

# Analyzing an Antenna

Presented by Stephen KE8TEY & Walt W8LTR

# Analyzing an Antenna - What is an Antenna ?

- History
- Theory
- Practice
- Analysis

# What is an Antenna ? - History

- 1830 Faraday connected Magnetism & Electricity
- 1865 Maxwells Equations
- 1880s Hertz Developed Dipole Antenna with a Spark Gap
- 1880s Hertz developed Loop Antenna to receive
- 1901 Marconi transmitted across Atlantic. 200 meter Long Wire
- 1905 Phased Array Marconi & Braun. 1990s Patriot Missile
- 1906 Columbia University antenna experiments
- 1920s Yagi, 1939 Horn, 1940s Parabolic, 1970s Patch, 1980s PIFA
- To Present Day many more

# What is an Antenna ? - Theory

- Some Math -> Let there be Light ->
- Then Maxwell Said in 1865 or So

Gauss's Law

$$\nabla \cdot \mathbf{D} = \rho_V$$

Gauss's Magnetism Law

$$\nabla \cdot \mathbf{B} = 0$$

Faradays Law

$$\nabla \times \mathbf{E} = -\frac{\partial \mathbf{B}}{\partial t}$$

Ampere's Law

$$\nabla \times \mathbf{H} = \frac{\partial \mathbf{D}}{\partial t} + \mathbf{J}$$

