Cost-effective Ferrite Chokes and Baluns

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Ferrite Chokes and Baluns

Topics:

- 1. Why might I need one?
- 2. What makes a good choke?
- 3. Three recommended designs

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Q1: What are RF chokes for?A: To stop RF currents from flowing where they aren't wanted...and so, to help solve EMC problems.

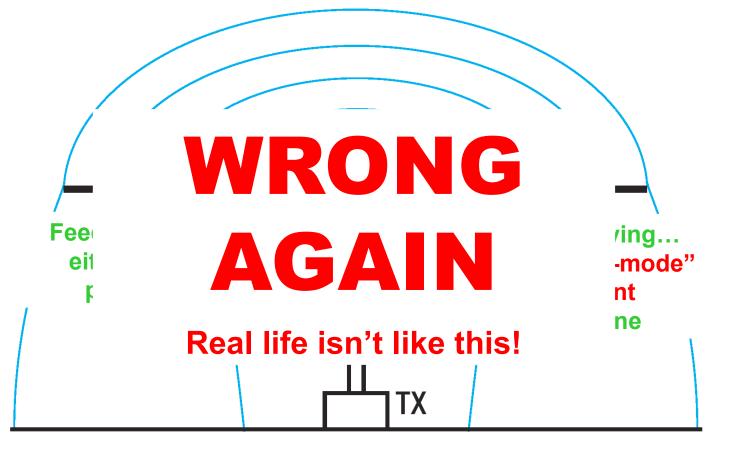
Q1: What are RF chokes for?A: To stop RF currents from flowing where they aren't wanted.

Q2: What are baluns for? A: Er...te make my antenna balanced? Wrong

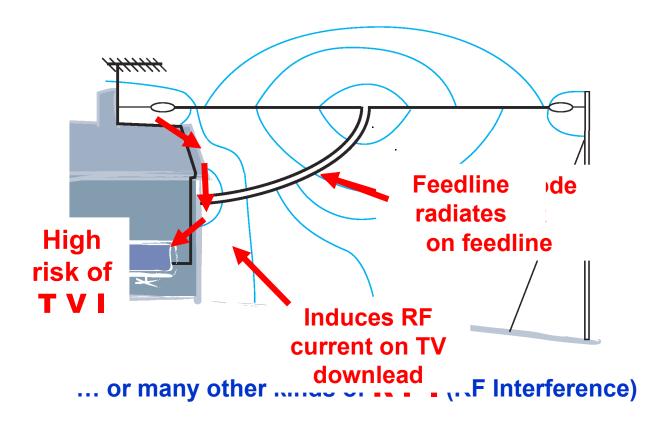
Q1: What are RF chokes for? A: To stop RF currents from flowing where they aren't wanted.

Q2: What are baluns for?A: Exactly the same as for Q1: to stop RF currents from flowing where they aren't wanted.

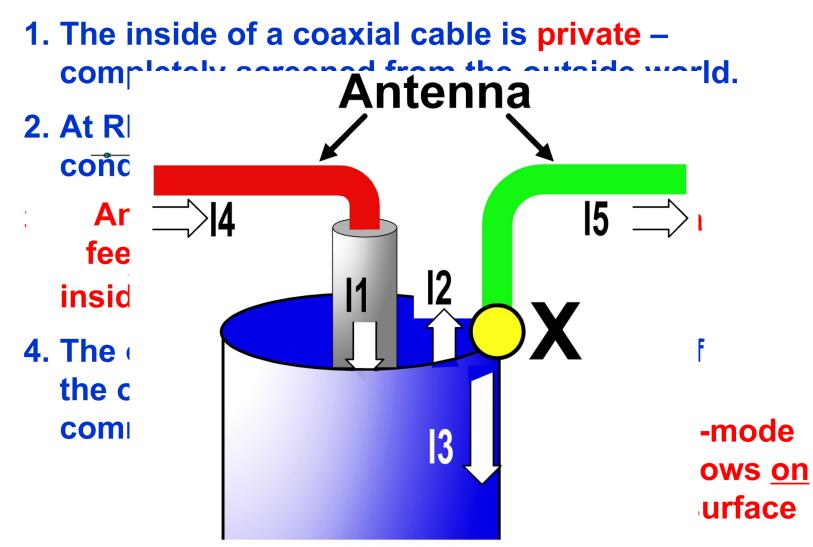
Fields around a balanced dipole: the textbook picture



