

**GHX-2120cc2W**

**915MHz ISM Whip antenna**

The Joymax GHX-2120cc2W is a whip-style, low profile, monopole antenna designed for use in Sub-1 GHz 915 MHz frequency bands supporting low-power, wide-area (LPWA) applications such as LoRaWAN® , Sigfox® , Weightless-P™, and WiFi HaLow™ as well as ISM and remote control applications.

The antenna features ultra low profile, ideal for IoT and portable products requiring an ultra-compact, aesthetically pleasing antenna in a low profile form factor.

The monopole antennas is fully omnidirectional antenna as seen in the radiation pattern plot across all bands. Connection is made to the radio via a SMA plug (male pin) or RP-SMA plug (female socket) connector.



**Features**

- Bandwidth 902 MHz to 930 MHz
- Performance at 915 MHz
  - VSWR: ≤ 1.9
  - Peak Gain: 2.0 dBi
  - Efficiency: 65%
- Compact size, ultra low profile ideal for small IoT products
- SMA Plug (male pin) or RP-SMA plug (female socket) connector

**Applications**

- Low-power, wide-area (LPWA) applications
  - LoRaWAN®
  - Sigfox®
  - Weightless-P™
  - WiFi HaLow™ (802.11ah)
- ISM applications
- Remote control
- Internet of Things (IoT) devices
- Gateways

**Ordering Information**

Part Number	Description
<b>GHX-2120SA2W</b>	915MHz ISM Whip Antenna, with SMA Plug (male pin) connector
<b>GHX-2120RS2W</b>	915MHz ISM Whip Antenna, with RP-SMA Plug (female socket) connector

Available from Joymax Inc. and select distributors and representatives.

Table 1: Electrical Specifications

GHX-2120cc2W	Sub-1 GHz ISM & LPWA (MHz)
Frequency Range	902~930 (915)
VSWR (Max)	2.5
Peak Gain (dBi)	2.0
Average Gain (dBi)	-2.1
Efficiency (%)	62
Polarization	Linear
Radiation	Omni directional
Max Power	1 W
Wavelength	$\frac{1}{4}\lambda$
Electrical Type	Monopole
Impedance	50 $\Omega$

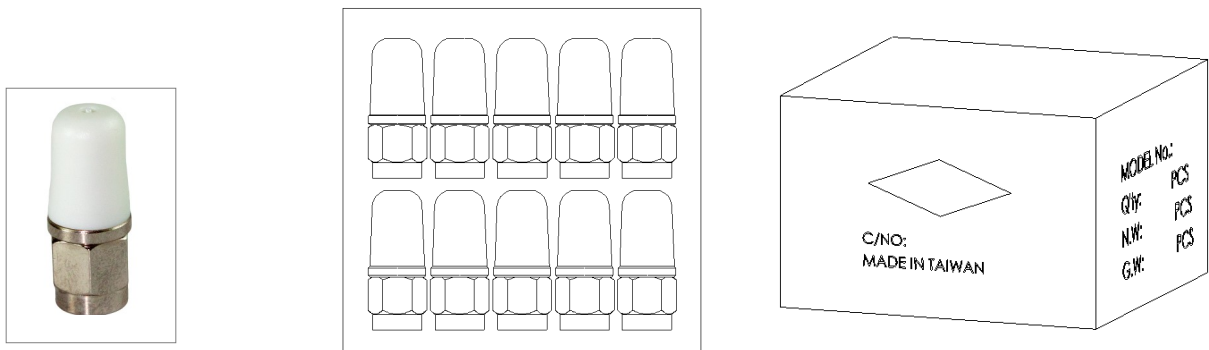
Electrical specifications and plots measured with a 120mm x 120mm (4.72 in x 4.72 in.) reference ground plane.

