

2.4-GHz Inverted F Antenna

ABSTRACT

This document describes a printed-circuit board (PCB) design that can be used with all 2.4-GHz transceivers and transmitters from Texas Instruments™. The maximum gain is measured to be +3.3 dBi, and the overall size requirements for this antenna are 25.7 × 7.5 mm. Thus, this antenna is compact, low cost, and high performance.

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1 Description of Inverted F Antenna Design

1.1 Implementation of Inverted F Antenna

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. 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.

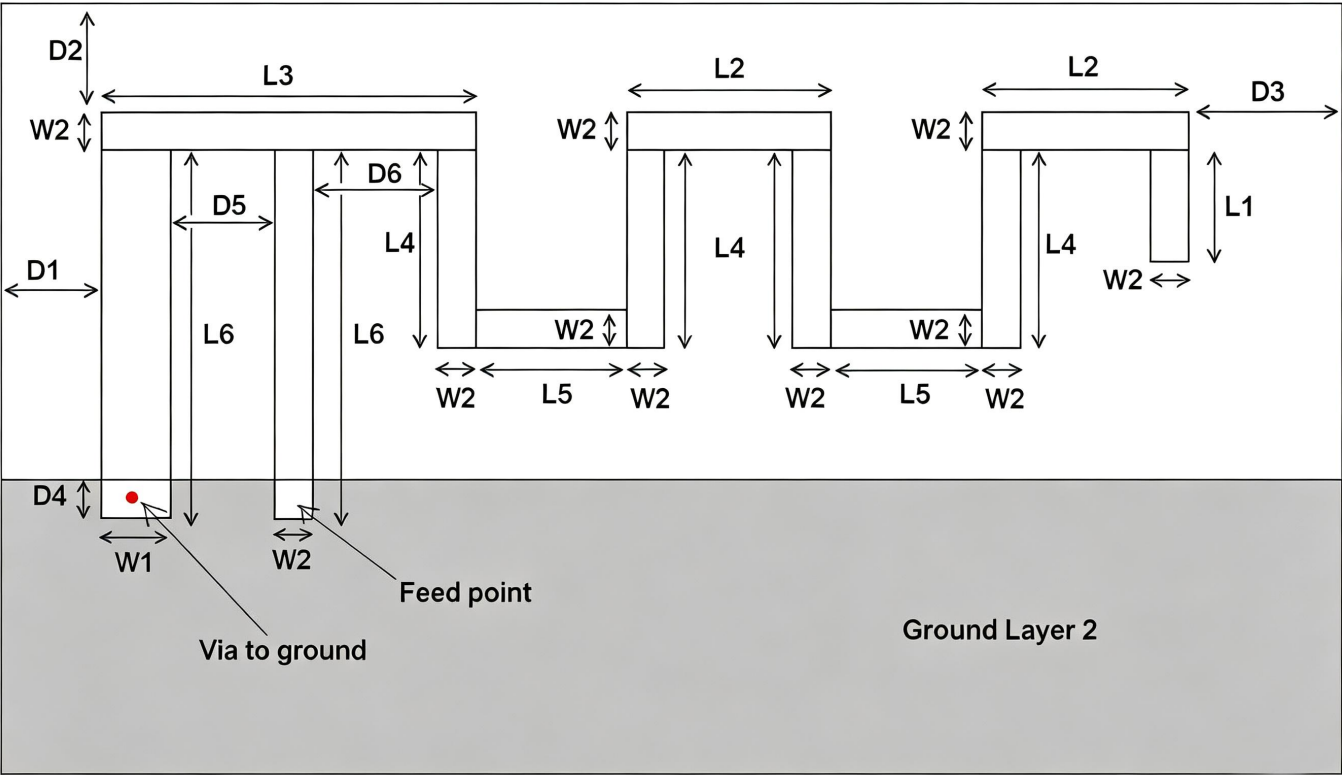


Figure 3: Antenna Dimensions

L1	0.93 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

2 Results

Figure3 shows the XY plane vertical polarization.

