TAOGLAS

Datasheet

Part No:
PA.12

Description:

2.4GHz Band Dielectric Ceramic PIFA

SMD Antenna for Bluetooth/WLAN/ZigBee Applications

Features:

2400-2484MHz

3.27dBi Peak Gain

Size: 10*4*3mm

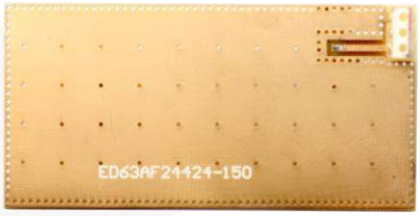
Designed for the top left hand corner edge of the Component side of the board (bottom right corner edge)

SMD Mount

RoHS & REACH Compliant

1. Introduction

This specification covers the Dielectric PIFA Antenna for 2400-2484MHz, covering such applications as Wi-Fi, Bluetooth and ZigBee. A ceramic dielectric PIFA antenna offers smallest footprint, superior gain characteristics and improved isolation over traditional PCB based antennas. This antenna has been developed for the top left hand corner edge of the component side of the Board (bottom right corner edge), the antenna has to be positioned on a non-ground (copper/metal free) area with the feed-point matched direct to the module. Please refer to Recommended Foot print Diagram (8.0 Page 14.).



Many module manufacturers specify peak gain limits for any antennas that are to be connected to that module. Those peak gain limits are based on free-space conditions. In practice, the peak gain of an antenna tested in free-space can degrade by at least 1 or 2dBi when put inside a device. So ideally you should go for a slightly higher peak gain antenna than mentioned on the module specification to compensate for this effect, giving you better performance.

Upon testing of any of our antennas with your device and a selection of appropriate layout, integration technique, or cable, Taoglas can make sure any of our antennas' peak gain will be below the peak gain limits. Taoglas can then issue a specification and/or report for the selected antenna in your device that will clearly show it complying with the peak gain limits, so you can be assured you are meeting regulatory requirements for that module.

For example, a module manufacturer may state that the antenna must have less than 2dBi peak gain, but you don't need to select an embedded antenna that has a peak gain of less than 2dBi in free-space. This will give you a less optimized solution. It is better to go for a slightly higher free-space peak gain of 3dBi or more if available. Once that antenna gets integrated into your device, performance will degrade below this 2dBi peak gain due to the effects of GND plane, surrounding components, and device housing. If you want to be absolutely sure, contact Taoglas and we will test. Choosing a Taoglas antenna with a higher peak gain than what is specified by the module manufacturer and enlisting our help will ensure you are getting the best performance possible without exceeding the peak gain limits.

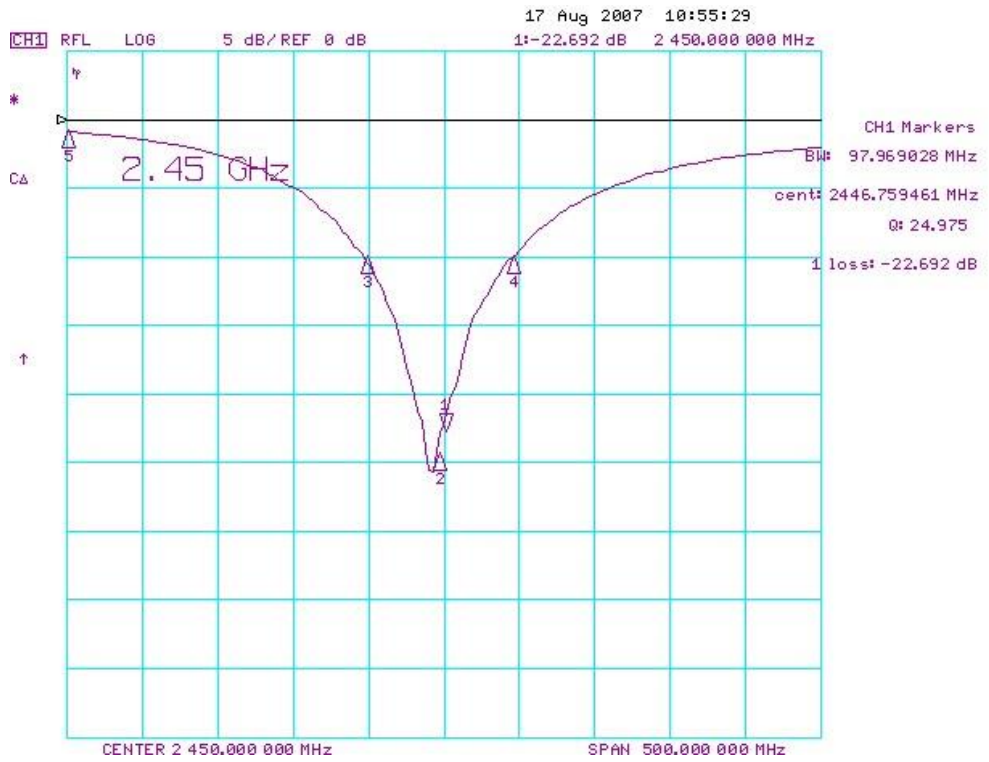
2. Specifications

The antenna has the electrical characteristics given in Table 1 under the Taoglas standard installation conditions as shown in the Evaluation Board figure.

