Layout and Implementation

Small changes of the antenna dimensions may have large impact on the performance. Therefore it is strongly recommended to make an exact copy of the reference design to achieve optimum performance. The easiest way to implement the antenna is to import the gerber or DXF file showing the antenna layout. These files are named IFA_USB.spl and IFA_USB.dxf respectively and are included in the CC2511 USB dongle reference design available from http://www.ti.com\lpw. The imported file can be used as a template when drawing the antenna. By using this procedure it should be possible to make an exact copy. If the PCB CAD tool being used does not support import of DXF or gerber files**,** Figure 3 and Table 1 should be used to ensure correct implementation. It is recommended to generate a gerber file for comparison with IFA_USB.spl when making a manual implementation. Most gerber viewers have the possibility to import several gerber files at the same time. Thus by placing the gerber file, showing the manually implemented antenna, on top of IFA_USB.spl it is easy to verify that the antenna is correctly implemented. It is also recommended to use the same thickness and type of PCB material as used in the reference design. Information about the PCB can be found in a separate readme file included in the reference design. To compensate for a thicker/thinner PCB the antenna could be made slightly shorter/longer.

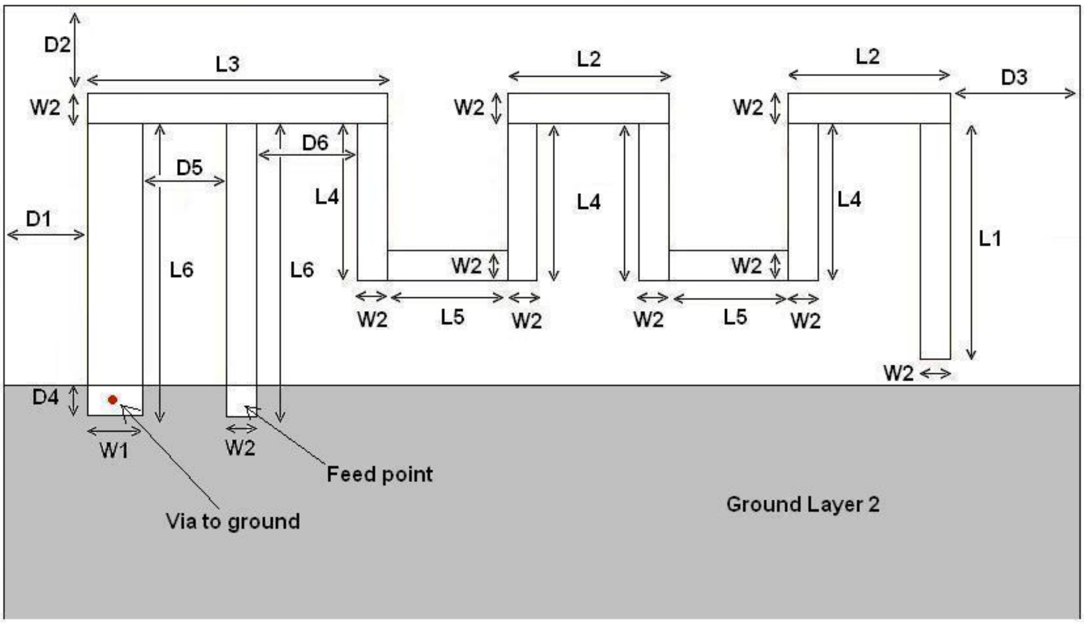


Figure 3: Antenna Dimensions

L1	3.94 mm
L2	2.70 mm
L3	5.00 mm
L4	2.64 mm
L5	2.00 mm
L6	4.90 mm
W1	0.90 mm
W2	0.50 mm
D1	0.50 mm
D2	0.30 mm
D3	0.30 mm
D4	0.50 mm
D5	1.40mm
D6	1.70 mm

Table 1: Antenna Dimensions

TEST RESULTS

Reflection, radiation pattern and variation of output power across a wide frequency band were measured to verify the performance of the PCB antenna. Measurements of the dongle in free space and when connected to a laptop were performed to verify that the antenna is suitable both for USB dongle designs and in a standalone application. Free space is in this document interpreted as a measurement performed without connecting the dongle to a computer. In such a measurement the dongle is only powered by a battery.

Reflection

All the reflection measurements were performed with a network analyzer connected to a semi-rigid coax cable, which was soldered to the feed point of the antenna. Because of the small size antenna and the small ground plane this kind of measurements is heavily affected by the presence and placement of the coax cable. This influence can result in a small uncertainty in resonance frequency and measured reflection. Typically different placement of the semi-rigid coax cable could change the resonance frequency with 5 -10 MHz and the reflection with 3 - 4 dB.

