

APPLICATION NOTE FOR GLA.01 ANTENNA INTEGRATION

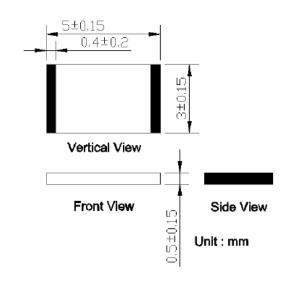




1. BASICS

Characteristics

- •Slim and Small (5.0*3.0*0.5mm)
- Wider Frequency
- •High efficiency (80%)
- •Omni-Directional
- •Fully conform to (SMT) Process
- •RoHS Appliance

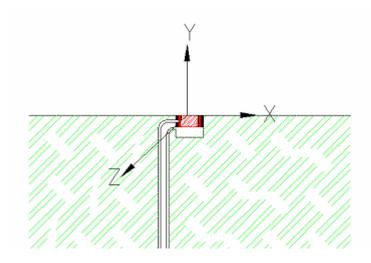


2. APPLICATIONS

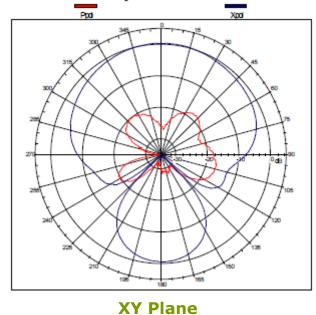
- •Solution for small device that requires a very high receiving frequency such as
- •PND
- •Smart Phone, mobile phone
- •Tracking Device



3. RADIATION PATTERNS



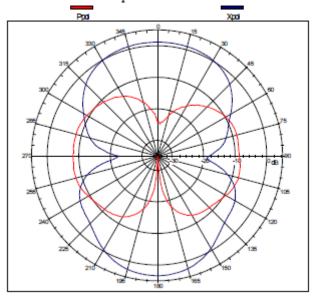
Far-field amplitude of 050301-XY-2.nsi



APN-11-8-005/C/SS

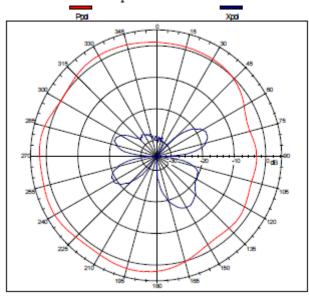


Far-field amplitude of 050301-XZ-2.nsi



XZ Plane

Far-field amplitude of 050301-YZ-2.nsi

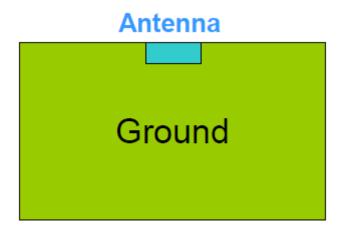


YZ Plane

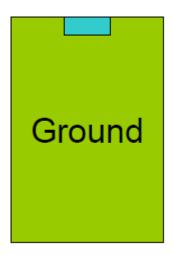


4. ANTENNA POSITION

4.1 PND

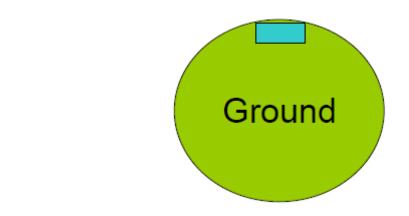


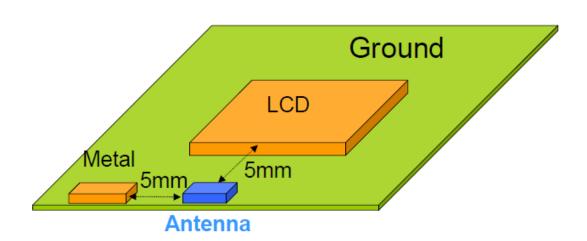
4.2 Smart Phone





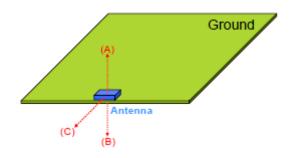
4.3 Multi-Function Watch





- Antenna should be put just right at the edge of PCB, It will be much better to put antenna at the centre of PCB
- Keep ground area around antenna as symmetrical as possible
- It needs at least 5 mm clearance between LCD panel/shielding and antenna
- It is better to have at least 50mm x 10mm PCB size

