

Figure 1-1



Figure 1-1. Type 357 VLF Receiver, Front View

## SECTION I

## GENERAL DESCRIPTION

## 1.1 ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

1.1.1 The CEI Type 357 VLF Receiver tunes the frequency range of 1 kHz to 600 kHz in one band. It may be used for the reception of AM, CW, SSB, MCW, or FSK signals. A direct-reading digital readout is used to indicate the frequency to which the receiver is tuned. The frequency is normally displayed with an accuracy of  $\pm 100$  Hz. A front-panel switch permits expanding the readout by a factor of 10, so that the frequency may be read to an accuracy of 10 Hz. A fine-tuning control is provided so that the receiver can be easily tuned this accurately. Four IF bandwidths are provided: 150 Hz, 1 kHz, 3 kHz, and 6 kHz. Selection of the desired bandwidth is by means of a front-panel switch. The IF frequency is 2 MHz.

1.1.2 A digital automatic frequency control (DAFC) circuit in the 357 permits locking the receiver's local oscillator to the counter for the frequency display. In addition to counteracting local oscillator drift, the DAFC circuit, in effect, acts as a frequency synthesizer to provide the equivalent of 60,000 crystal-controlled frequencies, each separated by 10 Hz, when used in the decimal shift mode. Thus the 357 can be locked to a particular frequency whether or not a signal is present. An extremely effective and fast acting noise canceller circuit is provided which, when used, eliminates all types of impulse noise, such as lightning and ignition, from the receiver's output. The canceller is tunnel-diode triggered to gate off the output for the duration of a noise spike above a preset threshold level. A front-panel control sets the threshold level.

1.1.3 Two audio bandwidths are available: normal, which extends from 100 Hz to 7 kHz, and narrow, which is restricted to 825 to 1175 Hz. Separate audio amplifiers are used to drive the front-panel PHONES jack and 600-ohm balanced output at the rear of the receiver. The front-panel AUDIO GAIN control adjusts only the headphones volume. An internal control is used to adjust the 600-ohm output level. The AM detector, local oscillator, and IF outputs are available at rear-apron BNC connectors. An output is also available for attaching a signal monitor. Other features of the receiver include an adjustable input attenuator to expand the dynamic range of the receiver to permit input signals of up to 1 volt, rms, AGC or manual gain control, switch-selectable antenna input impedances of 50 or 1000 ohms, and an extremely versatile BFO section. There are five separate beat frequency oscillators. One has a variable frequency which may be shifted 7 kHz each side of the 2-MHz IF center frequency. The other four oscillators are crystal controlled and provide outputs which zero beat with the IF frequency, give a 5.5-kHz beat note, and give upper sideband or lower sideband reception of SSB signals (depending on which sideband is transmitted) when used with the 3-kHz IF bandwidth. The desired BFO is selected by means of a front-panel switch. Performance specifications for the receiver are given in Table 1-1.

## 1.2 MECHANICAL CHARACTERISTICS

1.2.1 The front panel of the receiver mounts all controls normally needed for the operation of the unit. These are the INPUT ATTENUATOR, IF BANDWIDTH, AUDIO BW, and BFO switches, the MAIN and FINE TUNING, AUDIO GAIN, IF GAIN, BFO FREQ, and NOISE CANCELLER THRESHOLD controls, the frequency display MODE switch, and DAFC LAST DIGIT selector switch. The ac power switch is ganged with the AUDIO GAIN control.

1.2.2 Located on the rear apron of the receiver are the RF INPUT jack, A1J1, the DETECTOR LEVEL OUTPUT jack, J1, the BALANCED AUDIO OUTPUT jack, J2, the LO OUTPUT jack, J4, the SM OUTPUT jack, J5, the IF OUTPUT jack, J6, the 115/230-Vac input power selector switch, the input impedance selector switch, and the line fuses. Jacks J1, J4, J5, and J6 are BNC-type connectors; A1J1 and J2 are twinax-type connectors.