Electrical	
Working Frequency	2400MHz ~ 2484MHz
Dimensions	10*4*3mm
Peak Gain	3.27dBi max
Polarization	Linear
Impedance	50 Ω
VSWR	2.0 max
Operating Temperature	-40~+85°C
Termination	Ag (Environmentally Friendly Lead-Free)

* Data is measured on Taoglas Standard Reference PCB (40*80*0.8mm)

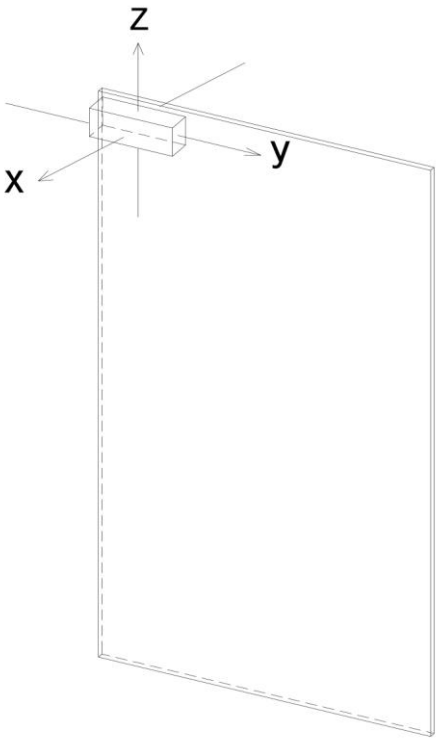
3. S11 Response Curve



* Gain is measured on test PCB (40*80*0.8mm)

* Ant position: Left side, top corner, horizontal

4. Test Position



5. Summary of Test Results

5.1 Gain and Efficiency

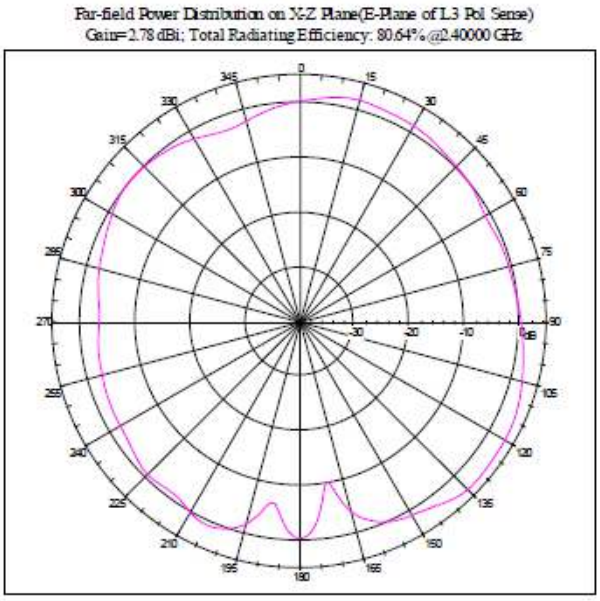
Frequency (GHz)	Peak Gain(dBi)	Efficiency (%)
2.4000	2.78	80.64
2.4420	3.12	85.65
2.4500	3.27	86.50
2.4835	2.76	75.91
2.5000	2.34	68.07

