

but in some cases, they can be used to optimize the slope steepness. However, a spectrum analyzer is always required for this.

The coils for the filter branches from 17m to 10m are designed as air coils. The wire diameter is 0.63mm. A 6mm and an 8mm drill bit can be used as a winding mandrel. When calculating the inductances, it is important to note that the calculated diameter of the coil is the mandrel diameter + wire diameter, e.g., 6.63mm. This is important if you want to use a different wire and recalculate the coils.

The middle coils of branch 1 and 2 are executed standing to ensure sufficient decoupling. For this reason, an additional half winding is always included in these coils, so they fit well into the holes.

The filter branches are switched with reed relays. The board is designed for a 5V supply. A filter branch is switched on when a voltage greater than 3V is applied to the control input. This also allows control with the usual 3.3V GPIO outputs of microcontrollers.

Winding Data for Inductors

Coil	Mandrel Diameter	Number of Turns	Coil Length	Orientation	Notes
L1 and L3	6mm	8	tightly wound	lying	
L2	6mm	9.5	10mm	standing	
L4 and L6	6mm	10	tightly wound	lying	
L5	8mm	8.5	tightly wound	standing	use a 7.5mm drill bit as a mandrel, as the winding expands a bit
L7 and L9	T50-6	11	evenly distributed	toroidal core	
L8	T50-6	12	evenly distributed	toroidal core	

Filter Calculation and Dimensioning with RFSim99:

Here are the basic settings for those who want to replicate the calculation with RFSim99:

Chebyshev, 7-pole, parallel, Ripple: 0.01dB

Bandwidth:

10/12m ... 36 MHz

15/17m ... 27 MHz

20/30m ... 18 MHz

Especially the setting of the ripple to 0.01 is of utmost importance for a filter with minimal passband attenuation. The exact bandwidths of the filters have been adjusted in the calculation so that standard values for the capacitors are obtained.

The capacitors at the input and output of the filters are to be chosen 10pF smaller than calculated, as traces and relays already contribute 10pF.

The parallel capacitors to the coils are very important to improve the slope steepness. Only this way can a filter branch be used for 2 bands. However, a computational determination of these capacitors was impossible, hence their values were determined empirically.

Layout Correction

A mistake crept into the layout:



See the yellow marked changes:

On the top and bottom, a line needs to be cut through.

On the bottom, an insulated line should be laid.

Assembly Plan



Measurement Values

Filter Branch	Band	Passband Attenuation	1st Harmonic	2nd Harmonic	Input SWR
1	10 m	-0.5 dB	-55 dB	-74 dB	1.06
1	12 m	-0.4 dB	-41 dB	-62 dB	1.10
2	15 m	-0.5 dB	-54 dB	-60 dB	1.12
2	17 m	-0.4 dB	-41 dB	-57 dB	1.11
3	20 m	-0.3 dB	-63 dB	-71 dB	1.27
3	30 m	-0.3 dB	-14 dB	-83 dB	1.15

30m is optional and only possible if the PA already has a 1st harmonic at least 26dB below the signal level.

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