

# CHANGE DISPLAY COLOR



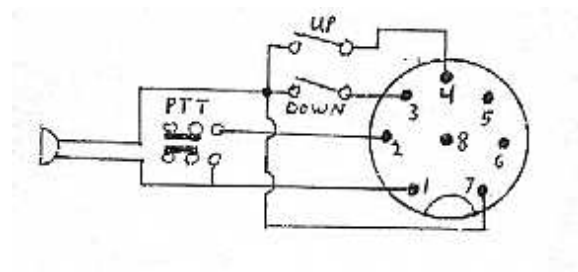
Remove top cover of the radio. Locate the 2 white wires running into the display light housing. Remove the light and remove the green cover on the light. Put the light back into the housing, you can wedge the wires in between the 3 electrolytic capacitors to hold the light in place. Reassemble the radio and now your radio will have a light brown display like the big rigs.



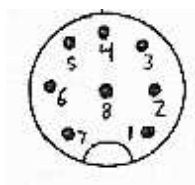
## ADD VOX

The VOX circuit can be obtained from [RASON.org](http://RASON.org) You can wire the TX/RX switch on the front of the radio to 12 volts to turn the VOX on and off.

## Microphone wiring



## Microphone connector on radio



Pin 1 - Microphone input

\* Pin 2 - Push to talk

\* Pin 3 - Scan down

\* Pin 4 - Scan up

Pin 5 - 8 Volts

Pin 6 - Audio out

Pin 7 - Microphone Ground

Pin 8 - Ground

\* NOTE - Connect these pins to ground for function to work



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# Radio Shack HTX-100 Microphone Amplifier analysis and improvement



Equipment: Radio Shack HTX-100 10 Meter SSB/CW Transceiver  
Catalog Number: 19-1101

On-air reports of muffled audio coupled with off-air confirmation of same led to a technical investigation of the transmit audio response characteristics of this radio. A cursory review of a few of the 'hacks' on the web (like a cap across the Mic Att stage) on how to 'cure' or mitigate this muffled audio response spurred me on to write this web page in order to point out EXACTLY what is taking place inside the HTX-100 to cause 'muffled' transmit audio AND what a proper 'cure' involves.

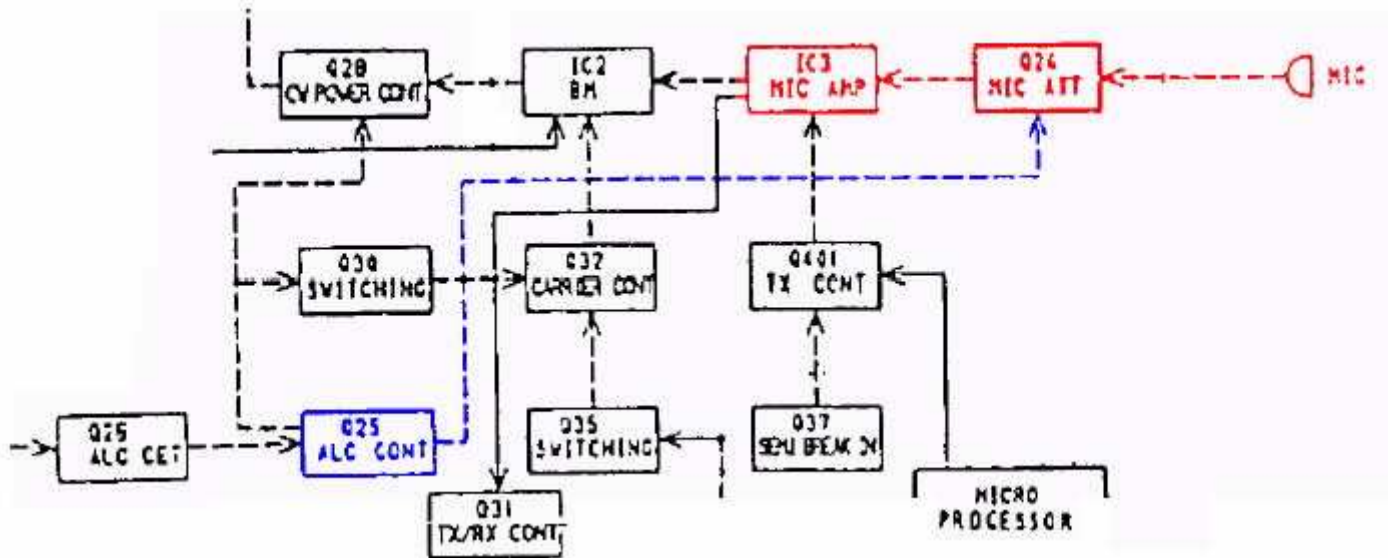
It also appeared, during testing, that the microphone was extremely sensitive; verily, this was born out during testing and the "A"-half of opamp IC3 was found to be operating very near [open-loop gain](#)!

