



RFI Solutions from KHz to GHz

# ABC's of RFI for Hams



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[Palomar-Engineers.com](http://Palomar-Engineers.com)

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This presentation available on website

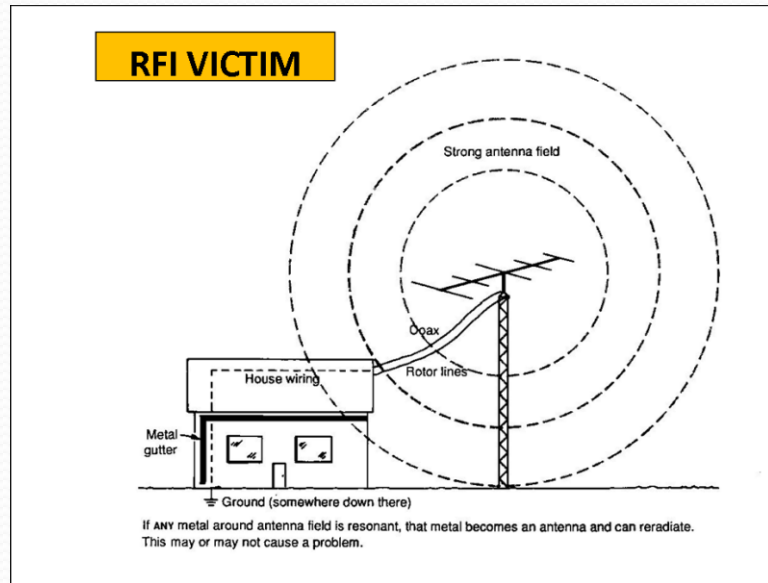
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# Palomar Engineers Short History

- Founded in 1965 by Jack Althouse, K6NY
- Reorganized in 2013 as RFI Solutions company
- **Objective:** Provide products that make radio communication more effective & enjoyable
- **Product Line**
  - Ferrite Core Products
  - Baluns, Ununs, Feedline Chokes & Coax Noise Filters
  - Antenna Systems (OCF, End Fed, Loop, Terminated)
  - RFI Solution Kits for Ham, Commercial, Household
  - Kurt Sterba Books/Downloads
- **Distribution:** Ham Radio Outlet, Direct, eBay
- **Markets:** Consumer, Commercial, and Military

Let's talk about RFI

# Are you the **SOURCE** of RFI?



**IT'S ALL YOUR FAULT WITH THAT BIG ANTENNA!**

Maybe you got an award!



RFI Solutions from KHz to GHz

# Worked All Appliances

AWARDED TO

Amateur Radio Station \_\_\_\_\_

Who has caused persistent Radio Frequency Interference (RFI)  
to electronic appliances adjacent to the ham radio station

Awarded this \_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, 20\_\_

RFI Case Endorsements:



\_\_\_\_\_  
Bob Brehm, AK6R  
Chief Engineer



RFI Solutions from KHz to GHz



## WORKED ALL NEIGHBORS

AWARDED TO

Amateur Radio Station \_\_\_\_\_

Who has caused persistent Radio Frequency Interference (RFI)  
to neighbors adjacent to the radio station

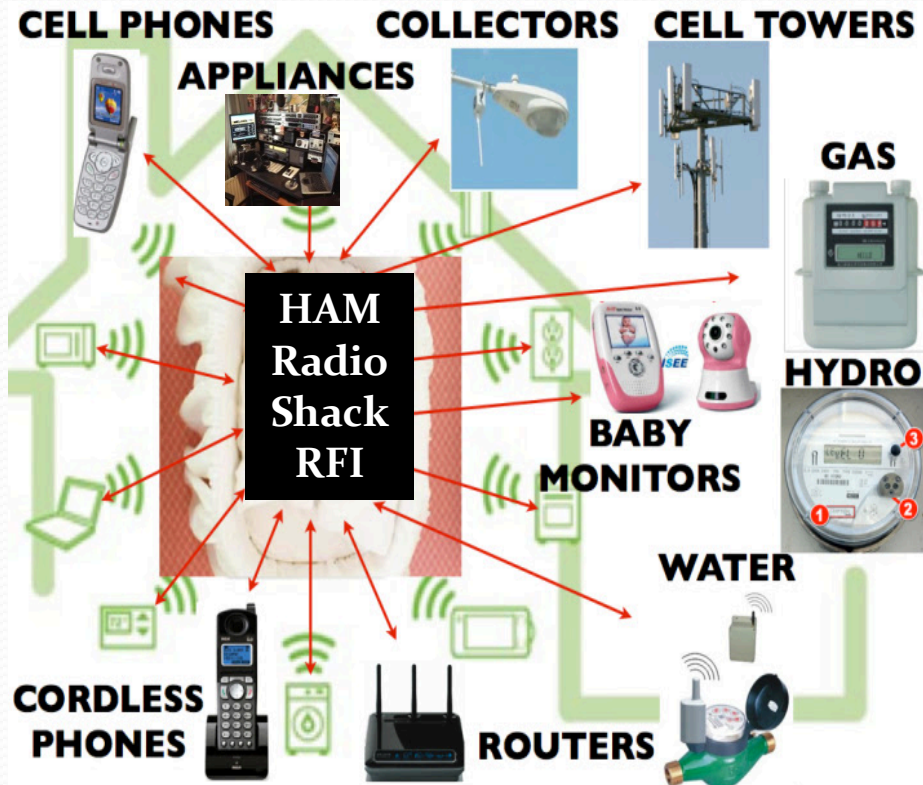
Awarded this \_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, 20\_\_

RFI Case Endorsements:



\_\_\_\_\_  
Bob Brehm, AK6R  
Chief Engineer

# Are you a **VICTIM** of local RFI?



## RFI Sources

- Ham Antenna
- Radiating Coax
- Electronic Devices
- Solar Systems
- Grow Lights
- HVAC motor
- Plasma TV
- DSL/Routers
- Switching power Supplies
- Washer/Dryer or other appliances

QRN - High Noise Floor – Weak Signals – NO DX – No fun!

Source or Victim – we can help!

Workshop Objectives



# RFI Workshop Objectives

- Learn fundamentals of RFI - identify symptoms, pinpoint causes & apply simple cures
- What's a ferrite filter and how to choose & buy the right ferrite for your RFI issue
- How to use ferrites to solve the #1 RFI problem shared by all hams using coax-fed HF antennas
- How to use ferrites to solve transmitter RFI problems, reduce your receiver noise floor, and keep your neighbor's and spouse happy!
- Understand CONCEPTS with little or NO MATH required

Thinking cap time.....

# What is RFI?



- *A radio frequency (>100 KHz) disturbance that causes an electrical circuit to function improperly*

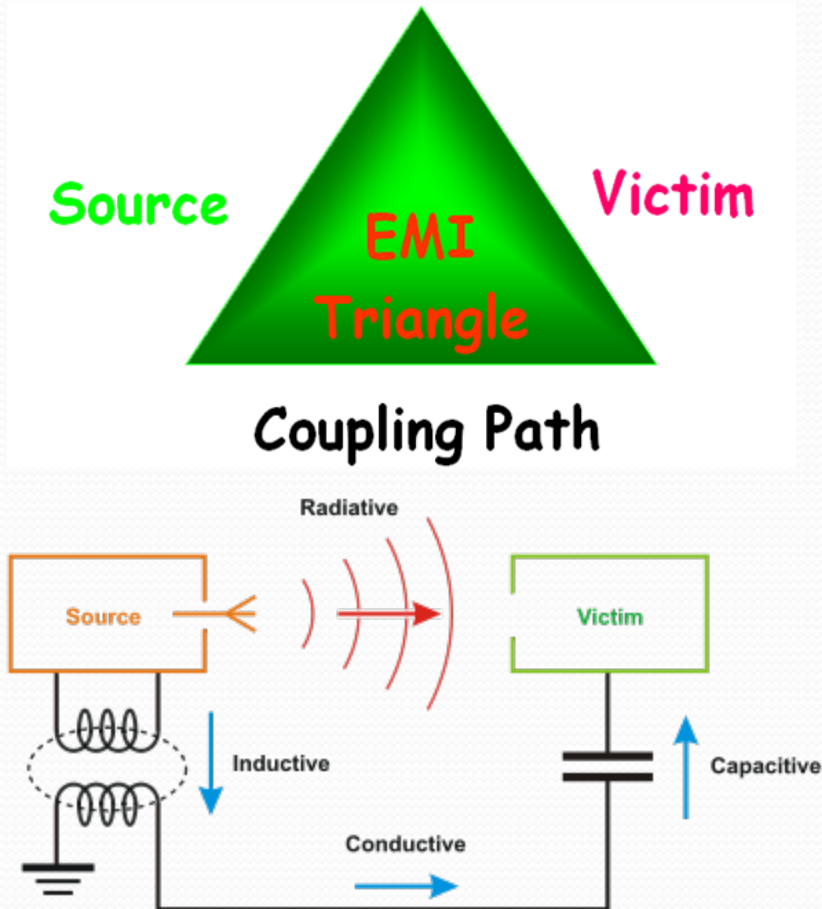
## Common Sources

- Sunspots, Cosmic noise, Lightning, atmospheric static, AC power lines (**no ferrite fix**)
- “Transmitters” - Ham, CB, AM/FM, electronic devices, speed controllers, inverters, switching power supplies, computer electronics, Cable/DSL/Ethernet (**can use filters to fix**)
- Common Victims
  - Any electronic device that malfunctions by acting as an unintended “receiver” of RFI

How do you get RFI?



