

Six-Band Filter-Combiner

User's Guide and Specifications

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Introducing the Six-Band Filter-Combiner

What it Does

- The Six-Band Filter-Combiner (**6BFC**) is designed to take six 1W signals on the 80, 40, 30, 20, 15, and 10-meter amateur bands, and combine them onto a single antenna port. Each channel is filtered to reduce harmonics.

Why

- The 6BFC was developed for use with the WSPRSONDE, which provides multiple WSPR or FST4W signals, simultaneously on multiple bands. Rather than requiring different antennas, the 6BFC allows the use of a single multi-band antenna. The frequency-flexible outputs of the WSPRSONDE are square-waves (with strong harmonics), the 6BFC filtering attenuates these harmonics, resulting in a spectrally clean output signal.

Dimensions

The 6BFC is housed in a small aluminum enclosure:

8.5 cm wide x 3.5 cm high x 12 cm deep (this includes the connectors)

Weight: 180 gm.

Connections

- Ports 1-6
- -40 dB monitor, connected to the Antenna port.
- Antenna

All connectors are SMA jacks.

Performance

- Input to Antenna loss: 1.5 db typical.
- Input port-to-port isolation: typically better than 20 dB
- Second harmonic attenuation: Better than 40 dB
- Third harmonic attenuation: Better than 60 dB

When used with the WSPRSONDE, all transmitted harmonics are lower than -50 dBc.

Note that the port isolation is sufficient to reduce WSPRSONDE output amplifier intermodulation to a very low level, other amplifier designs may be more sensitive to such coupling. This has not been studied.

Single-Band Filters

In some cases a single filter is required:

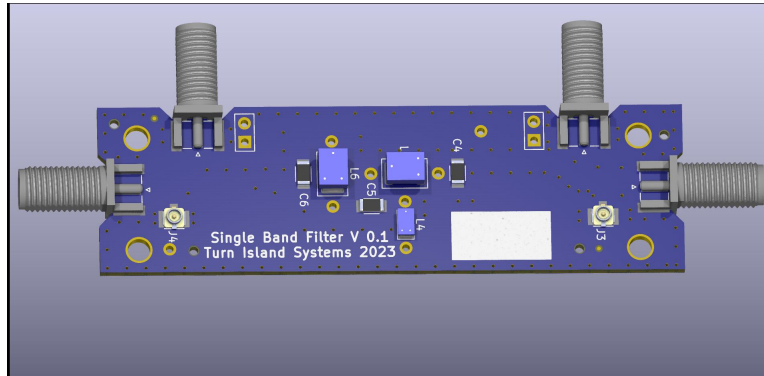


Illustration 1: Single-Band Filter

The Single-Band filter has the option of in-line or right-angle connectors, and can be special-ordered for any frequency between 3.5 and 50 MHz.

Technical Details

Filter Characteristics

These filters were developed for use with the Turn Island Systems WSPRSONDE multi-band transmitter, but they can be used with other transmitters having 1W or lower output power. The WSPRSONDE channels generates a square-wave output, which can be set to operate between 1 MHz and 60 MHz, and requires an external filter to attenuate the strong harmonic content of the square-wave. This is the output of an unfiltered WSPRSONDE amplifier transmitting a 3.5 MHz signal.

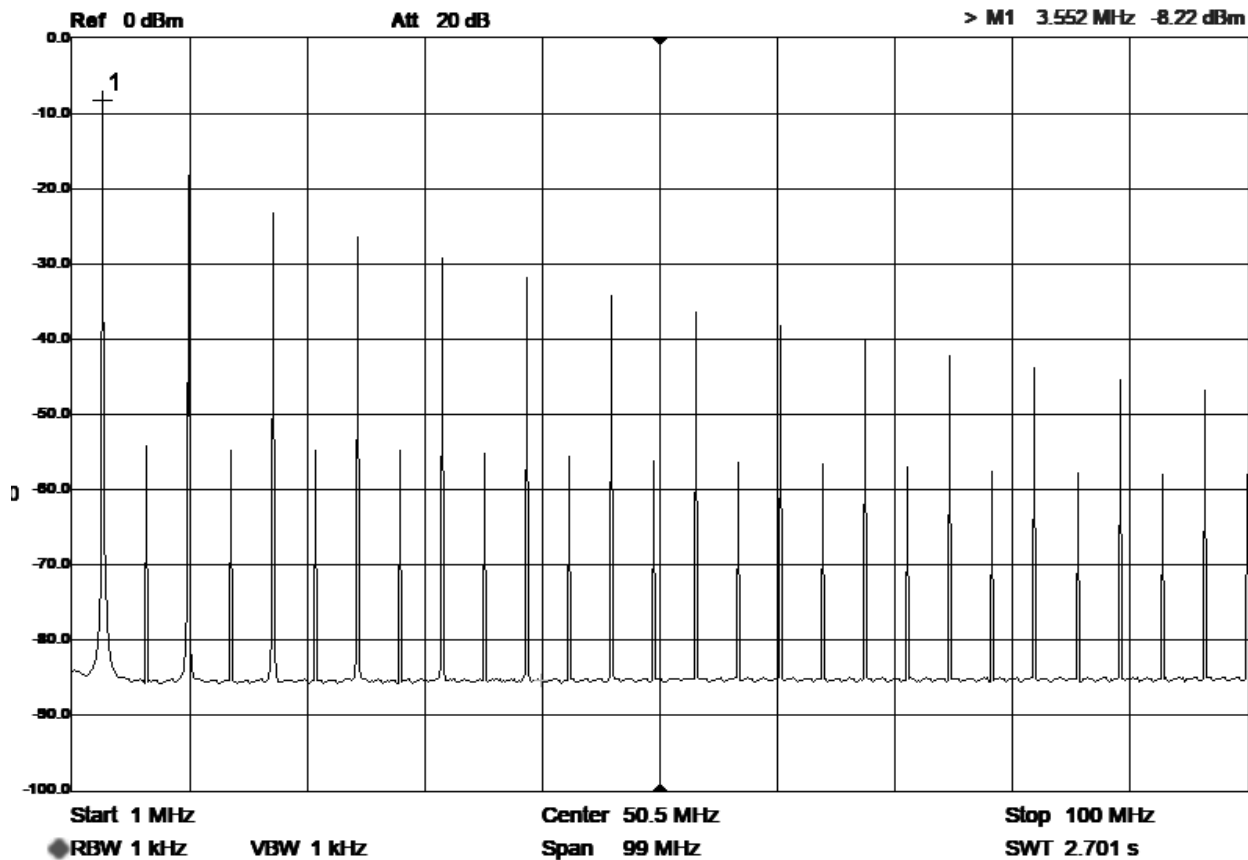


Illustration 2: 80 Meters Without Filter

The Filter/Combiners are designed to attenuate these harmonics, and the resulting output signal will have harmonic content better than -50 dBc (decibels relative to the carrier.)

