

## AC11502 2.4 GHz Bluetooth/BLE/ISM FPC Antenna

The AC11502 flexible printed circuit (FPC) antenna supports the 2.4 GHz industrial scientific and medical (ISM) band (2400 MHz to 2500 MHz), serving a multitude of Internet of Things (IoT) applications.

The flexibility and peel-and-stick adhesive backing make the AC11502 antenna easy to mount in unique and custom enclosures.

Connection is made to the radio via a 1.13 mm coaxial cable terminated in a U.FL-type plug connector. Various cable length options are available (See Ordering Information).



AC11502-100UF 2.4 GHz  
Bluetooth BLE FPC Antenna

### Features

- Very high efficiency
- Ground plane independent
- Compact I-shape form factor
  - 45.0 mm x 10.0 mm x 0.27 mm
- Performance at 2.4 GHz to 2.5 GHz
  - VSWR: 1.7
  - Peak Gain: 3.0 dBi
  - Efficiency: 72%
- MHF1/U.FL compatible plug termination

### Applications

- 2.4 GHz ISM applications
  - Bluetooth®
  - BLE
  - ZigBee®
- WiFi/WLAN Coverage
  - 802.11b
  - 802.11g
- Internet of Things (IoT) devices

### Ordering Information

Part Number	Cable Length	Connector
AC11502-050UF	50 mm (1.97 in)	MHF1/U.FL-type plug (male)
AC11502-100UF	100 mm (3.94 in)	MHF1/U.FL-type plug (male)
AC11502-150UF	150 mm (5.91 in)	MHF1/U.FL-type plug (male)
AC11502-200UF	200 mm (7.87 in)	MHF1/U.FL-type plug (male)

Available from The Antenna Company ([sales@antennacompany.com](mailto:sales@antennacompany.com)) and select distributors and representatives.

## RF/Electrical Specifications

AC11502	ISM/WiFi
Parameter	2400 MHz to 2500 MHz
VSWR (max)	1.7
Peak Gain (dBi)	3.0
Average Gain (dBi)	-1.4
Average Efficiency (%)	72
Impedance	50 Ω
Polarization	Linear
Radiation Pattern	Omnidirectional
Wavelength	½-wave
Max Power	2 W
Electrical Type	Dipole

Electrical specifications and plots measured with the antenna mounted on a 2 mm (0.08 in) thick sheet of ABS plastic.

## Mechanical Specifications

Part Number	AC11502-050UF	AC11502-100UF	AC11502-150UF	AC11502-200UF
Weight	0.3 g (0.01 oz)	0.4 g (0.01 oz)	0.5 g (0.02 oz)	0.6 g (0.02 oz)
Coaxial cable, minimum inside bend radius	1.13 mm: 5.0 mm (0.20 in)			
Connection	MHF1/U.FL-type plug (male)			
Dimensions	45.0 mm x 10.0 mm x 0.27 mm (1.03 in x 0.63 in x 0.01 in)			
Operating Temp. Range	-40 °C to +85 °C (-40 °F to 185 °F)			
Recommended Storage Conditions	16° C - 27° C and 40% to 60% relative humidity			

## Antenna Mounting

The AC11502 antenna is a flexible, adhesive-backed antenna that allows it to be permanently installed onto non-metallic surfaces. The adhesive backing is 3M 467MP™, which provides outstanding adhesion to high surface energy plastics. The adhesive delivers excellent shear strength to resist slippage and edge lifting, but can be repositioned before the adhesive cures, allowing for accurate positioning. This adhesive is highly resistant to solvents, humidity and moisture, as well as heat up to 204 °C (400 °F) for short periods.

The antenna should never be bent to the point of creating a crease or allowing the angle of the bend to fall below 90 degrees (i.e. become acute) as this will impair function and may cause permanent damage.

## Antenna Dimensions

The dimensions for the AC11502 are shown below in Figure 1.

