



General Description

The MIKE 19 is a high-performance, dual-band GNSS antenna designed to deliver exceptional positional accuracy in the L1 (1575.45 MHz) and L5 (1176.42 MHz) frequency bands. Supporting major satellite constellations, including GPS, Galileo, BeiDou, NavIC and QZSS, the MIKE 19 ensures robust and reliable signal reception, even in challenging environments.

With excellent axial ratio performance across the top hemisphere, the MIKE 19 effectively minimises multipath interference, enhancing signal stability and reliability. The integrated LNA amplifies weak signals, providing superior sensitivity and enabling centimetre-level positioning accuracy. These attributes make the MIKE 19 ideal for precision applications such as drone navigation, precision agriculture, and survey mapping.

Housed in a compact 50 x 50 mm IP67-rated enclosure, the MIKE 19 is designed for durability and versatility. Its low-profile form factor and flexible mounting options, including magnetic and adhesive bases, ensure optimal performance in outdoor and rugged environments for GNSS positioning, tracking, and timing systems.

Key Features

- Supports GPS bands L1 and L5
- Supports Galileo bands E1-I, E1-Q and E5a
- Supports BeiDou bands B1C, B2a
- Supports QZSS bands L1, L5
- Supports NavIC band L5
- High Gain (up to 25.28 dBiC peak)
- Median Axial Ratio ≤ 3.75 dB for improved multipath rejection

Additional Considerations

- Integrated LNA for enhanced sensitivity and signal strength
- Compact design with IP67 ingress protection

Typical Applications

- Vehicle tracking and fleet management
- Precision agriculture and surveying equipment
- Timing synchronisation for critical infrastructure
- Drone navigation and positioning systems





Electrical Specifications

| | |
|-------------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| Frequency Bands | 1176 MHz (L5), 1575 MHz (L1) |
| Polarization | RHCP |
| V.S.W.R | ≤ 2.0 |
| Gain at Zenith | 22.43 dBiC (L5), 23.39 dBiC (L1) |
| Median Axial Ratio (Top Hemisphere) | ≤ 3.75 dB |
| LNA Gain | 25 ± 2 dB |
| Noise Figure | ≤ 1.0 dB |
| Impedance | 50 Ohm |
| Supply Voltage | 3–5 V DC |
| Current Consumption | ≤ 45 mA |

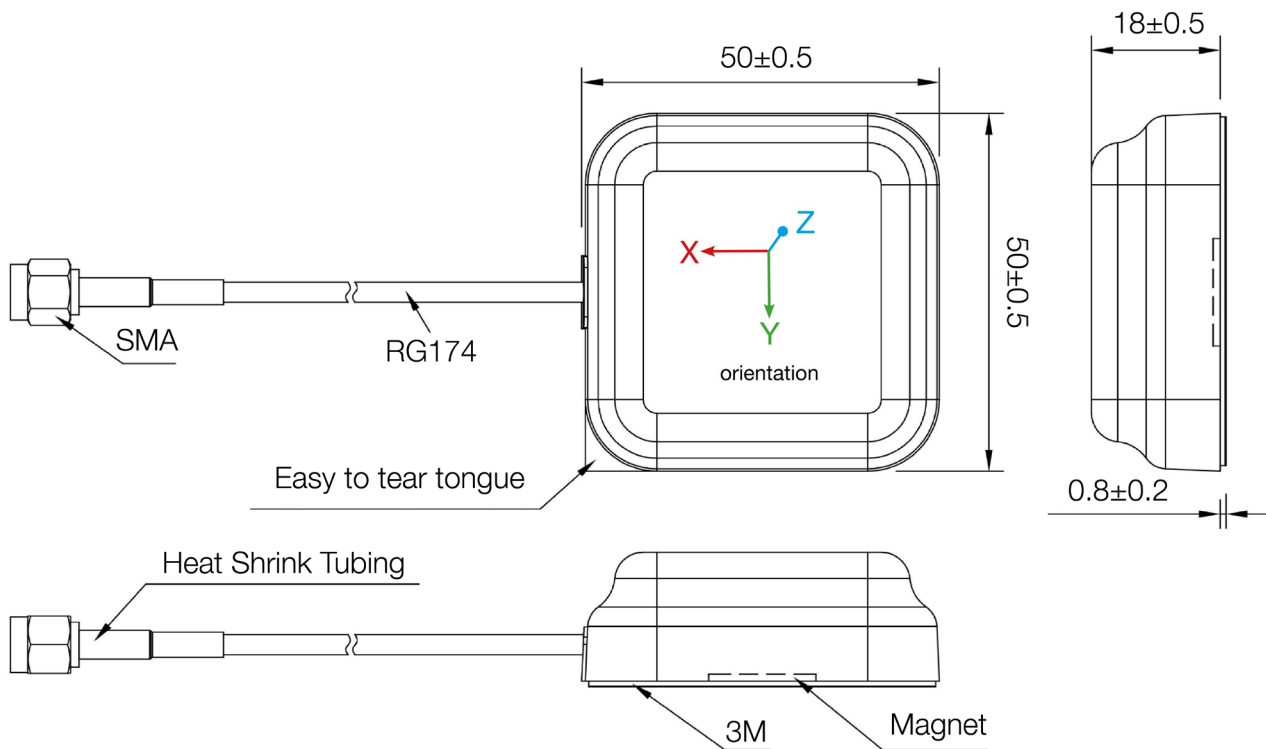
Mechanical Specifications

| | |
|-----------------|---|
| Mounting Method | Magnetic / Adhesive |
| Connector | SMA Male / Custom options |
| Cable | RG174 |
| Dimensions | Length 50 mm, Width 50 mm, Height 18 mm |