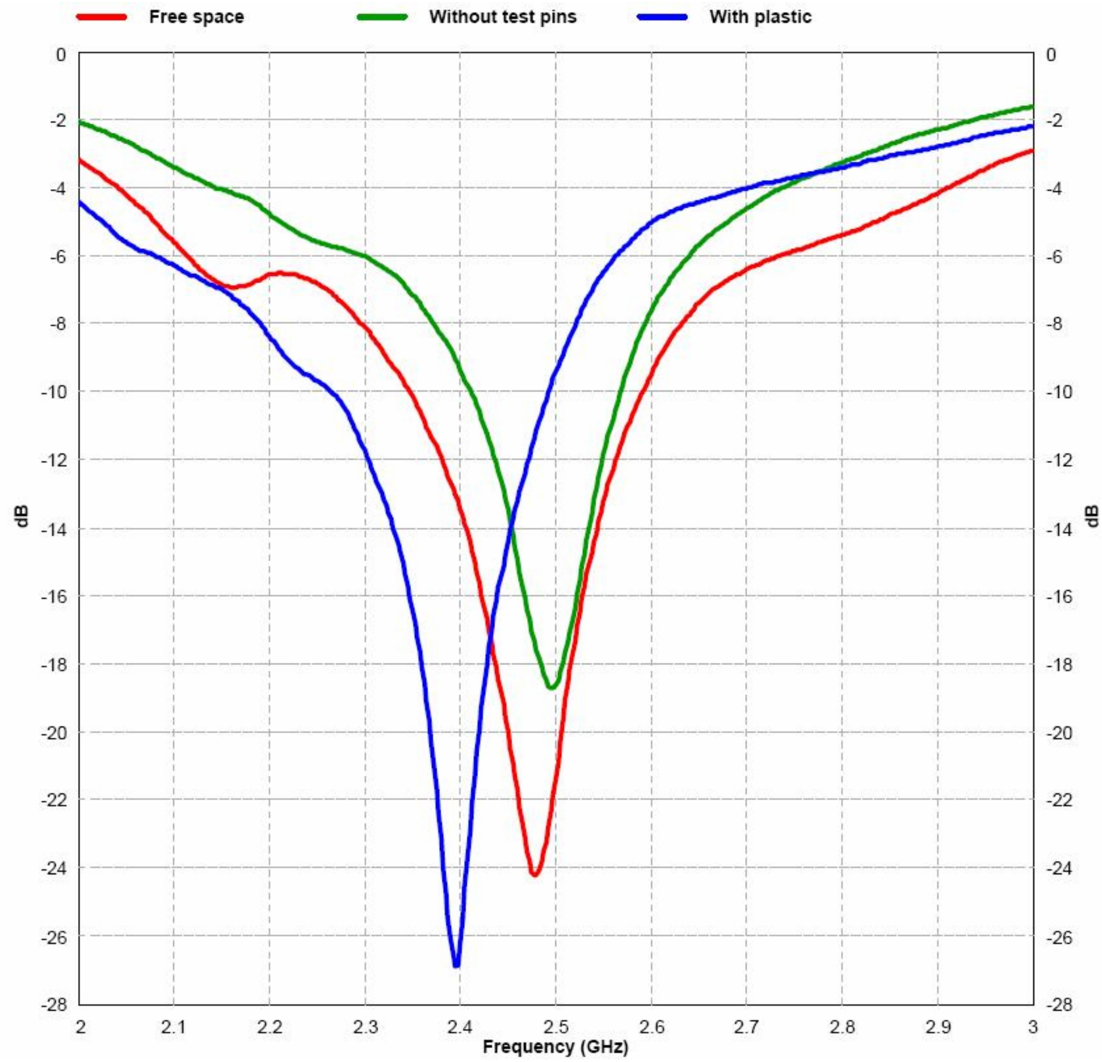


Figure 4: Influence of Plastic Encapsulation and Test Pins

A small part on the CC2511 USB dongle PCB is equipped with test pins. These are intended for use during development. This part of the PCB will typically be omitted in a final application. The red and green graph on Figure 4 shows that removing this part of the PCB has a small impact on the performance. Figure 4 also shows that plastic encapsulation of the dongle will shift the resonance frequency to a lower frequency. This can be compensated by making the antenna slightly shorter.

The size of the ground plane affects the performance of the PCB antenna. Connecting the USB dongle to a computer increases the size of the ground plane and thus the performance is affected. Figure 5 shows how the performance is affected when the USB dongle is connected to a laptop. In free space the antenna has a bandwidth of approximately 250 MHz. When the USB dongle is connected to the laptop the bandwidth is reduced to around 100 MHz, which still is enough to cover the whole 2.4 GHz ISM band.