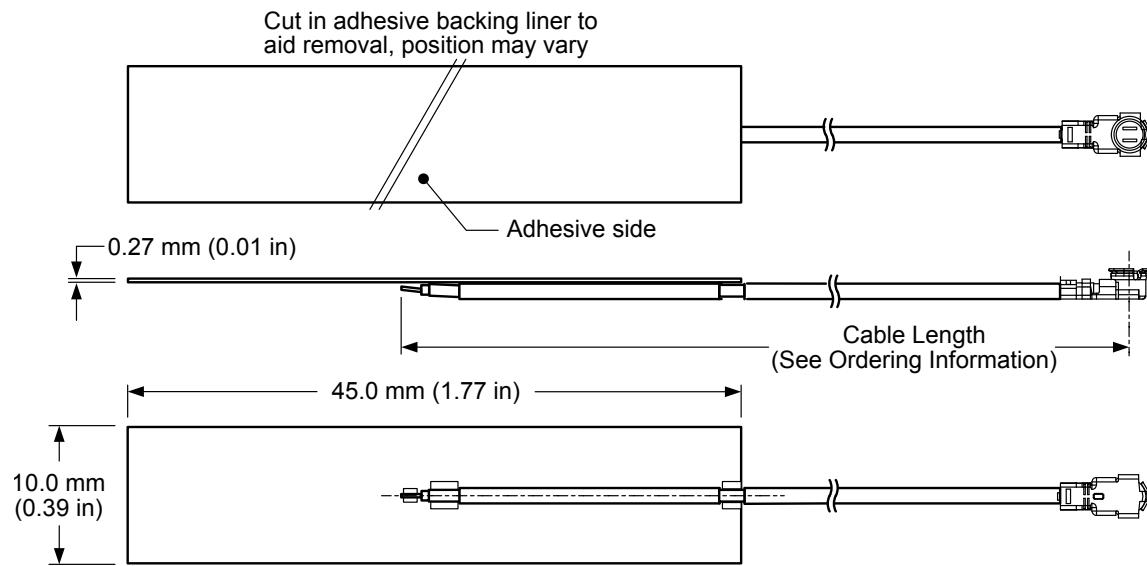


Figure 1. AC11502 Antenna Dimensions

## VSWR

Figure 2 provides the voltage standing wave ratio (VSWR) across the antenna bandwidth. VSWR characterizes the power reflected from the antenna back to the transmitter. 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 measure of the percentage of transmitter power reflected back from the antenna.

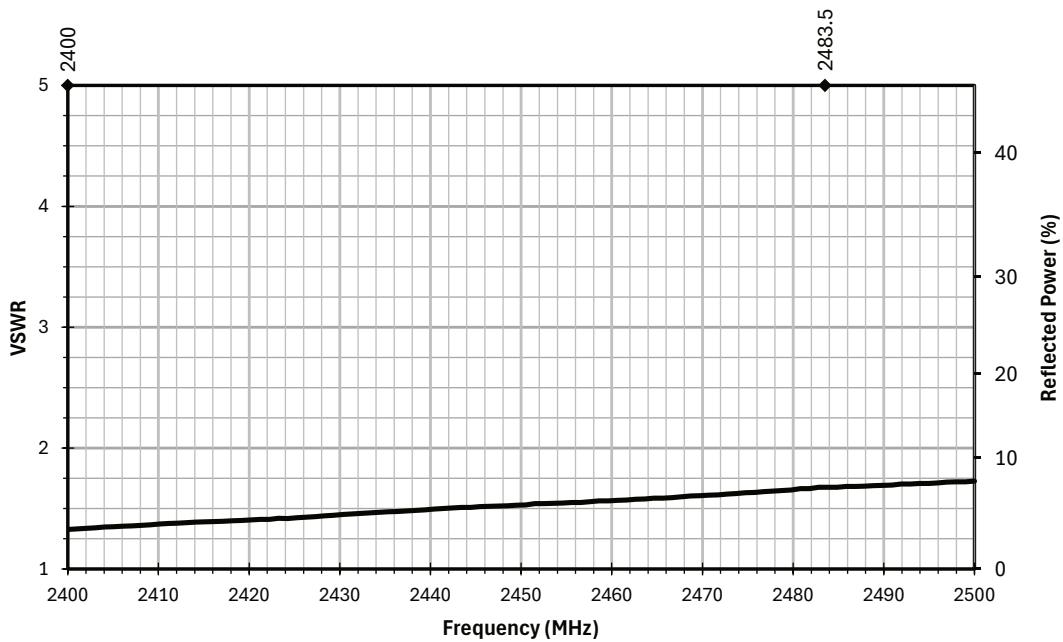


Figure 2. AC11502 Antenna VSWR

## Return Loss

Return loss (Figure 3) represents the loss in power at the antenna due to reflected signals. A higher magnitude return loss indicates better performance. Return loss is the negative of input reflection coefficient, in decibels (dB), and the two values are often used interchangeably.

