# An Introduction to the NanoVNA H4



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#### What is a vector network analyzer?

It is a device to analyze, diagnose and simulate networks. A network can be 4G on your cell phone, the WiFi network in your home, the computer network at the office. In this case it is the RF network we create when we transmit and receive with our ham radios. The most common use for hams is checking the VSWR of our antennas. It does have a signal generator but only transmits to S1. It receives on both S1 and S2.

#### NanoVNA H4 Specifications

- 1. Size: approx 5 "x 3" x 5/8"
- 2. 4 inch color touch screen
- 3. Power: USB Type C 5V 200mA, Built-in 1950 mAh 3.7V lithium battery
- 4. Measurement Frequency: 10KHz -1.5GHz
- 5. Measurement Range: 70dB (50 kHz-300 MHz), 60dB (300M-900 MHz),

40dB(0.9G-1.5GHz)

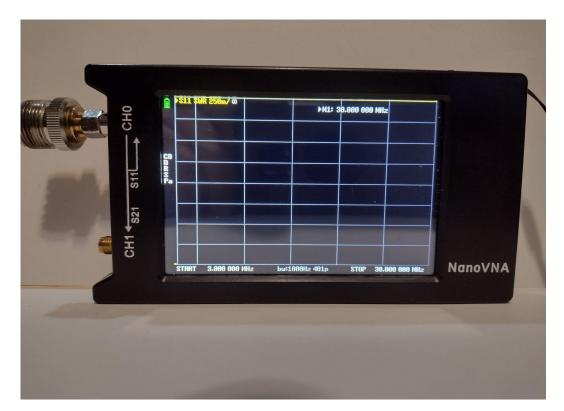
6. Number of Data Points: 101 (with firmware upgrade 401)

7. Display Trace - 4, Markers - 4 (8 with upgrade), Save Settings - 5 (now 6)

### Tour of the NanoVNA H4: Screen

Top L to R:

- 1. Battery charge
- 2. Space for four trace labels
- 3. M1 value of current marker
- Left side: Calibration status
- Bottom: 1. Start and Stop Freq
  - 2. Bandwidth & data points



# **Top and Bottom**

Top: 1. On/Off switch

2. Toggle switch for L/R movement of marker.

Bottom: Type C USB connector for charging and computer connection.





### Interfaces

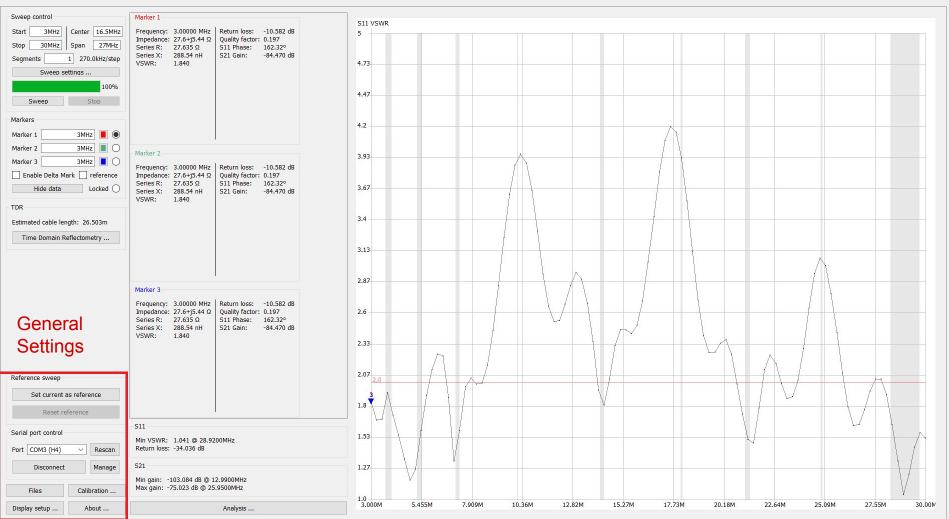
There are three ways to view the graphs.

