



Combiners and Filters Fun with Math





Your questions please?

(if you don't see the control panel, click on the orange arrow icon to expand it)

Please enter your questions in the text box of the webinar control panel (remember to press send)

SBE.







The idea of education has been so tied to schools, universities, and professors that many assume there is no other way, but education is available to anyone within reach of a library, a post office, or even a newsstand.

"Education of a Wandering Man" Louis L'Amour, 1989



- Insertion Loss
- Return Loss
- Cutoff Frequency
- Pass/Reject
- Poles
- Branch Combiner
- Channel Combiner
- Notch
- Shorting Stub



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Is there a directory of people who are good at tuning up filters for use in my next translator combiner projects?

Special requirements for HD stations?

Please discuss benefits / drawbacks of CIF vs manifold combiners. Also ways to feed one antenna from multiple inputs.

I would like to delve into the filters for RF in AM signals, this is related to places where there are several AM Radio station

Don't forget the most important filter...The Coffee Filter.







TIME CONSTANTS (T) T =CR (seconds)

https://learnabout-electronics.org/ac_theory/dc_ccts43.php



https://www.electrical4u.com/time-constant/







T is the time required to charge the <u>capacitor</u>, through the <u>resistor</u>, from an initial charge voltage of zero to approximately 63.2% of the value of an applied DC voltage, or to discharge the capacitor through the same resistor to approximately 36.8% of its initial charge voltage.

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/RC_time_constant









Q is short for the 'quality-factor' of a filter, which defines its bandwidth in relation to its centre frequency and indicates a filter's resonant properties. The higher the Q the more resonant the filter, and the narrower the range of frequencies that are allowed to pass.

https://www.soundonsound.com/glossary/q



- Insertion Loss
- Return Loss
- Cutoff Frequency
- Pass/Reject
- Poles
- Branch Combiner
- CIF Combiner
- Notch
- Shorting Stub
- Bandwidth
- Q



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Return loss is a quantity often used within RF circuits where impedance matching is important. The return loss is the proportion of a signal that is reflected as a result of an impedance mismatch.

$$R = 10 \log_{10} \left(rac{P_i}{P_r}
ight)$$

https://www.electronics-notes.com/articles/antennas-propagation/vswr-return-loss/what-is-return-loss.php

Whenever a signal travels through a component or a system, there is always some loss of power due to a number of reasons. This loss that occurs while a signal is traveling through a component or system is called as **Insertion Loss**. It is measured in decibels (dB).

Insertion Loss (dB) = 10
$$\log\left(\frac{P_{in}}{P_{out}}\right) = -10 \log\left(\frac{P_{out}}{P_{in}}\right)$$



https://www.everythingrf.com/community/what-is-insertion-loss



https://amphenolprocom.com/products/filters/1033-pro-phy-117-137-3-db













Online Information



Webinars https://www.nautel.com/resources/webinars/



Nautel Waves Newsletter https://www.nautel.com/newsletters/



YouTube http://www.youtube.com/user/NautelLtd



Online Info, such as the Broadcasters' Desktop Resource https://www.thebdr.net/