# How RFI is Transferred



**Source** (antenna) and **Victim** (antenna) coupled via **Path** (all must be present to have RFI)


**Multiple paths are very common:**

1. Radiative - air
2. Conductive – wire(s)
3. Inductive - wire
4. Capacitive - wire



How to find the source & path

# Typical RFI in your shack/home

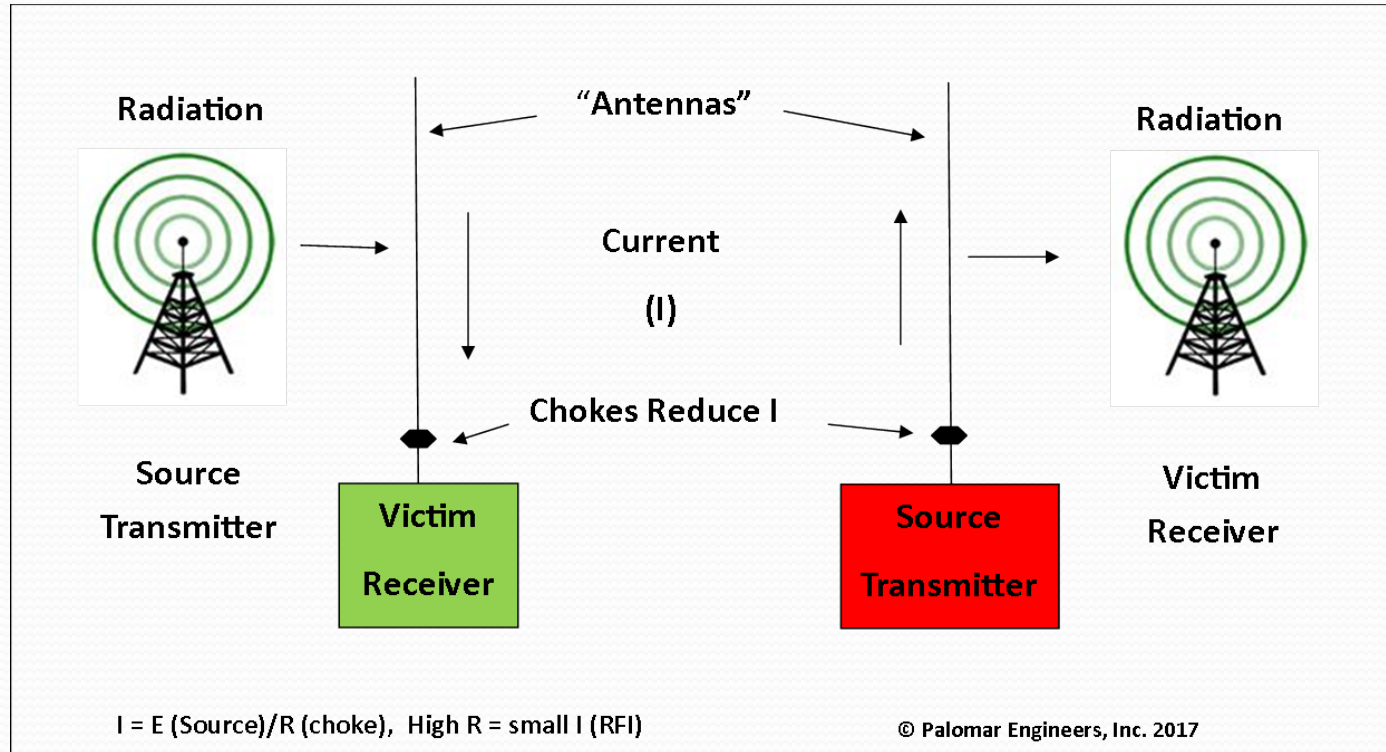
- **TX Symptoms** – caused by your transmitter or antenna
  - Hot microphone – RF lip burns, distorted audio
  - Antennas don't tune correctly, high SWR, radiating coax
  - Your voice/transmission causes interference with consumer electronic devices acting as ham radio frequency “receivers” (e.g. computers, TV/audio system, security system, garage door opener, telephone, sprinkler systems, lights, etc.)
  - Spouse Alarm goes off! 
- **RX Symptoms** – caused by sources outside your radio
  - High receive noise level not due to atmospheric conditions
  - Birdies, chirps, buzzes, clicks, broadband noise on receiver
  - Distorted receiver audio

# Typical RFI receiving “antennas”

- **AM broadcast, 160-80-60-40-30 meter RFI** – look for long “antennas” - AC power lines, telephone/DSL lines, satellite/cable coax, long Ethernet cables, antenna feed line coax shield, antenna control/rotor cables, 2<sup>nd</sup> story ground wires (avoid  $\frac{1}{4}$  wavelength ground wires, e.g. 16 Feet)
- **FM broadcast, 20 meter to 450 MHz RFI**,– look for short “antennas” - speaker wires, device interconnect cables, mic cables, short Ethernet cables
- “Antennas” pick up radiated or conducted RFI which induces a common mode current on ALL unshielded “antenna” conductors from an RFI SOURCE

So how do we reduce this current?

# Reduce RFI current to reduce RFI!



- Typical solutions: Resonant traps, ferrites, filters with high choking impedance



Ohms law is your answer

# Stop RFI = Minimize Current

**$I$  (RFI Current) =  $E$  (RFI induced voltage)/ $R$  (Choking resistance)**

- Shut down the SOURCE (Set  $E$  to zero)
- Choke the PATH (minimize  $I$ , increase  $R > 1000 \Omega$ )
- Protect the VICTIM (Set  $R$  very high,  $> 5000 \Omega$ )



**Objective: Minimize RFI current,  $I$**

Trivia Q: Why is current abbreviated with  $I$  and not  $C$ ?

Ferrites are your friends to cure RFI



# Ferrite Fundamentals

How to:  
Select - Buy - Configure  
and Apply



# Ferrite Topologies (Shapes)



Slip On Bead



Snap On Bead



Toroid or Ring



Fuzzy Ferret – not!

## FERRITE CHARACTERISTICS

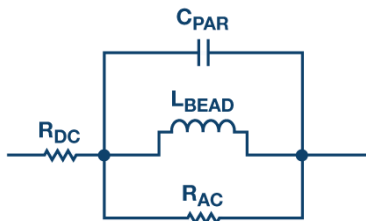
- Cheap, easy to install, suppress RFI from 100 KHz - 2 GHz
- Work on all conductive paths (antenna & feed lines, AC/DC, I/O cables)
- Lots of options in size, shape, frequency range to suppress RFI currents
- Are effective if you understand how ferrites work, how to choose the correct ferrite and where to install the ferrite for a particular RFI problem

**Ferrite characteristics can be used to reduce RFI common mode current**

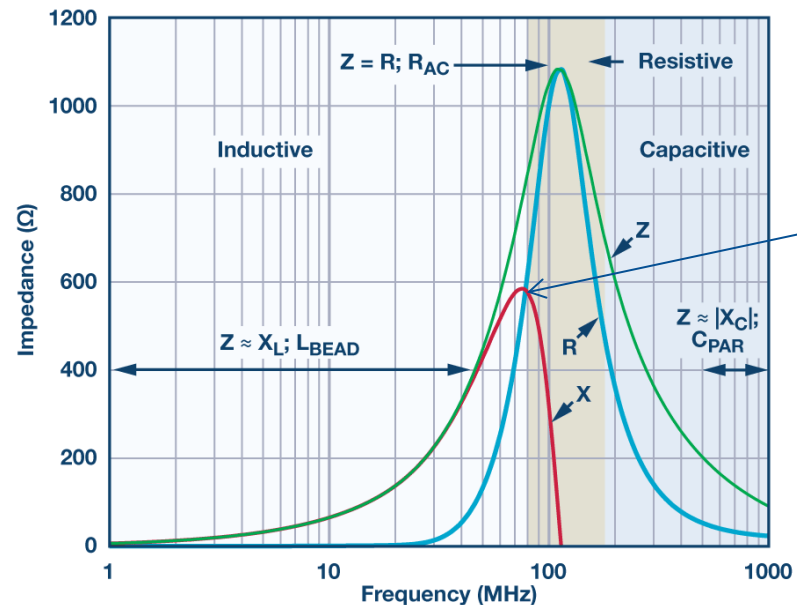
# How do Ferrites Work?