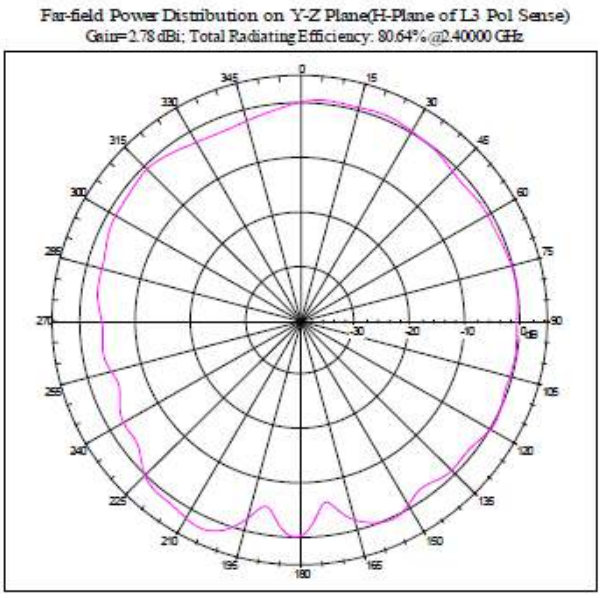
5.2 Power Average Gain

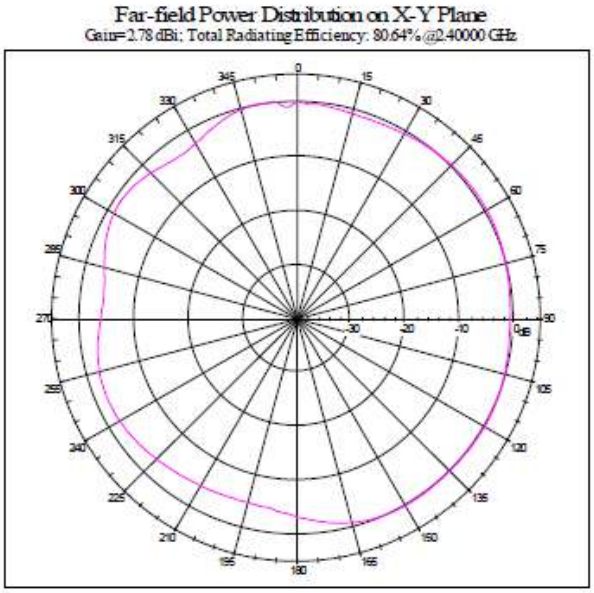
Frequency (GHz)	Plane	Average Gain (dB)
2.4000	XY Plane	-1.622
	YZ Plane	-1.324
	XZ Plane	-0.561
2.4420	XY Plane	-2.464
	YZ Plane	-0.859
	XZ Plane	-0.312
2.4500	XY Plane	-1.424
	YZ Plane	-0.950
	XZ Plane	-0.224
2.4835	XY Plane	-2.949
	YZ Plane	-1.548
	XZ Plane	-0.784
2.5000	XY Plane	-2.444
	YZ Plane	-2.084
	XZ Plane	-1.258

