BALUNS AND FERRITES

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- REASONS FOR USING A BALUN
- TYPES OF BALUNS
- CHECK YOUR BALUN WITH AN SWR ANALYZER
- MESURING THE IMPEDANCE OF A NUMBER OF FERRITES
- IMPEDANCE MEASUREMENT RESULTS
- USING FERRITES ON A FEEDER AND HOUSE CONDUCTORS

REASONS FOR USING A BALUN ?

BALUN = BALanced to Unbalanced - It's a transformer

Used to feed a balanced load, Ex: dipole

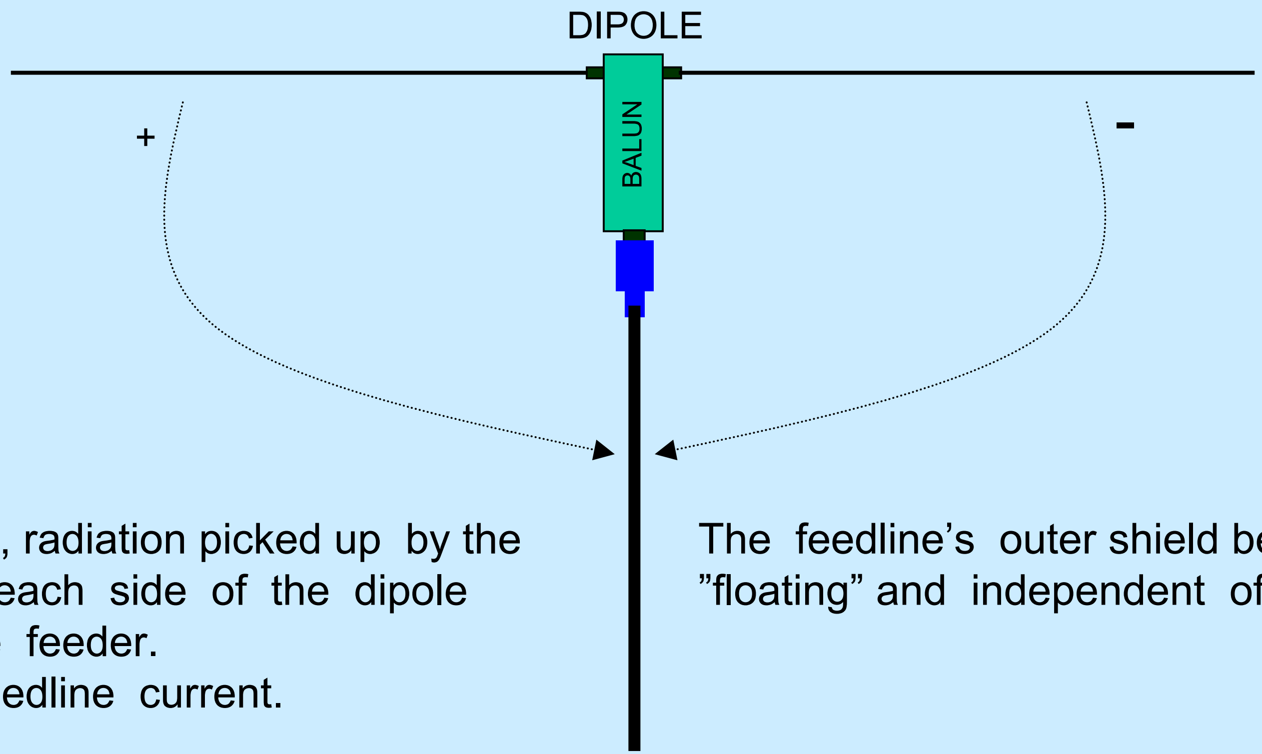
Decreases feeder radiation

The feed line becomes independent of the antenna:

We can change its length … move it around

Without causing SWR change.

REASONS FOR USING A BALUN ?



With a balun, radiation picked up by the feeder from each side of the dipole cancels at the feeder.
Decreases feedline current.

The feedline's outer shield becomes "floating" and independent of the antenna.

The feedline should run away from the dipole at right angle.
The dipole should be parallel to the ground.

A non symetrical antenna Ex: Windom… Will require the use of a current balun

BALUN TYPES

VOLTAGE

- TRANSFORMER WITH WINDINGS GIVING A BALANCED OUTPUT
- IN-OUT IMPEDANCES ARE DETERMINED BY THE TURNS RATIO. A WIDE RANGE OF RATIOS IS POSSIBLE.
- OPERATES OVER A SOMEWHAT LIMITED BANDWIDTH (100 TO 1)

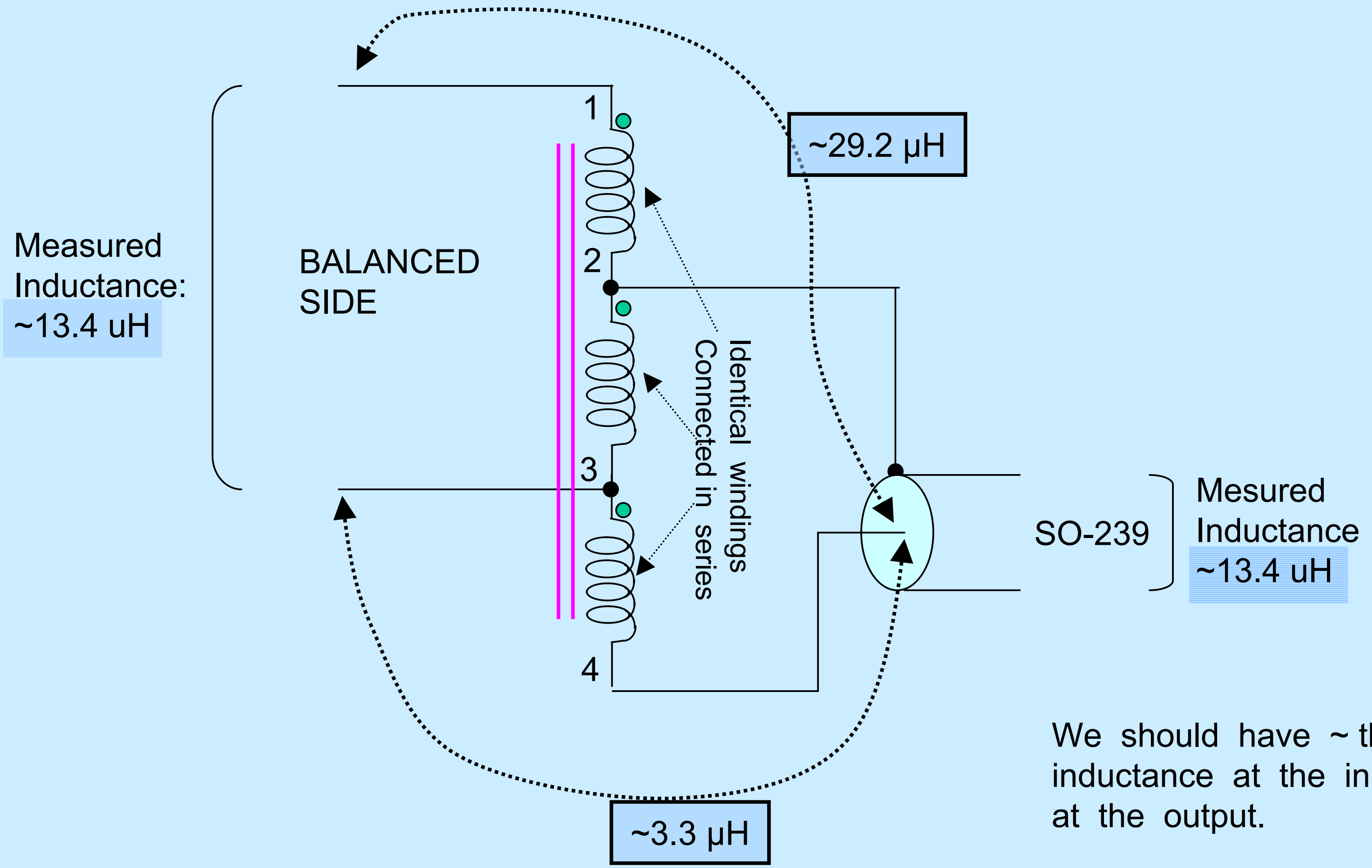
CURRENT

- USES TRANSMISSION LINES WOUND ON A CORE
- MAY USE A COAXIAL CABLE OR A PARALLEL WIRE LINE WITH OR WITHOUT FERRITES.
- COMMON IMPEDANCE RATIOS: 1:1 AND 4:1
- OPERATE OVER A MUCH WIDER BAND OF FREQUENCIES

1:1 VOLTAGE BALUN

- 3 IDENTICAL WINDINGS

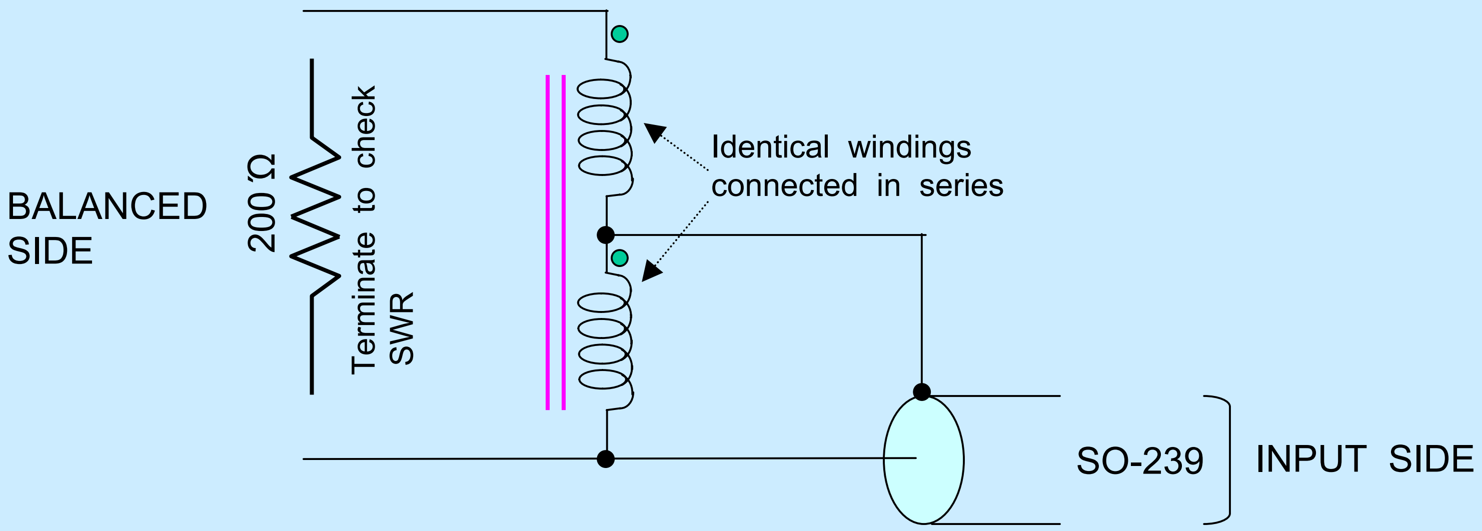
- GENERALLY 50 : 50 ohms



We should have ~ the same inductance at the input and at the output.

VOLTAGE BALUN 4:1

- 2 IDENTICAL WINDINGS

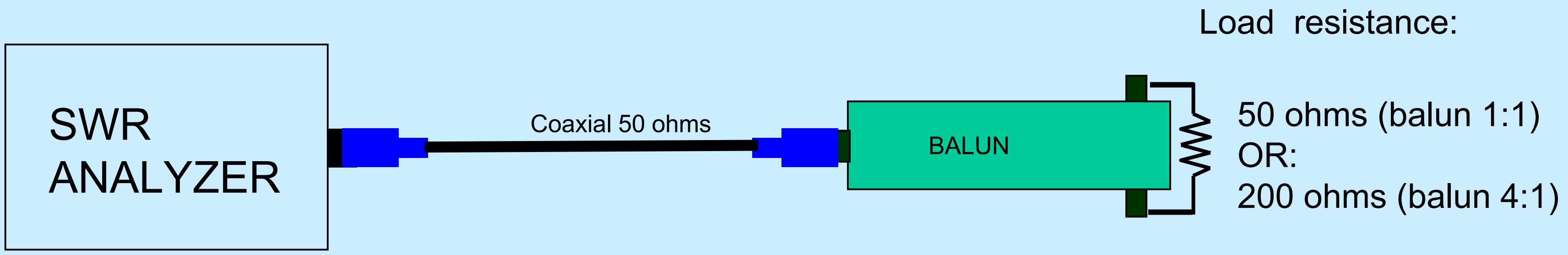


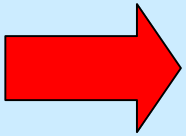
The measured inductance at the output is ~ 4X the input inductance as a result of inductance coupling.

TESTING A BALUN WITH AN SWR ANALYZER

These tests verify:

- Winding inductance
- Winding distributed capacitance

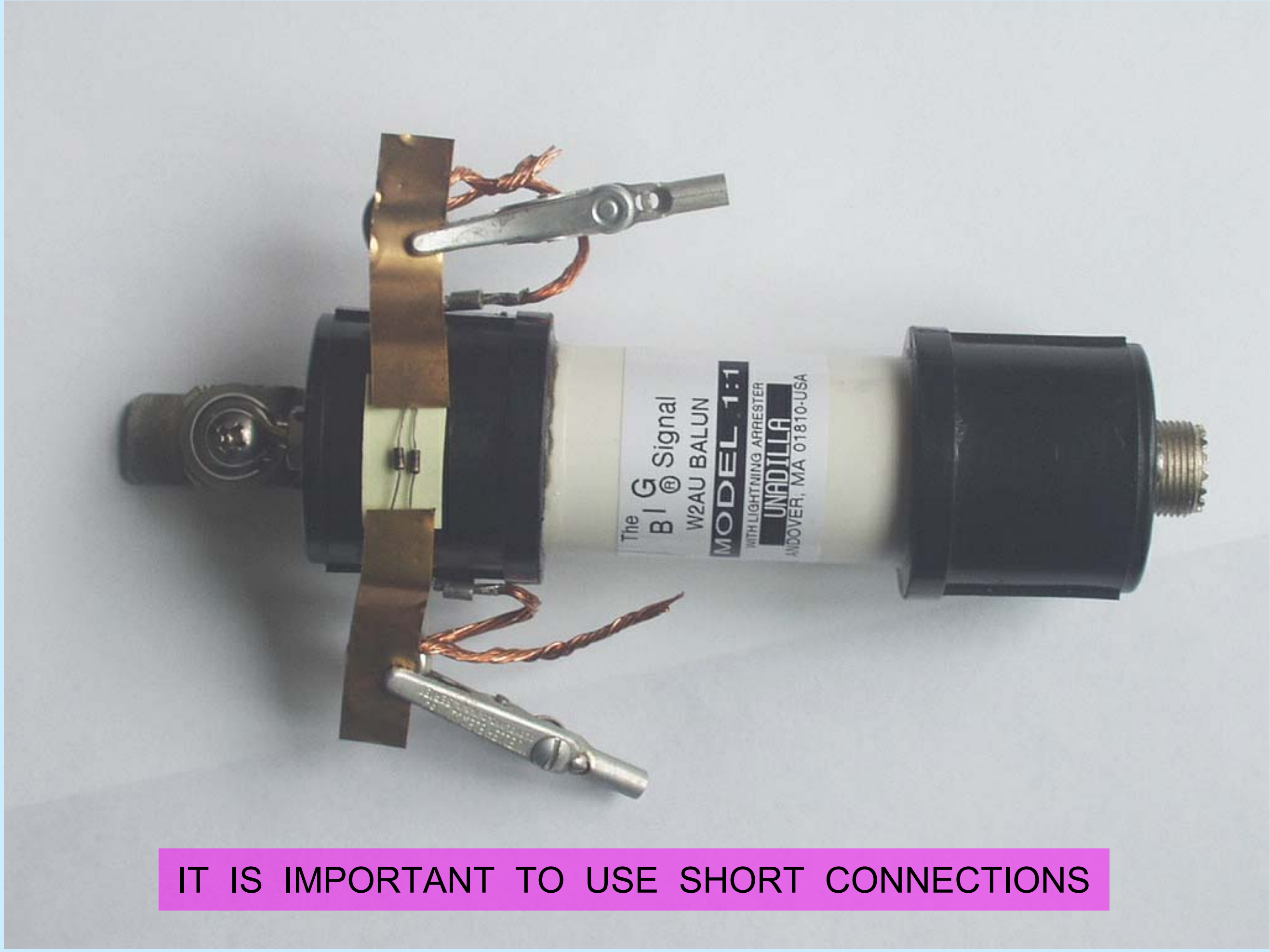




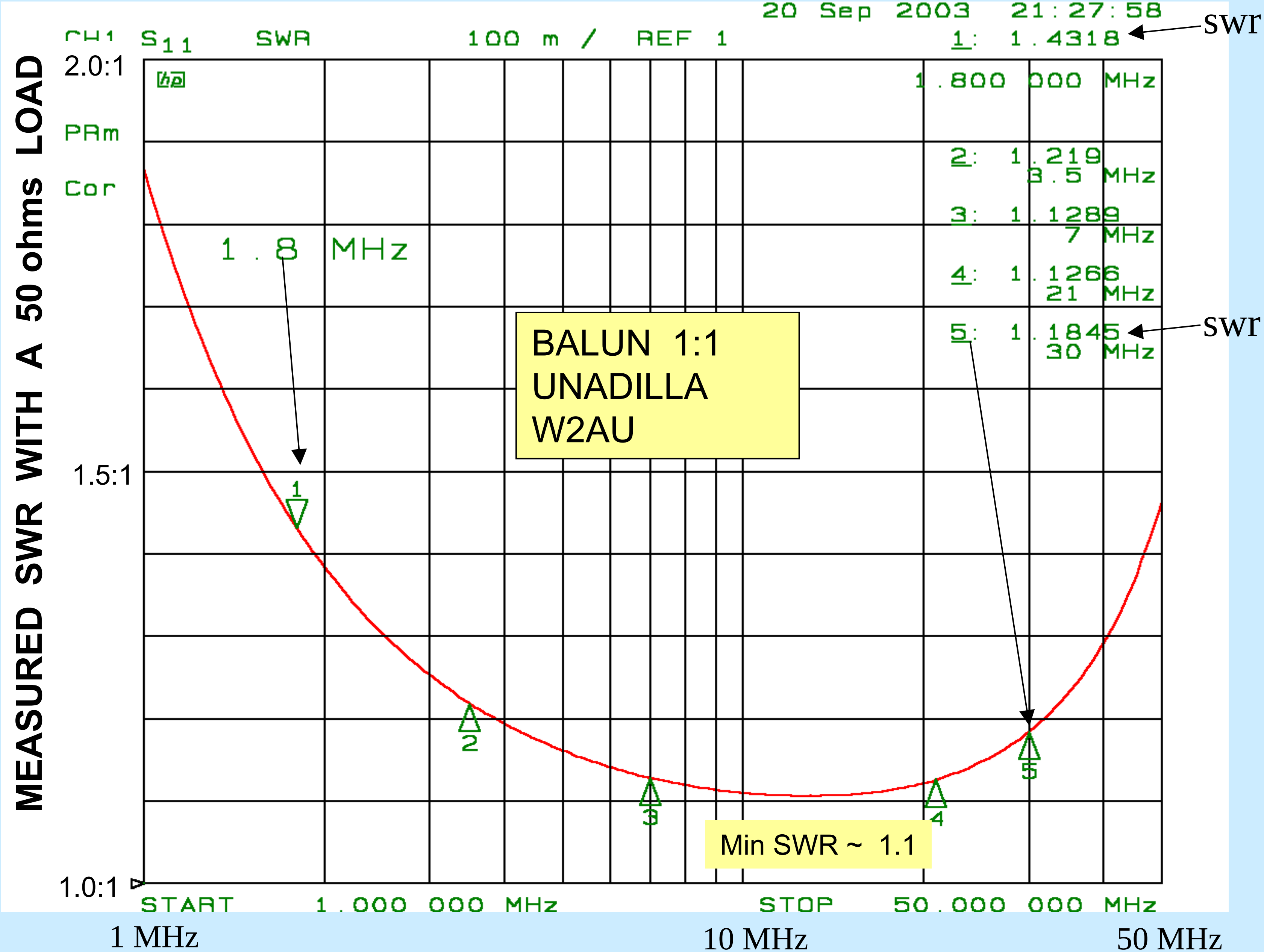
The minimum SWR should be below 1.5
In the middle of the balun's frequency range