Ferrites are frequency dependent “resistors”

## Simple Equivalent Circuit



(a)



(b)

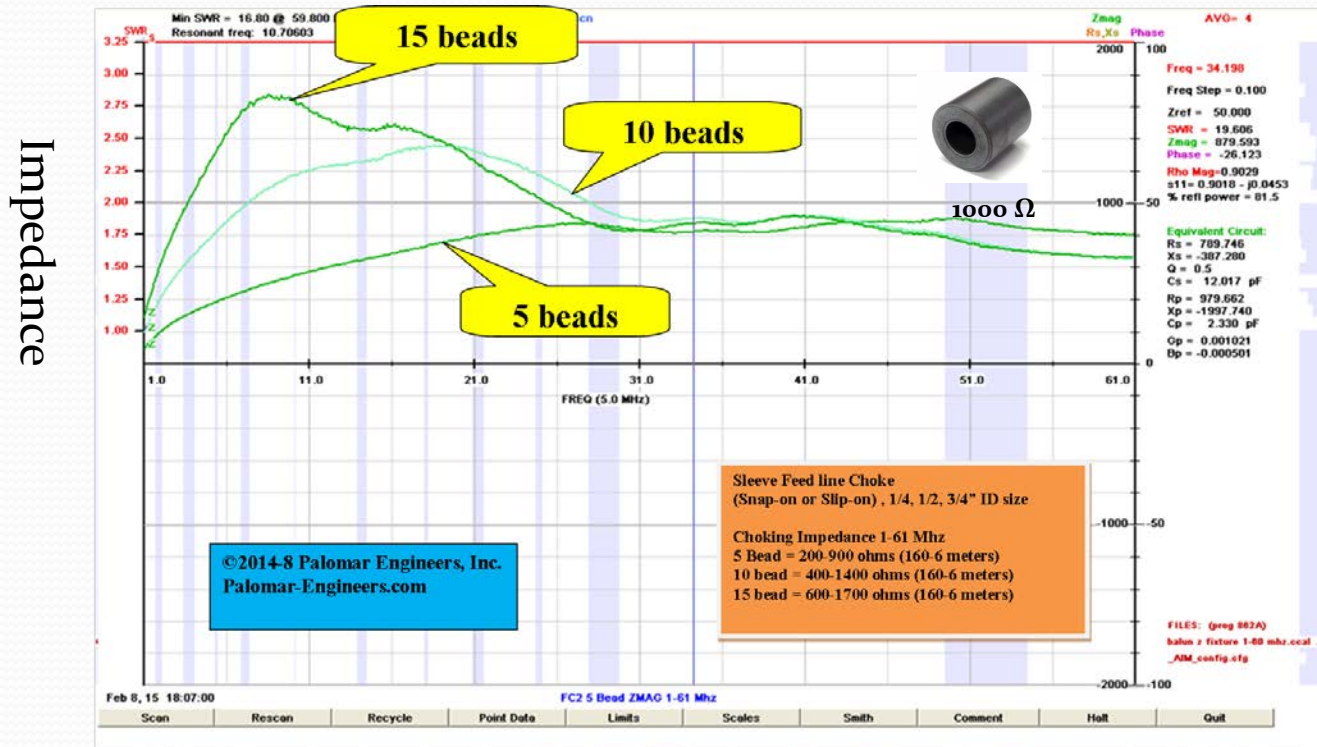
Resistive region starts here – 80 MHz to 300 MHz

Ferrites are categorized by three response regions: inductive, resistive, and capacitive. To reduce high frequency interference (noise), the ferrite must be used in the resistive region where it acts like a resistor ( $R = F(\text{MHz})$ ), which impedes the RF frequency noise (current) and dissipates it as heat.

How can resistance be increased?



# Ferrites act like resistors-F(MHz)



beads add resistance in series, but frequency dependent

higher choking R (up to 30 MHz in this example)

At 7 MHz:

5 beads = 400Ω

10 bead = 1000Ω

15 beads = 1600Ω

Feedline Chokes



Frequency (1-60 MHz) →

Impedance (Z) = Resistance +/- Reactance

Ferrites have one more additional very useful property...

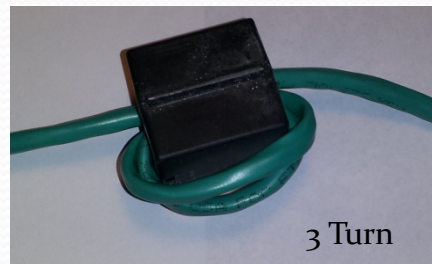
# Ferrite resistance increases as (turns thru center hole)<sup>2</sup>



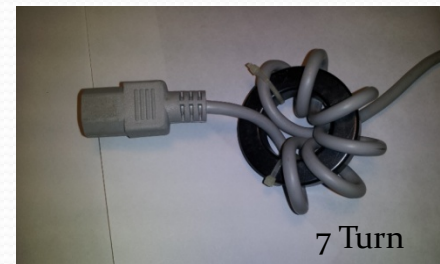
- If 1 turn = R, 2 turns = 4 x R, 3 turns = 9 x R
- More R = less RFI wire current, I = less RFI radiated from wire or induced into wire. ( $I=E/R$ )
- **General rule: choking  $R > 10X$  line impedance**
- (e.g.  $> 500 \Omega$  for  $50 \Omega$  cable but  $5000 \Omega$  is 10x better)



1 Turn



3 Turn



7 Turn

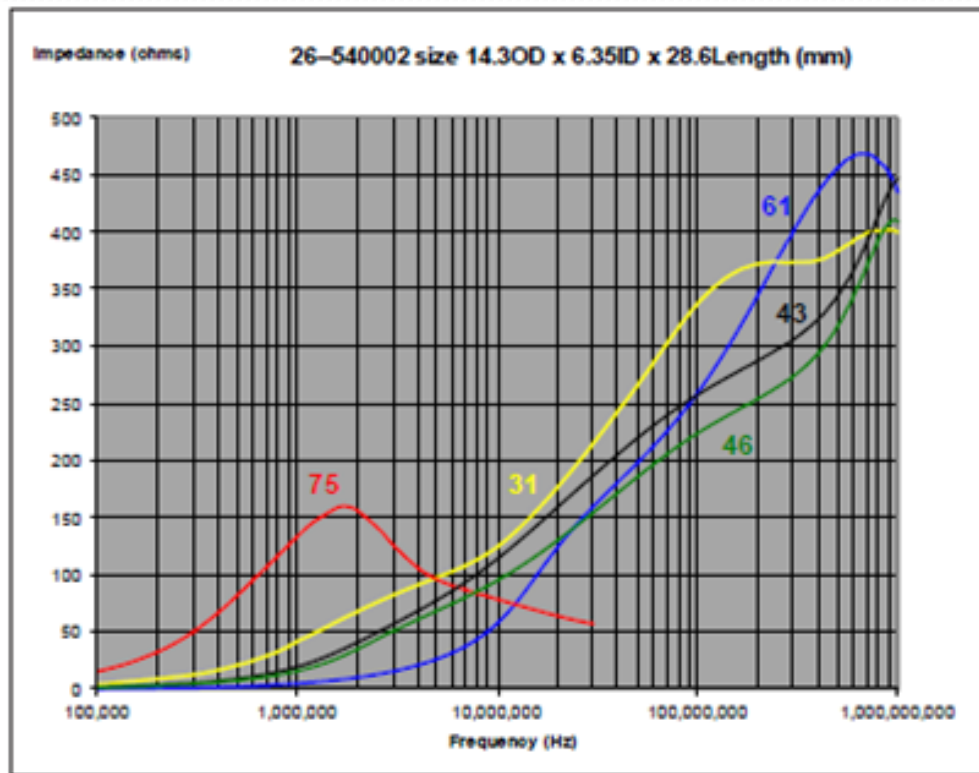
7 MHz:  $100\Omega$  (1 turn)

$900\Omega$  (3 turn)

$4900\Omega$  (7 turn)

Question: How do we choose the correct ferrite for the RFI frequency?

