



BRING BACK THE NOSTALGIA WITH A TUBE TRANSMITTER

IMPORTANT: *The published circuit diagrams of Station QRP are for educational purposes only. These are offered for the furtherance of the readers' knowledge regarding Radio Frequency design and principles. At all times during operation an assembled unit must be connected to a dummy load. In most countries law prohibits the unlicensed operation of transmitters when connected to an antenna or even to have such equipment present in a fully or partially installed state. All responsibilities for the ultimate use of the diagrams are borne solely by the builder and/or operator.*

8 Watt QRP AM Shortwave Transmitter

Are you interested in building this 8 Watt AM shortwave transmitter? Most parts used in this transmitter are still available (e.g. Surplus Sales of Nebraska <http://www.surplussales.com>) or can be salvaged from old radio communication sets.

If you wish to purchase a ready-built one contact me via www.stationqrp.com for details.



QRP AM Shortwave Transmitter Technical Data

Transmitter: Tube (UK = Valve)

- Oscillator 6BX6 (UK = EF80)
- Power Amplifier 6CJ6 or 6DR6 (UK = EL81)

HT Power Supply: 300 Volts at 300 mA

Band coverage: 6200 - 7400 kHz (Other bands are possible for example, 3900-3950 kHz)

Modulation: Amplitude Modulation

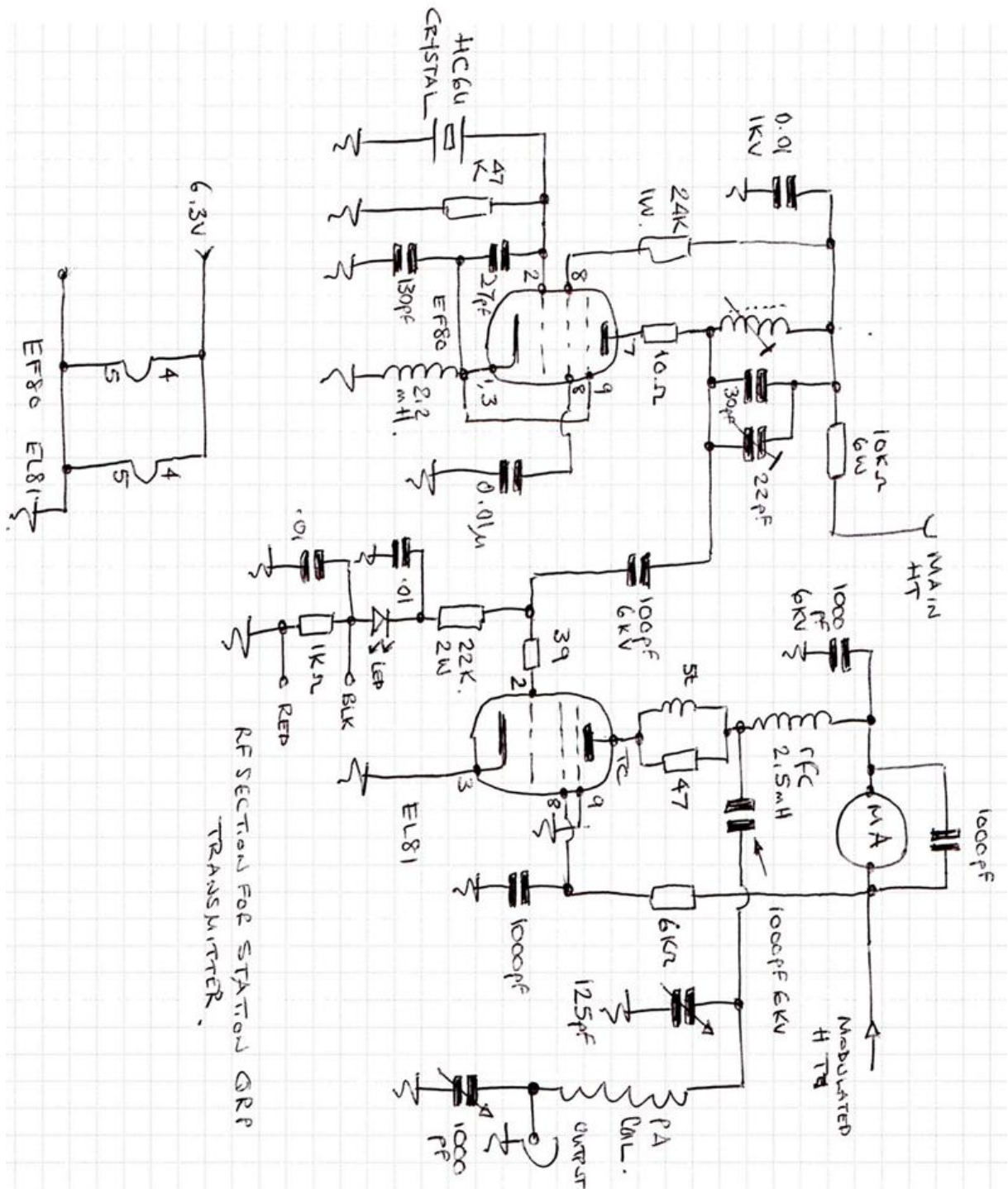
High Level Anode and Screen AM with 100% positive and negative peaks available.