=

$$\begin{aligned} & -\frac{1}{2}\partial_\nu g_\mu^a \partial_\nu g_\mu^a - g_s f^{abc} \partial_\mu g_\mu^a g_\mu^b g_\mu^c - \frac{1}{4}g_s^2 f^{abc} f^{ade} g_\mu^a g_\mu^b g_\mu^c g_\mu^d + \\ & \frac{1}{2}i g_s^2 (\bar{q}_i^\sigma \gamma^\mu q_j^\sigma) g_\mu^a + \bar{G}^a \partial^2 G^a + g_s f^{abc} \partial_\mu G^a G^b g_\mu^c - \partial_\nu W_\mu^+ \partial_\nu W_\mu^- - \\ & M^2 W_\mu^+ W_\mu^- - \frac{1}{2}\partial_\nu Z_\mu^0 \partial_\nu Z_\mu^0 - \frac{M^2}{2c_w^2} Z_\mu^0 Z_\mu^0 - \frac{1}{2}\partial_\mu A_\nu \partial_\mu A_\nu - \frac{1}{2}\partial_\mu H \partial_\mu H - \\ & \frac{1}{2}m_h^2 H^2 - \partial_\mu \phi^+ \partial_\mu \phi^- - M^2 \phi^+ \phi^- - \frac{1}{2}\partial_\mu \phi^0 \partial_\mu \phi^0 - \frac{1}{2c_w^2} M \phi^0 \phi^0 - \beta_h [\frac{2M^2}{g^2} + \\ & \frac{2\lambda}{g} H + \frac{1}{2}(H^2 + \phi^0 \phi^0 + 2\phi^+ \phi^-)] + \frac{2M^4}{g^2} \alpha_h - igc_w [\partial_\nu Z_\mu^0 (W_\mu^+ W_\nu^- - \\ & W_\nu^+ W_\mu^-) - Z_\nu^0 (W_\mu^+ \partial_\nu W_\mu^- - W_\mu^- \partial_\nu W_\mu^+) + Z_\mu^0 (W_\nu^+ \partial_\nu W_\mu^- - \\ & W_\nu^- \partial_\nu W_\mu^+) - ig s_w [\partial_\nu A_\mu (W_\mu^+ W_\nu^- - W_\nu^+ W_\mu^-) - A_\nu (W_\mu^+ \partial_\nu W_\mu^- - \\ & W_\nu^- \partial_\nu W_\mu^+) + A_\mu (W_\nu^+ \partial_\nu W_\mu^- - W_\nu^- \partial_\nu W_\mu^+)] - \frac{1}{2}g^2 W_\mu^+ W_\mu^- W_\nu^+ W_\nu^- + \\ & \frac{1}{2}g^2 W_\mu^+ W_\nu^- W_\mu^+ W_\nu^- + g^2 c_w^2 (Z_\mu^0 W_\mu^+ Z_\nu^0 W_\nu^- - Z_\mu^0 Z_\nu^0 W_\mu^+ W_\nu^-) + \\ & g^2 s_w^2 (A_\mu W_\mu^+ A_\nu W_\nu^- - A_\mu A_\nu W_\mu^+ W_\nu^-) + g^2 s_w c_w [A_\mu Z_\nu^0 (W_\mu^+ W_\nu^- - \\ & W_\nu^+ W_\mu^-) - 2A_\mu Z_\mu^0 W_\nu^+ W_\nu^-] - g\alpha [H^3 + H\phi^0 \phi^0 + 2H\phi^+ \phi^-] - \\ & \frac{1}{8}g^2 \alpha_h [H^4 + (\phi^0)^4 + 4(\phi^+ \phi^-)^2 + 4(\phi^0)^2 \phi^+ \phi^- + 4H^2 \phi^+ \phi^- + 2(\phi^0)^2 H^2] - \\ & g M W_\mu^+ W_\mu^- H - \frac{1}{2}g \frac{M}{c_w^2} Z_\mu^0 Z_\mu^0 H - \frac{1}{2}ig [W_\mu^+ (\phi^0 \partial_\mu \phi^- - \phi^- \partial_\mu \phi^0) - \\ & W_\mu^- (\phi^0 \partial_\mu \phi^+ - \phi^+ \partial_\mu \phi^0)] + \frac{1}{2}g [W_\mu^+ (H \partial_\mu \phi^- - \phi^- \partial_\mu H) - W_\mu^- (H \partial_\mu \phi^+ - \\ & \phi^+ \partial_\mu H)] + \frac{1}{2}g \frac{1}{c_w} (Z_\mu^0 (H \partial_\mu \phi^0 - \phi^0 \partial_\mu H) - ig \frac{s_w}{c_w} M Z_\mu^0 (W_\mu^+ \phi^- - W_\mu^- \phi^+) + \\ & ig s_w M A_\mu (W_\mu^+ \phi^- - W_\mu^- \phi^+) - ig \frac{1-2c_w^2}{2c_w} Z_\mu^0 (\phi^+ \partial_\mu \phi^- - \phi^- \partial_\mu \phi^+) + \\ & ig s_w A_\mu (\phi^+ \partial_\mu \phi^- - \phi^- \partial_\mu \phi^+) - \frac{1}{4}g^2 W_\mu^+ W_\mu^- [H^2 + (\phi^0)^2 + 2\phi^+ \phi^-] - \\ & \frac{1}{4}g^2 \frac{1}{c_w^2} Z_\mu^0 Z_\mu^0 [H^2 + (\phi^0)^2 + 2(2s_w^2 - 1)^2 \phi^+ \phi^-] - \frac{1}{2}g^2 \frac{s_w^2}{c_w} Z_\mu^0 \phi^0 (W_\mu^+ \phi^- + \\ & W_\mu^- \phi^+) - \frac{1}{2}ig \frac{s_w}{c_w} Z_\mu^0 H (W_\mu^+ \phi^- - W_\mu^- \phi^+) + \frac{1}{2}g^2 s_w A_\mu \phi^0 (W_\mu^+ \phi^- + \\ & W_\mu^- \phi^+) + \frac{1}{2}ig^2 s_w A_\mu H (W_\mu^+ \phi^- - W_\mu^- \phi^+) - g^2 \frac{s_w}{c_w} (2c_w^2 - 1) Z_\mu^0 A_\mu \phi^+ \phi^- - \\ & g^1 s_w^2 A_\mu A_\mu \phi^+ \phi^- - \bar{e}^\lambda (\gamma \partial + m_e^\lambda) e^\lambda - \bar{\nu}^\lambda \gamma \partial \nu^\lambda - \bar{u}_j^\lambda (\gamma \partial + m_u^\lambda) u_j^\lambda - \\ & d_j^\lambda (\gamma \partial + m_d^\lambda) d_j^\lambda + ig s_w A_\mu [-(\bar{e}^\lambda \gamma^\mu e^\lambda) + \frac{2}{3}(\bar{u}_j^\lambda \gamma^\mu u_j^\lambda) - \frac{1}{3}(d_j^\lambda \gamma^\mu d_j^\lambda)] + \\ & \frac{ig}{4c_w} Z_\mu^0 [(\bar{\nu}^\lambda \gamma^\mu (1 + \gamma^5) \nu^\lambda) + (\bar{e}^\lambda \gamma^\mu (4s_w^2 - 1 - \gamma^5) e^\lambda) + (\bar{u}_j^\lambda \gamma^\mu (\frac{4}{3}s_w^2 - \\ & 1 - \gamma^5) u_j^\lambda) + (\bar{d}_j^\lambda \gamma^\mu (1 - \frac{8}{3}s_w^2 - \gamma^5) d_j^\lambda)] + \frac{ig}{2\sqrt{2}} W_\mu^+ [(\bar{\nu}^\lambda \gamma^\mu (1 + \gamma^5) \nu^\lambda) + \\ & (\bar{u}_j^\lambda \gamma^\mu (1 + \gamma^5) C_{\lambda\kappa} d_j^\kappa)] + \frac{ig}{2\sqrt{2}} W_\mu^- [(\bar{e}^\lambda \gamma^\mu (1 + \gamma^5) e^\lambda) + (\bar{d}_j^\kappa C_{\lambda\kappa}^\dagger \gamma^\mu (1 + \\ & \gamma^5) u_j^\lambda)] + \frac{ig}{2\sqrt{2}} \frac{m_h^2}{M} [-\phi^+ (\bar{\nu}^\lambda (1 - \gamma^5) e^\lambda) + \phi^- (\bar{e}^\lambda (1 + \gamma^5) \nu^\lambda)] - \\ & \frac{g}{2} \frac{m_h^2}{M} [H (\bar{e}^\lambda e^\lambda) + i\phi^0 (\bar{e}^\lambda \gamma^5 e^\lambda)] + \frac{ig}{2M\sqrt{2}} \phi^+ [-m_h^2 (\bar{u}_j^\lambda C_{\lambda\kappa} (1 - \gamma^5) d_j^\kappa) + \\ & m_h^2 (\bar{u}_j^\lambda C_{\lambda\kappa} (1 + \gamma^5) d_j^\kappa) + \frac{ig}{2M\sqrt{2}} \phi^- [m_h^2 (\bar{d}_j^\lambda C_{\lambda\kappa}^\dagger (1 + \gamma^5) u_j^\kappa) - m_h^2 (\bar{d}_j^\lambda C_{\lambda\kappa}^\dagger (1 - \\ & \gamma^5) u_j^\kappa)] - \frac{g}{2} \frac{m_h^2}{M} H (\bar{u}_j^\lambda u_j^\lambda) - \frac{g}{2} \frac{m_h^2}{M} H (\bar{d}_j^\lambda d_j^\lambda) + \frac{ig}{2} \frac{m_h^2}{M} \phi^0 (\bar{u}_j^\lambda \gamma^5 u_j^\lambda) - \\ & \frac{ig}{2} \frac{m_h^2}{M} \phi^0 (\bar{d}_j^\lambda \gamma^5 d_j^\lambda) + \bar{X}^+ (\partial^2 - M^2) X^+ + \bar{X}^- (\partial^2 - M^2) X^- + \bar{X}^0 (\partial^2 - \\ & \frac{M^2}{c_w^2}) X^0 + \bar{Y} \partial^2 Y + igc_w W_\mu^+ (\partial_\mu \bar{X}^0 X^- - \partial_\mu \bar{X}^+ X^0) + ig s_w W_\mu^+ (\partial_\mu \bar{Y} X^- - \\ & \partial_\mu \bar{X}^+ Y) + igc_w W_\mu^- (\partial_\mu \bar{X}^- X^0 - \partial_\mu \bar{X}^0 X^+) + ig s_w W_\mu^- (\partial_\mu \bar{X}^- Y - \\ & \partial_\mu \bar{Y} X^+) + igc_w Z_\mu^0 (\partial_\mu \bar{X}^+ X^+ - \partial_\mu \bar{X}^- X^-) + ig s_w A_\mu (\partial_\mu \bar{X}^+ X^+ - \\ & \partial_\mu \bar{X}^- X^-) - \frac{1}{2}g M [\bar{X}^+ X^+ H + \bar{X}^- X^- H + \frac{1}{c_w} \bar{X}^0 X^0 H] + \\ & \frac{1-2c_w^2}{2c_w} ig M [\bar{X}^+ X^0 \phi^+ - \bar{X}^- X^0 \phi^-] + \frac{1}{2c_w} ig M [\bar{X}^0 X^- \phi^+ - \bar{X}^0 X^+ \phi^-] + \\ & ig M s_w [\bar{X}^0 X^- \phi^+ - \bar{X}^0 X^+ \phi^-] + \frac{1}{2}ig M [\bar{X}^+ X^+ \phi^0 - \bar{X}^- X^- \phi^0] \end{aligned}$$

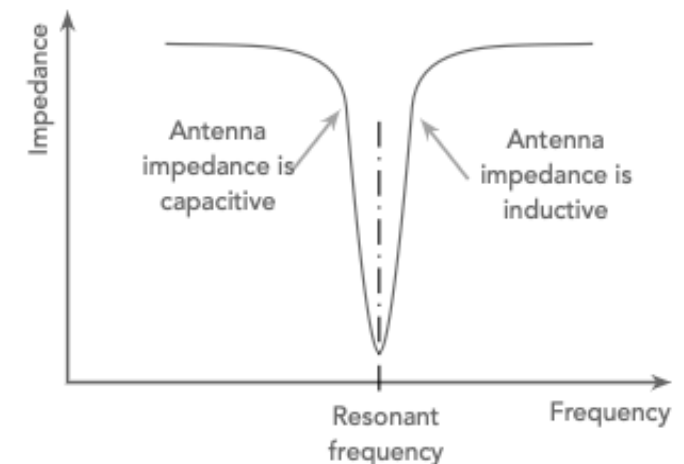
≈ Let There be Light

# What is an Antenna ? In Practice – More Math!

- VSWR Antenna System Match =  $VSWR = |V^{MAX}| / |V^{MIN}|$  Reflected Wave or Impedance / Resistance
- A Dipole  $\frac{1}{2} \lambda$  at Resonance has an Impedance  $73 \Omega$  purely Resistive  
SWR for a Resonant Dipole =  $73/50 = 1.46$
- Antenna Resonance  $f = 1 / (2 \times \pi \times \sqrt{L \times C})$  ,  $X_c = 1/2\pi fc$   $X_L = 2\pi fL$
- Wavelength  $\frac{1}{4} \lambda = 984 \times .25 \times .95 / 146.52 = 1.6 \text{ ft or } 19.1'' \text{ or } 48.6 \text{ cm}$
- Length of Coax RG400  $\frac{1}{4} \lambda$  at 146.52 Mhz in feet is =  
 $984 \times .25 \times .695 / 146.52 = 1.167 \text{ feet or } 14.00'' \text{ or } 35.56 \text{ cm}$