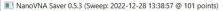
- 1. The screen built into the NanoVNA H4
- 2. NanoVNASaver software on your Windows, Mac OS or linux computer and connect both by a USB cable
- 3. Android phone or tablet. Download NanoVNA Web APP and connect.
- 4. Last I checked they were still working on an app for iPhone

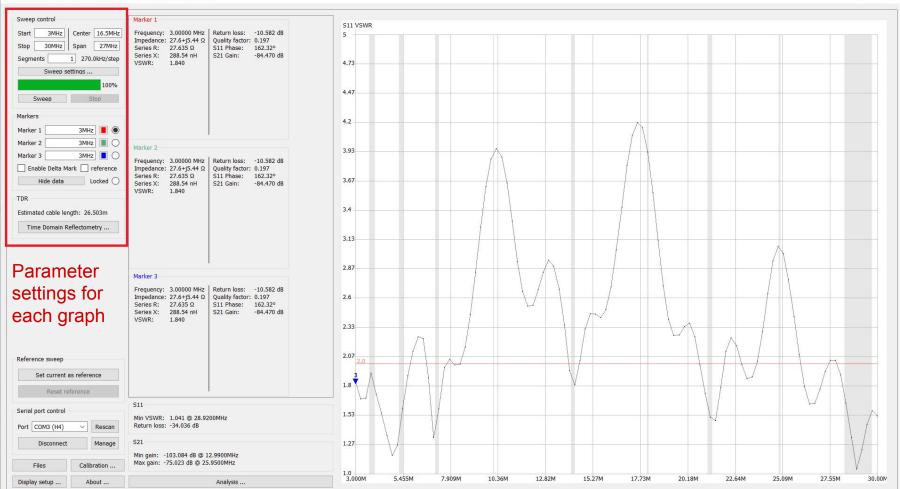
I almost always connect my NanoVNA H4 to my computer with a USB cable. I like the user interface with the NanoVNASaver software.

#### INanoVNA Saver 0.5.3 (Sweep: 2022-12-28 13:38:57 @ 101 points)

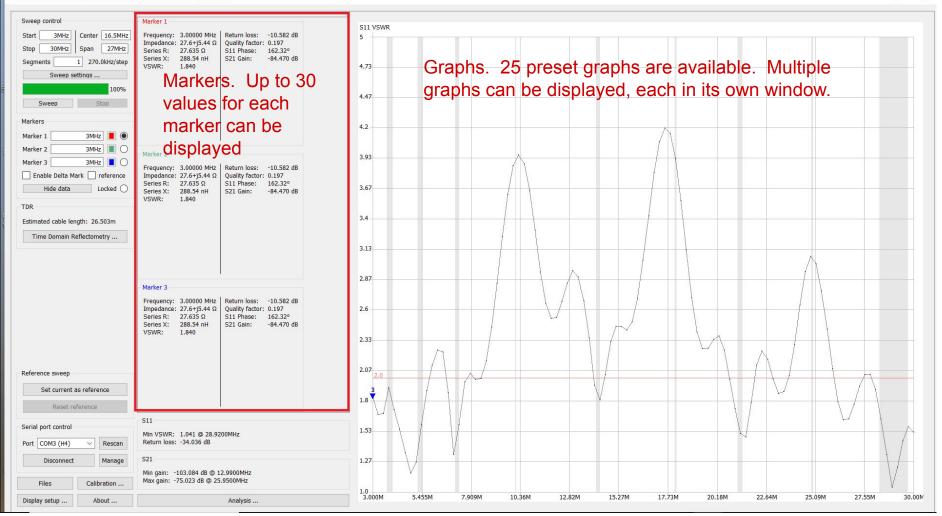








INanoVNA Saver 0.5.3 (Sweep: 2022-12-28 13:38:57 @ 101 points)



### Three Common Uses for the NanoVNA H4

Now I will demonstrate three useful things I do with my NanoVNA H4.

- 1. Measure the length for an unknown piece of coax cable.
- 2. Verify that a filter is working before I connect it to my radio.
- 3. Check the VSWR of an antenna.

## Measure the Length of a Coax Cable

- 1. We are going to use something called Time Domain Reflectometry (TDR).
- 2. The setup is basically the same as testing for SWR. You connect the coax to the S1 port and leave the other end not connected to anything. For SWR we are measuring the reflection loss. If I transmit 100 watts and 10 watts is reflected back, then only 90 watts was actually transmitted. A formula is used to convert this reflection loss to SWR (standing wave ratio.)
- 3. For TDR, a signal is sent down the coax and the time delay for the refection loss is measured. This delay is put in a formula and we get the cable length.