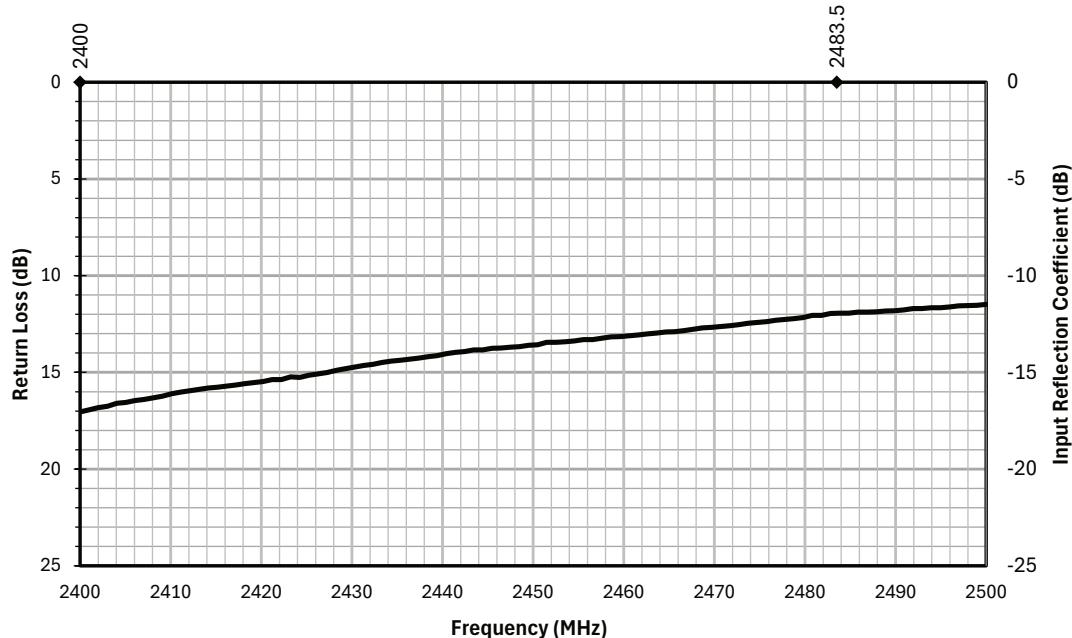


Figure 3. AC11502 Antenna Return Loss

## Peak Gain

Peak gain (Figure 4) provides a measure of the maximum conversion of antenna input power to radio waves at a given frequency. Peak gain does not account for the directionality of gain in 3-dimensional space.

