

# History of Radio Receiver Circuit Development

By

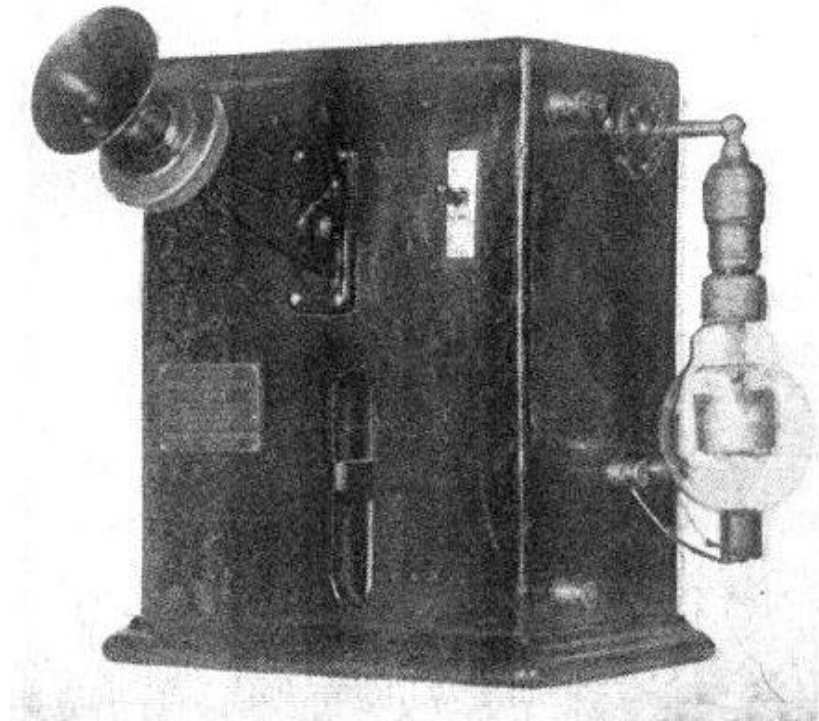
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**Aim:**

# **Review Radio Circuit Developments**

Apparently the first commercial AM Audion vacuum tube radio transmitter, built in 1914 by Lee De Forest who invented the Audion (triode) in 1906, from a short announcement in *Electrical World* magazine. It was not the first AM (sound) transmitter; short-lived technologies like the Poulsen arc and Alexanderson alternator had been transmitting sound since 1906. But the vacuum tube feedback oscillator, invented in 1912 by Edwin Armstrong, replaced them, and has remained the key technology used in radio transmitters to the present day.

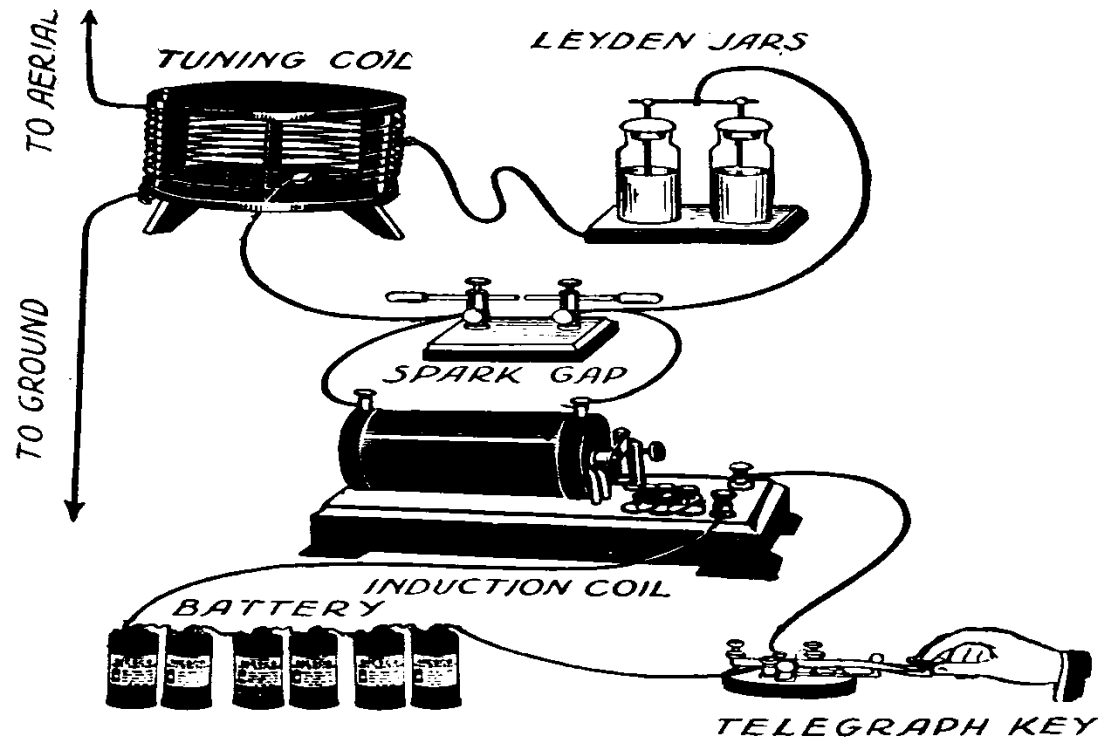


But before 1904 was any radio transmission/receiving?

