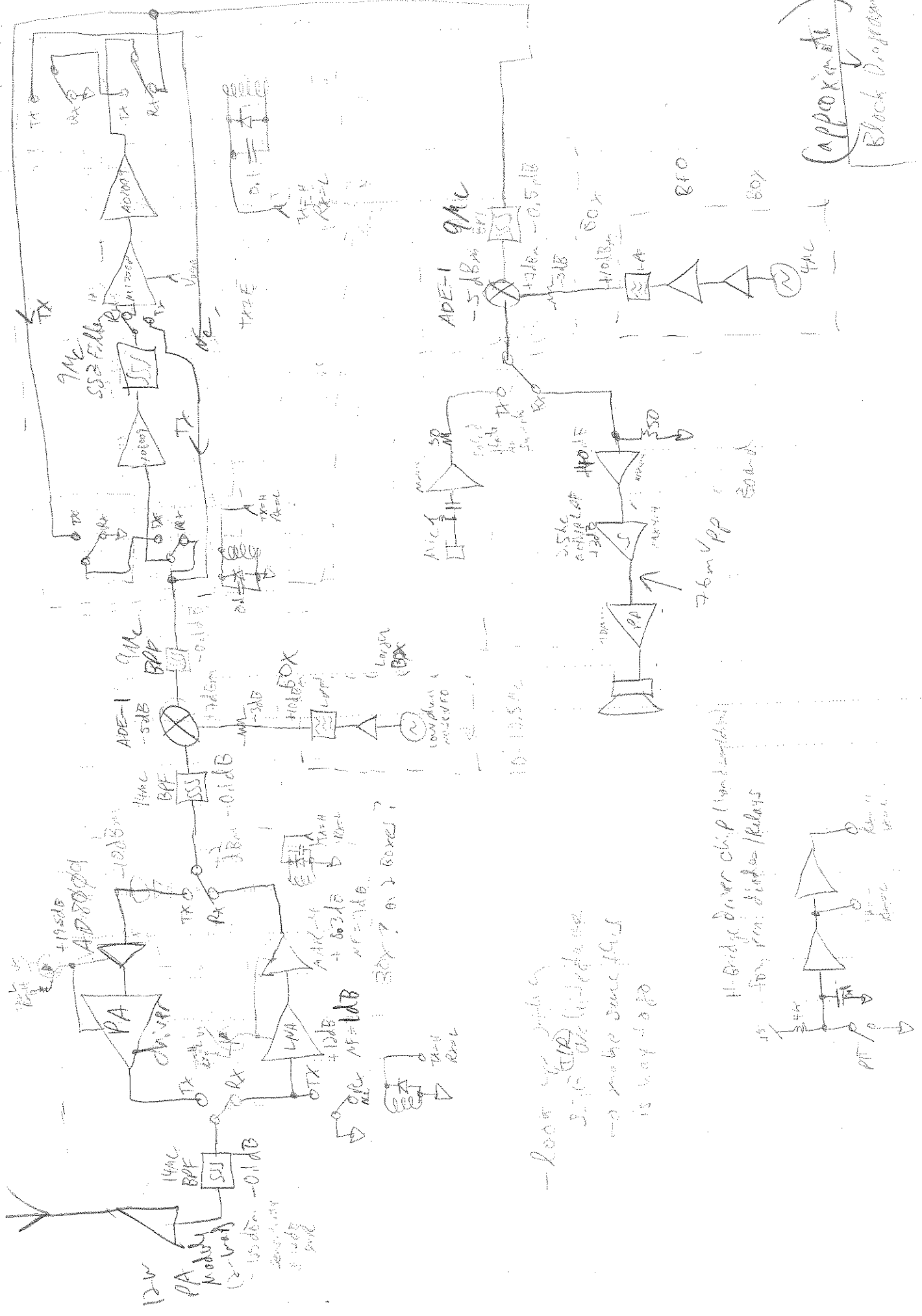
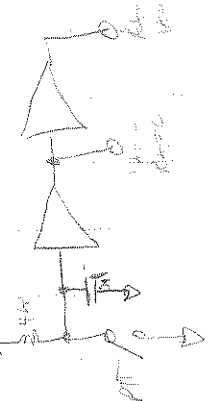


