

# Dromus Dual-band Wi-Fi Antenna

Part No. SRF2W012

flexiiANT®

Product Specification

## 1. Features

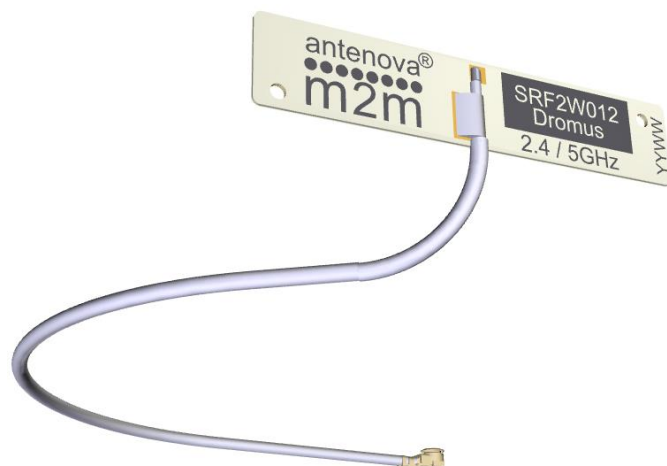
- Antenna for 2.4 – 2.5 GHz and 4.9 – 5.9 GHz applications: Wi-Fi® 802.11a/b/g/j/n/ac
- Maintains high performance within device: DFI (Designed For Integration)
- 1.13mm diameter RF cable with IPEX MHF connector
- Self-Adhesive mounted
- Quick integration minimizes design cycle
- High performance
- Available 3 standard cable lengths

## 2. Description

Dromus is intended for use with all Wi-Fi applications. A flexible antenna with cable enables direct connection to the host PCB. Simple integration with plug and play simplicity. This product specification shows the performance of the antenna to cover a typical dual band Wi-Fi reception: 2.4-2.5/ 4.9-5.9GHz.

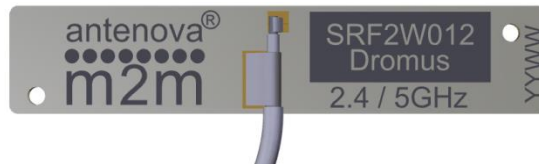
## 3. Applications

- Access Points
- Portable Devices
- PC-cards
- Game Consoles
- Set-Top-Box
- Network Devices
- Wearable devices
- MIMO Systems



## 4. Part Number

### Dromus: SRF2W012-xxx



Note. -xxx refers to cable length option:

Part Number	Cable Length
SRF2W012-50	50mm
SRF2W012-100	100mm
SRF2W012-150	150mm

## 5. General Data

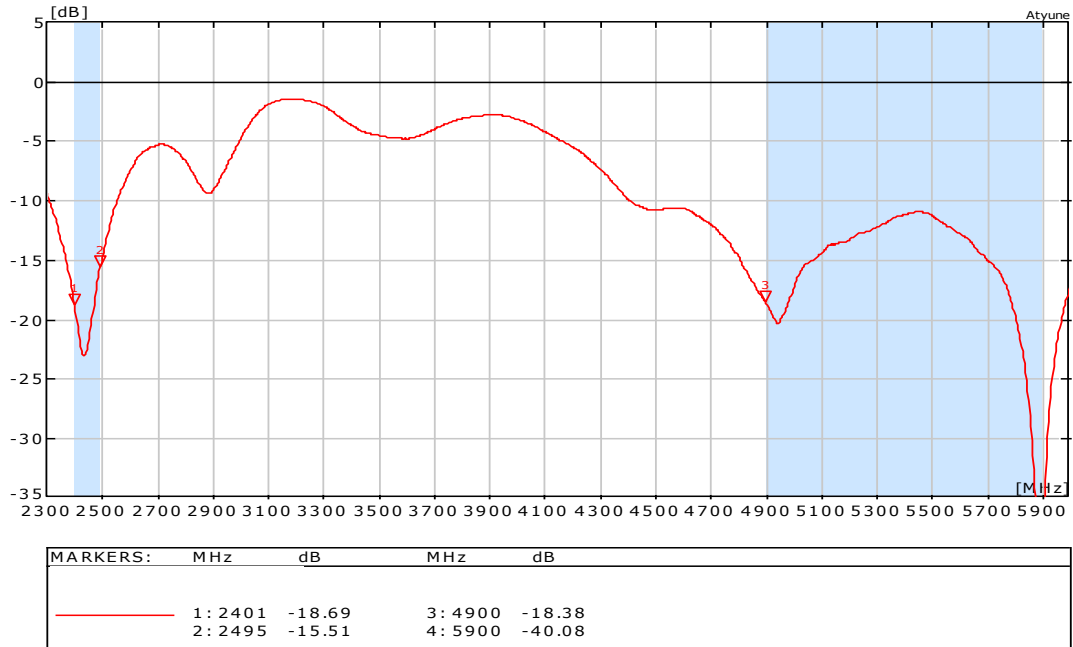
Product name	Dromus
Part Number	SRF2W012
Frequency	2.4-2.5GHz;4.9-6.0GHz
Polarization	Linear
Operating temperature	-40°C to +85°C
Impedance with matching	50 Ω
Weight	< 0.5 g
Antenna Assembly type	FPC Self-adhesive 3M 468MP
Dimensions (Antenna)	30.0 x 6.0 x 0.15 (mm)
Cable length	50 /100 / 150
Connection	MHF IPEX

