

PPL Theory

Aeronautical Radio Operation



RARO 2 – Components of the Radio



RARO 2 – Components of the Radio

Document Identification	
Document Category	Training Material
Document Revision Number	
Document Issue Date	
Document Status	Active
Document Title	
Document Identification	MBWTRG-TRM-XXX

2. Related Documents

Related Documents	Document Identification

[illegible]

HOW DOES IT ACTUALLY WORK?

Transmitting sound waves via radio waves

Transmitting sound waves via radio waves

- Before we examine the individual components of the radio, we need to ask the question – how to we actually transmit our voices (sound waves) via the radio?

Transmitting sound waves via radio waves

- Before we examine the individual components of the radio, we need to ask the question – how to we actually transmit our voices (sound waves) via the radio?

The answer - modulation

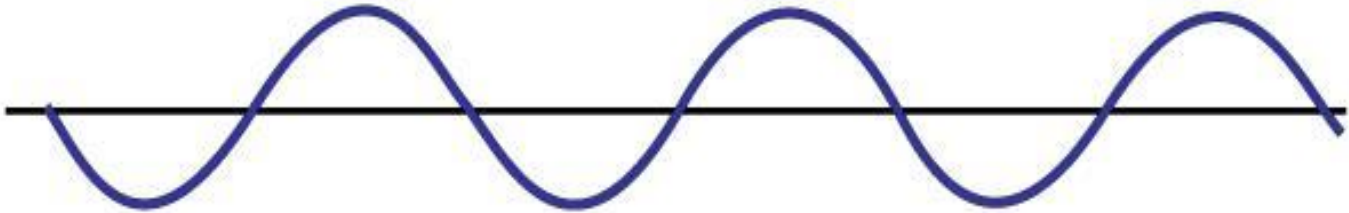
Modulation

- Step 1: We speak and transmit sound waves (in the Audio Frequency)

Modulation

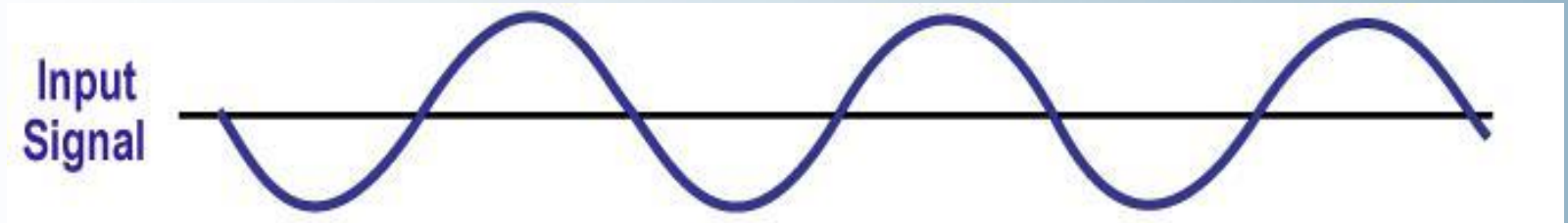
- Step 1: We speak and transmit sound waves (in the Audio Frequency)

Input
Signal



Modulation

- Step 1: We speak and transmit sound waves (in the Audio Frequency)

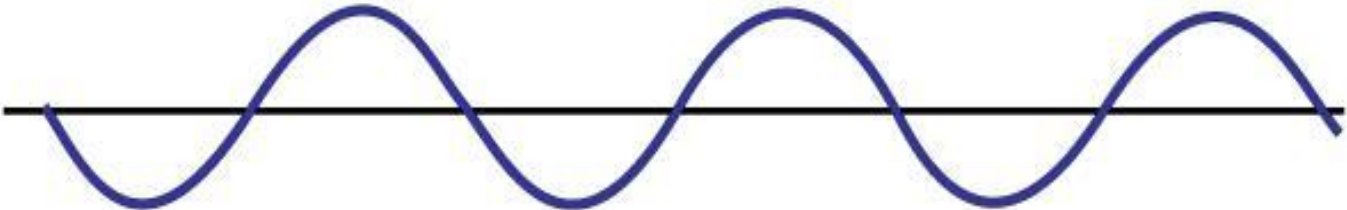


- Step 2: These sound waves are superimposed onto a carrier wave (VHF) in order to be transmitted via radio

Modulation

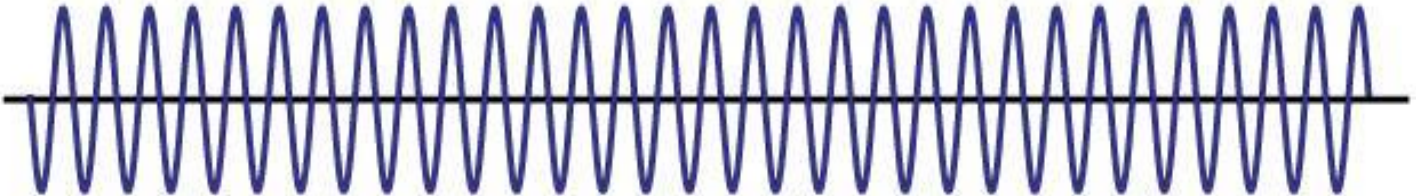
- Step 1: We speak and transmit sound waves (in the Audio Frequency)

Input
Signal



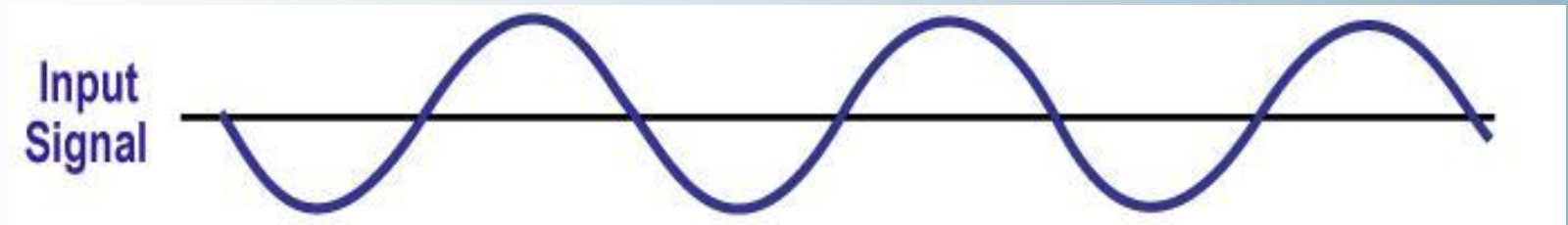
- Step 2: These sound waves are superimposed onto a carrier wave (VHF) in order to be transmitted via radio

Carrier

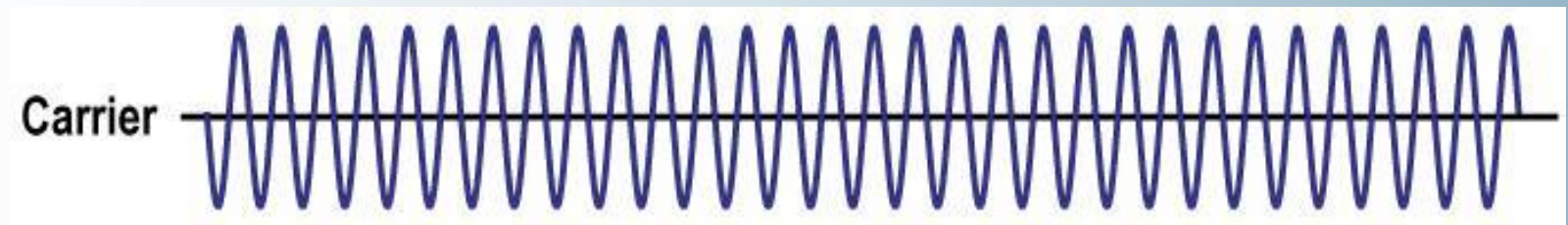


Modulation

- Step 1: We speak and transmit sound waves (in the Audio Frequency)



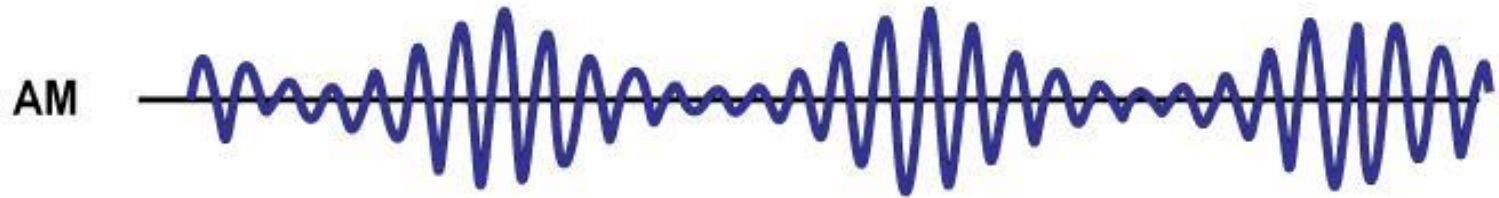
- Step 2: These sound waves are superimposed onto a carrier wave (VHF) in order to be transmitted via radio



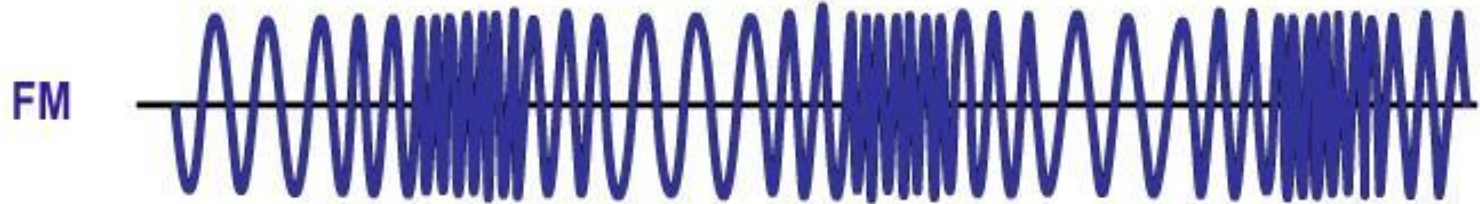
- Step 3: Once received, this superimposed message is then demodulated back into an audible frequency for us to hear.