# What is an Antenna ? In Practice

- An Ideal Dipole will have an Impedance of  $\sim 73 \Omega$
- An Ideal Vertical will have an impedance of  $\sim 36 \Omega$
- Baluns are widely used to get to  $50 \Omega$  at feed point.
- VSWR Minimum is for the Transceivers benefit.
- VSWR =1 is not necessarily the most efficient.
- Resonance is the most efficient place to operate.

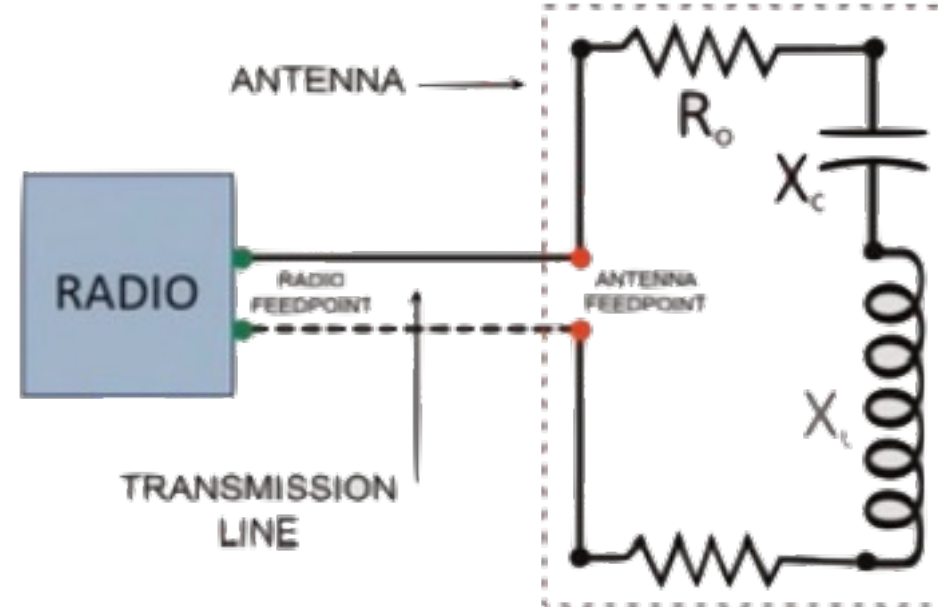
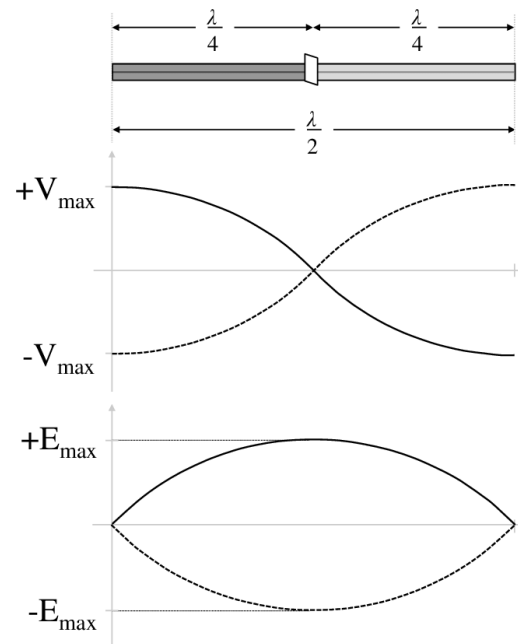


Variation of impedance of antenna

# What is an Antenna ? In Practice

- Antennas are used to transmit and receive electromagnetic energy.

Current Voltage Distribution



# What is an Antenna ? – Analysis

- VSWR
- Time Domain Refractometry
- Resonance at Frequency
- Impudence er Impedance
- Length of Feed Line Coax
- Efficiency
- Phase
- Polarization



# What is an Antenna? – Analysis – Our Tools

- RigExpert AA-55 Zoom – Walter W8LTR
- RigExpert 230 – Stephen KE8TEY

# What is an Antenna? – Analyze – AA55 Zoom

Frequency range: 0.06 to 55 MHz

Frequency entry: 1 Hz resolution

Measurement for 25, 50, 75 and 100-Ohm systems

SWR measurement range: 1 to 100 in numerical modes,  
1 to 10 in chart modes

SWR display: numerical or analog indicator

R and X range: 0...10000, -10000...10000 in numerical modes,  
0...1000, -1000...1000 in chart modes

Display modes:

- SWR at single or multiple frequencies
- SWR, return loss, R, X, Z, L, C and phase angle at single frequency
- SWR chart, 100 points
- R, X chart, 100 points
- Smith chart, 100 points
- Return loss chart, 100 points
- Cable tools (loss and characteristic impedance)

Optional open-short-load calibration.

Non Volatile memory:

- 10 slots to save measurement results

RF output:

- Connector type: UHF (SO-239)
- Output signal shape: square, 0.06 to 55 MHz
- Output power: +13 dBm (at 50 Ohm load)

Power:

- Two 1.5V alkaline batteries, type AA
- Two 1.2V Ni-MH batteries, type AA \*
- Max. 4 hours of continuous measurement, max. 2 days in stand-by mode when fully charged batteries are used
- When the analyzer is connected to a PC or a DC adapter with USB socket, it takes power from these sources

Interface:

- 320×240 color TFT display
- 6×3 keys on the water-proof keypad
- Multilingual menus and help screens
- USB connection to a personal computer

Dimensions: 103 mm x 207 mm x 37 mm (4.1 in x 8.1 in x 1.4 in)

Operating temperature: 0...40 °C (32...104 °F)

Weight: 310 g (10.9 Oz) w/o batteries

Warranty: 2 years

GTIN-13: 4820185420099

RigExpert AA-55 ZOOM is made in Ukraine.

Specifications are subject to change without notice.

\* Batteries are not included with the analyzer.