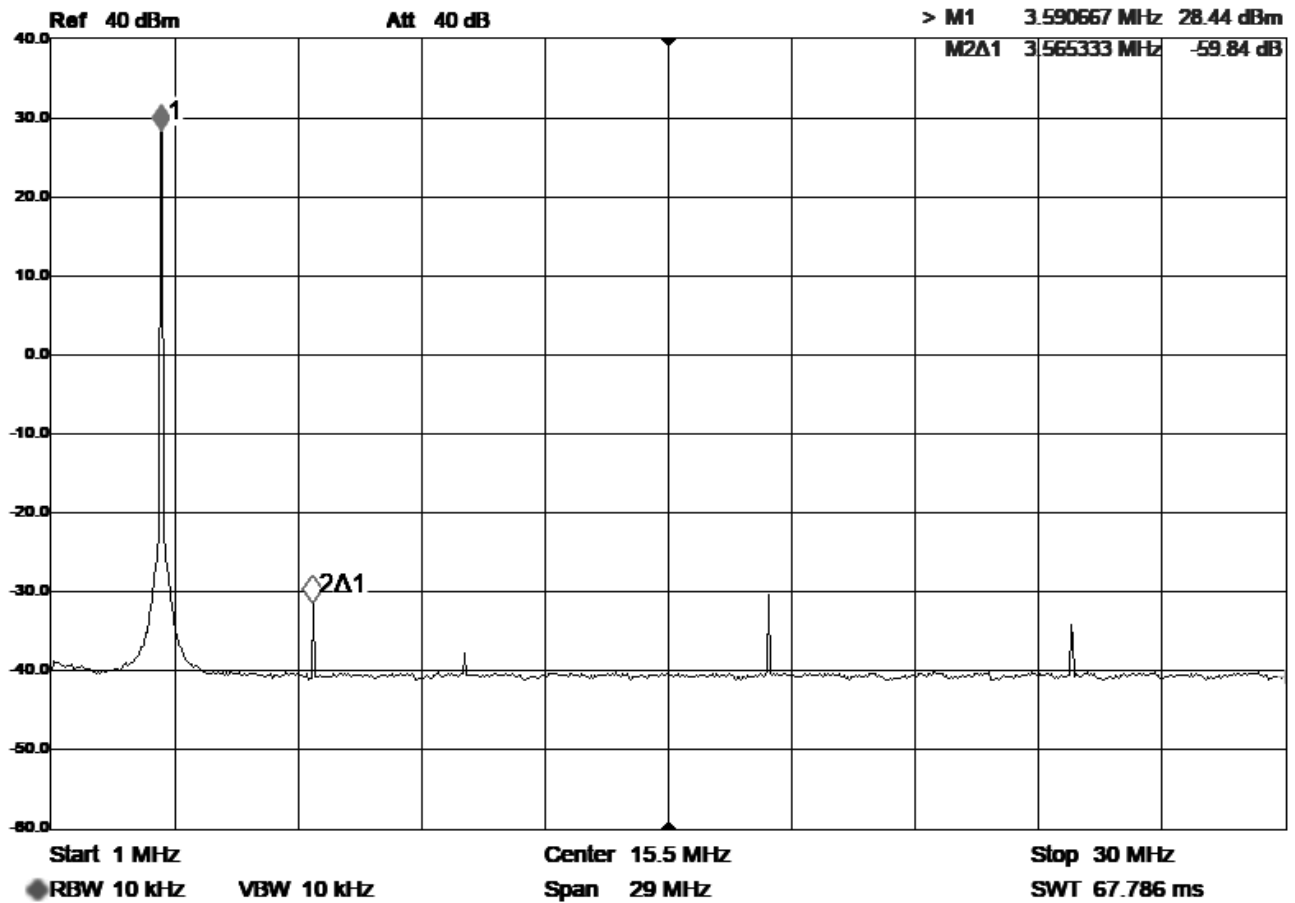


Illustration 3: 80 Meters With Four-Band Filter/Combiner

At the output of the Filter-Combiner the second harmonic is -60 dBc, the third harmonic is about -68 dBc, and the fifth has been reduced to -60 dBc.

80 Meters:

Here is the typical 80-meter filter response, and input impedance:

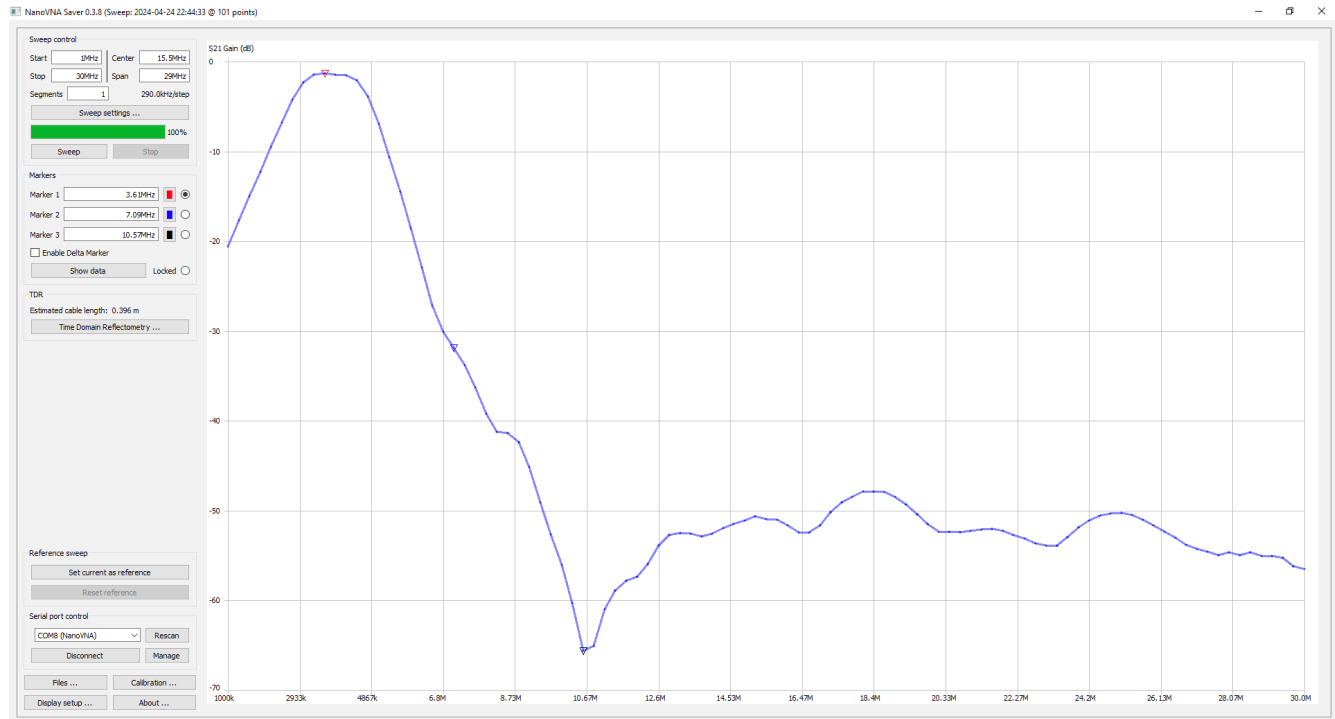
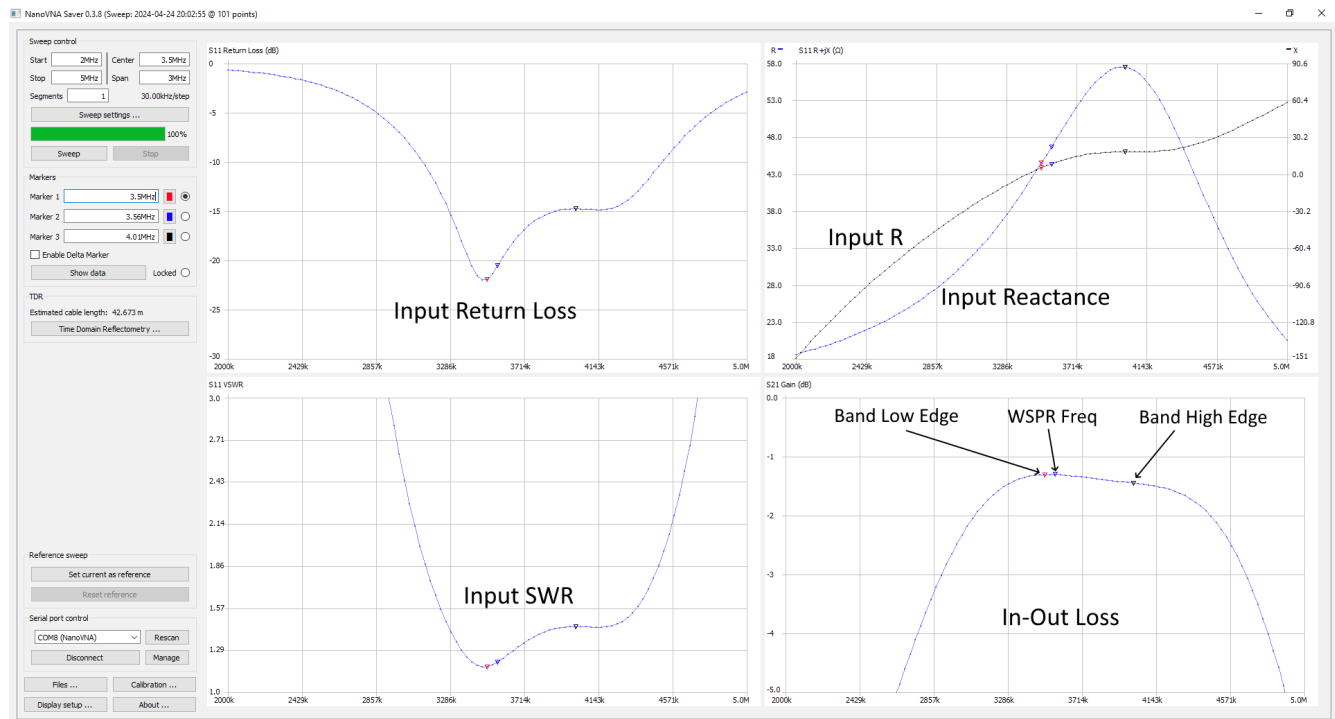
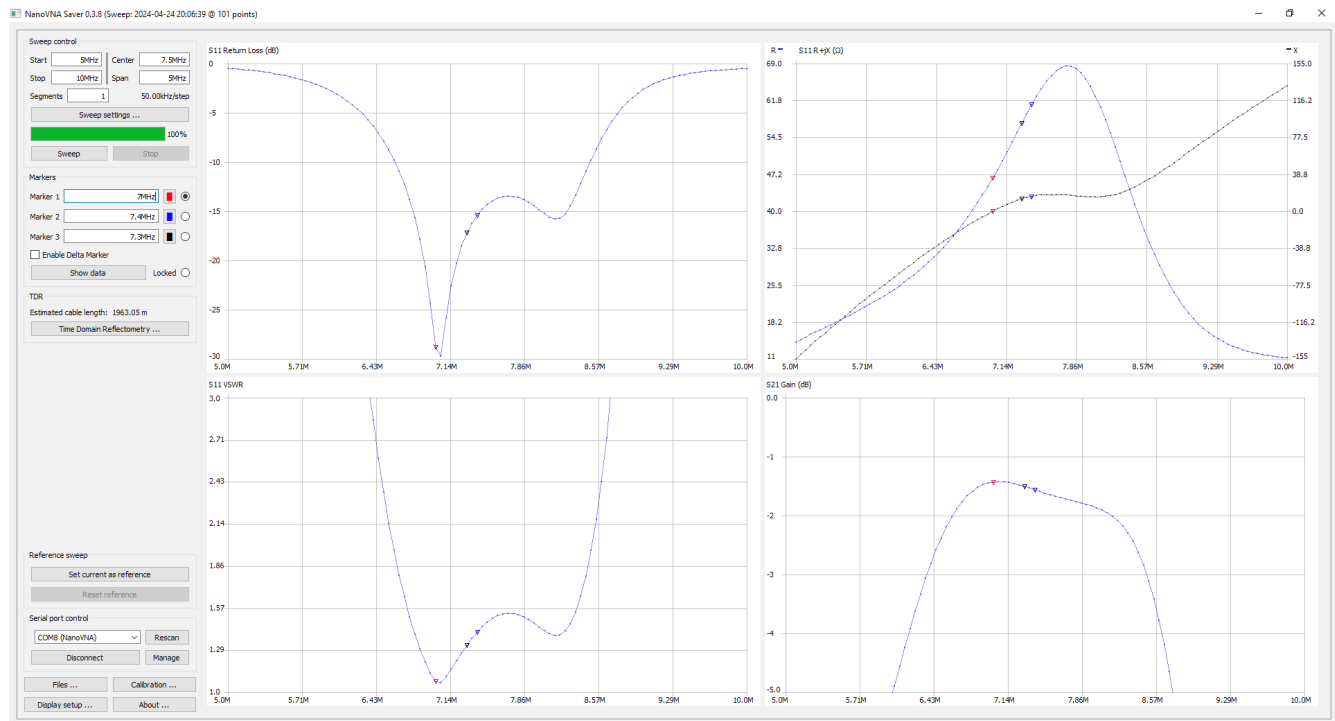
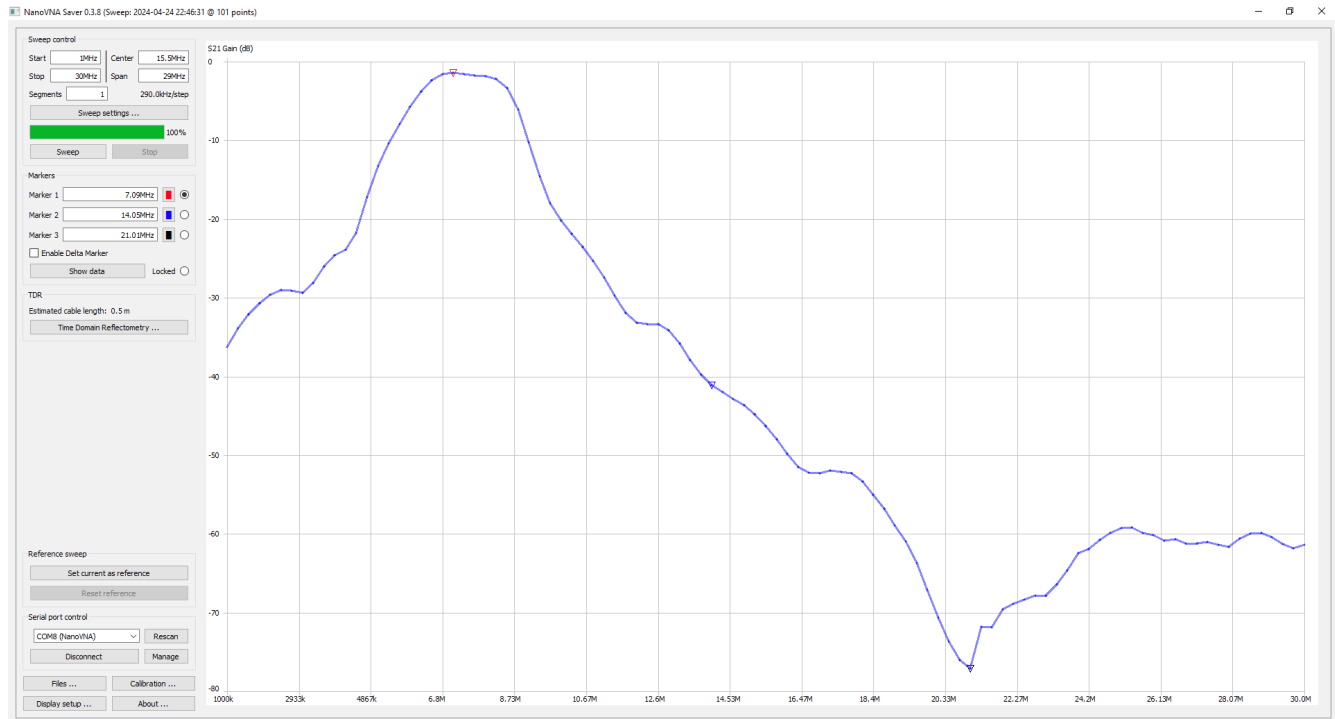