# **Velocity Factor**

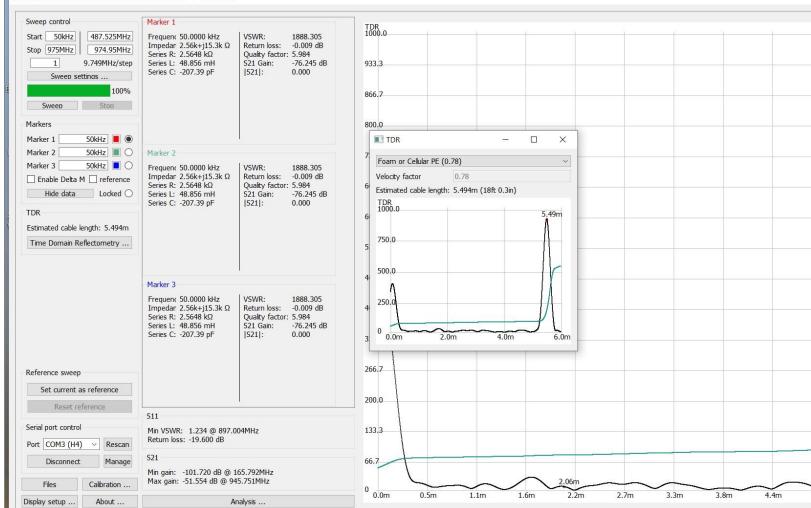
A crucial part of the formula is knowing the velocity factor of the coax. Electricity travels at the speed of light, however, when it travels in a wire, it is slowed down. RG8 is and expensive coax commonly used by ham's and has a velocity factor around 84-86% (85% the speed of light.) RG8X is cheaper and has a velocity factor of 78-82%, and RG58 has a velocity factor of 64-68%.

# Short Length of Coax

I know this cable is 16 feet long. I want to test and see if I actually get 16 feet using the NanoVNA H4. I do not have to unroll the coil of wire.



INanoVNA Saver 0.5.3 (Sweep: 2022-12-30 12:43:27 @ 101 points)



5.49m

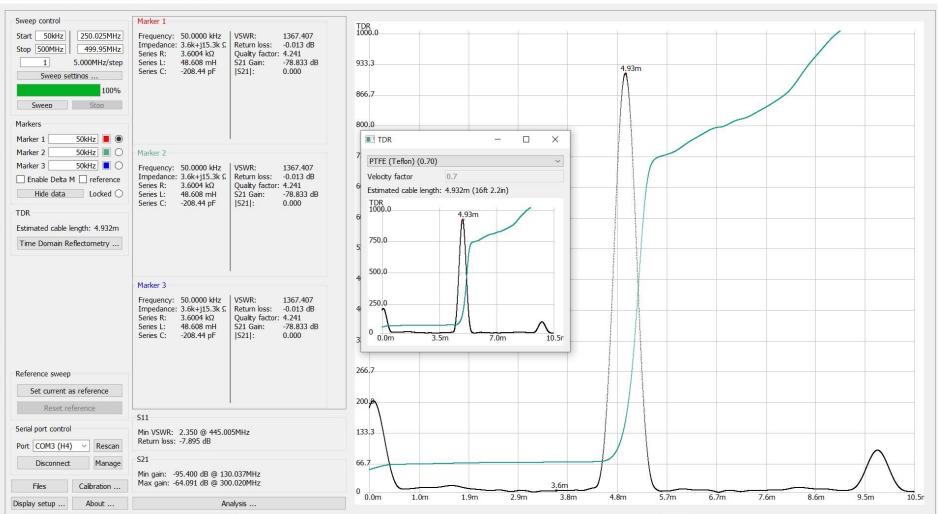
4.9m

5.4m

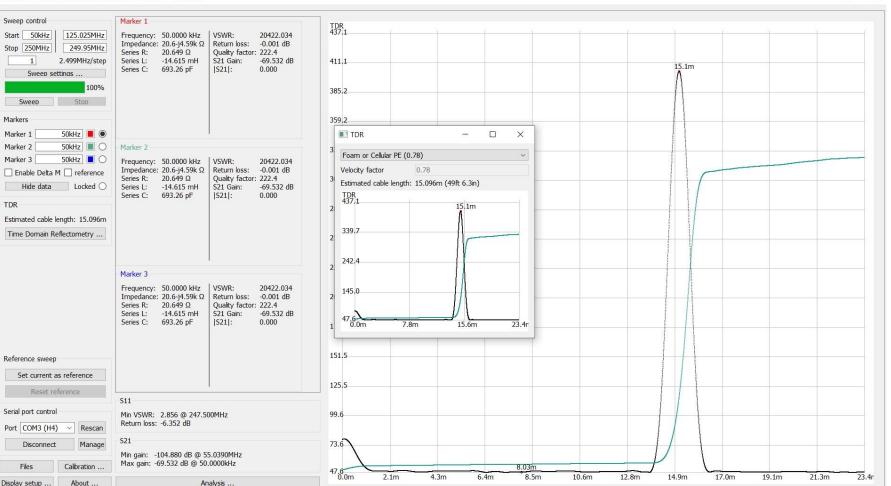
6.0m

NanoVNA Saver 0.5.3 (Sweep: 2022-12-30 12:02:42 @ 101 points)

