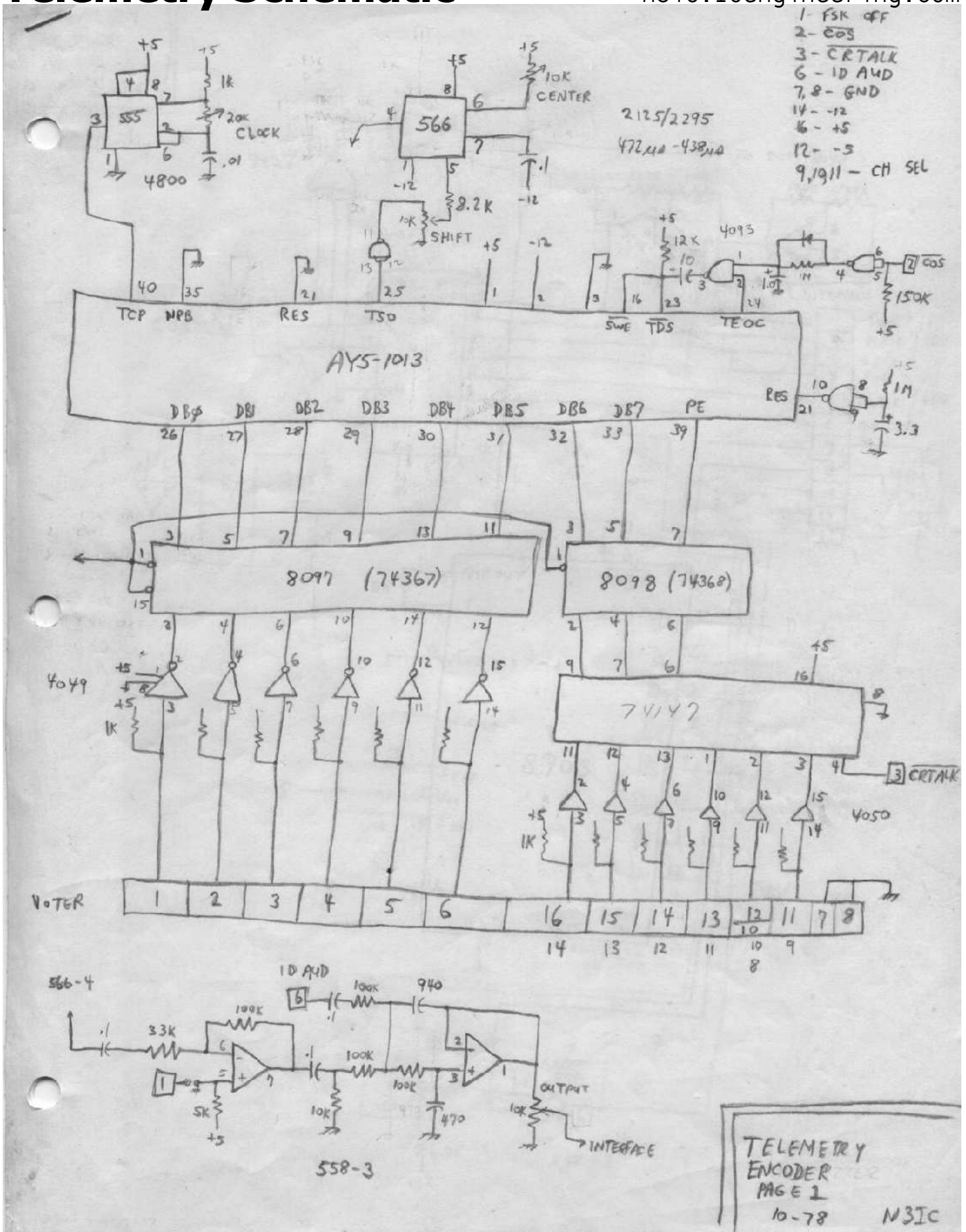


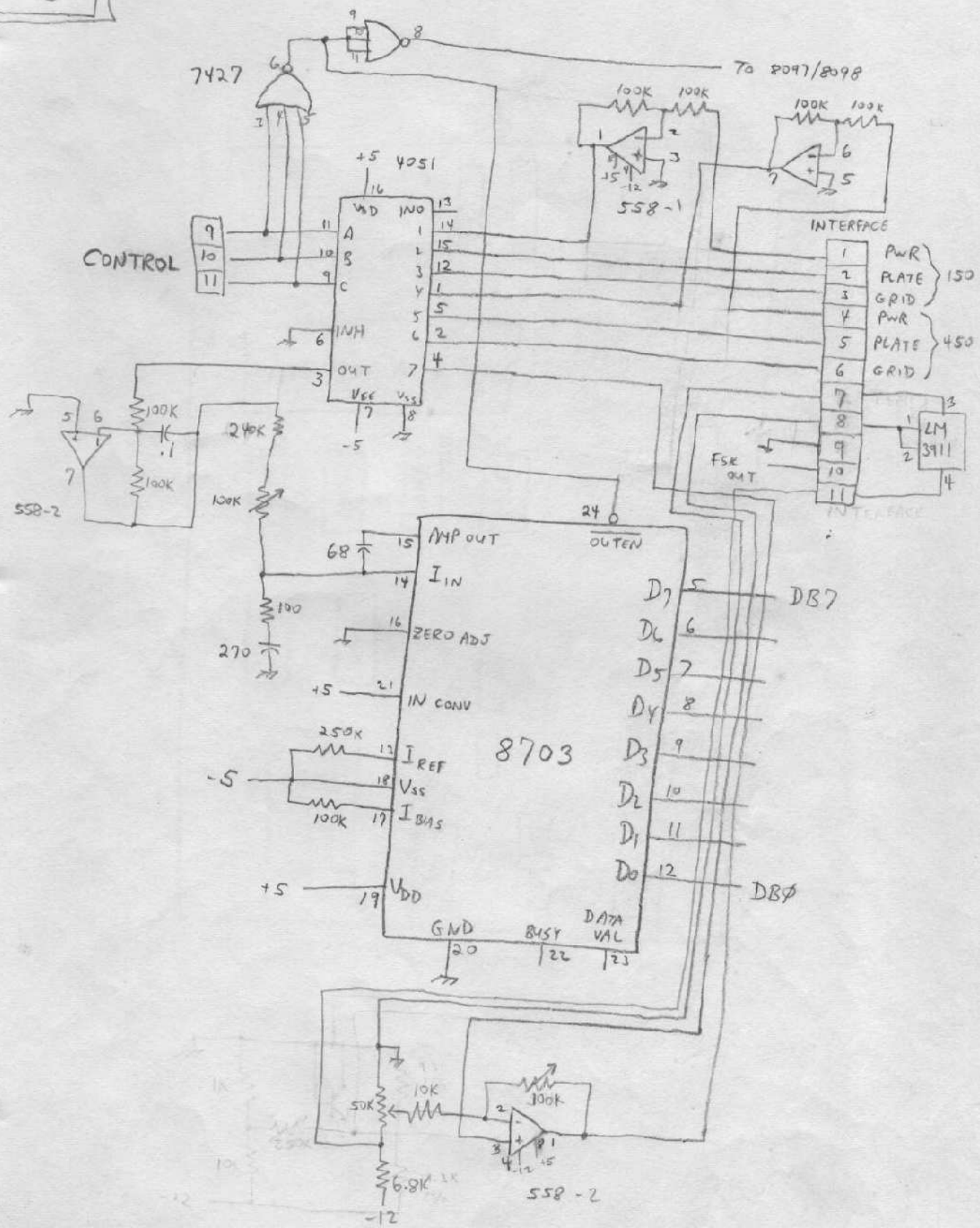
Telemetry Schematic

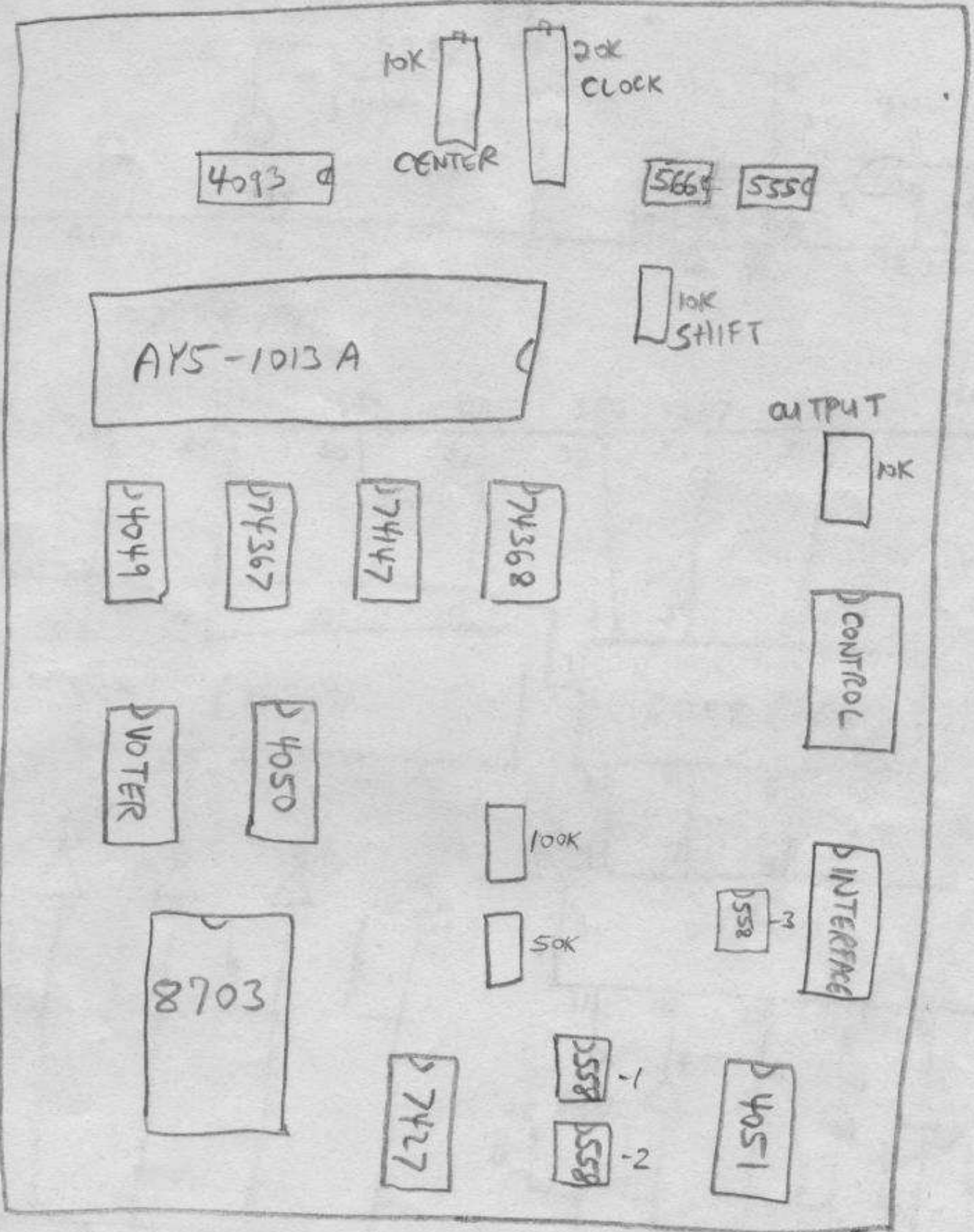
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Except as noted, all components mount flush against the board. Be certain to orient IC's and IC sockets properly (o is pin 1). TP1, TP2, and TP3 are wire hooks for alignment points. Mount the heat sink to the 7905. The flat end on the LEDs ~~xxxxx~~ is the cathode.

