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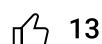


QUANSHENG UV K5/K6 23cm 1297 MHz (3)

**AL51F1**

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Тема: Quansheng uv-k5 на диапазон 23cm 1297 MHz...more

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@R4ABT 3 months ago

fabulous

[See original \(Translated by Google\)](#)

Reply



@RedGladiator1910 2 weeks ago

Hello, a question from a beginner. I would like to convert my Quansheng to a 23 cm range. As for hardware modifications, is it enough to just do what you showed in your videos? Thanks in advance for your answer!

[See original \(Translated by Google\)](#)



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**@JackieAudio** 3 months ago

Hello, thank you for this video. I make this with my uvk5. Working very well, some adjustment needs on receiver - get -115dBm. I have a question - could you describe dimensions of this antenna? Here to maybe on forum, pls.



Reply



• 5 replies

**@AL-41F1** 3 months ago (edited)

Hello,

The antenna is a half-wave dipole made of RG 213 coaxial cable. The cable core is 57.8mm, and the braid is 57.8mm. When stripping the cable, do not cut the braid, but turn it down to the SMA connector. Measure and adjust with an antenna analyzer. A regular $1/4 \lambda$ also works well.

<https://images.app.goo.gl/X2PssygvCE5jctvY7>

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1



Reply

**@JackieAudio** 3 months ago

@AL-41F1 many thanks. The lower sensitivity of my radio may be the reason for using original transistors and diodes? Now it's something about -115dBm by the hear test :)



Reply

**@AL-41F1** 3 months ago

@JackieAudio The squelch should be set to '1' and opens at -122 -123dBm. Depending on the 3.3nH coils kind used in the receiver, it may be necessary to change the value of the 0.5pF capacitor (remove , 0.5pF or 1pF). The diodes cannot be the cause of the poor sensitivity, but the transistor may need to be replaced with a BFR360 if the other does not help.

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**@JackieAudio** 3 months ago

@AL-41F1 ok, used 4.7nH coil because i dont have 3.3nH. I will change them. Thank you for your replies.



1



Reply

**@AL-41F1** 3 months ago



@JackieAudio This is unacceptable, here all values must be observed exactly.




1





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




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A

See original (Translated by Google)

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 • 4 replies




@AL-41F1 3 months ago

The original antenna is not suitable for 1297MHz

See original (Translated by Google)



 1  Reply




@SergGerman 3 months ago

@AL-41F1 I know that. I would like to know the parameters of the original antenna, in what ranges it works well.

See original (Translated by Google)



 Reply




@AL-41F1 3 months ago

[@SergGerman](#) I haven't watched it myself, but it's better not to know about it :)

See original (Translated by Google)



 Reply



@SergGerman 3 months ago

[@AL-41F1](#) You have a device, can't you measure it just for fun?:)

See original (Translated by Google)

 Reply

T

@thomastom6477 3 months ago

Hello!



Where is the existing 100 kΩ resistor located on the circuit board, which is being connected in parallel with the new 150 kΩ resistor?

Best regards,
Tom!

To increase the power (more than 1W), you need to raise the gate voltage of the driver transistor, while the drain current should not exceed 400-450 mA (max. transistor current 0.5 A). The operation is very dangerous, since the current can sharply go up and kill the transistor. In the photo, this is a '60k' resistor, I put 150k on top of the existing 100k. The drain current turned out to be 460 mA with a supply of 8.4 V. You can leave the BAR64 diodes and the BFR360 transistor, the original ones are also suitable.

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11/11/11

In the picture is marked as '60k' ($100k + 150k$ in parallel = 60k)



1



Reply



@thomastom6477 3 months ago (edited)

On my circuit board, a 60kΩ resistor (bottom left) and a 100Ω resistor (bottom right) are factory-installed in series! ??



Reply



@AL-41F1 3 months ago

@thomastom6477 Do everything as shown in the picture. Where it says "60k", remove the factory resistor and put a 60k in its place or leave the factory resistor in place and solder a 150k in parallel. This is done to increase the transistor current to 450mA at 8.4V supply.



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