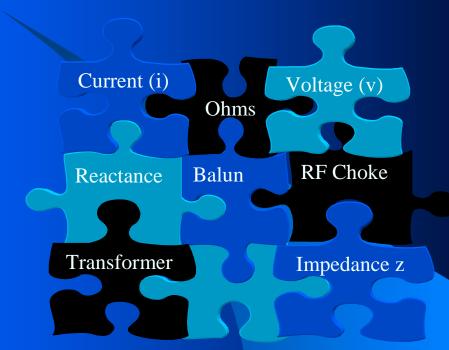
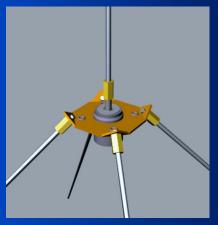
Steve Sterling, WA7DUH

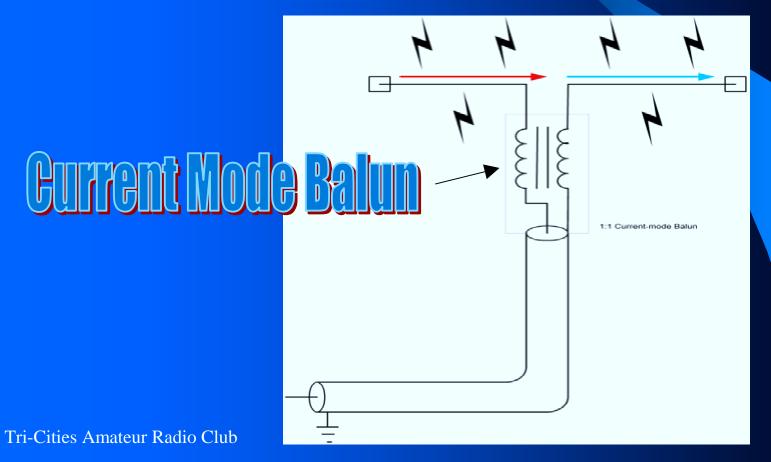


- Balanced To Unbalanced = Balun
- Converts balanced feed to unbalanced feed
  - Dipole antennas, twin lead, ladder line are "balanced"
  - Verticals over ground plane, gamma-matched antennas, coaxial feed line are Unbalanced





 Without Balun on balanced devices (dipoles) fed with coax – RF on outside of coax and into shack



- Installing G5RV
  dipole—need Balun
  between ladder line
  (balanced) and coax
  (unbalanced)
- Quick search on internet said an airwound Balun would work good ....



Next search said "clamp on" Choke around coax

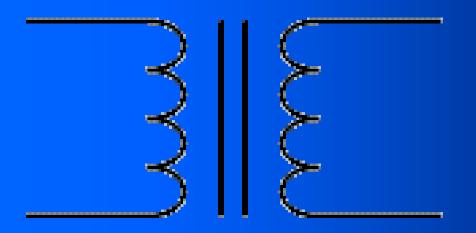
- Installing G5RV dipole— need Balun between ladder line (balanced) and coax (unbalanced)
- Quick search on internet said an airwound Balun would work good ....



Still had RF in shack after installing airwound and clamp on - why?

#### Voltage or transformer Balun

W2AU by Unadilla is a voltage Balun





Voltage baluns work, but with issues

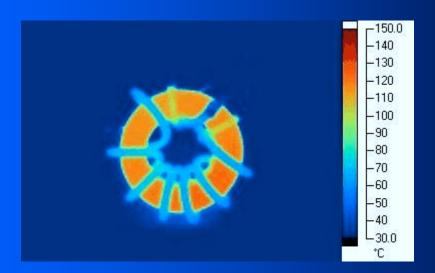
#### Issues With Voltage or Transformer Baluns

- Ferrite core must handle ALL the power being transmitted from the primary to secondary
- Linearity, Saturation & Hysteresis
  - Linear device has the same impedance for all values of applied voltage and current
  - Ferrites will saturate at some high level of current.
  - Ferrite behaves linearly if the field within it is small, but becomes nonlinear as it begins to saturate.