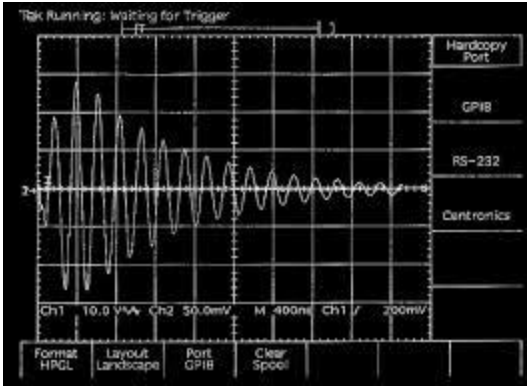
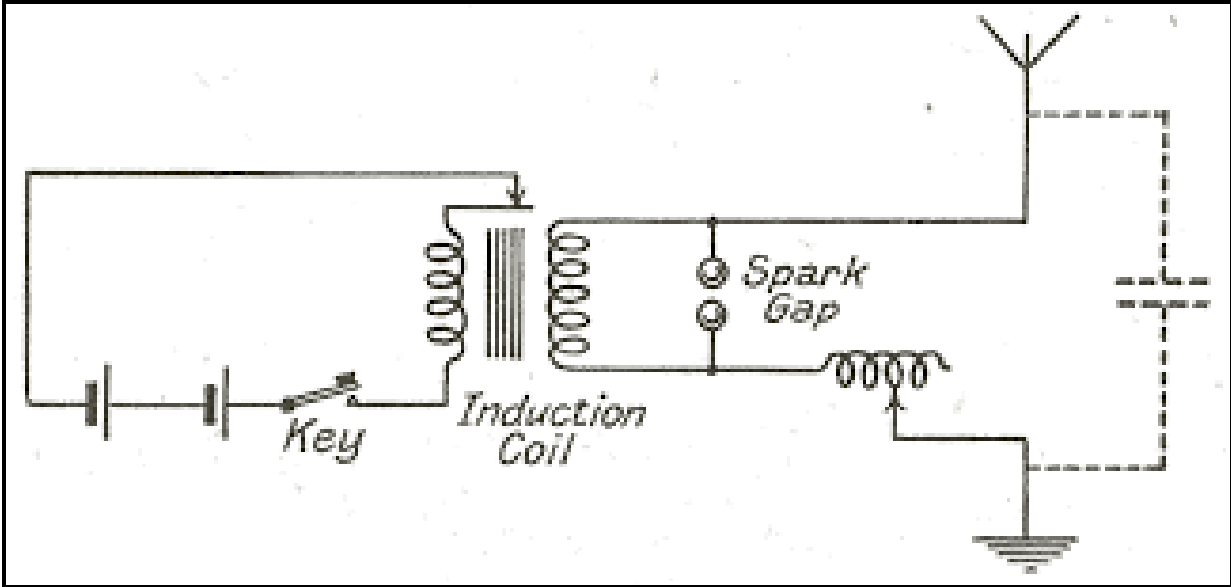
Answer :

Yes a radio transmitter /receiver was invented by Marconi which is called “ The spark Gap Transmitter “

