Electronics of Radio

Notes on David Rutledge’s book

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Basic concepts

- Potential difference (V, ϕ): $\phi = \int_a^r E \cdot ds$, energy per charge, 1V = 1 J/s
- Kirkoff 1: $\sum_{loop} V_i = 0$ (Conservation of energy)
- Kirkoff node: $\sum_{node} I_i = 0$ (Conservation of charge)
- $\mathrm{V}(t) = V_p \cos(\omega t)\,, \omega = 2\pi f$, $\mathrm{I}(t) = I_p \cos(\omega t)\,, \omega = 2\pi f$
- Instantaneous power: $P(t) = V(t)I(t) = V_p I_p\, cos^2(\omega t)$
- Average power: $P_a = \int_0^{1/f} V(t)I(t)dt = V(t)I(t) = \int_0^{2\pi/\omega} V_p I_p\, cos^2(\omega t)dt = \frac{V_p I_p}{2}$
- Band names:

Name	Frequency
VLF	3-30kHz
LW	20-300kHz
MW	300kHz-3MHz
HF	3MHz-30MHz
VHF	30-300MHz

Name	Frequency
UHF	300MHz-1GHz
uW	1-30GHz
milliW	30-300GHz
submilliF	>300GHz

Signals

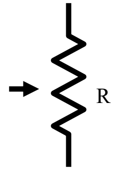
- Gain (G) expressed in decibels: $G = 10\ log_{10}({}^{P_{out}}/_{P_{in}})$
- Mixer:
  - $V(t) = \cos(\omega_1 t)\cos(\omega_2 t) = \frac{1}{2}[\cos(\omega_+ t) + \cos(\omega_- t)]$, $\omega_+ = \omega_1 + \omega_2$, $\omega_- = \omega_1 - \omega_2$
- Modulation

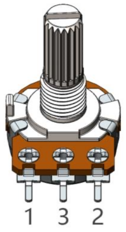
Name	Equation
AM	$V(t) = a(t)\cos(\omega_c t)$
FM	$V(t) = V_c\cos((\omega_c + a(t))t)$
FSK	$V(t) = V_c\cos(\omega_1 t)$, if 1 $V(t) = V_c\cos(\omega_0 t)$, if 0
PSK	$V(t) = +V_p\cos(\omega t)$, if 1 $V(t) = -V_p\cos(\omega t)$, if 0

Resistors, capacitors, inductors

- Resistors
  - Analytic model: $IR = V$
  - Energy dissipated: $E = \int_{t_i}^{t_f} IV\,\mathrm{dt} = \int_{t_i}^{t_f} I^2 R dt$
- Capacitors
  - Analytic model: $CV = q, C\frac{dV}{dt} = i$
  - Capacitor Energy stored: $E = \int_{t_i}^{t_f} CV\frac{dV}{dt}\,\mathrm{dt} = \frac{1}{2}CV^2$
- Inductors
  - Analytic model: $V = L\frac{di}{dt}$
  - Inductor Energy stored: $E = \int_{t_i}^{t_f} IV\,\mathrm{dt} = \int_{t_i}^{t_f} LI\frac{dI}{dt}dt = \frac{1}{2}LI^2$



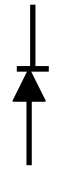


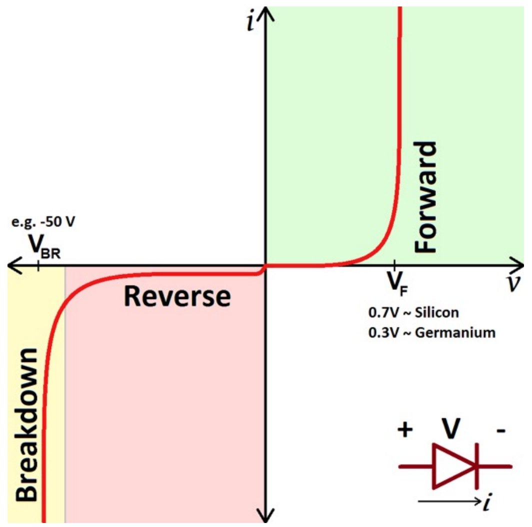



Credit: Make Electronics

Diodes, transformers

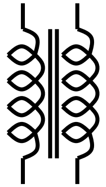
- Diodes
  - Devices that allow current to flow only in one direction
  - Silicon diodes, for example have, essentially infinite resistance if $V_{ac}<0$, that is if the cathode is at a higher potential than the anode and very low resistance if $V_{ac}> .7V$.
  - The cathode is usually labelled with a band

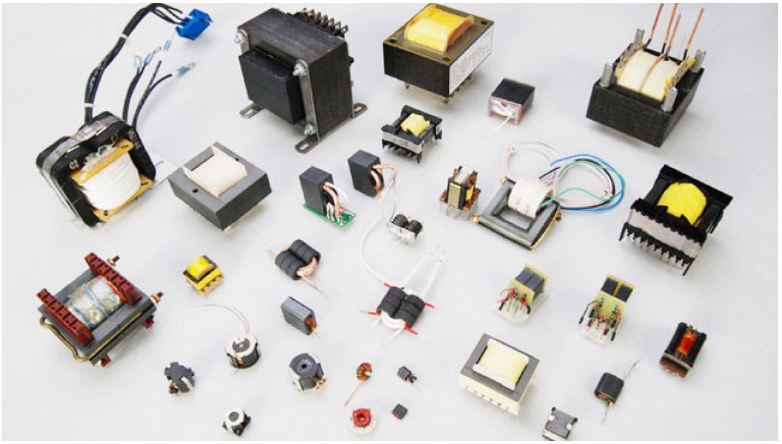




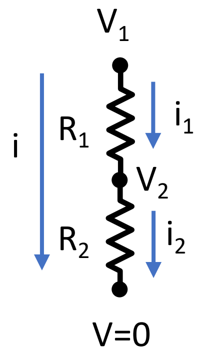
Credit: Make Electronics

- Transformers
  - AC only: $\frac{N_2}{N_1} = \frac{V_2}{V_1}$

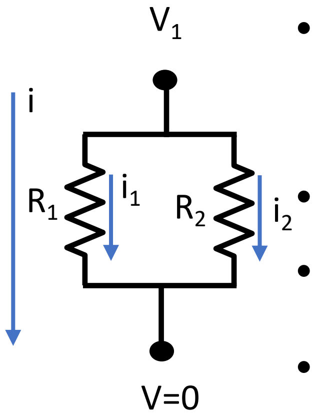




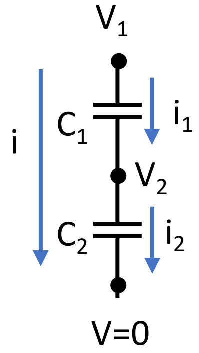
Simple circuit analysis with Kirchhoff



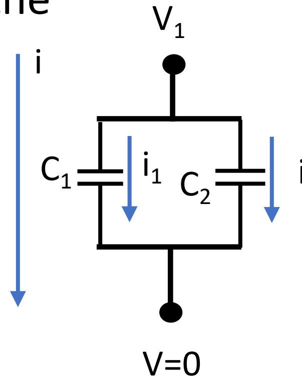
- R_{eq} is the equivalent resistance, replacing the top left circuit with a single resistance.
- By Kirchhoff's node rule, $i_1 = i_2 = i$, so
- $\frac{V_1 - V_2}{R_1} = \frac{V_2}{R_2} = \frac{V_1}{R_{eq}}$ thus $\frac{R_1}{R_{eq}}\ V_1 = V_1 - V_2$ and $\frac{R_2}{R_{eq}}\ V_1 = V_2$. Adding, we get $\frac{R_1}{R_{eq}}\ V_1 + \frac{R_2}{R_{eq}}\ V_1 = V_1$. Dividing by V_1 and solving, we get $R_1 + R_2 = R_{eq}$



- Again let R_{eq} is the equivalent resistance, replacing the bottom left circuit with a single resistance.
- By Kirchhoff's node rule, $i_1 + i_2 = i$, so
- $\frac{V_1}{R_1} + \frac{V_1}{R_2} = \frac{V_1}{R_{eq}}$.
- Solving, we get. $\frac{R_1 R_2}{R_1 + R_2} = R_{eq}$

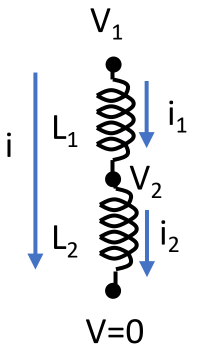


- C_{eq} is the equivalent capacitance, replacing the top right circuit with a single capacitor.
- By Kirchhoff's node rule, $i_1 = i_2 = i$, so
- $C_1 \frac{d\,(V_1 - V_2)}{dt} = C_2 \frac{d\,(V_2)}{dt} = C_{eq} \frac{dV_1}{dt}$
- $\frac{C_{eq}}{C_1} \frac{d\,(V_1)}{dt} = \frac{d\,(V_1 - V_2)}{dt}$ and $\frac{C_{eq}}{C_2} \frac{d\,(V_1)}{dt} = \frac{d\,(V_2)}{dt}$
- Adding and cancelling the $\frac{d\,(V_1)}{dt}$, we get
- $\frac{C_{eq}}{C_1} + \frac{C_{eq}}{C_2}$ =1 and solving, we get. $\frac{C_1 C_2}{C_1 + C_2} = C_{eq}$

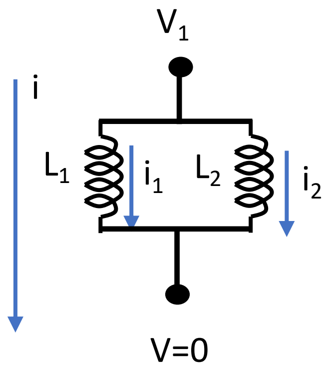


- C_{eq} is the equivalent capacitance, replacing the bottom right circuit with a single capacitor.
- By Kirchhoff's node rule, $i_1 + i_2 = i$
- $C_{eq} \frac{dV_1}{dt} = C_1 \frac{dV_1}{dt} + C_2 \frac{dV_1}{dt}$, so
- $C_{eq} = C_1 + C_2$

Simple circuit analysis with Kirchhoff

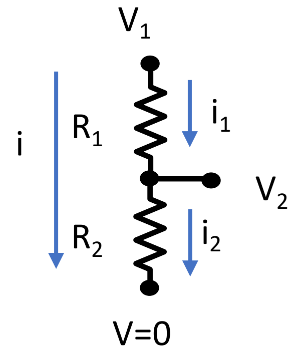


- Let L_{eq} be the equivalent inductance, replacing the top left circuit with a single inductor.
- By Kirchhoff's node rule, $i_1 = i_2 = i$, so
- $L_{eq}\frac{di}{dt} = V_1, L_1\frac{di_1}{dt} = V_1 - V_2, L_1\frac{di_2}{dt} = V_2$
- $V_1 = L_{eq}\frac{di}{dt} = L_1\frac{di}{dt} + L_2\frac{di}{dt}$ and
- $L_{eq} = L_1 + L_2$

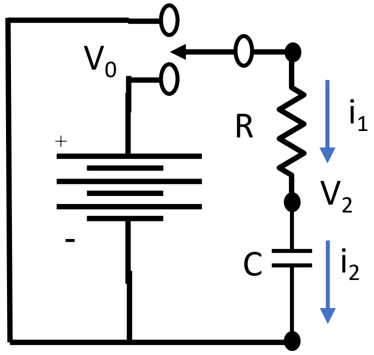


- Let L_{eq} be the equivalent inductance, replacing the bottom left circuit with a $\frac{di}{dt} = \frac{V_1}{L_{eq}}, \frac{di_1}{dt} = \frac{V_1}{L_1}, \frac{di_2}{dt} = \frac{V_1}{L_2},$
- single inductor.
- By Kirchhoff's node rule, $i_1 + i_2 = i$, so
- $\frac{V_1}{L_{eq}} = \frac{V_1}{L_1} + \frac{V_1}{L_2}$ and
- $L_{eq} = \frac{L_1 L_2}{L_1 + L_2}$

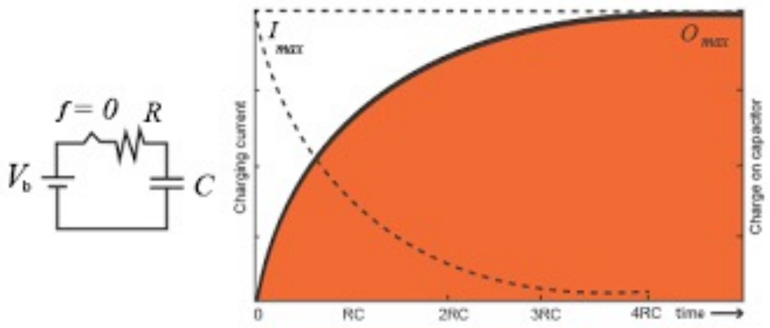
- The circuit on the right, is useful and is called a *voltage divider*.
- $i = i_1 = i_2$ so $\frac{V_1 - V_2}{R_1} = \frac{V_2}{R_2}, V_1 - V_2 = \frac{R_1}{R_2}V_2$
- Thus, $V_1 = (1 + \frac{R_1}{R_2})V_2$ and so
- $V_2 = \frac{R_2}{R_1 + R_2}V_1$

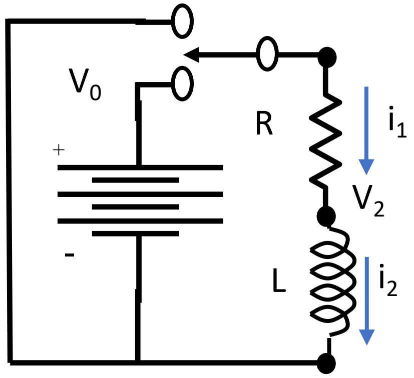


Simple circuit analysis with Kirchhoff

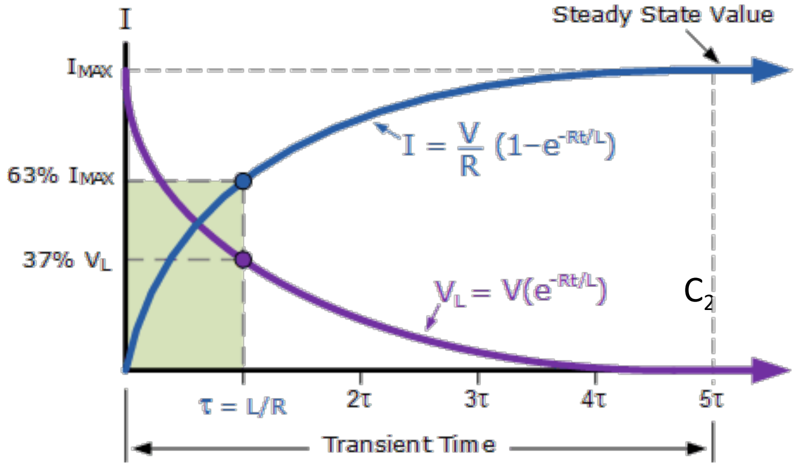


- RC behavior: charging
  - $V_0 - V_2 = i_1 R = V_R, i_1 = \frac{V_R}{R}$
  - $i_2 = C\frac{dV_2}{dt}, V_C = V_2$
  - $i_1 = i_2, V_C = V_0 - V_R$
  - $\frac{V_R}{R} = C\frac{dV_C}{dt}$, $\mathrm{RC}\frac{dV_C}{dt} = V_0 - V_C$, or $\mathrm{RC}\frac{dV_C}{dt} + V_C = V_0$
  - Solution is $V_C = V_0 - V_0 e^{-\frac{t}{RC}}$





- RL behavior: charging
  - $V_0 - V_2 = i_1 R = V_R$
  - $V_L = V_2 = L\frac{di_2}{dt}$
  - $i_1 = i_2, V_R = V_0 - V_L$, so $\mathrm{L}\frac{d}{dt}\frac{V_0 - V_L}{R} = V_L$
  - $\frac{L}{R}\frac{d\,V_L}{dt} + V_L = 0$
  - Solution is $V_L = V_0 e^{-\frac{Rt}{L}}$



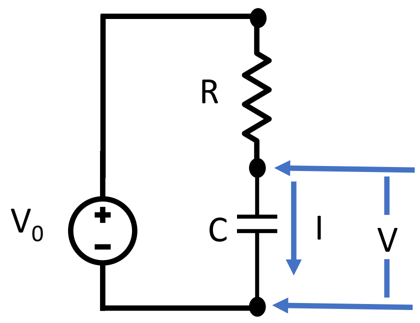
Phasors

- $V(t) = RI(t)$
- $V(t) = L\dot{I}(t)$
- $I(t) = C\dot{V}(t)$
- Suppose $V(t) = Acos(\omega t + \theta)$ and $\mathrm{I}(t) = Bcos(\omega t + \phi)$. If $\phi > \theta$, we say the current leads the voltage.
- $V(t) = Re(e^{j(\omega t+\theta)})$, and $\mathrm{I}(t) = Re(e^{j(\omega t+\phi)})$
- Now define $V = Ae^{j\theta}$ and $I = Be^{j\phi}$, so $|V| = A$, $|I| = B$, $\angle V = \theta$, and $\angle I = \phi$. V and I are called phasors and do not include time. Note that $V(t) = Re(Ve^{j\omega t})$ and $\mathrm{I}(t) = Re\left(Ie^{j\omega t}\right)$.
- Note that $I = CVj\omega$, for a capacitor and $V = LIj\omega$, for an inductor

Circuit analysis with Kirchhoff and impedance

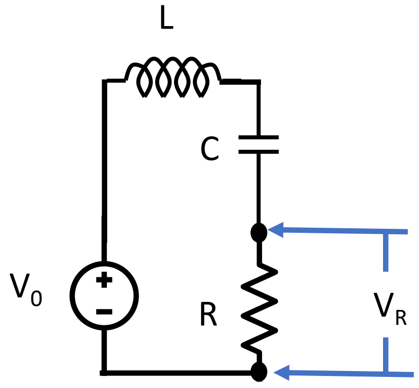
- Impedance unifies the “simple” ohms law with capacitance and inductance.
- $Z = R$, for resistors, $Z = j\omega L$, for inductors and $Z = \frac{1}{j\omega C}$, for capacitors.
- In general, $Z = R + jX$ and all the ohm like laws hold for resistors, capacitors and inductors .
  - $Z_{eq} = Z_1 + Z_2$ for two components with impedance Z_1, Z_2 connected in series
  - $Z_{eq} = \frac{Z_1 2}{Z_1 + Z_2}$ for two components with impedance Z_1, Z_2 connected in parallel
- For example, for a resistor and capacitor in series has impedance $Z = R + \frac{1}{j\omega C}$

Phasors, impedance and power



- For the circuit on the right, $Z = R + \frac{1}{j\omega C}$ is the impedance for the resistor and capacitor in series.
- The phasor $I = \frac{V_0}{Z}$ and the phasor $V = \frac{I}{j\omega C} = \frac{V_0}{1+j\omega RC}$
- Further, $|I| = \frac{V_0}{|Z|}$, $\angle I = \angle \frac{V_0}{|Z|}$ and $|V| = \frac{|I|}{|j\omega C|} = |\frac{V_0}{1+j\omega RC}|$
- For phasors V, I, define the complex power as $P = \frac{V\bar{I}}{2} = Z\frac{I\bar{I}}{2} = \mathrm{R}\frac{|I|^2}{2} + j\mathrm{X}\frac{|I|^2}{2}$; the first term is the real power, the second is called the *reactive* power.
- The average power is $P_a = Re(P) = Re(\frac{V\bar{I}}{2})$. We define the reactive power as $P_r = Im(P)$.
- $P_r = \omega(E_L - E_C)$, where $E_L$and E_C are respectively, the energy stored in the inductor and capacitor respectively.