Amplifier: EC91 Pre-amplifier, ECC81 Phase splitter and 2 x 6BW6/CV4043 Modulator tubes

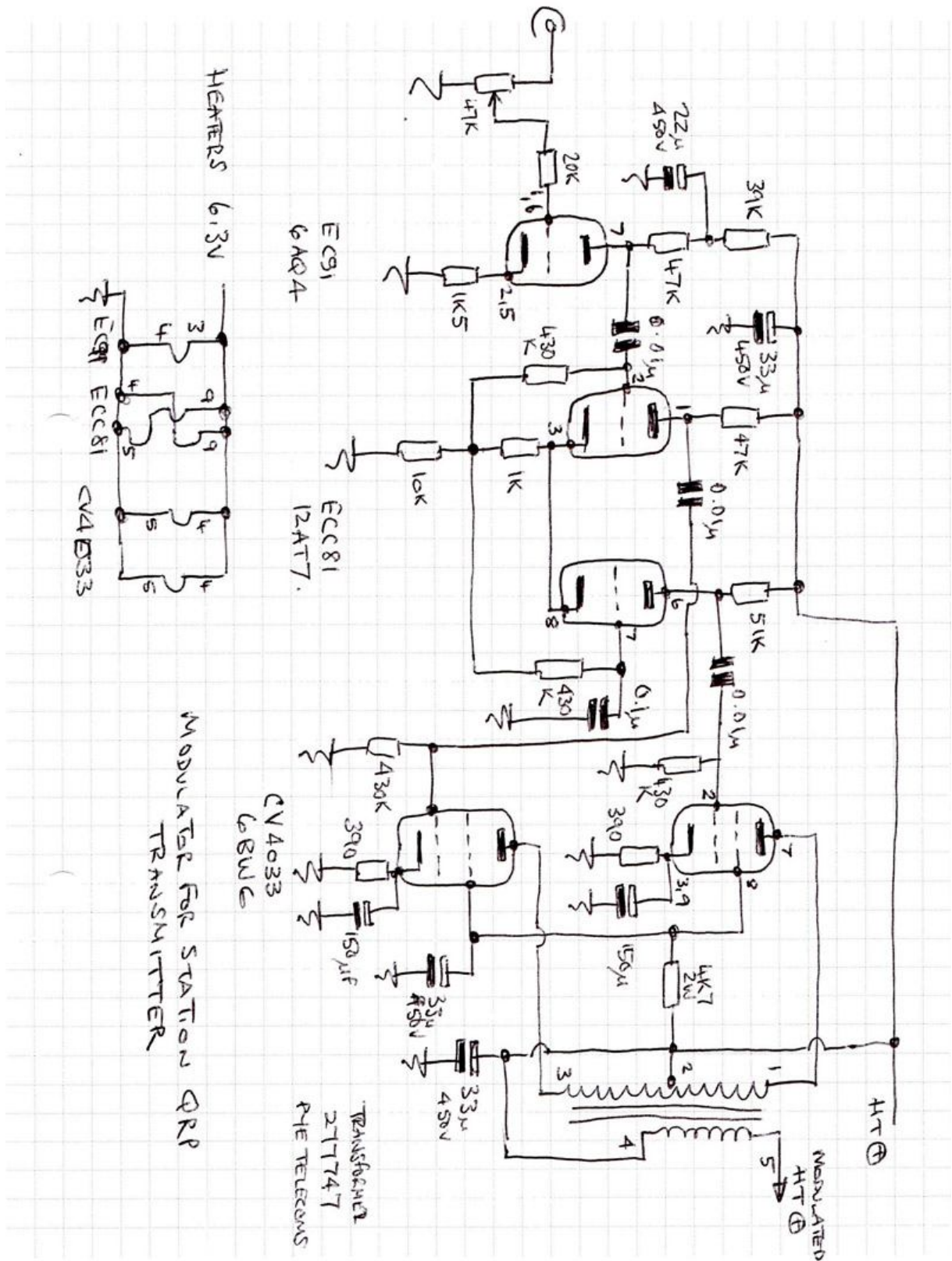