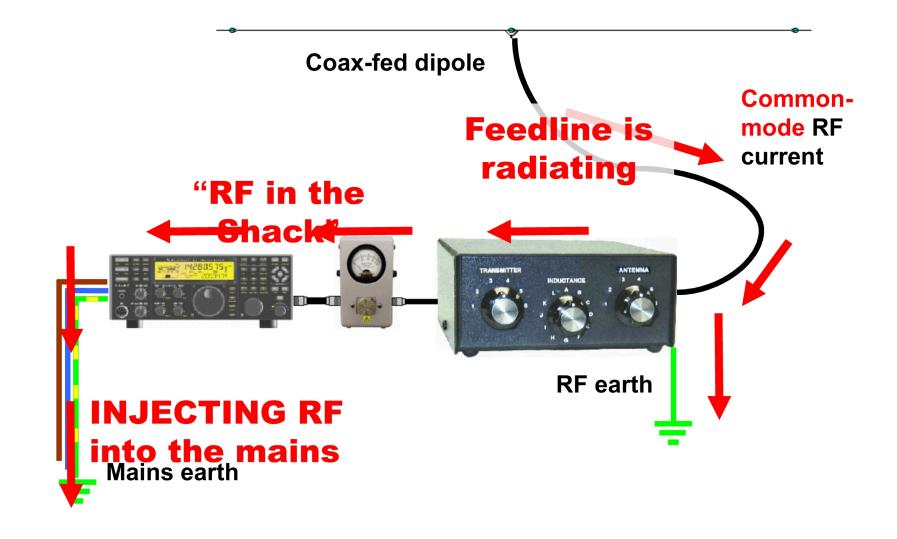
Reality looks like this...



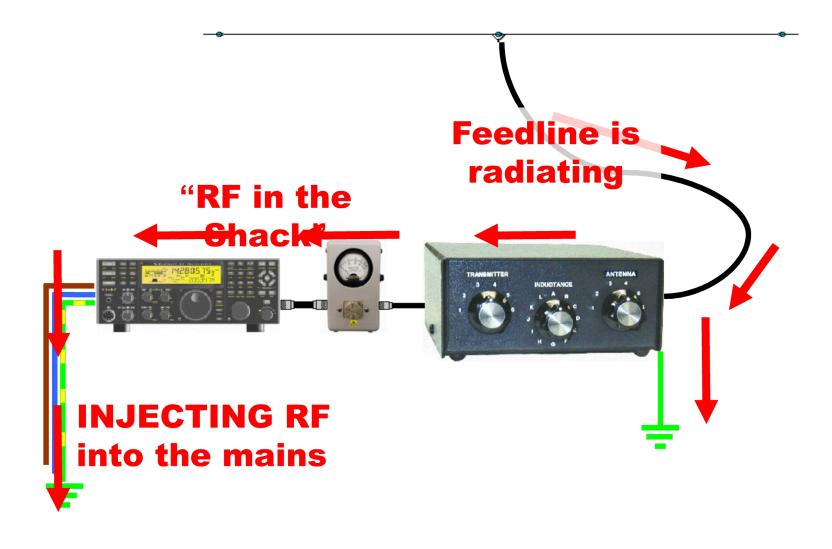
Coax basics:



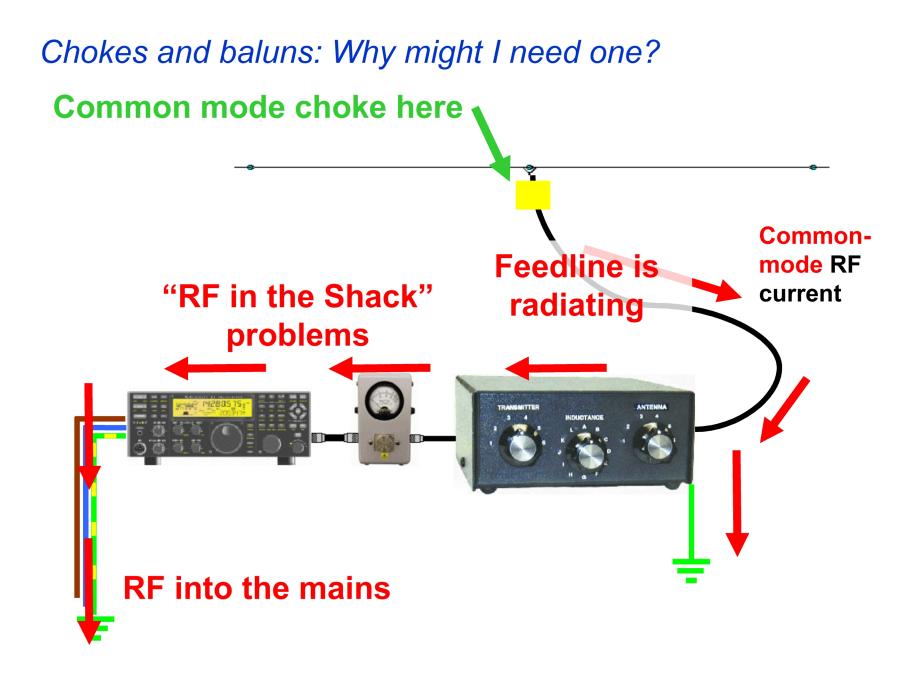
Chokes and baluns: Why might I need one? Another example...

