

DATASHEET

# Minima

SR4L075 • lamiiANT<sup>®</sup>



## Features

- Antenna for 4G & 5G cellular applications
- Supports Band 71 (617-698MHz)
- Suitable for high volume manufacturing
- Has high efficiency within a small area (this helps with obtaining PTCRB certification)
- High performance: DFI (Designed For Integration)

# Contents

<b>1.</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>2.</b>	<b>Applications</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>3.</b>	<b>General data</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>4.</b>	<b>Part number</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>5.</b>	<b>RF characteristics</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>6.</b>	<b>RF performance</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>6.1.</b>	Return loss	4
<b>6.2.</b>	VSWR	4
<b>6.3.</b>	Efficiency	5
<b>6.4.</b>	Antenna pattern	6
<b>6.5.</b>	Optimising antenna efficiency	13
<b>7.</b>	<b>Antenna dimensions</b>	<b>14</b>
<b>8.</b>	<b>Schematic symbol and pin definition</b>	<b>15</b>
<b>9.</b>	<b>Host PCB footprint</b>	<b>15</b>
<b>10.</b>	<b>Electrical interface</b>	<b>16</b>
<b>10.1.</b>	Transmission line	16
<b>10.2.</b>	Matching circuit	16
<b>11.</b>	<b>Antenna integration guide</b>	<b>17</b>
<b>11.1.</b>	Antenna placement	17
<b>11.2.</b>	Host PCB layout	18
<b>11.3.</b>	Host PCB clearance	18
<b>12.</b>	<b>Reference board</b>	<b>19</b>
<b>12.1.</b>	Reference board matching circuit	19
<b>13.</b>	<b>Soldering</b>	<b>20</b>
<b>14.</b>	<b>Hazardous material regulation conformance</b>	<b>20</b>
<b>15.</b>	<b>Packaging</b>	<b>20</b>
<b>15.1.</b>	Optimal storage conditions	20
<b>15.2.</b>	Tape characteristics	21
<b>15.3.</b>	Reel dimensions	22
<b>15.4.</b>	Box dimensions	22
<b>15.5.</b>	Bag properties	23
<b>15.6.</b>	Reel label information	23

## 1. Description

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A SMD antenna for fitting onto a PCB. The antenna operates on the most common 4G & 5G bands: LTE 700, GSM850, GSM900, DCS1800, PCS1900, WCDMA2100, LTE B7 (2500-2690MHz), LTE B40 (2300 – 2400MHz) and 5G B78 (3300-3800MHz), B71 (617- 698MHz).

## 2. Applications

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- Telematics and OBD tracking devices
- M2M (Machine to Machine) / Remote monitoring
- POS (Point of Sale) terminals
- IoT (Internet of Things)
- CCTV (Closed Circuit TV) over cellular
- Drone communications
- Network devices such as cellular routers

## 3. General data

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<b>FREQUENCY</b>	617-698MHz 698-824MHz 824-960MHz 1710-2170MHz 2300-2400MHz 2500-2690MHz 3300-3800MHz
<b>POLARIZATION</b>	Linear
<b>OPERATING TEMPERATURE</b>	-40°C to 140°C
<b>ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITION TEST</b>	ISO16750-4 5.1.1.1/5.1.2.1/5.3.2
<b>IMPEDANCE WITH MATCHING</b>	50 Ω
<b>WEIGHT</b>	<3.0g
<b>ANTENNA TYPE</b>	SMD
<b>DIMENSIONS</b>	40.0 x 10.0 x 3.3 (mm)

## 4. Part number

MINIMA  
SR4L075



## 5. RF characteristics

	617-698MHZ	698-824MHZ	824-960MHZ
PEAK GAIN	-1.4dBi	-0.3dBi	2.0dBi
AVERAGE GAIN (LINEAR)	-4.5dBi	-3.4dBi	-2.0dBi
AVERAGE EFFICIENCY	>35%	>45%	>60%
MAXIMUM RETURN LOSS	-4.6dB	-4.1dB	-4.6dB
MAXIMUM VSWR	3.8:1	4.3:1	3.8:1

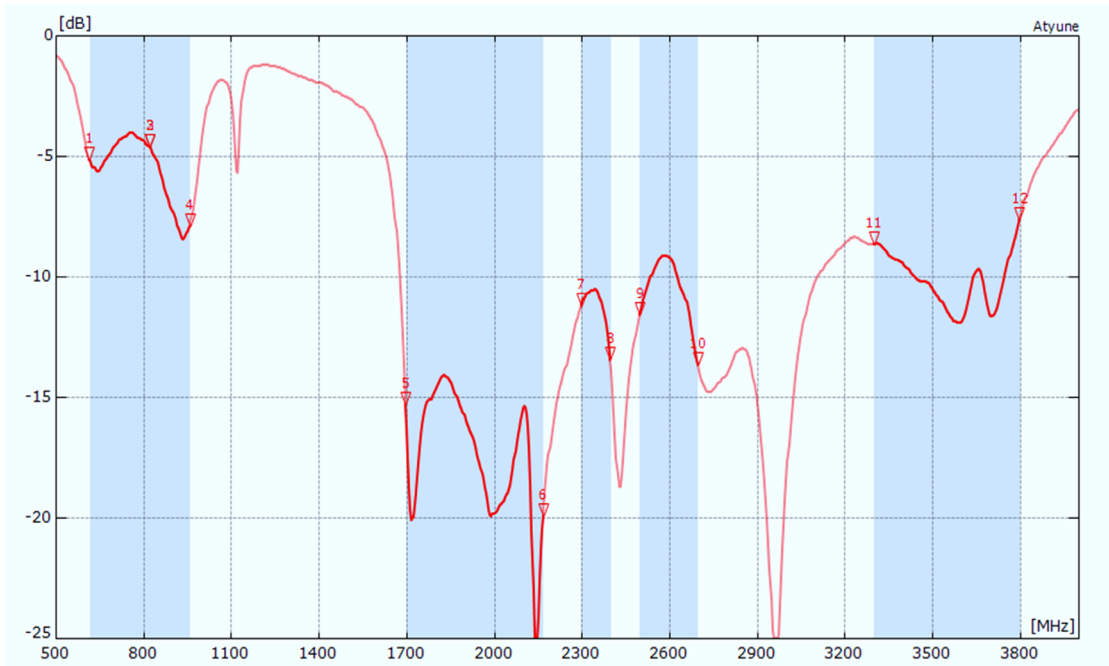
	1710-2170MHZ	2300-2400MHZ	2500-2690MHZ
PEAK GAIN	3.3dBi	3.3dBi	4.3dBi
AVERAGE GAIN (LINEAR)	-2.5dBi	-2.5dBi	-2.1dBi
AVERAGE EFFICIENCY	>55%	>55%	>60%
MAXIMUM RETURN LOSS	-10.5dB	-10.5dB	-9.1dB
MAXIMUM VSWR	1.8:1	1.8:1	2.0:1

	3300-3800MHZ
PEAK GAIN	3.9dBi
AVERAGE GAIN (LINEAR)	-3.0dBi
AVERAGE EFFICIENCY	>50%
MAXIMUM RETURN LOSS	-7.5dB
MAXIMUM VSWR	2.4:1