# What is an Antenna – Analyze Walter W8LTR

- The following tasks are easily accomplished by using this analyzer:

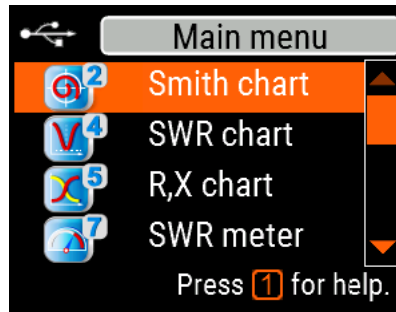
- Rapid check-out of an antenna
- Tuning an antenna to resonance
- Comparing characteristics of an antenna before and after specific event (rain, hurricane, etc.)
- Making coaxial stubs or measuring their parameters
- Cable testing, measuring cable loss and characteristic impedance
- Measuring capacitance or inductance of reactive loads

1. Antenna connector
2. Liquid crystal display
3. Keypad
4. USB connector

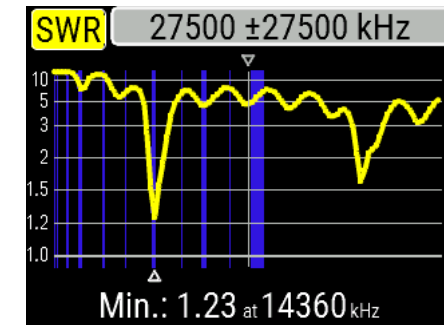


# What is an Antenna – Analyze with the AA-55 Zoom

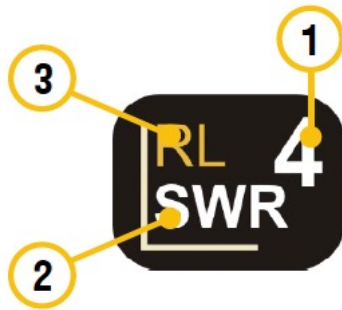
- Main Menu



## SWR Chart



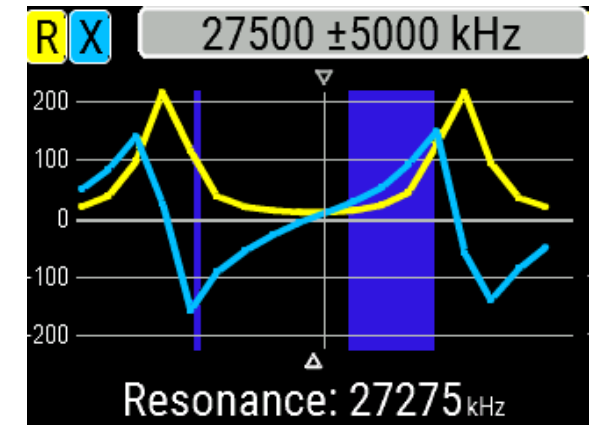
- Multifunctional Keys



## Data Screen



## R,X Chart

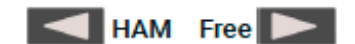
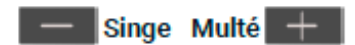
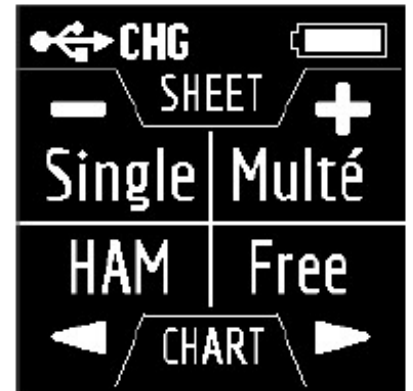


# What is an Antenna? – Analyze – RigExpert230

Operating frequency: 100 kHz – 230 MHz  
Size: 185 \* 40 \* 33 mm (7,3 in x 1,6 in x 1,3 in)  
Weight: 185 grams (6.5 Oz) (unpacked, with battery installed)  
Type of antenna connector: SO-239  
Number of Enter Keys: 6  
Display: monochrome e-paper, 200 \* 200 pixels.  
Type of battery used: Li-ion 18650 (included)  
PC Connector Type: USB 2.0 Type-C  
Charging Port Type: USB Type-C  
Bluetooth Availability: Yes, Bluetooth ver. 4.2 BLE  
Single-mode, Class B  
Battery Charge Time: 3 hours.  
RF Power: -10 dBm (at 50 Ohm load)  
Minimum frequency step: 1 kHz  
Operating temperature: 0...40 °C (32...104 °F)




Main Screen

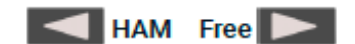
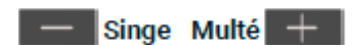
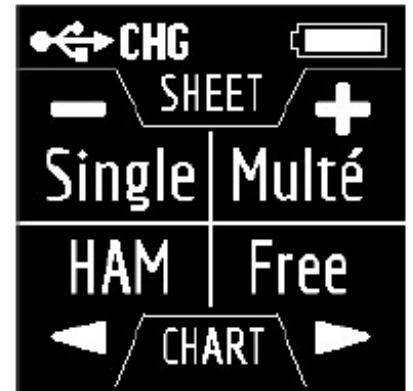


# What is an Antenna? – Analyze – RigExpert230

- 6 Buttons to Press

The Single and Multé functions display the measurement result as numbers, while the HAM and Free functions display the measurement results as numbers and charts. When you press  in the Main Menu, 5 information screens will be available.

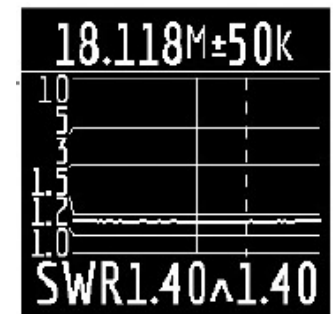
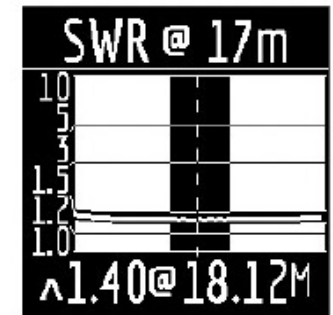
Main Screen



# What is an Antenna? – Analyze – RigExpert230

- **Single** is a measurement of all parameters. The mode started is started by pressing the Single button
- **Multé** is a new mode, in which you can quickly assess how well your antenna works on different HAM bands. The result is displayed as stars.
- **HAM** mode, the SWR icon and the range over which the measurement is carried out are displayed at the top of the screen.
- **Free** mode is useful for survey measurement of the antenna in a wide frequency range or for measuring the SWR in a very narrow predetermined area.