Types of Modulation

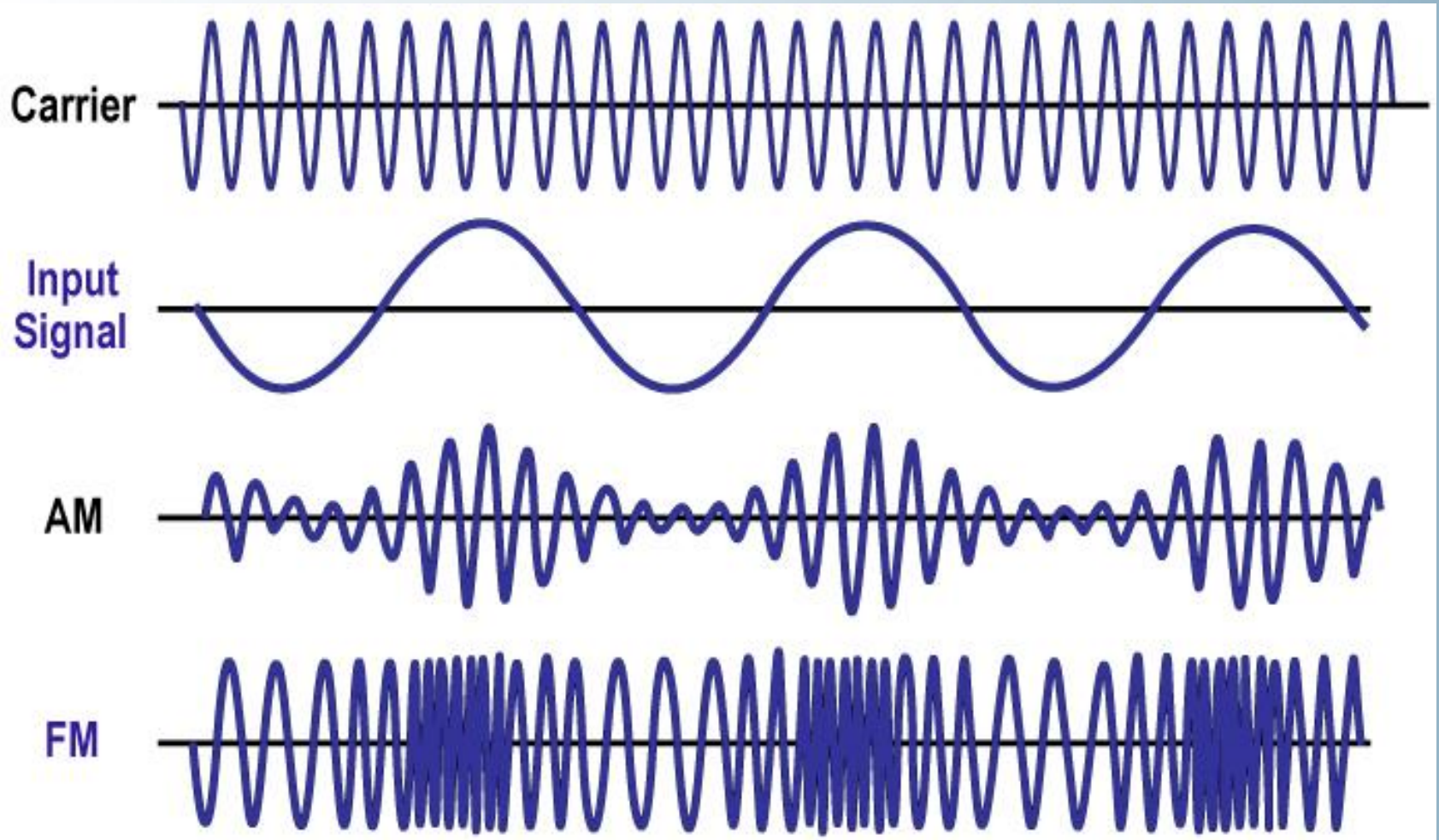
- Amplitude Modulation (AM) – used by VHF aeronautical radios



- Frequency Modulation (FM)



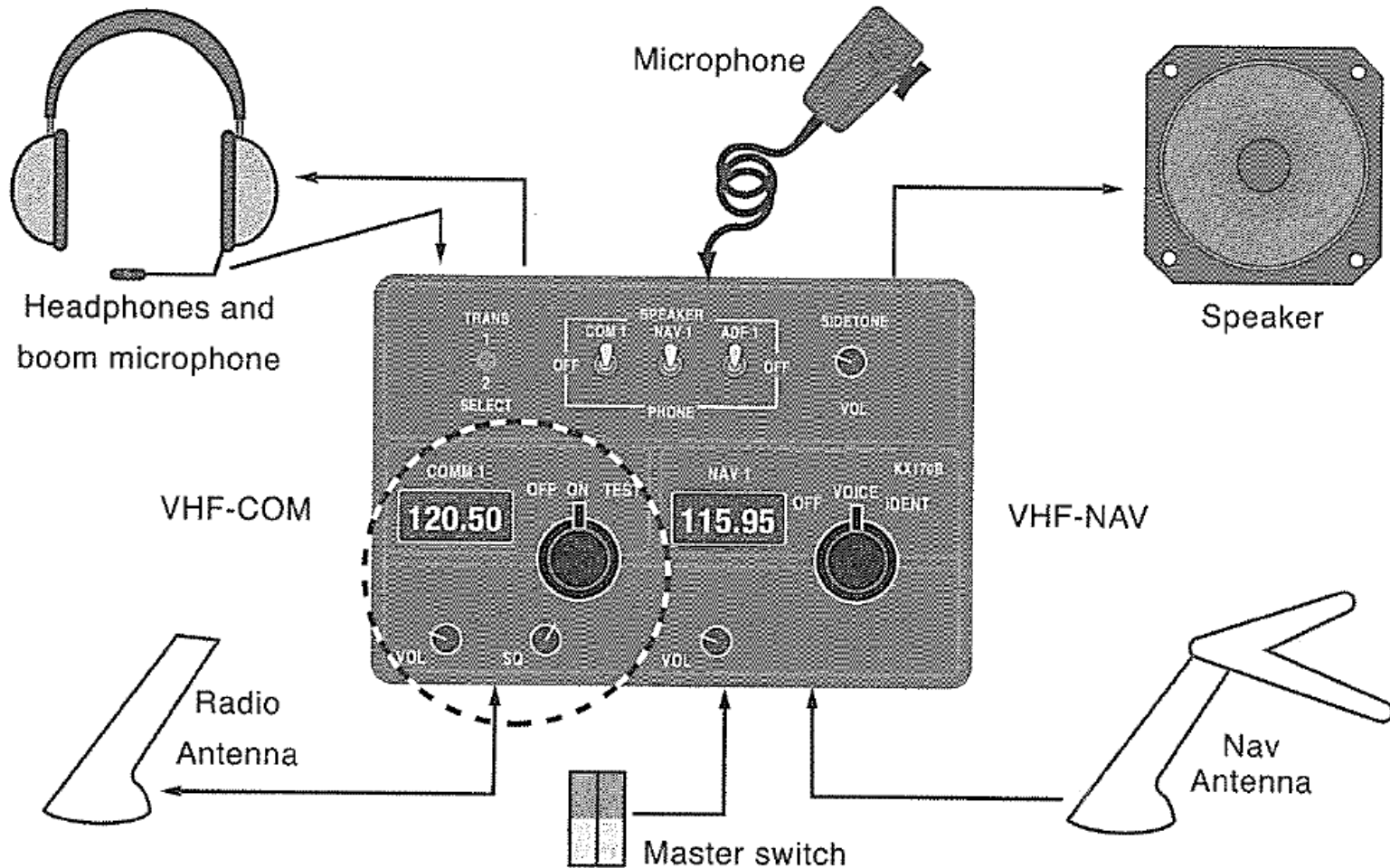
Types of Modulation



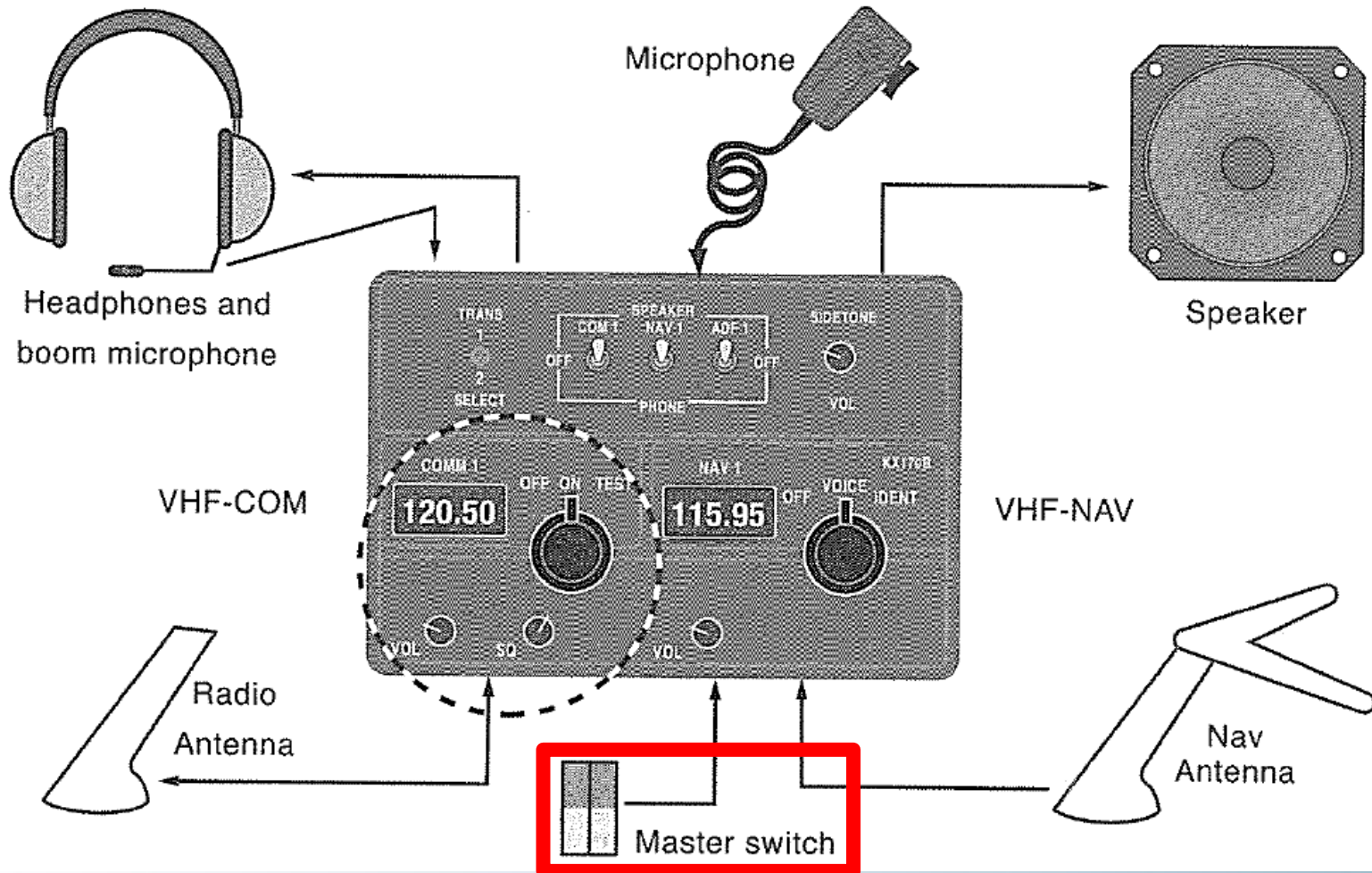
QUESTIONS/COMMENTS?