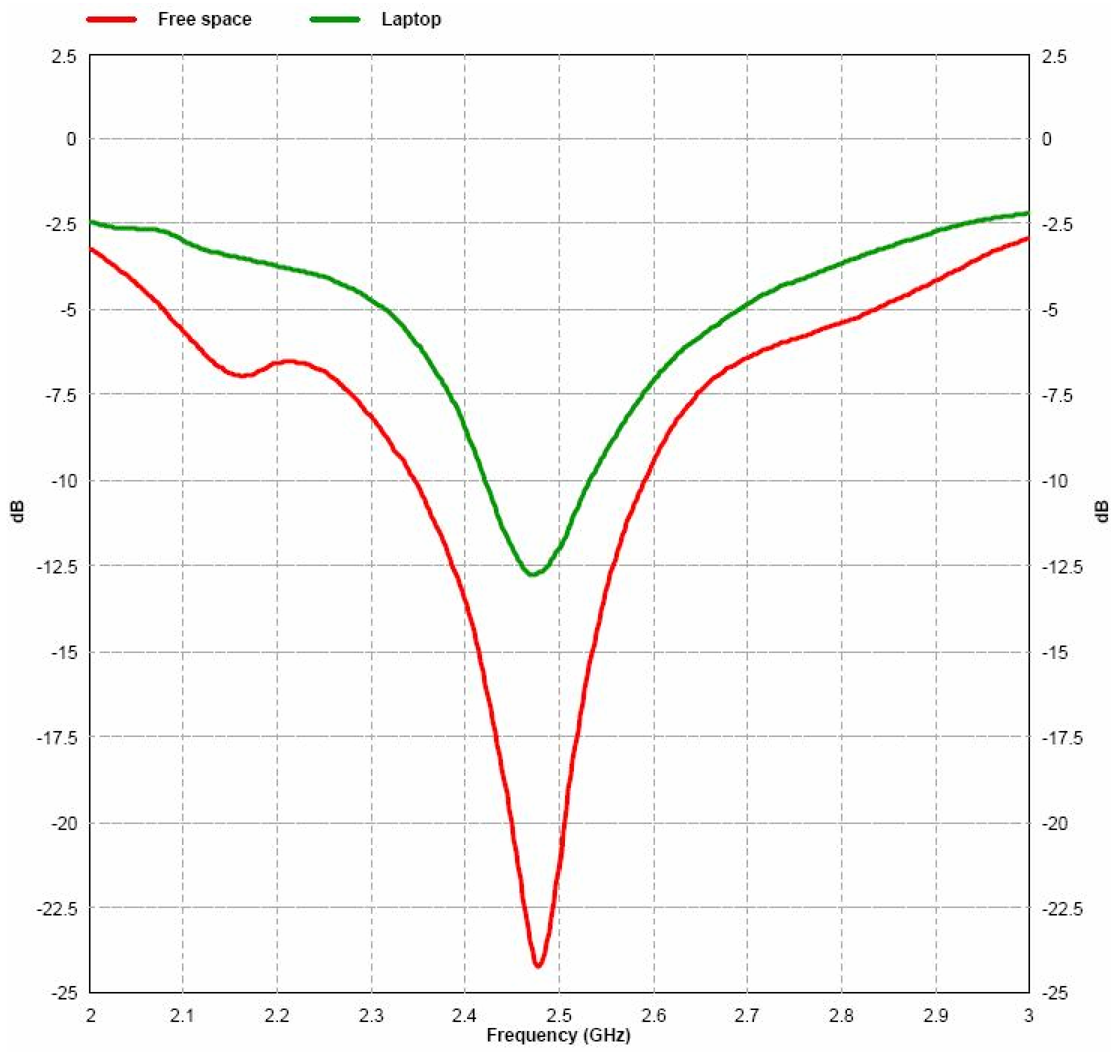
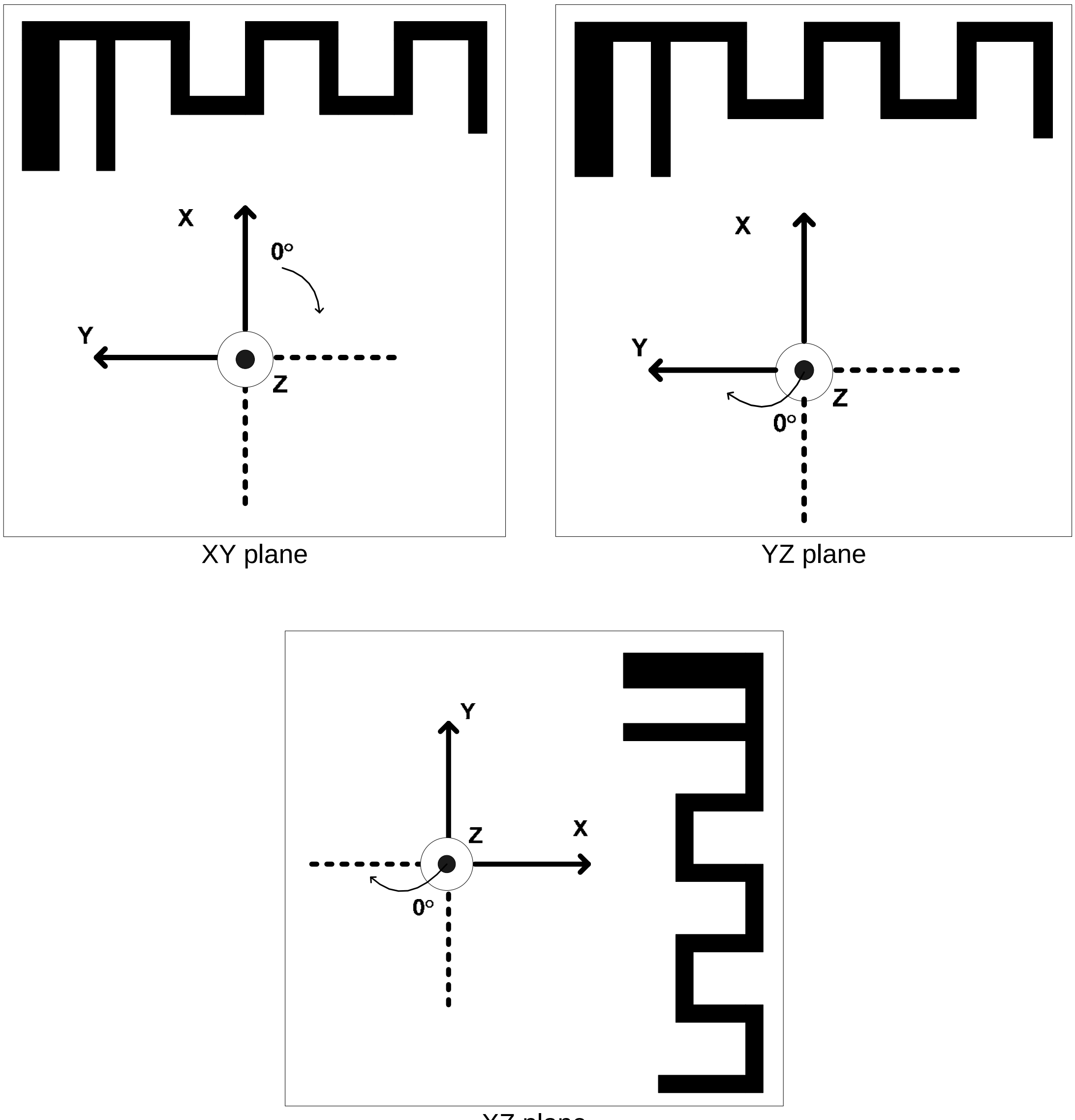


Figure 5: Comparison of Performance

Radiation Pattern

The radiation pattern for the antenna implemented on the CC2511 USB dongle reference design has been measured in an anechoic chamber. Figure 7 through Figure 12 shows radiation patterns for three planes, XY, XZ and YZ, measured with vertical and horizontal polarization. All these measurement were performed without connecting the dongle to a computer. Figure 13 and Figure 14 shows the radiation pattern when the dongle is connected to a laptop. All measurements were performed with 0 dBm output power. Figure 6 shows how the different radiation patters are related to the positioning of the antenna.