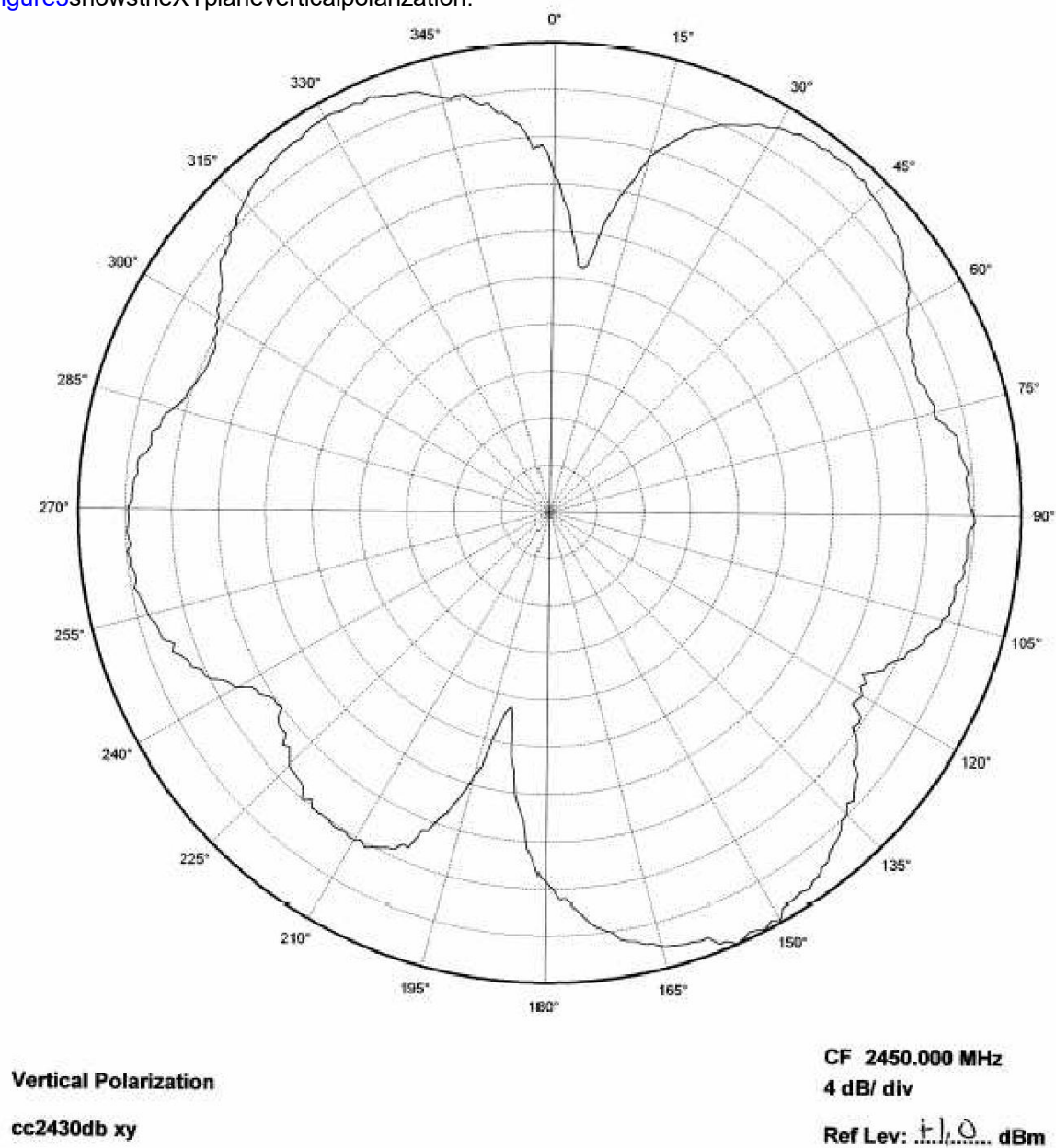


Figure3.XYPlane–VerticalPolarization

Figure 4 shows the XY plane horizontal polarization.