RADIO COMPONENTS

Radio Components



Radio Components



Radio Components – Power Source

Radio Components – Power Source

- Electrical equipment, including the aircraft radio, can draw power from two different sources:

Radio Components – Power Source

- Electrical equipment, including the aircraft radio, can draw power from two different sources:

1. The alternator (when the engine is running)

Radio Components – Power Source

- Electrical equipment, including the aircraft radio, can draw power from two different sources:

- 1. The alternator (when the engine is running)**
- 2. The battery (when the engine is inoperative)**

Radio Components – Power Source

- Electrical equipment, including the aircraft radio, can draw power from two different sources:

- 1. The alternator (when the engine is running)**
- 2. The battery (when the engine is inoperative)**



Radio Components – Power Source

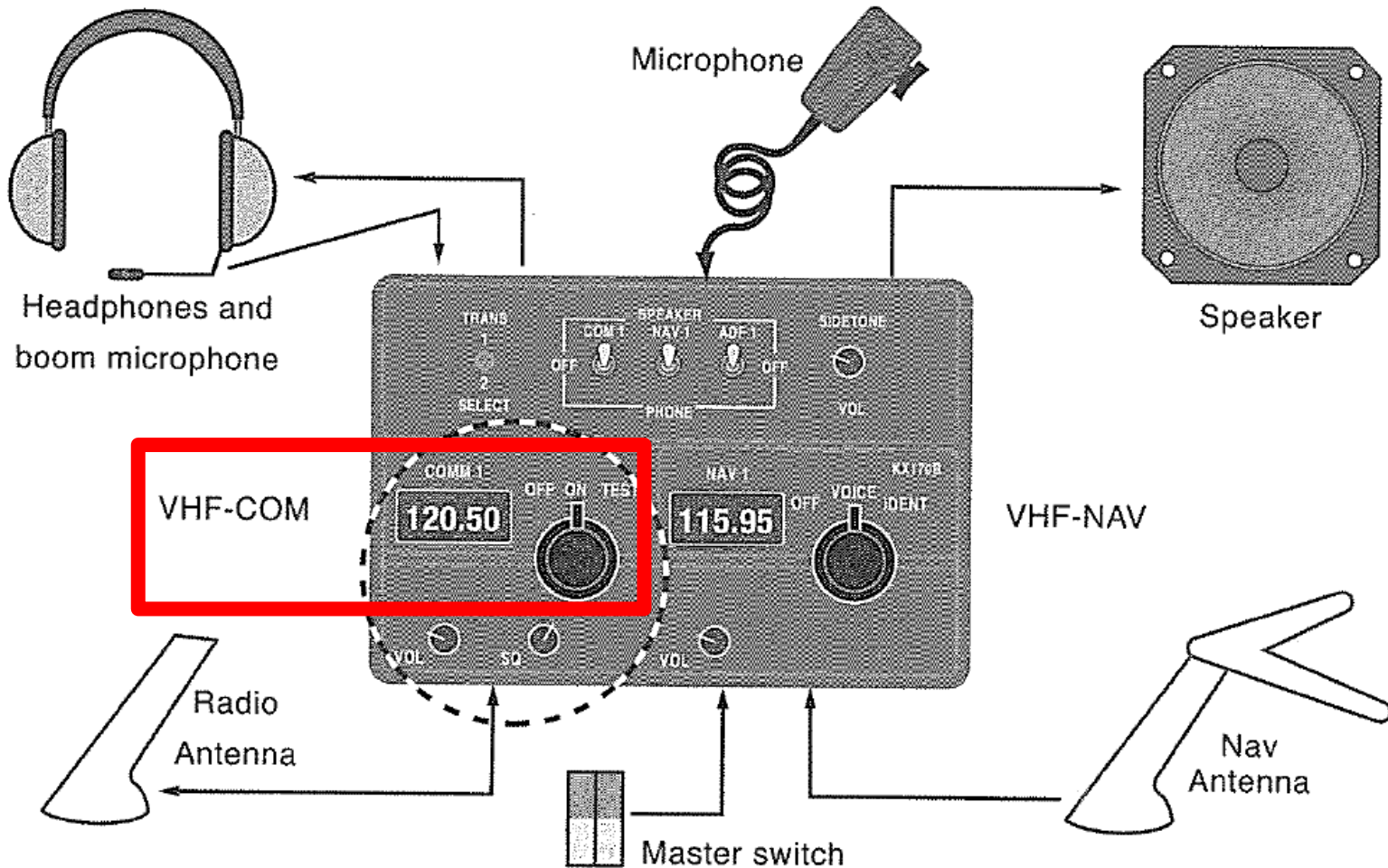
- Electrical equipment, including the aircraft radio, can draw power from two different sources:

1. The alternator (when the engine is running)
2. The battery (when the engine is inoperative)



- **Note:** in some aircraft, there is a separate avionics switch

Radio Components



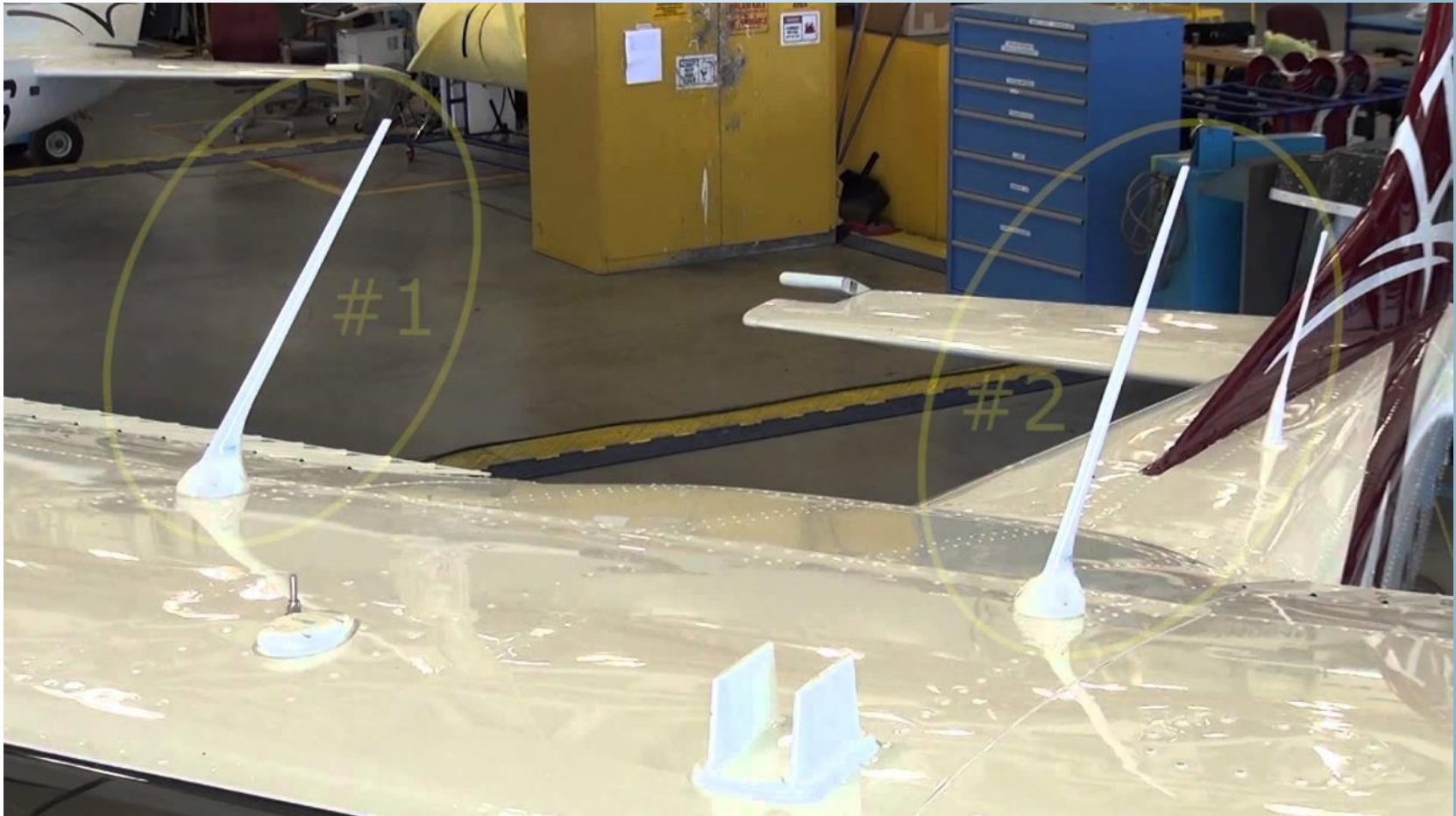
Radio Components – VHF COM

Radio Components – VHF COM

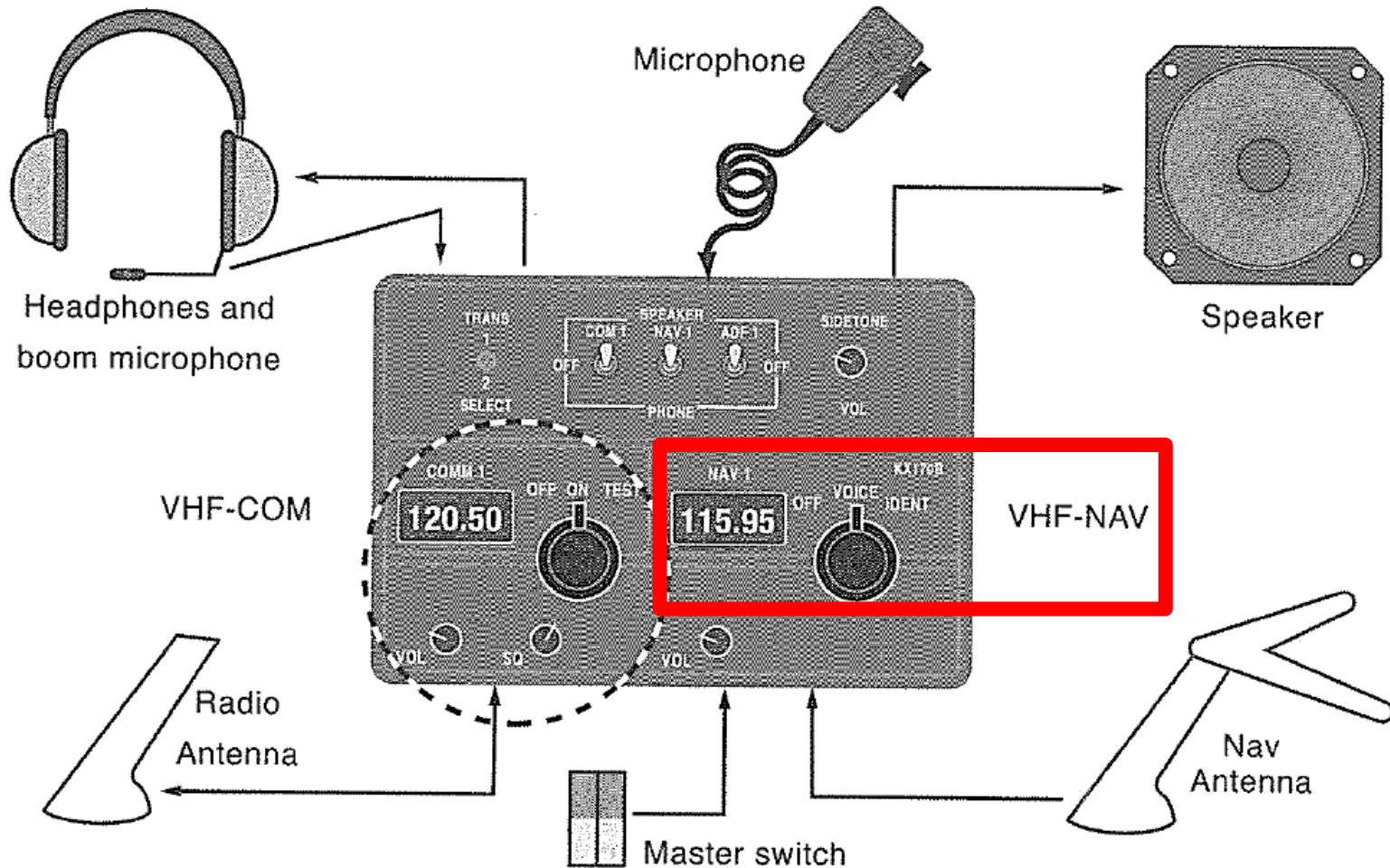
- Radio set used for communications

Radio Components – VHF COM

- Radio set used for communications



Radio Components



Radio Components – VHF NAV

Radio Components – VHF NAV

- Radio set used for navigation using radio navigation aids e.g. VOR

Radio Components – VHF NAV

- Radio set used for navigation using radio navigation aids e.g. VOR



Radio Components – VHF NAV & COM

Radio Components – VHF NAV & COM

- VHF NAV & VHF COM can also be combined in one antenna

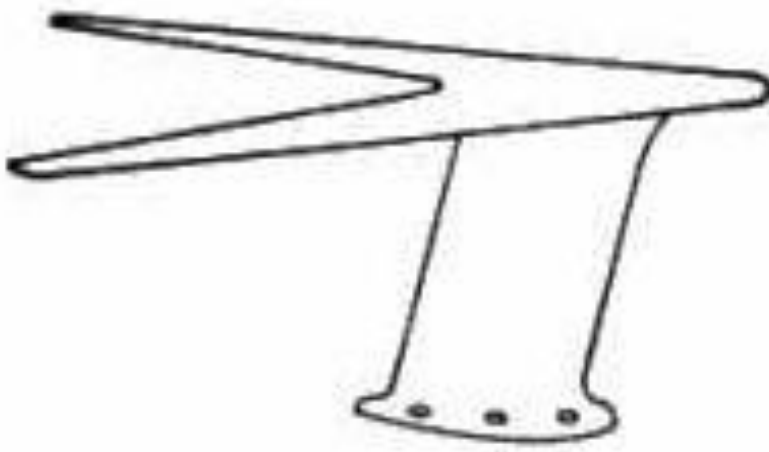
Radio Components – VHF NAV & COM

- VHF NAV & VHF COM can also be combined in one antenna



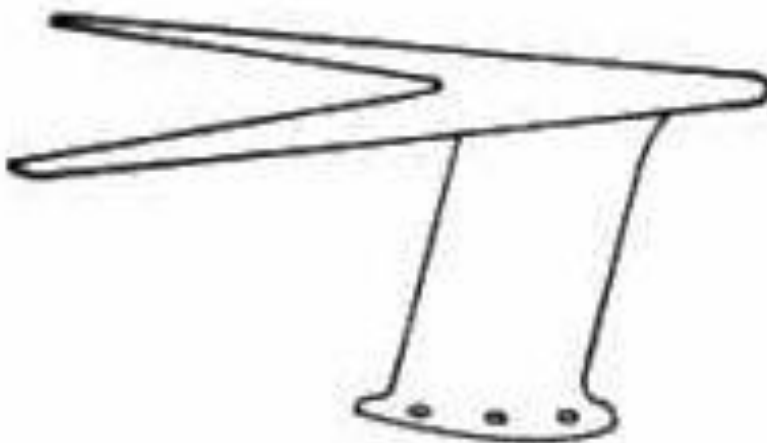
Radio Components – VHF NAV & COM

- VHF NAV & VHF COM can also be combined in one antenna



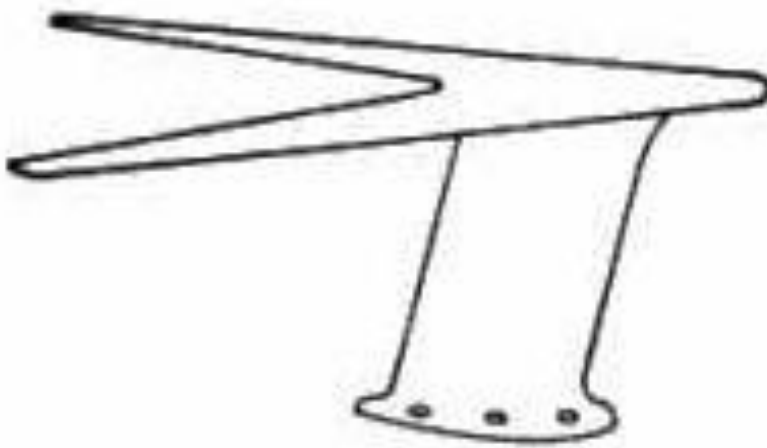
Radio Components – VHF NAV & COM

- VHF NAV & VHF COM can also be combined in one antenna



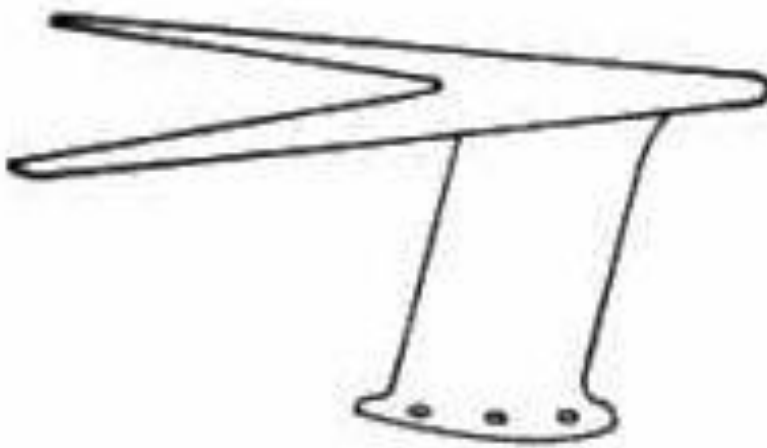
Radio Components – VHF NAV & COM

- VHF NAV & VHF COM can also be combined in one antenna



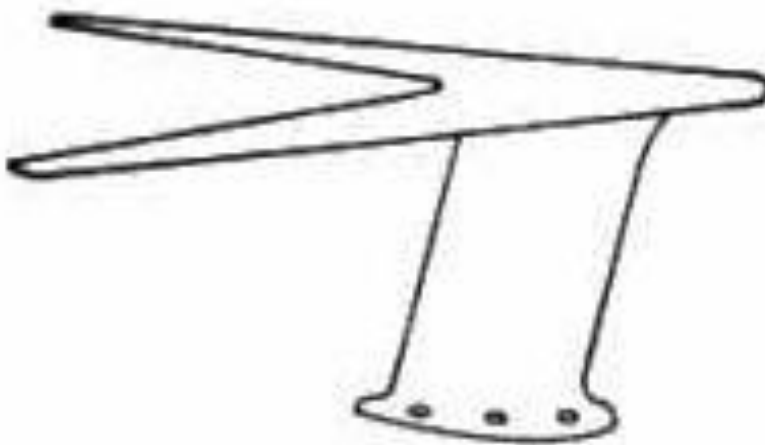
Radio Components – VHF NAV & COM

- VHF NAV & VHF COM can also be combined in one antenna

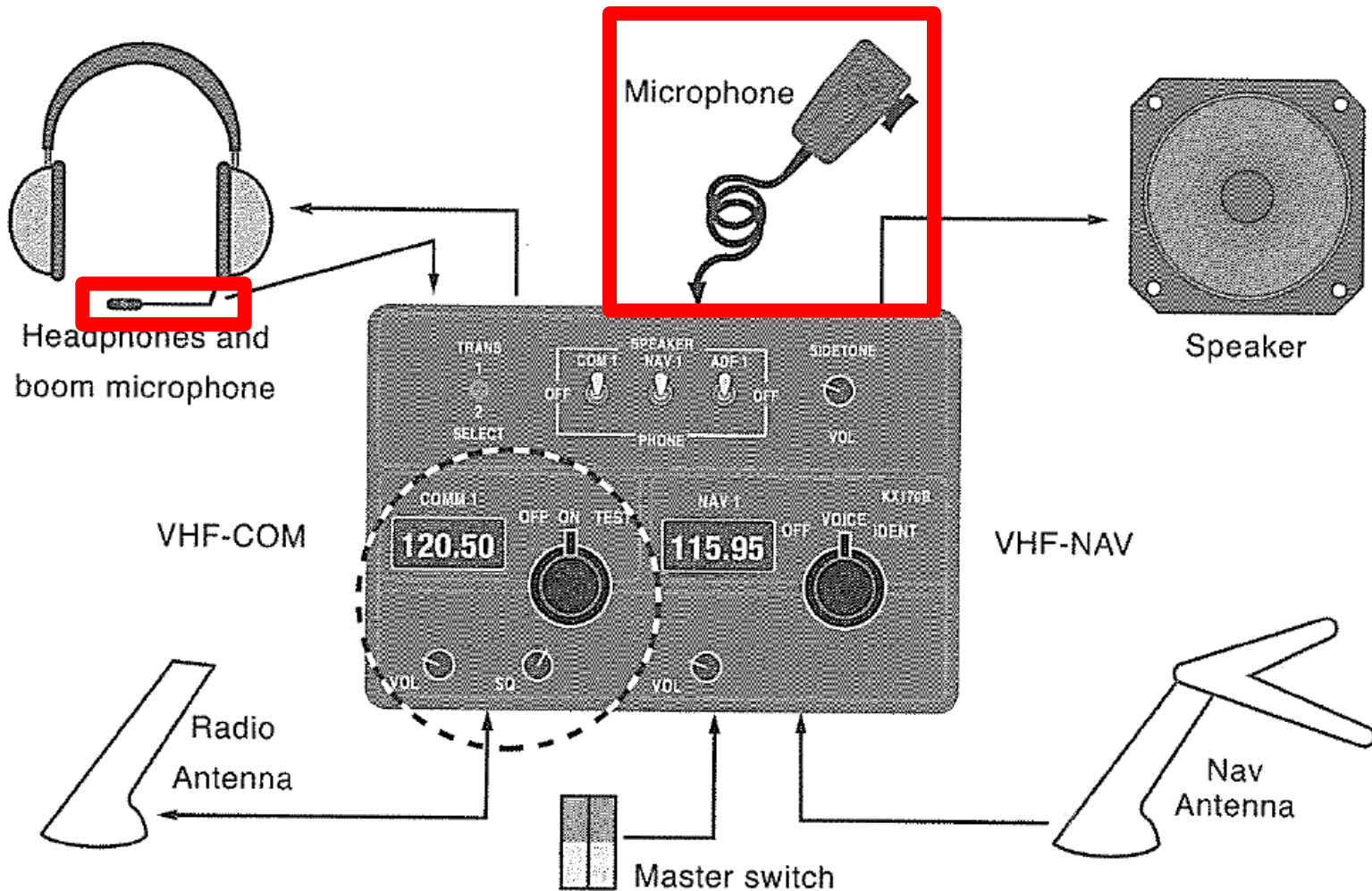


Radio Components – VHF NAV & COM

- VHF NAV & VHF COM can also be combined in one antenna