XZ plane

Figure 6: How to Relate the Antenna to the Radiation Patterns

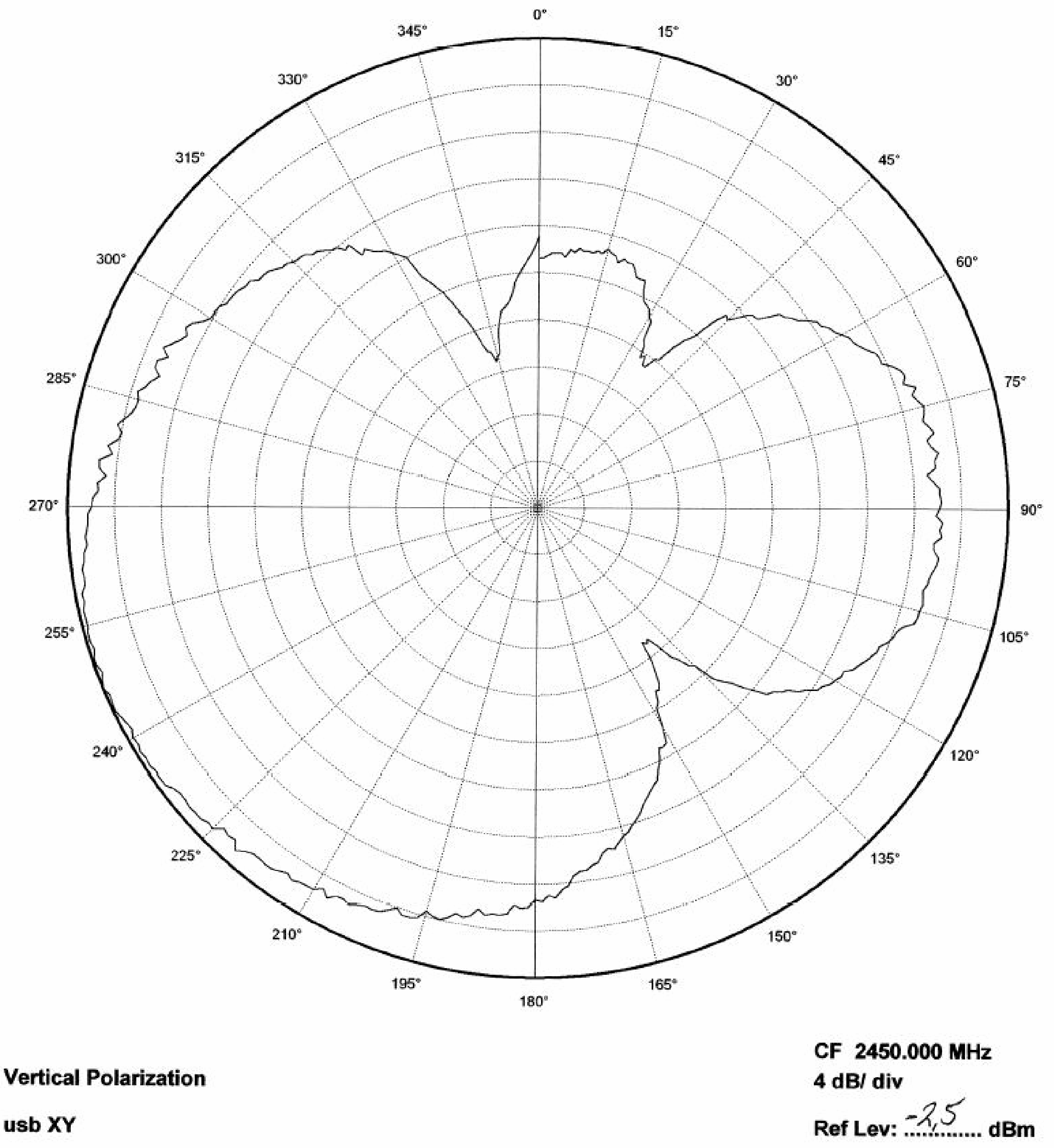


