Chipsmall Limited consists of a professional team with an average of over 10 year of expertise in the distribution of electronic components. Based in Hongkong, we have already established firm and mutual-benefit business relationships with customers from,Europe,America and south Asia,supplying obsolete and hard-to-find components to meet their specific needs.

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ANT-2/5-HDP-2000-ccc

Data Sheet

Product Description

The Linx HDP Series antenna is a highly versatile antenna, offering high performance in a wide range of applications as well as an industrial ruggedness at a commercial price point. These durable, low profile, IP67, UV, and extended temperature rated robust antennas mount to non-conductive surfaces with an integrated PSA adhesive patch and have a horizontal cable egress. With two meters of low loss cable, the HDP Series antenna can be located remotely from the radio and positioned for optimal performance. The HDP Series offers a very rugged solution at a fraction of the cost of competitive options.

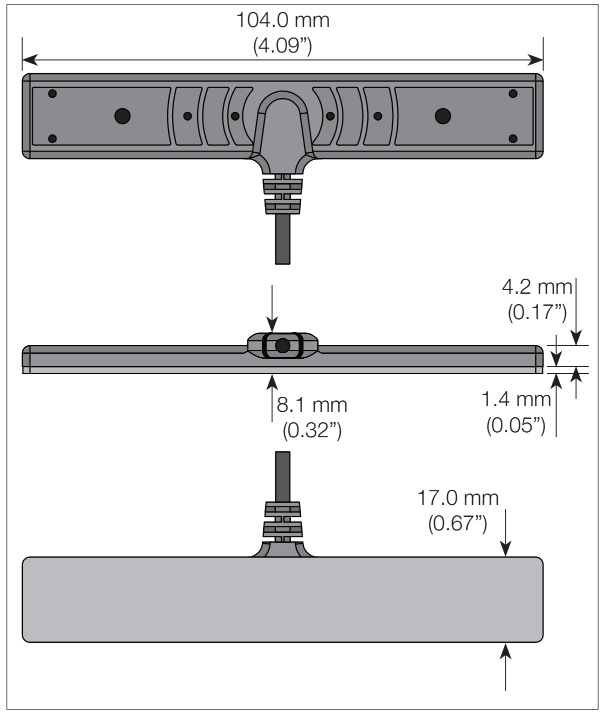
The dual-band HDP Series antenna supports legacy 2.4GHz applications and newer 5.8GHz band applications in a single, compact antenna. This makes it ideal for dual-band Wi-Fi and 802.11a U-NII as well as traditional technologies such as Thread, ZigBee, Bluetooth and 802.15.4 applications. It is easily customized with different cable lengths and connectors for volume orders. Contact Linx for details.

Features

- Tri-band (2.4–2.5GHz, 5.125–5.725GHz and 5.725–5.875GHz)
- Fully weatherized - UV protected, IP67, wide temperature range
- Low Loss cable for better RF performance at higher frequency bands
- Center-fed from the side
- Omni-directional pattern
- Durable & unobtrusive
- SMA or RP-SMA connector

Ordering Information

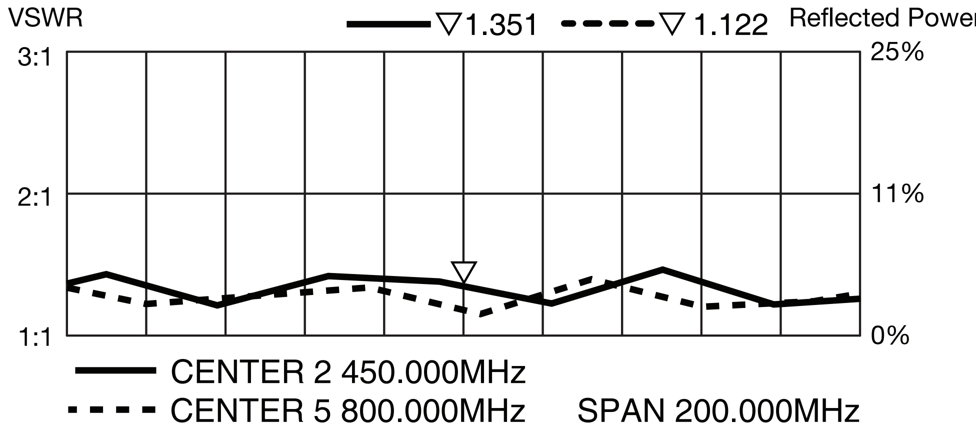
ANT-2/5-HDP-2000-SMA (with SMA connector)
ANT-2/5-HDP-2000-RPS (with RP-SMA connector)