1.2.3 The main chassis, the front panel and the top and bottom dust covers are constructed of aluminum. The IF and BFO assembly, the counter assembly, the noise IF and gate, and the input amplifier and balanced mixer are enclosed in silver-plated brass chassis which have been gold-flashed to prevent tarnishing. The audio and AGC amplifiers, and the power supply regulators are built on etched circuit boards which plug into the main chassis. All the digital circuitry within the counter assembly is also built on plug-in etched circuit cards.

Figure 2-1

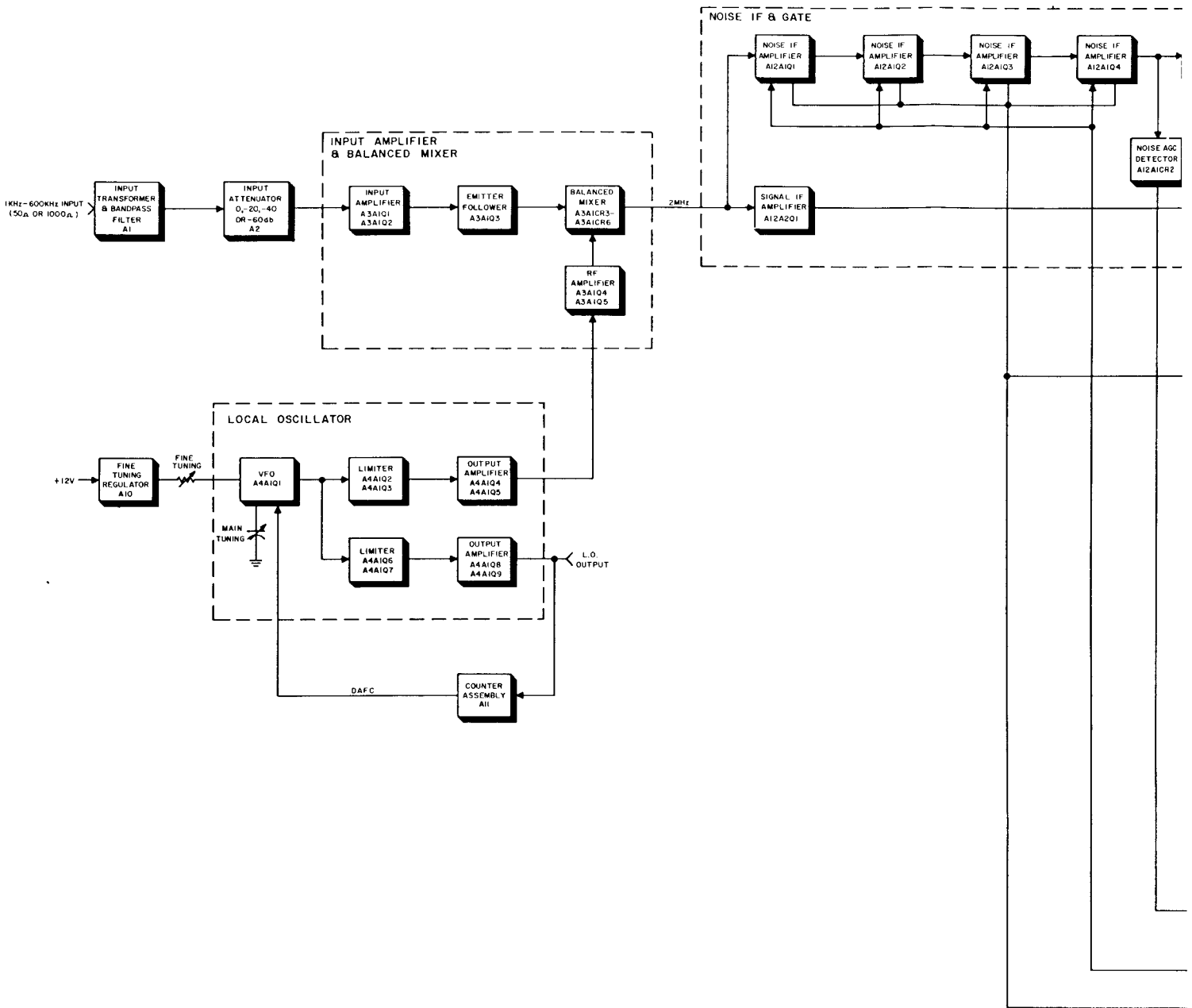
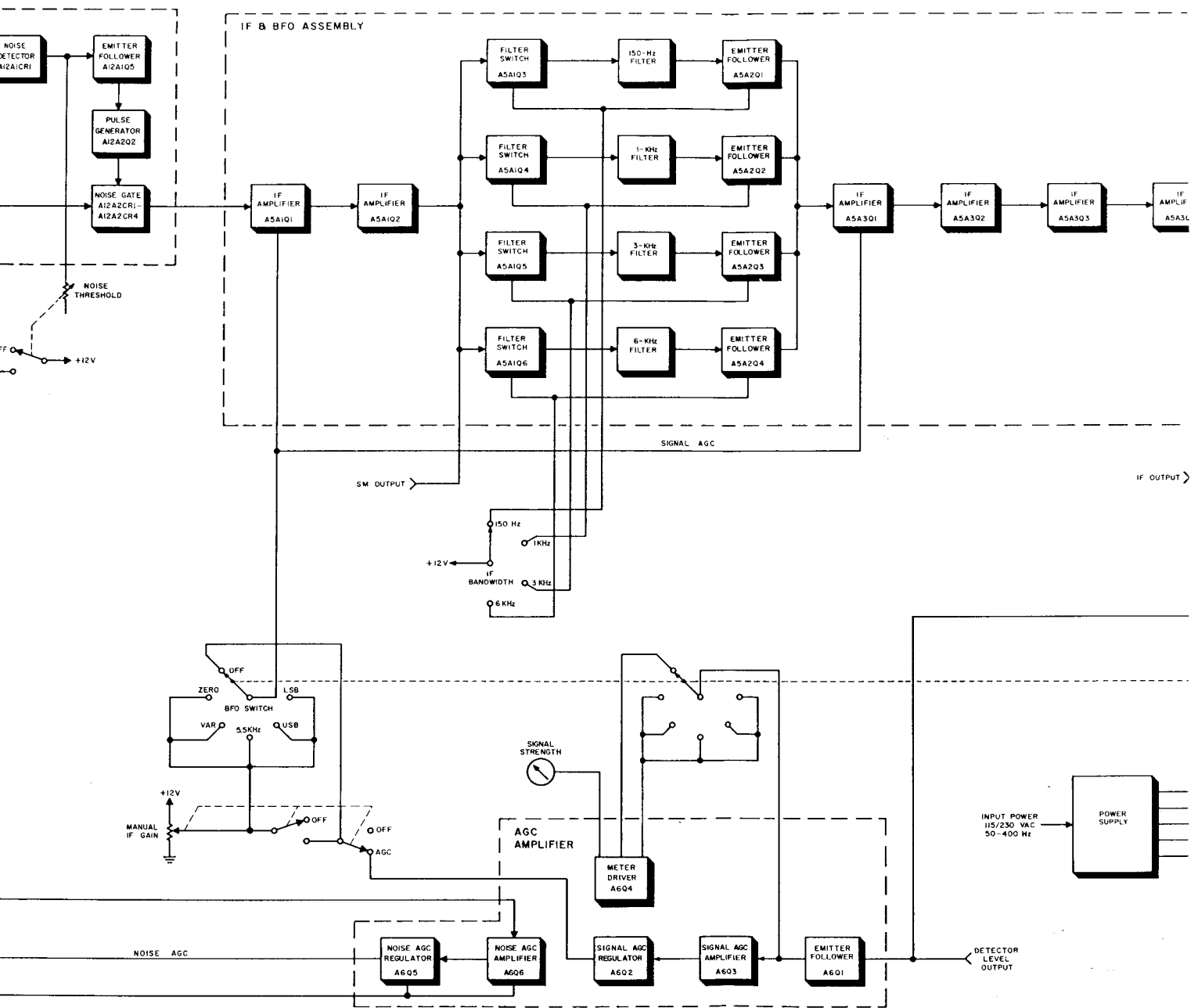
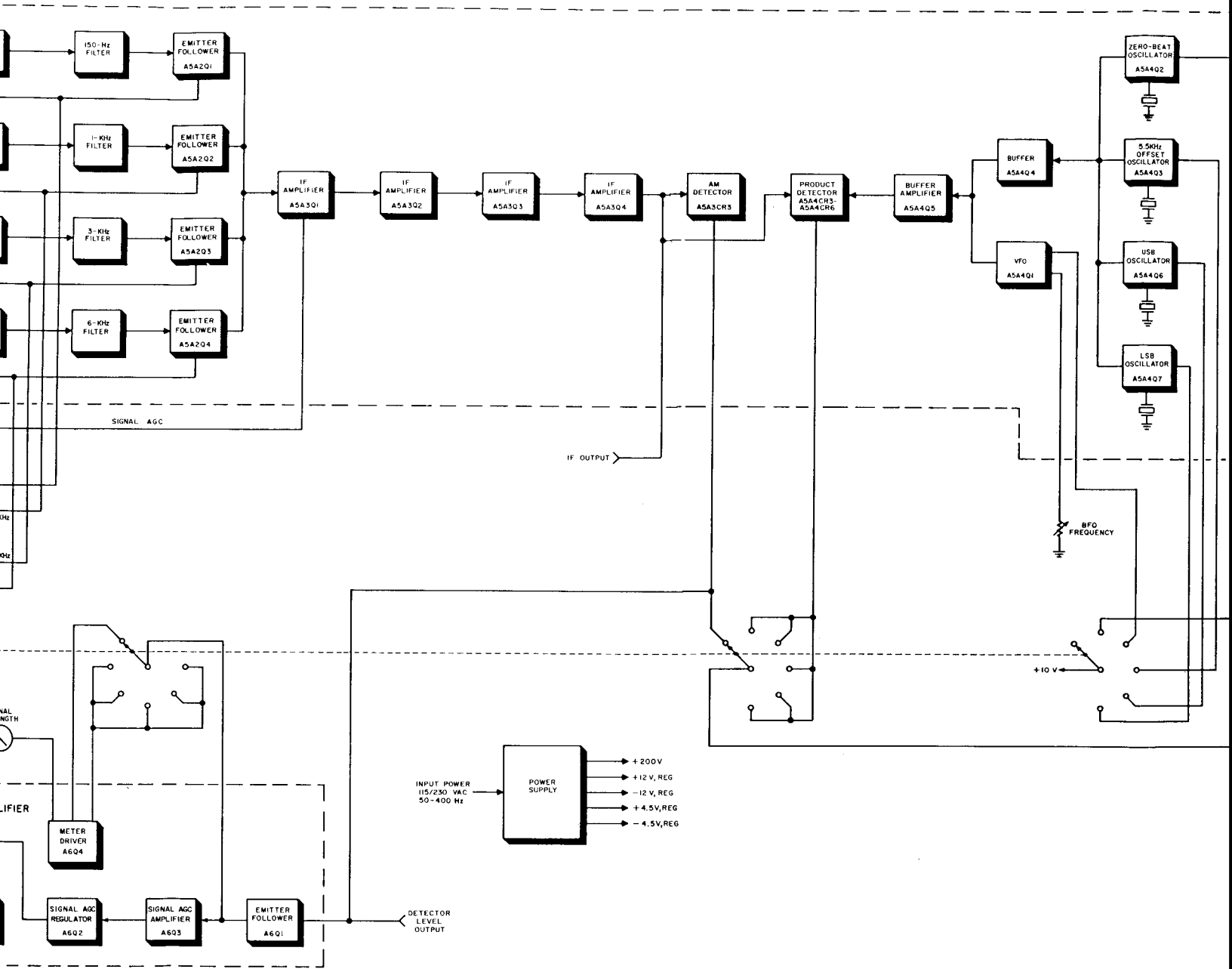