## 6. RF Characteristics

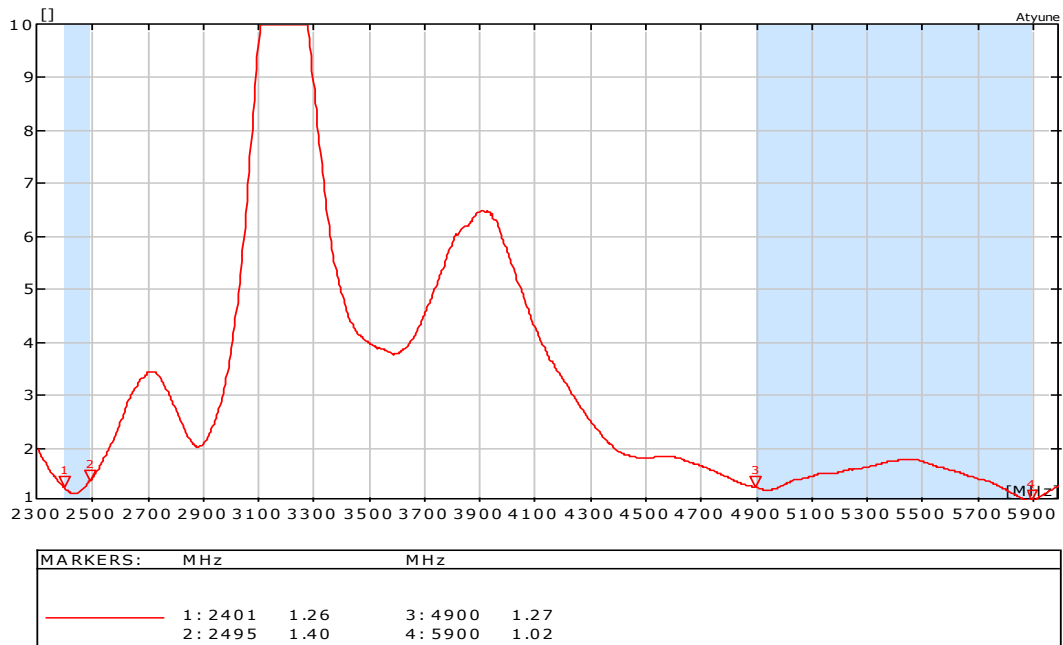
	2.4 – 2.5 GHz	4.9 – 5.9 GHz	Conditions
Peak gain	3.0dBi	4.0dBi	All data measured in a loaded condition adhered to a plastic carrier free space.
Average gain	-1.5dBi	-1.8dBi	
Average efficiency	>60%	>60%	
Maximum return loss	-14dB	-10dB	
Maximum VSWR	1.5:1	1.8:1	

