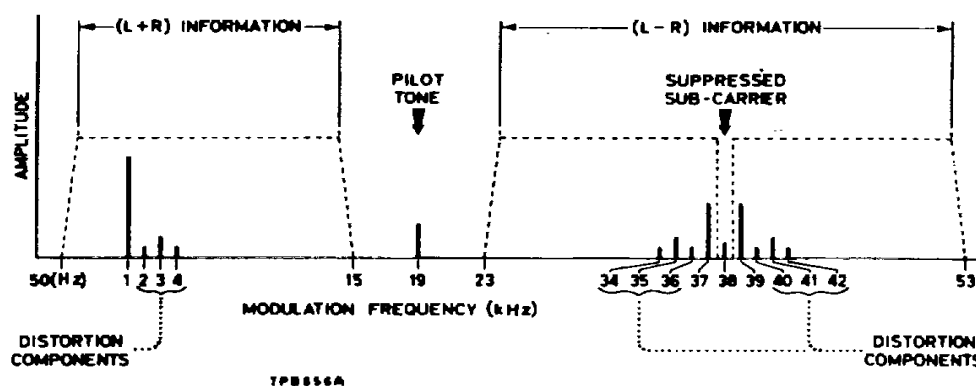


Fig. 2-5. Frequency spectrum of f.m. stereo signal with 1kHz modulating tone.

The test arrangement for measuring distortion in an f.m. stereo transmitter is shown for measurements on the G. E. -Zenith system is given below :-

- (1) Connect the transmitter output to the modulation meter in accordance with section 2.4 - Preparation for Use.
- (2) Set up the modulation meter with the transmitter signal on, in accordance with section 2.5 - Measuring F . M. Deviation. The following notes are intended to amplify the setting instructions and refer specifically to the G. E. - Zenith System.
- (3) Set the controls as follows :-
 A. M./DEV RANGE: 150 kHz.
 MAX MOD FREQ:= 200 kHz.
 DE-EMPHASIS : OFF, even if pre-emphasis is being applied.

 Function: DEV + or DEV -
- (4) Apply a test signal of a chosen frequency to the left channel with no signal to the right channel.
- (5) Connect Wave Analyser type TF 2330, or an equivalent instrument for harmonic analysis of the audio range, to the OUTPUT terminals of the modulation meter. (Refer to the instruction manual on the analyser for calibration and measuring procedures.)
- (6) The frequency spectrum of the demodulated output of the modulation meter can be obtained by tuning through the frequency range and taking measurements at the appropriate frequencies. The result is usually referred to the fundamental and expressed as percentages or dB readings, calculated by the usual method for harmonic distortion measurement as described in the wave analyser manual.

For practical working purposes, the small amount of distortion introduced by the modulation meter can be neglected.

2.16.2 Channel separation

If it were possible to view the 50 Hz to 15 kHz and the 23 to 53 kHz regions of Fig 2-5 separately, the waveforms shown in Figs. 2-7 (a) and (b) would be seen.

The ideal composite modulating signal with the 19 kHz pilot tone removed should be the sum of these waveforms as shown in (c). In practice, there will be amplitude unbalance and relative phase shift (group delay error) between the two added signals. These two effects, which can be viewed on a direct coupled oscilloscope, are illustrated in (d) and (e), where amplitude 'B' represents a signal on the right channel due to an input on the left channel.

Channel 1 separation is given by:

$$\text{Separation} = 20 \log_{10} A/B \quad (1)$$

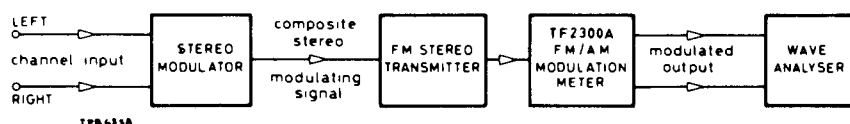
where A and B are measurements indicated in Figs. 2-7 (d) and (e).

An f.m. stereo transmitter or stereo modulator must meet specified requirements as regards response and phase shift. In the F. C. C. requirements, it is deemed that these are met if the channel separation exceeds 29.7 dB.

A suitable oscilloscope, such as a Marconi Instruments type TF 2200, connected to the OUTPUT terminals 6f the modulation meter, enables the channel separation to be measured. Fig. 2-8 shows typical oscillograms obtained on a TF 2200 Oscilloscope from which such measurements would be made.

From 200 Hz to 1 5kHz. the channel separation figure of the modulation meter is typically 13 dB below the minimum required of f.m. stereo channels in the F. C. C. regulations, while at 50 Hz (the worst condition), it is at least 3 dB below.

Fig. 2-6. Test arrangement for measuring distortion



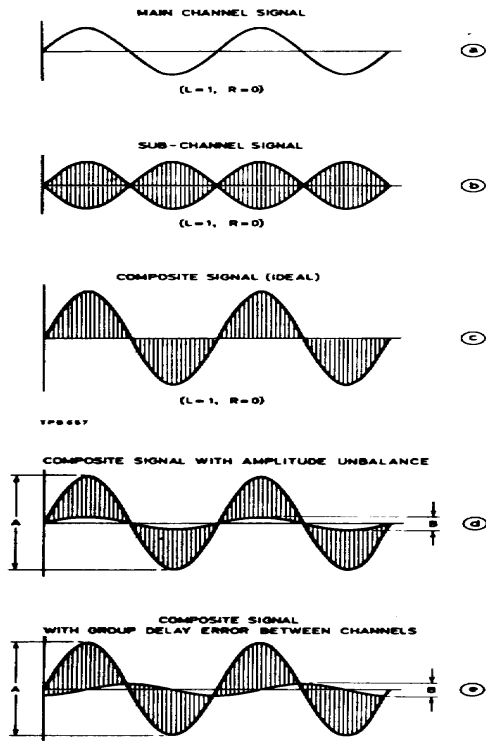


Fig. 2-7. Derivation of composite stereo signal showing unbalance and phase shift errors

The test arrangement for measuring channel separation is as illustrated in Fig. 2-6, except that the wave analyser is now replaced by an oscilloscope, and the procedure is as follows :

- (1) Set up the equipment and modulation meter is already described for distortion measurements.

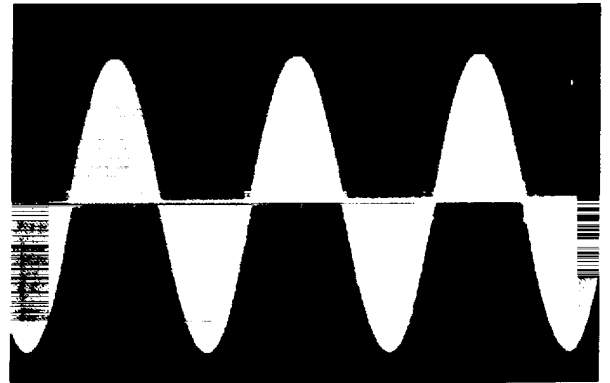


Fig. 2.8 (a) Ideal

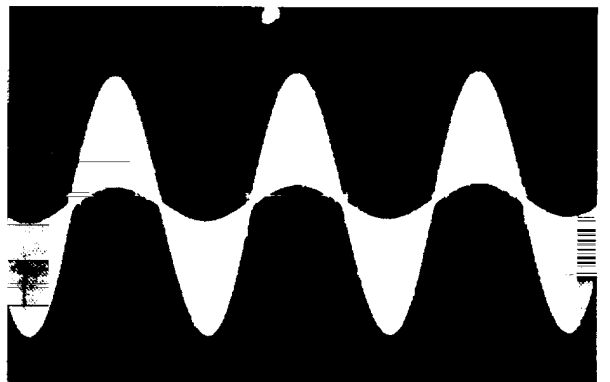


Fig. 2.8 (b) With amplitude unbalance

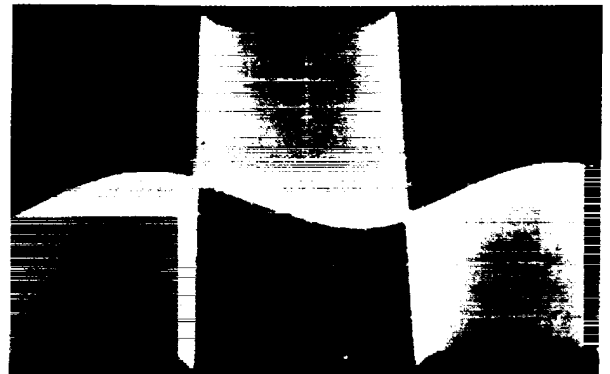


Fig. 2-8.(c). With phase shift error

Fig 2-8. Oscillograms of composite signal

(2) Apply a test signal to the left channel at 15 kHz modulation frequency (for example) with no signal on the right channel.

(3) Connect the oscilloscope, switched to d. c. coupling, to the OUTPUT terminals of the modulation meter. If the oscilloscope has a high input resistance it is advisable to connect a resistor of about 1 k Ω (the exact value is unimportant) in parallel with the oscilloscope input; this is to prevent leakage in the electrolytic output coupling capacitor of the modulation meter from producing a voltage which may shift the trace off the screen. Adjust the oscilloscope to suitable time base and input attenuator settings for a composite signal waveform as in Fig. 2-8. Procedure here depends on the equipment being tested, in general it consists of setting up the system for deviation, and gain etc., in accordance with individual system manufacturers' instructions until a satisfactory waveform is seen. The gain of the L - R channel should then be adjusted for minimum amplitude 'B'. Measure this amplitude and calculate separation in accordance with formula (1).

2.17 PHASE MODULATION AND TELEMETRY DEVIATION

Phase modulation

To find the degree of phase modulation, measure the

deviation and divide by the modulating frequency to obtain the answer in radians

Telemetry deviation

To measure the deviations in a modulated telemetry signal connect the OUTPUT terminals to the external meter via a switched series of band-pass filters at the sub-carrier frequencies. This enables the deviation due to each tone to be measured, having first calibrated the meter against a signal modulated by a single tone.

2.18 STRAY FIELDS

The oscillator uses permeability tuning and so the oscillator frequency may be modulated by stray magnetic fields. An internal magnetic screen is fitted but nevertheless we recommend that the oscillator section of the instrument should not be placed close to other devices having strong external magnetic fields.

The instrument has internal screening which, for most purposes, provides adequate attenuation from stray fields. However, a signal source such as a transmitter of greater power than about 10 W may cause stray electric r. f. radiation which may be picked up by the deviation meter. This means that it may be necessary to take care in the siting of the instrument. The effect will be most noticeable when making a.m. measurements; f.m. measurements will be affected only if the stray field is so great as to pass the limiters.

Table 2.5.

DECIBEL CONVERSION TABLE

<i>Ratio Down</i>			<i>Ratio Up</i>	
<i>VOLTAGE</i>	<i>POWER</i>	<i>DECIBELS</i>	<i>VOLTAGE</i>	<i>POWER</i>
1•0	1•0	0	1•0	1•0
•9886	•9772	•1	1•012	1•023
•9772	•9550	•2	1023	1•047
•9661	•9333	•3	1•035	1•072
•9550	•9120	•4	1•047	1•096
•9441	•8913	•5	1•059	1•122
•9333	•8710	•6	1•072	1•148
•9226	•8511	•7	1•084	1•175
•9120	•8318	•8	1•096	1•202
•9016	•8128	•9	1•109	1•230
•8913	•7943	1•0	1•122	1•259
•8710	•7586	1•2	1•148	1•318
•8511	•7244	1•4	1•175	1•380
•8318	•6918	1•6	1•202	1•445
•8128	•6607	1•8	1•230	1•514
•7943	•6310	2•0	1•259	1•585
•7762	•6026	2•2	1•288	1•660
•7586	•5754	2•4	1•318	1•738
•7413	•5495	2•6	1•349	1•820
•7244	•5248	2•8	1•380	1•905
•7079	•5012	3•0	1•413	1•995
•6683	•4467	3•5	1•496	2•239
•6310	•3981	4•0	1•585	2•512
•5957	•3548	4•5	1•679	22818
•5623	•3162	5•0	1•778	3•162
•5309	•2818	5•5	1•884	3•548
•5012	•2512	6	1•995	3•981
•4467	•1995	7	2•239	5•012
•3981	•1585	8	2•512	6•310
•3548	•1259	9	2•818	7•943
•3162	•1000	10	3•162	10•000
•2818	•07943	11	3•548	12•59
•2512	•06310	12	3•981	15•85
•2239	•05012	13	42467	19•95
•1995	•03981	14	5•012	25•12
•1778	•03162	15	5•623	31•62

Table 2-5. DECIBEL CONVERSION TABLE (continued)

<i>Ratio Down</i>			<i>Ratio Up</i>	
VOLTAGE	POWER	DECIBELS	VOLTAGE	POWER
•1585	•02512	16	6•310	39•81
•1413	•01995	17	7•079	50•12
•1259	•01585	18	7•943	63•10
•1122	•01259	19	8•913	79•43
•1000	•01000	20	10•000	100•00
•07943	6•310 x 10 ⁻³	22	12•59	158•5
•06310	3•981 x 10 ⁻³	24	15•85	251•2
•05012	2•512 x 10 ⁻³	26	19•95	398•1
•03981	1•585 x 10 ⁻³	28	25•12	631•0
•03162	1•000 x 10 ⁻³	30	31•62	1,000
•02512	6•310 x 10 ⁻⁴	32	39•81	1•585 x 10 ³
•01995	3•981 x 10 ⁻⁴	34	50•12	2•512 x 10 ³
•01585	2•512 x 10 ⁻⁴	36	63•10	3•981 x 10 ³
•01259	1•585 x 10 ⁻⁴	38	79•43	6•310 x 10 ³
•01000	1•000 x 10 ⁻⁴	40	100•00	1•000 x 10 ⁴
7•943 x 10 ⁻³	6•310 x 10 ⁻⁵	42	125•9	1•585 x 10 ⁻⁴
6•310 x 10 ⁻³	3•981 x 10 ⁻⁵	44	158•5	2•512 x 10 ⁻⁴
5•012 x 10 ⁻³	2•512 x 10 ⁻⁵	46	199•5	3•981 x 10 ⁻⁴
3•981 x 10 ⁻³	1•585 x 10 ⁻⁵	48	251•2	6•310 x 10 ⁻⁵
3•162 x 10 ⁻³	1•000 x 10 ⁻⁵	50	316•2	1•000 x 10 ⁻⁵
2•512 x 10 ⁻³	6•310 x 10 ⁻⁶	52	398•1	1•585 x 10 ⁻⁵
1•995 x 10 ⁻³	3•981 x 10 ⁻⁶	54	501•2	2•512 x 10 ⁻⁵
1•585 x 10 ⁻³	2•512 x 10 ⁻⁶	56	631•0	3•981 x 10 ⁻⁵
1•259 x 10 ⁻³	1•585 x 10 ⁻⁶	58	794•3	6•310 x 10 ⁻⁵
1•000 x 10 ⁻³	1•000 x 10 ⁻⁶	60	1,000	1•000 x 10 ⁻⁶
5•623 x 10 ⁻⁴	3•162 x 10 ⁻⁷	65	1•778 x 10 ³	3•162 x 10 ⁶
3•162 x 10 ⁻⁴	1•000 x 10 ⁻⁷	70	3•162 x 10 ³	1•000 x 10 ⁷
1•778 x 10 ⁻⁴	3•162 x 10 ⁻⁸	75	5•623 x 10 ³	3•162 x 10 ⁷
1•000 x 10 ⁻⁴	1•000 x 10 ⁻⁸	80	1•000 x 10 ⁴	1•000 x 10 ⁸
5•623 x 10 ⁻⁵	3•162 x 10 ⁻⁹	85	1•778 x 10 ⁴	3•162 x 10 ⁸
3•162 x 10 ⁻⁵	1•000 x 10 ⁻⁹	90	3•162 x 10 ⁻⁴	1•000 x 10 ⁹
1•000 x 10 ⁻⁵	1•000 x 10 ⁻¹⁰	100	1•000 x 10 ⁻⁵	1•000 x 10 ¹²
3•162 x 10 ⁻⁵	1•000 x 10 ⁻¹²	110	3•162 x 10 ⁻⁵	1•000 x 10 ¹¹
1•000 x 10 ⁻⁶	1•000 x 10 ⁻¹²	120	1•000 x 10 ⁻⁶	1•000 x 10 ¹²
3•162 x 10 ⁻⁷	1•000 x 10 ⁻¹³	130	3•162 x 10 ⁻⁶	1•000 x 10 ¹³
1•000 x 10 ⁻⁷	1•000 x 10 ⁻¹⁴	140	1•000 x 10 ⁻⁷	1•000 x 10 ¹⁴

SECTION 3 TECHNICAL DESCRIPTION

3.1 SYSTEM OPERATION

General operation of the TF 2300A Modulation Meter can be explained with reference to the block schematic, Fig. 3-1.

The r. f. input is heterodyned in the mixer with the local oscillator output, producing an intermediate frequency signal of 1.5 MHz. The output of the mixer is fed to an i.f. Amplifier which has a linear phase/frequency response to f. m.

From the i. f. amplifier, the signal can be passed through the f. m. or the a. m. sections, depending on the positioning of the Function switch.

F.M. sections

From the i. f. amplifier, f. m. signals, as illustrated in Fig. 3-2 (a), are passed through three limiting stages to eliminate all amplitude changes and produce a rectangular waveform as shown in (b).

This limited i. f. waveform is passed to the pulse counter discriminator whose operation is illustrated in (c), (d) and (e). A pulse of fixed amplitude and width is generated every time the clipped i. f. signal passes through zero in the positive-going sense as shown in (b) and (c). At any given repetition frequency, these pulses have a constant mean amplitude, V_m , provided the pulse amplitude and width are fixed; thus when the p. r. f. varies due to f. m. of the input, the mean amplitude will also vary directly as the modulation frequency. This is illustrated in (c) and (d). In practice the limiter output is fed to a Schmitt trigger circuit, the resultant constant rise-time rectangular waveform being differentiated and used to drive a pulse generator. The pulses from here are later passed through a low-pass filter to remove all but the modulation frequency components.

The i. f. signal (e) is then amplified in the 1st i. f. amplifier, the gain of which can be standardized by the SET CAL-F. M. front panel preset in conjunction with the calibrator, and passed through the 200 kHz low-pass filter and, if required, to restrict the bandwidth to the audio range, through the 15 kHz low-pass filter.

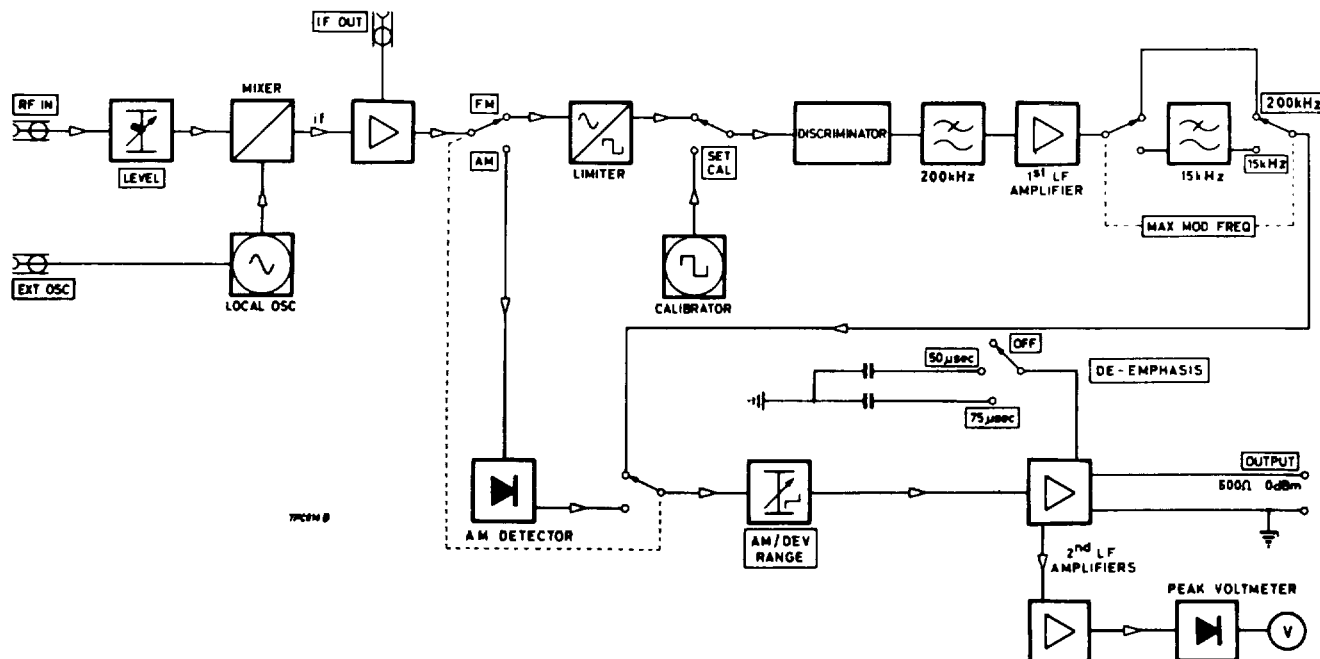


Fig. 3-1. Block schematic diagram.

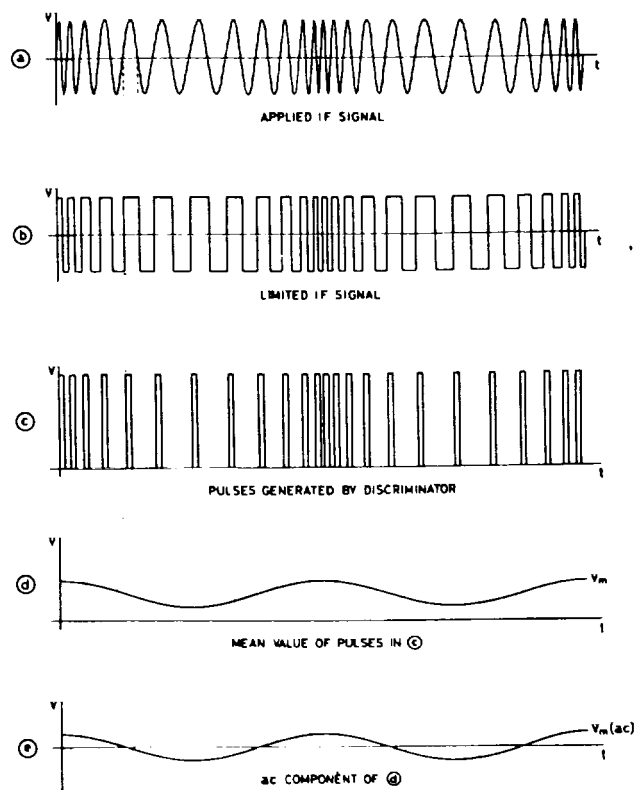


Fig. 3-2. Operation of discriminator

From this point onwards, all sections are common to f. m. and a. m. and it is necessary to return to the i. f. amplifier and consider the a. m. sections of the modulation meter before proceeding to describe these final sections.