# Spark Gap Transmitter



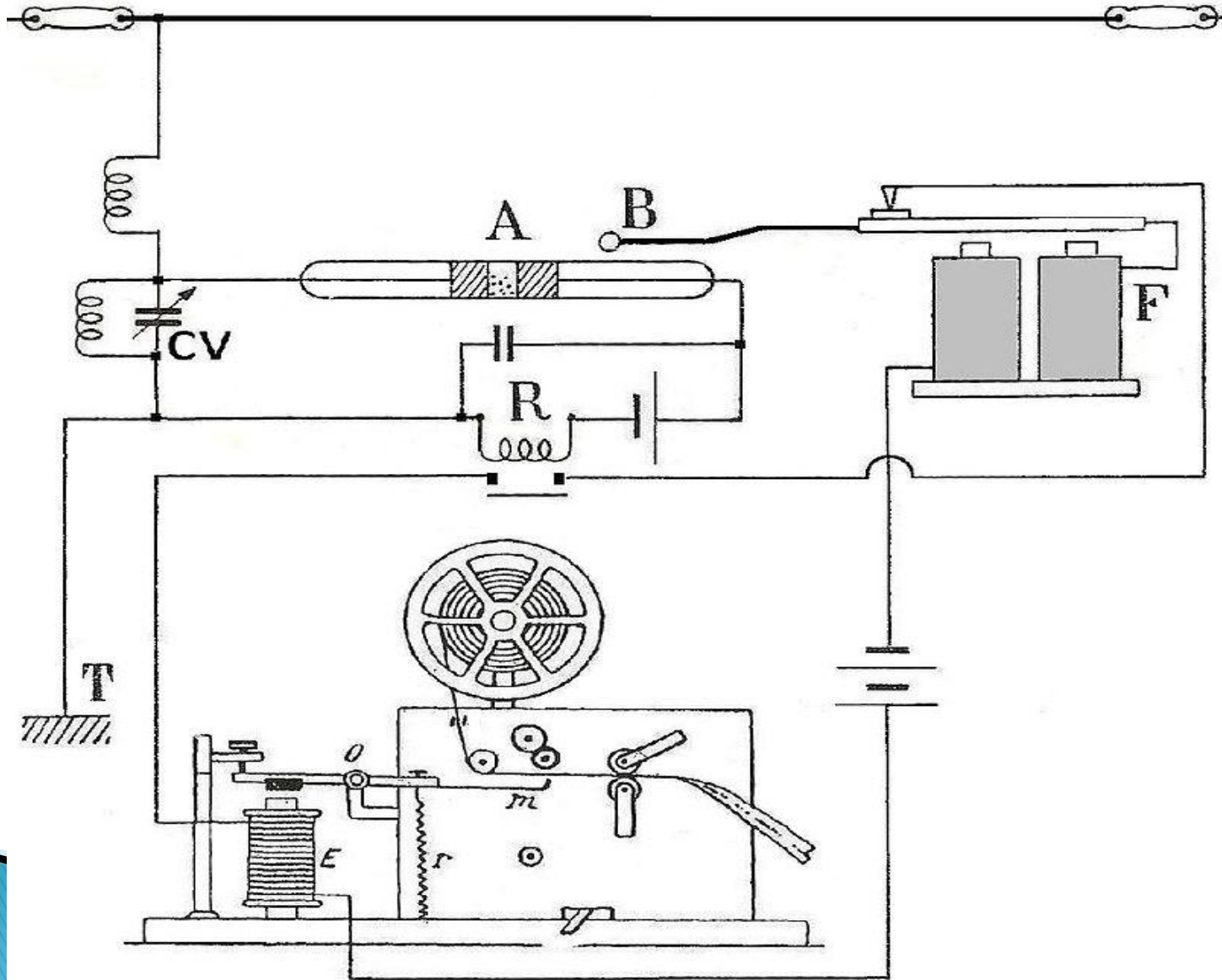
# Schematic Explain:

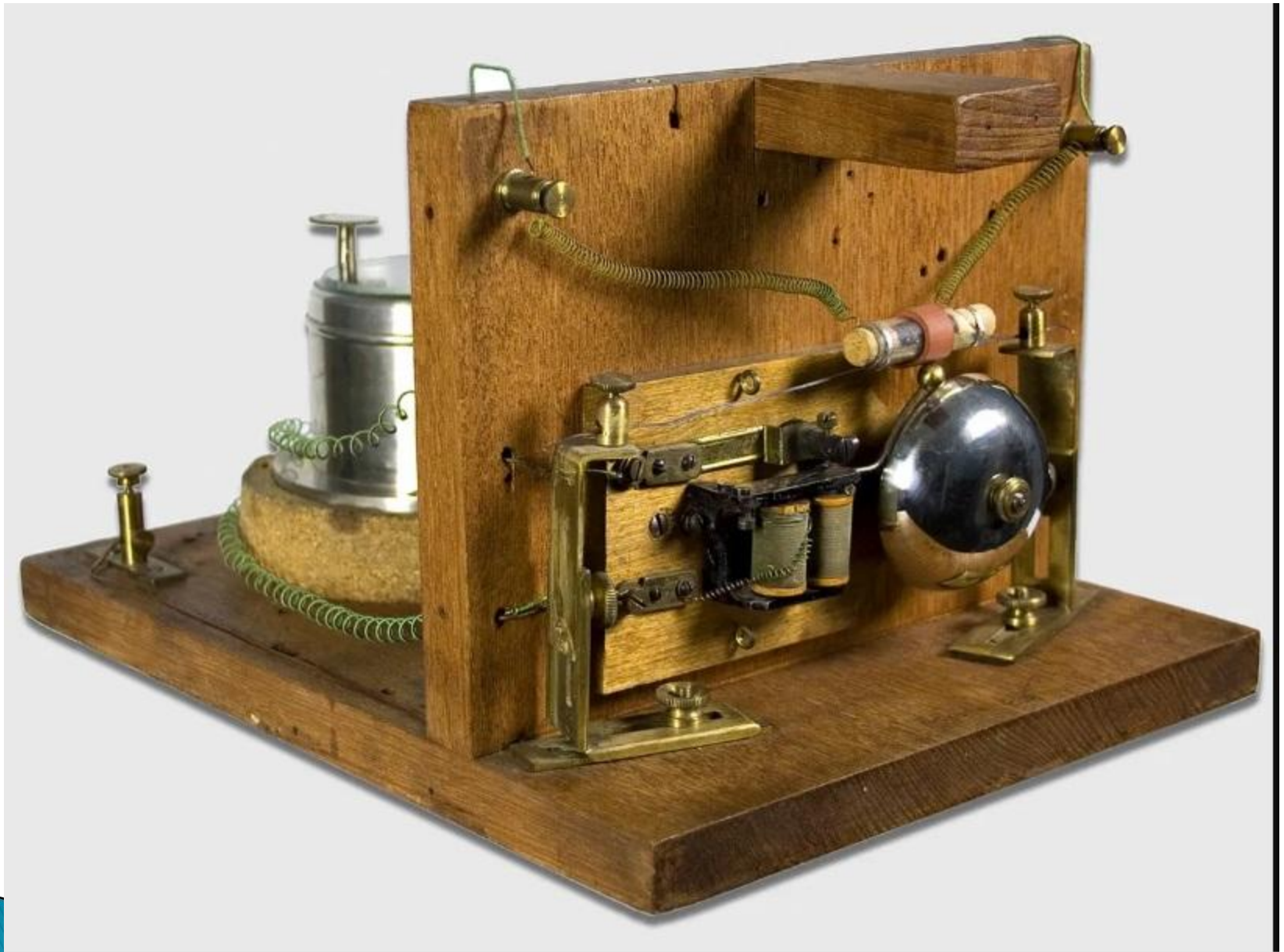


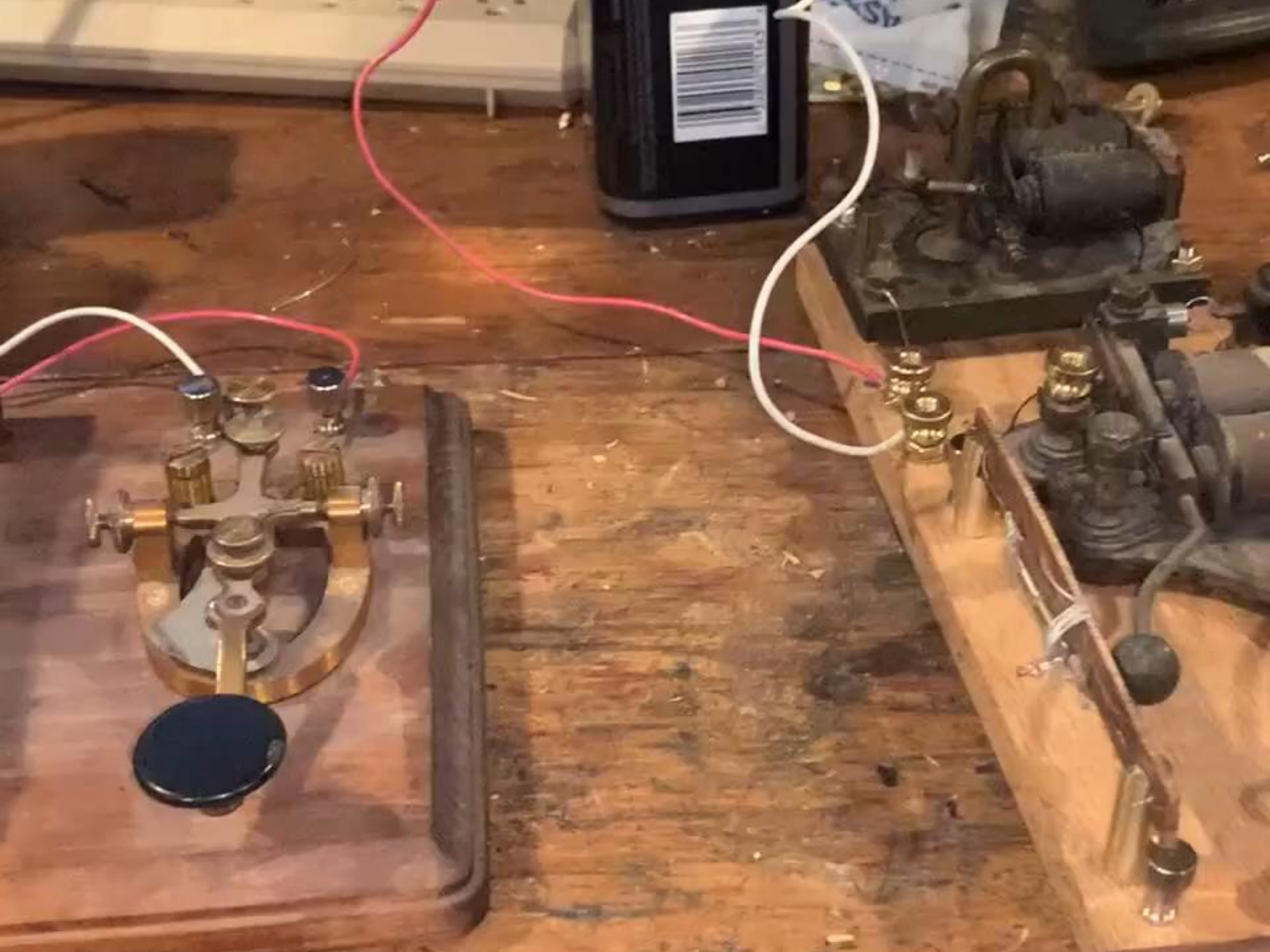




# Spark Gap Receiver

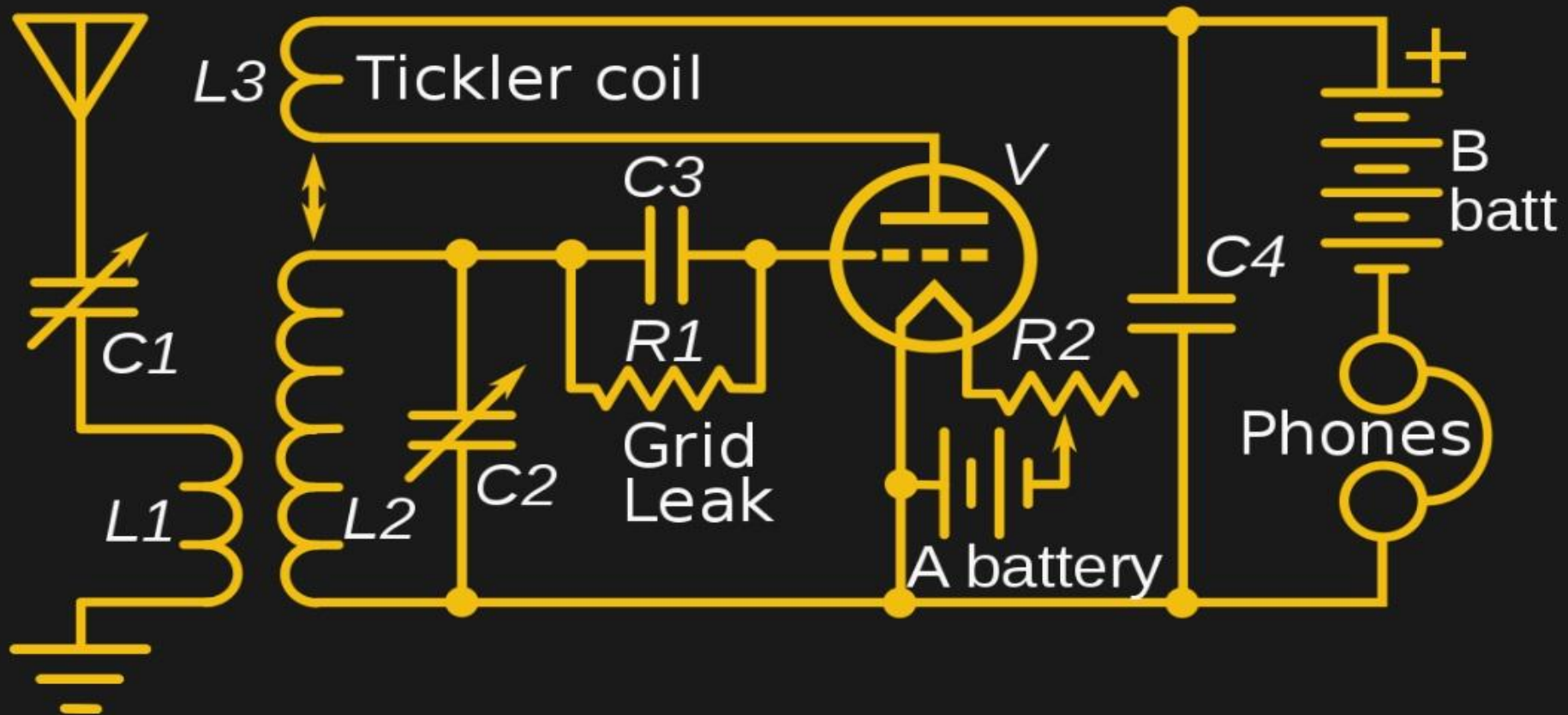






1920 and later

## The Regenerative Receiver



Famous Radio Transceiver using Regenerative type called “**paraset**”



The Paraset was one of the first successful miniaturized radio sets for Britain's Special Operations Executive which conducted espionage and other activities behind German lines during World War II.

