



NanoVNA

Antenna Modeling

Lee Johnson
N4WYE

RARS Hamfest
April 5, 2025

Thanks for the Invitation

KH6DAK in Hawaii 1957

Charter Member Raleigh Amateur Radio Society 1969

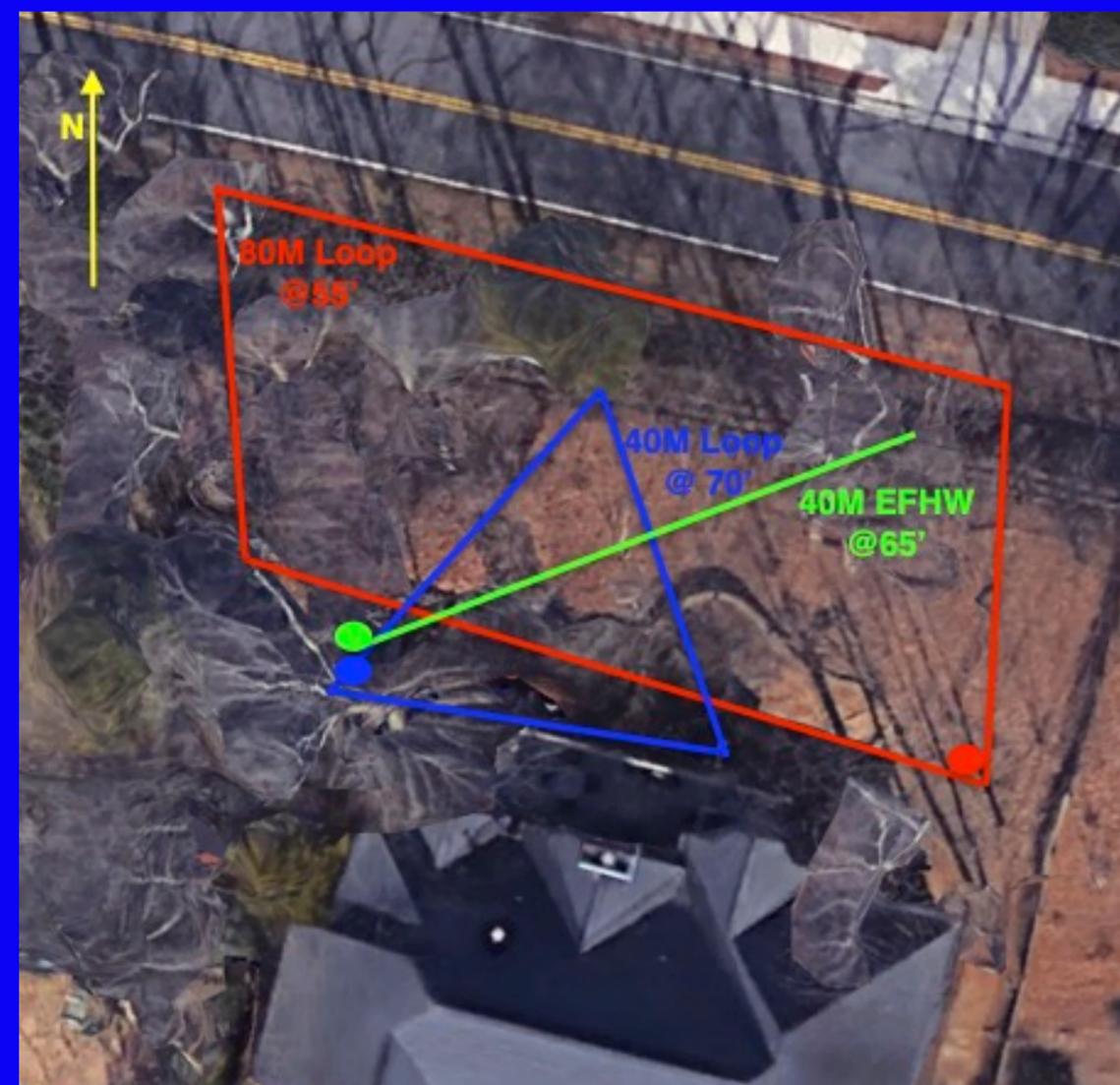
W4DW Repeater 146.64 MHz in Raleigh 1975

Retired after 40 years in high tech systems

HF, VHF, SDR, home brew & antennas

NFARL & RARS member

N4WYE Lee



NanoVNA

Antenna Modeling

NanoVNA

SWR vs Frequency

Impedance

Modeling

What is it and why use it?

Demonstration

Optimize antenna within your constraints

Propagation

Reverse Beacon Network

Match & Tune

Analyze & Predict

Getting out Where?

NanoVNA SWR Setup



So What is a NanoVNA?

Vector Network Analyzer

Measures the magnitude and phase of the reflection and transmission properties of a device over a frequency range.

Vector Network Analyzer = Instrument used to characterize RF devices

NanoVNA Measurements

Handheld, low cost Vector Network Analyzer “RF-multimeter” capable of measuring electrical parameters of antennas, filters & components to 1.5 GHz

S11 Reflection

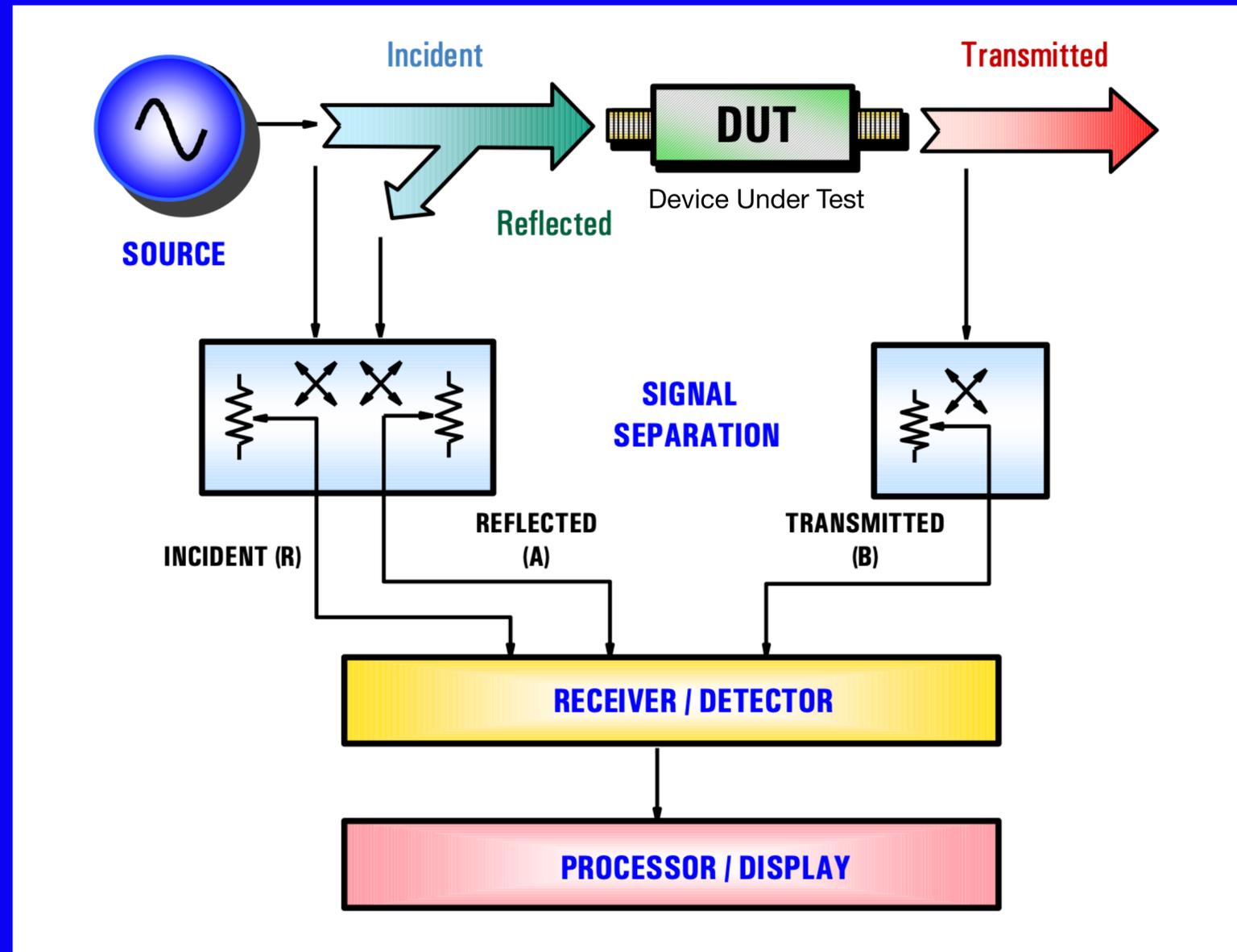
- Antenna measurements-VSWR
- Complex load impedance
- Power splitters, Diplexers
- Filter return loss
- Amplifier return loss
- Cable impedance
- Feed line length
- Distance to fault

