

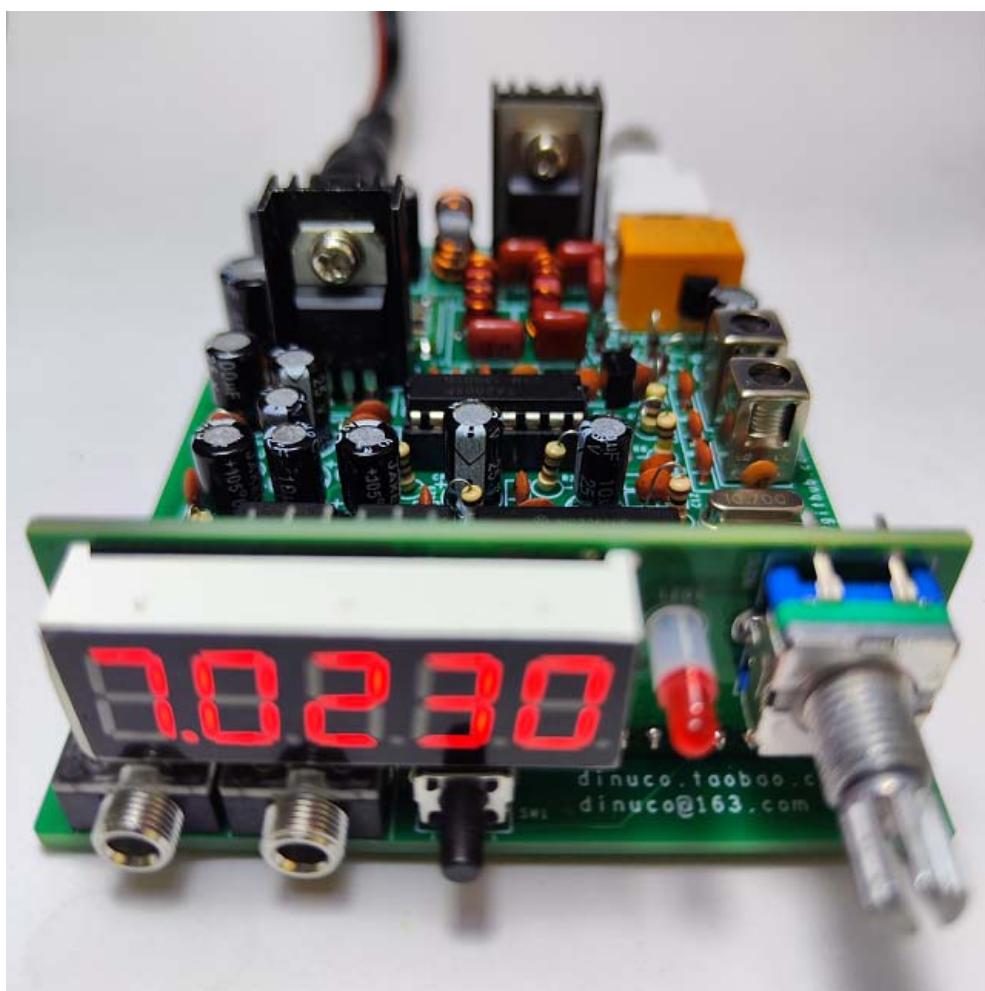
# POPLAR 7MHz CW Transceiver Kit

## Assemble Manual V4.1

### Overview

"Poplar" is designed by DINUCO Electronics. It is controlled by STC8H1K17 single chip microcomputer, A PLL device is used as local oscillator, and a high-speed driver chip is used as MOS FET driver, which realizes the CW transmitting circuit with 5W Class E power output. At the same time, the receiving circuit is superheterodyne scheme, which realizes low noise and high sensitivity. The kit was developed by us, combined with the actual use of the domestic situation, corrected several key problems, after many debugging to form the current version.

The hardware described in this article is V4.0 and the main PCB labelled "POPLAR\_4".



### Specifications

Power supply: 12V-13.8V (linear regulated power supply is recommended)

Antenna: 50 ohms, unbalanced

Typical receive current: 130mA

Typical Transmit current: 700mA

Transmit power: 5W

Operating frequency: 7.000-7.300MHz

Working mode: CW

### Circuit Description

Refer to the circuit diagram shown on the last page of this document.