## Block Diagram

Below is a block diagram with the circuitry under scrutiny **shown in red**. In particular, the Microphone Attenuator Q24 (driven by ALC Control Q25) and the Mic Amplifier using one half of IC3 are the subjects of this webpage. Part of the "ALC" (Automatic Level Control) circuitry (shown in blue) as well as other circuitry are shown as they 'surround' and interface with circuitry around, in, near, or share an opamp in IC3 with the Mic amp et al.

The Mic Amplifier, using the "A" half Opamp in IC3 delivers an amplified audio signal to the ["Gilbert cell"](#) active component Balanced Mixer, IC2. ([Barrie Gilbert on the invention of "The Gilbert Cell"](#).) The output of IC2 is routed through FT2/FL205; [THIS is the filter](#) that makes this radio.

FT2/FL205 is the \*sharp\* filter that defines the receive characteristics of the HTX100 *as well as* the ultimate transmit bandwidth (assuming subsequent RF stages are operated linearly and not into 'clipping'). Shortcomings in the selected component values of the Microphone Amplifier IC3, however, serve to **severely limit the highs** above 1500 Hz (as will be shown further below).



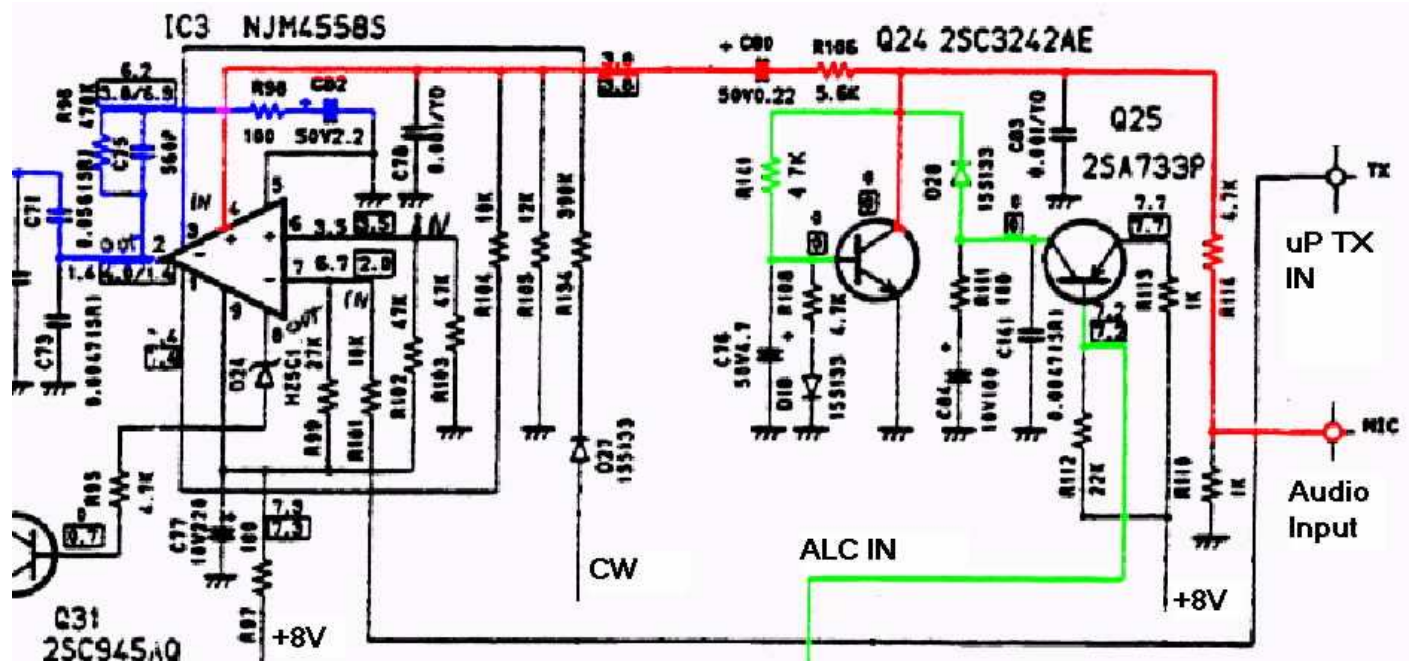
## Electronic Schematic Diagram

The following schematic fragment was excerpted from a scanned copy of the HTX-100 Service Manual found on the web [here](#).

In the following schematic fragment, the following color conventions were chosen to highlight key functions in the transmit microphone and ALC audio circuitry:

- Red, Audio/Mic circuit input
- Blue, Opamp Output and feedback network
- Green, ALC circuit

Note that the majority of the resistors appearing in that badly drawn and confusing schematic are for bias; that is, they merely set the DC operating point of the two opamps that are resident in the NJM4558S 9 pin in-line package. Note also that only one of the two opamps inside the NJM4558S package device is used as an *audio amplifier*, the other opamp is used as a simple *comparator*/level-shifter in the transmit keying circuit.

