

Specification

Patent Pending

Part No. : **FXUWB20.07.0100C**

Description : AccuraUWB Flex Series 3~5 & 6~10GHz

Ultra-Wideband (UWB) Flex Antenna with

100mm 1.37mm IPEX MHFHT

Features : Flexible UWB Antenna

Mounting on non-metal surfaces

For European & USA UWB Applications

For Channels 1-15 with rejection band for

5.8GHz Wi-Fi bands

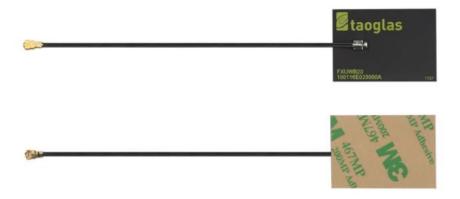
Frequency: 3.0~5.0 & 6.0~10.3GHz

Cable: 100mm 1.37mm Coaxial

Connector: IPEX MHFHT (U.FL compatible)

Dims: 35*24.5*0.2mm

RoHS Compliant





1. Introduction

The AccuraUWB Flex FXUWB20 flexible polymer antenna, at 35*24.5*0.2mm, is a small form factor, ultra-thin, ultra-wideband (UWB) antenna with high efficiencies across the pulsed UWB communications operational bands. It adheres by a simple "peel and stick" process, attaching securely to non-metal surfaces via 3M adhesive. It enables designers to use only one antenna that covers all available UWB commercial bands, namely bands 1 through 15 simultaneously.

The AccuraUWB Flex FXUWB20 antenna is a durable flexible polymer antenna that has a peak gain of 5dBi, an efficiency of more than 70% across the bands and is designed to be mounted directly onto a plastic or glass cover. It is an ideal choice for any device maker that needs to keep manufacturing costs down over the lifetime of a product. It is ground plane independent and delivered with a cable and connector for easy connecting to the wireless module or customer PCB. Cables and Connectors are customizable, however maximum micro coax cable length is 100mm. Like all such antennas, care should be taken to mount the antenna at least 10mm from metal components or surfaces, and ideally 20mm for best radiation efficiency.

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Ultra-wideband (also known as UWB) is a low power digital wireless technology for transmitting large amounts of digital data over a wide spectrum of frequency bands typically spanning more than 500MHz with very low power for short distances.

While the cable type and length are customizable, as is the connector, do note that a custom designed antenna may be needed in those circumstances. Also tuning of the antenna may be needed in specific customer device environments. Taoglas offers this testing and tuning service subject to NRE and MOQ. Contact your regional Taoglas office for support.



The low power requirements of UWB mean increased battery life of sensors and tags leading to reduction in overall operational costs. Taoglas has developed various innovative and new-to-market flexible embedded UWB antennas designed for seamless integration on plastics and using highly flexible micro-coaxial cable mounting while achieving high performance where space is limited. Taoglas UWB antennas have been designed for use with the recently launched Decawave ScenSor DW1000 module and are also compatible with any other UWB sensor modules on the market.

1.1. Applications of Pulsed UWB antenna Technology

- Radar These short-pulsed antennas provide very fine range resolution and precision distance and positioning measurement capabilities. UWB signals enable inexpensive high definition radar antennas which find use in automotive sensors, smart airbags, and precision surveying applications among many others.
- Home Network Connectivity Smart home and entertainment systems can take advantage of high data rates for streaming high quality audio and video contents in real time for consumer electronics and computing within a home environment.
- Position Location & Tracking UWB antennas also find use in Position
 Location and Tracking applications such as locating patients in case of critical
 condition, hikers injured in remote areas, tracking cars, and managing a
 variety of goods in a big shopping mall. UWB offers better noise immunity
 and better accuracy to within a few cm compared to current localization
 technologies such as Assisted GPS for Indoors, Wi-Fi and cellular which are at
 best able to offer meter level precision. Tethered Indoor positioning UWB



systems that measure the angles of arrival of ultra-wideband (UWB) radio signals perform triangulation by using multiple sensors to communicate with a tag device.