The core of the receiving part is a TA2003, which includes a balanced mixer. After the signal coming from the antenna passes through the BPF filter, it enters the mixer of TA2003, and PLL sends the local oscillator signal. If signal through the crystal filter frequency selection, and then into the MC3361, there is a VXO in the MC3361, beat frequency with the IF signal, the output audio signal for amplification, so that the whole receiving process is completed.

In the transmitting part, LMG1025-Q1 is used for buffer amplification, and the MOS FET STP16NF06 is driven for class E amplification. Finally, the high-frequency signal is matched by the output impedance matching network, and then the antenna is connected after LPF filtering.

During transmission, the side tone is generated by the beat frequency of the transmitted and received signals. The change of the side tone frequency is accomplished by adjusting the VXO frequency of the MC3361, and the side tone volume is adjusted by the encoder.

### Component selection

L2 is a magnetic ring inductor that is wound 12 times using 0.47mm enamelled wire on the N1065 ferrite ring (black).

L3 and L4 are matched and filtered inductors, and 0.47 mm enamelled wire is wound 11 and 9 times respectively on the iron powder core magnetic ring (red) of T37-2.

All capacitors less than 1000pF are high-frequency tiles, capacitors greater than 1uF are aluminum electrolytic capacitors, and all resistors are 1/4W 5% fixed resistors.

### Assembly and Adjustment

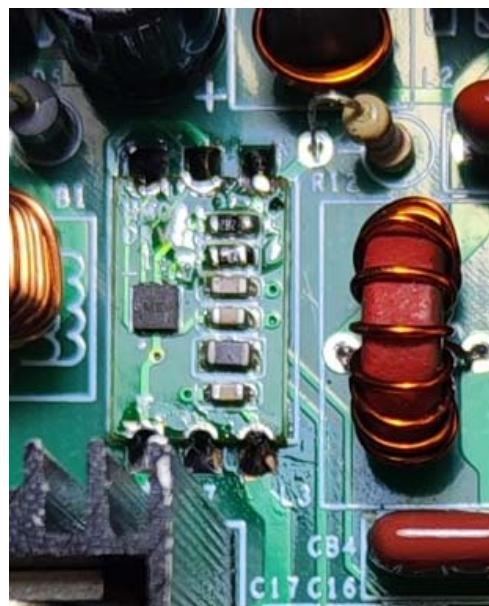
Test all transistors, resistors and capacitors with a multimeter before installing all components. Then install all components against the circuit diagram and the markings on the PCB board.

Generally follow the low to high order of installation. First weld the patch module, and then weld the plug-in device. After welding, check whether there is a solder short circuit.

**Due to the MOS field effect tube in the kit, in order to prevent electrostatic breakdown, the soldering iron should be properly grounded or disconnected from the soldering iron power supply and used for waste heat welding.**

After welding is completed, do not install devices to the integrated circuit socket, power on to check whether +5V is normal, if abnormal, it means that the MOS FET may weld breakdown, after checking +5V and then install devices to the integrated circuit socket, which can effectively avoid the core integrated circuit welding bad.

Please refer to the following figure for the installation direction of the DRV driver board.



Note that insulation sheets and washers are not required for the 7805 heat sink, while insulation sheets and washers are required for the STP16NF06.



Everything is in order, check and then connect the power supply, the positive and negative polarity of the power supply must not be connected wrong. Plug your Walkman headphones into the headphone socket and you should hear white noise. Attach 51 ohm resistance to the antenna end to make a false load, access the key, and detect the whole machine emission current, which should be about 0.7A. Do not short connect the KEY launch for a long time, otherwise the pseudo load heating is relatively large.

When receiving, select a frequency signal, carefully adjust T1 and T2, and receive the maximum sound. It is recommended to use a non-inductive driver or a plastic driver for adjustment.

The power plug(5.5/2.1) requirements of the machine are as follows:



电源插头：内正外负  
the power plug: internal is "+"

Debugging steps without instrument:

- 1 Connect a 3-meter cable to the antenna socket and power it on.
- 2 The electric display frequency of the machine is 9.810, and the encoder can be gently adjusted to a certain AM broadcasting station.
- 3 At this time, the ear will appear broadcast sound, adjust T1 so that the noise is the highest and the noise is the lowest.