Indicates low losses

CONNECTING THE LOAD RESISTANCE 50 Ω HERE

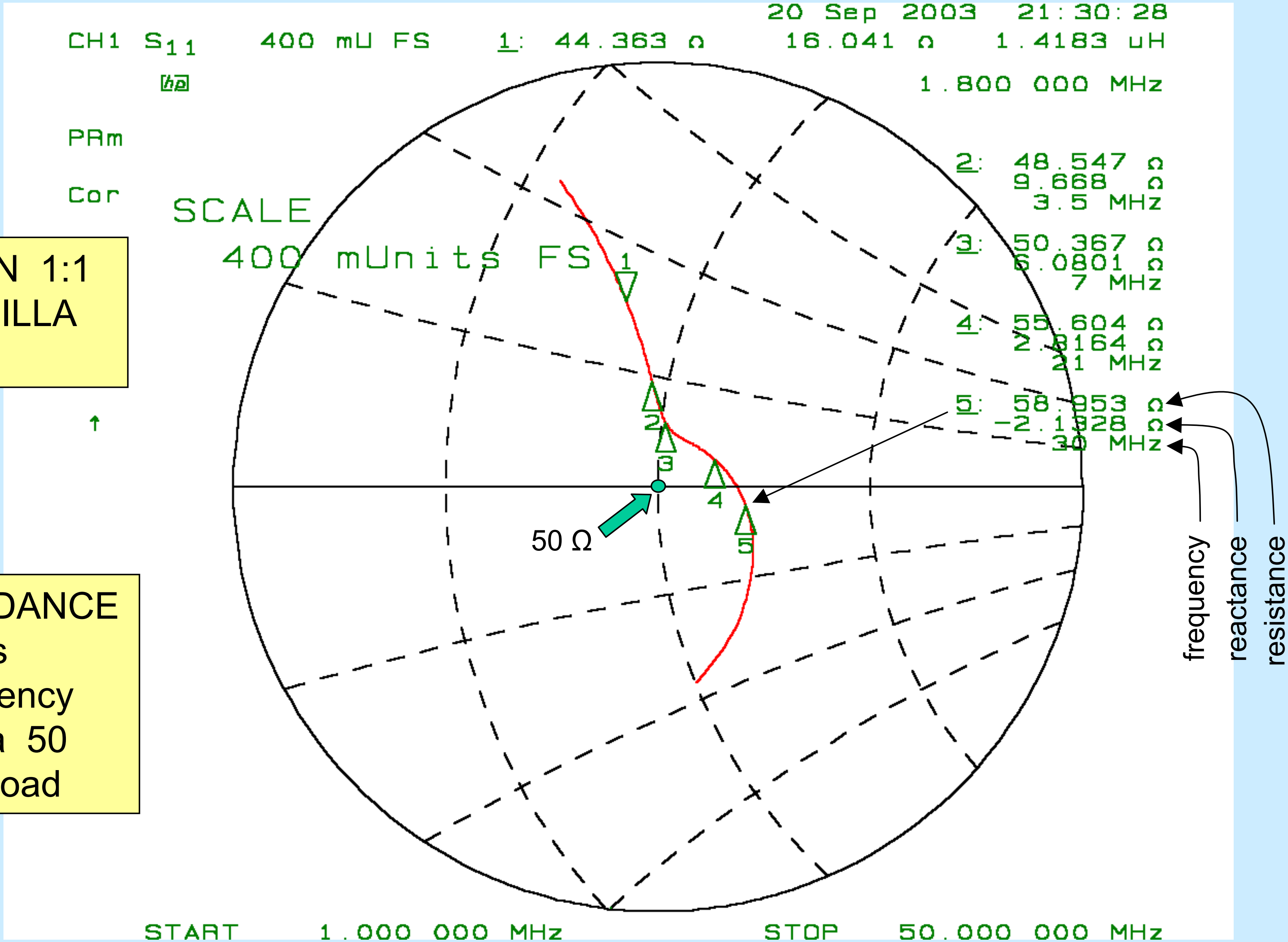


IT IS IMPORTANT TO USE SHORT CONNECTIONS

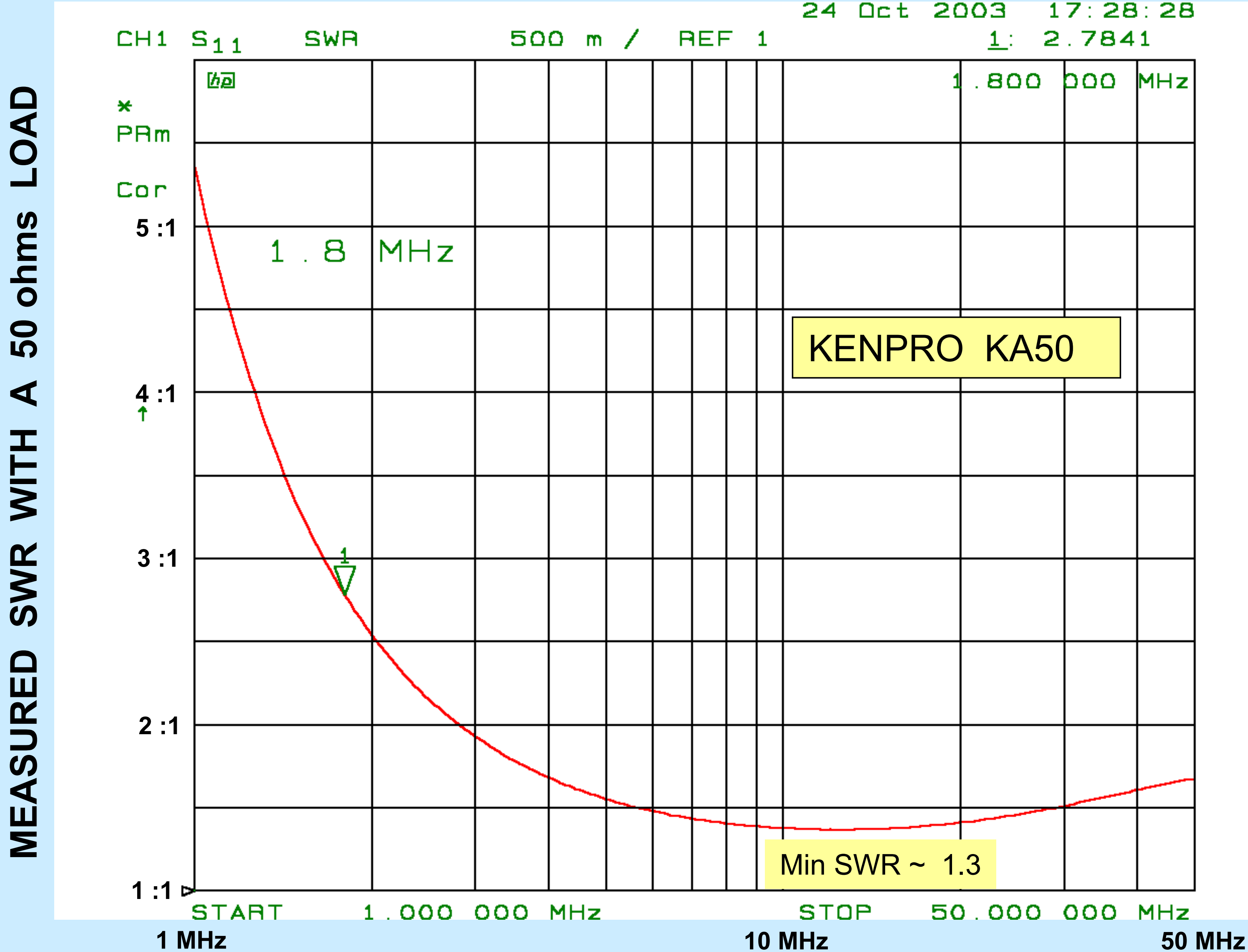


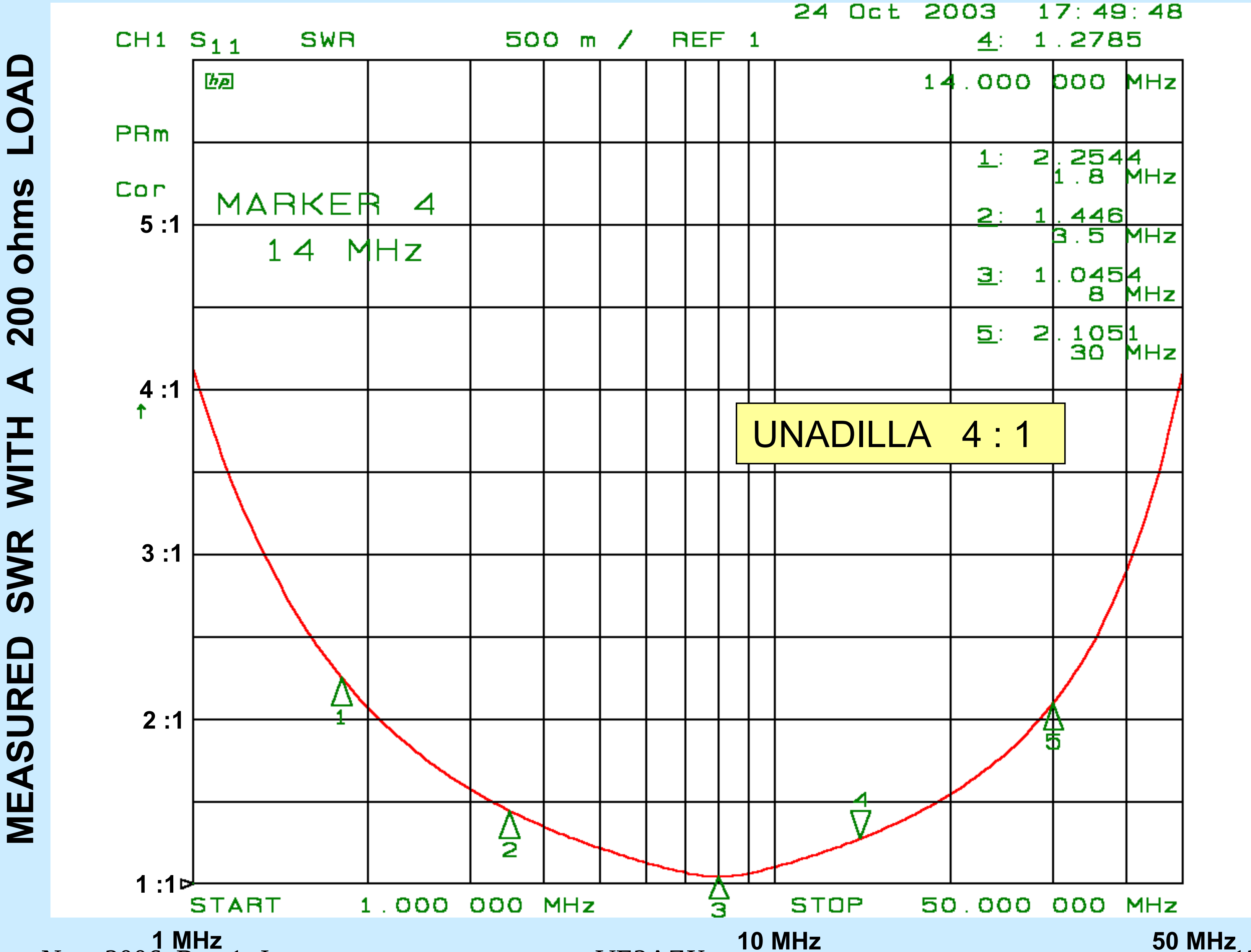
20 Sep 2003 21:27:58
CH1 S11 SWR 100 m / REF 1
1: 1.4318
1.800 000 MHz
swr
2.0:1
PRm
Cor
2: 1.219
3.5 MHz
3: 1.1289
7 MHz
4: 1.1266
21 MHz
5: 1.1845
30 MHz
swr
1.8 MHz
BALUN 1:1
UNADILLA
W2AU
1.5:1
Min SWR ~ 1.1
1.0:1
START 1.000 000 MHz
STOP 50.000 000 MHz
MEASURED SWR WITH A 50 ohms LOAD
1 MHz
10 MHz
50 MHz

BALUN 1:1
UNADILLA
W2AU



IMPEDANCE
vs
Frequency
with a 50
ohm load


MEASURED SWR WITH A 50 ohms LOAD
24 Oct 2003 17:28:28
CH1 S11 SWR 500 m / REF 1 1: 2.7841
1.800 000 MHz
PRm
Cor
5 :1
4 :1
3 :1
2 :1
1 :1
1.8 MHz
KENPRO KA50
Min SWR ~ 1.3
START 1.000 000 MHz
STOP 50.000 000 MHz
1 MHz
10 MHz
50 MHz

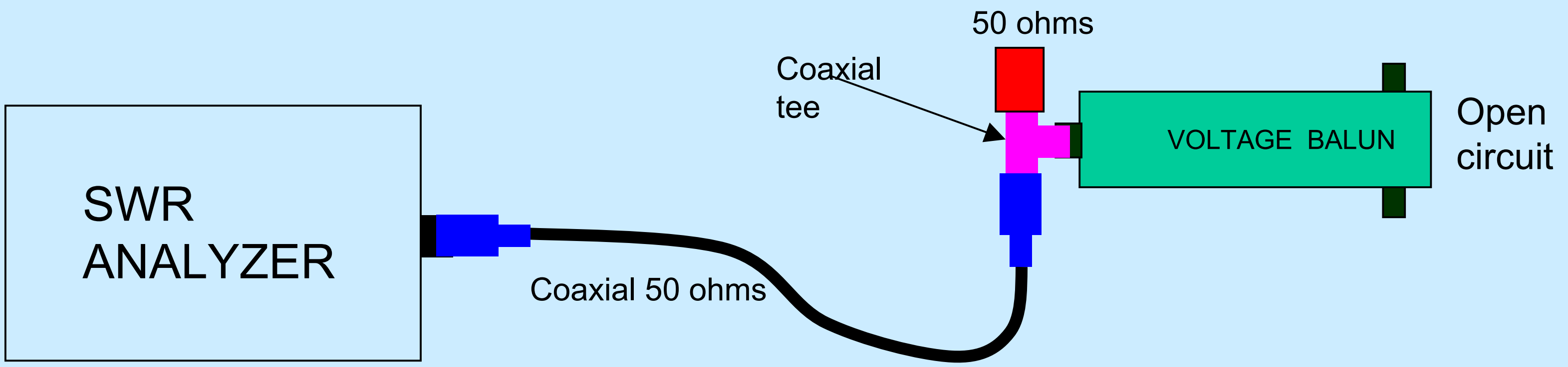


MEASURED SWR WITH A 200 ohms LOAD
24 Oct 2003 17:49:48
CH1 S11 SWR 500 m / REF 1
4: 1.2785
14.000 000 MHz
PRm
Cor
1: 2.2544
1.8 MHz
2: 1.446
3.5 MHz
3: 1.0454
8 MHz
5: 2.1051
30 MHz
MARKER 4
14 MHz
5 :1
4 :1
3 :1
2 :1
1 :1
UNADILLA 4 : 1
START 1.000 000 MHz
STOP 50.000 000 MHz
1 MHz
10 MHz
50 MHz

OPEN CIRCUIT TESTS WITH THE SWR ANALYZER

These tests verify:

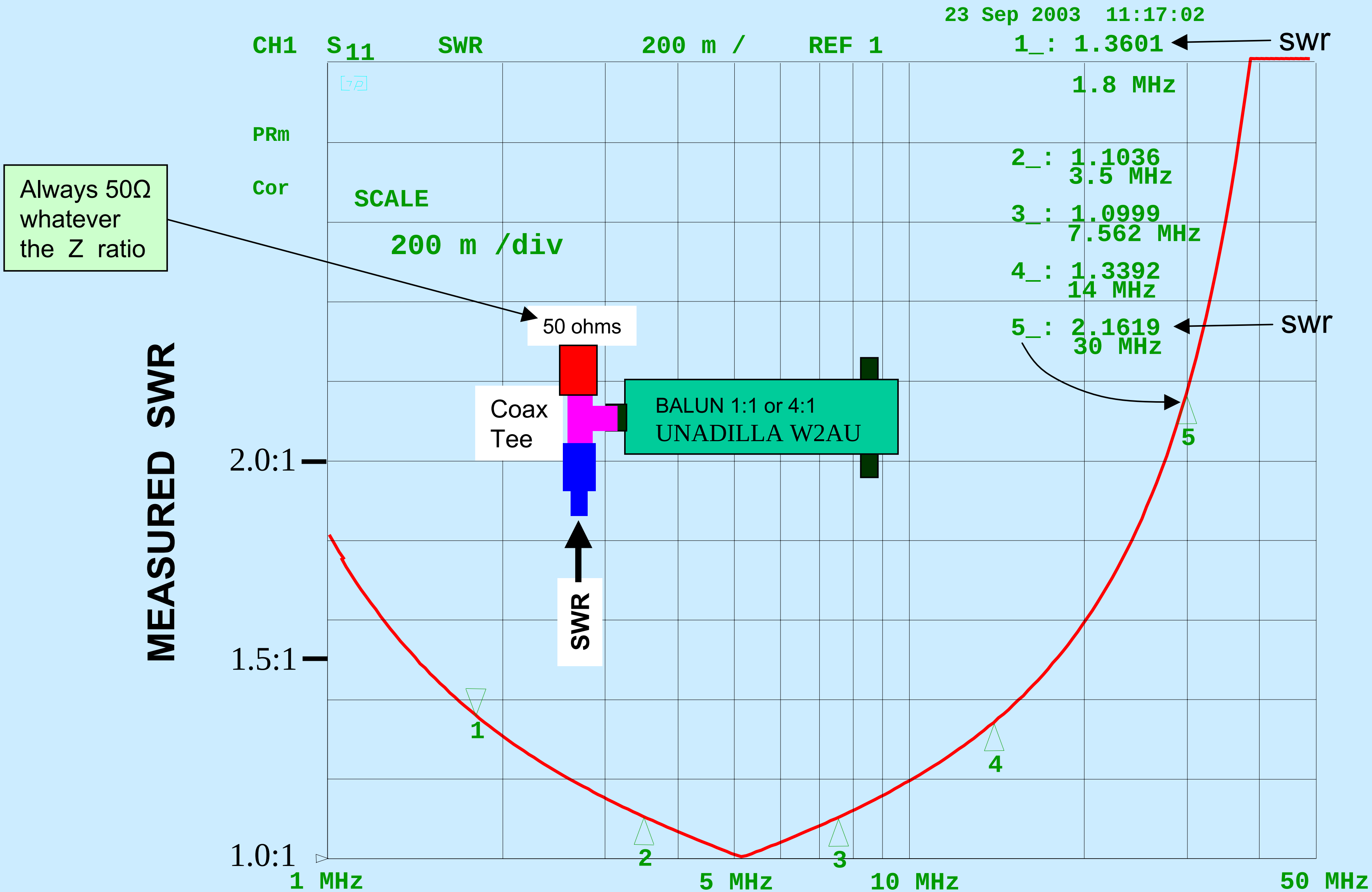
- Winding inductance
- Winding distributed capacitance
- Quality of the winding insulation



The minimum SWR should be below 1.1
in the middle of the balun's frequency range

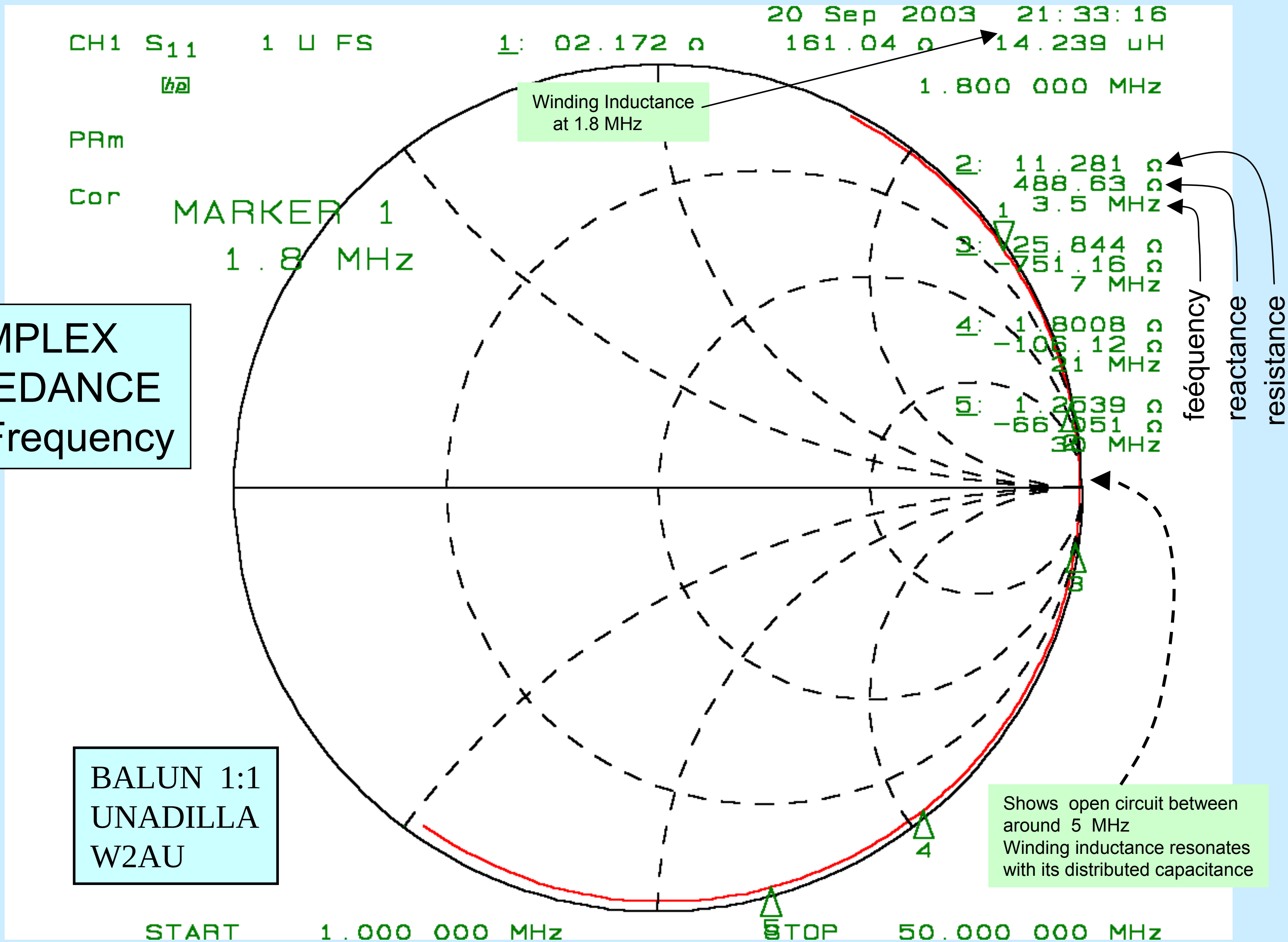
Indicates low losses

OPEN CIRCUIT TESTS WITH THE SWR ANALYZER



OPEN CIRCUIT TESTS WITH A VNA

COMPLEX IMPEDANCE vs Frequency



CURRENT BALUNS

QUESTION: How many independent conductors at RF frequencies do we have in a coaxial cable ? 1, 2, 3 or 4 conductors ?

There are 3 independent conductors:

- The center conductor
- The inner surface of the shield
- The outer surface of the shield

Note that the RF current that flows on the outer surface of the shield is independent of the inner shield current.

This is so because at RF frequencies, the current penetrates very little inside the conductors. This is called SKIN EFFECT.

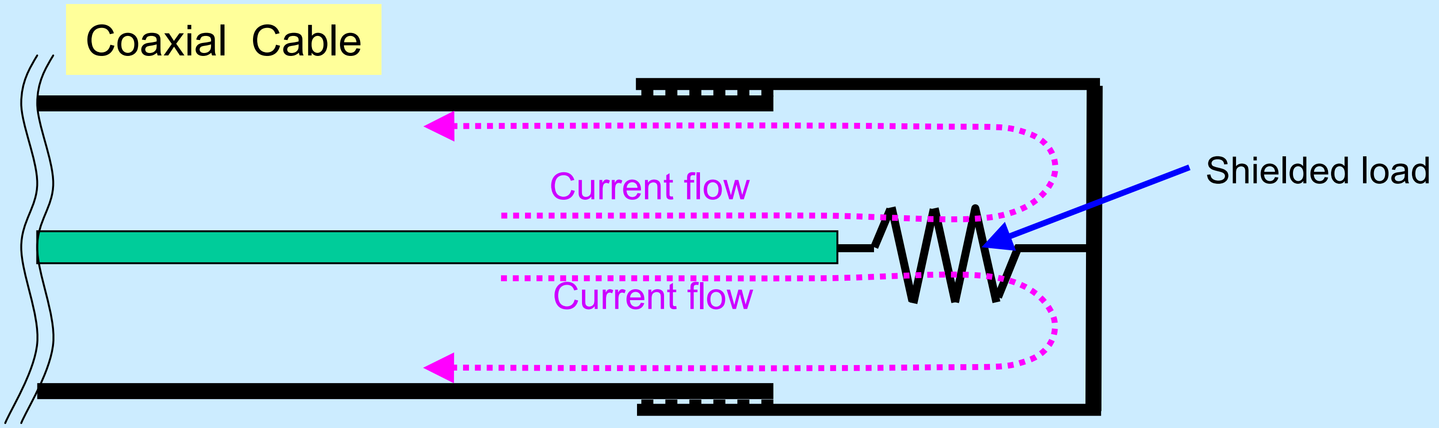
Note also that the SWR only applies to the inner shield currents (and center cond). The SWR is basically independent of the outer shield currents.

