

SPECTRUM COMMUNICATIONS

Incorporating Garex Electronics & G2DYM Aerials

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5-500kHz VLF CONVERTER

The VLF converter selects input signals between 5 & 500kHz and up-converts them to provide an output in the range 4.005 to 4.500MHz for reception and demodulation in a general coverage receiver.

At a frequency of 5kHz a quarterwave aerial would be 15000 metres long, whilst at 500kHz a quarterwave aerial would be 150 metres long. It is clear that only a minority of radio enthusiasts would be able to even put up a long enough aerial for 500kHz, so the converter needs to function with electrically short aerials.

My solution is to provide an input amplifier that provides a very high input resistance that will allow the signal voltage at high aerial impedance to be sampled and converted down to a lower impedance to feed to a signal filter.

In this design the input stage is a common source FET that has a relatively high drain current and will cope well with signals of hundreds of millivolts. The output of this feeds a 5-branch elliptic low pass filter that achieves just fractionally short of 50dB attenuation at 900kHz.

Output from the filter is fed to a discrete diode ring mixer that is also driven from a 4MHz Colpitts local oscillator. The sum of the signals difference is chosen so that tuning of the general coverage receiver will correspond like for like with the input frequency range.

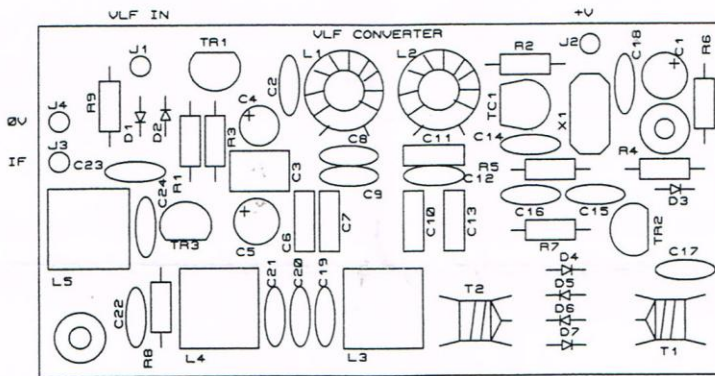
These signals are passed through a slightly over-coupled bandpass filter with a passband width of 500kHz at the -3dB points. The insertion loss is 2dB and the midband dip is 2dB below the two peaks. The -10dB bandwidth is 720kHz and the -20dB bandwidth is 860kHz.

Following the bandpass filter is another FET of the same high-powered type in common gate configuration producing about 15dB gain. This is about 2dB less than the losses of the filters and the mixer across the operational range.

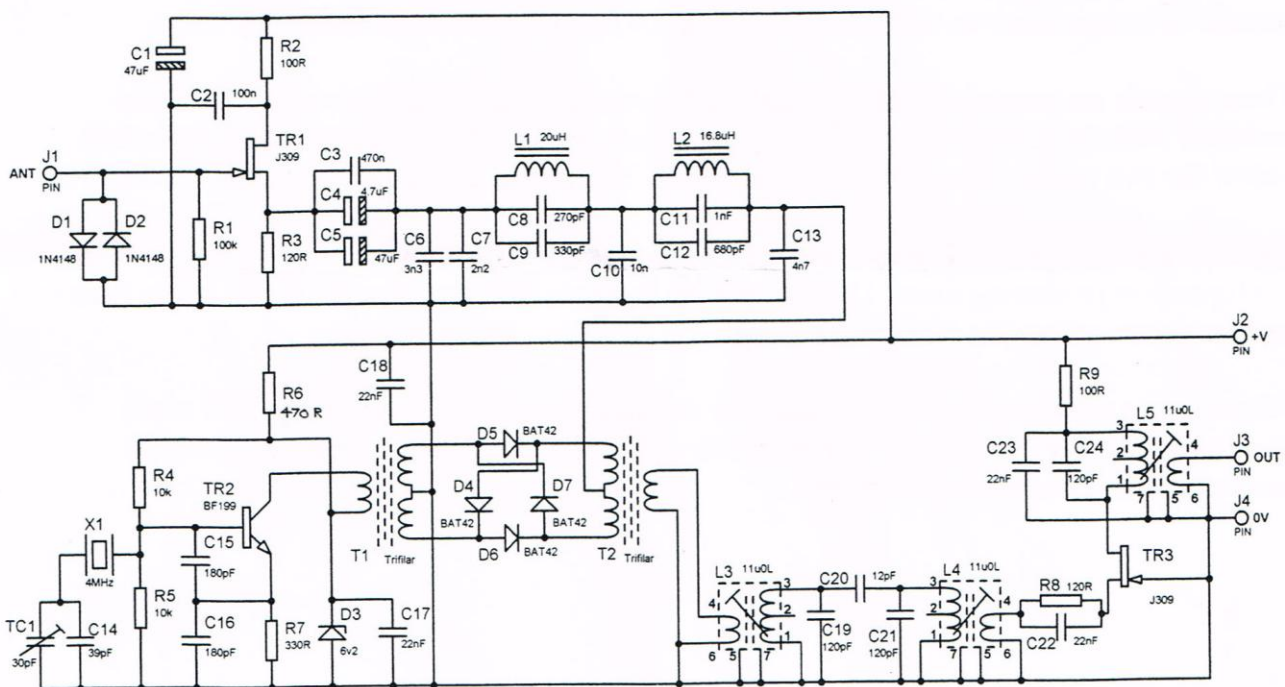
Alignment is achieved by simply setting the oscillator to 4MHz by adjusting TC1 while monitoring it on the receiver. Then by peaking L3 - L5 at 4.25MHz, being close to the centre of the converter output range.