S21 Transmission

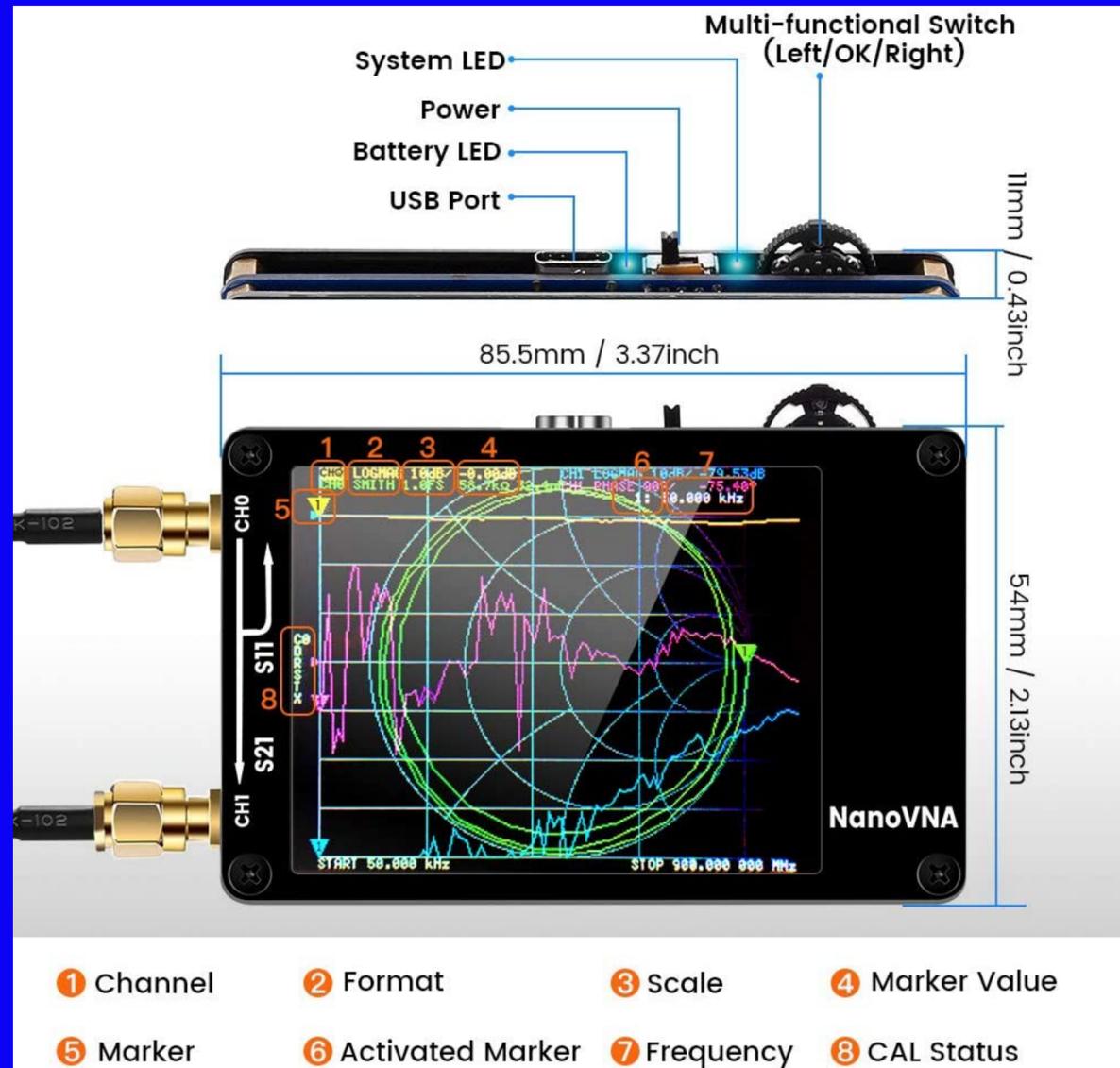
- Baluns, Chokes
- Frequency response
- Attenuators (flatness, delay)
- Power splitters
- Phasing networks
- Crystals, Resonances, Impedances
- Amplifier gain, Delay
- Cable loss, length, velocity factor

Signal Generator!

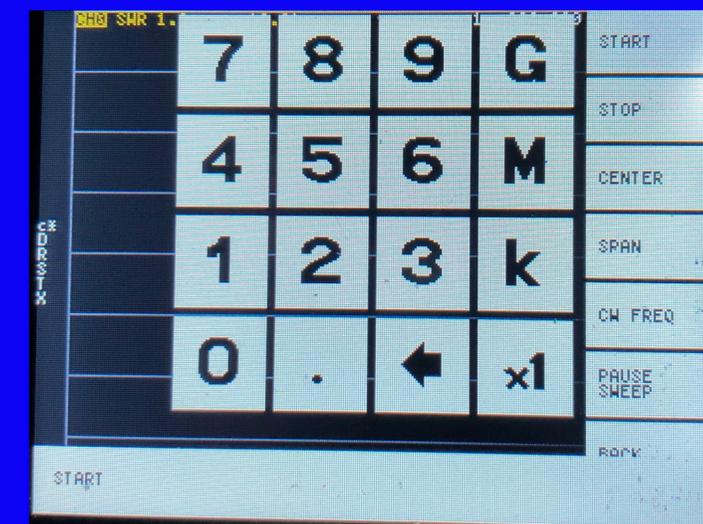
Vector Network Analyzer Block Diagram



NanoVNA User Interface



Traces, Formats, Scale, Channels
Add, Function, Search
Start, Stop, Center, Span
Calibration



Data Entry

Words To Know

- Display (root menu)
- Trace (one of four possible line/chart drawings)
-Traces can be toggled on and off
- Format (goes with a trace-how you want the data displayed)
- Stimulus (goes with a trace-sets the limits on the data display)

NanoVNA Measurement Configuration*

Configure NanoVNA for the type of measurement:

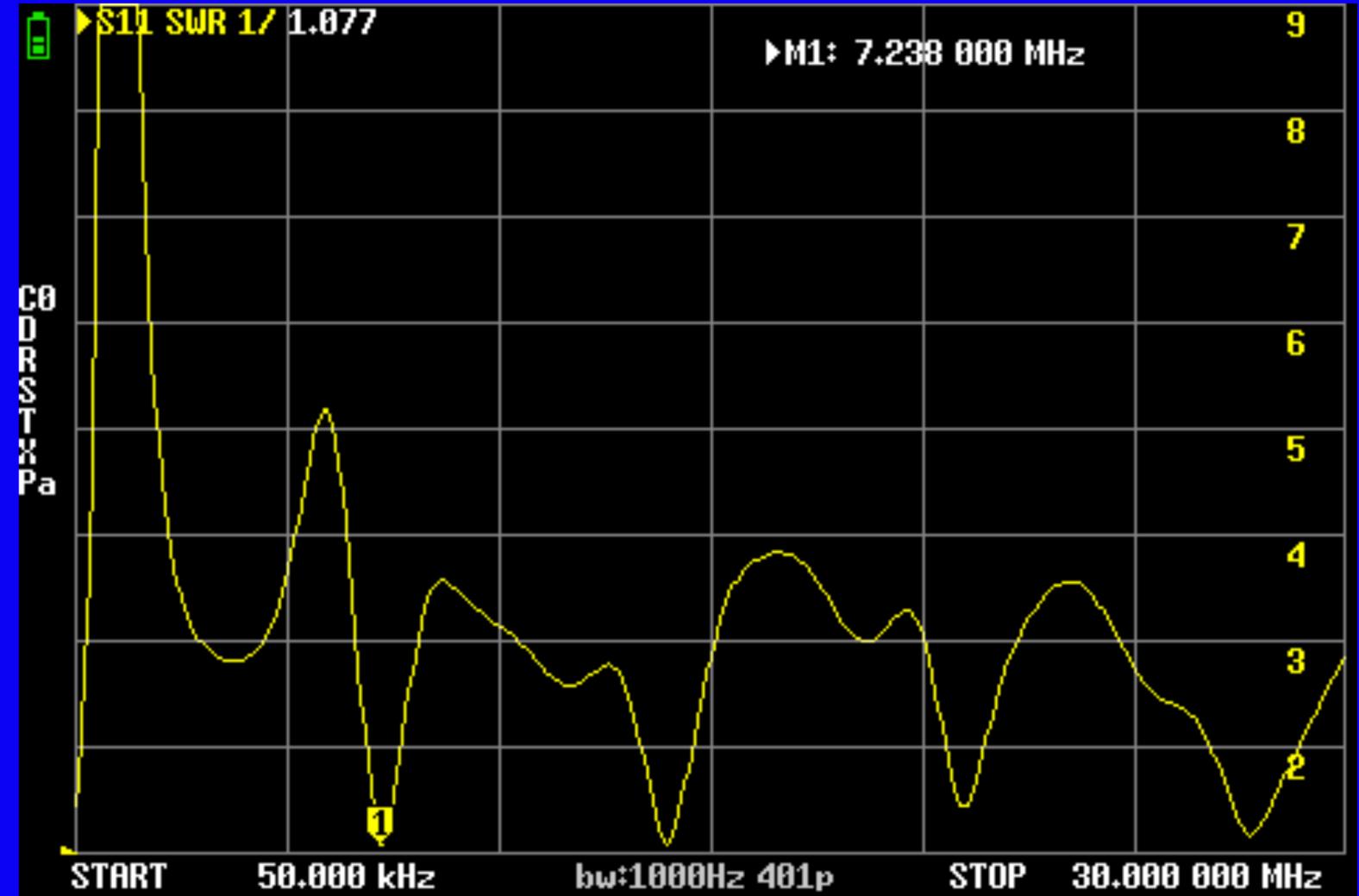
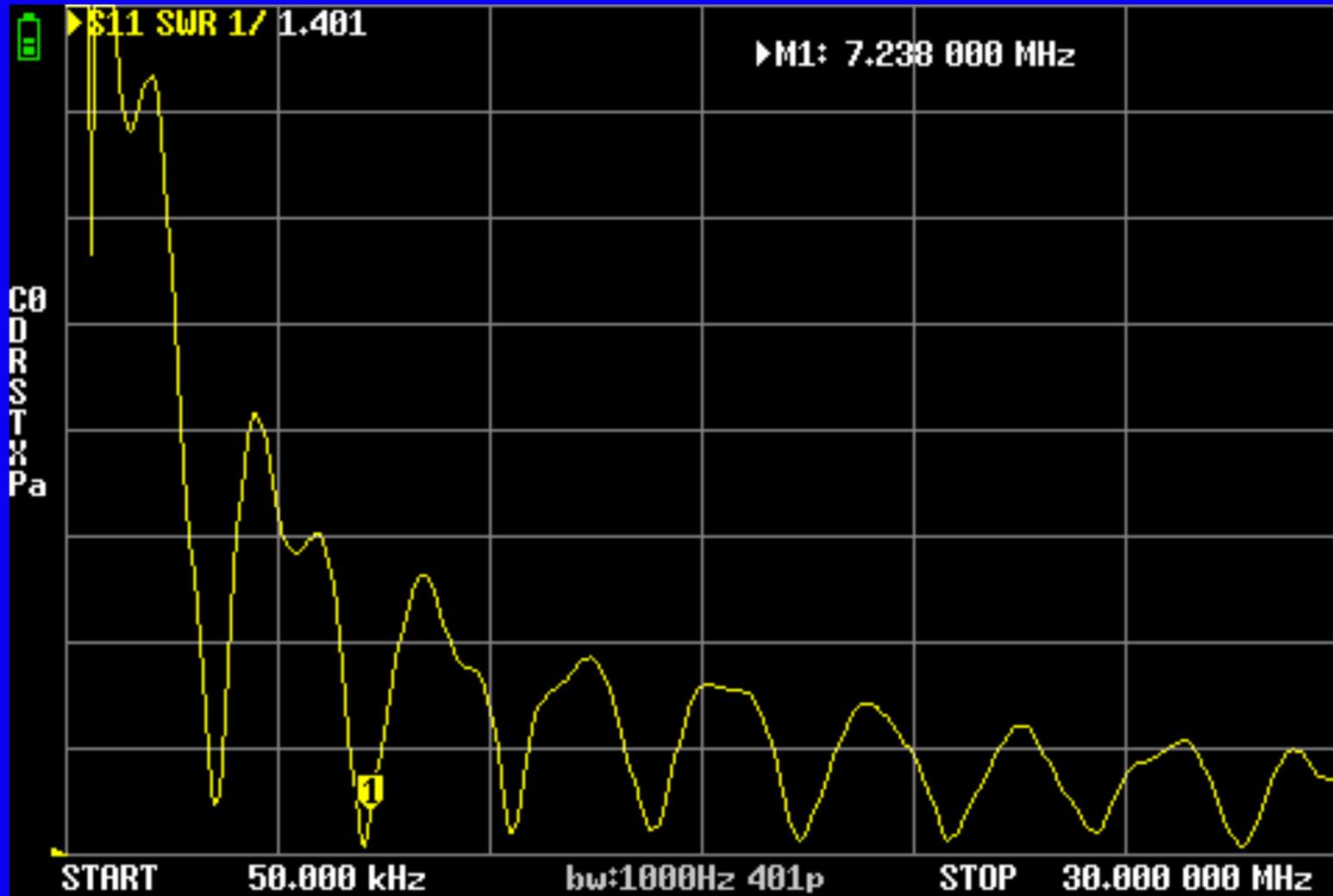
- Traces to display (up to four)
- Format
- Channel (CH0 REFLECT or CH1 THROUGH)
- Scale for each trace separately
- Reference position
- Stimulus frequency range (sweep frequency)
- Calibrate the NanoVNA

Calibration (done last) also saves the settings, so you can “recall” a whole setup e.g. SWR

* **Absolute Beginner's Guide to NanoVNA** , Martin Svaco, 9A2JK

SWR

80 & 40 M Loops



NanoVNA References

[Links to “Easy NanoVNA” set up on](#)

-
-

[NanoVNA Made Simple](#)

[How to use the NanoVNA to sweep / measure antenna SWR](#)

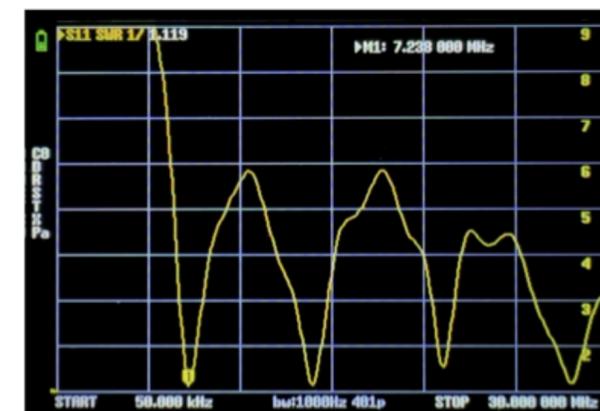
[NanoVNA groups.io Forum](#)

Easy NanoVNA

Lee, N4WYE

Imagine using a NanoVNA to measure your antenna SWR simply by turning it on and attaching your 40 meter loop antenna as shown below.

Many of us have struggled with the learning curve of the NanoVNA software, but with the SWR setup configured in memory, you will be able to check the SWR and optimize your antennas quickly and easily.



This article is intended to help you configure your NanoVNA for instant SWR measurements. I use the NanoVNA H4 model, the most popular one, so these step sequences should match.