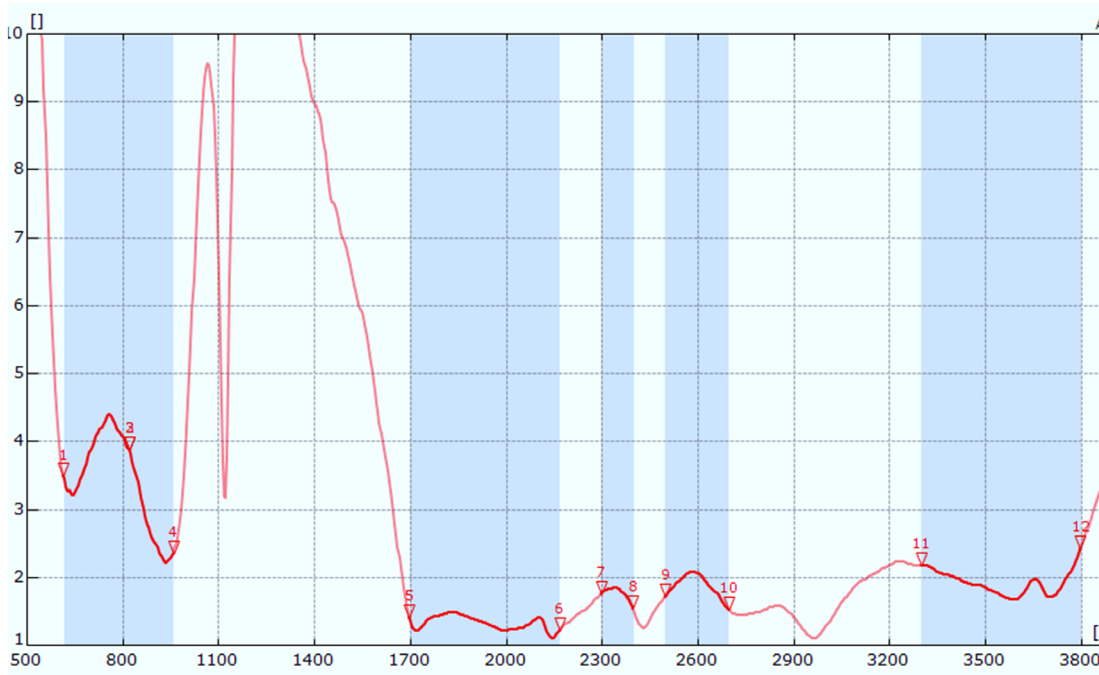
All data measured on Antenna's evaluation PCB Part  
No. SR4L075-EVB-1