ALIGNMENT

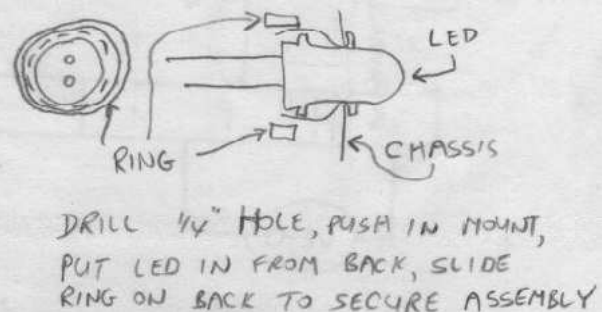
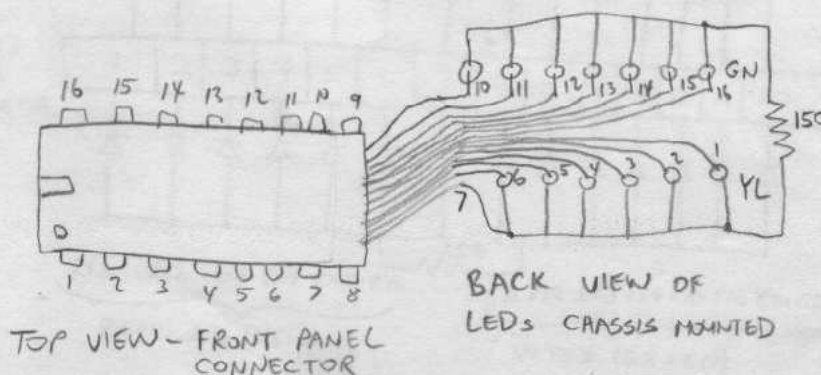
With a frequency counter connected to TP1, adjust the 50K trimpot for a reading of 4800 Hz. Accuracy of 100 Hz should be sufficient. Set the 1K trimpot to center position. With a frequency counter connected to TP3, adjust the 20K trimpot to approximately 2100 Hz, with no input signal from the receiver. This is only a preliminary adjustment. Connect the audio output from the telemetry receiver to the decoder. With an oscilloscope monitoring TP2, adjust the 20K or 1K (fine adjustment) trimmers for equal high level and low level times. The smallest cell should be 3.3 ms long. Alternatively, adjust these trimmers until the decoder decodes properly.

To calibrate the meter reading circuit, unplug the AY5-1013 and connect pins 5 through 12 to +5. Adjust the 5K trimmer for maximum scale. Alternatively, with the decoder receiving meter reading data, adjust to a known value. Meters other than 0-3 volt can be used: a lower voltage or a milliammeter with sensitivity greater than 0-3 ma can fulfill the requirement.