SHIELDED LOAD

With a shielded load, the current stays inside the coax

There is no current on the outside of the coax, whatever the load (open, short or terminated)

Adding ferrites on the outside of the coax has NO effect, since no current flows on the outside of the shield.

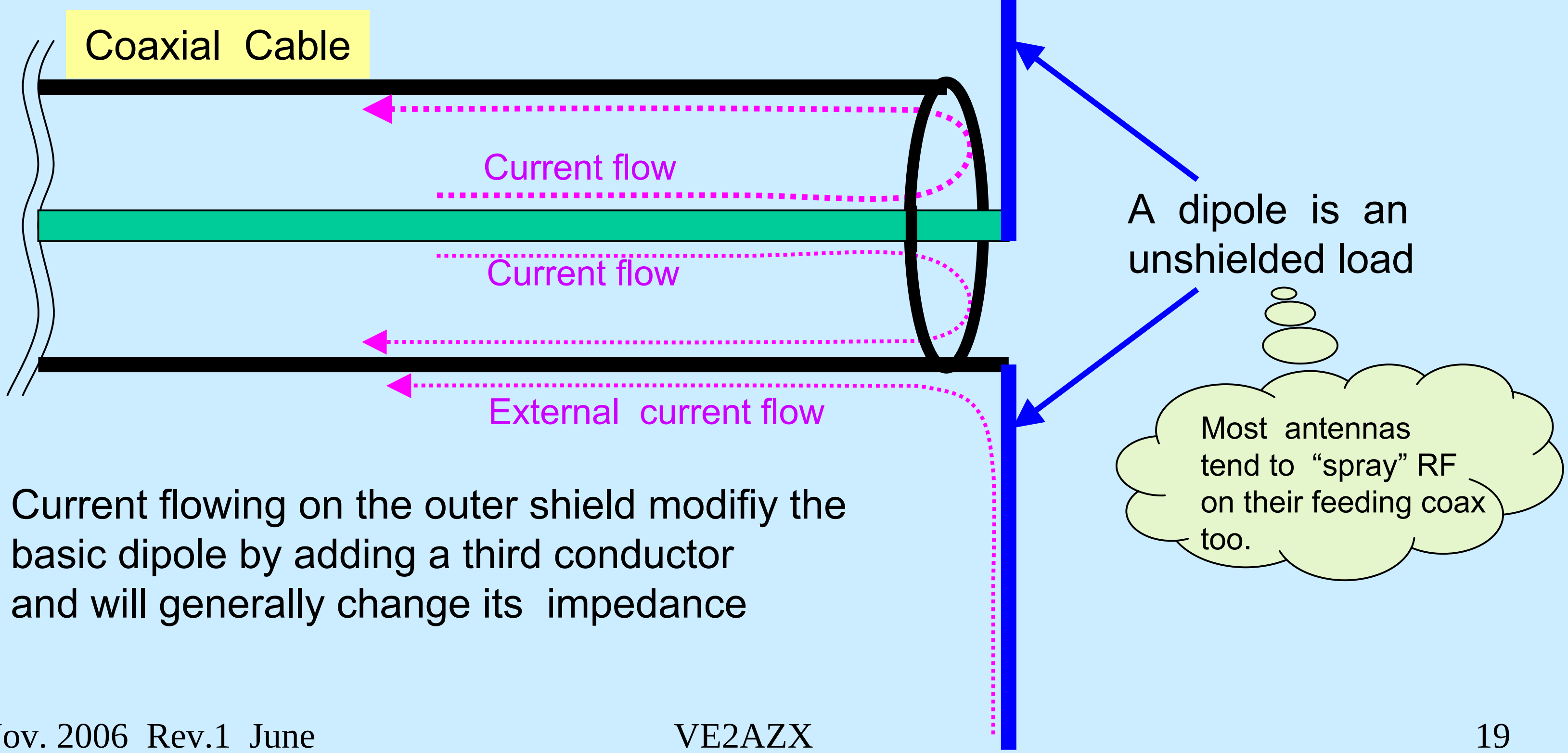


UNSHIELDED LOAD

A dipole is an unshielded load

An unshielded load causes current to flow on the outer surface of the coax, since it picks up radiated currents. In fact <u>it is part of the antenna.</u> The radiation pattern changes.

Note that the inner conductor and inner shield currents are equal.



Current flowing on the outer shield modifiy the basic dipole by adding a third conductor and will generally change its impedance

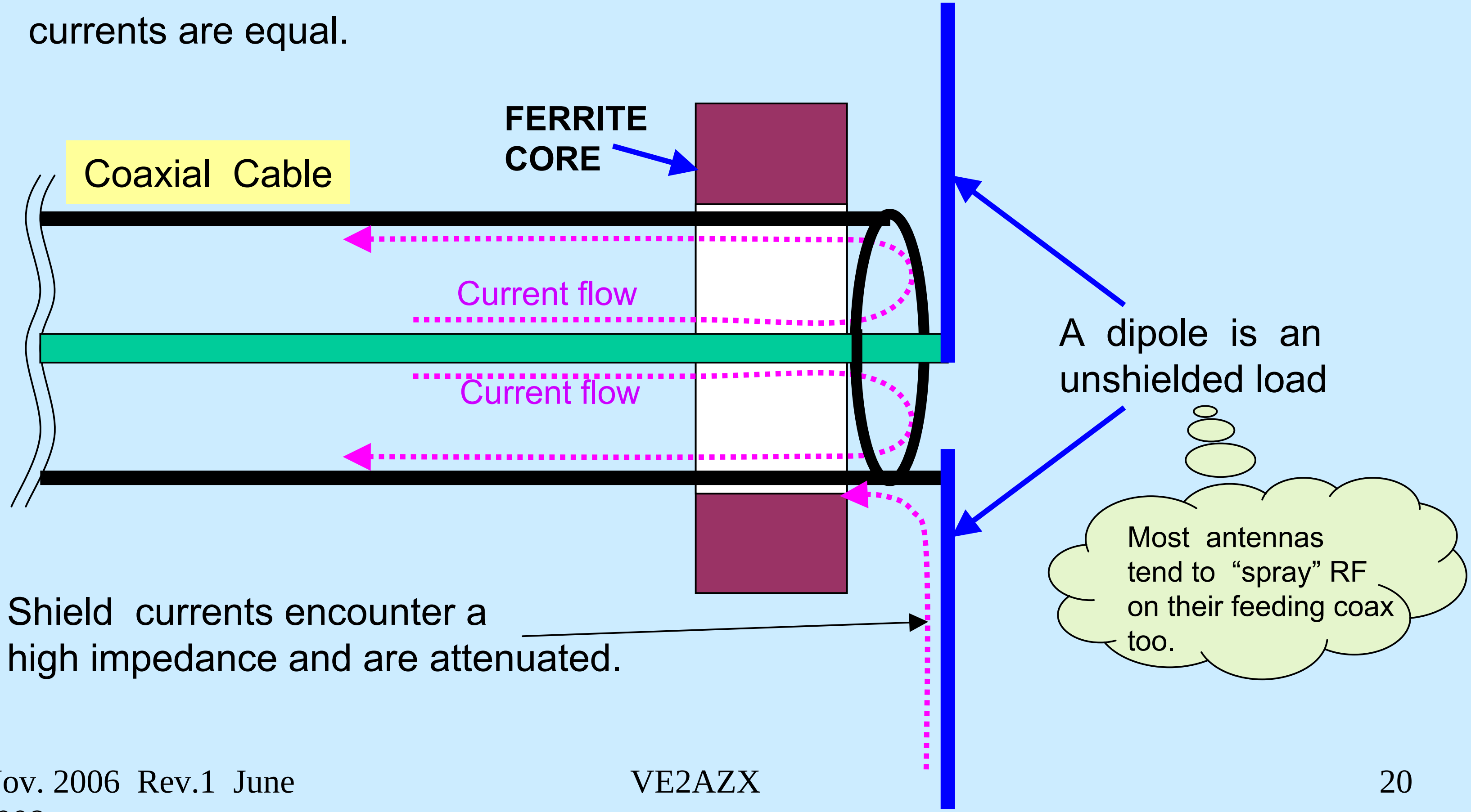
UNSHIELDED LOAD

Adding a ferrite core adds resistance (at RF) only on the OUTSIDE of the coax.

The ferrite core reduces the shield currents

The ferrite core has NO effect on the internal coax currents, besides restoring the dipole impedance and normal radiation pattern.

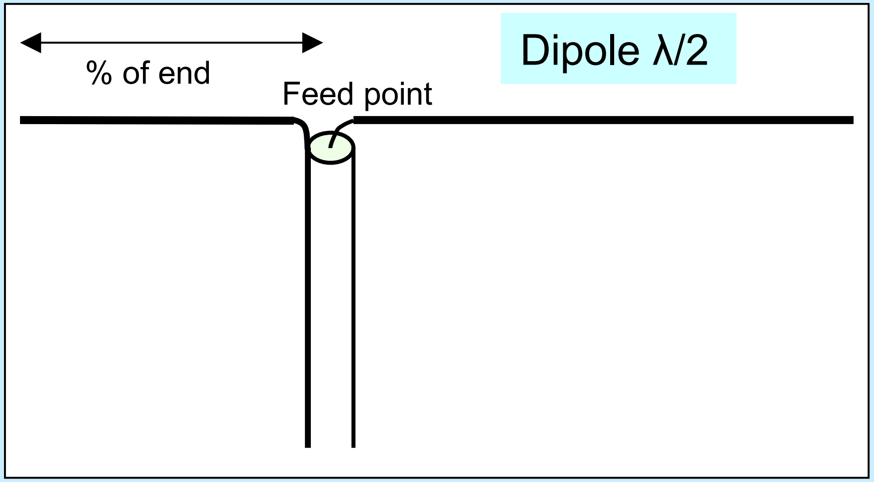
Note that the inner conductor and inner shield currents are equal.



CURRENT BALUNS

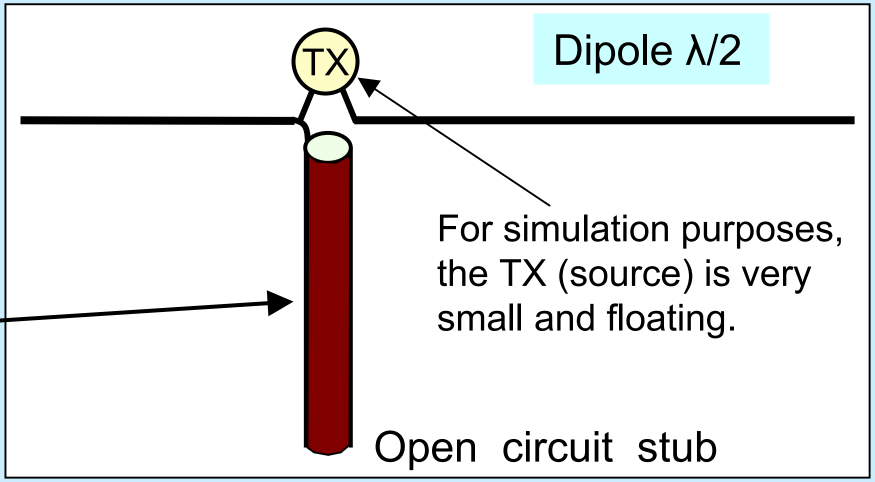
How much Resistance is Required when
Feeding a dipole with a coaxial cable ?

A coax cable feeds a dipole at its center, or with an offset



Equivalent Circuit
The coax is part of the antenna

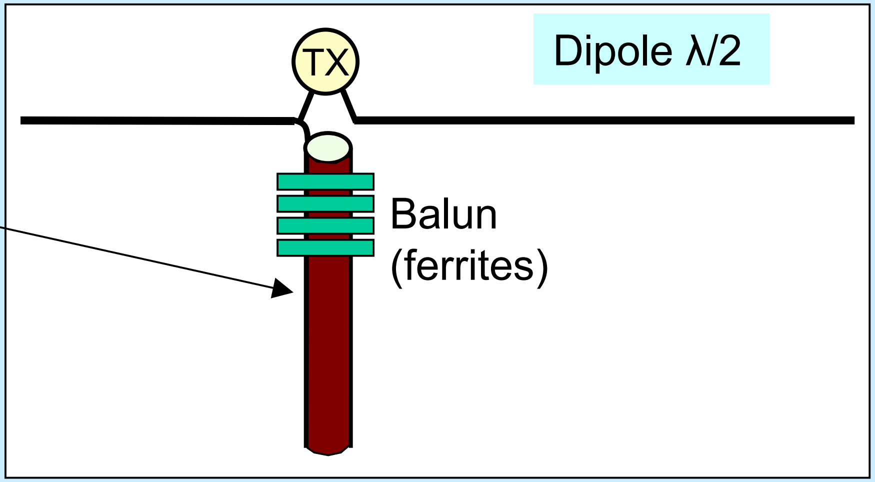
λ/4 open stub Is the WORST length – since it reflects a short



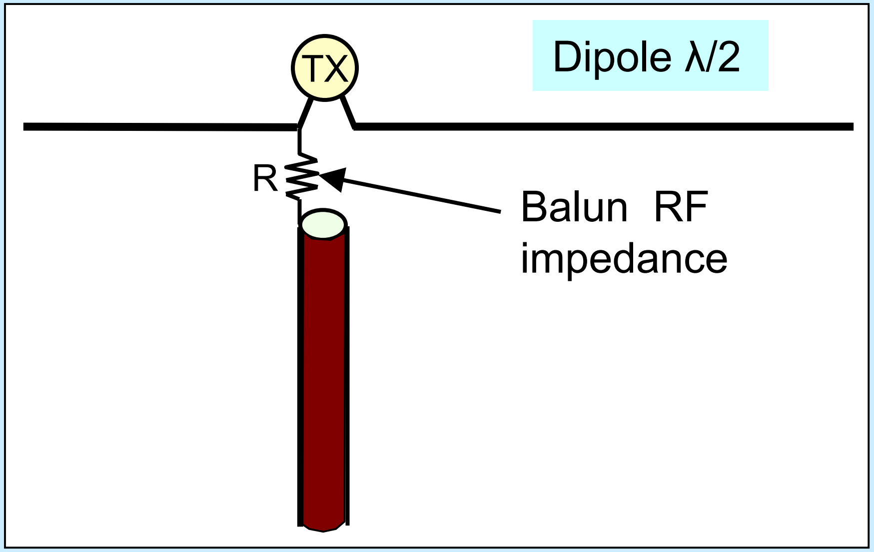
CURRENT BALUNS

Feeding a dipole with a coaxial cable

To decrease the stub current:
A current balun is inserted.
It adds a series impedance
on the outside of the coax.



Balun Equivalent Circuit

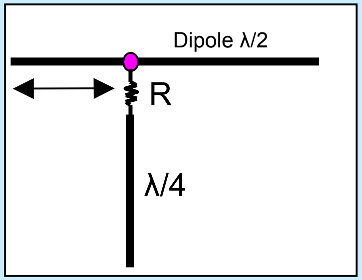


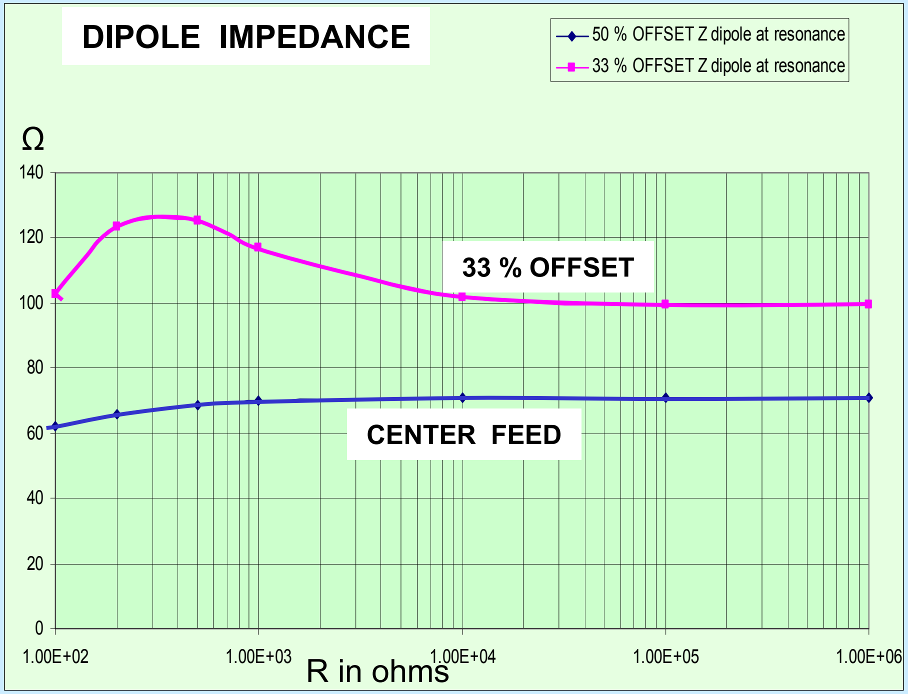
What is the minimum value of Impedance that I can have …

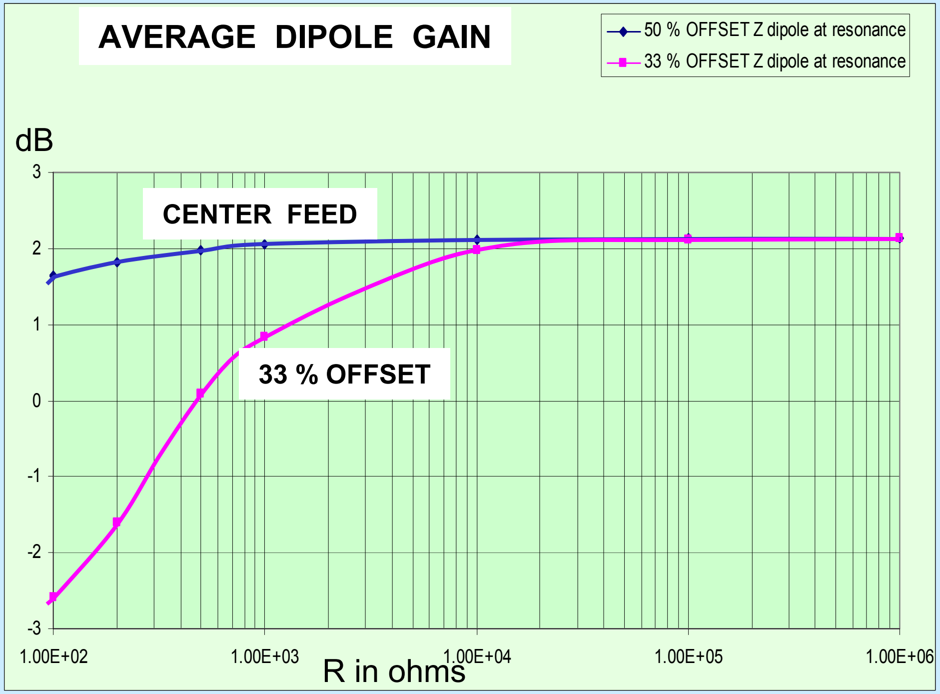
That will have little effect on the <u>gain</u> and <u>impedance</u> of the dipole antenna ?