Switch From SWR to Free Mode by Pressing – or + Key



# What is an Antenna? – Analyze – RigExpert230

- Set the Center Frequency. A long Press of the  While in Free Mode



- Settings Menu in the Main Menu press
- Press  Adjust User Settings 
- Then cycle thru



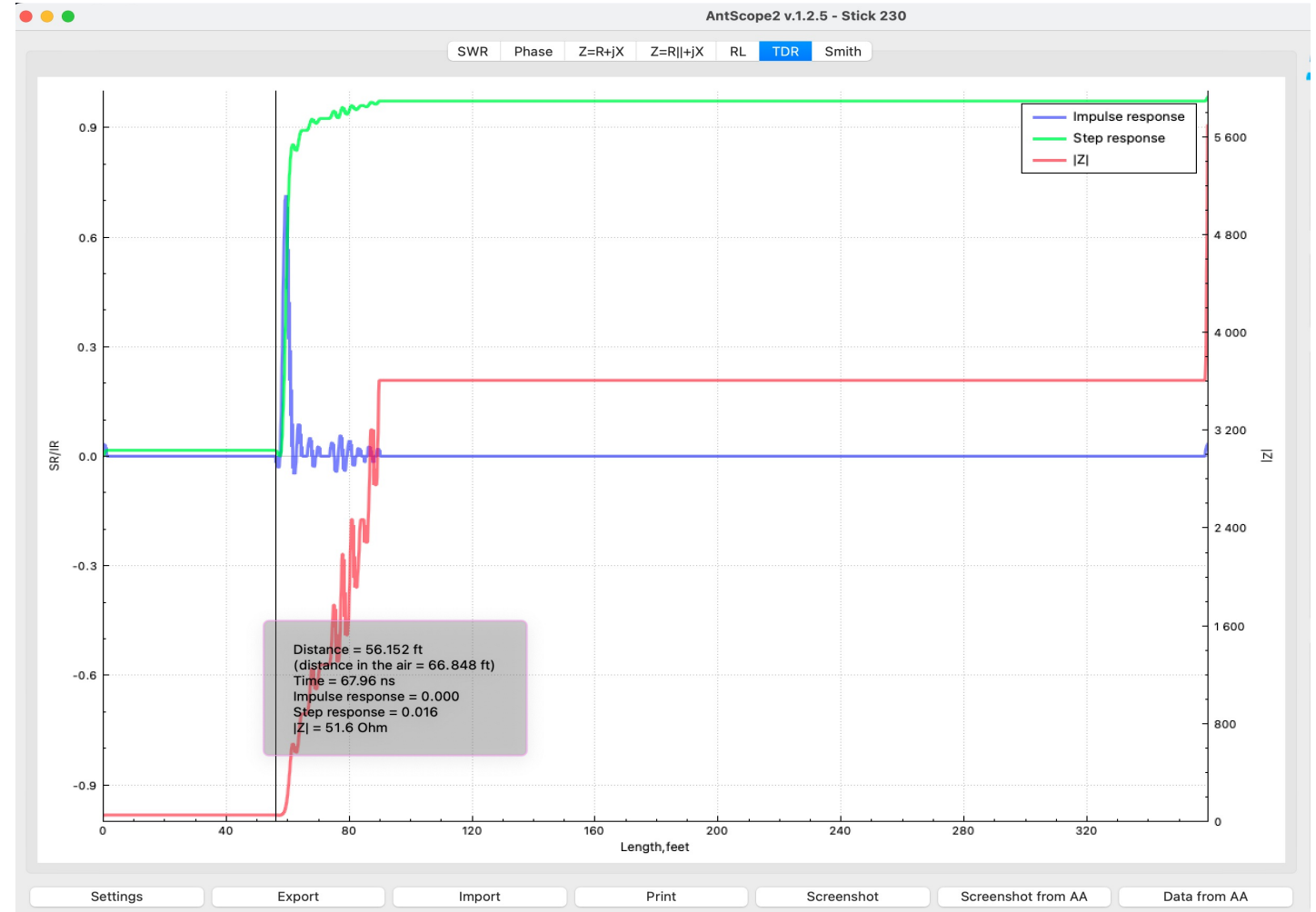
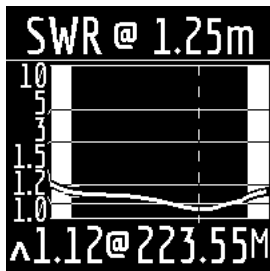
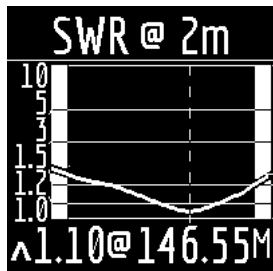
- Turn on/off Bluetooth, Enable screen inversion, Analyzer automatic shutdown time. Choosing ITU region, Band Search Normal / Deep , Calibration On / Off, System Z0 50, Factory Reset, Clear Slots



# What is an Antenna? – Analyze – Software

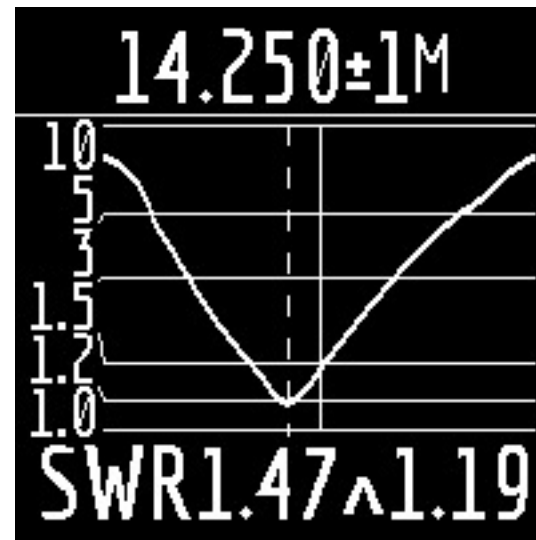
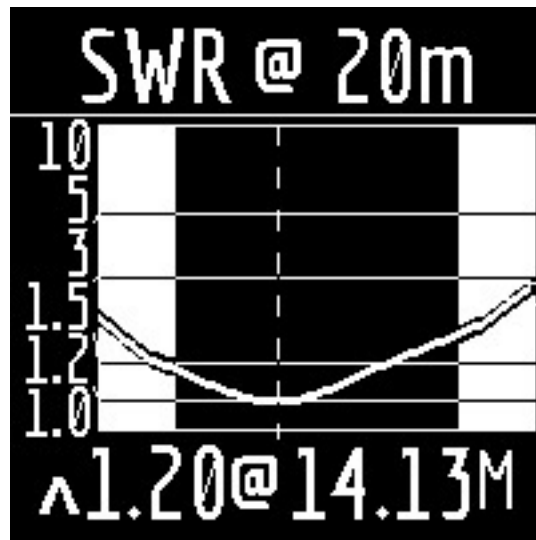
KE8TEY C\*met 2m / 1.25m /70cm Tri-Band TDR Thru Bulkhead

