





## **HDP Industrial Series**

Remote Adhesive-Mount 868 MHz/915 MHz Antenna

The Linx HDP industrial series offers rugged remote- mount dipole antennas having excellent performance for low-power, wide-area (LPWA) applications such as LoRaWAN<sup>®</sup>, Sigfox<sup>®</sup> and WiFi HaLow<sup>™</sup> as well as other sub-1 GHz unlicensed spectrum applications.

The LPWA HDP industrial antennas are durable, low profile, IP67 ratable, and UV protected. They mount permanently to non-conductive surfaces using the integrated adhesive patch and connect using 2 meters of RG-174/U low-loss cable terminated in an SMA plug (male pin), or RP-SMA plug (female socket) connector for FCC Part 15 compliant applications.

## **FEATURES**

- Performance at 868 MHz
  - VSWR: ≤ 1.8
  - Peak Gain: 0.6 dBiEfficiency: 27%
- Performance at 915 MHz
  - VSWR: ≤ 1.9
  - Peak Gain: 0.4 dBi
  - Efficiency: 25%
- Low profile
  - 104.0 mm x 17.0 mm x 4.2 mm
- Durable UV protected enclosure rated at IP67 for heavy-duty outdoor use
- Low-loss RG-174/U coaxial cable for improved performance at higher frequencies
- SMA plug (male pin) or RP-SMA plug (female socket) connector

#### **APPLICATIONS**

- Low-power, wide-area (LPWA) applications
  - LoRaWAN®
  - Sigfox®
  - WiFi HaLow™ (802.11ah)
- · Remote sensing, monitoring and control
- Internet of Things (IoT) devices
- Gateways

#### ORDERING INFORMATION

Part Number	Description
ANT-8/9-HDP-2000-SMA	Remote adhesive-mount sub-1 GHz antenna with 2 m of RG-174/U low-loss coaxial cable terminated in an SMA plug (male pin)
ANT-8/9-HDP-2000-RPS	Remote adhesive-mount sub-1 GHz antenna with 2 m of RG-174/U low-loss coaxial cable terminated in an RP-SMA plug (female socket)

Available from Linx Technologies and select distributors and representatives.

## **TABLE 1. ELECTRICAL SPECIFICATIONS**

ANT-8/9-HDP-2000	868 MHz	915 MHz
Frequency Range	862 MHz to 876 MHz	902 MHz to 930 MHz
VSWR (max)	1.8	1.9
Peak Gain (dBi)	0.6	0.4
Average Gain (dBi)	-5.9	-6.6
Efficiency (%)	27	25

Polarization	Linear	Radiation	Omnidirectional
Impedance	50 Ω	Max Power	10 W
Wavelength	1/2-wave	Electrical Type	Dipole

## **TABLE 2. MECHANICAL SPECIFICATIONS**

ANT-8/9-HDP-2000	868 MHz / 915 MHz	
Connection	SMA plug (male pin) or RP-SMA plug (female socket)	
Cable	2.0 m (78.74 in) of RG-174/U low-loss coaxial cable	
Operating Temp. Range	-40 °C to +85 °C	
Weight	42.0 g (1.48 oz)	
Dimensions	104.0 mm x 17.0 mm x 4.2 mm (4.09 in x 0.67 in x 0.17 in)	

## **PRODUCT DIMENSIONS**

Figure 1 provides dimensions of the ANT-8/9-HDP-2000. The antenna comes with 2 m (78.74 in) of RG- 174/U low-loss coaxial cable terminated by an SMA plug (male pin) or RP-SMA plug (female socket) connector.

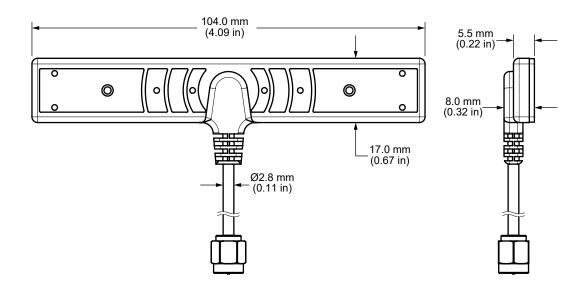


Figure 1. ANT-8/9-HDP-2000 Antenna Dimensions

#### **ANTENNA MOUNTING**

The remote adhesive-mount HDP industrial series antenna mounts permanently to non-conductive surfaces using the integrated adhesive patch. The mounting surface should be clean, dry and free of oil residue for ideal adhesion.

#### **PACKAGING INFORMATION**

The HDP industrial series antennas are packaged in bags of 50. Distribution channels may offer alternative packaging options.

#### **VSWR**

Figure 2 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.