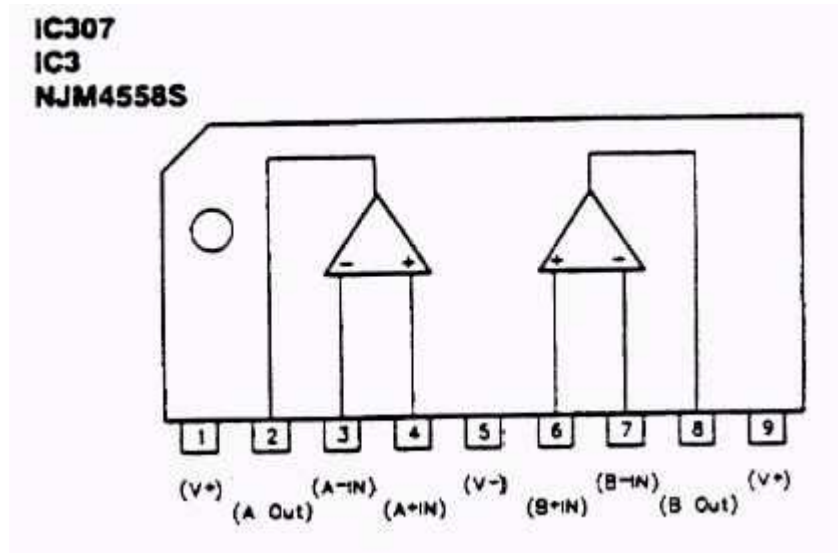


## NJM4558/RC4558 Opamp

Below is the pinout of the NJM4558 IC. Note that this device is a [member of the 4558 family](#) of [opamps](#) from such manufacturers as Raytheon and Fairchild as an "RC4558" which is described as a "Dual High-Gain Operational Amplifier".

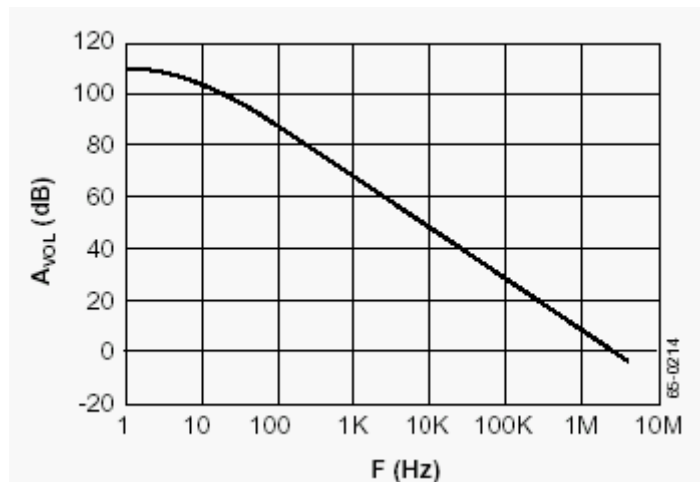
The RC4558 integrated circuit is a dual high-gain operational amplifier internally compensated and constructed on a single silicon IC using an advanced epitaxial process. Combining the features of the 741 with the close parameter matching and tracking of a dual device on a monolithic chip results in unique performance characteristics. Excellent channel separation allows the use of this dual device in dense single 741 operational amplifier applications.

Note that the NJM4558 in the "S" package has \*two\* Vcc pins; pin 1 and pin 9. In the annotated HTX-100 schematic fragment above, R104 (along with R105) provides 'bias'/sets that opamp's DC voltage operating point (via pin 4) by applying a DC voltage to the non-inverting input of the "A" half of opamp IC3, and furthermore, this connection is shown to be \*through\* IC3 to the +8V supply!