Environmental Specifications

| | |
|-------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Operational Temperature Range | -40°C to +85°C |
| Ingress Protection | IP67 |
| Vibration | 10–55 Hz with 1.5 mm amplitude |
| Relative Humidity | Up to 95% |

Dimensional Drawing





Mike 19

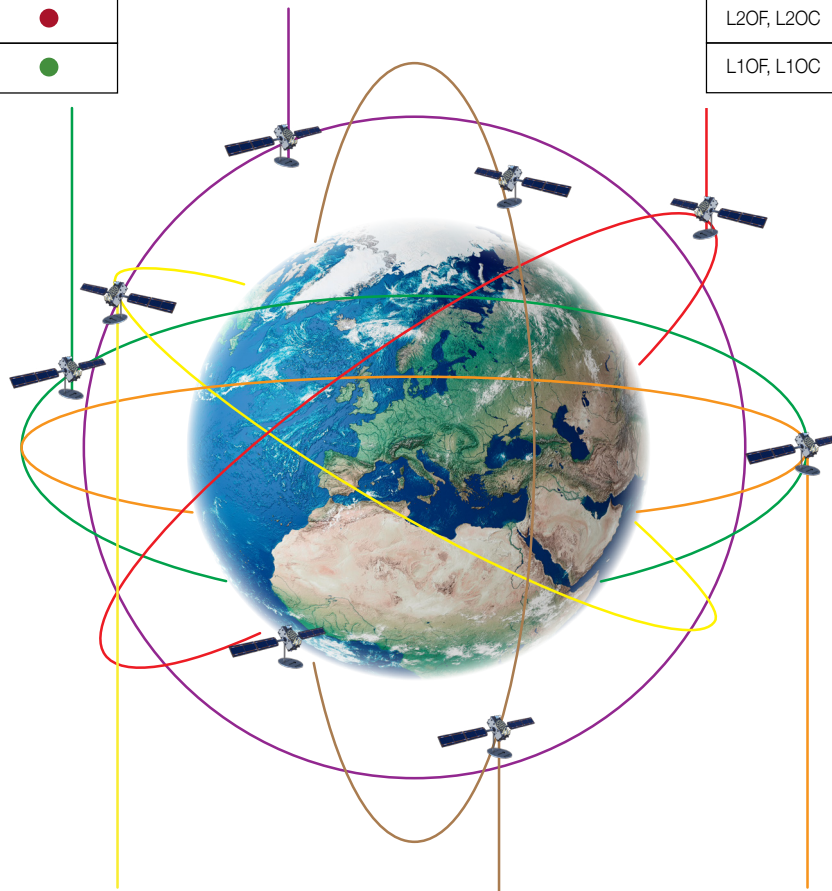
IP67 Active Dual Band High Accuracy GNSS L1/L5 Magnetic Patch Antenna

Spectrum Coverage

| GPS | | |
|------|-----------|---------------|
| Band | Frequency | Use Indicator |
| L5 | 1176.45 | ● |
| L2 | 1227.6 | ● |
| L1 | 1575.42 | ● |

| NavIC | | |
|-------|-----------|---------------|
| Band | Frequency | Use Indicator |
| L5 | 1176.45 | ● |

| GLONASS | | |
|------------|-----------|---------------|
| Band | Frequency | Use Indicator |
| L3OC | 1202.025 | ● |
| L2OF, L2OC | 1246 | ● |
| L1OF, L1OC | 1602 | ● |



| Galileo | | |
|------------|-----------|---------------|
| Band | Frequency | Use Indicator |
| E5a | 1176.45 | ● |
| E5b | 1207.14 | ● |
| E6-I, E6-Q | 1278.75 | ● |
| E1-I, E1-Q | 1575.42 | ● |

| BeiDou | | |
|----------|-----------|---------------|
| Band | Frequency | Use Indicator |
| B2a | 1176.45 | ● |
| B2I, B2b | 1207.14 | ● |
| B3I | 1268.52 | ● |
| B1I | 1561.098 | ● |
| B1C | 1575.42 | ● |

| QZSS | | |
|------|-----------|---------------|
| Band | Frequency | Use Indicator |
| L5 | 1176.45 | ● |
| L2 | 1227.6 | ● |
| L6 | 1278.75 | ● |
| L1 | 1575.42 | ● |

