

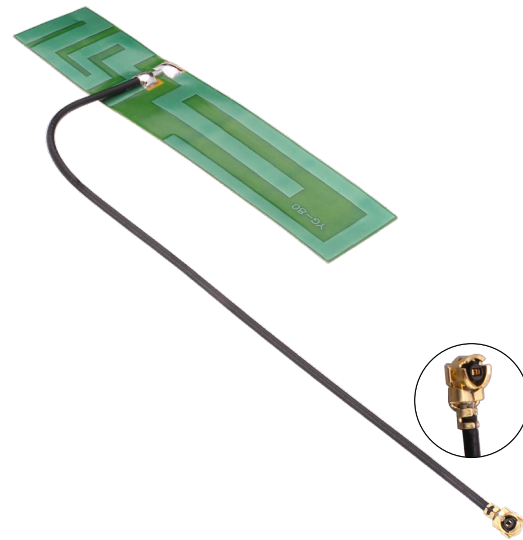
## ANT-LPC-FPC-100

### LTE/LPWA/GNSS Flexible Embedded Dipole Antenna

The ANT-LPC-FPC-100 (LPC) antenna is a flexible embedded multiband cellular and cellular IoT antenna (LTE-M and NB-IoT) ideal for use in LTE applications such as Citizens Broadband Radio Service (CBRS). The LPC also supports low-power, wide-area (LPWA) networking at 868 MHz, 915 MHz and global navigation systems (GNSS/GPS).

The LPC provides a ground plane independent dipole embedded antenna solution comparable in performance to an external antenna. The LPC's flexibility and adhesive backing makes it easy to mount in unique and custom enclosures, while enabling an environmentally sealed enclosure and protection from tampering or accidental antenna damage.

Connection is made to the radio via a 100 mm long, 1.13 mm coaxial cable terminated in an MHF1/U.FL compatible plug connector.



#### Features

- 3550 MHz to 3700 MHz (CBRS)
  - VSWR:  $\leq 4.5$
  - Peak Gain: 5.5 dBi
  - Efficiency: 70%
- 1553 MHz to 1609 MHz (GNSS)
  - VSWR:  $\leq 1.7$
  - Peak Gain: 3.3 dBi
  - Efficiency: 72%
- Compact, low-profile
  - 64 mm x 17 mm x 0.2 mm
- MHF1/U.FL compatible plug (female socket) on 100 mm of 1.13 mm coaxial cable
- Flexible to fit in challenging enclosures
- Adhesive backing permanently adheres to non-metal enclosures using 3M 467MP™/200MP adhesive

#### Applications

- Worldwide LTE, UMTS and GSM
- Cellular IoT:
  - LTE-M (Cat-M1)
  - NB-IoT
- Low-power, wide-area (LPWA) applications
  - LoRaWAN®
  - Sigfox®
- ISM: Bluetooth® and ZigBee®
- Global Navigation (GNSS)
  - GPS, GLONASS, Galileo, BeiDou
- Citizens Broadband Radio Service (CBRS)

#### Ordering Information

Part Number	Description
<b>ANT-LPC-FPC-100</b>	Antenna with 100 mm of 1.13 mm coaxial cable and MHF1/U.FL compatible plug (female socket)

Available from Linx Technologies and select distributors and representatives.

Electrical Specifications

Select Bands	Frequency Range	VSWR (max.)	Peak Gain (dBi)	Avg. Gain (dBi)	Efficiency (%)
LTE 12, 13, 14, 17, 26, 28, 29	698 MHz to 803 MHz	8.2	0.1	-6.4	25
LTE 5, 8, 20	791 MHz to 960 MHz	4.8	3.7	-4.5	43
LTE 1, 2, 3, 4, 10, 25, 66	1710 MHz to 2200 MHz	4.9	2.2	-3.6	49
LTE 30, 40	2300 MHz to 2400 MHz	3.5	3.3	-2.8	53
LTE 7, 41	2496 MHz to 2690 MHz	3.1	5.0	-2.7	59
LTE 22, 42, 43, 48, 49, 52	3300 MHz to 3800 MHz	2.0	5.7	-1.8	70
GNSS/GPS	1553 MHz to 1609 MHz	1.7	3.3	-1.5	72
ISM	2400 MHz to 2485 MHz	2.7	3.9	-4.1	43

Polarization	Linear
Radiation	Omnidirectional
Max Power	2 W
Wavelength	1/2-wave
Electrical Type	Dipole
Impedance	50 Ω
Connection	MHF1/U.FL compatible plug (female socket) on 100 mm of 1.13 mm coaxial cable
Weight	0.8 g (0.03 oz)
Dimensions	64.0 mm x 17.0 mm x 0.2 mm (2.52 in x 0.67 in x 0.01 in)
Operating Temperature Range	-40 °C to +85 °C
ESD Sensitivity	NOT ESD sensitive. As a best practice, Linx may use ESD packaging.