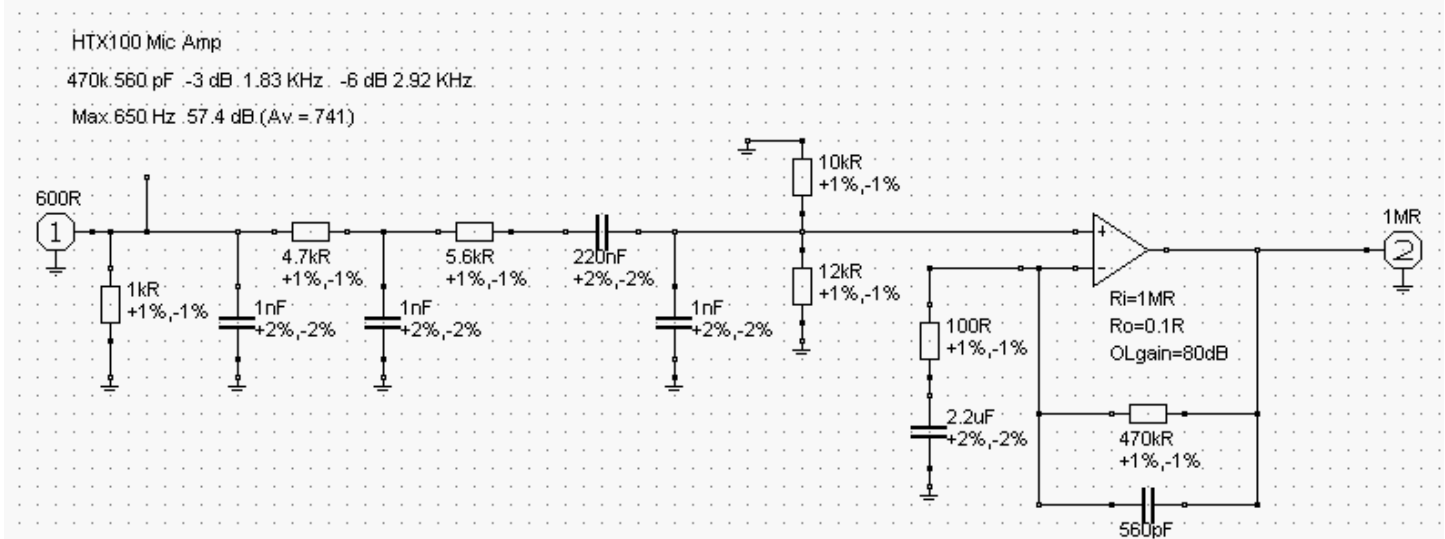
## NJM4558/RC4558 Opamp - Open loop frequency response

Compare the open loop gain in the chart at around 2 to 3 KHz (around 60 dB) to the gain of an NJM4558 in the actual Microphone Amplifier circuit as measured further below. It appears the 4558 in this app was running very near open loop, save for the [negative feedback](#) contributed by the 560 pF capacitor.

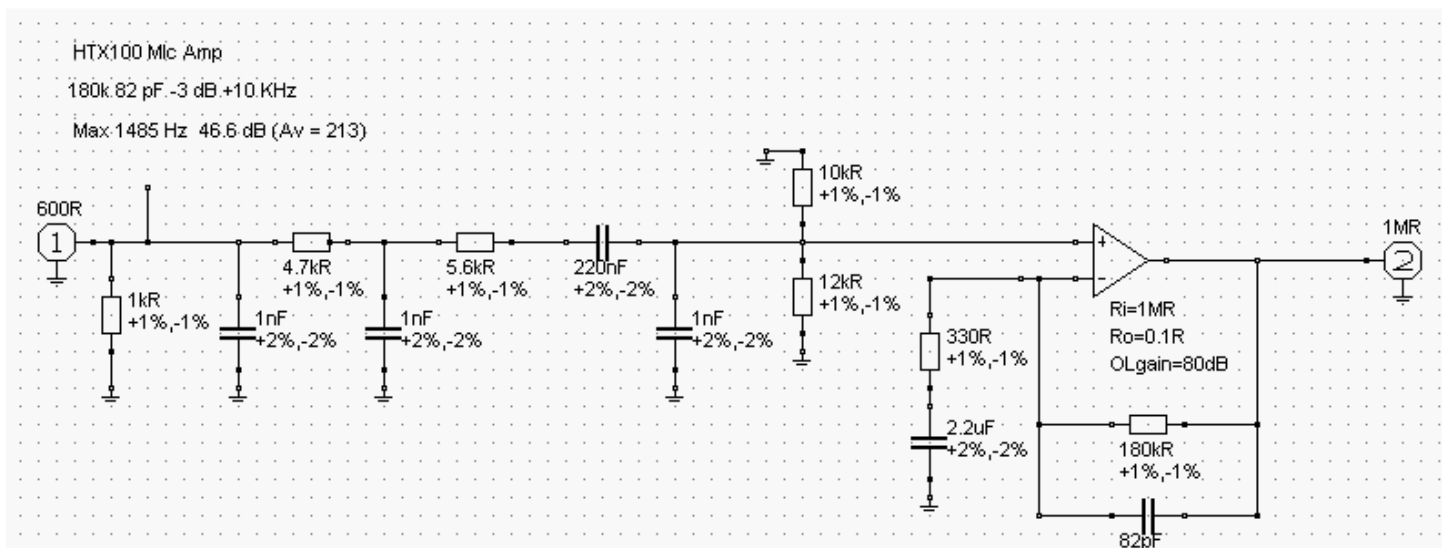


## Microphone Amplifier - AC Circuit analysis

The following schematic was entered to determine the AC characteristics of the HTX-100's microphone/transmit audio amplifier frequency response.



The following schematic was entered to determine the AC characteristics of the proposed improvements to the HTX-100's microphone/transmit audio amplifier; note that two resistor values and one capacitor value were changed per a chart to be found further down below.