Figure 7: XY Plane

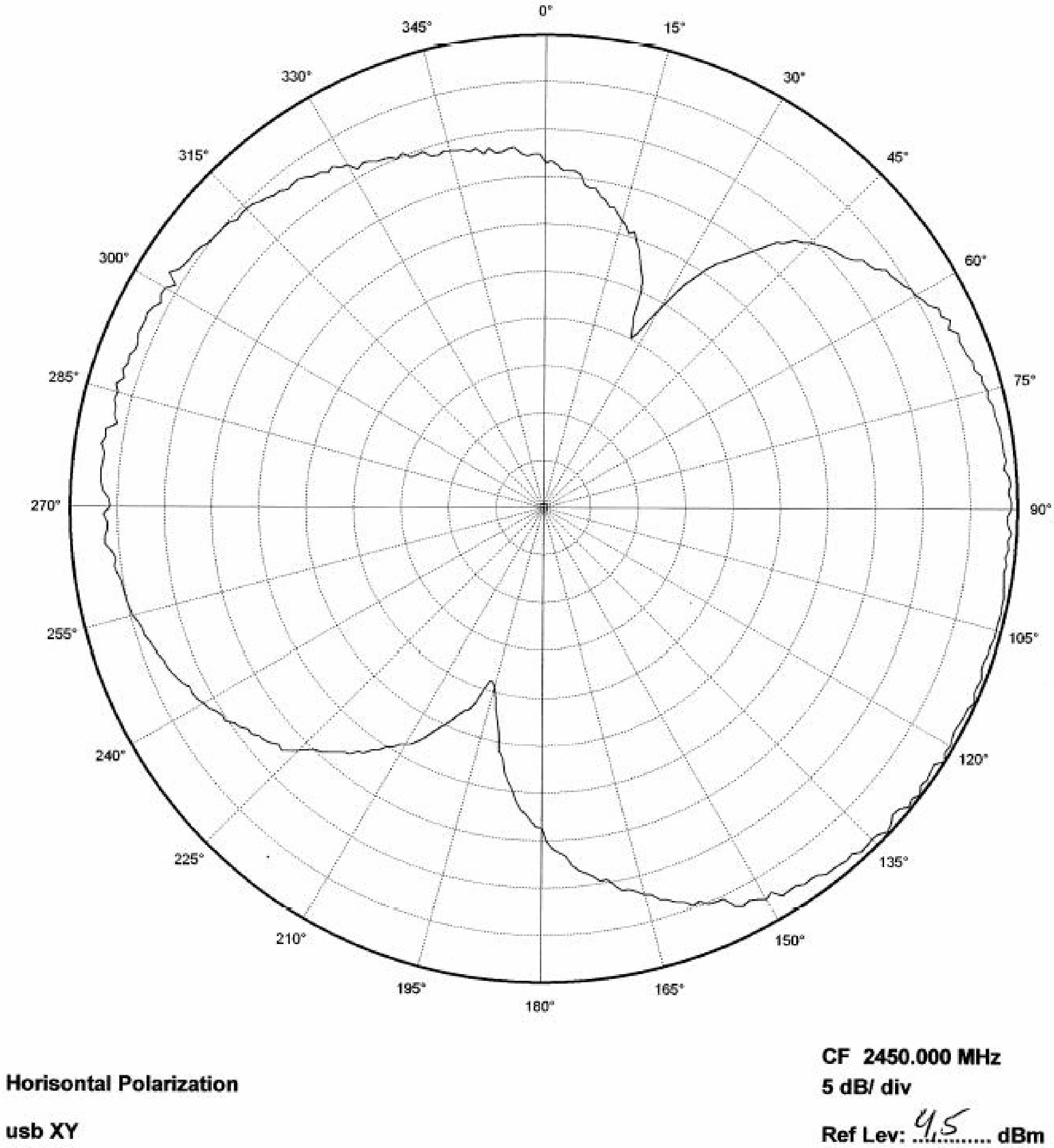


Figure 8: XY Plane

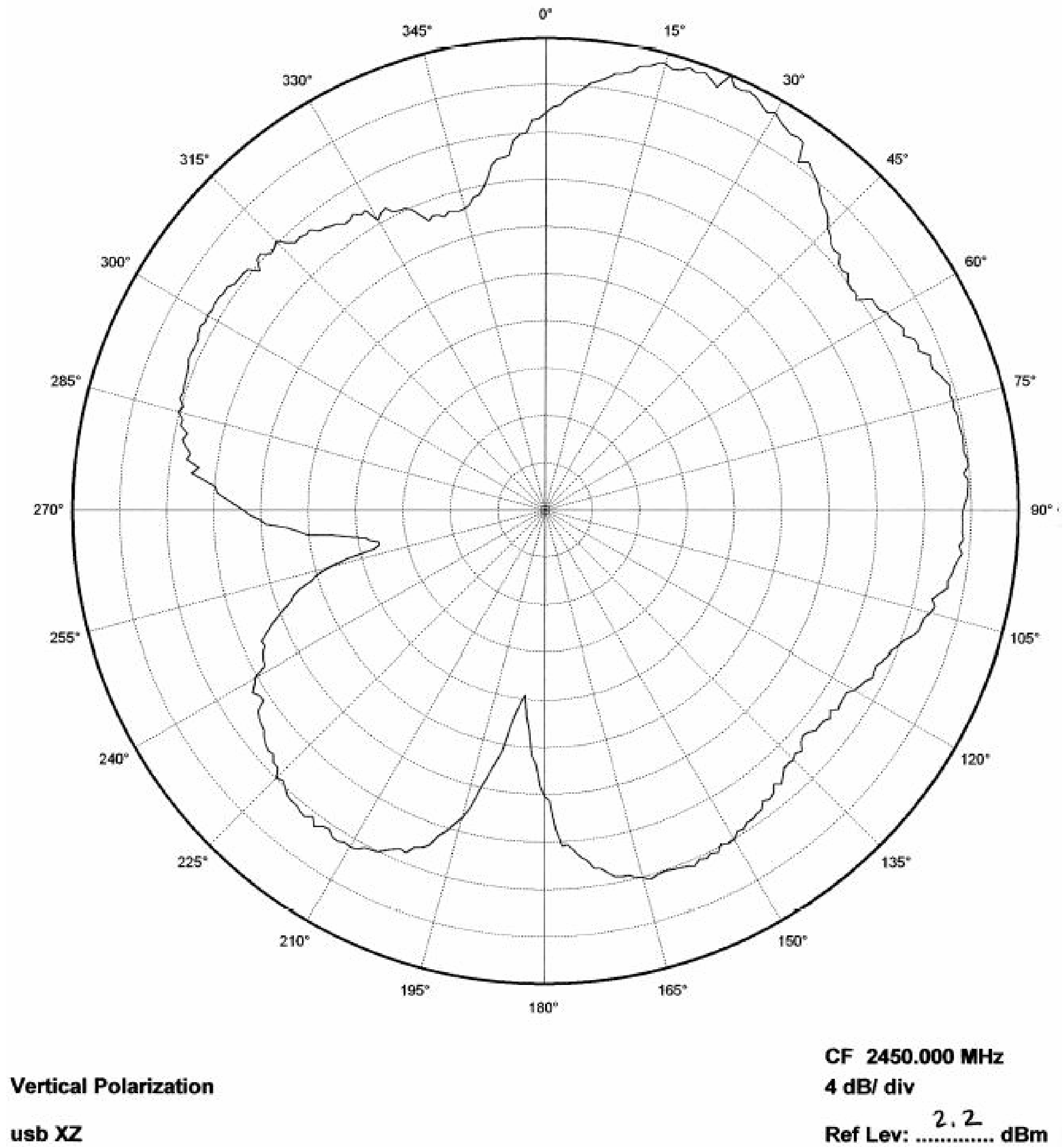


