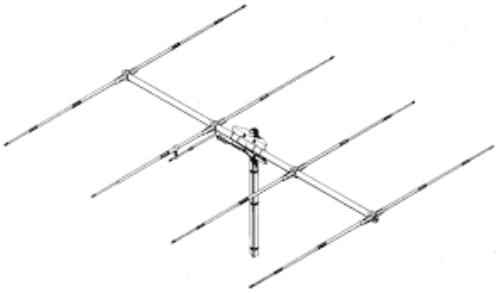
A modern high-gain UHF Yagi television antenna with 17 directors, and one reflector (made of four rods) shaped as a corner reflector Drawing of Yagi–Uda VHF television antenna from 1954, used for analog channels 2–4, 54–72 MHz (U.S. channels). It has five elements: three directors (*to left*) one reflector (*to right*) and a driven element which is a folded dipole (*double rod*) to match the 300 Ω twin lead feedline. The beam direction (direction of greatest sensitivity) is to the left.

A **Yagi–Uda antenna**, or simply **Yagi antenna**, is a directional antenna consisting of two or more parallel resonant antenna elements in an end-fire array;[1] these elements are most often metal rods acting as half-wave dipoles.[2] Yagi–Uda antennas consist of a single driven element connected to a radio transmitter or receiver (or both) through a transmission line, and additional *passive radiators* with no electrical connection, usually including one so-called *reflector* and any number of *directors*.[2][3][4] It was invented in 1926 by Shintaro Uda of Tohoku Imperial University, Japan,[5] with a lesser role played by his boss Hidetsugu Yagi.[5][6]



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