

Eclipse Series

RF Technology
rinfo@rftechnology.com.au

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Keytone Decoder

This manual is produced by RF Technology Pty Ltd
10/8 Leighton Place, Hornsby, 2077 NSW Australia
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General System Description

The Keytone Decoder (KTD) module 05/9140 is the base station end of a tone-based, remote-keying system for the Eclipse series. When used with a compatible encoder it provides the means of keying the transmitter over the same voice-frequency (300--3000hz) circuit that carries the transmitted audio.

The decoder also provides Automatic Gain Control to compensate for changes in the voice circuit gain.

The system uses a single tone frequency of 2970~Hz to key the transmitter. When it is detected, the decoder keys the transmitter via an active low PTT output.

The amplitude of the incoming tone is used as a level reference for the AGC system. The AGC circuitry automatically adjusts the gain of the channel to maintain a constant tone level. This also maintains the voice information at a constant level since it shares the channel.

The audio output for the transmitter has the keytone removed by notch filters.

Installation and Operation

The KTD module plugs into the Eclipse series sub-rack. All connections are via the 25 pin connector on the rear of the module. The unit is aligned at the factory and should not require realignment. The only field adjustments required are the line input and output levels. These can be set from the front panel.

Module Connections (DB-25 Pinouts)

KTD Signal	KTD pin
600 ohm LINE IN [+]	6
600 ohm LINE IN [-]	20
600 ohm LINE OUT [+]	4
600 ohm LINE OUT [-]	17
PTT output	3
+12V	1, 14
GND	13, 25

System Adjustment

The following procedure may be used to set the line input and output levels.

- 1 The normal test signal consists of 1 kHz at -30 to 0 dBm and 2970 Hz at 8.5 dB below the 1 kHz level. The level used for system adjustment should be consistent with that provided from the control point through the VF circuit. Record the level used.
- 2 Apply the normal test signal to the module input pins 20,6. The test signal may be through the VF circuit from the control point or supplied locally.
- 3 Turn the front panel LINE IN adjustment fully clockwise until the mechanism clicks.
- 4 Connect an audio level meter between the LINE OUT pins 4,17 and adjust the front panel LINE OUT control to obtain -10 dBm.
- 5 Reduce the test signal input level by 20 dB. If the test signal is supplied from the remote control point, this may be done by either inserting a 20 dB attenuator in the circuit or by bridging the input terminals with a 33 ohm resistor.
- 6 Adjust the front panel LINE IN control counter-clockwise until the measured output level drops to -12 dBm.

7 Restore the test signal to the level recorded in step1

8 Adjust the front panel LINE OUT control to obtain the desired level. This is normally -10 to -6 dBm when connected to an Eclipse transmitter line input.

Circuit Description

Line Input

The composite voice plus keytone is input to the module through line transformer T1. This provides a compatible input for 600 ohm VF circuits.

The line input can be configured to provide a 600 ohm termination or a high impedance load by setting jumper JP2.

The input level is adjusted by the front panel control RV1. A high pass filter consisting of U1A and associated components is provided to reduce any 50 Hz hum which may be present. The hum filter can be by-passed by setting JP3.

AGC

The composite audio is applied to the input of a variable gain amplifier consisting of U2 and U3. U2A, an operational transconductance amplifier, is the variable gain element. U3A and U3B are used as inverting and non-inverting output buffers.

The gain of the amplifier is controlled by either of two level detectors. One is driven by the audio (voice plus keytone). U3A and U3B connect to Q1 and Q3 and act as a full wave AGC detector. The output from this detector is a negative going dc voltage. It is applied to the base of Q2 which in turn increases the current into pin 8 of U2 and reduces its gain.

This threshold of the audio signal detector is set at approximately 6 dB above the normal audio level. Therefore this detector only controls the gain when the audio level exceeds normal levels.

The keytone output from U5A drives the tone AGC detector Q5. The output from this detector controls the gain of U2 under normal operating conditions.