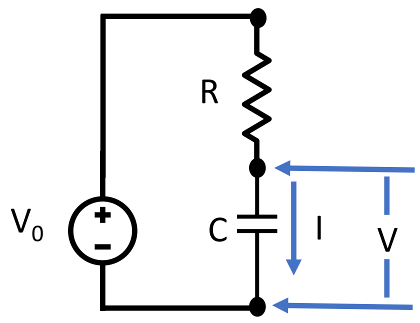
Q and phasors



- Consider the series resonance on the right. $Z_{LCR} = R + j\left(\omega L - \frac{1}{\omega C}\right)$
- The phasor, $I = \frac{V_0}{Z_{LCR}}$, and the phasor $V_R = \frac{V_0}{Z_{LCR}} Z_R$, where $Z_R = R$.
- So $V_R = \frac{RC\omega V_0}{RC\omega + j(LC\omega^2 - 1)}$.
- $|V_R|$ is maximum when $\omega^2 LC = 1$. Put $\omega_0 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{LC}}$. When $\omega = \omega_0$, $|V_R| = V_R = V_0$.
- $|V_R| = \frac{V_0}{\sqrt{2}}$, when $X = R$. Note that the power through R when $X = R$ is half the power through R when $X = 0$ or $\omega = \omega_0$.
- Let the frequencies where $R = \pm X$ be denoted ω_u and ω_l, where $\omega_u > \omega_l$.
- We define $Q = \frac{X}{R} = \frac{\omega_0 L}{R} = \frac{1}{\omega_0 CR}$.
- Solving for ω_u and ω_l, we get $\frac{L\omega_u}{\omega_0} - \frac{\omega_0}{C\omega_u} = R$ and $\frac{L\omega_l}{\omega_0} - \frac{\omega_0}{C\omega_l} = -R$, or, in terms of Q,
- $\frac{\omega_u}{\omega_0} - \frac{\omega_0}{\omega_u} = \frac{1}{Q}$ and $\frac{\omega_l}{\omega_0} - \frac{\omega_0}{\omega_l} = -\frac{1}{Q}$. In fact, $\omega_0 = \sqrt{\omega_u \omega_l}$, and so $\frac{\omega_u}{\omega_0} - \frac{\omega_l}{\omega_0} = \frac{1}{Q}$.
- Thus $Q = \frac{\omega_0}{\omega_u - \omega_l} = \frac{\omega_0}{\Delta\omega}$
- From the definition of P_a, earlier, $Q = \omega_0 \frac{E}{P_a}$, where E is the total energy stored in *L* and *C*, which is in turn the peak E_L and peak E_C at resonance.

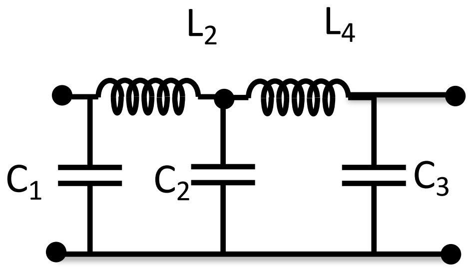
Phasors, impedance and power

- For the circuit on the right, $Z = R + \frac{1}{j\omega C}$ is the impedance for the resistor and capacitor in series.
- The phasor $I = \frac{V_0}{Z}$ and the phasor $V = \frac{I}{j\omega C} = \frac{V_0}{1+j\omega RC}$
- Further, $|I| = \frac{V_0}{|Z|}$, $\angle I = \angle\frac{V_0}{|Z|}$ and $|V| = \frac{|I|}{|j\omega C|} = |\frac{V_0}{1+j\omega RC}|$
- For phasors V, I, define the complex power as $P = \frac{V\bar{I}}{2} = Z\frac{I\bar{I}}{2} = \mathrm{R}\frac{|I|^2}{2} + j\mathrm{X}\frac{|I|^2}{2}$; the first term is the real power, the second is called the *reactive* power.
- The average power is $P_a = Re(P) = Re(\frac{V\bar{I}}{2})$. We define the reactive power as $P_r = Im(P)$.
- $P_r = \omega(E_L - E_C)$, where E_L and E_C are respectively, the energy stored in the inductor and capacitor respectively.

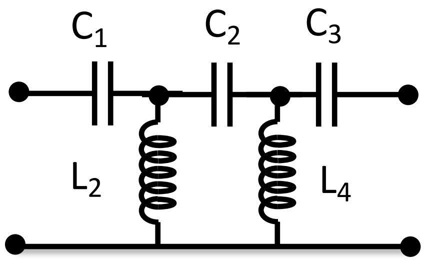


Filters

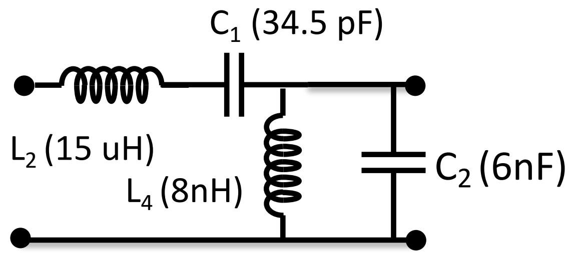
Low pass

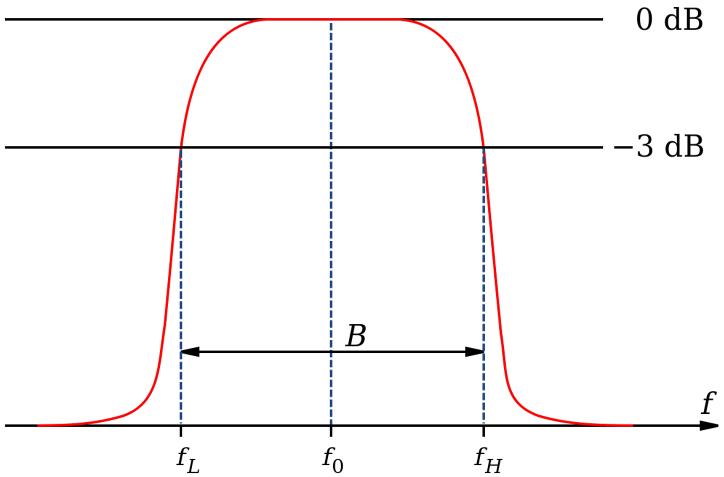


High pass

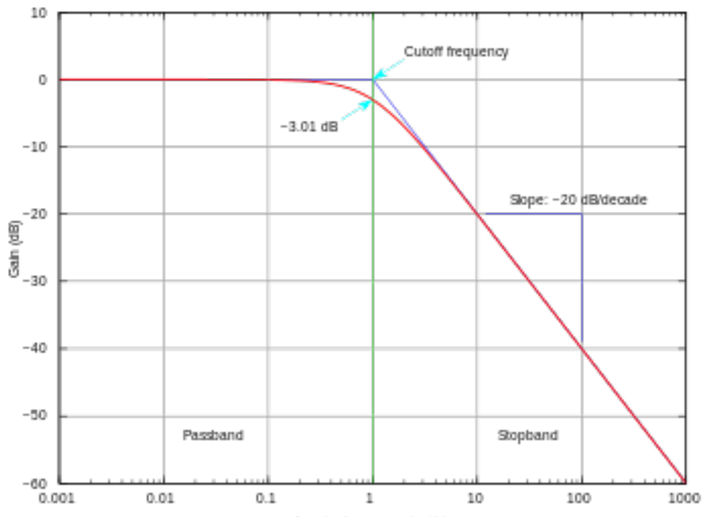


7 MHz bandpass





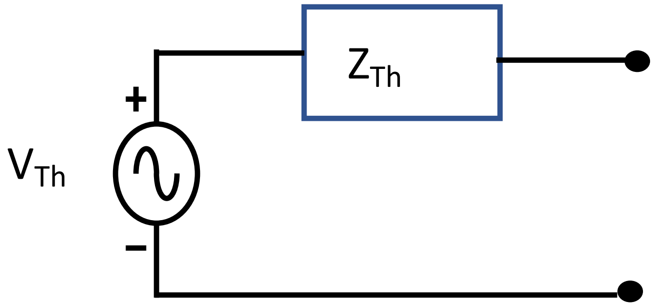
Bandpass - WIkipedia



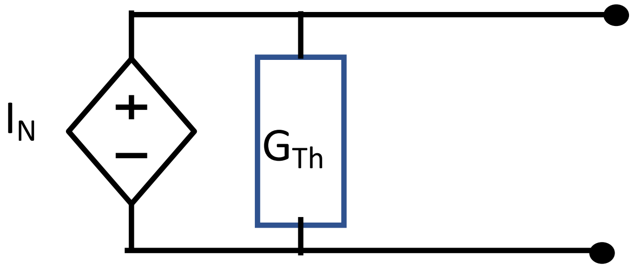
Bandpass - WIkipedia

Thevenin and Norton

- Thevenin: Any combination of linear sources and passive elements terminating in two terminals is equivalent to a pure voltage source in series with an impedance



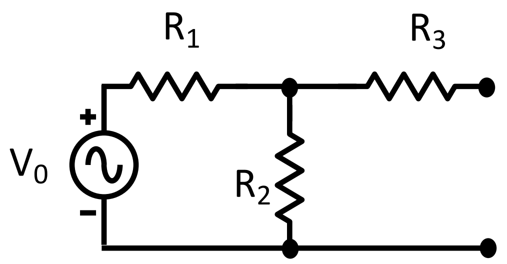
- Norton: Any combination of linear sources and passive elements terminating in two terminals is equivalent to a pure current source in parallel with an conductance



- Similar theorems for two terminal input and output devices (with transfer function)

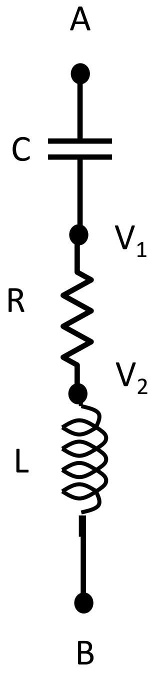
Thevenin and Norton

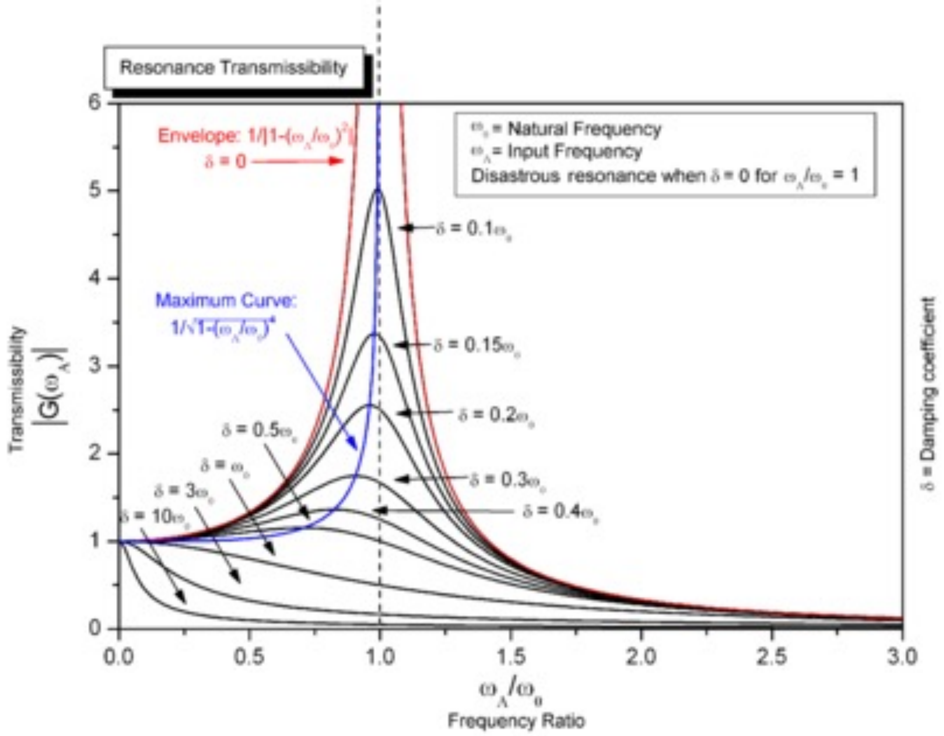
- Lookback



Resonance and Q

- Resonance
- $\omega_0 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{LC}}$





Exercises

1. Voltage dividers
2. RC and RL circuit analysis
3. Resonance
4. Resistors and Thevenin
5. Sources
6. Capacitors
7. Inductors
8. Diodes and snubbers

Exercises

7. Parallel to series impedance conversion
8. Series resonance
9. Parallel resonance
10. Coaxial cables
11. Waves
12. Resonance and transmission lines
13. Harmonic Filter
14. IF filter

Exercises

15. Driver transformer
16. IF transformer
17. Coaxial cables
18. Tuned speaker
19. Acoustic standing wave
20. Transmitter switch
21. Driver amplifier

Exercises

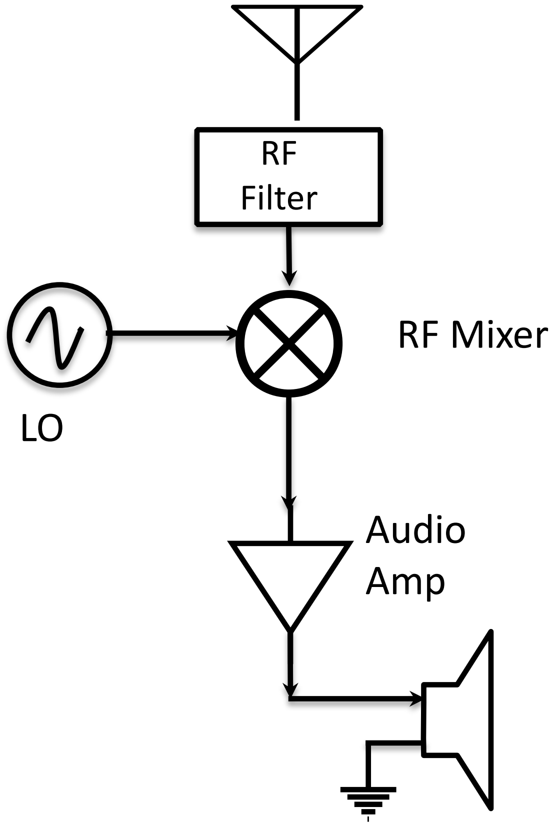
22. Emitter degeneration
23. Buffer amplifier
24. Power amplifier
25. Thermal modelling
26. VFO
27. Gain limiting
28. RF mixer

Exercises

29. Product detector
30. Transmit mixer
31. Audio amplifier
32. AGC
33. Alignment
34. Receiver response
35. Intermodulation
36. Antennas
37. Propagation

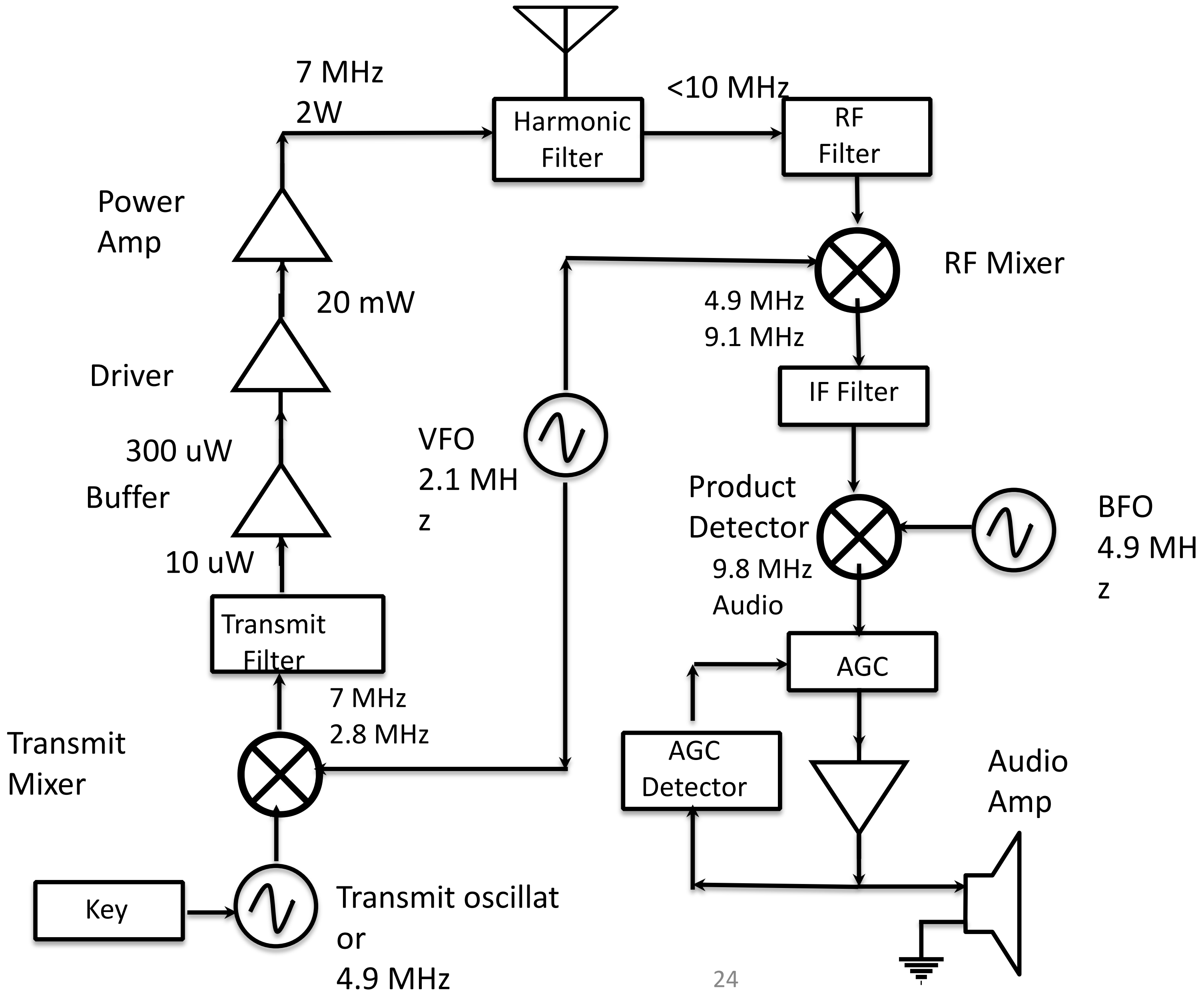
Direct conversion and superhet receivers