Electrical Specifications

Center Frequency:	Band 1: 2450MHz
	Band 2: 5425MHz
	Band 3: 5800MHz
Recom. Freq. Range:	Band 1: 2400–2500MHz
	Band 2: 5125–5725MHz
	Band 3: 5725–5875MHz
Bandwidth:	Band 1: 100MHz
	Band 2: 600MHz
	Band 3: 150MHz
Wavelength:	½-wave
VSWR:	≤1.9 typical
Peak Gain:	Band 1: 4.0dBi
	Band 2: 1.5dBi
	Band 3: 1.5dBi
Impedance:	50-ohms
Max Power:	10W
Cable:	2m Low Loss RG-174/U
Connection:	SMA or RP-SMA
Oper. Temp. Range:	–40°C to +85°C
UV Resistance:	UL 2556 section 4.2.8.5 or equivalent

VSWR Graph



What is VSWR?

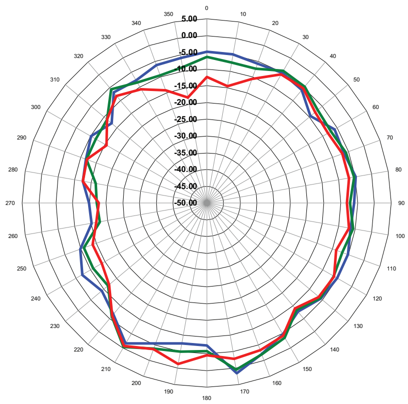
The Voltage Standing Wave Ratio (VSWR) is a measurement of how well an antenna is matched to a source impedance, typically 50-ohms. It is calculated by measuring the voltage wave that is headed toward the load versus the voltage wave that is reflected back from the load. A perfect match has a VSWR of 1:1. The higher the first number, the worse the match, and the more inefficient the system. Since a perfect match cannot ever be obtained, some benchmark for performance needs to be set. In the case of antenna VSWR, this is usually 2:1. At this point, 88.9% of the energy sent to the antenna by the transmitter is radiated into free space and 11.1% is either reflected back into the source or lost as heat on the structure of the antenna. In the other direction, 88.9% of the energy recovered by the antenna is transferred into the receiver. As a side note, since the ":1" is always implied, many data sheets will remove it and just display the first number.

How to Read a VSWR Graph

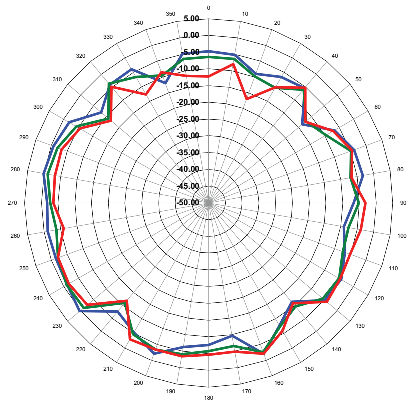
VSWR is usually displayed graphically versus frequency. The lowest point on the graph is the antenna's operational center frequency. In most cases, this is different than the designed center frequency due to fabrication tolerances. The VSWR at that point denotes how close to 50-ohms the antenna gets. Linx specifies the recommended bandwidth as the range where the typical antenna VSWR is less than 2:1.