A.M. sections

From the i. f. amplifier, a. m. signals are passed in the appropriate position of the Function switch to the a. m. detector. A diode detector is employed, preceded by an i. f. amplifier stage, the gain of which is variable by the SET A. M. control to standardize the carrier level at the detector. When the carrier level is correct, the d. c. output from the detector produces a reading at the SET line on the meter.

After detection, the signal is fed via a 50 kHz low-pass filter to the A M. /DEV RANGE switch and other common a. m. /f. m. sections.

The d. c. component of the detected a. m. signal is fed direct to the meter in the SET A. M. and TUNE OSCILLATOR positions of the Function switch. In the former position the d. c. component, which is independent of a. m., is used as already stated to set

the carrier level at the detector, while in the latter position, when the i. f. is fixed, it is used to set the mixer input to the correct level by adjustment of the LEVEL attenuator and also for oscillator peaking adjustment during initial setting up of the modulation meter.

A.M./F.M. sections

The A. M. /DEV RANGE attenuator has a total attenuation of 40 dB. The attenuation in the 1.5 and 5 kHz positions is zero, and in the other deviation positions increases by 10 dB per step, providing the deviation and modulation depth ranges on f. m. and a. m. On a. m. only the 10 and 20 dB steps are used.

5 to 500 kHz deviation ranges:

After attenuation, the signals are passed to the 2nd 1. f. amplifier which contains an output amplifier arranged to supply approximately 0 dBm into 600 Ω to the OUTPUT terminals. This stage effectively isolates the meter circuits from the OUTPUT terminals and permits de-emphasis networks to be switched in to the output terminals when required, without affecting the meter reading. The peak reading meter circuit consists of an amplifier with push-pull pair to operate the meter diode in its most linear region.

1.5 kHz deviation ranges:

The signal is passed to the 2nd 1. f. amplifier which supplies approximately -10 dBm into 600 Ω to the output terminals. Unlike the other deviation ranges the meter circuits are connected to the output of the amplifier and thus the de-emphasis networks will affect the meter reading.

Calibration circuit

In the SET CAL position of the Function switch, the calibrator produces a standard crystal controlled deviation signal, i.e., it produces a similar signal to that from the limiter, with a peak-to-peak amplitude corresponding to a ± 200 kHz deviation. For a more complete description of the calibrator, refer to sect. 3. 8.

It thus provides a means of standardizing the discriminator and 1. f. circuitry in order that accuracy can be maintained and also a means of checking for all possible sources of drift.

3.2 POWER UNIT (Unit A13--Fig. 7-6)

Occupying the rear corner behind the oscillator compartment, the power unit includes two power transistors fitted to heat sinks on the chassis, a printed board and electrolytic capac-

itors. One switch, SA, on the back panel selects the mains voltage range, and another, SB, the power source which may be mains or battery.

The mains input feeds straight into a low-pass filter, Z1, to prevent r. f. entering the instrument, then into a transformer T1, which has a double-wound primary. The transformer is astatically wound because of the susceptibility of the oscillator tuning system to magnetic fields. Its two primary halves are connected in series for 240 V, or parallel for 110 V, according to the position of switch SA. The secondary winding, centre tapped to earth, drives a full-wave rectifier whose output is smoothed by a conventional R-C network to give about 30 V. A series regulator follows the smoothing circuit, using integrated circuit regulator U1 to control the output voltages from series transistor Q1.

The output from this regulator is at -18 V, adjustable by preset potentiometer RV1, and supplies the a. m. detector, both amplifiers, the peak reading voltmeter, the discriminator and the -12 V regulator. Further isolation from mains voltage variations and hum is required for the remaining units. This is provided by the -12 V regulator which uses integrated circuit regulator U2 to control the output voltage from Q2. Potentiometer R2 sets the -12 volt level. Resistors R6, R7, and R8 sense the load current to provide short circuit protection.

24 V applied to the BATTERY terminals (positive earth or isolated) passes through MR3, to avoid risk of damage through accidental polarity reversal, and goes to Q1 directly, when SB is in the BATTERY position.

3.3 MIXER (Unit A1--Fig. 7-2)

The mixer is a conventional, untuned, square law type, using a point contact silicon diode. It is built as a single, compact screened unit to keep spurious responses at a low level over the wide frequency range. Short signal paths are provided to allow operation near high intensity r. f. fields. The mixer is preceded by the r. f. attenuator which, at an input impedance of 50 Ω , gives 6 to 60 dB attenuation.

The r. f. input passes via the continuously variable attenuator, AT1, into the crystal mixer

where mixing with the local oscillator takes place. The output from the mixer is at an i. f. of 1.5 MHz.

The normal input range is 4 MHz to 1000 MHz. R. F. inputs of over 1000 MHz can be used with reduced sensitivity. The useful upper limit is governed by oscillator stability and input sensitivity.

3.4 LOCAL OSCILLATOR (Unit A2a-Fig. 7-2)

VT1 produces 5.5 to 11 MHz directly for range 1, and 11 to 22 MHz second harmonic for range 2. Tuned by L1, one of the three variable inductors connected to the main tuning, the oscillator is evolved from the Colpitts circuit. There is no crystal control on this oscillator. C1 and L2 are provided to pre-adjust the range limits of frequency to the scale of the oscillator. VT1 is switched off by the switch SB on ranges 3-4 and 5-8.

Ranges 3 and 4 use VT2, tuned by L3, for the oscillator frequency, which is basically 22 to 44 MHz with 44 to 88 MHz second harmonic. The fundamental frequency is used for range 3, and the harmonic for range 4. This oscillator can be controlled by switching one of three crystals X1, 2, 3 into the circuit of VT2 in place of the de-coupling capacitor, L3 still needing to be tuned for maximum output.

Ranges 5 to 8 are derived from the 22 to 44 MHz oscillator, but the output goes to the multiplier board before it reaches the mixer.

Due to the permeability tuning employed in both oscillators, outputs cannot be taken from the inductor coils. The outputs are therefore taken by tapping the preset tuning capacitors, C1 and C14, by two capacitive matching systems - C4, 5 or C10, 11 in series. These outputs are fed via simple fixed attenuators to switch SB2B except in the case of VT2 on ranges 5-8, when it is fed via the doubler and harmonic generator board (A2b).

Doubler and harmonic generator (Unit A2b-Fig. 7-2)

VT1 is tuned, rather flatly, by L2 to act as a frequency doubler to the output from the oscillator VT2 (on A2a). L2 tunes over the range 44 to 88 MHz, and this signal is applied to the harmonic generator VT2 and VT3 (on A2b), whose output contains all the required harmonics of the oscillator fundamental.

3.5 I.F. AMPLIFIER (Unit A3-Fig. 7-2)

This board, in the narrow box alongside the local oscillator and power unit, contains three amplifying stages, each of two transistors, Q1 to Q6, the stages being coupled via band pass filters. No limiting occurs in the amplifier, and linearity, frequency response and an overall gain of 50 dB are stabilized by a negative feedback loop in each stage.

The output of the i. f. amplifier is taken in parallel paths to the Function switch, SB, and to the I. F. OUT socket via resistor R1 where it is available for viewing on an oscilloscope or for counting to check carrier frequency drift. Via SB1 F, the output is routed to the a. m. Detector or, in the f. m. positions, to the limiter.

3.6 LIMITER (Unit A4 Fig. 7-3)

Housed in the rear half of a compartment underneath the centre of the chassis, the limiter consists of three stages of emitter-coupled amplifiers, arranged so that signal amplitudes of either polarity above a certain level are limited. The emitters are connected to balancing potentiometers to equalize the excursion in each direction.

Part of the i. f. signal is tapped off from the third stage, differentiated by C7 and L1 and detected by M11 to produce the uni-directional pulses shown in Fig. 3-3 (c). These pulses have

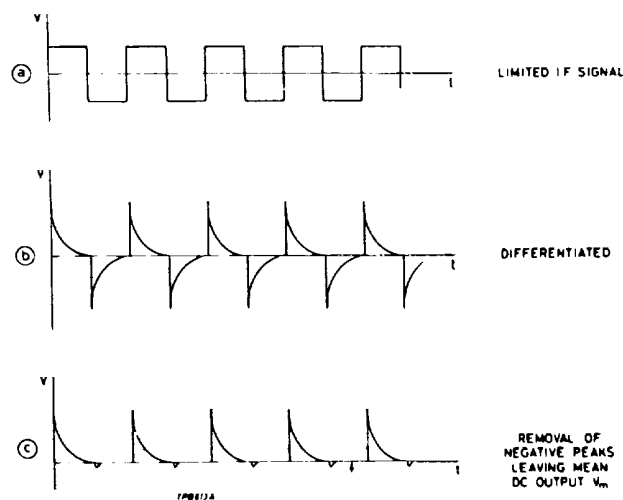


Fig. 3-3. Operation of limiter

a d. c. term, V_m , almost proportional to the repetition frequency. This d. c. is fed, in the SET FREQ positions of the Function switch, directly to the meter which is arranged to indicate SET when the i. f. is correct.

The presence of any appreciable degree of carrier shift when modulation is applied to the input signal will be indicated by the meter in the SET FREQ positions; the amount of shift may be measured with a counter at I. F. OUT provided that the gate time is long with respect to the period of the modulating signal or is equal to an integral number of periods.

3.7 DISCRIMINATOR (Unit A5-Fig. 7-3)

The pulse counter type discriminator occupies the front half of the central compartment fitted beneath the chassis, the rear half of this compartment being occupied by the limiter. The overall operation of the discriminator is described in section 3.1 and illustrated in Fig. 3-2 (c), (d)' and (e).

The limiter output drives a Schmitt trigger circuit, Q2 and Q3, to produce a large square wave output into C4 with constant rise and fall times. The collector voltage of Q1, the trigger amplifier, is set by RV1 so that the Schmitt circuit is on the point of regeneration.

The square wave is differentiated and passed to a pulse generator, Q4 and Q5, which produces positive-going pulses. These pulses are clipped by Q6. The emitter of this semiconductor is taken to the -12 V line, so that it clips the bases of the positive-going pulses, thus maintaining constant amplitude.

Q7 is an emitter follower which, unlike Q6, is conducting continuously and presents a constant low impedance to the 200 kHz low-pass filter. The low frequency change in the mean value of the pulses is therefore passed and the i. f. signal rejected.

3.8 CALIBRATOR (Unit A12-Fig. 7-5)

Q1 and Q2 form a multivibrator running at nominally 4 kHz. CG, R8 and Q4 differentiate and clip the negative spikes of the square wave output from Q2 and feed them from a low impedance to the binary divider, Q7 and Q8.

Since the multivibrator runs at constant frequency, the positive-going pulses from Q4 are at equal time intervals. Q7 and Q8 divide these 4 kHz pulses by two and produce an exactly 1:1 square wave output, via C11, at about 2 kHz. Q5 and Q6 operate as a gating circuit controlled at 2 kHz by this square wave.

Q3 is an oscillator accurately controlled at 400 kHz by crystal XLI and gated on and off by Q5 and Q6 at 2 kHz. Thus the 400 kHz signal is divided into bursts of r.f. at a repetition frequency of 2 kHz and a 1:1 on/off ratio - see Fig. 3-4. This is fed to the discriminator via C9 when SB is at position SET CAL and corresponds, for calibration purposes, to a crystal controlled deviation of ± 200 kHz. It should be noted that, in this mode, the 15 kHz filter is always in circuit to reduce the tendency of high frequency ringing due to the use of a square wave for calibration.

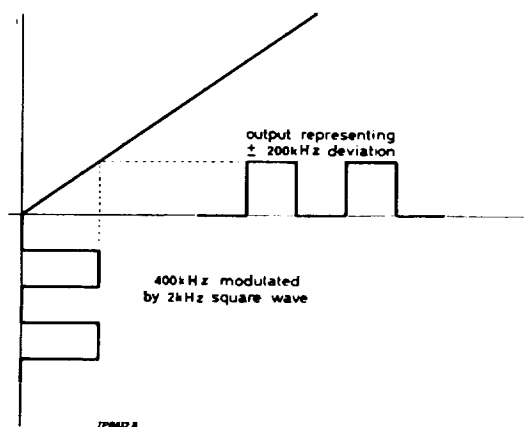


Fig. 3-4. Derivation of standard deviation signal from 400 kHz oscillator

The calibrator operates only in the SET CAL position of the Function switch, being switched off at all other positions. A single attenuator pad contains the variable resistor AORV3 (see Fig. 7-1). This resistor (fitted immediately behind the calibrator board on the chassis) can be used to standardize the meter deflection to the SET mark.

CAUTION Do not attempt to SET CAL on the 1.5 kHz f. m. deviation range.

3.9 LOW-PASS FILTERS (Units A6 and A8-Fig. 7-3)

200 kHz and 15 kHz

These filters are 3 dB down at 250 and 28 kHz respectively to obtain optimum flatness over their pass bands of 200 and 15 kHz. In order to accommodate the channel separation requirements of stereo broadcast monitoring, the filter designs are such as to provide a linear phase frequency response.

The 200 kHz filter integrates the pulses from the discriminator and rejects the i. f. signal; thus it produces a low frequency voltage which is proportional in amplitude to the deviation. The 15 kHz filter restricts the bandwidth to the audio range and can be switched in as required by switch SE.

3.10 1st L.F. AMPLIFIER (Unit A7 Fig. 7-3)

Demodulated signals from the discriminator reach the first l. f. amplifier via the 200 kHz low-pass filter. The amplifier has three stages, Q1 and 2 being a current feedback pair, while Q3 and 4 are arranged as a special low impedance configuration known as an 'emitter-squared follower'.

The amplifier has been designed to give high stability, large bandwidth and constant gain with immunity from h. t. changes, by virtue of its feedback loops. C6 carries positive feedback over part of the circuit to increase the gain, while R8 carries d. c. bias to the first stage. C5 and R7 take a. c. negative feedback to the first stage via the SET CAL F. M. control. The output stage, Q3 and Q4, gives a very low impedance, so that the output impedance of the amplifier is due almost entirely to R14. A high stability resistor is used here to give optimum matching to the following switched 15 kHz filter. Similar considerations apply to the input stage, where the impedance is effectively lowered by parallel negative feedback, and R2 matches the preceding unit, the 200 kHz low-pass filter.

Range attenuator (Chassis A0-Fig. 7-1)

Between the first and second l. f. Amplifiers is the range attenuator. The 1.5 and 5 kHz ranges are directly connected, but for each succeeding range 10 dB attenuation is switched into circuit. Two meter scales are used alternately to give 10 dB steps.

3.11 2nd L.F. AMPLIFIER (Unit A9-- Fig. 7-4)

The action of Q1 and Q2 in this unit is similar to that of the first two transistors in the first l. f. amplifier. RV1 in the feedback loop sets the gain. Two connections are made after

Q2; one via a switch, so that on the 5 to 500kHz deviation ranges the meter circuit is connected to terminal 7, and the other from terminal 9 to the DE-EMPHASIS switch. On the 1.5 kHz deviation range the meter circuit is connected to the output of the amplifier by terminal 11.

The remainder of the amplifier is the same as the first 1. f. amplifier and its output is taken to the front panel terminals. Headphones may be used here, or a distortion factor meter, external meter (or oscilloscope). The output impedance is 600 Q1, and is isolated by C11. Do not allow d. c. to reach the OUTPUT terminals so as to avoid damaging C11, which is a low voltage electrolytic capacitor.

3.12 PEAK READING METER (Unit A10-Fig. 7-4)

For reading modulation depth and deviation, and for setting the f. m. calibration, the peak reading meter circuit is brought into use.

Q1 and Q2 amplify the signal from the 2nd 1. f. amplifier and RV1 presets the gain of the amplifier. The remainder of the circuit consists of two similar pairs of semiconductors arranged in push-pull, driving the meter via rectifier MR1. The polarity of the meter can be switched to read trough or peak on a. m., the positive or negative deviation on f. m. Feedback is used to stabilize the gain, reduce distortion and broaden the frequency response. The feedback loops include R3, R12, C14, R16, R19 and R24.

The meter is also used to measure the d. c. component of the output from the a. m. detector for i. f. level monitoring and tuning, and in the position SET FREQ it reads the voltage developed by a counter circuit in the limiter thus monitoring the frequency from the mixer for fine tuning purposes.

3.13 A.M. detector (Unit A11-Fig. 7-5)

The diode detector, MR1, is preceded by Q2 and Q3 which are arranged in a composite emitter follower configuration to give a large peak-to-peak signal without distortion, and thus allowing MR1 to operate over the linear part of its forward characteristic. The input to the detector is via a common-emitter amplifier, Q1, stabilized by negative feedback through R6 and R7.

MR1 is fed directly from a tuned circuit, C4 and L1, which is heavily damped by the low

output impedance of Q3. This gives the circuit a wide band response which is flat to within the limits of the i. f. amplifier. MR1 feeds into a resistive load and a fraction of the voltage developed across the load is tapped off and fed to a 50 kHz low-pass filter.

When the Function switch, SB, is in positions TROUGH or PEAK, the detected signal is fed via terminal 12 to the range switch, the 2nd i. f. amplifier and the meter circuit.

When making an a. m. measurement, the internal meter is switched directly to terminal 7 by the Function switch, SB, and the d. c. component adjusted by RV1, SET AM control, until the meter reads SET.

The d. c. component is also used for setting the input level to the i. f. amplifier, thus ensuring correct loading and good signal-to-noise ratio. On position TUNE OSCILLATOR AND ADJUST LEVEL of the Function switch, a fixed resistor, R1, is switched in place of RV1 and the correct level set up by adjusting the input attenuator until the meter indicates within the black arc.

3.14 BETWEEN-UNITS CIRCUITRY (Unit A0-Fig. 7-1)

The A. M./DEV RANGE switch, SC, controls three Tr pads of 10, 20 and 20 dB respectively. These attenuating pads are inserted in steps as follows:

	Range	Attenuation
(1)	1.5kHz f. m.	0
(2)	5 kHz f. m.	0
(3)	15 kHz f. m., 30% a. m.	10 dB
(4)	50 kHz f. m. , 100% a. m.	20 dB
(5)	150 kHz f. m.	10 dB +20 dB
(6)	500 kHz f. m.	20 dB + 20 dB

It should be noted that the meter has two deviation scales; ranges 2, 4, 6 are associated with the bottom scale and the other ranges with the upper.

Also on the chassis is a single attenuator pad for the calibrator. This is switched in place of the range attenuator on the SET CAL position of the Function switch. This pad incorporates a variable resistor, RV3, which is mounted on the top of the chassis immediately to the rear of the calibrator board. RV3 standardizes the calibration circuit to the meter.

SECTION 4

MAINTENANCE

4.1 INTRODUCTION

This section contains information for keeping the equipment in good working order and for checking its overall performance.

CAUTION This instrument uses semiconductor devices which, although having inherent long term reliability and mechanical ruggedness, are susceptible to damage by overloading, reversed polarity and excessive heat or radiation. Avoid hazards such as reversal of batteries, prolonged soldering, strong r. f. fields or other forms of radiation, use of insulation testers or accidentally applied short circuits. Even the leakage current from an unearthed soldering iron could cause trouble. Before shorting or breaking any circuit, refer to the circuit diagrams to establish the effect on bias arrangements of the transistors.

Screw fasteners

Screw threads used on this instrument are of the following sizes - 8BA, 6BA, 4BA, 2BA and 1/4 BSF.

Cruciform headed screws are of the Phillips Pozidriv pattern; to avoid damaging them a Pozidriv screwdriver should be used.

4.2 ACCESS AND LAYOUT

The main case assembly is held in position by the rear panel. This panel may be removed after unscrewing the four coin-slotted screws across the corners; the mains lead is held to the rear panel by a clip and will come away with it if the mains plug is withdrawn. The instrument can now be slid forward, out of the case; alternatively, it can be placed face-downwards on a soft surface and the case lifted off.

Rack-mounted models have top and bottom dust covers, each attached by four screws.

Figs. 4-1 and 4-2 show the general location of all

units above and below the chassis. Components may be identified by markings on the boards and chassis. For replacement of sub-assemblies and components, see Sects. 5. 5 and 5. 6.

4.3 PERFORMANCE CHECKS

The tests in this section may be used as a routine maintenance procedure to verify the main performance parameters of the instrument. All tests can be completed without removing the case, except where some internal readjustment is indicated. Tests may be done at any convenient frequency within the carrier range of the modulation meter provided that this frequency is also within the range of the test equipment items a, b, c, d and g.

4.3.1 Test equipment required

See Table 4. 1.

4.3.2 R.F. input and i.f. output

Test equipment:- a, d, e and 1.

This procedure verifies the sensitivity of the modulation meter and the adjustment of the local oscillator.

R.F. input resistance

- (1) Turn the LEVEL control mid-way. Connect the multimeter, set for resistance measurement, between the centre pin of the R. F. IN socket and earth and check that the reading is $50 \Omega \pm 10 \Omega$

R.F. sensitivity

- (2) Adjust the signal generator to give a c. w. output of about 50 mV and connect it to the R. F. INPUT socket of the modulation meter and to the voltmeter, keeping the leads as short as possible.