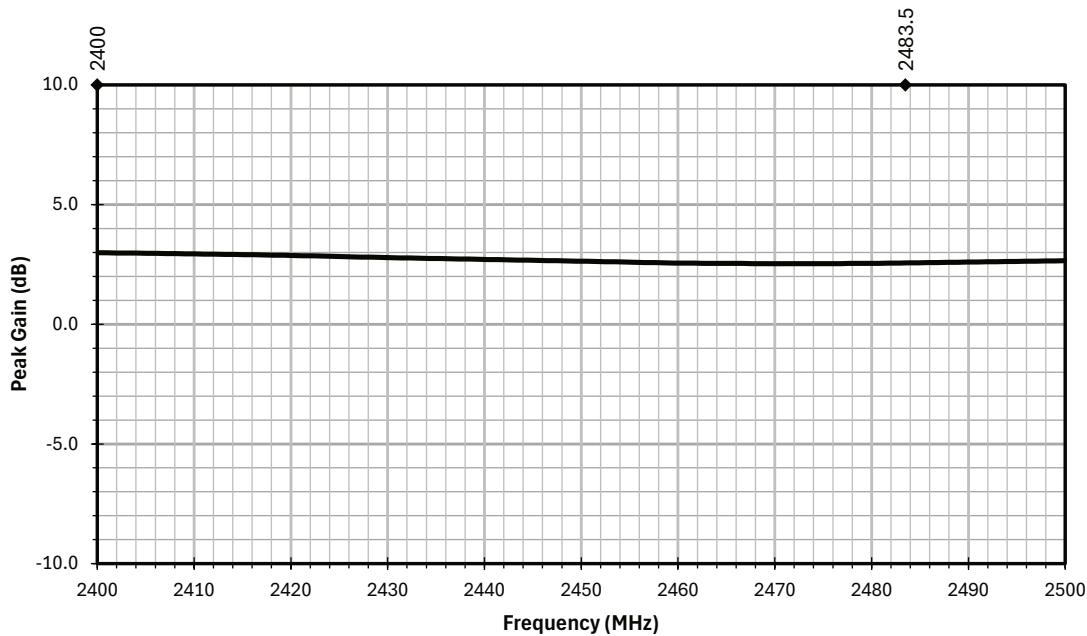


Figure 4. AC11502 Antenna Peak Gain

### 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.

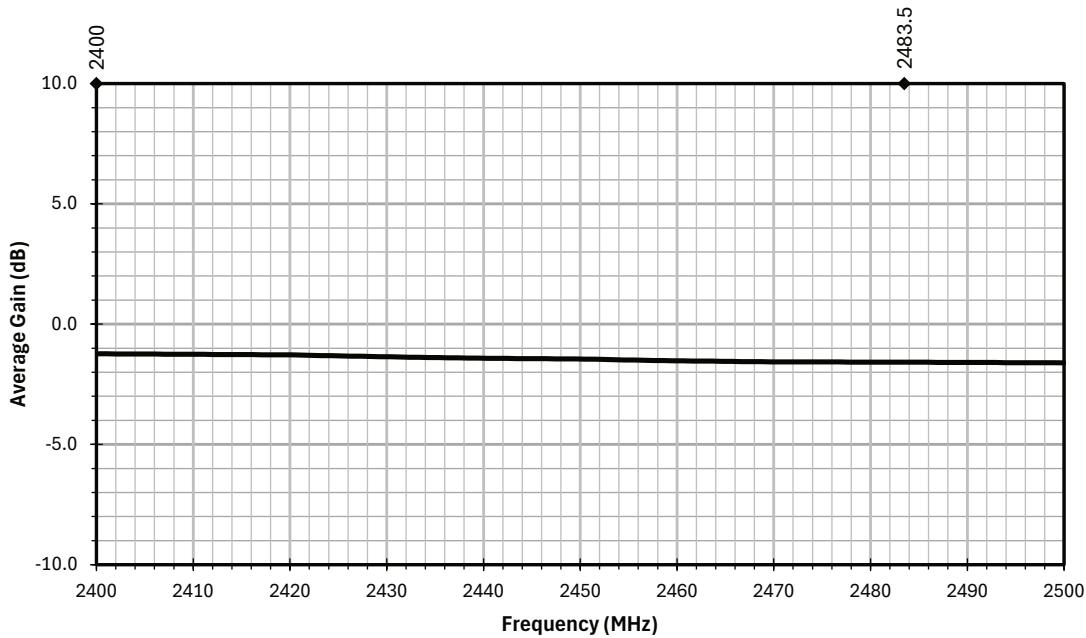


Figure 5. AC11502 Antenna Average Gain

### Efficiency

Efficiency (Figure 6) is 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.