Table 2: Mechanical Specifications

Parameter	Value
Connection	SMA Plug (male pin) or RP-SMA Plug (female socket)
Connector Torque	0.45 N.m Recommended; 0.7 N.m (Max.)
Weight	3.9 g
Dimension	ø9 mm x 22 mm
Antenna Color	White
Ingress Protection	N/A
Operating Temp.	-30°C to +70°C

## Packaging Information

The GHX-2120cc2W antennas are individually packaged in a clear plastic bag. **Figure 1.** 50 pcs antenna per bigger PE bag, 1000 pcs antenna per carton 330 mm x 180 mm x 180 mm (12.9 in x 7.1 in x 7.1 in), total weight 4.7 kgs (10.4 lb). Distribution channels may offer alternative packaging options.



1 pce antenna/ 1 PE bag

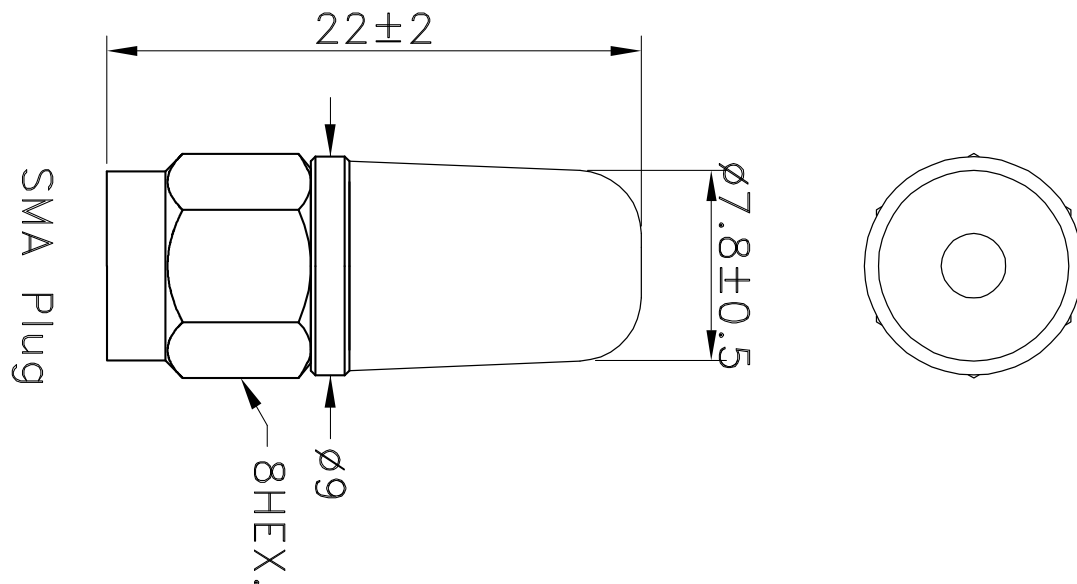
50 pcs antenna/ 1 Bigger PE bag

1000 pcs antenna/1 Carton

Figure 1. Antenna Packaging

## Product Dimensions

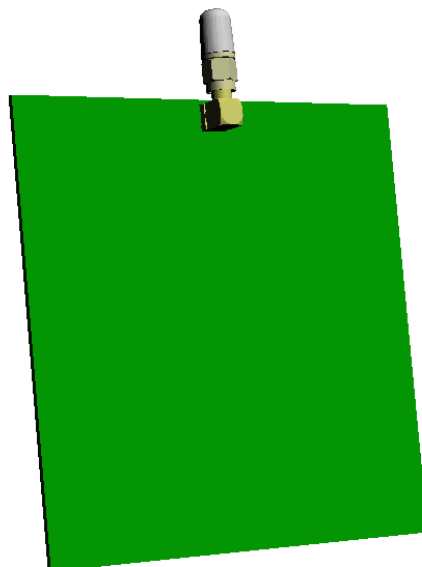
**Figure 2** provides dimensions of the GHX-2120cc2W in mm measurement unit. Connection is made to the radio via a SMA plug (male pin), or RP-SMA plug (female socket) connector.



