

QMX+ ATU, Battery, Charger and speaker solution

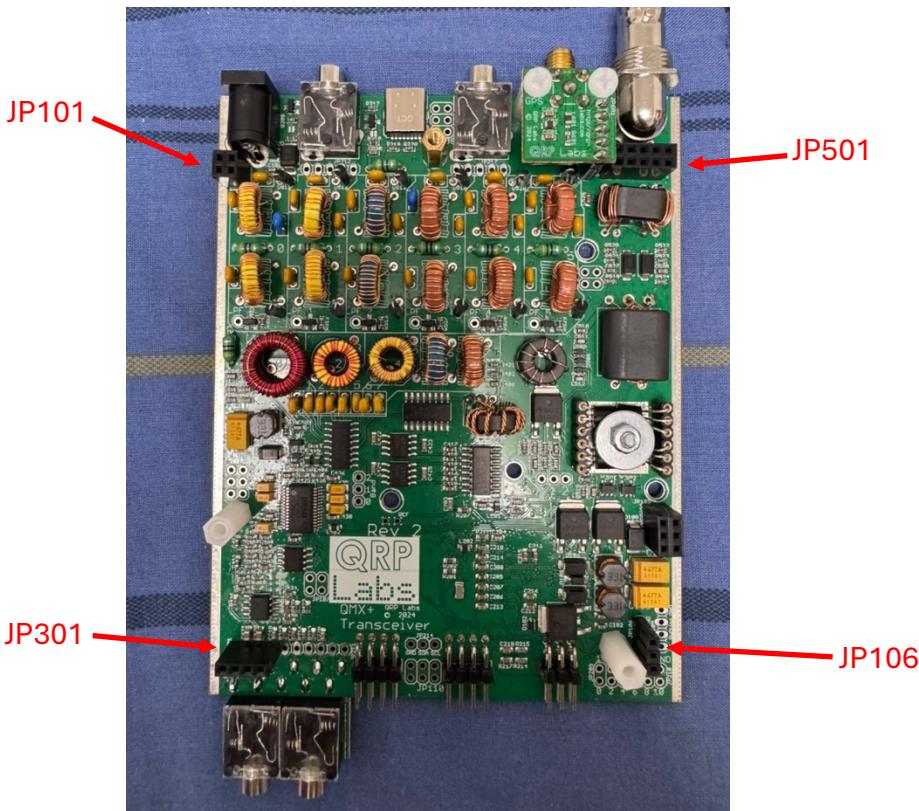
Build instructions

Ver 1.0 (DRAFT)

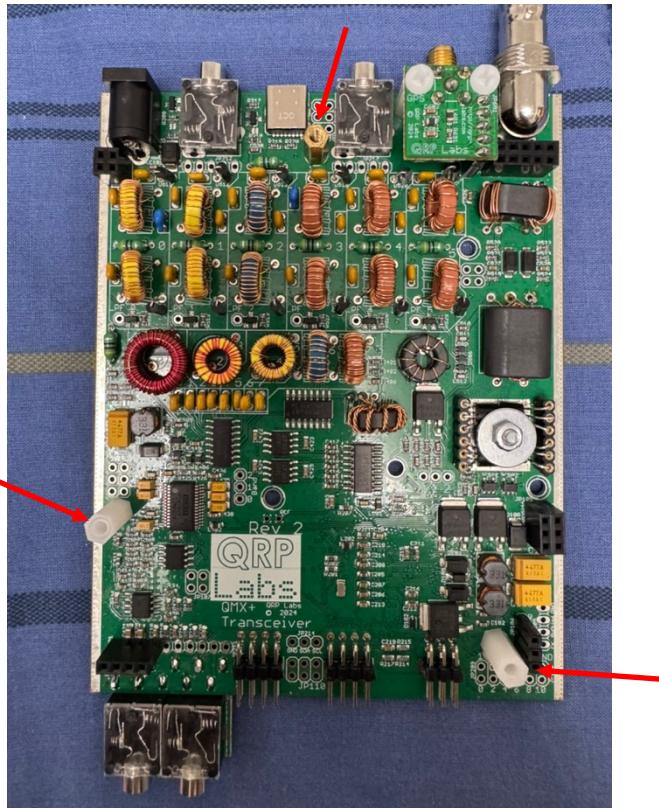
By AC8L

Please read instructions to the end before starting the assembly. Then go back and start the assembly by following instructions step by step.

1. Install connectors to the QMX+ main board

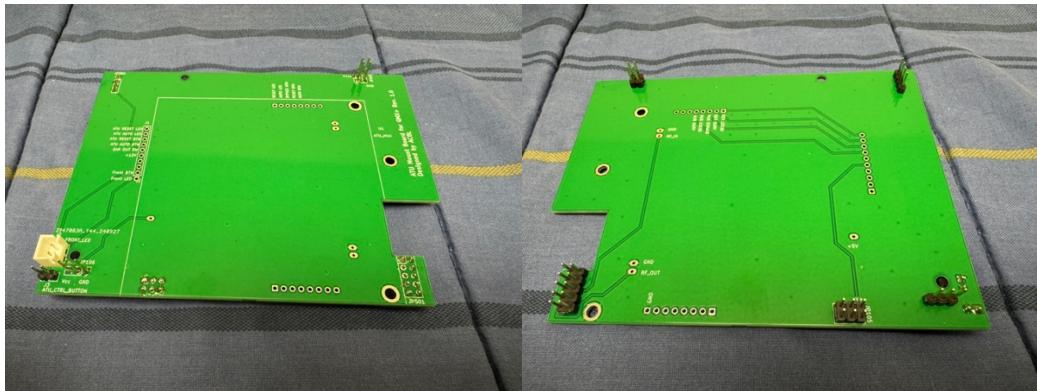


2. Install three 11mm nylon standoff spacers

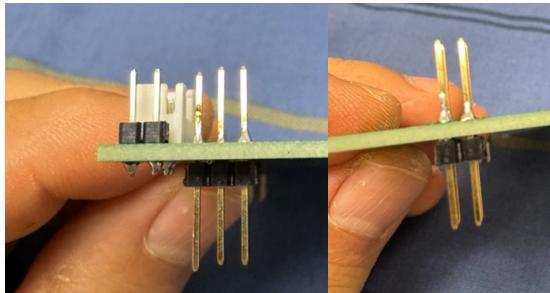


Use 6mm nylon screws to secure spacers from the bottom of the QMX+ main board.