CPA-2 \rightarrow 16.4 dB gain, NF = 3.7 dB, IP1 = 13.1 dBm
 MAR-4 \rightarrow 8.3 dB gain, NF = 7.8 dB, IP1 = 12.5 dBm
 VAM-6 \rightarrow 19.5 dB gain, NF = 3 dB, IP1 = 22 dBm

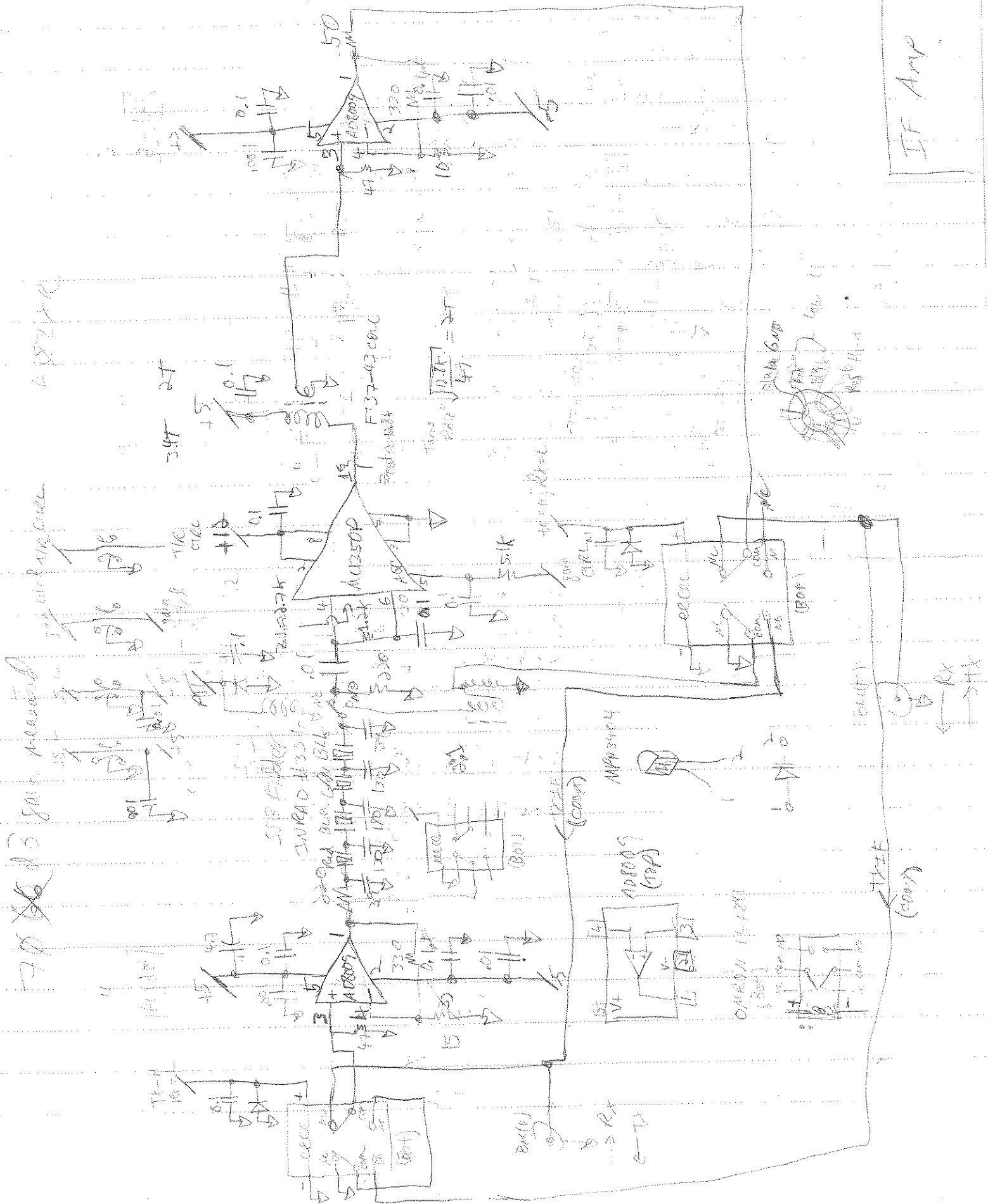


- look for...
 3.7 dB NF...
 -> more sensitive
 is way to go

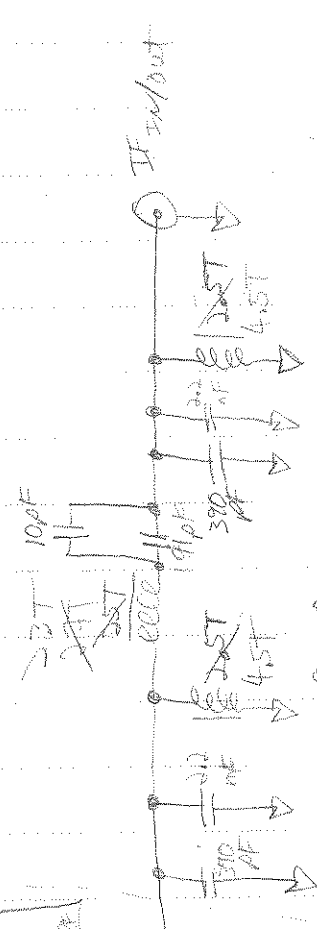
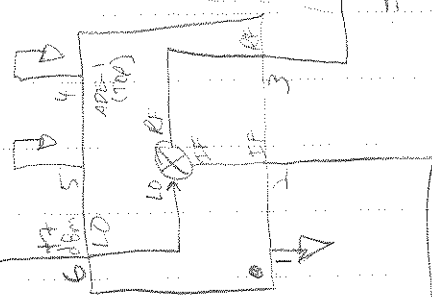
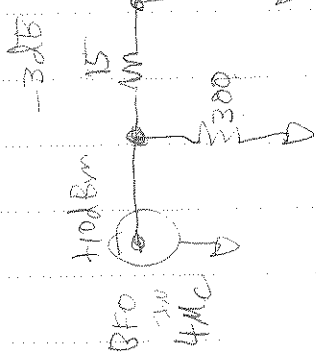
H-Bridge driver chip (14mhz/100mhz)
 - for 100mhz diodes/relays