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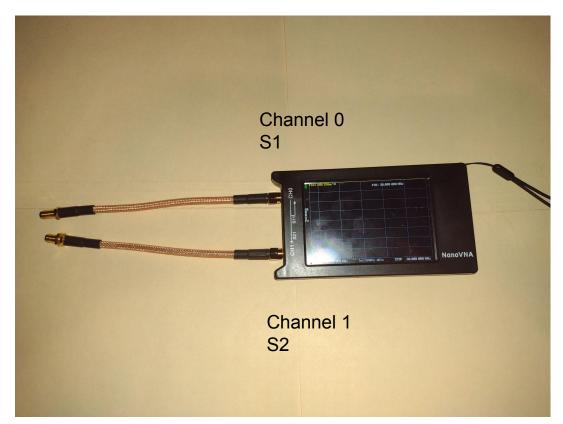


#### **Coax Cable Measurement**

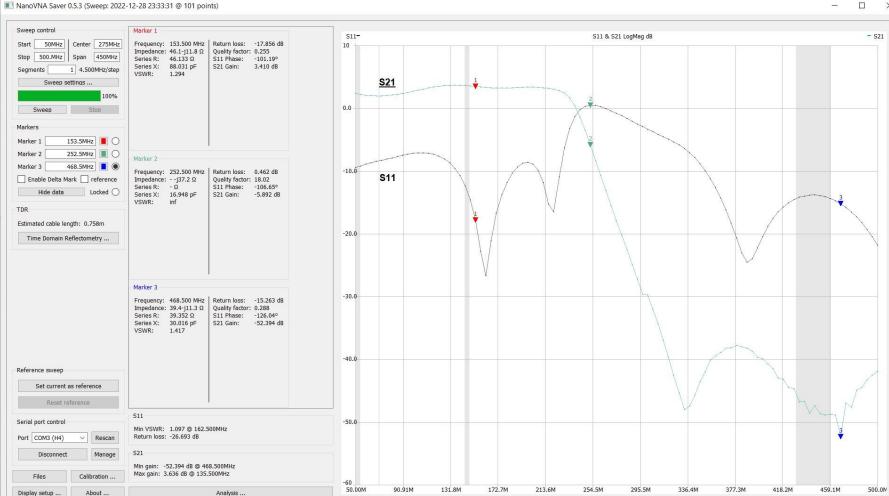
- 1. Allows me to measure the length of coax without unrolling it.
- 2. Allows me to measure the length of coax I have running in my walls and different levels in my house without having to remove the coax.
- 3. Allows me to find a fault in a coax cable. If someone replaces a faulty antenna on a 100 foot tower and the new antenna doesn't work either. I have the tower monkey disconnect the coax. I then connect the NanoVNA at the bottom and take a measurement. I find the coax is 70 feet. That means that there is probably a break at this level. The tower monkey climbs down 25 feet and starts checking the coax as he climbs down. At 68 feet he finds the back side of the coax has been chewed by a squirrel.

# Testing a Filter

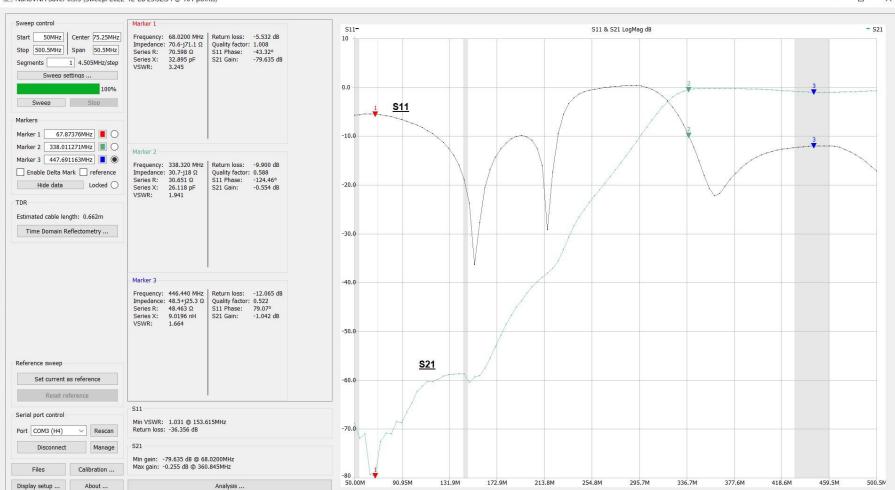
- 1. TDR and SWR measurements on Channel 0 using S11 circuit.
- Filter testing on both Channel
  0 and 1 using an S21 circuit.