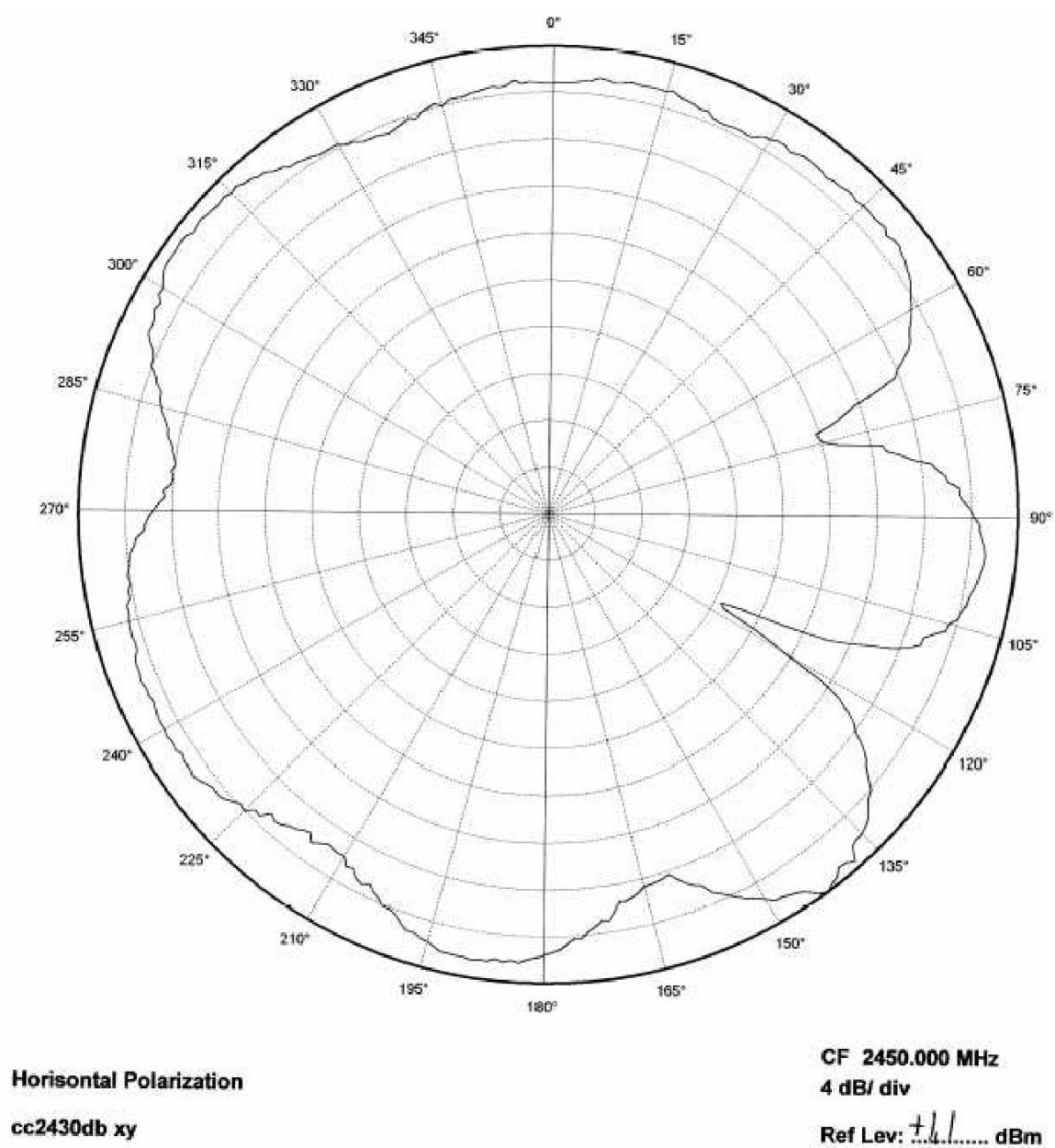


Figure 4. XY Plane—Horizontal Polarization

Figure5showstheXZplaneverticalpolarization.

