# PT8000 <br> SERVICE MANUAL VHF/UHF MOBILE RADIO 



## DANGEROUS!!

Do not connect AC power or the DC power that exceeds the specified input value with any connector or terminals of the radio. Otherwise it will cause fire or electric shock.

## WARNING!

Do not reverse power connection.

It may cause harm to the radio if signal input on the antenna connector is bigger than $20 \mathrm{dBm}(100 \mathrm{~mW})$.

Do not turn on the power before the antenna or load connection is completed.

If the antenna has been damaged, do not use the radio. Damaged antenna may cause tightly burning on skin.

It's better to avoid putting it in rain or snow, or any other liquid to ensure its life and performance.

## STATEMENT!

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## Chapter 1 Introduction

### 1.1 Introduction

This manual applies to the service and maintenance of PT8000 series of FM mobile radio, and is designed for the engineers and professional technicians that have been trained by our company. In this manual you can find all the information of product service. Kirisun reserves the rights to modify the product construction and specification without notice in order to enhance product performance and quality. You can also log on our website www.kirisun.com to download the latest service manual or contact your local dealer or us

Read this manual before repair the product.

### 1.2 Service Precautions <br> Safety

Avoid skin contacting with the antenna connector and PCB.
Do not reverse the power polarities.
If signal input is bigger than $20 \mathrm{dBm}(100 \mathrm{~mW})$ it may cause damage to the radio.

Do not turn on the power before the antenna and load connection is completed.
Do not use the radio if the antenna has been damaged. Contact the damaged antenna will cause lightly burning on the skin.
Repair service can only conducted by professional technicians.

## Electromagnetism Interference

It's prohibited to use or repair the radio in the following places:
Hospital, health center, air port
Any area with a potentially explosive atmosphere (where the air contains gas, dust and smog, etc.), such as the storage or transportation facilities. Any area of dynamite or exploder.

## Change Components

All the components use in repair service should be supplied by Kirisun.

Other components of the same models available on the market are not surely able to use in this product and we do not guarantee the quality of the product using such components.
Please fill in the following forms if you want to apply for any components from Kirisun.
Component Application

| Radio <br> Model | Compo <br> nent | No. | Model/ <br> Specifications | Material Serial <br> No. | Qua <br> ntity |
| :--- | :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| PT-8000 (2) | ChipFET | Q 3 | RD01MUS1 | 105-RD01MU-R01 | 1 |
| PT-8000 (2) | Triode <br> Chip | Q49 | 2SC5108 (Y) | 104-SC5108-R01 | 1 |

### 1.3 Service

All the Kirisun products are subject to the service warranty.
After-sales service will be provided, and the length of warranty is stated by Kirisun. The radio and its accessories are all in the warranty. However, in one of the following cases, charge free service will be not available.
No valid service warranty or original invoice.

Malfunction caused by disassembling, repairing or reconstructing the radio by the users without permission.
Wearing and tearing or any man-made damage such as mechanical damage, burning or water leaking.
Product serial number has been damaged or the product trademark is difficult to identify
After the warranty expires, lifetime service is still available. And we also provide service components to service stations and service staff.

## Installation Condition

## 1.Unpack

Please check the host in the package and the supplied accessories in the following table before using. Any articles are found lost or damaged, please contact the distributor without delay.

| Accessories | Quantity |
| :--- | :---: |
| Fixed bracket | 1 |
| Power Cable | 1 |
| Hand Microphone | 1 |
| Microphone Hanger | $\mathbf{1}$ |
| M4*10 Combination Screw | 4 |
| M4*16 Self-tapping Screw | 2 |
| M5*16 Self-tapping Screw | 4 |
| Instruction Manual | 1 |


| Microphone Hanger | Power Cable | Fixed bracket |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Hand Microphone | M4*10 Combination Screw | M5*16 / M4*16 Self-tapping Screw |

## 2. Licenses

Rules require that the radio installation point (mobile station or base station) needs permission license. The license carrier guarantees that the RF power, frequency and frequency deviation comply with the license requirements. The radio assembling or operation must be conducted by the license-authorized technicians.

## 3. Installation Preparation <br> 3.1 Description

Every radio has been adjusted and checked before the shipment. Before installation it's better to check if the radio transmitting or receiving is normal to make sure its proper operation.
3.2 Test

Connect all the cables and accessories to test the radio.
Transmitter frequency, deviation, and power output should be checked, as should receiver sensitivity, squelch operation, and audio output. Signlling operation should beverified

## 4. Installation Steps

### 4.1 Introduction

Check the car and decide how and where to install the radio antenna and accessories. Allocate the cable in a proper place to avoid pressing or squeezing it. And pay attention to the heat scattering of the radio equipments

### 4.2 Antenna

The most ideal place for antenna is the center of an open and flat conduction region. It usually at the center of the car top or at the top of the luggage cabinet. Stick the ground wire at the top of the luggage cabinet and the car outer shell and make sure to connect the luggage cabinet with the ground.
4.3 Connection of Power Cable

* First of all, please check whether there is a hole for the power cable on the insulating board. If no, please bore the board with the suitable drill bit and fix a rubber grommet on it.
* Afterwards, please have the cable pass through the insulating board and lead from the car into the car engine. Connect the re conductor to the positive terminal of the accumulator and the black conductor to the negative terminal.
* At last, ring the remained conductor and fix it.

Note: Please maintain the sufficient relaxation of the power cable to make it convenient to dismantle the radio in the state of power connection.
4.4 Radio Installing

Warning: For passengers' safety, please fix the radio firmly on the fixed bracket so that the radio will not be loosened in case of collision.

* The fixed bracket is taken as an example. Draw the position and drill a hole on the instrument panel first, and then install the fixed bracket with 4 M5*16 self-tapping screws. (Note: please fix the radio at the position convenient for operation and control, and leave an enough space for fixation and connection of the cable.)
* Slide the radio into the fixed bracket and fix it with 4 M4*10 combination screws (plus plain washer and spring washer). (Different combinations of fixing holes are selectable to adjust the radio to the proper height and visual angle.)
* Connect the antenna and the power cable to the radio.
* Install the microphone hanger at the position easy to use, with 2 M4*16 self-tapping screws. (The microphone and its cable should be fixed at the position not affecting safe driving.)
* Connect the microphone to the microphone jack on the front panel of the radio and put it on the hanger.
Note: When replacing the protective tube for the power cable, please use the one of the same specification without fail. It is not allowed to change it into the tube of higher capacity.
4.5 If you do not intend to use the external speaker, fit the supplied speaker-jack cap to stop dust and sand getting in.


## Chapter 2 Radio Overview

### 2.1 Description of External View

(1) 1) power button Press this button for a long time (more than 1.5 seconds) to switch the radio on/off.
(2) LED indicator

The red indicator will light
 while transmitting; the green indicator will light when it receives the carrier.
(3) $\sim / \smile$ button(programmable button)
(4) Display screen

For details, see Display .
(5) Volume Control knob

To be used to adjust volume.
(6) Microphone/Programming Interface
(7) P1button (programmable button)
(8) P2 button (programmable button)
(9) P3button (programmable button)

(10) PTT button (on the hand microphone)

Press the PTT button first, and then speak to the microphone to transmit the voice to the other. Loosen to receive.

### 2.2 Display Screen



| Display | Description |
| :--- | :--- |
| SCAN indicator | Scan indication: on when scan is enabled. |
| LOW indicator | Power level indication: on when in low power. |
|  | Indicates the current channel in normal use, ranging <br> from 1~8. <br> Indicates the current squelch level when squelch <br> selection is enabled, ranging from 0.~9. <br> Displays"b" when Public Address is enabled. <br> Displays"-" when the radio has no channel. <br> Displays"u" when the radio is in the remote stun status <br> Displays" h " when the radio is in the remote kill status <br> Displays" P " when the radio enters the PC <br> Programming Mode. <br> Displays" t " when the radio enters the PC Adjustment <br> Mode. <br> Displays" C " when the radio enters the Wired Clone <br> Mode。 |

### 2.3 Rear Panel


(1) Antenna Interface
(2) Power Interface
(3) External Speaker Interface

## Chapter 3 Circuit Principles

### 3.1 Frequency Structure



Figure 3.1 Frequency Chart
The receiver adopts quadric mixing mode. The first IF is 49.95 MHz , and the second IF is 450 kHz .
The first local oscillation signal of the receiver is produced by frequency synthesizer and the second local oscillation signal is produced by X1 THG.
The signal of transmitter is produced by frequency synthesizer.
The reference frequency of frequency synthesizer is produced by TCXO.
3.2 Principles of Receiver (RX)


Figure 3.2 Schematic Diagram for Receiver

Front End of Receiver
Signals from the antenna are filtered by BPF which consists of two-LC via RX/TX switch (D3, D11). After being filtered out the useless out-of-band signals, the signals are amplified by LNA consisting of Q18 and external components.
Signals from LNA are filtered again by BPF which consists of three-LC before entering the 1st mixer (Q19).

## AGC Circuit

It consists of Q16 and peripheral circuit. AGC will work to reduce the gain of Q18 only when the input signal is oversize.

1st mixer
The first IF ( 49.95 MHz ) signal is produced after mixing of the receiving signal from LNA and the 1st local oscillation signal from frequency synthesizer

## IF Circuit

The first IF signal is filtered out adjacent channel and other useless signals by crystal filter (XF1).
The first IF signal from crystal filter is amplified bythe firstIF amplifier (Q20) before processing of IC in IF( IC6, TA31136).
IF IC consists of the 1st mixer, IF amplifier, limiter, frequency discriminator, noise amplifier, audio low pass filter.
Signals ( 16.8 MHz ) from X1 are amplified by Q11 and peripheral circuit and then generate the second local oscillator ( 50.4 MHz ). The second IF signals $(450 \mathrm{kHz})$ are generated after signals mixing of the second local oscillation $(50.4 \mathrm{MHz})$ and the first IF ( 49.95 MHz ) in IC6. Audio signals are demodulated and outputted by IC6 after the second IF signals are amplified and limited in IC6 and then filtered by ceramic filter(CF1 or CF2 450kHz).
The second IF filter selective circuit consists of CF1, CF2, D20, D21 and peripheral circuit. When vehicle station is set on broadband, CF2 is connected and CF1 is cut off; when it is narrowband, CF1 is connected and CF2 is cut off.

## Squelch Circuit

Signals demodulated by IC6 are amplified by noise amplifier of IC6 and then amplified further by Q21. After that, the signals are demodulated by D25, and then the generated DC level enters squelch circuit controlled by MCU. The voltage is in inverse proportion to the input signals.

### 3.3 Principles of Transmitter (TX)

Transmitter Power Amplifier


Figure 3.3 Schematic Diagram for Power Amplifier and Antenna Switch

The modulated RF signals from VCO are amplified by Q1, Q2, Q4 and Q5 before the power amplification in IC1. IC1 Output Power: 25W Gate bias of IC1 is controlled by APC circuit, so the output power of transmitter can be controlled conveniently by changing the gate bias voltage.

## APC (Automatic Power Control) Circuit

The output power of RF power amplifier is detected and converted into DC level by RF detector diode (D9, D10). The DC level is then compared with signals from MCU and amplified in IC4 before power output control in Ic1 gate.
The voltage detected by detector diode will increase with oversized output power of transmitter. When the output voltage of IC4 decreases, the bias
voltage of IC1 will decrease, finally the output power of transmitter will decrease or vice versa. Thus, the output power of transmitter will keep stable under any different working condition
MCU can set the power by changing the voltage input to IC4.

### 3.4 Principles of Frequency Synthesizer



Figure 3.4 Schematic Diagram for Frequency Synthesizer
The PT8000 adopts PLL frequency synthesizer.
Frequency synthesizer consists of reference oscillator, voltage controlled oscillator (VCO), programmable frequency divider (PFD), phase comparator and low pass filter (LPF).
Transmitting VCO Unit consists of Q6, D1, D4, D5 and D6, etc. D8 is the modulation circuit of transmitting VCO.
Receiving VCO Unit consists of Q12, D14, D16, D17 and D18, etc.
IC3 (MB15E03SL) is PLL integrated circuit and contains programmable parametric frequency divider (PPFD), programmable frequency divider (PFD), phase comparator and charge pump, etc.
Low pass filter consists of R54, C113 and so on.
Reference frequency is provided by X 1 (TCXO, 16.8 MHz ).
Reference frequency of TCXO (Temperature-controlled Crystal Oscillator) is divided by PPFD in IC3 to produce reference frequency of 5 kHzor 6.25 kHz (controlled by MCU based on the set channel frequency).
The oscillation frequency of VCO is compared with reference frequency to produce error signal after divided by PFD in IC3. The error signal is filtered by low pass filter before changing the VCO frequency to the set value in VCO (it is locking).
Lock lost detection: When PLL is out of lock, IC3 pin14 will output low level signal to MCU, and then MCU prohibit transmitter from transmitting with a warning tone.