6. Antenna Pattern – Wi-Fi and Bluetooth

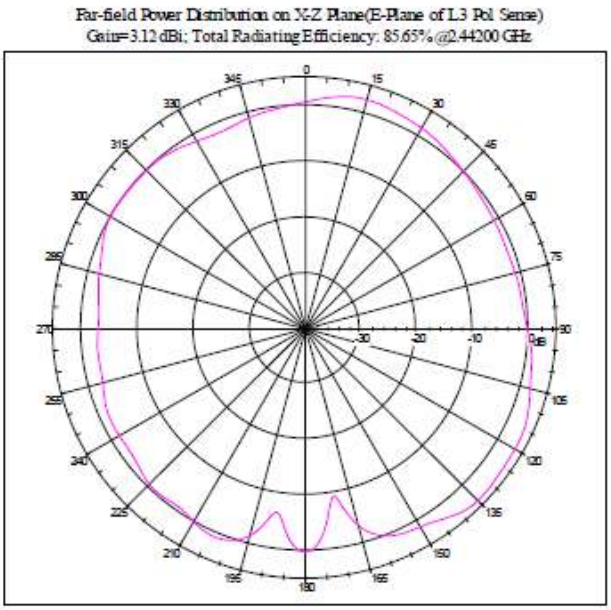
6.1 Frequency: 2.400GHz

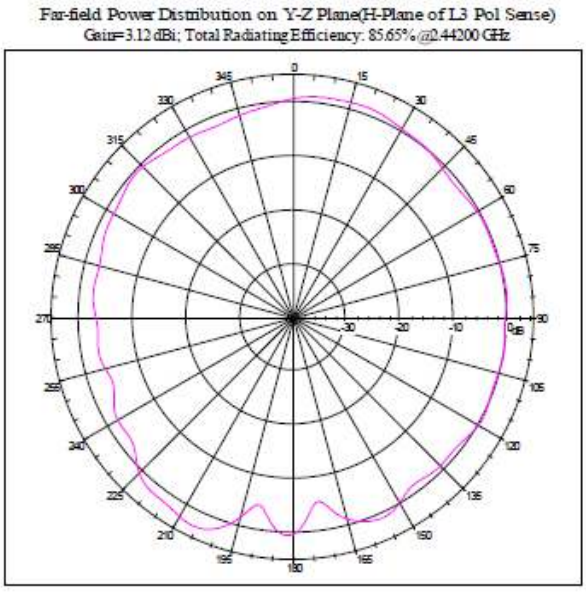


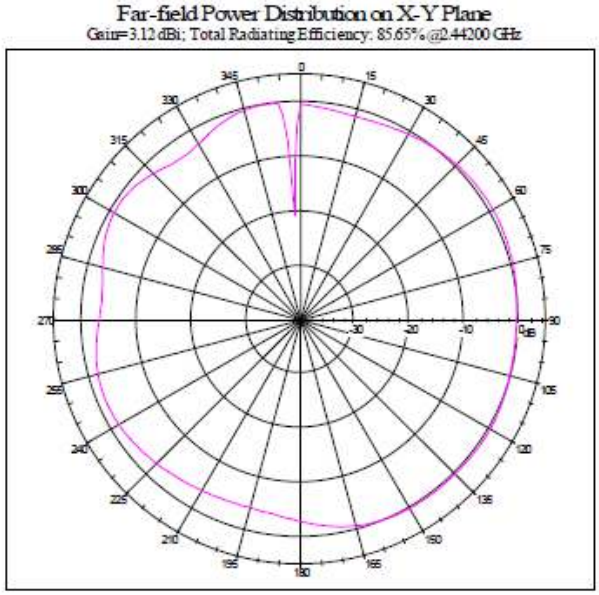




6.2 Frequency: 2.442GHz

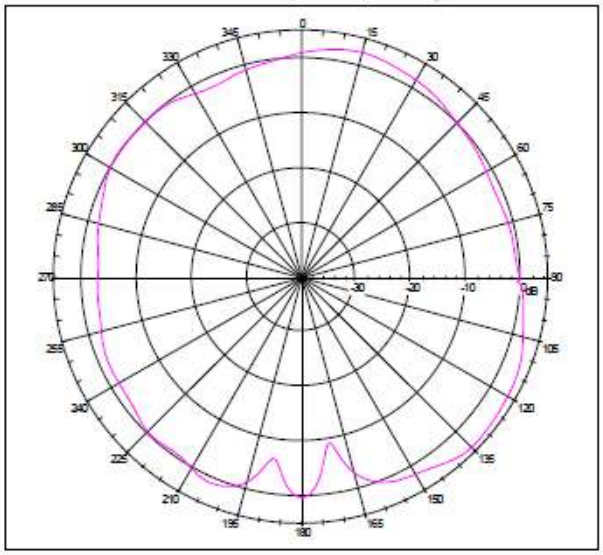




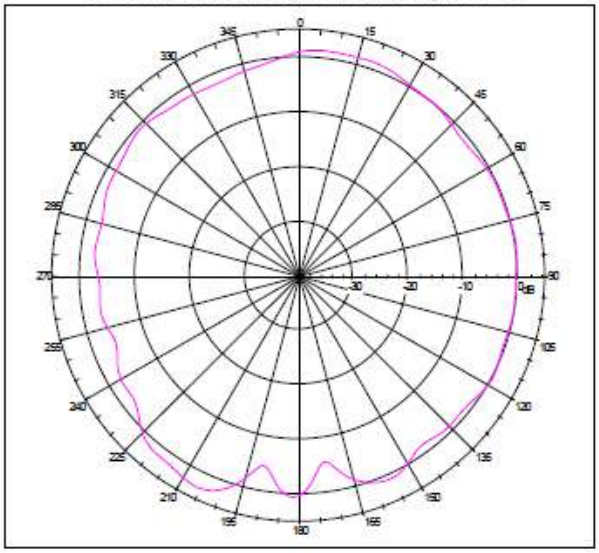


6.3 Frequency: 2.450GHz

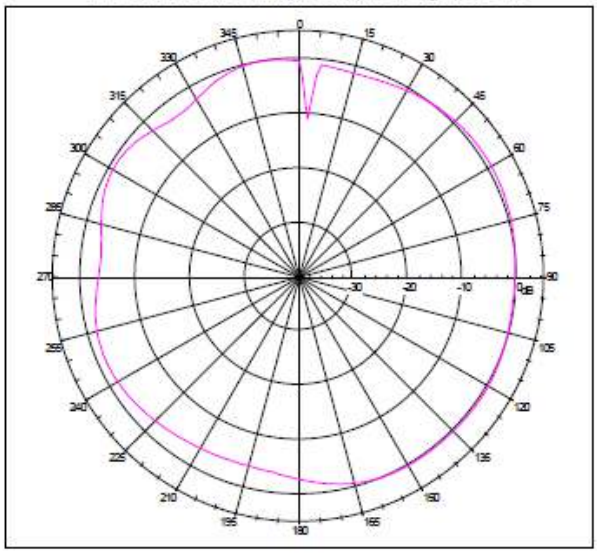
Far-field Power Distribution on X-Z Plane(E-Plane of L3 Pol Sense)
Gain=3.27 dBi; Total Radiating Efficiency: 86.20% @2.45000 GHz



Far-field Power Distribution on Y-Z Plane(H-Plane of L3 Pol Sense)
Gain=3.27 dBi; Total Radiating Efficiency: 86.20% @2.45000 GHz