#### Instructions for use

This device supports only manual keys. Key plug wiring diagram is below:

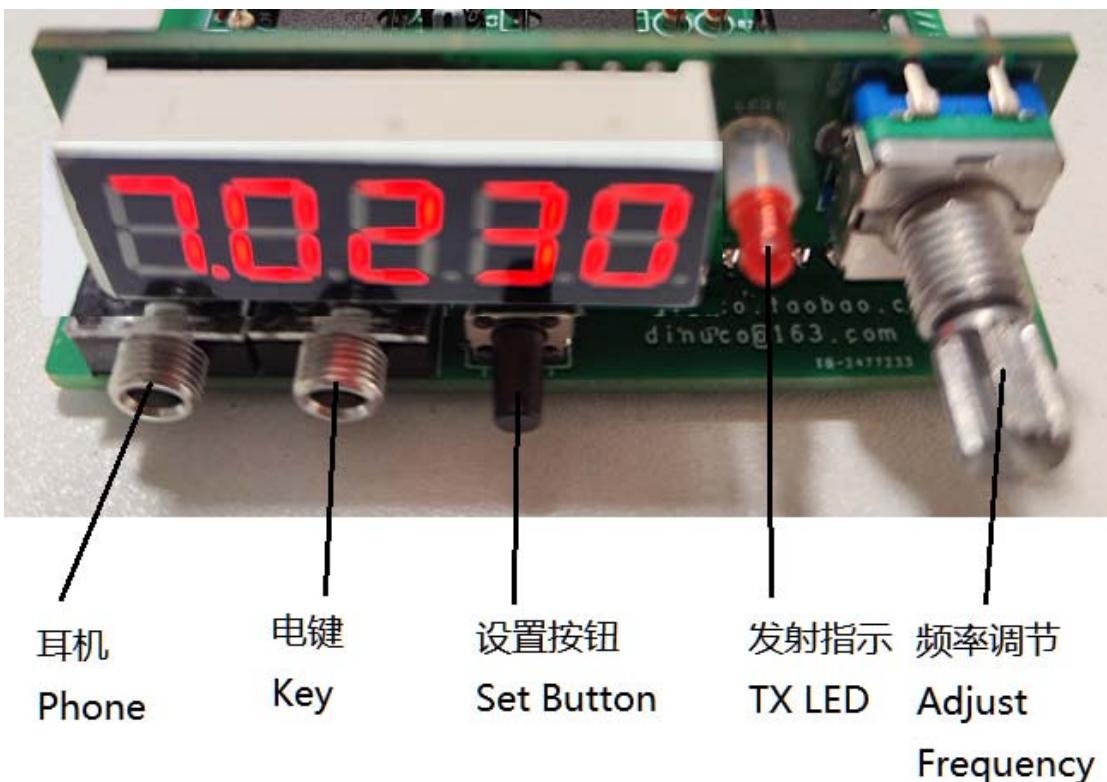


手动键触点 the dit point  
of the key

手动键接地 the ground  
of the key

When adjusting the frequency, if you press the encoder once, the machine will automatically change from 1KHz step to 10KHz step, which is convenient for quick adjustment, if you press the encoder again, the machine will return to 1KHz step.

- 1 After the machine is powered on for the first time, the machine is in frequency adjustment mode by default, and the digital LED displays numbers, representing the frequency value. The panel display as the following:



2 Do not press the SET button first, rotate the encoder to see whether the display frequency of the digital LED display changes.

3 Connect the antenna or fake load, press the set button, then C1\_15 will be displayed, keep pressing the button, exit the configuration mode when C4\_68 is displayed, and enter the working mode again. All modes are described as follows:

C1 15 Sound Settings. The default is 15 and can be adjusted between 0 and 25. The higher the volume, the louder the sound.

C2 15 Side tone adjustment setting. The default value is 15, which can be adjusted from 0 to 25. The larger the side tone, the higher the side tone.

C3 55 crystal filter center frequency setting, the default setting is 55, the unit is 100Hz, the default IF frequency is 10 695000Hz +55\*100Hz, if there is an error in the IF frequency, not aligned with the filter center frequency, you can fine-tune this value.

C4 53 25MHz Clock offset. The default value is 53 (unit: 100Hz). The default frequency is 25000Hz +53\*100Hz. If there is any error in the receiving frequency, the 25MHz clock frequency on the PLL small board can be measured by the frequency meter, and the clock frequency offset can be adjusted according to the test value.

