



Technician License Course

Chapter 3

Section 3.3 Radio Circuits

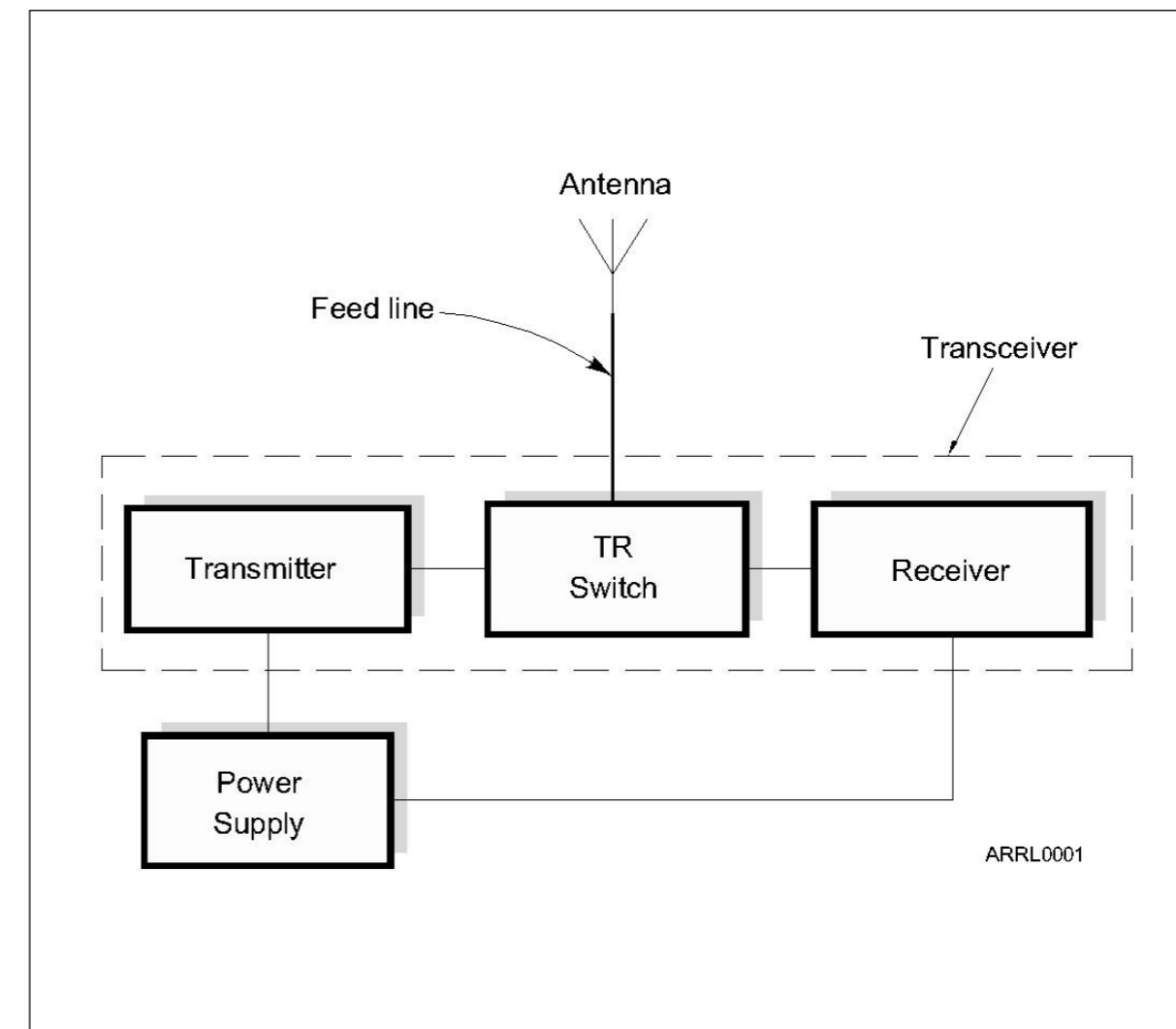


The Basic Transceiver