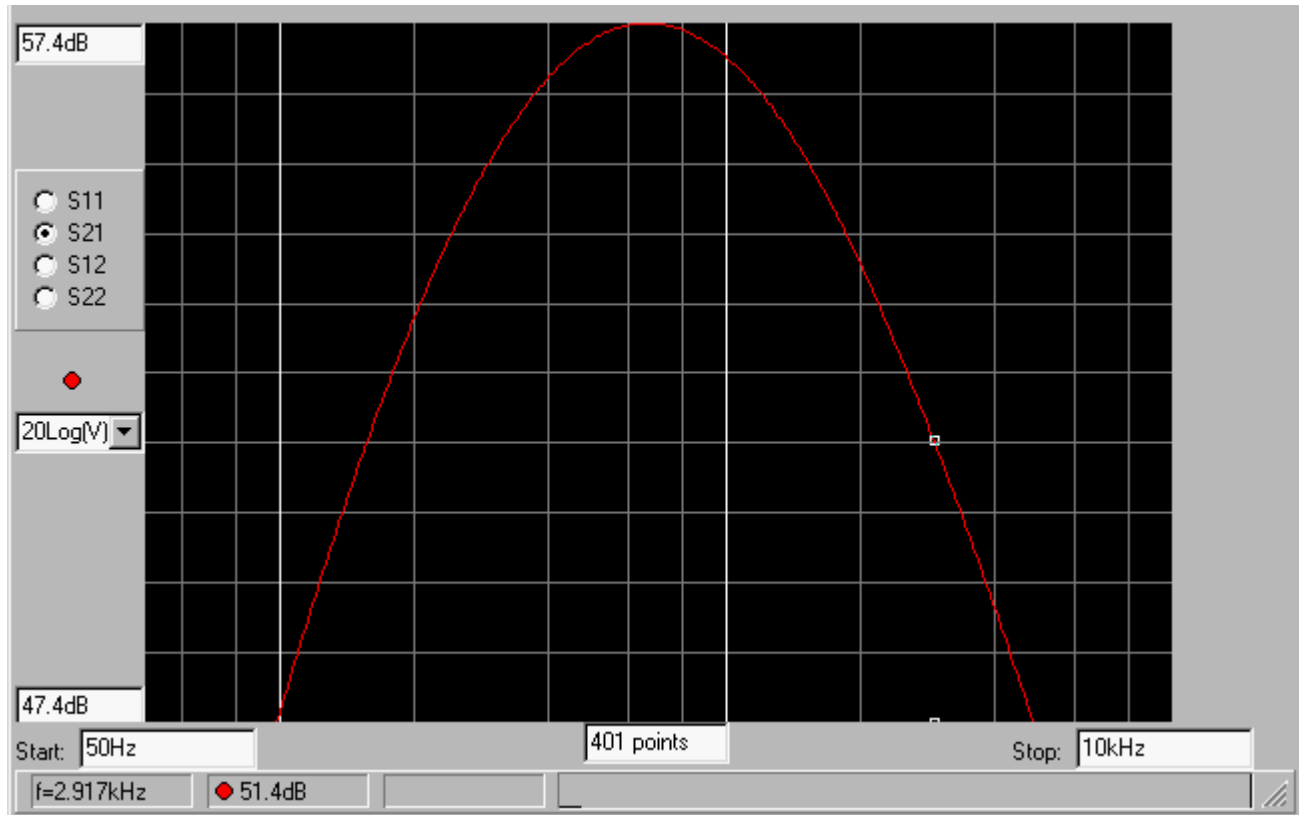
## Analysis of existing circuit

- Measured Gain (at peak): 56 dB ( $A_v = 630$ )

- Measured frequency response:

-6 dB	165 Hz
Peak	530 Hz
-6 dB	1550 Hz
-10 dB	2500 Hz

- Modeled frequency response



Circuit value changes to improve high frequency response and modeling of new circuit values as shown below:

Reference Designator	Old Value	New Value
R96	470K	180K
R98	100	330
C75	560pF	82pF