2. Specification

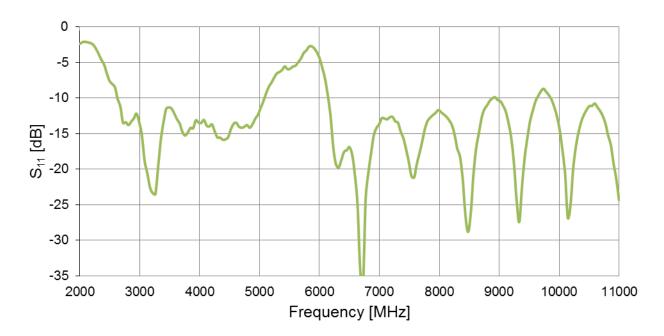
ELECTRICAL						
STANDARD	US UWB channels 1-4	US UWB channels 5-9 EU UWB band	US UWB channels 10-15			
Operation Frequency (GHz)	3.1-5.0	6.0-8.2	8.2-10.3			
Return Loss (dB)	<-10	<-10	<-10			
Efficiency (%)	82	80	75			
Peak Gain (dBi)	5	4	5			
Max VSWR	2:1	2:1	2:1			
Radiation Properties	Omnidirectional					
Polarization	Linear					
Impedance (Ohms)	50					
Max input Power (Watts)	10					
MECHANICAL						
Dimension	18*15.2*0.1mm					
Material	Flexible Polymer					
Connector and cable	SMA and 1.37mm					
ENVIRONMENTAL						
Operation Temperature	-40°C to 85°C					
Storage Temperature	-40°C to 85°C					
Humidity		40% to 90%				

^{*} Results obtained for antenna adhered to 2 mm thick ABS sheet.

