2.4/5GHz BALANCE FLEX ANTENNA

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2.4/5GHZ BALANCE FLEX ANTENNA

1.0 SCOPE

This specification describes the antenna application and surrounding. The information in this document is for reference and benchmark purposes only. The user is responsible for validating antenna rf performance based on the user’s actual implementation.

Antenna illustrations in this document are generic representations. They are not intended to be an image of any antenna listed in the scope.

2.0 PRODUCT DESCRIPTION

2.1 PRODUCT NAME AND SERIES NUMBER (S)

Product name: 2.4/5GHz Balance Flex Antenna

Series Number: 146153XXXX

2.2 DESCRIPTION

Series 146153 is a balanced, high efficiency antenna for 2.4/5 GHz applications, including WIFI, Bluetooth, Zigbee and others. Antenna size 35x9x0.1mm is made from flexible polymer material, cable standard length 100mm. It can be easily installed by simply “peel and stick” on non-metal surface.

2.3 PRODUCT STRUCTURE INFORMATION

Please refer to PS-1461530100 for full information.
3.0 APPLICABLE DOCUMENTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DOCUMENT</th>
<th>NUMBER</th>
<th>DESCRIPTION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sale Drawing (SD)</td>
<td>SD-1461530050/SD-1461531050</td>
<td>Mechanical Dimension of the product</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Product Specification (PS)</td>
<td>PS-1461530100</td>
<td>Product Specification</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Packing Drawing (PK)</td>
<td>PK-1461530100</td>
<td>Product packaging specifications</td>
</tr>
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</table>

4.0 ANTENNA PERFORMANCE

4.1 RF TEST CONDITIONS

All measurements are done of the antenna mounted on a PC/ABS material block of 1.5mm thickness with VNA Agilent E5071C and Over-The-Air (OTA) chamber. All measurements in this document are done with the part no.1461530100 with a cable length of 100mm.

FIGURE 4.1.1 ANTENNA LOADED WITH PC/ABS BLOCK OF 1.5 MM THICKNESS
FIGURE 4.1.2 ANTENNA LOADED WITH PC/ABS BLOCK OF 1.5 MM THICKNESS WITH VNA
FIGURE 4.1.3 ANTENNA LOADED WITH PC/ABS BLOCK OF 1.5 MM THICKNESS WITH OTA CHAMBER
### 4.2 ANTENNA PERFORMANCE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DESCRIPTION</th>
<th>EQUIPMENT</th>
<th>REQUIREMENT</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Frequency Range</td>
<td>VNA E5071C</td>
<td>2.4-2.5GHz</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>5.15-5.85GHz</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Return Loss</td>
<td>VNA E5071C</td>
<td>&lt;- 10dB</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peak Gain (Max)</td>
<td>OTA Chamber</td>
<td>3.1dBi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>7.1dBi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average Total Efficiency</td>
<td>OTA Chamber</td>
<td>&gt;80%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>&gt;80%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Polarization</td>
<td>OTA Chamber</td>
<td>Linear</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Input Impedance</td>
<td>VNA E5071C</td>
<td>50 ohms</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note that the above antenna performance is measured with just the antenna mounted on a PC/ABS block to similar a free-space condition. When implement into the system, the frequency resonant might be off-tune due to the loading of surrounding components especially metal plane. This off-tune can be compensated through matching. Although module manufacturers specify a peak gain limit, it is based on free-space conditions. The peak gain will be degraded by 1 to 2dBi in the actual implementation as the radiation pattern will change due to the surround components. As such, during selection of antenna, you can select one with high peak gain to compensate for the loss. Molex can offer assistant to choose the best location and best tuning in-order to meet this peak gain requirement.
4.3 RETURN LOSS PLOT

All measurements in this document are done with a cable length of 100mm.

**FIGURE 4.3.1 RETURN LOSS OF ANTENNA AT 2.4GHZ BAND IN FREE SPACE**

**FIGURE 4.3.2 RETURN LOSS OF ANTENNA AT 5GHZ BAND IN FREE SPACE**
4.4 EFFICIENCY PLOT

All measurements in this document are done with a cable length of 100mm.

**FIGURE 4.4.1 EFFICIENCY OF ANTENNA AT 2.4GHZ BAND IN FREE SPACE**

**FIGURE 4.4.2 EFFICIENCY OF ANTENNA AT 5GHZ BAND IN FREE SPACE**
4.5 RADIATION PATTERN

All measurements in this document are done with a cable length of 100mm.

FIGURE 4.5.1 2D RADIATION PATTERN OF ANTENNA AT 2450MHZ IN FREE SPACE

FIGURE 4.5.2 2D RADIATION PATTERN OF ANTENNA AT 5450MHZ IN FREE SPACE
FIGURE 4.5.3 3D RADIATION PATTERN OF ANTENNA AT 2450MHZ BAND IN FREE SPACE

FIGURE 4.5.4 3D RADIATION PATTERN OF ANTENNA AT 5450MHZ BAND IN FREE SPACE
5.0 ASSEMBLY GUIDELINE

The flex antenna comes with an adhesive 3m9077 for assemble onto the plastic wall of the system. The surface should be smooth with ra<1.6um and need to clean the surface before sticking this product. The antenna cannot be placed on a metallic surface.