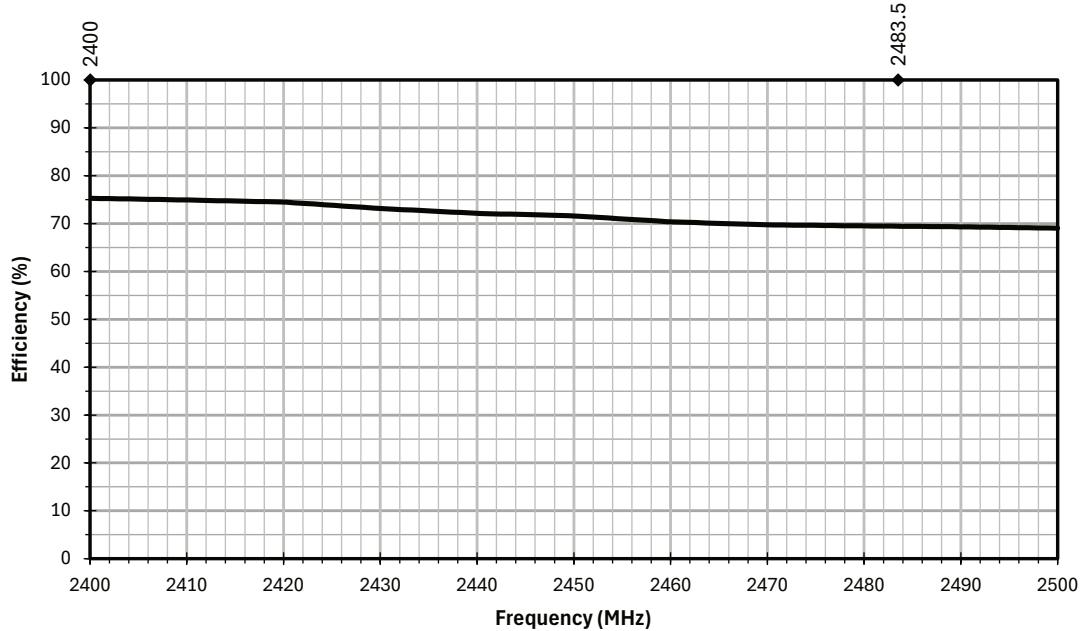


Figure 6. AC11502 Antenna Efficiency

## Radiation Patterns

Radiation patterns provide information about the directional performance of the antenna by plotting gain in three orthogonal planes at the high-, low- and center-frequencies of an antenna frequency band. Antenna radiation patterns (Figure 7) are shown using polar plots covering 360 degrees with the plane of reference depicted above the plots. Note: when viewed with typical PDF viewing software, zooming into radiation patterns is possible to reveal fine detail.



## 2400 MHz to 2500 MHz (2450 MHz)

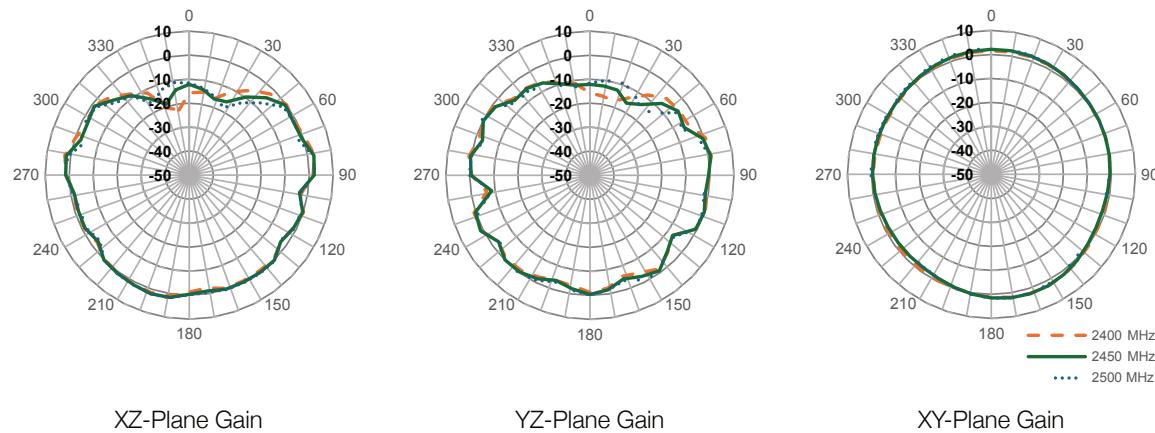


Figure 7. Radiation Patterns for the AC11502 Antenna

## Packaging Information

The AC11502 antenna is individually packaged in a labeled polyethylene bag and then bulk packaged in a polyethylene bag in quantities of 50 pcs. Sealed bulk polyethylene bags are packed in cartons in quantities of 160 yielding 8000 pieces per carton. Carton dimensions are 340 mm x 340 mm x 200 mm (13.4 in x 13.4 in x 7.9 in).

## 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.

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

**Return Loss** - Return loss represents the loss in power at the antenna due to reflected signals, measured in decibels. A larger magnitude return loss value indicates better antenna performance at a given frequency. Return Loss is easily derived from VSWR.

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

**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.

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

**Gain** - The gain of an antenna is the ratio of its radiation intensity in a given direction (G) to the radiation intensity that would be obtained if the total power accepted by the antenna were radiated isotropically (identically in all directions). Realized gain is antenna gain accounting for input reflection and mismatch losses. Realized gain is typically labeled simply as "gain" in antenna datasheets.

$$G_{\text{db}} = 10 \log_{10}(G)$$

$$G_{\text{dBd}} = G_{\text{dBi}} - 2.51 \text{dB}$$

**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.

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Series: FPC.

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