Audio impedance: 47K Ohm

Power Output: 8 Watts nominal

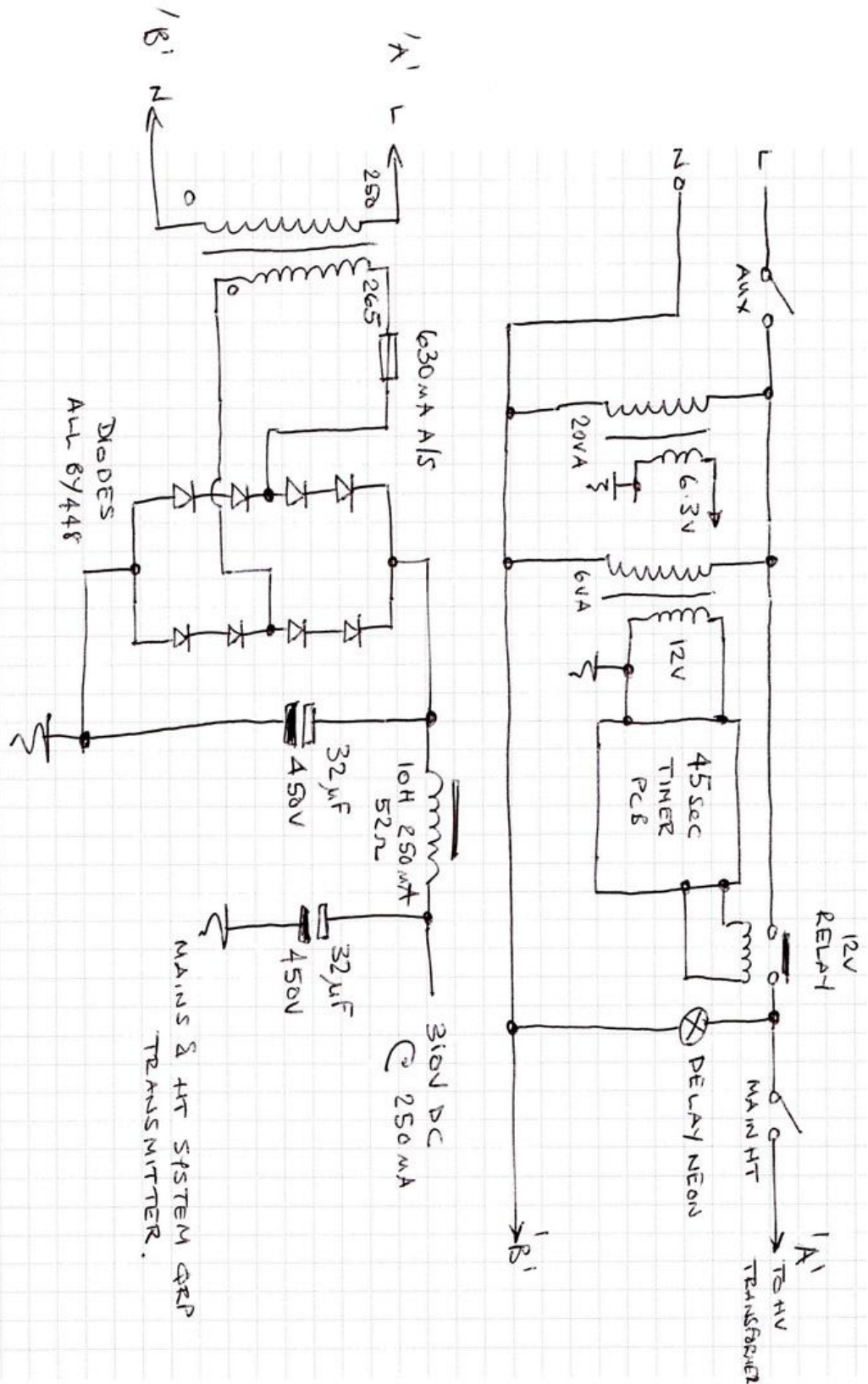
QRP AM Transmitter Circuit Diagram - RF section