VSWR

Figure 1 provides the voltage standing wave ratio (VSWR) across the antenna bandwidth. VSWR describes the power reflected from the antenna back to the radio. A lower VSWR value indicates better antenna performance at a given frequency. Reflected power is also shown on the right-side vertical axis as a gauge of the percentage of transmitter power reflected back from the antenna.

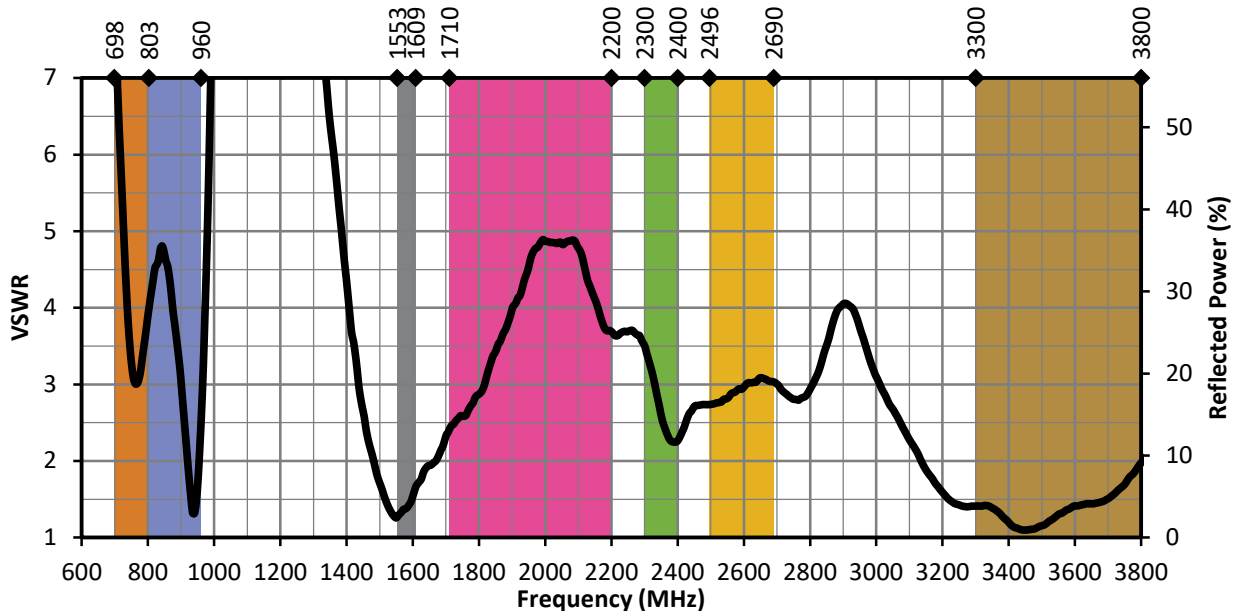


Figure 1. LPC Antenna VSWR with Frequency Band Highlights

Return Loss

Return loss (Figure 2), represents the loss in power at the antenna due to reflected signals. Like VSWR, a lower return loss value indicates better antenna performance at a given frequency.