# Ferrite chemicals (Mix) determines effective frequency range



**Mix** = chemical formula of the iron oxide with manganese-zinc (31, 75) or nickel-zinc (43, 61)

## **RULE:**

**Select mix for max R at RFI FUNDAMENTAL frequency NOT frequency of receiver.**

## **Example:**

for .1-5 MHz use mix 75

for 1-300 MHz use mix 31

for 20-250 MHz use mix 43

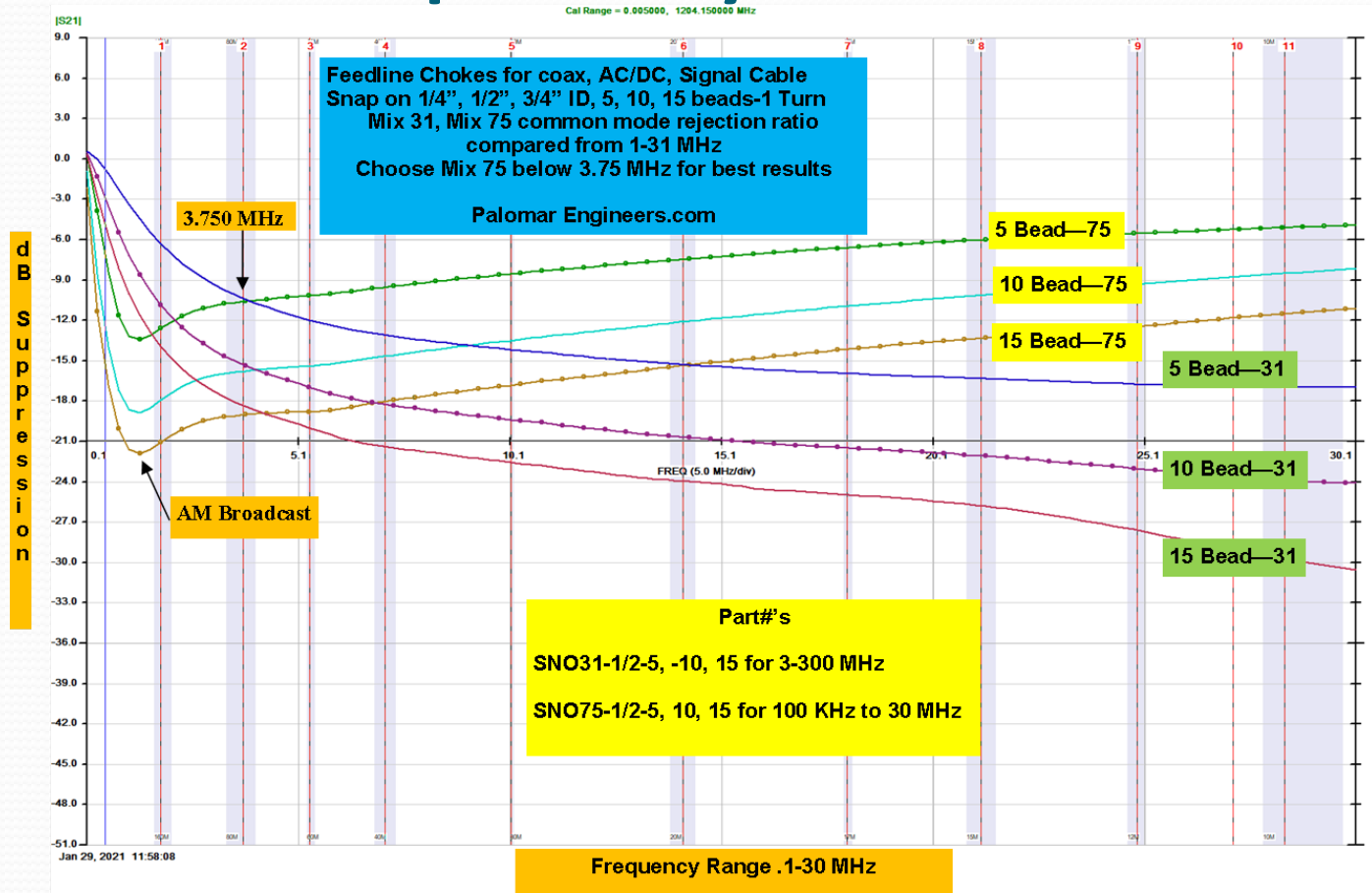
for 200-2000 MHz use mix 61

**Most popular ham frequency mixes are 31, 43, 61, 75.**

**Select mix based on RFI Frequency example – multi-bead sleeve choke**

# Match RFI Frequency to Mix

Mix 75 up to 10 dB better under 3.75 MHz!



Selecting wrong or unknown mix will probably not work so.. How NOT to buy

# How NOT to buy ferrites!



Amazon/eBay



Swap meet

=

**DON'T**

**BUY!!!**

- NO Mix Designation
- NO Resistance/Impedance Range
- NO Frequency Range = No No No!
- Like Buying a resistor with an unknown resistance!

**Buying unknown ferrites is like buying a box of rocks - a waste of time and money!**

**Another Alternative?**

# How to buy Ferrites the **right** way!



**Ferrite Split Bead**  
**10 Pack -1/2" ID – Mix 31**  
RFI Range: 1-300 MHz  
Part#: FSB31-1/2-10

Single turn, each bead provides:

MHz	5	10	25	100	250
$\Omega$	71	100	156	260	260

(2 turns=4X $\Omega$ , 3 turns =9X $\Omega$ , 4 turns = 16X $\Omega$ )

AC/DC/Coax/Audio-Video/Data Cables

Use multiple turns for best results

=

**BUY With  
CONFIDENCE!!**

**Product Labeling (Mix, Frequency, Impedance) + Known Vendor = Winner!**

So let's recap RFI 101

# Ferrite Use Recap

- Determine RFI interfering frequency & suspected Path
- Choose proper mix (31, 43, 61, 75) to suppress RFI fundamental frequency
- Choose Topology (slip-on, snap-on, ring) to fit the Path
  - Install ferrites on path – retest for RFI suppression
  - Consider additional ferrites or paths if RFI persists

Most popular Mix for HF is MIX 31 (1-300 MHz)  
(Mix 75 for .1-5 MHz, Mix 61 for 200-2000 MHz)

**Subtle Note:** Mix frequency ranges shown are for RFI suppression only. Mix frequency ranges for use as impedance transformers (2:1, 4:1, 9:1, 49:1, etc) are different. NEVER use mix 31 for an impedance transformer as it has too much resistance and will heat up & easily saturate at low power.

**How and where do you put the ferrite filter for transmitter RFI?**

# GOAL: **STOP** TRANSMIT RFI

**Tip # 1: RFI Kits for HF Transceivers and Linear Amps**

**Tip # 2: Minimize coax cable radiation (HF or VHF)**

**Tip # 3: Install Solution Specific RFI Kits for VICTIMS**





# Tip #1 - Install Transceiver, Linear Amp RFI Filters

**Goal: Minimize SOURCE RFI from radio and  
amplifier “antennas” & cables**



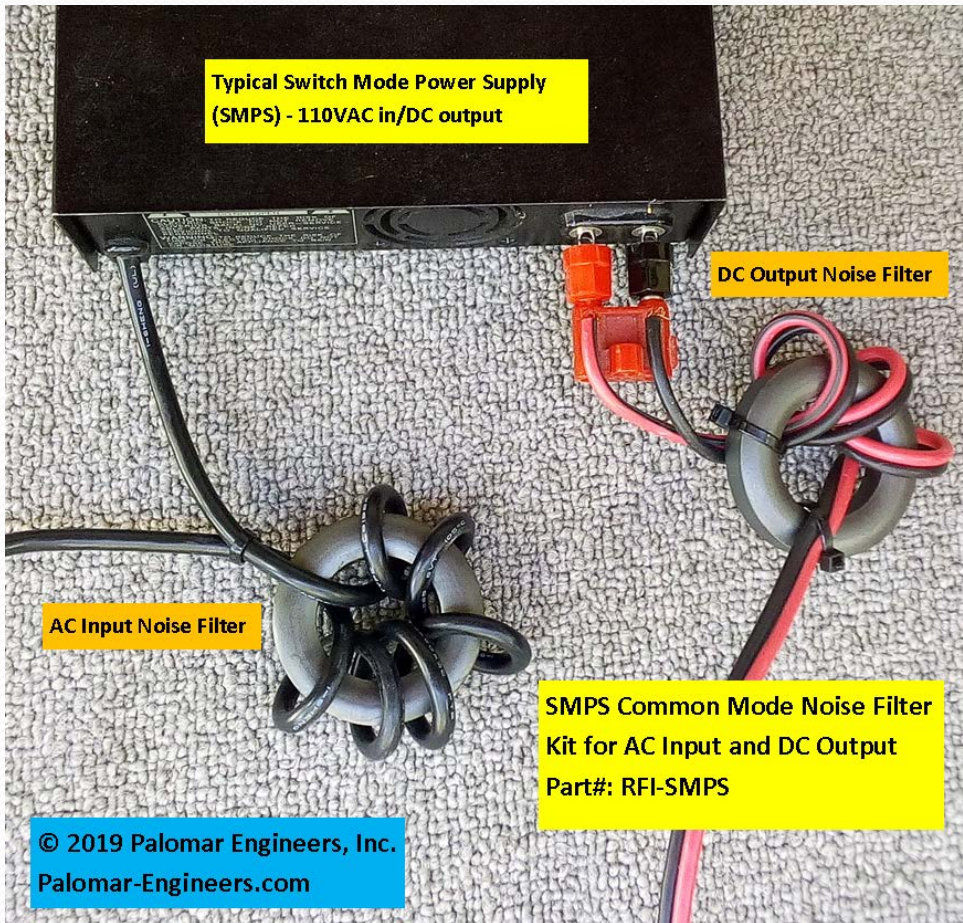
# RFI Filters for Transmitters/Amps

- Transmitter – Amplifier - Antenna RFI suppression
  - Choke ALL cables into/out of radios, amplifier, antenna tuners
  - Includes
    - Coax RF feed lines at antenna feed point to suppress TRANSMIT RFI
    - Rotor/Antenna Control lines
    - AC/DC power Lines including wall warts!
    - Computer – all radio interconnects, AC power
    - Examples on next slides
  - Recommendation: Filter ALL cables to equipment using Palomar transceiver, amplifier and computer RFI kits with mix, sizes, instructions already pre-determined by brand.

Buy it – Install it – Problem solved!

Power Supply, Transceiver/Amp Example

# Switch Mode Power Supply Filters



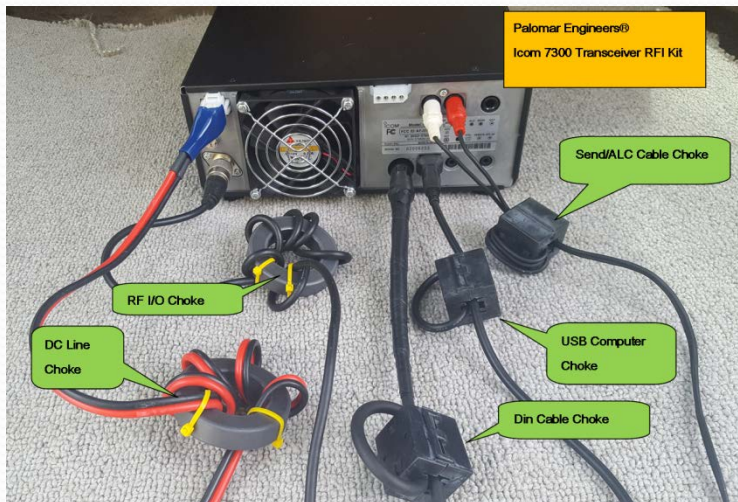
SMPS may act as an RFI transmitter and uses DC cable and AC power line as its “antennas” – so filter both lines using Mix 75 to suppress switching frequency fundamental (< 2MHz) and all harmonics in ham bands.