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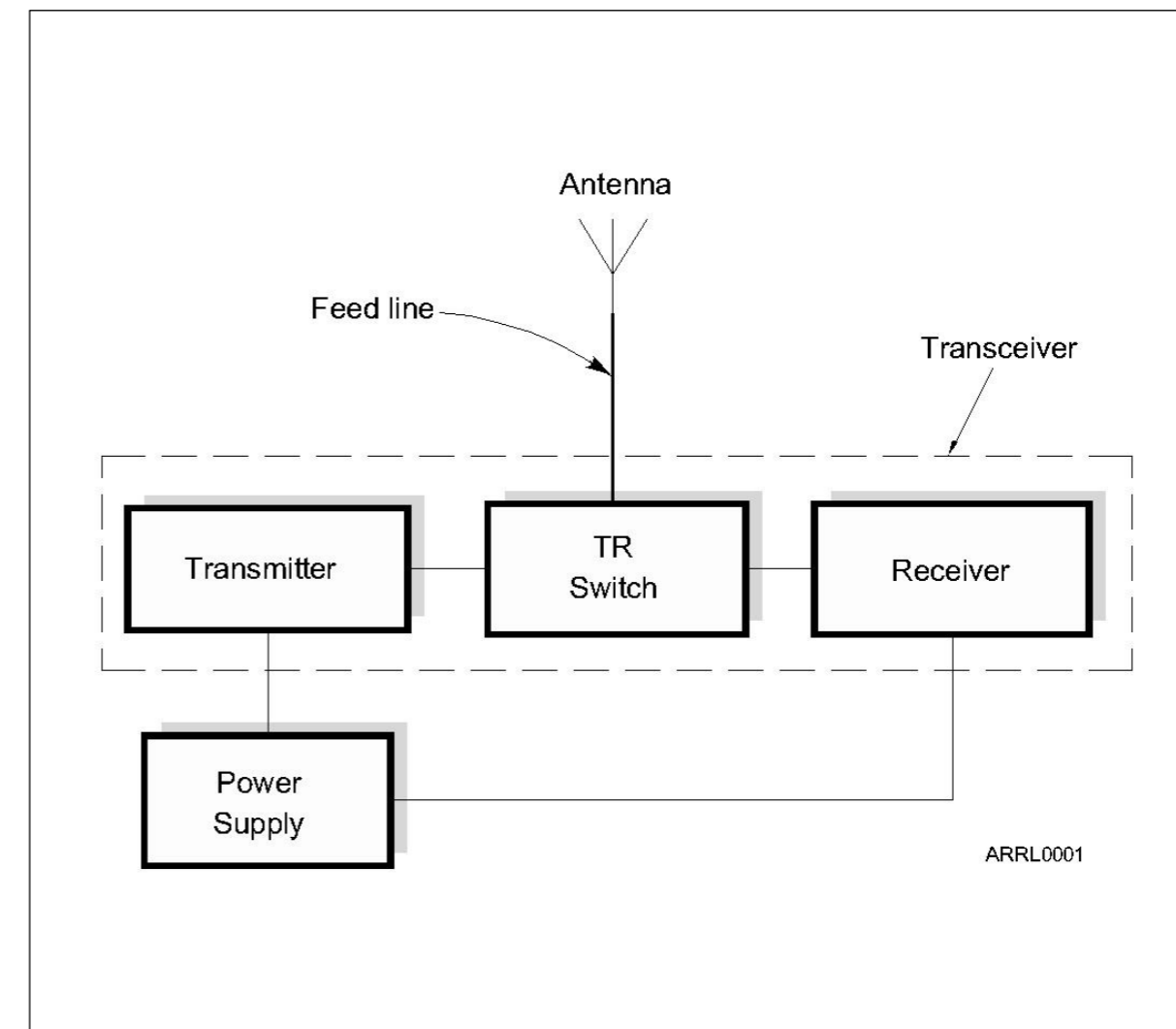
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