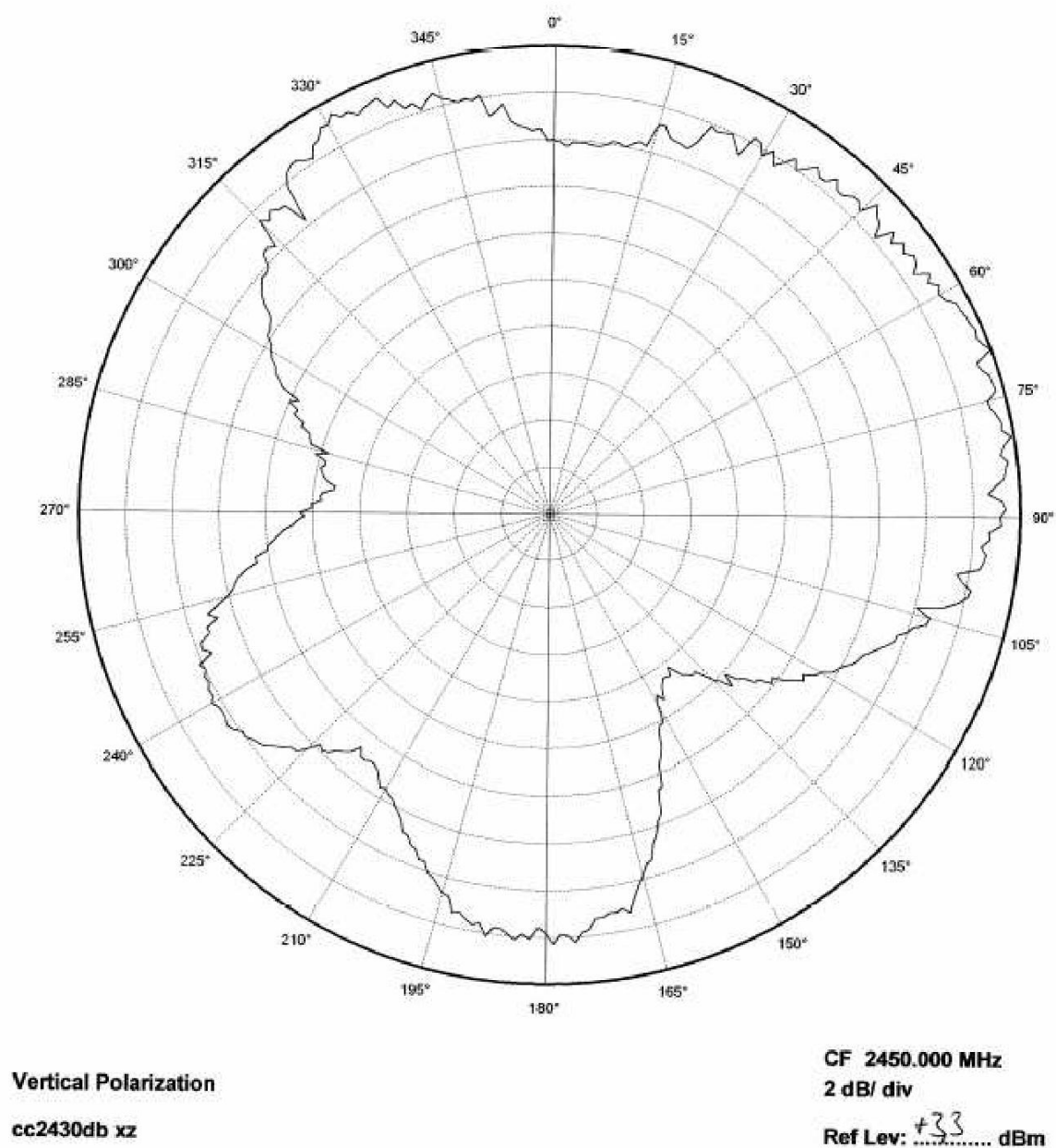


Figure5.XZPlane–VerticalPolarization

Figure6 showstheXZplanehorizontalpolarization.