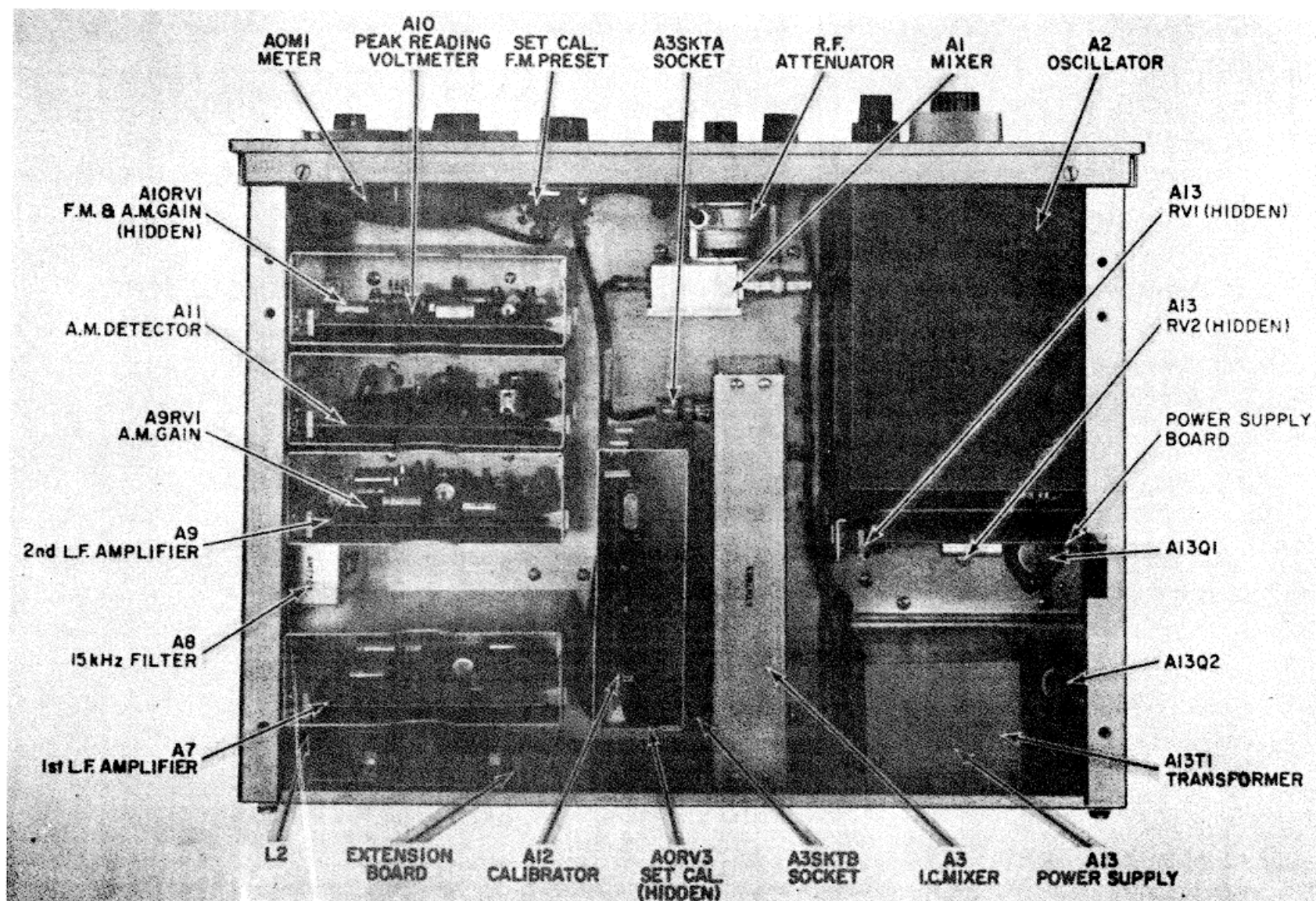


Fig. 4-1. units and parts location (top)

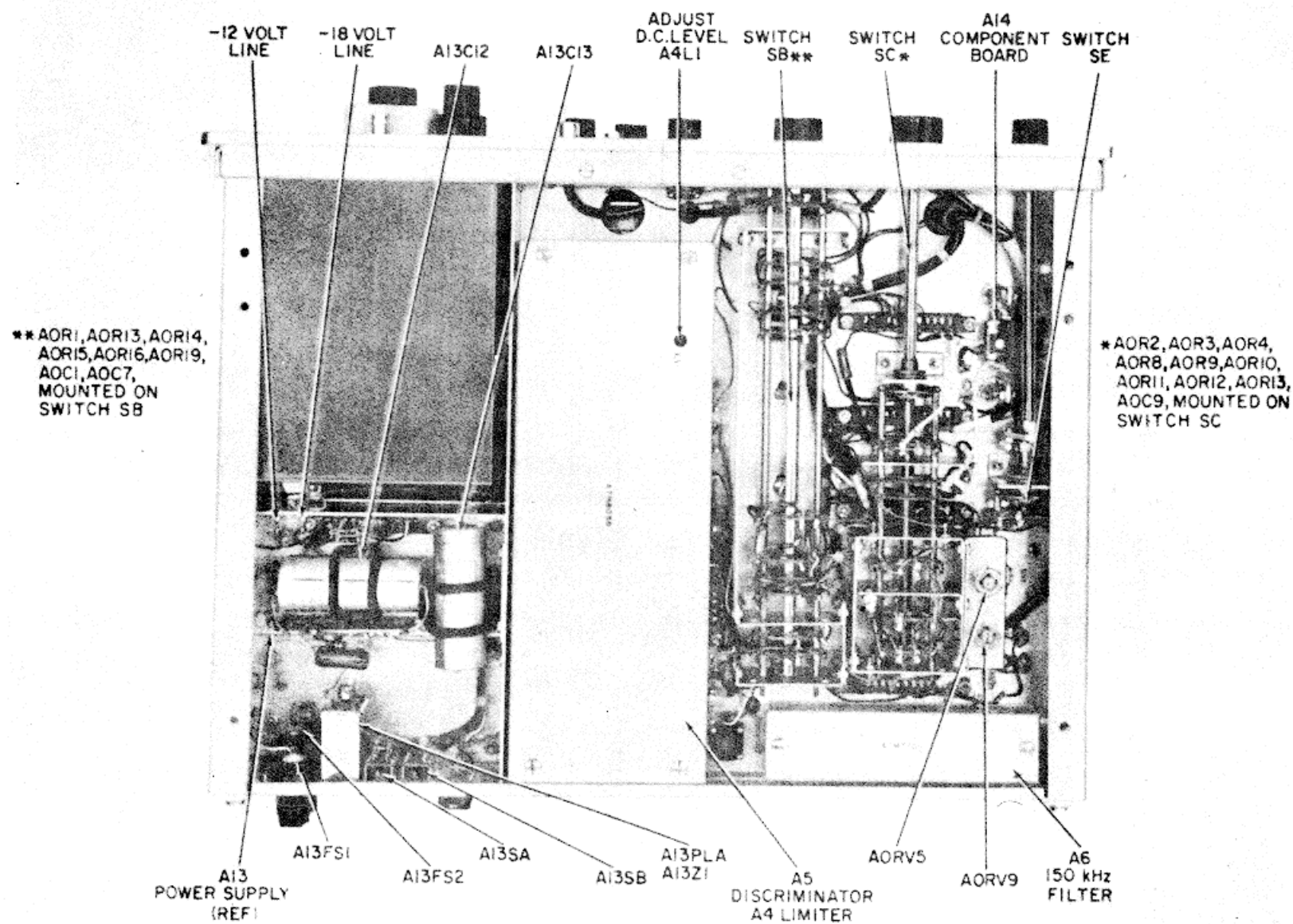


Fig. 4-2. Units and parts location (bottom)

Table 4.1. Test Equipment Required.

<i>Item</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Minimum specification</i>	<i>Recommended model</i>
a	A. M. signal generator	Output: 100 mV across 50 Ω A. M.: 80% Envelope distortion: 1% at 50% mod.	TF 2002B
b	F. M. signal generator	Deviation: 4 to 250 kHz Mod. freq.: 0 to 200 kHz Spurious a. m.: 1%	TF 2008
c	F. M. signal generator	Output: 200 mV across 50 Ω Deviation: 4 to 250 kHz Mod. freq.: 0 to 200 kHz	TF 1066B/6 (Mod. freq.: 40 Hz - 100 kHz)
d	Electronic voltmeter	Sensitivity: 10 mV r. m. s. or average reading dB calibration	Hewlett-Packard HP 3406
e	Frequency meter	Frequency: 20 kHz to 1.5 MHz Sensitivity: 10 mV	Hewlett-Packard HP 5245L with HP 5261A
f	L. F. oscillator	Frequency: 800 Hz to 56 kHz Distortion: 0.5%	Hewlett-Packard HP 209A
g	Spectrum	Resolution: 60 dB at 50 Hz	TF 2370
h	Oscilloscope	L. F. general purpose	Hewlett-Packard HP 1700B
i	Selective level meter	Frequency: 1.4 to 1.6 MHz	Siemens Pegelmesser
j	Crystal oscillator	Any available frequency with range of 10 to 500 MHz, with output between 20 and 100 mV.	
k	Low-pass filter	Cut-off frequency: 15 kHz	See Sect. 2.9
l	Multimeter 40 to 60 Ω	To measure resistance, HP410A	Hewlett-Packard
m	Amplitude modulator	A. M. depth: 80%	TM 9897A

(3) On the modulation meter, turn the oscillator RANGE switch and TUNE control to suit the r. f. input frequency, the Function switch to TUNE OSCILLATOR AND ADJUST LEVEL and the LEVEL control fully clockwise.

(4) Tune for peak meter deflection and then adjust the signal generator output until the

meter deflection is at the bottom of the black arc.

(5) Check that the signal generator output, as indicated on the voltmeter, is within the figure given for r. f. input sensitivity in Sect. 1.2 - Data Summary. If not, check the harmonic generator alignment as in Sect. 5.4.5 and/or the output of the oscillator.

I.F. output and frequency

- (6) Connect the frequency meter and voltmeter to the I.F. OUT socket and check that the i.f. is approx. 200 mV (with the meter reading at the bottom of the black arc) and remains within 10% of 1.5 MHz when the modulation depth of the input signal is varied from 0 to 80%. (Keep the leads as short as possible.) If the frequency is in error see Sect. 5.4.10.

NOTE : Follow steps (4), (5), and (6) of section 2.5 to set the Function switch to F.M. SET FREQ. and tune the oscillator frequency to position the meter pointer to the SET line.

I.F. output impedance

- (7) Adjust the LEVEL control to increase the voltage at the I.F. OUT socket to 700 mV. Connect a $10\text{ k}\Omega \pm 2\%$ resistor across the voltmeter input and check that reading drops to between 310 and 400 mV.

4.3.3 F.M. deviation accuracy

Test equipment:- b, d, e and g.

The internal f. m. calibrator provides a standard of good long-term stability for checking and resetting the deviation reading accuracy as described in Section 2.5 (8). The calibrator accuracy is largely dependent on the frequency of its 200 kHz oscillator crystal, which is unlikely to change significantly. If the calibrator accuracy is suspected, the deviation reading should be checked by making a normal measurement on a symmetrically modulated signal of accurately known deviation set up by the Bessel Zero method described below.

- (1) Connect the signal generator, externally modulated by the I. f. oscillator, to the inputs of the modulation meter and the spectrum analyser, as shown in Fig. 4-3.

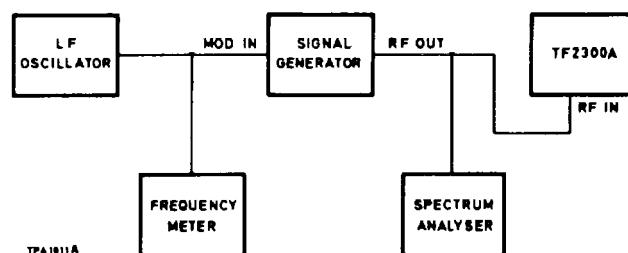


Fig. 4-3. Bessel zero measurement

- (2) Adjust the oscillator frequency, checked against the frequency meter, to 26.27 kHz. Slowly increase the signal generator deviation from zero until the carrier component, viewed on the spectrum analyser, disappears for the second time. This occurs at a deviation ratio of 5.52, which means that the deviation is 145 kHz. (The MAX MOD FREQUENCY should be 200 kHz.)
- (3) Set up the modulation meter to measure this signal as described in Sect. 2.5, using the 150 kHz DEV RANGE.
- (4) If the modulation meter reading differs from 145 kHz when switched to either DEV+ or DEV-, adjust the SET CAL F. M. preset to give the best compromise accuracy between the two measurements. Then turn the

TABLE 4.2
F.M. Deviation Accuracy

DEV RANGE kHz	MAX MOD FREQ range kHz	Deviation kHz	Modulating frequency kHz	Carrier disappearance
500	200	480	55.46	3
	200	360.7	150	1
	200	145	26.27	2
150	200	145	26.27	2
	15	48	8.696	2
50	15	48	8.696	2
	15	14.5	2.627	2
	15	14.5	2.627	2
	15	4.8	0.8696	2
5	15	4.8	0.8696	2
1.5	15	1.4	0.5822	1

Function switch to SET CAL and, without disturbing the SET CAL F. M. preset, bring the meter reading to the SET mark by adjusting the internal f. m. preset, AORV3 - see Fig. 4-1. If this has insufficient range select a new value for resistor AOR15.

- (5) This check can also be made at other deviations as shown in Table 4.2.
- (6) If the deviation errors show a general trend in one direction the presets RV1, RV3, RV5 and RV4 should be adjusted to give the best compromise on their respective ranges. As RV3 affects all ranges it should be adjusted first.

Preset	Adjust for best compromise on deviation range (kHz)
RV3	5, 15, 50
RV4	500
RV5	150
RV1 (on TM8742)	1.5

(RV3 will be usually found to give the best compromise by adjusting on the 5 kHz deviation range.)

4.3.4 A.M. depth accuracy

Test equipment:- a, f and i.

A. M. depth accuracy, unlike f.m. deviation, cannot be checked against an internal calibrating circuit. Therefore, the a. m. Measurement accuracy can only be checked by making a normal measurement on a signal of accurately known modulation depth. A depth of about 50% is recommended. It is important that this signal should have a very low envelope distortion as this can cause an apparent error in depth indication.

The modulation depth can be checked by means of a selective level meter as follows:-

- (1) Set the 1. f. oscillator frequency to 3 kHz and use it to modulate the signal generator to a depth of nominally 50%.
- (2) Set up the modulation meter for measuring this signal as described in Sect. 2.6.

- (3) Connect the selective level meter to the I. F. OUT socket of the modulation meter, tune the level meter to the carrier frequency of 1.5 MHz and set its gain to give a 0 dB reference level.
- (4) Retune the level meter to one of the 3 kHz sidebands and adjust the I. f. oscillator out-put to give a level meter reading of 12 dB below the reference level. If the sideband levels are different, adjust for a mean reading of 12 dB. This corresponds to a modulation depth of 50%.
- (5) If the modulation meter reading differs from 50% when switched to either PEAK or TROUGH, adjust the internal preset A9RV1 for the best compromise accuracy between the two readings.

Note: Adjustment of RV1 may affect the accuracy of the f. m. deviation reading; therefore, after adjusting RV1, reset the f. m. calibration as shown in Sect. 2.5 (8) (not by adjusting the internal preset).

- (6) This check can also be made at other modulation depths, as shown in the following table, in order to optimize reading errors.

TABLE 4.3
Modulation Depth

A.M. RANGE %	Modulation	Sideband amplitude, dB
100	90	-6.94
100	80	-7.96
100	70	-9.12
100	60	-10.46
100	50	-12.04
100	40	-14.02
30	30	-16.52
30	20	-20.00
30	10	-26.02

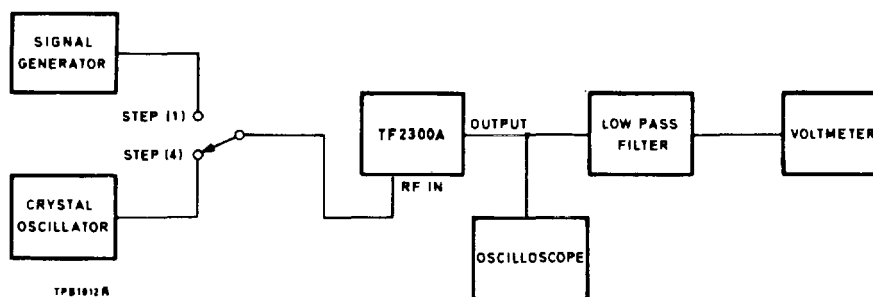
The higher modulation depths are not recommended unless an unusually low envelope distortion can be achieved.

4.3.5 F.M noise

Test equipment:- b, d, h, j and k.

This is measured by comparing the output of the modulation meter when 5 kHz deviation is applied with the output when deviation is zero.

Fig. 4-4. F.M. noise measurement



To ensure that the latter output is due to the modulation meter alone it is important that the source should be exceptionally free from spurious noise deviation.

- (1) Apply an f.m. input with 5 kHz deviation from the signal generator. Connect the oscilloscope, filter and voltmeter to the OUTPUT terminals as shown in Fig. 4-4.
- (2) Set the modulation meter for deviation measurement as in Sect. 2.5, with the local oscillator crystal-controlled (see Sect. 2.15). Switch the DEV RANGE to 5 kc/s and the MAX MOD FREQ to 15 kHz.
- (3) Note the reading on the voltmeter - this should be about 0 dBm if the modulation meter is terminated in 600 Ω .
- (4) Replace the signal generator with the external crystal oscillator set to the same output level and note the reduction in volt-meter reading. This should be at least 50 dB, which is equivalent to a noise level of -70 dB with reference to 50 kHz deviation in a 15 kHz bandwidth.
- (5) Note that the oscilloscope trace is free from hum, external field and noise. If not, check the power supply ripple - see Sect. 5.4.3.

- (2) On the modulation meter set the Function switch to TUNE and the oscillator RANGE switch to EXT. Adjust the frequency of c for maximum reading on the TF 2300A meter and adjust the TF 2300A LEVEL control for a reading within the black arc.

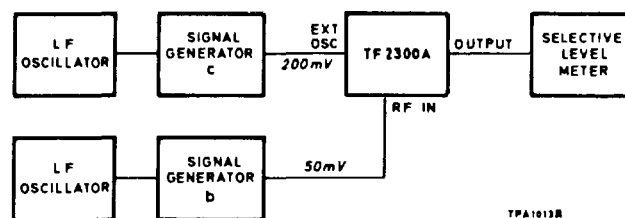


Fig. 4-5. F.M. distortion measurement

- (3) Switch to F. M. SET FREQ and adjust c frequency to bring the TF 2300A meter reading to the SET mark.
- (4) Switch to DEV+ and turn the MAX MOD FREQ switch to 15 kHz and the DEV RANGE switch to 150 kHz.

Apply external modulation to the two signal generators as follows:

Sig. gen.	TABLE 4.4 External Modulation	
	Mod. freq.	Deviation
c	16 kHz (f1)	37.5 kHz
b	14 kHz (f2)	37.5 kHz

Switch off b and set up the level meter to give a reference level of -6 dB at 150 kHz. Switch on b again.

Measure the levels of the following components: -

4.3.6 F.M. distortion

Test equipment:- b, c, 2f and i.

- (1) Set up the equipment as shown in Fig. 4-5. Adjust c to give a c. w. output of 200 mV at any convenient frequency F_{c1} . Adjust b to give a c. w. output of 50 mV at frequency ($F_{c1} - 1.5$ MHz).

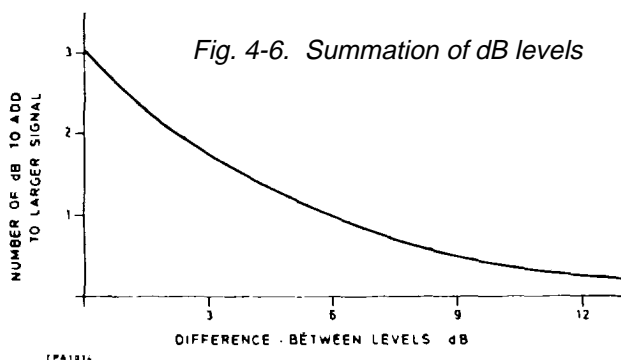
2nd harmonic: $(f_1 - f_2)$: 2 kHz

3rd harmonic: $(2f_2 - f_1)$: 12 kHz

and express them in dB's relative to 0 dB. Add +6 dB to the 2nd harmonic reading and +9 dB to the 3rd harmonic reading. The r. m. s. sum of the two levels (see below for method of calculation) should be lower than -54 dB (0. 2%. Distortion limits for other values of deviation and modulation frequency are given in Sect. 1.2 - Data Summary.

Summation of dB levels

The r. m. s. sum of two dB levels can be obtained by increasing the level of the larger one by an increment between 0 and 3 dB; the value of increment depends on the difference between the two levels as shown by the graph. For example, if the two levels are -40 dB and -46 dB, giving a difference of 6 dB, the increment is 1 dB; the sum of the two levels is therefore -40 +1 dB = -39 dB.



4.3.7 A.M. rejection

Test equipment:- a, f and m.

(1) Set up the equipment as shown in Fig. 4-7. Adjust the signal generator to give a c. w. output of 100 mV at any convenient frequency. Adjust the l. f. oscillator frequency to 1 kHz at a level which gives 80% modulation as measured on the TF 2300A.

(2) On the TF 2300A set the Function switch to TUNE and the OSCILLATOR TUNE control to give maximum meter reading. Then adjust the LEVEL control for a reading within the black arc.

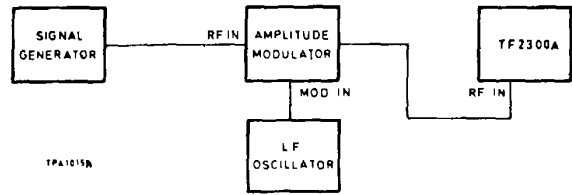


Fig. 4-7. A.M. rejection measurement

- (3) Switch to F. M. - SET FREQ and adjust the OSCILLATOR tune control to bring the meter reading to the SET mark.
- (4) Switch to TUNE and adjust the LEVEL control to give a reading just below full-scale on the black arc.
- (5) Turn the DEV RANGE switch to 5 kHz and the MAX MOD FREQ switch to 15 kHz.
- (6) Switch to DEV+ and DEV- in turn and check that the residual reading on the meter is less than about 150 Hz.

4.4 CLEANING AND LUBRICATING

Rotary switch contacts

These should be cleaned once or twice a year, depending on usage, with benzine or white spirit (not carbon tetrachloride). After cleaning wipe the contacts with a suitable lubricant such as a 1% solution of petroleum jelly in white spirit.

Oscillator unit

Excessive lubrication must be avoided but the moving parts should be cleaned and lubricated at least twice a year:

- (a) Worm shaft: Use Rocol anti-scuffing paste.
- (b) Carriage slide: Use Aeroshell 4 oil.
- (c) Scale drum mounting: Apply a few drops of Aeroshell 4 oil to the felt washer on the spigot mounting.
- (d) Range switch bevel gears: Use Rocol anti-scuffing paste.

Note: Sealed bearings at end of worm shaft will not require lubrication within the life of the instrument.