QRP AM Transmitter Circuit Diagram - MODULATOR section

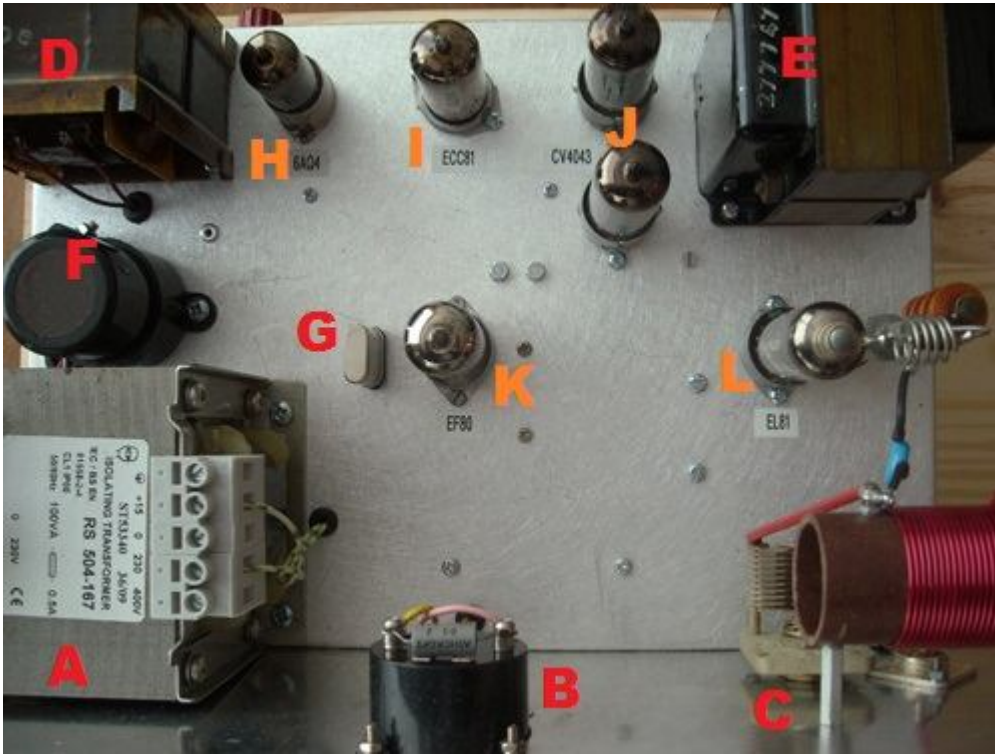


QRP AM Transmitter Circuit Diagram – POWER SUPPLY section



MAINS & HT SYSTEM QRP
 TRANSMITTER.