Figure 9: XZ Plane

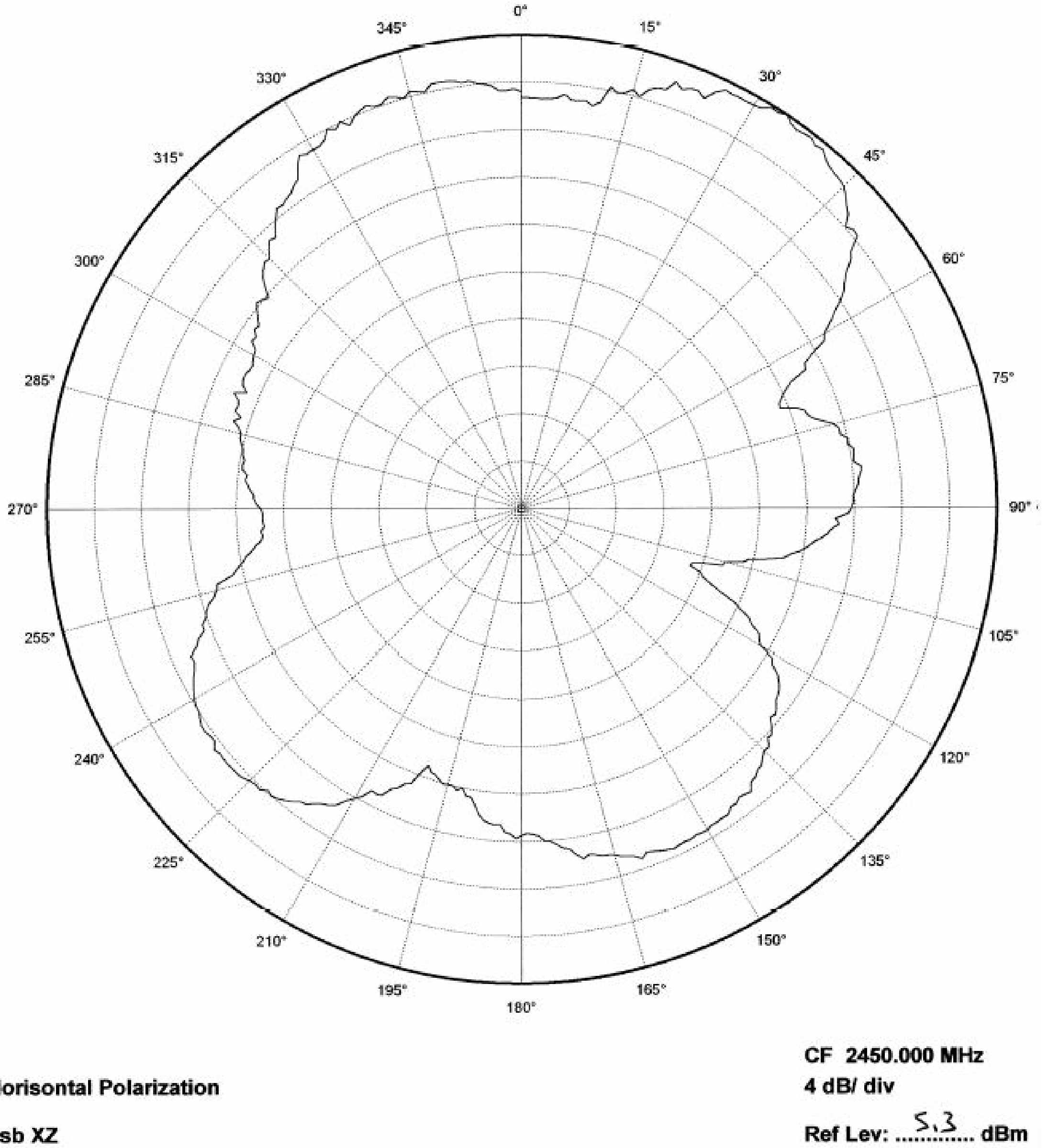


Figure 10: XZ Plane

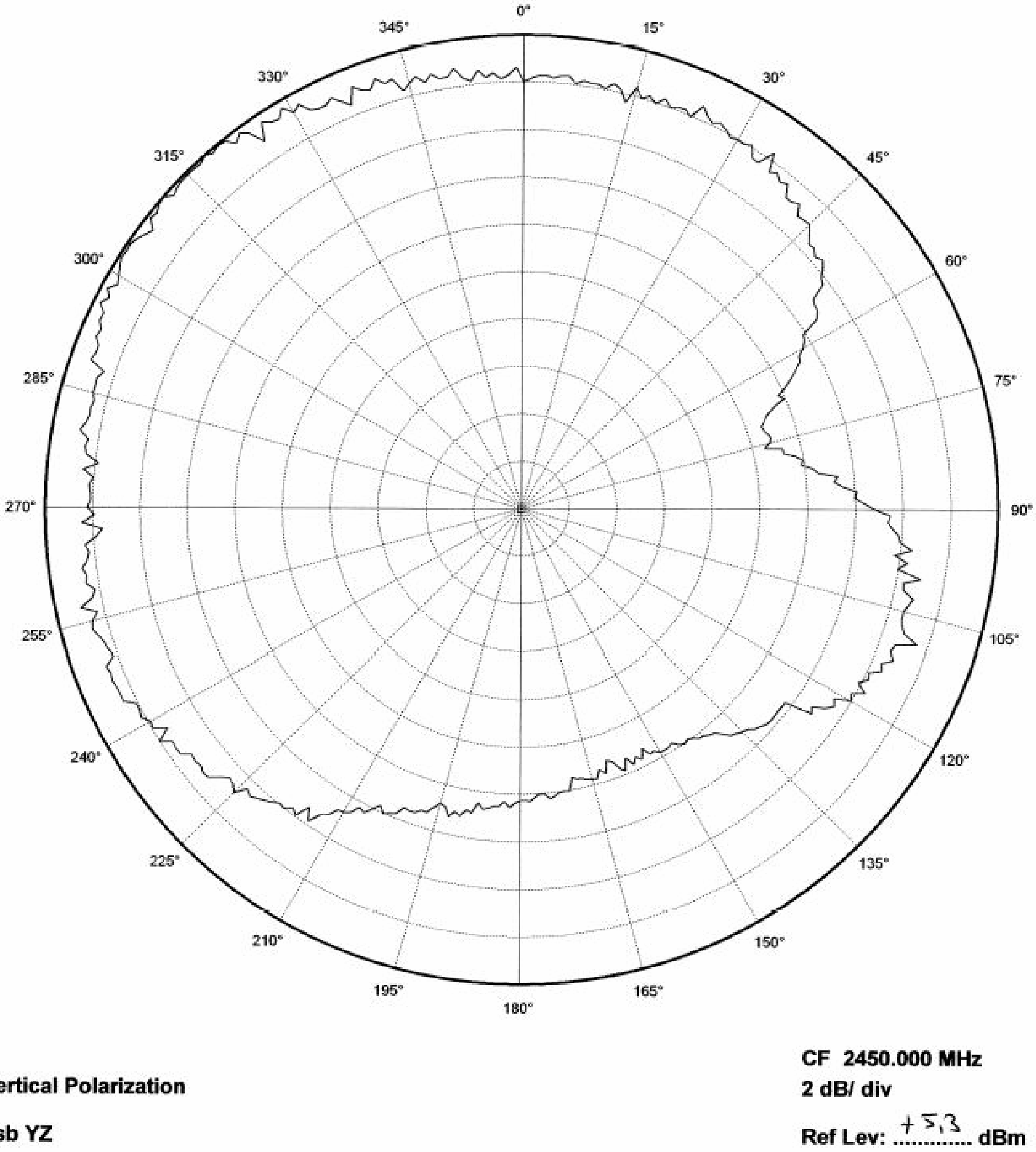