IF Amp

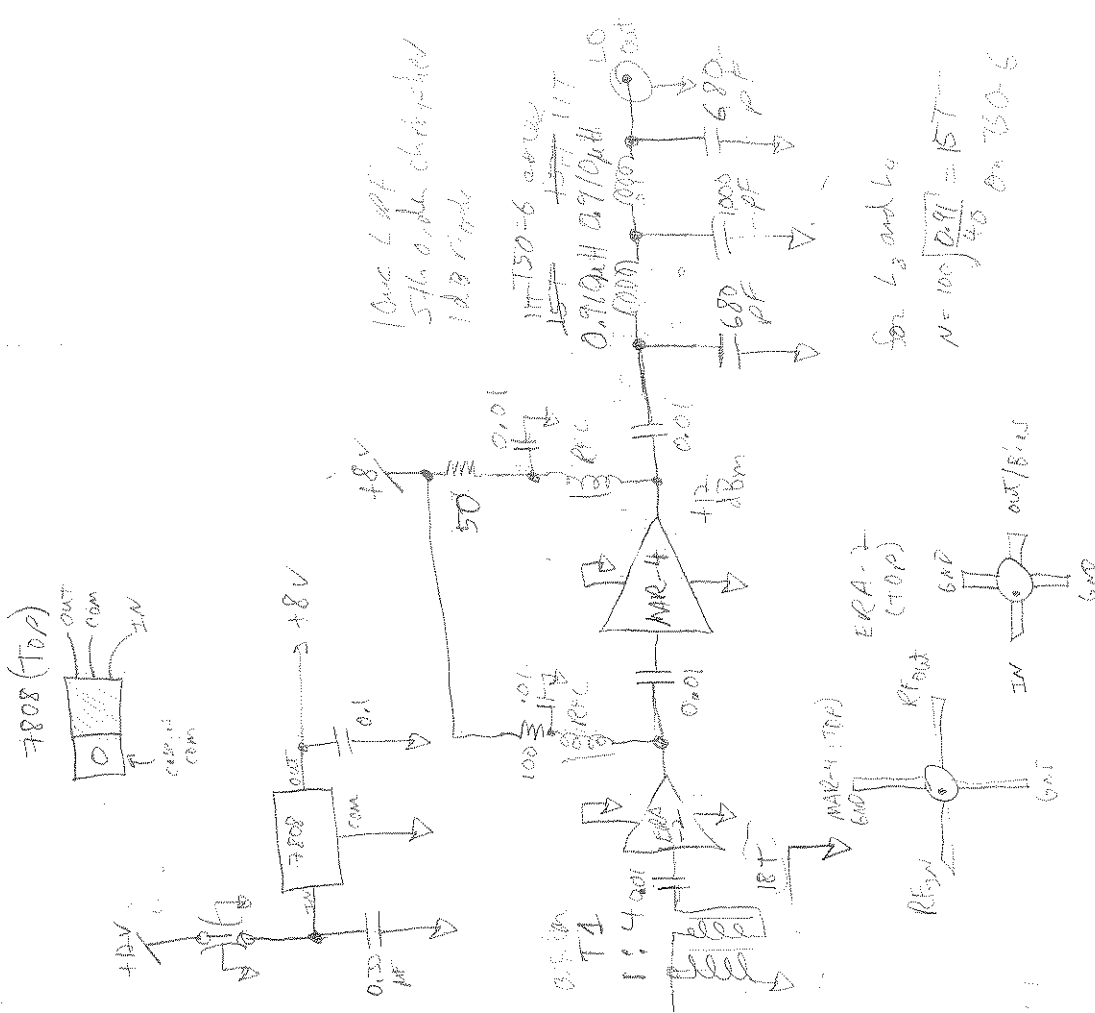


Shield

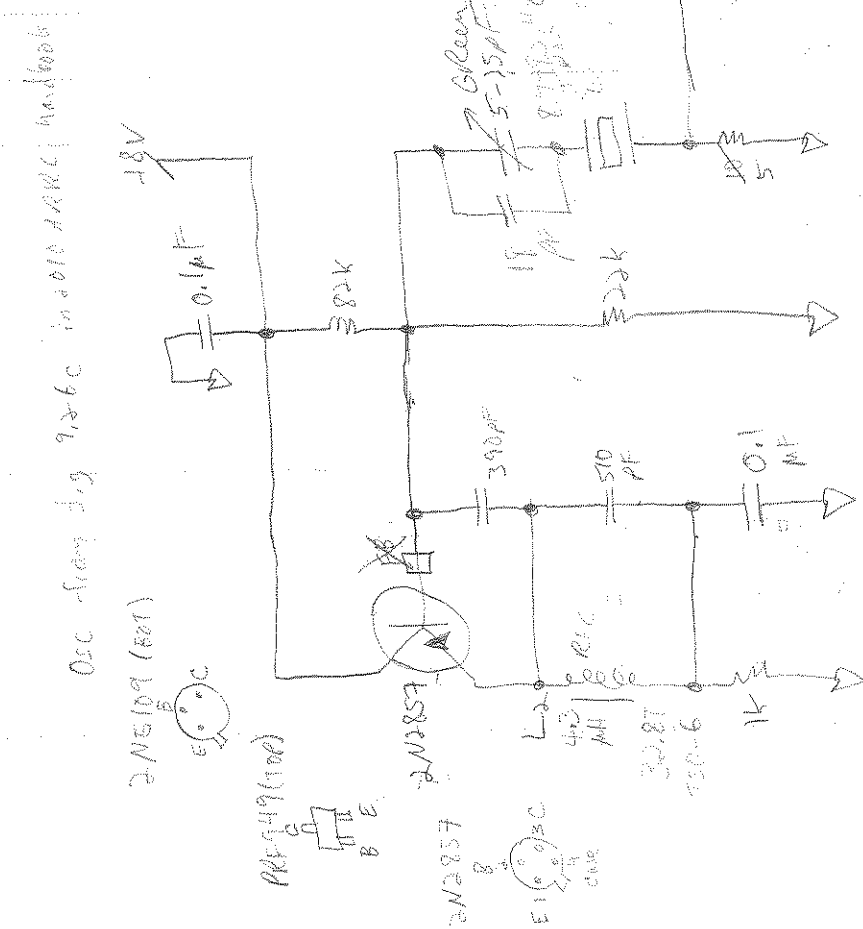


BPF: $f_c = 8.5 \text{ MHz}$, BW = 2.1 MC, 3rd order Butterworth
 (same as front-end)
 all L-match T50-6