Figure 2-1. Type 357 VLF Receiver, Simplified Functional Block Diagram

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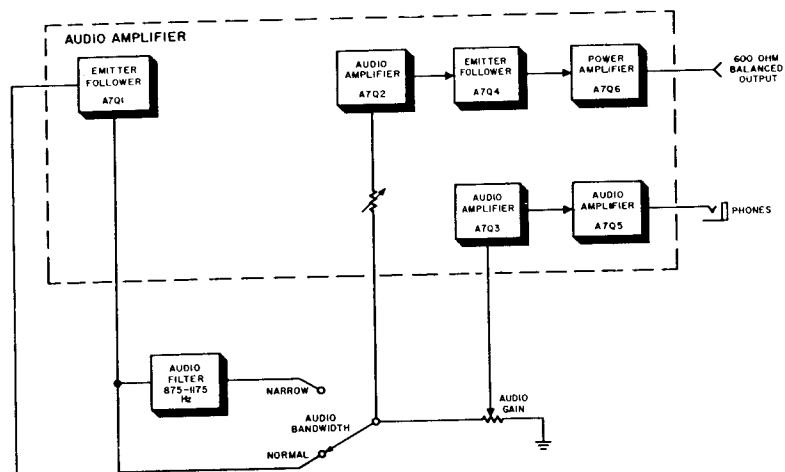
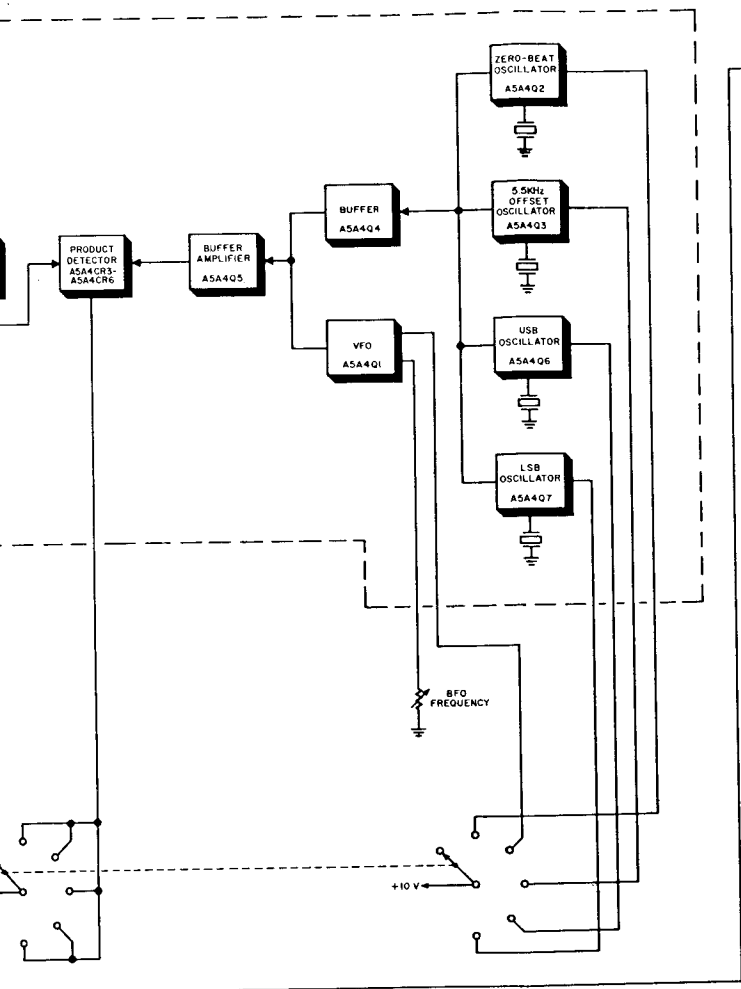