- Image frequencies
- Superheterodyne designs



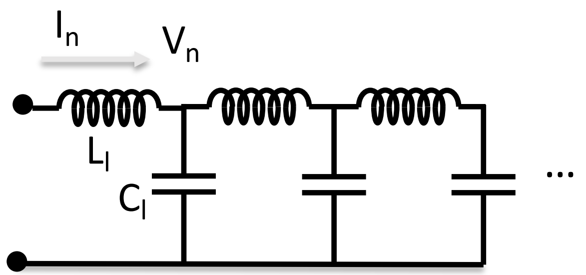
Direct conversion

Norcal 40A



7 MHz
2W
Harmonic Filter
<10 MHz
RF Filter
Power Amp
RF Mixer
20 mW
4.9 MHz
9.1 MHz
Driver
IF Filter
300 uW
VFO
2.1 MH
z
Buffer
Product Detector
BFO
4.9 MH
z
9.8 MHz
Audio
10 uW
Transmit Filter
AGC
7 MHz
2.8 MHz
AGC Detector
Transmit Mixer
Audio Amp
Key
Transmit oscillat
or
4.9 MHz

Transmission Lines



- $V_{n+1} - V_n = -L_l \frac{\partial I_{n+1}}{\partial t}, \ L = \frac{L_l}{l}$
- $I_{n+1} - I_n = -C_l \frac{\partial V_n}{\partial t}, \ C = \frac{C_l}{l}$
- $\frac{\partial^2 V}{\partial z^2} = LC \frac{\partial^2 V}{\partial t^2}$ and $\frac{\partial^2 I}{\partial z^2} = LC \frac{\partial^2 I}{\partial t^2}$
- Solution is $V(z - vt), v = \frac{1}{\sqrt{LC}}$, for forward wave
- $V' = vLI', \ \frac{V}{I} = \sqrt{\frac{L}{C}}, \ Z_0 = \sqrt{\frac{L}{C}}$
- Another solution is $V(z + vt), v = \frac{1}{\sqrt{LC}}$, for r everse wave
- $Z_0 = \frac{V_+}{I_+}, -Z_0 = \frac{V_-}{I_-}, V = V_+ + V_-$
- $P_+(t) = \frac{{V_+}^2}{Z_0}, \ P_-(t) = -\frac{{V_-}^2}{Z_0}$
- $\rho = \frac{V_-}{V_+}, \ Z = \frac{V}{I} = \frac{V_+ + V_-}{I_+ + I_-} = \frac{V_+}{I_+} \frac{1 + \frac{V_-}{V_+}}{1 + \frac{I_-}{I_+}} = Z_0 \frac{1+\rho}{1-\rho}$
- $\rho = \frac{Z - Z_0}{Z + Z_0}$
- $\rho_i = \frac{i_-}{i_+} = -\rho$

Power

$\tau = \frac{V}{V_+} = 1 + \rho = \frac{2Z}{Z + Z_0}, V = 2V_+$

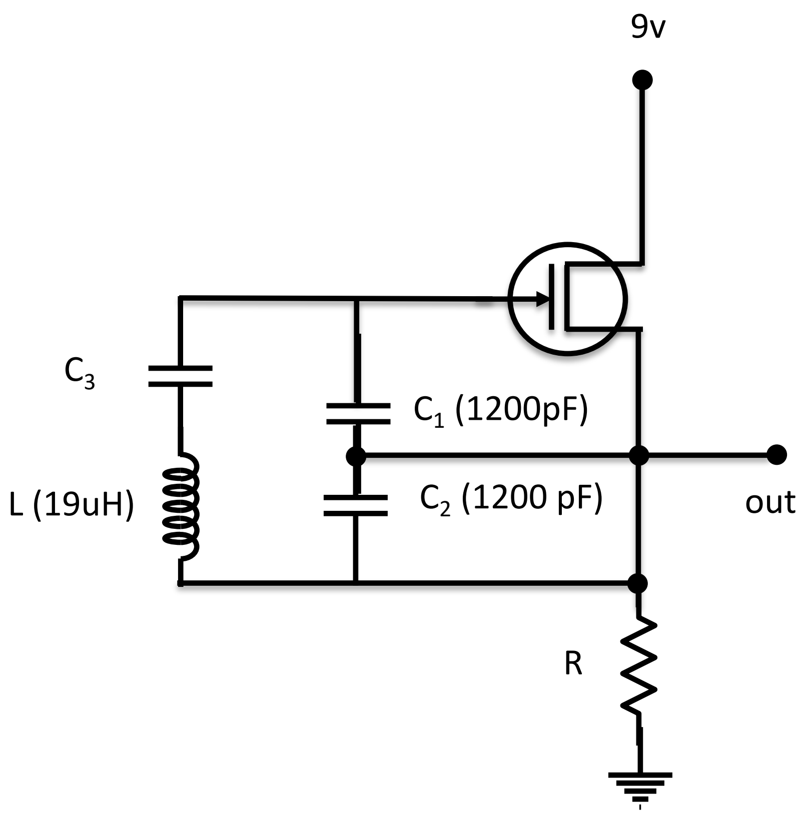
Lookback resistance is $R_s = Z_0$

$P_+ = \frac{{V_+}^2}{2Z_0} = \frac{{V_0}^2}{8Z_0}$, This is the total available power

Transmission Lines - continued

x

Norcal Clapp oscillator



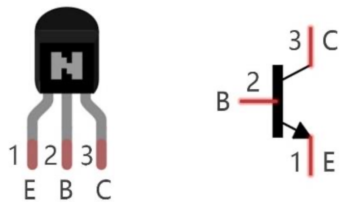
- $i_d = g_m v_{gs}$
- Resonance: $-\frac{1}{j\omega_0 C_2} = j\omega_0 L + \frac{1}{j\omega_0 C_3} + \frac{1}{j\omega_0 C_1}$
- $\omega_0 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{LC}}$, $C = C_1 || C_2 || C_3$
- At resonance, $v_{gs} = R i_d \frac{C_1}{C_2}$, $L = \frac{C_1}{RC_2}$
- Oscillation continues if $g_m > \frac{C_1}{RC_2}$
- $v_{gs} = 2v_s$

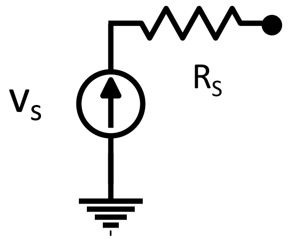
Acoustics

- $\frac{\partial^2 P}{\partial t^2} = \frac{\gamma P}{\rho}\frac{\partial^2 P}{\partial x^2}, v = \sqrt{\frac{\gamma P}{\rho}} == 332\,\frac{m}{s}$
- $SWR = \frac{\lambda^2}{2\pi A}$, A is the area of the tube

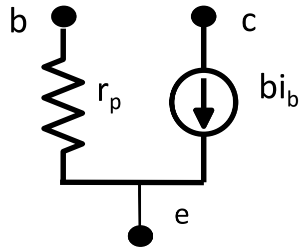
Bipolar Transistors

- NPN, PNP
- Model
- $i_C = \alpha i_E$
- $i_C = \beta i_B$
- $\beta = \alpha/(1- \alpha)$
- $\beta \sim 100$





Bipolar source model

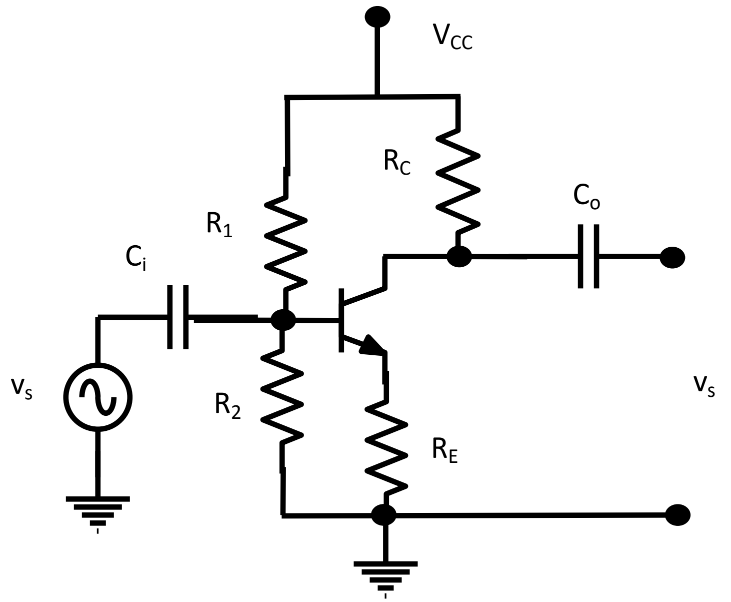


Bipolar equivalent circuit

Bipolar Switches

- NPN, PNP
- Model
- $i_C = \alpha i_E$
- $i_C = \beta i_B$
- $\beta = \alpha/(1- \alpha)$
- $\beta \sim 100$

BJT common emitter amplifier



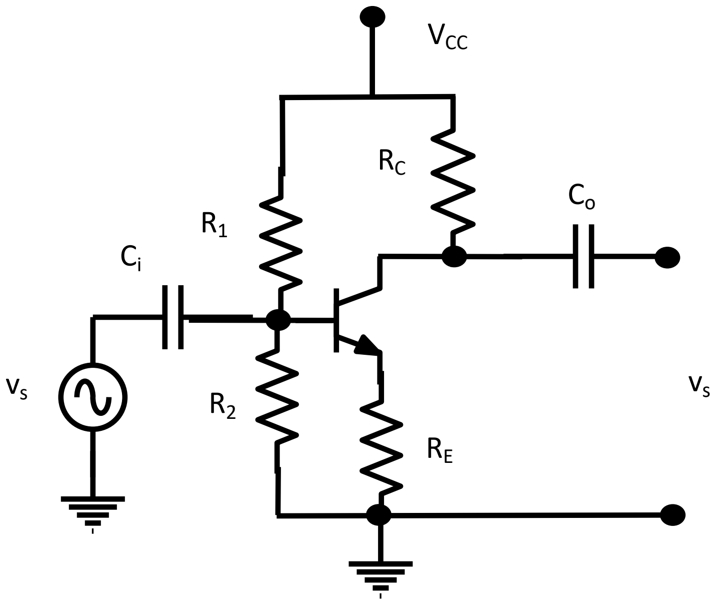
Common emitter amp

- Here's how to design a common emitter amplifier. We use a 2n3904 transistor with β=150. This circuit will work! Build it.

1. Pick the supply voltage V_{cc}=12V.
2. Choose a gain (amplification factor), A = 5.
3. Choose the "Q point" of the conducting transistor (4mA).
4. $V_{cc} = (i_c \cdot R_C) + V_{ce} + i_e R_E \sim i_e \cdot (R_C+R_E) + V_{ce}$ with i_c=4mA. We get $(R_C+R_E) = (V_{cc} - V_{ce})/(4mA)$ =1.75 k**Ω**.
5. Since A = 5 and $A=R_C/R_E$, $R_C= 5 R_E$ so $R_E \sim 270$ **Ω** (this is a standard resistor value) and R_C= 1.5k**Ω**.

Credit: Ward, Hands on Radio.

BJT common emitter amplifier continued



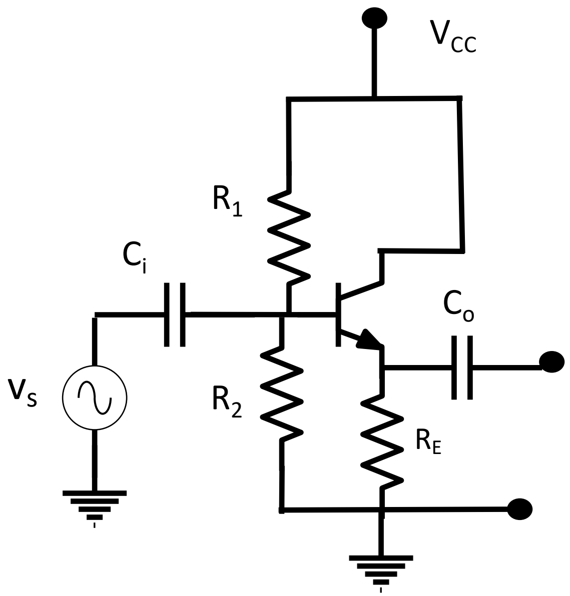
Common emitter amp

6. i_b = 4mA/β = 27 μA.
7. Since V_{be} must be greater than .7V throughout the input signal range, we want the voltage across R_2 to satisfy $V_{be} + i_c R_E$ = 1.8V.
8. We insert a voltage divider consisting of R_1 and R_2, so that R_1= (12-1.8)/270 μA ~ 39 kΩ.
9. C_o and C_i are picked to offer small resistance to the frequency range we're interested in and $C_o = C_i$ = 5 μF.

- I haven't explained why we want R_E but it provides thermal stability for the transistor over the range we care about. The fact that $A=R_C/R_E$ can be calculated using Kirchhoff's laws.

Credit: Ward, Hands on Radio.

BJT common collector amplifier



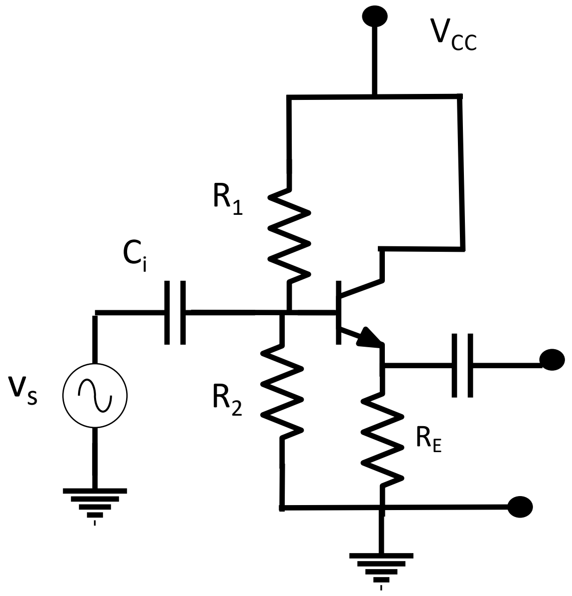
Common collector amp (Emitter Follower)

1. d

Common collector amp

Credit: Ward, Hands on Radio.

BJT common collector amplifier continued

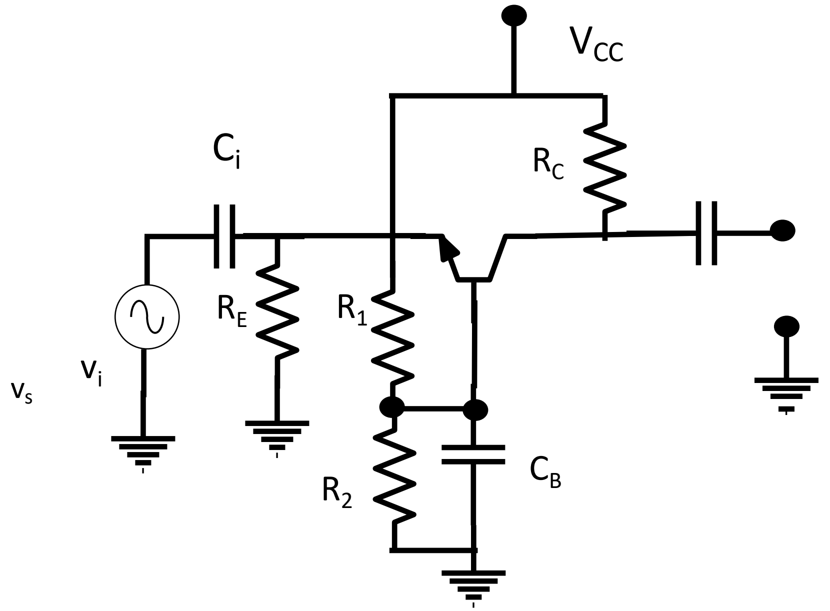


Common collector amp (Emitter Follower)

6. x

Credit: Ward, Hands on Radio.