## 6. RF performance

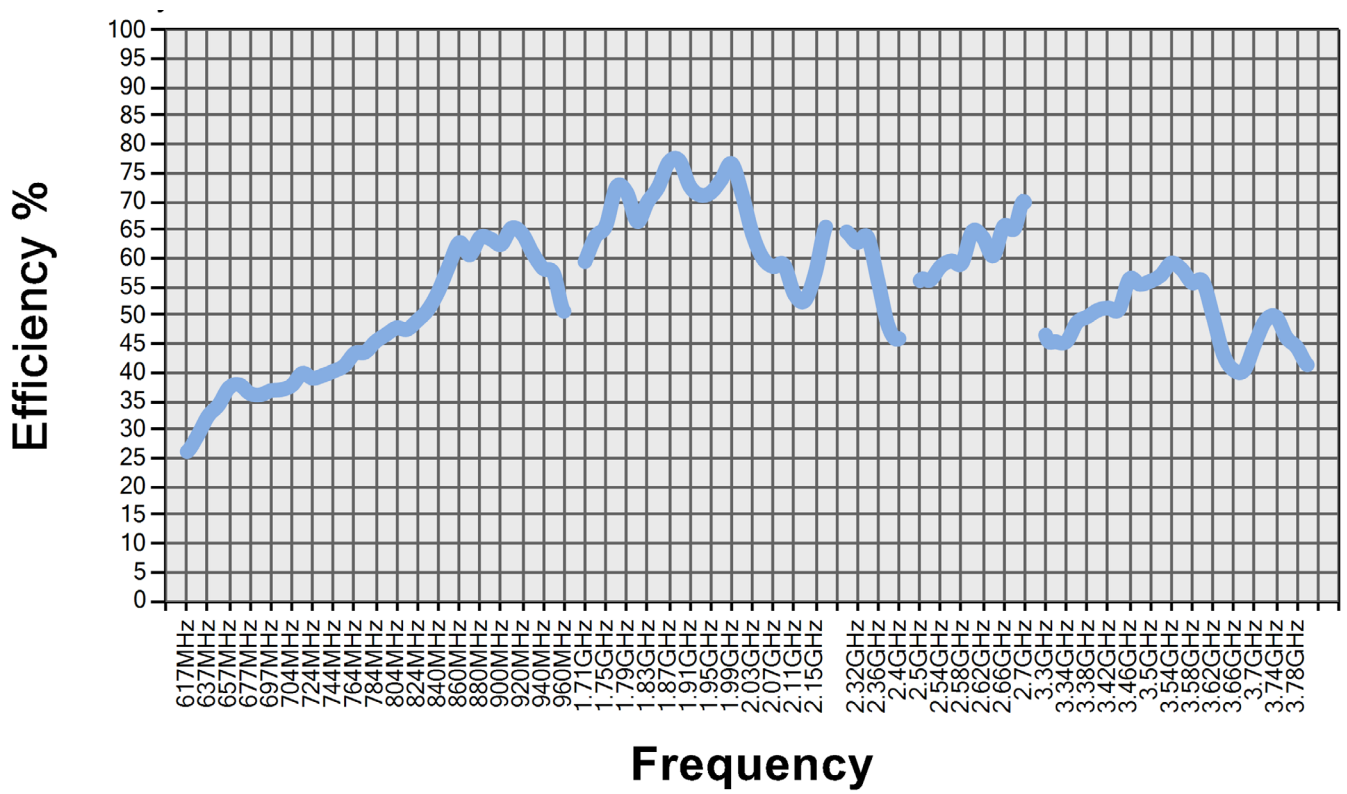
### 6.1. Return loss



### 6.2. VSWR



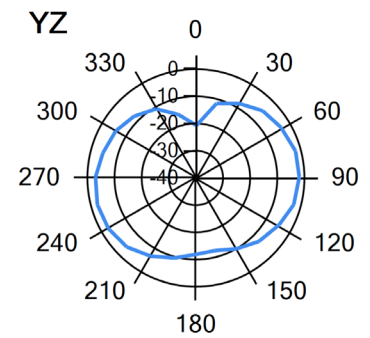
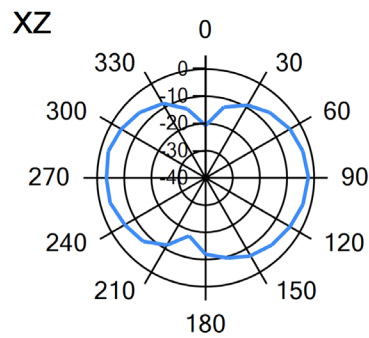
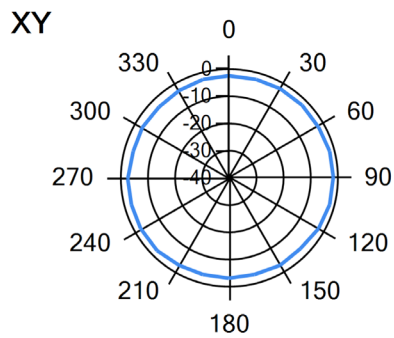
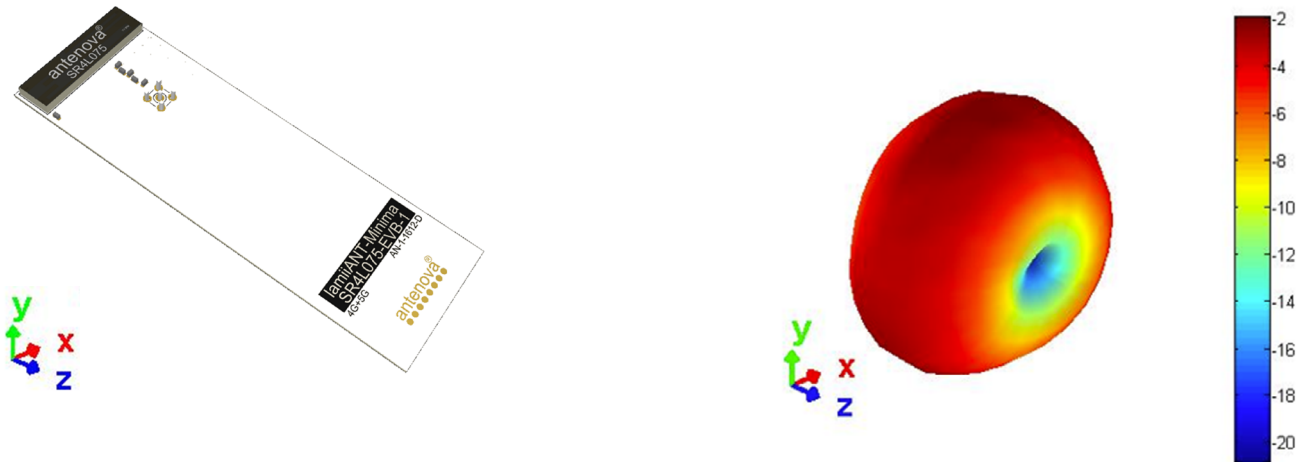
6.3. Efficiency



## 6.4. Antenna pattern

### 6.4.1. 617 MHz – 698 MHz

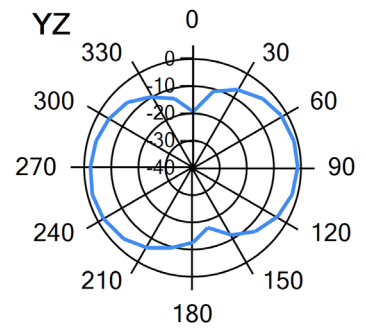
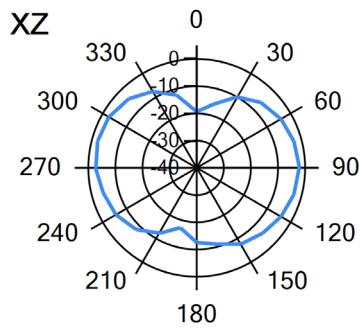
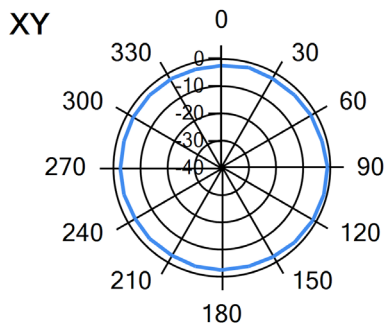
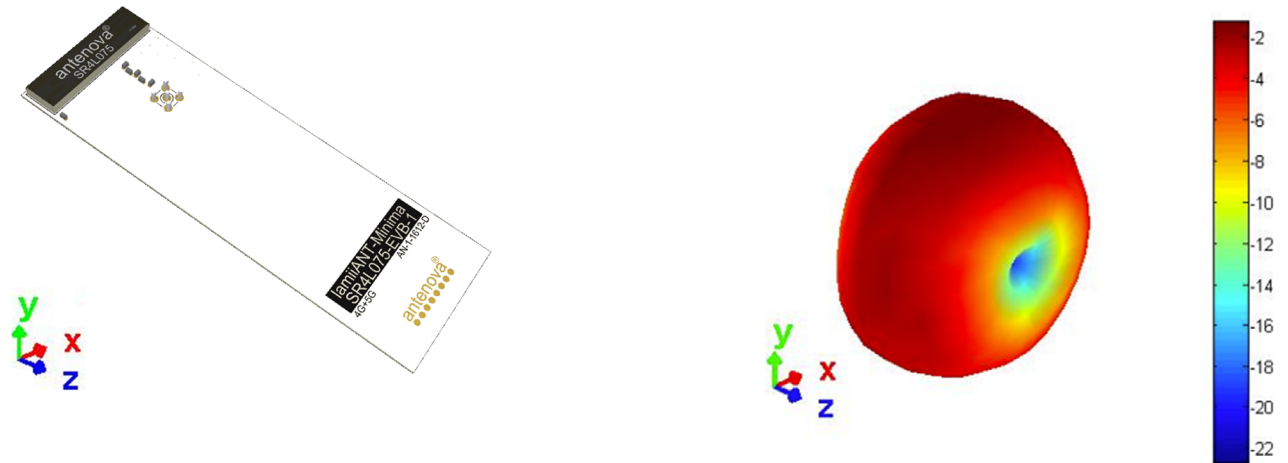
3D pattern at 657MHz



— 657MHz

6.4.2. 698 MHz – 824 MHz

3D pattern at 734MHz

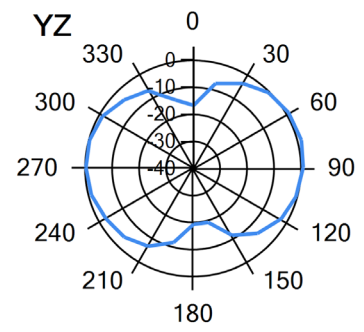
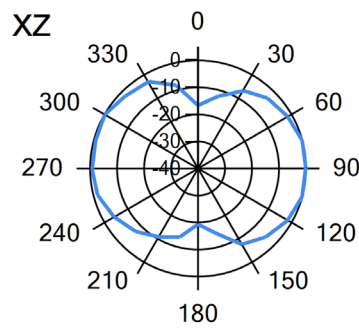
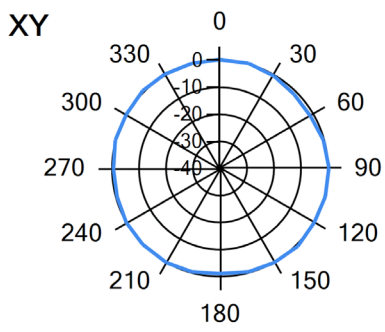
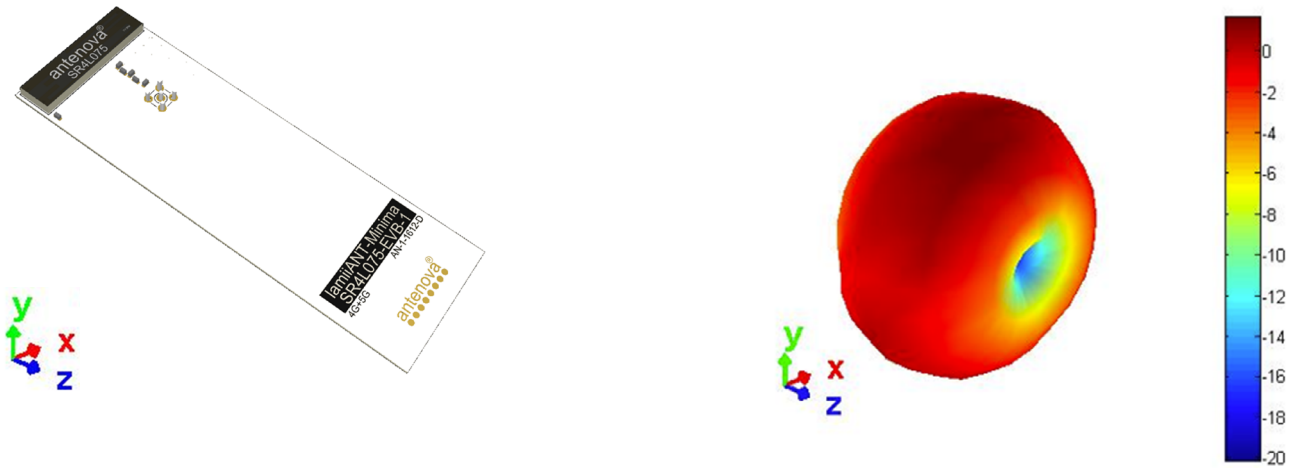