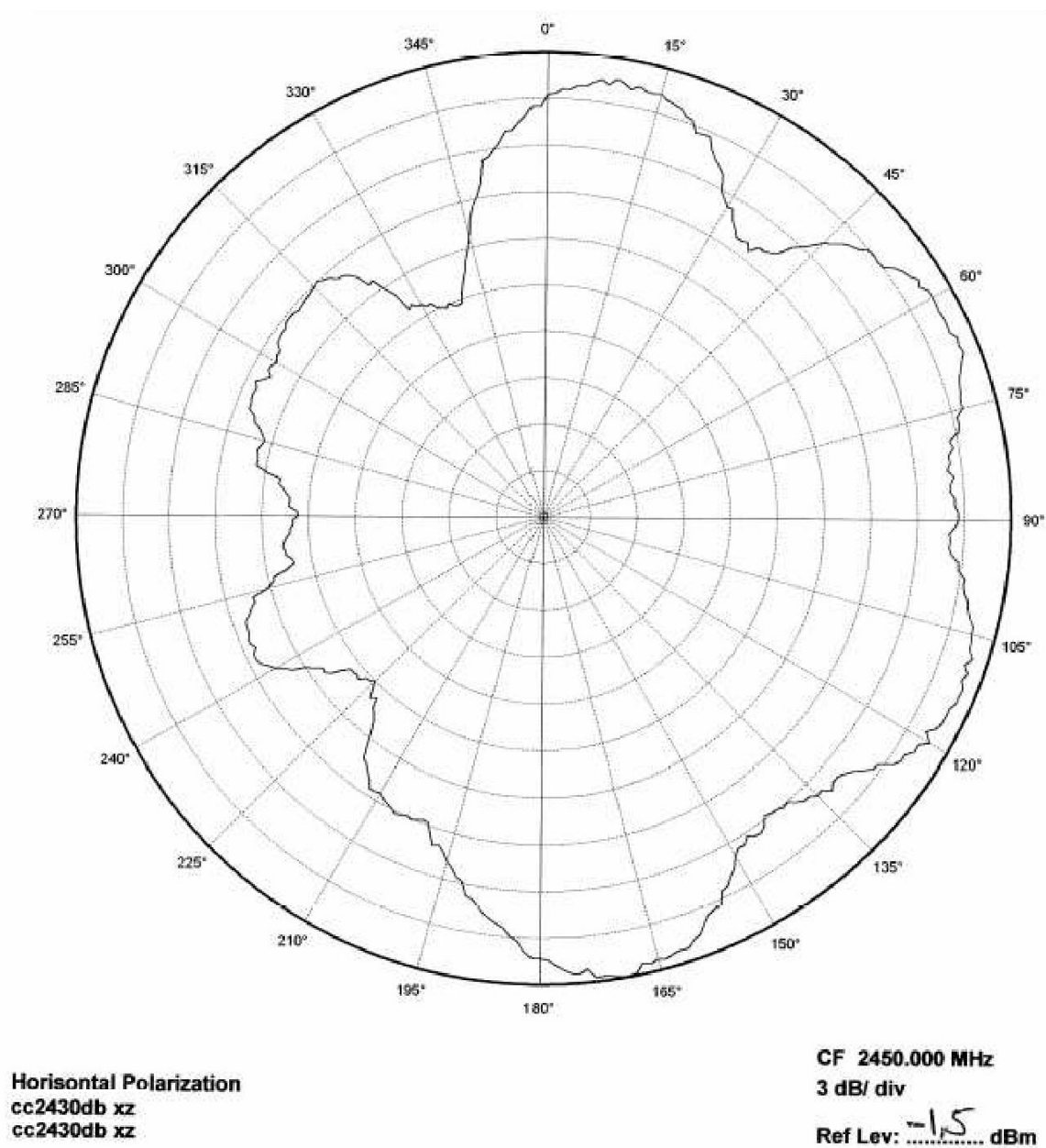


Figure6.XZPlane–HorizontalPolarization

Figure 7 shows the YZ plane vertical polarization.