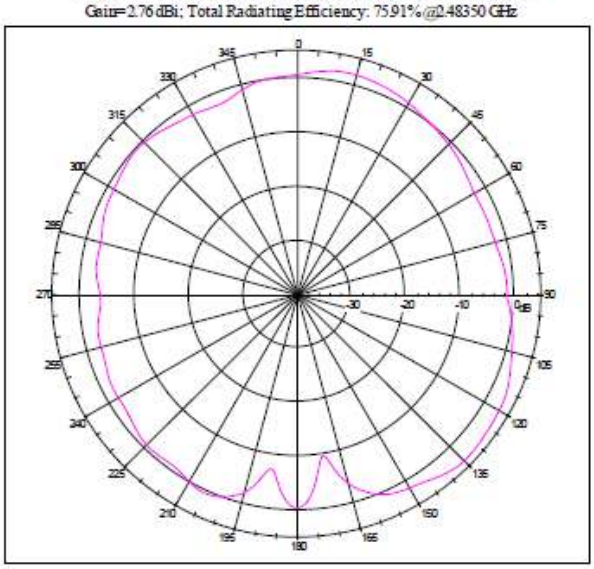


Far-field Power Distribution on X-Y Plane
Gain=3.27 dBi; Total Radiating Efficiency: 86.20% @2.45000 GHz

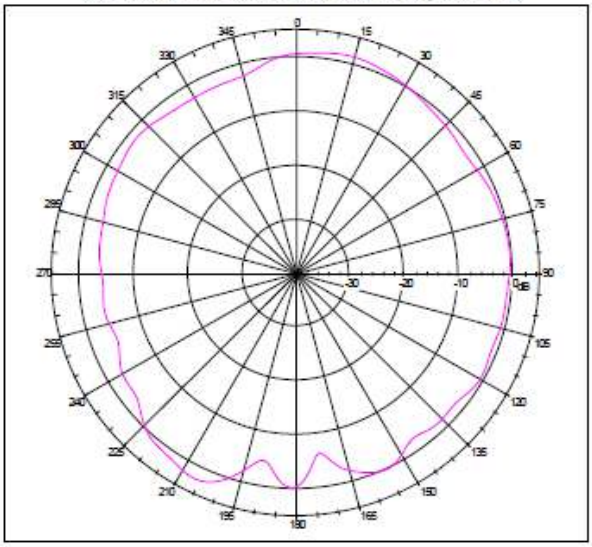


6.4 Frequency: 2.4835GHz

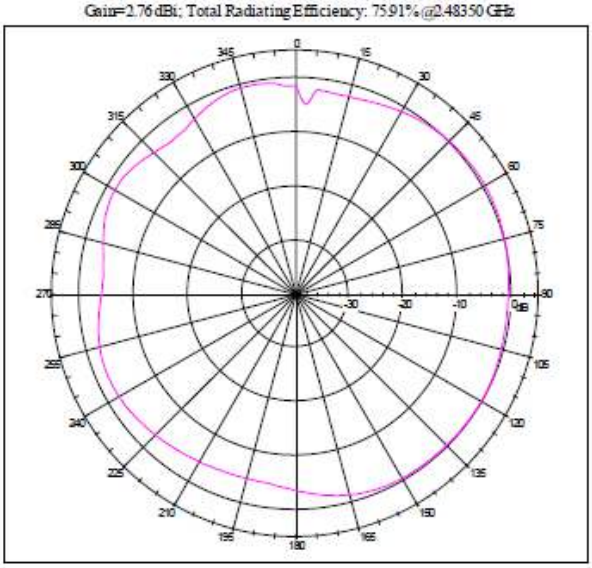
Far-field Power Distribution on X-Z Plane(E-Plane of L3 Pol Sense)
Gain=2.76 dBi; Total Radiating Efficiency: 75.91% @2.48350 GHz



Far-field Power Distribution on Y-Z Plane(H-Plane of L3 Pol Sense)
Gain=2.76 dBi; Total Radiating Efficiency: 75.91% @2.48350 GHz

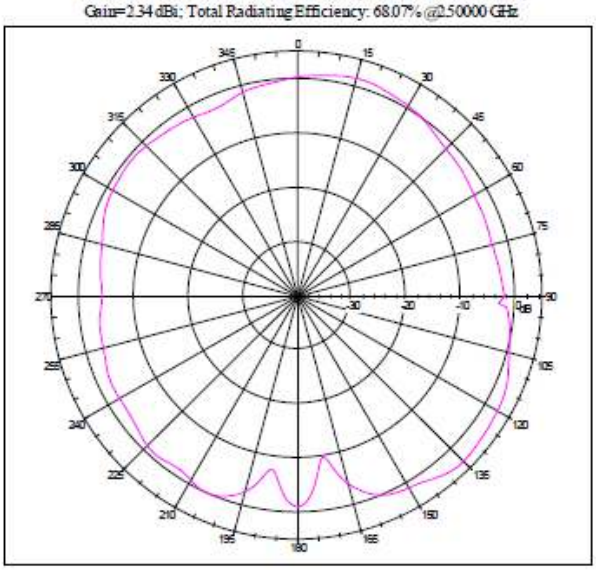


Far-field Power Distribution on X-Y Plane
Gain=2.76 dBi; Total Radiating Efficiency: 75.91% @2.48350 GHz