— 734MHz



6.4.3. 824 MHz – 960 MHz

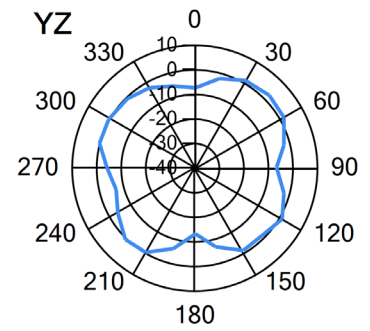
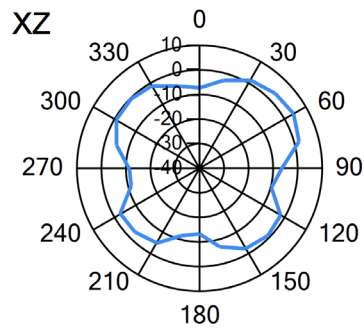
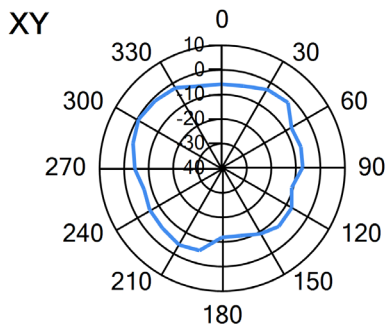
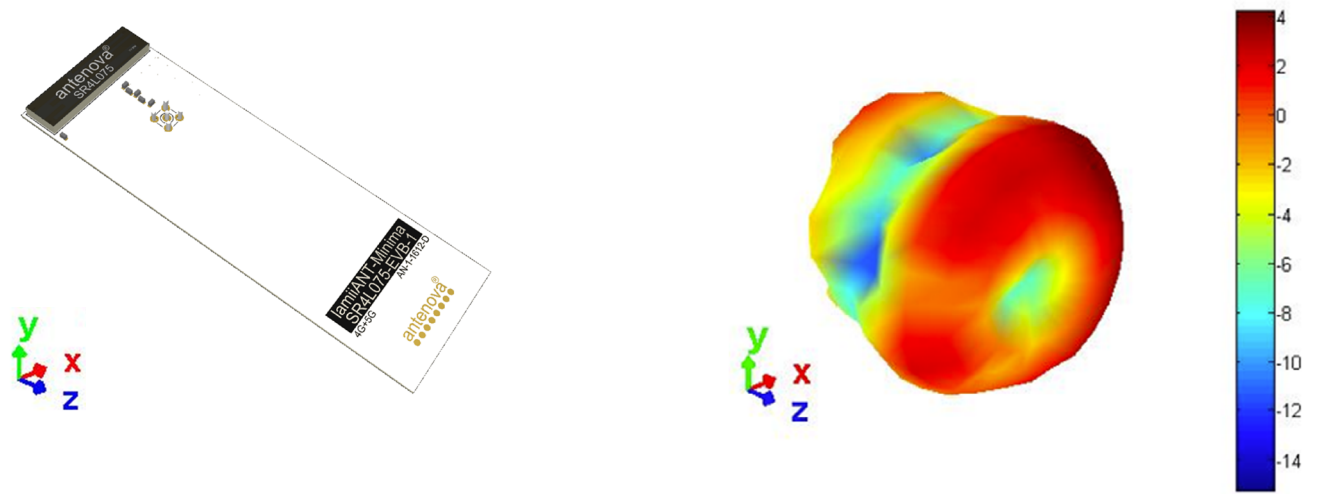
3D pattern at 900MHz



— 900MHz

6.4.4. 1710 MHz – 2170 MHz

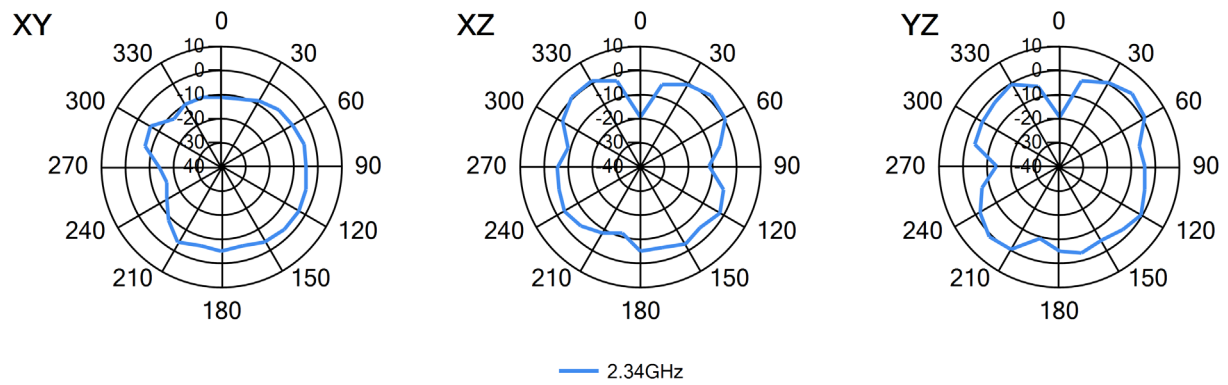
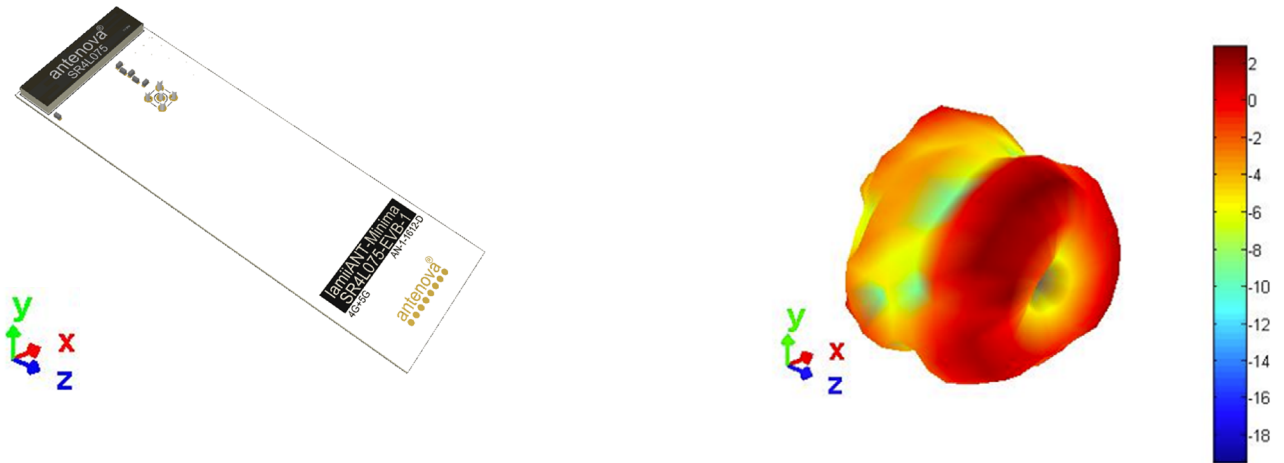
3D pattern at 1930MHz