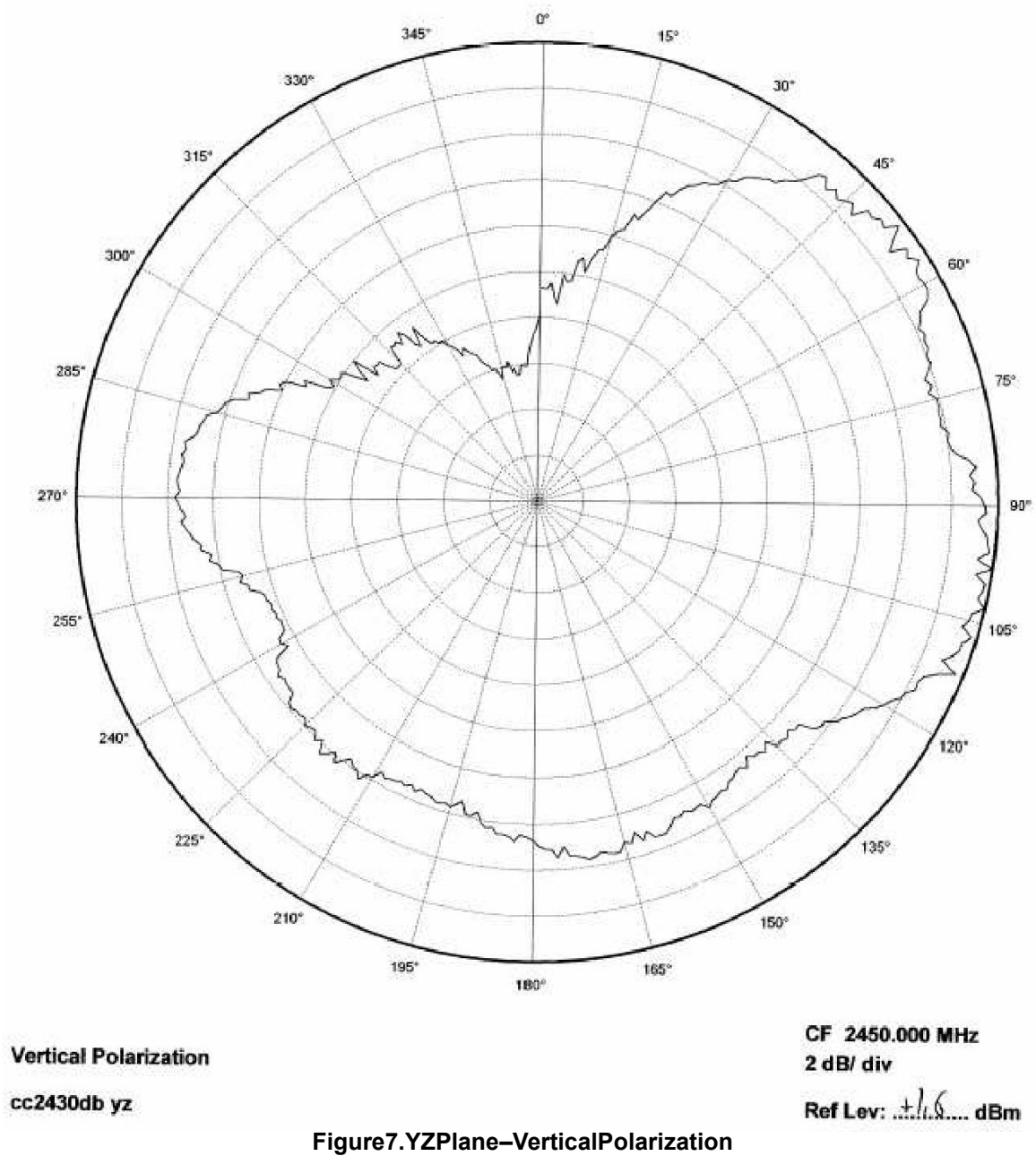


Figure 8 shows the YZ plane horizontal polarization.