5.1 HOW TO TEAR FLEX RELEASE PAPER

1. Find cut line on flex back side

2. Bend flex slight along cut line

3. Tear release paper
5.2 CABLE BENDING

During the assembly of the antenna in a device, the cable needs to be positioned away from the antenna flex to achieve best performance. The cable must be away from the Flex edge at least 5mm as shown in figure 5.2.1. If the cable bends into the antenna flex, the antenna performance will be degraded.

![Figure 5.2.1 Recommended Cable Bending Range](image1)

**FIGURE 5.2.1 RECOMMENDED CABLE BENDING RANGE**

![Figure 5.2.2 Unrecommended Cable Bending Range](image2)

**FIGURE 5.2.2 UNRECOMMENDED CABLE BENDING RANGE**

![Figure 5.2.3 Multiple Bending of Cables is Not Recommended](image3)

**FIGURE 5.2.3 MULTIPLE BENDING OF CABLES IS NOT RECOMMENDED**
6.0 RF PERFORMANCE AS A FUNCTION OF IMPLEMENTATION

6.1 ANTENNA RF PERFORMANCE AS A FUNCTION OF DIFFERENT LOCATIONS WITH PARALLEL PLANE GROUND

Four locations with parallel plane ground have been evaluated and these locations are shown in figure 6.1.1. The plane ground size is 90mm*90mm and we move the plane ground to four locations for each test. The antenna performance is better with larger distance between antenna and parallel plane ground. The minimum distance between antenna and plane ground is recommended to be 15mm to achieve acceptable RF performance.

![Diagram of antenna and parallel plane ground](image)

**FIGURE 6.1.1 FOUR LOCATIONS WITH PARALLEL PLANE GROUND**

Ground Size: 90mm*90mm;
Location 1: Distance between antenna and plane (GAP) ground is about 5mm;
Location 2: Distance between antenna and plane (GAP) ground is about 10mm;
Location 3: Distance between antenna and plane (GAP) ground is about 15mm;
Location 4: Distance between antenna and plane (GAP) ground is about 20mm.
FIGURE 6.1.2 RETURN LOSS OF ANTENNA AT 2.4GHZ BAND AT FOUR LOCATIONS WITH PARALLEL PLANE GROUND

FIGURE 6.1.3 RETURN LOSS OF ANTENNA AT 5GHZ BAND AT FOUR LOCATIONS WITH PARALLEL PLANE GROUND
FIGURE 6.1.4 EFFICIENCY OF ANTENNA AT 2.4GHZ BAND AT FOUR LOCATIONS WITH PARALLEL PLANE GROUND

FIGURE 6.1.5 EFFICIENCY OF ANTENNA AT 5GHZ BAND AT FOUR LOCATIONS WITH PARALLEL PLANE GROUND
6.2 ANTENNA RF PERFORMANCE AS A FUNCTION OF DIFFERENT LOCATIONS WITH VERTICAL PLANE GROUND

Four locations with vertical plane ground have been evaluated and these locations are shown in figure 6.2.1. The plane ground size is 90mm*90mm and we move the plane ground to four locations for each test. The antenna performance is better with larger distance between antenna and vertical plane ground. The minimum distance between antenna and plane ground is recommended to be 5mm to achieve acceptable RF performance.

**FIGURE 6.2.1 FOUR LOCATIONS WITH VERTICAL PLANE GROUND**

Ground Size: 90mm*90mm;
Location 1: Distance between antenna and plane (GAP) ground is about 5mm;
Location 2: Distance between antenna and plane (GAP) ground is about 10mm;
Location 3: Distance between antenna and plane (GAP) ground is about 15mm;
Location 4: Distance between antenna and plane (GAP) ground is about 20mm.
FIGURE 6.2.2 RETURN LOSS OF ANTENNA AT 2.4GHZ BAND AT FOUR LOCATIONS WITH VERTICAL PLANE GROUND

FIGURE 6.2.3 RETURN LOSS OF ANTENNA AT 5GHZ BAND AT FOUR LOCATIONS WITH VERTICAL PLANE GROUND
FIGURE 6.2.4 EFFICIENCY OF ANTENNA AT 2.4GHZ BAND AT FOUR LOCATIONS WITH VERTICAL PLANE GROUND

FIGURE 6.2.5 EFFICIENCY OF ANTENNA AT 5GHZ BAND AT FOUR LOCATIONS WITH VERTICAL PLANE GROUND
6.3 ANTENNA RF PERFORMANCE AS A FUNCTION OF DIFFERENT DISTANCES WITH PARALLEL PLANE GROUND

Four locations with the parallel plane ground have been evaluated and these locations are shown in figure 6.3.1. The plane ground size is 90mm*90mm and we move the plane ground to four locations for each test. The antenna performance is better with larger distance between the antenna and the parallel plane ground. The minimum distance between the antenna and the plane ground is recommended to be 5mm to achieve acceptable RF performance.

