

# **The Nerd Box**

## **By**

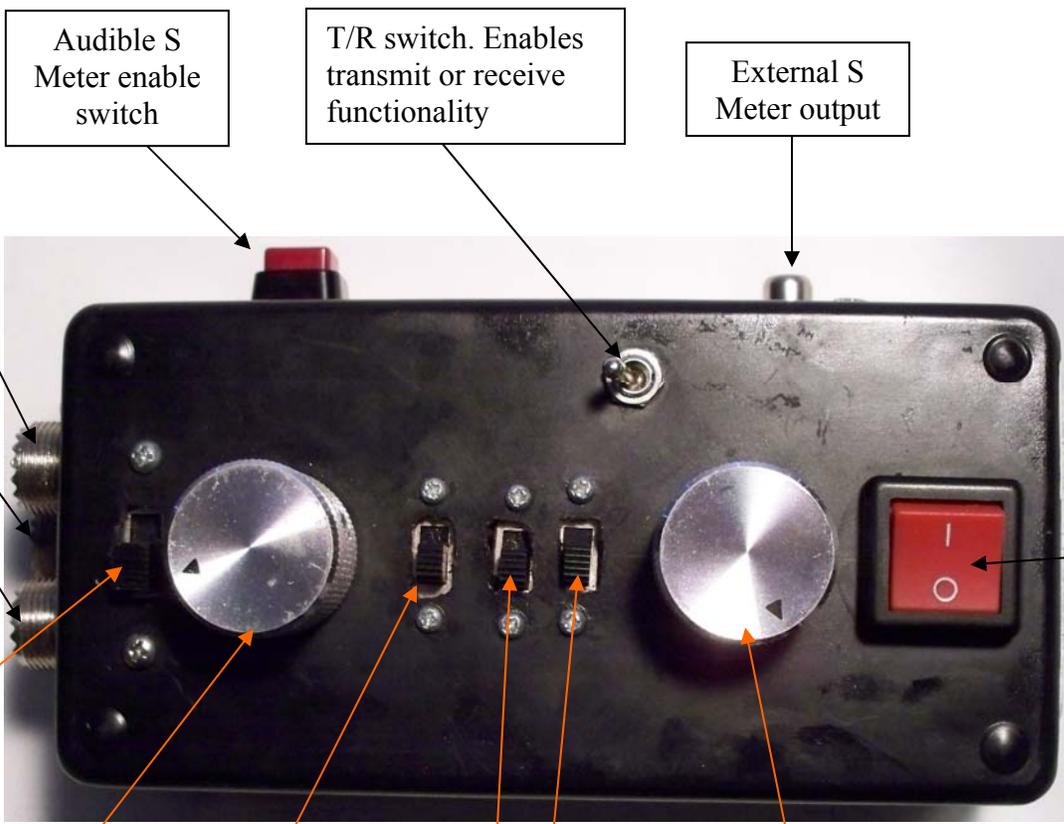
## **KA6BFB**

This gadget is a multi function transmitter hunting accessory. There is no real name for it that has jumped out at me, so in the absence of a good name, it has been called the “Nerd Box”. This came about because early on in its’ development, my competitors erroneously believed it to be overkill. That misperception has been corrected. In one box, it contains a passive and active attenuator, protection against transmitting into the attenuators, an antenna switch, a PTT switch for long transmissions while hiding, an input for external audio material while hiding and a pot to control the level, an audible S meter, and an output to drive an large external S meter. All of the connections to the radio are made thru the slightly modified 8 pin modular microphone jack.

Perhaps a quick chronologically explanation is in order. Originally, this was meant to provide a way to avoid blowing up the attenuators accidentally by transmitting into them. The small quarter watt resistors in the 20 dB step attenuator and the electronics in the offset attenuator would surely be destroyed with the application of 50 watts. By using a switch to select between transmit mode and receive mode, destruction of attenuators is avoided. The PTT from the mic is interrupted when the attenuators are in line. Since I was interrupting the PTT from the Mic Jack, I decided I may as well use the 8V available from the mic jack to power the offset attenuator. Also, since I was routing the coax cable thru this box to insert the attenuation, I decided I may as well include an antenna switch in the box as well. I like using the antenna switch to switch between the directional antenna and the omni antenna. Relative signal strength readings from the omni are very helpful.