CURRENT BALUNS

Feeding a dipole with a coaxial cable





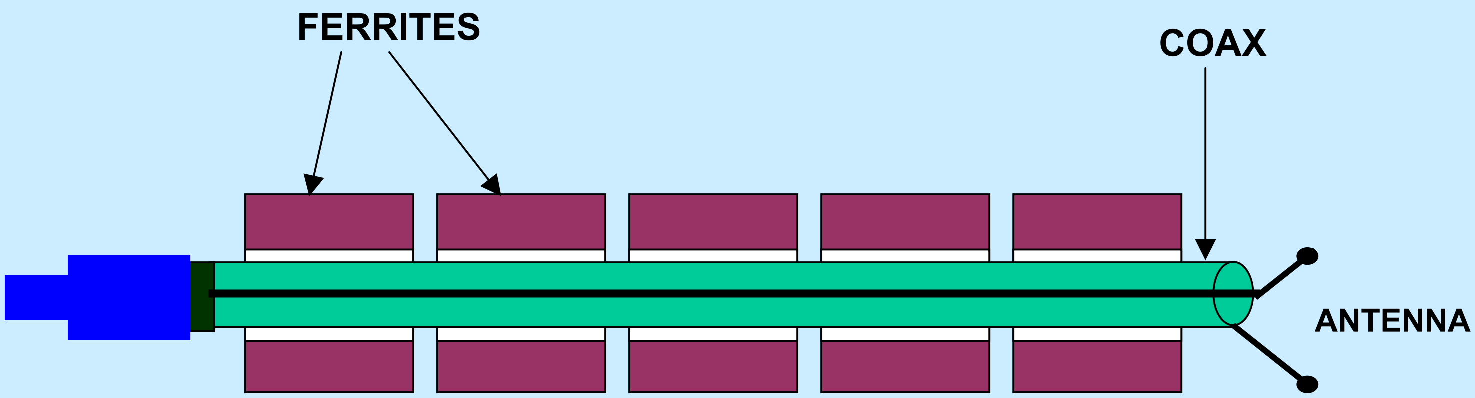


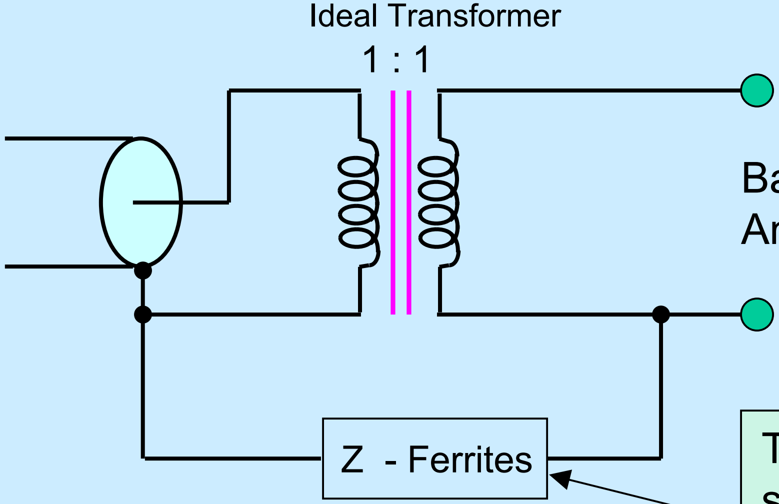
If feeding at the center (50%): R > 1000 ohms
If feeding at 33% from end: R > 10000 ohms

It's easier to feed at the center

CURRENT BALUNS

1:1 CURRENT BALUN





Equivalent Circuit at RF

The impedance of the ferrites should be high (> 1000 ohms) for a well balanced output

FERRITE IMPEDANCE

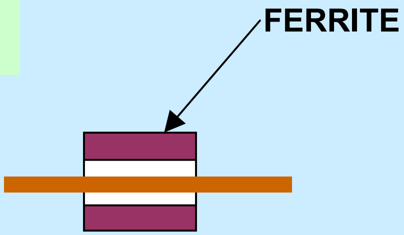
DEPENDS ON…

- MATERIAL
- LENGTH
- VOLUME OF MATERIAL
- VARIES WITH FREQUENCY

- **TO CALCULATE THE IMPEDANCE Z: (approx.)**

  IMPEDANCE OF ONE TURN FOR ONE FERRITE
  multiplied by…
  NUMBER OF FERRITES
  multiplied by …
  (NUMBER OF TURNS) squared

- NOTE: 1 TURN = FERRITE ON A STRAIGHT WIRE



FERRITE IMPEDANCE

- **FERRITES VS IRON POWDER … TWO DIFFERENT MATERIALS**

- **FERRITE**: HAS A HIGH PERMEABILITY (10 to 15000)
  GIVING A HIGH INDUCTANCE FOR A SMALL NUMBER OF TURNS

  BUT THE INDUCTANCE OBTAINED IS NOT STABLE AND Q FACTOR IS LOW

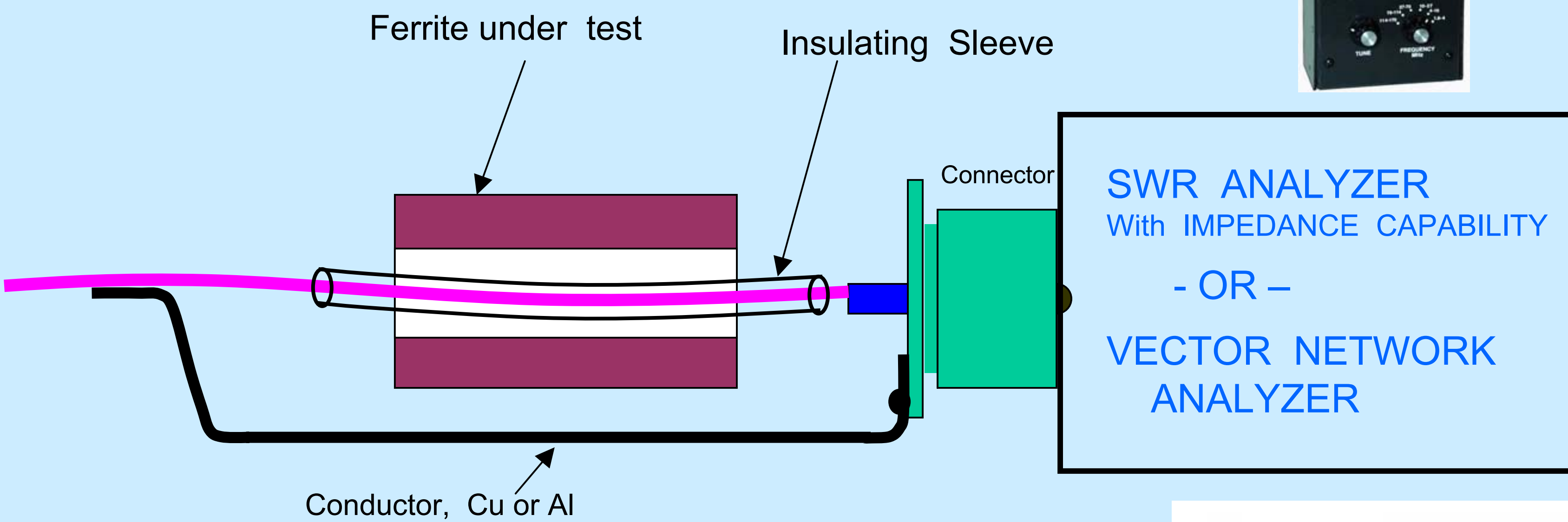
  OK FOR TRANSFORMERS AND BALUNS

- **IRON POWDER**: LOWER PERMEABILITY … LOWER INDUCTANCE,
  GIVES A STABLE, HIGH Q INDUCTANCE (EX.: VFO, FILTERS, TUNERS)