**Figure 2. Antenna Dimensions**

## Antenna Test Setup

The GHX-2120cc2W antenna is a monopole requiring a ground plane for better performance. For reference, the antenna function is tested with an adjacent ground plane 120 mm x 120 mm (4.72 in. x 4.72 in.) as shown in **Figure 3**. The charts on the following pages represent data taken with the antenna oriented at the edge of the metal plate.



**Figure 3. Antenna Test Setup**

VSWR

**Figure 4** provides the voltage standing wave ratio (VSWR) across the antenna bandwidth. VSWR is a function of the reflection coefficient, which describes the power reflected from the antenna back to the radio. 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 gauge of the percentage of transmitter power reflected back from the antenna.

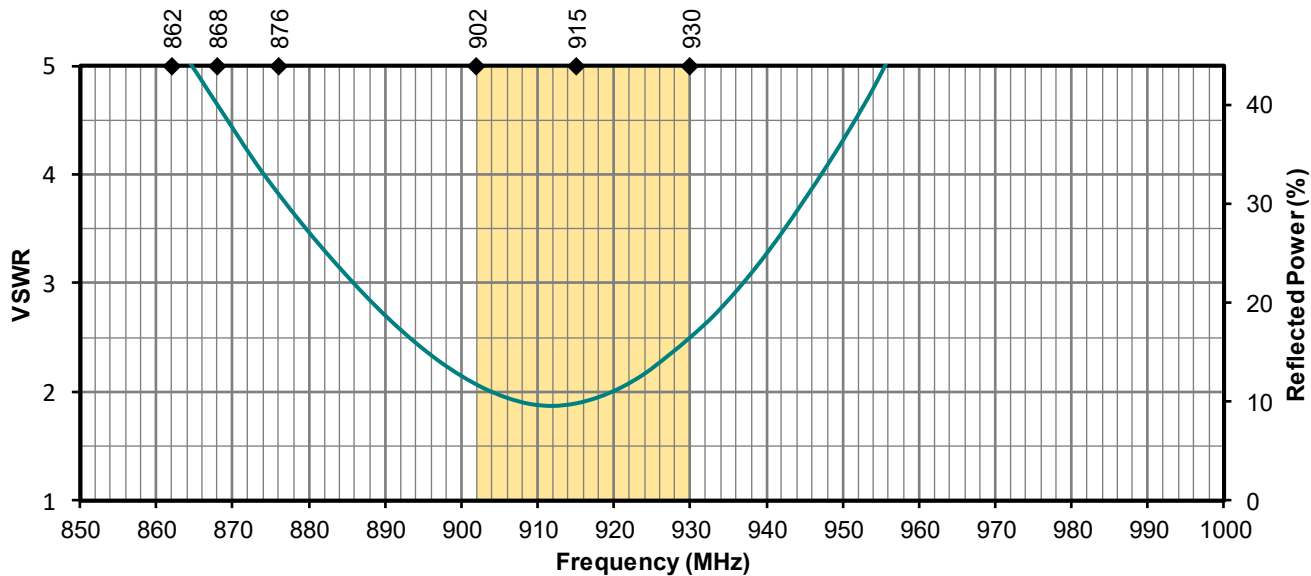


Figure 4. Antenna VSWR, with ground plane

Return Loss

Return loss (**Figure 5**), represents the loss in power at the antenna due to reflected signals. Like VSWR, a lower return loss value indicates better antenna performance at a given frequency.