Once I realized I was going to have the audio input available, it occurred to me I could use this for the transmit side. I could have a PTT switch for long transmissions, and a place to inject audio from external sources like MP3 players for audio. A pot is available to adjust the audio level.

After using this for a few transmitter hunts, I added some other functionality that was in separate units. I had designed an audible S meter for the Puxing hand held which I used while on foot. This design is available as another project on this website. This was so powerful that I decided to implement one in my Icom 706 mobile. The analog signal on the 706 is problematic, however, because it decreases as the signal gets stronger and neither extreme is at 0 volts. I built a circuit I call the “Zeroizer” that is available as another project on this site that converted the 706 S meter output to 0 to 3.5 V. This signal is fed thru the 8 pin mic jack to the Nerd Box, replacing the up/down signal on the hand mic that I never use. The S meter voltage is fed thru to an RCA jack for an external meter, as well as a VCO that drives a piezo speaker for an audible S meter.



Audible S Meter enable switch

T/R switch. Enables transmit or receive functionality

External S Meter output

Coaxial Connections

PTT

Antenna Switch

Active Attenuator Adjustment

Active Attenuator Enable/Bypass

20 dB resistive attenuator Enable/Bypass

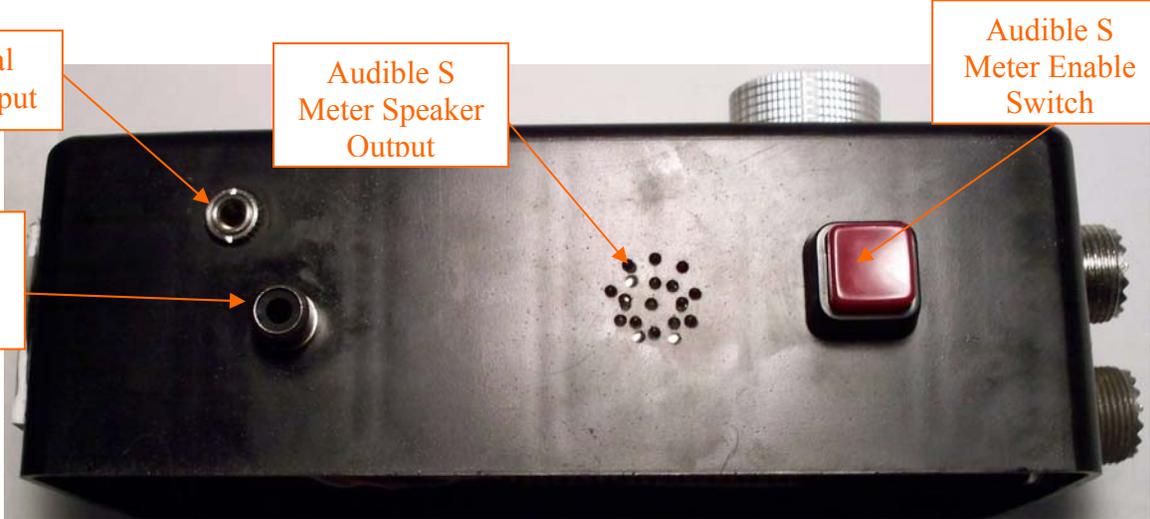
Audio Input Level Adjustment

External Audio Input

Audible S Meter Speaker Output

Audible S Meter Enable Switch

External S Meter Output

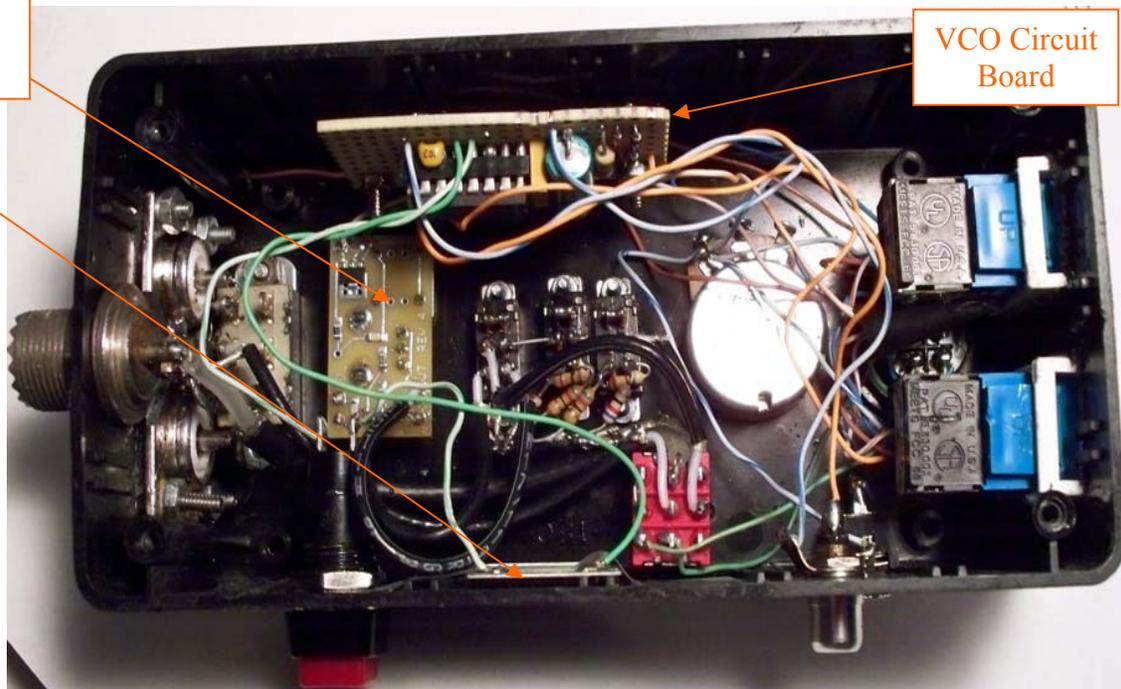




8 Pin modular connector to radio and Mic



Antenna Connectors



Offset Attenuator

Piezo Speaker

VCO Circuit Board

The schematic for this unit is included at the end of this document. The active attenuator is an "offset attenuator" PCB kit from Marvin Johnson, KE6HTS. The 74HC4046 VCO is powered by the 8V from the mic jack as well, with 4 series diodes providing a voltage drop to operate the VCO in a safe voltage region. The S meter voltage drives the VCO, and the output of the VCO drives the Piezo speaker.