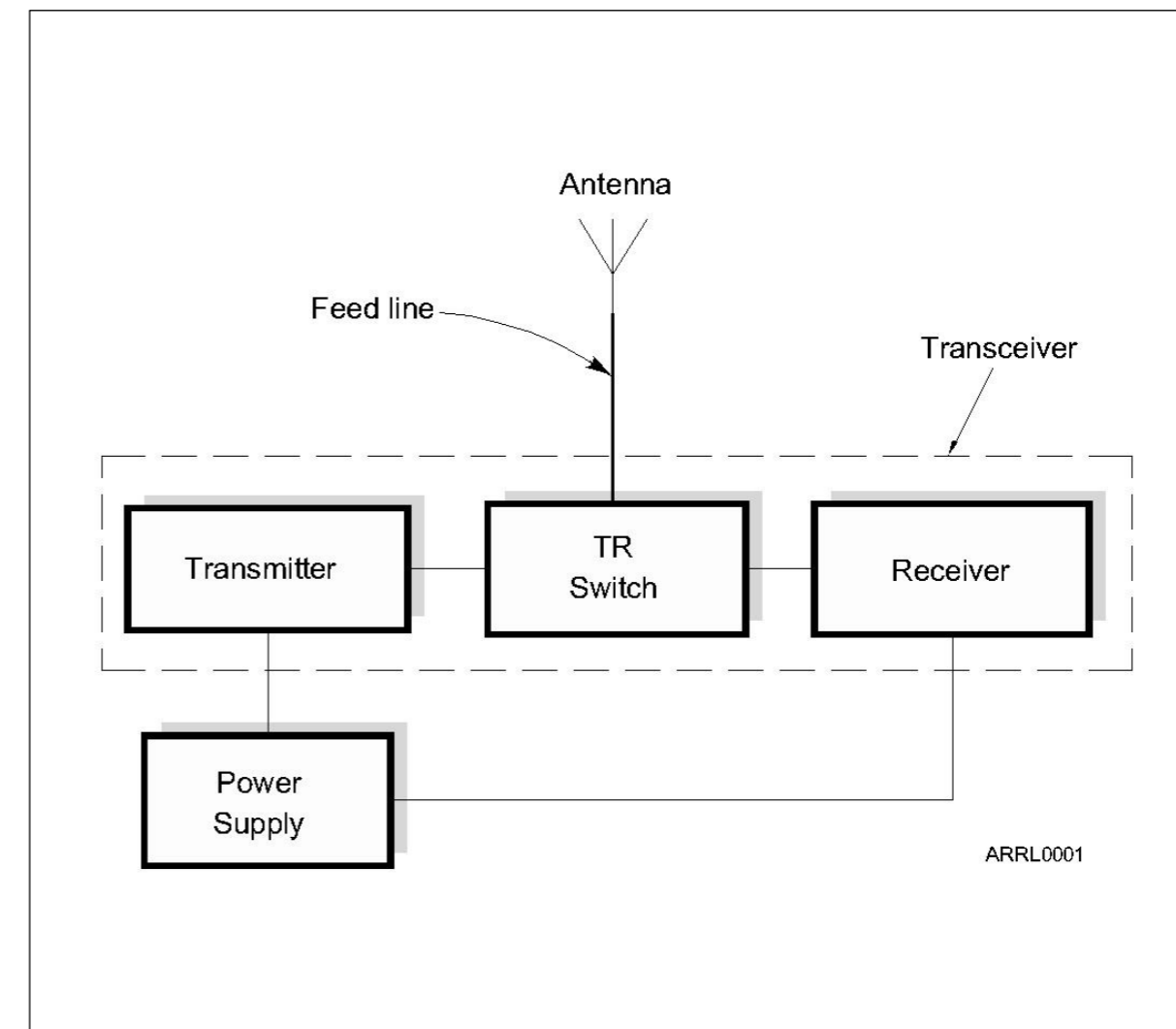
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The Basic Transceiver