Note: C3 C4 can only be set with instruments and experience, and the modified value will not take effect immediately. You need to exit the configuration mode and adjust the working frequency to take effect.

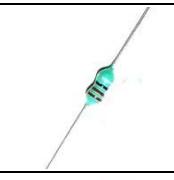
Because it takes time to configure the EEPROM in the MCU, do not power off at will during configuration to avoid misoperation.

If the configuration is wrong, do not panic, hold down the SET key, re-power on, the machine will be restored to the default setting according to the SET key state.

### **Chassis mounting**

This circuit board can be conveniently placed in a standard aluminum profile case with a size of 76mm\*35mm\*100mm (this case is not included in this kit, please purchase it yourself if necessary).

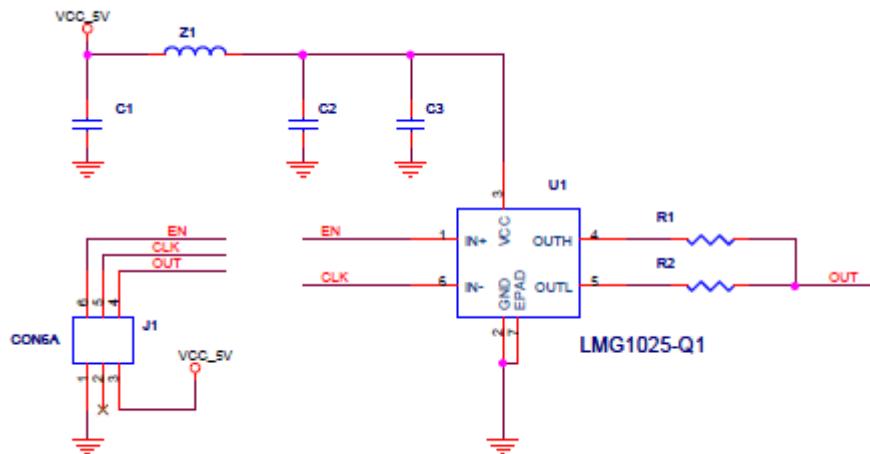
**Parts List**

<b>1/4Wresistor</b>		
R1,R2,R4,R11	100	
R3,R10,R12	1K	
R5	10K	
R6,R7	10	
R8	100K	
R9	470	
<b>Magnetic beads, inductors, transformers</b>		
T1,T2	7x7 IF transformer	
L1	10uH	
L1	N1065 Magnetic ring	
L3,L4	T37-2 Magnetic ring	
B1	T120604	Common-mode inductance
<b>Quartz crystal resonator</b>		
X1,X2,X3,X4,X5	10.7MHz	
<b>Chip capacitance</b>		
C1,C2,C3,C4,C18,C19,C20, C21,C26,C27,C28,C29	0.1uF(104)	
C5,C8,C9,C11,C13,C14	47pF	
C6	100pF(101)	
C7,C10,C12,C16,C17,C25	0.01uF(103)	
C15	120pF(121)	
C22,C24	27pF	
C23	2pF	
<b>CBB capacitance</b>		
CB1	330pF	
CB2,	2200pF(222)	