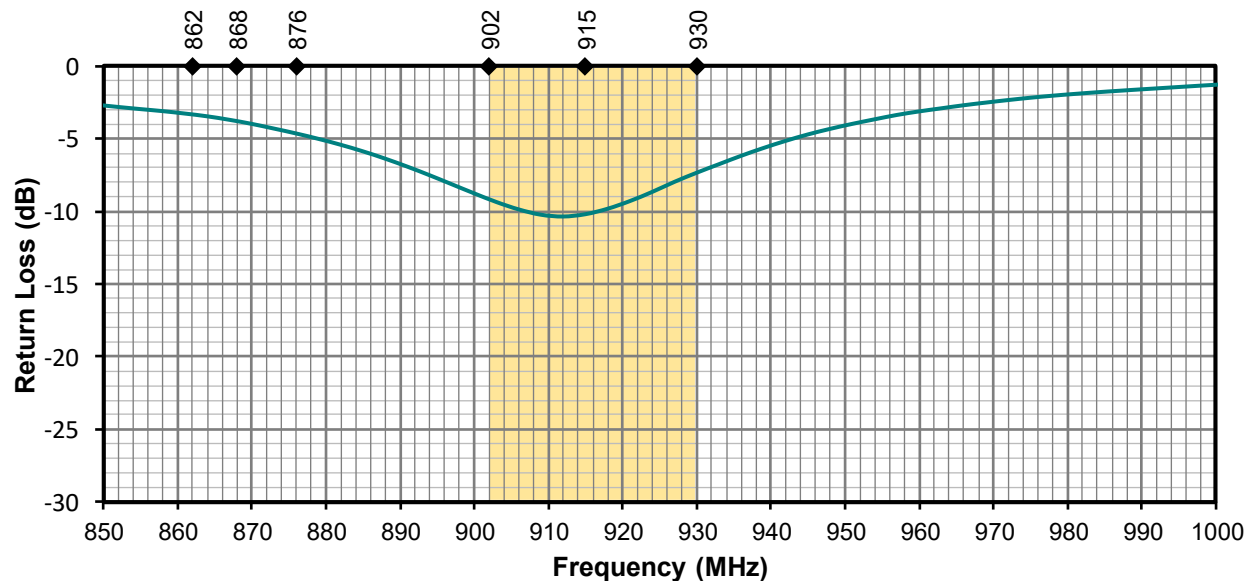


Figure 5. Antenna Return Loss, with ground plane

Peak Gain

The peak gain across the antenna bandwidth is shown in **Figure 6**. Peak gain represents the maximum antenna input power concentration across 3-dimensional space, and therefore peak performance at a given frequency, but does not consider any directionality in the gain pattern.