— 1.93GHz

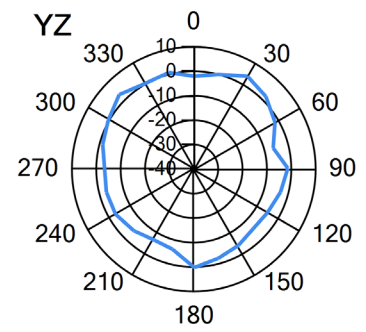
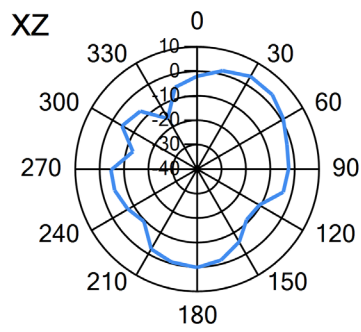
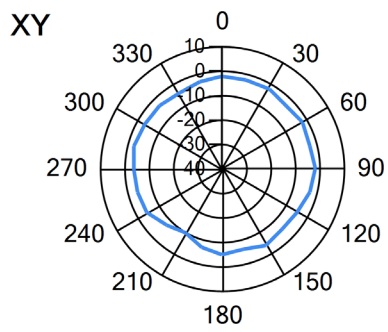
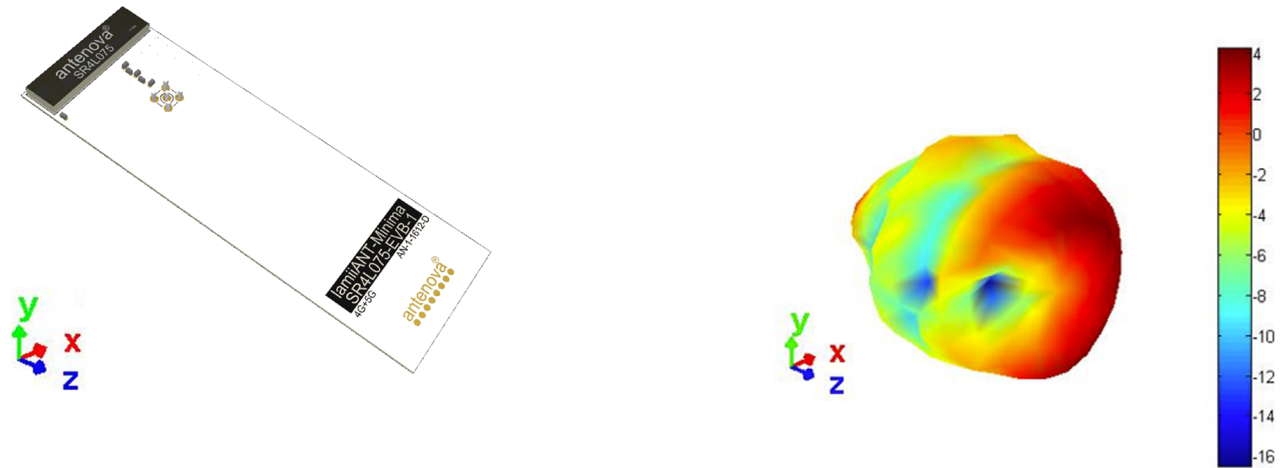
6.4.5. 2300 MHz – 2400 MHz

3D pattern at 2340MHz



6.4.6. 2500 MHz – 2690 MHz

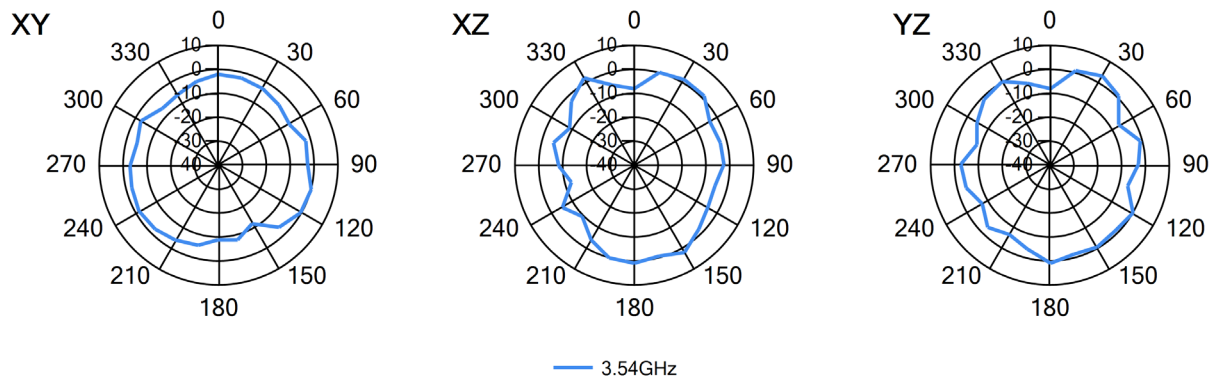
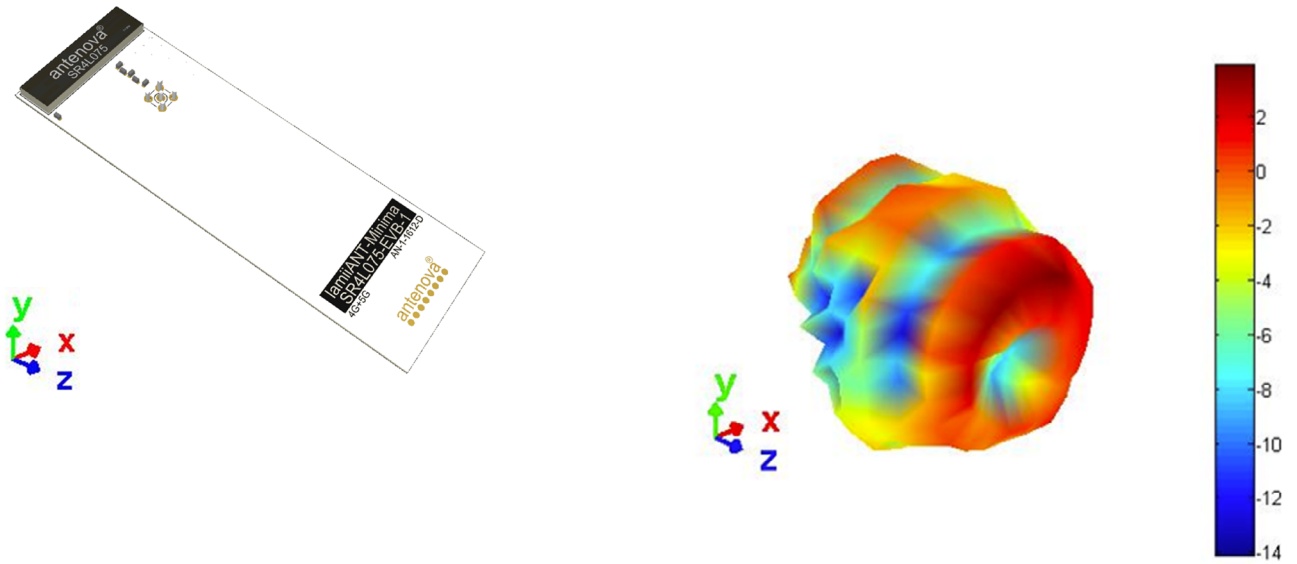
3D pattern at 2600MHz



