

# ANT-GPS-SH2-ccc

## Data Sheet



### Product Description

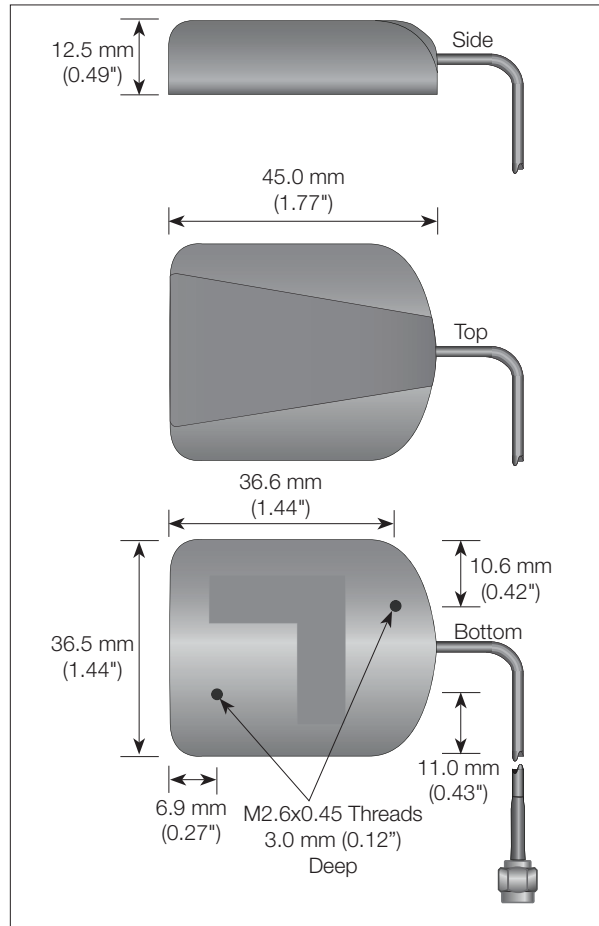
Covering both GPS and GLONASS frequencies, The high-performance SH2 Series GPS antennas combine superior performance and low power consumption. They are designed to survive the weather with an IP66 rating and UV stabilized plastic and cable. This makes them ideal for telematics, fleet management, navigation, tracking and other applications that require a compact, high-performance GPS antenna. For maximum compatibility with the host receiver, the SH2 accepts supply voltages from 2.5 to 5.5VDC and is protected against shorts, over current, or reverse polarity situations. The antennas attach via a SMA, MCX, MMCX or customer-specified connector.

### Features

- Compact
- High-gain, low-noise design
- Low current consumption
- Protection circuit
- UV protection
- IP66 rating
- Rugged & damage-resistant
- Magnetic mount

### Electrical Specifications

Center Frequency:	1575.42MHz, 1602MHz
Bandwidth:	10MHz @ -3dB point
VSWR:	1.5 typ.
Antenna Peak Gain:	5.0dB typ.
Impedance:	50-ohms
Axial Ratio:	1.0dB typ.
Elev. Angle Cov.:	5–90 degrees
Az. Bearing Cov.:	360 degrees
Polarization:	RHCP
System Gain:	28±1dB typ. (includes 3m cable & filter loss)
Noise Figure:	1.0dB typ.
Input Voltage:	+2.5 to +5.5VDC
Current:	5–8mA typ. @ 5V
Mounting:	Magnetic and/or screw



Cable:	117" +/-6" (3m) RG-174U (Low-loss, 0.7dB/m)
Connection:	SMA, MCX, MMCX <sup>1</sup>
Weight:	2.79oz (79g)
Plastic UV Resistance:	UL-746C f1
Cable UV Resistance:	UL-758
Ingress Protection:	IP66
Oper. Temp. Range:	-40°C to +85°C <sup>2</sup>

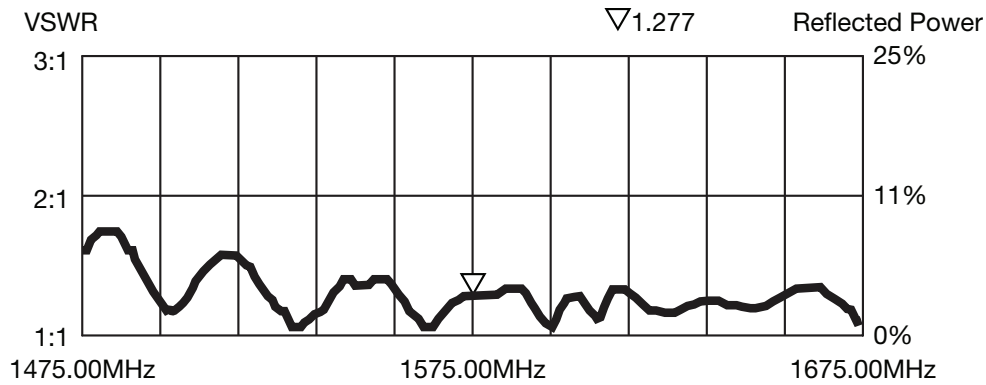
### Ordering Information

ANT-GPS-SH2-SMA (with SMA connector)  
 ANT-GPS-SH2-MCX (with MCX connector)  
 ANT-GPS-SH2-MMX (with MMCX connector)

<sup>1</sup> Contact Linx for custom cable lengths and connectors.

<sup>2</sup> Operation below -30°C may result in a slightly longer time to first fix.

## VSWR Graph



### What is VSWR?

The Voltage Standing Wave Ratio (VSWR) is a measurement of how well an antenna is matched to a source impedance, typically 50-ohms. It is calculated by measuring the voltage wave that is headed toward the load versus the voltage wave that is reflected back from the load. A perfect match has a VSWR of 1:1. The higher the first number, the worse the match, and the more inefficient the system. Since a perfect match cannot ever be obtained, some benchmark for performance needs to be set. In the case of antenna VSWR, this is usually 2:1. At this point, 88.9% of the energy sent to the antenna by the transmitter is radiated into free space and 11.1% is either reflected back into the source or lost as heat on the structure of the antenna. In the other direction, 88.9% of the energy recovered by the antenna is transferred into the receiver. As a side note, since the “:1” is always implied, many data sheets will remove it and just display the first number.

### How to Read a VSWR Graph

VSWR is usually displayed graphically versus frequency. The lowest point on the graph is the antenna's operational center frequency. In most cases, this is different than the designed center frequency due to fabrication tolerances. The VSWR at that point denotes how close to 50-ohms the antenna gets. Linx specifies the recommended bandwidth as the range where the typical antenna VSWR is less than 2:1.