BJT common base amplifier

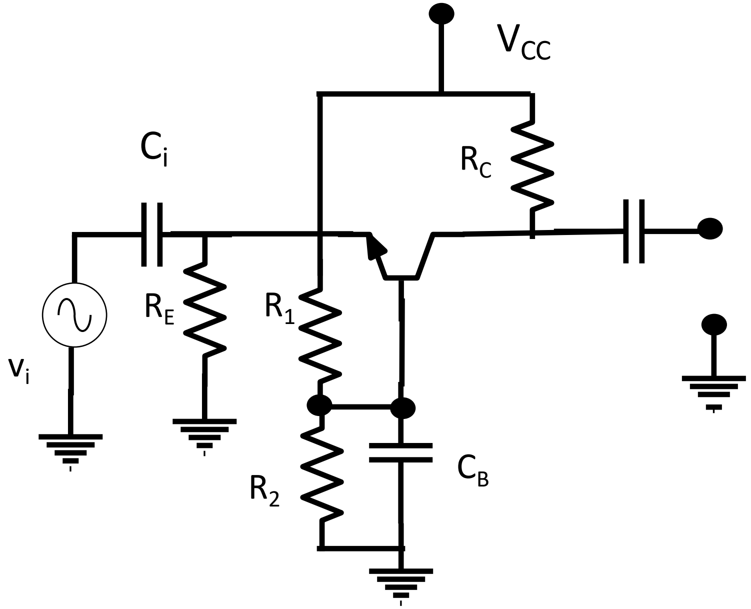


Common base amp

- x

BJT common base amplifier continued

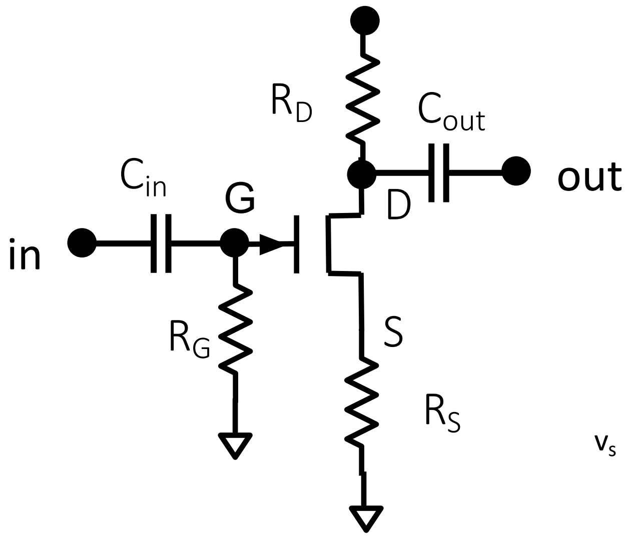
6. x



Common base amp

JFETs

JFET Common Emitter Amplifier



v_s

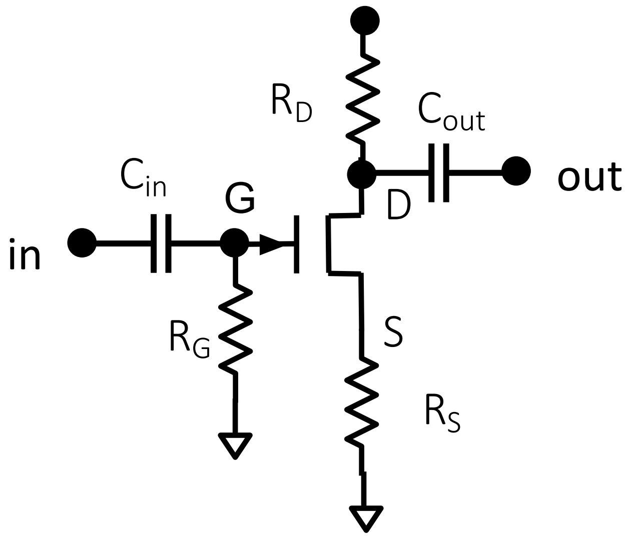
v_s

- x

JFET common emitter amplifier continued

6. x

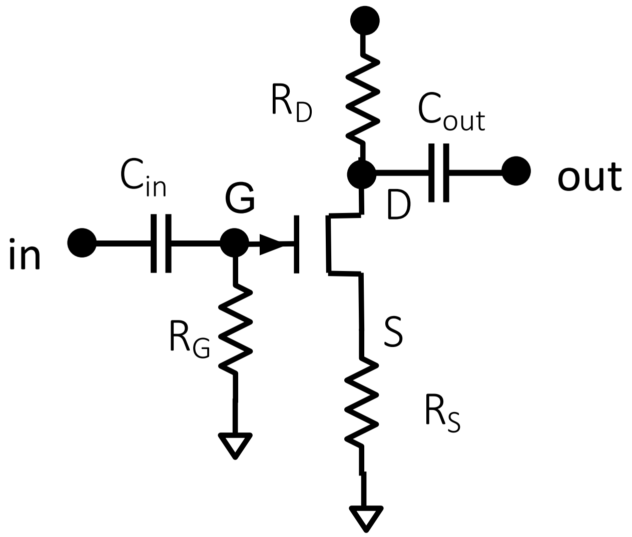
JFET common source amplifier



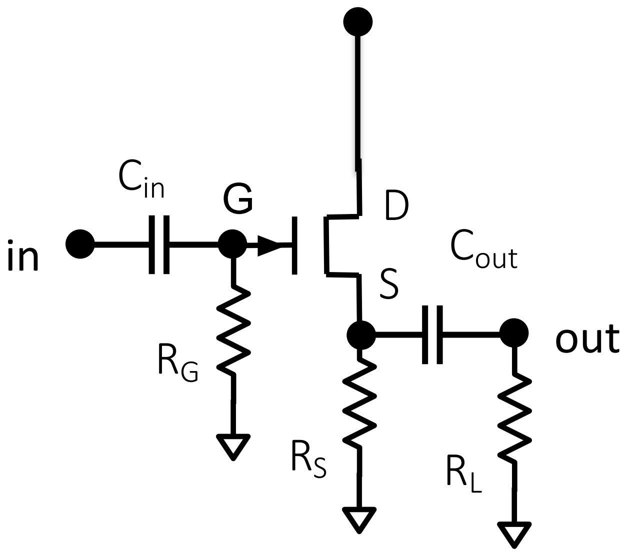
1. d

JFET Common Source Amplifier continued

6. x



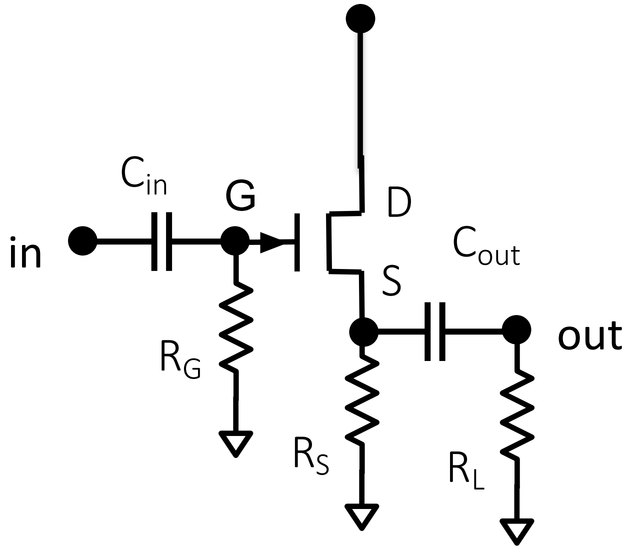
JFET common drain amplifier



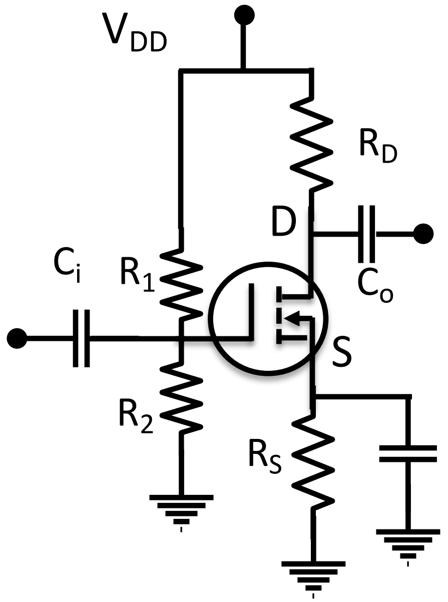
- x

JFET common drain amplifier continued

6. x



CMOS common emitter amplifier

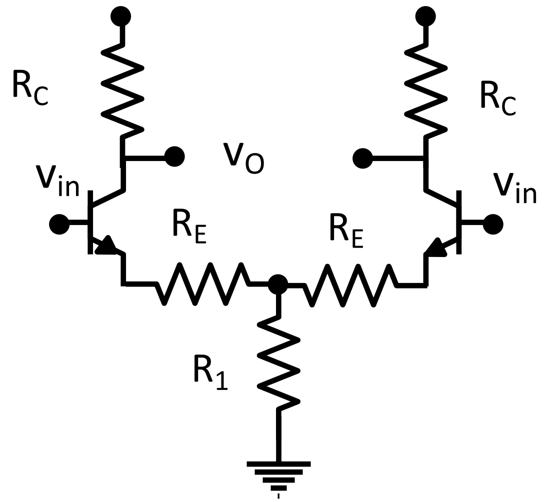


- Pick power
- $V_{DD} = i_D R_D + V_{DS} + i_D R_S$
- $V_{GS} = V_G - i_S R_S$
- $V_G = V_{DD} \frac{R_1}{R_1 + R_2}$
- $i_D = k(V_G - V_{TH})^2$
- Bias around $\frac{V_{DD}}{3}$
- Pick gain, $A = \frac{R_D}{R_S + \frac{1}{g_m}}$

Differential Amplifier

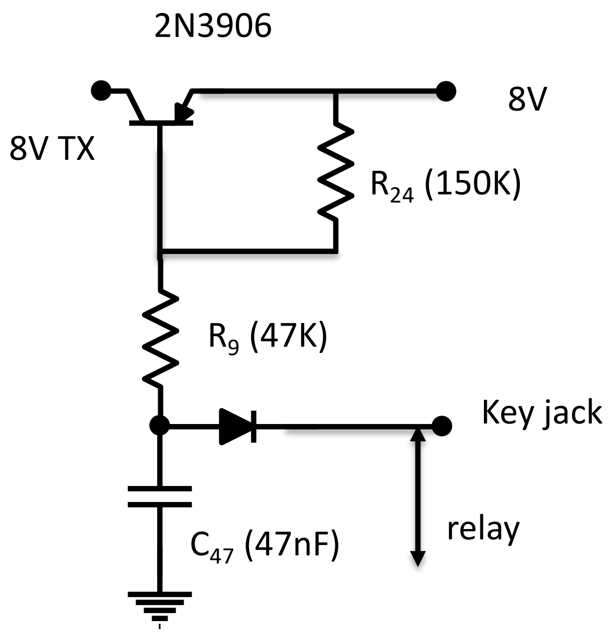
- Two port model
- $\begin{pmatrix} i_1 \\ i_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} y_{11} & y_{12} \\ y_{21} & y_{22} \end{bmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} V_1 \\ V_2 \end{pmatrix}$

Differential amplifier



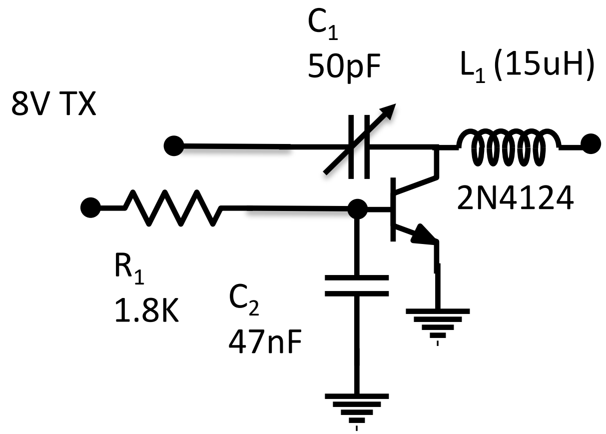
- Pick power ∓ 12
- Choose collecter current ($2mA$) by picking R_1
- Pick gain, $A = \frac{R_C}{2R_E}$

NorCal transmitter switch



- When key is down, transistor conducts

Norcal receiver switch



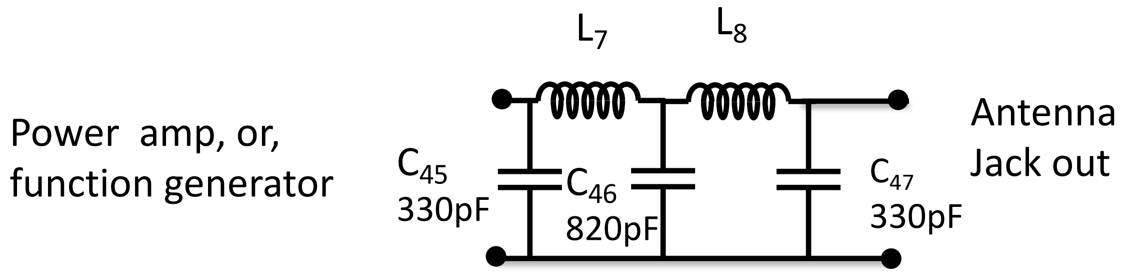
Harmonic filter

If using function generator
use a 1.8K resistor

- Receiver mixer or an oscilloscope with 50Ω

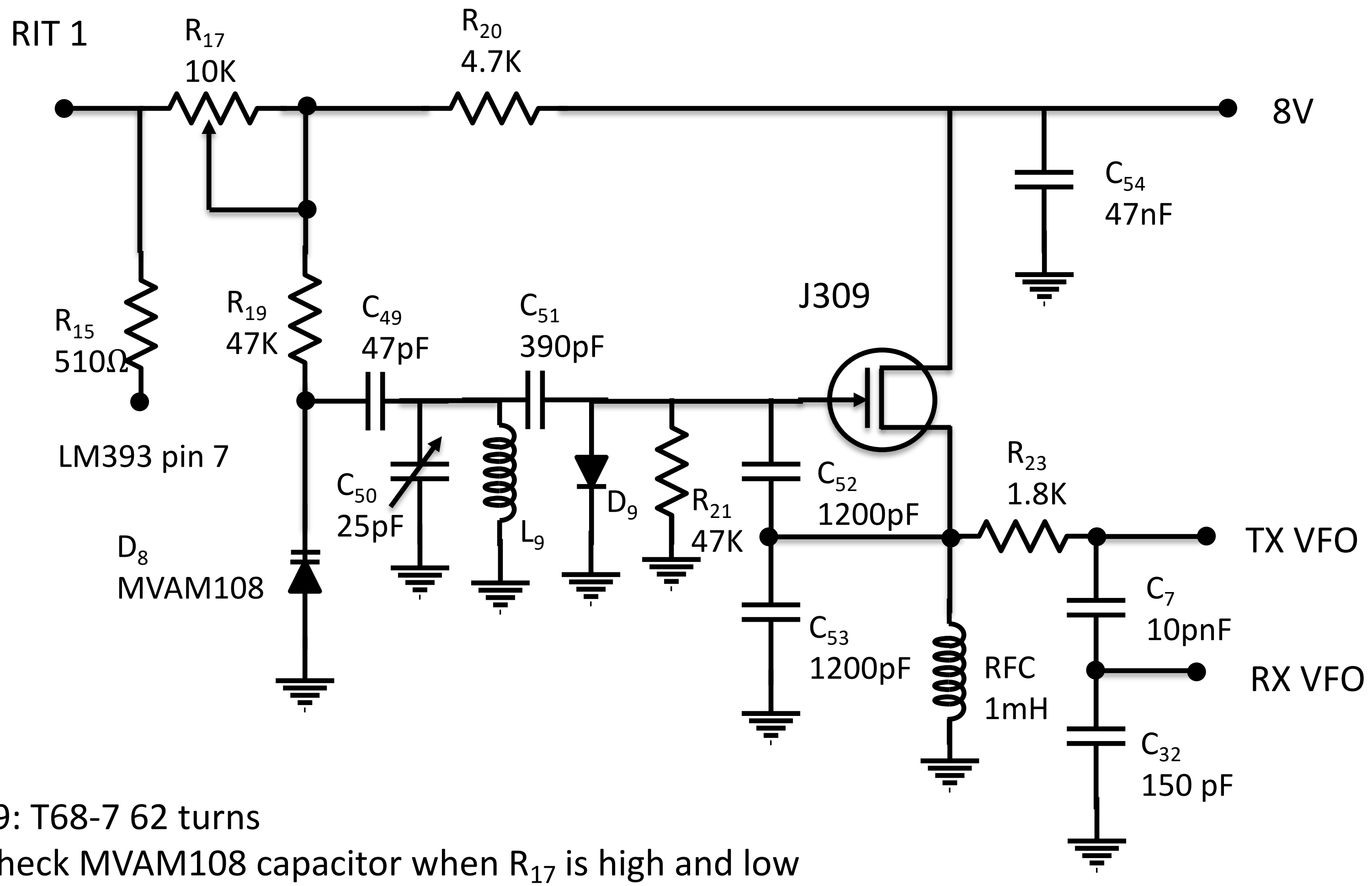
- When transistor conducts the receiver filter shor ts

Norcal Harmonic Filter



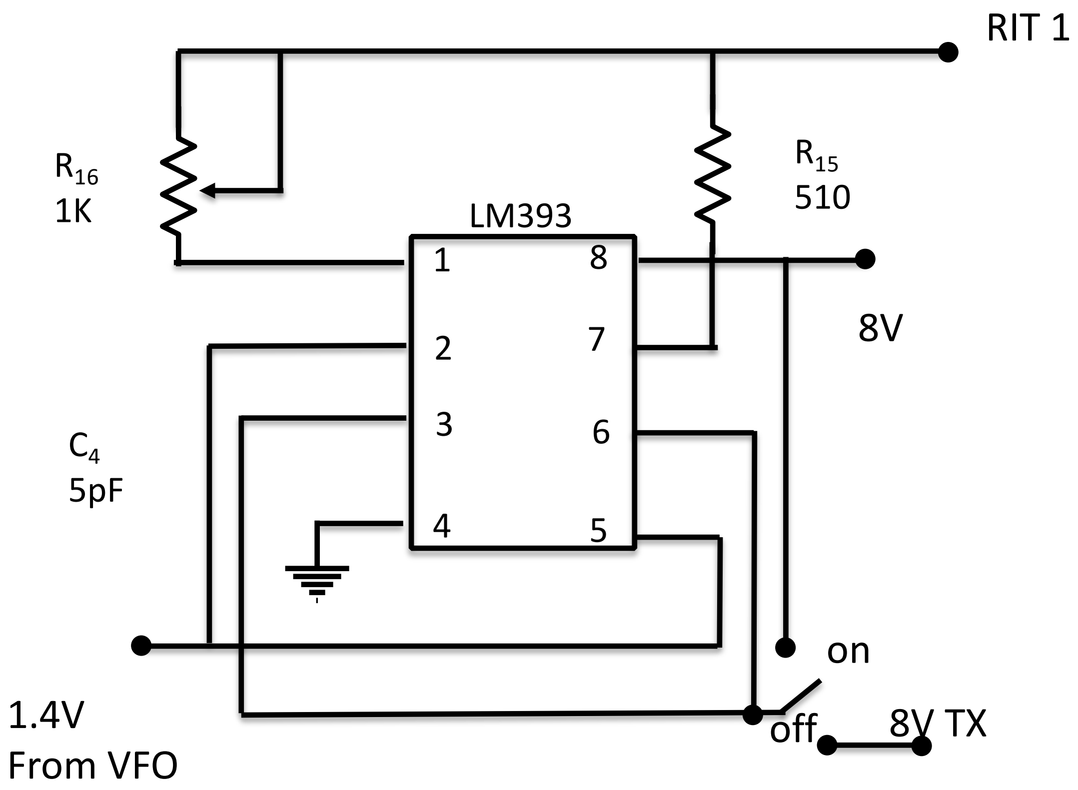
- L_7, L_8 use T37-2 core, 18 turns, 1.3uH
- Compare loss at 7MHz and 14MHz