● Suitable band

● Adequate band in good signal conditions

● Likely to be unsuitable



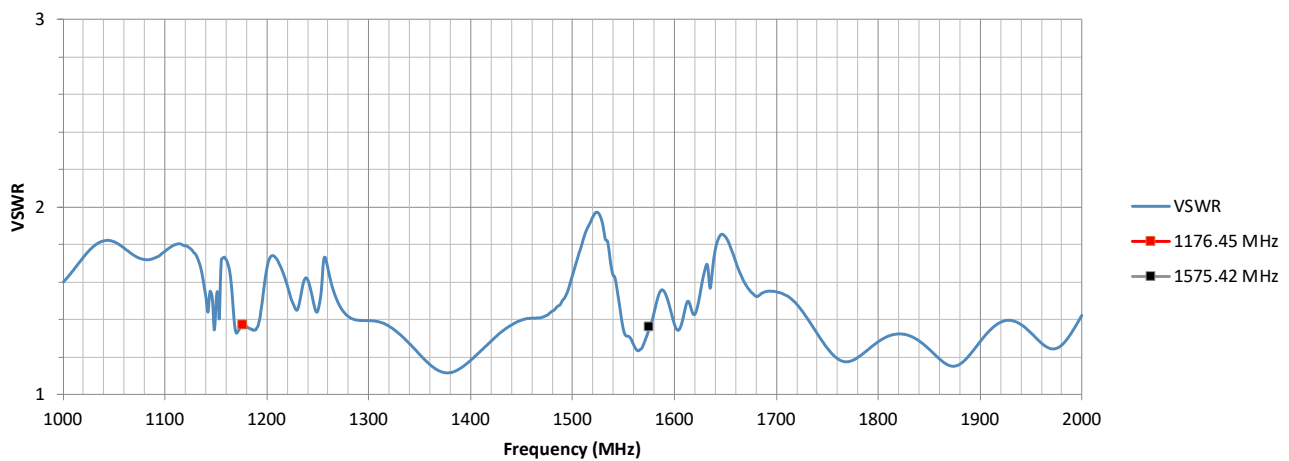
GNSS Standards Band Support

| Centre Frequency (MHz) | Electrical Interface | |
|------------------------|----------------------|------------------|
| | VSWR | Return Loss (dB) |
| 1176.45 | 1.3722 | -16.0874 |
| 1575.42 | 1.3575 | -16.3859 |

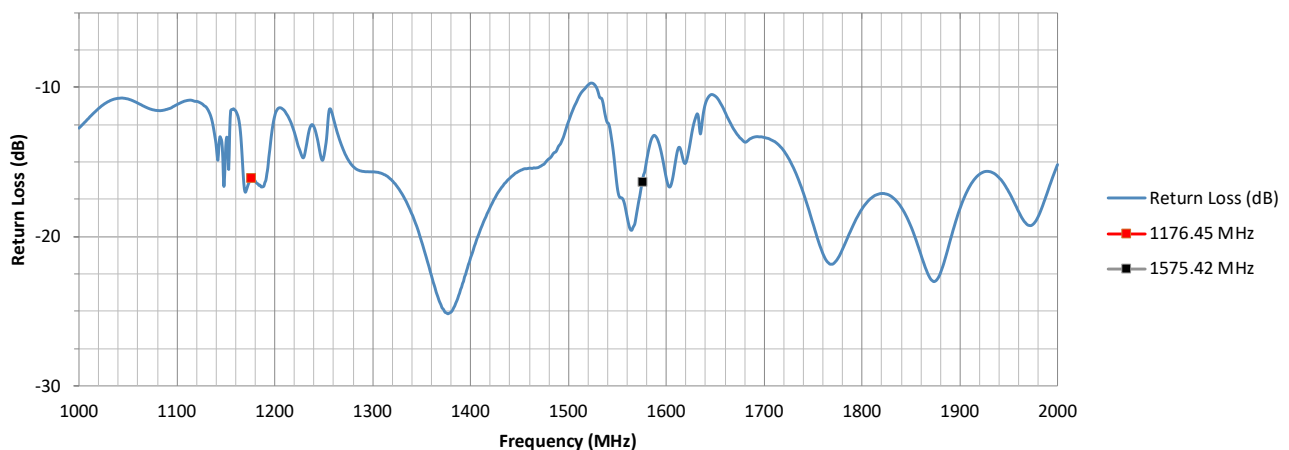
| Centre Frequency (MHz) | Top hemisphere RF Measurements | | | | Zenith RF Measurements | |
|------------------------|--------------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| | Average RHCP Gain (dBiC) | Peak RHCP Gain (dBiC) | Median Axial Ratio (dB) | Minimum Axial Ratio (dB) | RHCP Gain at Zenith (dBiC) | Axial Ratio at Zenith (dB) |
| 1176.45 | 21.23 | 23.48 | 2.85 | 0.16 | 22.43 | 3.67 |
| 1575.42 | 22.93 | 25.28 | 3.75 | 0.25 | 23.39 | 1.79 |