### 3.5 Audio Processing Circuit:



Figure 3.5 Schematic Diagram for Audio Processing Circuit
MIC Signal Processing:
Voice signals from MIC are amplified in IC13A (IC13Acomposes the AGC circuit with D32 and Q32 to increase the dynamic range of the circuit), and then sent to IDC circuit composed by IC13B after the pre-emphasis of C322 and R267. The limited signals are switched broad/narrowband in Q30 and then filtered signals over 3000 Hz in the two-level low pass circuit composed by IC13C and D. Then the filtered signals are modulated to transmitting VCO by D8 after frequency offset adjustment in VR2.

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Receiving Audio Signal Processing:
Audio sign als from IC6 are classified into two groups. One groupis amplified and filtered in low pass circuit composed by IC8 (for audio signa), then the relatively purified CTCSS/DCS signals are sent to MCU for processing;the other group is amplified by IC9C in IC9 (O29 is gains switch circuit used for the volume switch of broad/narrowband), after that, one group is shaped to better square signal in two-tone shaping circuit composed by IC10, and then sent to MCU for two-tone signal test; the other group is filtered CTCSS signals in high pass circuit composed by IC6 D and then sent to the de-emphasis circuit composed by R173 and C245, after that, the signals, through the two-level low pass circuit (composed by IC9A and D) and high pass circuit (composed by Q26), are amplified to make the speaker work in IC7 after volume adjustment by the volume switch.
Speaker Impedance: 160hm
Caution: Neither end of the speaker can be grounded!
Emergency alarm tone has no volume limitation.

### 3.6 Power Supply:

The station use 13.8 V battery, while transmitter amplifier circuit (IC1) and receiver audio amplifier (IC7) use battery directly for power supply.
IC17: 5V LDO, micro-power voltage stabilizer. Supply power for units such as MCU, IF processing and frequency synthesizer.
IC16: 8V LDO, micro-power voltage stabilizer.
Q38: 8T switch (controlled by MCU)
8T: supply power for the front end of transmitter
Q40: 8R switch (controlled by MCU)
8R: supply power for the RF amplification and mixing units of receiver.

### 3.7 MCU Unit:

MCU Unit controls the operation of every unit to realize all functions of the PT8000.
Communication with external PC
State data access
Control PLL for the generation, receiving and transmitting of local oscillation frequency
Access to the current channel state
Control LED status indicator
Control power supplied condition of every unit
Detect action of every function key
Produce CTCSS signal
Produce DCS signal
Produce power controlled signal
Finish CTCSS decoding
Finish DCS decoding
Squelch detection and control
Control voice prompt content

## Memory (E2PROM, AT24C08)

Channel data, CTCSS/DCS data and other function setting data and parameter adjustment data.

## CTCSS/DCS signal coding and decoding:

CTCSS/DCS signals from MCU (pin12 output, PWM wave) are sent to VCO and TCXO for modulation after the balance adjustment by VR1.
CTCSS/DCS signals from receiver are sent to MCU for decoding, and then MCU test if there are CTCSS/DCS signals with the same setting of the station to decide whether open the speaker or not.
CTCSS
CTCSS (continuous tone control squelch system, hereinafter referred to as CTCSS), is a kind of squelch control system with modulation on carrier and continuous sub-audio signals as pilot tone. If CTCSS function is set, the call is available only at the same CTCSS frequency of both receiving and transmitting parties to avoid the disturbance of other signals.
The station has 39 groups of standard CTCSS frequency for your selection, such as Table1.

CTCSS signals produced by MCU (PWM waveform) are sent to VCO for modulation after filtered the HF components over 300 Hz in low pass filter composed by RC.

Table 3.1 CTCSS Frequency Table

| No.Frequency <br> $[\mathrm{Hz}]$ | No. | Frequency <br> $[\mathrm{Hz}]$ | No. | Frequency <br> $[\mathrm{Hz}]$ | No. | Frequency <br> $[\mathrm{Hz}]$ |  |
| :--- | :---: | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 1 | 67.0 | 11 | 94.8 | 21 | 131.8 | 31 | 186.2 |
| 2 | 69.3 | 12 | 97.4 | 22 | 136.5 | 32 | 192.8 |
| 3 | 71.9 | 13 | 100.0 | 23 | 141.3 | 33 | 203.5 |
| 4 | 74.4 | 14 | 103.5 | 24 | 146.2 | 34 | 210.7 |
| 5 | 77.0 | 15 | 107.2 | 25 | 151.4 | 35 | 218.1 |
| 6 | 79.7 | 16 | 110.9 | 26 | 156.7 | 36 | 225.7 |
| 7 | 82.5 | 17 | 114.8 | 27 | 162.2 | 37 | 233.6 |
| 8 | 85.4 | 18 | 118.8 | 28 | 167.9 | 38 | 241.8 |
| 9 | 88.5 | 19 | 123.0 | 29 | 173.8 | 39 | 250.3 |
| 10 | 91.5 | 20 | 127.3 | 30 | 179.9 |  |  |

DCS signaling:
DCS (Digital code squelch), is a kind of continuous digital code modulated on carrier with voice signal and used for squelch control. If DCS function is set, the speaker is available only when receiving the same DCS code to avoid the disturbance of useless signals.
The station has 83 kinds of standard codes including positive and inverse code for your selection, such as Table 2.
DCS signals produced by MCU (PWM waveform) are sent to VCO and TCXO for modulation (the HF components of DCS signals are modulated by VCO, while the LF components by TCXO) after filtered the HF components over 300 Hz in low pass filter composed by RC.
CTCSS/DCS signals from receiver are sent to MCU for decoding, andthen MCU test if there are DCS codes with the same setting of the station to decide whether open the speaker or not.

Table 3.2 DCS Coding Schedule

| 023 | 114 | 174 | 315 | 445 | 631 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 025 | 115 | 205 | 331 | 464 | 632 |
| 026 | 116 | 223 | 343 | 465 | 654 |
| 031 | 125 | 226 | 346 | 466 | 662 |
| 032 | 131 | 243 | 351 | 503 | 664 |
| 043 | 132 | 244 | 364 | 506 | 703 |
| 047 | 134 | 245 | 365 | 516 | 712 |
| 051 | 143 | 251 | 371 | 532 | 723 |
| 054 | 152 | 261 | 411 | 546 | 731 |
| 065 | 155 | 263 | 412 | 565 | 732 |
| 071 | 156 | 265 | 413 | 606 | 734 |
| 072 | 162 | 271 | 423 | 612 | 743 |
| 073 | 165 | 306 | 431 | 624 | 754 |
| 074 | 172 | 311 | 432 | 627 |  |

3.8 Description of Semiconductor Devices

MCU Description
Table 3.3 Port Description of Microprocessor (R5F212A8)

| NO. | Port name | Pin Name | I/O | Function |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 1 | IGN | P33 | I | Reserved |
| 2 | EXT-ALARM | P34 | I | External Alarm Input |
| 3 | MODE |  | I | Connect resistor of 4.7K with VCC |
| 4 | SCL | P43 | O | EEPROM Clock Line |
| 5 | SDA | P44 | I/O | EEPROM Data Line |
| 6 | RST |  | I | Reset Input |
| 7 | XOUT |  | O | Oscillator |
| 8 | VSS |  | - | Grounding |
| 9 | XIN |  | I | Oscillator $(7.3 \mathrm{MHz)}$ |


| NO. | Port name | Pin Name | 1/0 | Function |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 10 | VCC |  | - | CPU Power 5V Input |
| 11 | SHIFT | P54 | 0 | Clock Beat Frequency Shift H: On |
| 12 | TOO | P53 | O(PWM) | QT/DQT Output |
| 13 | TO1 | P52 | O(PWM) | QT/DQT Output |
| 14 | DEV1 | P51 | 0 | Max Frequency Compensation |
| 15 | DEV2 | P50 | 0 | (four frequency band) |
| 16 | SCNLED | P27 | 0 | Scanning Indicator Light H : on |
| 17 | LOWLED | P26 | 0 | Low-power Indicator Light H : on |
| 18 | GLED | P25 | 0 | Receiving Green Indicator Light $\mathrm{H} \text { : on }$ |
| 19 | RLED | P24 | 0 | Transmitting Red Indicator Light H: on |
| 20 | UL | P23 | I | PLL Lock Detection Pin H: Locking L: Out of Lock |
| 21 | CK | P22 | 0 | PLL Clock Output |
| 22 | LE | P21 | 0 | PLL IC Enable Pin H: Locking |
| 23 | DT | P20 | 0 | PLL Data Output |
| 24 | DTMFD0 | P17 | 1 | DTMF Detection Input |
| 25 | DTMFD1 | P16 | 1 | DTMF Detection Input |
| 26 | DTMFD2 | P15 | 1 | DTMF Detection Input |
| 27 | DTMFD3 | P14 | 1 | DTMF Detection Input |
| 28 | DTMFDV | P86 | 1 | DTMF Decoding Effective Input |
| 29 | RX | P85 | 0 | TX/RX VCO Selection <br> H: TX, L: RX |
| 30 | MICDAT | P84 | I | Preservation: Digital Keyboard Microphone Data Input |
| 31 | T2IN | P83 | I(TRFI) | Reserved: 2TONE Detection Output |
| 32 | HOOK | P82 | 1 | Hang Signal Input, Connect R0ohm with RXD |
| 33 | LEDC | P81 | 0 | LED Display Control <br> H: Effective |
| 34 | DATA | P80 | 0 | LED Display Control Data |
| 35 | CLK | P60 | 0 | LED Display Control Clock |
| 36 | INT | P45 | 1 | Power Detection Input |
| 37 | TXD | P66 | 0 | RS-232C Output |
| 38 | RXD | P67 | I | RS-232C Input |
| 39 | BLC | P65 | 0 | Reserved |
| 40 | 8TC | P64 | 0 | Transmitting PowerControl H : on |
| 41 | 8RC | P63 | O | Receiving Power Control H : on |
| 42 | APC/TV | P31 | O(PWM) | TX: Automatic Power Control Output <br> RX: BPF Tuning Output |
| 43 | SBC | P30 | 0 | Main Power Switch Control H: on |
| 44 | TXGSW | P36 | 0 | Transmitting Gate Control L : Transmitting |
| 45 | PA | P32 | 0 | PA Control H: PA |
| 46 | AF_MUTE | P13 | O | Mute Control L:AF Mute |
| 47 | MIC_MUTE | P12 | 0 | Mute Control H:Mic Mute |
| 48 | AFCO | P11 | 0 | Audio Power Amplification Control <br> L: Power Amplification |
| 49 | TI | P10 | I(A/D8) | QT/DQT Signal Input |
| 50 | RSSI | P00 | I(A/D7) | Signal Strength Input |
| 51 | BUSY | P01 | I(A/D6) | Busy Signal Input |
| 52 | TEMP | P02 | I(A/D5) | Power Amplification Temperature <br> Protection Input |
| 53 | KEY2 | P03 | I(A/D4) | Keyboard Entry |
| 54 | KEY1 | P04 | I(A/D3) | Keyboard Entry |
| 55 | PTT | P62 | 1 | Press [PTT] to input, Connect R0 ohm with TXD |


| NO. | Port name | Pin Name | I/O | Function |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 56 | NC |  |  | Connect Pull-down Resistor <br> with VSS |
| 57 | NC |  |  | Connect Pull-down Resistor <br> with VSS |
| 58 | VCCN | P06 | O(D/A0) | Frequency Voltage Regulation <br> Output VCCN |
| 59 | AVSS |  | - | Connect with VSS |
| 60 | DTMF | P07 | O(D/A1) | D/A Output: DTMF/BEEP Output |
| 61 | VREF |  | - | Connect with AVCC |
| 62 | AVCC |  | - | CPU Power 5V Input |
| 63 | MAXAF | P37 | O | Alarm Max Volume Control Switch <br> H: Controlled by Volume Switch <br> L: Max Volume at Emergency Alarm |
| 64 | WNTC | P35 | O | Broad/narrowband Control <br> H: Broad L: Narrow |