Figure 11: YZ Plane

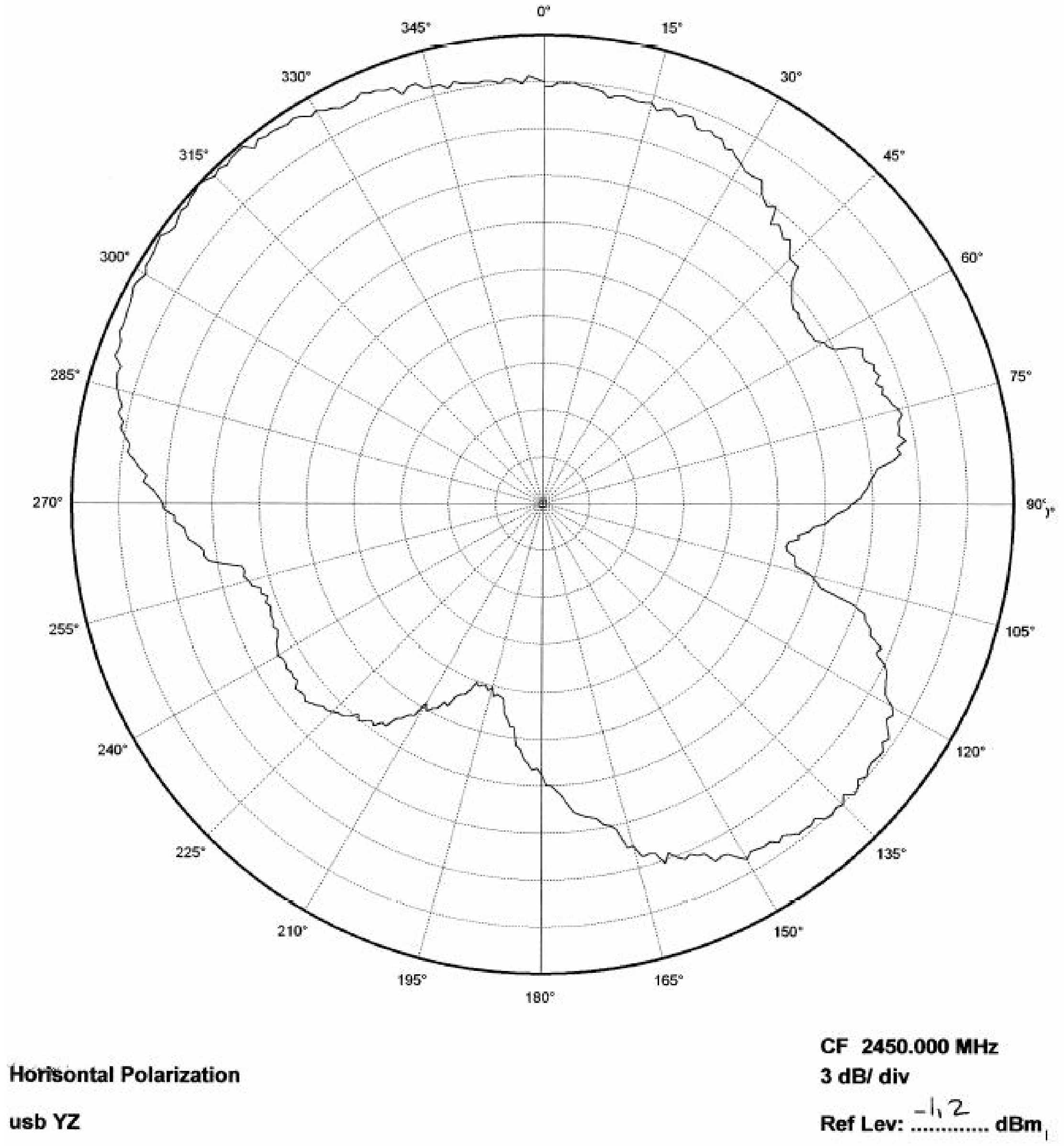


Figure 12: YZ Plane

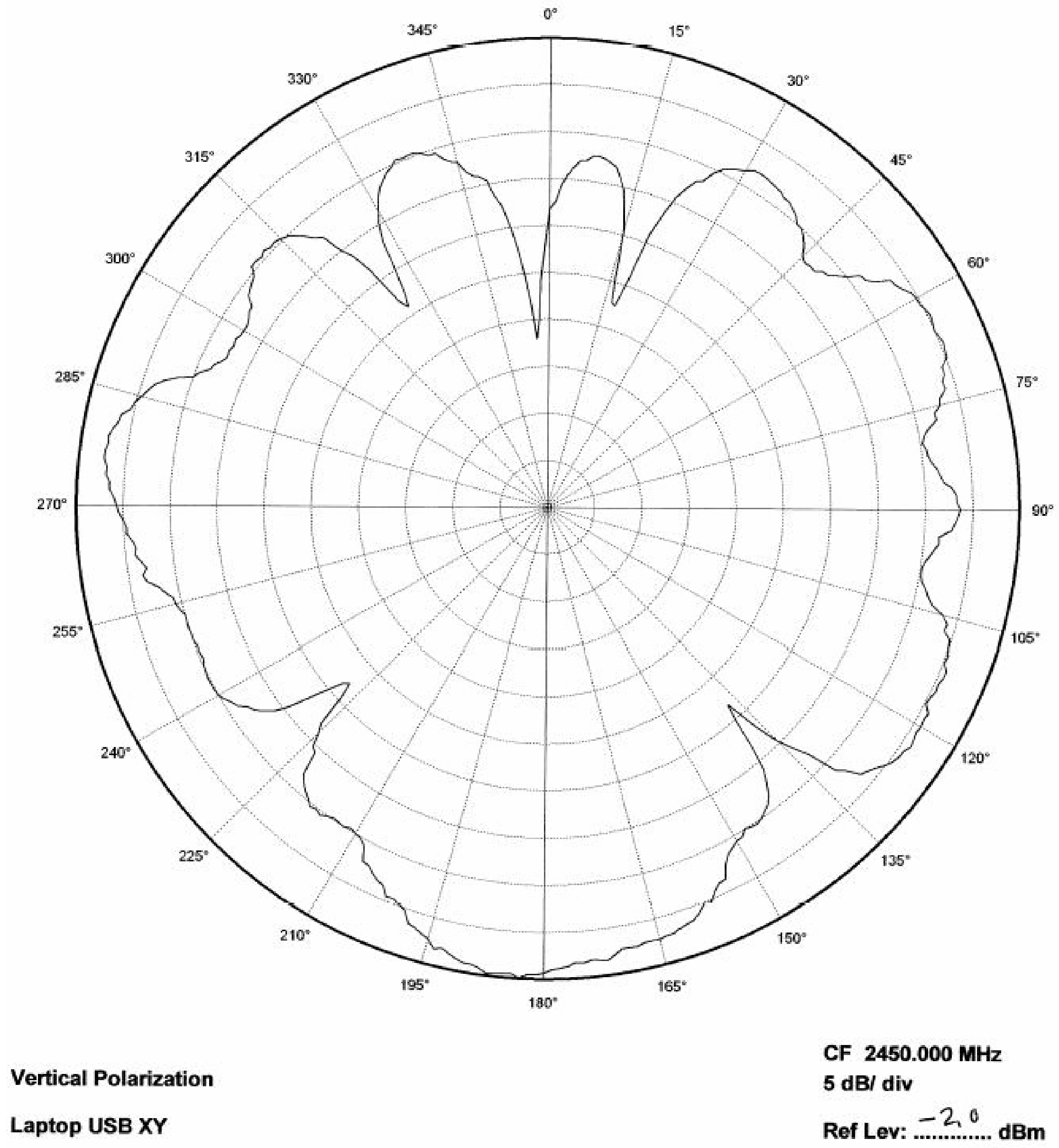