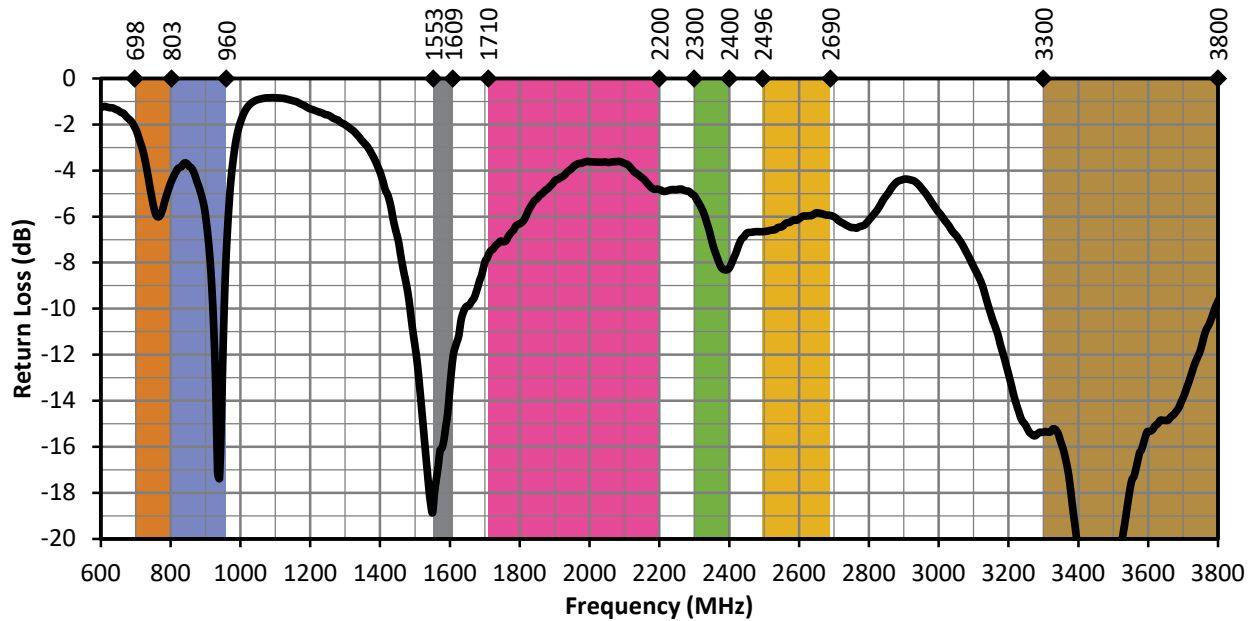


Figure 2. LPC Antenna Return Loss with Frequency Band Highlights

Peak Gain

The peak gain across the antenna bandwidth is shown in Figure 3. Peak gain represents the maximum antenna input power concentration across 3-dimensional space, and therefore peak performance, at a given frequency, but does not consider any directionality in the gain pattern.

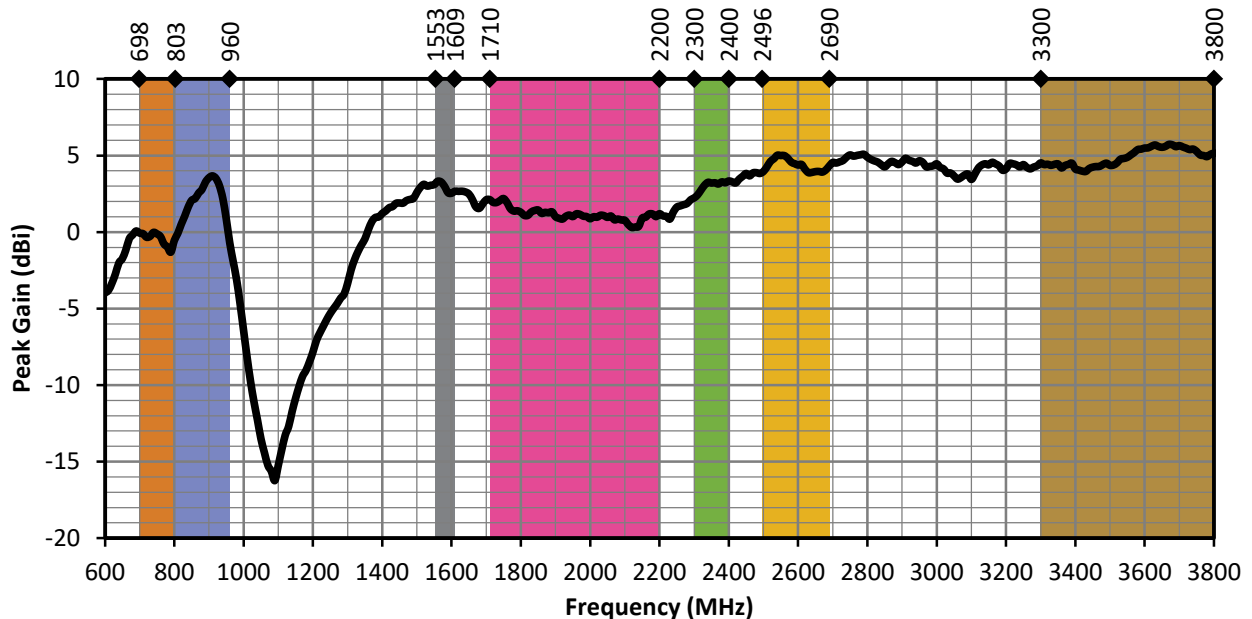


Figure 3. LPC Antenna Peak Gain with Frequency Band Highlights

### Average Gain

Average gain (Figure 4), is the average of all antenna gain in 3-dimensional space at each frequency, providing an indication of overall performance without expressing antenna directionality.