Transceiver Kits

# Transceiver RFI Kits

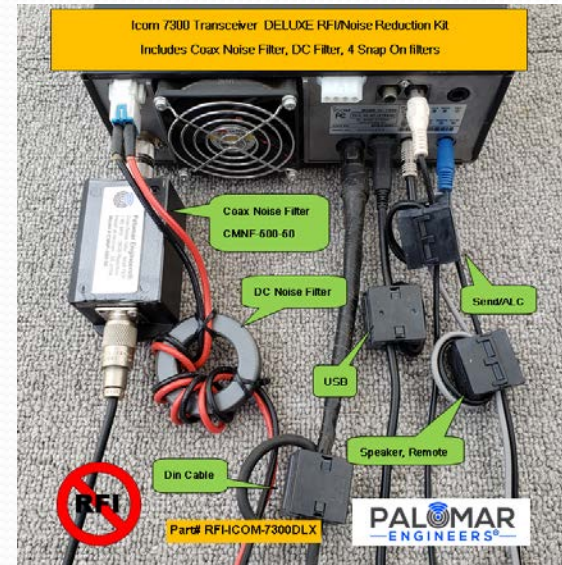
Palomar has RFI kits for all brands of transceivers

## Transceiver Standard RFI Kit



ICOM 7300

## Transceiver Deluxe RFI Kit with NF



Clean up the RFI **SOURCE** first – your radio

Linear Amps too!

# Linear Amplifier RFI Kits

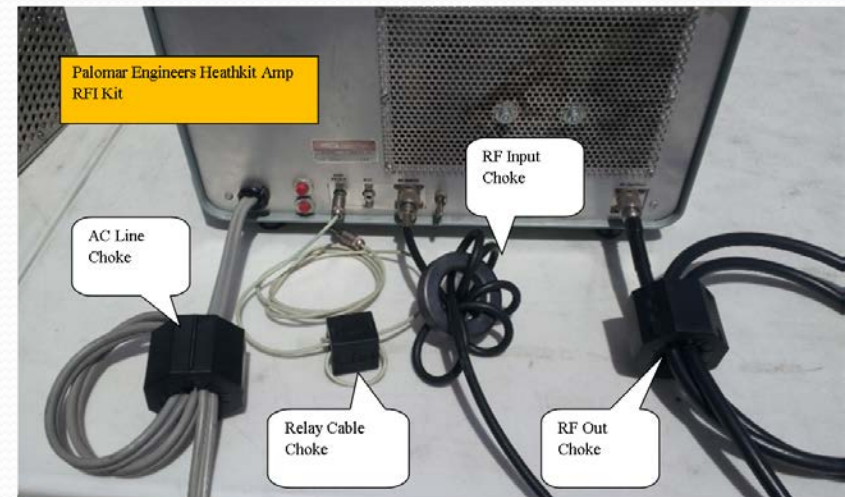
Palomar has RFI kits for all brands of linear amps

Transceiver RFI Kit

Linear Amplifier RFI Kit



Ameritron 811



HEATHKIT SB220

Clean up the RFI **SOURCE** first – your radio and amp

Solution Kits for Tube and Solid State Amps

Now coax feed lines

# Tip #2. Stop Transmit RFI current on coax braid



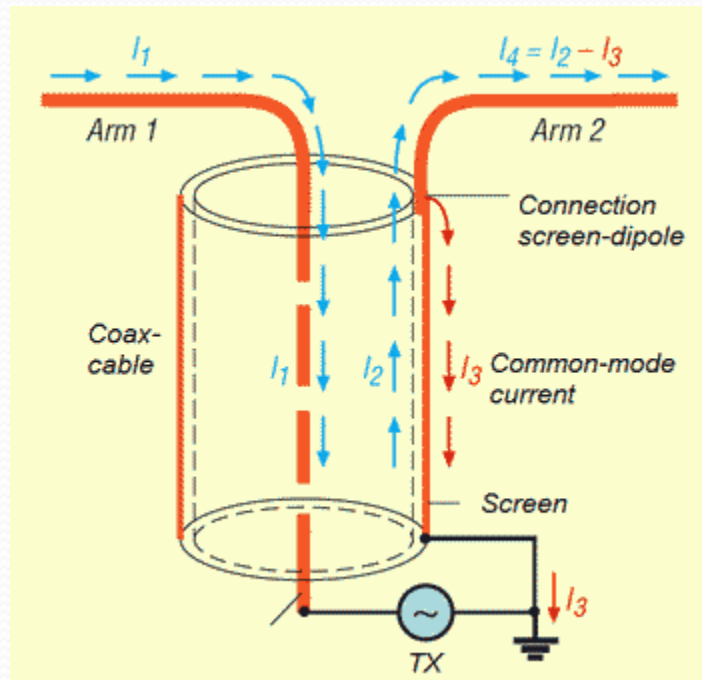
ALL coax fed antennas need a feed line  
choke at the antenna feed point!!!!

OR

Your dipole will become a tripole or  
Your unipole (vertical) will become a dipole  
and your coax will radiate causing local RFI!

# Is your Dipole a Tripole?

- Coax outside of braid acts as extension of transmitting antenna and extra receive antenna



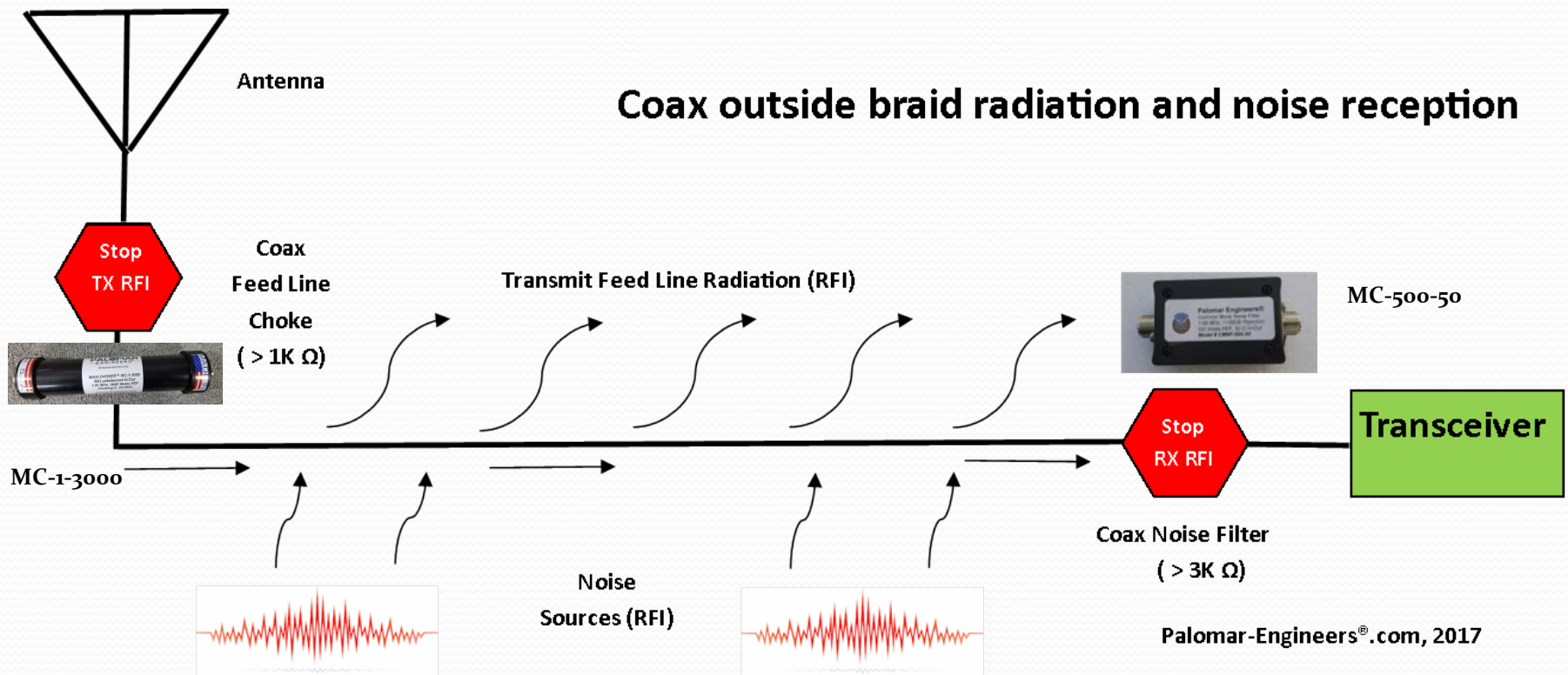
## Coax cable has 3 conductors!

Coax braid is actually 2 conductors :  
1 on the inside (normal RF signal), and  
1 on the outside (common mode current)  
that turns a dipole into tripole on transmit  
or a second antenna on receive!