— 2.6GHz

6.4.7. 3300 MHz – 3800 MHz

3D pattern at 3540MHz



## 6.5. Optimising antenna efficiency

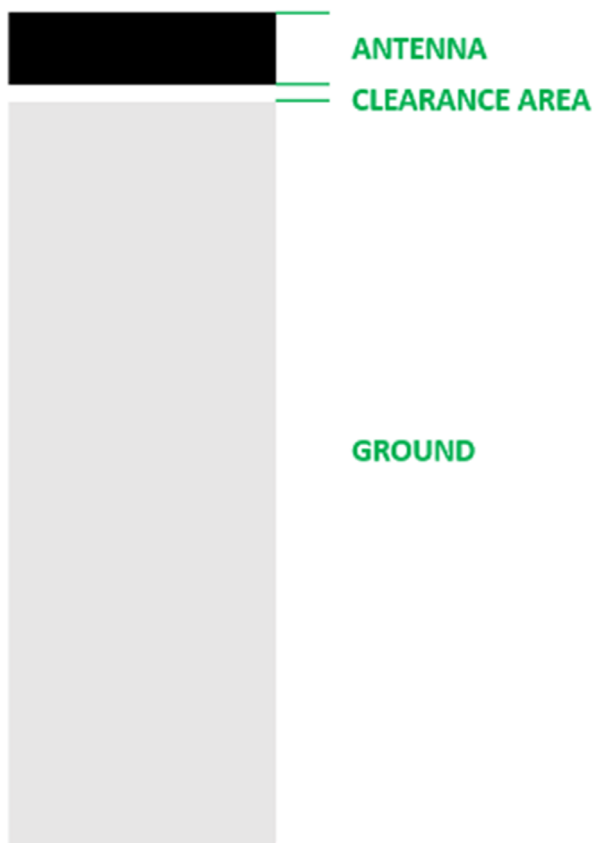
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All SMD cellular antennas require a ground plane on the host PCB for best radiation efficiency, especially in the sub-GHz bands. On an ideal PCB the antenna needs the ground plane length to be greater than a quarter wavelength of the lowest frequency used. If the ground plane is less than this, the efficiency will be reduced. E.g. to calculate the wavelength of 617MHz:

$$\lambda = \frac{c}{f} = \frac{3 \times 10^8}{617 \times 10^6} = 486 \text{mm}$$

$$\frac{1}{4} \lambda = 122 \text{mm}$$

In practise, the optimum PCB length will be slightly greater than  $\frac{1}{4}$  wavelength + antenna + clearance area, for this antenna that optimum PCB length is 130mm.



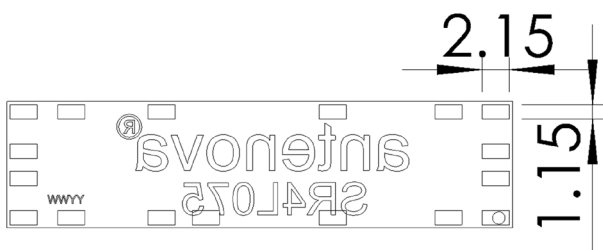
## 7. Antenna dimensions



Top view

L	W	H
Length	Width	Height
40.0 ±0.1	10.0 ±0.1	3.3 ±0.1

All dimensions in (mm)

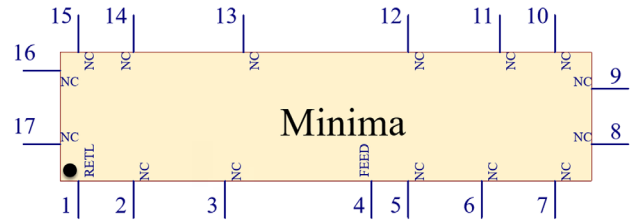


Bottom view

## 8. Schematic symbol and pin definition

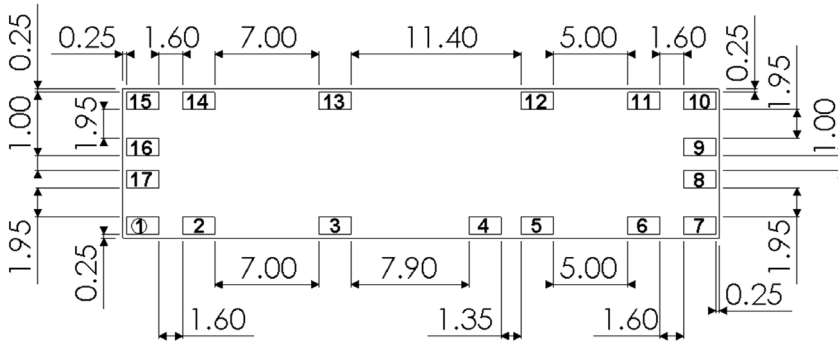
The circuit symbol for the antenna is shown below. The antenna has 19 pins with only 2 as functional. All other pins are for mechanical strength.

PIN	DESCRIPTION
4	Feed (Transceiver port)
1	Return/GND
2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17	NC (Not used, mechanical only)



## 9. Host PCB footprint

The recommended host PCB footprint is below.



Pads 1-17 = 2.15 x 1.15 (mm)



## 10. Electrical interface

### 10.1. Transmission line

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

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

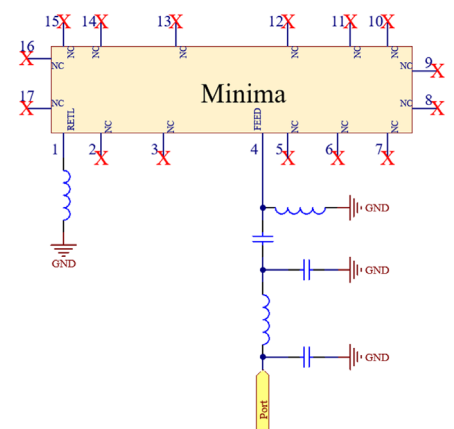
A co-planar transmission line can be designed using an online transmission line calculator tool, such as:

<https://blog.antenova.com/rf-transmission-line-calculator>

The PCB thickness, copper thickness and substrate dielectric constant are entered, then the tool calculates the transmission line width and gaps on either side of the track to give a 50 Ω impedance.

### 10.2. Matching circuit

The antenna requires a matching circuit that must be optimized for each product. The matching circuit will require up to six components and the following circuit should be designed into the host PCB. Not all components may be required but should be included as a precaution. The matching network should be placed close to the antenna feed to ensure it is optionally effective in tuning the antenna.