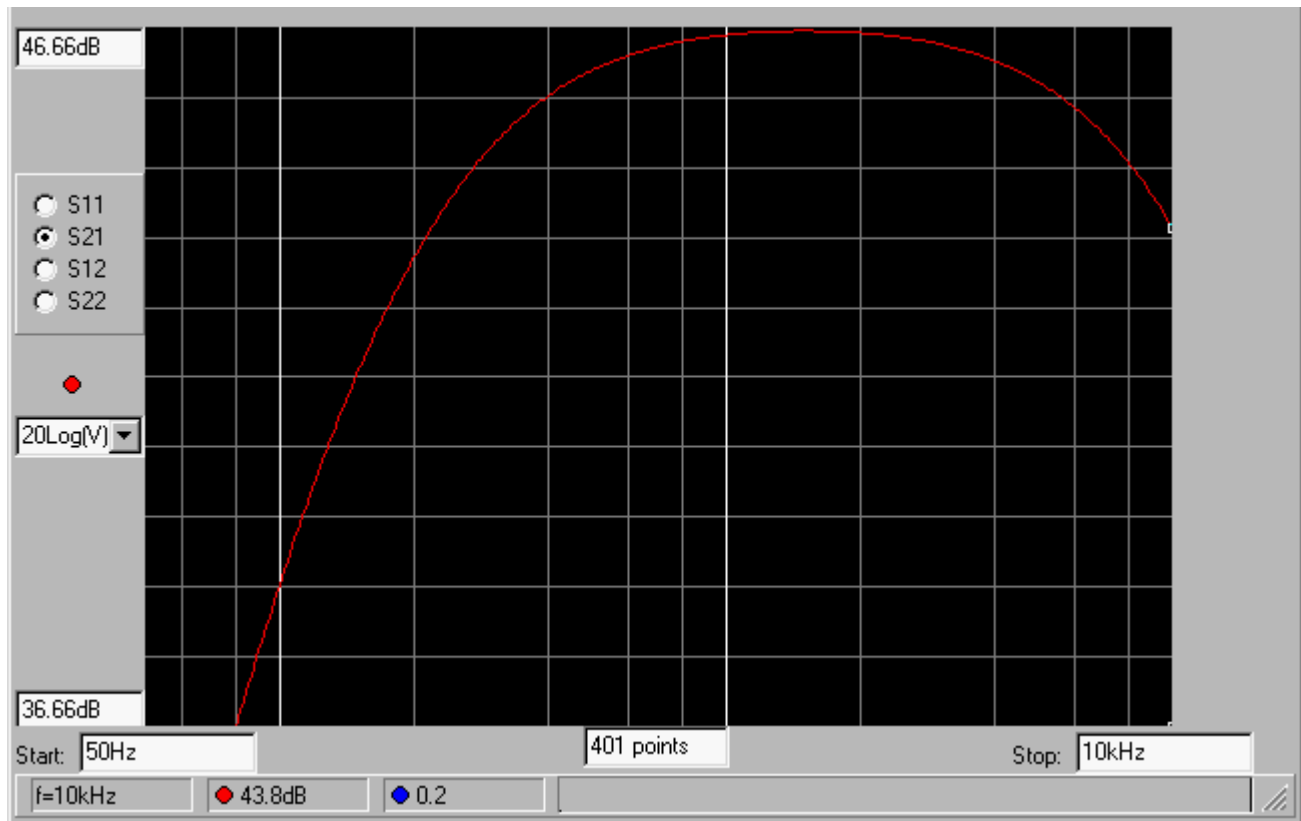
- Measured Gain (at peak): 45.3 dB ( $A_v = 184$ )

- Measured frequency response:

-6 dB	140 Hz
-3 dB	250 Hz
Peak	1250 Hz
-6 dB	10 KHz
-10 dB	N/A

- Modeled frequency response:





## On-air testing

In-circuit test of new values; in situ voice quality observation by other operators.

- Indications are that the effort expended resulted in improvements, good reports are now had.

## Parts location - changing the components

The area in blue below contains the Microphone Amplifier and Mic Attenuator/ALC circuit components. The area in blue is shown in more detail in an excerpt further below.



Assembly, located under the Main Board, will have to be temporarily removed; this is an easy task involving four screws and three connectors: two multi-wire connectors and one coax connection.

After the PLL Assembly is removed the rear of the Main Board is easily accessed to allow desoldering and removal of the original components and installation of the new components.

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Link summary:

- [Open-loop gain](#) - practically, the gain is so high that the output will be driven to  $V_{cc}$  or  $V_{ee}$  for any appreciable difference between the inverting (-) and non-inverting (+) inputs.
- [Negative feedback](#) or closed loop gain - feedback is used to 'stabilize' or set the gain to a useful, fixed value that is relatively independent of the opamp's open-loop (and device fabrication and process yield dependent) gain figure.
- The "[Gilbert cell](#)" mixer.
- Barrie Gilbert on the invention of "[The Gilbert Cell](#)"
- [HTX-100 Filter comparison with an HR2510](#) radio.

Over the years, I have talked to several people who have owned both the HR2510 and the HTX100. The comment inevitably comes up that the HTX100 has a 'better receiver' than the HR2510. But how can this be? Everyone knows that the 2510 and the HTX have virtually identical RF sections.

When I finally managed to acquire an HTX100 last year, I decided to investigate to try and prove or disprove this notion once and for all. Examination of the schematics for both radios showed that the RF sections were indeed almost identical. I reasoned that the 2510, being an 'allmode' radio with AM included, may use the common CB radio design practice of having a wider 'compromise' IF crystal filter to improve the RX audio response on AM. The center frequency of both filters is 10.695 MHz, so assuming that the carrier oscillator signal is placed on the slope of the filter, a check of the carrier oscillator alignment frequency for USB should tell us the approximate bandwidth of the filter. Sure enough, the USB carrier oscillator frequency is different in the two radios! Shown below is a chart of the carrier oscillator frequencies for both rigs, with a LSB value extrapolated for the HTX100.

As can be seen from the graph, the HTX filter is indeed significantly narrower than the 2510 filter. (Visit this site to view graph.)