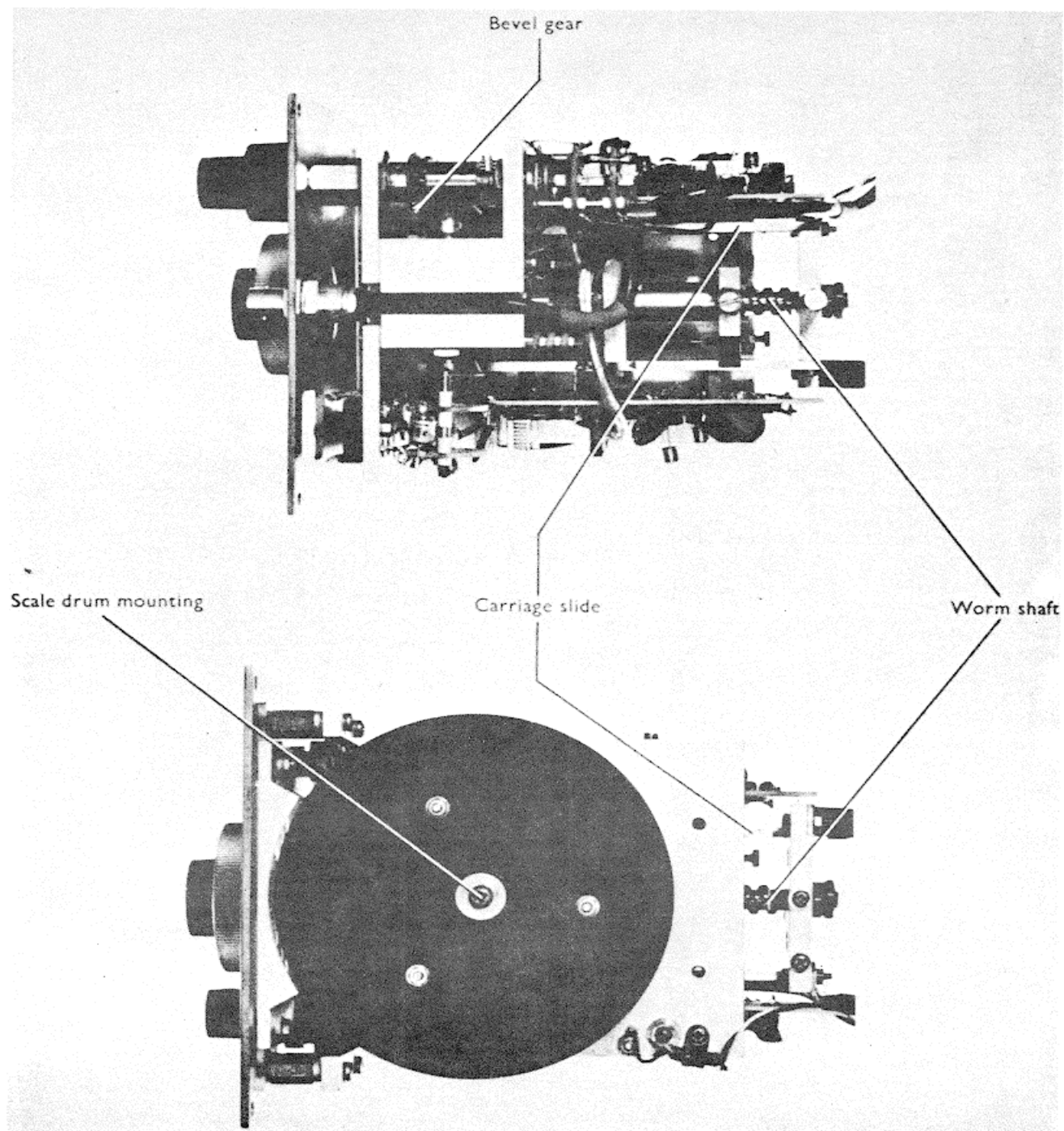


Fig. 4-8. Oscillator lubrication points

SECTION 5 REPAIR

5.1 INTRODUCTION

This chapter contains information for the localization and repair of faults. Performance limits quoted are for guidance only and should not be taken as guaranteed performance specifications unless they are also quoted in the Data Summary section.

CAUTION

See Maintenance, Sect. 4.1, for precautions in handling semiconductors and for advice on screw fasteners.

In the case of any difficulty, please write to or phone the Marconi Instruments Service Division (see address on back cover) or nearest representative, quoting the type and serial number on the data plate at the rear of the instrument. If the instrument is being returned for repair, please indicate clearly the nature of the fault or the work you require to be done.

5.2 FAULT LOCATION

General procedure

Methodical fault location can be performed at the following three levels:

- (i) Front panel functional checks for general localization of a fault - see Sect. 5.2.2..
- (ii) Internal checks for more detailed localization -see Sect. 5.2.3 and figures 4.1, 4.2, and 5.5 through 5-17.

- (iii) Systematic calibration, which can be used to locate a fault for which methods (i) and (ii) are inadequate - see Sect. 5.4.

5.2.1 Test equipment required

See Table 5.1.

5.2.2 Front panel checks

As a first step in fault finding, the three following tests will help you to verify nearly all the circuits of the modulation meter and to localize the fault to certain areas. These tests can be performed without removing the cover. Failure of all three tests may indicate a faulty power supply, in which case first check the fuses on the rear panel.

- (1) Turn the Function switch to SET CAL. If the meter reads SET, the calibrator (A12) and the discriminator, 1st and 2nd 1. f. amplifier, peak reading voltmeter and associated circuits (A5 to A10) are working. If there is no meter indication, but the 2 kHz calibrator square wave can be seen with an oscilloscope at the OUTPUT terminals, then the peak reading voltmeter circuit, (A10), is faulty.
- (2) Turn the Function switch to TUNE OSCILLATOR AND ADJUST LEVEL. Connect a signal to the R. F. IN socket and check that, by adjusting the TABLE 5.1

*Table 5.1
Test Equipment Required for Fault Location*

Item	Type	Minimum specification	Recommended model
a	Signal generator	Frequency: .1.5 MHz and between 4 and 1000 MHz Output: c. w., up to 100 mV.	TF 995B2, TF 2006
b	Multimeter	20 V d. c. at 20 kS/V	Hewlett-Packard HP410A
c	Measuring oscilloscope	Bandwidth:5 MHz Sensitivity: 20 mV/cm	Hewlett-Packard HP 1700B

OSCILLATOR TUNE and LEVEL controls, a meter deflection in the black arc can be obtained. If so, the local oscillator, mixer and i. f. amplifier (A1 to A3), most of the a. m. detector (A11) and the peak reading voltmeter (A10) are working.

If not, but the meter deflects when the input frequency is changed to the i. f. of 1.5 MHz, then the local oscillator or mixer are suspect. A fault in the local oscillator can be confirmed if the first paragraph of test 2 gives a positive result when using an external local oscillator.

- (3) Turn the Function switch to F. M. SET FREQ. or A.M. SET FREQ. (after setting up the meter deflection as in step 2 above). Check that the meter deflects to the SET mark when the OSCILLATOR TUNE control is slightly readjusted. If so, the limiter circuit (A4) is working.

Input attenuator

This can be checked by feeding a 1.5 MHz signal into the EXT OSC socket when the sensitivity should be approximately 20 mV input for a meter reading on the bottom of the black arc when the function switch is set to TUNE. If a 5 mV signal is now applied to the R. F. INPUT socket a meter reading will be produced again on the black arc. If there is no deflection when the 29 mV signal is applied to the EXT OSC socket the attenuator or part of the mixer is faulty. It is more likely to be the attenuator.

5.2.3 Internal checks

Having roughly localized the fault by the front-panel tests it may be more accurately located by signal tracing tests, using the inter-unit wiring diagram as a guide.

- (1) First check the power supply unit output voltages at A13C9 (-18 V) and C12 (-12 V) - see Fig. 4-2 for location. If incorrect, reset as described in Sect. 5.4. 3. If the fuses are intact and there is no output from the power supply unit when a. c. operated, try changing to battery operation. If this restores the output, a faulty transformer/- rectifier circuit is indicated.

- (2) If trouble is suspected between the calibrator unit and the meter, turn the Function switch to SET CAL and check the calibrator wave-forms from the calibrator unit output to the meter. These should be as shown in Sect. 5.3, although the frequency of the square wave modulation is not critical and may differ from the nominal 2 kHz value illustrated

Having identified a faulty board, use the static voltage information on the circuit diagrams as a guide to locating the source of the trouble.

5.3 WAVEFORMS

The oscillograms illustrated in Fig. 6-1 show the significant waveforms that occur between the output of the calibrator unit (A12) and the OUT-PUT terminals. The measuring points are indicated on the inter-unit wiring diagram, FO 6-1, and the circuit diagrams.

Measurement should be made with an oscilloscope of at least 5 MHz bandwidth and 20 mV/cm sensitivity, such as M.I. type TF 2201 series. Contact with the printed board edge connectors may be made from below the chassis but, if more convenient, the Extension Board TM 7926 may be used to allow access from above the chassis.

5.4 REALIGNMENT

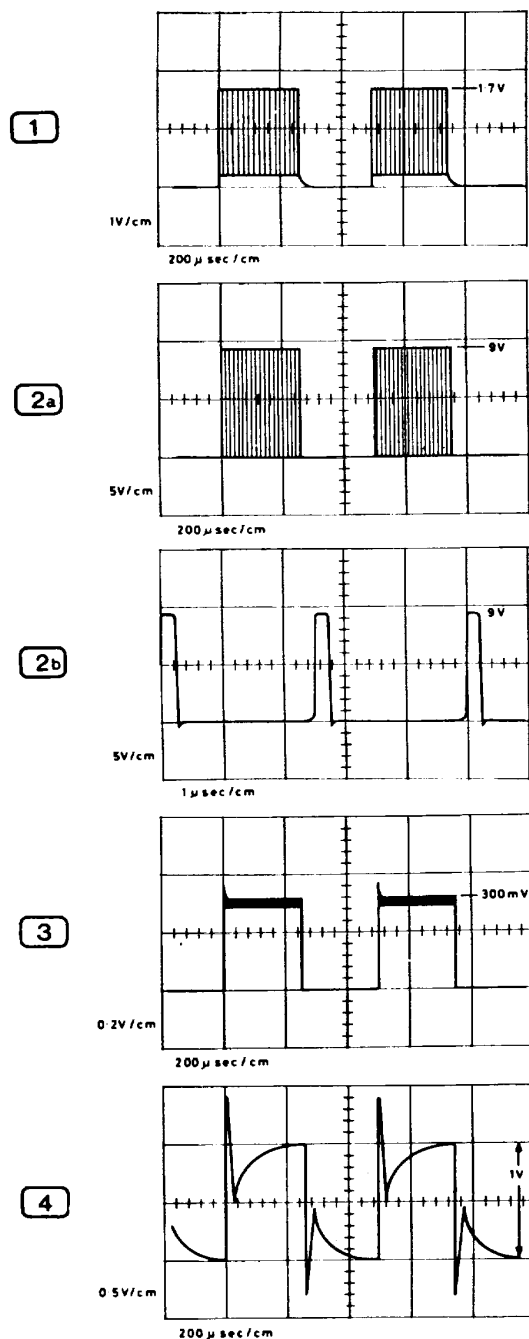
5.4.1 Introduction

This is a complete realignment procedure with the steps arranged in a logical order. If the full procedure is not required, for example following a component replacement, individual steps may be performed providing they do not interact with other adjustments. Although the likelihood of such interaction is pointed out wherever possible, it is recommended that you always consider the effects of any readjustment by reference to the circuit diagrams.

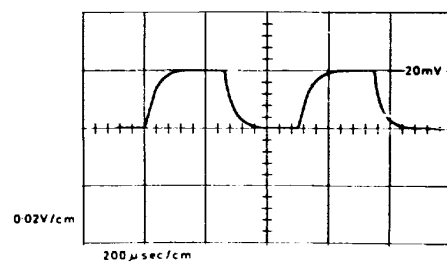
NOTE: Performance limits given in this section are for guidance only and should not be taken as guaranteed performance specifications unless they are also quoted in the Data Summary section.

5.4.2 Test equipment required - see Table 5.2.

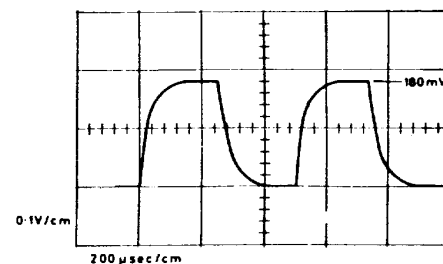
TPD9MA



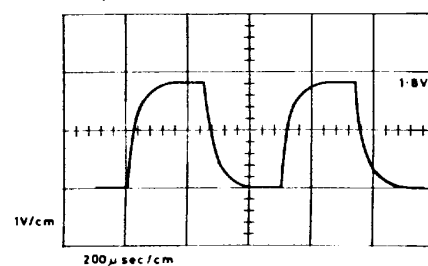
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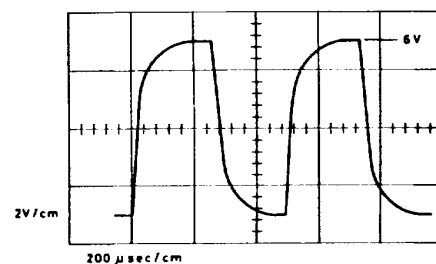
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7



8



Location of waveforms

1	pin 12	A12	Calibrator
2a	pin 4	A5	Discriminator
2b	pin 4	A5	Discriminator
3	pin 1	A7	1st l. f. amplifier
4	pin 12	A7	1st l. f. amplifier
5	pin 1	A9	2nd l. f. amplifier
6	pin 7	A9	2nd l. f. amplifier
7	—	—	OUTPUT socket
8	{ pin 4 pin 12 (inverted)	A10	Peak reading voltmeter

The conditions to obtain these waveforms are as follows:

DE-EMPHASIS switch to OFF. Function switch to SET CAL.

Fig. 5-1. Oscillograms

TABLE 5.2
Test Equipment Required for Realignment

<i>Item</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Minimum specification</i>	<i>Recommended model</i>
a	Multimeter	Range: 0 - 20 V d. c. 0 - 270 V a. c.	Hewlett-Packard HP410A
b	Variable mains transformer	Range: 190 - 260 or 90 - 160 V a. c.	General Radio Model W1OMT3A
c	Wave analyser	Range: 50 - 200 Hz Sensitivity: 50 μ V	Hewlett-Packard HP 302A
d	Differential voltmeter	Discrimination: 1 mV in 18 V	Fluke Model 881AB
e	Frequency meter	Range: f*	Hewlett-Packard HP 5245L with HP 5261A
f	R. F. millivoltmeter	Range: f* HP 3406	Hewlett-Packard
g	T connector	BNC-BNC-BNC	
h	Crystals	Frequencies: 22, 23 and 44 MHz	
i	Response analyser	4 to 1000 MHz	Rhode & Schwarz 'Polyskop' SWOB II
j	Signal source	Range: 100 Hz - 23 kHz	TF 2001 with standardized attenuator
k	Sensitive voltmeter	Range: 100 Hz - 23 kHz with dB calibration	Hewlett-Packard HP 427A
l	Crystal oscillator	Frequency: 1.5 MHz	
m	Capacitor	0.014 μ LF	
n	R. M. S. voltmeter	Frequency: 30 Hz - 150 kHz Sensitivity: 1 mV full-scale	Hewlett-Packard HP 3400A
o	Oscilloscope	Sensitivity: 10 mV/cm	Hewlett-Packard HP 1700B

f*; range to suit user's requirements within coverage of TF 2300 (4 to 1000 MHz).

5.4.3 Power supply

Test equipment:- a, b, c and d

- (1) Measure the output of the -18 V and -12 V regulated supplies at the points illustrated in Fig. 5-2..

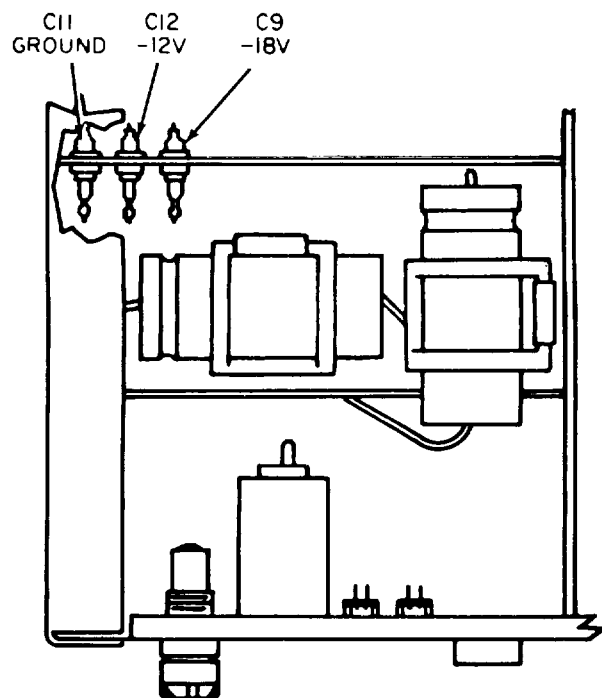


Fig. 5-2. Regulated supply measuring points

If the voltages are not within $\pm 1\%$ of nominal, adjust RV1 for -18 V or RV2 for -12 V.

The location of these potentiometers is illustrated in Fig. 4.1.

- (2) Connect the wave analyser to the -18 V line and check that the 50 Hz, 120 Hz and 180 Hz ripple components are each less than $100 \mu\text{V}$. Check that the same components on the -12 V line are each less than $50 \mu\text{V}$.
- (3) Replace the wave analyser with the differential voltmeter. Check that the -18 V line voltage does not change by more than $\pm 20 \text{ mV}$ when the a. c. supply is varied from 180 to 260 V, (or 90 to 130 V). The change on the

-12 V line should be not more than $\pm 2 \text{ mV}$, and preferably about $\pm 1 \text{ mV}$.

5.4.4 Local oscillator

Test equipment:- e, f, g' and h

- (1) Connect the frequency meter and millivolt-meter via a T-connector to the output plug of the oscillator, PLB. Turn the LEVEL control fully clockwise.
- (2) Switch to oscillator RANGE 1-2, tune through the range and check that the dial calibration is within $\pm 3\%$ of the frequency meter reading and that the level is between 0.5 V and 1 V. If the calibration accuracy is outside limits, withdraw the local oscillator unit and reset range trimmer L2 for optimum accuracy at the low frequency end and/or C1 at the high frequency end. Replace the local oscillator unit and recheck the calibration.
- (3) Switch to oscillator RANGE 3-4, tune through the range and check that the dial calibration is within $\pm 3\%$ of the frequency meter reading and that the level is between 0.6 V and 0.8 V. If the calibration accuracy is outside limits withdraw the local oscillator unit and reset range trimmer LA for optimum accuracy at the low frequency end and/or C14 at the high frequency end. Replace the local oscillator unit and recheck the calibration.
- (4) Switch to oscillator RANGE 3-4 and turn the CRYSTAL switch to position 1. Insert a 22 MHz crystal into socket 1 and check that the frequency meter reads within $22 \text{ MHz} \pm$ the crystal tolerance after tuning the Local Oscillator to 22 MHz.

5.4.5 Harmonic generator

Test equipment:- i.

- (1) Shunt the resistor in series with the I. F. OUT socket by a $1 \text{ k}\Omega$ resistor.
- (2) Connect the I. F. OUT socket to the R. F. • Input of the Polyskop and the R. F. IN socket to the R. F. Output of the Polyskop.
- (3) Set the Polyskop controls as follows:

Output Attenuator:	30 or 40 dB.
Sweep Width control:	maximum sweep.
Centre Frequency control:	mid-way.
Y1 Gain control:	maximum gain.
Y1 switch:	B.
Y2 switch:	off.

Set the TF 2300 controls as follows:

SUPPLY:	on.
Oscillator RANGE:	RANGE 5 - 8.
CRYSTAL:	OFF

- (4) Adjust the OSCILLATOR TUNE control to about 88 MHz on the tuning scale, i. e. A local oscillator frequency of 22 MHz.
- (5) Set the Frequency switch on the Polyskop to about 50-100 MHz and the Frequency Markers switch to 50 MHz.

The Polyskop screen will show a sweep between 50 and 100 MHz with the 50 MHz marker pips at each end of the trace.

The 88 MHz signal, i. e. 4th harmonic of the 22 MHz from local oscillator, will show as a double blip at 88 MHz on the trace. Tune the local oscillator over the frequency band, i. e. increase frequency and the frequency blip on the Polyskop should move towards the 100 MHz marker.

Range 5 on the TF 2300A covers 88-176 MHz; therefore, when the 100 MHz blip reaches the 100 MHz marker, change the Frequency switch on the Polyskop to 100-200 MHz and the 100 MHz blip will appear superimposed on the 100 MHz marker at the beginning of the trace. Continue to tune through the range to 176 MHz:

- (6) Then tune the local oscillator through the remaining frequency ranges up to 1000 MHz and note the frequencies at which the frequency blip shown on the Polyskop is a minimum and measure the sensitivity at these points using the signal generator and the R. F. millivoltmeter.

NOTE: When using the Polyskop above 400 MHz, the variable frequency control must be set to the required frequency and the OSCILLATOR TUNE control on the TF 2300 should be tuned to this

frequency; the frequency blip will then be shown on the Polyskop. It is advisable to adjust the Polyskop frequency control and the OSCILLATOR TUNE control together, so that the correct frequency blip remains on the screen.

- (7) If the sensitivity at any min is below that specified, adjust capacitor A2bC7 and the position of the tuning slug in coil A2bL2 to increase the amplitude where the frequency blip is a minimum. It may also be necessary to select a new value for A2bC14.

NOTE: Capacitors C7 and C14 will need to be set to a compromise position to give the best sensitivity throughout the frequency range, as there will be more than one minimum sensitivity point. Sensitivity becomes approximately correct if the input attenuator on the Polyskop can be set to the 30 or 40 dB position. While the checks are being carried out, note that no spurious oscillations occur.

5.4.6 De-emphasis

Test equipment: j and k

- (1) With the modulation meter switched off, disconnect the yellow lead from the discriminator unit output (A5, pin 4) and connect the lead to the output of the signal source.

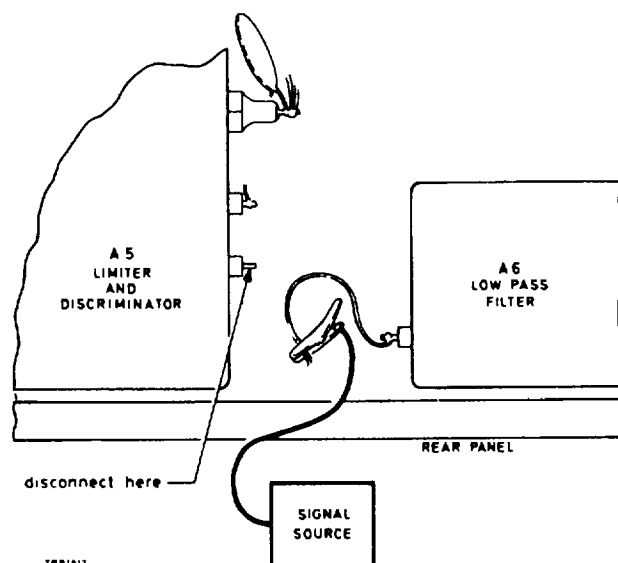


Fig. 5-3. Location of discriminator output lead.

- (2) Connect the voltmeter to the OUTPUT terminals.
- (3) Turn the DE-EMPHASIS switch to 75 μ sec, the Function switch to DEV+ and the MAX MOD FREQ to 200 kHz.
- (4) Set the signal source frequency to 100 Hz and adjust its output level to give a suitable reference deflection on the output voltmeter.
- (5) Vary the signal source frequency, keeping the output level constant, and check that the response relative to the 100 Hz reference is within ± 1 dB of:

-3 dB at 2. 1 kHz.
-16.9 dB at 15 kHz.

- (6) Repeat step (5) with the DE-EMPHASIS switch set to 50 μ sec and check that the response is within L. dB of:

-3 dB at 3. 15 kHz.
-16.9 dB at 22.5 kHz.