MEASUREMENT OF FERRITE IMPEDANCE

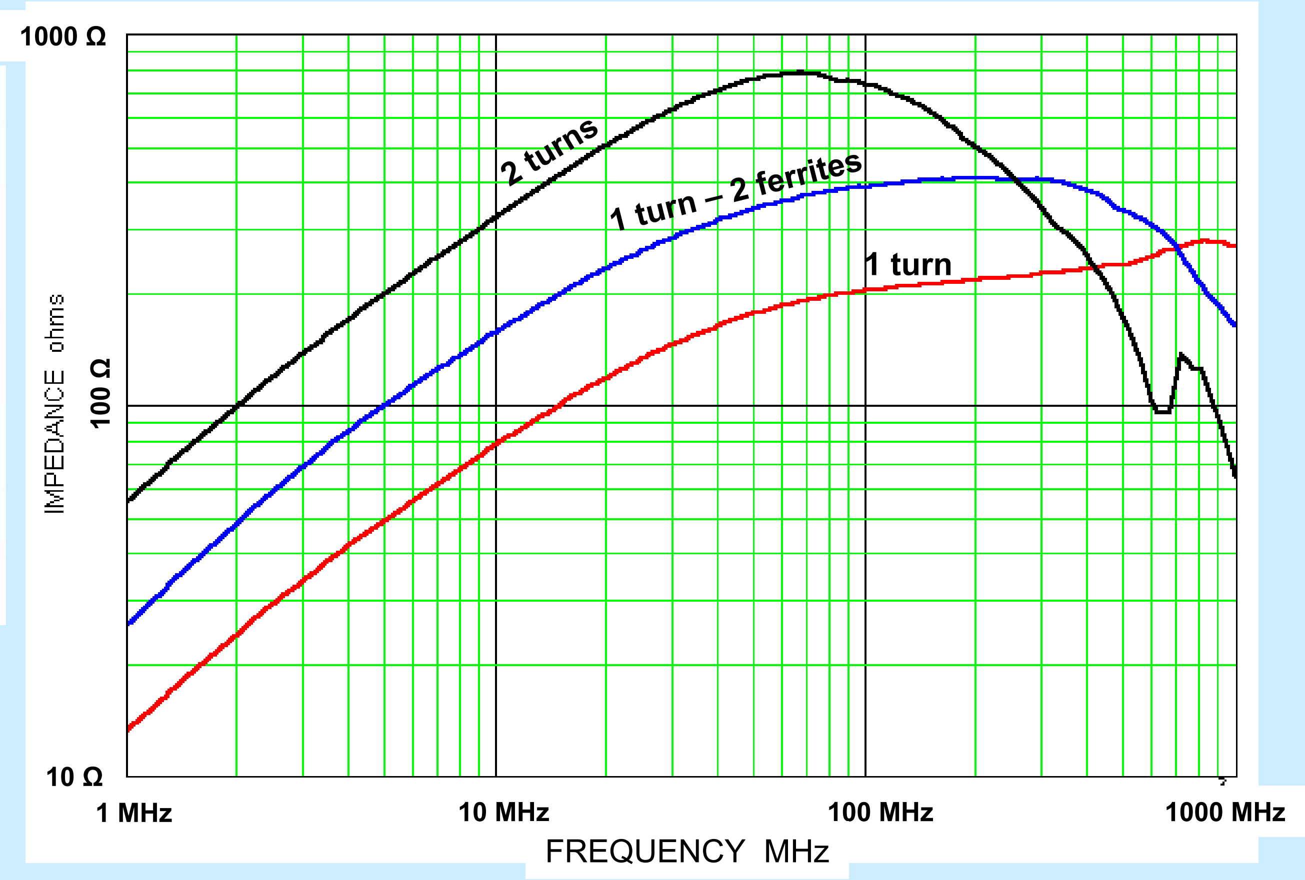
USING AN SWR ANALYZER OR A VECTOR NETWORK ANALYZER

Allow measuring separately the Resistive and Inductive Components



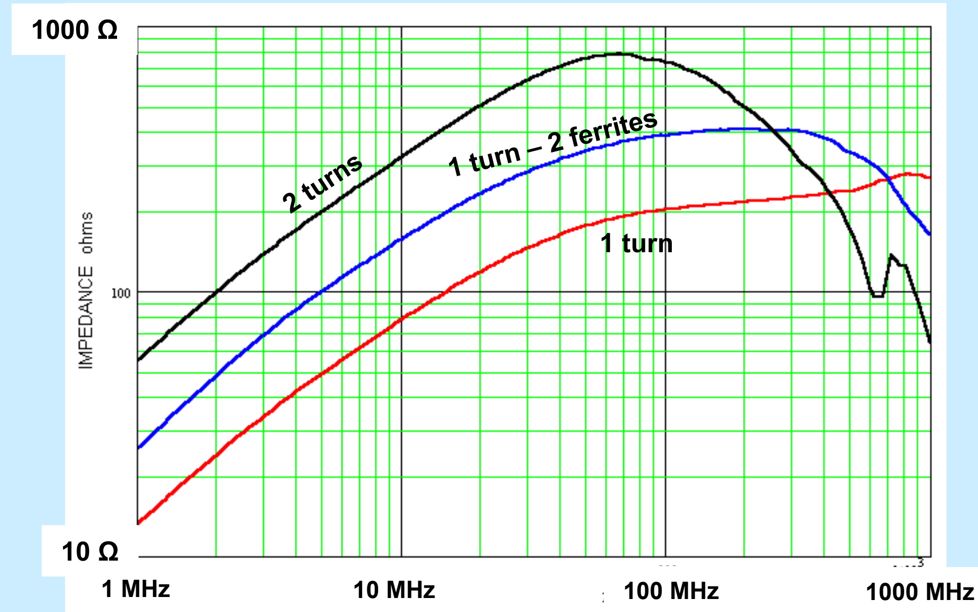
IMPEDANCE MEASUREMENTS

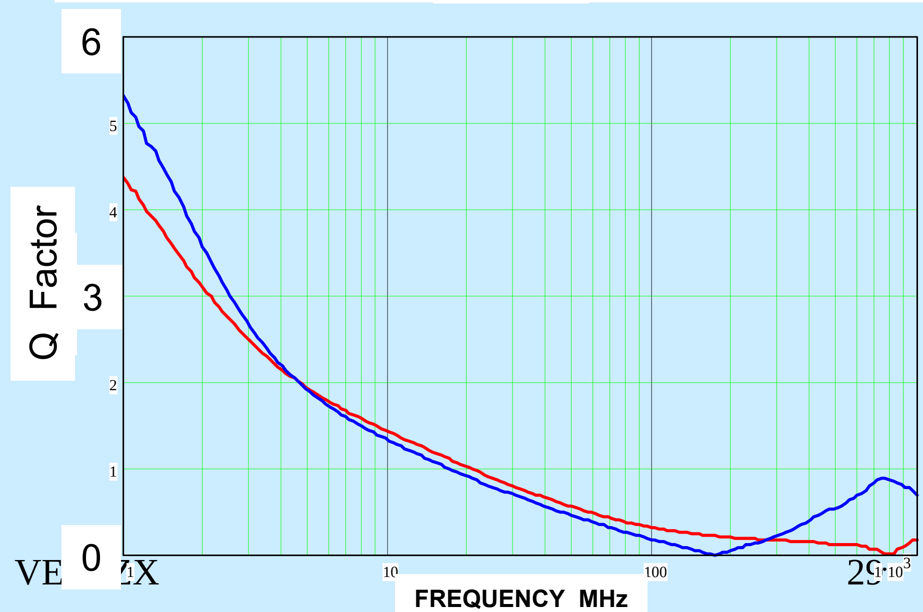
CLAMP ON FERRITE
FOR RG-8



YIELDS 80 ohms at 10 MHz for 1 turn

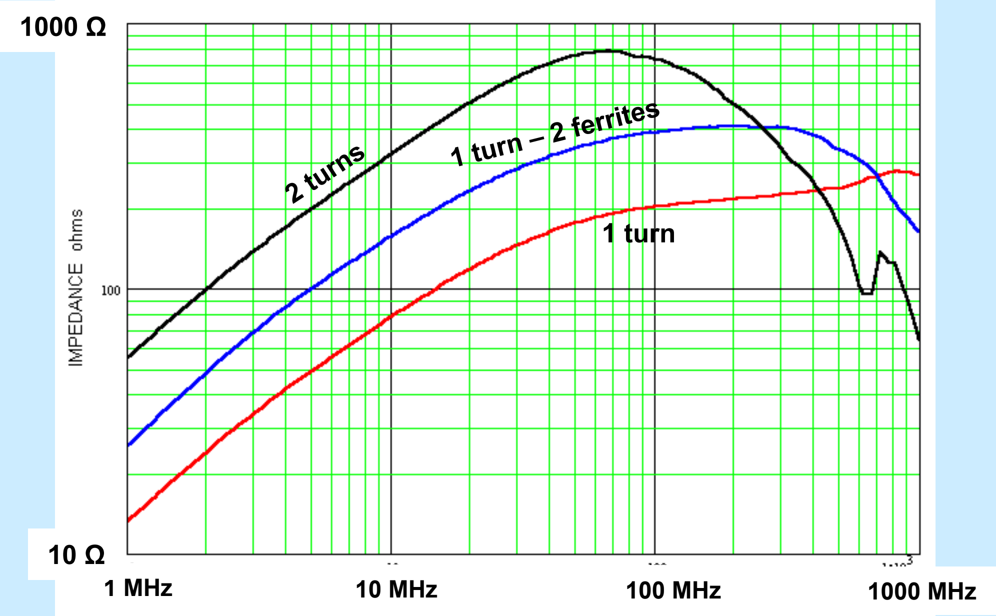
IMPEDANCE MEASUREMENTS





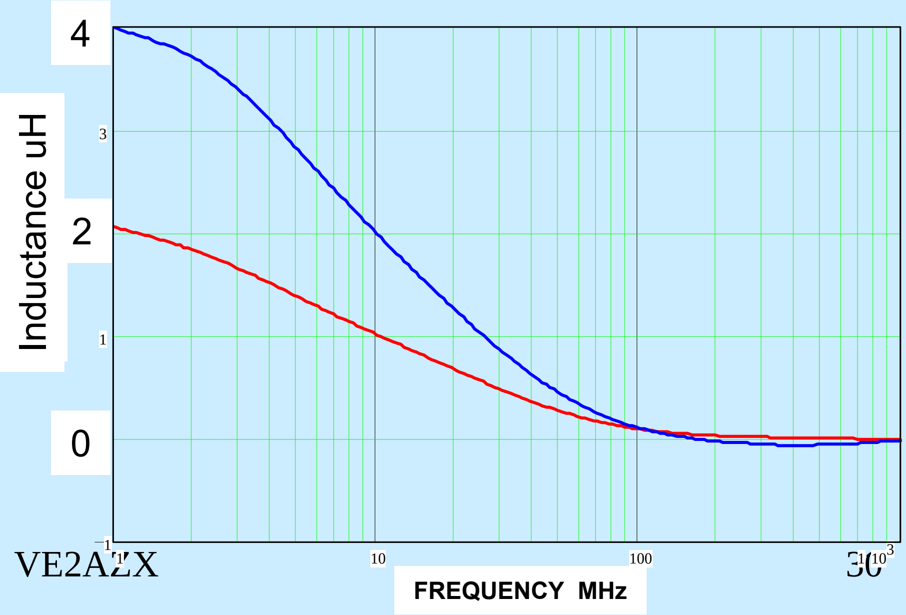
- ABOVE 20 MHz THE Q FACTOR < 1
THE IMPEDANCE BECOMES RESISTIVE

IMPEDANCE MEASUREMENTS

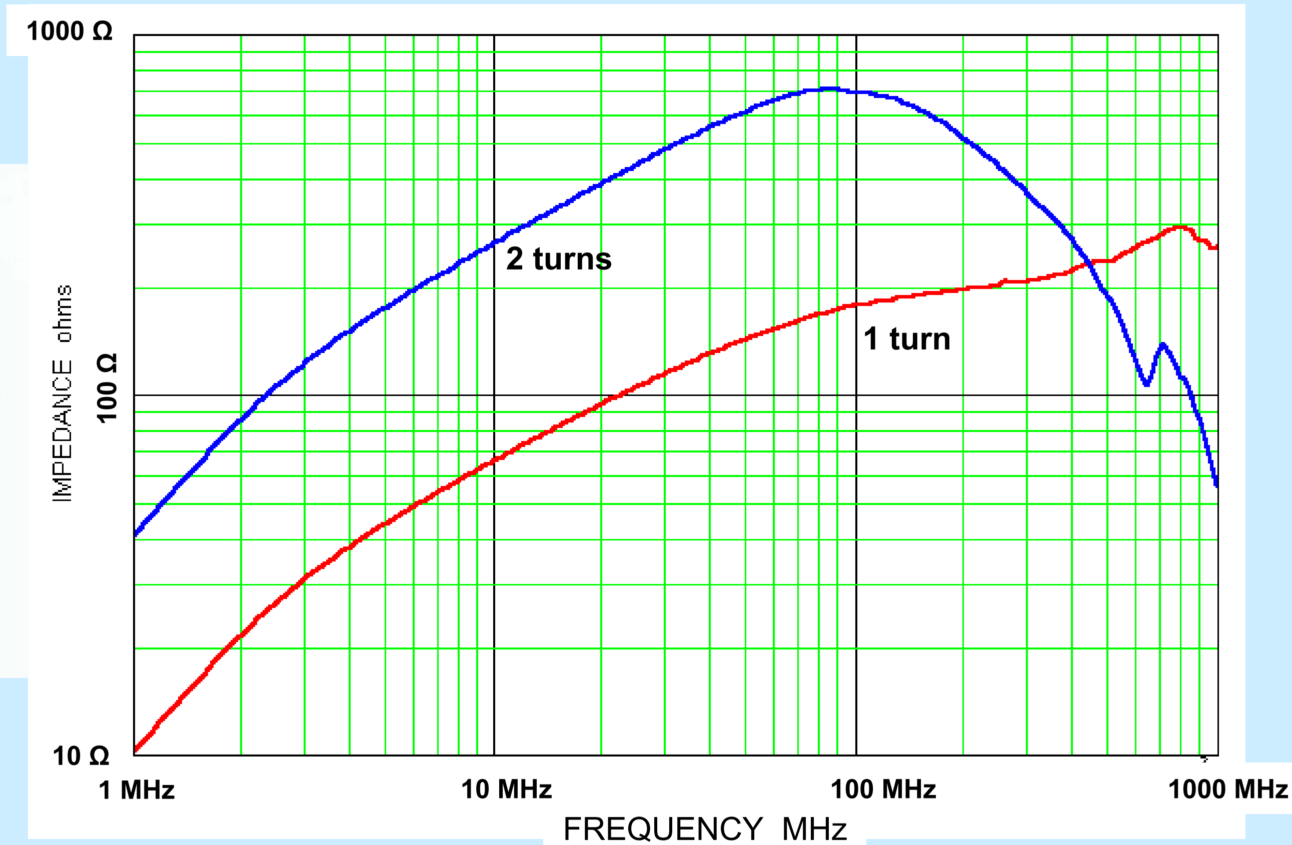


- THE INDUCTANCE DECREASES AS THE FREQUENCY IS INCREASED

- THE INDUCTANCE DISAPPEARS WHEN F > 100 MHz

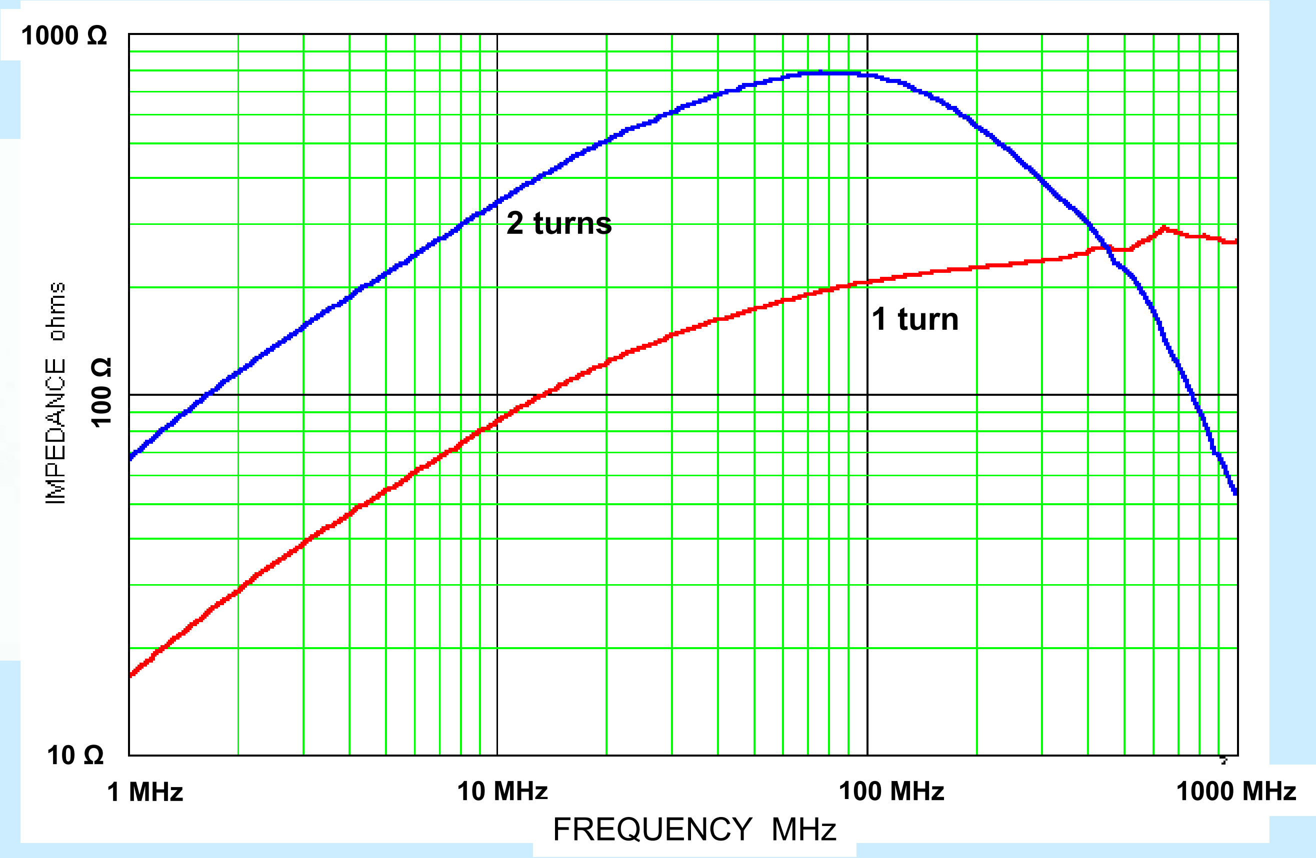


IMPEDANCE MEASUREMENTS



- THIS IMPEDANCE CURVE IS SIMILAR TO THE PREVIOUS CORE

IMPEDANCE MEASUREMENTS



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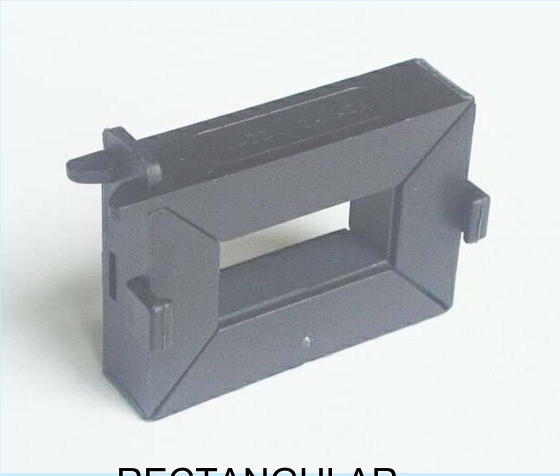
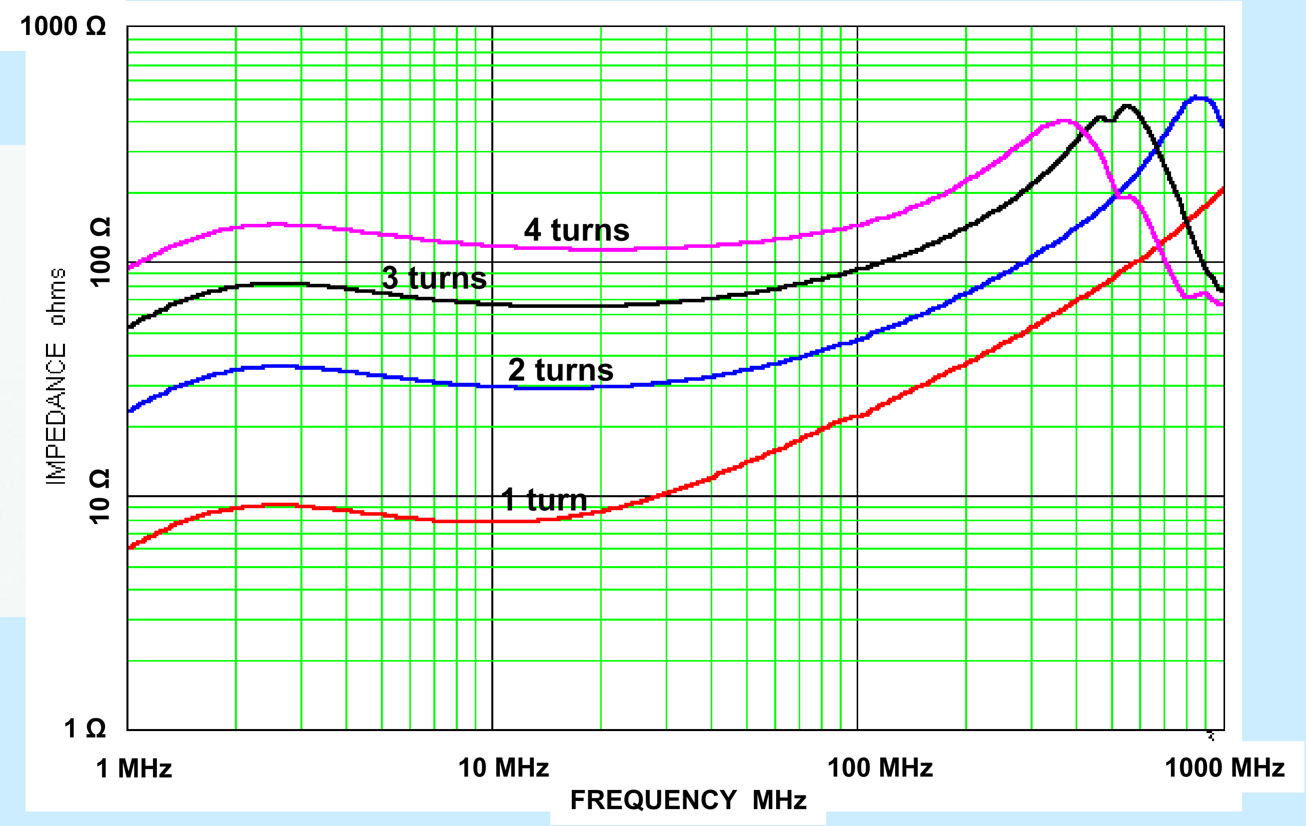
IMPEDANCE MEASUREMENTS



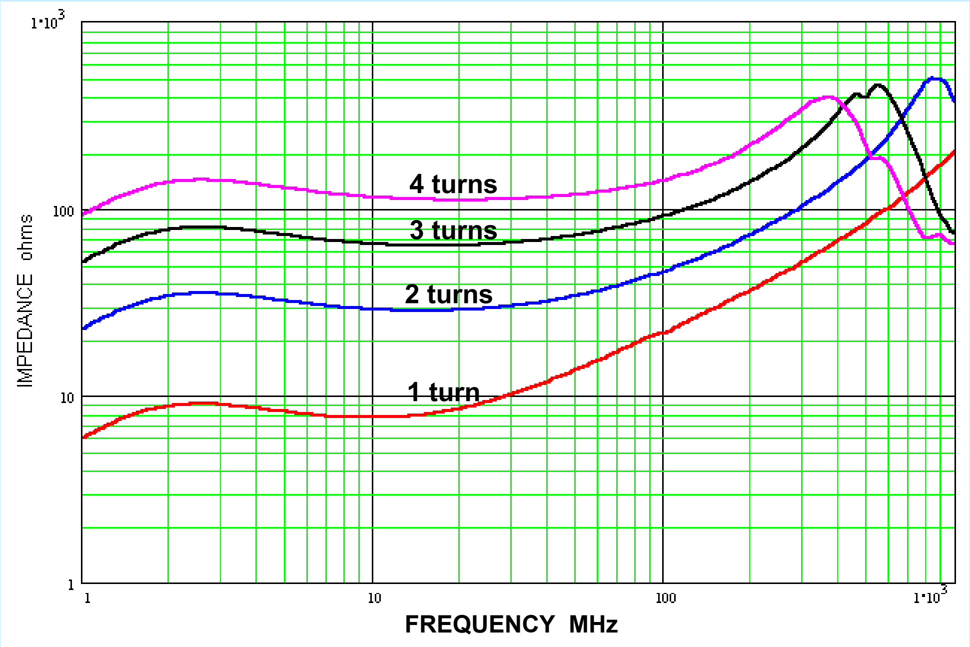
RECTANGULAR
CLAMP-ON FERRITE

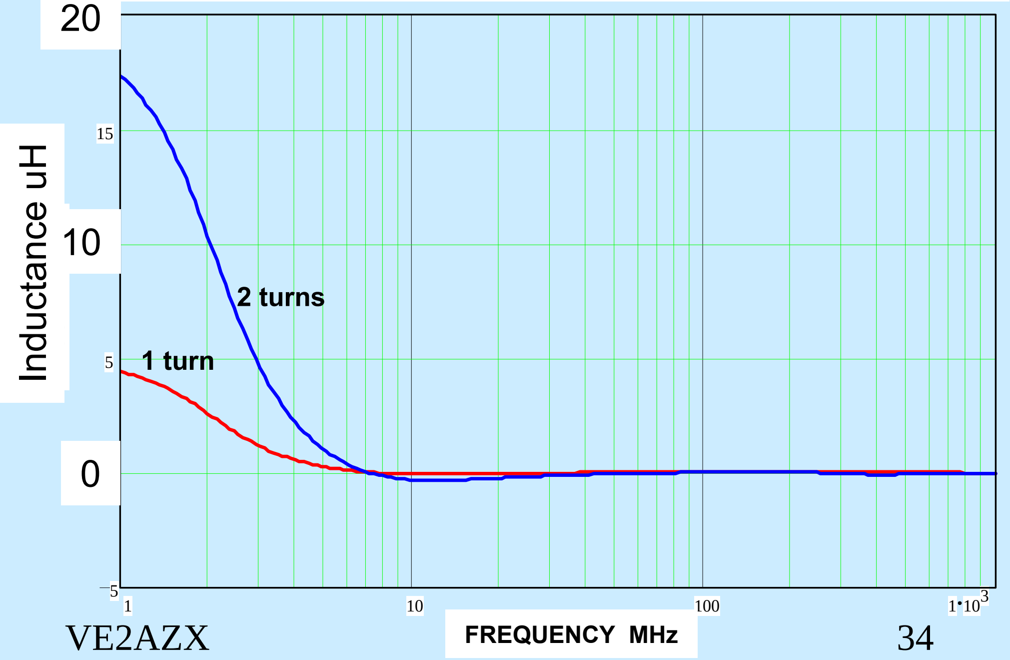


- GIVES ~ 10% IMPEDANCE OF PREVIOUS CORES (8 ohms at 10 MHz for 1 turn)
- COVERS MUCH WIDER FREQUENCY RANGE
- SHOULD USE MANY TURNS: 10 TURNS GIVE 800 ohms AT 10 MHz

IMPEDANCE MEASUREMENTS

RECTANGULAR
CLAMP-ON FERRITE

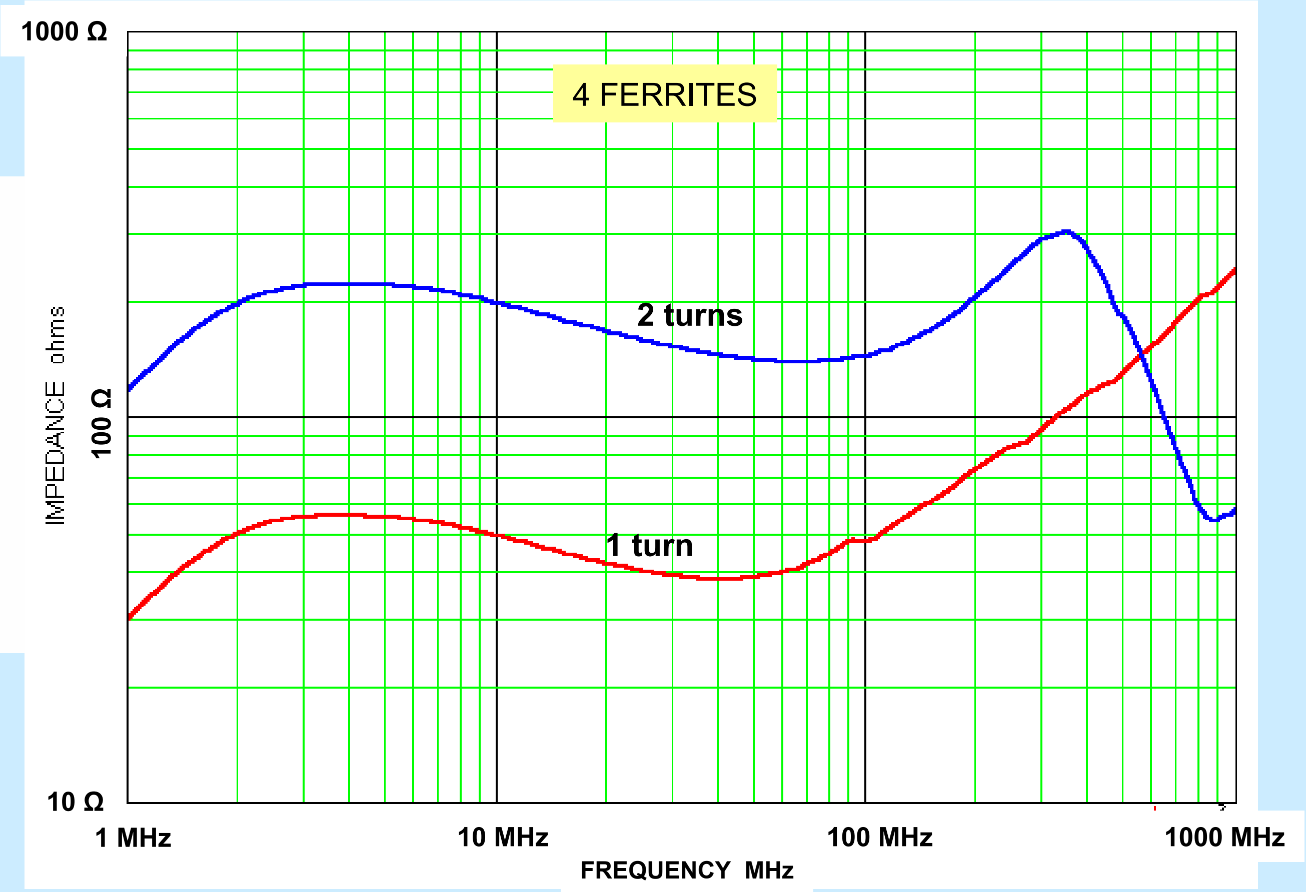




- THE INDUCTANCE DISAPPEARS ABOVE 6 MHz

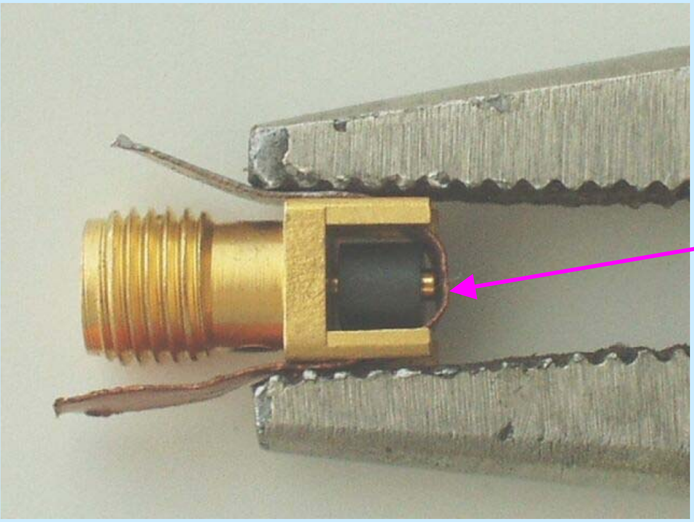
IMPEDANCE MEASUREMENTS

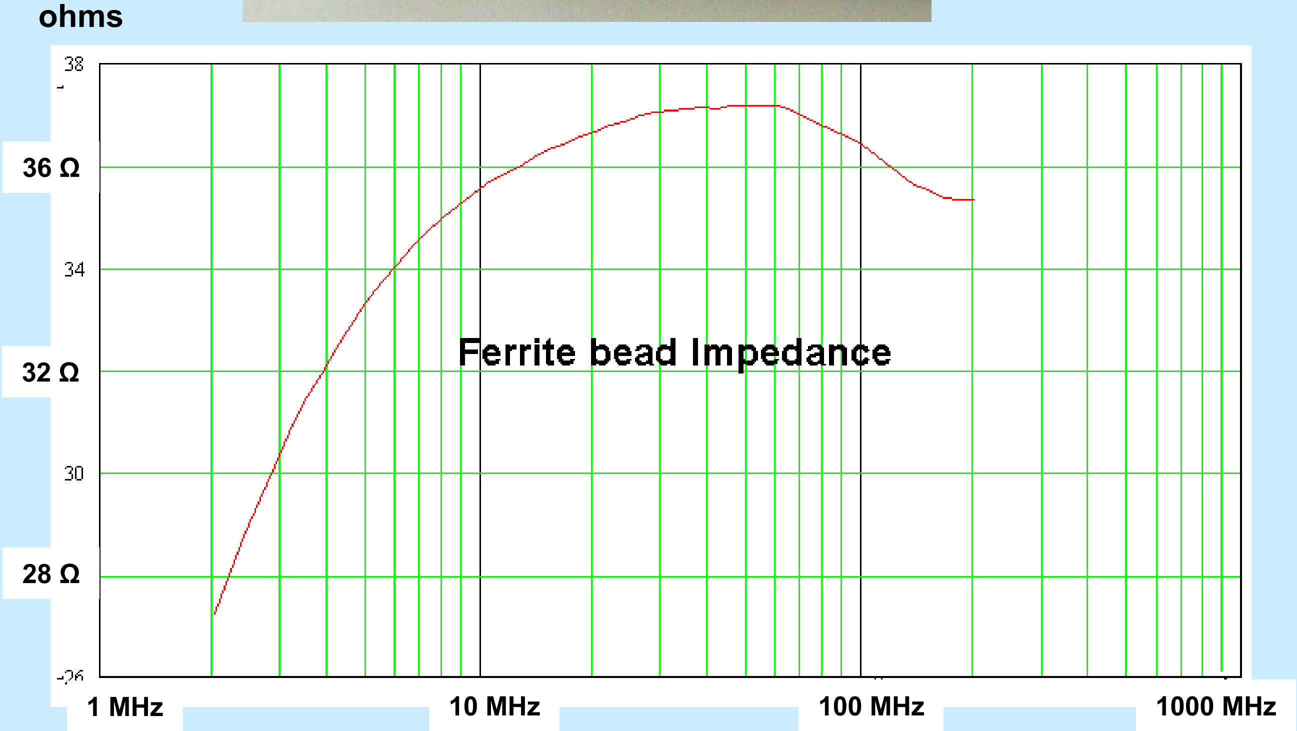
STACKED
RECTANGULAR
CLAMP-ON FERRITE



4 TURNS WILL YIELD ~ 800 ohms

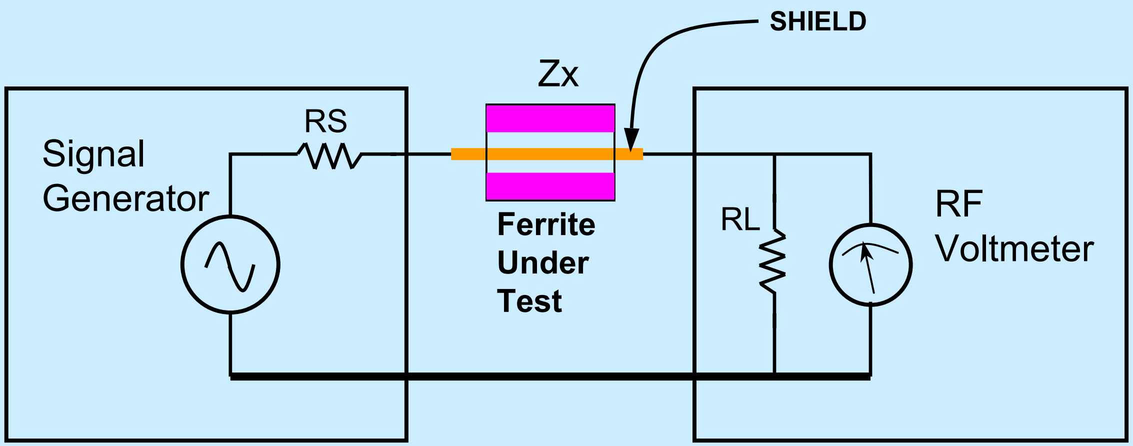
TESTING A FERRITE BEAD





FREQUENCY RESPONSE MODE

- Does NOT allow measuring separately the Resistive and Inductive components
- Ease of sweeping the frequency
- Reference level = 0 dB = short in place of ferrite