- Combination of “transmitter” and “receiver”
- Abbreviated “XCVR” (X = trans)
- Antenna switched between transmitter and receiver by the TR switch



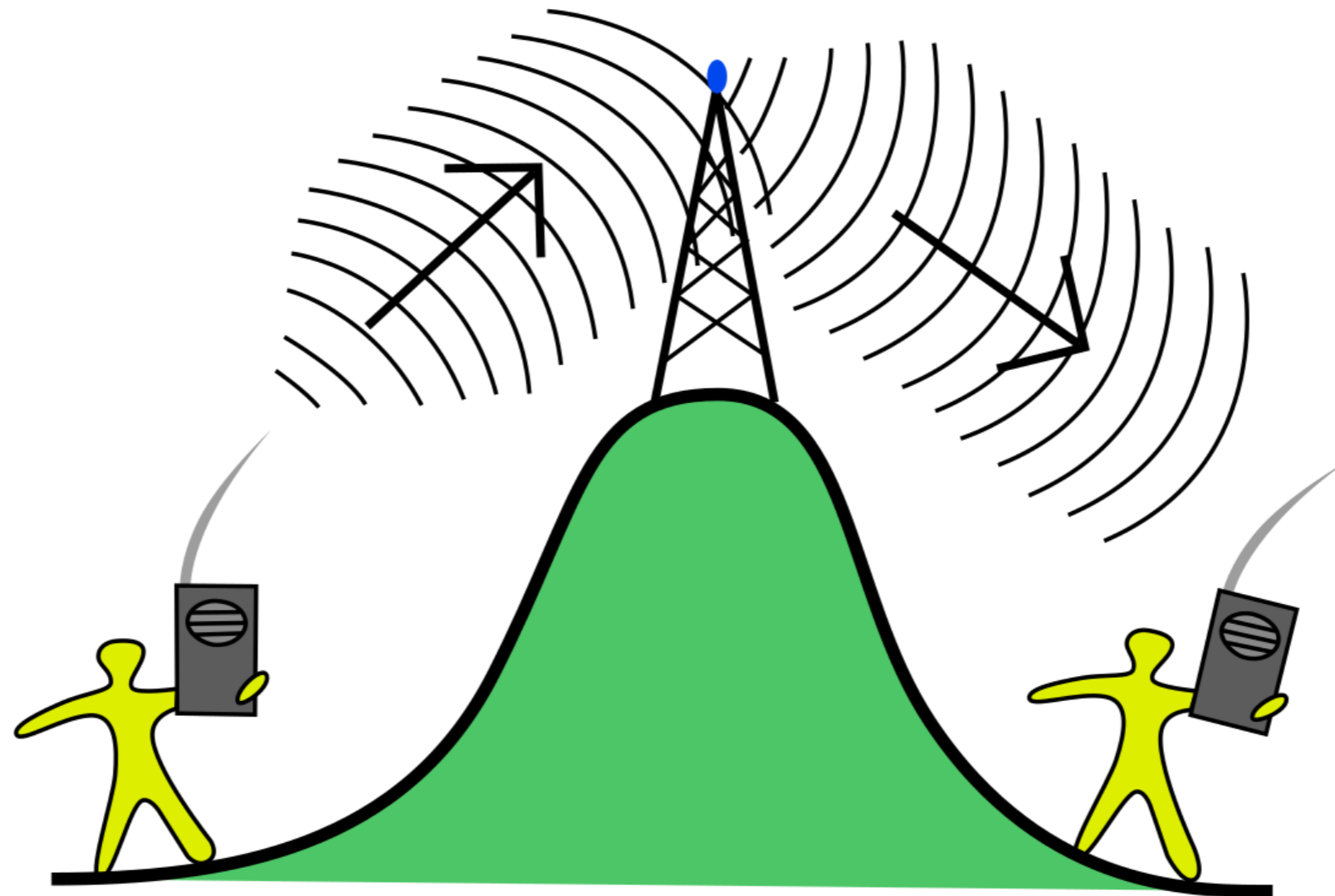


Transmit/Receive (TR) Switch

- TR switch allows a single antenna to be switched to the transmitter when sending and to the receiver when receiving.
- In a transceiver, the TR switch is inside the unit and operates automatically.
- Transceivers cannot transmit and receive at the same time like a repeater.