#### Issues With Voltage or Transformer Baluns

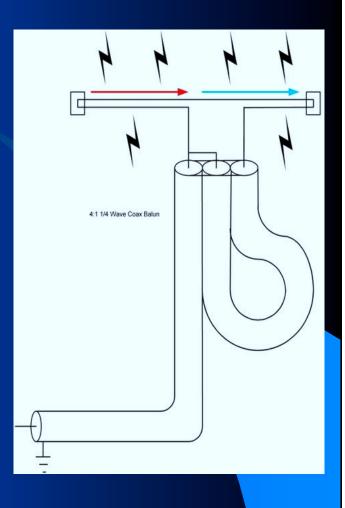
- Ferrite core must handle ALL the power being transmitted from the primary to secondary
  - Must be low loss ferrite core or HEAT will destroy
  - Does not deal with off-normal impedances well –
    causing saturation, high losses and heat



#### Transmission Line Balun

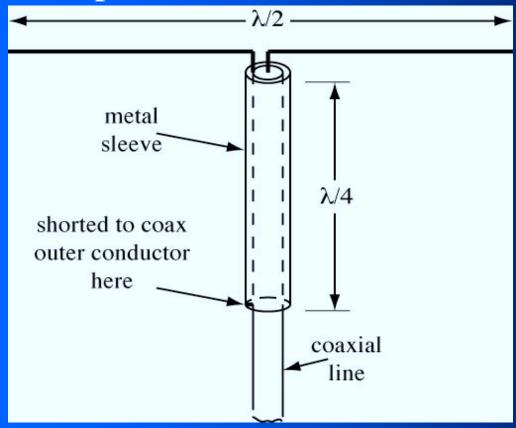
- Uses transmission line
- Good for one narrow band only
- Great for VHF / UHF





#### Sleeve Baluns

- Great for VHF / UHF
- Complex to fabricate accurately



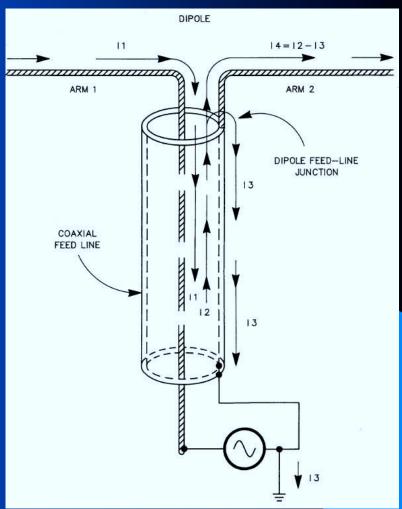
## What Is Our Objective?

#### **Objective**

- Stop electromagnetic radiation and reception on unbalanced coax feedline
- In many circuits, RF Choke (inductance) is used.
- RF Choke passes DC and blocks RF using inductive reactance & impedance
- RF Choke ONLY blocking RF on outside of coax should work

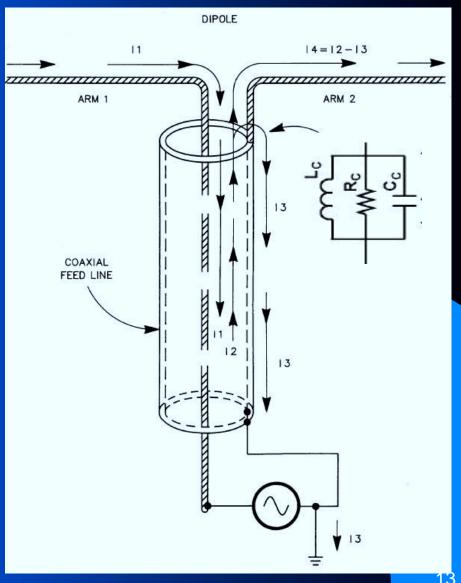
What Is Our Objective?

- What causes RF on outside of coax?
- RF current from xmitter is I1
  & I2. Equal and opposite
- I2 splits into I4 (dipole arm) and I3 (outside of coax)
- Magnitude of I3 depends on RF impedance to ground at unbalanced-to-balanced transition



### What Is Our Objective?

- RF Choke passes DC and blocks RF using inductive reactance & impedance
- Guanella RF Choke ONLY blocking RF on outside of coax should work
- Choke is only dealing with the common mode current on outside of coax. Does not handle full Xmitter power

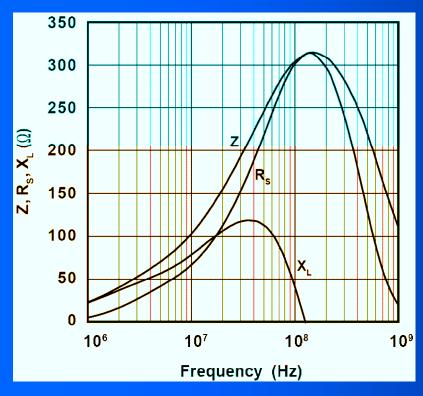


#### Air Core Coax Choke

- Advantage- Cheap and simple to build
- Takes many turns to achieve inductance/ impedance needed at lower frequencies
- Capacitance between ends causes resonance at undesirable freq.