Goal is to reduce common mode current  
with a feed line choke to keep all transmit  
RF on antenna and use a coax noise filter to  
minimize noise into receiver.

FYI: 1% common mode braid current = 2.75 watt radiation at 1500 watts input,  
or 1.6 watts at 500 watts input or .7 watts at 100 watts input

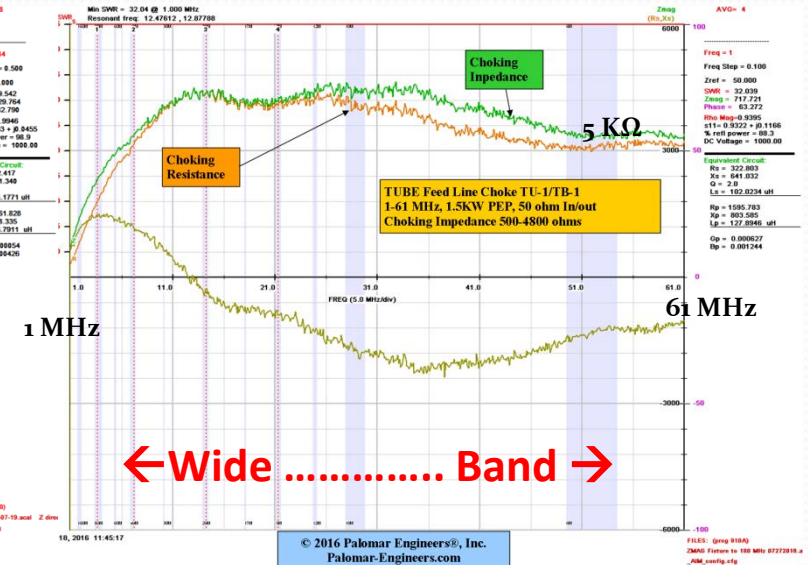
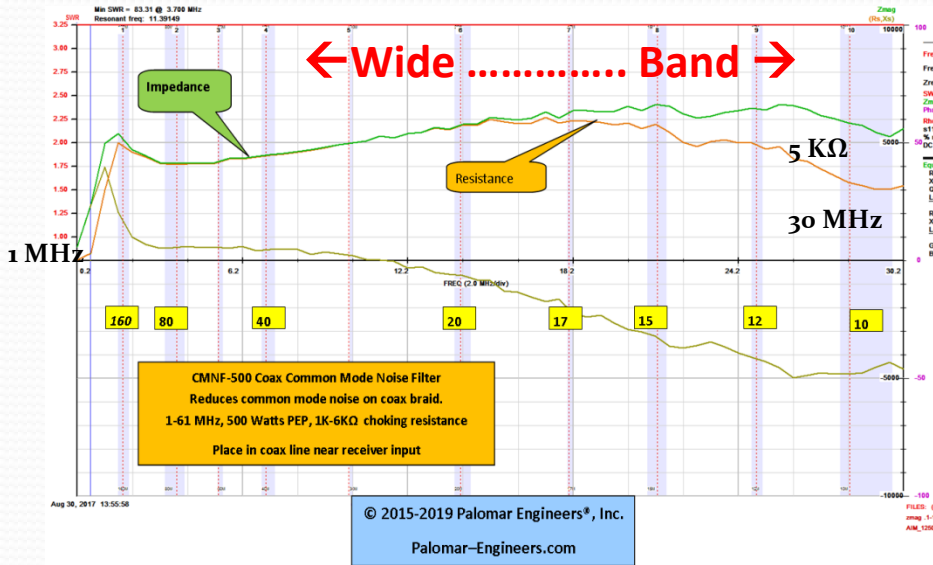
# Typical Coax Fed Antenna System



Technical requirements for feed line choke selection



# Choose choking resistance > 500Ω over frequency range used



**Coax Noise Filter (CMNF-500-50)**  
1-65 MHz >2K  
500 Watts PEP, Up to 38 dB reduction (6 "S" units of common mode noise gone!

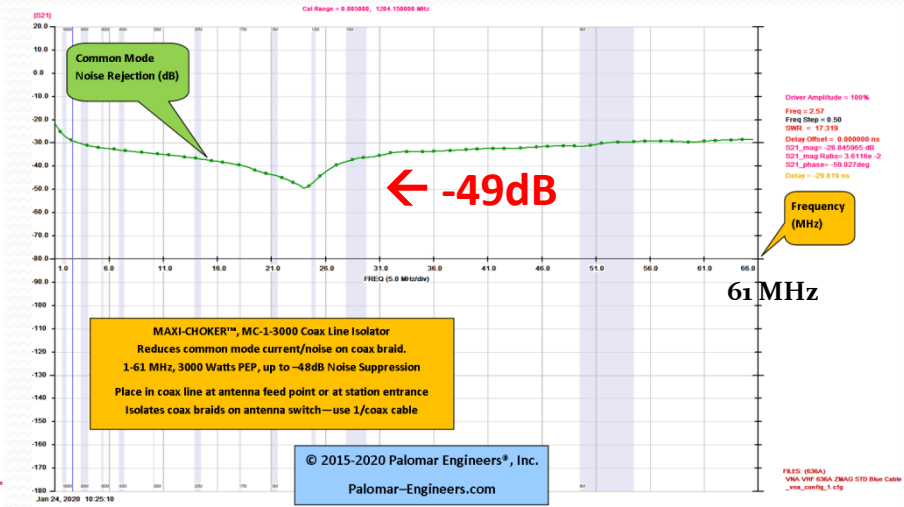
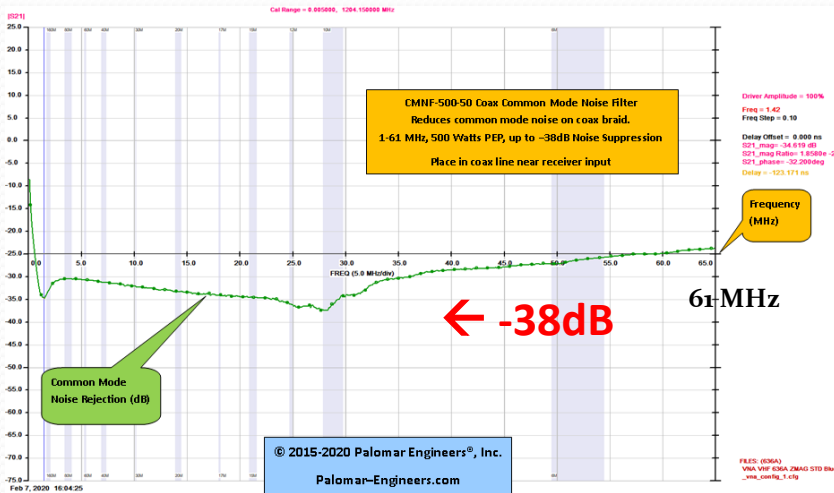


**Line isolator (part# MC-1-3000 - 3KW PEP)**  
1-61 MHz >2K, 3KW PEP, 1K-6K ZΩ, 1 pound. All coax lines, Optional ground, static bleeder, up to 38db suppression!

Same data measured on VNA as CMRR →

# Choose choke with CMRR > 20 dB over frequency range used

CMRR =  
Common Mode  
Rejection Ratio



**Coax Noise Filter (CMNF-500-50)**  
1-65 MHz >2K  
500 Watts PEP, Up to 38 dB reduction  
(6 “S” units of common mode noise gone!



1 “S” unit = 6 dB, 36 dB = 6 “S” units



**Line isolator (part# MC-1-3000 - 3KW PEP)**  
1-61 MHz >2K, 3KW PEP, 1K-6K ZΩ, 1 pound. All coax lines, Optional ground, static bleeder, up to 49 dB suppression!

**DO NOT BUY CHOKES with NO SPECS!**

# Chokes for Antenna Feed Point



3KW Maxi-Choker™ on beam



1:1 Balun = choke with balanced output



Hybrid Baluns – 4:1 + 1:1 in same enclosure

Neighbor Victim RFI

# Tip #3. Install Solution Specific RFI Victim Kits

Our Goal: Minimize Transmit RFI to Electronic Devices in your home  
or your neighbor's homes



OR



Neighbor RFI Strategy →

# Neighbor's RFI Strategy

- Choke RFI SOURCE



Ham's Strategy is different!

# Ham's Solution to Neighbor's RFI

- Source (transmitter or antenna) – Path – Victim
  - Clean up your transmitter/shack first using techniques already discussed
- Assess Neighbor's Problem
  - Faulty device (device acting as receiver when not designed to be a radio receiver – e.g. Telephone, HDTV)
  - Determine frequency of “transmitter” that is causing the problem (may not be on all bands – may not be you!)
  - Find the path (or paths) to the Victim (Receiver)
  - Choose the RFI choke kit for the frequency and path
  - Choke the path, protect the device (externally)!

# Transmit RFI Solutions

## MY HOME or NEIGHBOR'S HOME



ALARM SYSTEM RFI



HOME THEATER RFI



COMPUTER RFI



MISCELLANEOUS RFI



GARAGE DOOR



TELEPHONE/DSL RFI

Recommendation: Use RFI kits for specific problems, have neighbor purchase and install – do not make mods to neighbors equipment! MOST problems are RFI picked up by AC power/phone lines so ferrite filters work well.