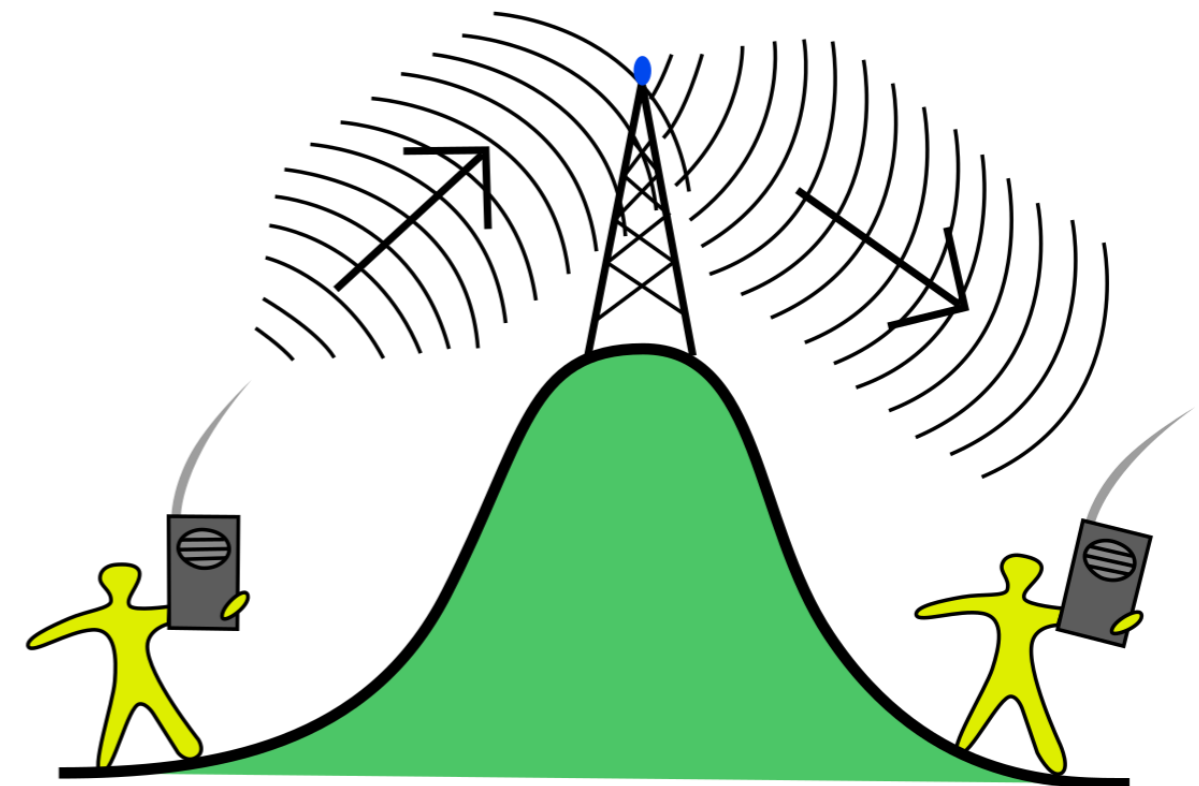
The Basic Repeater





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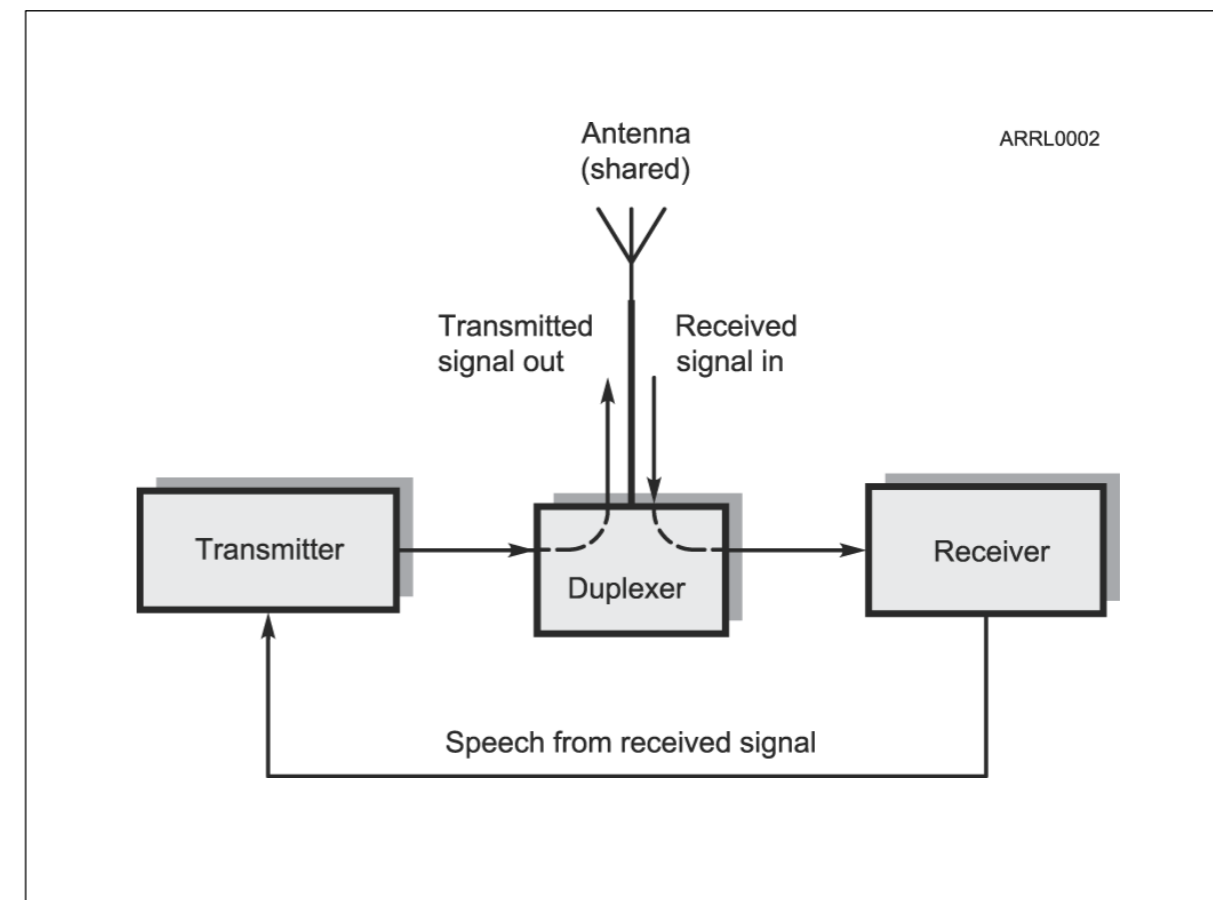
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- Simultaneously re-transmits received signal on the same band, not the same frequency





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- Relays signals from low-power stations over a wide area
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- TR switch replaced with duplexer which allows antenna to be shared without switching





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- Transmitting (sending a signal):
- Information (voice, data, video, commands, etc.) is converted to electronic form.
- The information in electronic form is added to a radio wave.
- The radio wave carrying the information is sent from the station antenna into space.



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- Receiving:
- The radio wave carrying the information is intercepted by the receiving station's antenna.
- The receiver extracts the information from the received wave.
- The information is then presented to the user in a format that can be understood (sound, picture, words on a computer screen, response to a command, etc.).



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- This makes ham radio fun ... learning all about how radios work.



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- Adding and extracting the information can be simple or complex.
- This makes ham radio fun...learning all about how radios work.
- Don't be intimidated. You will be required to only know the basics, but you can learn as much about the “art and science” of radio as you want.