- Maxwell considered 500z impedance was sufficient– current experts say 1500 z minimum, 5000 z best
- Ferrite cores on chokes increase inductance reactance / impedance substantially
- Must be the correct "Mix" of ferrite material for the desired frequencies and impedance
  - Mix 31 ferrites, available only in Fair-Rite ferrite products is considered the best for HF band current choke cores



1 Turn Clamp-on Mix 31 Ferrite

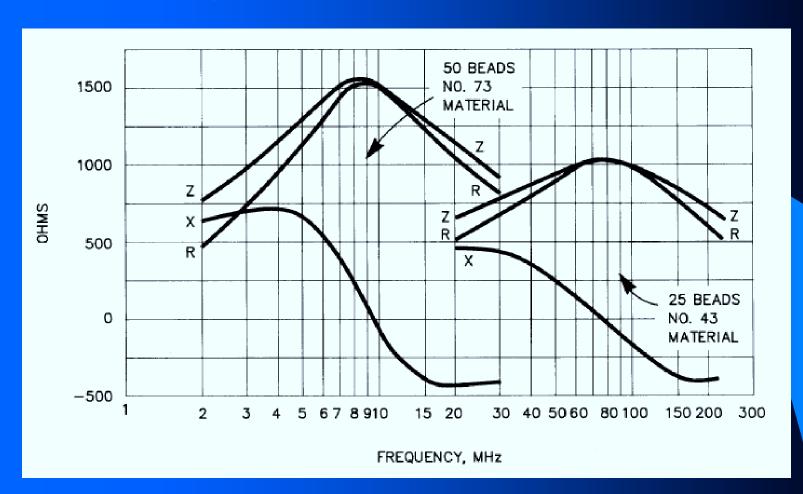
- Wideband Mix 31 has 8:1 effective frequency span
- Compare to Mix 43 with 4:1 effective frequency span

#### "String Of Beads" Balun

- Multiple ferrite beads around the coax
- Each bead only contributes a small impedance
- Must be the correct "mix"
- Takes many beads (30-50 or more) at lower frequencies



#### W2DU "String of Beads" Model

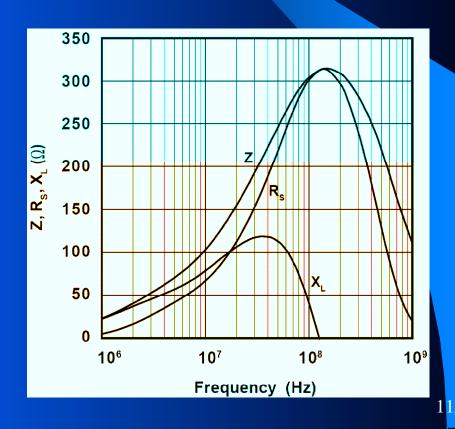


- Multiple Winding Ferrites
  - Each pass through the center of a ferrite increases
    the impedance by the square of the passes
  - Multi-turn Impedance = 1 Pass Impedance x (No of Turns)<sup>2</sup>

#### Using graph on left

- -Z @ 4Mhz = 70
- 5 Passes thru core

Total  $Z = 70 * 5^2 = 1750z$ 



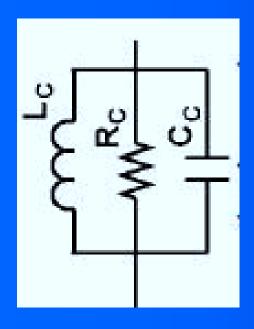
- Multi-turn Coax Using Ferrite Toroids
  - Each pass through the center of a ferrite increases
    the impedance by the square of the passes