Below is a listing of the steps necessary to set up the screen traces, requisite parameters, the calibration sequence and save instructions for measuring the antenna SWR from 50kHz to 30 MHz.

Traces & Parameters

- Power up the NanoVNA - top right corner slide switch (with word "Display" at top)
- Tap screen (anywhere) to bring up the menu home screen
- Tap **Display**, **Trace**, select **Trace 0** and turn off the remaining traces, tap **Back**, **Back**
- Set the "Stimulus" frequencies for the HF band
- Tap Stimulus, **Start**, enter **50 k**
- Tap screen to bring up the menu
- Tap **Stop**, enter **30 M**

NanoVNA

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NanoVNA

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Reverse Beacon Network

Match & Tune ★

Analyze & Predict

Getting out Where

Finite-difference time-domain

Why Model an Antenna?

- It's difficult to calculate, assemble, raise, adjust and optimize a physical antenna.
- It's time-consuming to measure the gain, radiation pattern, and efficiency of a real antenna.
- Antenna models can tell us much about efficiency, pattern, gain and input impedance.
- It's FAST - We can iterate through a lot of models and quickly focus on those that are the most useful.
 - Properly done, it very accurate
 - Improperly done, it can generate nonsense

MMANA-GAL Functionality

Create multi-element antenna designs and evaluate for matching and radiation pattern

Graphical User Interface

Automatic antenna optimizer for SWR, R, jX, F/B, Elevation & Current

Plots for horizontal, vertical and 3D beam radiation patterns

Frequency characteristics plots

Data file generator-library

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Analyzing Antennas

Solving Maxwell's Equations

- Electromagnetic field behavior is governed by Maxwell's equations
- Expressed in terms of fields (E, H) and sources (J, M)

$$\begin{aligned}\vec{\nabla} \times \vec{H} &= \vec{J}_v + \epsilon \frac{d\vec{E}}{dt} \\ \vec{\nabla} \times \vec{E} &= -\vec{M}_v - \mu \frac{d\vec{H}}{dt} \\ \vec{\nabla} \cdot \vec{H} &= \frac{1}{\mu} \sigma_m \\ \vec{\nabla} \cdot \vec{E} &= \frac{1}{\epsilon} \sigma_e\end{aligned}$$

→

Solving for Electric Field in terms of Vector Potential **A** which is obtained using Free Space Green's Function, **G**

→

$$\begin{aligned}\mathbf{E} &= -j\omega\mu\mathbf{A} + \frac{1}{j\omega\epsilon}\nabla(\nabla \cdot \mathbf{A}) \\ \mathbf{E} &= -j\omega\mu \int_V d\mathbf{r}' \mathbf{G}(\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{r}') \cdot \mathbf{J}(\mathbf{r}') \\ \mathbf{G}(\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{r}') &= \frac{1}{4\pi} \left[\mathbf{I} + \frac{\nabla\nabla}{k^2} \right] G(\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{r}')\end{aligned}$$

A = Vector Potential
G = Green's Function

40M Horizontal Loop Antenna

MMANA-GALbasic C:\MMANA-GALbasic3\ANT\HF simple\40M horizontal Loop 3-1-2023 positioned on lot.maa

File Edit Tools Setup Help MMANA-GALpro

Geometry View Calculate Far field plots

40M hor. Loop 3-1-2023 positioned on lot

Freq: 7.150 MHz

Ground: Free space Perfect Real

Add height: 20.00 m

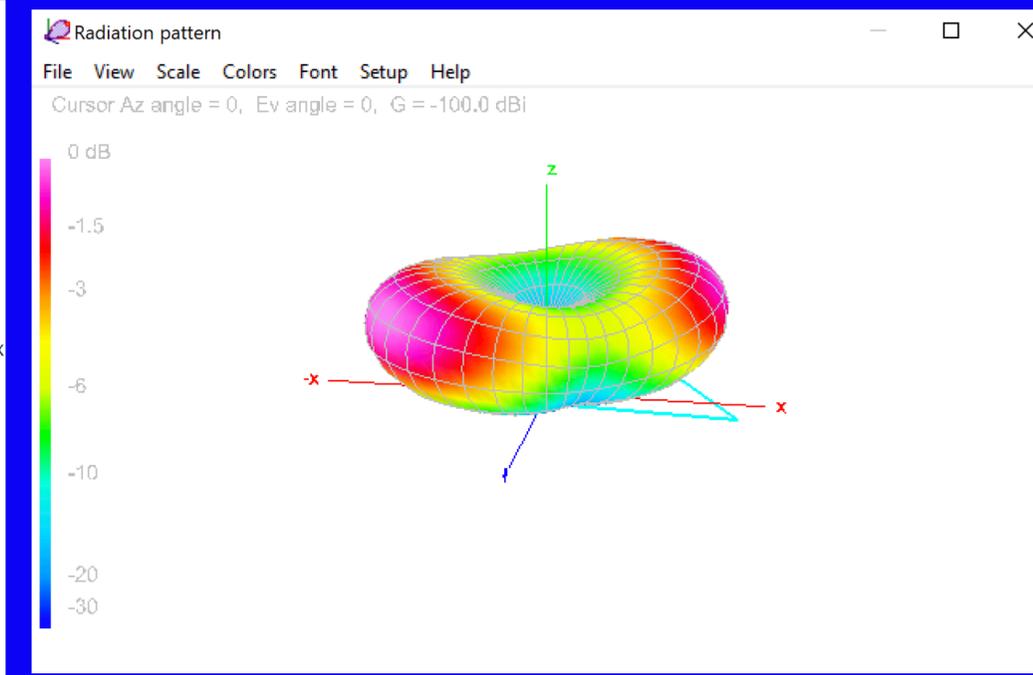
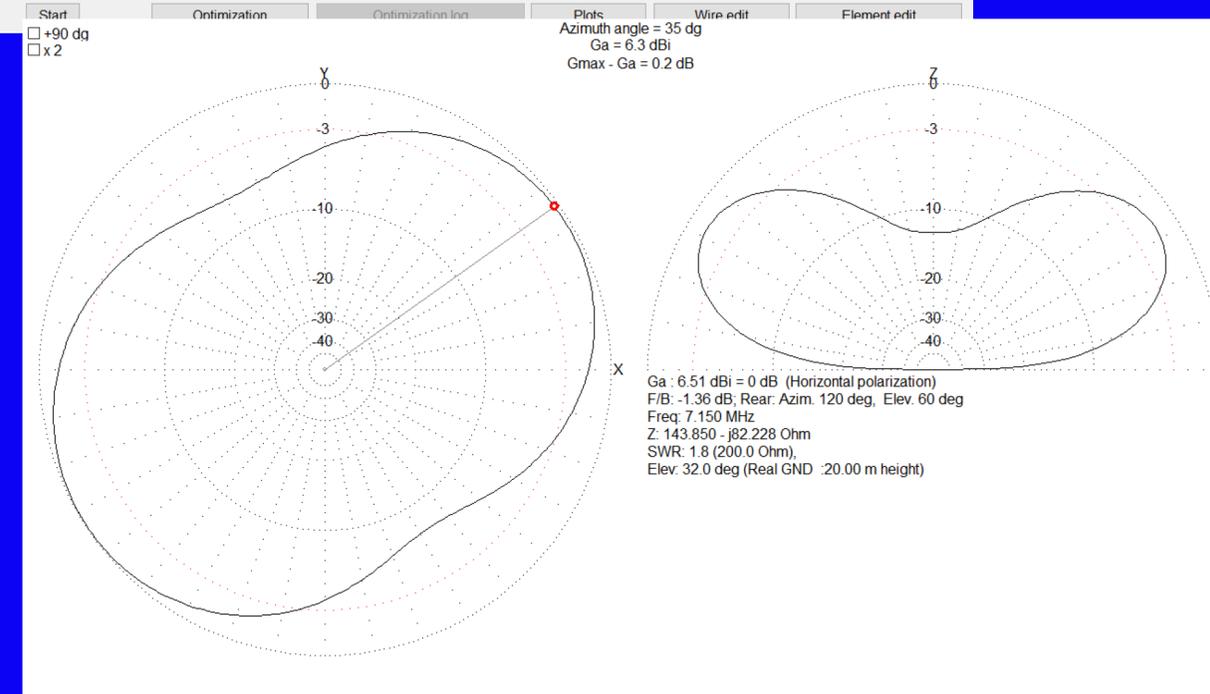
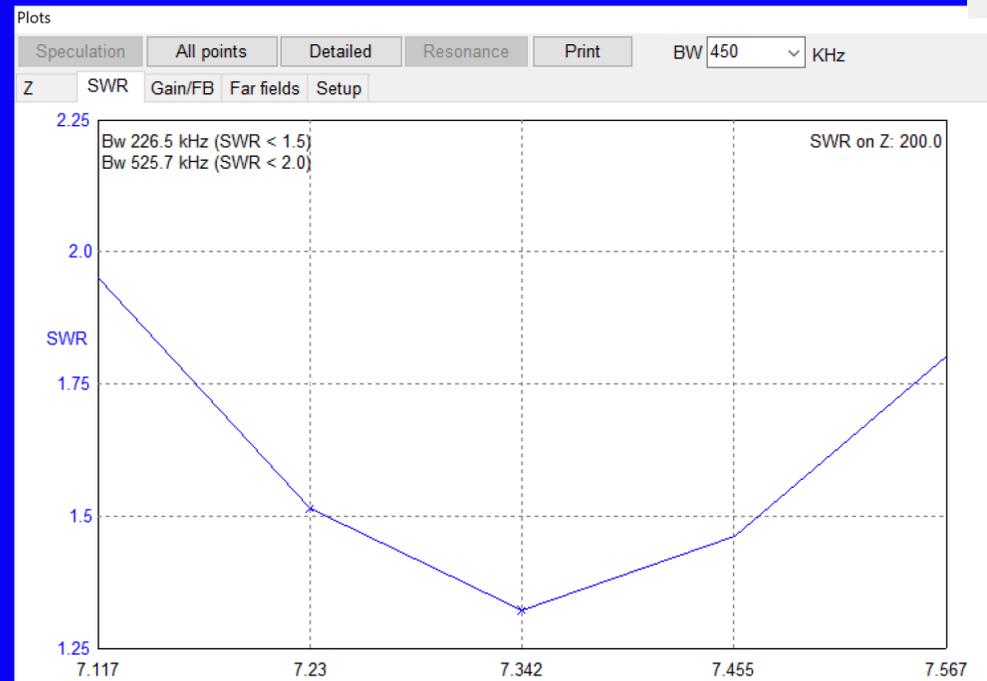
Material: Cu wire