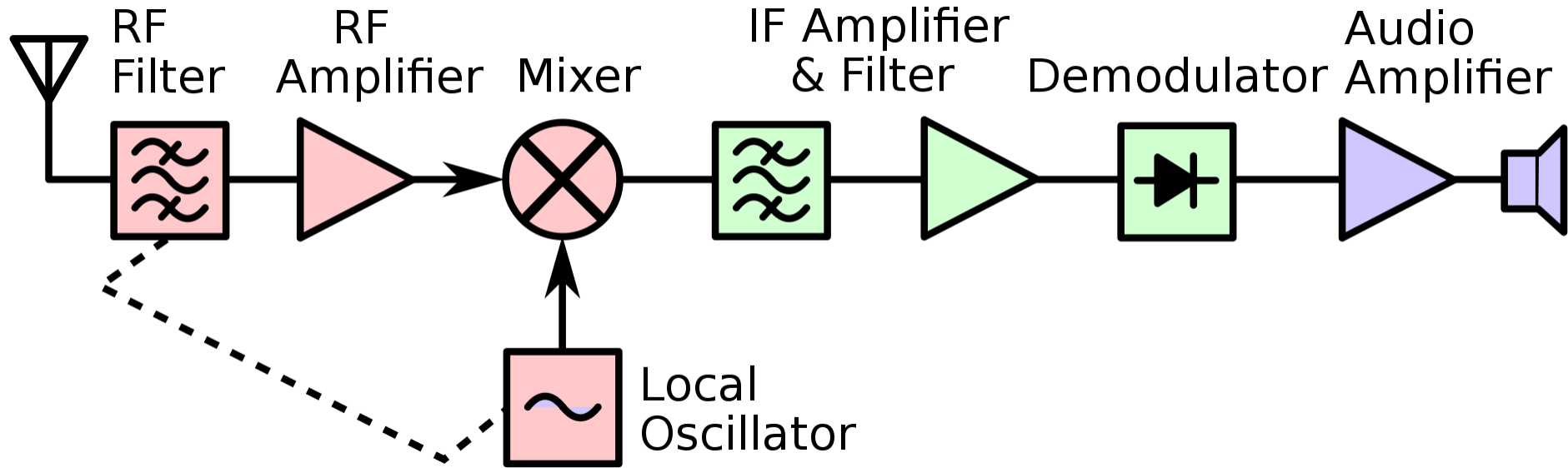
Specifications:

Receiver coverage: 3.0 to 7.6 MHz, one band.

Transmitter coverage: slightly more than 3.0 to 7.6 MHz, two bands, selectable.

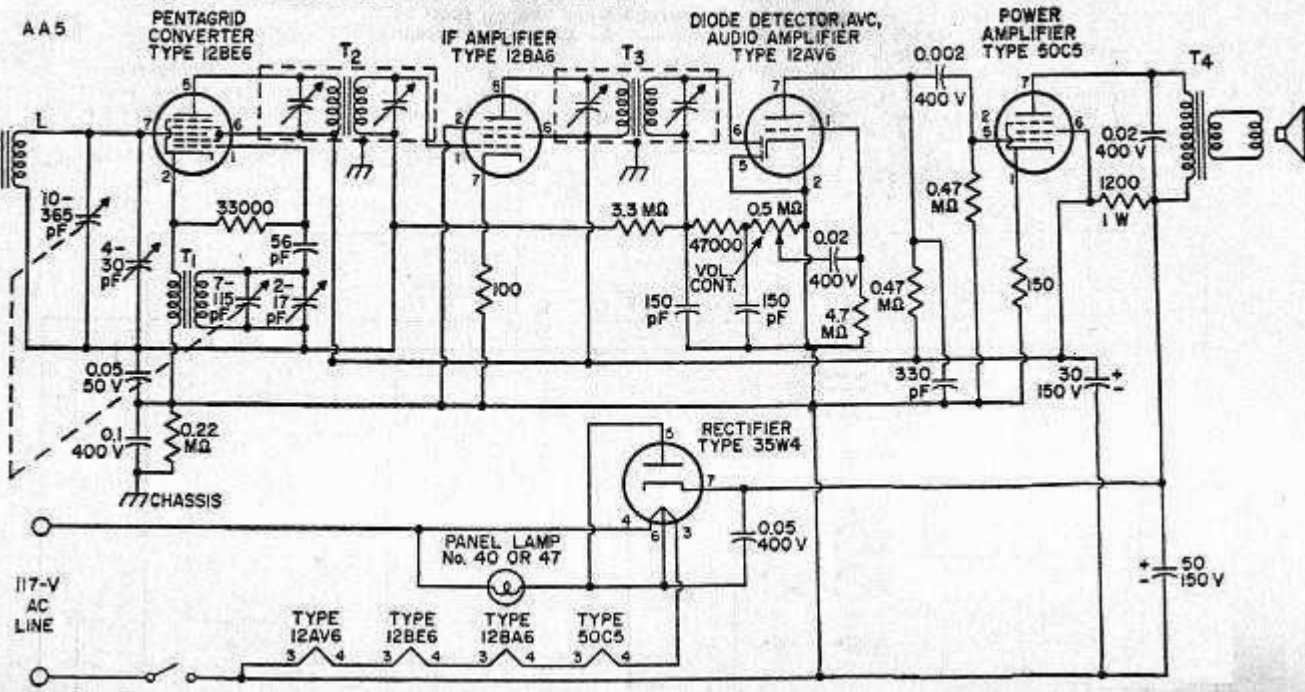
Power output: 4 to 5 watts.<sup>[5]</sup>