3.4 Functional description of semiconductor device

| Item | Model | FunctionDescription |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| IC5 | HT9172 | DTMF Decoder Chip |
| IC12 | PST9140NR | MCU Reset Circuit |
| IC13 | NJM2902V | MIC Amplification, Limitation, Filtering |
| IC3 | MB15E03SL | Frequency Synthesizer |
| IC4 | NJM2904 | APC, Voltage Comparison, Driving |
| IC6 | TA31136 | Receiver 2nd Local Oscillation, 2nd IF Amplification, <br> Limitation, Demodulation, Noise Amplification |
| IC9 | NJM2902 | Receiver demodulated signal Amplification, Filtering |
| IC8 | NJM2902 | Receiver CTCSS Signal Amplification, Filtering |
| IC11 | R5F212A8 | MCU |
| IC15 | AT24C08 | E2PROM, Channel Frequency Data Storage, <br> Function Setting Parameter, Debug Mode Parameter |
| IC7 | TDA1519C | Audio Frequency Power Amplification |
| IC11 | RA30H | Transmitter Final Power Amplification |
| IC17 | NJM78L05 | 5V Voltage Regulation Input |
| IC16 | TA7808S | 8V Voltage Regulation Input |
| Q9 | DTC144EE | APC Control Switch |
| Q12 | 2SK508NV | Receiving VCO Oscillation Circuit |
| Q14 | 2SC4617 | VCO Power Filters |
| Q11 | 2SC5108 | Receiving 2nd Local Oscillation Frequency <br> Multiplier Circuit |
| Q16 | 2 2SK1829 | Receiving High Power Amplification Gains <br> Control Switch |
| Q18 | 3SK318 | Receiver High Power Amplification |
| Q19 | 3SK318 | First Level Mixer |
| Q1 | 2SC5108 | VCO Buffer Amplifier |
| Q20 | 2SC5108 | 1st IF Amplifier |
| Q21 | 2SC4617 | Receiver Noise Amplifier |
| Q22 | DTC144EE | Broad/narrowband Noise Switch |
| Q23 | DTA144EE | Receiving Broad/narrowband Frequency Switch |
| Q29 | DTA144EE | Receiving Broad/narrowband Switch |
| Q30 | 2SK1824 | Transmitting Broad/narrowband Switch |
| Q27 | DTC144EE | Beat Frequency Control Switch |
| Q33 | 2SK1824 | Receiving Audio Mute Switch |
| Q45 | 2SK1824 | Receiver Audio Output Switch, Disconnection <br> on Emergency |
| Q28 | DTC144EE | Audio Power Amplification Control Switch |
| Q35 | DTA144EE | MIC Power Switch of Amplification Unit |
| Q40 | KTA1298 | 8R Switch |
| Q1 | 2SC5108 | VCO Buffer Amplifier |
| Q38 | KTA1298 | 8T Switch |
| Q32 | 2SC4919 | MIC AGC Control Switch |
| Q4 | 2SC3357 | Transmitter 1st Amplification |
| Q5 | 2SC3357 | Transmitter 2nd Amplification |
| Q46 | 2 SK1824 | Receiver Audio Output Switch, Connection on |


| Item | Model | Function Description |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
|  |  | Emergency |
| Q6 | 2 SK508NV | Transmitting VCO Oscillation Circuit |
| Q3 | 2 SC4116 | Transmitting VCO Control Switch |
| Q7 | 2 2C5108 | VCO Buffer Amplifier |
| Q13 | 2SC4116 | Receiving VCO Control Switch |

Table 3.5 Functional description of Diode

| Item | Model | Function Description |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| D3, D11 | L709CE | Transmitter antenna switch diode |
| D12 | MA2S111 | Lock Lost Detection Diode |
| D14, D16, <br> D17, D18 | HVC376 | Receiving VCO Oscillation Varactor Diode |
| D16 | HVC376 | Receiving VCO Oscillation Varactor Diode |
| D17 | HVC376 | Receiving VCO Oscillation Varactor Diode |
| D18 | HVC376 | Receiving VCO Oscillation Varactor Diode |
| D7 | HZU5ALL | APC Output Voltage-limiting Diode |
| D2, D19 | HSC277 | VCO Output Switch |
| D20, D21 | DAN222 | Receiving 2nd IF Filter Broad/narrowband <br> Switch |
| D8 | HVC376 | Transmitting VCO Oscillation Varactor Diode |
| D23 | HVC355B | Receiving BPF Varactor Diode |
| D25 | MA742 | Noise Demodulation |
| D27, D28, | HVC376B | Receiving BPF Varactor Diode |
| D26, D30, | 1SS372 |  |
| D29 | HVC376 | MIC AGC Detection Diode |
| D32 | TSV278 | Transmitting VCO Oscillation Varactor Diode |
| D1, D4, |  |  |
| D5, D6 |  | Transmitting VCO Modulation Diode |
| D8 |  |  |

Table 3.6: Characteristic of XF1 crystal filter

| Item | Rated Value |
| :--- | :--- |
| Nominal center frequency | 49.95 MHz |
| Transmission band width | $\pm 7.5 \mathrm{khz}$ or higher, but within 3db |
| 40dbstop band width | $\pm 20.0 \mathrm{khz}$ or lower |
| Ripple | 1.0 db or lower |
| Insertion loss | 3.0 db or lower |
| Ensure attenuation | 80 db or higher, but between f0-910khz |
| Terminal impedance | $330 \Omega$ |

Table 3.7 Performance and characteristic of CF1 LTWC450H

| Item | Rated Value |
| :--- | :--- |
| Nominal center frequency | 450 kHz |
| 6db band width | $\pm 3.0 \mathrm{khz}$ or higher |
| 50 db band width | $\pm 9.5 \mathrm{khz}$ or lower |
| Ripple | 2.0 db or lower, but between $\mathrm{fO} \pm 4 \mathrm{kHz}$ |
| Insertion loss | 6.0 db or lower |
| Ensure attenuation | 47.0 db or higher, but between $\mathrm{f0} \pm 100 \mathrm{kHz}$ |
| Terminal impedance | $1.5 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ |

Table 3.8 Performance and characteristic of CF1 LTWC450F

| Item | Rated Value |
| :--- | :--- |
| Nominal center frequency | 450 kHz |
| 6db band width | $\pm 6.0 \mathrm{khz}$ or higher |
| 50db band width | $\pm 12.5 \mathrm{khz}$ or lower |
| Ripple | 2.0 db or lower, but between $\mathrm{fO} \pm 4 \mathrm{kHz}$ |
| Insertion loss | 6.0 db or lower |
| Ensure attenuation | 47.0 db or higher, but between $\mathrm{f0} \pm 100 \mathrm{kHz}$ |
| Terminal impedance | $1.5 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ |

## Chapter 4 Mode Introduction

Mode combinations

| Mode |  | Function | Howto access |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| User Mode |  | Fornormal use | Poweron |
| PC <br> Mode | Data <br> Programming mode | Reading and writing frequency data and other functions | Receive instructions from the PC |
|  | TestMode | Used to tune the radio using the PC. | Receive instructions from the PC |
|  | Firmware Programming Mode | Upgrades the software when new features are added | Press button P3 for over <br> 2 seconds and connect the power at the same time; Receive instructions from the computer |
| Wired Clone mode |  | Used to transfer progra mming data from one radio to another. | Press button P1 for over 2 seconds and connect the power at the same time. |

## User Mode:

You can enter User Mode (conventional communication mode) by turning on the power switch. Users in the mode can use the defined function of the vehicle station.

## Data programming mode:

Before leaving the factory, the radio has been set in factory. However, due to different requirements of users, functional parameters of the radio like working frequency, channels, CTCSS/DCS and auto scanning, etc. Should be reset. Therefore, the company has specially designed a setof Chinese /English programming software KSP8000 with friendly interface, convenient operation and visualized display for setting functional parameters of the radio.
Steps for setting the functional parameters of the radio by PC are as follows: A. Install KSP8000 on the PC.
B. As shown in the figure below, connect the radio and the serial port of the PC with the special programming cable KSPL-05


Figure 4-1
C. Turn on the power of the PC.
D. Turn on the power of the radio.
E. Click on KSP8000 to perform the program and run KSP8000.
F. In the main menu of KSP8000, click on [Read] to read the pa ramet ers of the radio into the PC; click on [Write] to write the parameters setin the PC into the radio.
G. With the KSP8000 Programming Software, you can set the following parameters according to the requirements of customers:

## The station information:

Model of vehicle station (model/ frequency range), serial number, embedded information, MCU version and hardware version, etc

## The station parameters:

(1) Programmable buttons: (P1, P2, P3, $\sim$ and can beset tolong/short button and the long button time can be defined)
(2) Miscellaneous settings
(1). Cable copy mode allowed
(2). TOT transmitting time limitation
(3). TOT transmitting time limitation reset

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(4). Pre-tips for TOT transmitting time limitation
(5). Re-key time of TOT transmitting overtime
(6). Squelch leveloption
(7). Warning tone
(8). Frequency reading code
(9). Frequency writing code
(3) Scanning settings

Scanning option, priority channel selection, back-channel selection, transmitting pause time, scanning detention time and fly-back period
(4) Emergency alarm settings

## Channel parameters:

(1) Channel receiving frequency and transmitting frequency. (stepping frequency: $2.5 \mathrm{KHz} / 5 \mathrm{KHz} / 6.25 \mathrm{KHz}$ )
(2) Channel receiving signaling and transmitting signaling
(1) none
(2) sub-audio frequency CTCSS ( $60 \sim 260 \mathrm{~Hz} @ 0.1 \mathrm{~Hz}$ step)
(3) CTCSS digital DCS(-777 ~ 777 @ octal umber)
(3) Busy channel lock option
(4) Clock beat frequency shift selection
(5) Channel spacing selection $25 \mathrm{KHz} / 12.5 \mathrm{KHz}$ (Wide/Narrow)
(6) Scanning adding/deletion selection
(7) Channel high/low power selection
(8) CTCSS rhyme flip \& phase shift selection
(9) Code selection of CALL1 and CALL2
(10) Code selection of PTT ID on-line code and off-line code

DTMF setting:
DTMF encoding template
DTMF encoding sequence (group 1~12)
DTMF decoding sequence (group 1~4)
Decoding response
Please refer to the "Help" document of KSP8000 for details.

## Caution:

1. Before editing for the first time, the data should be read from the vehicle station and properly backed up.
2. If the edited dat a cannot work normally after being written into the vehicle station, please open the backup data and rewrite them.
3. "Model Information" is the important information of the vehicle station and should not be altered.

## Test Mode

According to Figure 4-1, connect the vehicle station and the serial port of the computer with the special programming cable.
Warning: Before entering the Test Mode, please first connect a high-frequency load of 50 ohm to the antenna port of the vehicle station or connect the vehicle station to a comprehensive tester.
With the KSP8000 Programming Software, you can enter the adjustment status in Computer Test Mode to adjustthe following parameters of the vehicle station:

1. Frequency stability
2. Transmitting five frequency points of high power
3. Transmitting five frequency points of low power
4. Level- 9 broadband of squelch level opens five frequency points
5. Level- 9 broadband of squelch level closes five frequency points
6. Level- 9 narrowband of squelch level opens five frequency points
7. Level- 9 narrowband of squelch level closes five frequency points
8. Level- 1 broadband of squelch level opens five frequency points
9. Level- 1 broadband of squelch level closes five frequency points
10.Level- 1 narrowband of squelch level opens five frequency points 11.Level- 1 narrowband of squelch level closes five frequency points 12. Five frequency points of broadband QT $(67 \mathrm{~Hz})$ frequency offset 13.IF points of narrowband QT( 67 Hz ) frequency offset 14.Five frequency points of broadband QT $(151.4 \mathrm{~Hz})$ frequency offset 15.IF points of narrowband QT ( 151.4 Hz ) frequency offset 16.0Five frequency points of broadband QT $(254.1 \mathrm{~Hz})$ frequency offset

IF points of narrowband QT $(254.1 \mathrm{~Hz})$ frequency offset
Five frequency points of broadband DQT frequency offset IF points of narrowband DQT frequency offset
Receiving five frequency points of sensitivity tuning voltage
IF points of broadband/narrowband DTMF frequency offset

## Firmware Programming Mode

The vehicle station is equipped with FLASH ROM internally, when new features are announced, it can be upgraded.

1. Press P3 for over 2 seconds and connect the power at the same time.

Enter Firmware Programming Mode when orange indicator is on.
2. Run computer programming software KMU.
3. Connect the vehicle station and the computer with the programming cable.
4. Select the com port to load firmware upgrade file and then click on"E.P" for downloading.
5. Turn off the power to quit after the communication is successful.
6. Just repeat steps 1-5 if you want to program another vehicle station.

## Cable Copy Mode

The vehicl e station will not exit automatically after entering cable copy mode if the cable copy function is set. But the user need to turn on the power again if return the user mode.

The operation steps are as follows:


Figure 4-2

1. Press [P1] and connect the power at the same time for entering copy mode when it " C" appears. Please enter user mode if copy mode is prohibited.
2. Connect sub-machine with cable copy line (KCLO2) and turn on the power of sub-machine.
3 .Press [P2] of Host for copy with the red indicator on, thus thedata canbe copied from Host to sub-machine. The sub-machine shows " $P$ " with green indicator on when receiving the data. The redindicator of Host is off after copy, while sub-machine reset automatically after receiving all data.
3. You may continue the copy of step 3.