VLF CONVERTER HARDWARE KIT

| | | |
|----|---------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1 | BOX Diecast 114x64x55 Drilled | Hammond 1550D plain (RX ATU) |
| 1 | 4mm terminal post, red or black | |
| 1 | BNC chassis socket | |
| 1 | 2.1mm DC chassis plug | |
| 1 | 2.1mm DC line socket | |
| 1 | LED & holder | |
| 1 | 2k7 resistor | |
| 1 | SPDT toggle switch | |
| 2 | M3x12mm pozi pan screws | |
| 4 | M3 nuts | |
| 4 | Small feet | |
| 1m | 14/0.2 red/black twin lead | |



25-500kHz VLF CONVERTER



SPECTRUM COMMUNICATIONS
5-500kHz VLF CONVERTER
DOC No. 141013
AUTHOR: Antony Nailer HNC BA

| | | |
|-------------|--------------------------------|--------------------|
| RESISTORS | | |
| 2 | 100R | R2, R9 |
| 2 | 120R | R3, R8 |
| 1 | 330R | R7 |
| 1 | 470R | R6 |
| 2 | 10k | R4, R5 |
| 1 | 100k | R1 |
| CAPACITORS | | |
| 1 | 12pF | C20 |
| 1 | 39pF | C14 |
| 3 | 120pF | C19, C21, C24 |
| 2 | 180pF | C15, C16 |
| 1 | 270pF | C8 |
| 1 | 330pF | C9 |
| 1 | 680pF | C12 |
| 4 | 22nF | C17, C18, C22, C23 |
| 1 | 100nF | C2 |
| 1 | 1nF PB | C11 |
| 1 | 2n2 PB | C6 |
| 1 | 3n3 PB | C7 |
| 1 | 4n7 PB | C13 |
| 1 | 10nF PB | C10 |
| 1 | 470nF PB | C3 |
| 1 | 4.7uF | C4 |
| 2 | 47uF | C1, C5 |
| DIODES | | |
| 2 | 1N4148 | D1, D2 |
| 4 | BAT42 | D4, D5, D6, D7 |
| 1 | 6v2 zener | D3 |
| TRANSISTORS | | |
| 2 | J309 | TR1, TR3 |
| 1 | BF199 | TR2 |
| COILS | | |
| 1 | 20uH, 19t FT37-61, 11.5" 28swg | L1 |
| 1 | 16.8uH, 12t FT37-61, 8" 22swg | L2 |
| 3 | Spectrum 11u0L | L3, L4, L5 |
| 2 | 6t trifilar FT37-43, 5" 32swg | T1, T2 |
| MISC | | |
| 4 | Pins | J1-J4 |
| 1 | 30pF trimcap, Murata | TC1 |
| 1 | 4MHz crystal | X1 |
| 1 | PCB VLF Converter | |