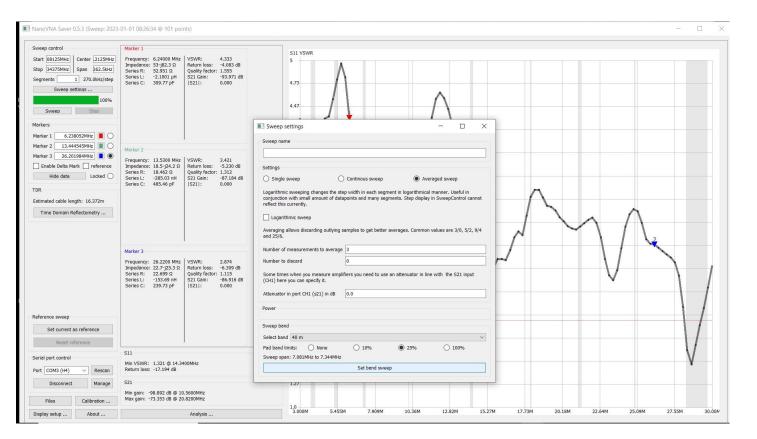




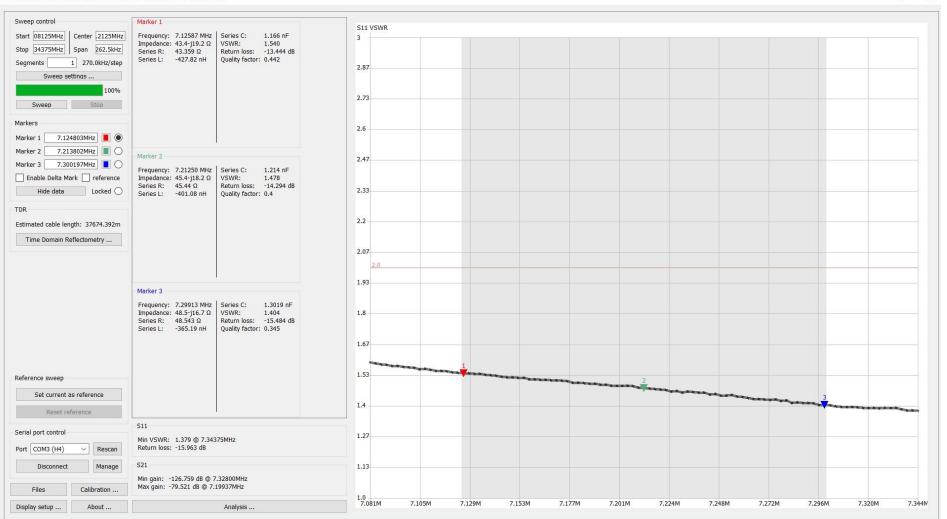
X



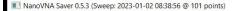
#### Measure VSWR on a Fan Dipole at 40 Meters



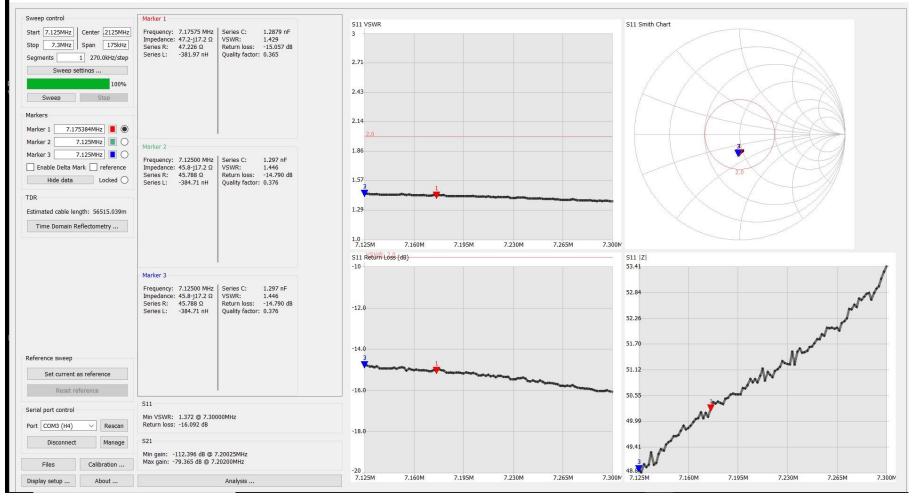
#### INanoVNA Saver 0.5.3 (Sweep: 2023-01-01 08:32:27 @ 101 points)