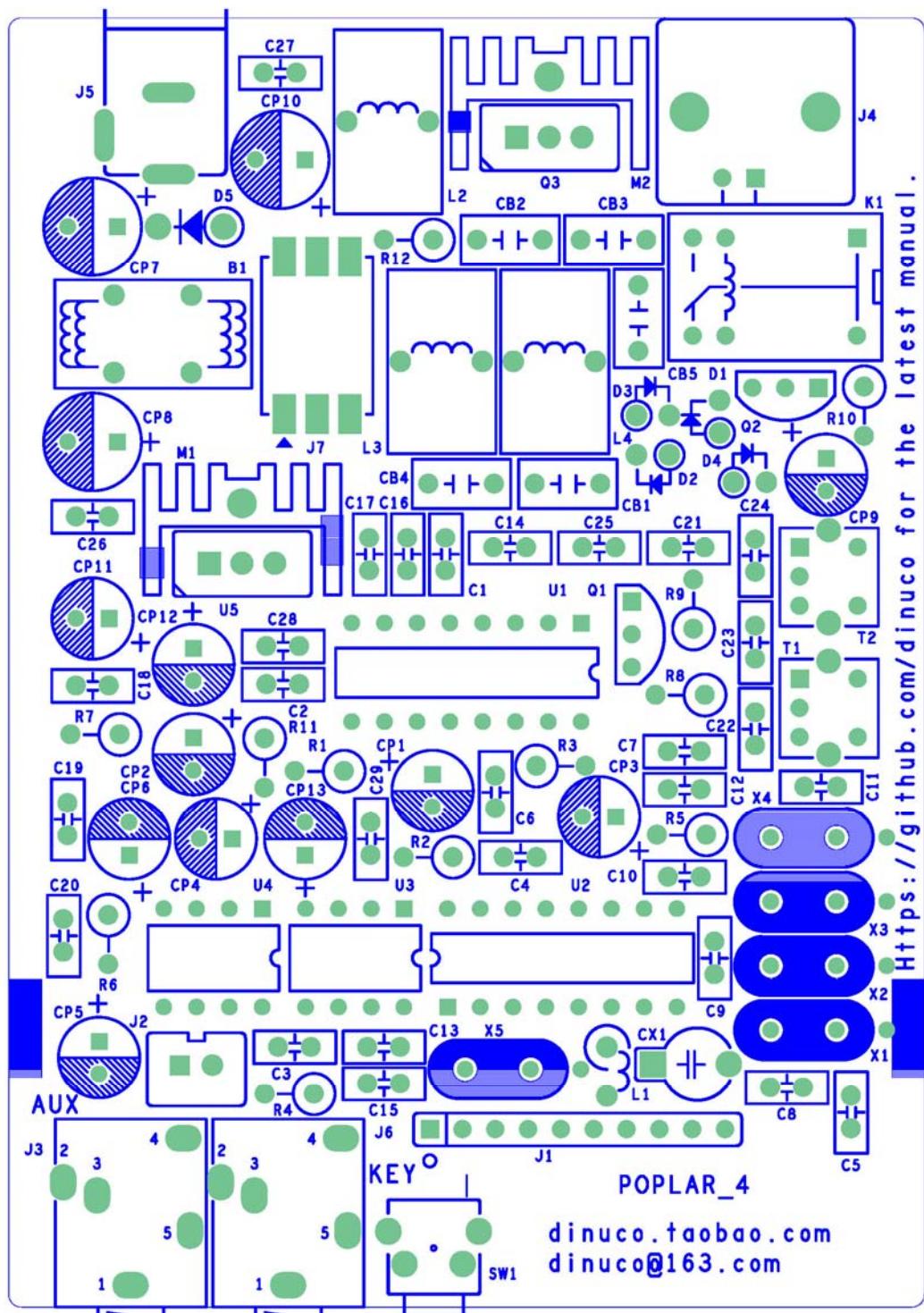
CB3	560pF(561)	
CB4,CB5	1000pF(102)	
<b>Electrolytic capacitance</b>		
CP1,CP5,CP6,CP9,CP11,C P12,CP13	100uF /25V	
CP2,CP3,CP4	10uF /25V	
CP7,CP8,CP10	470uF /25V	
<b>Adjustable capacitance</b>		
CX1	9/50pF	
<b>transistor</b>		
D1,D2,D3,D4	1N4148	
D5	1N4001	
Q1	J310	
Q2	8050	
Q3	STP16NF06	insulation pad and ring are required for heat sink
<b>Switch</b>		
SW1	Button	
<b>IC</b>		
U1	TA2003 (DIP16)	with IC socket
U2	MC3361 (DIP16)	with IC socket
U3	FM62429 (DIP8)	with IC socket
U4	LM386 (DIP8)	with IC socket
U5	7805 (TO220)	with heat sink
<b>Other device</b>		
J1	CON10 Inserting pin	Connected to the LED display board
J2	Speaker socket	SPK
J3	3.5mm stereo socket	AUX ( audio output )
J4	BNC (Q9) socket	
J5	Power socket	
J6	3.5mm stereo socket	KEY (key insert)
J7	DRV driver board	
K1	HK4100F-12V relay	
Blank PCB board ×1pcs and DRV board ×1pcs		
Diameter 0.47mm enamelled wire		
The display board includes a circuit board, a 3mm LED, a digital LED display, and an encoder		

After receiving the device, please check whether there is any missing, please contact us if there is any problem.