## 7. RF Performance

### 7.1 Return Loss

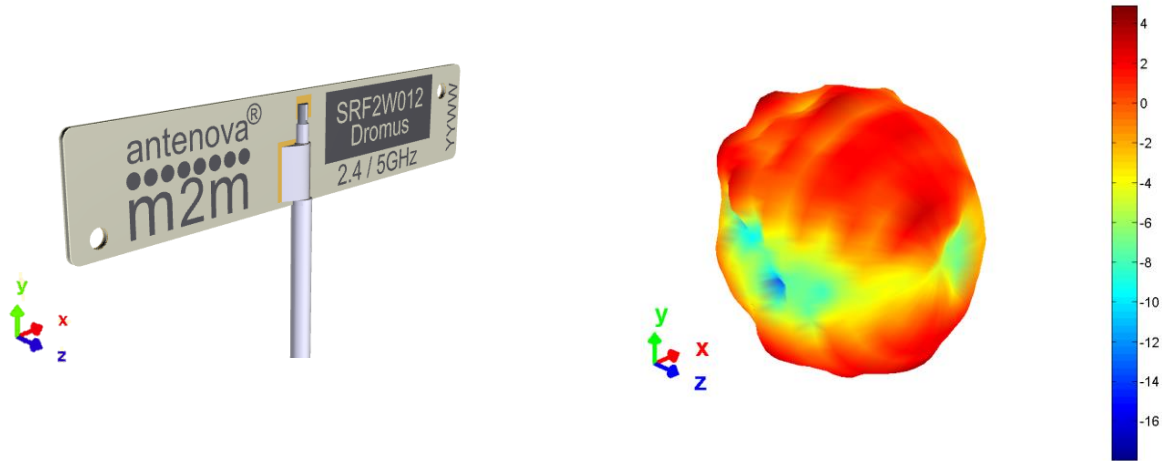


### 7.2 VSWR

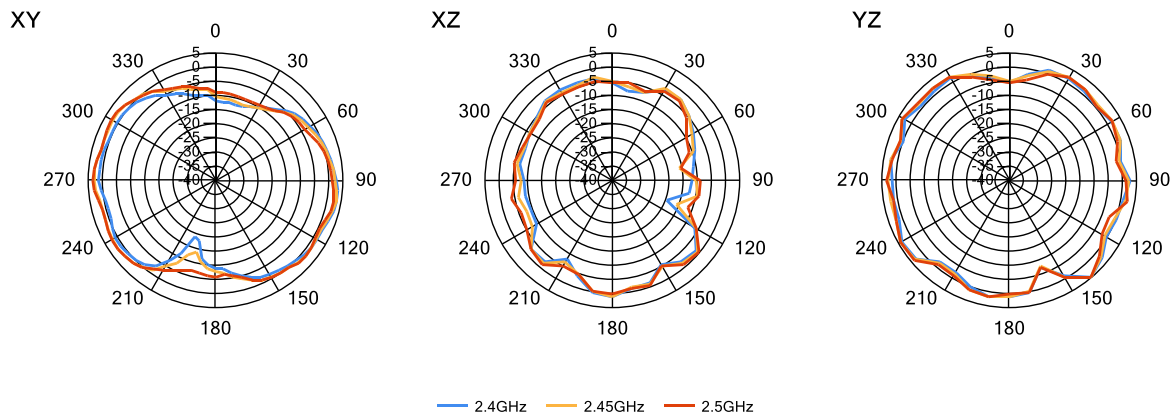


## 7.3 Antenna patterns

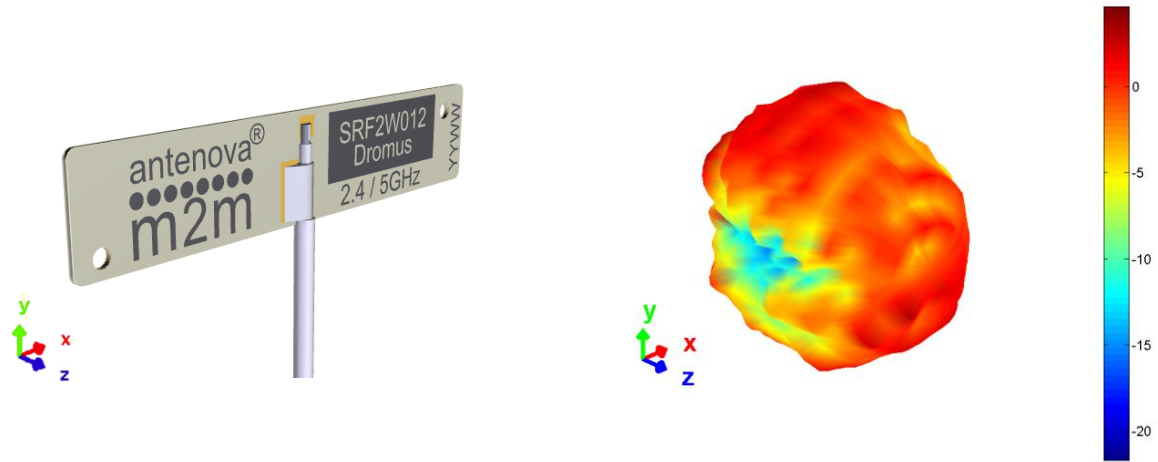
### 7.3.1 2400 MHz – 2500 MHz



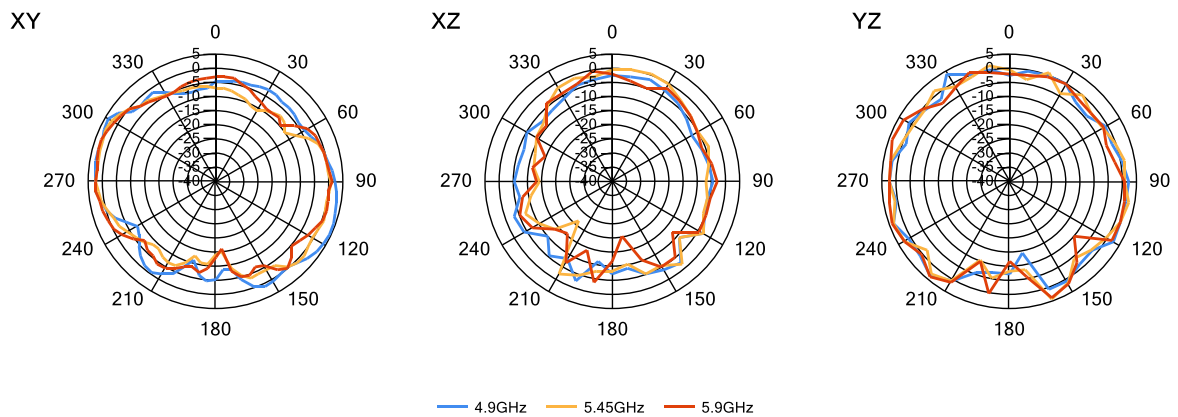
**3D pattern at 2.45GHz**  
*Drag to rotate pattern and PCB by using Adobe Reader  
(Click to Activate)*