Norcal VCO



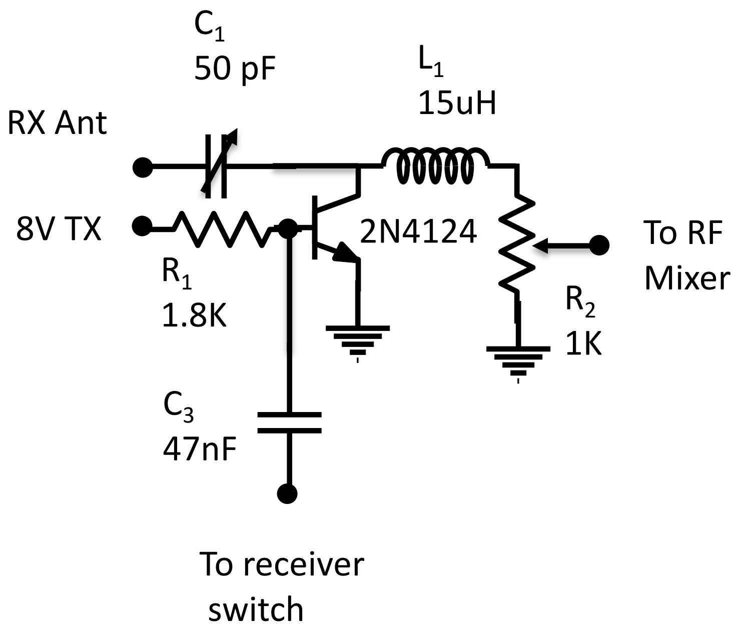
- L9: T68-7 62 turns
- Check MVAM108 capacitor when R_{17} is high and low
- Start resistor (R_{21}) pulls gat to ground at start
- When gain limiting diode (D9) conducts, it pulls gate negative
- Oscillator keeps growing as long as g_m>1/R

Norcal Receiver Incremental Tuning (RIT)

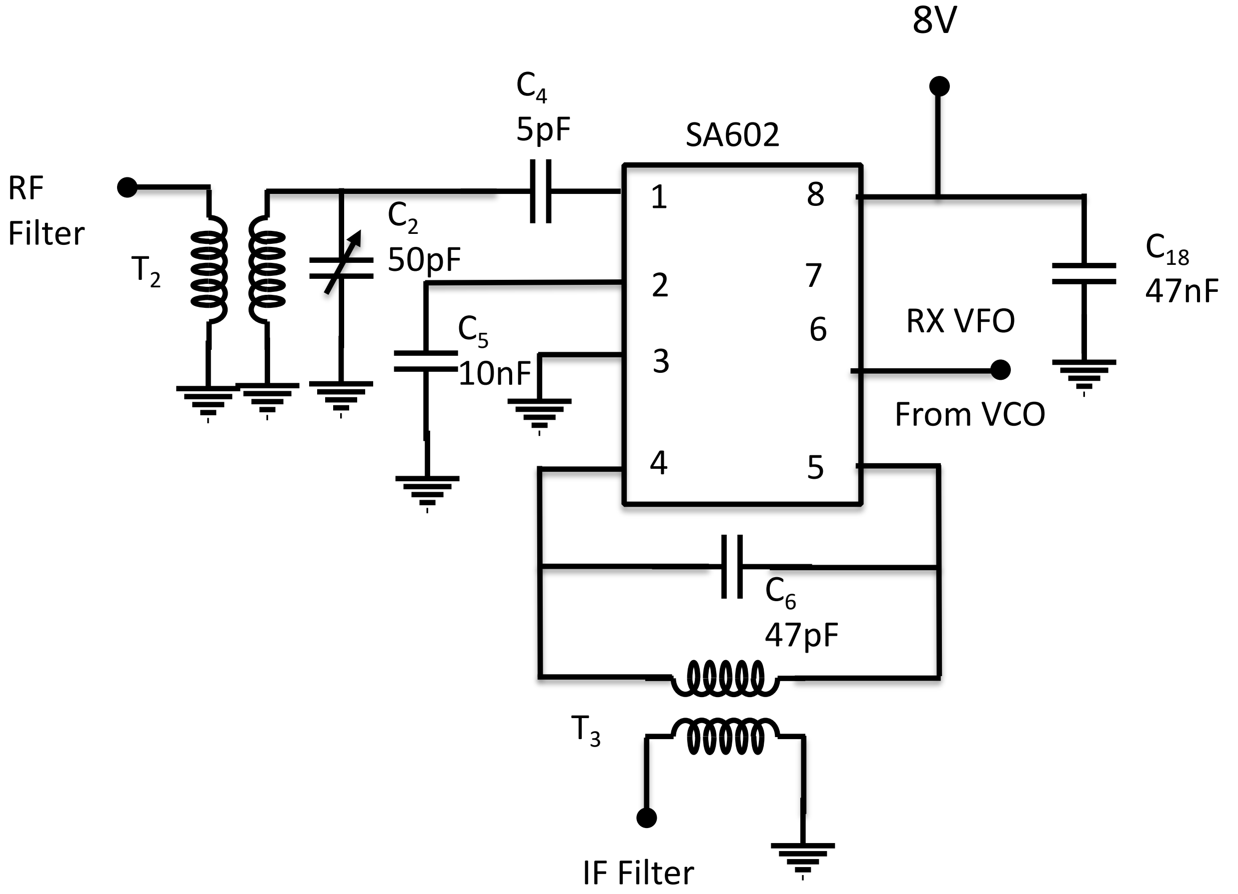


- LM393 is a comparator
- For function generator connect through 1.5K

Norcal RF Filter

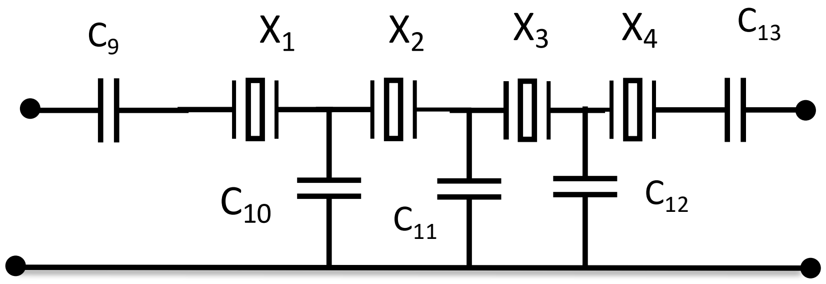


Norcal RF Mixer

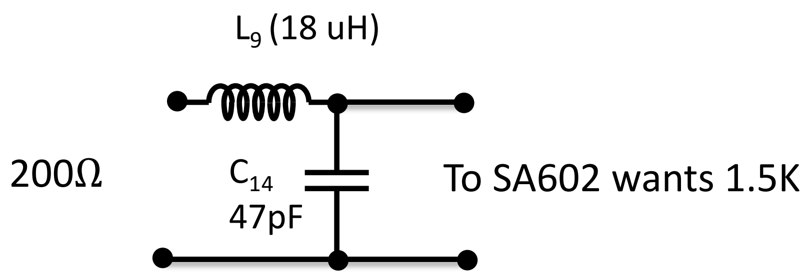


50mVpp if
using function
generator

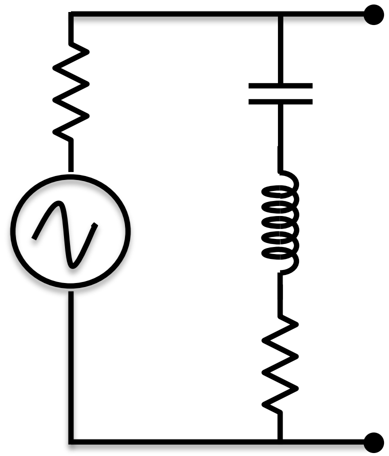
Norcal IF Cohn Filter



- X_1 through X_4 are 4.91 MHz
- C_{10}, C_{11}, C_{12} are 270 pF
- Set function generator to 50mV$_{pp}$ from function generator
- Calculate R and X for filter