QRP AM Shortwave Transmitter



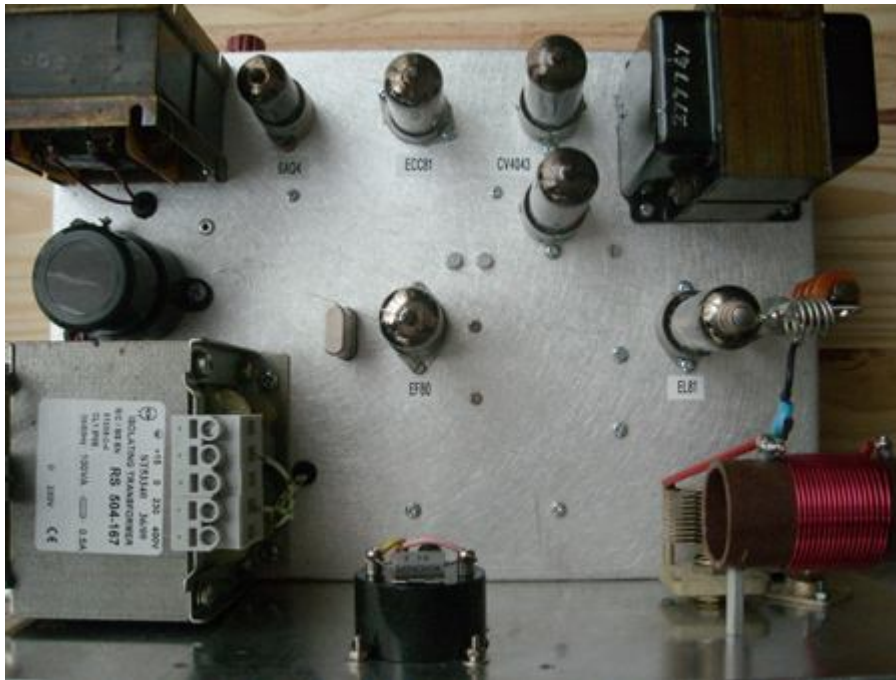
- A = Main HT Transformer (300 Volts at 300 mA)
- B = Anode Current meter
- C = Tank circuit
- D = HT DC Smoothing Choke (3 H at 250 mA 52 ohms resistance)
- E = Modulation Transformer (9 K anode to anode and 3.5 K ohms secondary at 75 mA DC)
- F = 32 + 32 μ F 450V DC HT Smoothing Capacitor
- G = HC-6/U Crystal in socket
- H = 6AQ4 Pre-amplifier (UK = EC91)
- I = 12AT7 Audio pre-amplifier / phase splitter (UK = ECC81)
- J = 6BW6 2 x Audio amplifier / modulator valves (UK = CV2136 or CV4043)
- K = 6BX6 Crystal Oscillator (UK = EF80)
- L = 6CJ6 or 6DR6 Power amplifier (UK = EL81)