Notes: You may tum on or prohibit cable copy mode by PC Programming Software. The vehicle st ation can not enter cable copy mode once the cable copy function is prohibited

## Chapter 5 Maintenance, Assembly and Disassembly

The station is a kind of sophisticated communication equipment with small and fine mechanical structure. You should assemble and disassemble it carefully during the maintenance process. The Instruction for assembly and disassembly are as follows:


Figure 5-1

| ITEM | PARTNUMBER | DESCRIPTION | QTY. |
| :---: | :--- | :--- | :---: |
| 1 | $201-008000-R 02$ | KNOB VOLUME | 1 |
| 2 | $203-006800-R 26$ | SPRING PLATE | 1 |
| 3 | $203-007200-$ R08 | NUT VOLUME KNOB | 1 |
| 4 | $204-006800-R 01$ | LABEL LCD LENS | 1 |
| 5 |  | LABEL LOGO | 1 |
| 6 | $301-25050$ J-R01 | SCREW M2.5*5 | 6 |
| 7 | $201-008000-R 01$ | CASE FRONT | 1 |
| 8 | $204-008000-R 01$ | NET DUSTPROOF SPEAKER | 1 |
| 9 | $121-100000-R 19$ | SPEAKER | 1 |
| 10 | $120-400000-R 04$ | LINE SPEAKER | 1 |
| 11 | $120-400000-R 05$ | LINE 0.5*34P*110mm | 1 |
| 12 | $204-008000-R 02$ | STRIP DUSTPROOF C | 1 |
| 13 | $204-008000-R 03$ | STRIP DUSTPROOF B | 1 |
| 14 | $203-008000-R 02$ | CASE TOP AL | 1 |
| 15 | $120-100000-R 15$ | CABLE POWER | 1 |
| 16 | $201-008000-R 06$ | FASTENER POWERCABLE | 1 |
| 17 | $203-008000-R 03$ | PLATE METAL | 1 |
| 18 | $202-008200-R 02$ | PLUG RUBBER SPEAKER HOLE | 1 |
| 19 | $303-30100 G-R 01$ | SCREW M3*10 WITH SPRING PLATE |  |
| 20 | $203-008200-R 03$ | ANTENNA BASE |  |
| 21 | $102-304452-R 01$ | MODULE POWER | 1 |
| 22 | $203-008200-R 05$ | SHIELD POWER MOUDLE | 1 |
| 23 | $203-008200-R 09$ | CUSHION SHIELD | 1 |
| 24 |  | PCB ASSEMBIY MAIN | 1 |
| 25 | $301-30060 G-R 01$ | SCREW M3*6 | 8 |


| ITEM | PARTNUMBER | DESCRIPTION | QTY. |
| :---: | :--- | :--- | :---: |
| 26 | $204-008000-$ R04 | STRIP DUSTPROOFA | 2 |
| 27 | $203-008000-R 01$ | CASE BOTTOM AL | 1 |
| 28 | $301-30250$ D-R01 | SCREW M3*25 | 6 |
| 29 | $201-008000-$ R04 | LENS LED | 1 |
| 30 | $201-008000-R 03$ | LENS LCD WINDOW | 1 |
| 31 | $202-008000-R 01$ | KEY RUBBER | 1 |
| 32 |  | PCB ASSEMBLYCONTROL | 1 |
| 33 | $302-26060$ D-R01 | SCREW M2.6*6 | 5 |

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2.Instruction for disassembly of the station for maintenance

1) RF-PCB Disassembly
(1) Release the 6 screws (M3x25) for the upper and lower covers and open the aluminum alloy lower cover (see the figure below).


Figure 5-2
(2).Remove the power module shield and unsolder the welding leg of power amplification module from PCB with the electric iron (see the figure above).
(3).Release the 4 screws (M2.5×5) of the baffle and remove the metal baffle, plastic buckle and horn hole plug (see the right figure above).
(4).Unplug the flat cable and horn cable, unsolder the antenna head from RF-PCB with the electric iron, release the screwsand thencarefully remove the RF-PCB from the aluminum alloy upper cover (see the figure below).


Figure 5-3
2) Instruction for disassembly of KEY-PCB


Figure 5-4
(1).Release the 6 screws (M3x25) for the upper and lower covers and open the aluminum alloy lower cover (see the figure above).
(2).Unplug the flat cable and horn cable.
(3). Release the 2 screws ( $\mathrm{M} 2.5 \times 5$ ) for the panel to separate the panel from the station.
(4). Unplug the volume knob and then remove the knob circlip and the switch nub.
(5). Release the 5 fixing screws (M2.6x6) for KEY-PCB to takeout the KEYPCB from the plastic panel (see the figure above).
After the disassembly above, you can carry out corresponding reparation and debugging according to the actual malfunction.

## Chapter 6 Overall Debugging

Please ensure good grounding of all equipment before testing/debugging! Please ensure the correct connection of antenna output with the corresponding equipment or load before testing/debugging.
Transmitter output must connect with standard signal source/frequency meter/frequency deviator/frequency spectrograph by RF Power Attenuator. Please ensure no transmitting operation when testing the receiver. Please ensure the good antistatic measures for human body and equipment during the debugging /testing/reparation process.

### 6.1 Equipment and software for repair

It is necessary to list the equipment and software in the following table to repair and test this product.
Table 6.1 For repair and test: equipment and software

| NO. | Name | Parameter requirements |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 1 | Computer | Above P2, compatible IBM PC, WINDOWS <br> $98 / \mathrm{ME} / 2000 / X P O p e r a t i n g ~ S y s t e m ~$ |
| 2 | Programming software | KSP8000 |
| 3 | Programming cable | KSPL-05 |
| 4 | Dubbing cable | KCL-02 |
| 5 | DC regulator | Output voltage:13.8V, output electric <br> current: $\geqslant 20 \mathrm{~A}$ |
| 6 | RF power meter | Test range: $0.5---50 \mathrm{~W}$ <br> Frequency range: $100 \mathrm{MHz500MHz}$ <br> Resistance: 50 Uे <br> SWR $\leqslant 1.2$ |
| 7 | Frequency <br> meter | Frequency range: 0.1600 MHz <br> Frequency accuracy: higher than $\pm 1 \times 10^{-6}$ <br> Sensitivity: higher than 100 mV |
| 8 | Frequency <br> deviator | Frequency range: DC600MHz <br> Test range: $0- - \pm 5 \mathrm{kHz}$ |
| 9 | DMM | Input resistance: above $10 \mathrm{MÙ} / \mathrm{N} \mathrm{DC}$, <br> capable of measuring voltage, electric <br> current and resistance. |
| 10 | Audio signal generator | Frequency range:2---3000Hz <br> Output level: $1---500 \mathrm{mV}$ |


| NO | Name | Parameter requirements |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 11 | RF power attenuator | Decrement: 40db or 50db <br> Receive power : higher than 50 W |
| 12 | Standard signal source | Frequency range:10MHz---1000MHz <br> Output level: $0.1 \mathrm{uV} \sim 32 \mathrm{mV}$ <br> $(-127 \mathrm{dBm} \sim-17 \mathrm{dBm})$ |
| 13 | Oscillograph | Frequency range: $\mathrm{DC} \sim 20 \mathrm{MHz}$ <br> Test range: $10 \mathrm{mV} \sim 20 \mathrm{~V}$ |
| 14 | Audio Frequency voltmeter | Test range: $10 \mathrm{mV} \sim 10 \mathrm{~V}$ |

Recommend how to use: item $6,7,8,10,11$ and 12 which listed in the table can be substituted by integrated tester Hp8920.


Figure 6.1 Externalmicrophone Interface Definition

### 6.2 Debugging

6.2.1 VCOAdjustment
a.Adjust channel to high frequency point (see Table 6.2) b. In the reœiving state, test voltage of PD by DMM and adjust finetuning capacitor C 122 to get PD voltage of $3.5 \mathrm{~V} \pm 0.1 \mathrm{~V}$ c.In the trans mitting state, test voltage of PD by DMM and adjust finetuning capacitor C 39 to get PD voltage of $3.5 \mathrm{~V} \pm 0.1 \mathrm{~V}$ d.Adjust channel to low frequency point (see Table 6.2) $e$. In the receiving state, test voltage of PD by DMM ( $>0.6 \mathrm{~V}$ ) f.In the transmitting state, test voltage of PD by DMM $(>0.6 \mathrm{~V})$

Table 6.2High/ Intermediate/ Low Frequency Point of All Models

| PT8000(2) | 400.125 MHz | 425.125 MHz | 449.975 MHz |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| PT8000(3) | 438.125 MHz | 464.125 MHz | 489.975 MHz |

6.2.2 Transmitting frequency offset adjustment (HP8920 is set to TX state and filter is at $50 \mathrm{~Hz} \sim 15 \mathrm{kHz}$ ) :
a. Input audio signal of $60 \mathrm{mV}, 1000 \mathrm{~Hz}$ at MIC jack of vehicle station.
b.Adjust channel to low frequency point (see Table 6.2)
c.Press PTT to adjust VR2 and set frequency offset to 4.2 kHz
d. Observe frequency offset of other channels ( $>3.5 \mathrm{kHz}$ )
6.2.3 PLL frequency calibration (HP8920 is set to TX state)

Enter "Frequency Stability" in "Computer Test Mode" to achieve the rated transmitting frequency by adjusting the number from 0 to 255 (Error $<100 \mathrm{~Hz}$ ).
6.2.4 Transmitting frequency adjustment (HP8920 is set to TX state) a.Enter "Transmitting High Power" in "Computer Test Mode" to adjust the five frequency points including min., low, intermediate, high and max points respectively and set transmitting power to 22 W by adjusting the number from 0 to 255.
b.Enter "Transmitting Low Power" in "Computer Test Mode" toadjust the five frequency points including min., low, intermediate, high and
max points respectively and set transmitting power to 5 W by adjusting the number from 0 to 255.
6.2.5 Smooth regulation for DCS waveform (HP8920 is set to TX state and filter is at $20 \mathrm{~Hz} \sim 300 \mathrm{~Hz}$ )
Enter "DCS frequency offset" in "Computer Test Mode" to adjust VR1 close to square wave.
6.2.6 DCS frequency offset (HP8920 is set to TX state and filter is at $20 \mathrm{~Hz} \sim 300 \mathrm{~Hz}$ )
a.Enter"DCS frequency offset" in "Computer Test Mode" and select
"Broadband" to set the frequency offset to 0.75 kHz by adjusting the number from 0 to 255 and the five frequency points including min., Low, intermediate, high and max points.
b.Enter "DCS frequency offset" in "Computer Test Mode" and select
"Narrowband" to set the frequency offset to 0.35 kHz by adjusting the number from 0 to 255.
6.2.7 (QT67) frequency offset (HP8920 is set to TX state and filter is at $20 \mathrm{~Hz} \sim 300 \mathrm{~Hz}$ )
a.Enter "(QT67) frequency offset" in "Computer Test Mode" and select "Broadband" to set the frequency offset to 0.75 kHz by adjusting the number from 0 to 255 and the five frequency points including min. low, intermediate, high and max points.
b.Enter "(QT67) frequency offset" in "Computer Test Mode" and select "Narrowband" to set the frequency offset to 0.35 kHz by adjusting the number from 0 to 255.
6.2.8 (QT254) frequency offset (HP8920 is set to TX state and filter is at $20 \mathrm{~Hz} \sim 300 \mathrm{~Hz}$ )
a.Enter "(QT254) frequency offset" in"Computer Test Mode" and select "Broadband" to set the frequency offset to 0.75 kHz by adju" sting the number from 0 to 255 and the five frequency points including min., low, intermediate, high and max points.
b.Enter "(QT254) frequency offset" in"Computer Test Mode" and select "Narrowband" to set the frequency offset to 0.35 kHz by adjusting the number from 0 to 255.
6.2.9 Receiving Sensitivity (HP8920 is set to RX)

Enter "Receiving Sensitivity" in"Computer Test Mode" to adjust the five frequency points including max, high, intermediate, low and min. points and the number from 0 to 255 for setting max sensitivity of all points. 6.3.0 Receiver Squelch setting (HP8920 is set to RX)
a.Enter"SQL9 open" in"Computer Test Mode" (input the frequency of adjusted frequency point, transmitting signal with amplitude of -115 dBm , audio frequency of 1 kHz and frequency offset of 3 kHz in antenna interface of vehicle station) and click "Broadband" to adjust the five frequency points including min., low, intermediate, high and max points.
b.Enter "SQL9 open" in "Computer Test Mode" (input the frequency of adjusted frequency point, transmitting signal with amplitude of -115 dBm , audio frequency of 1 kHz and frequency offset of 1.5 kHz in antenna interface of vehicle station) and click "Narrowband" to adjust the five frequency points including min., low, intermediate, high and max points c.Enter "SQL9 close" in"Computer Test Mode" (input the frequency of adjust ed frequen cy point, transmitting signal with amplitude of -116 dBm , audio frequency of 1 kHz and frequency offset of 3 kHz in antenna interface of vehicle station) and click "Broadband" to adjust the five frequency points including min., low, intermediate, high and max points.
d.Enter "SQL9 close" in "Computer Test Mode" (input the frequency of adjustedfrequencypoint, transmitting signal with amplitude of -116 dBm , audio frequency of 1 kHz and frequency offset of 1.5 kHz in antenna interface of vehicle station) and click"Narrowband" to adjust the five frequency points including min., low, intermediate, high and max points. e.Enter "SQL1 close" in "Computer Test Mode" (input the frequency of adjusted frequency point, transmitting signal with amplitudeof -122dBm, audio frequency of 1 kHz and frequency offset of 3 kHz in antenna interface of vehicle station) and click "Broadband" to adjust the five frequency points including min., low, intermediate, high and max points.
f.Enter"SQL1 open" in "Computer Test Mode" (input the frequency
of adjusted frequency point, transmitting signal with amplitude of -122dBm, audio frequency of 1 kHz and frequency offset of 1.5 kHz in antenna interface of vehicle station) and click "Narrowband" to adjustthe fivefrequency points including min., low, intermediate, high and max points. g.Enter "SQL1 close" in"Computer Test Mode" (input the frequency of adjusted frequency point, transmitting signal with amplitude of -123 dBm , audio frequency of 1 kHz and frequency offset of 3 kHz in antenna interface of vehicle station) and click "Broadband" to adjust the five frequency points including min., low, intermediate, high and max points.
h.Enter "SQL1 close" in "Computer Test Mode" (input the frequency of adjusted frequency point, transmitting signal with amplitude of -123 dBm , audio frequency of 1 kHz and frequency offset of 1.5 kHz in antenna interface of vehicle station) and click "Narrowband" to adjust
the five frequency points including min., low, intermediate, high and max points.
6.3.1 DTMF frequency offset (HP8920 is set to TX state and filter is at 50 Hz $\sim 15 \mathrm{kHz})$
a.Enter "DTMF frequency offset" in "Computer Test Mode" and select
"Narrowband" to set frequency offset to 3.5 kHz by adjusting the five frequency points including min., low, intermediate, high and max points and the number from 0 to 255 .
b.Enter "DTMF frequency offset" in "Computer Test Mode" and select "Narrowband" to set frequency offset to 1.7 kHz by adjusting the number from 0 to 255 .
6.3.2 Adjusting explanation