- AntScope2

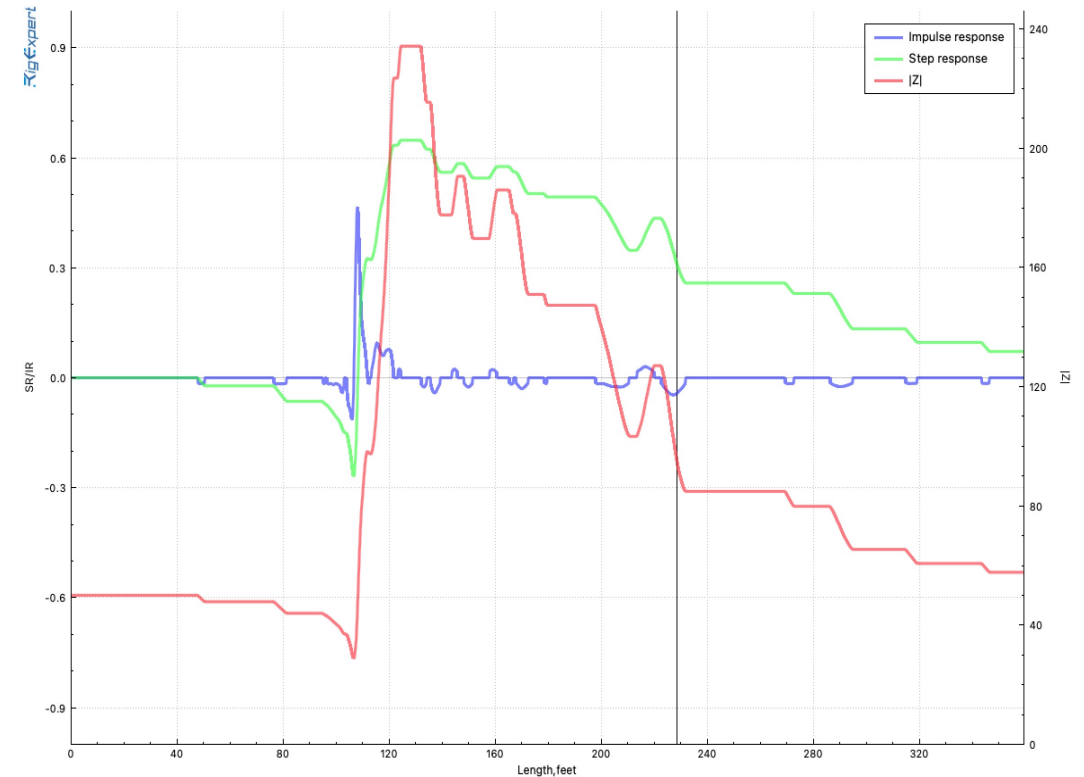


# What is an Antenna - Why Analyze?

- Youth On The Air 2022 Holiday Inn Hex Beam 20 Meters

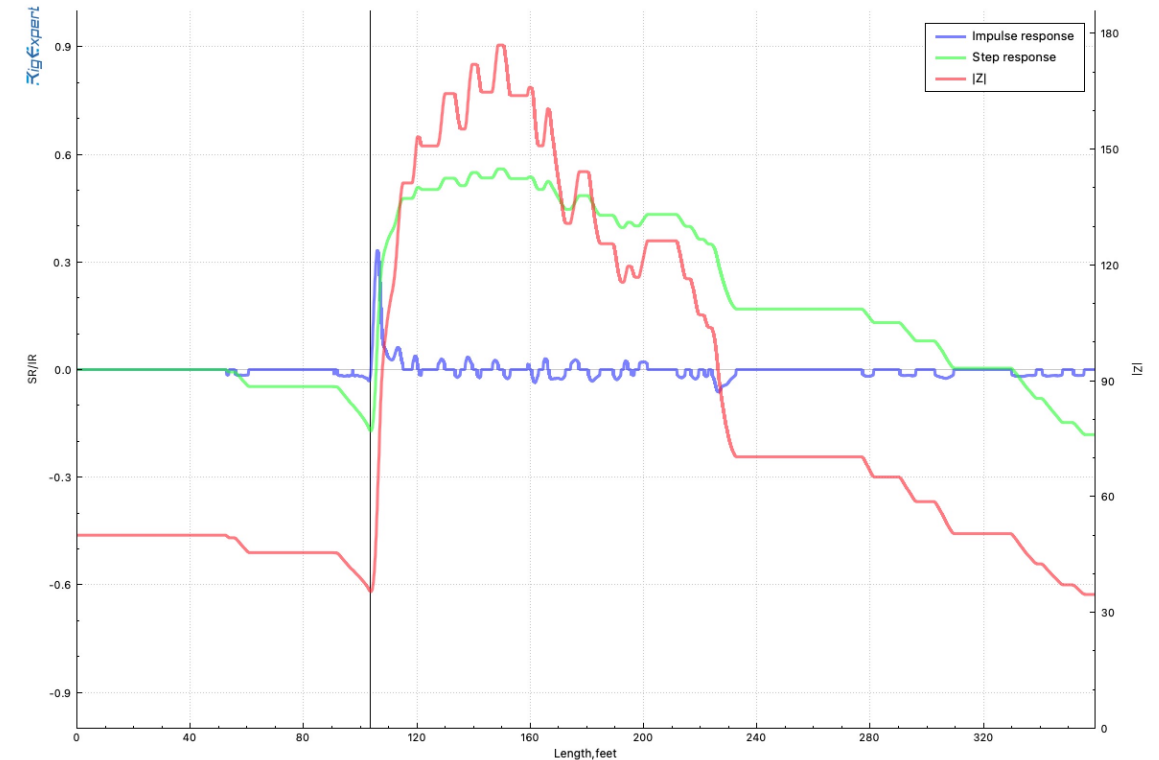
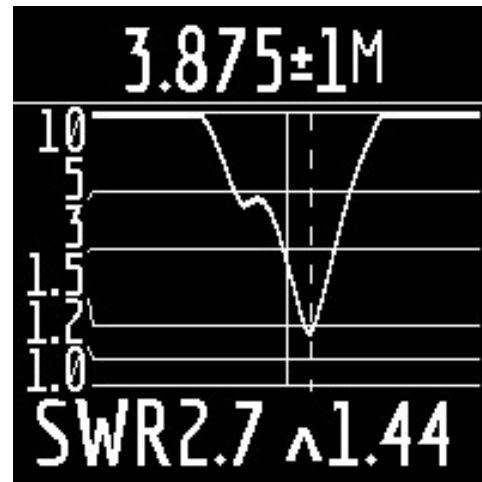
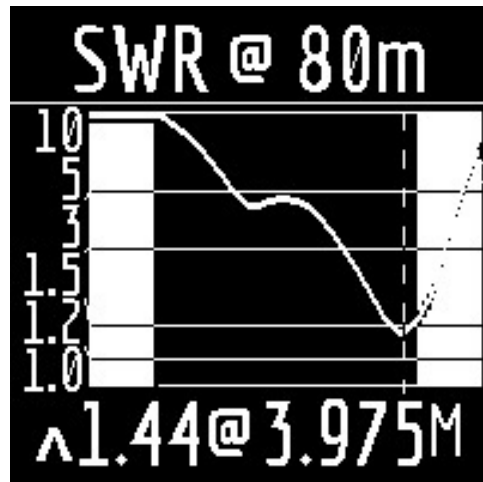


- Along with 17,15, 12, 10 meters



# What is an Antenna - Why Analyze?

- Youth On The Air 2022 Holiday Inn Vertical

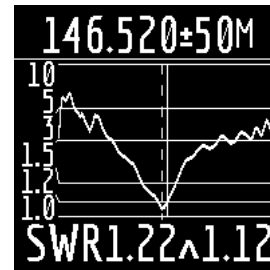
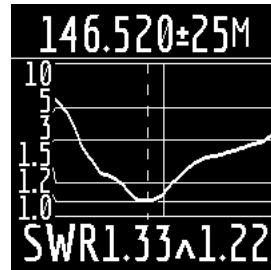
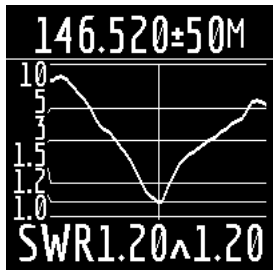


Make Informed Decisions!