WAVE LENGTH = 41.929 (m)
 TOTAL PULSE = 100
 THE LOWEST POINT OF ANTENNA = 20.000 M
 FILL MATRIX...
 FACTOR MATRIX...
 PULSE U (V) I (mA) Z (Ohm) SWR PWR(WT)
 w3b -10.00+0.000 52.40+29.95 143.8-j82.23 1.78 0.52396
 POWER = 0.524 WT
 CURRENT DATA...
 FAR FIELD (Pin = 0.52396 WT)
 NO FATAL ERROR(S)
 0.11 sec

| No. | F (MHz) | R (Ohm) | jX (Ohm) | SWR 200 | Gh dBd | Ga dBi | F/B dB | Elev. | Ground | Add H. | Polar. |
|-----|---------|---------|----------|---------|--------|--------|--------|-------|--------|--------|--------|
| 4 | 7.15 | 143.8 | -82.23 | 1.78 | --- | 6.58 | -1.38 | 32.0 | Real | 20.0 | hori. |
| 3 | 14.15 | 211.3 | 57.78 | 1.33 | --- | 7.53 | 2.0 | 51.7 | Real | 20.0 | hori. |
| 2 | 21.2 | 156.2 | 91.12 | 1.76 | --- | 8.22 | -2.12 | 9.7 | Real | 20.0 | hori. |
| 1 | 28.5 | 383.8 | 259.3 | 2.98 | --- | 9.37 | -3.73 | 41.3 | Real | 20.0 | hori. |

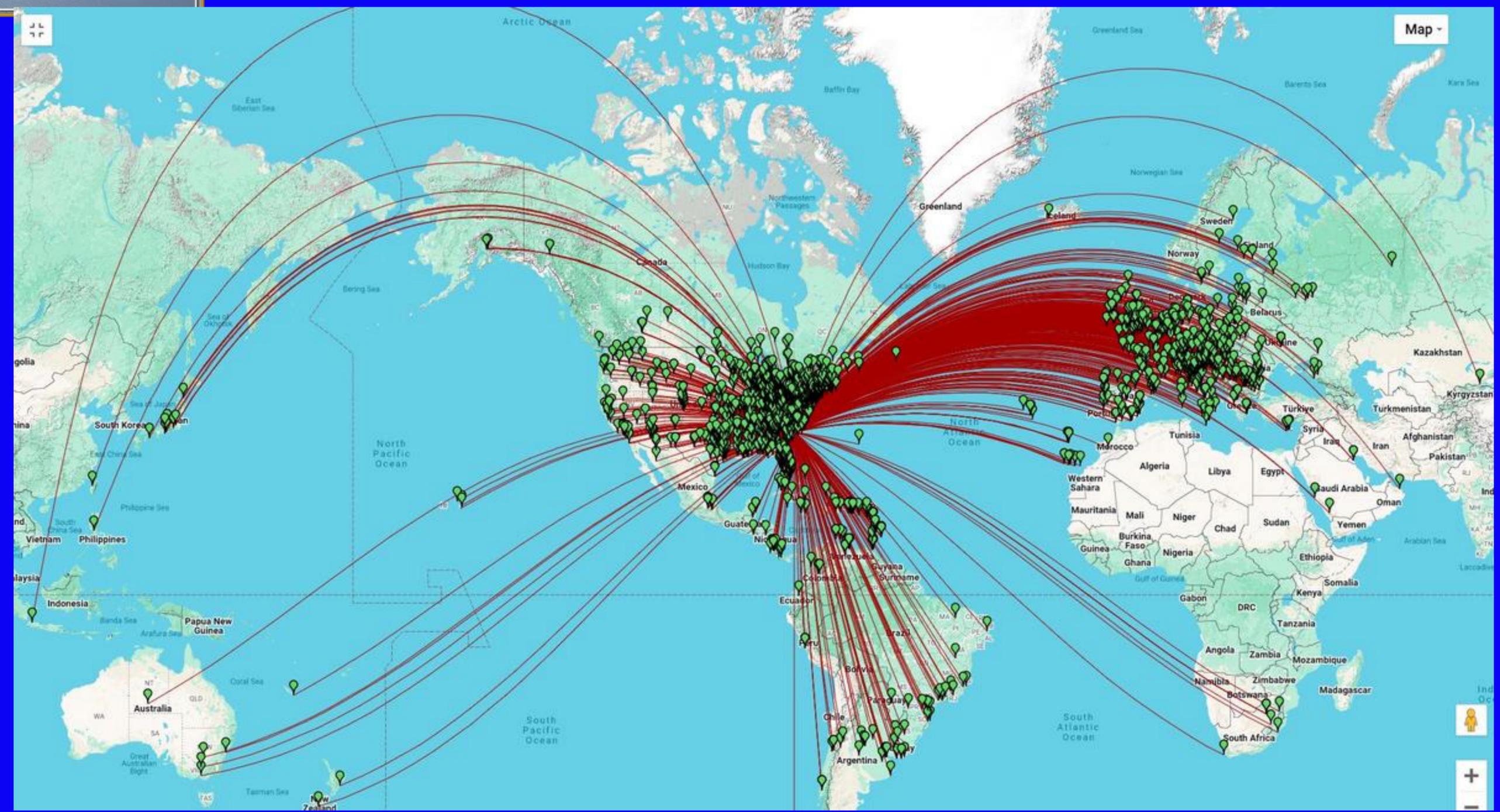
Middle point of antenna X=0, Y=0, Z=H Save image

Wire No.1
 X1 : 1.0 m
 Y1 : 11.0 m
 Z1 : 0.0 m
 X2 : 10.5 m
 Y2 : -2.25 m
 Z2 : 0.0 m
 R : 0.8 mm
 Length : 16.304 m
 Azim. : -54.4 deg
 Zenith : 0.0 deg