# super heterodyne radio



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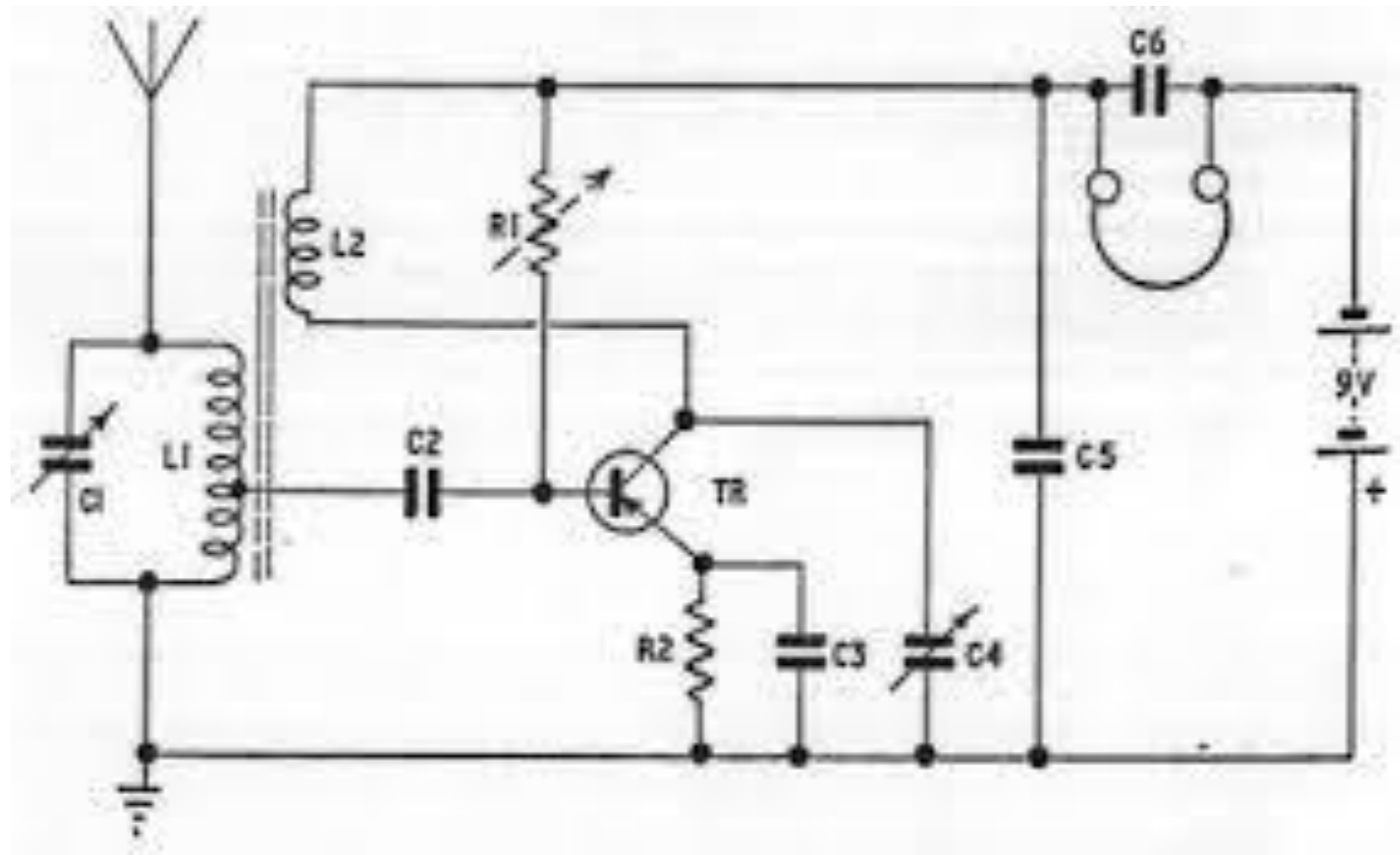
### AC/DC SUPERHETERODYNE RECEIVER