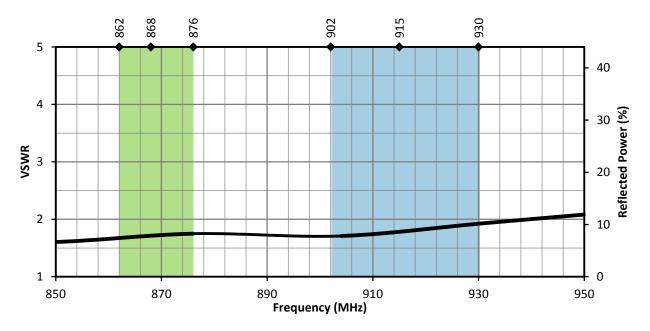


Figure 2. ANT-8/9-HDP-2000 VSWR with Frequency Band Highlights

## **RETURN LOSS**

Return loss (Figure 3), 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.

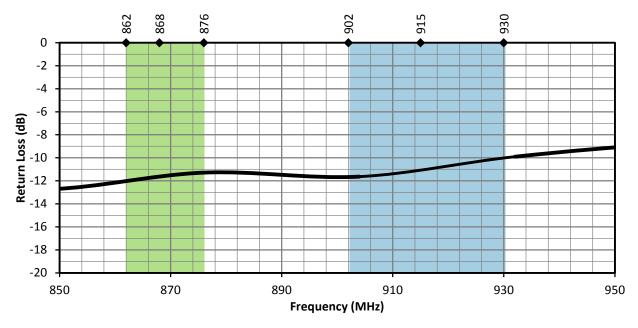


Figure 3. ANT-8/9-HDP-2000 Return Loss with Frequency Band Highlights

#### **PEAK GAIN**

The peak gain across the antenna bandwidth is shown in Figure 4. 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.

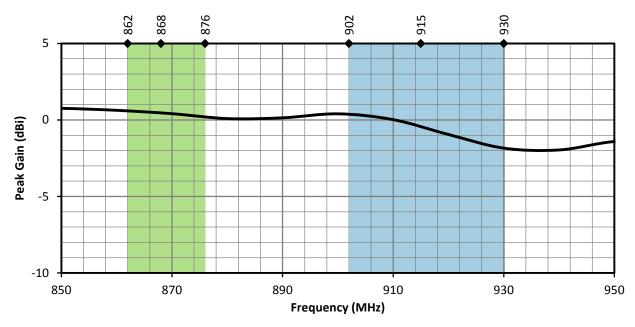


Figure 4. ANT-8/9-HDP-2000 Peak Gain with Frequency Band Highlights

## **AVERAGE GAIN**

Average gain (Figure 5), is the average of all antenna gain in 3-dimensional space at each frequency, providing an indication of overall performance without expressing antenna directionality.

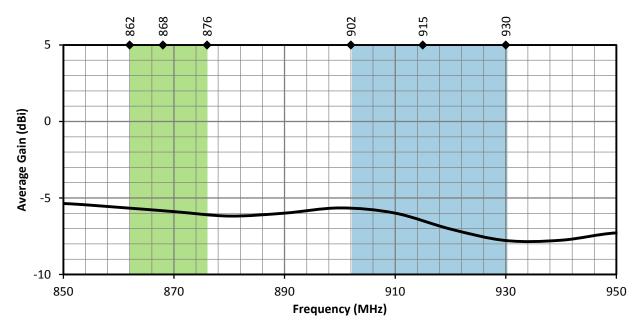


Figure 5. ANT-8/9-HDP-2000 Antenna Average Gain with Frequency Band Highlights

#### **RADIATION EFFICIENCY**

Radiation efficiency (Figure 6), 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.

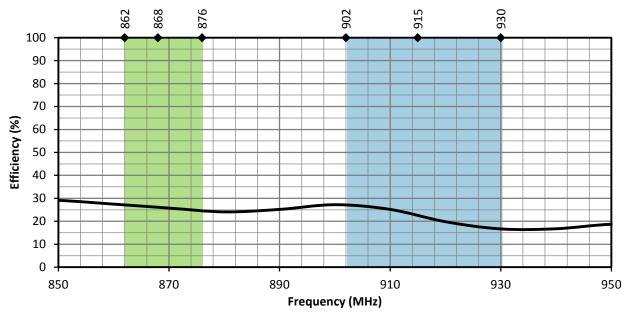


Figure 6. ANT-8/9-HDP-2000 Antenna Radiation Efficiency with Frequency Band Highlights

#### 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.

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

**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.

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

**Efficiency** ( $\eta$ ) - 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.

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

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.

#### TE TECHNICAL SUPPORT CENTER

USA: +1 (800) 522-6752 +1 (905) 475-6222 Canada: Mexico: +52 (0) 55-1106-0800 Latin/S. America: +54 (0) 11-4733-2200 Germany: +49 (0) 6251-133-1999 UK: +44 (0) 800-267666 France: +33 (0) 1-3420-8686 Netherlands: +31(0)73-6246-999 China: +86 (0) 400-820-6015

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