Product Detector



LOW Phase Noise
X7AL BFD



for L2

$$N = 100 \sqrt{\frac{L \cdot H}{40}} = 100 \sqrt{\frac{40}{40}} = 32.5T$$

$$\frac{L(200\pi - 1 + Cp)}{50 \times 10^{-6}} = \frac{L(200\pi - 1 + Cp)}{1}$$

$$105.6 = \frac{2\pi L(200\pi - 1 + Cp)}{1}$$

Looking for Cp: ②

$$\frac{L(200\pi - 1 + Cp)}{1} = 105.6$$

$$\frac{L(200\pi - 1 + Cp)}{1} = 105.6$$

$$\frac{L(200\pi - 1 + Cp)}{1} = 105.6$$

Looking for L: ①

$$\frac{L(200\pi - 1 + Cp)}{1} = 105.6$$

②

$$\frac{L(200\pi - 1 + Cp)}{1} = 105.6$$

①

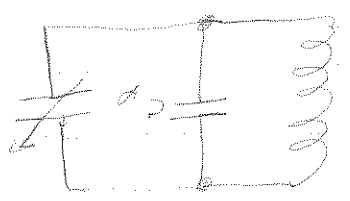
This results in negative values for L and Cp.

Variable capacitor Cp = 20 pF for 5 Hz = 105.6 Hz
 200 pF for 5 Hz = 105.6 Hz

Solve for the capacitor value Cp, then find L.

$$f_c = \frac{1}{2\pi\sqrt{LC}}$$

VFD Notes



200 pF for 5 Hz = 105.6 Hz

where N=16 turns

$$0 = r_i - 356'6611 + d_3 \cdot 9 - 25101 -$$

$$0 = (r_i - 300) \cdot \left(\frac{01}{105}\right) - r_i - 2000 + d_3 \cdot \left[\left(\frac{01}{105}\right) - 1 \right]$$

$$d_3 \cdot \left(\frac{01}{105}\right) + (r_i - 300) \cdot \left(\frac{01}{105}\right) = r_i - 2000 + d_3$$

$$(d_3 + r_i - 300) \cdot \left(\frac{01}{105}\right) = r_i - 2000 + d_3$$

$$r_i - 300 = (d_3 + r_i - 300) \cdot \left(\frac{105}{01}\right) = d_3$$

$$r_i - 300 = \frac{(d_3 + r_i - 300) \cdot \left(\frac{105}{01}\right)}{1} = d_3$$

$$r_i - 300 = \frac{(d_3 + r_i - 300) \cdot \left(\frac{105}{01}\right)}{1} = d_3$$

$$r_i - 300 = \frac{(d_3 + r_i - 300) \cdot \left(\frac{105}{01}\right)}{1} = d_3$$

5-substitue d_3 in r_i

$$\textcircled{4} \quad r_i - 300 = \frac{(r_i - 300) \cdot \left(\frac{105}{01}\right)}{1} = d_3$$

$$\frac{r_i - 300}{1} = d_3 + r_i - 300$$

$$\frac{r_i - 300}{1} = \frac{(r_i - 300) \cdot \left(\frac{105}{01}\right)}{1} + r_i - 300$$