### 7.3.2 4900 MHz – 5900 MHz

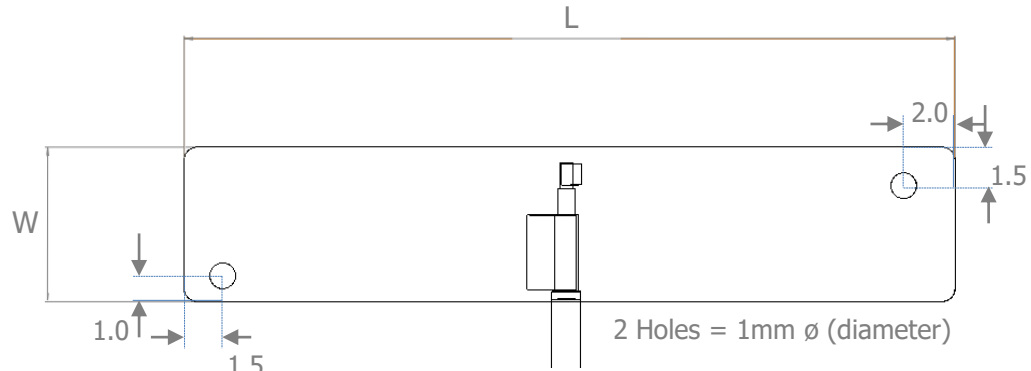


**3D pattern at 5.45GHz**  
*Drag to rotate pattern and PCB by using Adobe Reader  
(Click to Activate)*



## 8. Antenna Dimensions

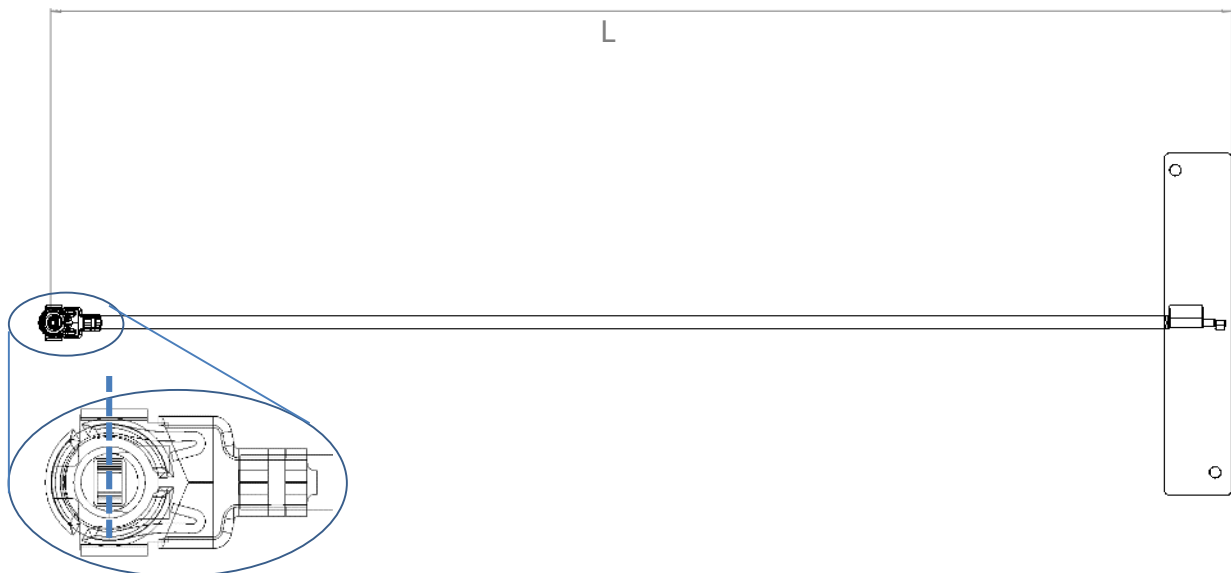
### 8.1 Dimensions FPC section



L	W	T
Length	Width	Thickness
30.0 ±0.2 (mm)	6.0 ±0.2 (mm)	0.15 (mm) nominal

All dimensions in mm

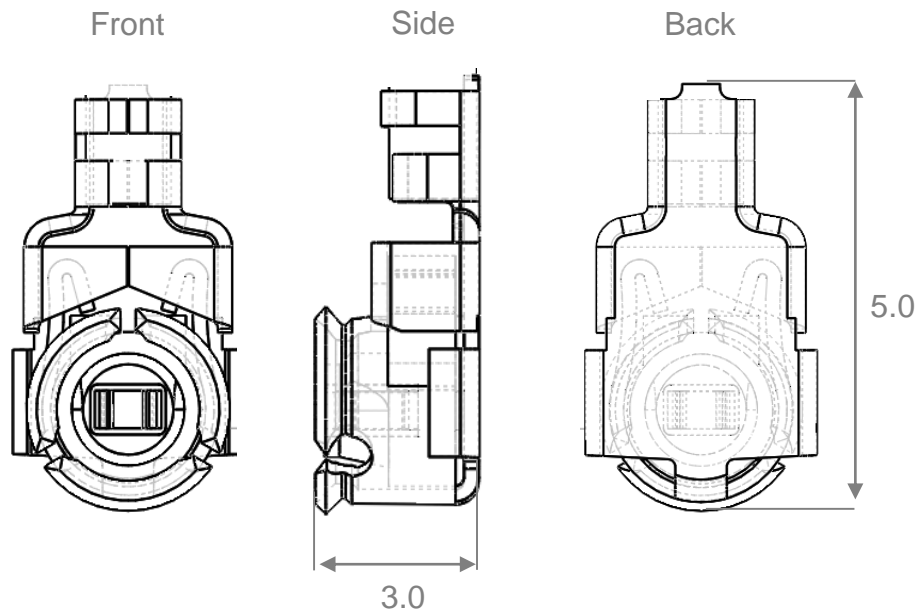
### 8.2 Dimensions assembled



SRF2W012-50	SRF2W012-100	SRF2W012-150
L	L	L
51 ±2.0 (mm)	101 ±2.0 (mm)	151 ±2.0 (mm)