Front



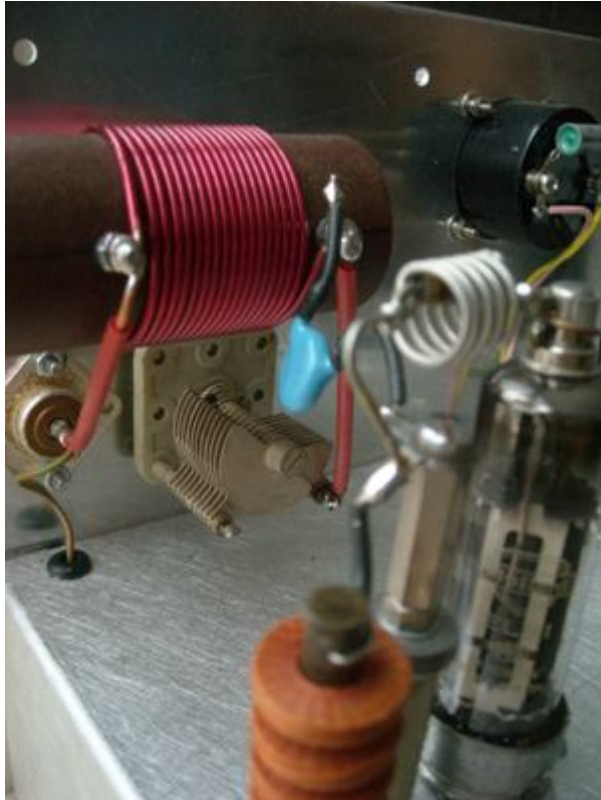
Rear



Seen from above

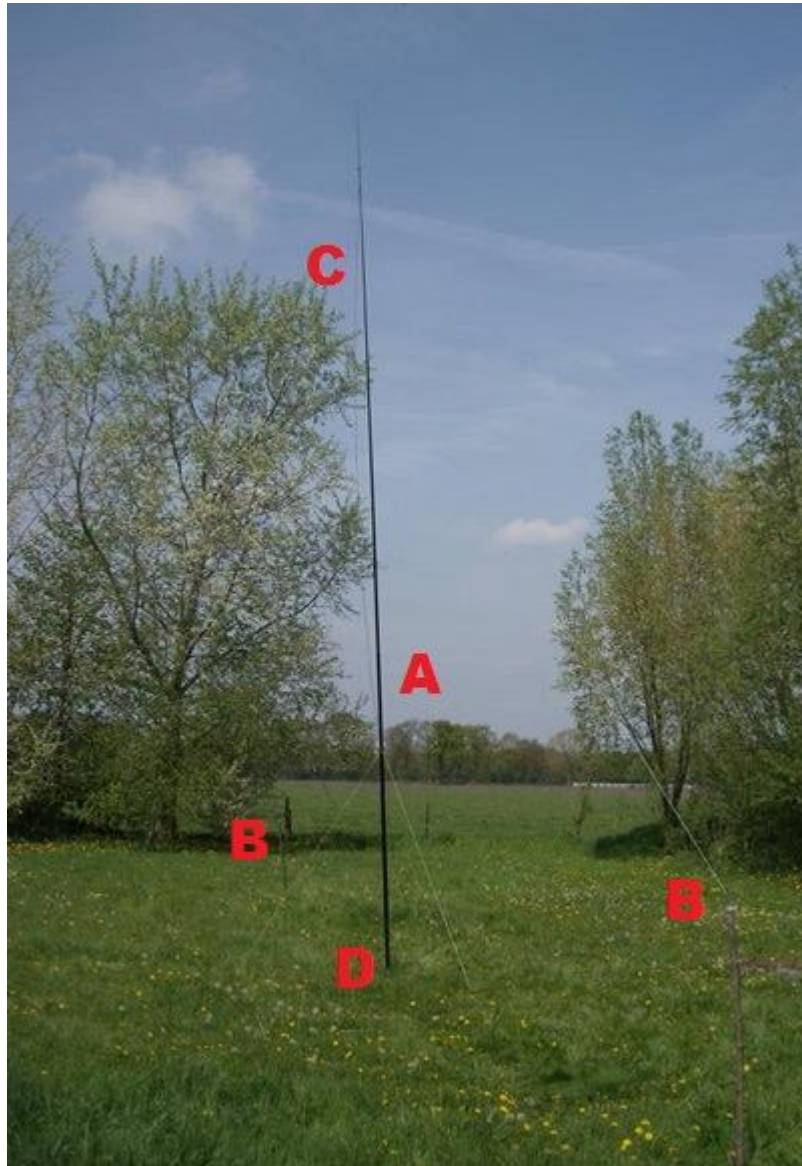


Seen from below



Tank circuit

QRP Shortwave Antenna



The antenna is built using a fibreglass fishing pole and speaker wire

- A = Fibreglass telescopic fishing pole
- B = Both legs of Inverted-V
- C = Top of fishing pole
- D = Balun (at bottom!)

Why might the Inverted-V be preferred to the dipole? The first reason is mechanical - only one high support is required. Another often cited reason is that the Inverted-V makes a better match to the typical 50 Ohm feed line. The Inverted-V will give up to 3 dB power gain at high take-off angles. Despite the theory the steeper the Inverted-V the worse it is, 90 degrees is about the tightest it ought to be. For best results the included angle needs to be as large as possible so in effect it looks like a roof on a chalet, nearly horizontal, so 160 degrees.

In terms of efficiency the best is say, a 65ft (20m) support pole and as large included angle as possible, ie) the antenna is nearly like a proper dipole. Less efficient is the same 65ft pole and a smaller included angle. Even less efficient is say a 32ft (10m) pole and a large included angle, and the least efficient is a 32ft pole a small included angle. Other than the gain difference at high angles, the Inverted-V has basically round patterns. At lower take-off angles however, the Inverted-V maintains a uniform azimuth pattern, whereas the dipole becomes increasingly bi-directional. Last but certainly not least, is that due to the relatively low height above ground, the Inverted-V antenna 'shoots' straight up for a perfect skip.

All that is needed are three end insulators, a length of rope, wire and in my case a fishing pole!



Top of fishing pole (C)



Balun (D)