# RFI proof your transmissions recap

- Determine frequency range of RFI and Path
  - Install transceiver and amplifier RFI kits to suppress RFI
- Install a feed line choke in ALL antenna coax lines of your station at the antenna feed point with enough choking impedance at the frequency of use to minimize coax braid radiation
- Install AC/DC power filters on affected equipment and retest for RFI suppression
  - Consider additional filters and paths if RFI persists

If you need help

Call or email ([sales@Palomar-Engineers.com](mailto:sales@Palomar-Engineers.com)) or view specific solutions at **Palomar-Engineers.com**

What about receiver noise? →→



**GOAL:**  
**SUPPRESS RECEIVE RFI**

**Tip # 4: Install Coax Noise Filters if needed**

**Tip # 5: Identify & Suppress Local RFI/Noise Sources**

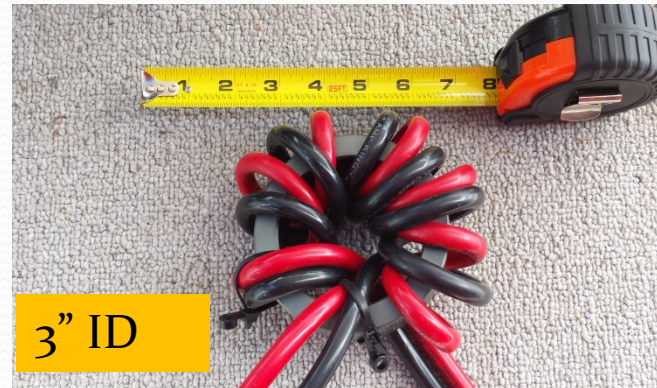
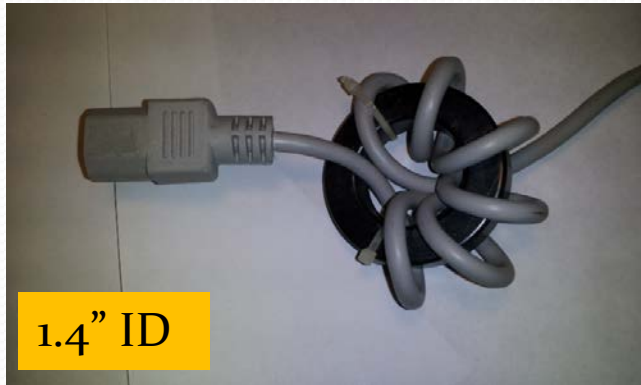


# Receiver RFI Noise Strategy

- Assess S-P-V for the RFI – You or someone else is source?
- PROTECT the VICTIM (Your receiver)
  - Ferrites on AC/DC cords, Wall Warts – ring or snap on ferrites
  - Coax noise filters on antenna feed lines, ferrites on rotor lines
  - Ferrites on radio to computer interconnect cables
- ELIMINATE/ISOLATE the SOURCE
  - Choke AC/DC power to source, snap on ferrites for all I/O
- Call Palomar Engineers if you get stuck or need help

AC/DC power filtering

# RFI – AC/DC Power Line Chokes



Choose mix frequency range and size to fit cable – use max multiple turns

Refrigerators, Washer/Dryer, motors, routers, appliances

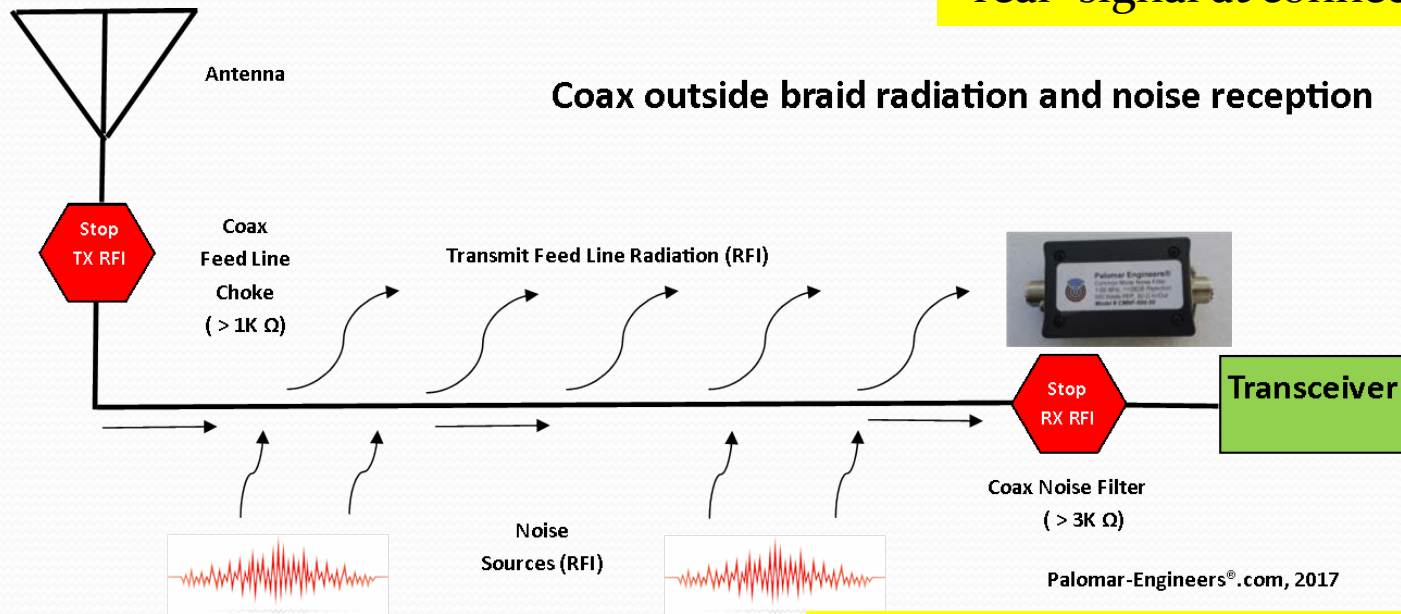
Coax RFI

# Receive Coax RFI Problem

- Symptoms: High noise levels, spurs, buzzes, periodic signals across bands

Coax braid acts as 2<sup>nd</sup> receive antenna and combines with “real” signal at connector!

Typical Receive Chain Connections

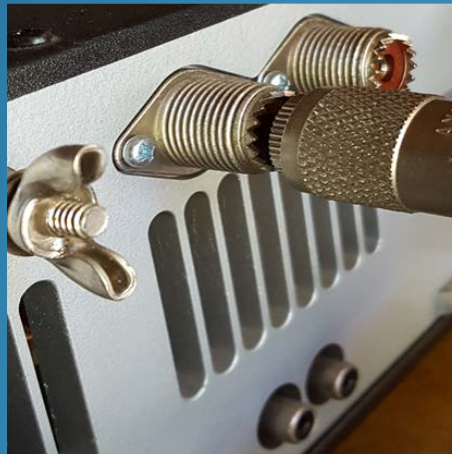


Simple common mode noise test →→

# Tip #4. Install Coax Noise Filter to Suppress RX RFI

Less common mode noise current (RFI) = More DX!  
How to select and install filters for maximum effect

Quick Test  
for Common  
Mode RFI



Coax Center Conductor Only—measure noise level



Coax Center Conductor and outer shield — measure noise level. If higher, then you have common mode noise

Best kept secret!