3. Install pin headers to ATU Mounting PCB



Remember, JP106 connector (left) and JP102 connector are long-tail! Make sure the plastic part is flush at the bottom of the PCB.



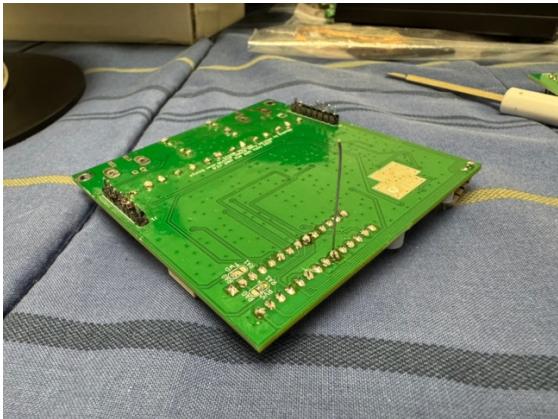
- Only J2 (front-panel LED) and J3 (front-panel button) connectors are soldered on the front of the PCB. All others – on the back.
- At this point we DO NOT attach J1 connector!

The best tactic is to make sure pin headers are properly aligned with the female connectors on QMX+:

- Insert them into the female connectors on QMX+ main board
- Place ATU mount PCB on top, make sure pin headers are all inserted into their places on the ATU mount PCB.
- Temporarily secure the ATU Mount PCB to the QMX+ using three 6mm nylon screws. Screw them into the nylon spacers that are already attached to the QMX+ main board.
- Carefully solder pin headers of all connectors from the top of the ATU mount PCB.
- Unscrew 6mm nylon screws and detach the ATU mount PCB from QMX+.

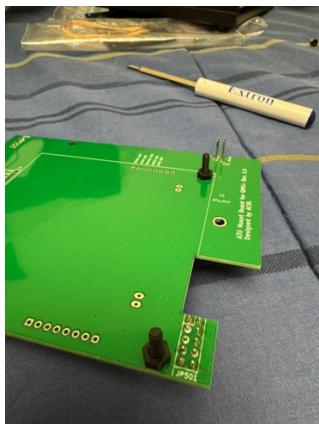
4. Prepare ATU to be soldered to the ATU Mount PCB

At this point ATU must be fully assembled with all the toroids and DIP socket installed on it. Do not insert the PIC16F1938 microcontroller into the ATU yet. We will need to program it.



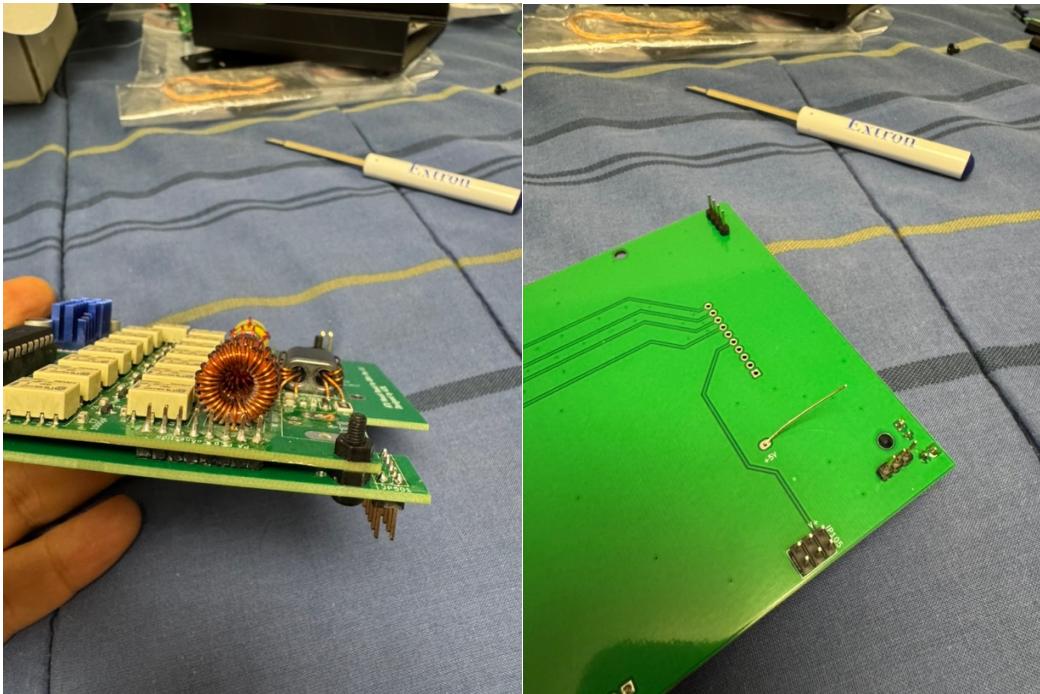
Solder both 8-pin male pin headers to the ATU from the bottom (see photo above). Also solder one of the left-over through-hole component pins to the PIN 20 of the pc microcontroller. On the photo above it is a pin 6 from above on the row close to the PCB edge. Make sure the soldered PIN is as vertical as possible.