5.4.7 Range attenuator

Test equipment: j and k

- (1) Connect the signal source as in step (1) of Sect. 5.4.6.
- (2) Connect the voltmeter to monitor the signal source output.
- (3) Turn the DEV RANGE switch to 5 kHz and the DE-EMPHASIS switch to OFF.
- (4) Set the signal source frequency to 1 kHz and adjust its output to give full-scale deflection on the TF 2300A meter.
- (5) Turn the DEV RANGE switch to 15 kHz. Increase the signal source output by 10 dB and note that the meter reads within 1% of full-scale.
- (6) Repeat step (5) for the 50, 150 and 500 kHz deviation ranges.
- (7) Switch off the TF 2300A, remove the test equipment and reconnect the yellow lead to the discriminator output.

5.4.8 A.M. and I.f. response

Test equipment: j and k

- (1) On the a. m. detector unit (All) disconnect the links from pins 17 and 18. Then connect the signal source between pins 18 and 10 (earth).
- (2) Turn the % A. M. RANGE switch to 100% and the Function switch to A. M. PEAK.
- (3) Connect one voltmeter across the OUTPUT terminals and another to monitor the signal source output.
- (4) Set the signal source frequency to 10 kHz and its output to give a reading of 100% on the TF 2300A meter. Note the reference level on the output voltmeter.
- (5) Vary the signal source frequency, keeping the level constant, between 30 Hz and 50 kHz and note that the reading on the output voltmeter is flat to within ± 0.25 dB of the reference level.
- (6) Switch off the TF 2300A, remove the test equipment and replace the link between A11 pins 17 and 18.

5.4.9 Discriminator trigger

Test equipment: a

- (1) With the modulation meter switched off disconnect the lead from pin 2 on the discriminator unit (A5) and connect the multimeter to the collector of A5Q2 (or Q3).
- (2) Switch on and adjust A5RV1 to a point where the circuit is at change of state, i.e. multimeter either reads 0 V or 15 V. When the potentiometer is adjusted the voltage will jump either to 15 V or 0 V from the original reading. Set to a position just before it jumps.
- (3) Transfer the meter to pin 7 (i. e. test point adjacent to RV1). Note the voltage and decrease it by 0.5 V by rotating RV1 counter-clockwise. Check that the output waveform at the output terminals of the instrument is free from spurious pulses. Switch off the TF 2300A and reconnect pin 2.

5.4.10 Set I.f.

Test equipment: 1

- (1) Connect the crystal oscillator to the R. F. IN socket.
- (2) Turn the oscillator RANGE switch to EXT and the Function switch to TUNE.
- (3) Set the LEVEL control for a meter reading at the 'top end of the black R. F. LEVEL arc.
- (4) Turn the Function switch to F. M. SET FREQ and adjust A4L1 through the hole in the limiter/discriminator cover (see Fig. 4-2) to bring the meter reading to the SET mark.

5.4.11 L.F. and discriminator noise

Test equipment: 1, m, n and o

- (1) Connect the 0.014 μ F capacitor, r.m.s. voltmeter and oscilloscope across the OUTPUT terminals.
- (2) Turn the oscillator RANGE switch to EXT.
- (3) Connect the 1.5 MHz crystal oscillator to the R. F. In socket and turn the MAX MOD FREQ switch to 15 kHz.
- (4) Turn the Function switch to SET FREQ-F. M. and check that the TF 2300A meter deflects to the SET mark.
- (5) Turn the Function switch to TUNE and adjust the LEVEL control to bring the TF 2300A meter reading to the top end of the black R. F. LEVEL arc.
- (6) Turn the Function switch to SET CAL and adjust the r. m. s. voltmeter range switch to give a convenient reference level. Note this reference level.
- (7) Turn the Function switch to DEV+ and the RANGE switch to 5 kHz. Turn down the external voltmeter range switch and check that the reading is at least 52 dB below the reference level, i. e. -72 dB relative to the level of 50 kHz deviation.
- (8) If not, remove the yellow lead from the discriminator output, A5 pin 4 (see Fig. 5-3) and check that the noise level drops to -58 dB. A high noise figure can be improved by selection of transistors Q3, Q4, Q5,

and Q6 in the discriminator (A5) and/or by selecting a new value for A5R13.

5.5 REPLACEMENT OF SUB-ASSEMBLIES

Oscillator

Remove the instrument case, disconnect the plug to the mixer unit and withdraw the lead and plug into the oscillator compartment. Remove the chrome screws at each corner of the oscillator front panel and slide the unit out. To remove completely, disconnect the supply plug from within the oscillator compartment. When withdrawn, all presets, coils etc., are accessible without further dismantling.

R.F. attenuator and mixer.

It is not advisable to attempt any removal of these items, the former being a sealed unit. In all cases, contact Marconi Instruments if repair appears necessary in this unit.

Printed circuit boards

The following are plug in circuit boards which, apart from A13, can be removed by pressing a spring clip and pulling the board upwards:

- (1) 1st I. f. amplifier (A7).
 - (2) 2nd I. f. amplifier (A9).
 - (3) A. M. detector (A11).
 - (4) Peak reading voltmeter (A10).
 - (5) Calibrator (A12).
 - (6) Power supply unit (A13).
- (This board is secured by a bracket which has to be removed before the board can be unplugged.)

An extension board, type TM 7926, is stowed on the inside of the rear panel. By means of this board, any of the above can be raised above its compartment for examination while in the operative condition.

I.F. amplifier

The complete amplifier can be removed when necessary by unsoldering one lead and disconnecting two miniature plugs. Three screws retain the unit to the chassis. Access for adjustment is provided by a removable cover, thus enabling the inductors of the tuned circuits to be adjusted through holes in the back of the circuit boards with a trimmer tool.

Limiter and discriminator

All thirteen connections are soldered; the complete unit can be removed after these have been unsoldered by releasing four nuts from the top side of the chassis. The cover is removable to give access to all the circuits and presets.

200 kHz and 15 kHz low-pass filters

Either of these units can be removed by unsoldering two connections and releasing two screws. The 200 kHz filter is adjustable through holes in the top chassis (immediately below extension board stowage).

Oscillator drive cord

The oscillator drive cord consists of a 3 1/2 ft length of nylon cord arranged as shown in Fig. 5-4. Before fitting, suspend the new cord with a weight of 4 lb (2 kg) for 24 hours.

To fit a new cord:

- (1) Turn the OSCILLATOR TUNE control fully clockwise.
- (2) Attach one end of the cord (X) to the correct spring on pulley C.
- (3) Pass the cord through the slot and once clockwise round pulley C, then over pulley A and counter-clockwise for three-quarters of a turn round the bush to point X'.
- (4) Ease the pin in the bush clear of the hole by means of a small screwdriver. Loop the cord into the hole and push back the pin to anchor it.

- (5) Starting from point Y, wind the cord 7 1/2 times counter-clockwise round the bush, take it over pulley B, through the slot in pulley C and attach it to the other spring at point Y'.

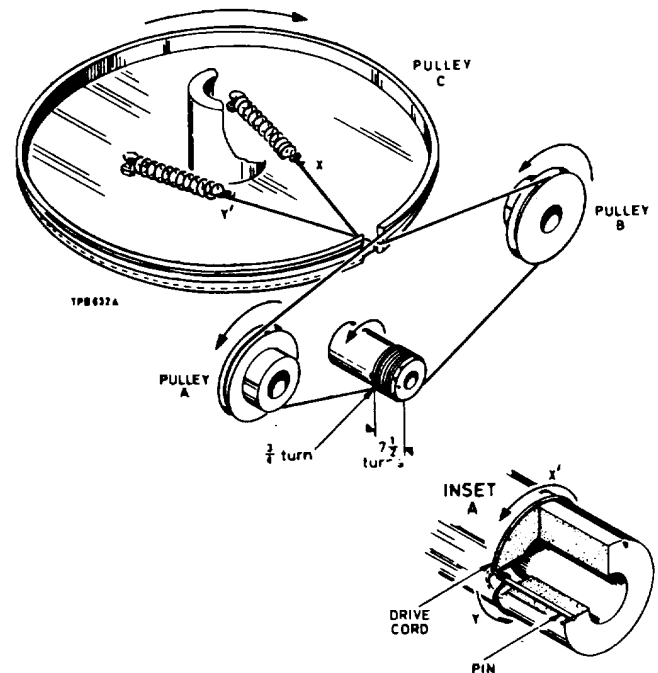


Fig. 5-4. Fitting drive cord

5.6 REPLACEMENT OF COMPONENTS

Fuses

The two fuses are fitted in fuseholders in the rear panel. FS2 must never be changed without first switching off the main supply, or circuit damage may result.

Transistors

Transistors that are mounted in holders may need to be selected for low noise if replaced.