# Radio Transistor





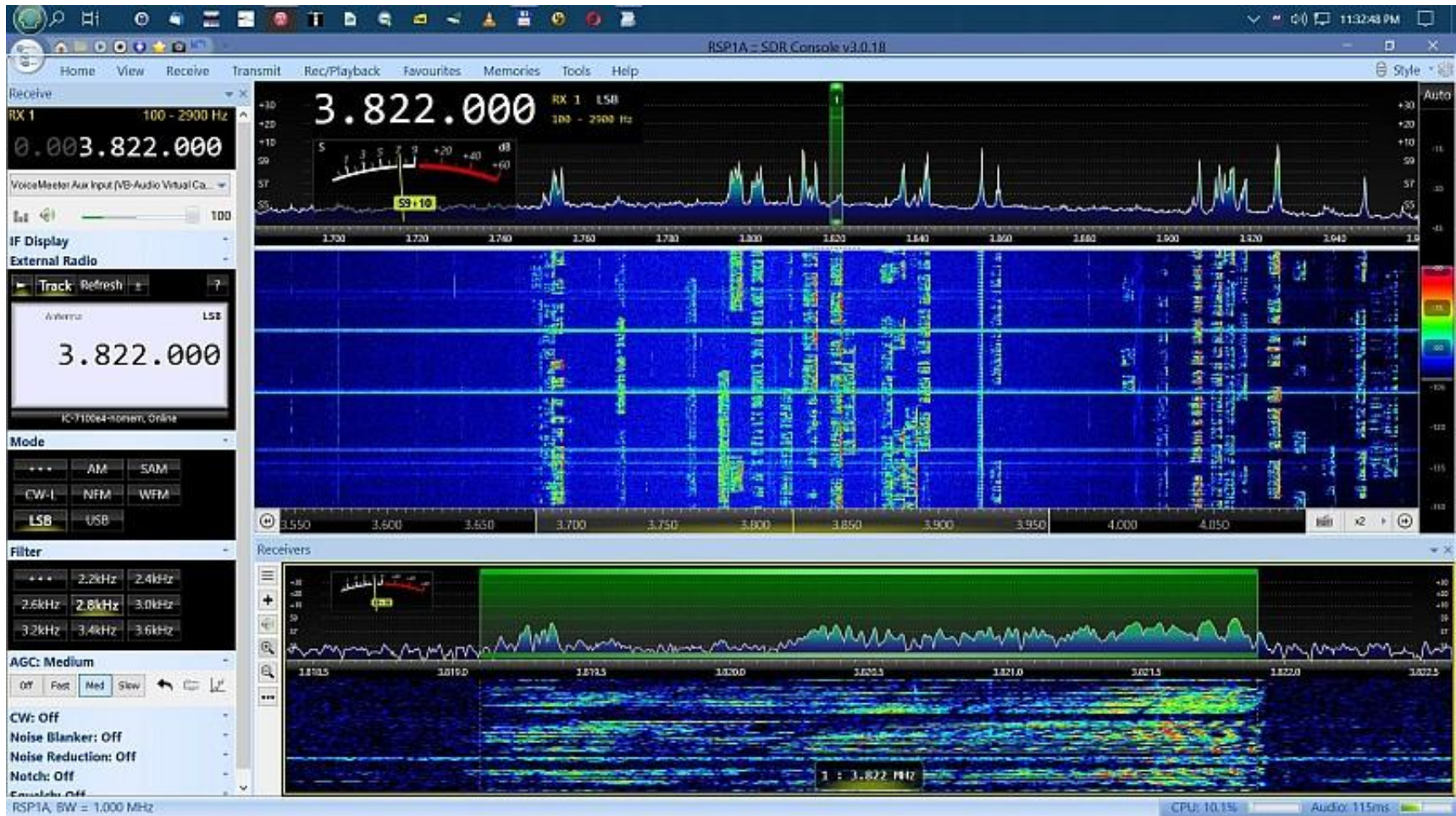




# SDR radio using computer for listening



# Water Fall



Any Questions?