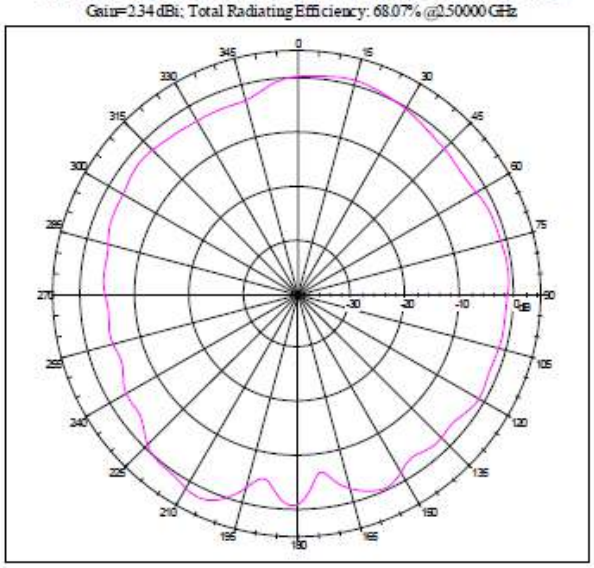


6.5 Frequency: 2.500GHz

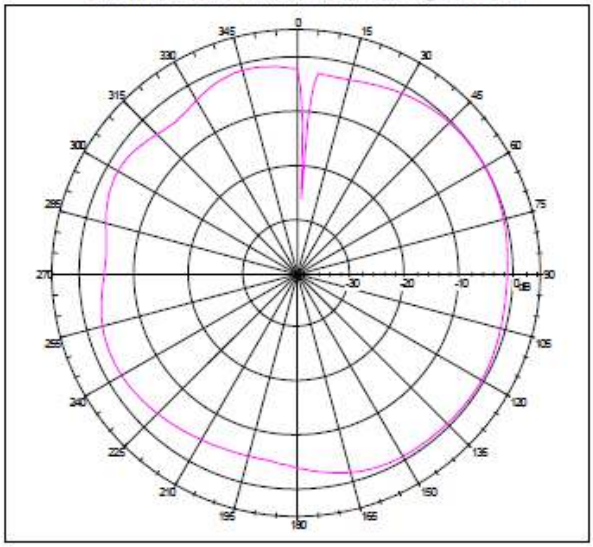
Far-field Power Distribution on X-Z Plane(E-Plane of L3 Pol Sense)
Gain=2.34 dBi; Total Radiating Efficiency: 68.07% @2.50000 GHz



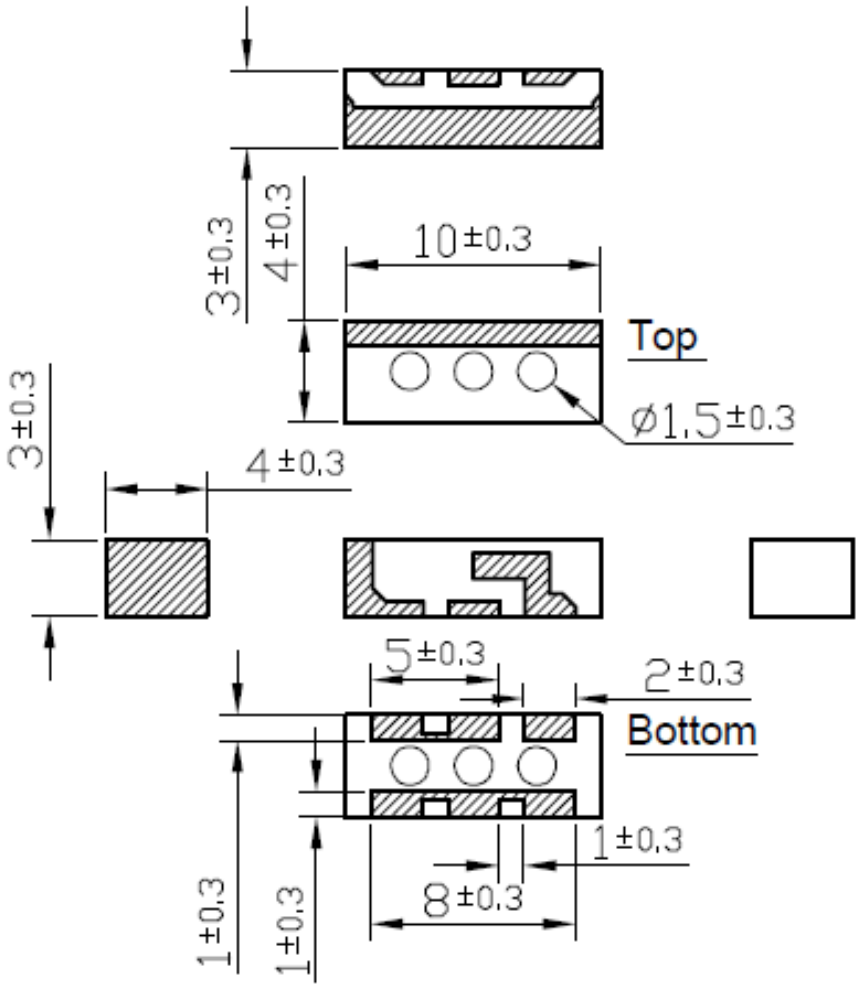
Far-field Power Distribution on Y-Z Plane(H-Plane of L3 Pol Sense)
Gain=2.34 dBi; Total Radiating Efficiency: 68.07% @2.50000 GHz