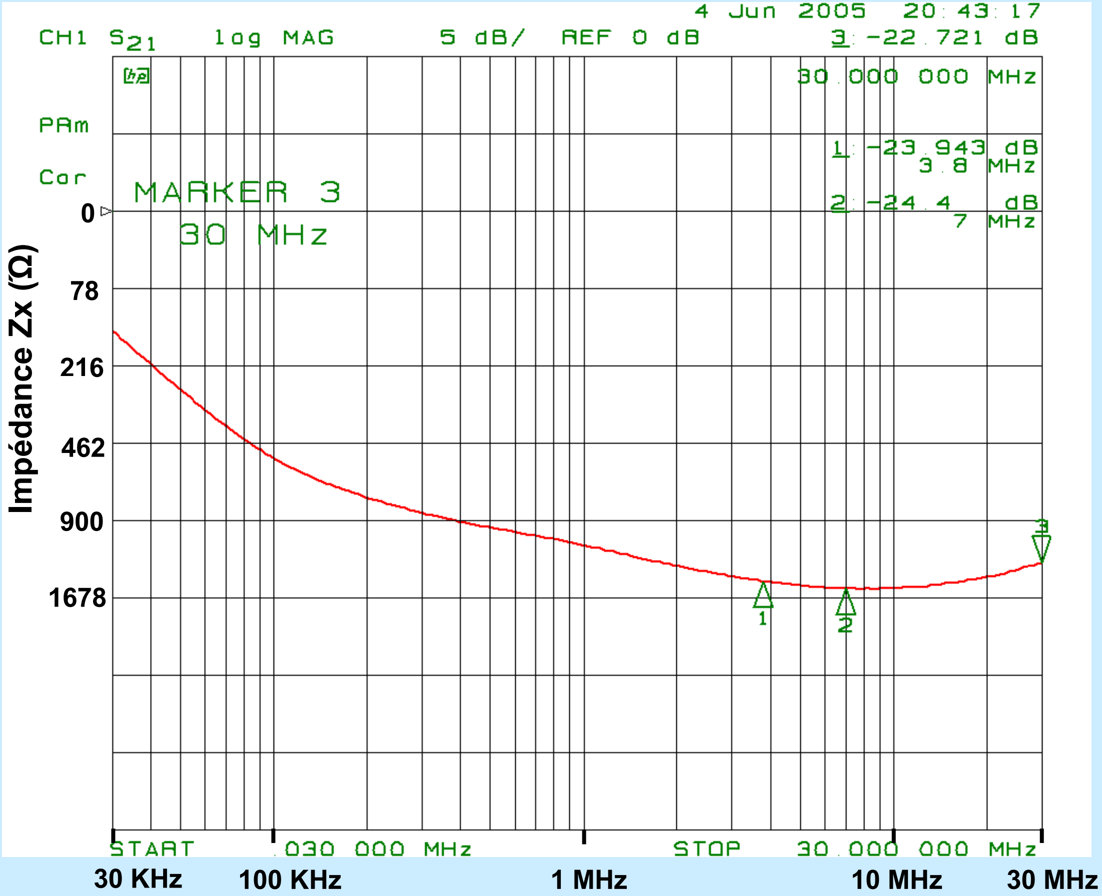


RS and RL are generally 50 ohms

To calculate Zx from attenuation readings in + dB's:
(assumes that Zx is resistive)

$$Zx = (RL + RS) \cdot \left(10^{\left[\frac{dB}{20}\right]} - 1\right)$$

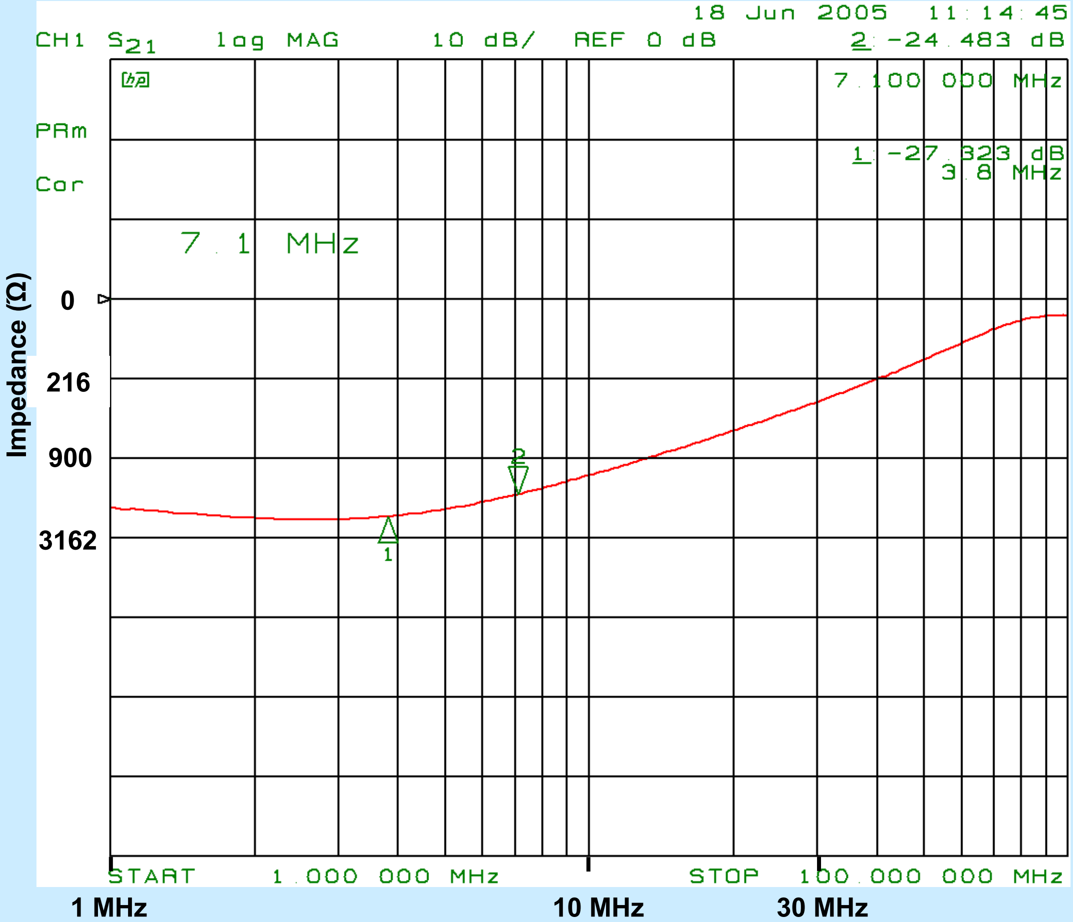
IMPEDANCE MEASUREMENTS (Done in frequency response mode)



6 toroids 4 turns

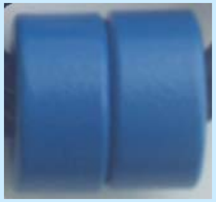
IMPEDANCE MEASUREMENTS (Done in frequency response mode)

6 toroids 6 turns

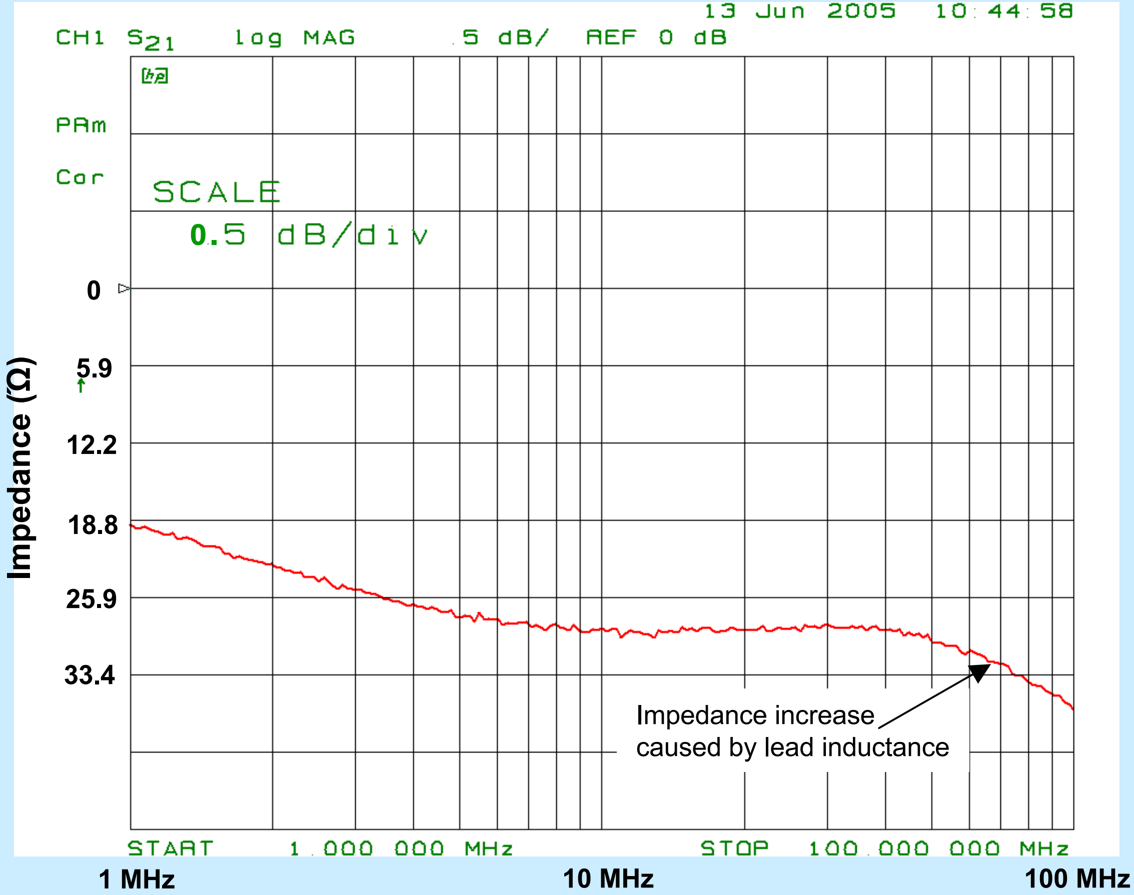


IMPEDANCE MEASUREMENTS

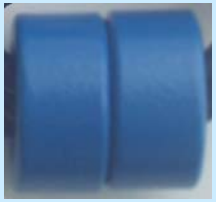
(Done in frequency response mode)



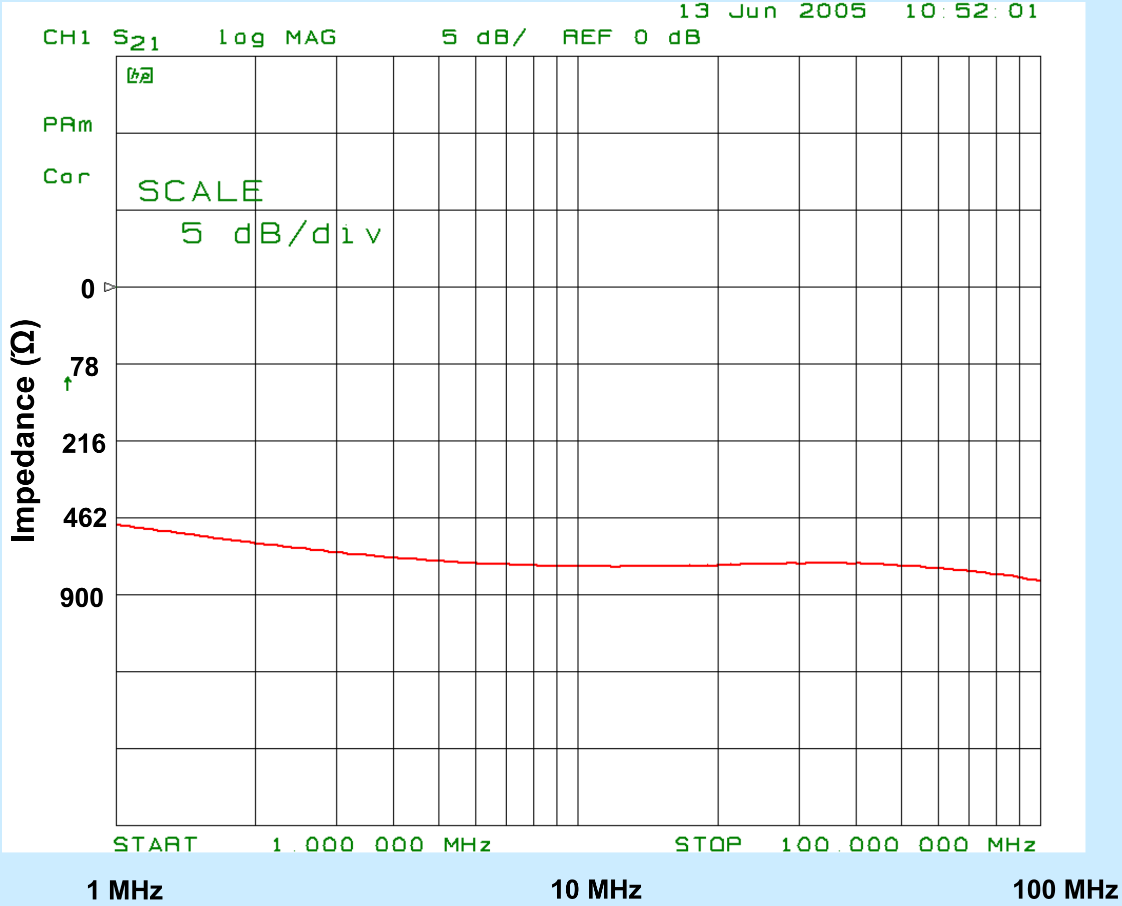
2 toroids
1 turn



IMPEDANCE MEASUREMENTS (Done in frequency response mode)



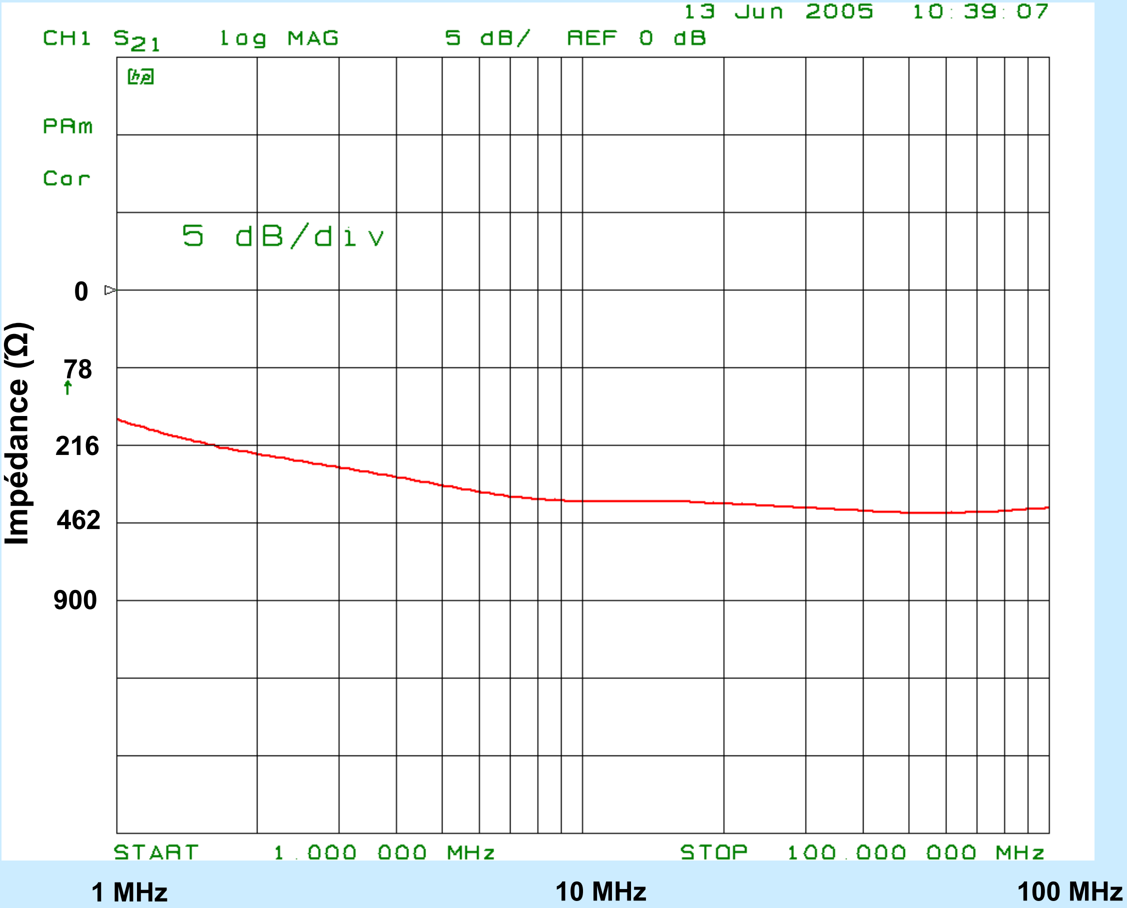
2 toroids 5 turns



IMPEDANCE MEASUREMENTS

(Done in frequency response mode)

Coax with 25, #43 beads

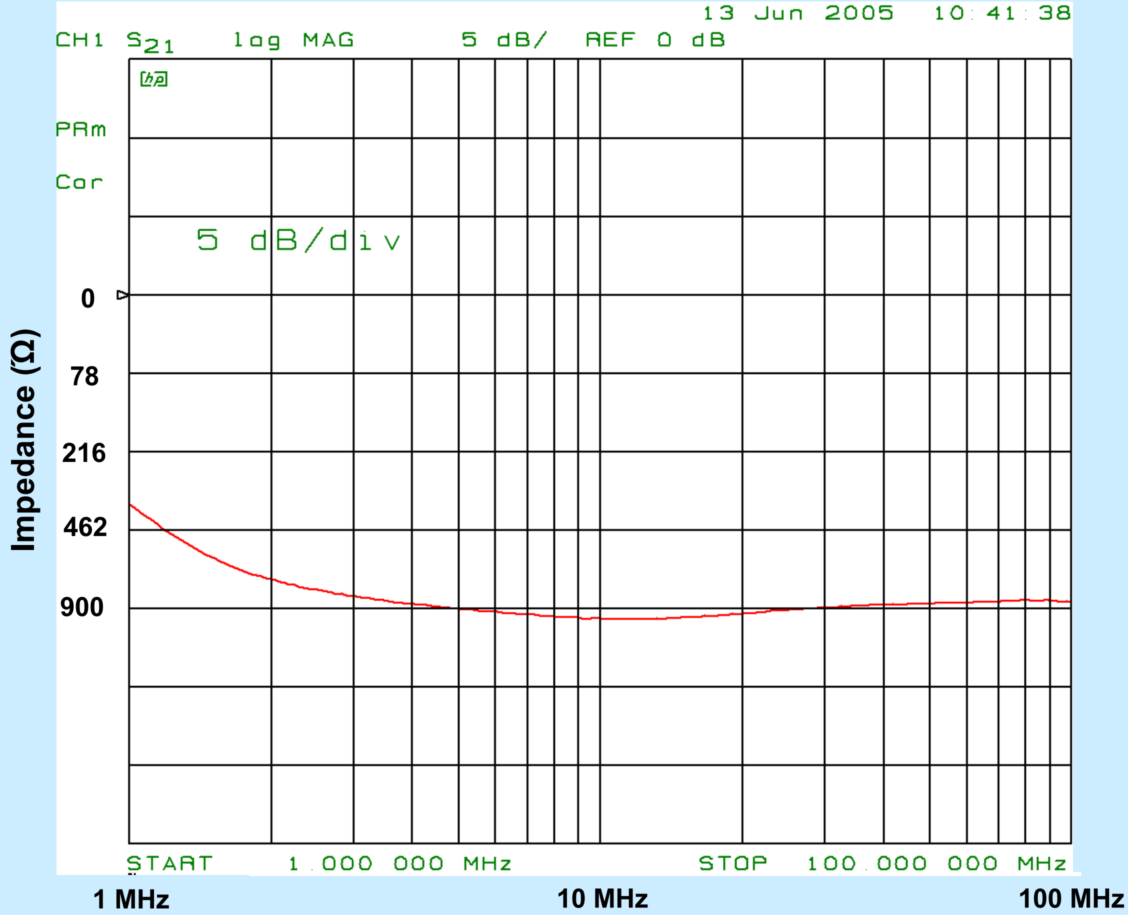


IMPEDANCE MEASUREMENTS

(Done in frequency response mode)