Radio Components



Radio Components – Microphone



Radio Components – Microphone

- The microphone takes the sound waves produced by your voice and converts them into electrical signals



Radio Components – Microphone

- The microphone takes the sound waves produced by your voice and converts them into electrical signals
- When the transmit button is pressed, a carrier wave is transmitted on the selected frequency and any sounds made are superimposed onto this carrier wave (modulation)



Radio Components – Microphone

- The microphone takes the sound waves produced by your voice and converts them into electrical signals
- When the transmit button is pressed, a carrier wave is transmitted on the selected frequency and any sounds made are superimposed onto this carrier wave (modulation)
- This modulated signal is then sent to the antenna for transmission to the outside world

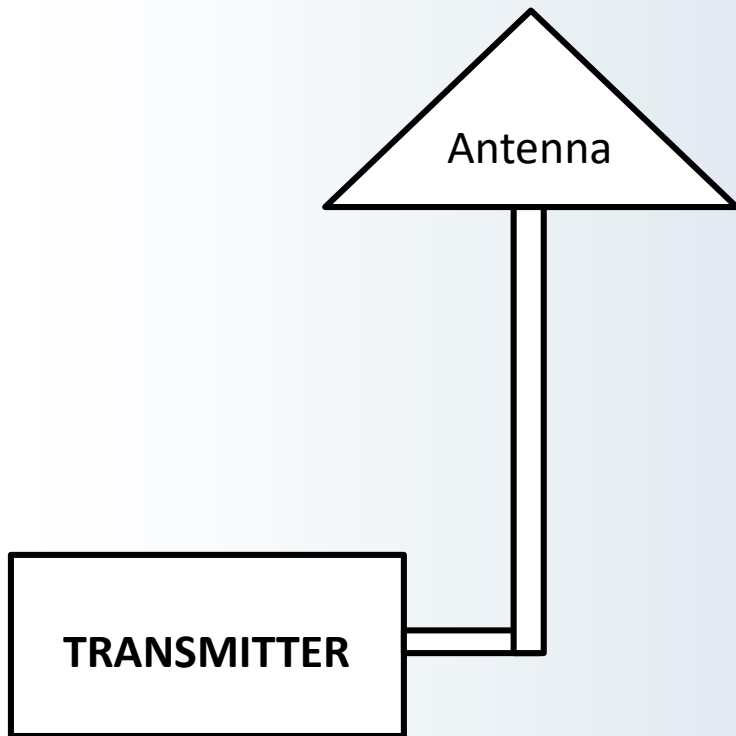


Radio Components – Transmitter

- We can group the power supply, microphone & antenna into a system known as the transmitter

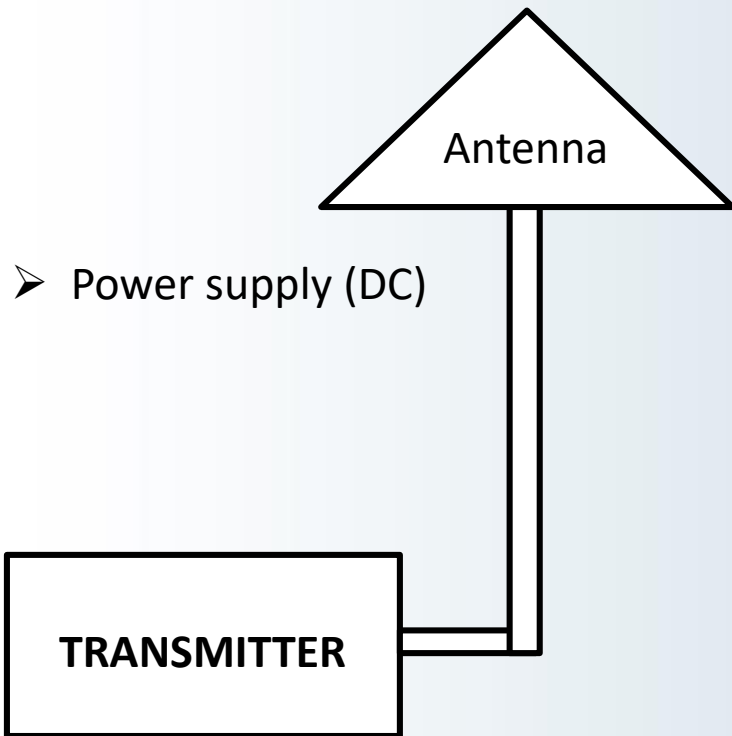
Radio Components – Transmitter

- We can group the power supply, microphone & antenna into a system known as the transmitter



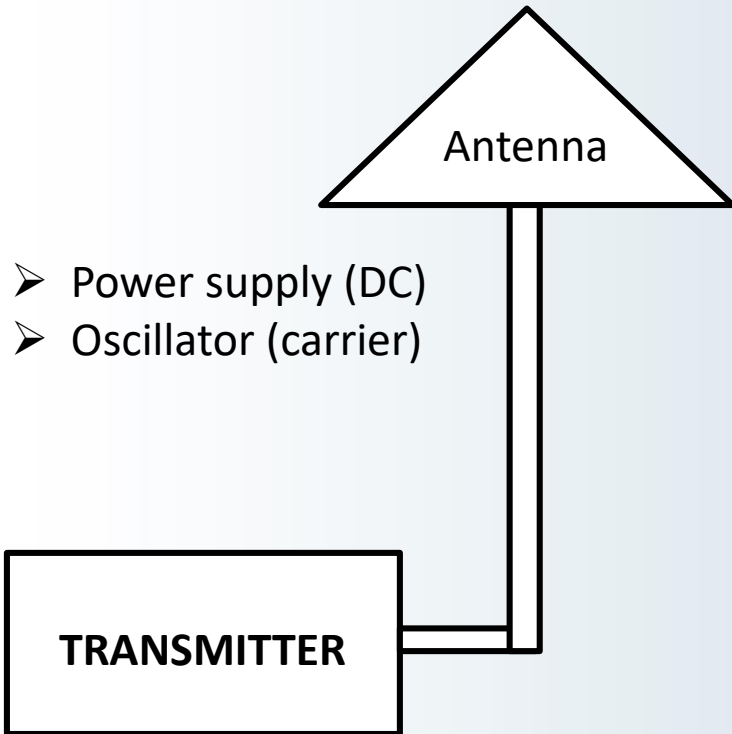
Radio Components – Transmitter

- We can group the power supply, microphone & antenna into a system known as the transmitter



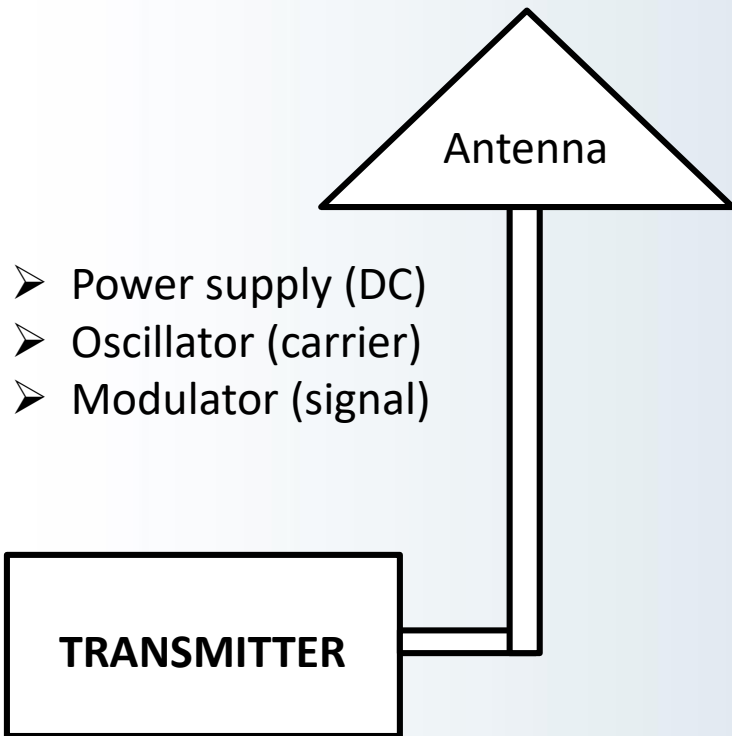
Radio Components – Transmitter

- We can group the power supply, microphone & antenna into a system known as the transmitter