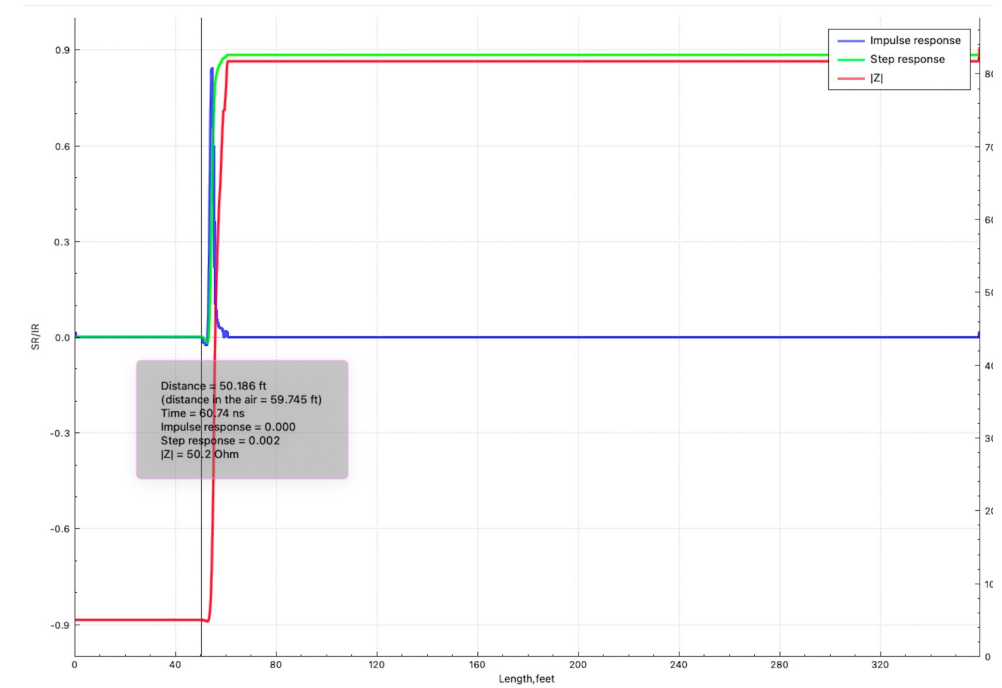
# What is an Antenna - Why Analyze?

- 2 Meter Antenna Various Cable Lengths

146.52Mhz ABR 6ft    146.52 RG400  $\approx 1 \lambda$     146.52 LMR 400 50ft



TDR LMR 400 50ft



Make Informed Decisions!

# Analyzing an Antenna – Some Observations

- VSWR is for the health of the Transmitter.
- VSWR is close but not Exactly Resonance in all cases.
- Resonance is good
- All Antennas can send and Receive
- All Antennas have Resistance, Inductance & Capacitance
- Antennas can bite at their ends.
- The Average person uses over 10 Antennas / Day
- Maxwell was a cool dude right there with Einstein, Newton....
  - Unified Faraday, Gauss, Ampere, Ohm
  - Alternating Electric Fields create Alternating Magnetic Fields
  - There is no Magnetic Monopole



# Questions & Comments

- Thank you for your Time!
- Walt thank you!
- WCARA thank you!

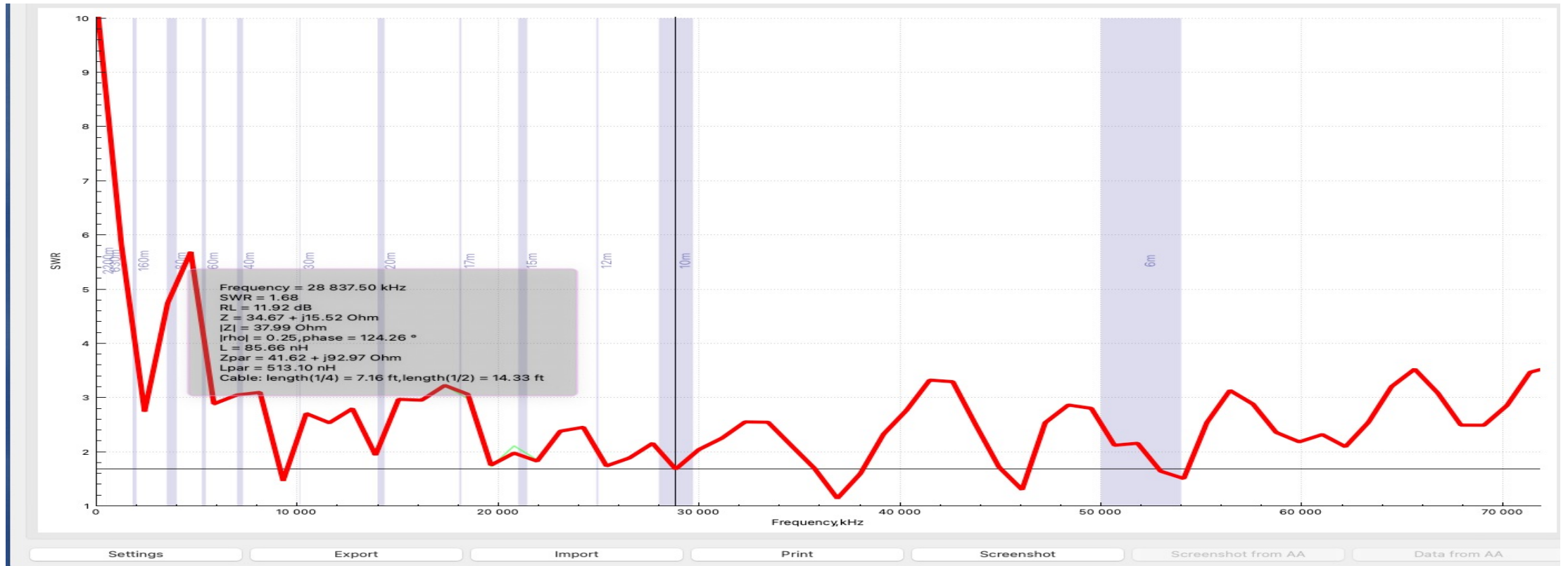
# Additional Scans

- Walt's Defective Cable



# Additional Scans

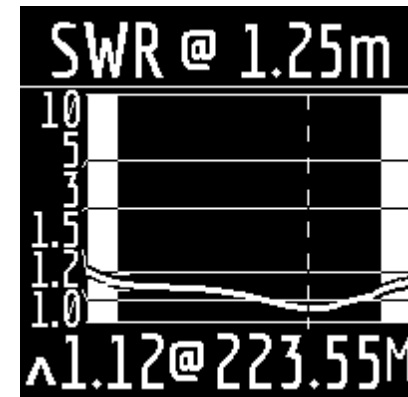
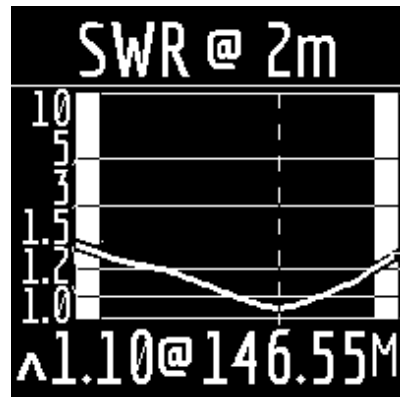
- Stephens EMCOMM II





