

From: <http://www.eecis.udel.edu/~hanavin/chuck/w3fjj/synch/synch.htm>

W3FJJ SYNCHRONOUS DETECTOR

Here is a schematic and pics of a synchronous detector, I designed and built back in 1992. It works pretty good, but has a little bit of hiss, probably with some better low noise op amps, it would help this. I get approximately 20-30 db unwanted sideband rejection with the all pass filter.

I never did implement the 386 audio amp, as they are crap, I use an external hi-fi amp. I like to up grade it and add an auto tune circuit to it, This way when you tune around it uses an envelope detector, and you don't get annoying hetrodyne of the phase lock loop trying to lock. Once you stop tuning and the PLL locks, (low dc error voltage on output of phase detector) it will switch to the synch detector automatically. The switches on front panel are; capture range wide/narrow, middle switch is a three position (USB/BOTH/LSB), Fine tuning VCO, and power. On the back panel, I have four outputs; Synch out, I out, Q out, and USB/BOTH/LSB out.

Parts List

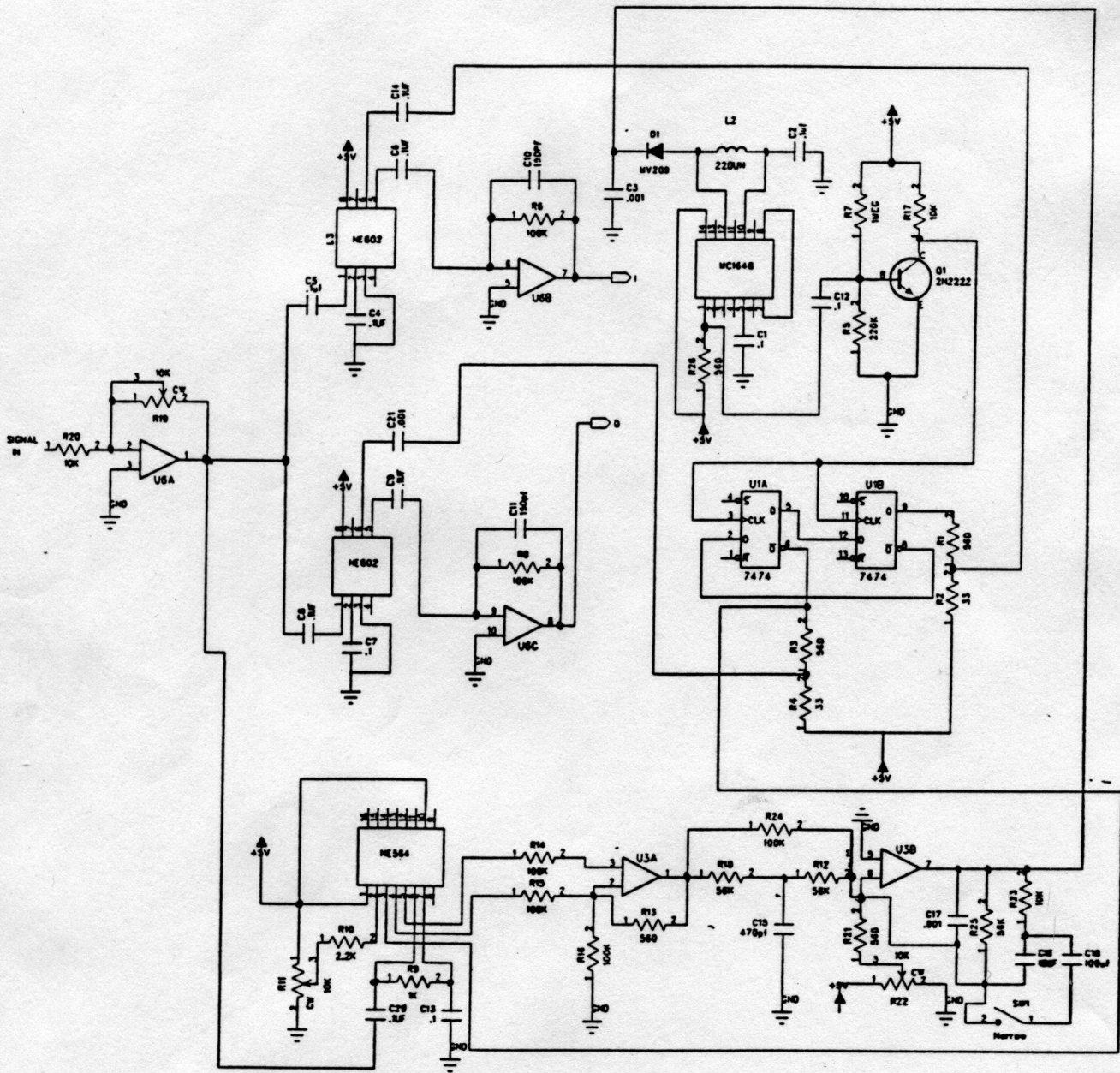
U1	74LS74 Dual D-Type Flip-Flop
U3,U6,U8,U9	TL074CN Quad OP-Amp
U10	TL072CN Dual Op-Amp
U4,U5	NE602N Double Balance Mixer
U7	NE564N Phase Lock Loop
U2	MC1648P Voltage Control Oscillator
D1	MV209 Varactor Diode
Q1	2N2222 General Purpose NPN Transistor

Circuit Description

U6A is an adjustable gain buffer. Its output is fed to double balanced mixers, U4, U5 and to phase detector U7. Only the phase detector of u7 is used. R11 adjust the conversion gain of the phase detector.