Radio Components – Transmitter

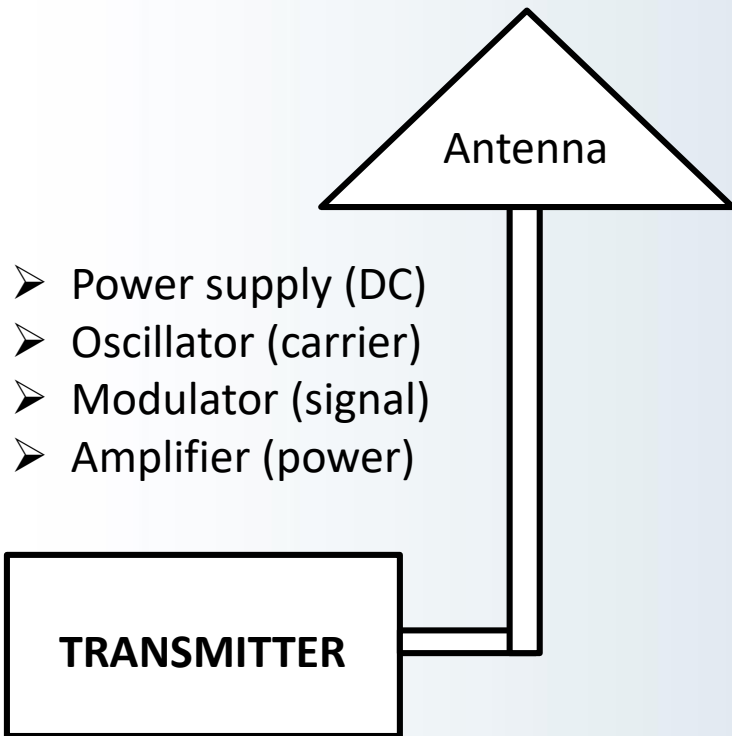
- We can group the power supply, microphone & antenna into a system known as the transmitter



- Power supply (DC)
- Oscillator (carrier)
- Modulator (signal)

Radio Components – Transmitter

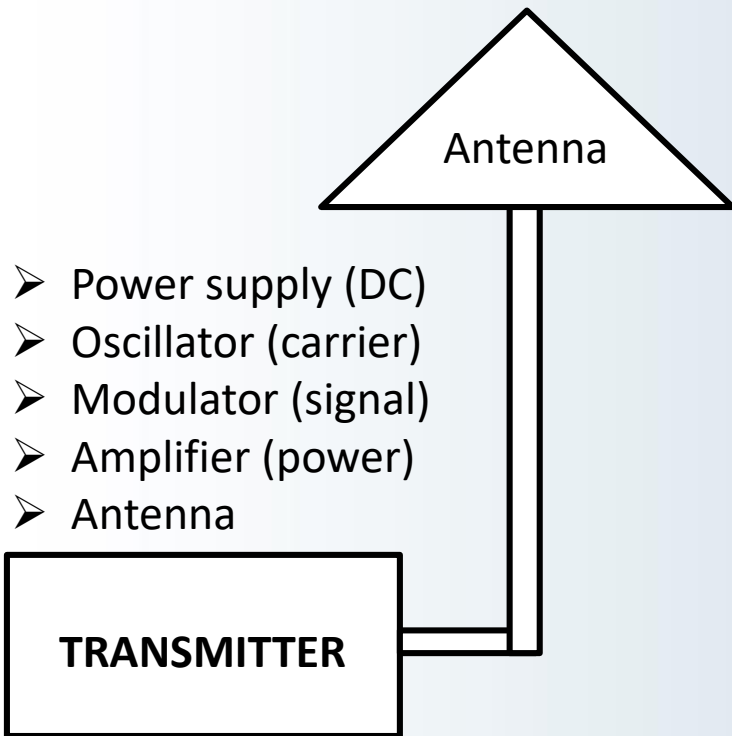
- We can group the power supply, microphone & antenna into a system known as the transmitter



- Power supply (DC)
- Oscillator (carrier)
- Modulator (signal)
- Amplifier (power)

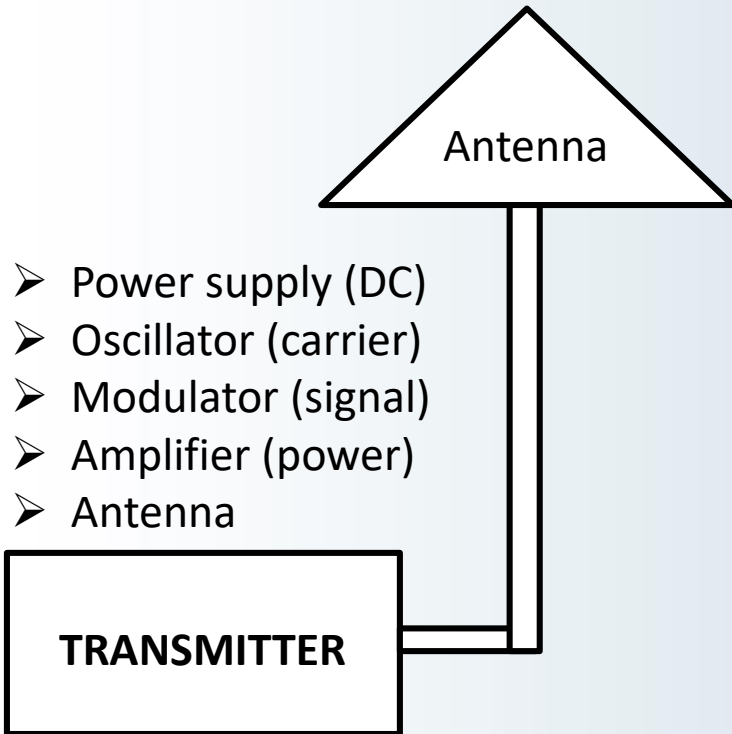
Radio Components – Transmitter

- We can group the power supply, microphone & antenna into a system known as the transmitter



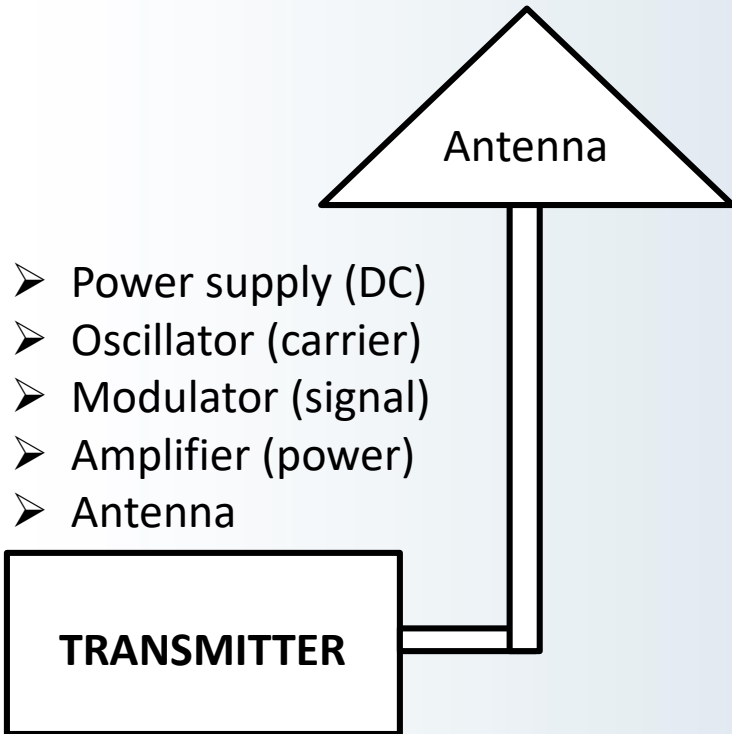
Radio Components – Antenna

- The signal from the transmitter is sent to the antenna and radiated out into space