Electrical

VSWR Vs Frequency

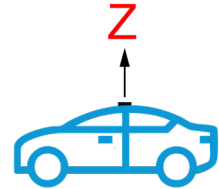


Return Loss (dB) Vs Frequency

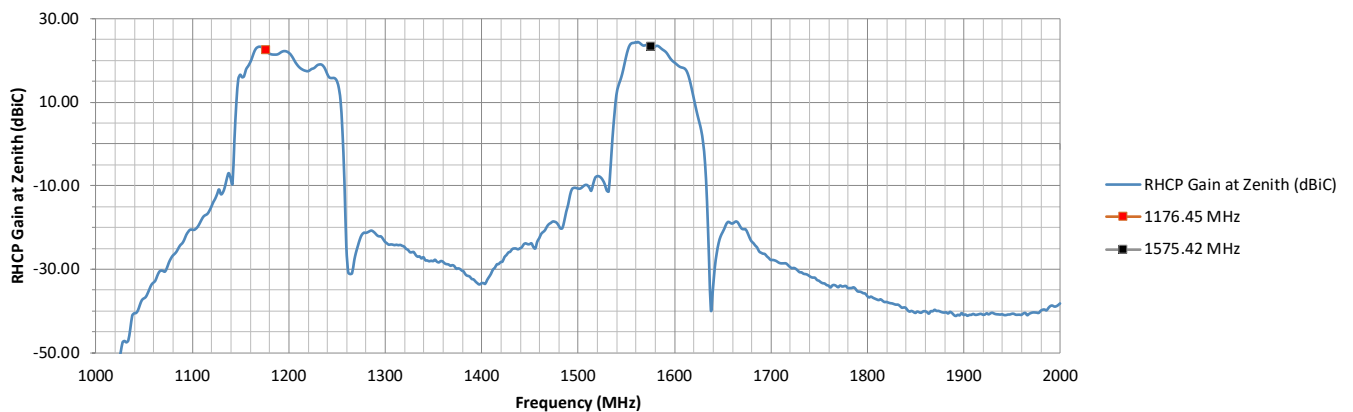


RF Zenith

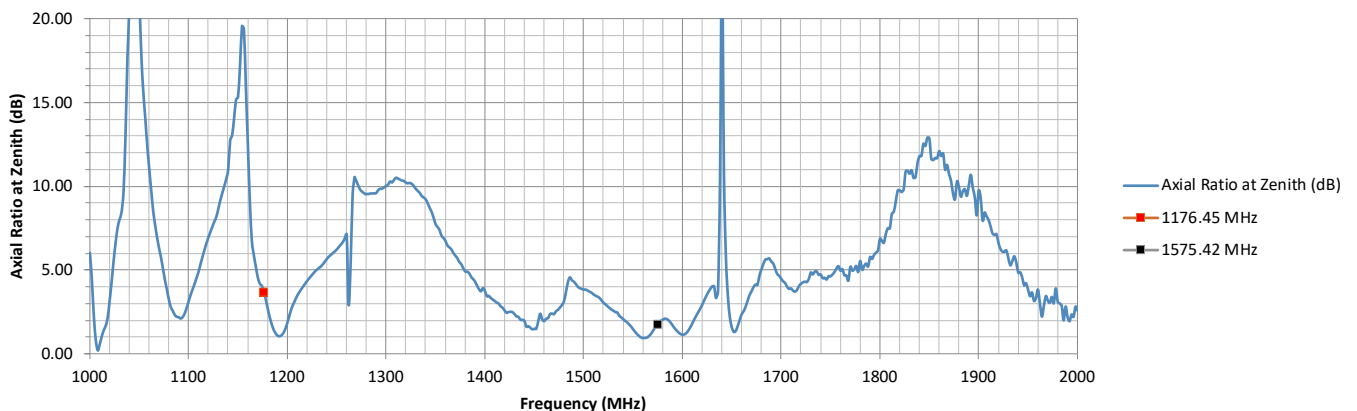
This page presents the RHCP Gain at Zenith and the Axial Ratio at Zenith as a function of frequency. These measurements indicate how well the antenna performs when receiving signals directly from satellites overhead (zenith direction). A higher RHCP gain ensures strong signal reception, while a lower axial ratio signifies better polarization purity for optimal GNSS performance.



