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The simple man's Spectrum Analyser 8MHz IF Filter

{gallery}safilter2/1{/gallery}

The 8MHz 2nd IF Filter module requires no alignment. It contains four 8Mhz ceramic resonator filters, the

It's debateable how much [2nd of this section](#) really increased S/N there further the BC109 transistor filter amplifier is used

{gallery}safilter2/2{/gallery}

{gallery}safilter2/3{/gallery} Since the addition of the 2 further ceramic filters did seem to improve t

I also tried cascading two of the BC109-transistor-plus-2-filters circuits but found the results unsatisfactory. The picture to the left shows the unused transistor module before removing the 2 filters for use in the AD603 circuit.

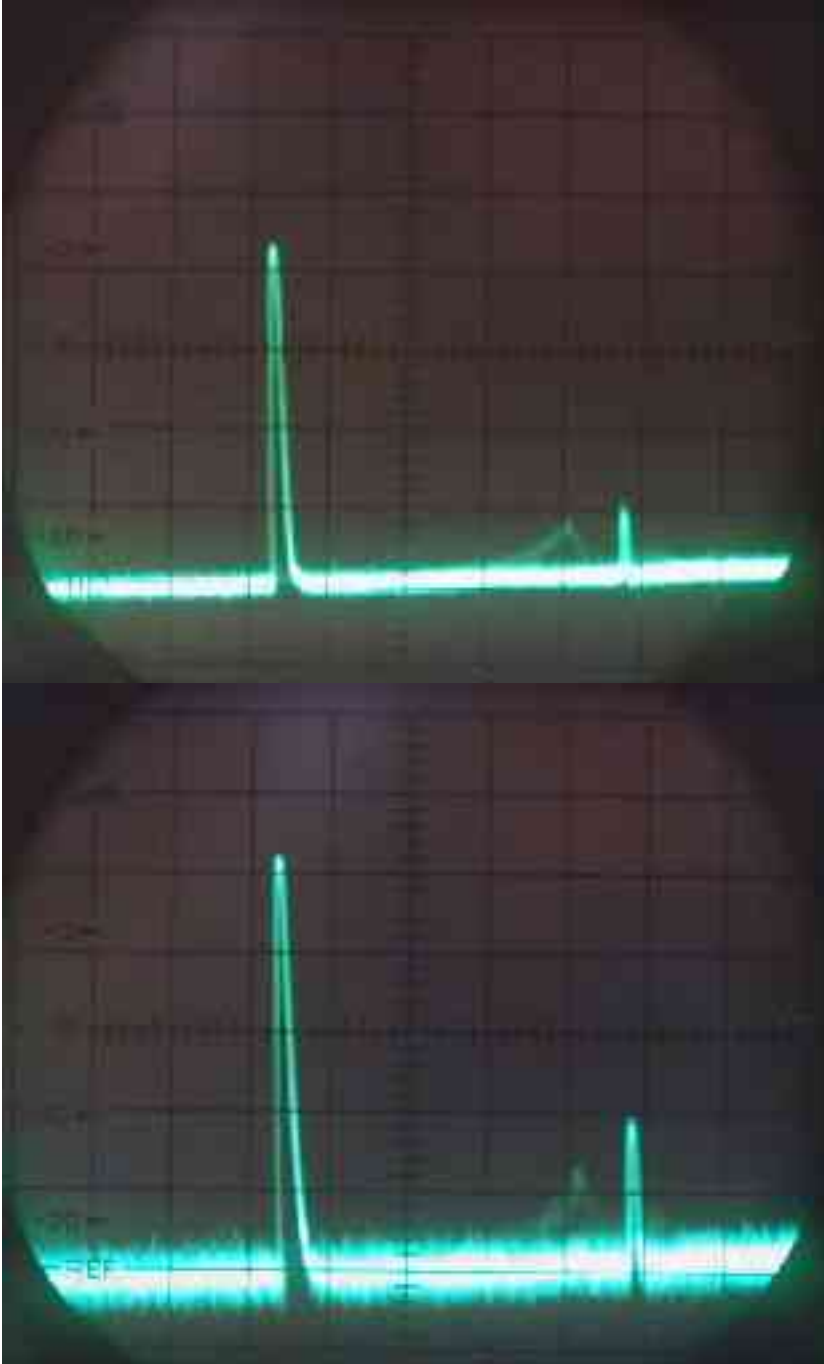
The circuit of the 2nd IF Filter at 8Mhz is shown below. Other IF frequencies would present no problem provided all the ceramic resonators are the same and the [2nd local oscillator](#) frequency is adjusted accordingly. I believe ceramic resonators usually have input/output impedences of approximately 500 ohms so approximately correct termination is provided using 470 ohm resistors. If desired, the two rightmost ceramic filters and AD603 can be left out of the circuit. What we have here are the wild wanderings of the mind of a madman with too many identical ceramic filters to hand and most probably too little knowledge of how to use them

Spectrum analyser 8MHz IF Filter

Written by Hans Summers
Wednesday, 16 September 2009 22:10 -

properly. But the result works.

{gallery}safilter2/circuit{/gallery}



Again, note the extensive use of inductor and capacitor filtering of all DC supply and control signals entering the shielded enclosure, verging perhaps on the paranoia. A firm believer in the theory that you can never have too much decoupling and shielding.

Spectrum analyser 8MHz IF Filter

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Shown here is an analyser trace from 0 - 70MHz of the signal generator set to 30MHz and using input attenuation of 26dB. On the left, the IF gain is set to minimum (10dB), and on the right it is maximum (50dB). The improvement in sensitivity is only about 7 or 8 dB. Though the noise floor appears as a continuous band in the photograph (right) it is in fact a continuously fluctuating strip of tiny peaks constantly appearing and disappearing.

With the 2nd filter in line between the [2nd mixer](#) and [logarithmic amplifier](#) modules, the spectrum analyser will now show good selectivity (sharp peaks) and greater sensitivity than the first module hook-up made on completion of the [2nd mixer](#)

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