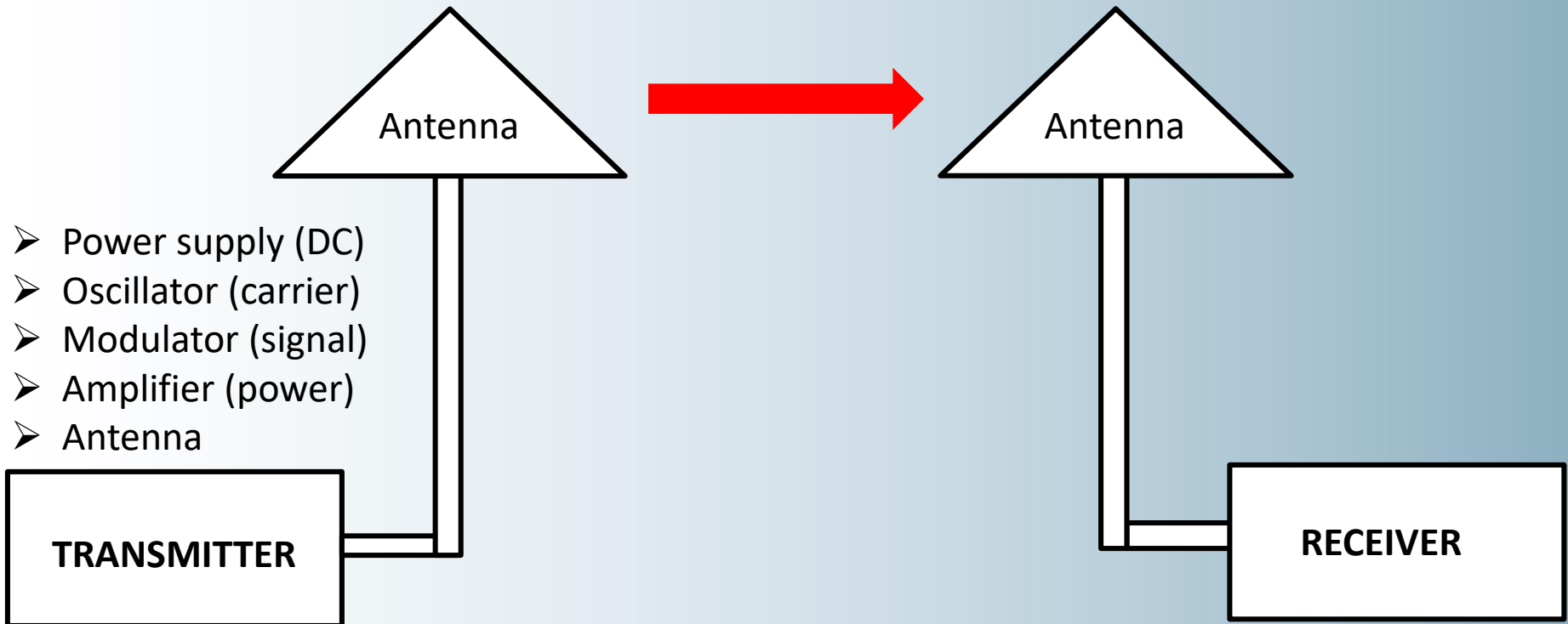
Radio Components – Antenna

- The signal from the transmitter is sent to the antenna and radiated out into space
- Most antennas are $\frac{1}{2}$ or $\frac{1}{4}$ the wavelength of the transmitted signal. e.g. a VHF signal of 120MHz corresponds to a wavelength of about 2.5m

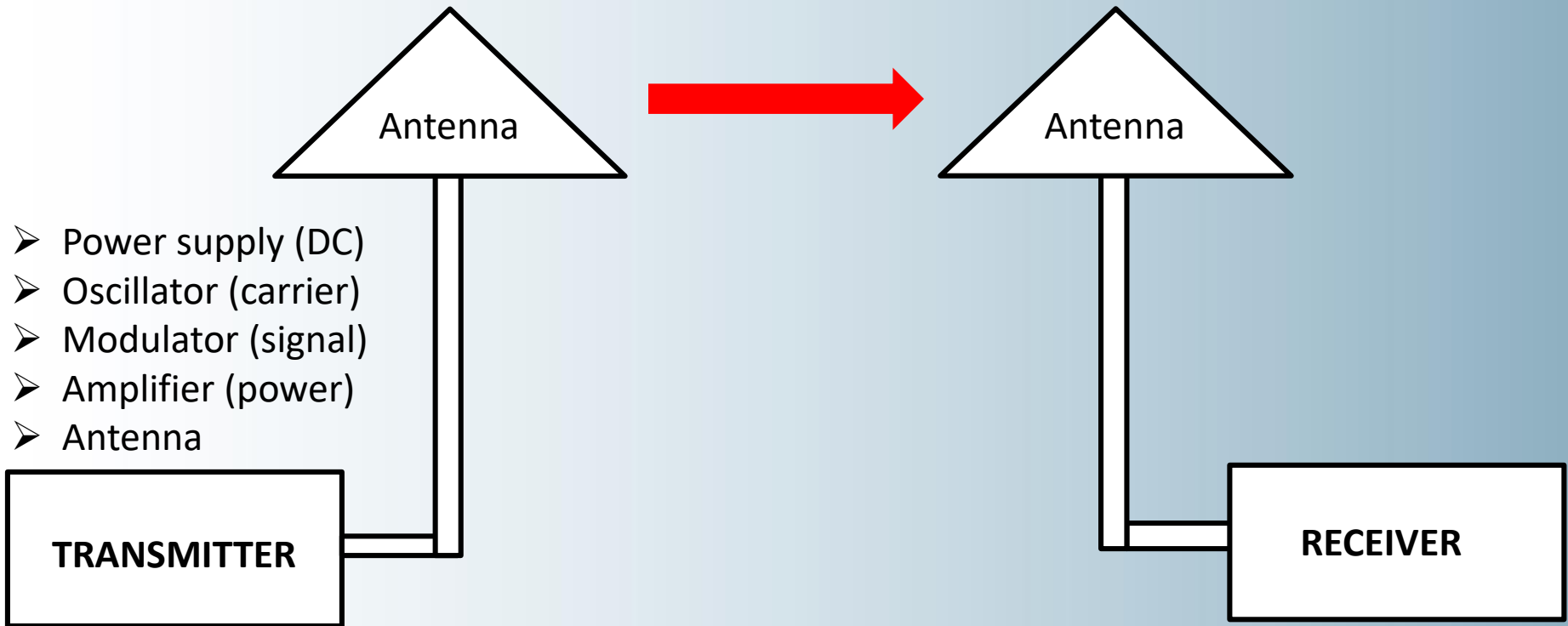


Radio Components – Antenna

- The signal from the transmitter is sent to the antenna and radiated out into space
- Most antennas are $\frac{1}{2}$ or $\frac{1}{4}$ the wavelength of the transmitted signal. e.g. a VHF signal of 120MHz corresponds to a wavelength of about 2.5m

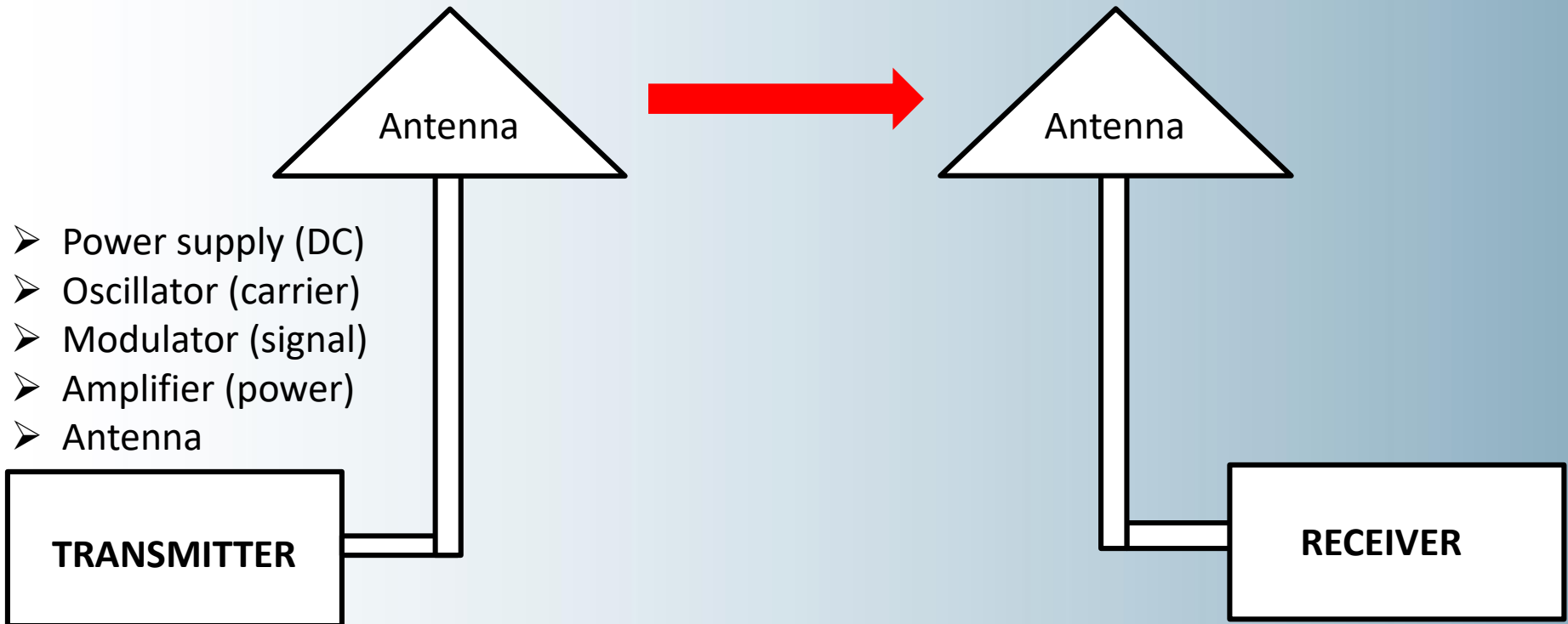


Radio Components – Receiver



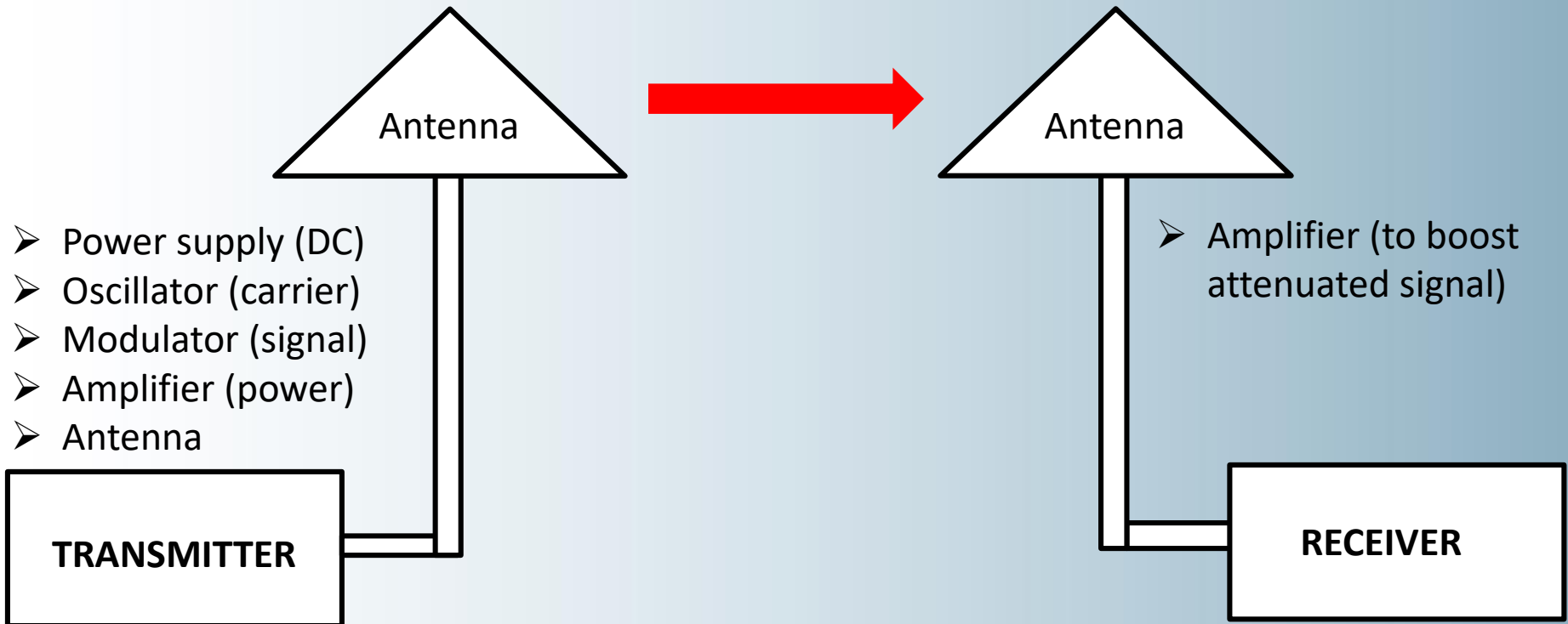
Radio Components – Receiver

- Receivers work opposite to transmitters. They receive radio signals via the antenna