RHCP Gain at Zenith Vs Frequency

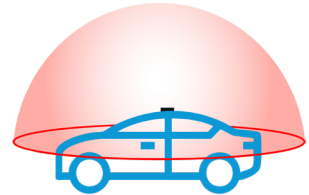


Axial Ratio at Zenith Vs Frequency

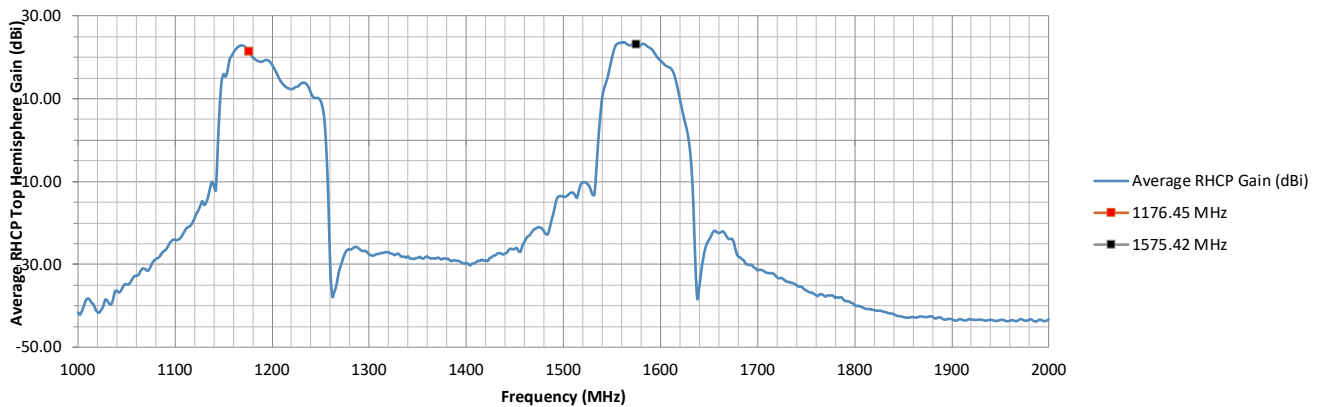


RF Top Hemisphere

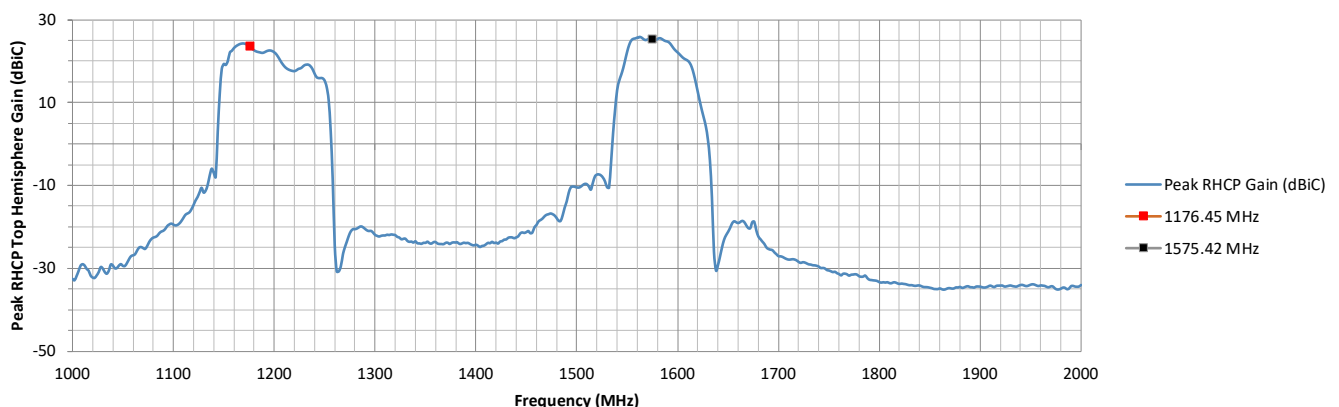
The graphs on this page showcase the Average and Peak RHCP Gain in the Top Hemisphere. These measurements assess how effectively the antenna receives signals from satellites positioned in the upper half of the sky. Strong RHCP gain in this region is critical for reliable GNSS reception, especially in environments where satellites may not always be directly overhead.



Average RHCP Top Hemisphere Gain Vs Frequency

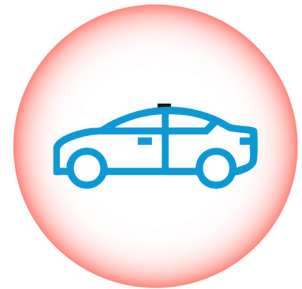


Peak RHCP Top Hemisphere Gain Vs Frequency

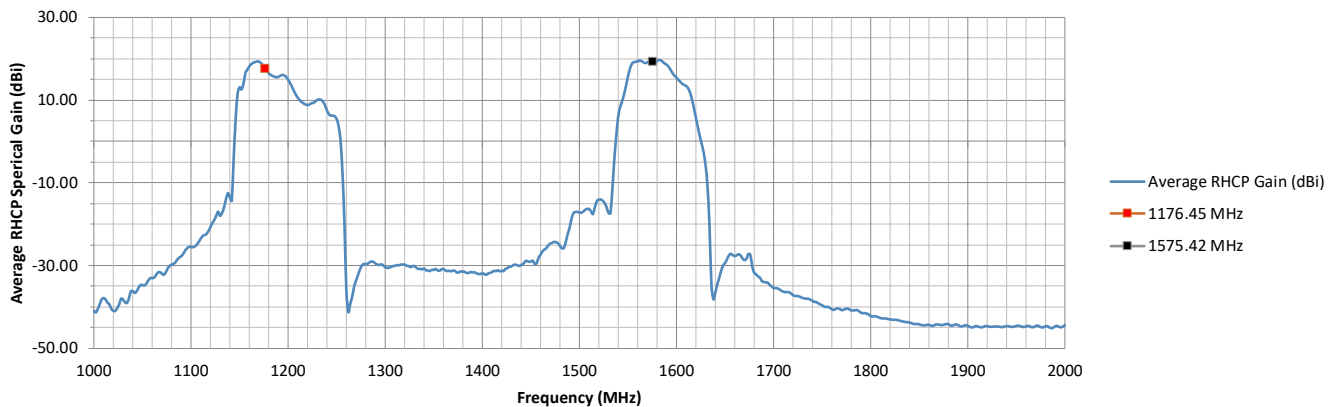


RF Spherical

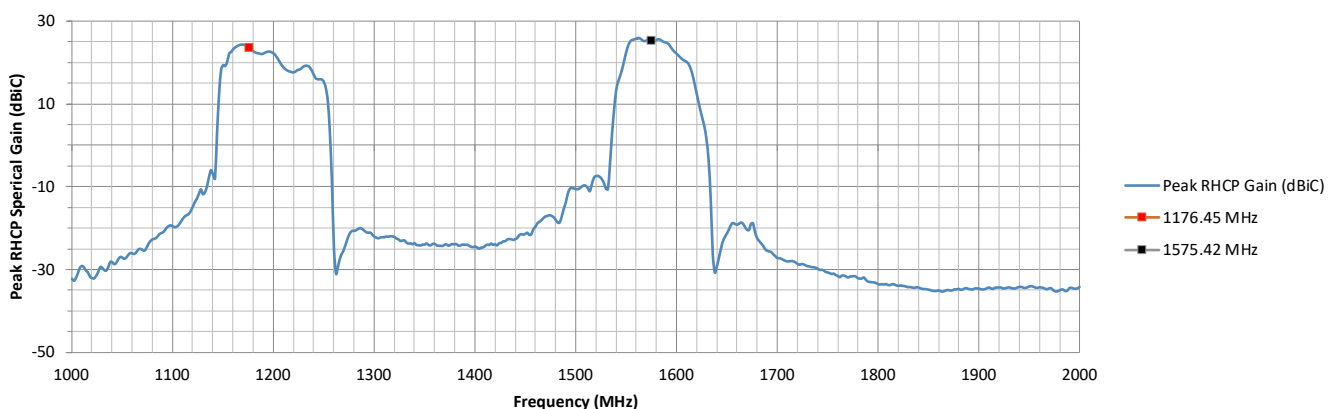
This page displays the Average and Peak RHCP Gain across the entire spherical coverage of the antenna. These metrics provide a comprehensive view of the antenna's ability to receive signals from satellites at all elevations and directions. Consistently high gain across the sphere ensures strong and stable GNSS reception in a variety of operating conditions.