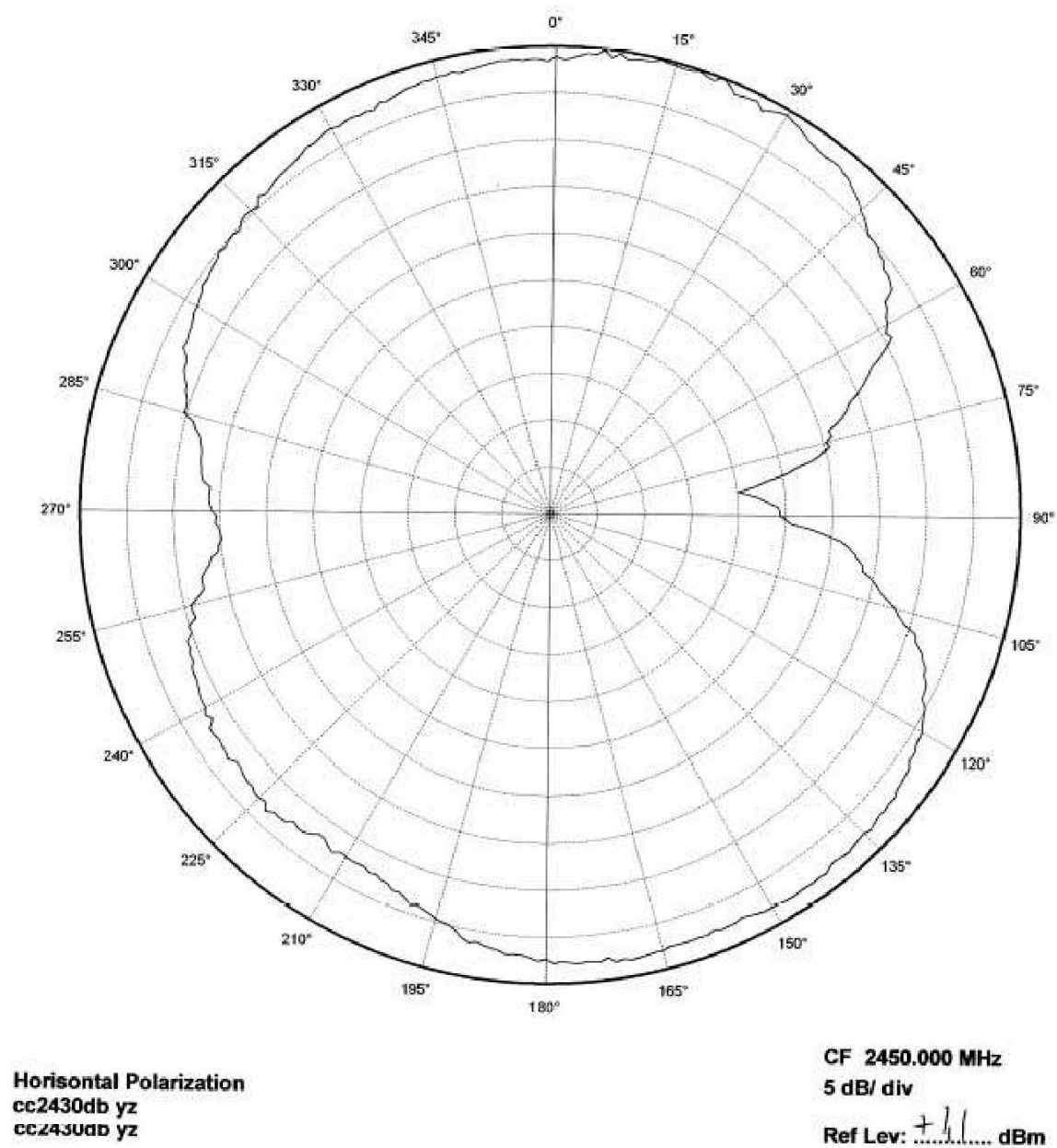


Figure 8. YZ Plane—Horizontal Polarization

2.2 Reflection

Figure 9 shows that the IFA ensures less than 10% reflection of the available power for a bandwidth of more than 300 MHz. A large bandwidth makes the antenna less sensitive to detuning because of plastic encapsulation or other objects in the vicinity of the antenna.