Band-Pass / Reject Filter

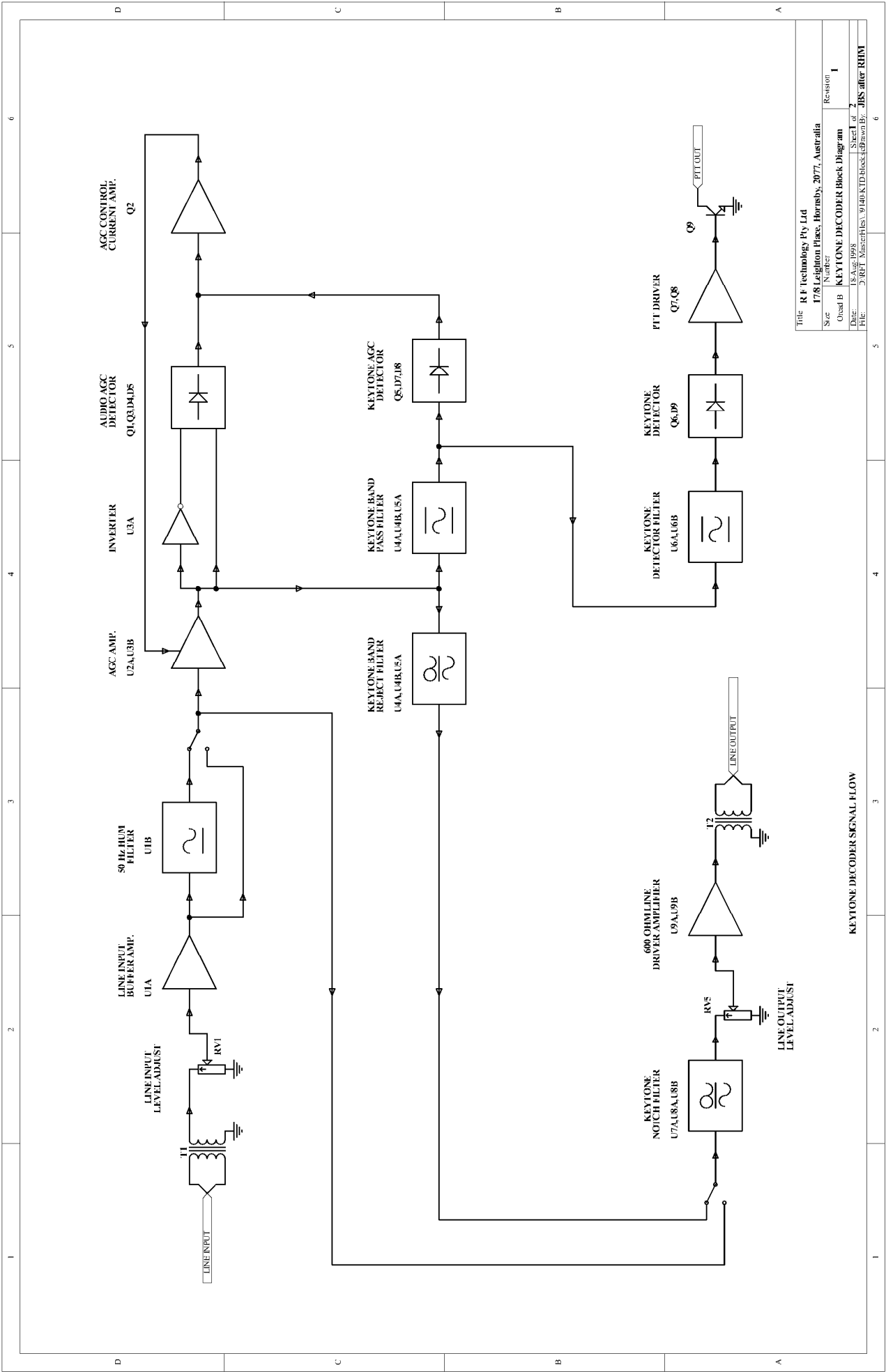
U4A, U4B and U5A are used in a filter circuit which has band pass and band reject outputs. The band reject output is used to remove the keytone from the audio supplied to the line output. The band pass output is used to separate the keytone from the lower audio frequencies. This signal is then fed to the tone AGC detector and to the keytone filter.

Keytone Filter and Detector

The keytone filter U6A, U6B and associated components provides the additional selectivity necessary to separate the keytone from the other audio frequency components. The filter output from U6B is applied to the base of Q6. Q6 is turned ON when the key tone is present and produces a negative going voltage which causes Q7, Q8 and Q9 to turn ON. The PTT output is taken from the collector of Q9.