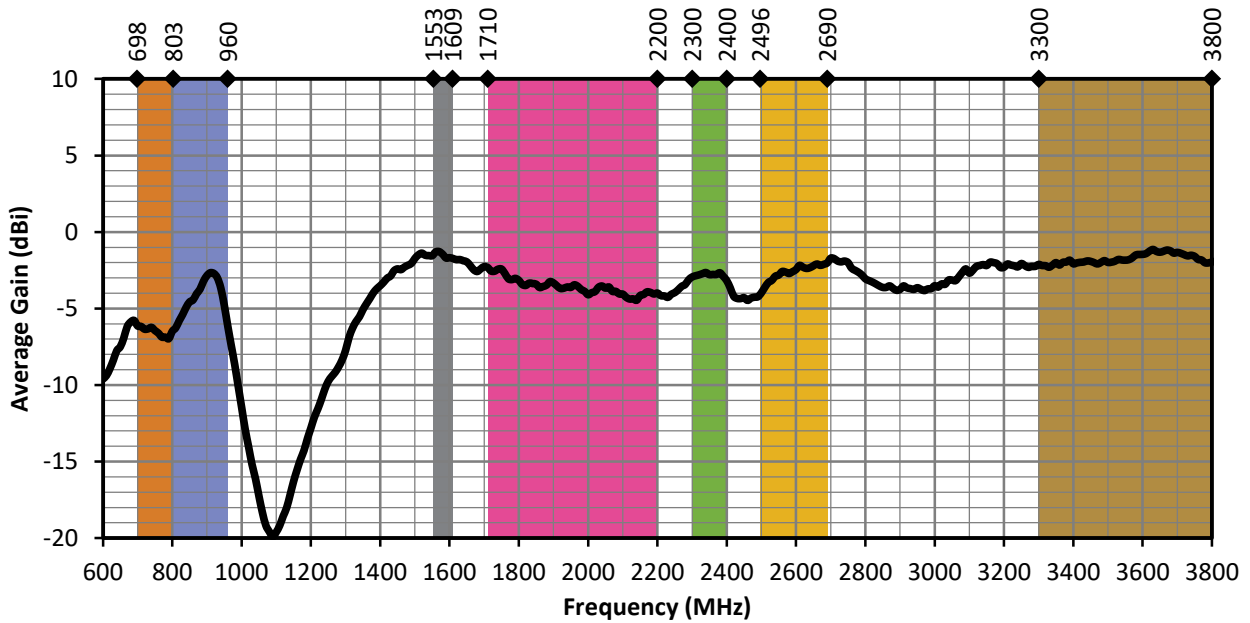


Figure 4. LPC Antenna Average Gain with Frequency Band Highlights

### Radiation Efficiency

Radiation efficiency (Figure 5), shows the ratio of power delivered to the antenna relative to the power radiated at the antenna, expressed as a percentage, where a higher percentage indicates better performance at a given frequency.

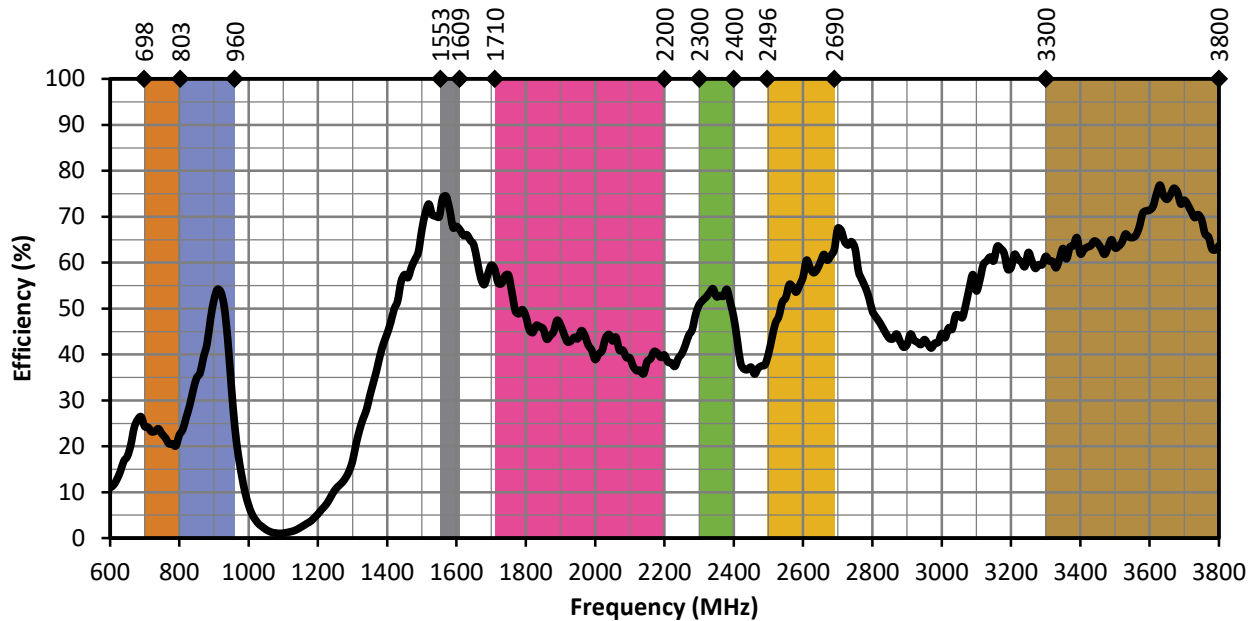


Figure 5. LPC Antenna Radiation Efficiency with Frequency Band Highlights

Product Dimensions

Figure 6 shows the overall dimensions for the LPC antenna.