$$\boxed{L = 2.12''}$$

$$\frac{18(0.212) + 408}{9(0.212)^2} = 21.0$$

$$L = 0.187 + 0.035 = 0.212$$



$$L(H) = \frac{d^2 H^2}{18d + 408}$$

... when all dimensions are in inches

air score indicator of resistance size with a value of $L = 0.13$ in

Next, we need to calculate the dimensions of a 16 turn

$$\boxed{L = 0.13''}$$

$$\frac{2\sqrt{L(1.736E-9 + 200E-12)}}{1} = 10.576$$

$$F_c = 10.576 \text{ and } C = 200E-12$$

check by substituting $L = 0.13$ in

$$\frac{2\sqrt{L(1.736E-9 + 200E-12)}}{1} = 9.91$$

$$L = 0.13''$$

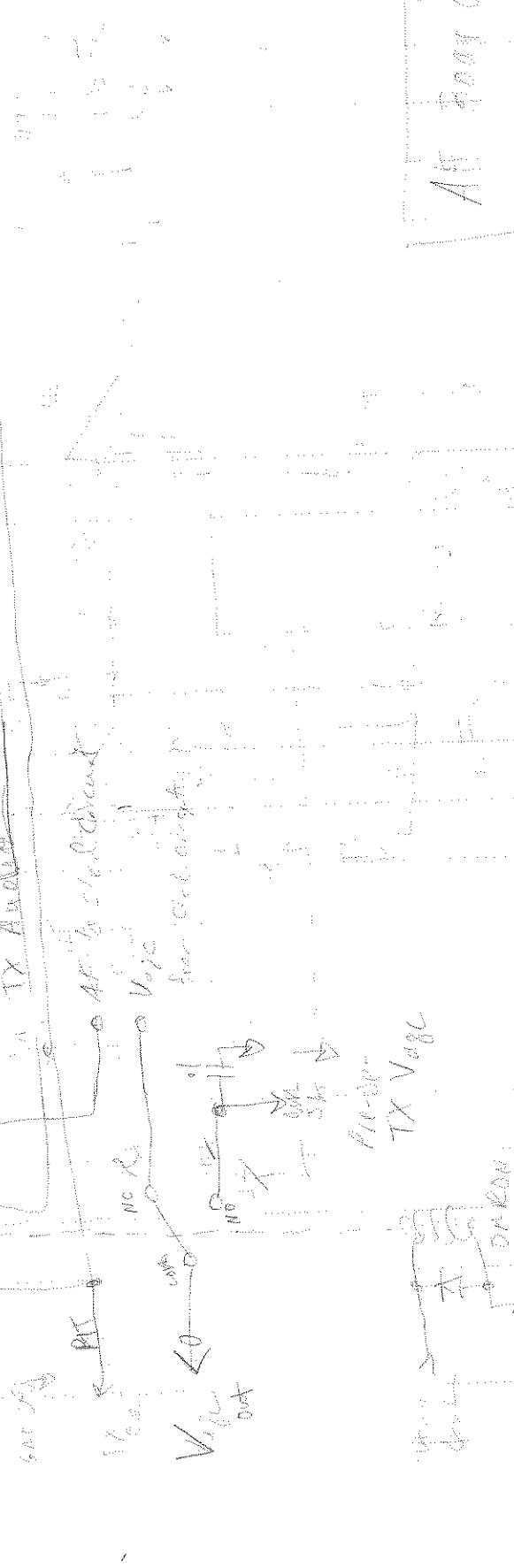
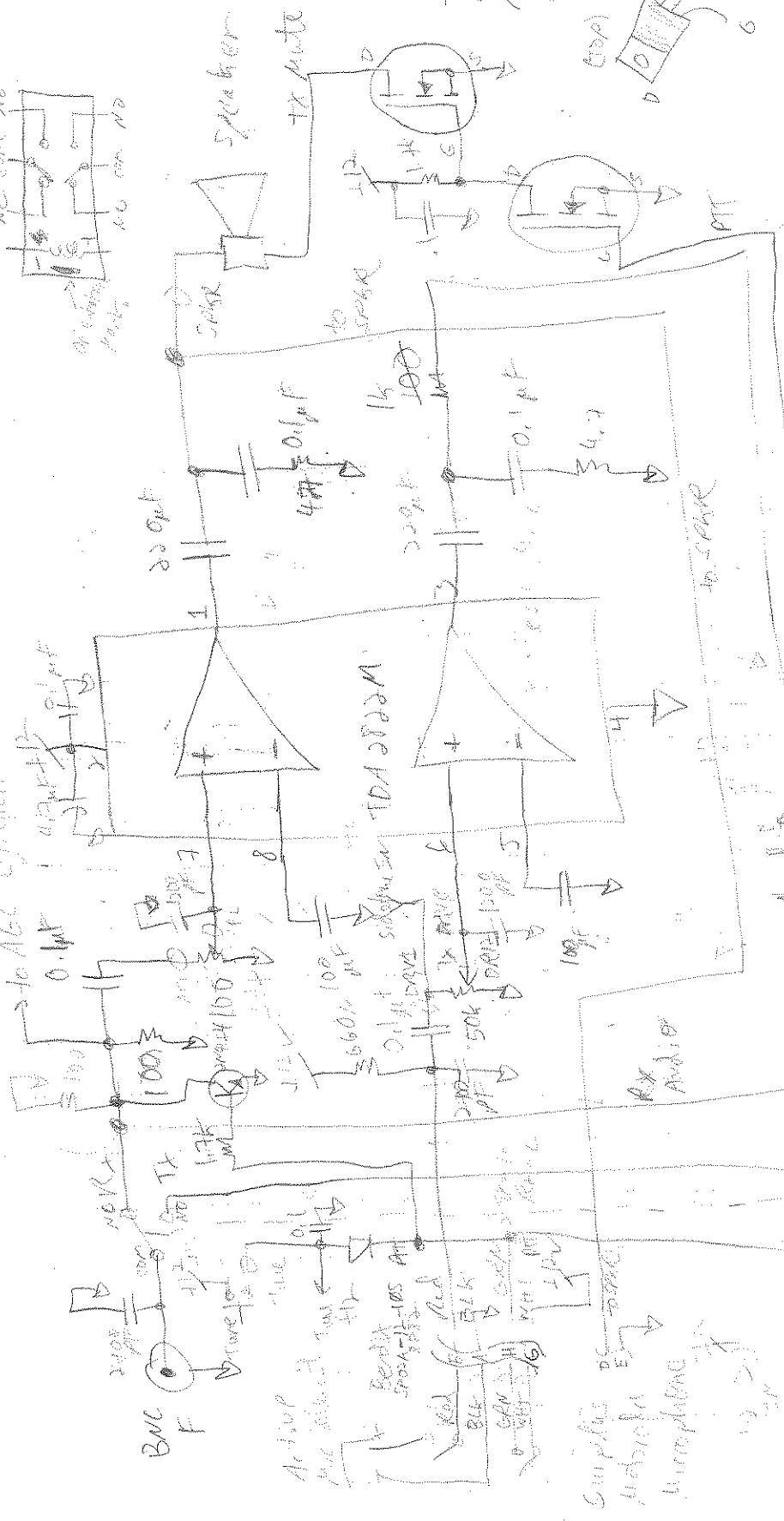
and solve for L @ $F_c = 10.576$ and