Illustration 4: 80m Filter Response

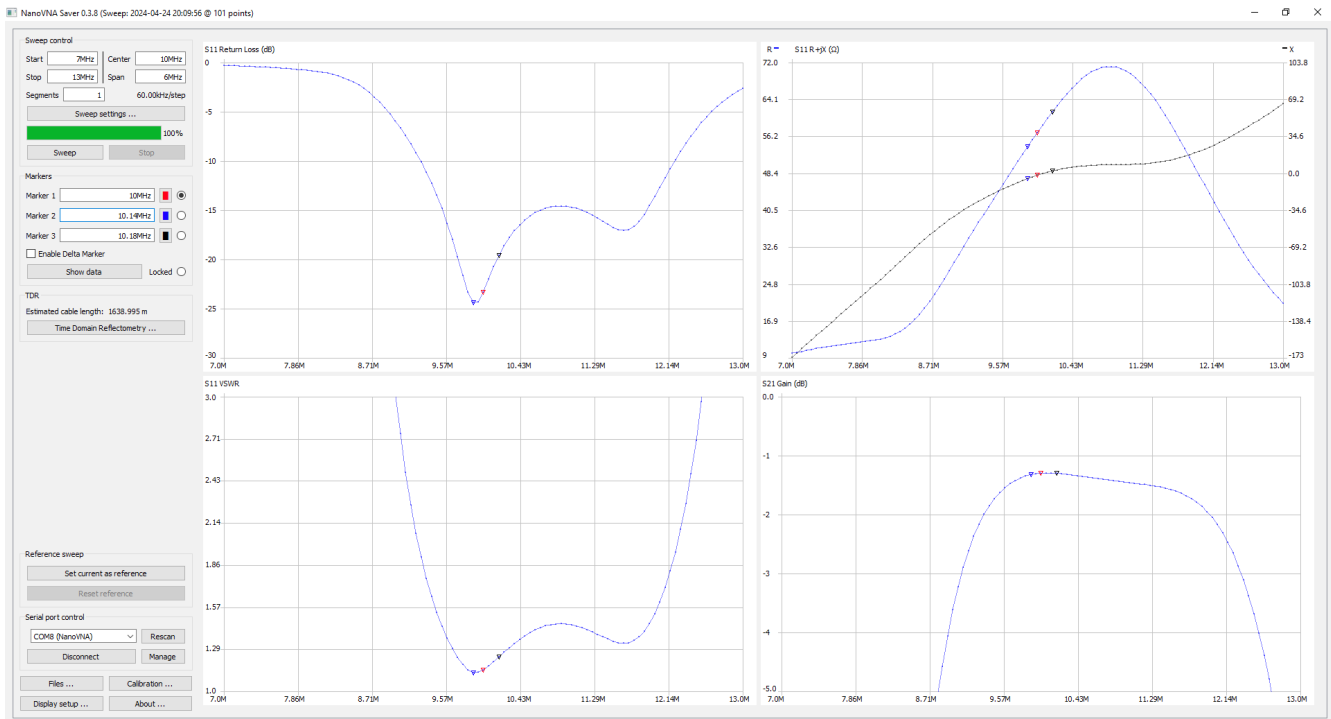
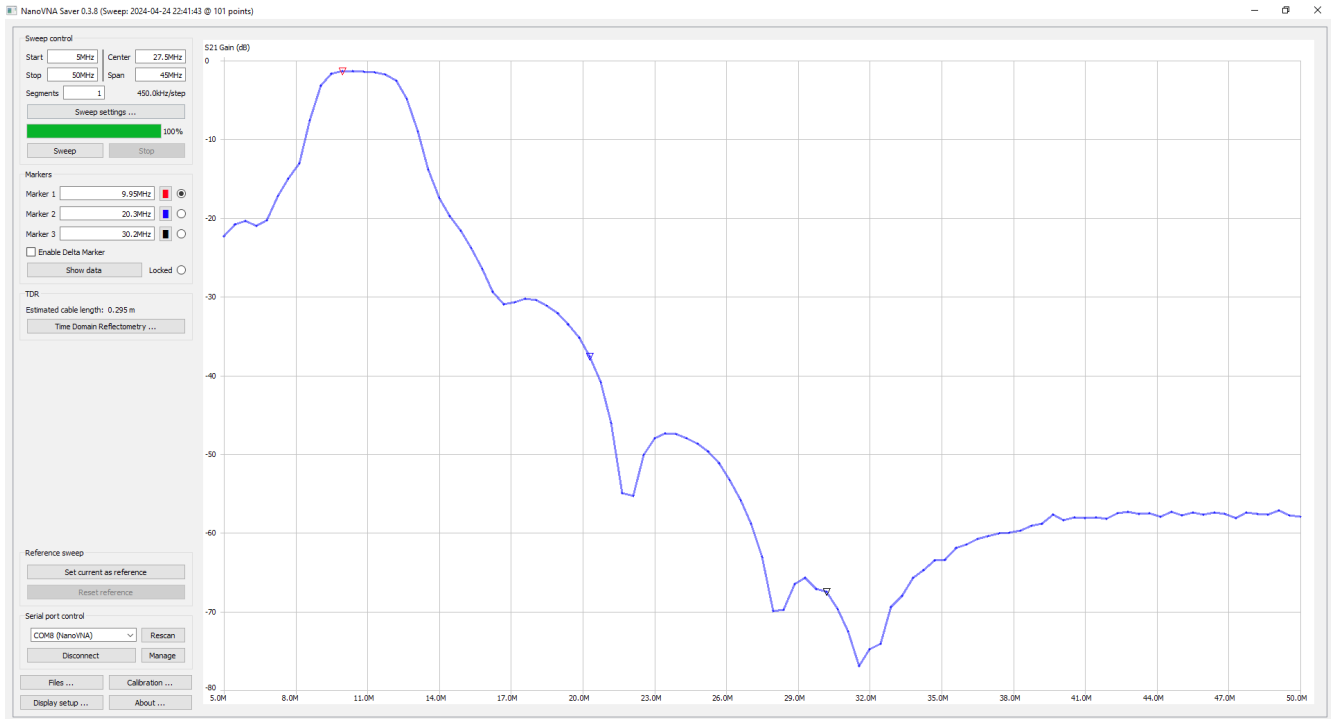


You can see how the filter notch