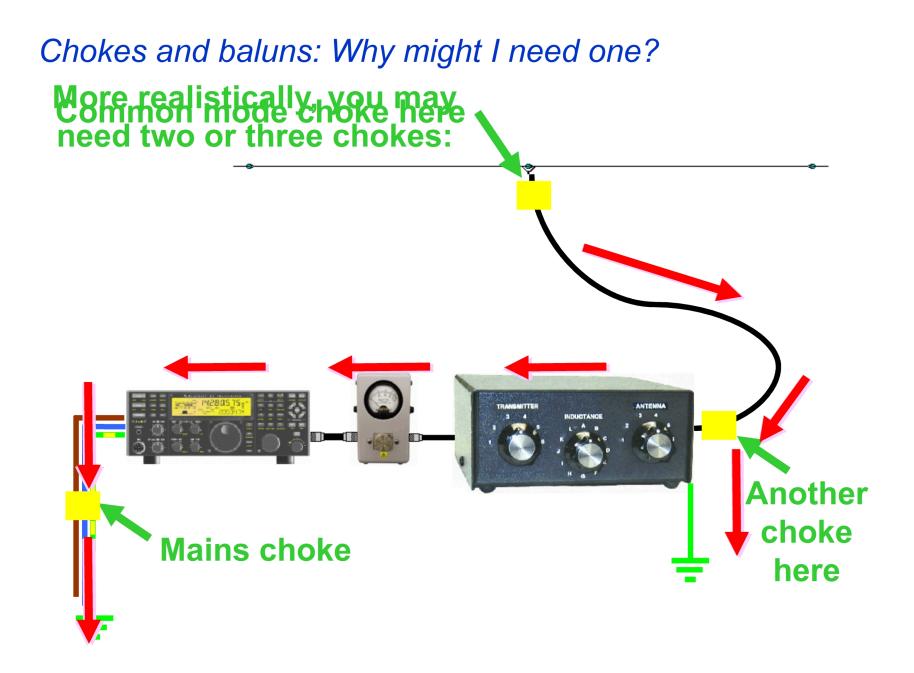


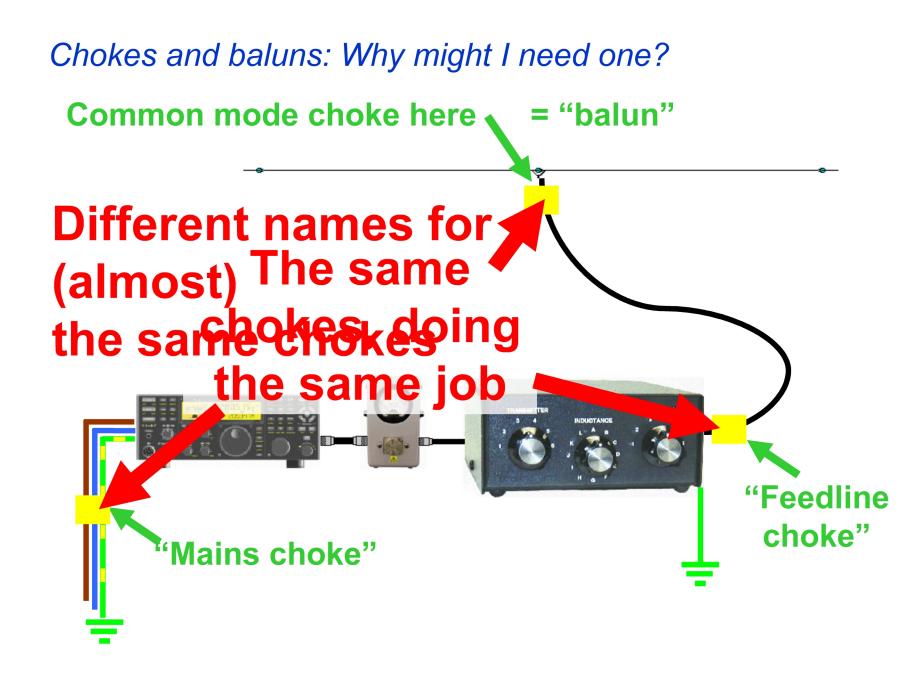
Chokes and baluns: Why might I need one? Answer: To block unwanted common-mode currents











The same chokes – same ferrite cores, same number of turns, same diameter.

Only the cable is different, depending on the application.



Because they're all doing the same job – blocking unwanted common-mode RF current on that particular cable.

Summary:

- To solve EMC problems
- Specifically... to stop RF currents flowing in the wrong places
- Chokes may be needed in several different places:
 - at the antenna feedpoint ("a balun")
 - at other places on coax feedlines
 - on other wiring in the shack (eg computer cables)
 - on mains wiring.
- The same choke designs will work for a range of applications (only the cable and connectors need to change).

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Why might I need one?Next:

What makes a good choke?

Retrie Chirse of ENC. is that every situation is different.

- Some EMC problems are 'soft' and easy to solve for these, almost any choke will give good results
- But some problems are much harder these need chokes with much higher performance
- The curse of emc is, you never know which it will be...

So always aim for overkill

high-performance chokes
 are far more likely to do the job.

What does "high performance" mean? In any RF choke, high performance = high impedance For hard EMC problems, that means...

Impedance of several thousand ohms

- Maintained across a wide bandwidth
- Impedance must be mainly resistive

Why? See the Radcom article.

Chokes that don't work well

...or may only work for 'soft' EMC problems.

Chokes that don't work well

X Air-wound chokes

What's good:

- 1. Cheap and easy to make (only needs extra cable)
- 2. Lightweight
- What's bad:
- 3. Very narrow-band
- 4. Can easily be detuned in real-life situations.

Chokes that don't work well

X Strings of ferrite beads

What's good:

- 1. Broadband, mainly resistive impedance What's bad:
- 2. Usually not enough impedance (needs a large number of large beads of the right type)
- 3. Very expensive to do properly
- 4. Very long and heavy.

Ferrite Chokes and Baluns

- Why might I need one?
 What makes a good choke?
 Next:
- Three recommended designs

Chokes and baluns: Three recommended designs

Chokes that do work well

✓ Ferrite cores and multiple turns But you MUST:

- Use a good design
- Use the specified type of core.

Unknown surplus ferrite cores WILL NOT WORK!

For good results, use the right ingredients and follow the recipe.

Thanks for reading! 73 from Ian GM3SEK