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#### NanoVNA Saver 0.5.3 (Sweep: 2023-01-01 23:43:29 @ 101 points)

Sweep control

Segments

Markers

Marker 1 Marker 2

TDR

Port COM3 (H4)

Files

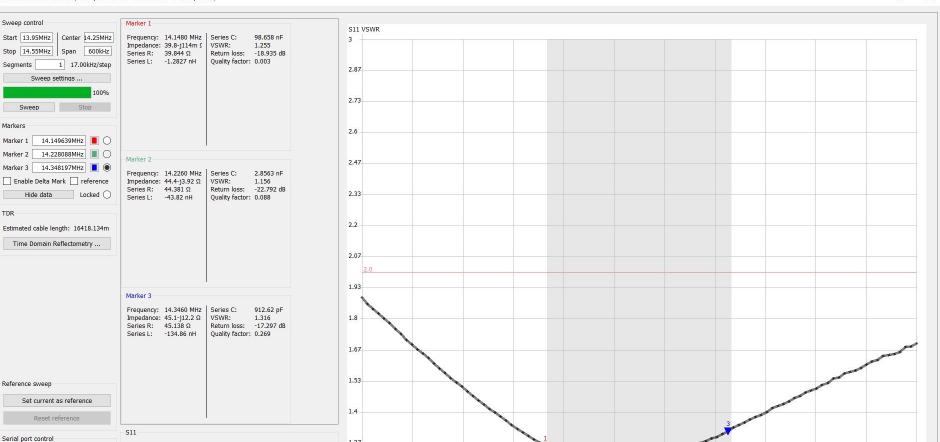
Display setup ...

Disconnect

Rescan  $\sim$ 

About ...