5. Prepare the ATU Mount PCB for the ATU to be mounted on it

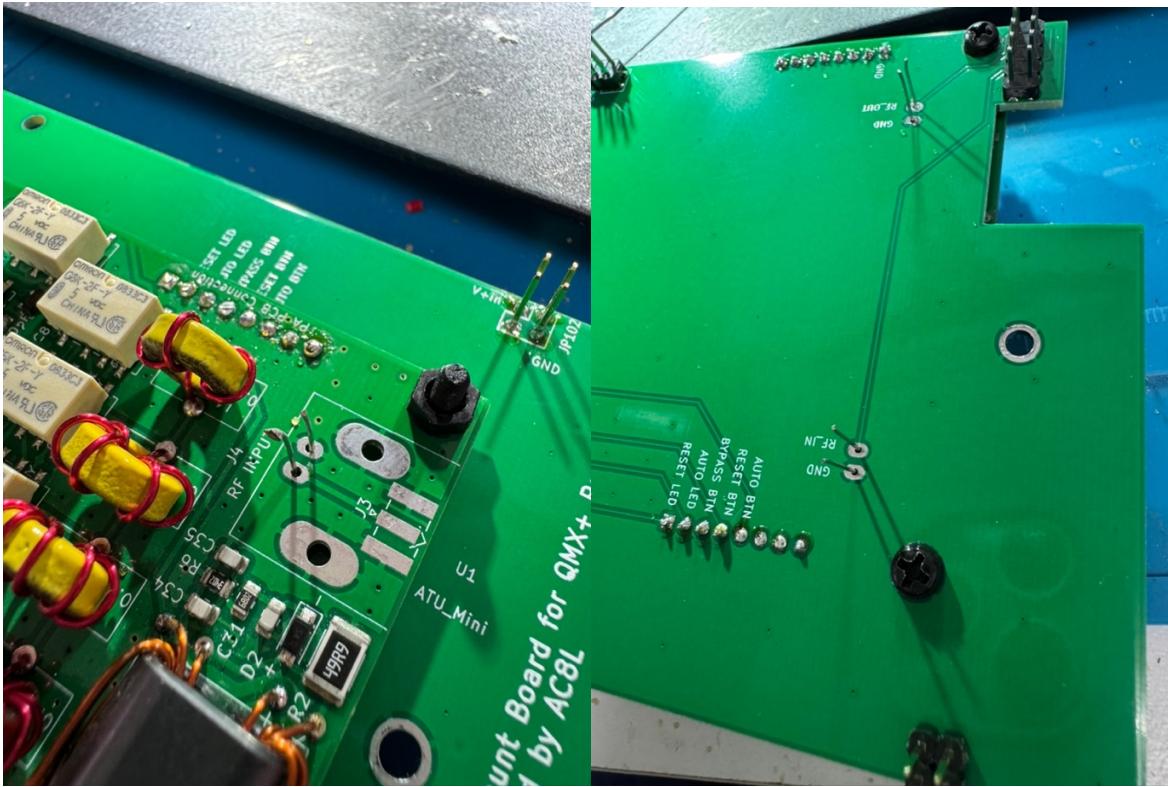


Attach two 12mm nylon screws from the bottom of the ATU mount PCB and secure them with hex nylon nuts from the top.

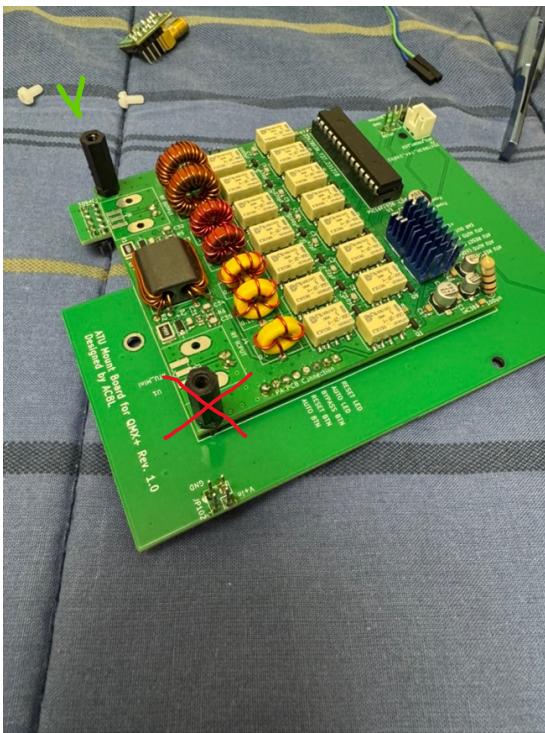
6. Attach ATU to the ATU Mount PCB



- Place the ATU on the top of the ATU mount PCB, make sure pin headers go through their holes on the ATU mount PCB and 12mm nylon screws go through their mounting holes on the ATU itself (left photo).
- Also, make sure the vertical pin soldered to the PIC microcontroller pin is also passed through its place on ATU mount PCB (right photo). The soldering pad it goes through marked “+5V”.
- Secure the ATU to the ATU mounting PCB using hex nuts (left photo).
- Solder pin headers from the bottom of the ATU mount PCB.
- Solder +5V pin to its soldering pad (left photo).



- Insert 2 left-over pins from through-hole components into RF-IN and ground pin next to it (left photo).
- Make sure other side of pins are protruded through their corresponding soldering pads from the ATU Mount PCB bottom (right photo).
- Do the same for RF-OUT connectors.
- Solder top and the bottom of left-over pins.
- Cut all excessive pin headers from the bottom of the ATU mount PCB and from the top of the ATU.



Attach ONE M3 15mm Nylon female-female spacer on top of the hex nylon nut securing the ATU to the ATU Mount board. Do it only for the 12mm screw close to the JP501 connector.

This concludes the ATU mount PCB assembly.

7. Assemble the ATU Companion PCB

The solution essentially consists of THREE distinct mods (ATU, battery and speaker), not interdependent, loosely coupled to each other only through the QMX+ itself. You can pick and choose which one(s) you are going to build and add others later. Please consider following possible build configurations for the solution:

- All inclusive - ATU, battery, speaker.
- ATU only
- Battery only
- Speaker only
- ATU and battery
- ATU and speaker
- Battery and speaker

Depending on the build configuration you chose – populate components according to the following table.

| QMX+ Mod | Components |
|-----------------------|----------------------------------|
| ATU | R1,R2,R3,C1,C2,D1,Y1,U1,U2,JP106 |
| Battery + charger | U4,U5,U7,U8,JP102,BAT_ON_OFF |
| Speaker and audio amp | R4,R5,C3,C4,C5,C6,U3,LS1,JP106 |