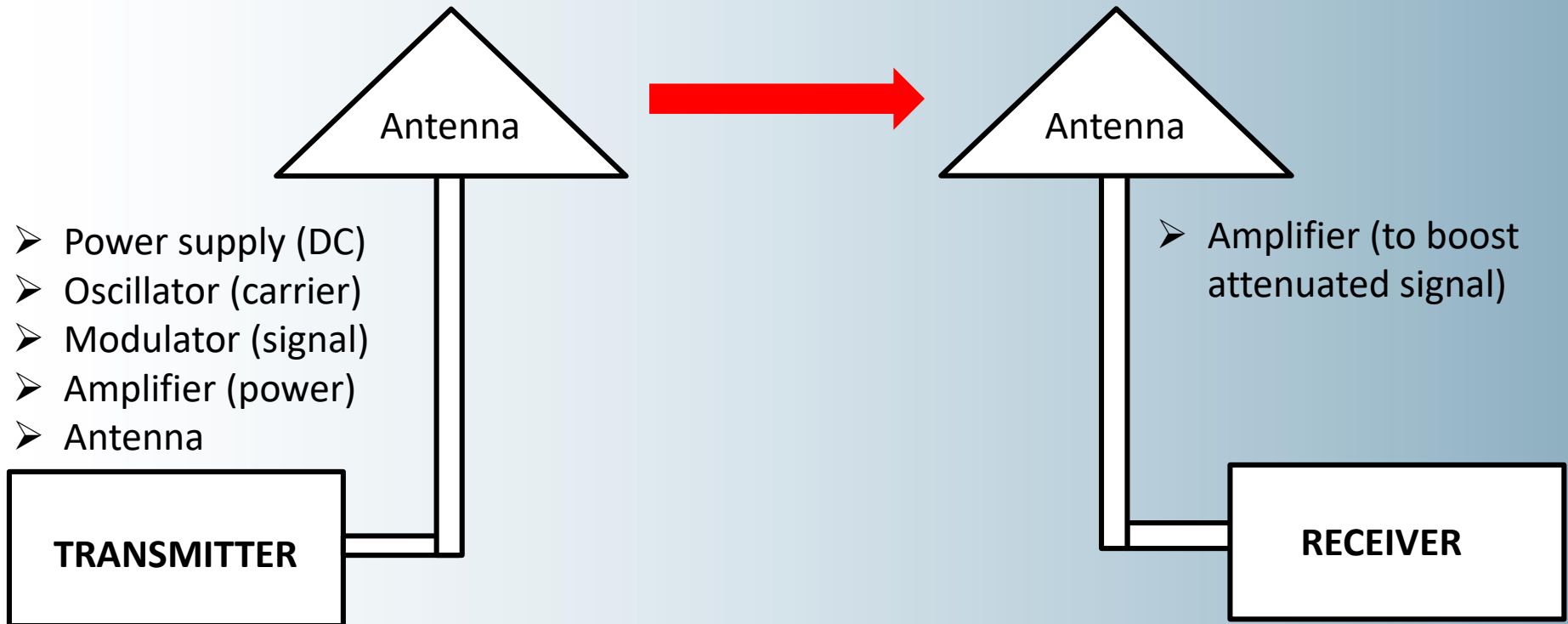
Radio Components – Receiver

- Receivers work opposite to transmitters. They receive radio signals via the antenna

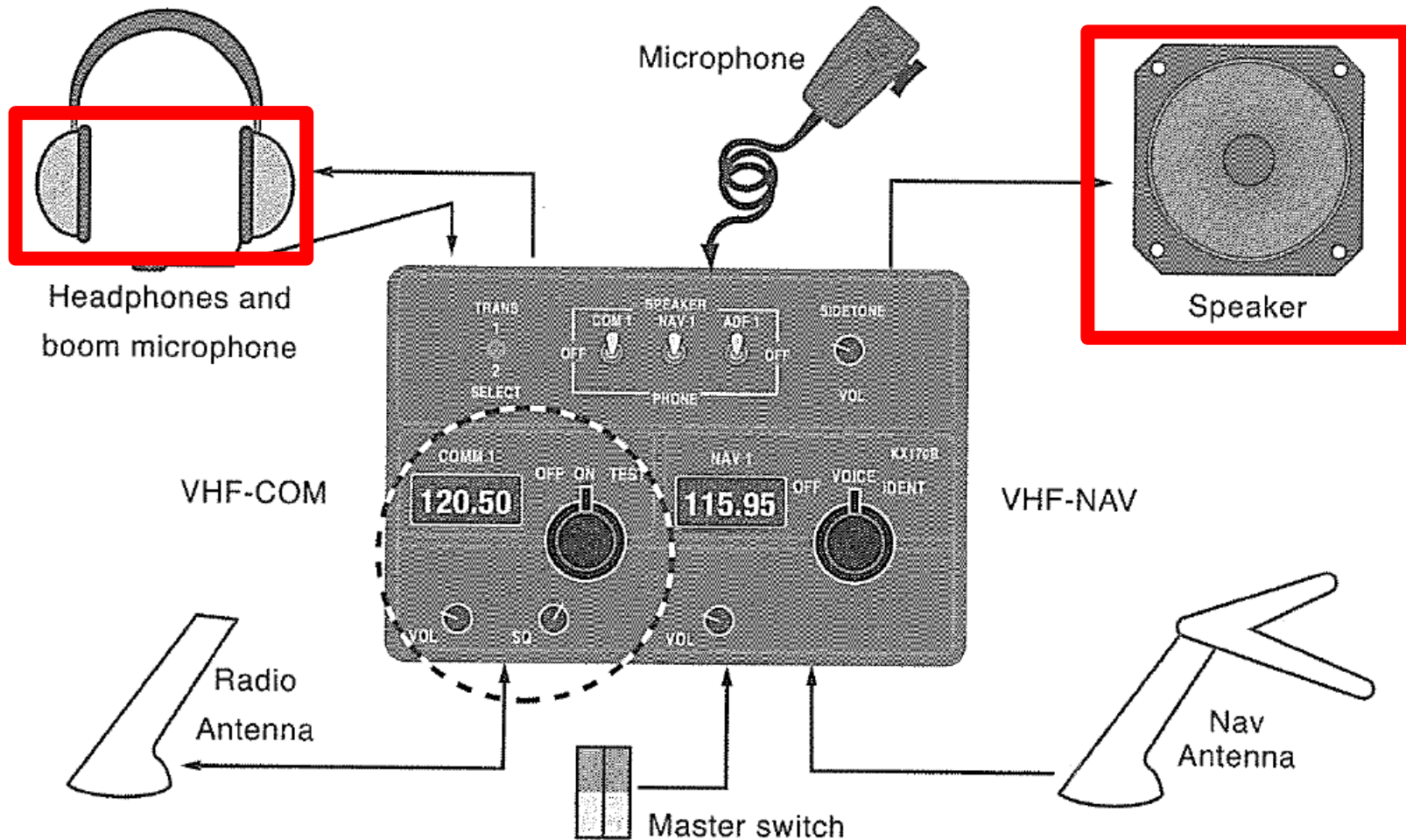


Radio Components – Receiver

- Receivers work opposite to transmitters. They receive radio signals via the antenna
- From here, the signal is sent to the headphones or speaker.



Radio Components



Radio Components – Headphones/Speaker

- The signal is demodulated, allowing the original message to be heard through the headphones/cabin speaker in sound waves detectable to the human ear



Radio Components – Fuses & Circuit Breakers

Radio Components – Fuses & Circuit Breakers

- Electrical malfunctions are managed through the use of fuses and circuit breakers

Radio Components – Fuses & Circuit Breakers

- Electrical malfunctions are managed through the use of fuses and circuit breakers
- In the event of a malfunction, a fuse will melt or a circuit breaker will “pop” to avoid further damage to the electrical system

Radio Components – Fuses & Circuit Breakers

- Electrical malfunctions are managed through the use of fuses and circuit breakers
- In the event of a malfunction, a fuse will melt or a circuit breaker will “pop” to avoid further damage to the electrical system



QUESTIONS/COMMENTS?

INTERCOM

Intercom System

SIMPLEX:

Intercom System

SIMPLEX:

- Transmission to the outside world works via a Push To Talk (PTT) system

Intercom System

SIMPLEX:

- Transmission to the outside world works via a Push To Talk (PTT) system
- Only one person can transmit on any one frequency at any one time
- This is known as a simplex system

Intercom System

SIMPLEX:

- Transmission to the outside world works via a Push To Talk (PTT) system
- Only one person can transmit on any one frequency at any one time
- This is known as a simplex system

DUPLEX:

Intercom System

SIMPLEX:

- Transmission to the outside world works via a Push To Talk (PTT) system
- Only one person can transmit on any one frequency at any one time
- This is known as a simplex system

DUPLEX:

- Most aircraft are also equipped with an electrical intercom system. This allows crew members to talk freely to each other without having to push any buttons

Intercom System

SIMPLEX:

- Transmission to the outside world works via a Push To Talk (PTT) system
- Only one person can transmit on any one frequency at any one time
- This is known as a simplex system

DUPLEX:

- Most aircraft are also equipped with an electrical intercom system. This allows crew members to talk freely to each other without having to push any buttons
- This system, like the telephone, operates under a duplex system, meaning that more than one person can speak at any one time.

QUESTIONS/COMMENTS?