- [HTX-100 Service Manual](#) available here.
- [4558 opamp history](#) discussed about half-way down in this thread.
- What exactly is an Op-Amp?
  - [HTML web page format](#)
  - [pdf document format](#)

Intro:

- The term 'op-amp' was originally used to describe a chain of high performance dc amplifiers that was used as a basis for the analog type computers of long ago. The very high gain op-amp IC's our days uses external feedback networks to control responses. The op-amp without any external devices is called 'open-loop' mode, referring actually to the so-called 'ideal' operational amplifier with infinite open-loop gain, input resistance, bandwidth and a zero output resistance.
- However, in practice no op-amp can meet these ideal characteristics. And as you will see, a little later on, there is no such thing as an ideal op-amp. Since the LM741/NE741/ $\mu$ A741 Op-Amps are the most popular one, this tutorial is directly associated with this particular type. Nowadays the 741 is a frequency compensated device.
- Let's go back in time a bit and see how this device was developed.
- The term "operational amplifier" goes all the way back to about 1943 where this name was mentioned in a paper written by John R. Ragazzinni with the title "Analysis of Problems in Dynamics" and also covered the work of technical aid George A. Philbrick. The paper, which was defined to the work of the U.S. National Defense Research Council, was published by the IRE in May 1947 and is considered a classic in electronics.

- The very first series of modular solid-state op-amps were introduced by Burr-Brown Research Corporation and G.A. Philbrick Researches Inc. in 1962. The op-amp has been a workhorse of linear systems ever since.

# FREQUENCY MODIFICATION

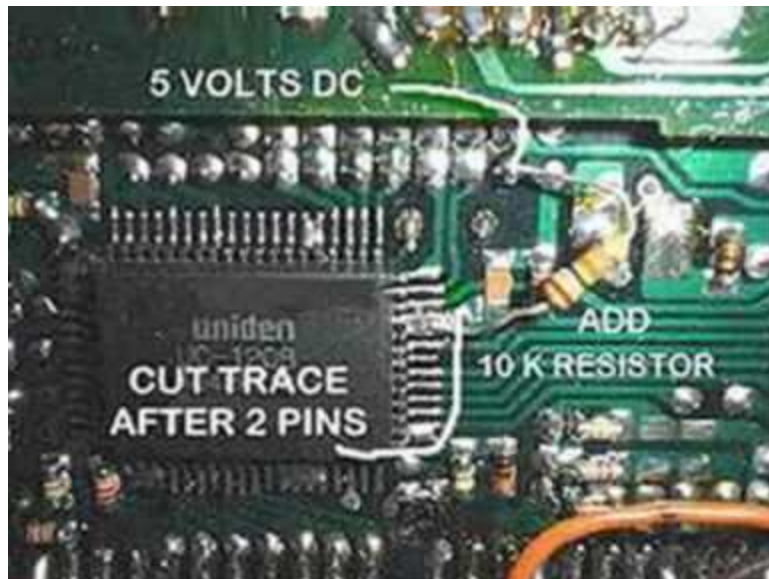


Remove bottom and top covers. Remove the PLL board and tray that is held in by 2 screws on each side of the radio. After you remove the board you will see a 4 sided surface mount chip IC 1208 that has 64 pins.

Look to the right of the chip and locate the 4th and 5th pins from the top right of the chip, pins 28 and 29. Notice they are soldered together and run to a trace to a surface mount resistor. Carefully cut the trace next to the 2 pins. Now locate 2 rows of pins to the top of the chip. The bottom row last pin on the right has 5 volts DC on it. Solder a 10K resistor to that pin and to the pins 28 and 29. Now reassemble the radio and your done. The radio will now tune 26 MHZ thru 30 MHZ.







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# LOWER SIDEBAND MOD



THIS MOD WILL GIVE YOU LSB AND CW - Remove top and bottom covers. Locate L12 that is an adjustable metal can inductor located rite behind PC board PC-132AA. To the LEFT of L12 is a 12 picofarad disc capacitor. Change this to a 47 picofarad capacitor. Readjust L12 to a known source on LSB. Reassemble the radio and your done.

NOTE: The capacitor I have shown on my diagram is not the one you need to change. Change the capacitor to the left of L12. I will update the picture soon.