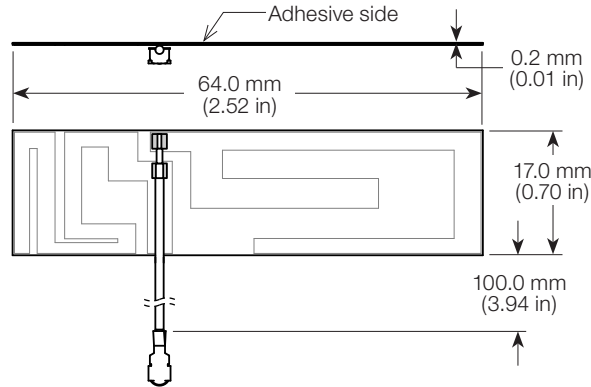


Figure 6. ANT-LPC-FPC-100 Antenna Dimensions

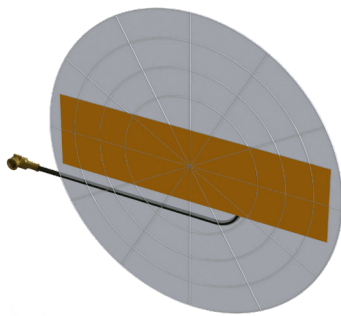
Antenna Mounting

The ANT-LPC-FPC-100 is a flexible, adhesive backed antenna that allows it to be permanently installed onto non-metallic surfaces. The adhesive backing is 3M 467MP™/200MP, which provides outstanding adhesion to high surface energy plastics. The adhesive delivers excellent shear strength to resist slippage and edge lifting, but can be repositioned temporarily to allow for repositioning. This adhesive is highly resistant to solvents, humidity and moisture, as well as heat up to 204 °C (400 °F) for short periods.

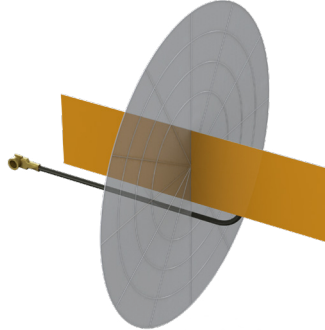
The antenna should never be bent to the point of creating a crease or allowing the angle of the bend to fall below 90 degrees (i.e. become acute) as this will impair function and may cause permanent damage.

Radiation Patterns

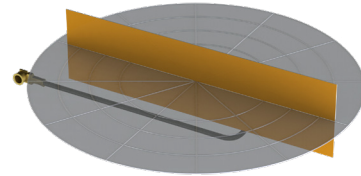
Radiation patterns provide information about the directionality and 3-dimensional gain performance of the antenna by plotting gain at specific frequencies in three orthogonal planes. Antenna radiation patterns (Figure 7), are shown using polar plots covering 360 degrees. The antenna graphic above the plots provides reference to the plane of the column of plots below it. Note: when viewed with typical PDF viewing software, zooming into radiation patterns is possible to reveal fine detail.



XZ-Plane Gain

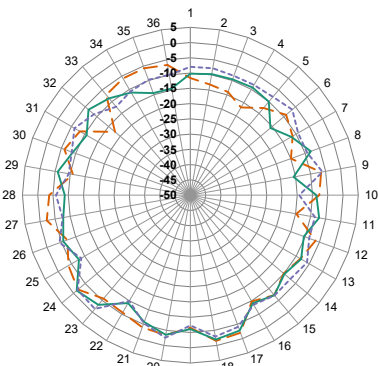


YZ-Plane Gain

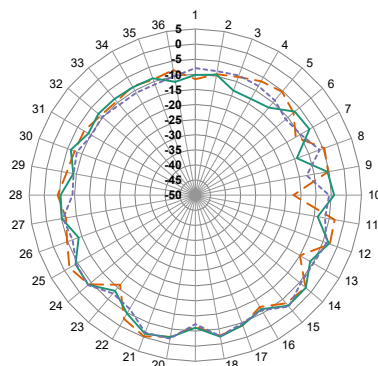


XY-Plane Gain

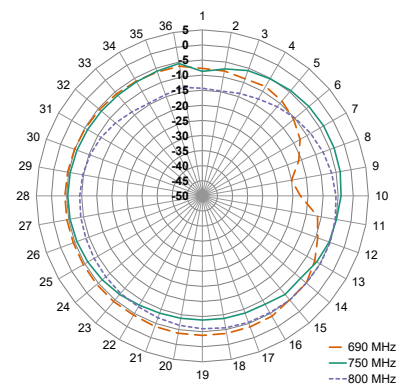
698 MHz to 803 MHz (750 MHz)