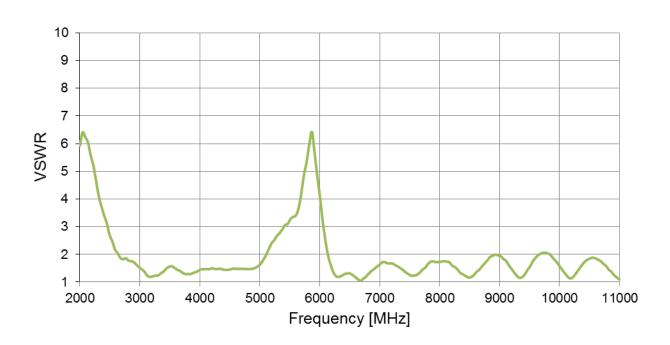


3. Antenna Characteristics

3.1. Return Loss

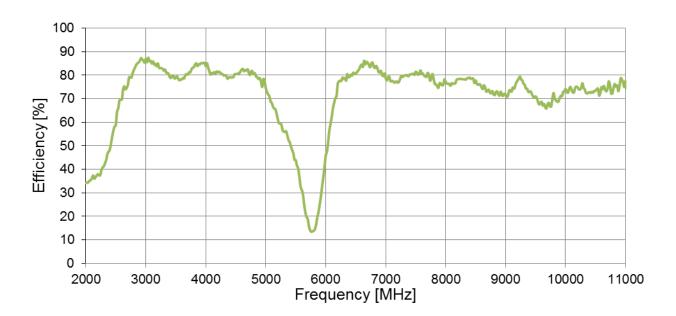


3.2. VSWR

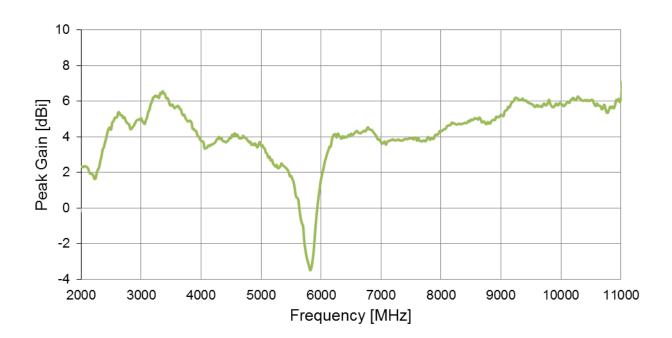




3.3. Efficiency

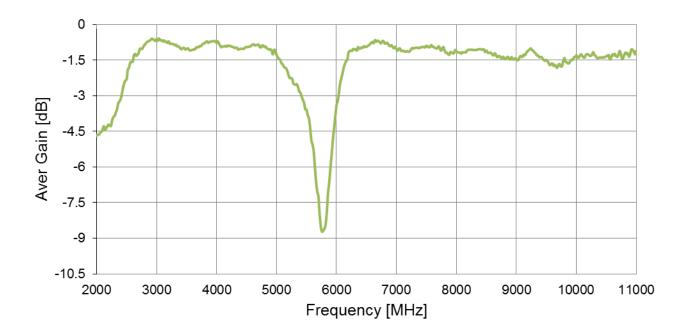


3.4. Peak Gain





3.5. Average Gain



3.6. Group Delay (YZ Plane)

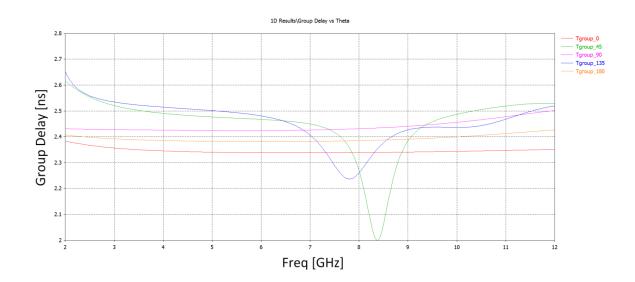
The Total System Group Delay (in seconds) is the total time delay or transmit time of the amplitude envelopes of the various sinusoidal components of UWB signals through a device or link budget system. Effectively it is the propagation delay in transmitting antenna (Tx), propagation channel (Ch), and in receiving antenna (Rx) summed together.

An even more important parameter is the Group Delay Variation from an average constant group delay. The group delay ripple is used to quantify this deviation. Ultimately, deviations from a maximally flat or constant group delay represent distortions in the output signal which is undesirable. A group delay variation of 100-150ps or less is considered acceptable for UWB system implementation.



3.7. Group Delay Vs Frequency

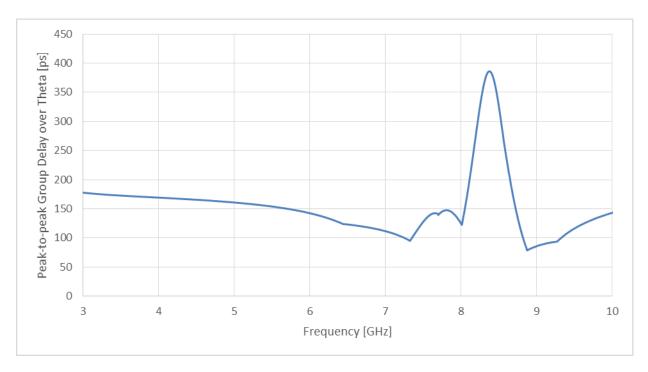
The group delay was obtained for two FXUWB20 antennas placed at a far-field distance of 0.5m. One of the antennas was kept stationary, while the other was rotated in 45° intervals.