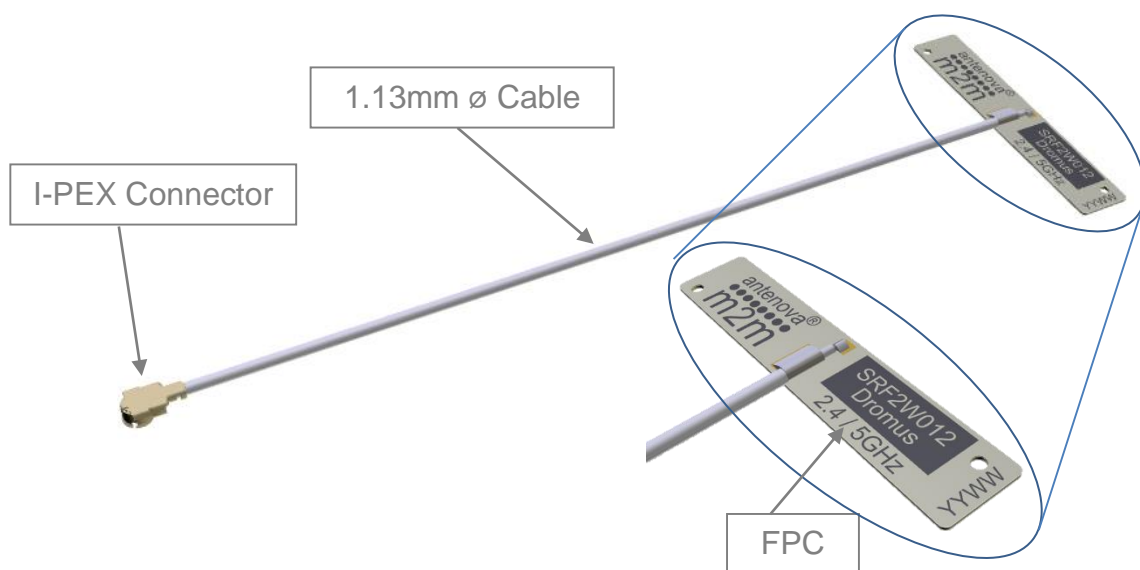
### 8.3 IPEX Connector

I-PEX	
Material	Copper Alloy
Plating	Ag



All dimensions in mm

### 8.4 Assembly



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## 9. Electrical Interface

### 9.1 Host Interface

The host PCB requires the mating connector which is IPEX MHF (UFL) receptacle. The location should be close to the chip/modules pin for the RF. Any feed from this receptacle should be maintained at 50Ω impedance.

### 9.2 Transmission Line

All transmission lines should be designed to have a characteristic impedance of 50Ω.