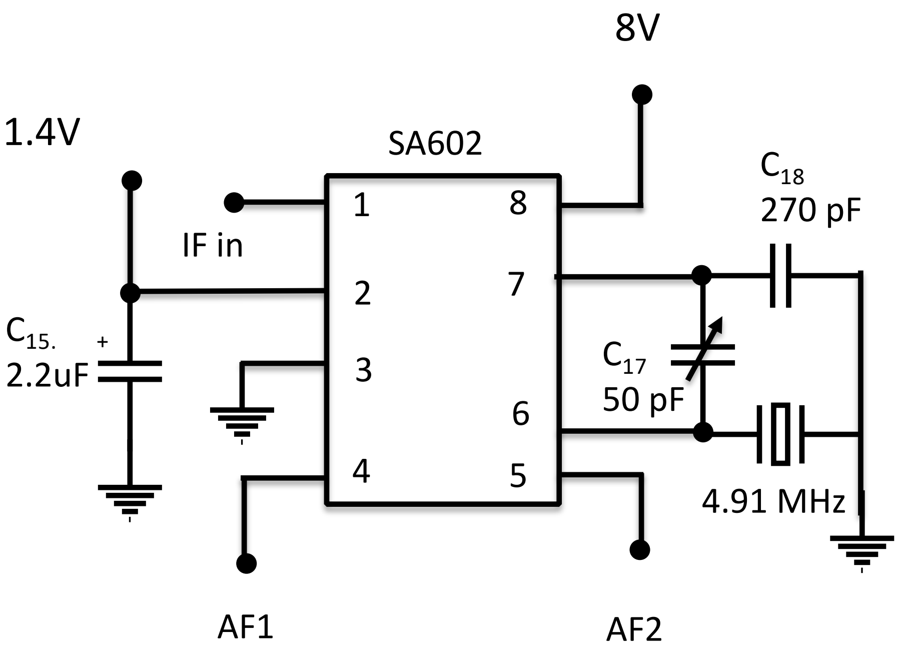


Matching network



Equivalent circuit for crystal and generator

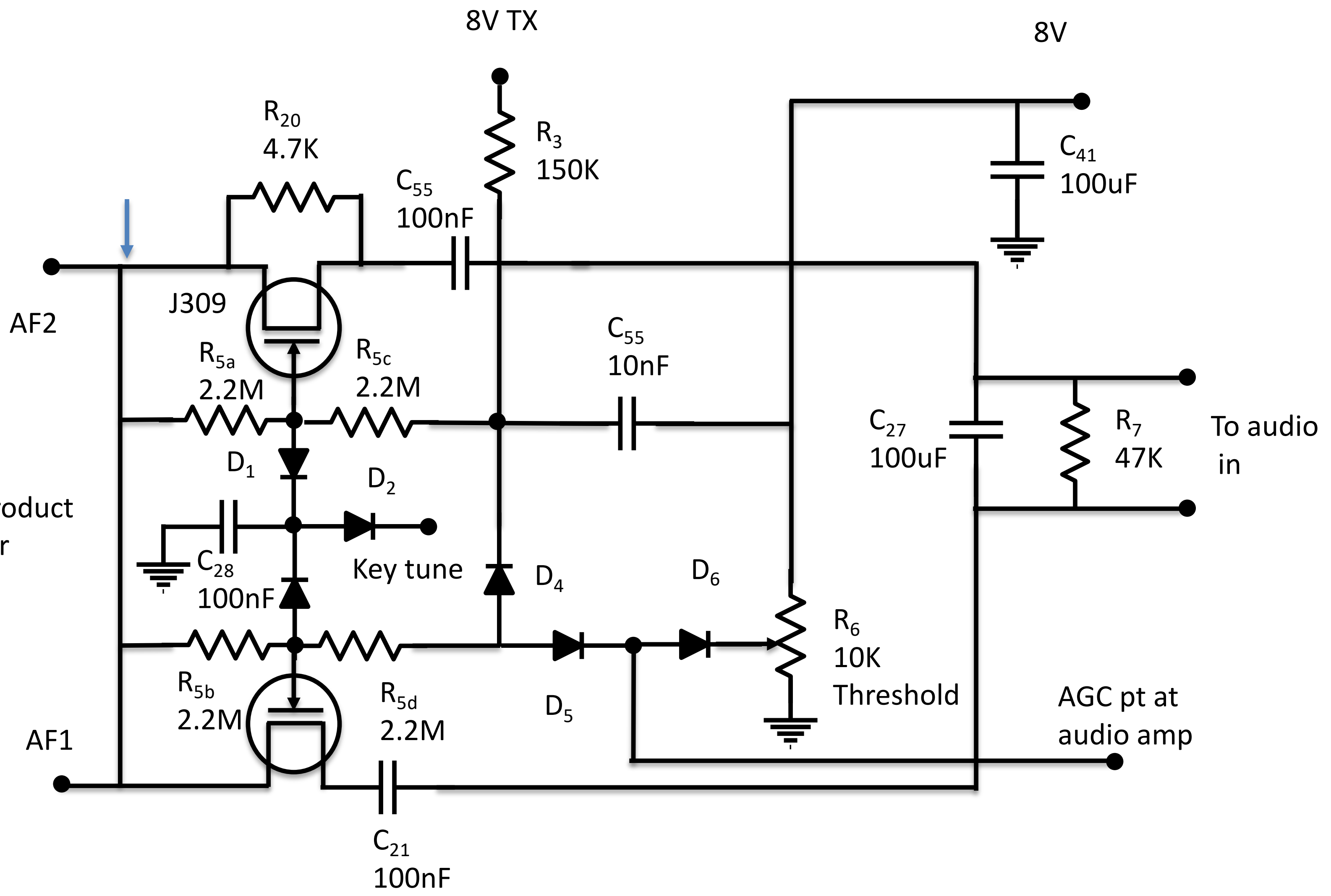
Norcal Product Detector



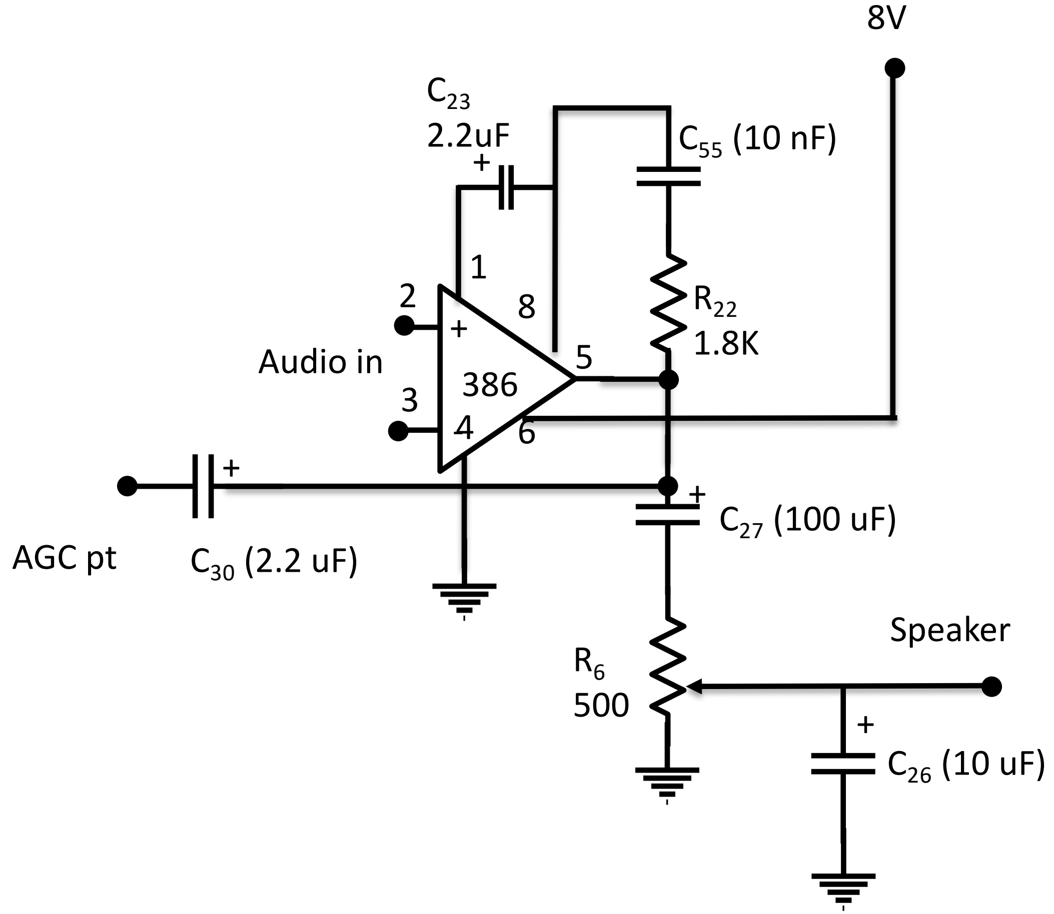
- 620 Hz output through AF1 and AF2

Norcal AGC

Connect to
function generator
through 300K, here



Norcal Audio Amp

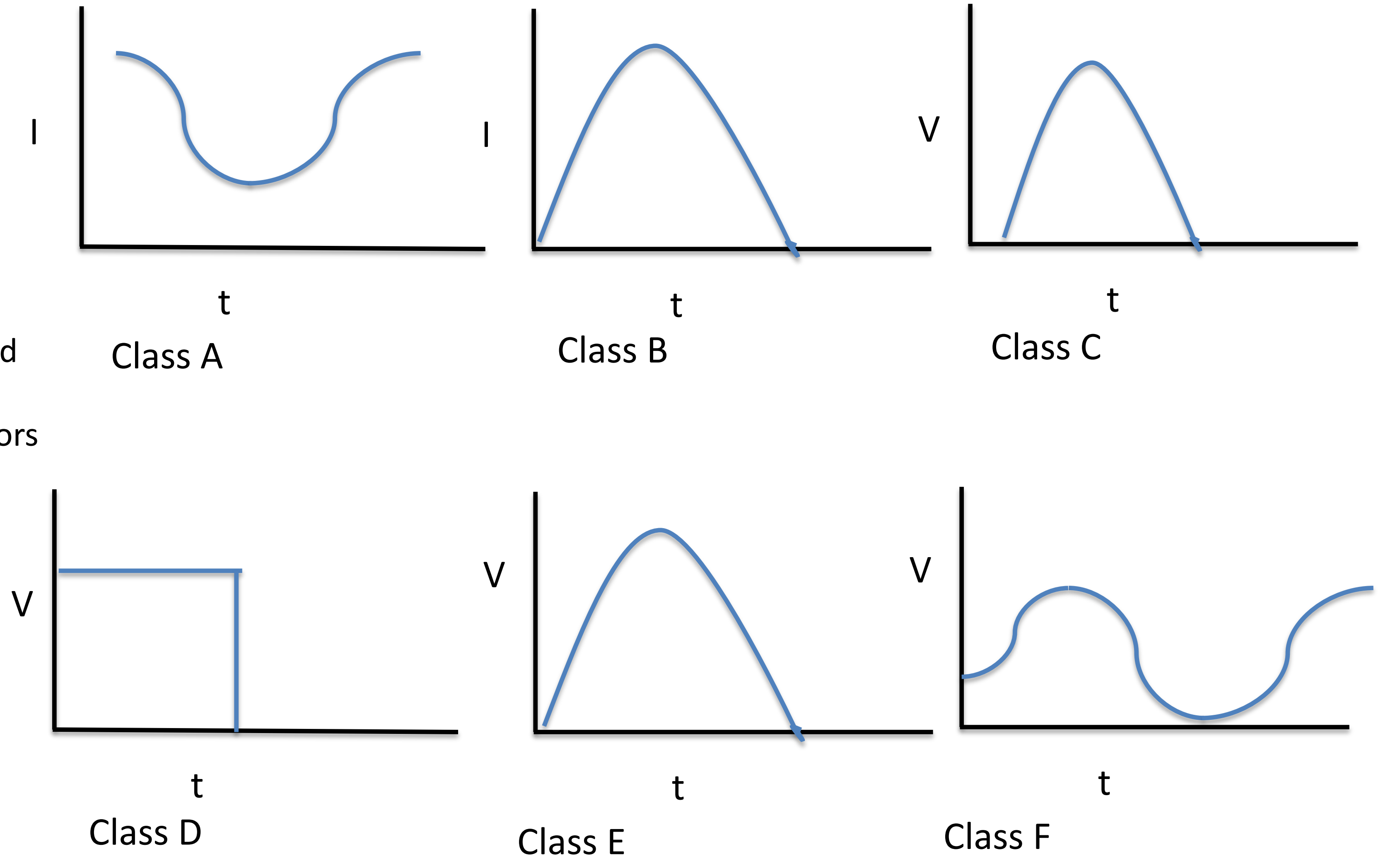


Amplifier classes

Class	**Efficiency**	**Characteristics**
A	35%	Full bias
B	60%	Low bias
C	75%	Saturating
D	75%	Switch in pass-band
E	90%	Voltage switch
F	80%	Harmonic resonators

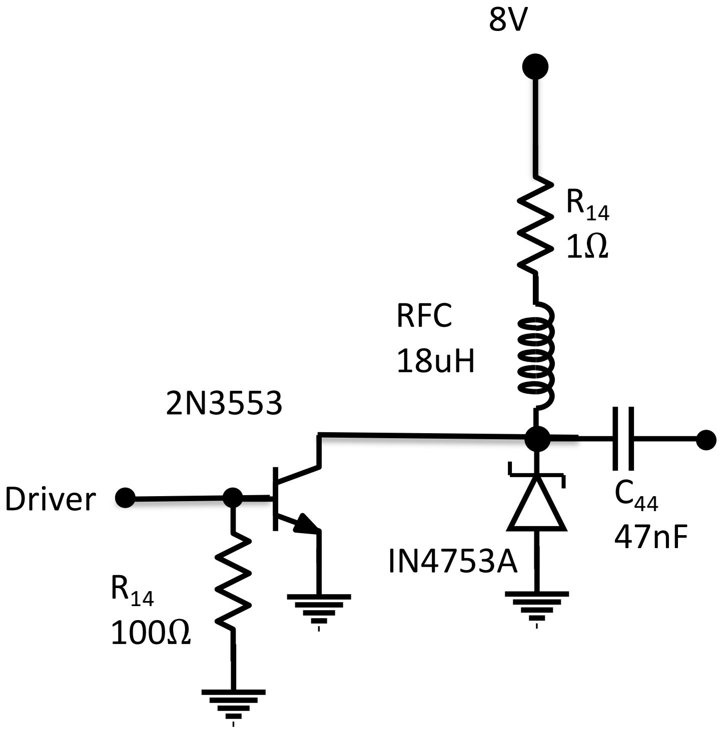
$$\eta = \frac{P}{P_0}, P_d = P_0 - P_i$$

$$P_d = P_a + P_{on}$$

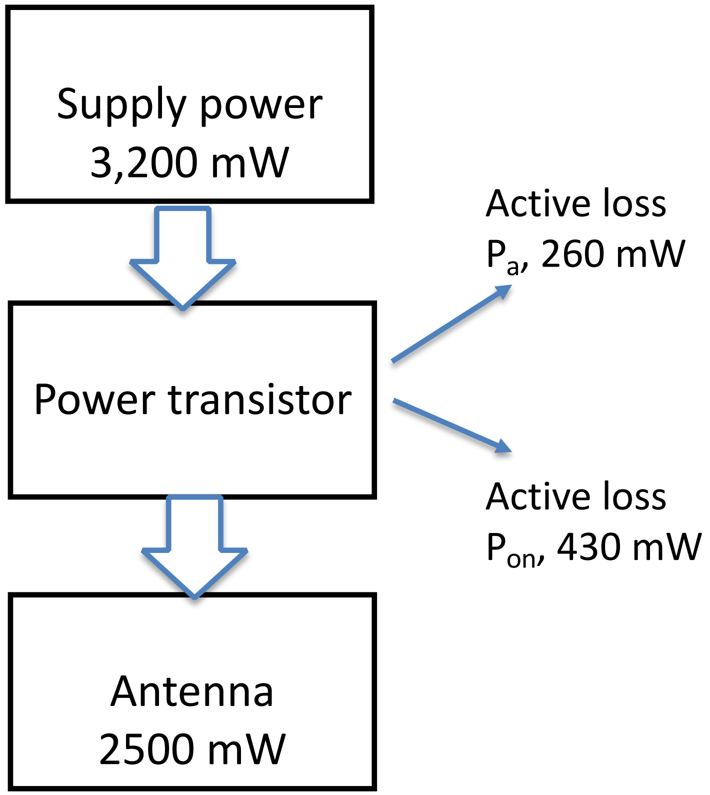


Norcal Power Amp

Norcal-40 Power amp is class C



Harmonic
Filter

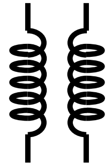


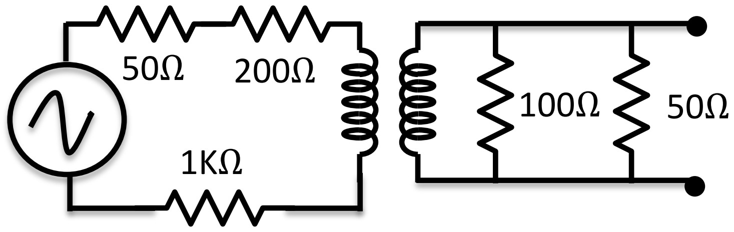
- $R_t = \frac{T - T_0}{P_d}$
- T_0 is ambient temperature, T is heat sink temperature

Norcal matching transformers

- T_1 is driver matcher uses FT 37-43
- Measurement circuit below

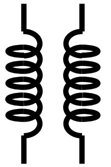
T_1, 14:4

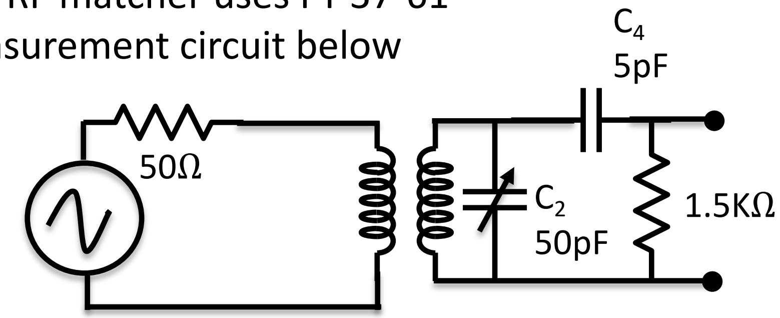




- T_2 is RF matcher uses FT 37-61
- Measurement circuit below

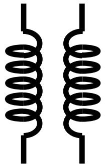
T_2, 1:20

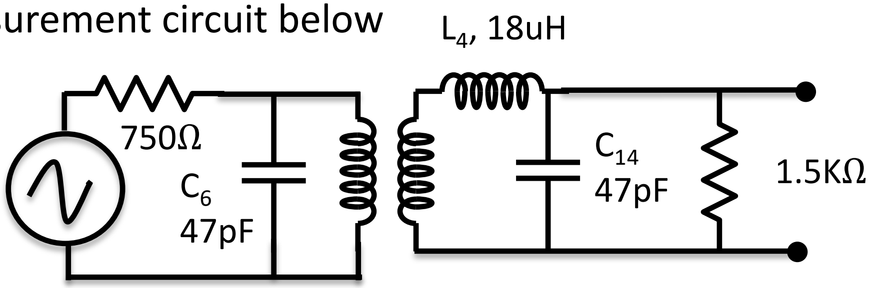




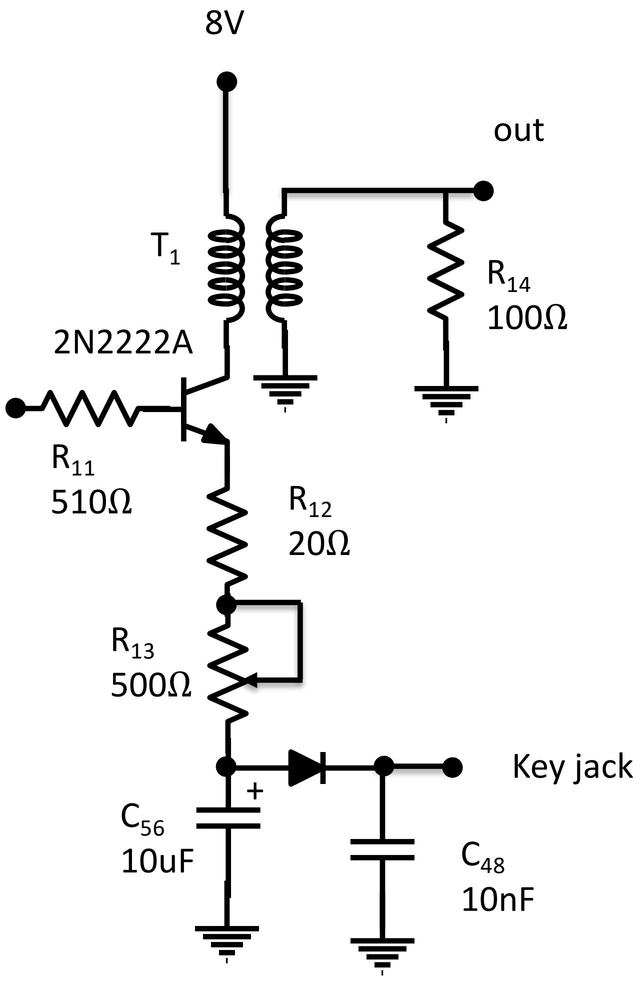
T_3, 23:6

- T_3 is IF matcher uses FT 37-61
- Measurement circuit below



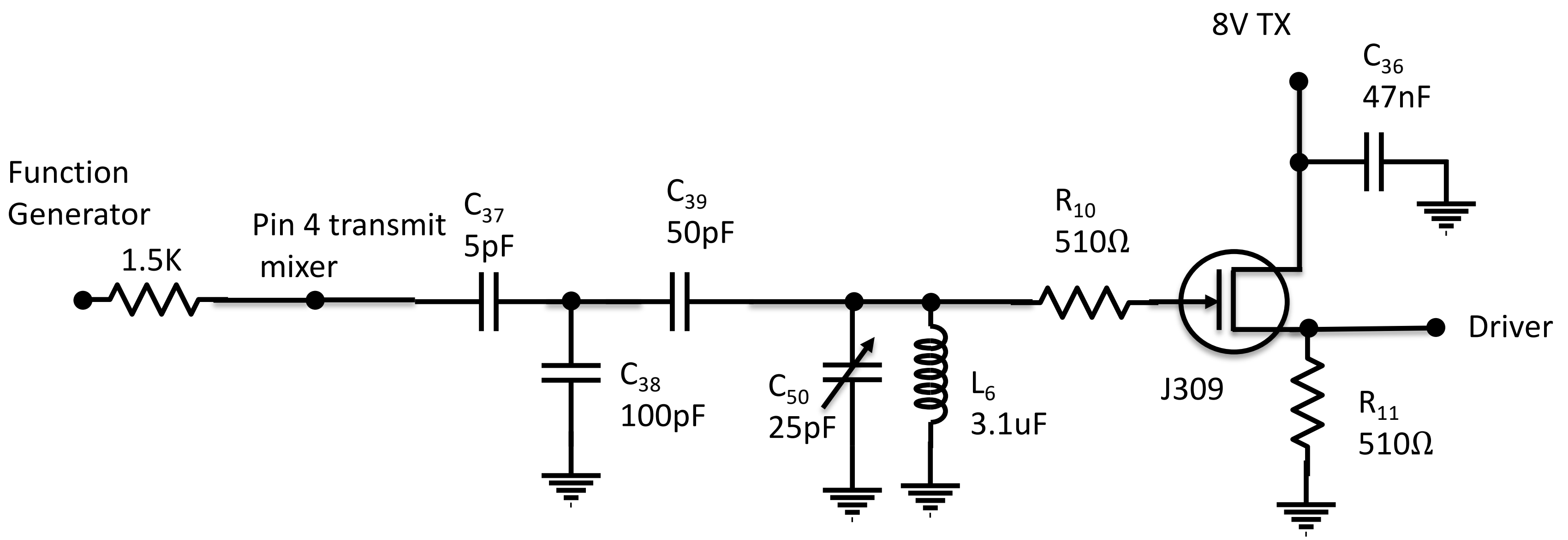


Norcal Driver



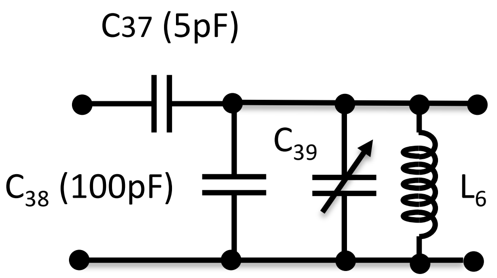
- Use 50Ω scope probe

Norcal Buffer



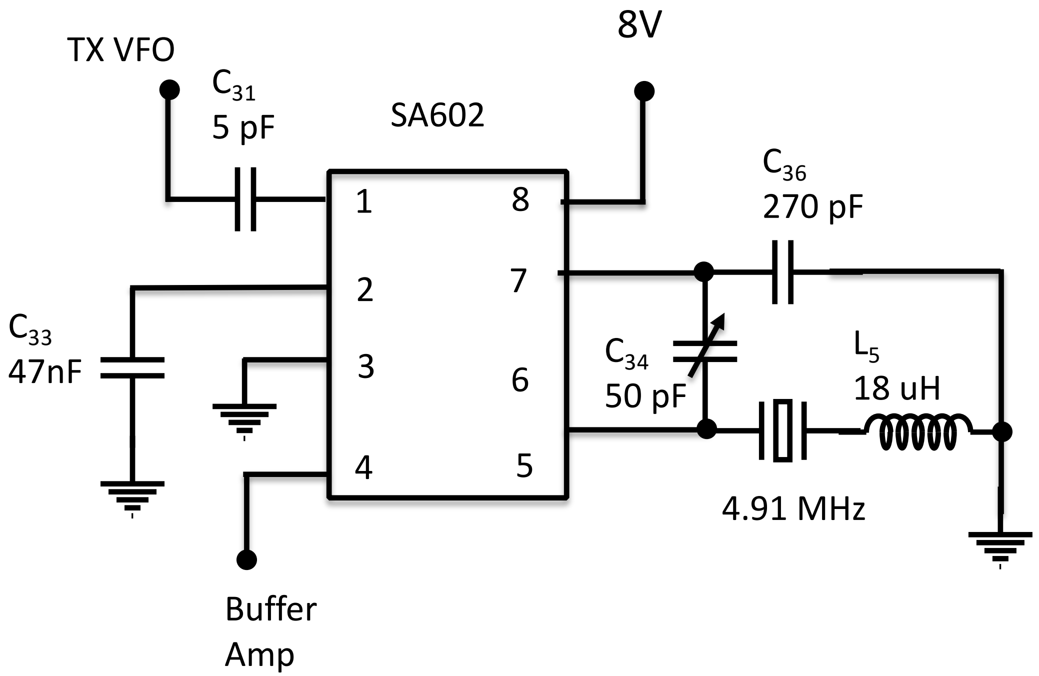
$$G_V = \frac{V}{V_i}$$

Norcal transmit bandpass filter



- $C_{39} = 50pF,$
- L_6 is 36 turns #28 on T37-2 which has $A_l = 4\frac{nH}{turn^2}$
- $L_6 = A_l \cdot 36^2 = 3.1\mu H$
- $Z_2 = -\frac{j}{(C_{38}+C_{39})\omega_o}, \; Z_3 = jL_6\omega_o, Z_1 = \frac{j}{C_{37}\omega_o}$
- $Z_{2,3-eq} = \frac{jL_6\omega_0}{L_6(C_{38}+C_{39})\omega_0{}^2-1}$
- Resonance is when $Z_{2,3-eq} \to \infty, \omega_o{}^2 = \frac{1}{(C_{38}+C_{30})L_6} \approx \frac{10^{18}}{465}$, when almost all the voltage drop is across $Z_{2,3-eq}$ $\omega_o = \frac{10^9}{\sqrt{465}} \approx 50.8\times10^6, f_0 = \frac{\omega_o}{2\pi} \approx 7.1\ MHz$
- Q of filter is: $Q_s = \frac{X_s}{R_s}$. R_s comes from the other compon ents and must be measured
- Note that $Z_{2,3-eq}$ is small for the other modulation prod uct