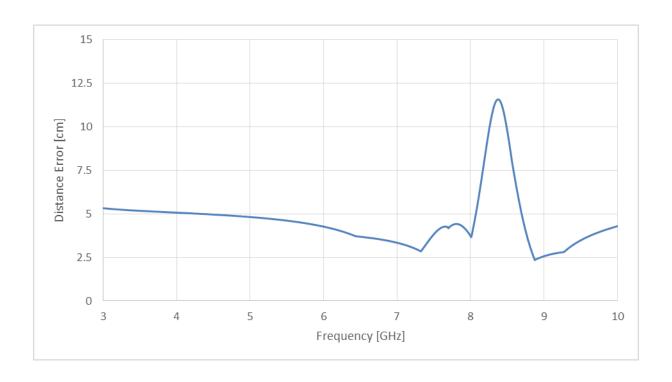
3.8. Group Delay Vs Theta

The values presented in the following graph for Group Delay vs Theta (azimuthal rotational angle) are obtained as peak-to-peak group delay values. The benchmark value for peak-to-peak group delay over Theta is 150ps, which is satisfied for all frequencies from $3\sim7\text{GHz}$ and $9\sim10\text{GHz}$. The Group Delay is slightly increased from $7\sim8.7\text{GHz}$, while for the $8.7\sim9\text{GHz}$ the antenna is not recommended for use.





The measured Group Delay variation for the FXUBW20 antenna is presented in the graph above. This translates into maximum distance error introduced by antenna as presented below.





3.9. Fidelity

The impulse fidelity parameter is a measure of correlation between two impulses in the time domain r(t) and f(t), most commonly the input and the output one of the antenna system under study. Unlike other antenna parameters, impulse fidelity combines the antenna characterization in time, space and frequency in one parameter.

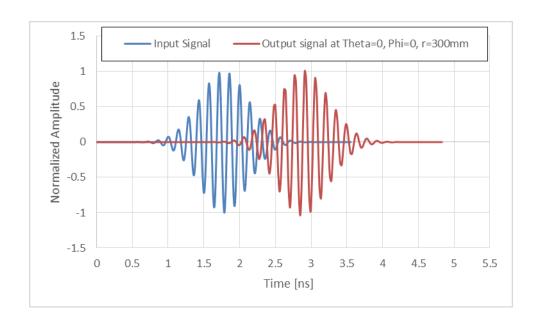
The pulse fidelity is defined in as:

$$F = \max_{\tau} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{f(t)}{\left[\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} |f(t)|^{2} dt\right]^{1/2}} \cdot \frac{r(t+\tau)}{\left[\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} |r(t)|^{2} dt\right]^{1/2}} dt$$

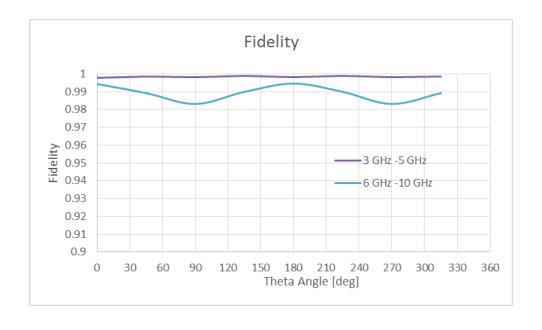
The maximum fidelity, therefore minimum distortion between the two signals, is obtained for τ such that the integral term is maximized, which is simply the cross-correlation of the two normalized signals f(t) and r(t). The maximum fidelity, in this case, is equal to 1 or 100%. The desired impulse fidelity for UWB antennas is over 0.9 or 90% as stipulated in the FCC Part 15 of the Commission's Rules Regarding Ultra-Wideband Transmission Systems (FCC 02-48).

Below is an example of the input signal and signal received in one particular direction from the antenna.





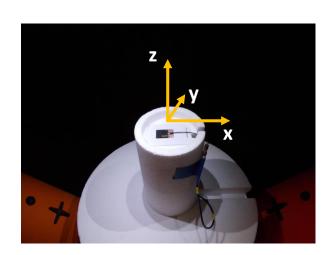
Fidelity of signals as above is calculated and the below results are obtained. Given that this antenna does not radiate in the $5\sim6$ GHz spectrum the fidelity has to be calculated separately for the lower band from $3\sim5$ GHz and for the higher band from $6\sim10$ GHz. The values for both bands are well above 0.9 and it is considered that antenna has very good performance.