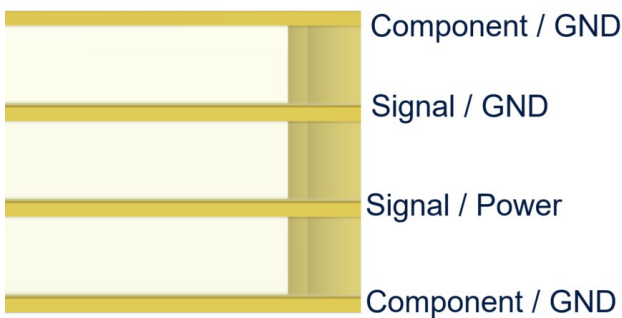


## 11. Antenna integration guide

We recommend the following during the design phase to maximise antenna performance and minimize noise:

- Minimum 4 layer PCB
- Route signals and power internally where possible
- Flood all layers with ground
- Knit ground on all layers together with plenty of vias

Follow placement guidance carefully, in addition Antenova provide technical support to help you through all stages of your design. Register for an account on <https://ask.antenova.com/> to access technical support.

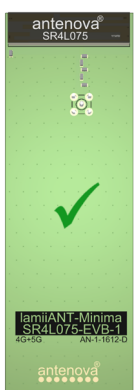


### 11.1. Antenna placement

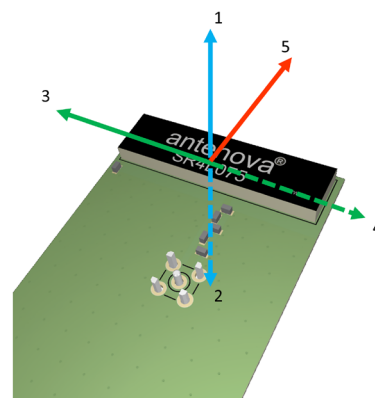
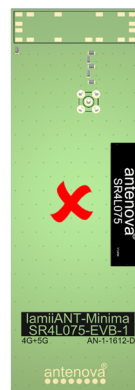
The best position for the antenna is in the corner of the short side of the PCB. This allows the longer side of the PCB to be a ground plane, a long ground plane improves the antenna's efficiency. The antenna requires clearance ideally in 5 spatial directions as shown below. Where this cannot be achieved you should keep as many clear as possible to a minimum of 3. Please note performance will degrade with fewer clearances.

The Antenova placement tool can be used to advise on antenna placement, see: <https://blog.antenova.com/intelligent-antenna-selection-and-placement-tool-antenova>

Correct

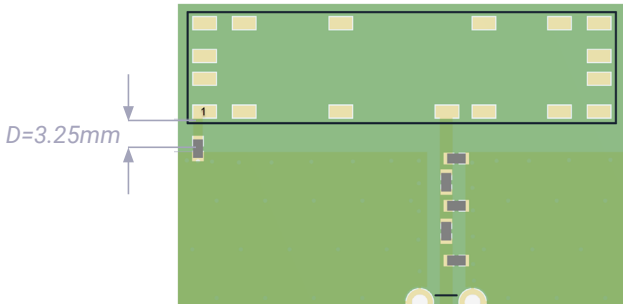


Incorrect



### 11.2. Host PCB layout

The host PCB must be designed using the PCB footprint shown with the correct clearances. An example of the PCB layout shows the antenna footprint. Please note this clearance area is critical to the performance of the antenna and must be applied through all layers of the PCB.

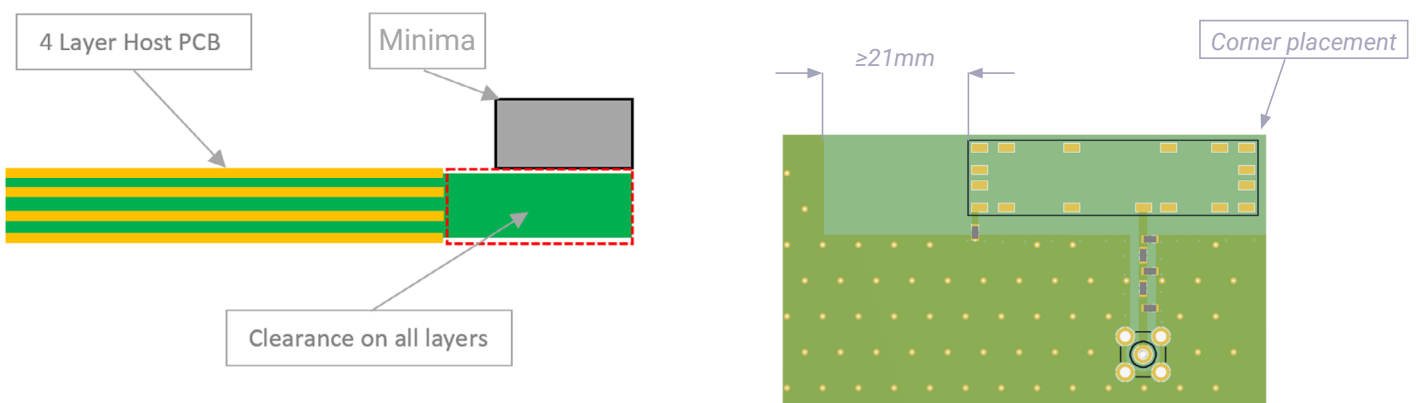


All dimensions in (mm)

### 11.3. Host PCB clearance

The diagram below shows the antenna footprint and clearance through all layers on the PCB. Only the antenna pads and connections to feed and GND are present within this clearance area.

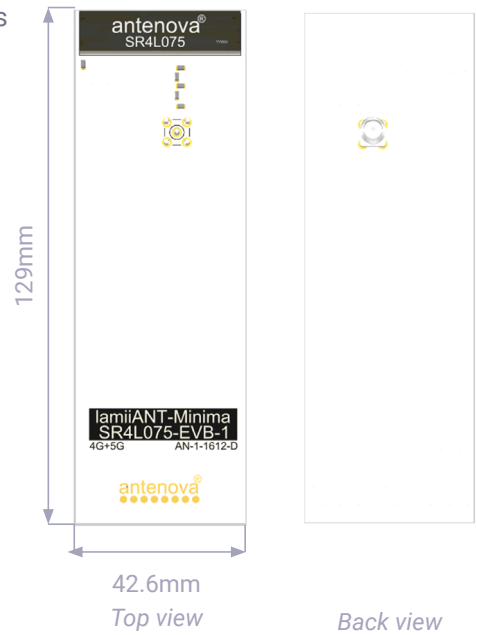
Placement of components and GND with traces adjacent to the antenna should maintain a minimum clearance of 21mm from either side. The antenna should therefore be placed in the corner to only have one side affected.