The following is the circuit diagram of the DRV drive board for maintenance reference only.



## PCB Assembly Drawing



### Resistor Color Codes and Ceramic Capacitor Identification

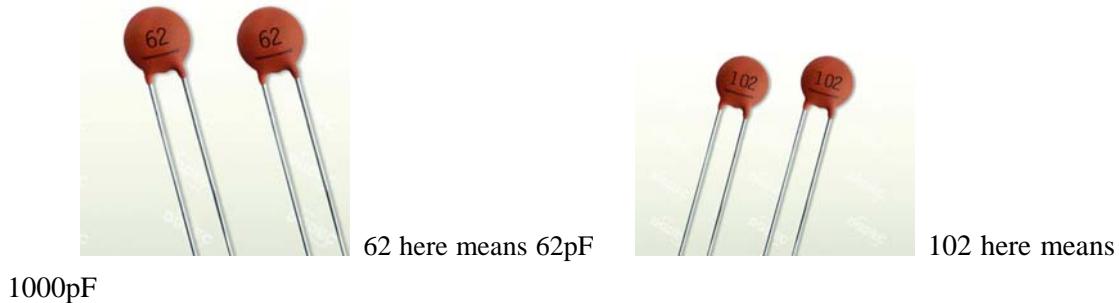
Resistors are marked using colored bands. Most resistors are 5% accuracy parts and marked with four bands. Less common 1% accuracy resistors are marked with 5 color rings. The following table can be used to read the value of these resistors:

**电阻色环对照表**

四环	五环	六环	温度系数 PPM/°C	误差 %	乘数 (W)	代表数值
			100 50 15 25	±1% ±2%	1 10 10 <sup>2</sup> 10 <sup>3</sup> 10 <sup>4</sup> 10 <sup>5</sup> 10 <sup>6</sup> 10 <sup>7</sup> 10 <sup>8</sup> 10 <sup>9</sup> 10 <sup>-1</sup> 10 <sup>-2</sup>	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9
			10 5	±0.5% ±0.25%	10 <sup>8</sup> 10 <sup>9</sup>	
			1	±0.05%	10 <sup>-2</sup>	
				±5% ±10%		
10K, 0.5%	470K, 1%	2.2K, 0.1%	15PPM			
黑色 棕色 红色 橙色 黄色 绿色 蓝色 紫色 灰色 白色 金色 银白色						

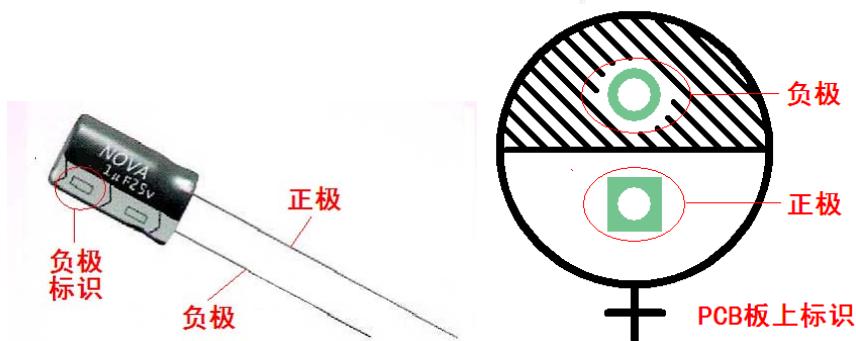
The capacitance of ceramic capacitors is generally denoted in units of pF (p meaning pico or  $10^{-12}$ ). However, some parts are directly labeled, such as 1000p, 220p, etc.

Most are labelled in exponential terms, such as 102,221. The first two digits are two most significant digits of the capacitor's value, the last digit being the number of zeros added after these digits. For example, "102" means that the leading digits are 10, while 2 means that 2 more zeros are added, i.e. 1000pF. Similarly, "221" means that the leading digits are 22, and 1 means that one further zero is added, i.e. 220pF.

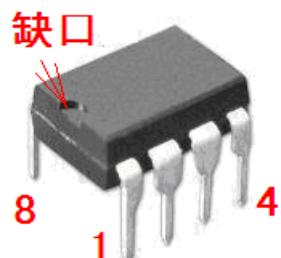


### Polarity of Electrolytic Capacitors

Electrolytic capacitors are polarised. Please make sure that the positive and negative pins of these capacitors correspond correctly to the PCB markings when inserting these parts.



