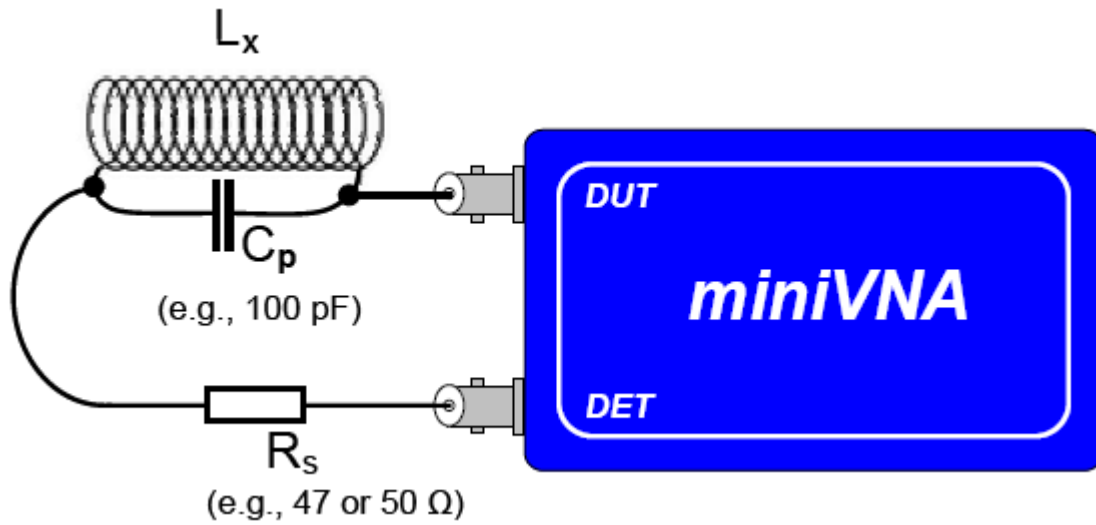
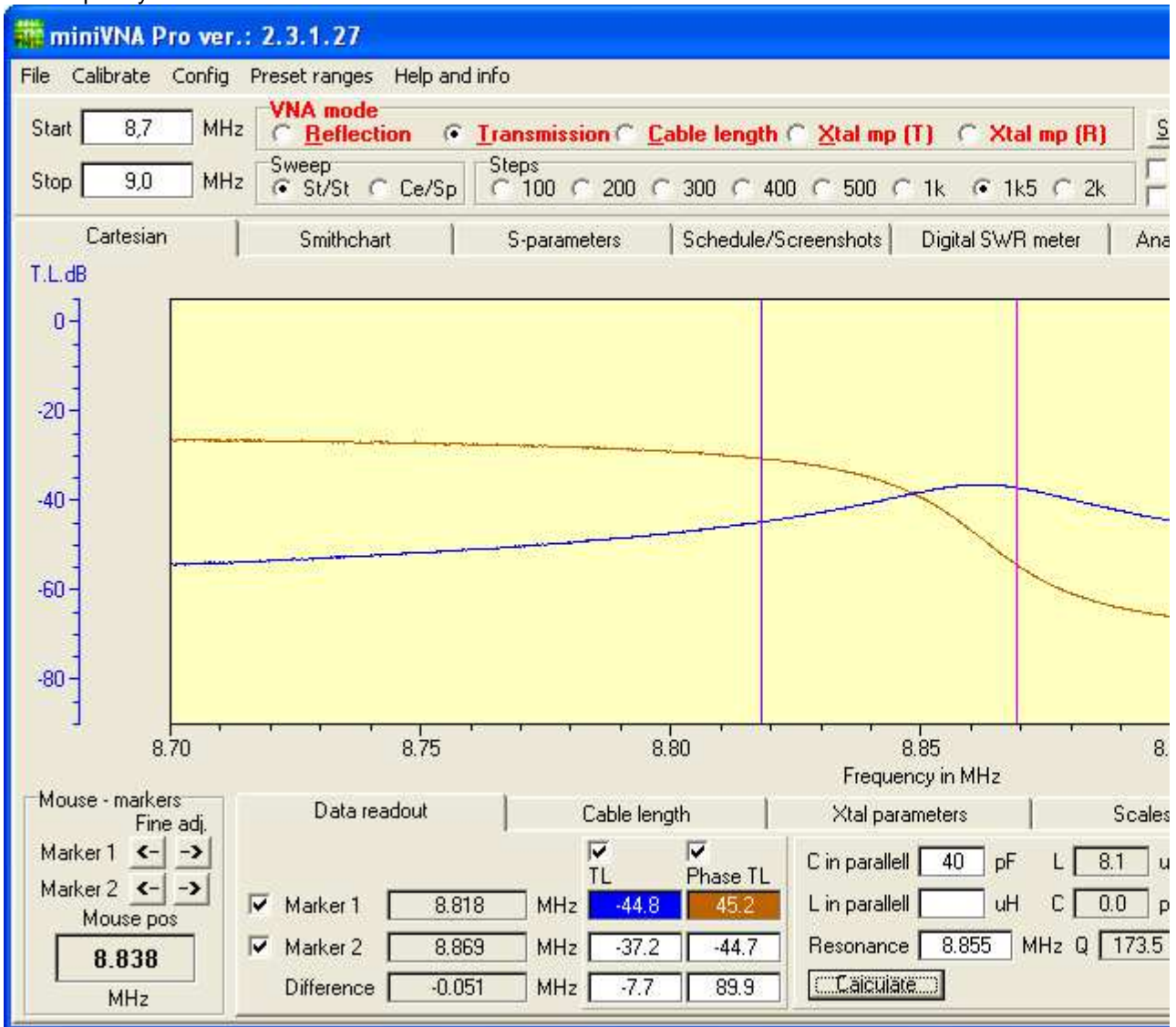