Sweep



Min VSWR: 1.150 @ 14.2200MHz Return loss: -23.104 dB

1.27

1.13

1.0 13.95M

14.00M

14.06M

14.11M

14.17M

14.22M

14.28M

14.33M

14.39M

14.44M

14.50M

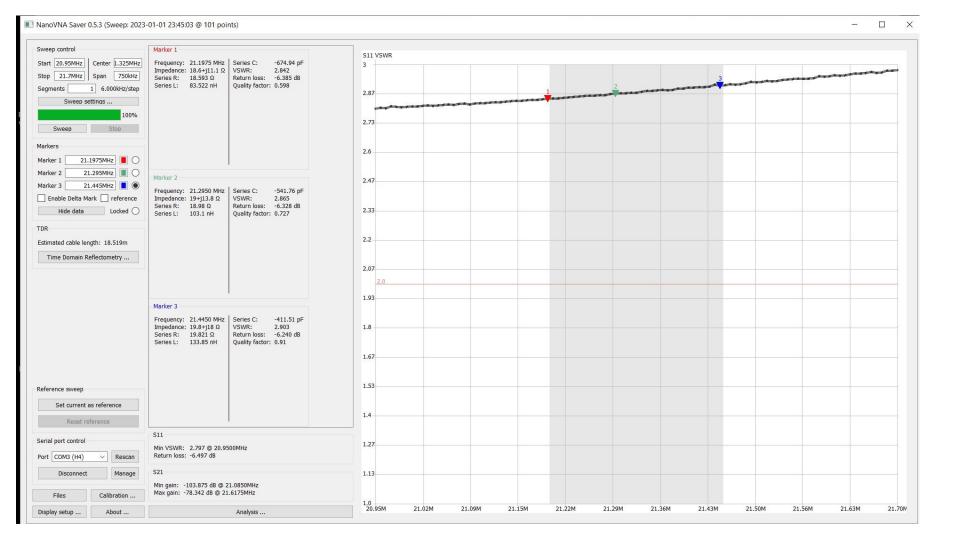
14.55№

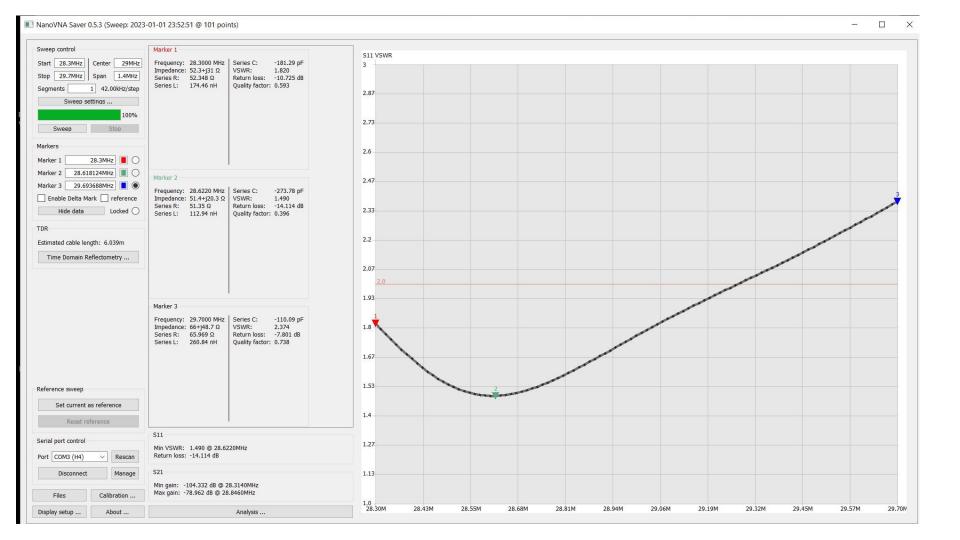
S21 Manage Min gain: -104.399 dB @ 14.3820MHz Calibration ...

Max gain: -80.680 dB @ 13.9860MHz

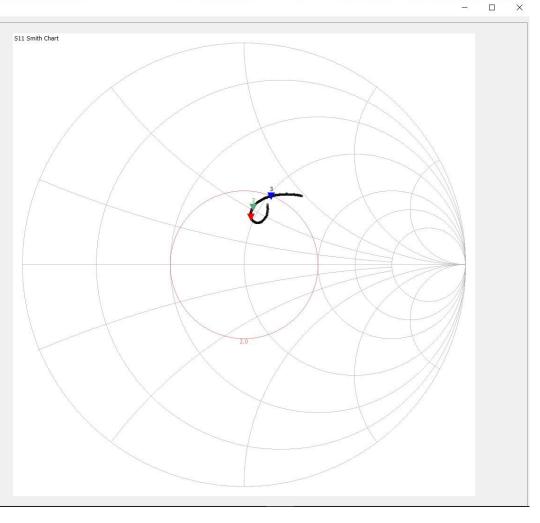
Analysis ...