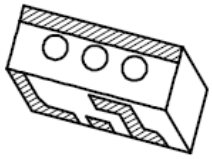
Far-field Power Distribution on X-Y Plane
Gain=2.34 dBi; Total Radiating Efficiency: 68.07% @2.50000 GHz



7. Mechanical Drawings (Unit:mm)



Note:
1.Silver
2.Copper
3.Soler Area
4.Ground Clearance Area

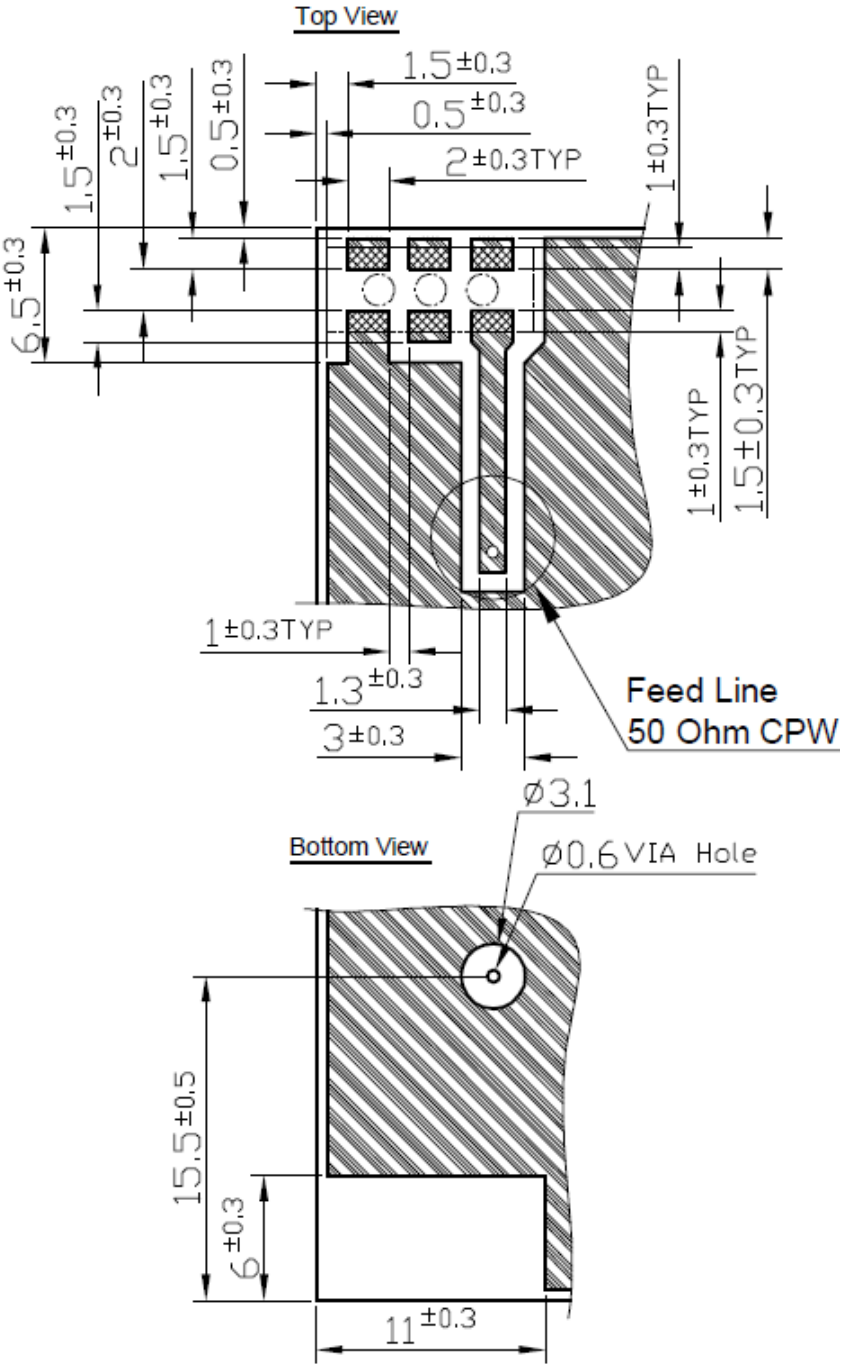


3D View

8. Recommended Footprint for Evaluation Board

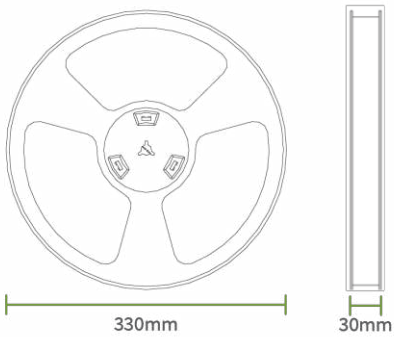
Footprint

0.8t PCB

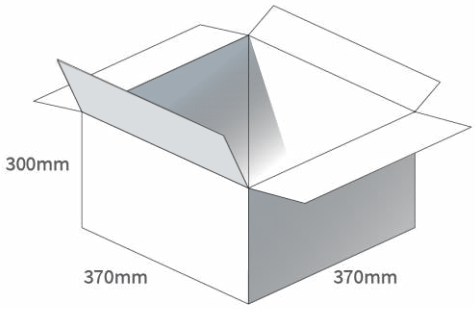


9. Packaging

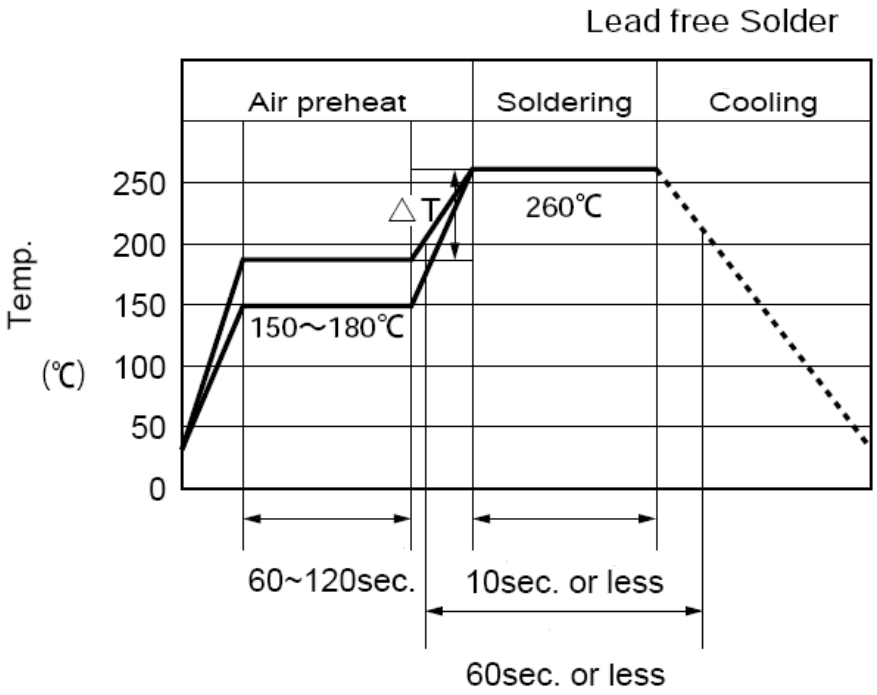
1000 pcs PA.12
Dimensions - 330*30mm



5 Reels / 5000 pcs in one carton
Carton Dimensions - 370*360*275mm



10. Recommended Reflow Temperature Profile



1. Time shown in the above figures is measured from the point when chip surface reaches temperature.
2. Temperature difference in high temperature part should be within 110°C.
3. After soldering, do not force cool, allow the parts to cool gradually.

General attention to soldering

- High soldering temperatures and long soldering times can cause leaching of the termination, decrease in adherence strength, and the change of characteristic may occur.
- For soldering, please refer to the soldering curves above. However, please keep exposure to temperatures exceeding 200°C to under 50 seconds.