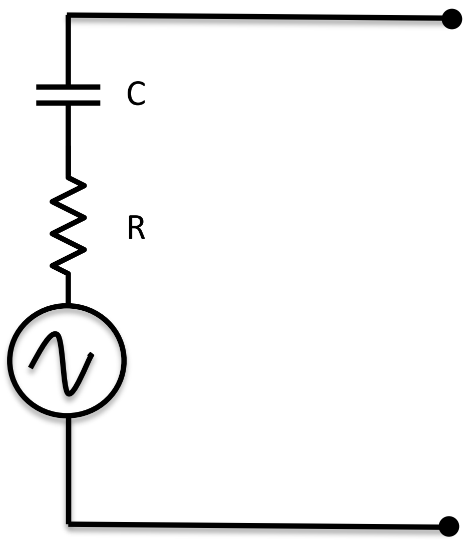
Norcal transmit mixer and oscillator



Antennas and propagation

- From Maxwell, for a plane wave (E in x direction, H in y direction), wave is of form $\exp(j\omega t - j\beta z)$
- $\nabla \times E = -j\mu_0 \omega H$
- $\nabla \times B = j\epsilon_0 \omega E$
- $\beta \hat{z} \times E = \mu_0 \omega H, \beta E_x \hat{y} = \mu_0 \omega H$
- Substituting and taking the restricted cross products, we get: $\beta E_x = \omega \mu_0 \frac{\omega \epsilon_0}{\beta}$, so $\beta = \omega \sqrt{\mu_0 \epsilon_0}$
- Power density: $S = Re\left(\frac{E_x \overline{H_y}}{2}\right) = \frac{(|E_x|)^2}{2\eta_0}$
- $\eta_0 = \frac{E_x}{H_y} = \sqrt{\frac{\mu_0}{\epsilon_0}} = 377\Omega$
- Impedance: $P_t = \frac{R|I|^2}{2}$, R is real part of Z, $R = R_r + R_l, \eta = \frac{R_r}{R}$
- Power density for isotropic antenna: $S_i = \frac{P_t}{4\pi r^2}$
- Define $G(\theta, \phi) = \frac{S(\theta,\phi)}{S_r}$. $S(\theta, \phi)$ is just the Poynting vector
- For isotropic reference, $G = \frac{4\pi r^2 S}{P_t}$

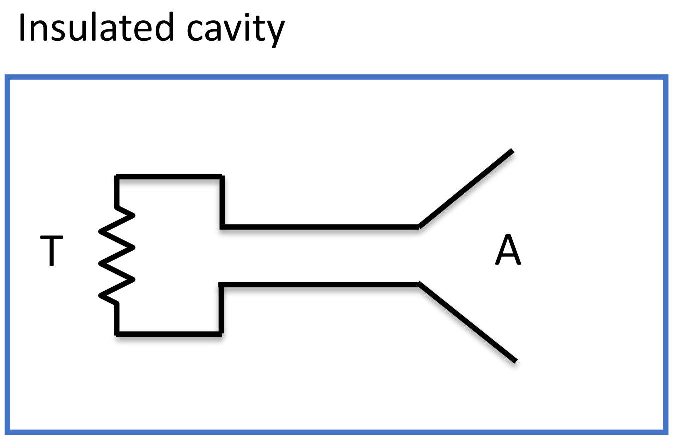
Receiving antenna Thevenin



Antennas and propagation

- Receiving antenna:
- $V_0 = hE$, h is effective antenna length ($h = \frac{l}{2}$ for short antenna)
- For dipole: $V_0 = \frac{l}{2}\, E \sin(\theta)$
- $A(\theta, \phi) = \frac{P_r}{S(\theta,\phi)}$. This is the definition of the effective area, A.
- By reciprocity, $A(\theta, \phi) = \frac{\lambda^2}{4\pi} G(\theta, \phi)$
- $P_r = \frac{|V_0|^2}{8R_a} = \frac{|hE|^2}{8R_a}$, so
- $P_r = \frac{h^2 S \eta_0}{4R}$
- $A = \frac{h^2 \eta_0}{4R}$

Antennas and propagation

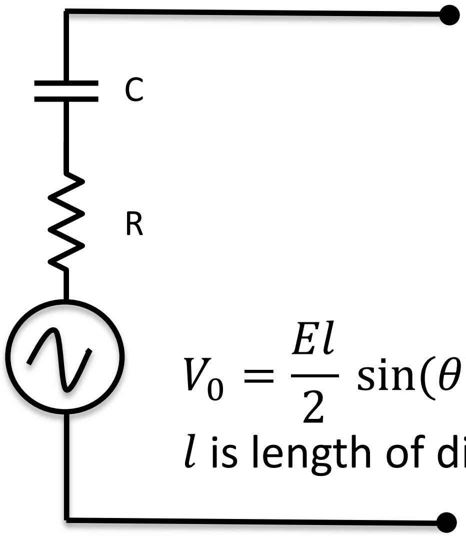


- Antenna theorem: $\oint A\, d\Omega = \lambda^2$
- For cavity on right, T is constant at thermodynamic equilibrium and the same power is transmitted and emitted, the Johnson noise is kT. The energy received is $E = \frac{4\pi kT}{c\lambda^2}$. Set $B = \frac{kT}{\lambda^2}$. $kT = \oint BA\, d\Omega = \oint A \frac{kT}{\lambda^2}\, d\Omega$, which gives the antenna theorem
- For transmitting/receiving antenna pairs: $G_1 A_2 = \frac{|V|^2 \pi r^2}{|I|^2 R_1 R_2} = G_2 A_1$. So $\frac{G_1}{A_1} = \frac{G_2}{A_2} = \frac{4\pi}{\lambda^2}$
- Friis formulas
- $S = \frac{P_t G}{4\pi r^2}, P_r = SA = \frac{P_t G A}{4\pi r^2}$

Reciprocity and dipole

Dipole Thevenin equivalent circuit

- For dipole (Length: $l = \frac{\lambda}{2}$)
- $\lambda^2 = \int A \, d\Omega = \int \frac{h^2 \eta_0}{4R_r} \, d\Omega$, so
- $R_r = \frac{l^2 \eta_0}{16\lambda^2} \int sin^2(\theta) d\Omega = \eta_0 \frac{\pi}{6} \, (\frac{l}{\lambda})^2$
- $A = \frac{3\lambda^2}{8\pi} \, sin^2(\theta)$ and $G = 1.5 \, sin^2(\theta)$. . Note we used $h = \frac{l}{2} \sin(\theta)$



$V_0 = \frac{El}{2} \sin(\theta)$

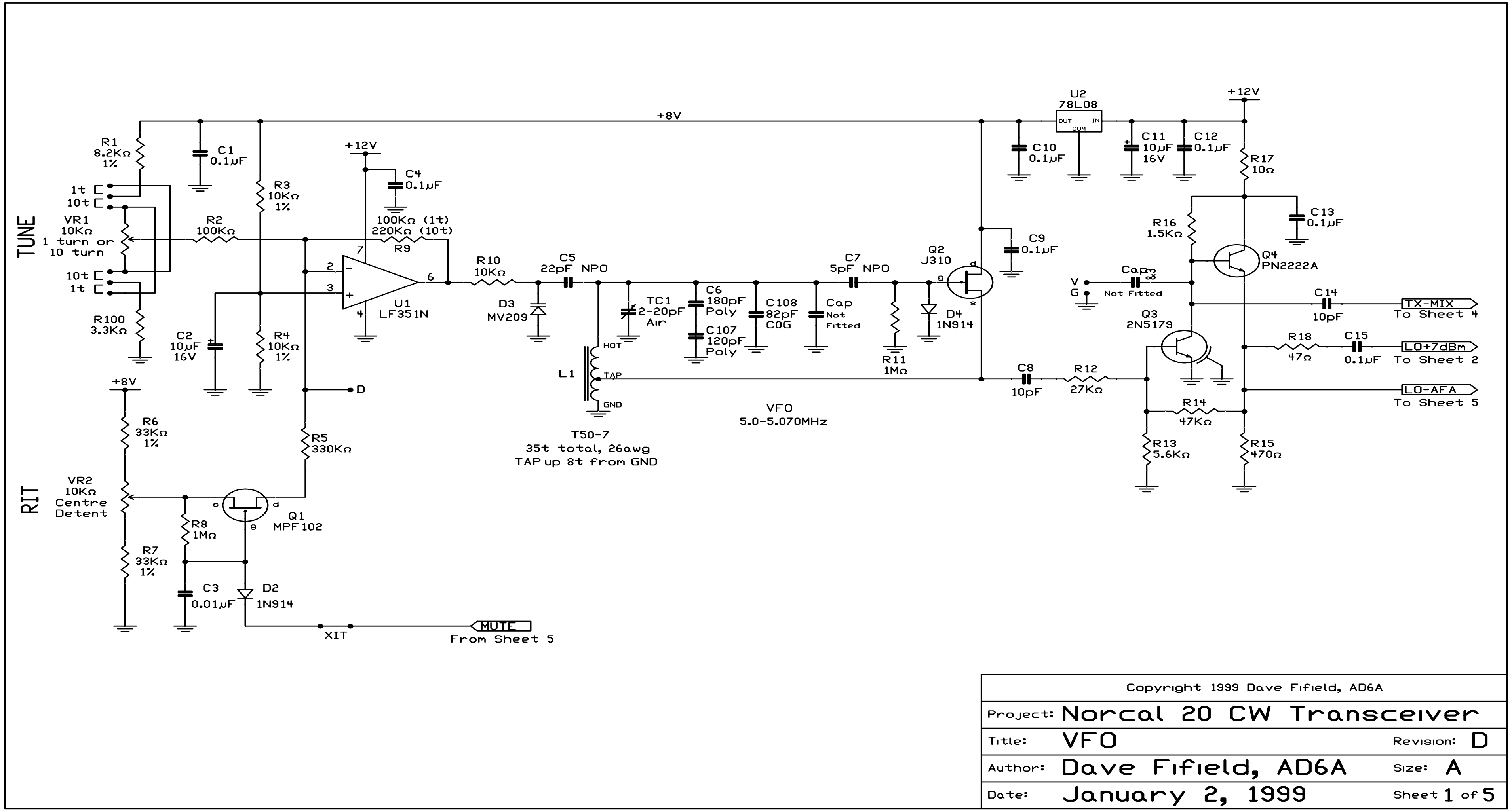
l is length of dipole

- For Norcal, $G = 1, \; A = 150 m^2$, for $r = 2000 \, m, P_r = 6pW$

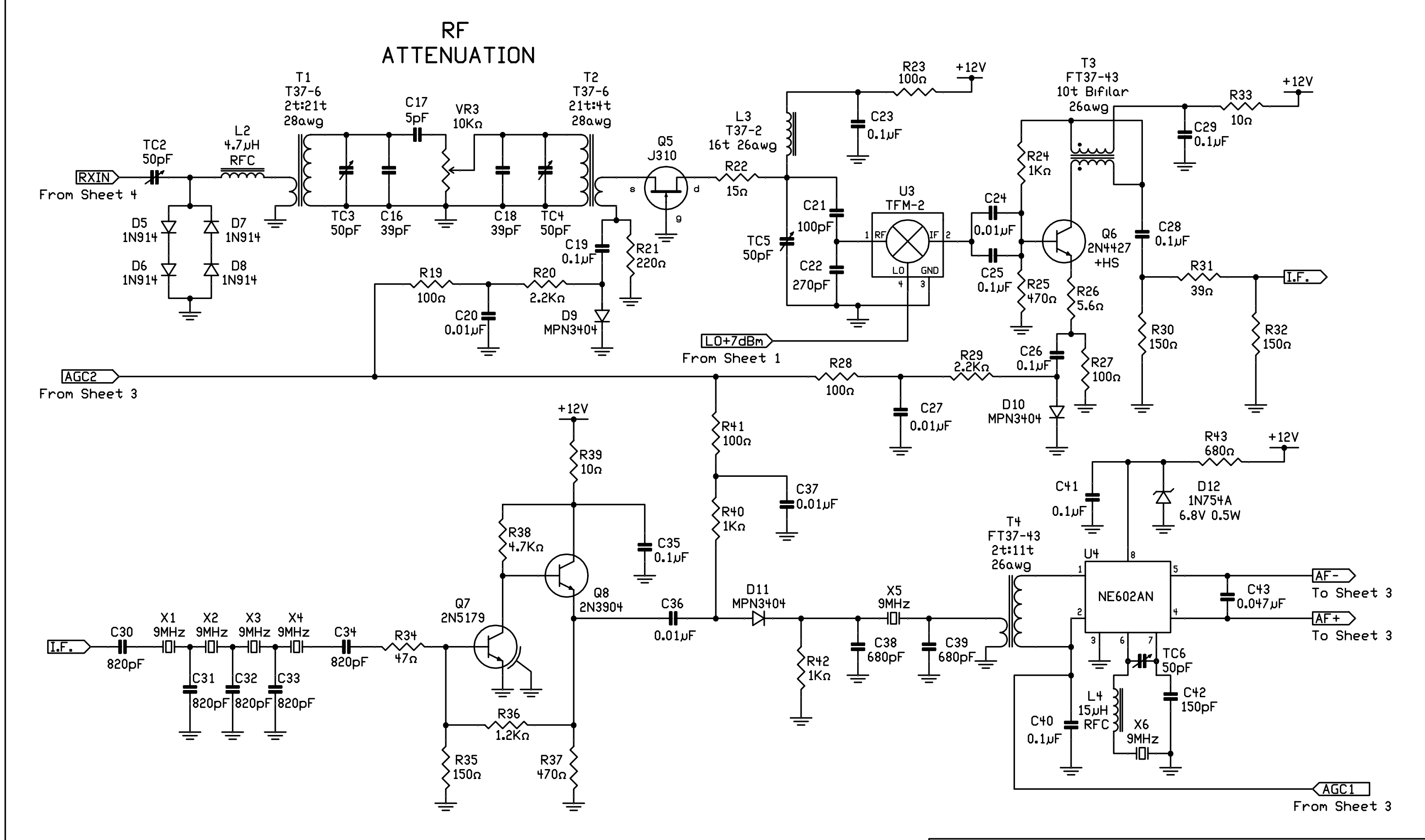
Noise

- $V_{n(rms)} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{\tau}\int_0^\tau V(t)^2 \, dt}$
- $P_n = \frac{{V_{n(rms)}}^2}{R}$, R is load resistance
- $SNR = \frac{P}{P_n}$
- $MDS = \frac{P_n}{G}$
- Nyquist
- $V_C = \frac{1}{j\omega C}\frac{V_n}{R+j\omega L+\frac{1}{j\omega C}}$
- $\overline{|V_c|^2} = \frac{\overline{|V_n|^2}}{|1-\omega^2 LC+j\omega RC|^2}$
- Expected energy at resonance is $kT = \frac{C}{2}\int_0^\infty |V_c|^2 df$
- $\int_0^\infty \frac{1}{|1-\omega^2 LC+j\omega RC|^2} df = \frac{1}{4RC}$
- So, $\overline{|V_c|^2} = 8\mathrm{kTR}$