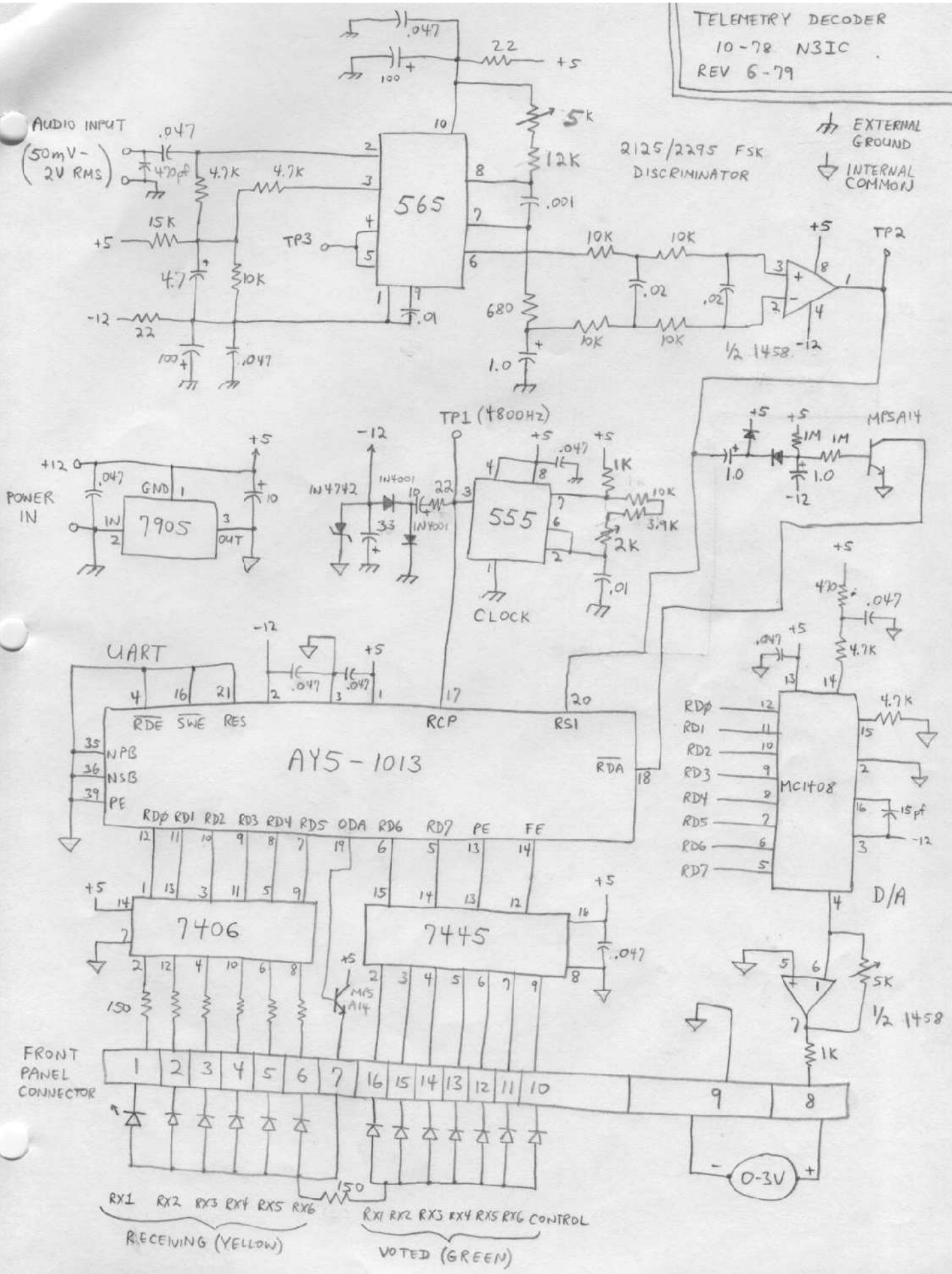
THEORY OF OPERATION

Digital data is sent serially by ~~xxxx~~ frequency shift keying standard tones of 2125 Hz and 2295 Hz. The received audio is fed to a 565 phase locked loop which discriminates between these two tones. The output is filtered and amplified by an op-amp and presented to UART (AY5-1013) at TP2. The UART breaks the serial data up into its 9 component parts which come out on points RD0 through RD7 and PE. RD0 through RD5 are just the received signal yellow lights from the voter, and are buffered by the 7406 and drive the yellow LEDs. The other three signals are decoded by the 7445 to drive the voted receiver signal (green lights). The UART requires a clock signal of 16 times the baud rate (300) which is generated by the 555 oscillator. This oscillator also provides an AC signal which is rectified and regulated by the zener diode to produce the -12 volts which is necessary. The 7905 is a negative 5 volt regulator which splits the incoming +12 volts into +5 and -7, the latter of which is boosted by the 555 to -12. The diode/transistor circuit connected to TP2 senses when data is no longer being transmitted, which stops setting a flip-flop in the UART which is used to turn all of the LEDs off through the transistor connected to ODA.