XZ-Plane Gain

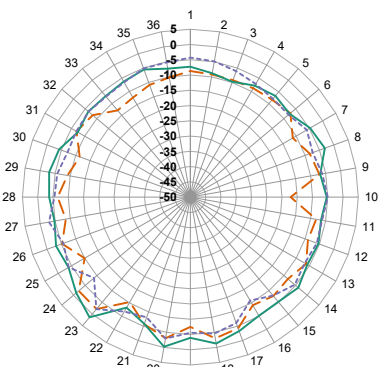


YZ-Plane Gain

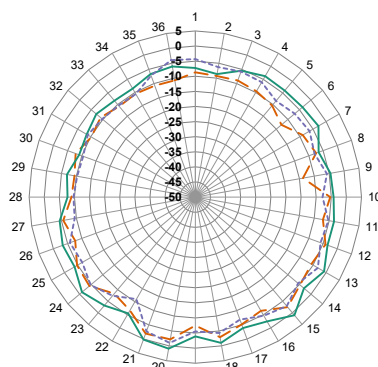


XY-Plane Gain

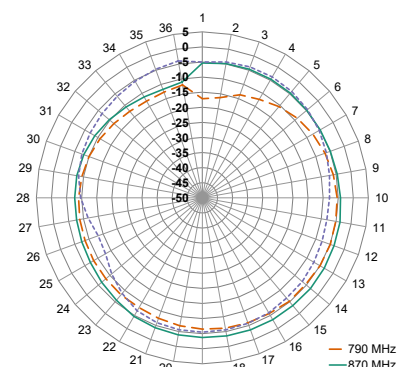
790 MHz to 960 MHz (870 MHz)



XZ-Plane Gain



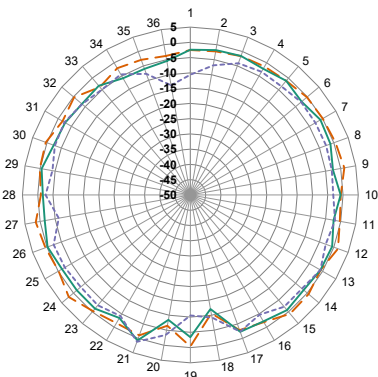
YZ-Plane Gain



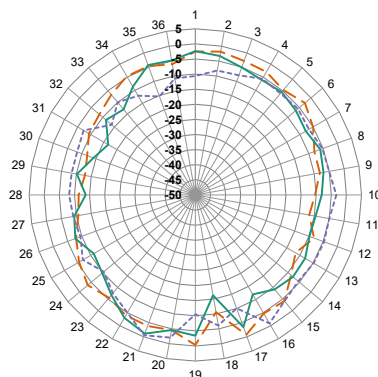
XY-Plane Gain

Radiation Patterns

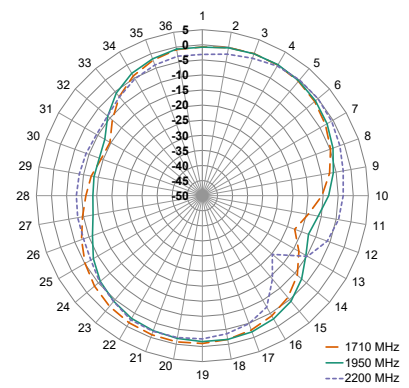
1710 MHz to 2200 MHz (1950 MHz)



XZ-Plane Gain

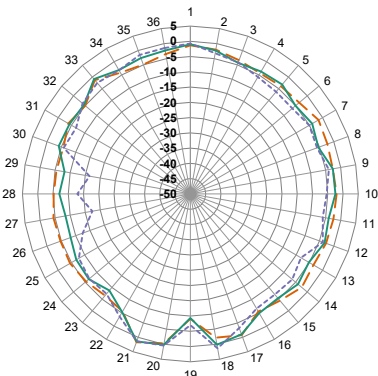


YZ-Plane Gain

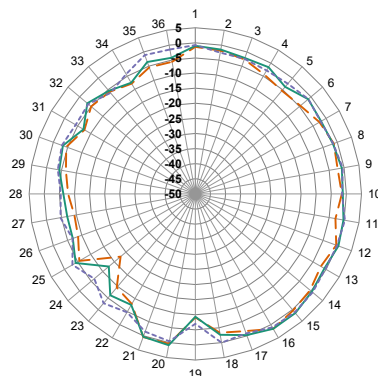


XY-Plane Gain

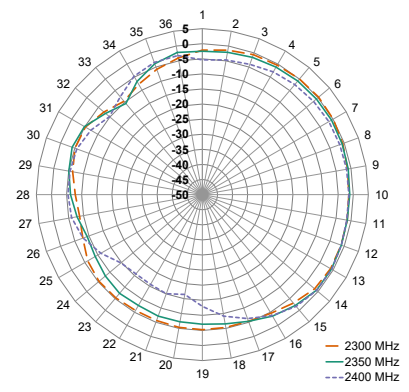
2300 MHz to 2400 MHz (2350 MHz)