Norcal circuit diagram, 1



Norcal circuit diagram, 2



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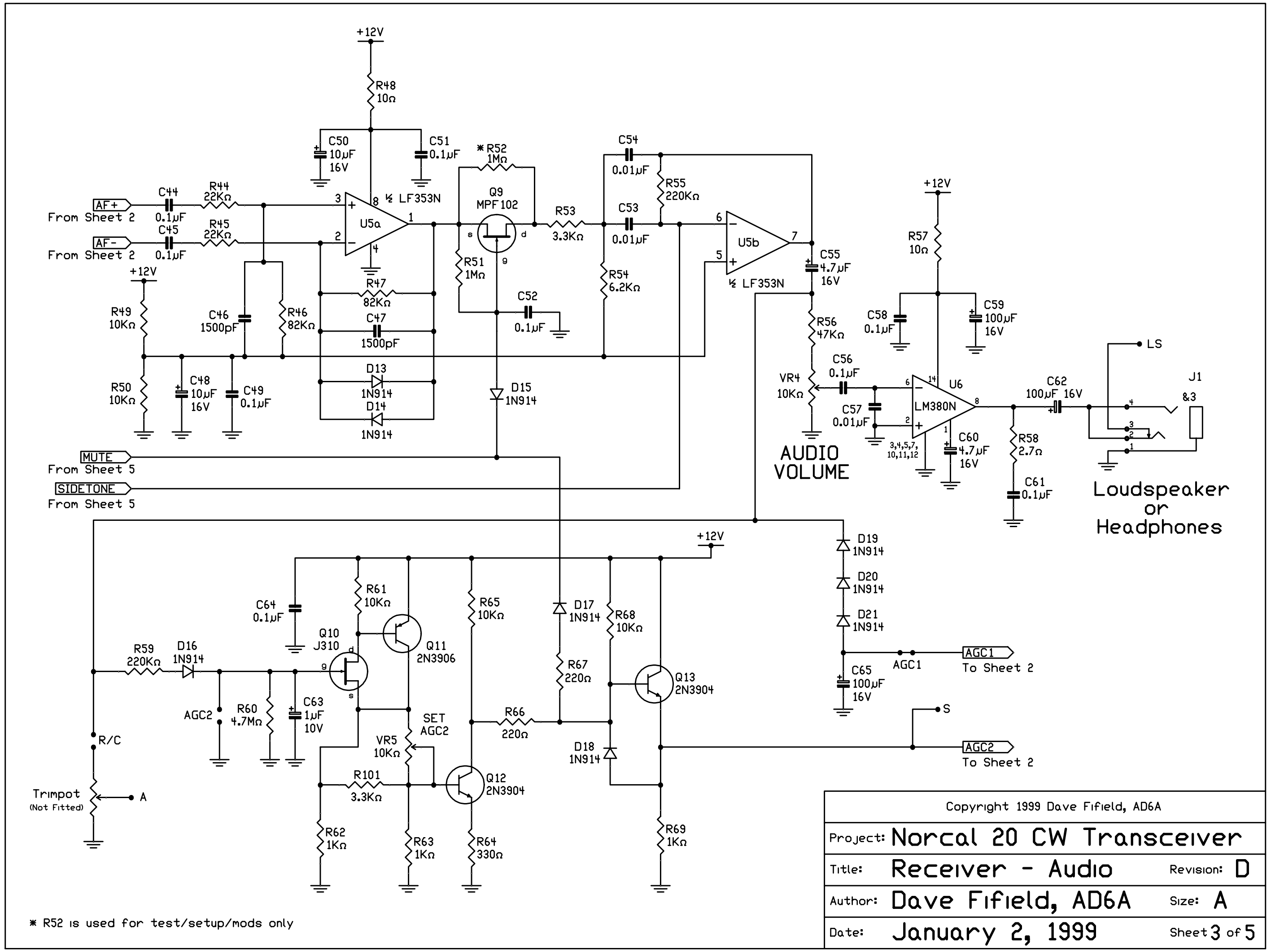
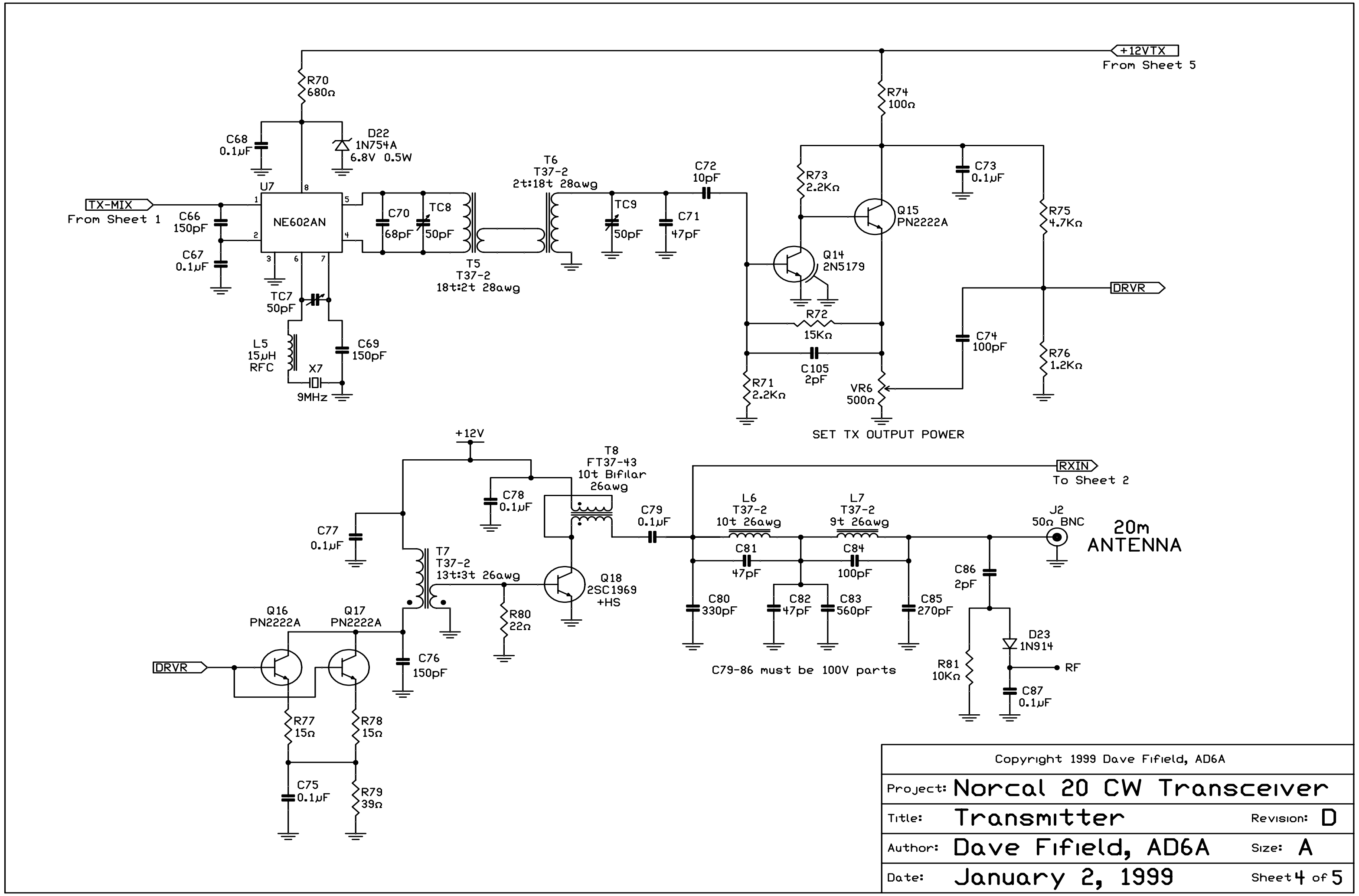
Project:	Norcal 20 CW Transceiver		
Title:	Receiver - RF	Revision:	D
Author:	Dave Fifield, AD6A	Size:	A
Date:	January 2, 1999	Sheet	2 of 5

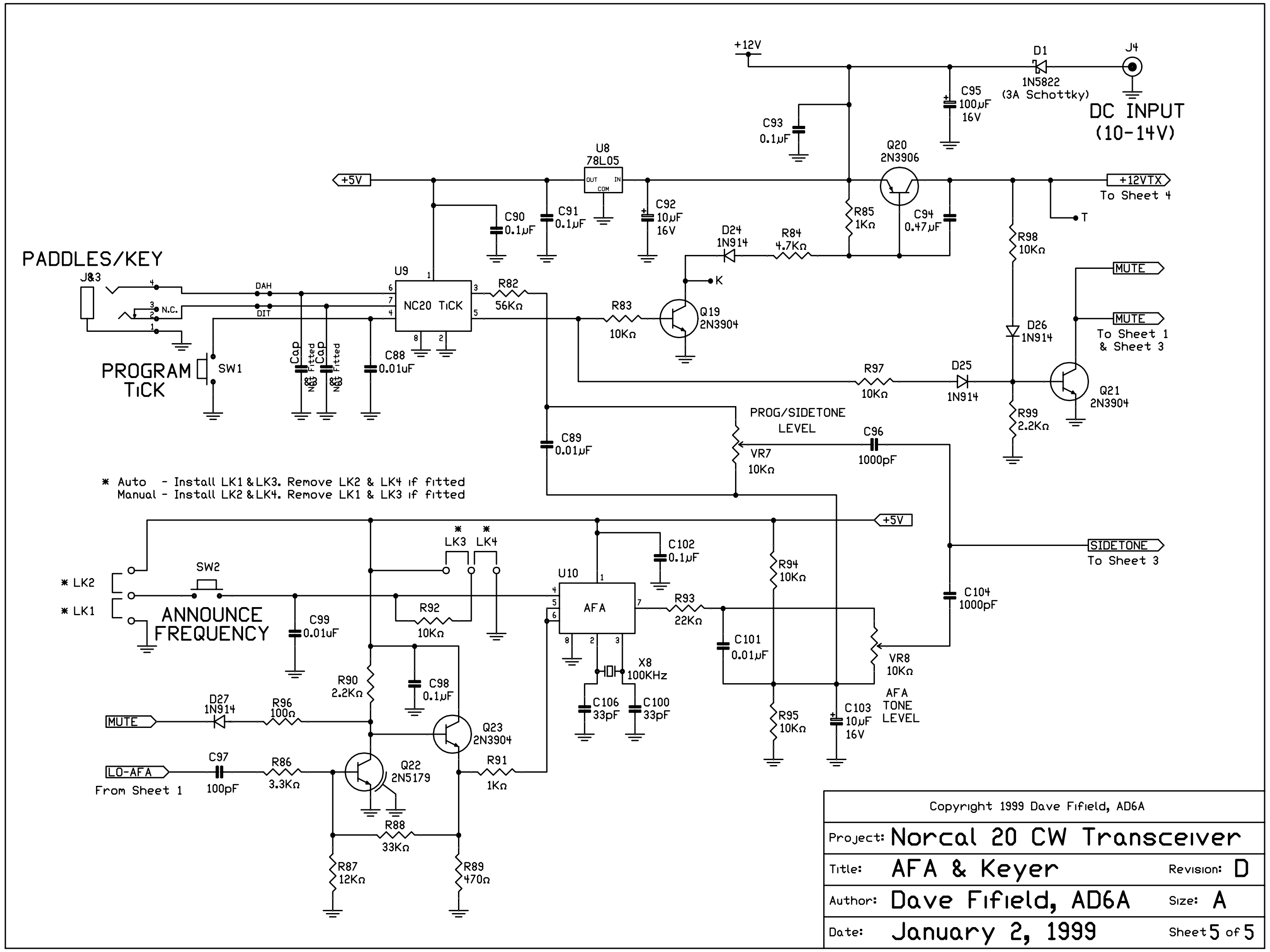
Norcal circuit diagram, 3



Norcal circuit diagram, 4



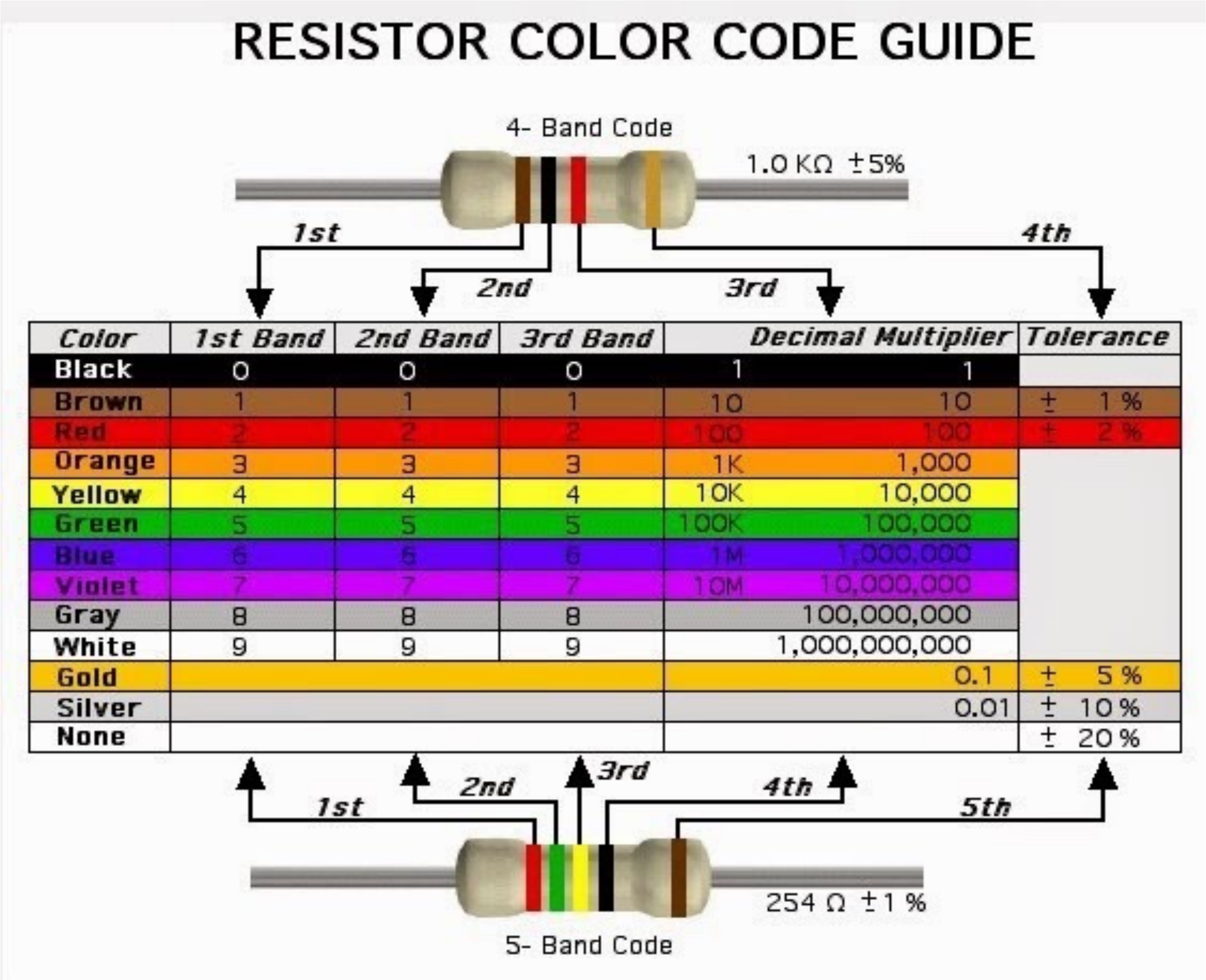
Norcal circuit diagram, 5



Morse

Symbol	Code	Symbol	Code	Symbol	Code
a	._	m	__	y	_.__
b	_...	n	_.	z	__..
c	_._.	o	___	0	_____
d	_..	p	.__.	1	.____
e	.	q	__._	2	..___
f	.._.	r	-_.	3	...__
g	__.	s	...	4	...._
h	....	t	_	5	.....
i	..	u	.._	6	_....
j	.___	v	..._	7	__...
k	_._	w	.__	8	___..
l	._..	x	_.._	9	____.

Color codes

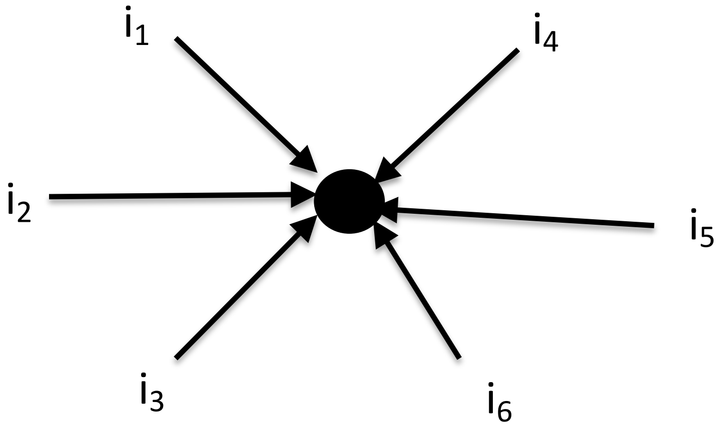


Color	1st Band	2nd Band	3rd Band	Decimal Multiplier	Tolerance
Black	0	0	0	1 1	
Brown	1	1	1	10 10	± 1 %
Red	2	2	2	100 100	± 2 %
Orange	3	3	3	1K 1,000	
Yellow	4	4	4	10K 10,000	
Green	5	5	5	100K 100,000	
Blue	6	6	6	1M 1,000,000	
Violet	7	7	7	10M 10,000,000	
Gray	8	8	8	100,000,000	
White	9	9	9	1,000,000,000	
Gold				0.1	± 5 %
Silver				0.01	± 10 %
None					± 20 %

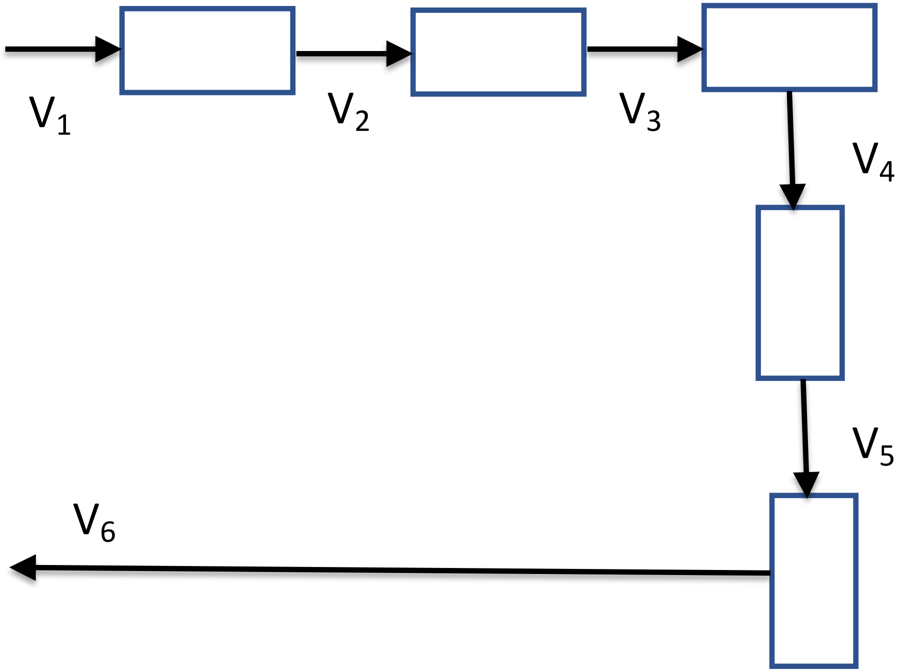
- Resistors: ohms
- Capacitors: picoFards
- Inductors: milliHenries

Kirchhoff

- There are two Kirkoff's laws, one describes voltages the other describes currents.



$i_1 + i_2 + i_3 + i_4 + i_5 + i_6 = 0$



$(V_2 - V_1) + (V_3 - V_2) + (V_4 - V_3) + (V_5 - V_4) + (V_6 - V_1) + (V_1 - V_6) = 0$