Figure 2-2

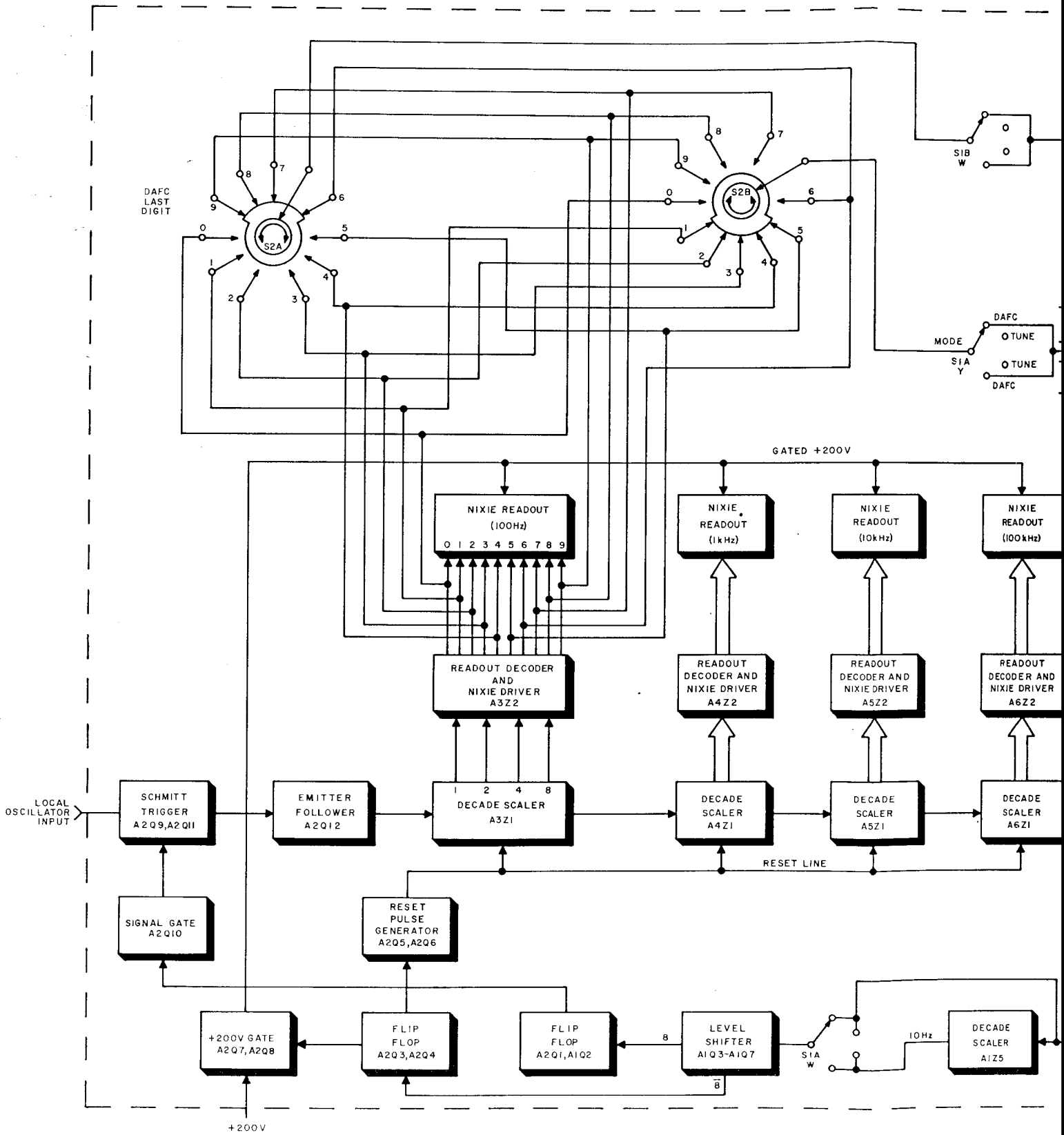


Figure 2-2. VLF Counter Assembly,  
Simplified Functional Block Diagram

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