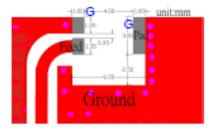


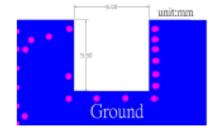


- Antenna has no orientation; it will show just the same performance when turned from left to right or top to bottom
- NO metal components are allowed in the (A), (B) and (C) direction as illustrated above



5. LAYOUT GUIDE

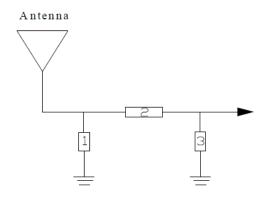


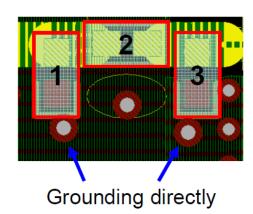


Top Layer

Bottom Layer

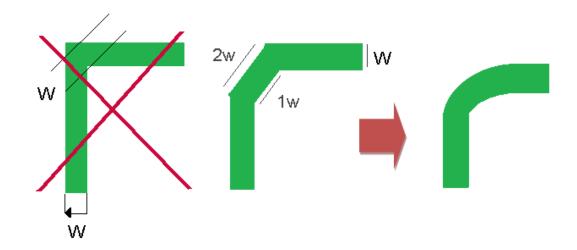
- Both top and bottom layers need a clearance area
- It needs at least 2.5mm clearance under antenna
- Via should be as close to the clearance area as possible, It performs better, has a grounding effect
- Both Position G need to connect to ground directly
- Put a π matching circuit after feeding line and as close as possible.
 Component 1 and 3 need to connect to ground directly.





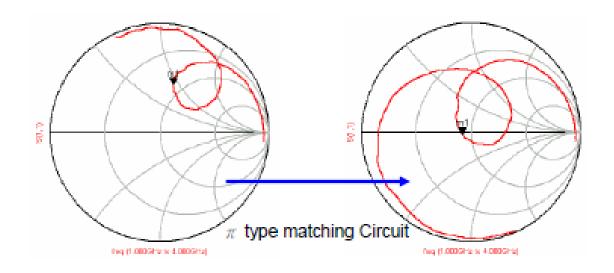


- \bullet Impedance of feeding line should be 50 Ω
- If feeding line needs to make a turn, it needs to avoid turning at a 90 degree angle, It should turn at 45 degree angle or turn at arc as below



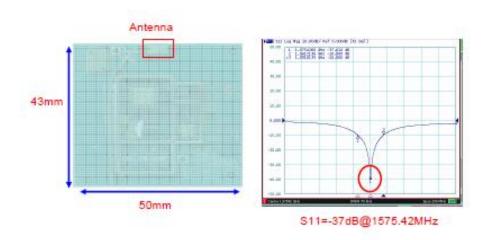


6. MATCHING



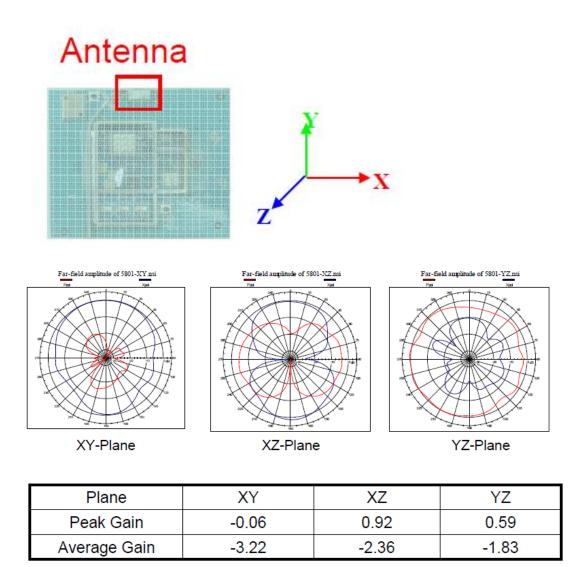
7. REAL CASE

7.1 Return Loss





7.2 Radiation Pattern



(Unit:dBi)