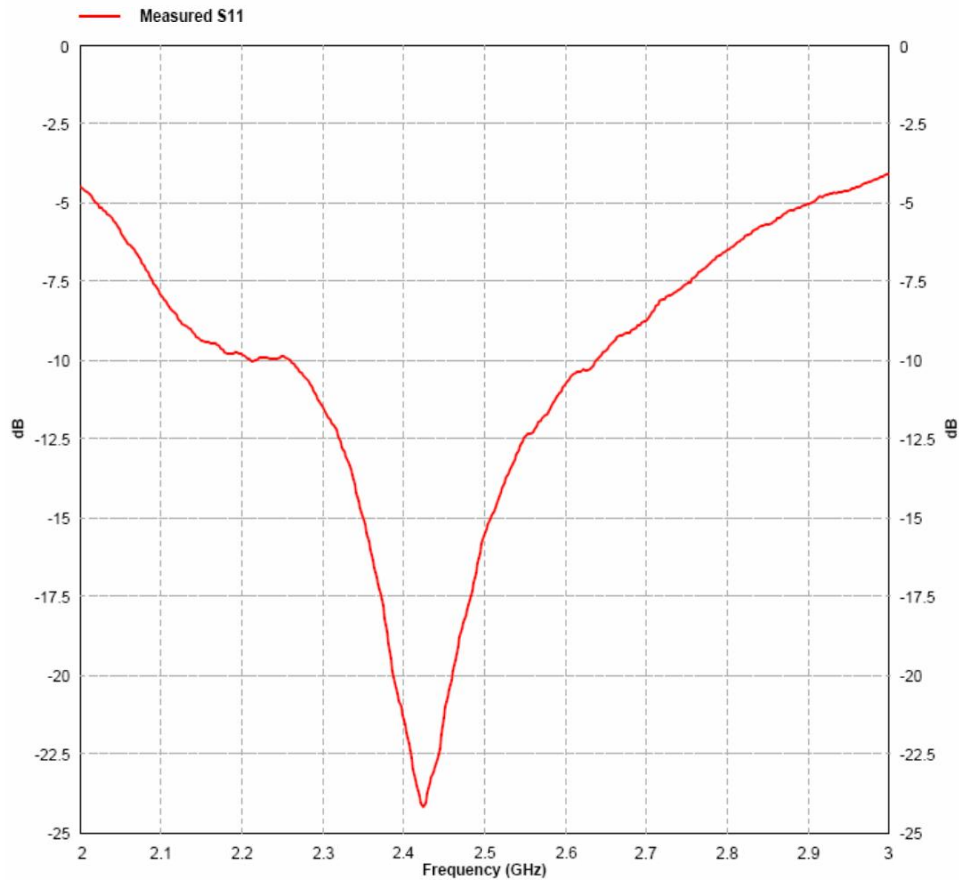


Figure 9. Measured Reflection at Feed Point of Antenna

2.3 Bandwidth

Another way of measuring the bandwidth after the antenna is implemented on a PCB and connected to a transmitter is to write test software that steps a carrier across the frequency band of interest. By using the maximum hold function on a spectrum analyzer, the variation in output power across frequency can easily be measured.

Figure 10 shows how the output power varies on the IFA when the PCB is horizontally oriented and the receiving antenna has horizontal polarization. This measurement was not performed in an anechoic chamber, thus the graph shows only the relative variation for the given frequency band.

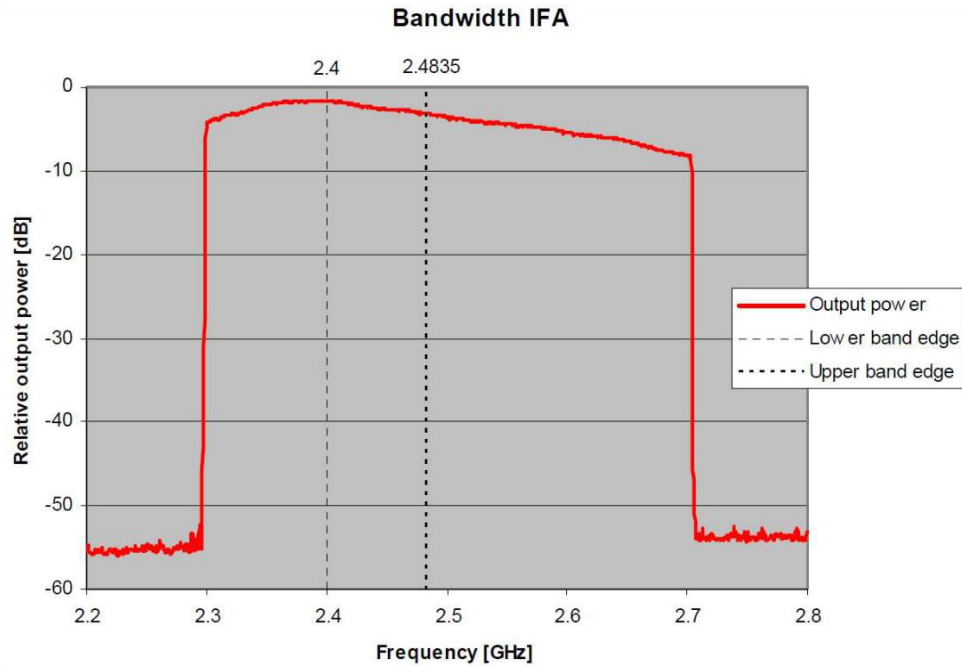


Figure 10. Bandwidth of IFA

3 Conclusion

The PCB antenna presented in this document performs well for all frequencies in the 2.4-GHz ISM band. Except for two narrow dips, the antenna has an omnidirectional radiation pattern in the plane of the PCB. These properties will ensure stable performance regardless of operating frequency and positioning of the antenna. Table 2 lists the most important properties for the IFA.

Table 2. Summary of IFA Properties

Gain in XY plane	1.1 dBi
Gain in XZ plane	3.3 dBi
Gain in YZ plane	1.6 dBi
Reflection	< -15 dB
Antenna size	25.7 × 7.5 mm

4 References

1. [CC2430 DB Reference Design](#)

RevisionHistory

NOTE:Pagenumbersforpreviousrevisionsmaydifferfrompagenumbersinthecurrentversion.

ChangesfromBRevision(April2008)toCRevision	Page
• Changed+3.3dBtobe+3.3dBi.....	1
• ChangeddBinTable2todBi.....	11