Please refer Table3, 4 and 5 for the debugging of the parts above

Table 6.3 Voltage controlled oscillator

| Item | Test condition | Instrumentation | Test point | Correcting member | Requirement | Remarks |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Setting | Supply voltage battery terminal:13.8V | DMM | PD |  |  |  |
| Locking voltage | CH : Receiving high frequency point |  |  | C122 | $3.5 \mathrm{~V} \pm 0.1 \mathrm{~V}$ | Adjustment |
|  | CH : Receiving low frequency point |  |  |  | $>0.6 \mathrm{~V}$ | Observation |
|  | CH : Transmitting high frequency point |  |  |  | $3.5 \mathrm{~V} \pm 0.1 \mathrm{~V}$ | Adjustment |
|  | CH : Transmitting low frequency point |  |  | C39 | $>0.6 \mathrm{~V}$ | Observation |

Table 6.4 Receiving part

| Item | Test condition | Instrumentation | Test point | Correcting member | Requirement | Remarks |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| BPF |  | Spectrum Analyzer/ Integrated Tester | Before <br> Mixing | Test mode | Smooth Wave. | User's adjustment not recommended! |
| Audio Power | Test frequency: <br> Intermediate <br> Frequency Point <br> Antenna Interface Input: <br> RF OUT: -47dBm(1 $\mu \mathrm{V}$ ) <br> MOD: 1 kHz <br> DEV: $\pm 3.0 \mathrm{kHz} / \pm 1.5 \mathrm{kHz}$ <br> Audio load: $16 \omega$ | therefore signal generator <br> Oscillograph <br> Audio frequency voltmeter | Speaker Interface | Test mode | (Volume knob clockwise to the end) Audio Power>4W |  |
| Sensitivity | CH: Low Frequency Point CH: Intermediate Frequency Point CH: High Frequency Point therefore OUT: $-119 \mathrm{dBm}(0.25 \mu \mathrm{~V})$ <br> MOD: 1kHz $\text { DEV: } \pm 3.0 \mathrm{kHz} / \pm 1.5 \mathrm{kHz}$ | distortion tester <br> /Integrated tester |  | Test mode | SINAD: <br> 12dB or higher |  |
| Squelch | CH: Receiving Center Frequency Point |  |  | Test mode | Normal squelch opening after adjustment |  |
|  | Level-9 <br> RF OUT output:-114dBm <br> Level-1 <br> RF OUT output:-121dBm |  |  |  | Normal squelch opening after adjustment |  |

Table 6.5 Transmitting part

| Item | Test condition | Instrumentation | Testpoint | correcting member | requirement | remarks |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| RF rate |  | Frequency Counter / Integrated Tester |  | Test mode | Within $\pm 100 \mathrm{~Hz}$ |  |
| DCS waveform (balance) |  | Oscillograph / Integrated Tester | Antenna | VR1 | Nearly flat waveform Square wave |  |
| Power |  | Power Tester / IntegratedTester Ammeter |  | Test Mode | Adjust to 22W/5W |  |
| Max Modulation <br> Frequency <br> Deviation | CH : Transmitting Low Frequency Point AG: 1kHz/60mV | Frequency deviator/Integration Tester |  | VR2 | Adjust to $\pm 4.2 \mathrm{kHz} / 2.1 \mathrm{kHz}$ | $\pm 200 \mathrm{~Hz}$ |
| DTMF DEV |  | Frequency deviator/Integration Tester |  | Test Mode | Adjust to $\pm 3.5 \mathrm{kHz1} 1.7 \mathrm{kHz}$ |  |
| CTCSS DEV | CTCSS: 67 Hz | Frequency deviator/Integration Tester |  | Test Mode | Adjust to $\pm 0.75 \mathrm{kHz} / 0.35 \mathrm{kHz}$ |  |
| CTCSS DEV | CTCSS: 254.1 Hz | Frequency deviator/Integration Tester |  | Test Mode | Adjust to $\pm 0.75 \mathrm{kHz} / 0.35 \mathrm{kHz}$ | $\pm 50 \mathrm{~Hz}$ |
| DCS DEV | DCS: 023N | Frequency deviator/Integration Tester |  | Test Mode | Adjust to $\pm 0.75 \mathrm{kHz} / 0.35 \mathrm{kHz}$ |  |

Chapter 7 Main Technical Indexes
Chapter 8 Trouble Shooting Guide

### 7.1 General Indexes

| Model | PT8000 |
| :---: | :---: |
| Frequency | (1) $(136$ ~ 174) MHz(2) $(400 \sim 450) \mathrm{MHz}$ <br> (3) $(438 \sim 490) \mathrm{MHz}(5)(350 \sim 400) \mathrm{MHz}$ |
| Modulation | $16 \mathrm{~K}{ }_{\phi} \mathrm{F} 3 \mathrm{E} / 11 \mathrm{~K}_{\phi} \mathrm{F} 3 \mathrm{E}$ |
| Number of channels | 8 |
| Channel separation | $25 \mathrm{kHz} / 12.5 \mathrm{kHz}$ |
| IF | 1St IF: 49.95MHz 2nd IF: 450kHz |
| Working voltage | 13.8V Negative Earth |
| Working temperature | $-25^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \sim+55^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| Antenna Impedance | $50 \Omega$ |
| Microphone Impedance | $2.2 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ |
| Dimension |  |
| Weight |  |

### 7.2 Receiving part

| Usable Sensitivity (12dB SINAD) | $\leqslant-118 \mathrm{dBm}$ |
| :--- | :--- |
| Squelch-on sensitivity | $\leqslant-121 \mathrm{dBm} @$ Level-1 Squelch |
| Receiver residue output | $\mathrm{W} \leqslant-45 \mathrm{~dB} / \mathrm{N} \leqslant-40 \mathrm{~dB}$ |
| Modulation receiving bandwidth | $\mathrm{W} \pm 7 \mathrm{kHz} / \mathrm{N} \pm 3.5 \mathrm{kHz}$ |
| Adjacent channel selectivity | $\mathrm{W} \geqslant 70 \mathrm{~dB} / \mathrm{N} \geqslant 60 \mathrm{~dB}$ |
| Intermodulation immunity | $\geqslant 65 \mathrm{~dB}$ |
| Spurious response immunity | $\geqslant 70 \mathrm{~dB}$ |
| Audio Output Power | 4 W, Balance @ Distortion $\leqslant 5 \%, 16 \Omega$ |
| Receiving consumption current | $\leqslant 1 \mathrm{~A}$ |
| Standby current | $\leqslant 100 \mathrm{~mA}$ |

### 7.3 Transmitting part

| Transmitting Power | $20 \mathrm{~W} / 5 \mathrm{~W} @ 13.8 \mathrm{~V}$ DC |
| :--- | :--- |
| Frequency Stability | $\leqslant \pm 2.5 \mathrm{ppm}$ |
| Max Modulation Frequency Deviation | $\pm 5 \mathrm{kHz} / \pm 2.5 \mathrm{kHz}$ |
| Modulation Distortion $(300 \sim 3000 \mathrm{~Hz})$ | $\leqslant 3 \%$ |
| Adjacent-channel Transmitting Power | $\mathrm{W} \geqslant 70 \mathrm{~dB} / \mathrm{N} \geqslant 60 \mathrm{~dB}$ |
| Spurious Emissions | $\geqslant 70 \mathrm{~dB}$ |
| Residual FM | $\mathrm{W} \leqslant-45 \mathrm{~dB} / \mathrm{N} \leqslant-40 \mathrm{~dB}$ |
| Transmitting Consumption Current | $\leqslant 7 \mathrm{~A} @ 13.8 \mathrm{~V}$ DC |

## Appendix 1 Abbreviations

AMP amplify，amplifier
ANT antenna
APC automatic powercontrol
BPF band passfilter
CTCSS continuous tone control squelch system
DCS Digital code squelch
DEMOD demodulation
E2PROM E2PROM
HPF high pass filter
IDC instantaneous deviation control
IF intermediate frequency
LED Light－Emitting Diode
LNA low noise amplifier
LPF low passfilter

MCU micro controlunit
MIC microphone
MOD modulation
MONI monitor
PLL phaselock loop
PTT push－to－talk
RX 接收机
SPK speaker
TCXO temperature control $\mathrm{X}^{\prime}$ oscillator
TX 发射机
UL un－lock
VCO voltage control oscillator

## Appendix 2 Mainboard Bom（438－490MHz）

| NO． | Material Serial No． | Name／Spec． | Installation Positon |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | 101－08000U－R03 | PT8000PCB／PT8000U－080403．PCB，ROHS |  |
| 2 | 102－0R8C2A－R01 | MCU／R8C／2A，R5F212A8SNFP，PLQP－64，ROHS | IC11 |
| 3 | 102－304452－R01 | Power module／RA30H4452M，ROHS | IC1 |
| 4 | 102－9140NR－R01 | MOS IC／PST9140NR，ROHS | IC12 |
| 5 | 102－A1519C－R01 | MOS IC／TDA1519C，SIL9，ROHS | IC7 |
| 6 | 102－A31136－R01 | MOS IC／TA31136FN，SSOP，ROHS | IC6 |
| 7 | 102－AT2408－R01 | MOS IC／AT24C08AN－SU27，ROHS | IC15 |
| 8 | 102－B15E03－R01 | MOS IC／MB15E03SL，PLL，16－PIN，SSOP，ROHS | IC3 |
| 9 | 102－FP3502－R01 | MOS IC／XC62FP3502PR，SOT－89，ROHS | IC2 |
| 10 | 102－HT9172－R01 | MOS IC／HT9172，SOP，ROHS | IC5 |
| 11 | 102－M2902V－R01 | MOS IC／NJM2902V，OP－AMP，ROHS | IC8，IC9，IC13 |
| 12 | 102－M2904V－R01 | MOS IC／NJM2904V，OP－AMP，ROHS | IC4 |
| 13 | 102－M78L05－R01 | MOS IC／NJM78L05UA，ROHS | IC17 |
| 14 | 102－TA7808－R01 | MOS IC／TA7808S，TO－220，ROHS | IC16 |
| 15 | 103－0DA221－R01 | Chip diode／DA221（ROHM），ROHS | D13 |
| 16 | 103－0MA742－R01 | Chip diode／MA742（PANASONIC），ROHS | D9，D10，D25 |
| 17 | 103－1SS372－R01 | Chip diode／1SS372（TOSHIBA），ROHS | D32 |
| 18 | 103－1SV278－R01 | Chip variable capacitor diode／1SV278，ROHS | D8 |
| 19 | 103－A2S111－R01 | Chip diode／0603，MA2S111（PANASONIC），ROHS | D12，D15，D22 |
| 20 | 103－AP1250－R01 | Chip diode／MA4P1250－1072T，ROHS | D3，D11 |
| 21 | 103－DAN222－R01 | Chip diode／DAN222，（ROHM），ROHS | D20，D21，D33 |
| 22 | 103－HSC277－R01 | Chip diode／，HSC277（HITACHI），ROHS | D2，D19 |
| 23 | 103－HVC355－R02 | Chip variable capacitor diode／0603，HVC355B（HITACHI），ROHS | D23 |
| 24 | 103－HVC376－R01 | Chip variable capacitor diode／HVC376B，ROHS | $\begin{aligned} & \text { D1, D4, D5, D6, D14, D16, D17, D18, D26, D27, } \\ & \text { D28, D29, D30 } \end{aligned}$ |
| 25 | 103－HZU5AL－R01 | Chip diode／HZU5ALL（HITACHI），ROHS | D7 |
| 26 | 103－SM3MA1－R01 | Chip diode／DSM3MA1，ROHS | D34 |
| 27 | 104－A144EE－R01 | Chip capacitor／DTA144EE（ROHM），ROHS | Q15，Q23，Q29，Q35，Q36 |
| 28 | 104－C144EE－R01 | Chip capacitor／DTC144EE（ROHM），ROHS | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Q9, Q10, Q17, Q22, Q24, Q25, Q28, Q37, Q42, } \\ & \text { Q43, Q44, Q47 } \end{aligned}$ |
| 29 | 104－MT717T－R01 | Chip capacitor／FMMT717TA，ROHS | Q39 |
| 30 | 104－SC3357－R01 | Chip capacitor／2SC3357，ROHS | Q4，Q5 |
| 31 | 104－SC4116－R01 | Chip capacitor／2SC4116－GR，ROHS | Q3，Q13 |
| 32 | 104－SC4617－R01 | Chip capacitor／2SC4617（S）（ROHM），ROHS | Q14，Q21，Q26，Q31 |
| 33 | 104－SC4919－R01 | Chip capacitor／2SC4919，MUTING，CIRCUIT（SANYO），ROHS | Q32 |
| 34 | 104－SC5108－R01 | Chip capacitor／2SC5108Y（TOSHIBA），ROHS | Q1，Q2，Q7，Q11，Q20 |
| 35 | 104－TA1298－R01 | Chip capacitor／KTA1298（Y），ROHS | Q38，Q40 |
| 36 | 105－2SK508－R01 | FET／2SK508NV（K52），ROHS | Q6，Q12 |
| 37 | 105－3SK318－R01 | FET／3SK318，ROHS | Q18，Q19 |
| 38 | 105－SK1824－R01 | FET／2SK1824，ROHS | Q30，Q33，Q34，Q45，Q46 |
| 39 | 105－SK1829－R01 | FET／2SK1829，ROHS | Q16 |