XZ-Plane Gain

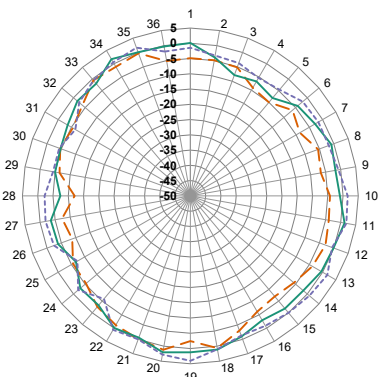


YZ-Plane Gain

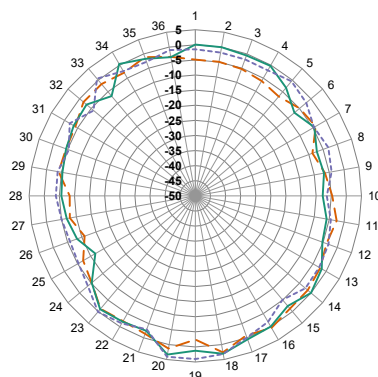


XY-Plane Gain

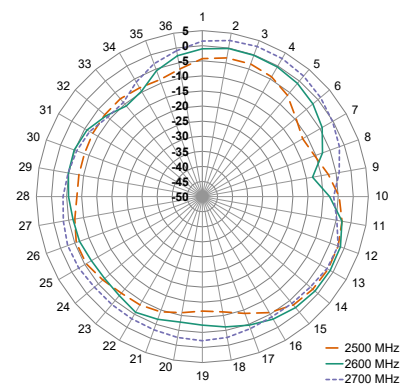
2496 MHz to 2690 MHz (2600 MHz)