## 12. Reference board

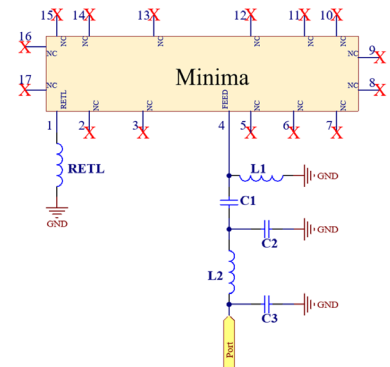
A reference board is used for evaluating the antenna SR4L075 and it includes a SMA female connector. (Part number: SR4L075-EVB-1)

To order a reference board please see [antenna.com](http://antenna.com)



### 12.1. Reference board matching circuit

DESIGNATOR	TYPE	VALUE	DESCRIPTION
L1	Inductor	27nH	Murata LQG15HN series
L2	Inductor	1.8nH	Murata LQG15HN series
C1	Capacitor	3.3pF	Murata GJM15 series
C2	NA	DNP	Not Fitted
C3	NA	DNP	Not Fitted
RETL	Inductor	5.1nH	Murata LQG15HN series



## 13. Soldering

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This antenna is suitable for lead free soldering. The reflow profile should be adjusted to suit the device, oven and solder paste, while observing the following conditions:

- For leaded soldering, the maximum temperature should not exceed 240 °C.
- For lead free soldering, a maximum temperature of 255 °C for no more than 20 seconds is permitted.
- The antenna should not be exposed to temperatures exceeding 120 °C more than 3 times during the soldering process.

## 14. Hazardous material regulation conformance

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

## 15. Packaging

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### 15.1. Optimal storage conditions

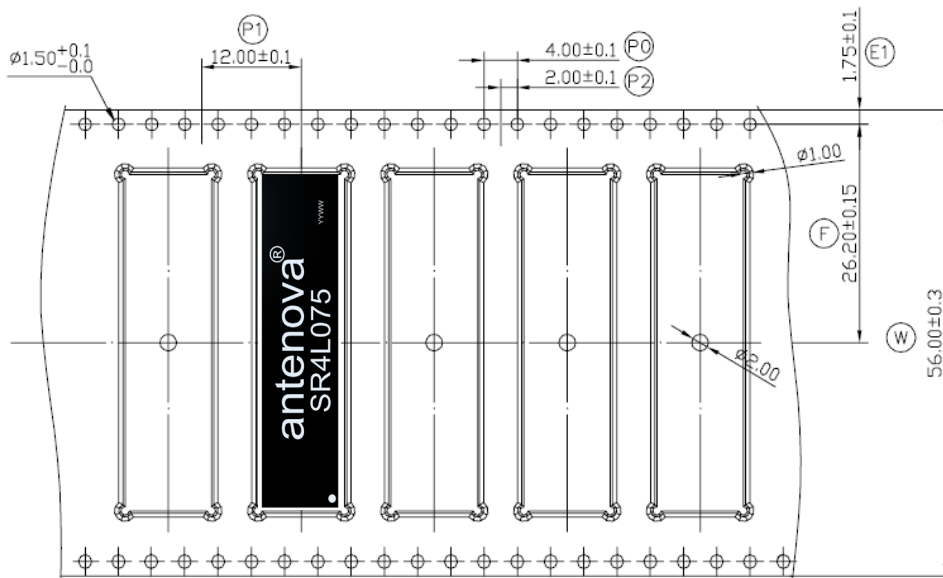
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TEMPERATURE	-10°C to 40°C
HUMIDITY	Less than 75% RH
SHELF LIFE	24 Months
STORAGE PLACE	Away from corrosive gas and direct sunlight
PACKAGING	Reels should be stored in unopened sealed manufacturer's plastic packaging.
MSL LEVEL	1

Note: Storage of open reels of antennas is not recommended due to possible oxidization of pads on antennas. If short term storage is necessary, then it is highly recommended that the bag containing the antenna reel is re-sealed and stored in conditions as described in the table above.

The shelf life of the antenna is 2 years provided the factory seal on the package has not been broken.

15.2. Tape characteristics



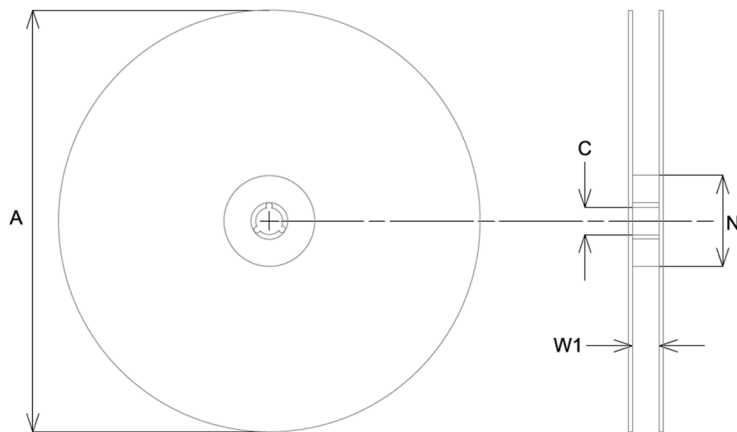
P0	P1	P2	D0
4.00 ± 0.1	12.00 ± 0.1	2.00 ± 0.1	1.50 ± 0.1

E	F	W
1.75 ± 0.1	26.20 ± 0.15	56.00 ± 0.3

All dimensions in (mm)

QUANTITY	LEADING SPACE	TRAILING SPACE
1000 pcs / reel	25 blank antenna holders	25 blank antenna holders

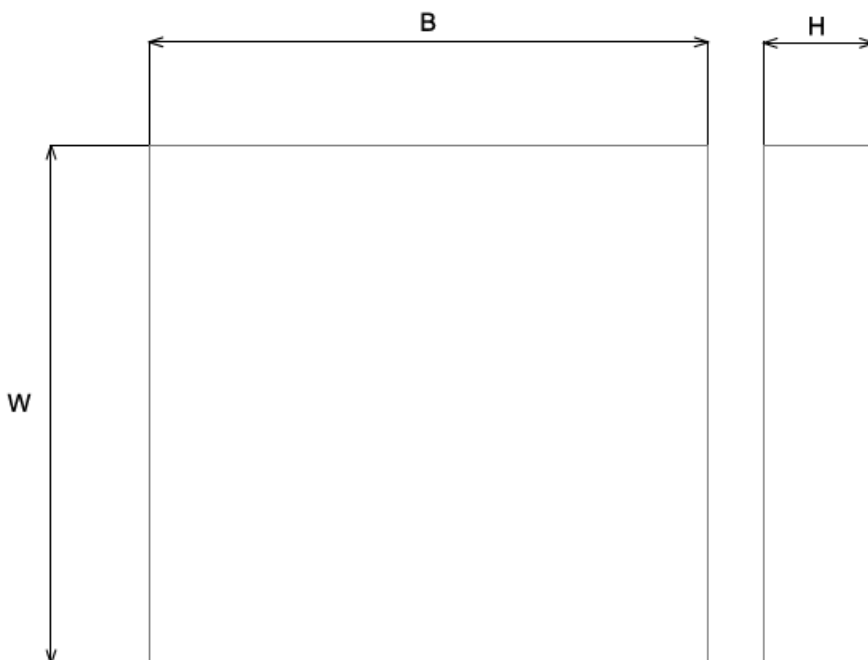
15.3. Reel dimensions



A	C	N	W1
330.0 ± 2.0	13.3 ± 0.5	100.0 ± 1.5	56 ± 0.3

All dimensions in (mm)

15.4. Box dimensions



WIDTH (W)	BREADTH (B)	HEIGHT (H)
350mm	355mm	70mm

15.5. Bag properties

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Reels are supplied in protective plastic packaging.

15.6. Reel label information

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Quality statements

Antenova’s products conform to REACH and RoHS legislation. For our statements regarding these and other quality standards, please see [antenova.com](http://antenova.com).



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Datasheet version

1.01 released May 25th 2022