Gain Plots

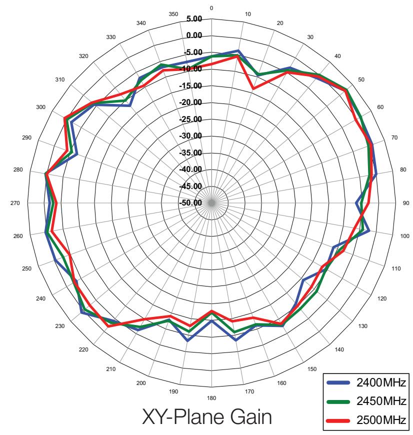
2400 - 2500MHz



XZ-Plane Gain

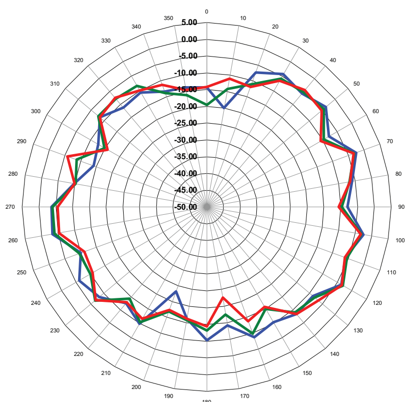


YZ-Plane Gain

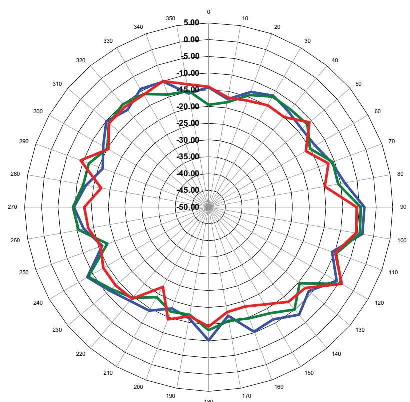


XY-Plane Gain

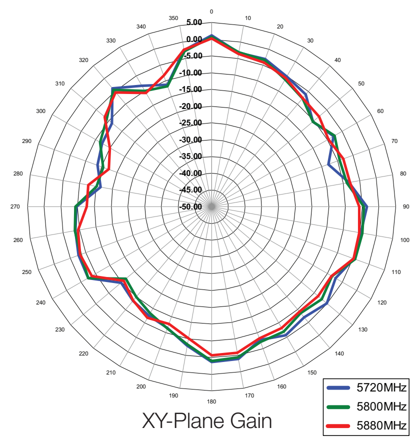
5720 - 5880MHz



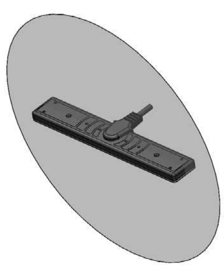
XZ-Plane Gain



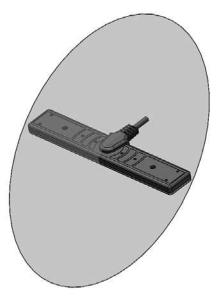
YZ-Plane Gain



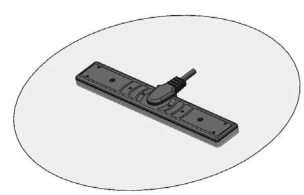
XY-Plane Gain



XZ-Plane Gain

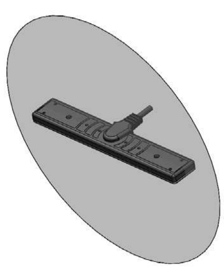


YZ-Plane Gain

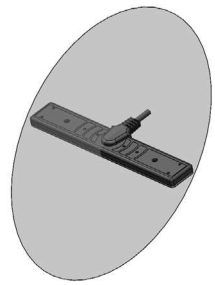


XY-Plane Gain

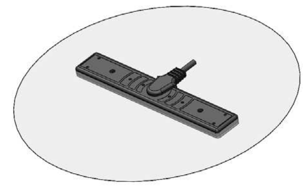
Performance in the U-NII Band



XZ-Plane Gain

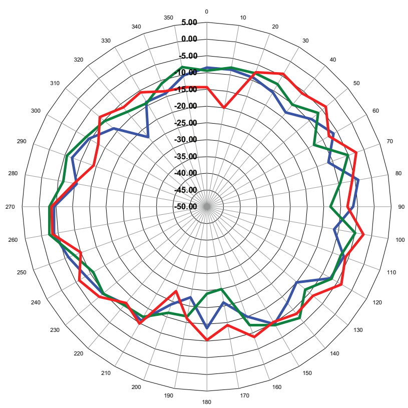


YZ-Plane Gain

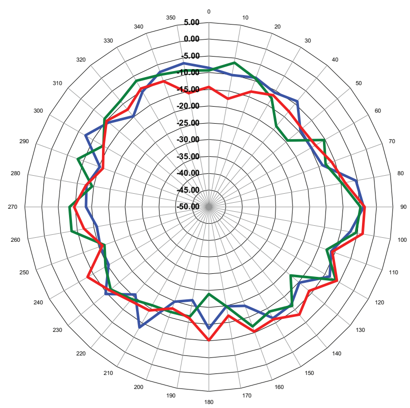


XY-Plane Gain

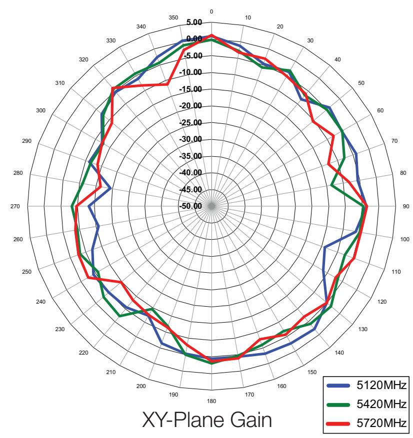
5120 - 5720MHz



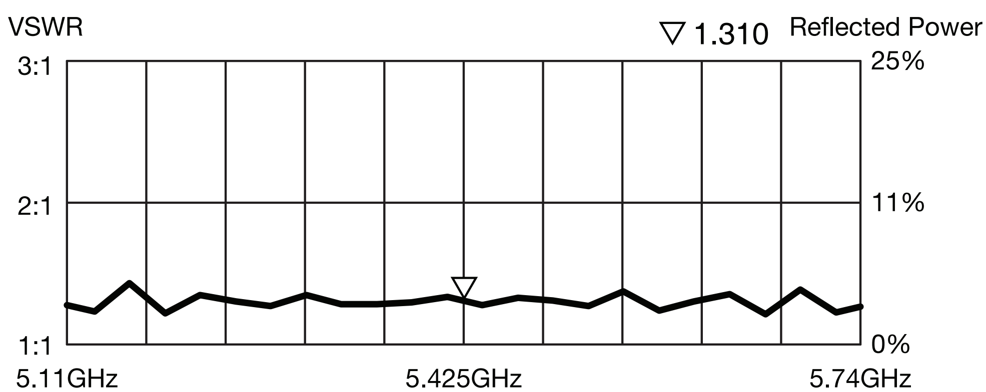
XZ-Plane Gain



YZ-Plane Gain



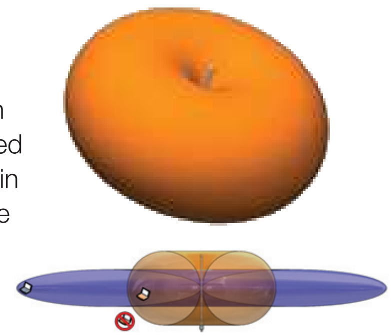
XY-Plane Gain



About Gain Plots

The true measure of the effectiveness of an antenna in any given application is determined by the gain and radiation pattern measurement. For antennas gain is typically measured relative to a perfect (isotropic) radiator having the same source power as the antenna under test, the units of gain in this case will be decibels isotropic (dBi). The radiation pattern is a graphical representation of signal strength measured at fixed distance from the antenna.

Gain when applied to antennas is a measure of how the antenna radiates and focuses energy into free space. Much like a flashlight focuses light from a bulb in a specific direction, antennas focus RF energy into specific directions. Gain in this sense refers to an increase in energy in one direction over others.



It should also be understood that gain is not "free", gain above 0dBi in one direction means that there must be less gain in another direction. Pictorially this can be pictured as shown in the figures to the right. The orange pattern represents the radiation pattern for a perfect dipole antenna, which is shaped like a donut. The pattern for an omnidirectional antenna with gain is shown in blue. The gain antenna is able to work with a device located further from the center along the axis of the pattern, but not with devices closer to the center when they are off the axis – the donut has been squished.

Gain is also related to the overall physical size of the antenna, as well as surrounding materials. As the geometry of the antenna is reduced below the effective wavelength (considered an electrically small antenna) the gain decreases. Also, the relative distance between an electrically small antenna and its associated ground impacts antenna gain.

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