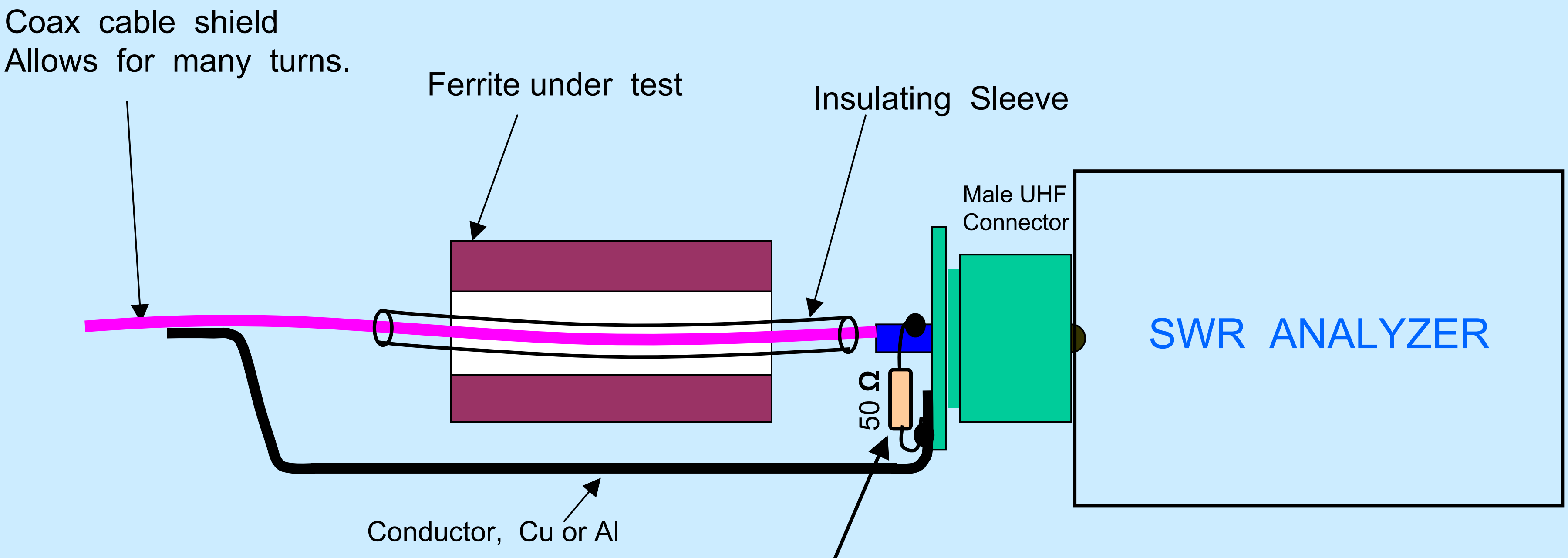
#14 Wire with 50 beads #73

Excellent at HF

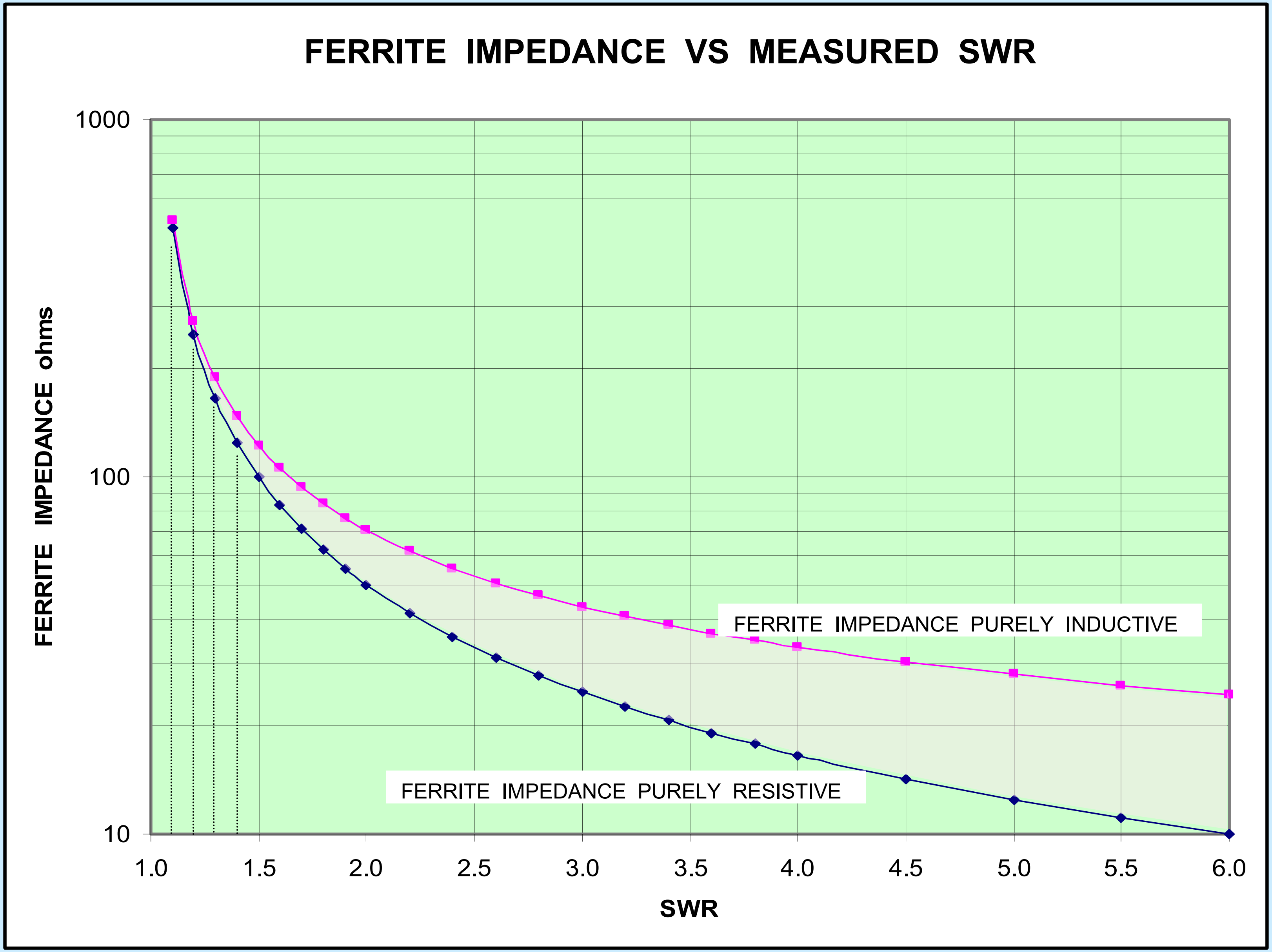


CHECK YOUR FERRITES WITH YOUR SWR ANALYZER

FROM SWR MEASUREMENTS

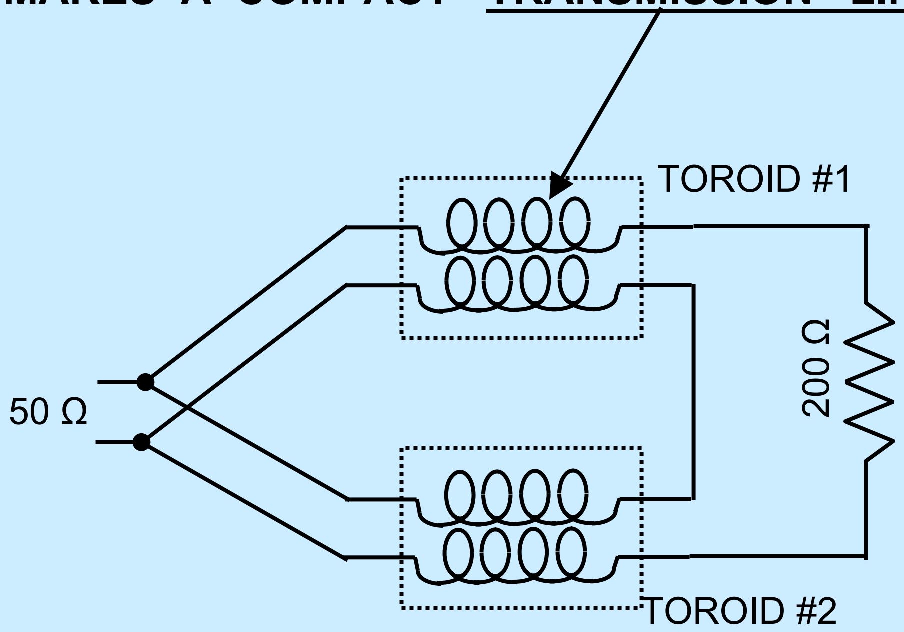


The ferrite is in parallel with the 50 ohms (1%) termination


FERRITE IMPEDANCE VS MEASURED SWR
1000
100
10
FERRITE IMPEDANCE ohms
1.0
1.5
2.0
2.5
3.0
3.5
4.0
4.5
5.0
5.5
6.0
SWR
FERRITE IMPEDANCE PURELY INDUCTIVE
FERRITE IMPEDANCE PURELY RESISTIVE

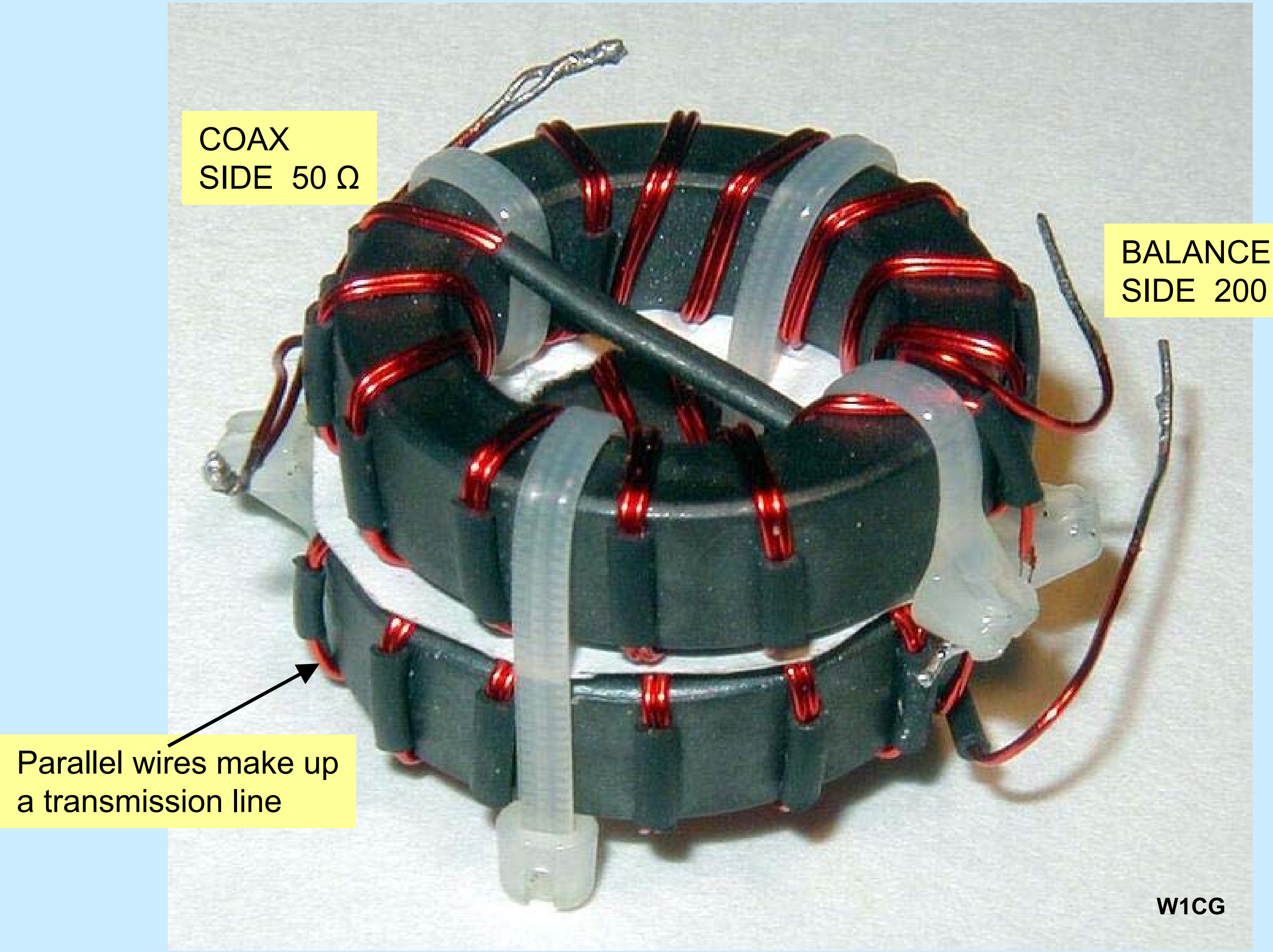
CURRENT BALUN GIVING A 4:1 IMPEDANCE RATIO

- **USES 2 PARALLEL WIRES INSTEAD OF A COAX**
- **MAKES A COMPACT <u>TRANSMISSION LINE</u>**

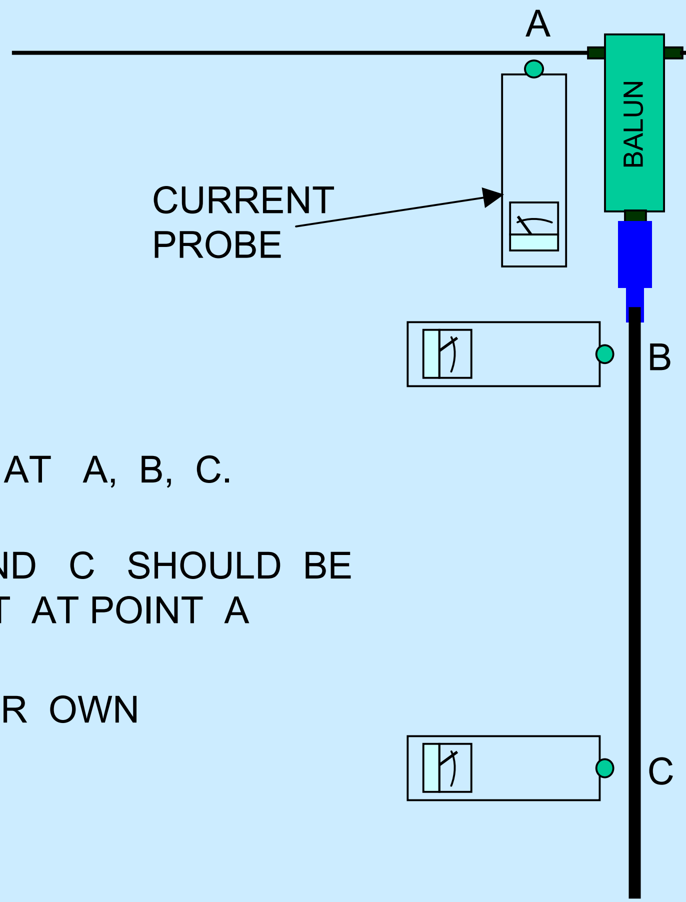


NOTE: THIS 4:1 CURRENT BALUN
IS SUPERIOR TO THE 4:1 VOLTAGE BALUN

CURRENT BALUN GIVING A 4:1 IMPEDANCE RATIO



CURRENT MEASUREMENTS



MEASURE CURRENT AT A, B, C.

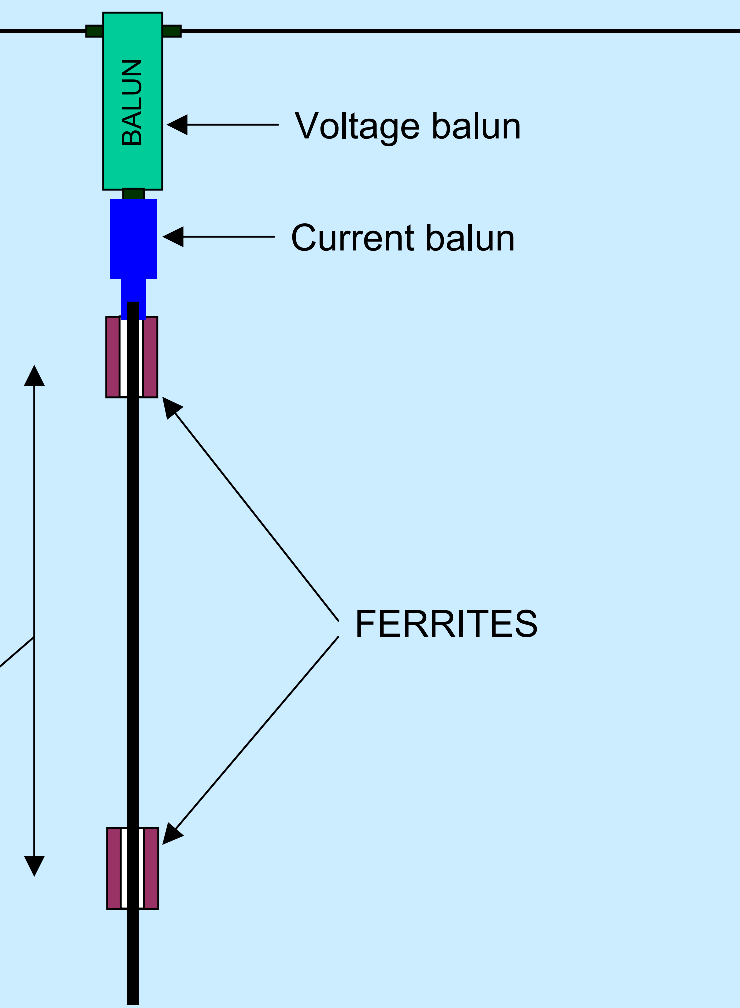
CURRENTS AT B AND C SHOULD BE < 10% THE CURRENT AT POINT A

YOU CAN MAKE YOUR OWN CURRENT METER

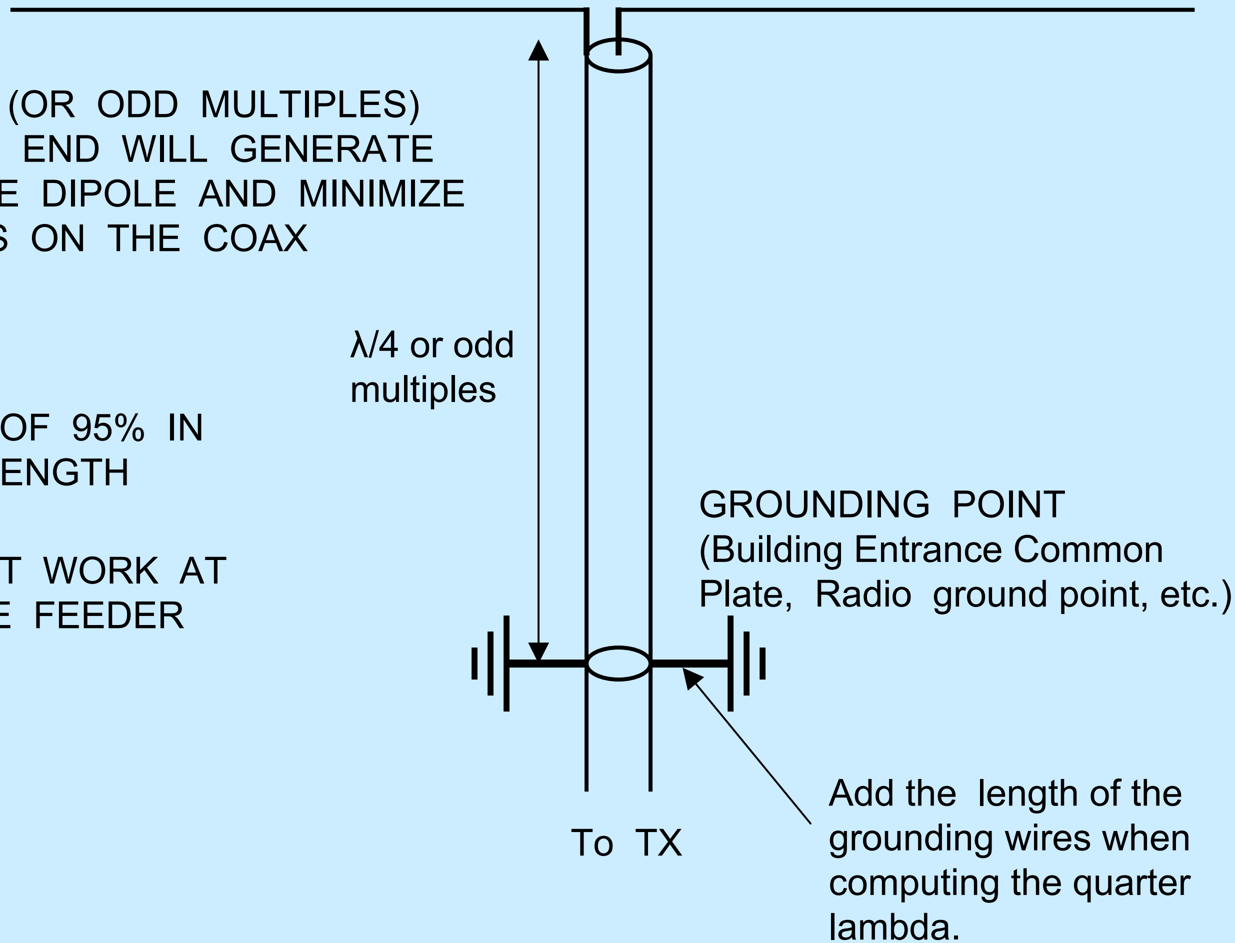
MFJ-206

FERRITES MAY BE USED WITH A VOLTAGE BALUN

- MESURE THE SHIELD CURRENT
- PUT THE FERRITES AT POINTS OF MAXIMUM CURRENT
- WILL FURTHER ISOLATE THE FEEDER FROM THE ANTENNA
- WILL STABILIZE THE ANTENNA IMPEDANCE
- MAY REDUCE THE NOISE PICK-UP BY THE FEEDER
- USE FERRITES AT EVERY QUARTER WAVELENGTH OR AT CURRENT MAXIMA



QUARTER WAVE BALUN



- A QUARTER WAVELENGTH (OR ODD MULTIPLES) SHORTED AT THE BOTTOM END WILL GENERATE A HIGH IMPEDANCE AT THE DIPOLE AND MINIMIZE COMMON MODE CURRENTS ON THE COAX OUTER SHIELD.

- USE A VELOCITY FACTOR OF 95% IN CALCULATING THE COAX LENGTH

- THIS TECHNIQUE WILL NOT WORK AT FREQUENCIES WHERE THE FEEDER IS A MULTIPLE OF λ/2

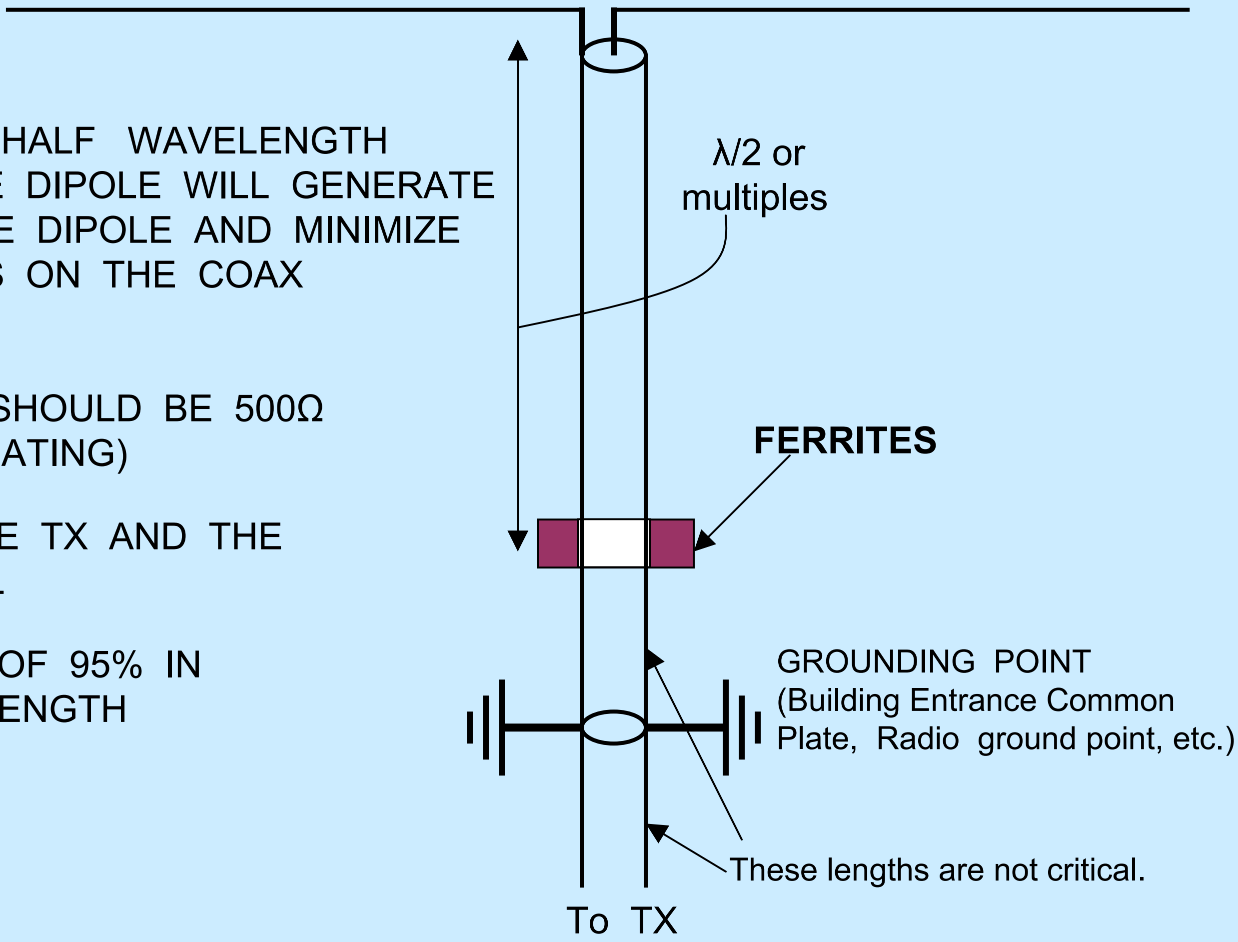
CANNOT LOCATE BALUN AT DIPOLE FEEDPOINT: TOO HEAVY !

- SETTING THE FERRITES A HALF WAVELENGTH (OR MULTIPLES) FROM THE DIPOLE WILL GENERATE A HIGH IMPEDANCE AT THE DIPOLE AND MINIMIZE COMMON MODE CURRENTS ON THE COAX OUTER SHIELD.