Find L and double-check result

$$\Rightarrow CP = 177.95E-17 = \frac{1025E-3}{1.736E-9}$$

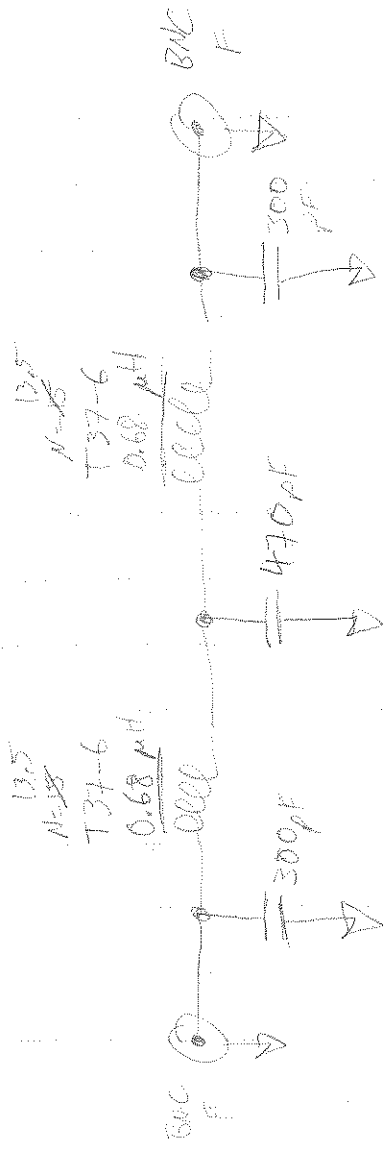
$$177.95E-17 = 1025E-3 CP$$

OMRON G6K-2A (TOP) 4



AF 5000

OMRON G6K-2A



for a T37-6: coil.