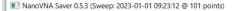
#### X

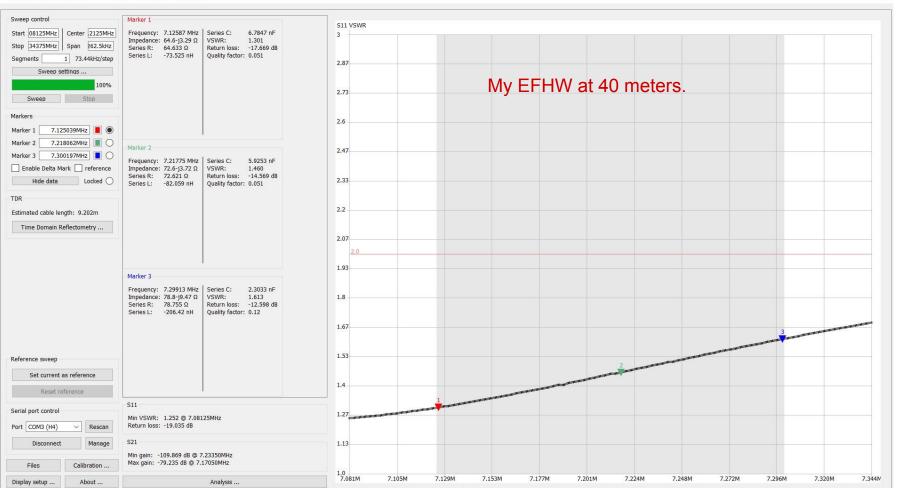


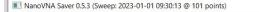




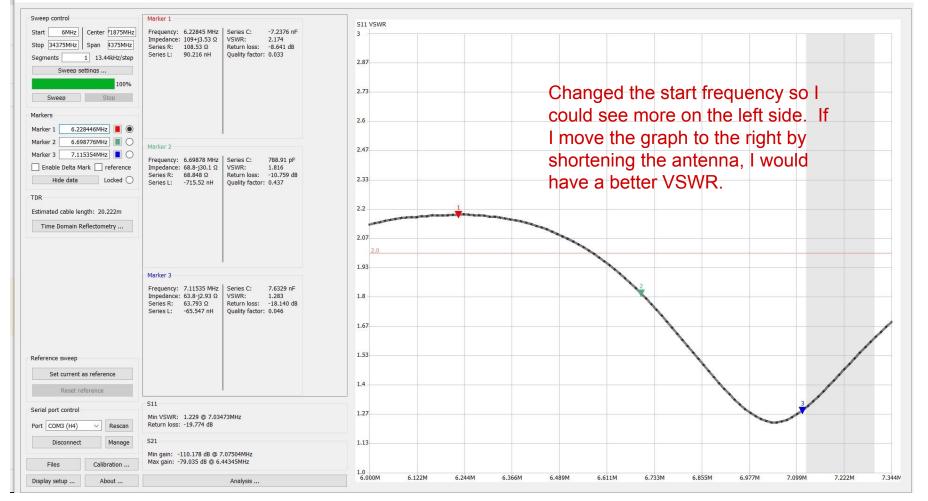


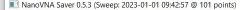




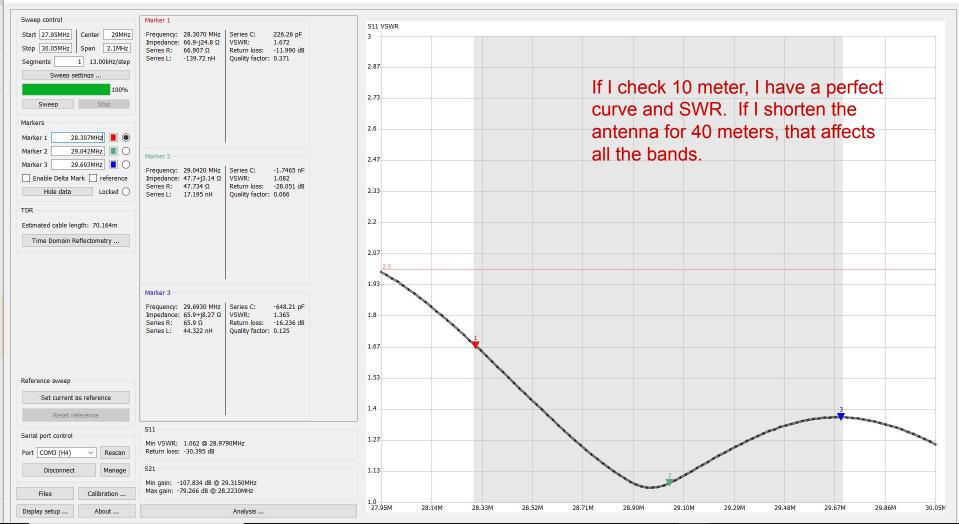












I also have a homemade 80 meter loading coil on the end of my EFHW antenna. Multiband antennas are difficult to "tune" and perfection needs to be replaced by "good enough."

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# Is the NanoVNA H4 for Everybody?

No! There is a steep learning curve to master all the capabilities of the NanoVNA. I have only shown you a few things it can do. If all you want is a simple antenna analyzer, I recommend the MFJ series and the RigExpert series of antenna analyzers. They start around \$250-\$300 and go up over \$1000. As of today the current price of the NanoVNA H4 is \$89.95 and the price of the newer LiteVNA is \$120.95.

## <u>Cost</u>

VNA's are not cheap. The price range is wide, \$1000 to well over \$100,000. A decent quality one can be had in the \$3-\$20,000 range. My NanoVNA cost \$65 a couple of years ago. They now go for \$90-\$120. There are guite a few Youtube videos from electronic hobbyists and electrical engineers who have reviewed this device. Their professional consensus is is overwhelmingly positive. Of course it is not as good as a \$15,000 lab VNA, however, it is more than adequate for the ham radio community. You will find hundreds of text and video tutorials on the internet to get you started.

This is an open source project and hence is prone to the counterfeiters who want to make a quick buck by substituting cheaper, inferior parts. There are certified manufacturers and online sellers. R&L Electronics (randl.com) and Gigaparts (gigaparts.com) and Aursinc on Amazon are three that make the effort to only sell certified originals.

In my opinion the NanoVNA H4 is a fantastic deal. Low price, multitude of useful features and has proven valuable educating me in electronics and ham radio. The knowledge I have gained from this little device most certainly helped me earned my Amateur Extra license.