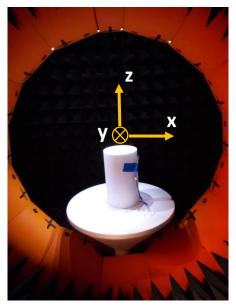




4. Antenna Radiation Pattern

4.1. Measurement Setup

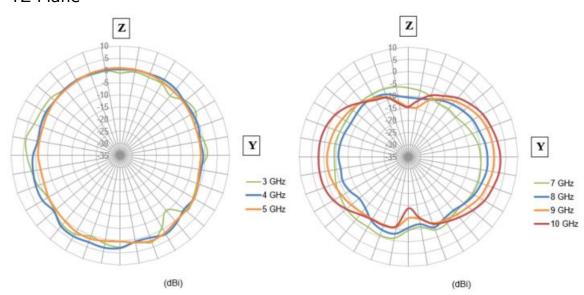




Oirection into the image

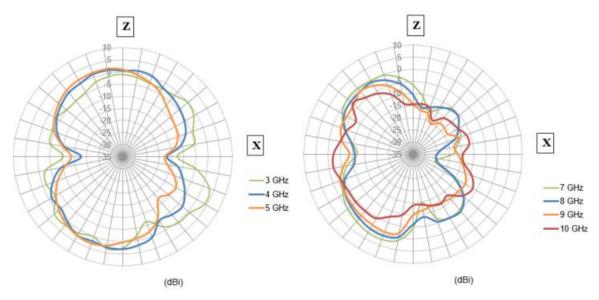
4.2. 2D Radiation Pattern

YZ Plane

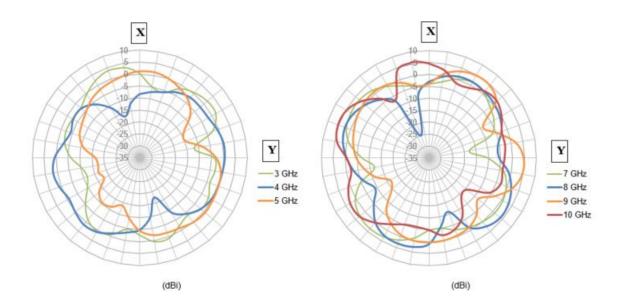




XZ Plane



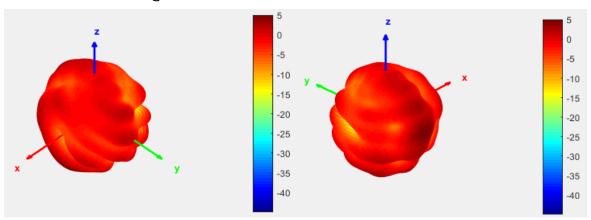
XY Plane



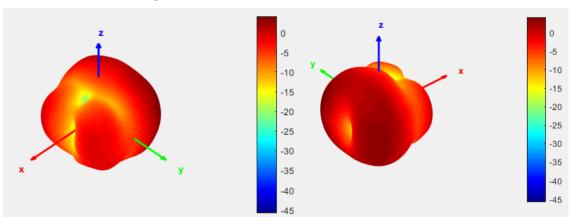


4.3. 3D Radiation Pattern

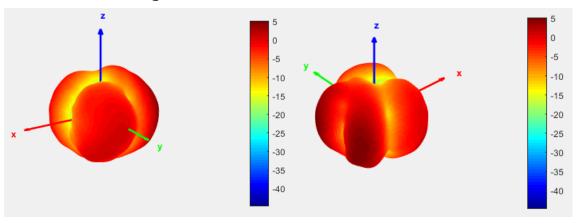
Radiation Pattern @ 3GHz



Radiation Pattern @6.5GHz

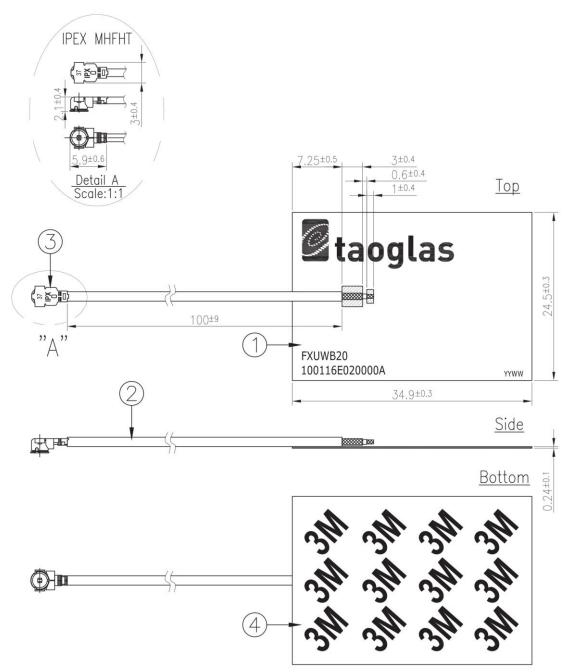


Radiation Pattern @9GHz





5. Mechanical Drawing (Unit mm)



NOTES:

1.No dregs or insufficient soldering. Solder thickness 0.3~1.7mm

2.The solder must be smooth and full to the edges of the pad.

The solder must not extend outside of the pad area.

3.The connector position has special orientation to the PCB as

per drawing.
4.All material must be RoHS compliant.

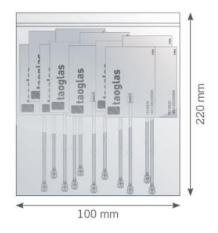