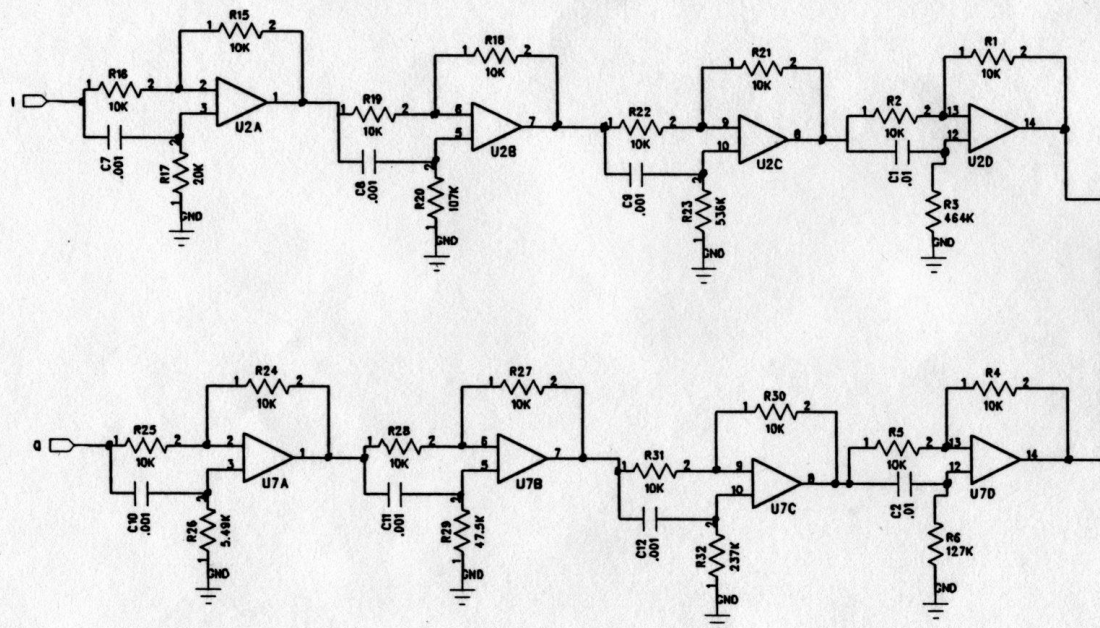
U3A converts the balance output to single ended. U3B serves two purposes; It provides low pass filtering and an adjustable dc bias level (R22) to control the VCO frequency. SW1 controls the response of the filter, allowing a wide or narrow capture range. U2, with varactor Diode, D1 form a VCO operating at a frequency of 1820 Khz, Its output is boosted to a TTL level by Q1, and its frequency divided by four (455khz) by U1. U1 has two outputs, an in-phase and quadrature (-90 degree) signal. These signals are fed to balance mixers U4 and U5, where they mix with the incoming signal. U6B and U6C are low pass filters to remove the sum frequencies of the mixers. The I signal at this point is the synchronous detected output and can be fed to a line level input on a high-fi amplifier. If selectable output is desired, the I and Q signals are fed to an all-pass phase shift filter, U2 and U7. The amplitude response is with flat from 100hz to 10khz, with a 90 degree phase shift within 1 degree. U10 is a summing/difference amplifier. Adding the two audio signals, attenuates the lower sideband, subtracting the two, will attenuate the upper sideband.

SYNCHRONOUS DEMODULATOR PART 1

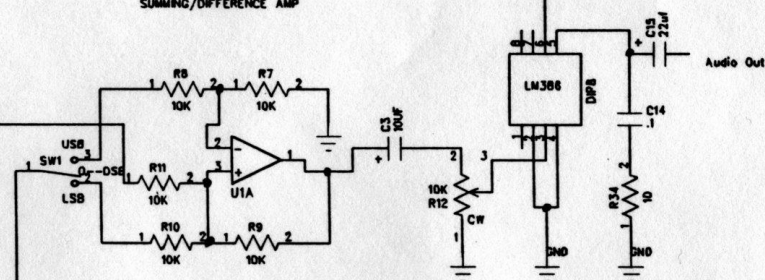


DESIGNED BY CHUCK HARAVIN, MAY 1992

90 DEGREES PHASE SHIFTER/ALL PASS FILTER



SUMMING/DIFFERENCE AMP



Designed by Chuck Manavim, May 1992