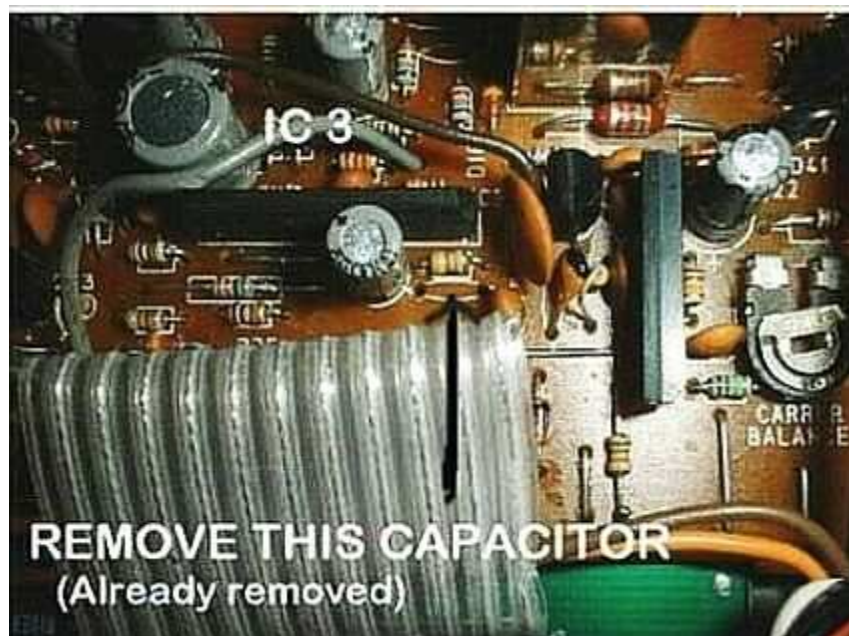


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# MICROPHONE ENHANCEMENT



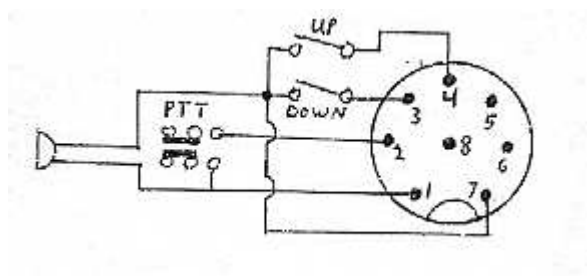
Remove top cover of radio. Locate IC3 near the front right of the radio. To the right of the chip and in front of the chip is a disc capacitor marked 561J, this is a 560 picofarad cap. Remove this capacitor. Now reassemble the radio. Now your mic will have an added punch that will work great for dx-ing and better under all conditions.



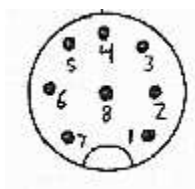
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# Microphone wiring



## Microphone connector on radio



Pin 1 - Microphone input

\* Pin 2 - Push to talk

\* Pin 3 - Scan down

\* Pin 4 - Scan up

Pin 5 - 8 Volts

Pin 6 - Audio out

Pin 7 - Microphone Ground

Pin 8 - Ground

\* NOTE - Connect these pins to ground for function to work



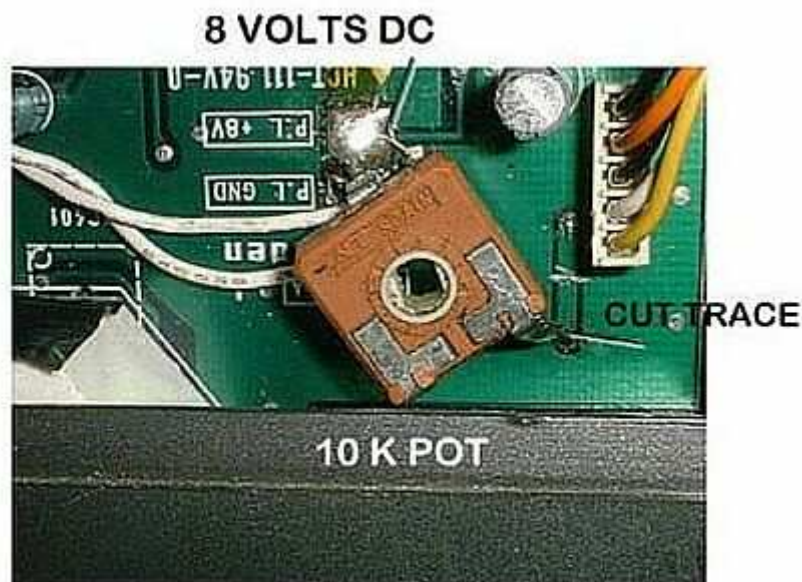
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# OPEN THE RIT



THIS MOD WILL ALLOW THE RIT TO WORK ON TRANSMIT AS WELL AS RECEIVE AT THE SAME TIME. Remove top cover of the radio. Locate 2 white wires coming from the display light housing going down to the circuit board. Locate the solder pad marked +8 Volts. Now look to the right and you will see a white plastic wire plug in socket. Next to the socket you will find a 1 inch trace with solder points on each end that runs front to back direction of the radio. Hook up a DC voltmeter to this trace and write down the reading. Now turn the radio off and cut the trace in half. Obtain a 10K potentiometer and solder one leg to the solder pad marked +8 volts. Solder the center leg of the pot to the part of the trace closest to the front of the radio. Turn the radio on, hook up your voltmeter, positive lead on the leg soldered to the cut trace and negative to ground. Adjust the pot for the same volt reading you wrote down earlier. This puts the radio back on frequency. Reassemble the radio and your RIT will now tune 1 1/2 KHZ to each side and track the frequency on transmit.



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