Measuring coils



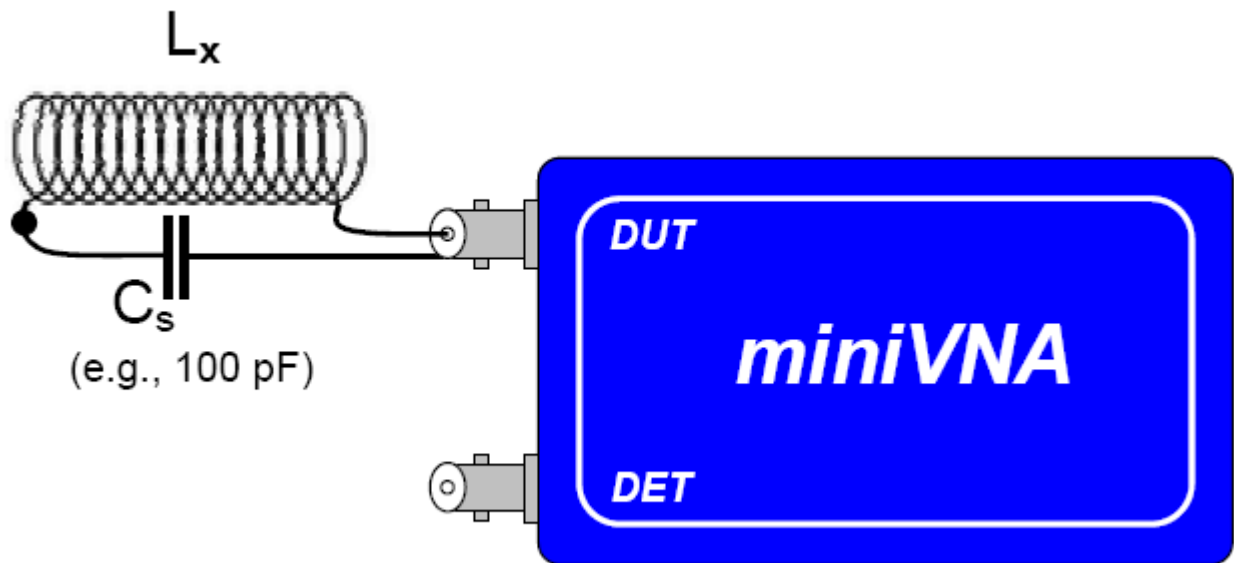
A sweep may result in this screen:



Measure the resonance frequency, enter the capacitor value and click "Calculate". The L will be calculated. If the two markers are placed at +45deg and -45deg before clicking "Calculate", the Q value will also be calculated. There is one drawback with this method,

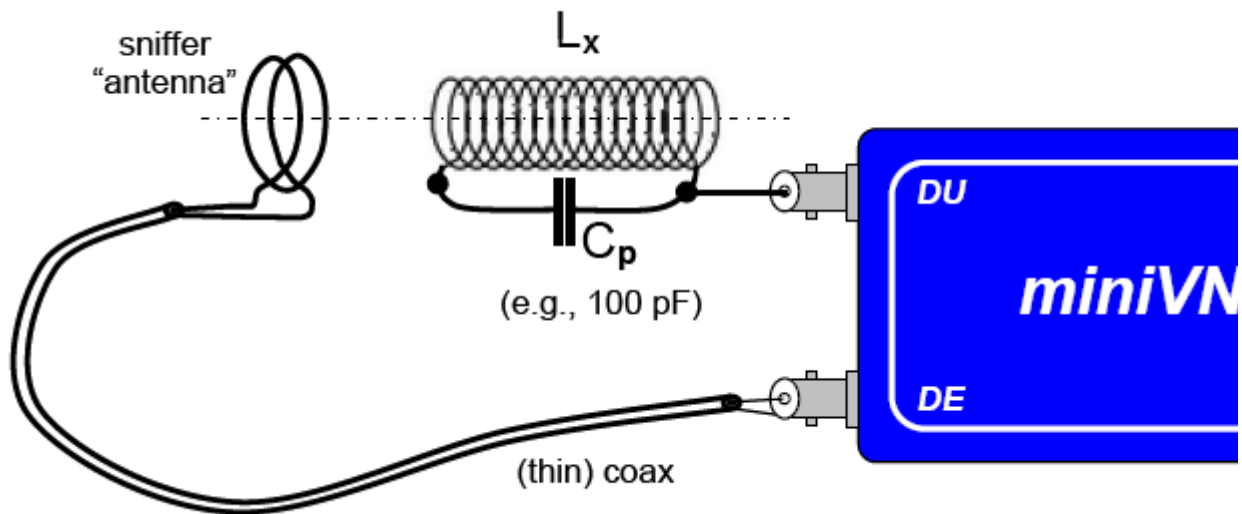
the circuit will be loaded, and the Q value will be too low.

The next method described by Gerd, uses the same parallel resonance circuit, but the miniVNA is running in Reflection mode, and without a connection to the Det input. Again, a snapshot of the document mentioned earlier is shown below.



When running the miniVNA in Reflection mode. A similar result as described above may be achieved.

The third method is the "sniffer method", also described by Gerd in the document prepared by F. Dörneberg. The connections are shown below.



The last method is very similar to the "sniffer method". The miniVNA Pro is used in Transmission mode and two small coils are connected to the unit. One coil to DUT and one coil connected to DET. The complete connections are shown in the photo below.



By using this method, the parallel resonance circuit could be loaded more or less. The loading will depend on the distance between the coil to be measured and the coils connected to the miniVNA Pro. As Yngve - LB3HE - pointed out, by changing the distance between the resonance circuit and the measuring coils, you will see that the Q will be higher as the distance get bigger. To do this measurement correct, be sure to have the measuring coils connected and turned as shown in the picture below.