| 40 | 108-450C24-R02 | 450kHz Phase Frequency Detector / JTBM450CX24,ROHS | CD1 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 41 | 108-CF450F-R01 | Plug-in porcelain filter / LTM450FW, $450 \mathrm{kHz} \pm 7 \mathrm{kHz}, \mathrm{ROHS}$ | Cf2 |
| 42 | 108-CF450H-R01 | Plug-in porcelain filter / LTM450HT, $450 \mathrm{kHz} \pm 3 \mathrm{kHz}, \mathrm{ROHS}$ | Cf1 |
| 43 | 108-XF4995-R01 | Plug-in IF filter / $49.95 \mathrm{MHz} \pm 7.5 \mathrm{KHz}$, U-5*2,ROHS | Xf1, XF2 |
| 44 | 109-040000-R01 | Chip resistor / 0402,0R $\pm 5 \%$,ROHS | C134, C135, C162, C289, R66, R72, R145, R149, R172, R186, R196, R197 R222, R223, R229, R238, R242, R252, R257, R268, R282, R287 |
| 45 | 109-040100-R01 | Chip resistor / 0402,10R $\pm 5 \%$,ROHS | R2, R3, R71, R82, R84, R219 |
| 46 | 109-040101-R01 | Chip resistor / 0402,100R $\pm 5 \%$,ROHS | R21, R26, R101, R121, R247 |
| 47 | 109-040102-R01 | Chip resistor / 0402,1K $\pm 5 \%$,ROHS | $\begin{array}{\|l} \hline \text { R9, R48, R70, R78, R83, R136, R188, R194, R201, R206, R231, R235, } \\ \text { R254, R266, R270, R292 } \\ \hline \end{array}$ |
| 48 | 109-040103-R01 | Chip resistor / 0402,10K $\pm 5 \%$,ROHS | $\begin{aligned} & \hline \text { R10, R12, R13, R15, R20, R24, R35, R62, R65, R68, R74, R79, R81, R112, } \\ & \text { R174, R210, R228, R233, R237, R280, R283, R284, R285 } \end{aligned}$ |
| 49 | 109-040104-R01 | Chip resistor / 0402,100K $\pm 5 \%$,ROHS | R40, R52, R53, R60, R64, R67, R80, R92, R117, R123, R199, R208, R225, R236, R239, R248, R269, R273 |
| 50 | 109-040105-R01 | Chip resistor / 0402,1M $\pm 5 \%$,ROHS | R128, R130, R131, R132, R133, R137, R139, R147, R192, R277 |
| 51 | 109-040122-R01 | Chip resistor / 0402,1.2K $\pm 5 \%$,ROHS | R152, R267 |
| 52 | 109-040123-R01 | Chip resistor / 0402,12K $\pm 5 \%$,ROHS | R88, R245 |
| 53 | 109-040124-R01 | Chip resistor / 0402,120K $\pm 5 \%$,ROHS | R150, R175 |
| 54 | 109-040151-R01 | Chip resistor / 0402,150R $\pm 5 \%$,ROHS | R63, R111 |
| 55 | 109-040153-R01 | Chip resistor / 0402,15K $\pm 5 \%$,ROHS | R49, R50, R56, R155, R162, R272 |
| 56 | 109-040154-R01 | Chip resistor / 0402,150K $\pm 5 \%$,ROHS | R6, R11, R27, R140, R216 |
| 57 | 109-040183-R01 | Chip resistor / 0402,18K $\pm 5 \%$,ROHS | R198, R207, R217, R259 |
| 58 | 109-040184-R01 | Chip resistor / 0402,180K $\pm 1 \%$,ROHS | R169, R170, R221 |
| 59 | 109-040184-R02 | Chip resistor / 0402,180K $\pm 5 \%$,ROHS | R93, R143 |
| 60 | 109-040204-R01 | Chip resistor / 0402,200K $\pm 5 \%$,ROHS | R69 |
| 61 | 109-040220-R01 | Chip resistor / 0402,22R $\pm 5 \%$,ROHS | R33, R37, R103 |
| 62 | 109-040221-R01 | Chip resistor / 0402,220R $\pm 5 \%$,ROHS | R115 |
| 63 | 109-040223-R01 | Chip resistor / 0402,22K $\pm 5 \%$,ROHS | R85, R86, R106, R109, R110, R153, R171, R215 |
| 64 | 109-040224-R01 | Chip resistor / 0402,220K $\pm 5 \%$,ROHS | R183, R213 |
| 65 | 109-040241-R01 | Chip resistor / 0402,240R $\pm 5 \%$,ROHS | R61 |
| 66 | 109-040272-R01 | Chip resistor / 0402,2.7K $\pm 5 \%$,ROHS | R1, R57, R148 |
| 67 | 109-040273-R01 | Chip resistor / 0402,27K $\pm 5 \%$,ROHS | R59, R161, R177, R205 |
| 68 | 109-040274-R01 | Chip resistor / 0402,270K $\pm 5 \%$,ROHS | R42, R141, R164 |
| 69 | 109-040331-R01 | Chip resistor / 0402,330R $\pm 5 \%$,ROHS | R14, R43 |
| 70 | 109-040332-R01 | Chip resistor / 0402,3.3K $\pm 5 \%$,ROHS | R124, R142, R146, R159, R173 |
| 71 | 109-040333-R01 | Chip resistor / 0402,33K $\pm 5 \%$,ROHS | R151, R156, R157, R185, R249 |
| 72 | 109-040334-R01 | Chip resistor / 0402,330K $\pm 5 \%$,ROHS | R73, R108, R134, R230 |
| 73 | 109-040363-R01 | Chip resistor / 0402,36K $\pm 5 \%$,ROHS | R98 |
| 74 | 109-040392-R01 | Chip resistor / 0402,3.9K $\pm 5 \%$,ROHS | R271, R279 |
| 75 | 109-040393-R01 | Chip resistor / 0402,39K $\pm 5 \%$,ROHS | R278 |
| 76 | 109-040394-R01 | Chip resistor / 0402,390K $\pm 5 \%$,ROHS | R202, R220 |
| 77 | 109-040433-R01 | Chip resistor / 0402,43K $\pm 5 \%$,ROHS | R160, R163 |
| 78 | 109-040471-R01 | Chip resistor / 0402,470R $\pm 5 \%$,ROHS | R100 |
| 79 | 109-040472-R01 | Chip resistor / 0402,4.7K $\pm 5 \%$,ROHS | R5, R16, R39, R76, R77, R91, R179, R187, R191, R195, R288, R289, R290 |
| 80 | 109-040473-R01 | Chip resistor / 0402,47K $\pm 5 \%$,ROHS | R75, R89, R105, R126, R127, R129, R293, R294 |
| 81 | 109-040474-R01 | Chip resistor / 0402,470K $\pm 5 \%$,ROHS | R96, R165, R204 |
| 82 | 109-040560-R01 | Chip resistor / 0402,56R $\pm 5 \%$,ROHS | R135 |
| 83 | 109-040561-R01 | Chip resistor / 0402,560R $\pm 5 \%$,ROHS | R51, R54, R55 |
| 84 | 109-040562-R01 | Chip resistor / 0402,5.6K $\pm 5 \%$,ROHS | R178, R184, R193, R212, R241, R260 |
| 85 | 109-040563-R01 | Chip resistor / 0402,56K $\pm 5 \%$,ROHS | R97, R125, R232, R258, R263, R275 |
| 86 | 109-040564-R01 | Chip resistor / 0402,560K $\pm 5 \%$,ROHS | R99, R243 |
| 87 | 109-040682-R01 | Chip resistor / 0402,6.8K $\pm 5 \%$,ROHS | R94, R95, R113, R114, R244 |
| 88 | 109-040683-R01 | Chip resistor / 0402,68K $\pm 5 \%$,ROHS | R118, R264, R274 |
| 89 | 109-040684-R01 | Chip resistor / 0402,680K $\pm 5 \%$,ROHS | R209 |
| 90 | 109-040821-R01 | Chip resistor / 0402,820R $\pm 5 \%$,ROHS | R255 |
| 91 | 109-040824-R01 | Chip resistor / 0402,820K $\pm 5 \%$,ROHS | R224 |