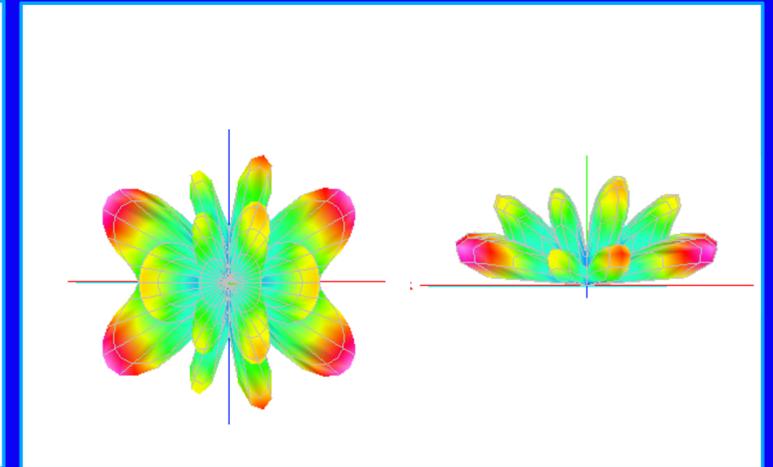
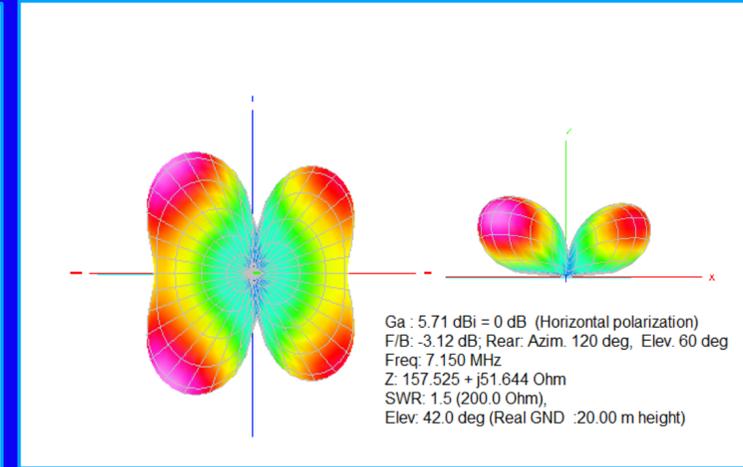
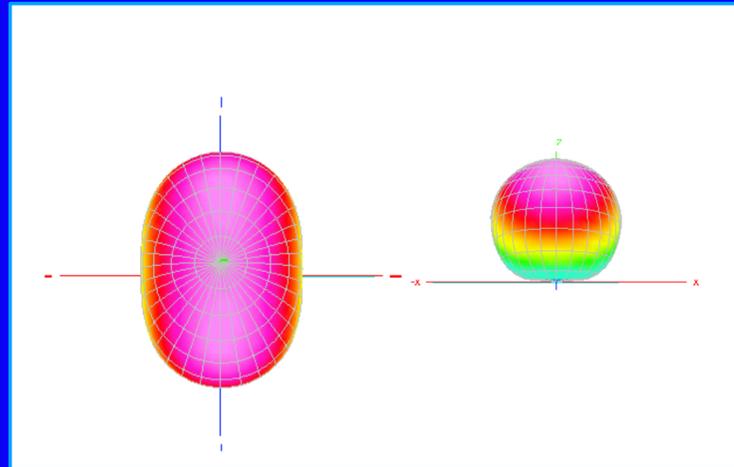


ARRL International DX Phone Contest 40M Low Power Winner KT4R

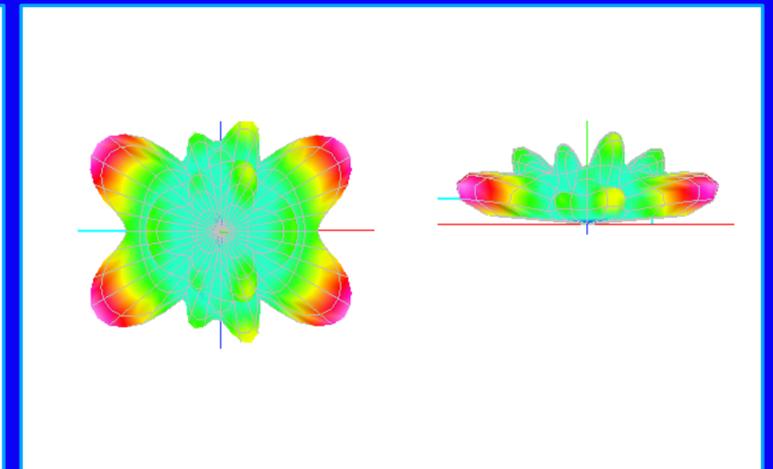
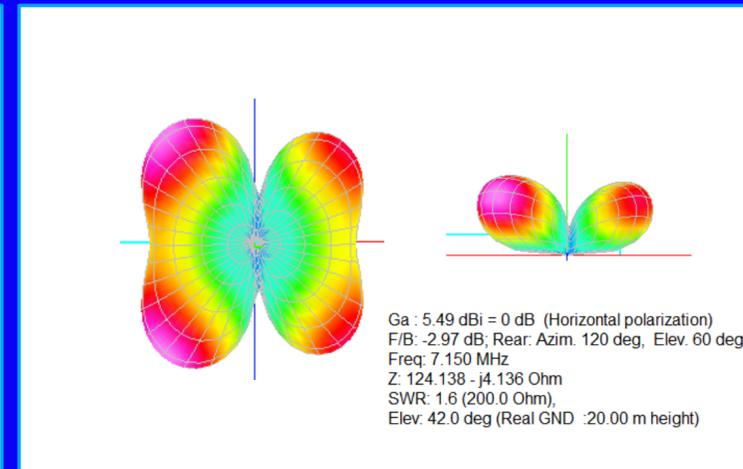
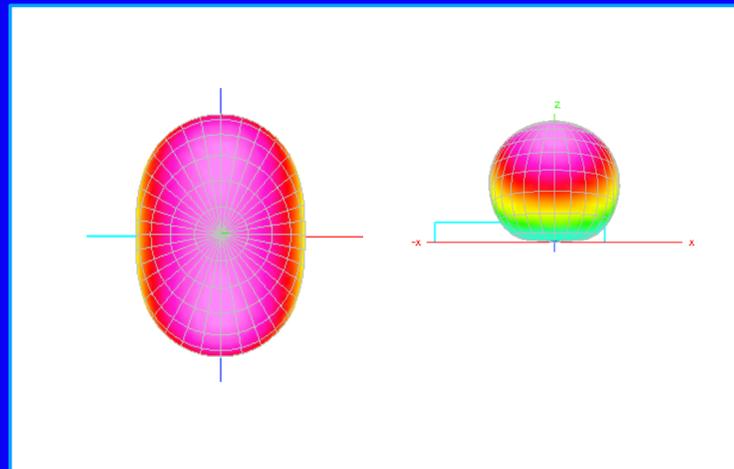