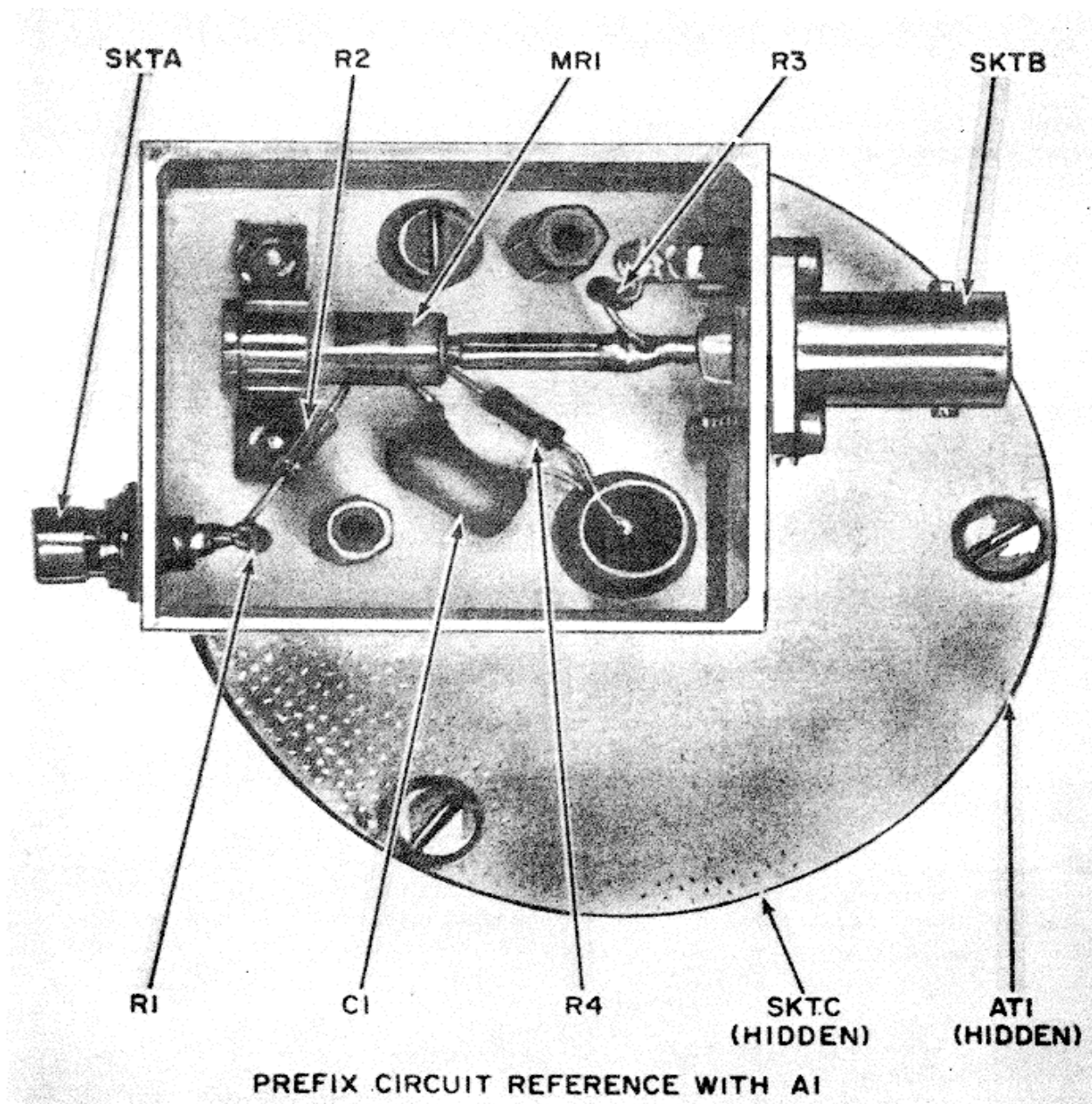


Fig. 5-5. Parts location, Mixer TM 7723

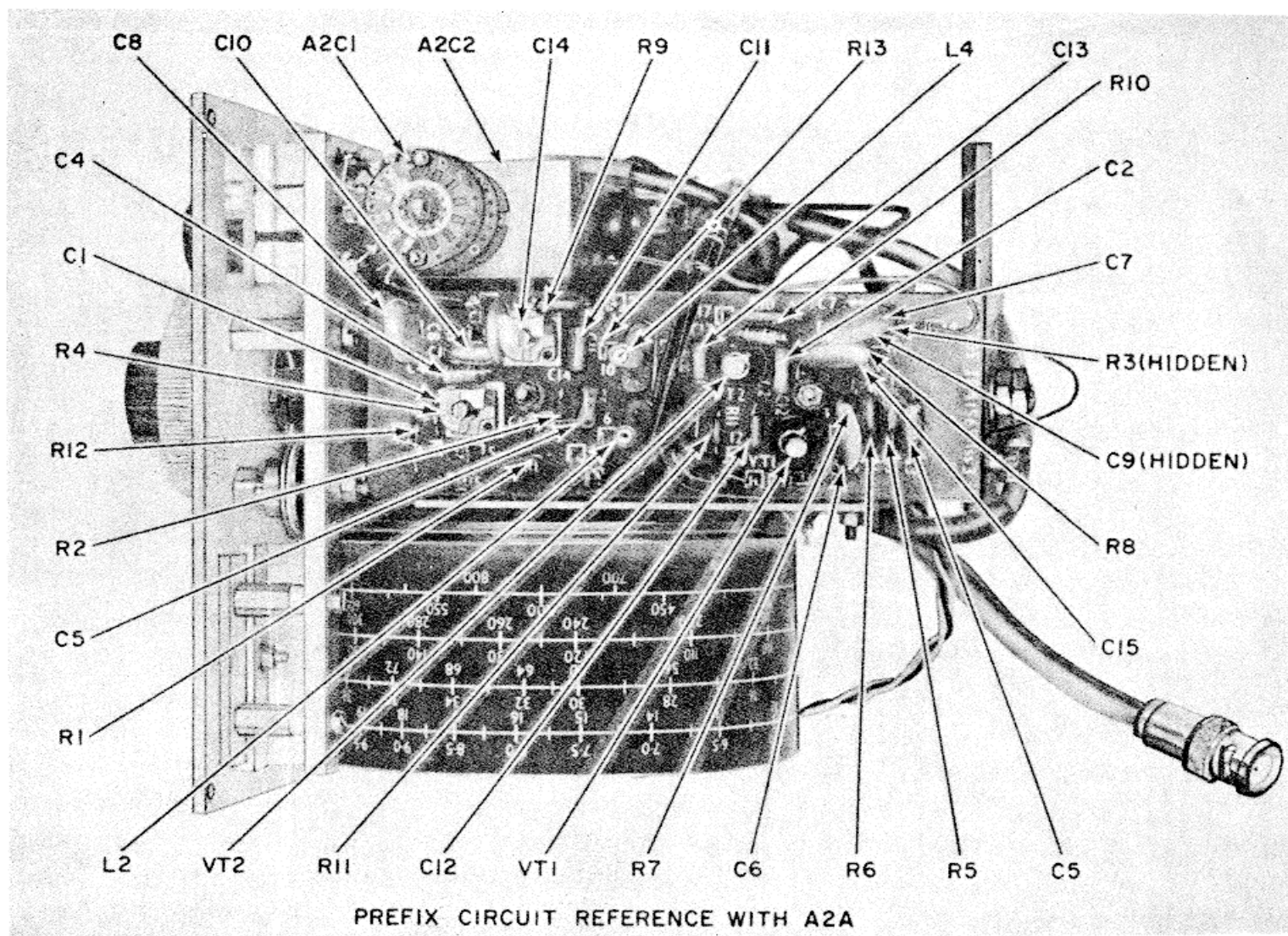


Fig. 5-6. Parts location, Oscillator Board TM 7705

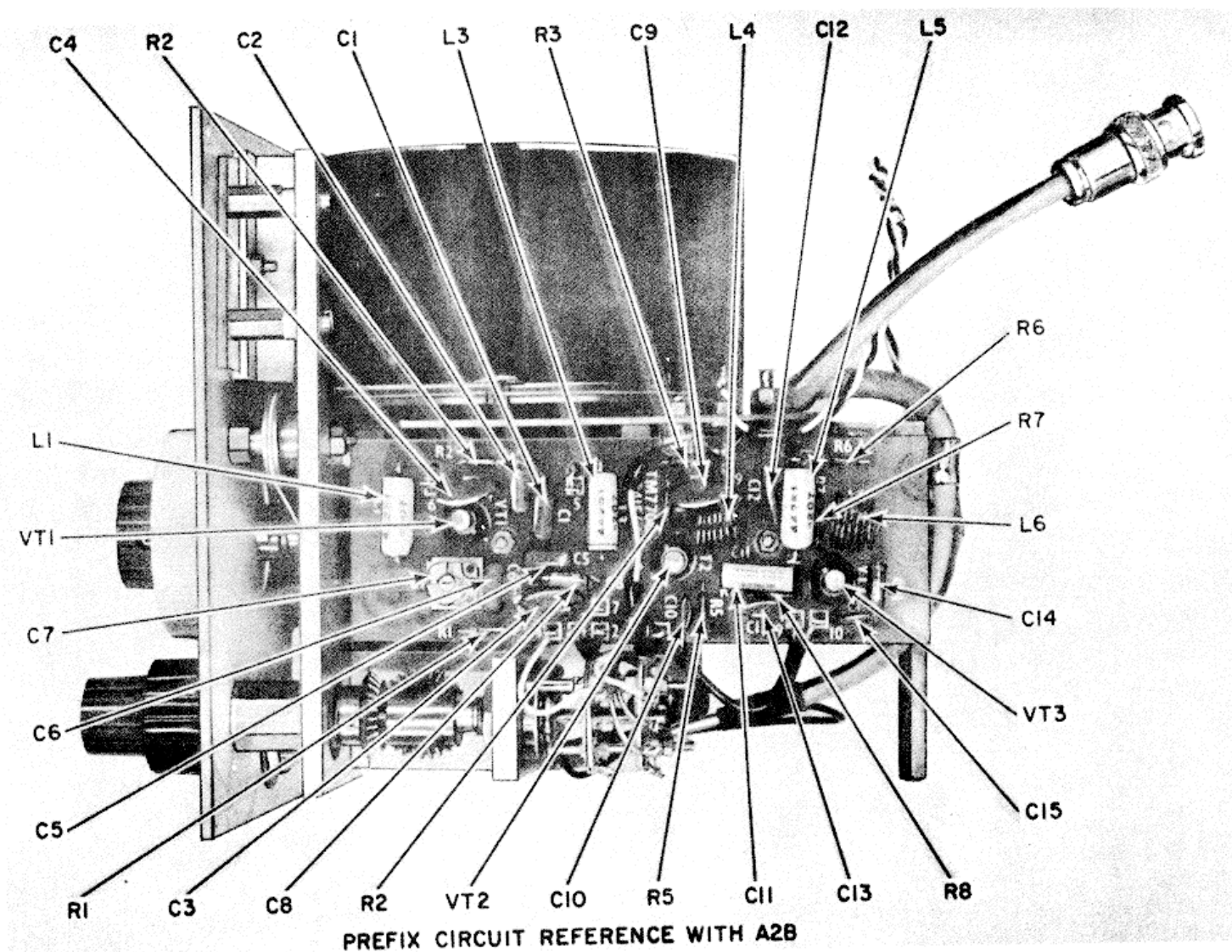


Fig. 5-7. Parts location, Doubler and Generator Board TM 7706

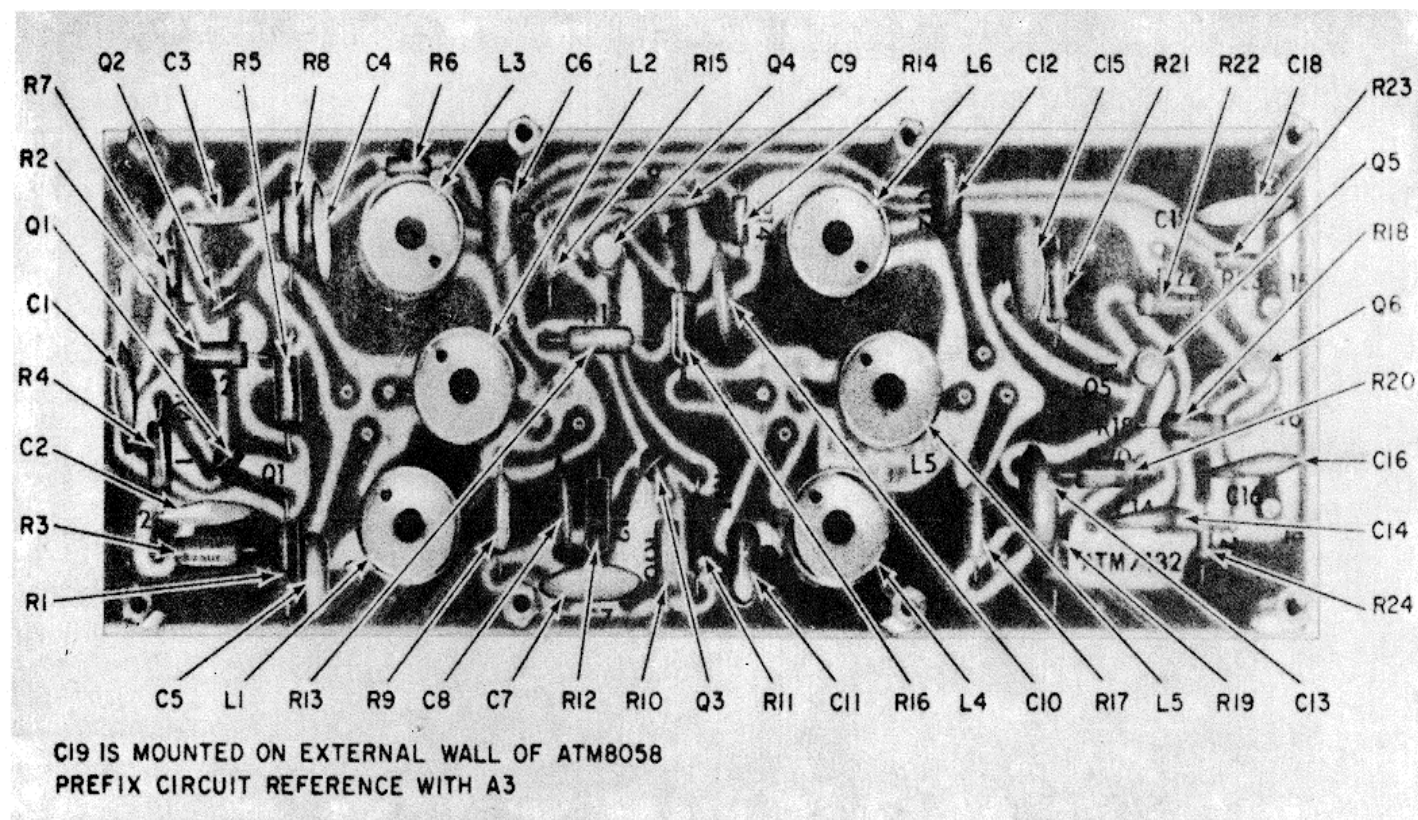


Fig. 5-8. Parts location, I.F. Amplifier ATM 7132

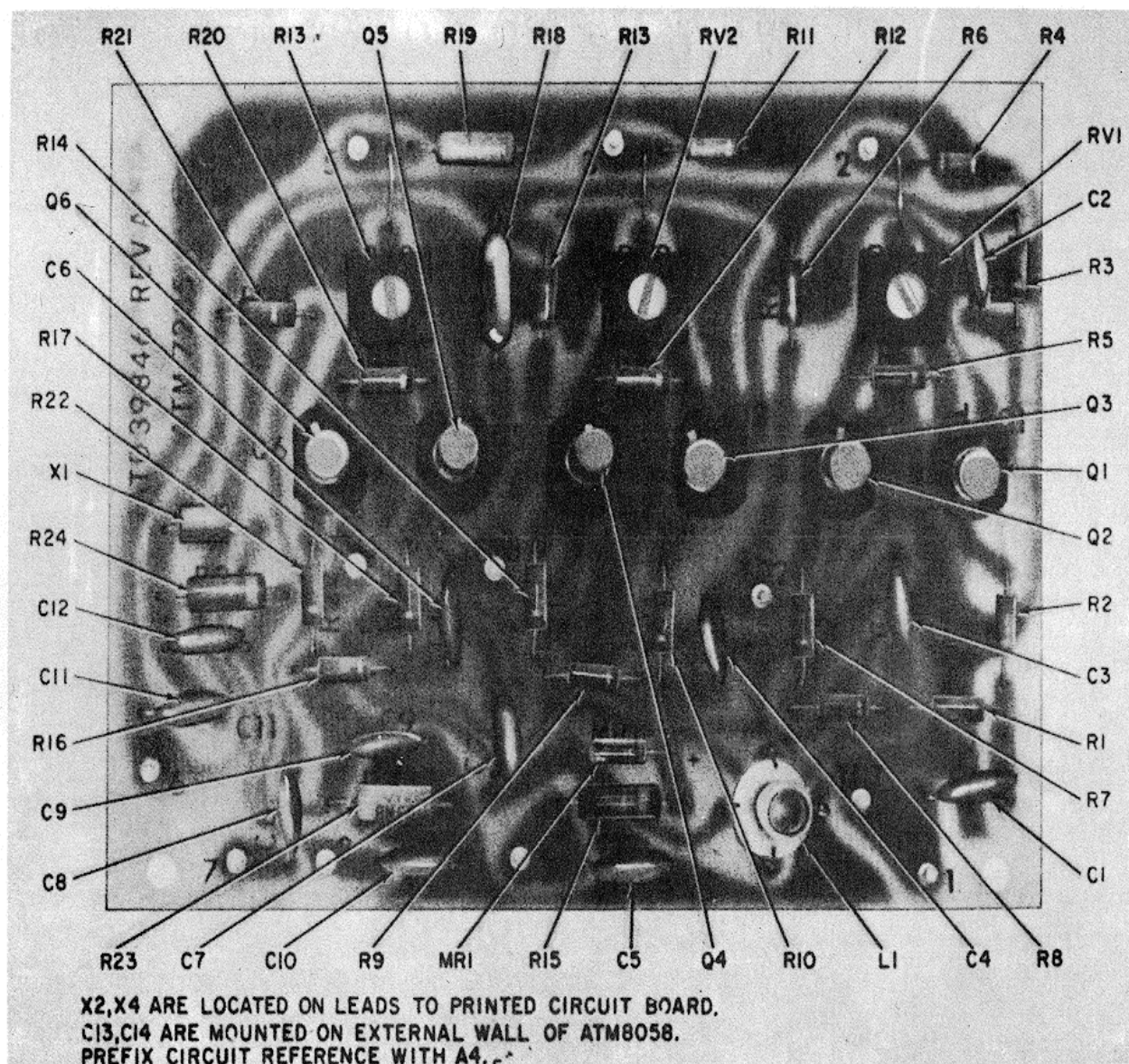


Fig. 5-9. Parts location, Limiter ATM 7285

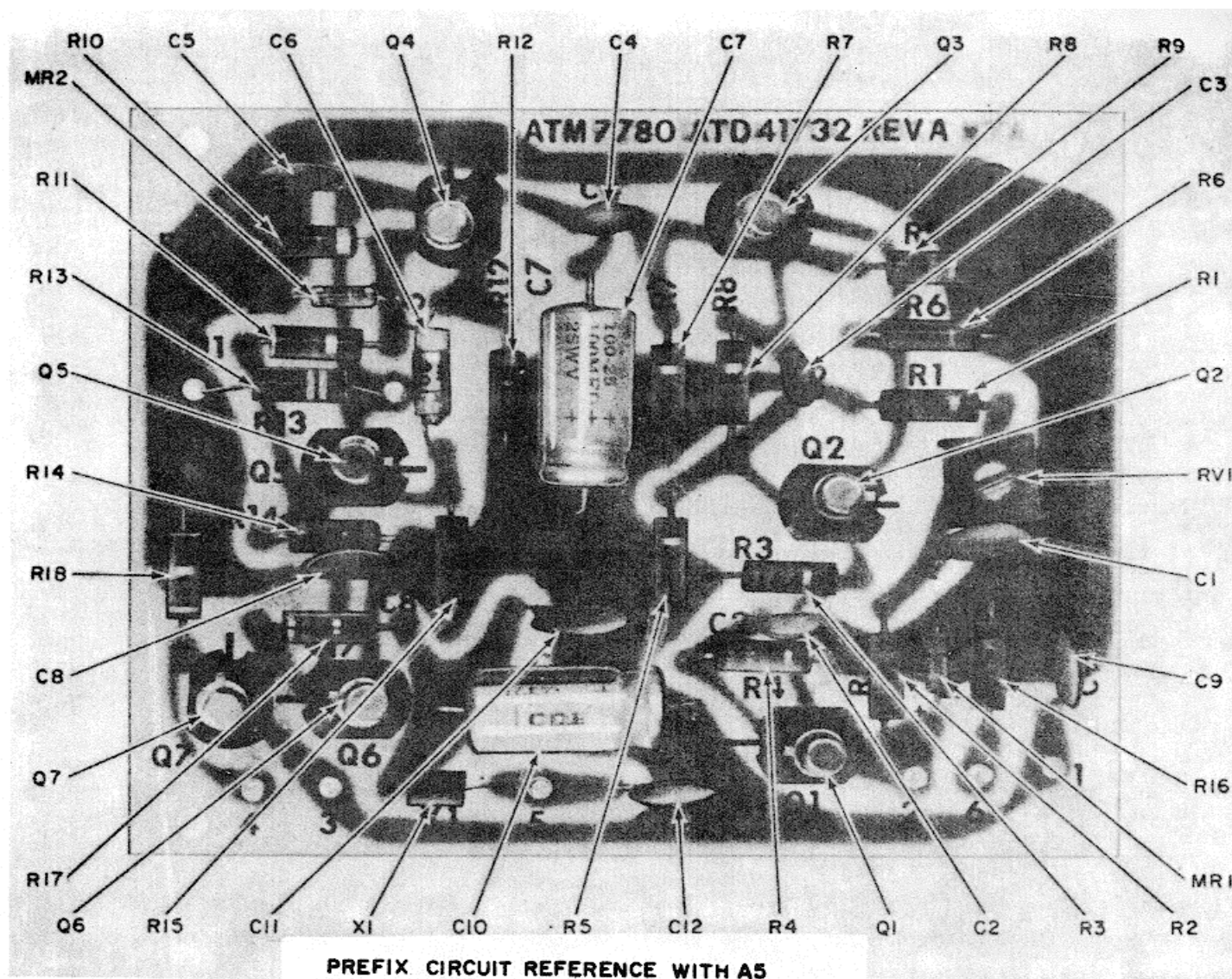


Fig. 5-10. Parts location, Discriminator ATM 7780

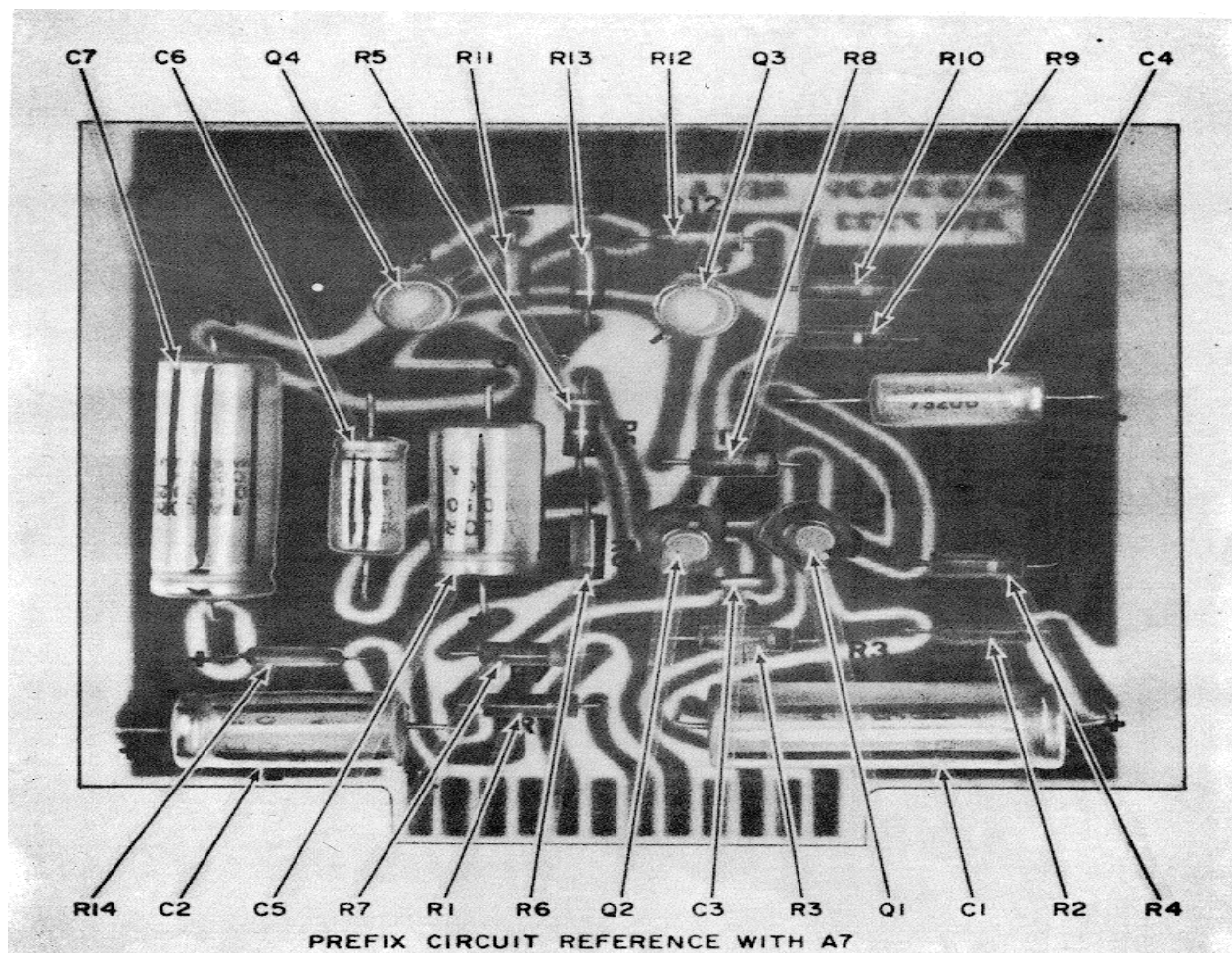


Fig. 5-11. Parts location, 1st L.F. Amplifier ATM 7223

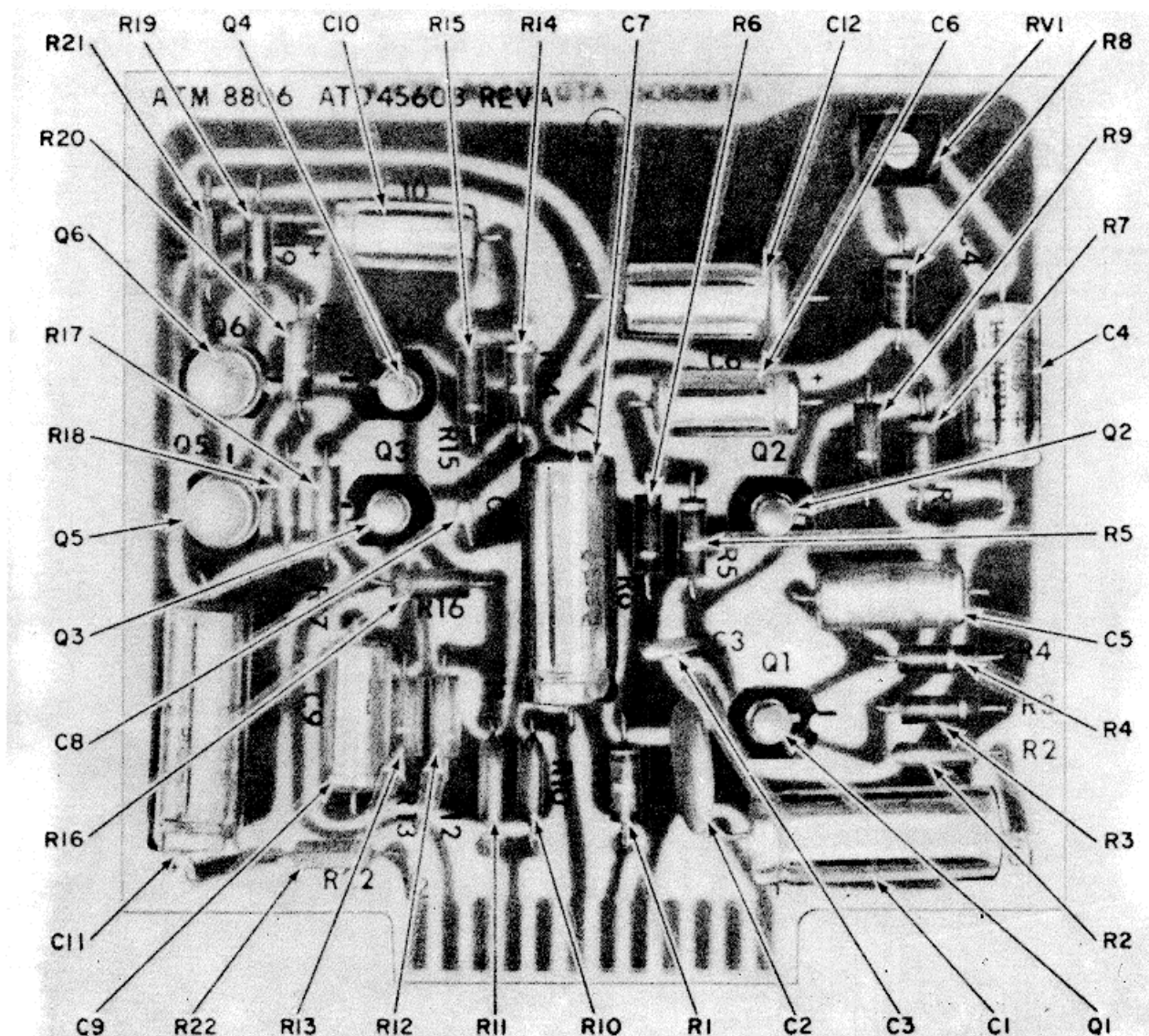


Fig. 5-12. Parts location, 2nd L.F. Amplifier ATM 8806

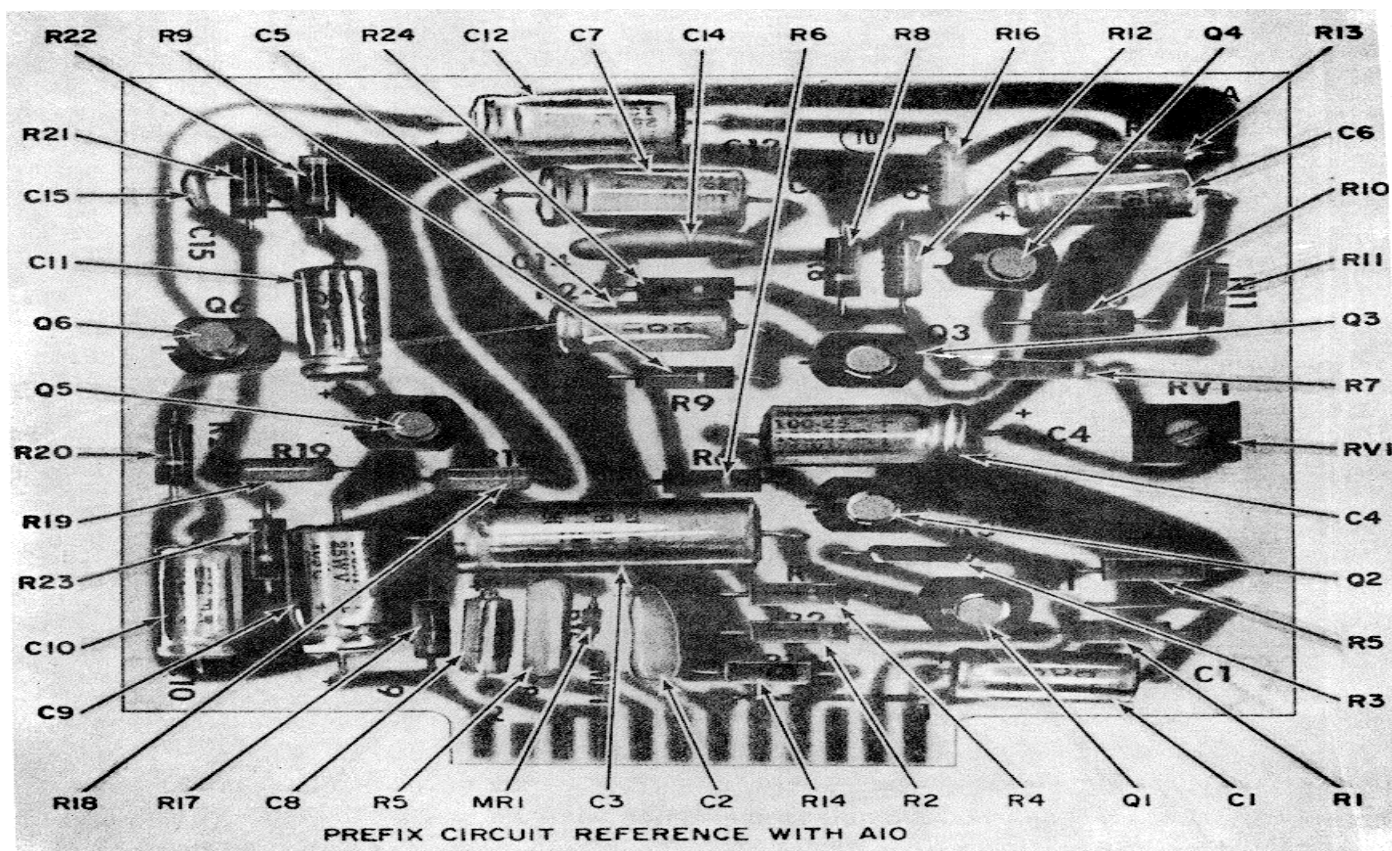


Fig. 5-13. Parts location, Peak Reading Voltmeter ATM 8805

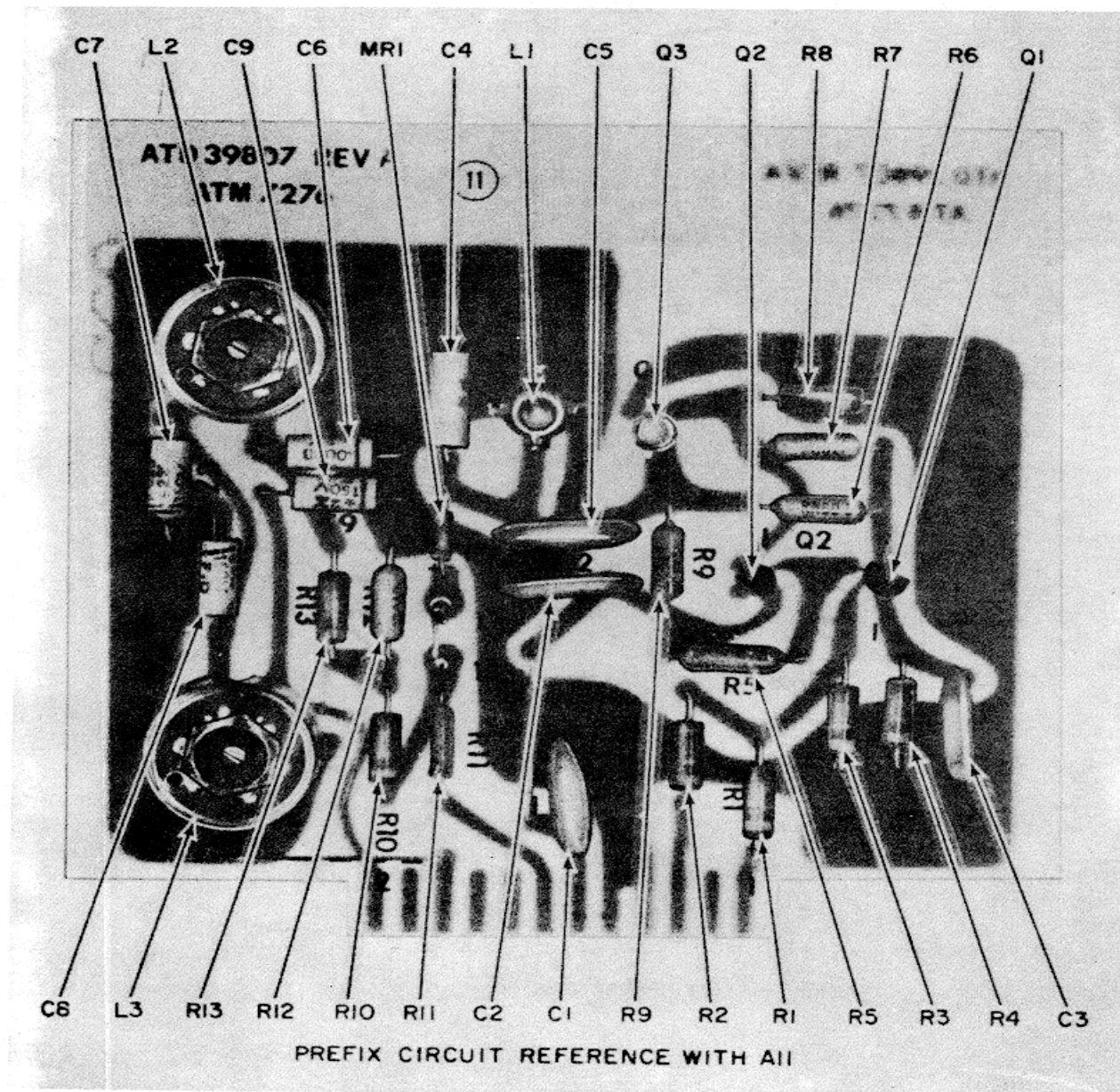


Fig. 5-14. Parts location, A.M. Defector ATM 7276

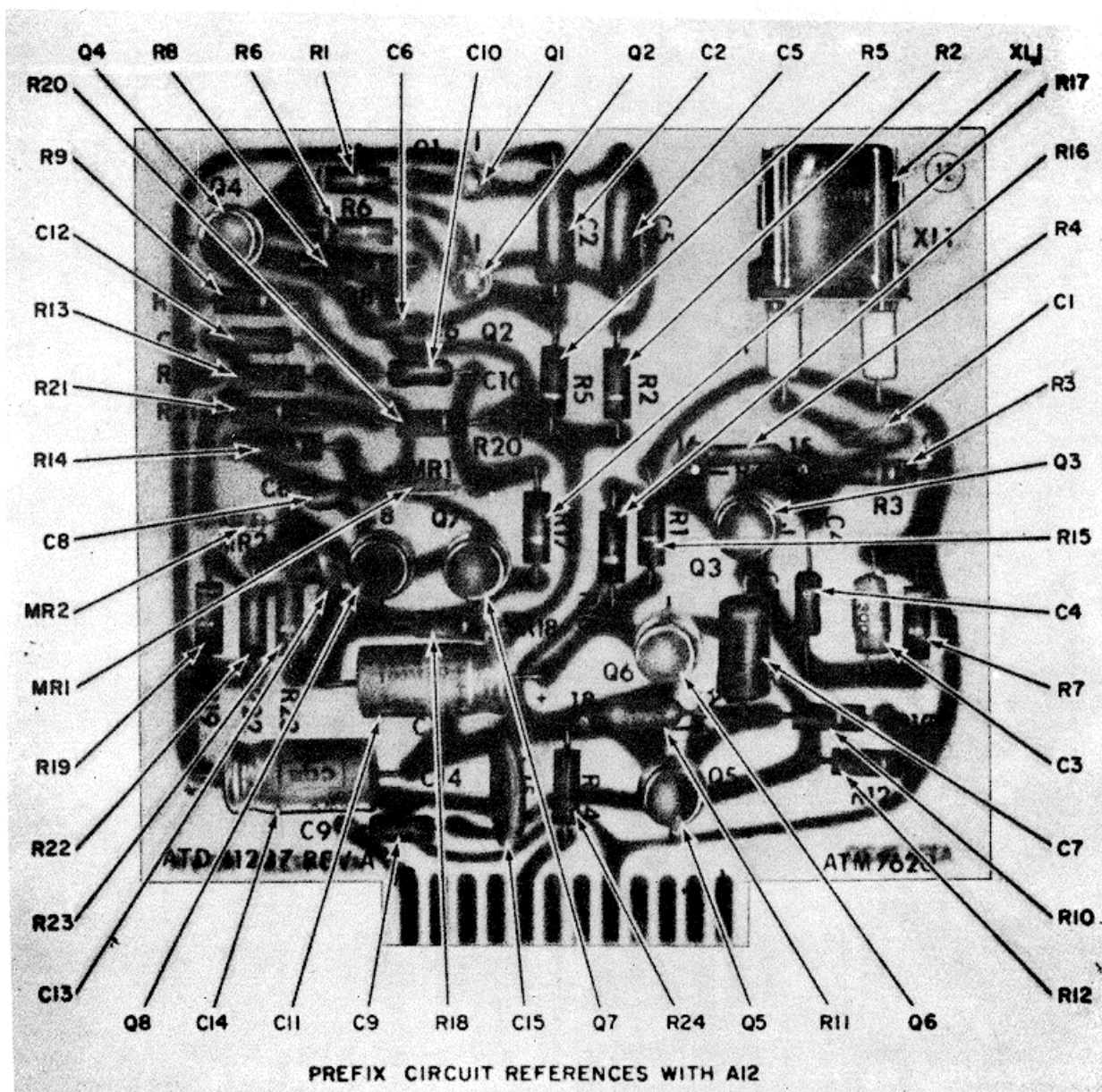


Fig. 5-15. Parts location, Calibrator ATM 7620

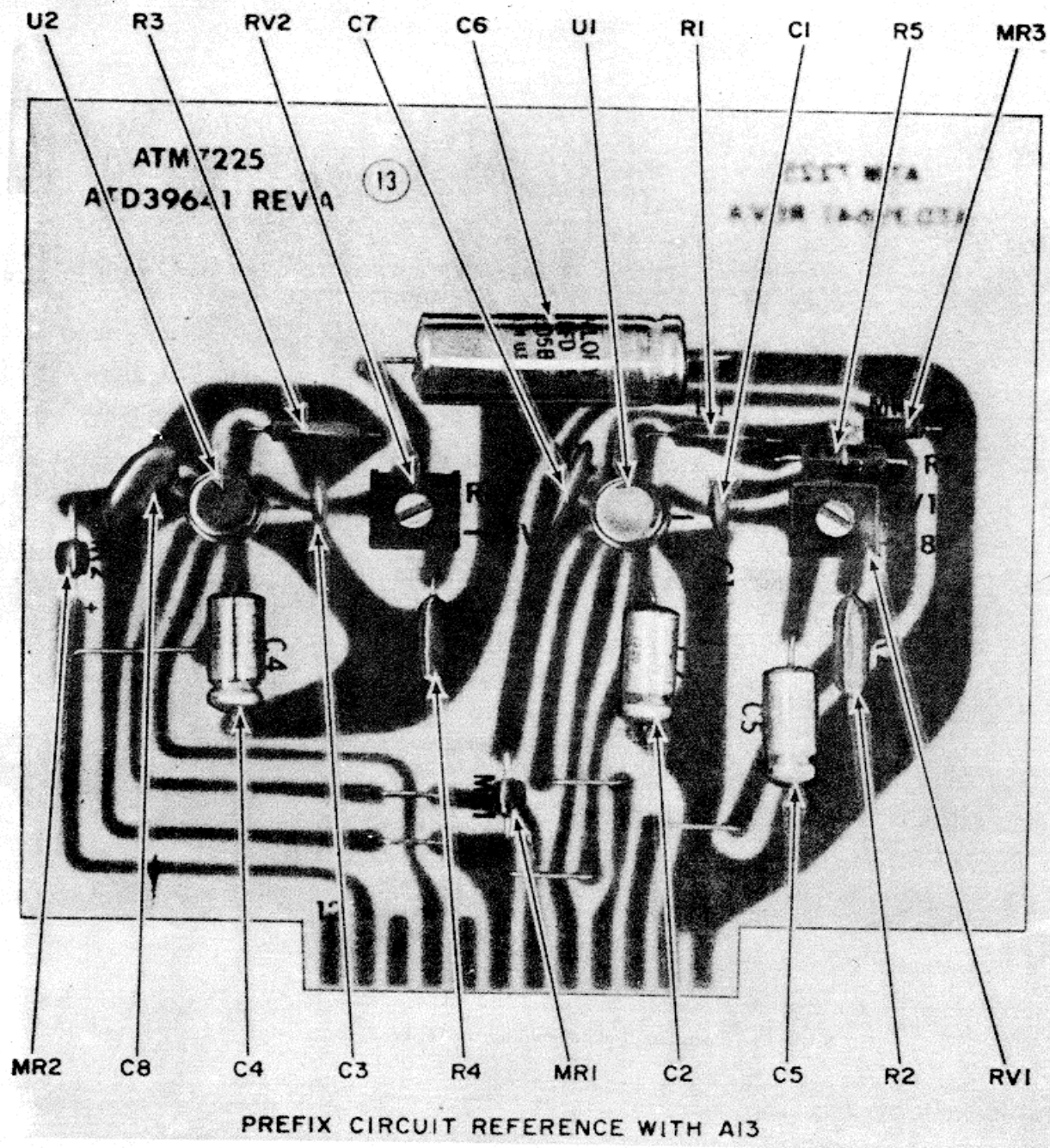


Fig. 5-16. Parts location, Power Supply Board ATM 7225

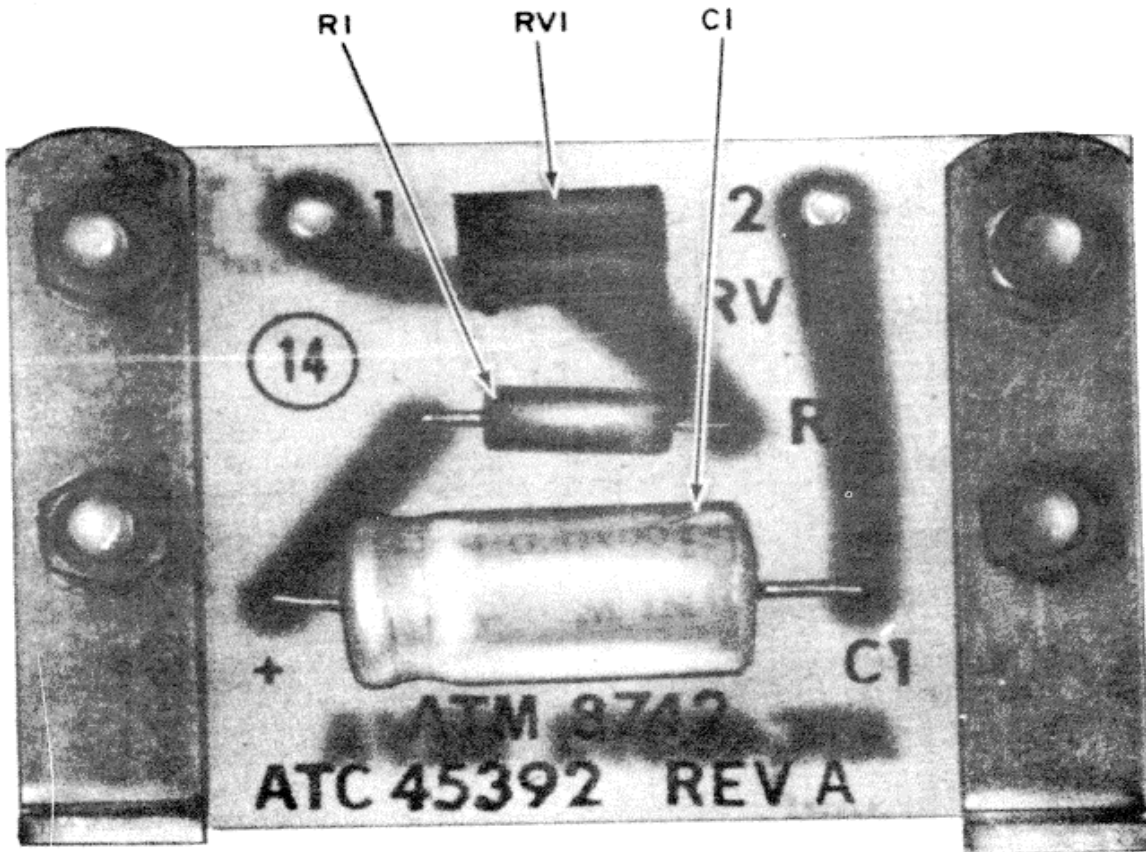


Fig. 5-17. Parts location, Component Board ATM 8742

APPENDIX A

REFERENCES

DA Pam 310-4	Index of Technical Manuals.
TM 11-6625-537-15	Operator's, Organizational, Field and Depot Maintenance Manual: Voltmeter, Electronic, ME-202/U
TM 11-6625-573-14	Operator's, Organizational, Direct and General Support Maintenance Manual for Signal Generator, AN/GRM-50 (FSN 6625-868-8353).
TM 11-6625-2658-14	Operator's, Organizational, Direct Support, and General Support Maintenance Manual for Oscilloscope AN/USM-281C (NSN 6625-00-106-9622).
TM 11-6625-2953-14	Operator's, Organizational, Direct Support, and General Support Maintenance Manual; Multimeter AN/USM-451- (NSN 6625-01-060-6804).
TM 38-750	The Army Maintenance Management System TAMMS).
TM 740-90-1	Administrative Storage of Equipment.
TM 750-224-2	Procedures for Destruction of Electronics material to prevent Enemy Use (Electronics Command).
TB 43-180	Calibration Requirements for the Maintenance of Army Material.
TB 385-4	Safety Precautions for Maintenance of Electrical/Electronics Equipment.

SECTION 6 CIRCUIT DIAGRAM

CIRCUIT NOTES

1 ARRANGEMENT

The inter-unit wiring diagram, FO 6-1, shows all sub-assembly units in the equipment together with their reference designators (A1, A2 etc.) and type numbers (prefixed TM). Components that are not on a sub-assembly are part of the main chassis assembly (designated AO).

Circuit diagrams are arranged in order of the subassembly designations.

2. COMPONENT VALUES

Resistors : No suffix = ohms, k = kilohms, M = megohms.

Capacitors : No suffix = microfarads, p = picofarads.

Inductors : No suffix = henries, m = millihenries, 1 = microhenries.

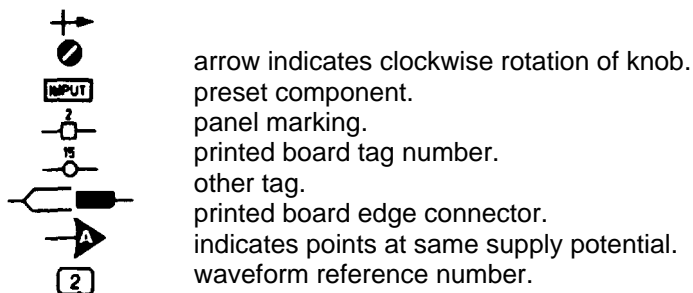
t : value selected during test, nominal value shown.

3. VOLTAGES

Printed in italics. Voltages are d. c. and relative to chassis unless otherwise indicated.

Measured with a 20 k Ω /V meter.

4. SYMBOLS



5. SWITCHES

Rotary switches are drawn schematically. Numbers or letters indicate control knob setting as shown in the key diagrams. Sequence of sections reading from control knob end is as follows :-

1F = 1st section, front

1B = 1st section, back

2F = 2nd section, front

etc.

NOTE

FO 6-1 through 6-6 are located in back of manual

APPENDIX B

MAINTENANCE ALLOCATION

Section I. INTRODUCTION

B-1. General

This appendix provides a summary of the maintenance operations covered in the equipment literature. It authorizes categories of maintenance for specific maintenance functions on repairable items and components and the tools and equipment required to perform each function. This appendix may be used as an aid in planning maintenance operations.

B-2. Maintenance Functions

Maintenance functions will be limited to and defined as follows:

a. Inspect. To determine serviceability of an item by comparing its physical, mechanical, and electrical characteristics with established standards.

b. Test. To verify serviceability and to detect incipient electrical or mechanical failure by use of special equipment such as gages, meters, etc. This is accomplished with external test equipment and does not include operation of the equipment and operator type tests using internal meters or indicating devices.

c. Service. To clean, to preserve, to charge, and to add fuel, lubricants, cooling agents, and air. If it is desired that elements, such as painting and lubricating, be defined separately, they may be so listed.

d. Adjust. To rectify to the extent necessary to bring into proper operating range.

e. Align. To adjust two or more components or assemblies of an electrical or mechanical

system so that their functions are properly synchronized. This does not include setting the frequency control knob of radio receivers or transmitters to the desired frequency.

f. Calibrate. To determine the corrections to be made in the readings of instruments or test equipment used in precise measurement. Consists of the comparison of two instruments, one of which is a certified standard of known accuracy, to detect and adjust any discrepancy in the accuracy of the instrument being compared with the certified standard.

g. Install. To set up for use in an operational environment such as an encampment, site, or vehicle.

h. Replace. To replace unserviceable items with serviceable like item.