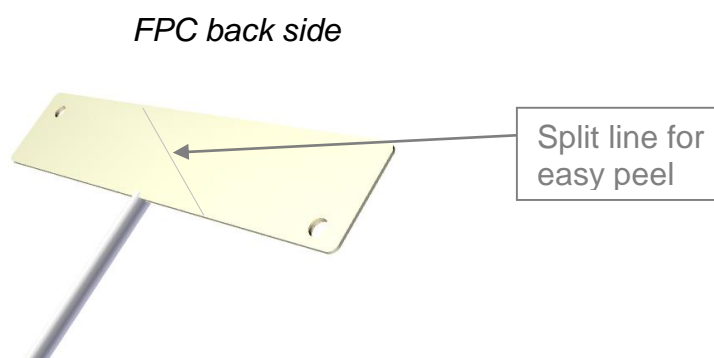
- The length of the transmission lines should be kept to a minimum.
- Any other parts of the RF system like transceivers, power amplifiers, etc, should also be designed to have an impedance of 50 Ω.

Once the material for the PCB has been chosen, (PCB thickness and dielectric constant), a coplanar transmission line can easily be designed using any of the commercial software packages for transmission line design. For the chosen PCB thickness, copper thickness and substrate dielectric constant, the program will calculate the appropriate transmission line width and gaps on either side of the feed.

A DC blocking capacitor should be placed in line to protect the RF front end.

## 10. Mechanical Fixing

The antenna uses 3M 468MP adhesive on the reverse side of the FPC. The antenna has an easy access split line to peel off to reveal the adhesive side. It is designed for a one time fix to a clean smooth surface.





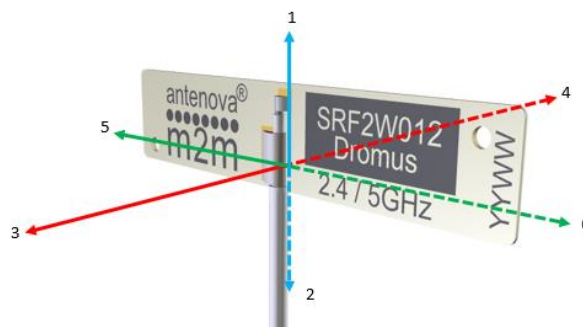
## 10.0 Antenna Integration Guide

### 10.1 Placement

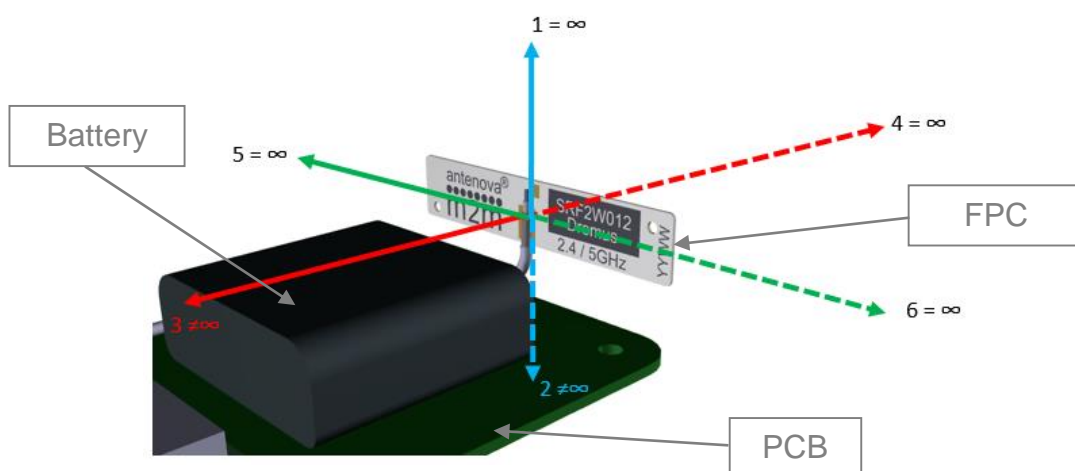
For placing the FPC antenna within a device, the host PCB size is not a factor like PCB mounted antennas. However placement still needs to follow some basic rules, as any antenna is sensitive to its environment.

Using six spatial directions shown below as a guide. The antenna FPC section should try to maintain a minimum of three directions free from obstructions to be able to operate effectively. The other directions will have obstacles in its path, these directions still require a minimum clearance. These minimum clearances are further defined in this section. The plastic case is not included in this, only metal objects/components that will obstruct or come in close proximity to the antenna.