Average RHCP Spherical Gain Vs Frequency



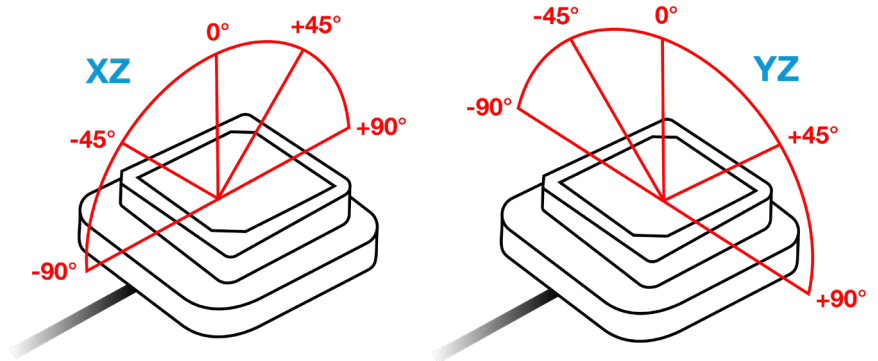
Peak RHCP Spherical Gain Vs Frequency



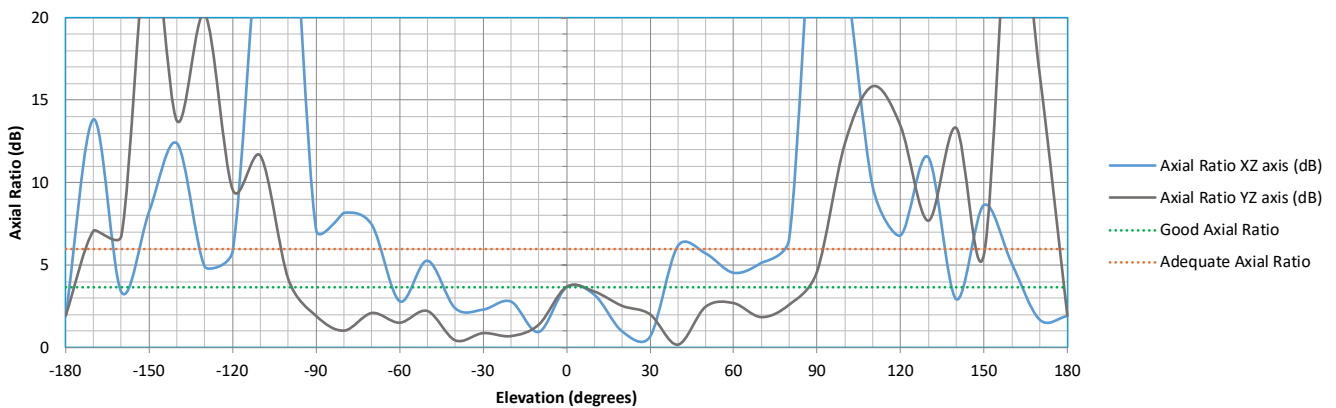
ZX and YZ Plane Axial Ratio Plots (Zenith is at 0 degrees)

This page shows how well the antenna maintains circular polarization at different elevation angles.

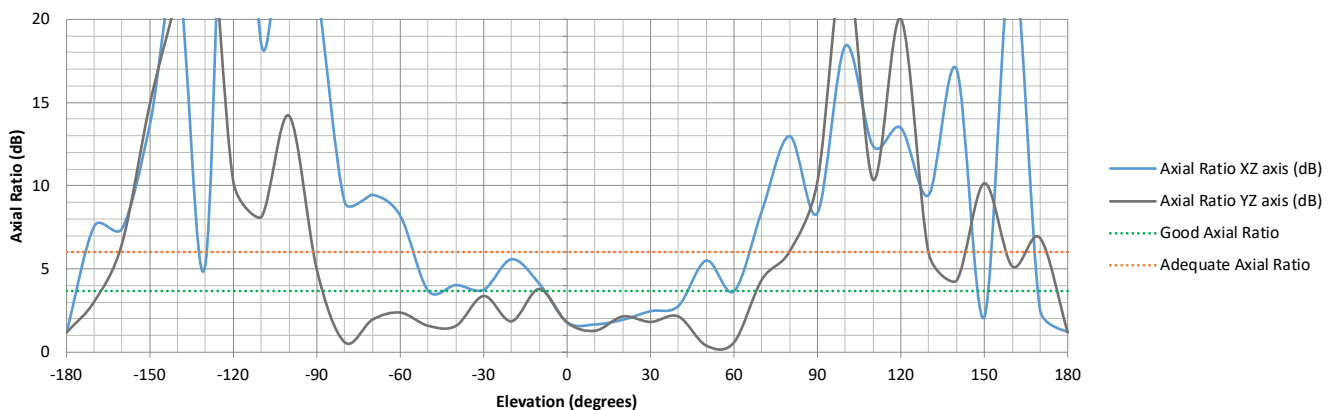
A lower axial ratio ensures better GNSS signal reception, especially at low elevations, which is crucial for applications requiring strong performance in obstructed environments or wide-angle satellite visibility.