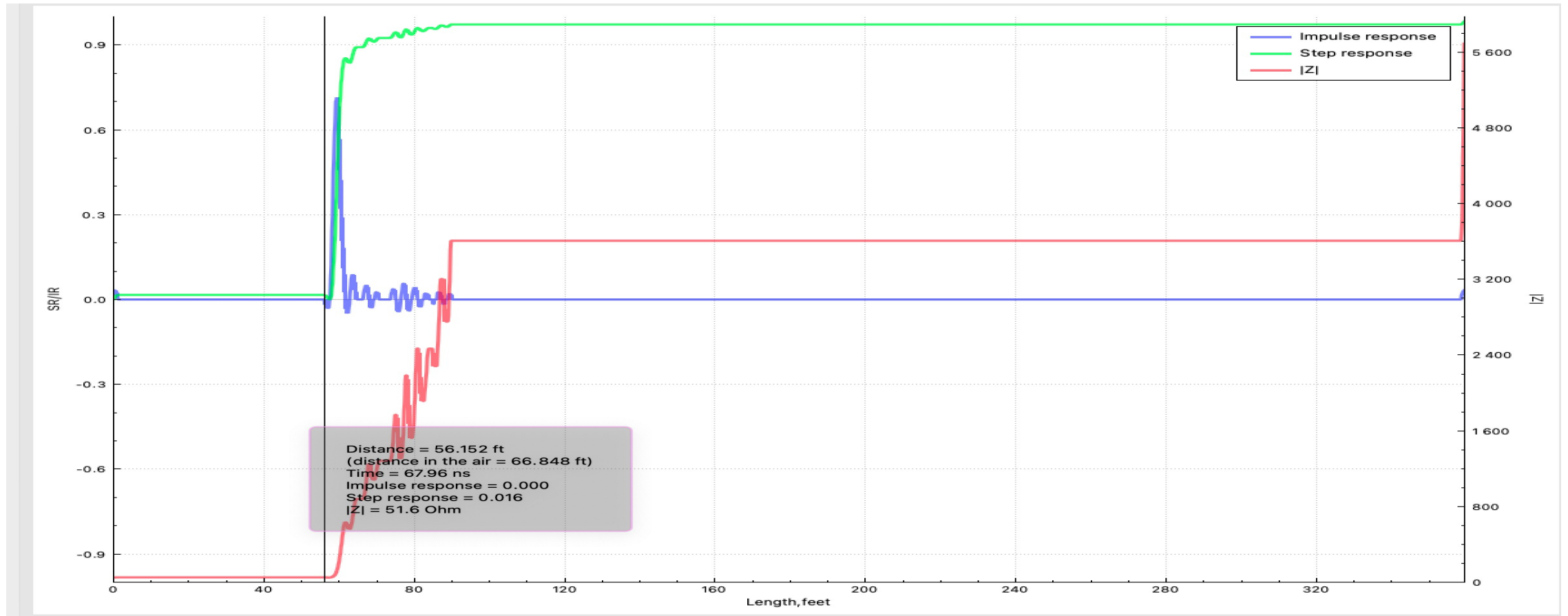
# Additional Scans

- KE8TEY C\*met 2m / 1.25m /70cm Tri-Band



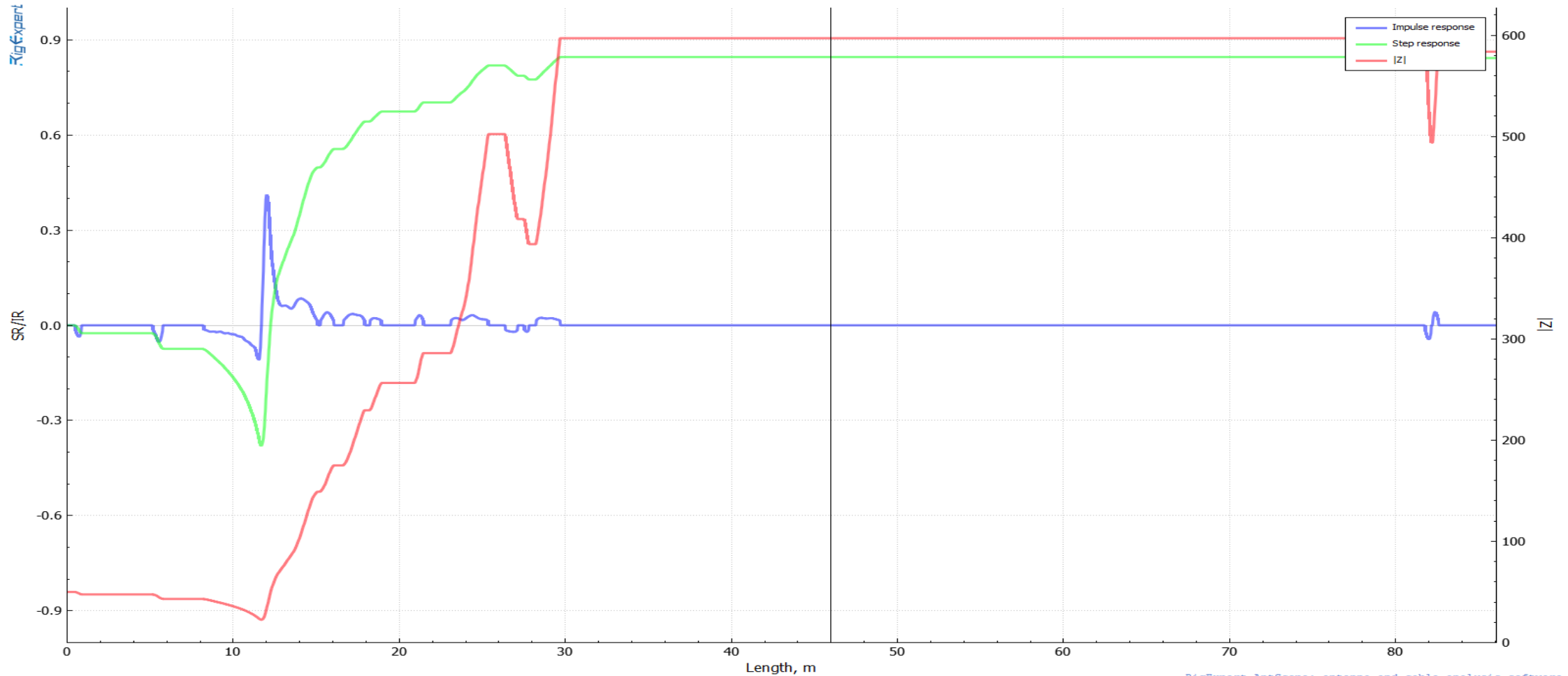
# Additional Scans

KE8TEY C\*met 2m / 1.25m / 70cm Tri-Band TDR Thru Bulkhead



# Additional Scans

WC8VOA North Beam Cable Splices



RigExpert AntScope: antenna and cable analysis software

# Additional Scans

WC8VOA West Beam