- THE FERRITE IMPEDANCE SHOULD BE 500Ω OR MORE. (CHECK FOR HEATING)

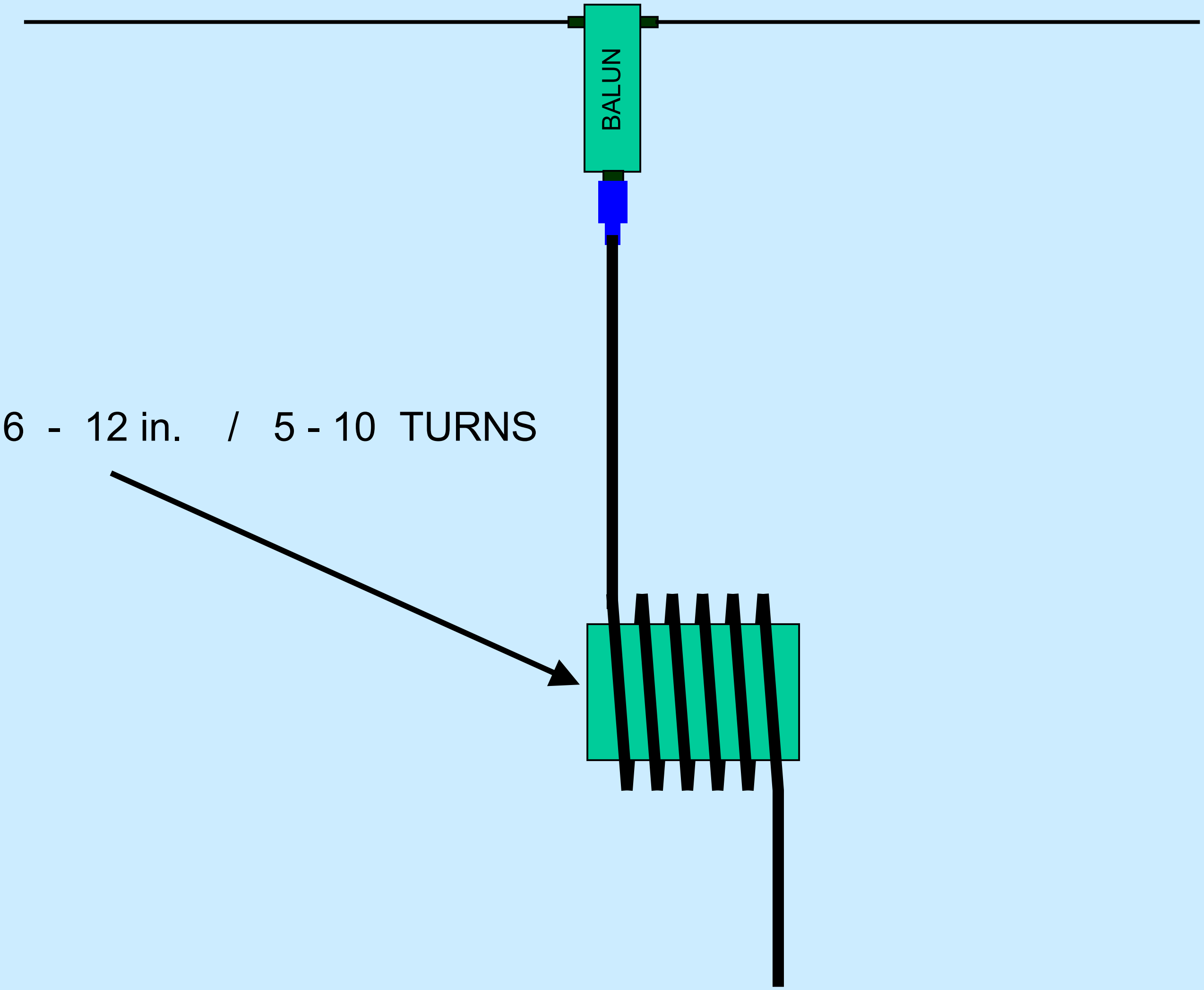
- THE LENGTH BETWEEN THE TX AND THE FERRITES IS NON CRITICAL

- USE A VELOCITY FACTOR OF 95% IN CALCULATING THE COAX LENGTH

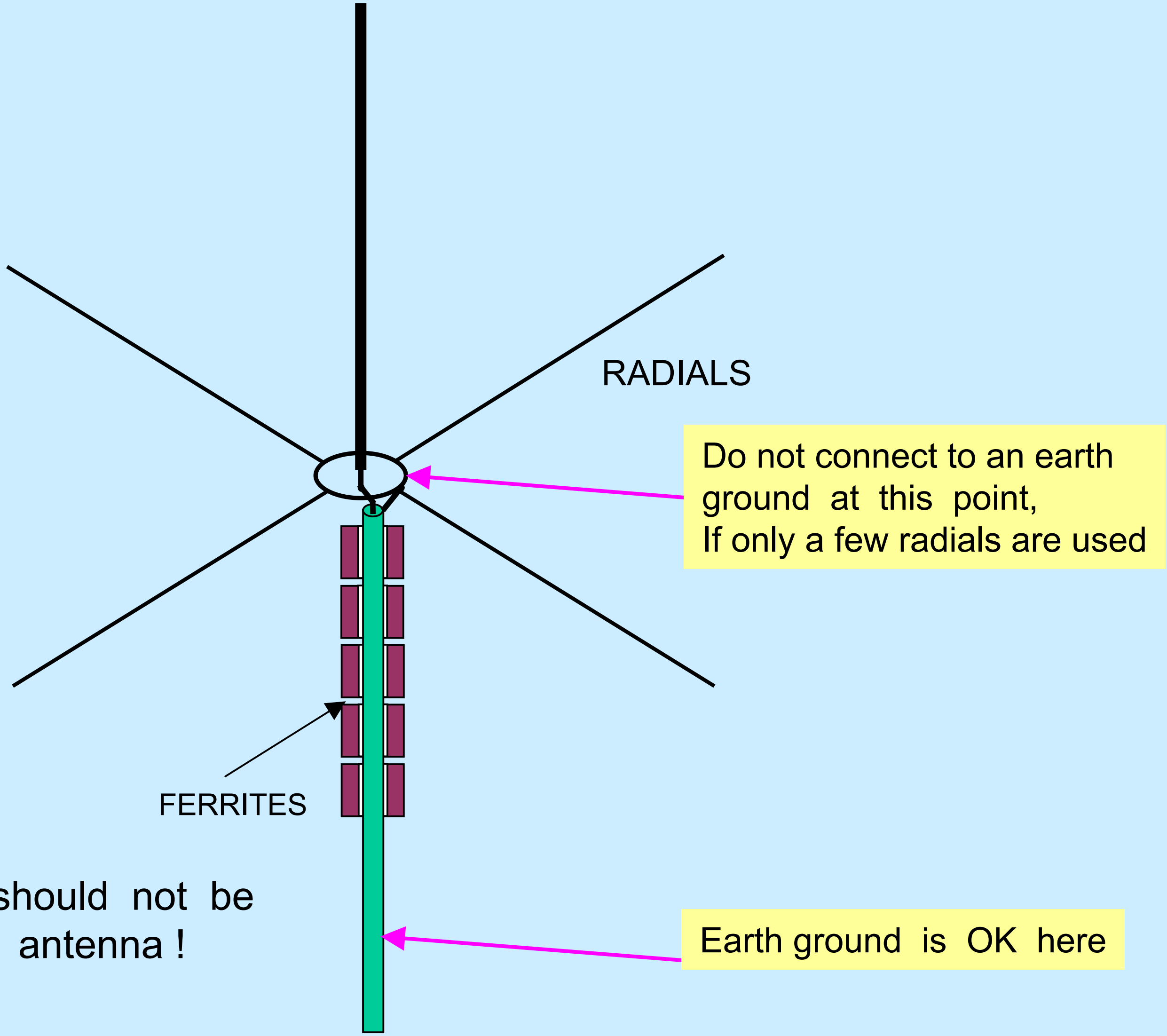


CURRENT BALUN MADE UP OF COAX CABLE

- COIL DIAMETER 6 - 12 in. / 5 - 10 TURNS



USING A BALUN ON A VERTICAL ANTENNA

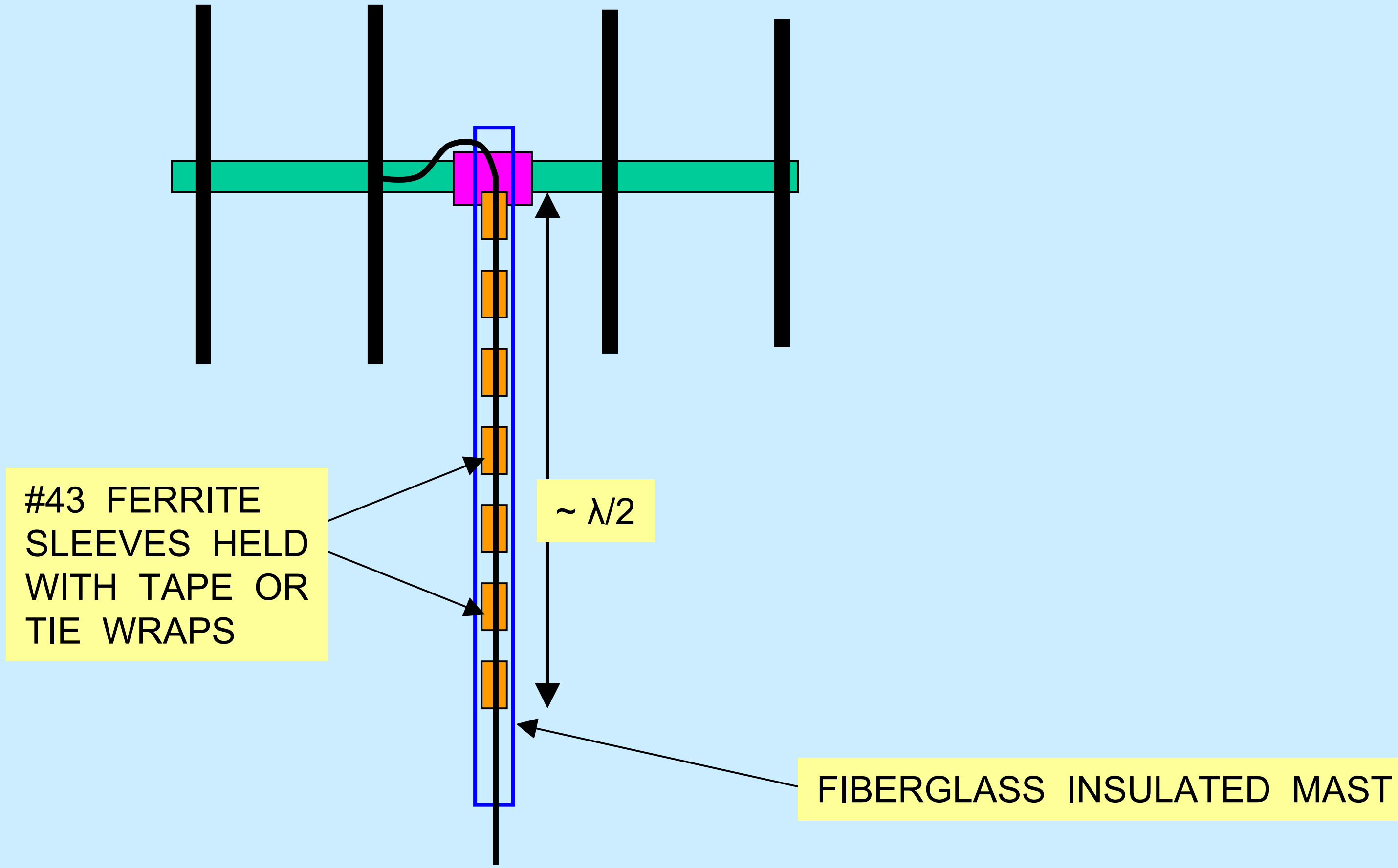


The coax should not be part of the antenna !

USING FERRITES ON THE FEEDER OF VERTICAL YAGI

PREVENT INTERACTION BETWEEN COAX + MAST WITH YAGI

Ref: QEX Sept – Oct. 2006



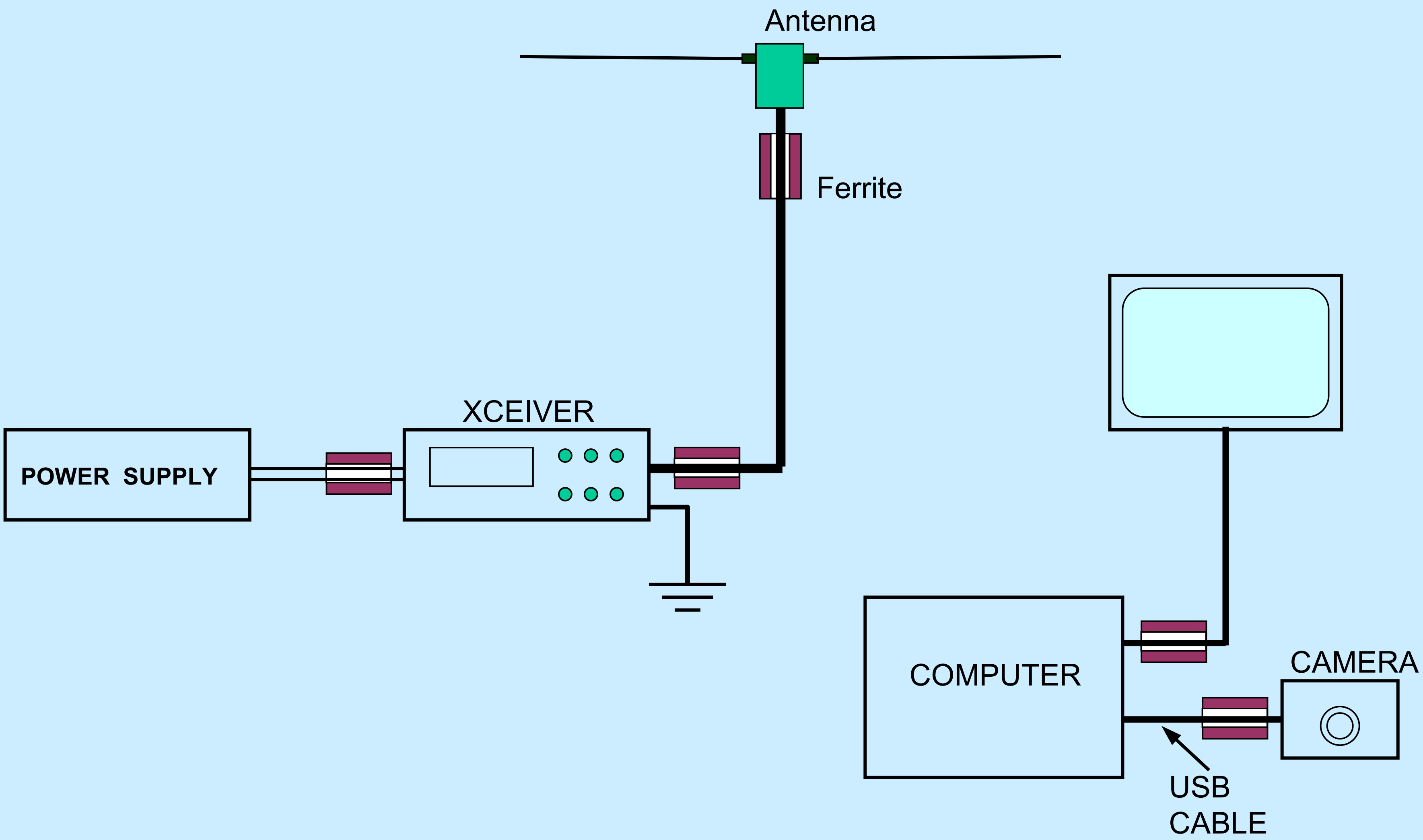
NOTES

- **USING A BALUN UNDER HIGH SWR:**

- VERIFY HEATING OF THE CORE
- DECREASE THE POWER
- USE MIX 73 (μ=2500) OR 31 (μ=1500)
  FOR HIGH POWER USE MIX 43 (μ=850) See Ref. 4
- BALUN LOSSES MAY / WILL INCREASE UNDER HIGH SWR
- VOLTAGE BALUN NOT RECOMMANDED IF SWR > 5:1 UNLESS
  DESIGNED FOR HIGH SWR

- **BALUNS NORMALLY PROVIDE A VERY LOW ATTENUATION, NORMLLY < 0.3 dB … WHEN THE LOAD IS MATCHED**

FERRITES ARE USED EVERYWHERE



THINGS TO REMEMBER…

- **VOLTAGE BALUNS** COVER A VERY WIDE RANGE OF IMPEDANCES
- SET EQUAL VOLTAGES AT THE OUTPUT
- GENERALLY PROVIDE NO PROTECTION AGAINST CURRENTS FLOWING ON COAX EXTERIOR
- MAY BE COMBINED WITH A CURRENT BALUN

- **CURRENT BALUNS** CREATE A AN IMPEDANCE ON THE OUTSIDE OF THE COAX (OR ANY CONDUCTOR)
- ALSO CALLED COMMON MODE CHOKES
- DECREASE COAX RADIATION AND PICK-UP
- STABILIZE THE ANTENNA IMPEDANCE
- GENERALLY 50:50 ohms RATIO (ALSO 50:200 POSSIBLE)

THINGS TO REMEMBER…

- DECREASE COAX RADIATION ON TRANSMIT

- AND PICK-UP ON RECEIVE

Extract from Ref. 4:

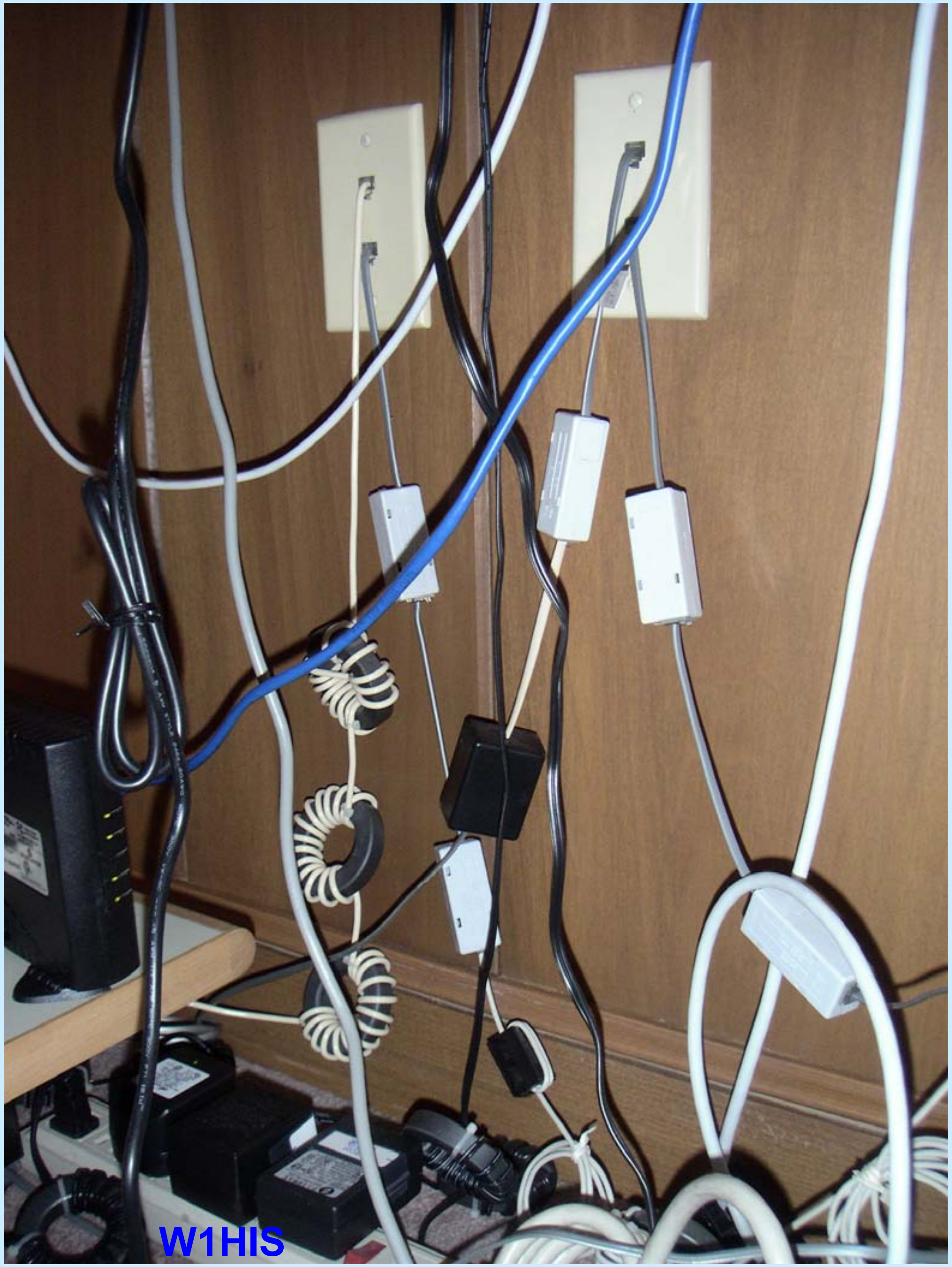
The most common reasons for using common-mode chokes are:

(1) to reduce the fraction of the RF power that is fed to your antenna from your transmitter, but then is conducted back to your shack *via* common-mode current on your feedline, causing RFI trouble in the shack or elsewhere in your house;

(2) to keep the transmitted RF power that 60-Hz power, telephone, TV, and other cables in the field of your antenna pick up, from bothering susceptible devices connected to these cables in your own and neighbors' houses

Extract from Ref. 4:

(3**)** to keep the RF noise that all the electronic devices in your house generate, from being conducted *via* 60-Hz power, telephone and other cables to the outer shield of your radio, and from there along your feedline(s) to your antenna(s), in common-mode.



REFERENCES

1- W1CG Low Power Balun Kit http://www.njqrp.org/balun/

2- Transmission Line Transformers, by Jerry Sevick W2FMI

3- VE2AZX Web Site (this presentation): http://www.geocities.com/ve2_azx

4- Chuck Counselman W1HIS :
http://www.yccc.org/Articles/W1HIS/CommonModeChokesW1HIS2006Apr06.pdf

5- FERRITE SUPPLIERS
Digikey http://www.digikey.com
Fair-Rite http://www.fair-rite.com
Aimdon http://www.amidoncorp.com
ByteMark http://www.cwsbytemark.com/prices/toroidal.php