i. Repair. To restore an item to serviceable condition through correction of a specific failure of unserviceable condition. This function includes, but is not limited to welding, grinding, riveting, straightening, and replacement of parts other than the trial and error replacement of running spare type items such as fuses, lamps, or electron tubes.

j. Overhaul. Normally, the highest degree of maintenance performed by the Army in order to minimize time work in process is consistent with quality and economy of operation. It consists of that maintenance necessary to restore an item to completely serviceable condition as prescribed by maintenance standards in technical publications for each item of equipment. Overhaul normally does not return an item to like new, zero mileage, or zero hour condition.

k. *Rebuild.* The highest degree of materiel maintenance. It consists of restoring equipment as nearly as possible to new condition in accordance with original manufacturing standards. Rebuild is performed only when required by operational considerations or other paramount factors and then only at the depot maintenance category. Rebuild reduces to zero the hours or miles the equipment, or component thereof, has been in use.

1. *Symbols.* The uppercase letter placed in the appropriate column indicates the lowest level at which that particular maintenance function is to be performed.

B-3. Explanation of Format

a. *Column 1, Group Number.* Column 1 lists group numbers, the purpose of which is to identify components, assemblies, subassemblies and modules with the next higher assembly.

b. *Column 2 Functional Group.* Column 2 lists the noun names of components, assemblies, subassemblies and modules on which maintenance is authorized.

c. *Column 3, Maintenance Functions.* Column 3 lists the maintenance category at which performance of the specific maintenance function is authorized. Authorization to perform a function at any category also includes authorization to perform that function at higher categories. The codes used represent the various maintenance categories as follows

:

Code	Maintenance Category
C.....	Operator/Crew
C.....	Operator/Crew
0	Organizational Maintenance
F	Direct Support Maintenance
H.....	General Support Maintenance
D.....	Depot Maintenance

d. *Column 4, Tools and Test Equipment.* Column 4 specifies, by code, those tools and test equipment required to perform the designated function. The numbers appearing in this column refer to specific tool and test equipment which are identified in table I.

e. *Column 5, Remarks.* Self-explanatory.

B-4. Explanation of Format of Table I, Tool and Test Equipment Requirements

The column in Table I, Tool and Test Equipment Requirements are as follows:

a. *Tools and Equipment.* The numbers in this column coincide with the numbers used in the tools and equipment column of the applicable tool for the maintenance function.

b. *Maintenance Category.* The codes in this column indicate the maintenance category normally allocated the facility.

c. *Nomenclature.* This column lists tool, test, and maintenance equipment required to perform the maintenance functions.

d. *Federal Stock Number.* This column lists the Federal stock number of the specific tool or test equipment.

e. *Tool Number.* Not used.

SECTION II. MAINTENANCE ALLOCATION CHART
FOR
MODULATION METER ME-505/U

(1) GROUP NUMBER	(2) COMPONENT ASSEMBLY	(3) MAINTENANCE FUNCTION	(4) MAINTENANCE CATEGORY					(5) TOOLS AND EQUIPMENT	(6) REMARKS
			C	O	F	H	D		
00	Meter, Modulation ME-505/U (Marconi Model TF 2300A)	Inspect Test Test Repair Repair Replace Overhaul		0.5 0.9				16 16 1-8,10-16 16 1-8, 10-16 1-16 1-8, 10-16 1-16	A B C
01	Mixer Module	AI				0.5 0.3		1 16	
02	Oscillator Bd	A2a					2.0	1-16	
03	Harmonic Generator Bd	A2b				0.7 0.3		5-8 16	
04	IF Amplifier Bd	A3					1.0	1, 16	
05	Limiter	A4				0.4 0.3		9 16	
06	Discriminator	AS					0.7 0.3	1, 16 4, 10,11	
07	200 k Hz Filter Bd	A6				0.5 0.2		1, 16 10, 11 16	
08	1st LP Amplifier Ed	A7					0.6	1, 3, 10 1, 16 16	
09	15 k Hz Filter Bd	AB				0.5 0.2		1, 3, 10 11 16	
10	2nd LF Amplifier Bd	A9					0.7	1, 3, 10 1, 16 16	
11	Peak Reading Voltmeter Bd	A10				0.5 0.2		1, 3, 10 1, 2 16	
12	AM Detector Bd	All					0.8	1, 2, 16 10, 11 16	
13	Calibrator Bd	A12				0.5 0.2		1, 3, 10 10, 11 16	
14	Power Supply Bd	A13					0.6	1, 3, 10 16 1	
15	Component Ed	A14				0.5 0.2 0.2	0.5 0.3 0.3	1-4 16 1, 16 1, 16 16 1,16	

SECTION III. TOOL AND TEST EQUIPMENT REQUIREMENTS FOR ENCODER-DECODER KY-883/GSC

TOOL OR TEST EQUIPMENT REF CODE	MAINTENANCE CATEGORY	NOMENCLATURE	NATIONAL/NATO STOCK NUMBER	TOOL NUMBER
1	HD	Multimeter AN/USM-451	6625-00-060-6834	
2	HD	Transformer, Variable Power CN-16/U	5950-00-235-1036	
3	HD	Wave Analyzer TS-1830D/U	6625-00-845-7133	
4	HD	Differential Voltmeter NE-202/U	6625-00-972-4046	
5	HD	Frequency Counter AN/USM-459	6625-01-061-89e8	
6	HD	RF Millivoltmeter ME-426/U	6625-00-113-3491	
7	HD	T Connector (All BNC)		
8	HD	Crystals, frequencies 22, 23, and 44 MHz		
9	D	Response Analyzer 4-1000 MHz (Rhode & Schwarz 'Poly Skop' SWOB II)		
10	HD	Signal Generator AN/GRM-50C	6625-00-003-3238	
11	HD	Sensitive Voltmeter ME-370/U	6625-00-135-6990	
12	HD	RMS Voltmeter AN/USM-224	6625-00-727-47D6	
13	HD	Oscilloscope AN/USM-281C	6625-00-106-9622	
14	HD	Signal Generator HP-8660C	6625-00-689-6787	
15	HD	Tool Kit TK-100	5180-00-605-0079	
16	0	Tools and Test Equipment available to the repair person for his/her assigned mission.		

SECTION IV. REMARKS

REFERENCE CODE	REMARKS
A	Replacement of knobs, fuses and lamps.
B	Repaired by replacement of boards.
C	Repair boards.