**FIGURE 6.3.1 FOUR LOCATIONS WITH PARALLEL PLANE GROUND**

Ground Size: 90mm*90mm;
Location 1: Distance between antenna and plane (GAP) ground is about 5mm;
Location 2: Distance between antenna and plane (GAP) ground is about 10mm;
Location 3: Distance between antenna and plane (GAP) ground is about 15mm;
Location 4: Distance between antenna and plane (GAP) ground is about 20mm.
FIGURE 6.3.2 RETURN LOSS OF ANTENNA AT 2.4GHZ BAND AT FOUR LOCATIONS WITH PARALLEL PLANE GROUND

FIGURE 6.3.3 RETURN LOSS OF ANTENNA AT 5GHZ BAND AT FOUR LOCATIONS WITH PARALLEL PLANE GROUND
FIGURE 6.3.4 EFFICIENCY OF ANTENNA AT 2.4GHZ BAND AT FOUR LOCATIONS WITH PARALLEL PLANE GROUND

FIGURE 6.3.5 EFFICIENCY OF ANTENNA AT 5GHZ BAND AT FOUR LOCATIONS WITH PARALLEL PLANE GROUND
### 7.0 THE ANTENNA PERFORMANCE VARIATION WITH CABLE LENGTH

#### 7.0.1 CABLE LOSS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ITEM</th>
<th>DESCRIPTION</th>
<th>TEST CONDITION</th>
<th>REQUIREMENT</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>7.0.1.1</td>
<td>Frequency Range</td>
<td>2 GHz~6GHz</td>
<td>2GHz<del>3GHz 5GHz</del>6GHz</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.0.1.2</td>
<td>Attenuation</td>
<td>1m cable measured by VNA5071C</td>
<td>≤3.5dB/m ≤5.5dB/m</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### 7.0.2 CABLE LENGTH AFFECT THE ANTENNA PERFORMANCE

Balance antenna resonance is insensitive by cable length, but the cable loss will affect the total efficiency. Refer to 7.0.1

#### 7.0.3 FOR EXAMPLE

Base on the 100mm cable performance, we can mostly compute the 300mm cable's.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Frequency (MHz)</th>
<th>100mm cable Efficiency (dB)</th>
<th>100mm cable Efficiency (%)</th>
<th>300mm cable Efficiency (dB)</th>
<th>300mm cable Efficiency (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2.400</td>
<td>-0.49</td>
<td>81.29</td>
<td>0.2m*3.5dB/m</td>
<td>-1.19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.420</td>
<td>-0.39</td>
<td>81.31</td>
<td></td>
<td>-1.09</td>
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<tr>
<td>2.440</td>
<td>-0.65</td>
<td>81.19</td>
<td></td>
<td>-1.35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.460</td>
<td>-0.77</td>
<td>81.78</td>
<td></td>
<td>-1.47</td>
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<tr>
<td>2.480</td>
<td>-0.69</td>
<td>80.27</td>
<td></td>
<td>-1.39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.500</td>
<td>-0.87</td>
<td>77.88</td>
<td></td>
<td>-1.57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.515</td>
<td>-0.38</td>
<td>83.72</td>
<td>0.2*5.5dB/m</td>
<td>-1.48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.520</td>
<td>-0.13</td>
<td>87.04</td>
<td></td>
<td>-1.23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.525</td>
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<td>82.70</td>
<td></td>
<td>-1.43</td>
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<tr>
<td>2.530</td>
<td>-0.70</td>
<td>76.13</td>
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<td>2.535</td>
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<tr>
<td>2.540</td>
<td>-0.73</td>
<td>74.49</td>
<td></td>
<td>-1.83</td>
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<tr>
<td>2.545</td>
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<td>75.84</td>
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<td>2.550</td>
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<td>76.81</td>
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<tr>
<td>2.555</td>
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<td>80.83</td>
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<td>-1.52</td>
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<tr>
<td>2.560</td>
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<td>82.33</td>
<td></td>
<td>-1.45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.565</td>
<td>0.07</td>
<td>84.68</td>
<td></td>
<td>-1.03</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.570</td>
<td>-0.20</td>
<td>85.43</td>
<td></td>
<td>-1.30</td>
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<tr>
<td>2.575</td>
<td>-0.56</td>
<td>77.95</td>
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<td>-1.66</td>
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<td>2.580</td>
<td>-0.70</td>
<td>75.20</td>
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<tr>
<td>2.585</td>
<td>-0.61</td>
<td>76.97</td>
<td></td>
<td>-1.71</td>
</tr>
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</table>

The data is just for your reference, all accurate performance should be according to the test results in the OTA chamber.