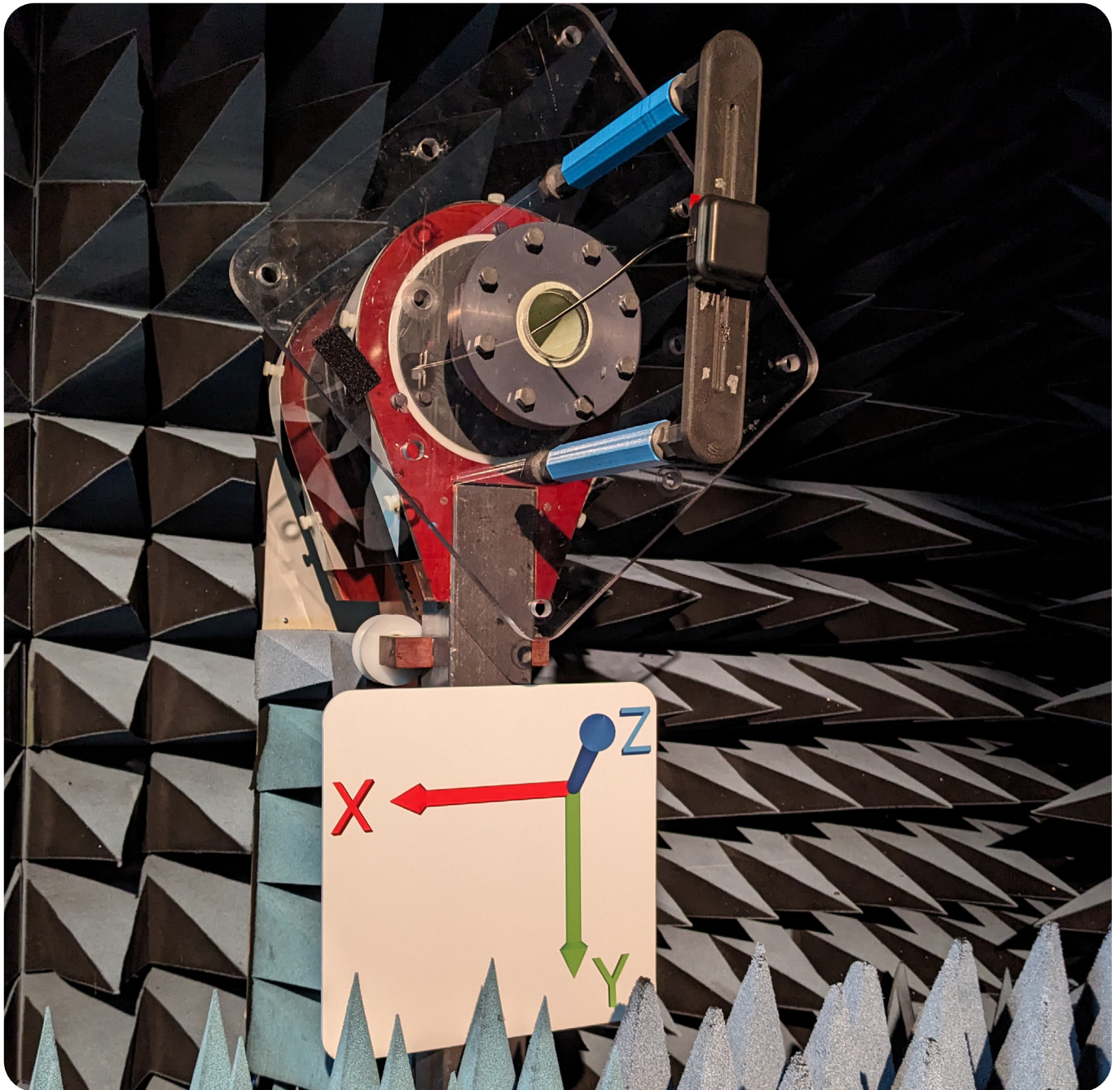
XZ and YZ Axial Ratio at 1176.45 MHz



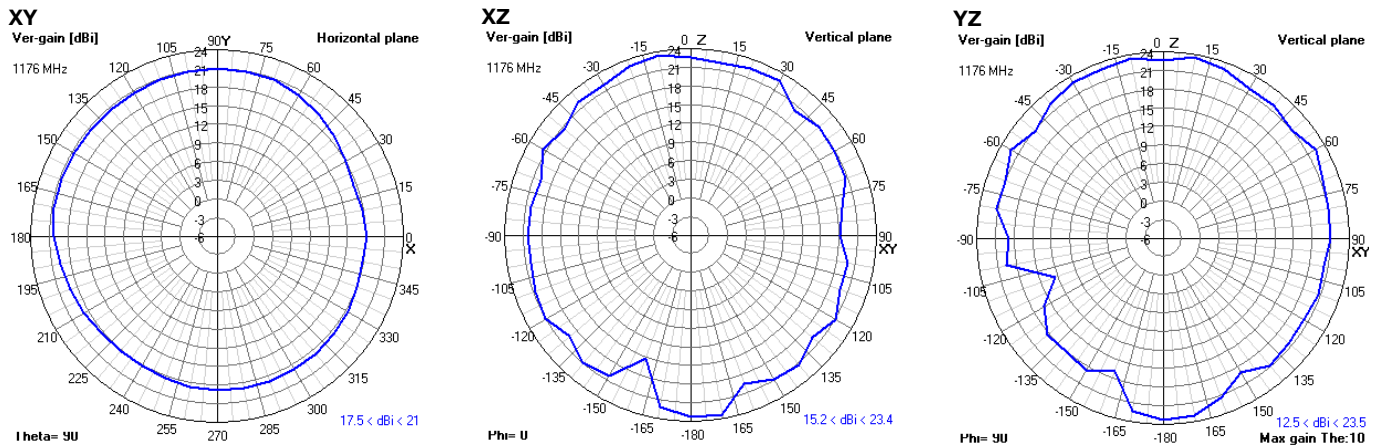
XZ and YZ Axial Ratio at 1575.42 MHz



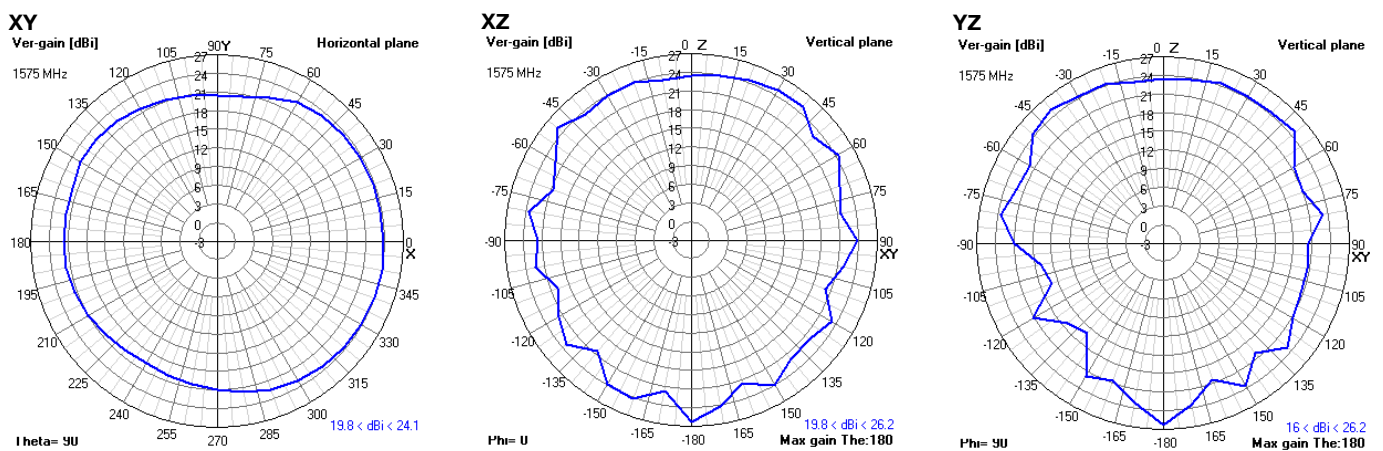
Test Setup (in Free Space)



2D Radiation Plots - 1176.45 MHz

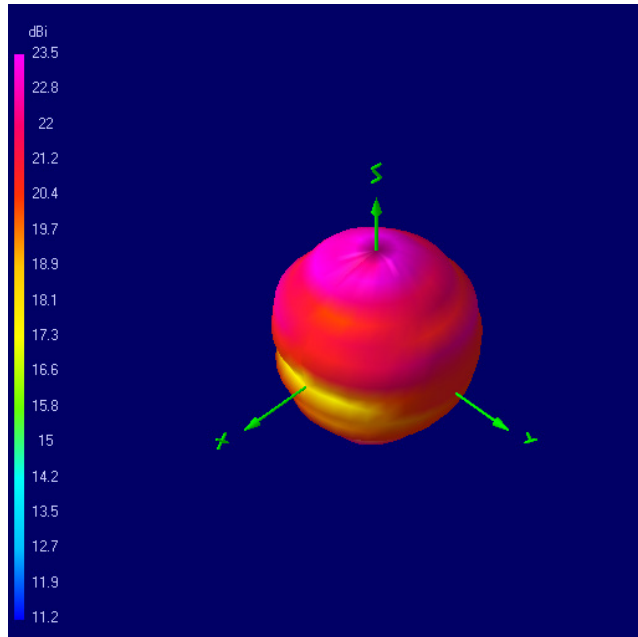


2D Radiation Plots - 1575.45 MHz

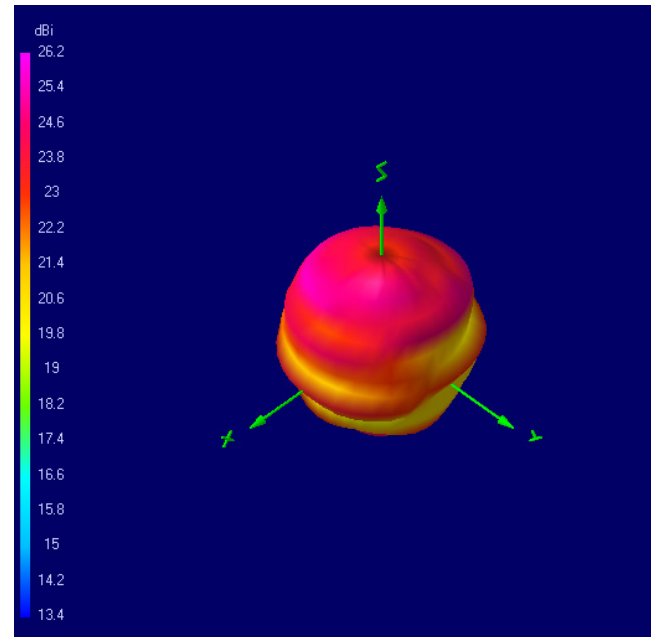


3D Radiation Plots

1176.45 MHz



1575.45 MHz



NOTE: All 3D radiation plots are shown with Theta = 45 and Phi = 45.

Ordering Details:

| Part Number | Description |
|-----------------------|--|
| MIKE19/1M/SMAM/S/S/26 | IP67 Active Dual Band GNSS L1/L5 Adhesive/Magnetic Patch Antenna 1M Cable SMA Male Connector |
| MIKE19/3M/SMAM/S/S/26 | IP67 Active Dual Band GNSS L1/L5 Adhesive/Magnetic Patch Antenna 3M Cable SMA Male Connector |

Mouser Electronics

Authorized Distributor

Click to View Pricing, Inventory, Delivery & Lifecycle Information:

[Siretta:](#)

[MIKE19/3M/SMAM/S/S/26](#) [MIKE19/1M/SMAM/S/S/26](#)