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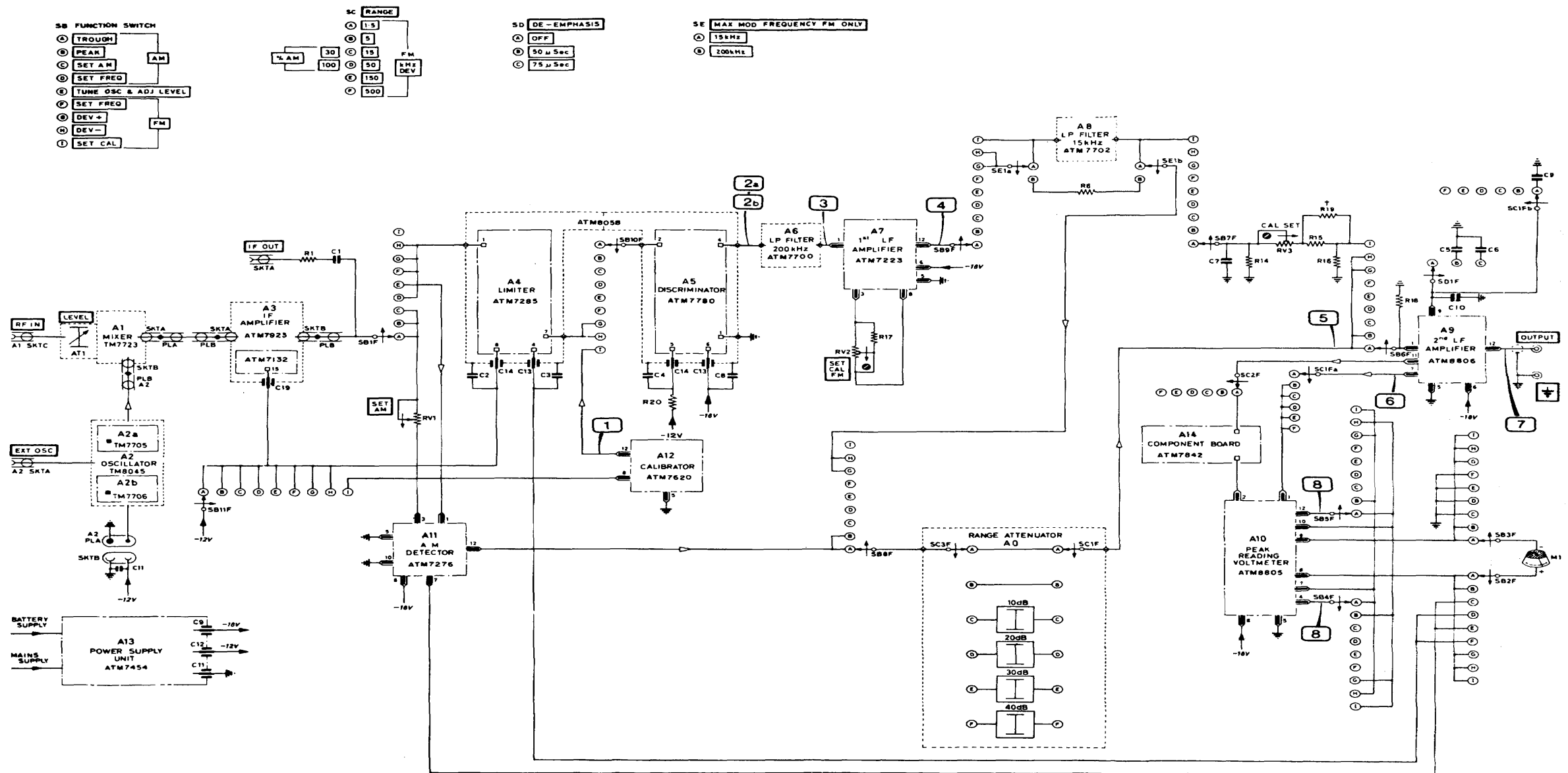
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General, United States Army
Chief of Staff

Official

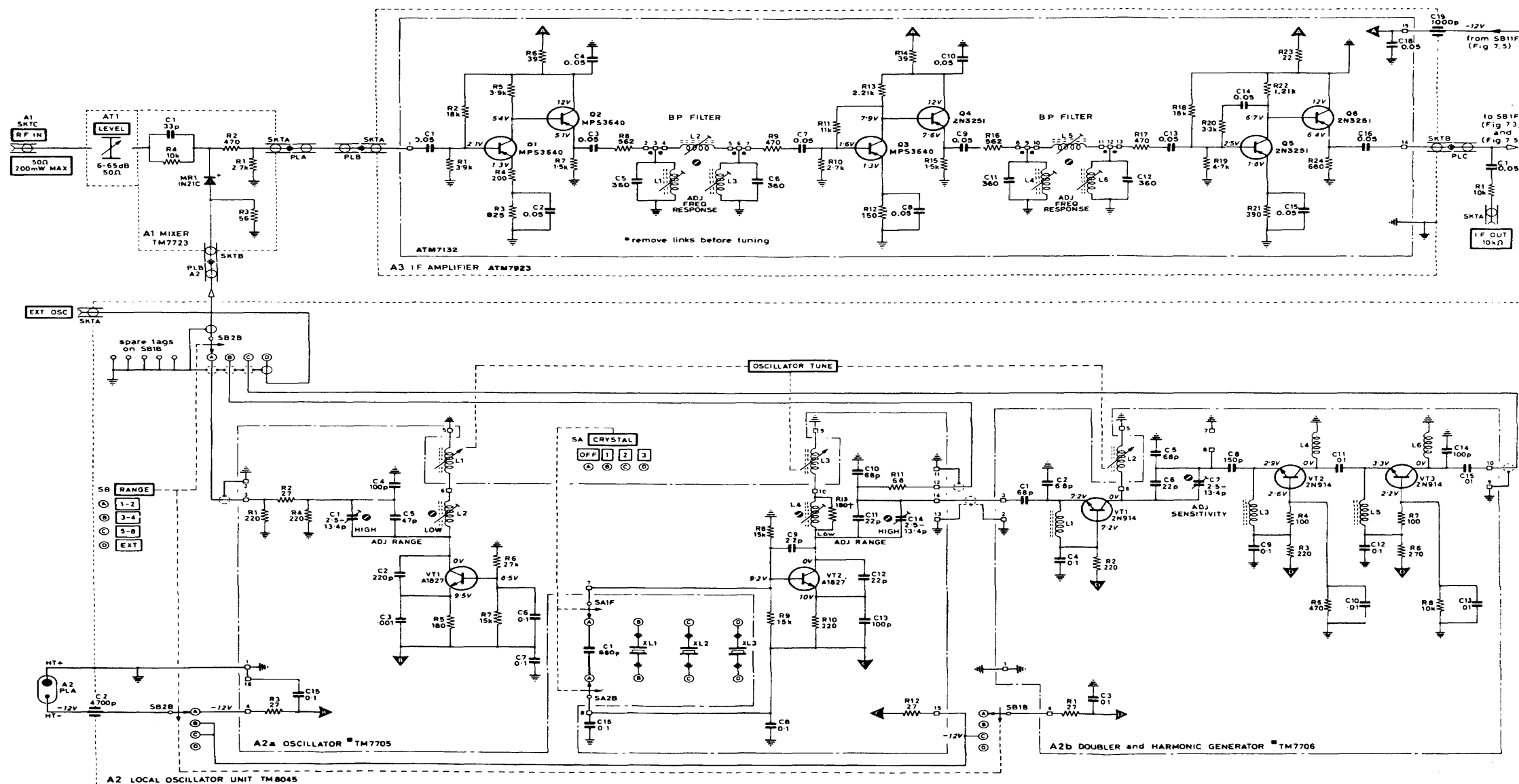
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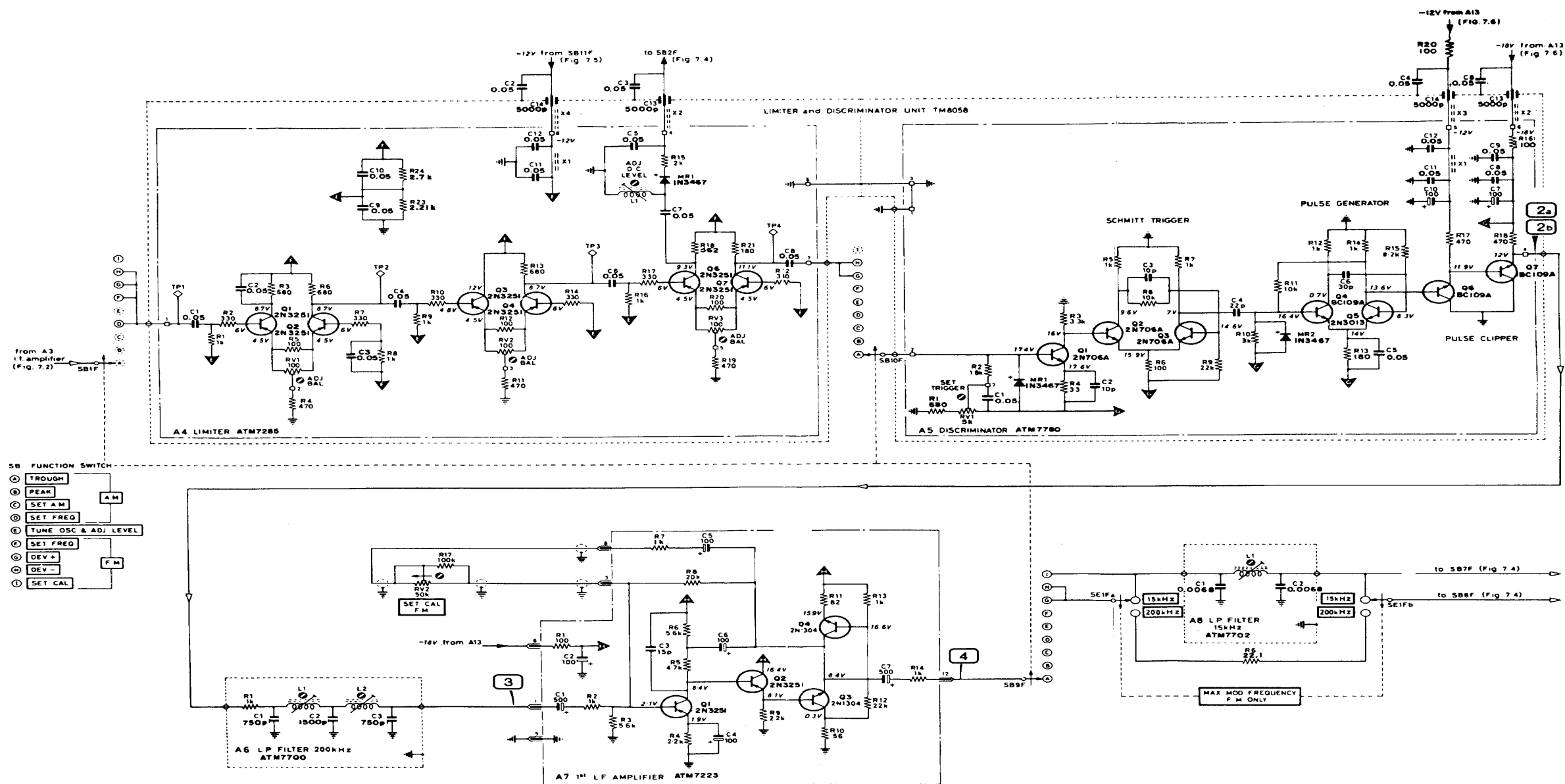
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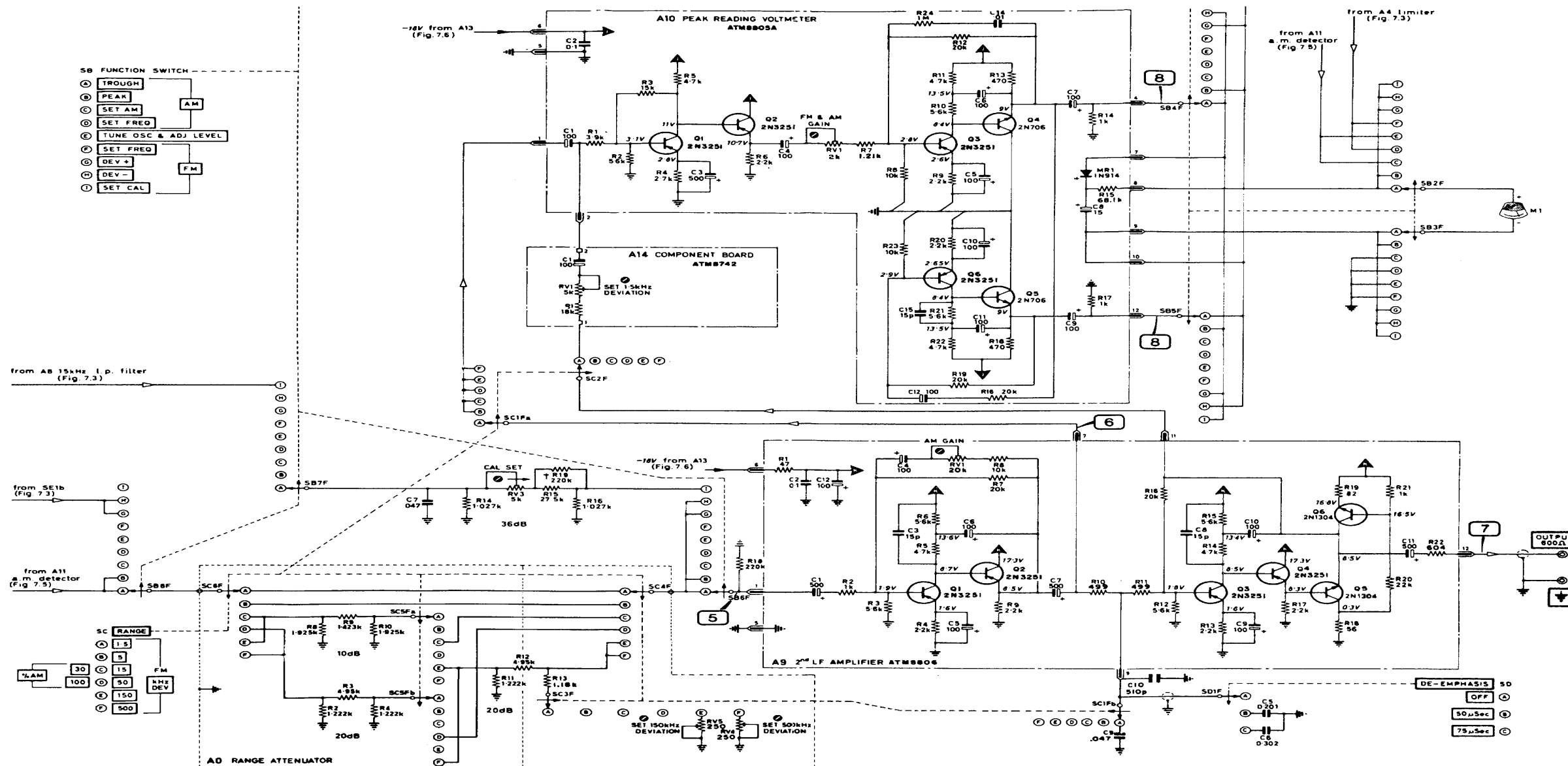
FO Fig. 6-1. Chassis inter-unit wiring



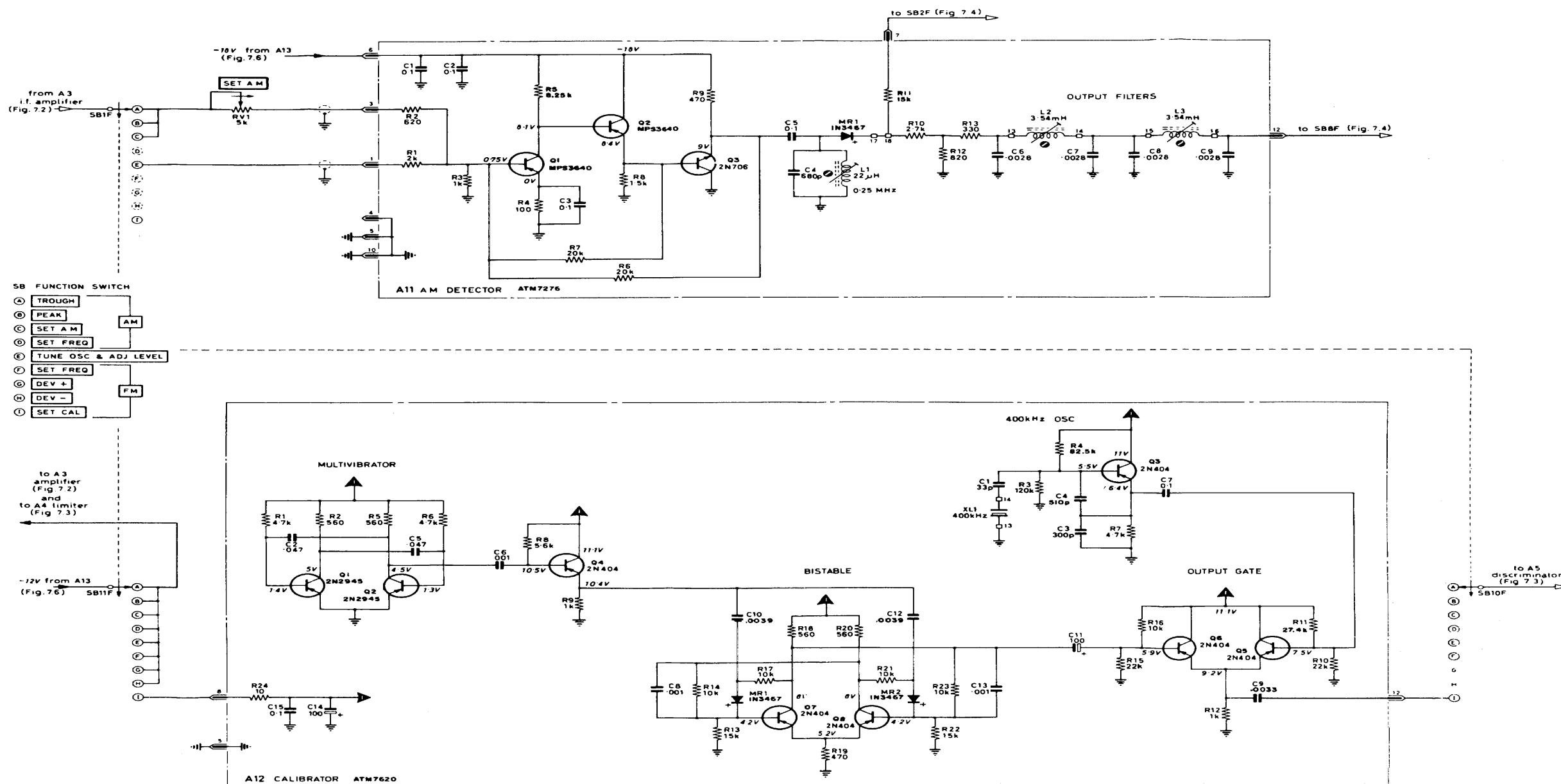
FO Fig. 6-2. Mixer, oscillator and i.f. amplifier



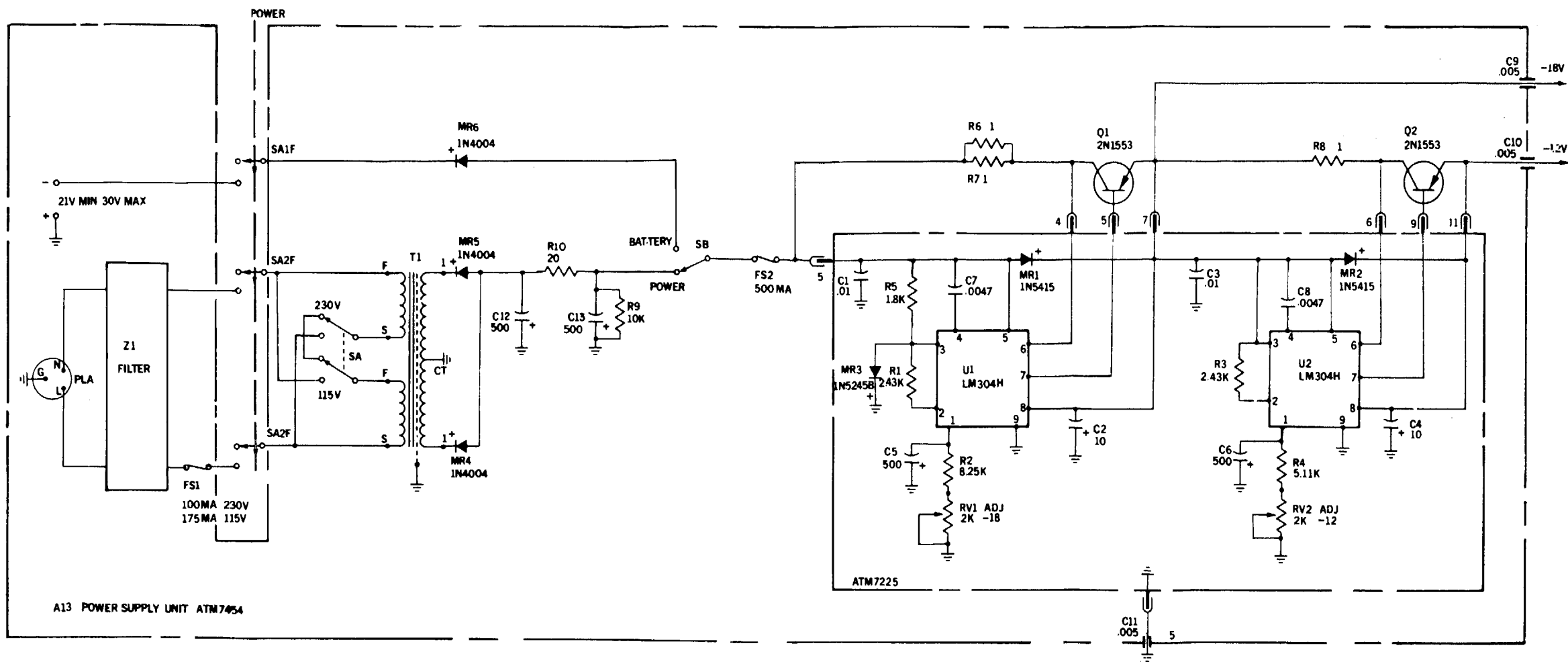
FO Fig. 6-3. Limiter, discriminator and 1st l.f. amplifier



FO Fig. 6-4. 2nd I.f. amplifier and peak reading voltmeter



FO Fig. 6-5. A.M. detector and calibrator



2300A (USA)
JAN 1974

FO Fig. 6-6. Power supply unit

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