*Six spatial directions relative to FPC*



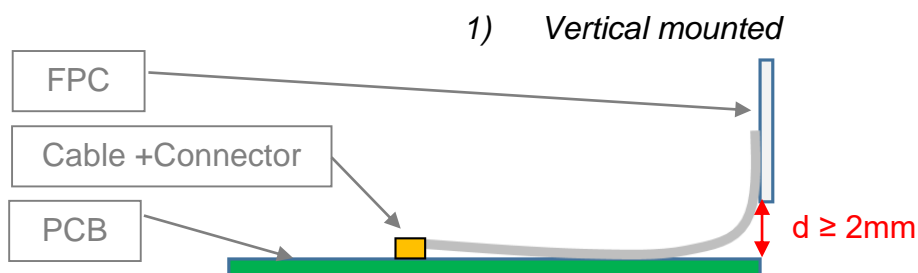
*Example with 4 spatial directions clear*



## 10.2 Orientation of FPC

The orientation of the FPC with respect to the host PCB should be defined depending on the unit. The proximity of the GND will have an influence on the antenna so the PCB location relative to the antenna should be considered.

The FPC will normally be placed in one of the three following options for orientation. In each option a distance (d) is the critical dimension to consider. Below shows the minimum value of (d) for each. Other obstructions may increase this dimension.



1) *Co-planar to PCB*



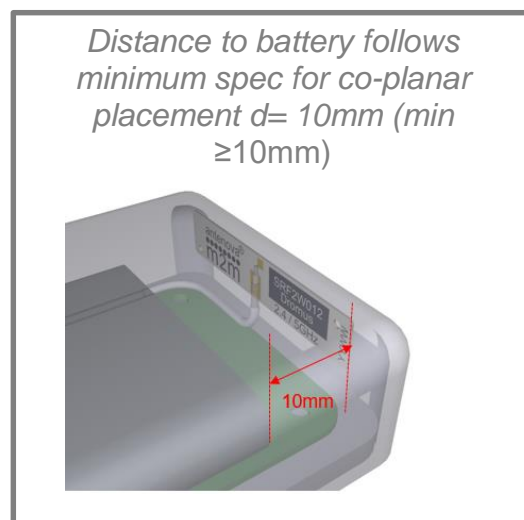
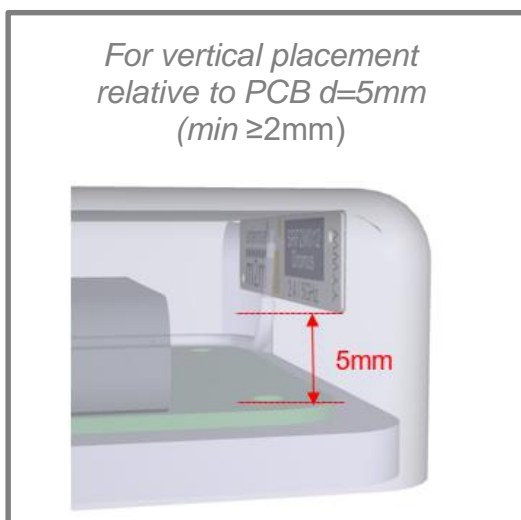
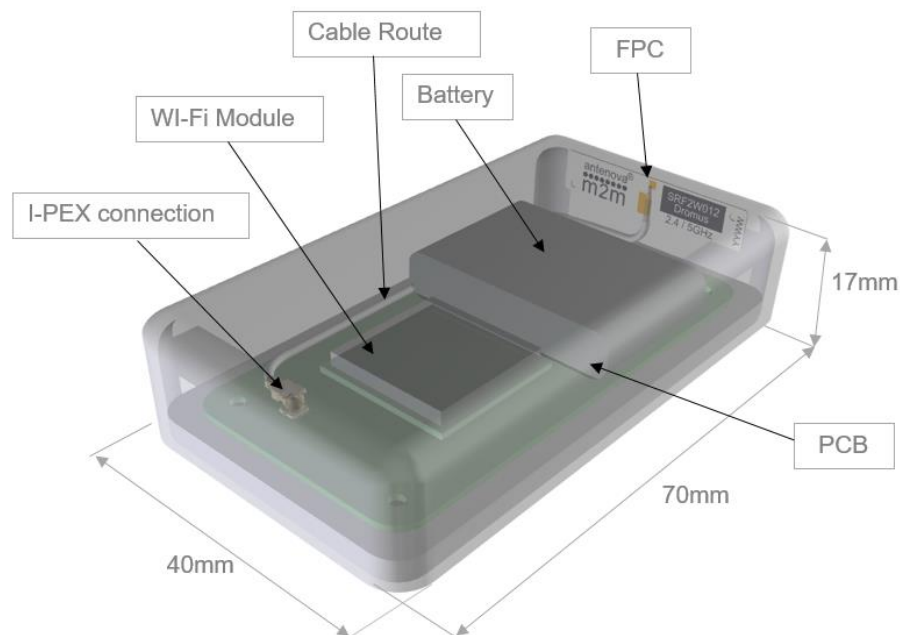
2) *Planar to PCB (Same plane)*



### 10.3 Device Integration example

An example of integration within a device is shown below. The device contains the major components along with the device outer case. The FPC is shown adhered to the inside of the device's plastic housing. The cable routing is along the edge of the PCB so as not to interfere with any other component. The length of the cable is sufficient to allow ease of assembly when produced (SRF2W012-100).