# Coax Noise Filter Specs

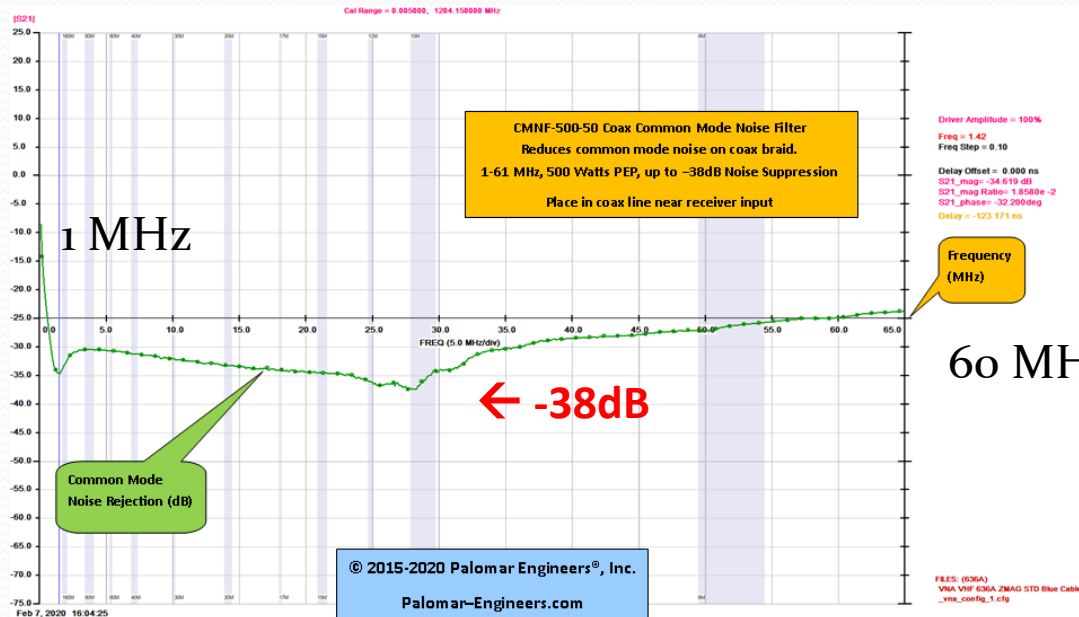
**TOP SECRET**

>>> One of the best kept secrets in ham radio!!! <<<



1.5KW  
or  
5KW

500  
Watts

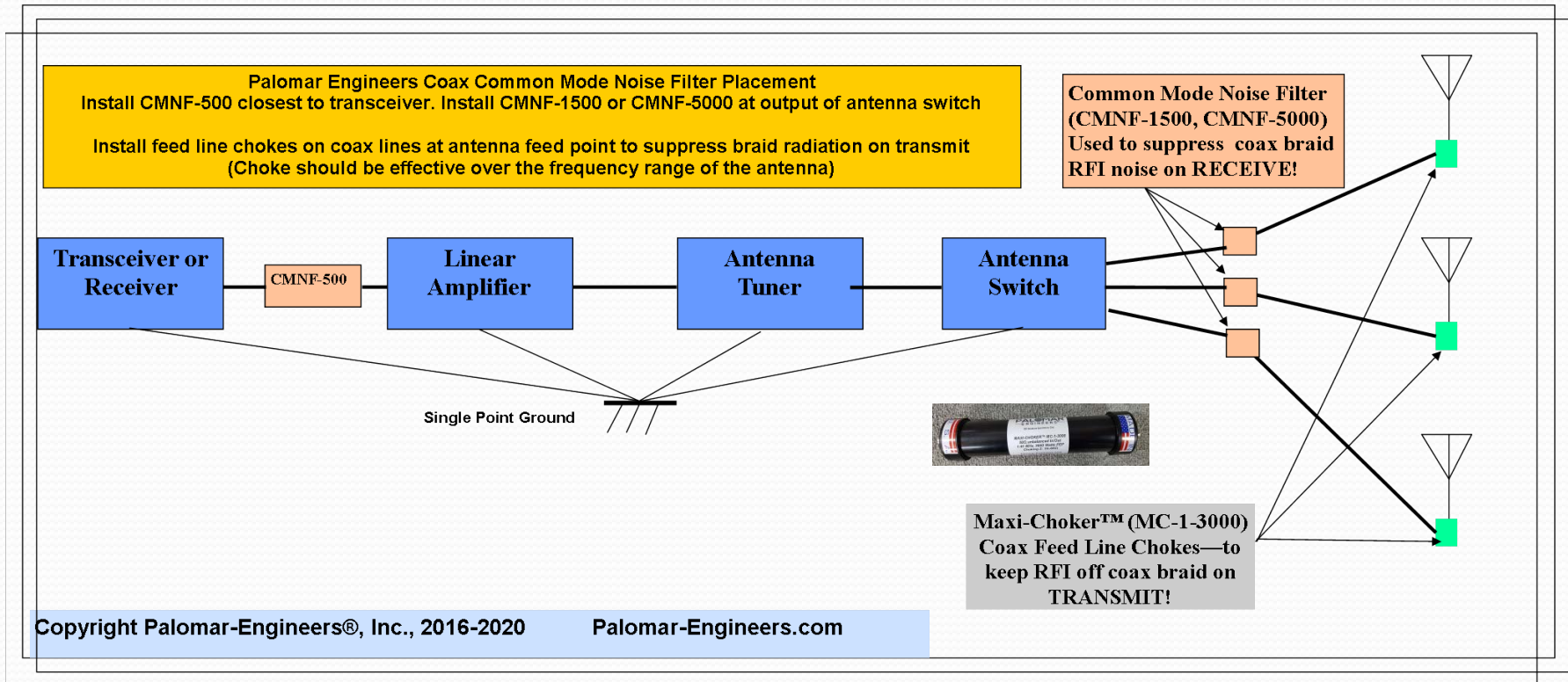


Placed at RADIO END of coax feed line to suppress common mode current on coax braid between antenna feed point choke and radio

1 "S" unit = 6 dB, -36dB = 6 "S" Units

Station Install Points

# Coax Noise Filter Installation



## Where to Install

- Choke at antenna for TRANSMIT RFI
- Noise Filter at Antenna Switch for RECEIVE RFI
- Between Transceiver and Amplifier
- Single point ground system

Antenna Switch Solution

# Antenna Switch Solution

**ANTENNA SWITCH PROBLEM**  
 During RECEIVE, you have 2 RECEIVE antennas per coax: the signal down the center of the coax + the signal picked up by the OUTSIDE braid of the coax and they COMBINE at the coax connector unless suppressed by a coax noise filter! All coax braids are connected at the switch so you may be hearing noise from the braid of an unselected antenna! Use filters on each coax line before the switch!

**TRANSEIVER OR LINEAR AMPLIFIER**

**Antenna Switch (only switches center conductor)**

If no common mode noise filters, noise = CN1+CN2+CN3 regardless of antenna switch position!

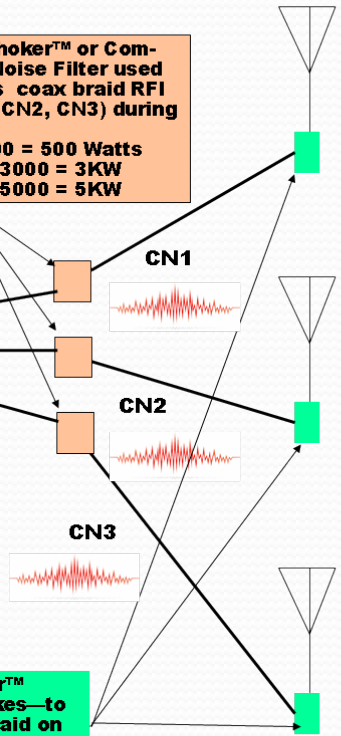
You always have 4 antennas—1 center and 3 braids!

CN1=common mode noise on coax braid 1, etc.

For common mode and RFI solutions contact  
**Palomar-Engineers®.com**

**Mini/Maxi-Choker™ or Common Mode Noise Filter used to suppress coax braid RFI noise (CN1, CN2, CN3) during RECEIVE!**  
 MC-1-500 = 500 Watts  
 MC-1-3000 = 3KW  
 MC-1-5000 = 5KW

**Mini/Maxi-Choker™ Coax Feed Line Chokes—to keep RFI off coax braid on TRANSMIT!**  
 MC-1-500 = 500 Watts  
 MC-1-3000 = 3KW  
 MC-1-5000 = 5KW



500 watt Mini-Chokers



Coax Braid Isolators



# Suppress RFI Receive Noise Recap

- Perform simple noise test on your radio
  - Unplug your antenna and see if all the noise goes away – if not, noise is entering from another wire into radio – probably power supply – install transceiver RFI kit on all lines
  - Perform common mode test with antenna coax – if noise increases when you screw in the outer coax connector you have common mode noise and need a coax noise filter. IF no change then ferrite filters won't help and you will have to kill the path or stop the SOURCE
  - If you have an antenna switch unplug all antennas and perform the above test on each antenna coax individually and install coax noise filters as needed
- Consider additional filters and paths if RFI persists

If you need help  
Call or email ([sales@Palomar-Engineers.com](mailto:sales@Palomar-Engineers.com)) or view specific solutions at  
**Palomar-Engineers.com**

What if you are a ferrite newbie? →→

Receive RFI Solution

Transmit RFI Solution

# Tip #5. Use Ferrite Combo RFI Kits for Newbies

Ferrite Combo Kits for Troubleshooting Multiple RFI Issues include multiple ferrite shapes and sizes

or

$\frac{1}{2}$ " ID snap-ons and 1.4" ID rings are the most popular sizes and can be used to solve most ham radio HF RFI problems



Buy 9  
Get 1  
FREE!



Use Discount code "NEWBIE24" – get 10% off orders thru 06/30/2024

Test Time

# Prize Question #1

- What are the 2 best ways to increase the choking resistance of a ferrite filter?
  - A) Use high resistance wire and multiple turns on bead
  - B) Use multiple turns and double shield coax
  - C) Use multiple beads in series with multiple turns
  - D) Use mix 31 and mix 75 beads in series with a single turn

# Prize Question #2

Mix 61 is used in which frequency range to suppress RFI common mode current?

- A) 1-300 MHz
- B) 200-2000 MHz
- C) .15-5 MHz
- D) 1-2000 MHz
- E) CB Band Only

# Prize Question #3

**TOP SECRET**

- What is one of the best kept secrets in ham radio?
  - a) Ladder line has more loss than coax
  - b) A coax wound choke can cover all frequencies from 160-6 meters if the coax is long enough
  - c) All ferrites work on all frequencies, so buy the cheapest
  - d) Coax noise filters reduce common mode noise level in your receiver so you can hear more stations
  - e) All extra class hams go to heaven

**BONUS Question**

# Bonus Prize Question #4

- Which company is your best source for RFI & HF Wire Antenna solutions?



**RFI Solutions from KHz to GHz**

- Website: [Palomar-Engineers.com](http://Palomar-Engineers.com)
- Email: [Sales@Palomar-Engineers.com](mailto:Sales@Palomar-Engineers.com)
- Phone: 760-747-3343
- Bob Brehm, AK6R – Chief Engineer
- This presentation available on the website.