Optimize Your Antennas

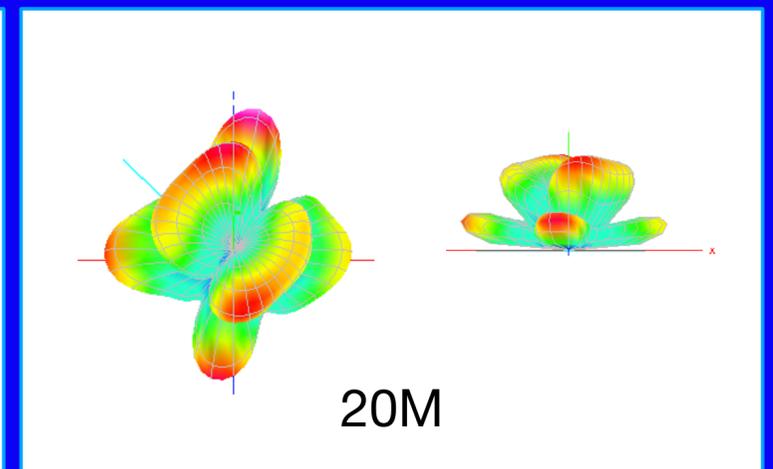
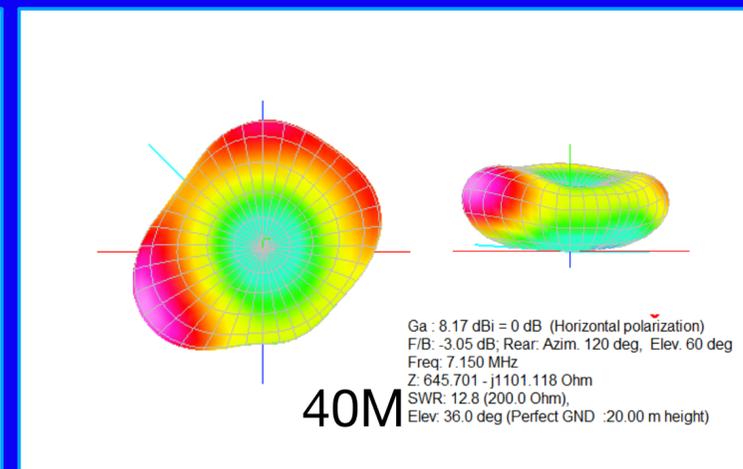
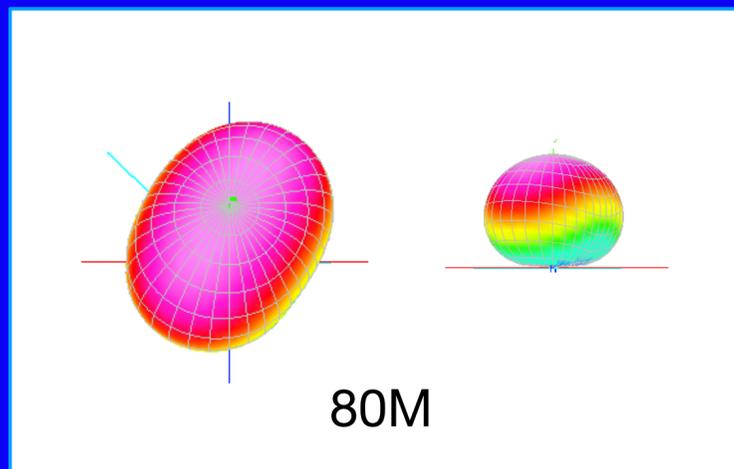
Horizontal
OCF Dipole



Horizontal
13' vertical ends



Horizontal
legs @135 degrees



MMANA-GAL

What It Does

You describe the antenna to the program.....

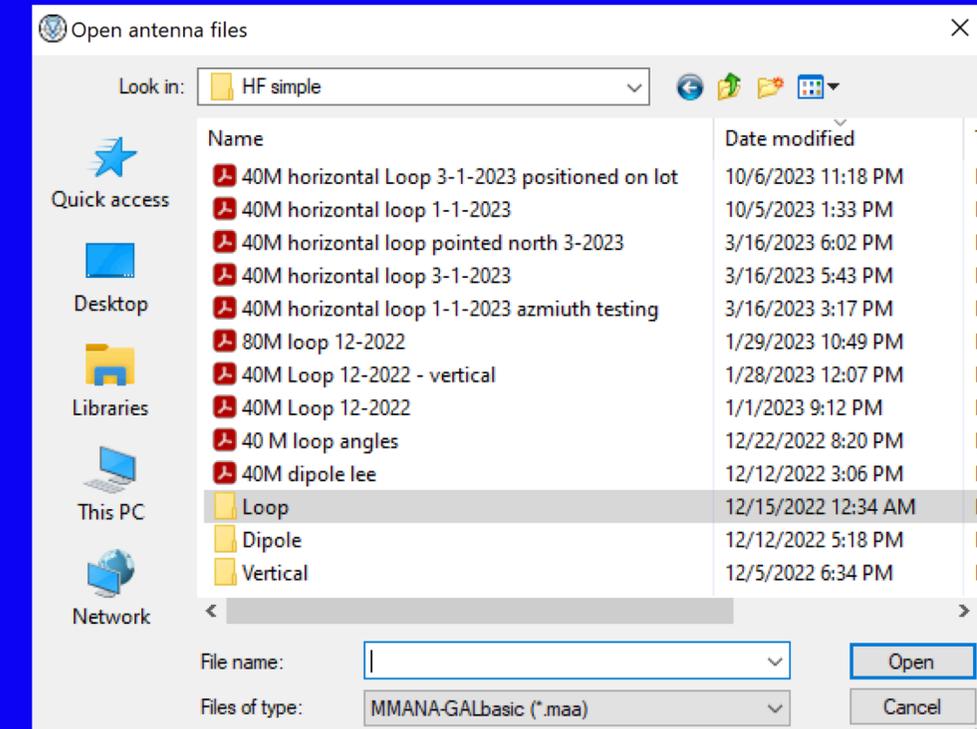
- Wire lengths, diameters, positions
- Source placement
- Loads, transformers, L networks
- Non-radiation transmission lines (incl. loss if desired)
- Ground

Program tells you

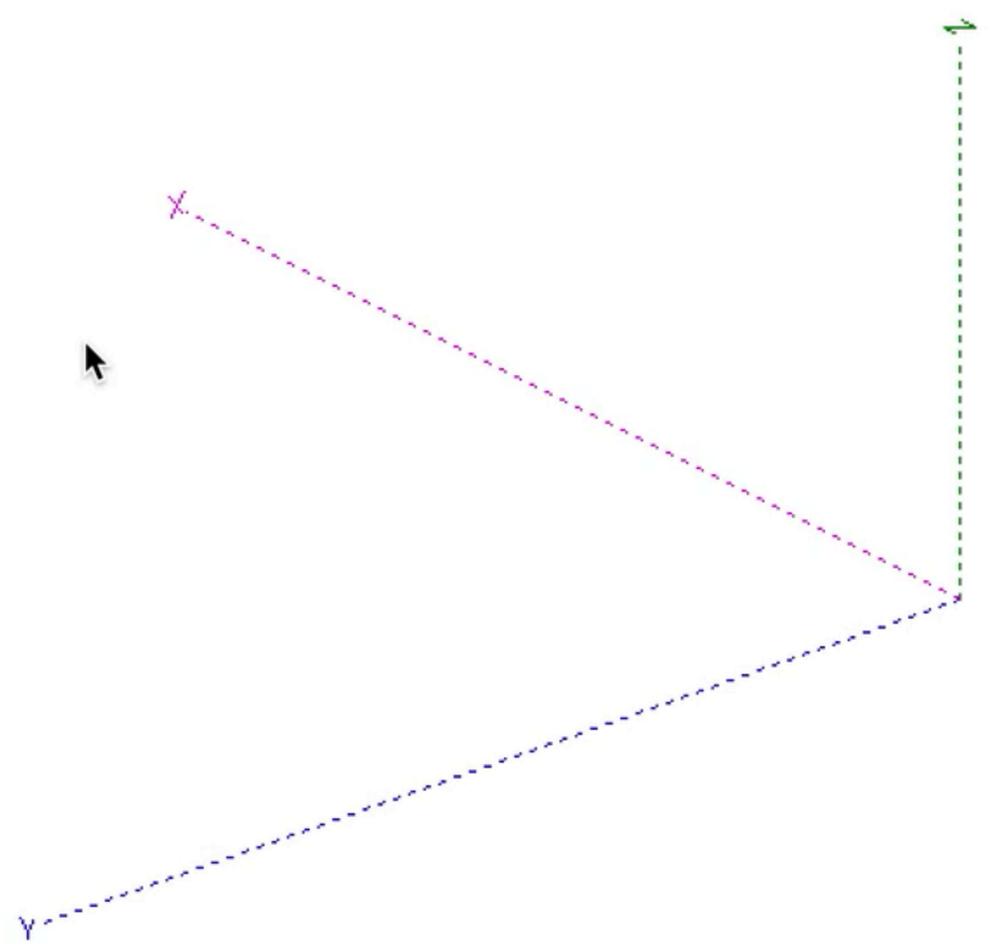
- Radiation Patterns 3D
- Automatic Optimizer (SWR, jX, Gain, F/B, Elevation)
- Frequency characteristics charts
- Antenna comparison
- Interaction with other antennas and conductors*

Practice the Familiar

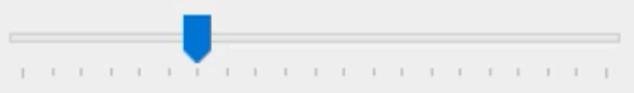
- Start with “known-good” models
- Familiar antennas (dipoles, verticals, loops)
- Study beam basics (Yagis & phased arrays)
- Reproduce validated results
- Small changes in design should result in small changes in performance
- Add small features to “known-good” models



○ Source
× Load



Zoom currents



- Currents
- Segments

Zoom



Activate Windows

Go to Settings to activate Windows.