XZ-Plane Gain



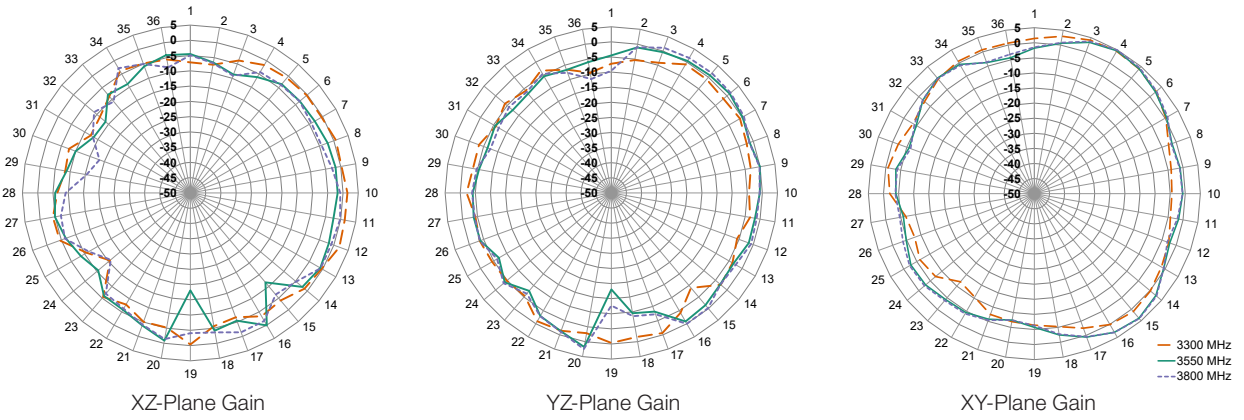
YZ-Plane Gain



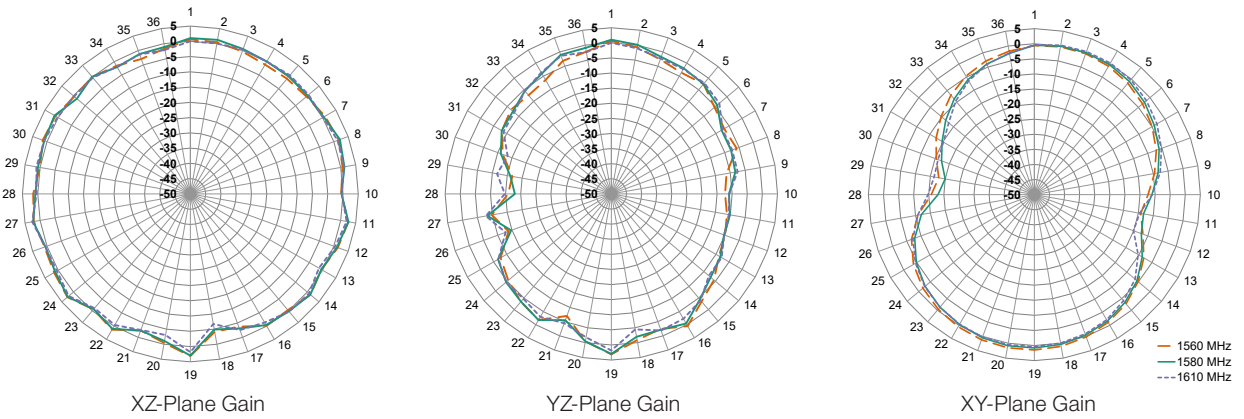
XY-Plane Gain

Radiation Patterns

3300 MHz to 3800 MHz (3550 MHz)



1560 MHz to 1610 MHz (1580 MHz)



2400 MHz to 2490 MHz (2450 MHz)

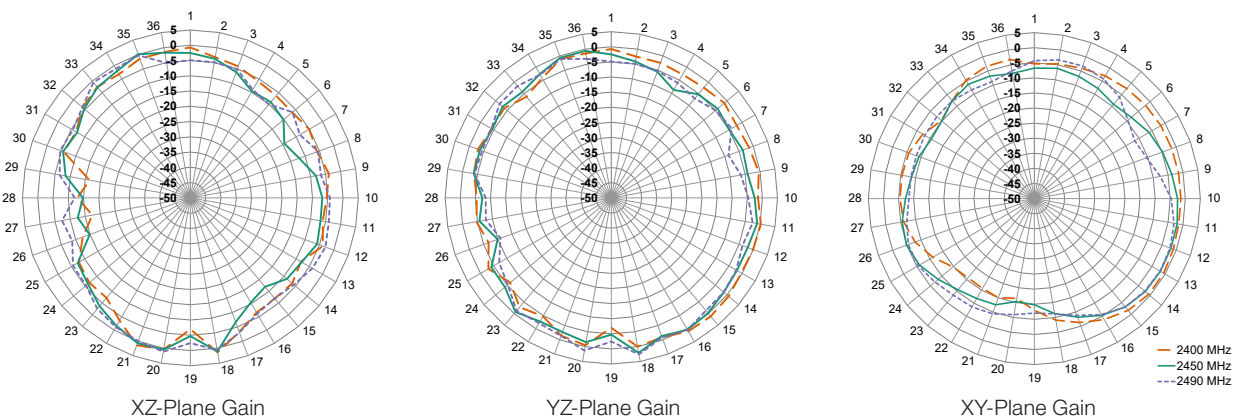


Figure 7. Radiation Patterns for ANT-LPC-FPC-100 Antenna



**Antenna Definitions and Useful Formulas**

**VSWR** - Voltage Standing Wave Ratio. VSWR is a unitless ratio that describes the power reflected from the antenna back to the radio. A lower VSWR value indicates better antenna performance at a given frequency. VSWR is easily derived from Return Loss.

$$VSWR = \frac{10^{\left[\frac{\text{Return Loss}}{20}\right]} + 1}{10^{\left[\frac{\text{Return Loss}}{20}\right]} - 1}$$

**Return Loss** - Return loss represents the loss in power at the antenna due to reflected signals, measured in decibels. A lower return loss value indicates better antenna performance at a given frequency. Return Loss is easily derived from VSWR.

$$\text{Return Loss} = -20 \log_{10} \left[ \frac{VSWR - 1}{VSWR + 1} \right]$$

**Efficiency (η)** - The total power radiated from an antenna divided by the input power at the feed point of the antenna as a percentage.

**Total Radiated Efficiency** - (TRE) The total efficiency of an antenna solution comprising the radiation efficiency of the antenna and the transmitted (forward) efficiency from the transmitter.

$$TRE = \eta \cdot \left( 1 - \left( \frac{VSWR - 1}{VSWR + 1} \right)^2 \right)$$

**Gain** - The ratio of an antenna's efficiency in a given direction (G) to the power produced by a theoretical lossless (100% efficient) isotropic antenna. The gain of an antenna is almost always expressed in decibels.

$$G_{db} = 10 \log_{10}(G)$$

$$G_{dBd} = G_{dBi} - 2.51dB$$

**Peak Gain** - The highest antenna gain across all directions for a given frequency range. A directional antenna will have a very high peak gain compared to average gain.

**Average Gain** - The average gain across all directions for a given frequency range.

**Maximum Power** - The maximum signal power which may be applied to an antenna feed point, typically measured in watts (W).

**Reflected Power** - A portion of the forward power reflected back toward the amplifier due to a mismatch at the antenna port.

$$\left( \frac{VSWR - 1}{VSWR + 1} \right)^2$$

**decibel (dB)** - A logarithmic unit of measure of the power of an electrical signal.

**decibel isotropic (dBi)** - A comparative measure in decibels between an antenna under test and an isotropic radiator.

**decibel relative to a dipole (dBd)** - A comparative measure in decibels between an antenna under test and an ideal half-wave dipole.

**Dipole** - An ideal dipole comprises a straight electrical conductor measuring 1/2 wavelength from end to end connected at the center to a feed point for the radio.

**Isotropic Radiator** - A theoretical antenna which radiates energy equally in all directions as a perfect sphere.

**Omnidirectional** - Term describing an antenna radiation pattern that is uniform in all directions. An isotropic antenna is the theoretical perfect omnidirectional antenna. An ideal dipole antenna has a donut-shaped radiation pattern and other practical antenna implementations will have less perfect but generally omnidirectional radiation patterns which are typically plotted on three axes.

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**Website:** <http://linxtechnologies.com>  
**Linx Offices:** 159 Ort Lane, Merlin, OR, US 97532  
**Phone:** +1 (541) 471-6256  
**E-MAIL:** [info@linxtechnologies.com](mailto:info@linxtechnologies.com)

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