$$A_L = 3$$

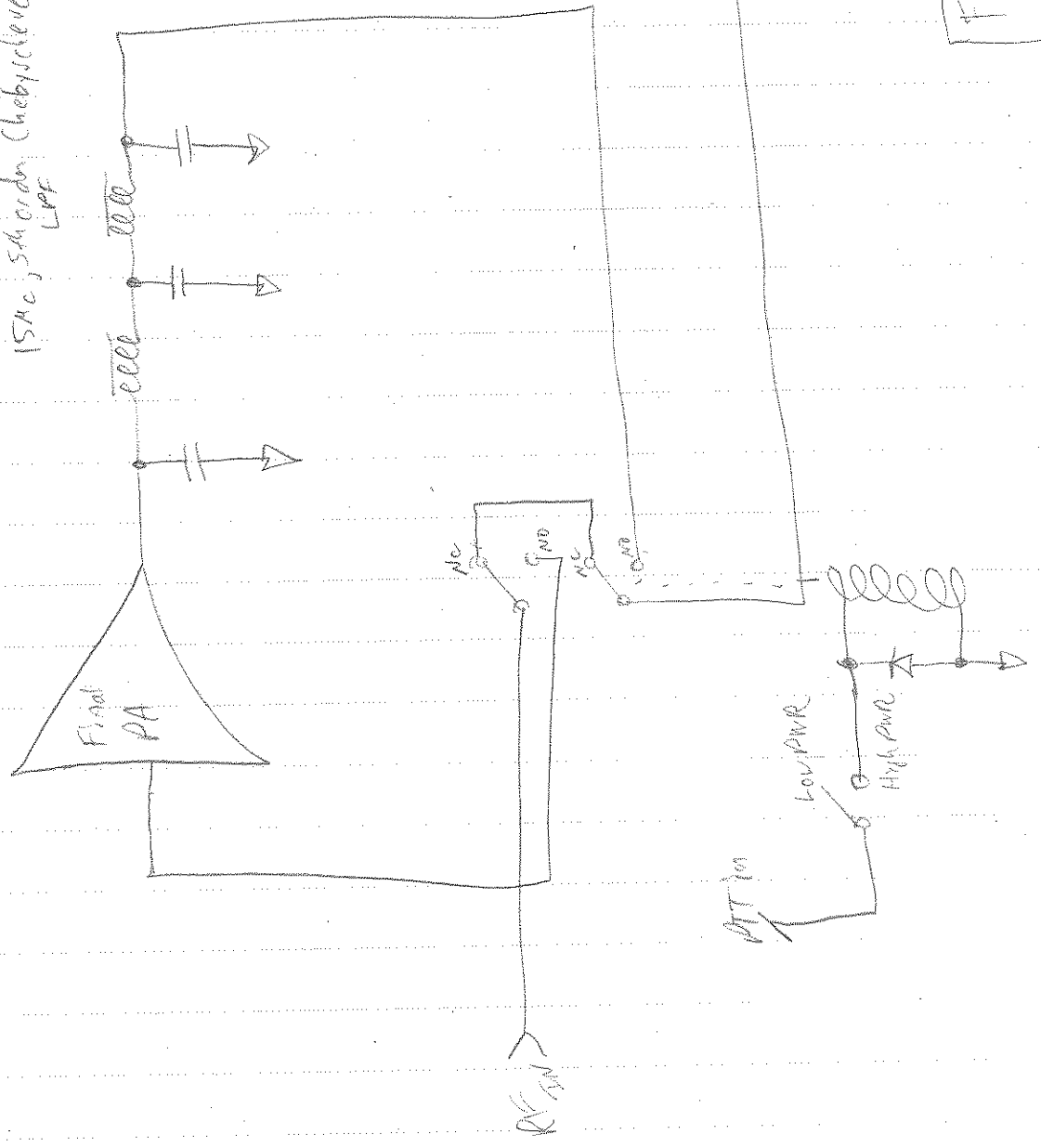
$$L_{\mu H} = \frac{A_L N^2}{1000}$$

$$0.68 = \frac{3 N^2}{1000} \Rightarrow N = 15 \text{ turns}$$

5th order Butterworth

LRF

15 Mc, 500 ordon, Chebyschev
LPF



Final Power Amplifier
CTRL

BRN = 40T
CAN = GND
BLA = NET

Power Supply Resistor
Card

$f_c = 14,150 Mc$

16.5'

16.5'

Standard
8 ft
8 ft
RCSB

8 ft

10 ft

20 M Dipole
Algebra