Selected wire 0

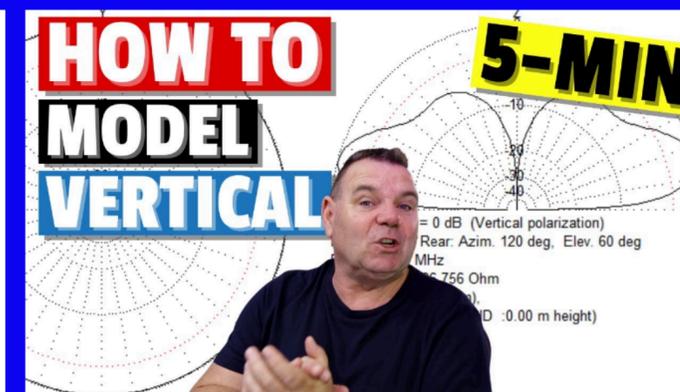
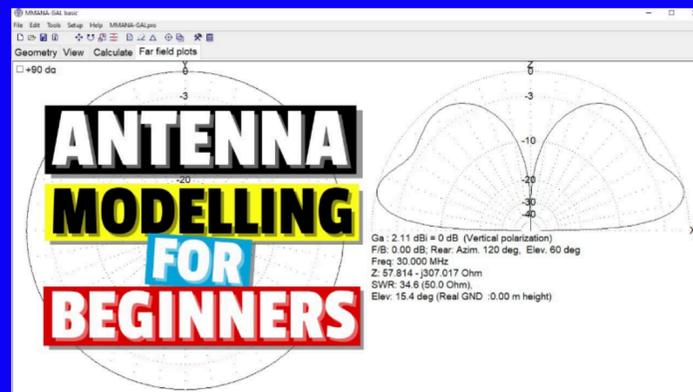
Pen width x 2

Where to get MMANA-GAL Basic

- Tutorials available on YouTube @ DX Commander
- MMANA-GAL Basic version is free only for private, Non-commercial use
- Official Website <http://gal-ana.de>
- To get the basic version go to <http://gal-ana.de/basicmm/en/> and click on “Download”
- Select “Download MMANA-GAL basic version”
- User Group: <https://groups.io/g/mmana-gal>
- Quickstart guide: <http://gal-ana.de/basicmm/en/>

MMANA YouTube videos

Callum, M0MCX - DX Commander



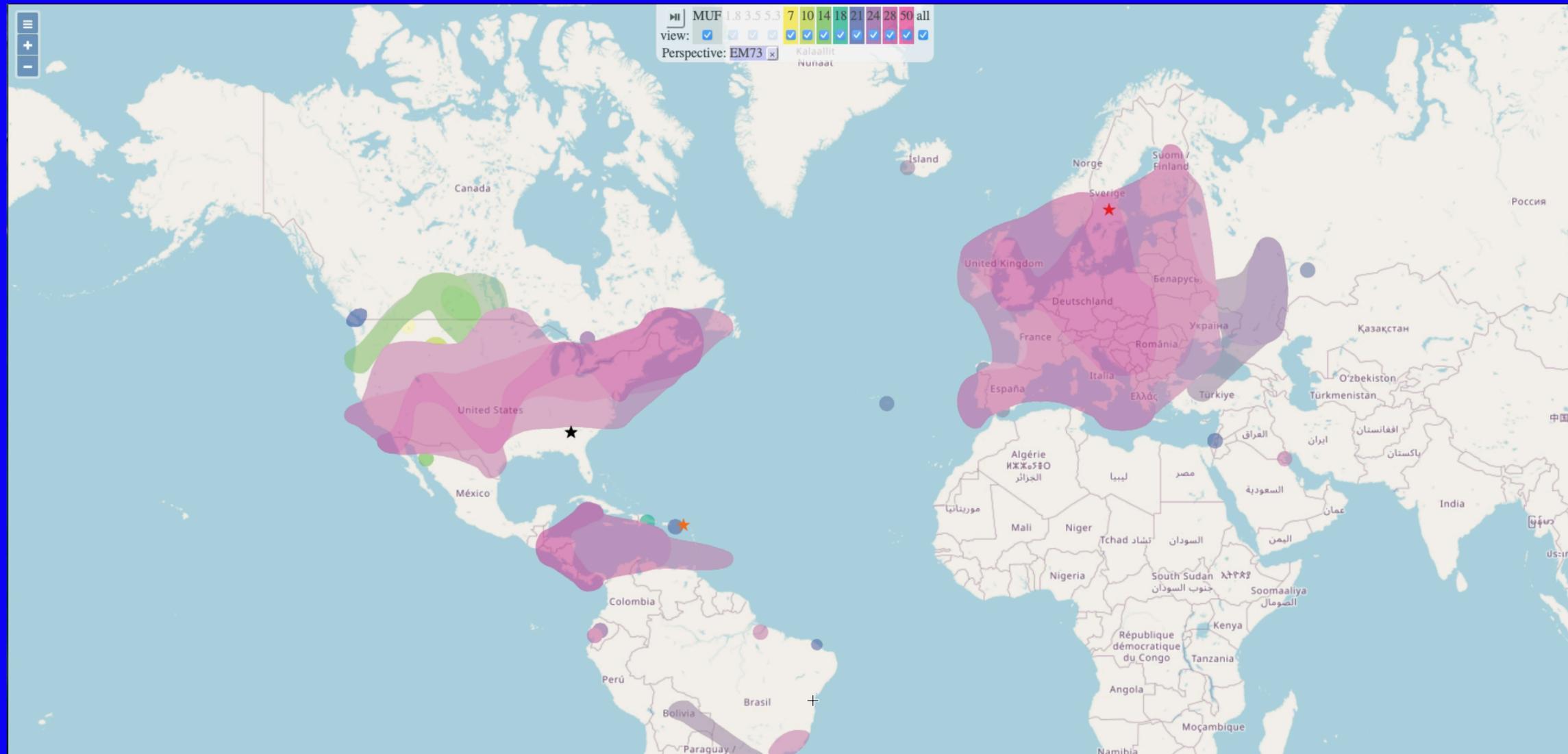
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=dgBcYy6kwWs>

<https://youtube.com/watch?v=iMBQiFAvcRo>

<https://youtube.com/watch?v=Dxedmw0dfjg>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=AbKqqBmeacQ>

Real-Time HF Propagation Visualization Tool

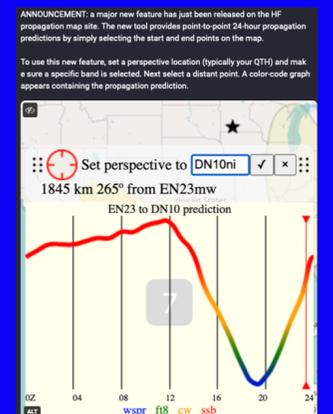


Real time HF Band Openings from the last 15 minutes

Point-to-point 24-hour propagation predictions by simply selecting the start and end points on the map.

Data sources: WSPRnet, Reverse Beacon Network, PSKReporter & DX Cluster

Jon Harder, **NG0E** Also creator of the VHF Propagation Map Tool



Reverse Beacon Network

Consider supporting the RBN! [Donate](#)

Max rows: 100 Max age: 4 Hours New spots: 0

Show Spotters

map distance mi distance km freq mode type snr speed time seen

Spotter (de) Spotted (dx)

callsign:

| <input checked="" type="radio"/> spotter | <input checked="" type="radio"/> spotted | distance mi | freq | mode | type | snr | speed | time | seen |
|---|--|-------------|------|------|------|-----|-------|------|------|
| No spots found for the filter(s) specified. | | | | | | | | | |

Version: v2.2.5

Thank You

Q & A