| 92 | 109－040913－R01 | Chip resistor／0402，91K $\pm 5 \%$ ，ROHS | R190 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 93 | 109－060000－R01 | Chip resistor／0603，0R $\pm 5 \%$ ，ROHS | L52，L62 |
| 94 | 109－060100－R01 | Chip resistor／0603，10R $\pm 5 \%$ ，ROHS | R29，R30 |
| 95 | 109－060102－R01 | Chip resistor／0603，1K $\pm 5 \%$ ，ROHS | R18，R19 |
| 96 | 109－060121－R01 | Chip resistor／0603，120R $\pm 5 \%$ ，ROHS | R41 |
| 97 | 109－060151－R01 | Chip resistor／0603，150R $\pm 5 \%$ ，ROHS | R4 |
| 98 | 109－060221－R01 | Chip resistor／0603，220R $\pm 5 \%$ ，ROHS | R45 |
| 99 | 109－060271－R01 | Chip resistor／0603，270R $\pm 5 \%$ ，ROHS | R44 |
| 100 | 109－060272－R01 | Chip resistor／0603，2．7K $\pm 5 \%$ ，ROHS | R34 |
| 101 | 109－060274－R01 | Chip resistor／0603，270K $\pm 5 \%$ ，ROHS | R36 |
| 102 | 109－060471－R01 | Chip resistor／0603，470R $\pm 5 \%$ ，ROHS | R32 |
| 103 | 109－0605R6－R01 | Chip resistor／0603，5．6R $\pm 5 \%$ ，ROHS | R8 |
| 104 | 109－060681－R01 | Chip resistor／0603，680R $\pm 5 \%$ ，ROHS | R58 |
| 105 | 109－060821－R01 | Chip resistor／0603，820R $\pm 5 \%$ ，ROHS | R22，R23 |
| 106 | 109－070000－R01 | Chip resistor／0805，0R $\pm 5 \%$ ，ROHS | L29 |
| 107 | 109－070220－001 | Chip resistor／0805，22R $\pm 5 \%$ | L30 |
| 108 | 109－070470－001 | Chip resistor／0805，47R $\pm 5 \%$ ，停用 | L31 |
| 109 | 109－100221－R01 | Chip resistor／1206，220R $\pm 5 \%$ ，ROHS | R46，R47 |
| 110 | 110－110473－R01 | Chip trimming resistor／MVR22HXBRN473， $47 \mathrm{~K} \pm 25 \%$ ，B Linear，ROHS | VR2 |
| 111 | 110－110683－R01 | Chip trimming resistor／MVR22HXBRN683， $68 \mathrm{~K} \pm 25 \%$ ，B Linear，ROHS | Vr1 |
| 112 | 111－010000－R01 | Plug－in voltage－dependent resistor／10D220，ROHS | R281 |
| 113 | 111－030000－R01 | Chip Fuse／433003，3A／32V，1206（429003），ROHS | F1 |
| 114 | 112－043100－R01 | Chip capacitor／0402，10P $\pm 0.5 \mathrm{P}, 50 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{COG}, \mathrm{ROHS}$ | C7，C53，C80，C138，C139，C307 |
| 115 | 112－043101－R01 | Chip capacitor／0402，100P $\pm 5 \%, 50 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{COG}, \mathrm{ROHS}$ | ```C36, C37, C81, C90, C91, C99, C103, C105, C108, C112, C114, C115, C349, C350, C351, C352, C353, C354, C356, C359, C360, C361, C362, C363``` |
| 116 | 112－043102－R01 | Chip capacitor／0402，1000P $\pm 10 \%, 50 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{X} 7 \mathrm{R}, \mathrm{ROHS}$ | C58，C167，C170，C171，C188，C189，C195，C196，C206， C212，C214，C221，C231，C266，C311，C321，C370 |
| 117 | 112－043103－R01 | Chip capacitor／0402，0．01uF $\pm 10 \%, 50 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{X} 7 \mathrm{R}, \mathrm{ROHS}$ | C33，C102，C121，C133，C145，C153，C191，C242，C256， C284，C297，C330，C333 |
| 118 | 112－043104－002 | Chip capacitor／0402， $0.1 \mathrm{uF} \pm 10 \%, 10 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{X} 5 \mathrm{R}$ ，停用 | C173 |
| 119 | 112－043104－R02 | Chip capacitor／0402，0．1uF $\pm 10 \%, 10 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{X} 5 \mathrm{R}, \mathrm{ROHS}$ | C17，C83，C144，C172，C183，C184，C186，C187，C210， C211，C213，C235，C253，C259，C261，C268，C270，C271， C295，C300，C308，C319，C325，C329，C334，C337，C338 |
| 120 | 112－043105－R01 | Chip capacitor／0402，1uF $\pm 10 \%, 6.3 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{X} 5 \mathrm{R}, \mathrm{ROHS}$ | C56，C120，C267，C278，C280，C291，C298，C303，C304， C312，C323，C335，C336 |
| 121 | 112－043110－R01 | Chip capacitor／0402，11P $\pm 5 \%, 50 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{C} 0 \mathrm{G}, \mathrm{ROHS}$ | C197 |
| 122 | 112－043120－R01 | Chip capacitor／0402，12P $\pm 5 \%, 50 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{C0G}, \mathrm{ROHS}$ | C2，C16，C106，C118，C194 |
| 123 | 112－043123－R01 | Chip capacitor／0402，0．012uF $\pm 10 \%, 50 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{X} 7 \mathrm{R}, \mathrm{ROHS}$ | C249，C252，C258，C263，C273 |
| 124 | 112－043150－R01 | Chip capacitor／0402，15P $\pm 5 \%, 50 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{C} 0 \mathrm{G}, \mathrm{ROHS}$ | C13，C190，C198 |
| 125 | 112－043180－R01 | Chip capacitor／0402，18P $\pm 5 \%, 50 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{C} 0 \mathrm{G}, \mathrm{ROHS}$ | C204 |
| 126 | 112－043182－R01 | Chip capacitor／0402，1800P $\pm 10 \%, 50 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{X} 7 \mathrm{R}, \mathrm{ROHS}$ | C217 |
| 127 | 112－0431R0－R01 | Chip capacitor／0402，1P $\pm 0.25 \mathrm{P}, 50 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{C0G}$ ，ROHS | C69，C70，C175 |
| 128 | 112－0431R5－R01 | Chip capacitor／0402，1．5P $\pm 0.25 \mathrm{P}, 50 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{C} 0 \mathrm{G}, \mathrm{ROHS}$ | C203 |
| 129 | 112－043220－R01 | Chip capacitor／0402，22P $\pm 5 \%, 50 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{C} 0 \mathrm{G}, \mathrm{ROHS}$ | C27，C28，C82，C97，C98，C168，C272，C281 |
| 130 | 112－043221－R01 | Chip capacitor／0402，220P $\pm 5 \%, 50 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{C} 0 \mathrm{G}, \mathrm{ROHS}$ | C282 |
| 131 | 112－043222－R01 | Chip capacitor $/ 0402,2200 \mathrm{P}+10 \%, 50 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{X} 7 \mathrm{R}, \mathrm{ROHS}$ | C248，C262 |
| 132 | 112－043223－R01 | Chip capacitor／0402，0．022uF $\pm 10 \%, 50 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{X} 7 \mathrm{R}, \mathrm{ROHS}$ | C158，C238，C239，C322 |
| 133 | 112－0432R0－R01 | Chip capacitor／0402，2P $\pm 0.25 \mathrm{P}, 50 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{COG}, \mathrm{ROHS}$ | C60，C161，C177 |
| 134 | 112－0432R5－R01 | Chip capacitor／0402，2．4P／2．5P $\pm 0.1 \mathrm{P}, 50 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{C} 0 \mathrm{G}, \mathrm{ROHS}$ | C200 |
| 135 | 112－043330－R01 | Chip capacitor／0402，33P $\pm 5 \%, 50 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{C} 0 \mathrm{G}, \mathrm{ROHS}$ | C6，C130，C147，C232 |
| 136 | 112－043331－R01 | Chip capacitor／0402，330P $\pm 10 \%, 50 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{X7R}, \mathrm{ROHS}$ | C140 |
| 137 | 112－043333－R01 | Chip capacitor／0402，0．033uF $\pm 10 \%, 16 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{X} 7 \mathrm{R}, \mathrm{ROHS}$ | C125，C154，C156，C257，C276 |
| 138 | 112－043390－R01 | Chip capacitor／0402，39P $\pm 5 \%, 50 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{C0G}$ ，ROHS | C225，C229 |
| 139 | 112－043392－R01 | Chip capacitor／0402，3900P $\pm 10 \%, 50 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{X} 7 \mathrm{R}, \mathrm{ROHS}$ | C301，C314 |
| 140 | 112－043393－R01 | Chip capacitor／0402，0．039uF $\pm 10 \%, 50 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{X} 7 \mathrm{R}, \mathrm{ROHS}$ | C288 |
| 141 | 112－0433R0－R01 | Chip capacitor／0402，3P $\pm 0.25 \mathrm{P}, 50 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{C} 0 \mathrm{G}, \mathrm{ROHS}$ | C35，C124，C275 |
| 142 | 112－043470－R01 | Chip capacitor／0402，47P $\pm 5 \%, 50 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{C} 0 \mathrm{G}, \mathrm{ROHS}$ | C129，C255 |


| 143 | 112－043471－R01 | Chip capacitor／0402，470P $\pm 10 \%, 50 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{X} 7 \mathrm{R}, \mathrm{ROHS}$ | C3，C9，C11，C12，C19，C20，C21，C38，C47， <br> C49，C50，C51，C52，C54，C55，C57，C59，C68， <br> C71，C87，C88，C89，C92，C95，C110，C116， <br> C119，C123，C128，C136，C142，C143，C148， <br> C151，C157，C160，C169，C174，C178，C185， <br> C207，C215，C218，C220，C222，C223，C247， <br> C274，C279，C283，C285，C293，C296，C305， <br> C309，C310，C315，C317，C326，C328，C332， <br> C339，C340，C342，C343，C348，C369 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 144 | 112－043473－R01 | Chip capacitor／0402，0．047uF $\pm 10 \%, 16 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{X} 7 \mathrm{R}, \mathrm{ROHS}$ | C245，C294，C306 |
| 145 | 112－0434R0－R01 | Chip capacitor／0402，4P $\pm 0.25 \mathrm{P}, 50 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{C0G}, \mathrm{ROHS}$ | C100，C107，C126 |
| 146 | 112－0435R0－R01 | Chip capacitor／0402，5P $\pm 0.25 \mathrm{P}, 50 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{COG}, \mathrm{ROHS}$ | C72，C73，C166，C205 |
| 147 | 112－043681－R01 | Chip capacitor／0402，680P $\pm 10 \%, 16 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{X} 7 \mathrm{R}, \mathrm{ROHS}$ | C132 |
| 148 | 112－043683－R01 | Chip capacitor／0402，0．068uF $\pm 10 \%, 16 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{X} 7 \mathrm{R}, \mathrm{ROHS}$ | C155，C244，C320 |
| 149 | 112－043683－R02 | Chip capacitor／0402，0．068uF $\pm 10 \%, 10 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{X} 7 \mathrm{R}, \mathrm{ROHS}$ | C357，C358 |
| 150 | 112－043820－R01 | Chip capacitor／0402，82P $\pm 5 \%, 50 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{C} 0 \mathrm{G}, \mathrm{ROHS}$ | C234 |
| 151 | 112－043821－R01 | Chip capacitor／0402，820P $\pm 10 \%, 16 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{X} 7 \mathrm{R}, \mathrm{ROHS}$ | C324 |
| 152 | 112－0438R0－R01 | Chip capacitor／0402，8P $\pm 0.5 \mathrm{P}, 50 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{C} 0 \mathrm{G}, \mathrm{ROHS}$ | C192 |
| 153 | 112－0439R0－R01 | Chip capacitor／0402，9P $\pm 0.5 \mathrm{P}, 50 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{C} 0 \mathrm{G}, \mathrm{ROHS}$ | C93 |
| 154 | 112－043R50－R01 | Chip capacitor／0402，0．5P $\pm 0.1 \mathrm{P}, 50 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{C} 0 \mathrm{G}, \mathrm{ROHS}$ | C48，C62，C65 |
| 155 | 112－063102－R01 | Chip capacitor／0603，1000P $\pm 10 \%, 50 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{X} 7 \mathrm{R}, \mathrm{ROHS}$ | C26 |
| 156 | 112－063104－R01 | Chip capacitor／0603， $0.1 \mathrm{uF} \pm 10 \%, 50 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{X} 7 \mathrm{R}, \mathrm{ROHS}$ | C96 |
| 157 | 112－0631R0－R01 | Chip capacitor／0603，1P $\pm 0.25 \mathrm{P}, 50 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{COG}, \mathrm{ROHS}$ | C4，C5，C176 |
| 158 | 112－0632R0－R01 | Chip capacitor／0603，2P $\pm 0.25 \mathrm{P}, 50 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{COG}, \mathrm{ROHS}$ | C40 |
| 159 | 112－063333－R01 | Chip capacitor／0603，0．033uF $\pm 10 \%, 16 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{X} 7 \mathrm{R}, \mathrm{ROHS}$ | C18 |
| 160 | 112－063471－R01 | Chip capacitor／0603，470P $\pm 10 \%, 50 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{X} 7 \mathrm{R}, \mathrm{ROHS}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { C22, C23, C24, C25, C64, C67, C77, C78, } \\ & \text { C79, C84, C85, C86, C101, R7 } \end{aligned}$ |
| 161 | 112－0634R0－R01 | Chip capacitor／0603，4P $\pm 0.25 \mathrm{P}, 50 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{COG}, \mathrm{ROHS}$ | C30，C32，D24 |
| 162 | 112－0635R0－R01 | Chip capacitor／0603，5P $\pm 0.25 \mathrm{P}, 50 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{COG}, \mathrm{ROHS}$ | C10，C34 |
| 163 | 112－0636R0－R01 | Chip capacitor／0603，6P $\pm 0.5 \mathrm{P}, 50 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{C} 0 \mathrm{G}, \mathrm{ROHS}$ | C31 |
| 164 | 112－063R50－R01 | Chip capacitor／0603，0．5P $\pm 0.1 \mathrm{P}, 50 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{C} 0 \mathrm{G}, \mathrm{ROHS}$ | C41，C111 |
| 165 | 112－072105－R01 | Chip Ta capacitor ，SIZE P，1uF $\pm 20 \%, 10 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{ROHS}$ | C290 |
| 166 | 112－072106－R01 | Chip Ta capacitor ，SIZE P，10uF $\pm 20 \%, 6.3 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{ROHS}$ | C327 |
| 167 | 112－072225－R01 | Chip Ta capacitor ，SIZE P，2．2uF $\pm 20 \%, 10 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{ROHS}$ | C233，C237，C313 |
| 168 | 112－072475－R01 | Chip Ta capacitor ，SIZE P，4．7uF $\pm 20 \%, 10 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{ROHS}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { C1, C8, C42, C131, C159, C216, C226, C246, } \\ & \text { C286, C345, C346 } \end{aligned}$ |
| 169 | 112－073334－R01 | Chip capacitor／0805，0．33uF＋80\％－－20\％，10V，Y5V，ROHS | C181 |
| 170 | 112－102104－R01 | Chip Ta capacitor ，SIZE A， $0.14 \mathrm{~F} \pm 20 \%, 35 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{ROHS}$ | C109，C113 |
| 171 | 112－102105－R01 | Chip Ta capacitor ，SIZE A，1uF $\pm 20 \%, 16 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{ROHS}$ | C117 |
| 172 | 112－102156－R01 | Chip Ta capacitor ，SIZE A， $15 \mathrm{uF} \pm 20 \%, 6.3 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{ROHS}$ | C137，C149 |
| 173 | 112－103102－R01 | Chip capacitor／1206，1000P $\pm 10 \%, 50 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{X7R}$ ，ROHS | C29 |
| 174 | 112－103106－R01 | Chip capacitor／1206，10uF＋80\％－－20\％，16V，Y5V，ROHS | C265 |
| 175 | 112－103120－R01 | Chip capacitor／1206，12P $\pm 5 \%$ ，50V，C0G，ROHS | C45 |
| 176 | 112－103140－R01 | Chip capacitor／1206，14P $\pm 5 \%, 50 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{COG}, \mathrm{ROHS}$ | C94 |
| 177 | 112－1031R0－R01 | Chip capacitor／1206，1P $\pm 0.25 \mathrm{P}, 50 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{COG}, \mathrm{ROHS}$ | C43 |
| 178 | 112－1032R0－R01 | Chip capacitor／1206，2P $\pm 0.25 \mathrm{P}, 50 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{COG}, \mathrm{ROHS}$ | C15 |
| 179 | 112－1034R0－R01 | Chip capacitor／1206，4P $\pm 5 \%, 50 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{COG}, \mathrm{ROHS}$ | C61 |
| 180 | 112－191477－R01 | Plug－in electrolytic capacitor／Ф10＊16，470UF25V，$\pm 20 \%$ ，ROHS | C331 |
| 181 | 112－201476－R02 | Chip electrolytic capacitor／Ф6．3＊5．3，47U25V，$\pm 20 \%$ ，ROHS | C66，C74，C341，C344 |
| 182 | 113－010100－R01 | Chip trimming capacitor／TZV2Z100A110，3～10p＋100，ROHS | C39，C122 |
| 183 | 114－06E180－R01 | Chip inductor／C1608CB－18NJ，陶瓷芯18NH $\pm 5 \%, 0603, \mathrm{ROHS}$ | L20，L45 |
| 184 | 114－06E560－R01 | Chip inductor／C1608CB－56NJ，陶瓷芯56nH $\pm 5 \%, 0603, \mathrm{ROHS}$ | L36 |
| 185 | 114－06E680－R01 | Chip inductor／C1608CB－68NJ，陶瓷芯 $68 \mathrm{nH}+5 \%, 0603, \mathrm{ROHS}$ | L47，L53 |
| 186 | 114－06G102－R01 | Chip inductor／MLF1608A1R0K， $1 \mathrm{uH} \pm 5 \%, 0603, \mathrm{ROHS}$ | L48 |
| 187 | 114－06G120－R01 | Chip inductor／MLG1608B12NJT，12nH $\pm 5 \%, 0603, \mathrm{ROHS}$ | L14，L15 |
| 188 | 114－06G180－R01 | Chip inductor／MLG1608B18NJT，18nH $\pm 5 \%, 0603, \mathrm{ROHS}$ | L13 |
| 189 | 114－06G181－R01 | Chip inductor／LGHK1608R18J－T，180nH $\pm 5 \%, 0603, \mathrm{ROHS}$ | L2 |
| 190 | 114－06G220－R01 | Chip inductor／MLG1608B22NJT，22nH $\pm 5 \%, 0603, \mathrm{ROHS}$ | L7，L8 |
| 191 | 114－06G221－R02 | Chip inductor／LGHK1608R22J－T，220nH $\pm 5 \%, 0603, \mathrm{ROHS}$ | L12，L21，L27，L44 |
| 192 | 114－06G332－R01 | Chip inductor／MLF1608A3R3K，3．3uH $\pm 5 \%, 0603, \mathrm{ROHS}$ | L5，L37 |