- Please use a mild flux (containing less than 0.2wt% Cl). Also, if the flux is water soluble, be sure to wash thoroughly to remove any residue from the underside of components that could affect resistance.

Cleaning

When using ultrasonic cleaning, the board may resonate if the output power is too high. Since this vibration can cause cracking or a decrease in the adherence of the termination, we recommend that you use the conditions below.

Frequency:	40kHz
Output Power:	20W/liter
Cleaning Time:	5 minutes max

Changelog for the datasheet

SPE-11-8-092 – PA.12

Revision: G (Current Version)	
Date:	2020-11-10
Changes:	Updated to new format
Changes Made by:	Dan Cantwell

Previous Revisions

Revision: F	
Date:	2016-12-21
Changes:	Added new info
Changes Made by:	Jack Conroy

Revision: A (Original First Release)	
Date:	2011-05-09
Notes:	
Author:	Technical Writer

Revision: E	
Date:	2017-08-28
Changes:	Amended Gain figure, alignment and disclaimer
Changes Made by:	Andy Mahoney

Revision: D	
Date:	2017-01-06
Changes:	
Changes Made by:	Peter Monahan

Revision: C	
Date:	2016-05-07
Changes:	
Changes Made by:	Andy Mahoney

Revision: B	
Date:	2015-08-24
Changes:	Amended note on Gain
Changes Made by:	Aine Doyle

TAOGLAS®

www.taoglas.com