### IC Identification



8 脚直插管脚排列

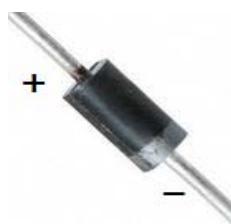
### Identification of Transistors and Diodes



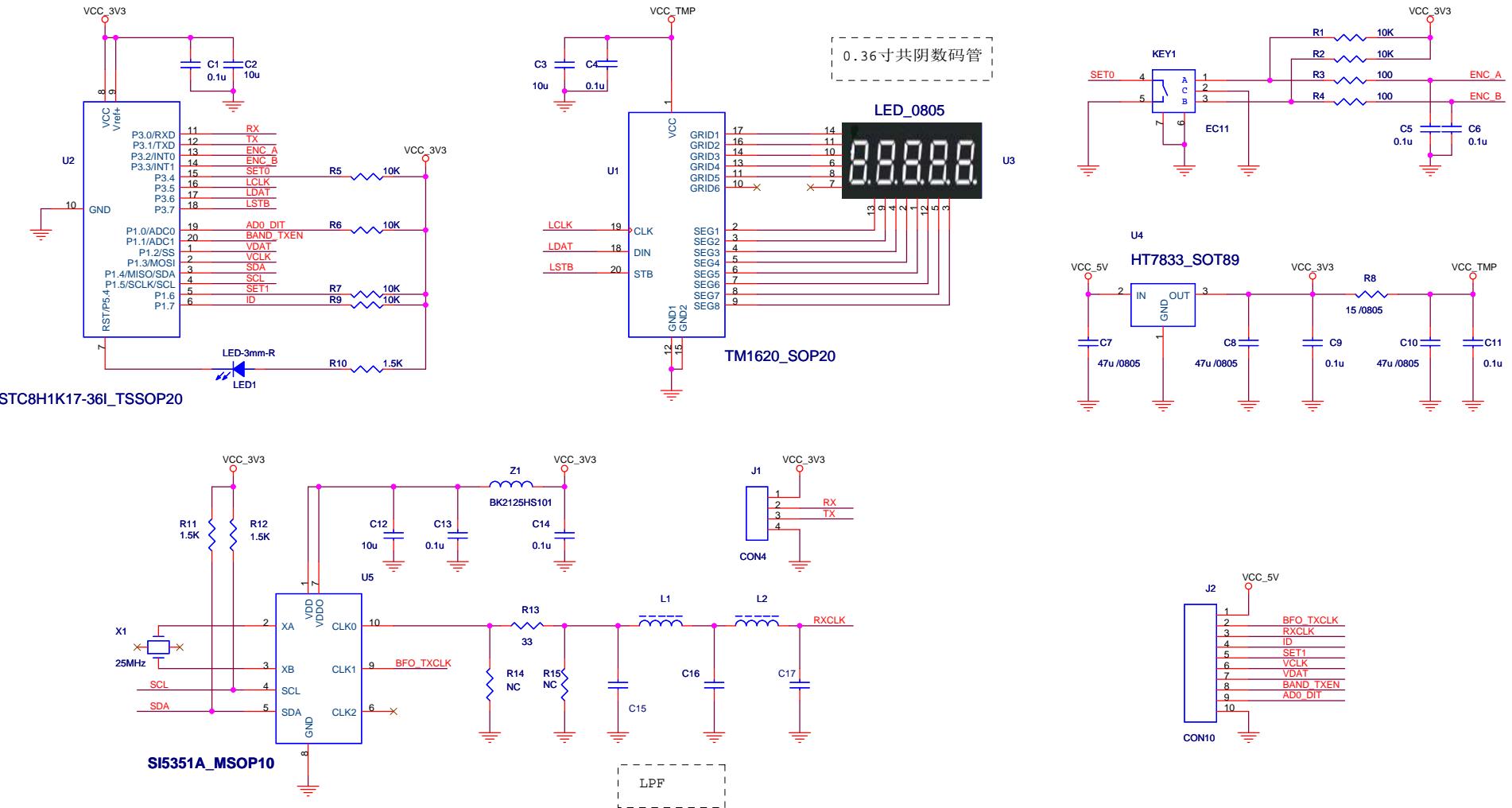
TO-92 package pin arrangement



1N4148 diode polarity

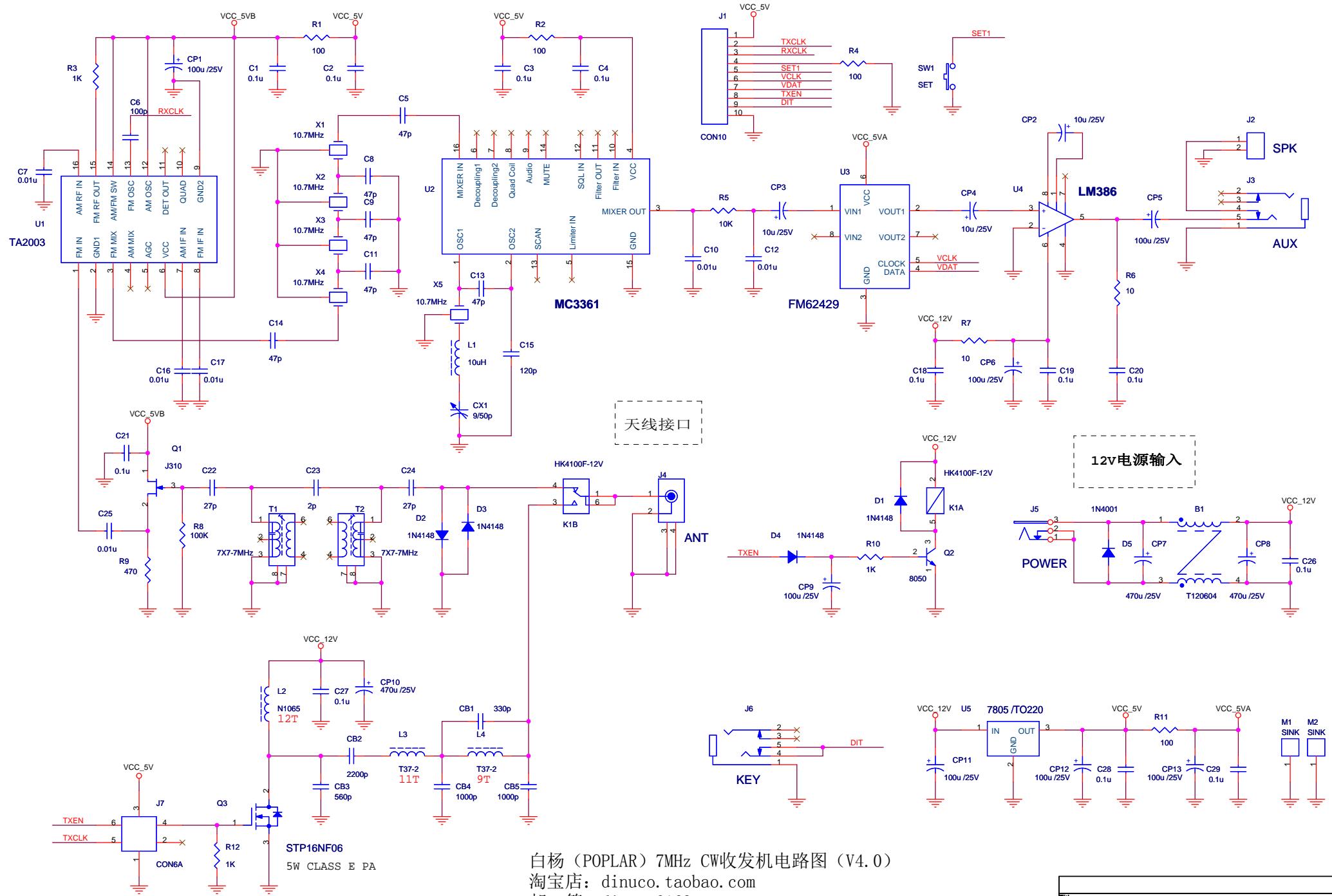


1N4001 diode polarity



LED板图纸，仅供参考，  
LED schematic, only for reference

Title	01.MAIN	Rev	5.0
Size	A3	Document Number	HM00LEDA_5
Date	Wednesday, November 29, 2023	Sheet	1 of 1



白杨 (POPLAR) 7MHz CW收发机电路图 (V4.0)  
淘宝店: dinuco.taobao.com  
邮 箱: dinuco@163.com