| 193 | 114-06G471-R01 | Chip inductor / MLF1608DR47K,470nH $\pm 10 \%, 0603, \mathrm{ROHS}$ | L41 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 194 | 114-06G561-R01 | Chip inductor / MLF1608DR56K,560nH $\pm 10 \%, 0603, \mathrm{ROHS}$ | L42 |
| 195 | 114-06G820-R01 | Chip inductor / MLG1608B82N,82nH $\pm 5 \%, 0603, \mathrm{ROHS}$ | L34, L38 |
| 196 | 114-08E103-R01 | Chip inductor / FSLM2520-100J,10uH $\pm 5 \%, 1008, \mathrm{ROHS}$ | L40 |
| 197 | 114-08E331-R01 | Chip inductor / FSLM2520-R33K,330nH $\pm 10 \%, 1008, \mathrm{ROHS}$ | L49 |
| 198 | 114-08E821-R01 | Chip inductor / FSLM2520-R82K,820nH $\pm 10 \%, 1008, \mathrm{ROHS}$ | L50 |
| 199 | 114-10D170-R01 | Chip inductor/ LQW31HN17NJ03L,17nH,1206,MURATA,ROHS | L3 |
| 200 | 114-10D330-R01 | Chip inductor/ LQW31HN33NJ03L,33nH,1206,MURATA,ROHS | L35 |
| 201 | 115-1R23R0-R01 | Chip air-cored coil / 0.4*1.2*3TR,ROHS | L51, L54, L55, L56, L57, L58 |
| 202 | 115-2R02R0-R01 | Chip air-cored coil / 1.4*2.0*2TR,ROHS | L9, L10, L11, L28 |
| 203 | 115-3R0110-R01 | Chip air-cored coil / 0.9*3.0*11TR,ROHS | L19 |
| 204 | 115-3R06R0-R02 | Chip air-cored coil / 0.9*3.0*6TR,ROHS | L18 |
| 205 | 117-000000-R05 | Chip bead / EMI,FILTER, SMT,BLM21P300S,0805,ROHS | L64, L72, L73 |
| 206 | 117-000000-R07 | Chip bead / EMI,FILTER, SMT,BLM41P600SPT,1206,ROHS | L25, L26 |
| 207 | 117-000000-R08 | Chip bead / EMI,FILTER, SMT,BLM11A601S,0603,ROHS | $\begin{aligned} & \hline \text { L1, L4, L23, L24, L32, L33, L39, L59, L60, } \\ & \text { L61, L65, L66, L67, L68, L69, L70, L74, } \\ & \text { L75, L76, L77 } \end{aligned}$ |
| 208 | 119-060104-R01 | Temperature Chip resistor / NTH5G16P42B104K07TH,100K,0603,ROHS | R90, R138 |
| 209 | 122-116M80-R02 | Chip crystal resonator / TVCGDCSANF,16.8MHz $\pm 2.5 \mathrm{PPm}$, ROHS | X1 |
| 210 | 122-13M580-R01 | Chip crystal resonator / ZTACC3.58MG,ROHS | X2 |
| 211 | 122-17M300-R01 | Chip crystal resonator / CSTCR7M30G53-R0,7.3M,ROHS | X3 |
| 212 | 124-020000-R08 | FFC/FPC Connector / 086210034340 800,34PIN,P=0.5mm,ROHS | CN4 |
| 213 | 124-050000-R14 | 3.5mm Plug-in Speaker-Mic socket / MOTOROLA接口,ROHS | J1 |
| 214 | 124-090000-R01 | 2PIN Plug-in Speaker socket / WCPW20-02,ROHS | Cn2 |

## Appendix 3 Structured Part List

| Number | P/N | NAME | QTY. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | 120-100000-R38B | cable power | 1 |
| 2 | 120-400000-R04 | wire speaker | 1 |
| 3 | 120-400000-R05 | cable 34pin | 1 |
| 4 | 121-100000-R19 | speaker | 1 |
| 5 | 201-008000-R01A | case front | 1 |
| 6 | 201-008000-R02A | knob volume | 1 |
| 7 | 201-008000-R03A | lens display | 1 |
| 8 | 201-008000-R04A | lens led | 1 |
| 9 | 201-008000-R05A | bracket display | 1 |
| 10 | 201-008000-R06A | SR power cable | 1 |
| 11 | 202-008000-R01B | key rubber | 1 |
| 12 | 202-008200-R02A | plug speaker hole | 1 |
| 13 | 203-006800-R26 | spring plate volume knob | 1 |
| 14 | 203-007200-R08 | nut volume knob | 1 |
| 15 | 203-008000-R01A | case top AI | 1 |
| 16 | 203-008000-R02A | case bottom Al | 1 |
| 17 | 203-008000-R03A | plate metal of cable power | 1 |
| 18 | 203-008000-R05A | metal dome rubble key | 1 |
| 19 | 203-008200-R03A | base antenna | 1 |
| 20 | 203-008200-R05A | shield cover power module | 1 |
| 21 | 204-006800-R01 | lable display lens | 1 |
| 22 | 204-008000-R01A | dustproof net speaker | 1 |
| 23 | 204-008000-R02A | dustproofup case front | 1 |
| 24 | 204-008000-R03A | dustproof down case front | 1 |
| 25 | 204-008000-R04A | dustproof case top and bottom | 2 |
| 26 | 204-008200-R09A | plate grounding with power module | 1 |
| 27 | 301-25050J-R01 | screw m2.5*5 | 6 |
| 28 | 301-30060G-R01 | screw m3*6 | 7 |
| 29 | 301-30250D-R01 | screw m3*25 | 6 |
| 30 | 302-26060D-R01 | screw m2.6*6 | 5 |
| 31 | 303-30100G-R01 | screw m3*10 | 7 |

## Appendix 4 Appendix

| Name | Type | Specification |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Bracket |  |  |  |
| Powercable |  |  |  |
| Microphone Hanger Microphone (MIC) | KME215 |  |  |
| Combination Screw |  |  |  |
| Self-tapping Screw |  |  |  |

Appendix 5 PT8000 SPARE MECHANICAL PART BOM


| ITEM | PART NUMBER | DESCRIPTION | QTY |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :---: |
| 1 | $604-080000-R 02$ | SUBASSEMBLY VOLUME KNOB | 1 |
| 2 | $203-007200-R 08$ | NUT VOLUME KNOB | 1 |
| 3 | $301-25050 J-R 01$ | SCREW M2.5*5 | 6 |
| 4 | $604-080000-R 01$ | SUBASSEMBLY FRONT CASE | 1 |
| 5 | $120-400000-R 14$ | LINE SPEAKER | 1 |
| 6 | $202-008000-R 01 B$ | KEY RUBBER | 1 |
| 7 | $604-080000-R 05$ | SUBASSEMBLY PCB CONTROL | 1 |
| 8 | $120-400000-R 15$ | CABLE 0.5*34P*110mm | 1 |
| 9 | $301-26060$ D-R01 | SCREW M2.6*6 | 5 |
| 10 | $604-080000-R 03$ | SUBASSEMBLY CASE TOP AL | 1 |
| 11 | $201-008000-R 06 A$ | FASTENER POWER CABLE | 1 |
| 12 | $203-008000-R 03 A$ | METAL PLATE | 1 |


| ITEM | PART NUMBER | DESCRIPTION | QTY |
| :---: | :--- | :--- | :---: |
| 13 | $202-008200-R 02 A$ | PLUG SPEAKER HOLE | 1 |
| 14 | $120-100000-R 15$ | CABLE POWER | 1 |
| 15 | $301-30100 G-R 01$ | SCREW M3*10 WITH SPRING PLATE | 7 |
| 16 | $203-008200-R 03$ | ANTENNA BASE | 1 |
| 17 | $102-304452-R 01$ | POWER MODULE | 1 |
| 18 | $203-008200-R 05 A$ | SHIELD POWER MOUDLE | 1 |
| 19 | $204-008200-R 10 A$ | CUSHION ELECTRIC | 1 |
| 20 |  | PCB MAIN ELEC. PARTS | 1 |
| 21 | $301-30060 G-R 01$ | SCREW M3*6 | 8 |
| 22 | $604-080000-R 04$ | SUBASSEMBLY CASE BOTTOMAL | 1 |
| 23 | $301-30250 D-R 01$ | SCREW M3*25 | 6 |

PT8000 SUBASSEMBLY CASE FRONT 604-080000-R01) BOM

| ITEM | PART NUMBER | DESCRIPTION | QTY |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :---: |
| 1 | $201-008000-$ R01A | CASE FRONT | 1 |
| 2 | $204-008000-$ R01A | NET DUSTPROOF SPEAKER | 1 |
| 3 | $121-100000-$ R21 | SPEAKER | 1 |
| 4 | $201-008000-$ R04A | LENS LED | 1 |


| ITEM | PART NUMBER | DESCRIPTION | QTY |
| :---: | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 5 | $201-008000-$ R03A | LENS WINDOW | 1 |
| 6 | $204-006800-$ R01 | LABLE LCD | 1 |
| 7 |  | LABLE LOGO | 1 |

PT8000 SUBASSEMBLY VOLUME KNOB (604-080000-R02) BOM

| ITEM | PART NUMBER | DESCRIPTION | QTY |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :---: |
| 1 | $201-008000-$ R02A | KNOB VOLUME | 1 |
| 2 | $203-006800-R 26$ | SPRINGPLATE | 1 |


| ITEM | PART NUMBER | DESCRIPTION | QTY |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :---: |
| 1 | $203-008000-$ R02A | CASETOP AL | 1 |
| 2 | $204-008000-$ R03A | STRIP DUSTPROOF B | 1 |
| 3 | $204-008000-$ R02A | STRIP DUSTPROOF C | 1 |

PT8000 SUBASSEMBLY CASE BOTTOMAL (604-080000-R04) BOM

| ITEM | PART NUMBER | DESCRIPTION | QTY |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :---: |
| 1 | $203-008000-$ R01A | CASE BOTTOM AL | 1 |
| 2 | $204-008000-$ R04A | STRIP DUSTPROOFA | 2 |

PT8000 SUBASSEMBLY PCB CONTROL (604-080000-R05) BOM

| ITEM | PART NUMBER | DESCRIPTION | QTY |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :---: |
| 1 |  | PCB CONTROLELEC. PART | 1 |
| 2 | $203-008000-$ R05A | METAL DOME | 1 |

Figure 1 PT8000 Schematic Circuit Diagram


Figure 2 PT8000 Main Board Schematic Circuit Diagram




Figure 5 PT8000 Keyboard Schematic Diagram


Figure 6 PT8000 Top Keyboard Position Mark Diagram


Figure 7 PT8000 Bottom Keyboard Position Mark Diagram