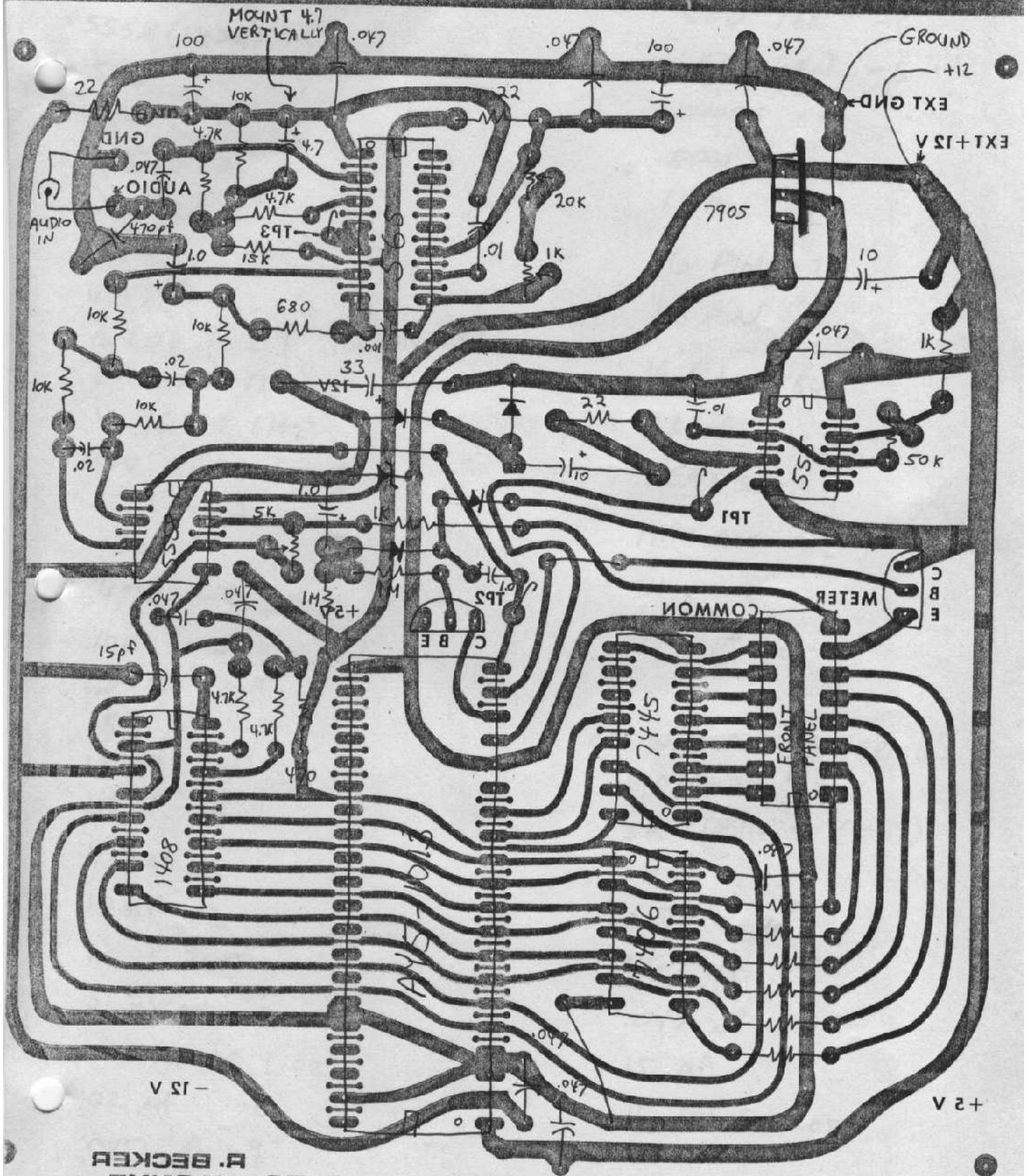
Received data is simultaneously applied to a 1408 digital to analog converter which produces a current fed to an op-amp to develop a voltage for the meter.



TELEMETRY DECODER
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REV 6-79



TOP (COMPONENT SIDE) VIEW



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313C TELEMETRY

PARTS LIST

565
5558 (1458)
555
7905
AYS-1013A
7406
7445
IN4742
IN4001 (4) - 4 (OR IN4002)
20K TRIMPOT (203)
1K TRIMPOT (102)
50K TRIMPOT (503)
22 Ω - 3
15K
4.7K - 2
10K - 5
680 Ω
1K
150 Ω - 7
100 μ F - 2
4.7 μ F
10 μ F - 2
1.0 μ F TANT - 3
.01 MYLAR - 2
.001 MYLAR (102)
.02 μ F - 2
.047 μ F - 9

LED - YEL - 6
LED - GRN - 6
LED - RED - 1
MOUNTS - 13
8 PIN SOCKET - 2
14 PIN - 2
16 PIN - 2
40 PIN
16 PIN CABLE
33 μ F
HEAT SINK
MPS A14 - 2
1M - 2
470 pF

OPTIONAL FOR METERING:
MC1408
51K TRIMPOT (502)
1K
4.7K - 2
470 Ω
.047 μ F
15 pF
16 PIN SOCKET