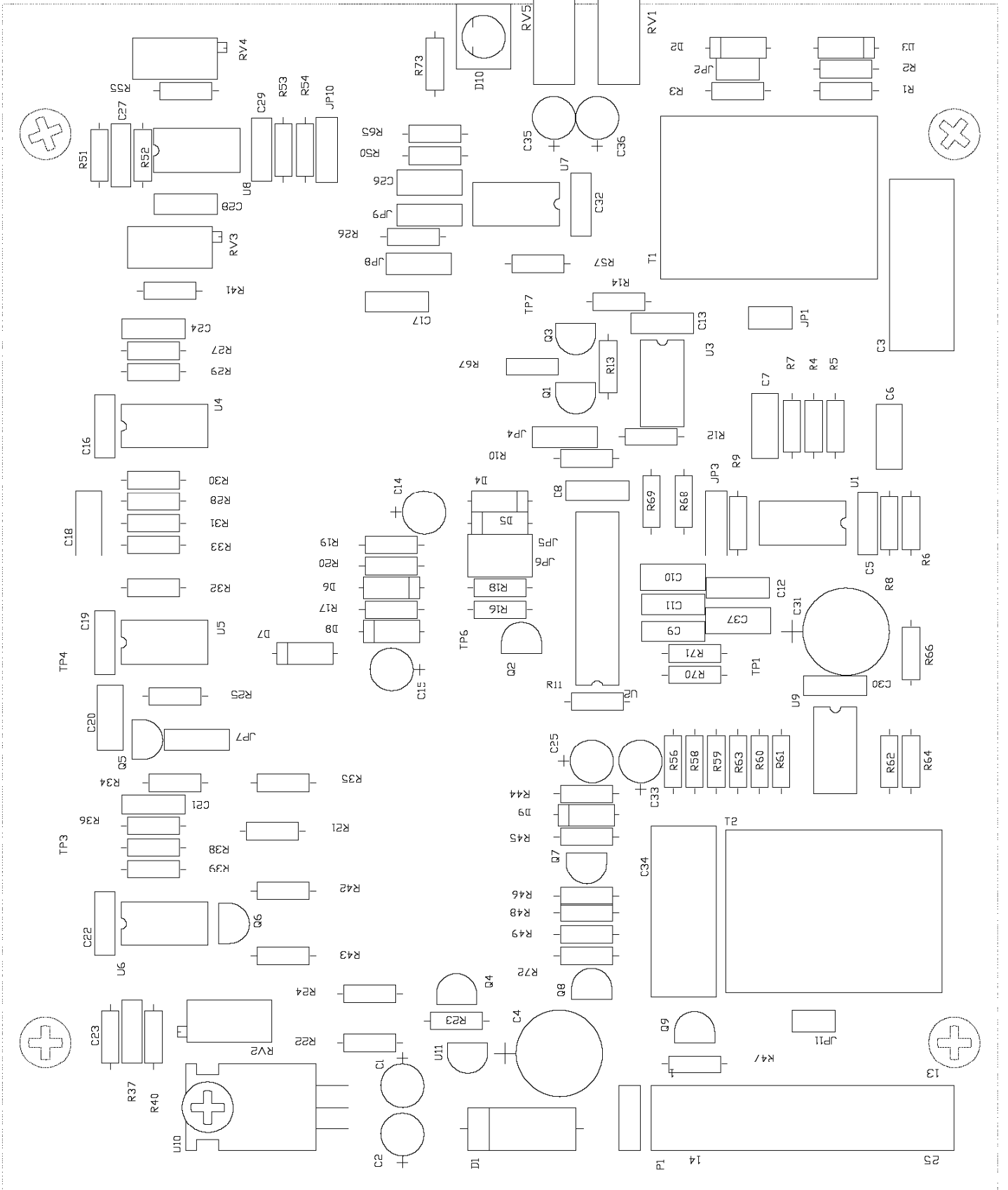
Notch Filter and Line Output

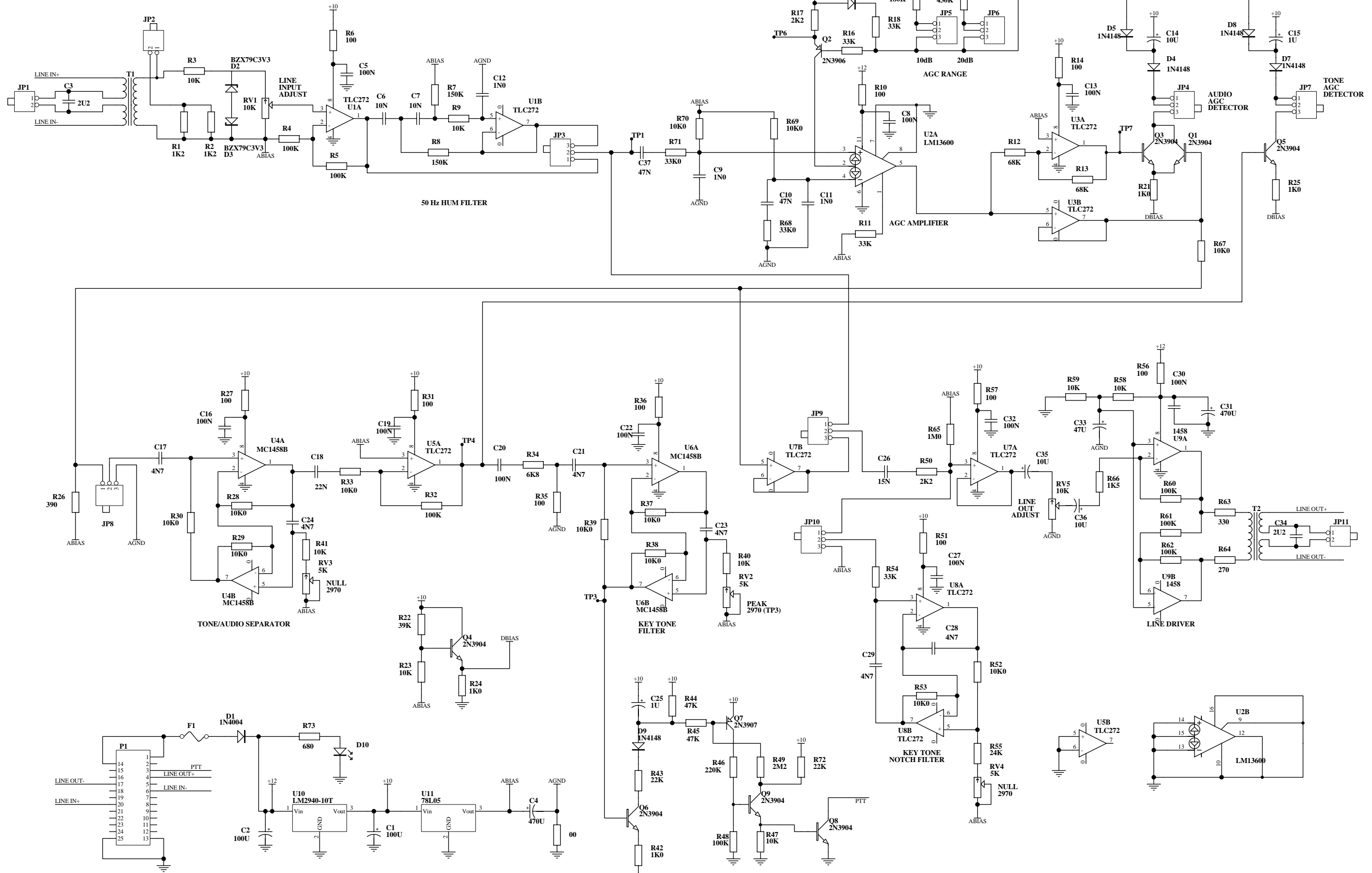
U7A, U8A and U8B are the active elements of a notch filter. This filter is used to further reduce the residual keytone. The output level is adjusted by RV5. The output amplifiers U9A and U9B drive the 600 ohm line output through transformer T2.



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Size	Number	Revision	
Sheet B	KEYSTONE DECODER Block Diagram	1	
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KEYSTONE DECODER SIGNAL FLOW





Title		
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