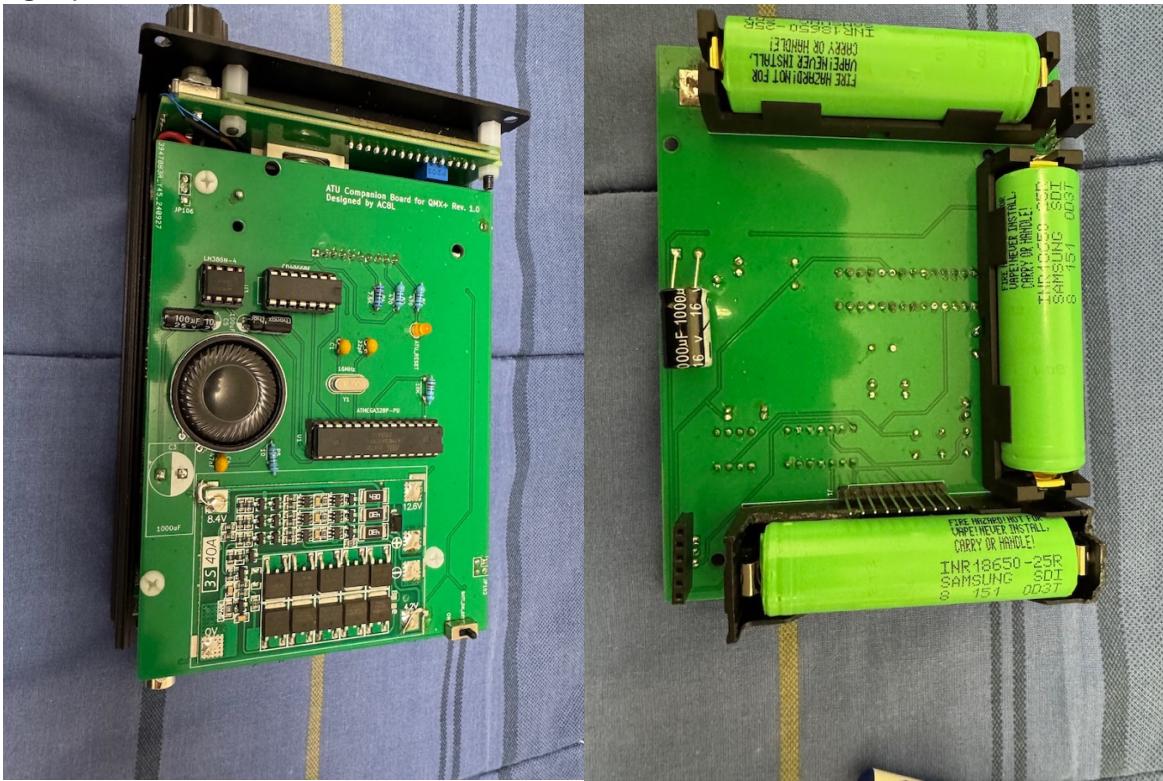
PCB Top



PCB Bottom



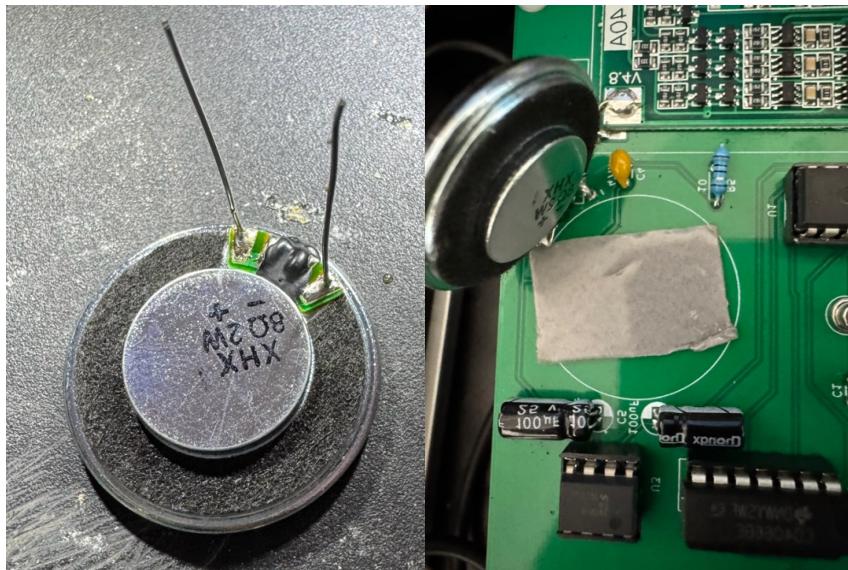
The front of the fully populated Companion PCB is shown on the left photo, the back on the right photo below.



- The C3 capacitor is soldered to the bottom of the PCB, it has a dedicated footprint on the bottom silkscreen for its placement.
- Battery holders' step on each other, so they must be soldered in the following order:
 - U5
 - U7
 - U4
- **It is mandatory to make sure that battery holder's polarity is matched with +/- signs printed on the silkscreen. Otherwise, you risk losing your QMX+!**
- The U4, U5 and U7 footprints are highlighted with a white border line on the silkscreen. Make sure battery holders are precisely inside their footprints. Otherwise, you will have difficulty sandwiching the companion board on the top of the ATU and closing the QMX+ enclosure top cover.
- Make sure, batteries are not inserted into battery holders during the entire assembly process! They will be inserted during final checkups and assembly step.
- Insert U2 and U3 chips into their respective sockets, but not the U1. We will need to upload the Arduino sketch onto it and burn the Arduino bootloader if necessary. We will do this at the later step.

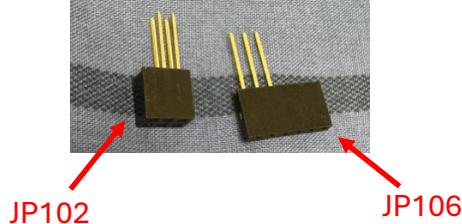
7.1. Speaker

- Speaker also can benefit from the unlimited stock of left-over through hole component pins you are expected to have after the QMX+ assembly, the left photo below shows speaker with pins soldered on it.
- Just solder pins to the speaker connector pads, insert it to the PCB and solder pins from the PCB bottom.
- Use 3M double-sided tape to secure the speaker to the PCB. This will also suppress the rattling sound.



7.2. Attaching JP102 and JP106 connectors

Because of the space between ATU Mount PCB and ATU Companion PCB we need long-tail female connectors for both – JP102 and JP106 connectors on ATU Companion board. However, I had difficulty sourcing 2 row 2x2 Long tail (JP102) and single row 3-pin female (JP106) connectors. Instead, I ended up using 2x3 long tail for JP102 and single row 6 ping connector for JP106, cutting unused pins as shown in the photo below:



To make sure, that proper spacing is achieved with proper electrical connectivity, it both PCB's needs to be sandwiched together before connectors are soldered to the ATU Companion PCB.

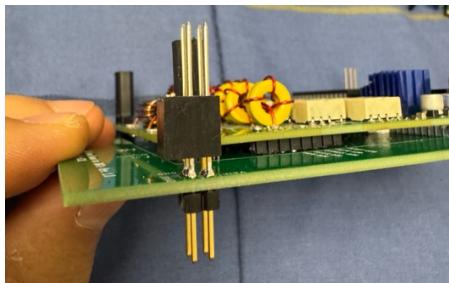
We will need 15mm nylon standoff male-female spacer and a hex nut, screwed onto it:



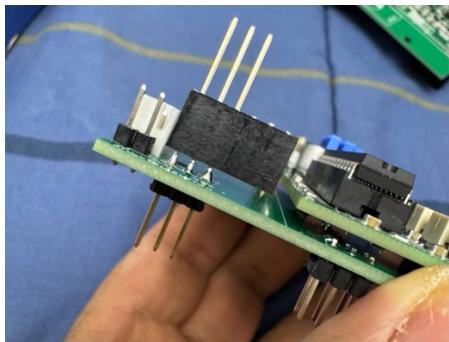
1. Attach spacer between ATU Mount board and ATU Companion board as shown in the photo below. ATU Mount board does not have to be attached to the QMX+ at this step.