Filters



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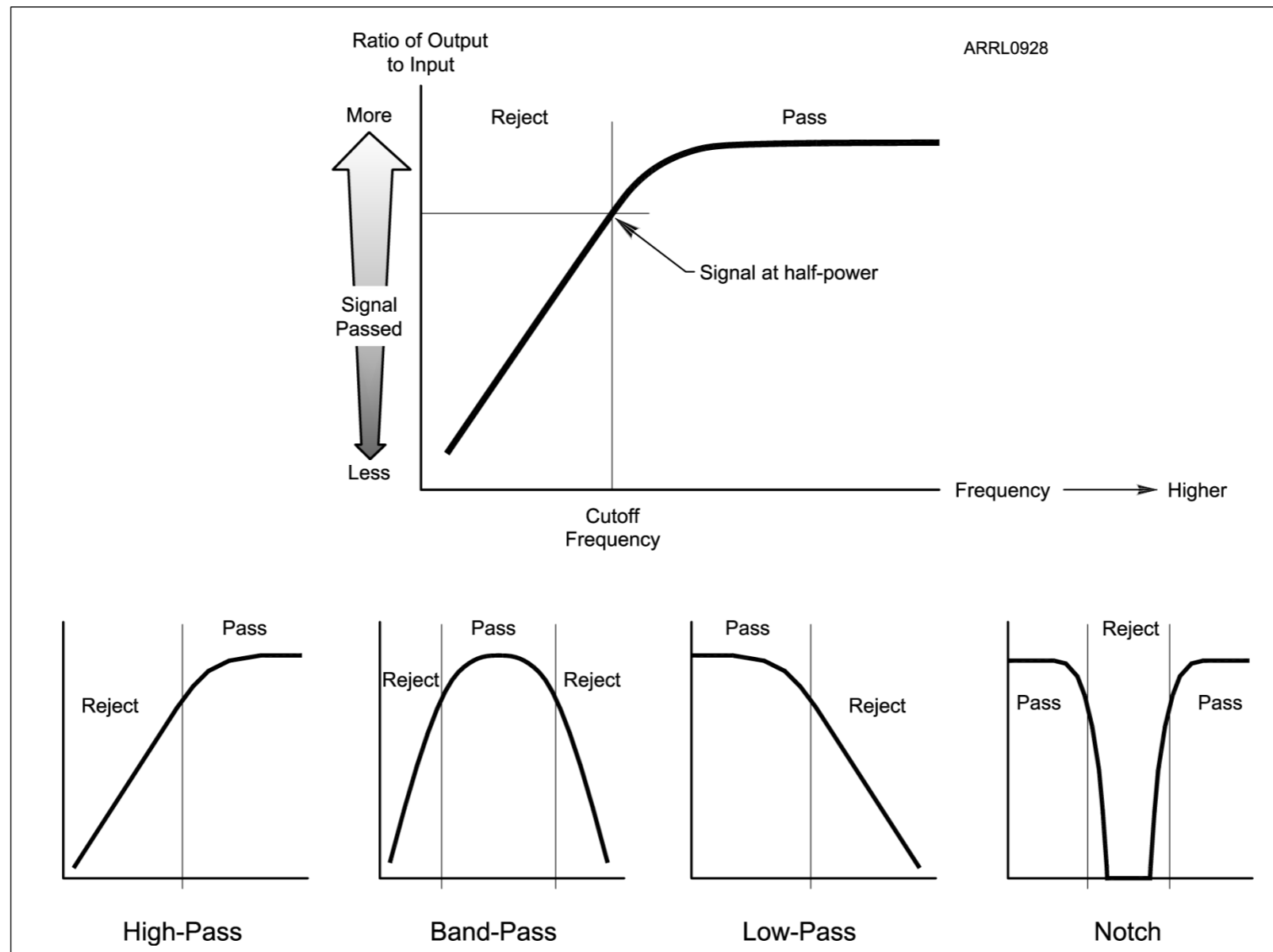


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- Filters can reject, enhance, or modify signals.



Types of Filters





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 - Morse code (CW), speech, data
- Different modulation techniques vary different properties of the wave to add the information:
 - Amplitude, frequency, or phase



Adding Information - Modulation

- Modulator and demodulator circuits



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- Modulator and demodulator circuits
 - Modulators add information to an RF signal, demodulators recover the information



Changing Frequency - Mixers



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- Different than a *multiplier* which multiplies a signal's frequency by some integer, usually 2 or 3



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- *Preamplifiers* make a receiver more sensitive
 - Preamplifiers added between antenna and receiver



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 - HF SSB/CW at 28 MHz converted to/from 222 MHz
 - VHF SSB/CW at 144 MHz converted to/from 10 GHz

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Discovering the Excitement of Ham Radio



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Are there any questions?