Figure 13: in Laptop XY Plane

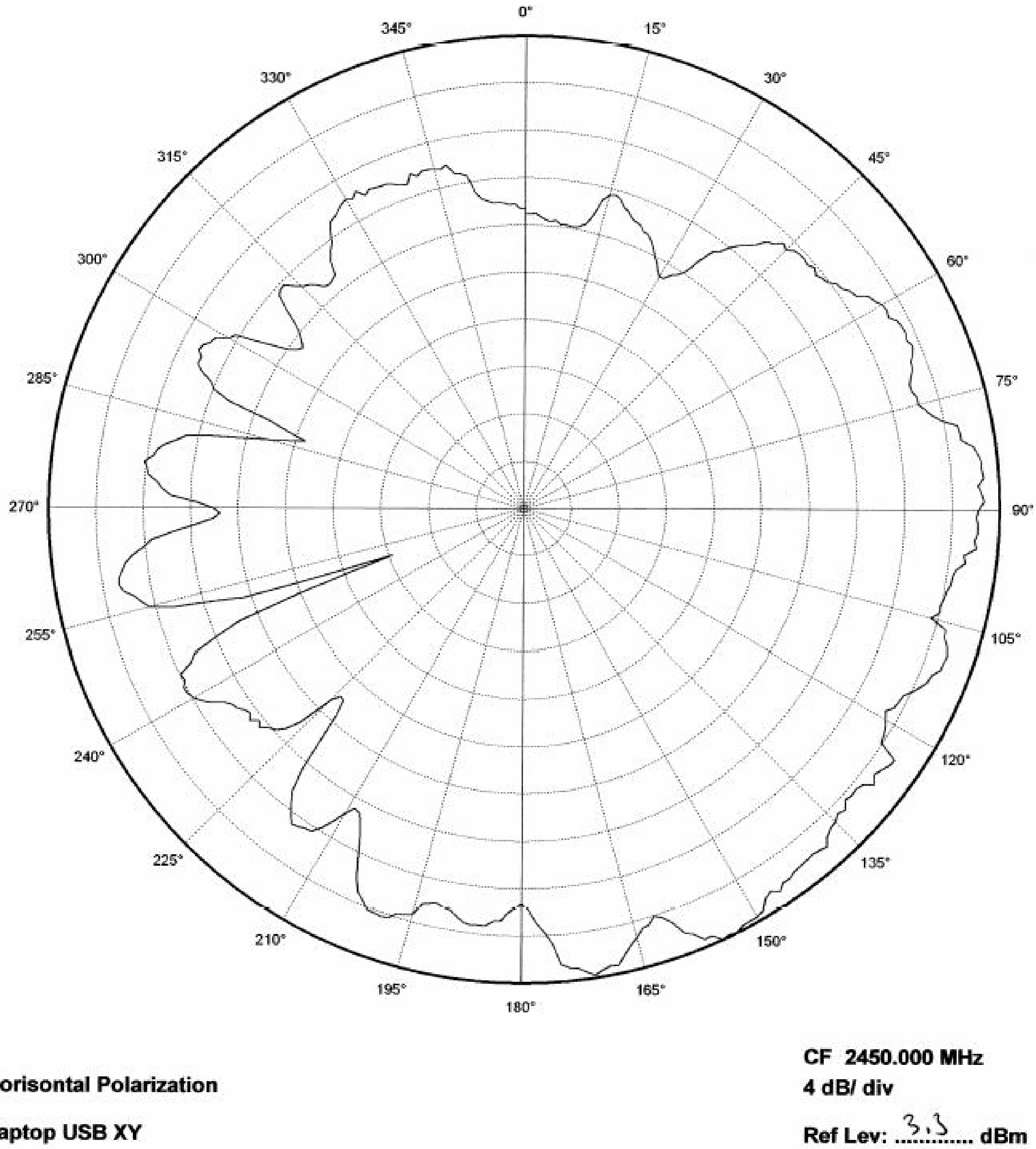


Figure 14: in Laptop XY Plane