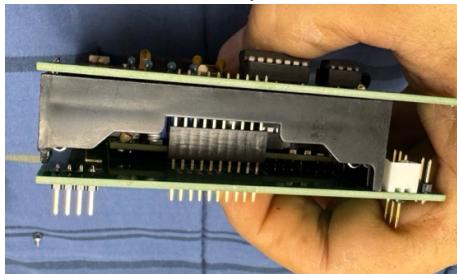
2. Insert 2x2 JP102 connector on **TOP!** of the ATU Mount PCB as shown below:



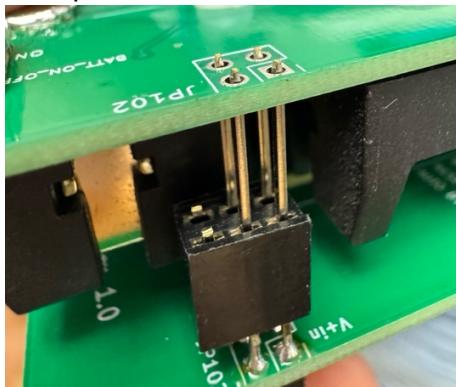
3. Do the same for the JP106 connector:



4. Place ATU Companion board on top of the ATU Mount board, forming a sandwich, like on the photo below:



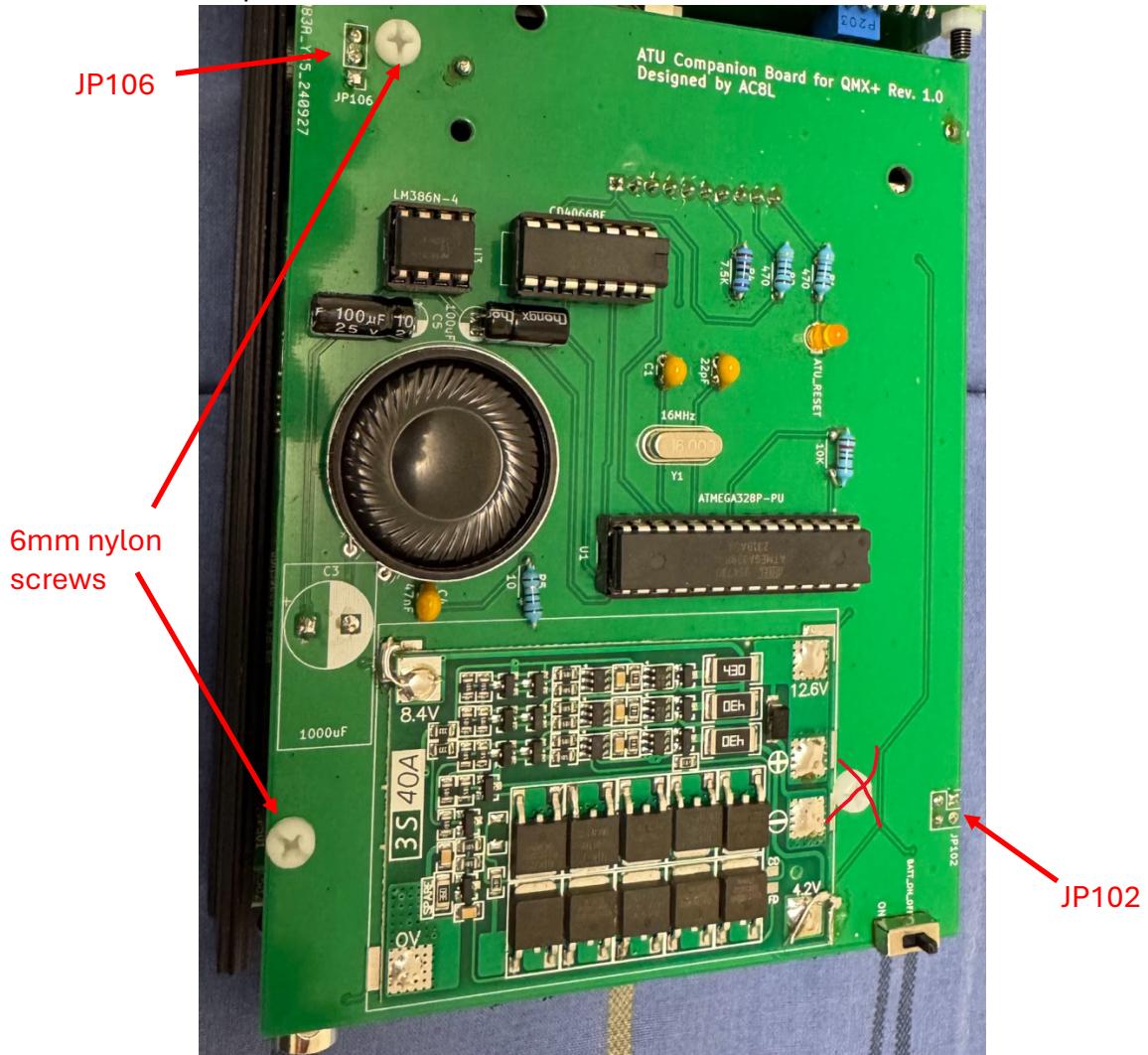
Make sure, JP102 connector pins are slightly protruded through the top of the ATU Companion PCB:



Same should be for the JP106 connector:

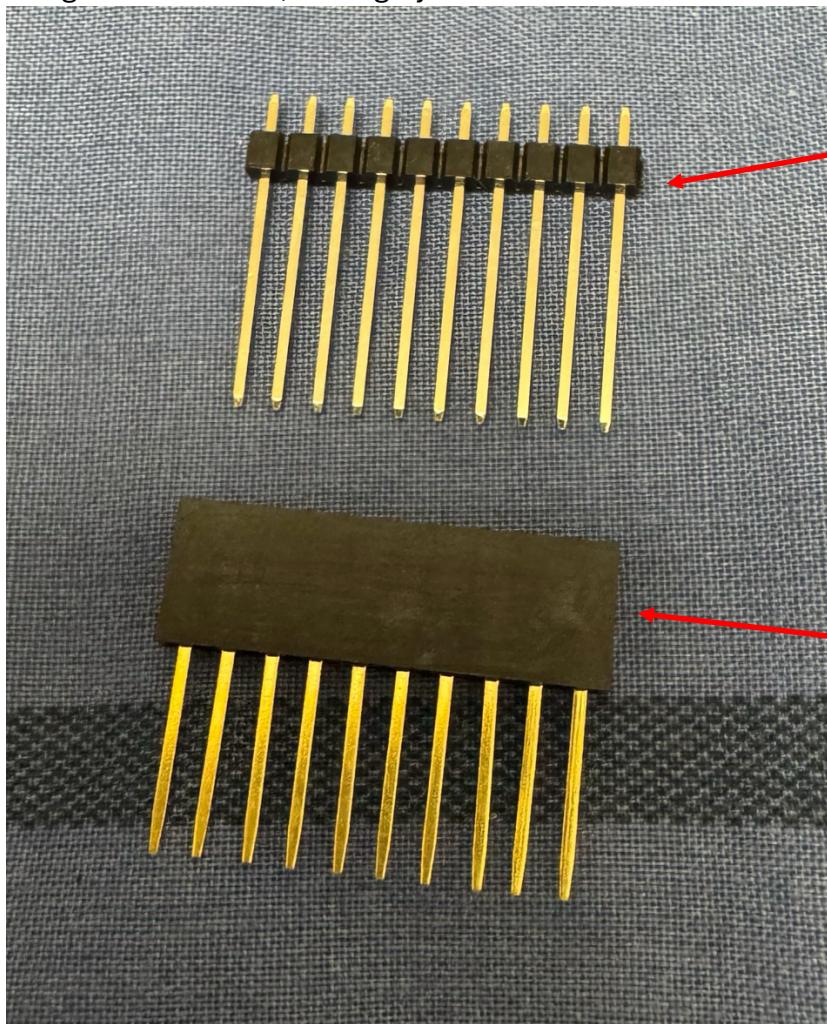


After PCB boards are sandwiched, secure them to each other using two 6mm nylon screws. When PCB's are secured, go ahead and solder both JP102 and JP106 from the top of the ATU Companion PCB:



7.3. Attaching J1 10-pin connector pairs between ATU Mount and Companion boards

Both PCB boards for the solution are interconnected through a pair of male and female long tail single row 10 pin connectors. Electrically it is not required if only battery and charger are installed, but highly recommended for mechanical tightness anyway.

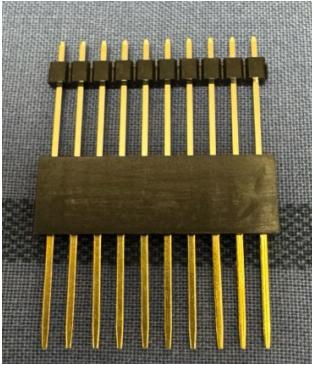


10-pin single row male long tail pin header – attached to the bottom of the ATU Companion PCB

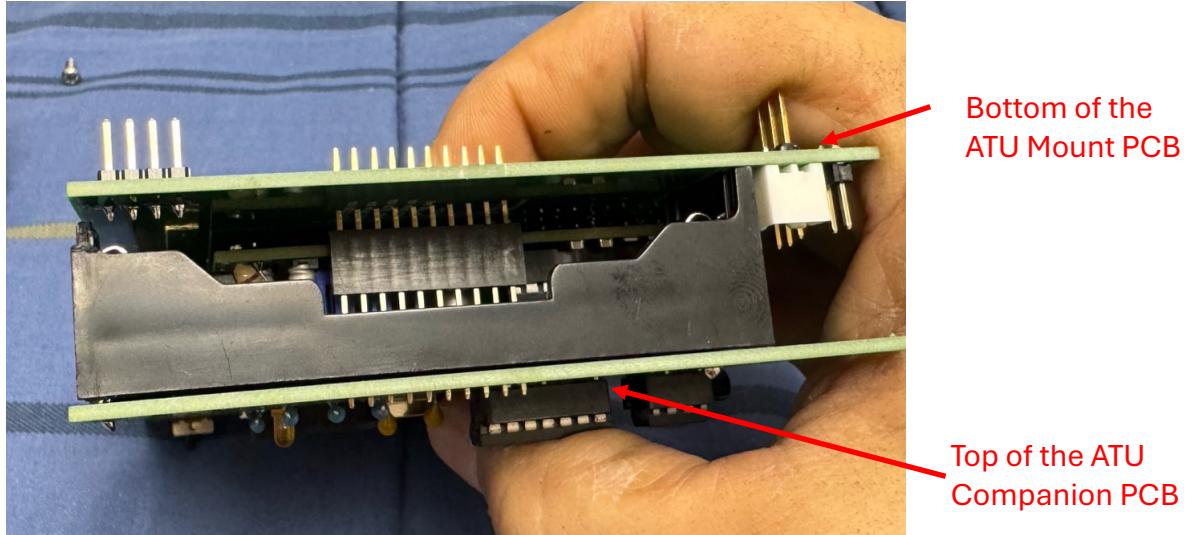
10-pin single row female long tail pin header – attached to the top of the ATU Mount PCB

To ensure the best placement and electrical connectivity, both PCB's will need to be sandwiched as in previous step. At this point, the ATU companion PCB should have both JP102 and JP106 already soldered, so this will add additional mechanical sturdiness and ease of assembly step.

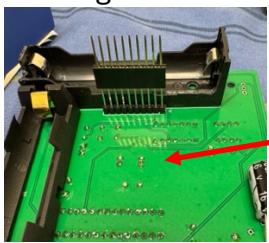
1. Insert both pin headers to each other, slightly push, but not too much, the male connector might damage the female counterpart if too much force is used:



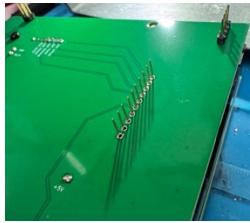
2. Sandwich both – ATU Mount PCB and ATU Companion PCB together, while making sure the J1 connector pair is inserted in its place. To assure that male pin headers plastic part is flush against ATU Companion board, keep sandwich upside down:



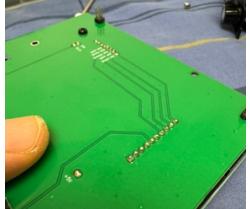
3. Squeeze both PCB's together and secure them to each other using two 6mm nylon screws as in previous step 7.2. While securing PCB's, keep them upside down.
4. Look from the sides to make sure that the plastic part of the male pin headers is flush against ATU Companion PCB's bottom:



5. Solder the female pin header from the BOTTOM of the ATU Mount PCB.



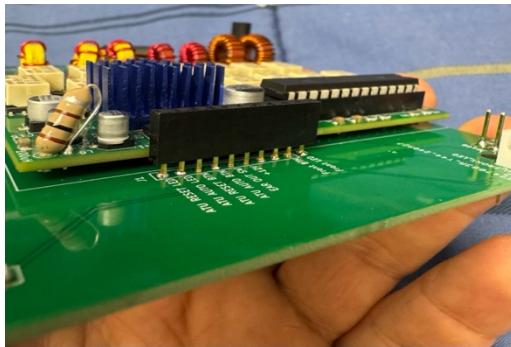
6. Cut out the excessive pin length of the female pin header:



7. Then turn sandwich around and solder the male pin headers from the top of the ATU Companion PCB:



Go ahead and detached PCB's from each other – the top of ATU Mount PCB should look like this:



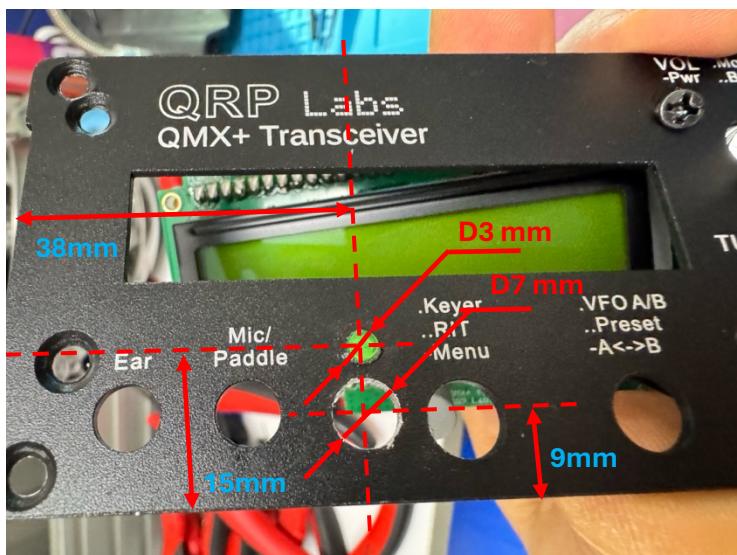
***** Congratulations! If you reached this place, it means you have successfully assembled both PCB's! *****

8. Modifications of the front panel of the QMX+ enclosure

I have tried my best to avoid the mutilation the QMX+ aesthetics as much as possible. However, current firmware features are not allowing yet assigning custom actions to the existing front panel controls of the transceiver. So, I have committed these modifications with great hesitation. Hopefully, as QMX+ firmware evolves, this feature of the build process might change according in the future.

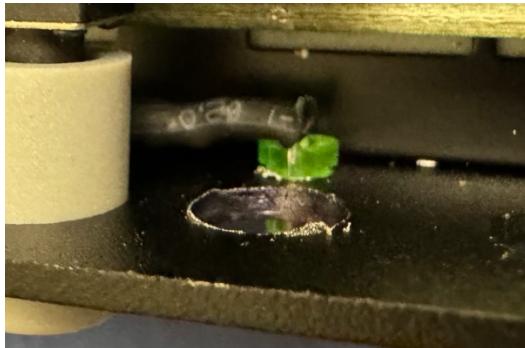
This step requires working with the 30 AWG Kynar wire. The only challenge with it - is that many cheap wire stripping tools are not stripping its insulation properly. The one of few that 100% is guaranteed to do the job – is Hakko CHP CSP-30-1 wire stripper: <https://a.co/d/90oB19d>.

1. Disassemble the QMX+ front panel assembly.
2. Drill two holes on it:



The 3mm hole will be used for the Autotune status LED, the 7mm diameter hole – for the ATU control button.

3. Solder the JST XH pigtail to the LED, red wire to the anode. Use shrink tubing for the each electrode. The use the one more shrink tubing on top for both electrodes.



4. Bend LED electrodes by 90-degree angle, insert LED through the 3mm diameter drilled hole from the inside of the front panel. Make sure when front panel is assembled – wires are passed between front panel buttons. Use very small amount (half a drop of Gorilla glue, the gel version is the best) to secure the led inside the hole. Wait 24h to make sure glue is dry. Position of the LED from inside the front panel should look like this:

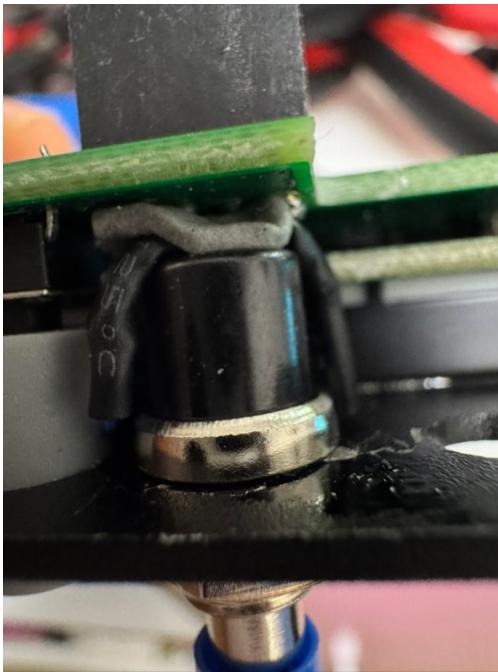


5. Solder about 15 to 20cm of Kynar wire into contacts of the control button. Use shrink tubing. Gently bend contacts after tubes are shrank:

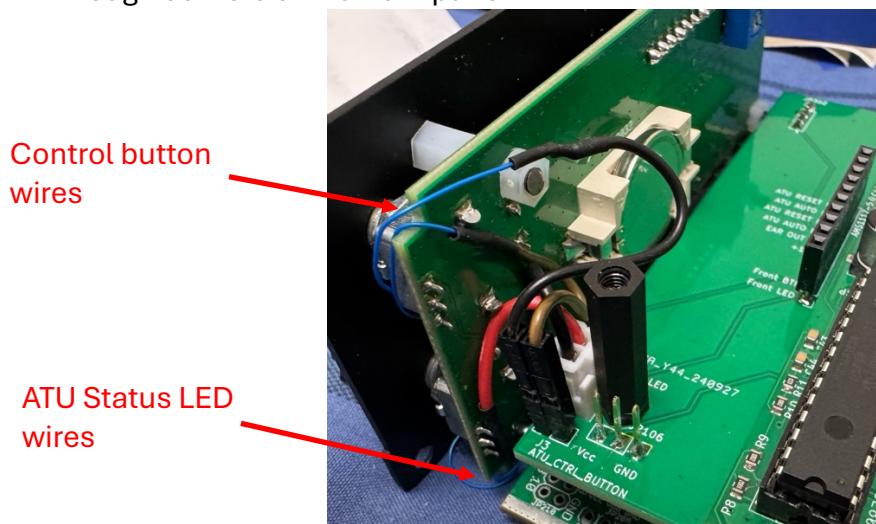


pg. 18

5. Use small (approx. 10x10mm piece of the M3 double sided tape to close the uninsulated portions of button's contacts. Insert button from the inside of the front panel to the 7mm diameter hole. Secure it from outside using washer and a nut that comes with the button. Do not use instruments, just your fingers to tighten the nut!
6. Assemble the front panel. The position of the ATU control button against front panel PCB should look like this:

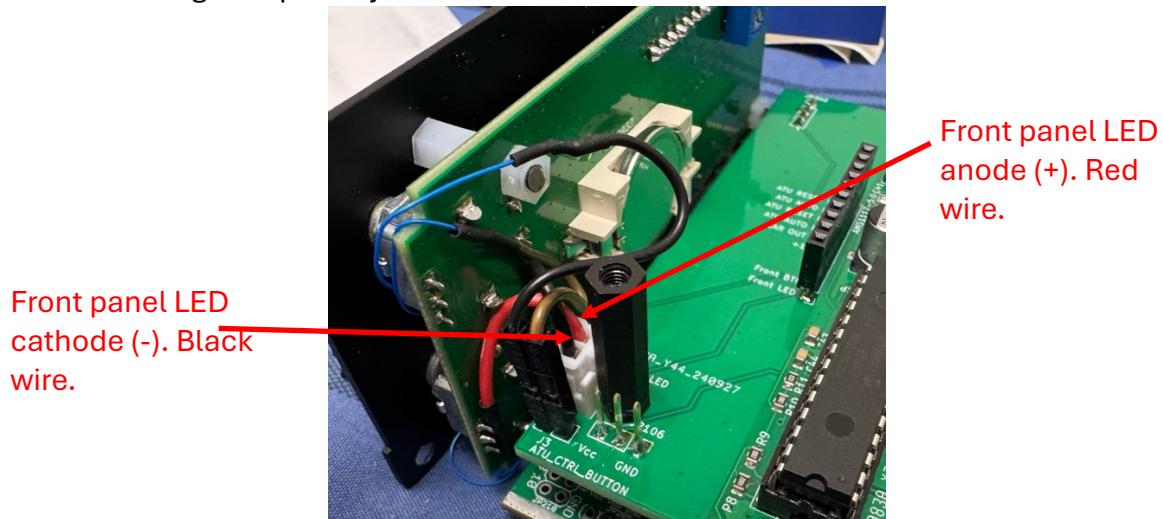


The only “safe” place to pass wires from the LED and button to the PCB compartment – is through corners of the front panel:



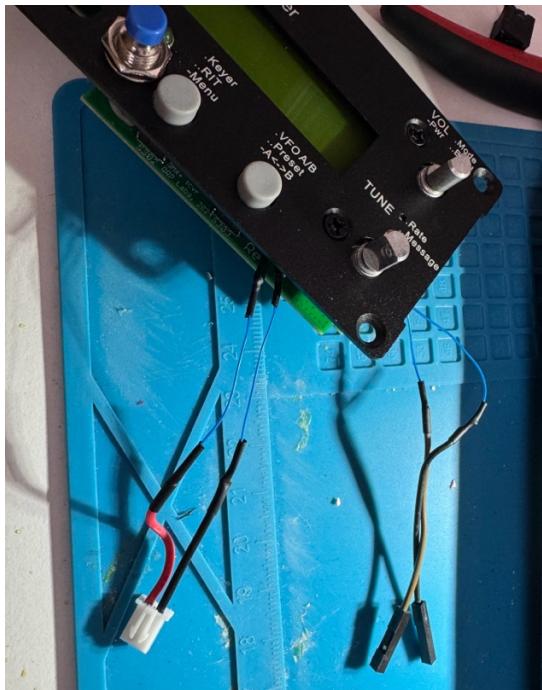
Now it probably makes sense why Kynar wire is used – it is to achieve this pass-through without risk of metal enclosure tearing down the thicker wire insulation.

7. Attach front panel to the QMX+ main PCB.
8. Attach the ATU mount PCB to the QMX+ main PCB.
9. Pass the control button Kynar wires from the top corner of the front panel as shown in the photo above.
10. Cut out the excess Kynar wires at approx. 3-4 cm from the corner. Cut and solder jumper wires to both ends of the Kynar wire. Use shrink tubing. The length of jumper wires should be around 7-8cm and jumpers should be able freely seated into their respective pin headers. The polarity of control button wires are not important.
11. Repeat the same procedure for LED wires. Except that LED already has a JST connection at the end of its pigtail. So, gently bend pigtail around bottom corner of the front panel. Find out the 7-8 cm long segment that bends through the front panel PCB edge. Cut out both wires and replace them using Kynar wire. Again, use shrink tubing. The polarity of LED wires DOES matter:



If wire positions do not match the photo (which is a usual case with Chinese pigtails from Amazon) – use tweezers to remove them from the JST connector and swap. Or you can just swap them while cutting and adding Kynar between them. Make sure that polarity is observed using multimeter's diode mode.

12. Disconnect the front panel ATU Status LED and control button from ATU Mount PCB. Detach the front panel from QMX+ main PCB. The front panel with modifications should look like this:



***** Congratulations! If you have completed building
the hardware portion of the solution! *****

9. Firmware upload

Upload firmware to PIC16F1938

Burn the Arduino bootloader into ATMEGA328P if necessary

Upload firmware to ATMEGA328P

TBD

10. Final tests and assembly into the enclosure

TBD

11. Operations

ATU

- Double click – enable autotune
- Single click – disable ATU
- Long press – ATU reset
- The RF power higher than 2.9 Watt is enough to trigger the ATU tuning.

Battery

- Enable voltage display from QMX+ settings. The LCD will display current battery voltage.
- When external power supply is plugged – it will charge the battery and QMX+ display will show the voltage of an external power supply.

Internal speaker

- Just use volume level, internal speaker has enough volume for the sound to come out of the enclosure. No drilling was necessary.