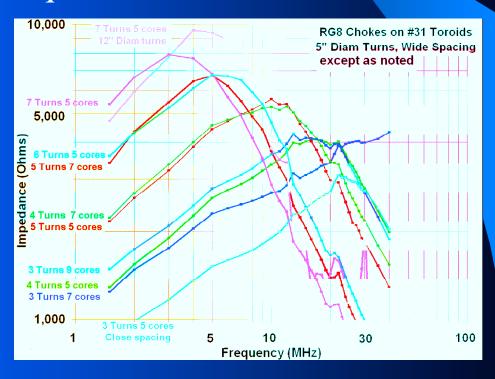


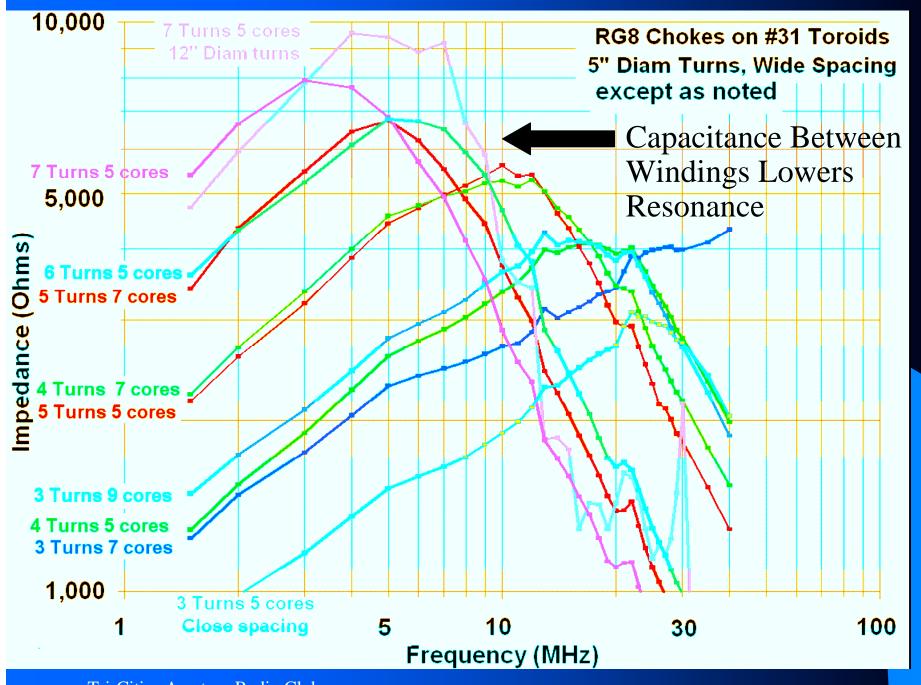
 $= 70Z * (5turns)^2 * 5 Mix 31 Toroids = 5600 Z$ 

Cost = \$7 per Toroid = \$35 (plus coax)

- Multi-turn Coax Using Ferrite Toroids
  - Each pass through the center of a ferrite increases the impedance by the square of the passes
  - Also increases the capacitance, lowering the resonance of our equivalent tuned circuit







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 Multi-turn Bifilar Wound Wire Using Ferrite Toroids

 Each pass through the center of a ferrite increases the impedance by the square of the passes

#12 to #16 Coated Magnet Wire, or THHN

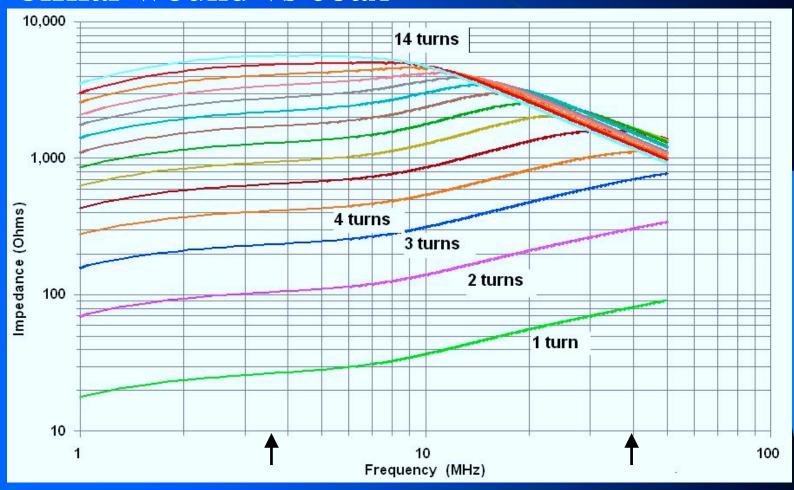
electrical

-Magnet wire close to 50 Z

-THHN close to 100 Z



 Stray capacitance between windings less with bifilar wound vs coax



### Take Away

- Transformer (aka voltage) baluns have issues and are rarely the best balun approach
- Stop the RF on the outside of coax with a ferritebased current choke balun
- Getting the correct ferrite material for the planed operating frequency is essential. Mix 31 is currently the best for the HF bands.
- The W2DU "string of beads" current choke works OK but it takes a lot of beads, typically > 50 depending on size and mix
- Winding a "transmission line" around a 2 ¼" mix 31 balun is the most cost effective and efficent way to create an HF balun

#### Where to Get More Information

- Ref 1- Some Aspects of the Balun Problem; Walter Maxwell <a href="http://w2du.com/r2ch21.pdf">http://w2du.com/r2ch21.pdf</a>
- Ref 2- A Ham's Guide to RFI, Ferrites, Baluns, and Audio Interfacing by Jim Brown K9YC
- Ref 3- Choosing the Corect Balun by Tom W8JI, <a href="http://www.dxengineering.com">http://www.dxengineering.com</a>
- Ref 4- ARRL Antenna Book
- Ref 5- Baluns: What They Do And How They Do It By Roy Lewallen, W7EL
   http://www.eznec.com/Amateur/Articles/Baluns.pdf