The FPC was placed vertically relative to the PCB. The battery is conductive and is kept the minimum recommended distance away from the FPC of 10mm. The FPC is kept at maximised height above the PCB to ensure it is above the minimum clearance of  $\geq 2\text{mm}$ . This example shows the FPC 5mm above the PCB.



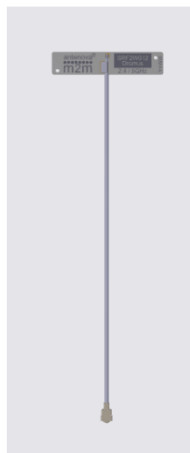
## 11. Hazardous Material Regulation Conformance

The antenna has been tested to conform to RoHS requirements. A certificate of conformance is available from Antenova M2M's website.

## 12. Packaging

The antennas are stored in individual plastic (PE) bags, then stored within a second bag of 10pcs.

*Single antenna per bag*



*10 units per second bag (Labelled)*



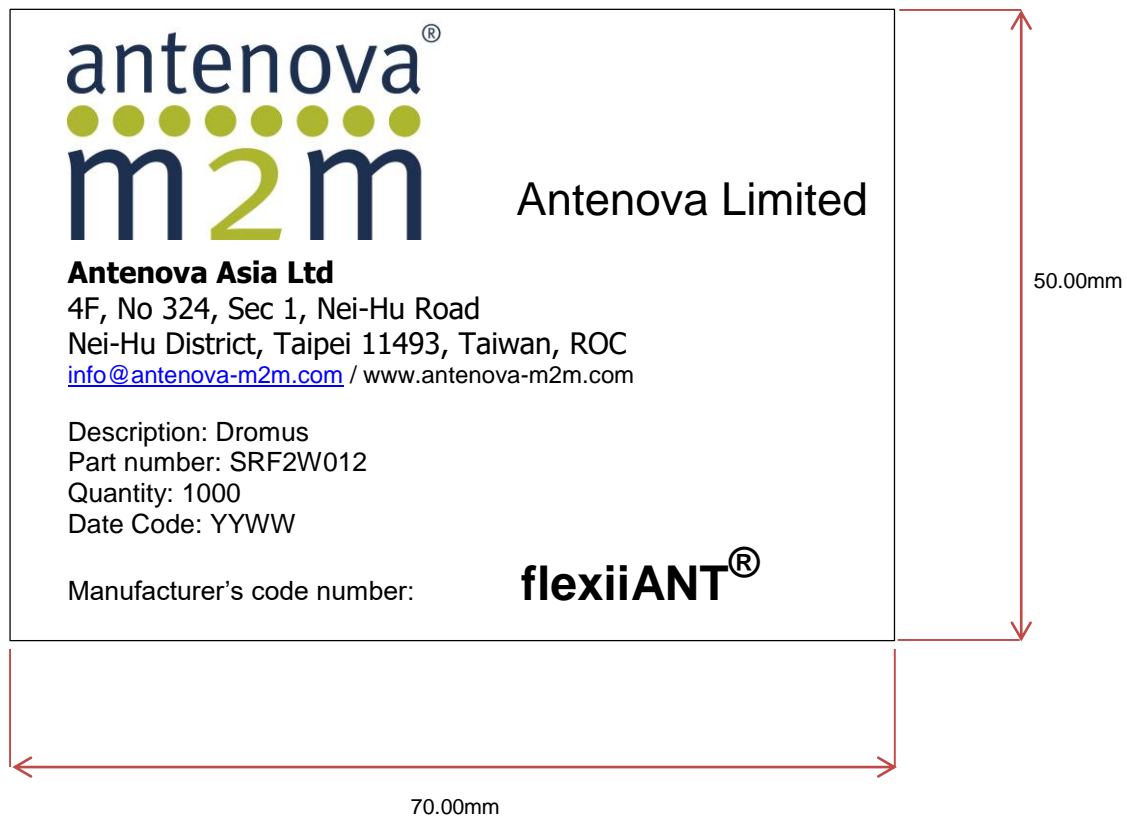
### 12.1 Optimal Storage Conditions

Temperature	-10°C to 40°C
Humidity	Less than 75% RH
Shelf life	24 Months
Storage place	Away from corrosive gas and direct sunlight
Packaging	Antennas should be stored in unopened sealed manufacturer's plastic packaging.

The shelf life of the antenna is two years, provided the bag of 10 pieces remains factory- sealed.

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## 12.2 Label Information





[www.antenova-m2m.com](http://www.antenova-m2m.com)

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Certificate No: 4598

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