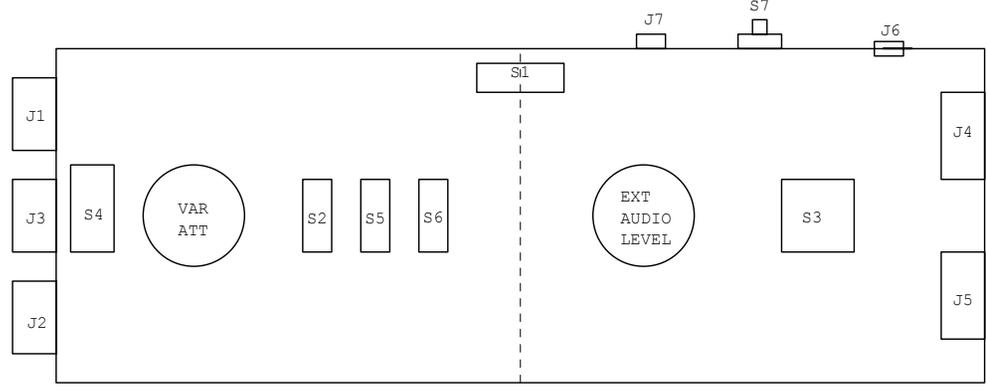
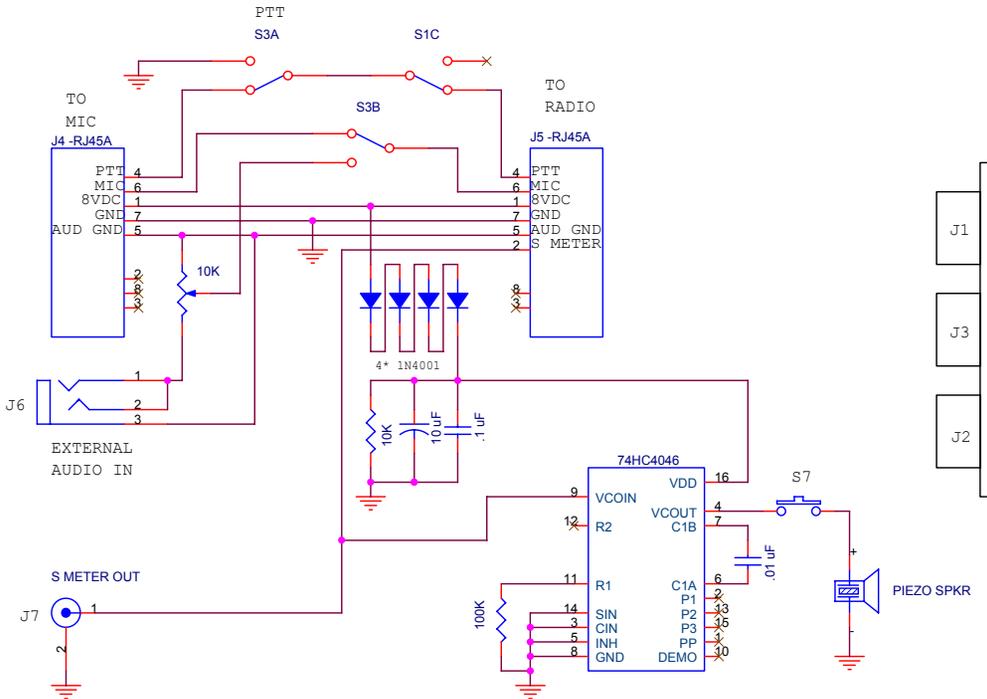
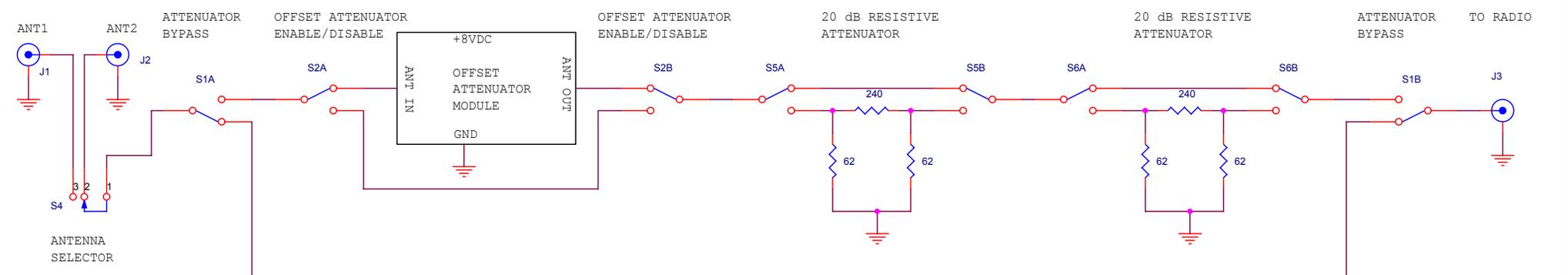
A final word on use of the attenuators is in order. I used to use resistive attenuators exclusively. This had the downside that when the signal became very strong when you were close, the attenuators would lose their effectiveness because the signal would "go around" the attenuator either thru lossy coax or power connections in the vehicle. This would mean your attenuator would be useless near the very end of the hunt unless you shielded everything, put RF chokes in the power line, and used good quality double shielded coax.

The offset attenuator removes the issue of the signal getting around the attenuator because the offset attenuator creates a signal on a different frequency that only exists in the attenuator. The radio is tuned to this frequency and the overloading issues discussed before cannot occur. The offset attenuator was originally designed to be used in situations where you are close to the hidden transmitter because of the problem noted above. The offset attenuator presents some conversion loss during the mixing process, but that is not usually an issue because it is usually used when you have an abundance of signal.

I have found the offset attenuator with its pot adjustment so convenient that I like to use it for almost everything. Since it has loss, I use the radio on the fundamental frequency when I start for maximum sensitivity. I then use the one or two of the resistive attenuators before I switch over to the offset attenuator. This gives me a wide range of attenuation without any of the overload effects mentioned before. I can even use the resistive attenuator if required while using the offset attenuator for more attenuation.



Nerd Box driving external S meter



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