provides excellent attenuation of the third harmonic.

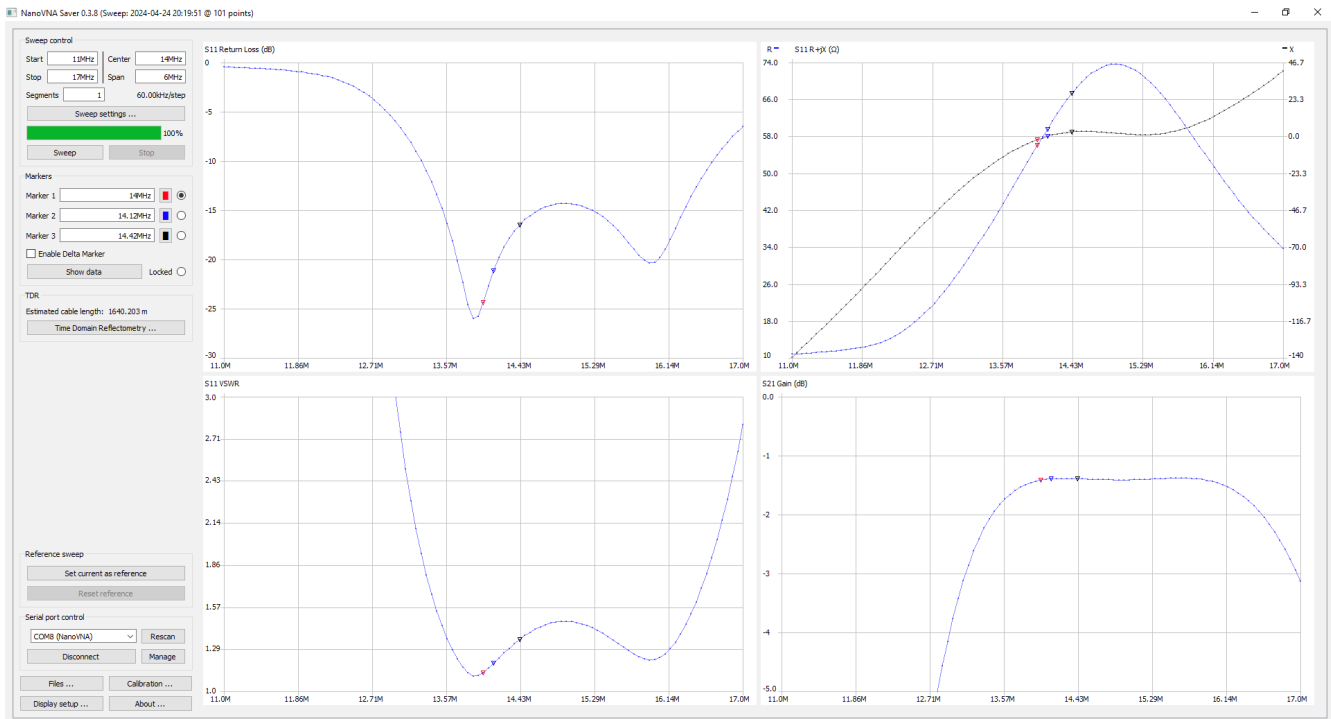
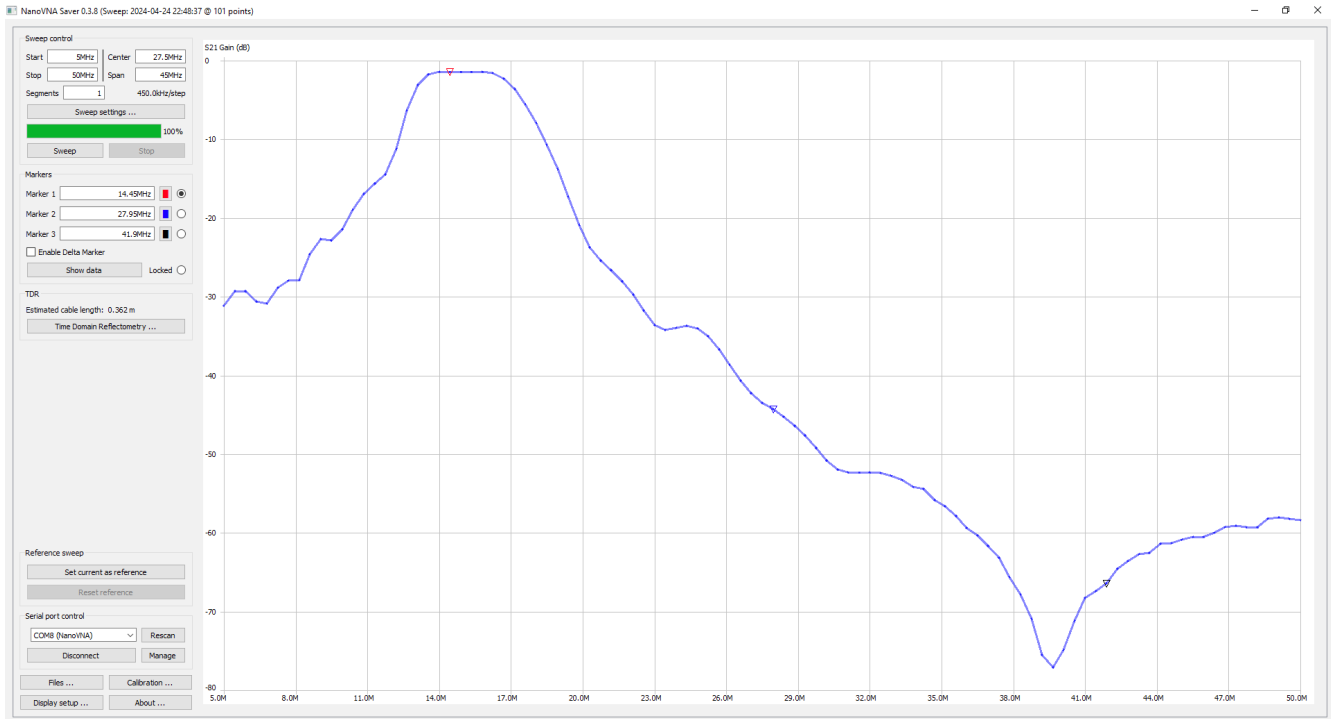
40 Meters:



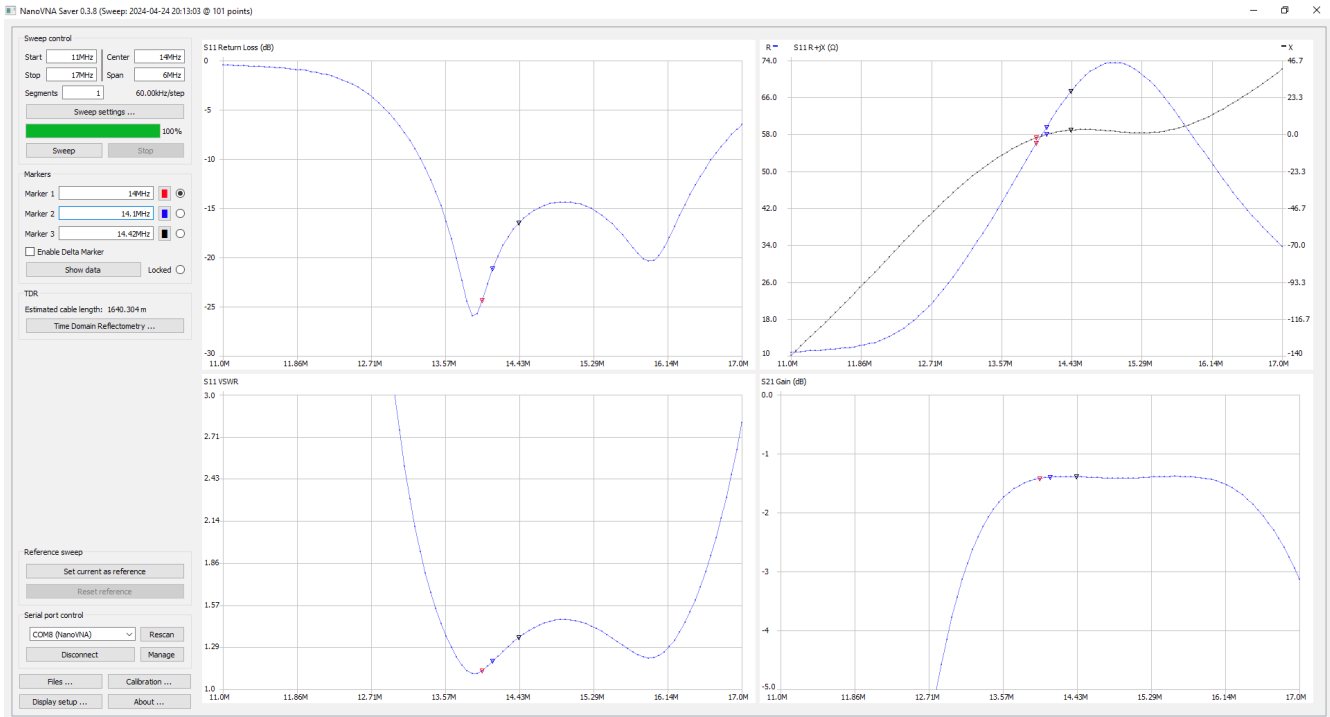
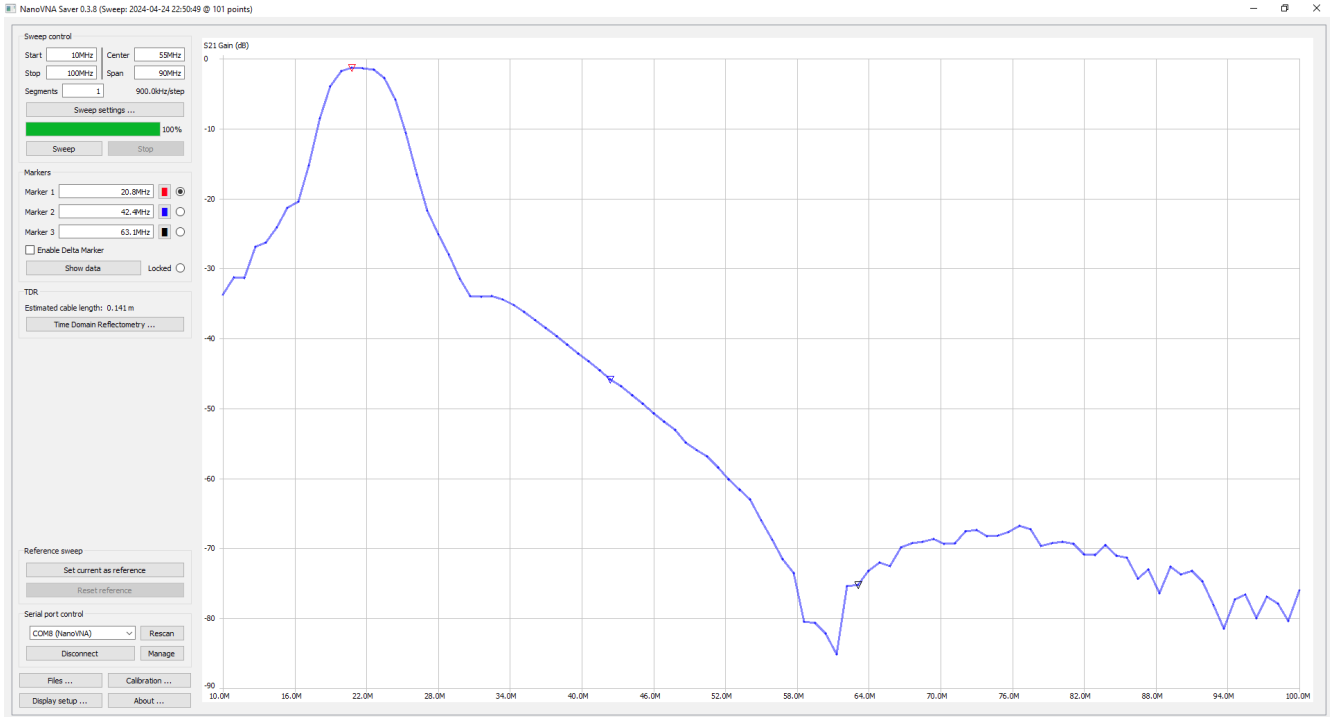
30 Meters:



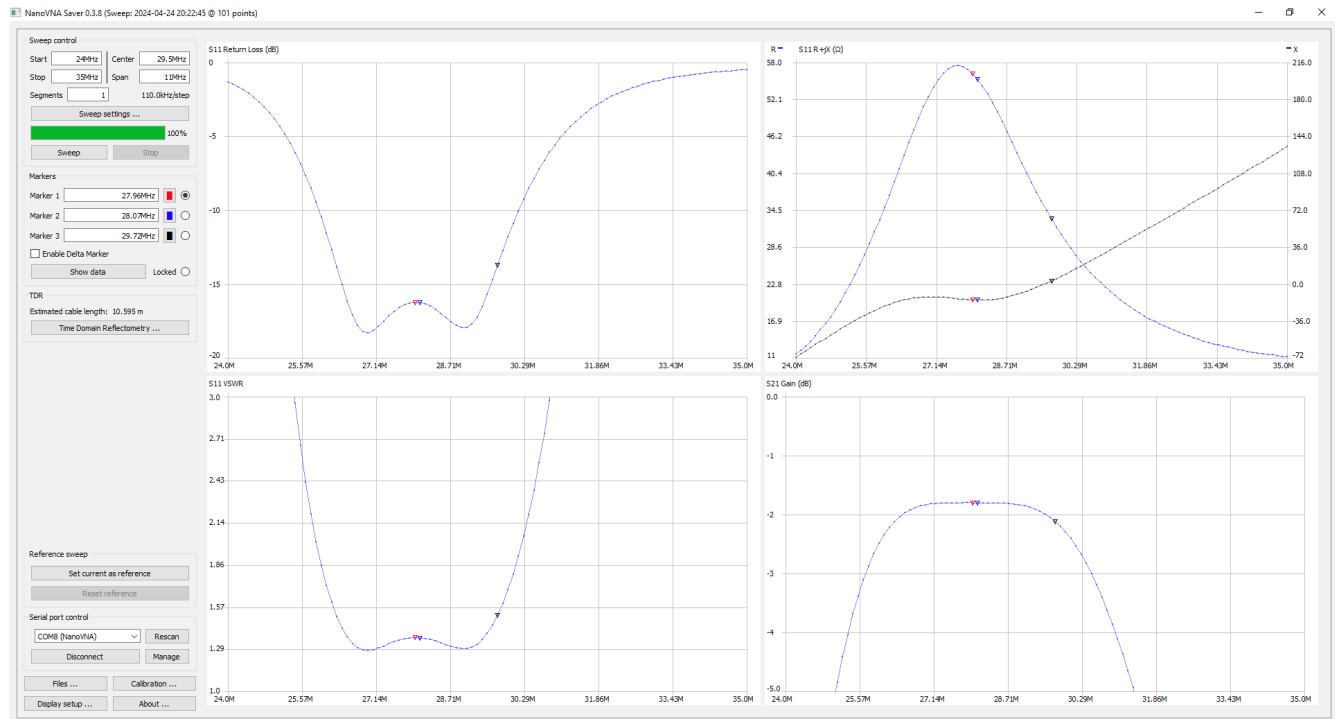
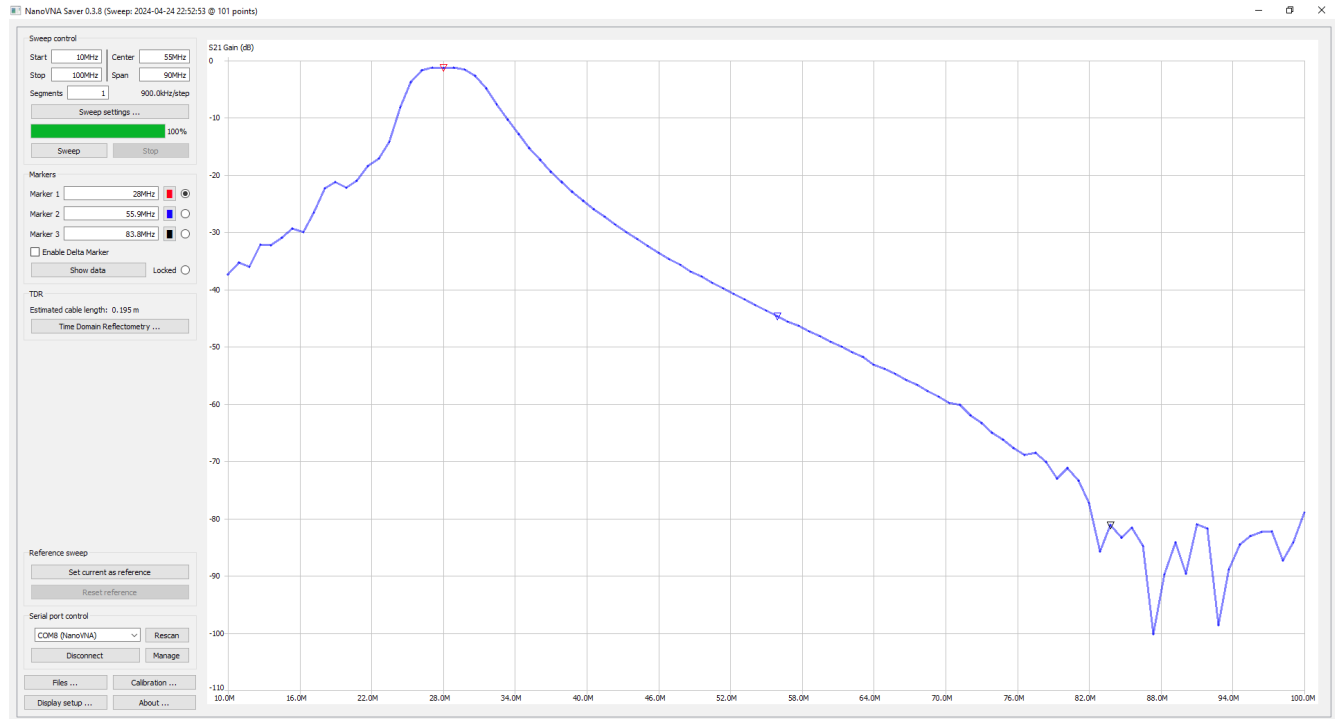
20 Meters:



15 Meters:



10 Meters:



Operating With Unconnected Input Ports

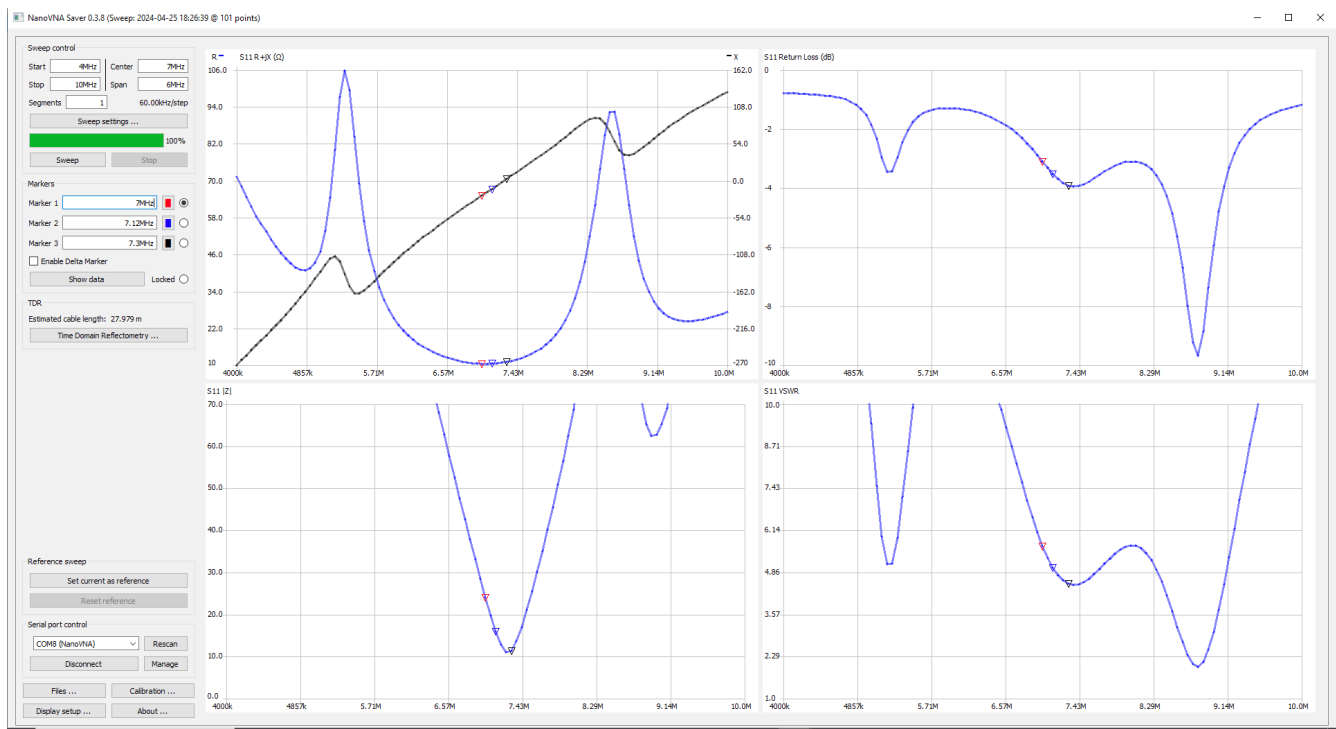
This is perfectly acceptable, as the port-to-port isolation prevents any significant interaction.

Operating With Unconnected Antenna Port

Short version: **Don't do it!**

Longer version: Around the channel center frequency, the filters act as a quarter-wave transmission line: A 50 Ohm load remains a 50 Ohm load. A short-circuit is transformed to an open-circuit. And an open circuit is transformed to a short.

That's the theory. In practice, because of inductor losses, and adjacent-channel-filter interaction the actual result isn't quite so ideal, but the transformed open-circuit impedance can still be quite low, resulting in amplifier overload. The chart below shown what happens at the 40-meter port when there is no antenna load:



You can see that the impedance drops as low as 10 Ohms.

When used with a WSPRSONDE this load will cause the channel power amplifier to protect itself by shutting down. Other transmitters may be damaged by such a near-short.

In addition, when a low-impedance load is connected to the antenna port, the reflected high impedance will appear at the channel port. The WSPRSONDE can tolerate high-impedance loads, but other transmitters may experience transistor-destroying over-voltages under these conditions.