5.Open/short QC, VSWR required. 6.Soldered area.

	Name	Material	Finish	QTY
1	FXUWB20 PCB	Polymer(FPCB 0.24t)	Black	1
2	1.37 Coaxial Cable	FEP	Black	1
3	IPEX MHFHT	Brass	Au Plated	1
4	Double-Sided Adhesive	3M 467	Brown Liner	1

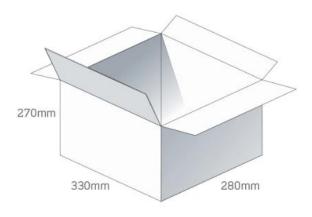


6. Packaging

50pcs FXUWB20.07.0100C per PE Bag Bag Dimensions - 220 x 100mm Weight - 40g



1000pcs FXUWB20.07.0100C per carton Carton - 330 x 280 x 270mm Weight - 0.85Kg

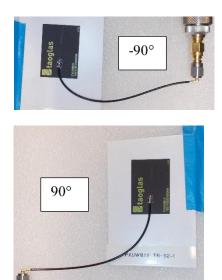


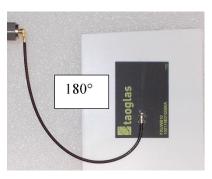


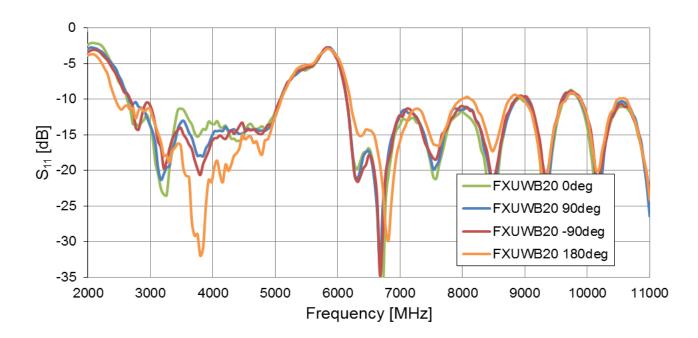
7. Application Note - Cable Routing

Cable routing is tested for this antenna, as seen below, for four possible cable routing scenarios. S_{11} shows only slight influence on the resonance in the low band (3-5 GHz) which will not influence the antenna performance negatively as the values are always below -10 dB.











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Тел: +7 (812) 336 43 04 (многоканальный) Email: org@lifeelectronics.ru