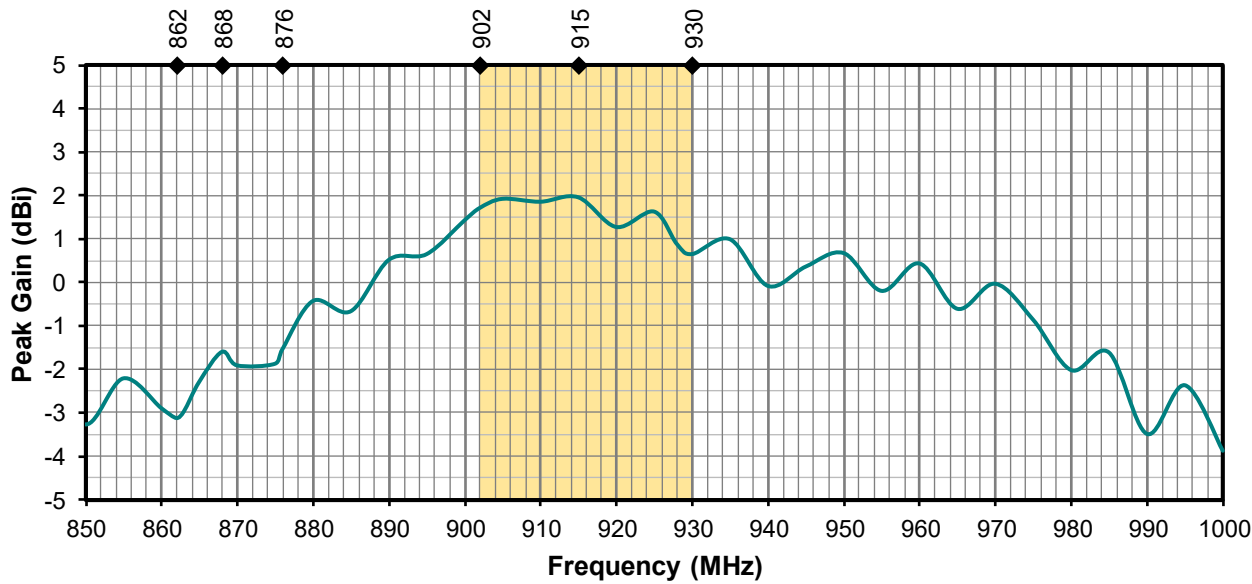


Figure 6. Antenna Peak Gain, with ground plane

Average Gain

Average gain (**Figure 7**), is the average of all antenna gain in 3-dimensional space at each frequency, providing an indication of overall performance without expressing antenna directionality.

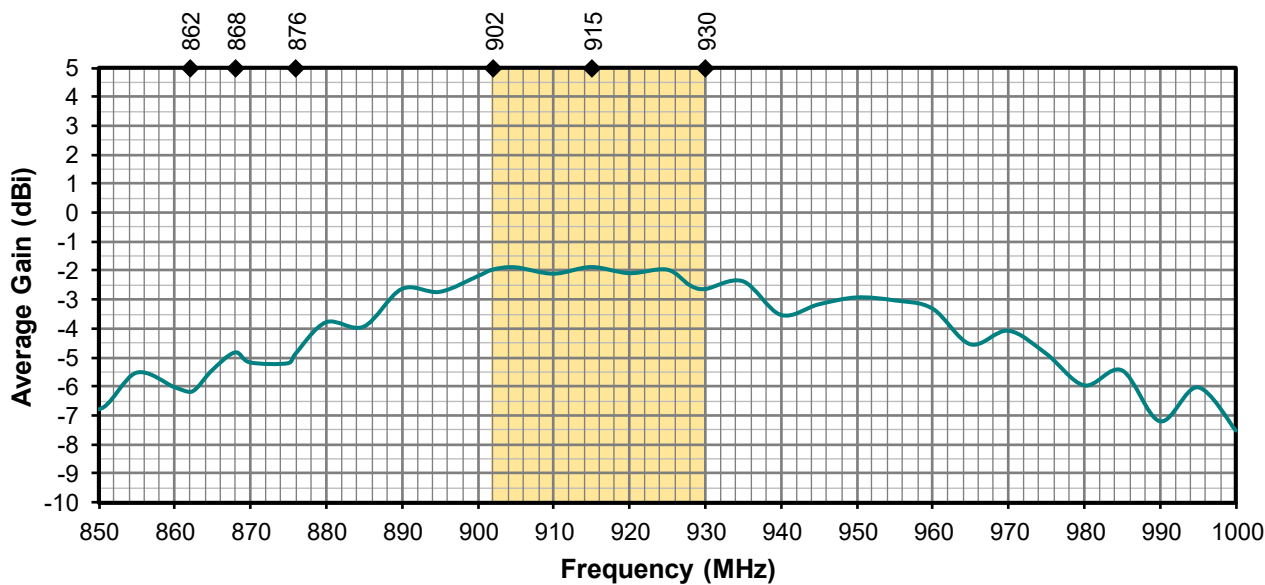


Figure 7. Antenna Average Gain, with ground plane

Radiation Efficiency

Radiation efficiency (**Figure 8**), shows the ratio of power radiated by the antenna relative to the power supplied to the antenna, expressed as a percentage, where a higher percentage indicates better performance at a given frequency. An ideal antenna has 100% efficiency. But in really world, usually an external antenna radiates only 50~60% of power supplied to it.

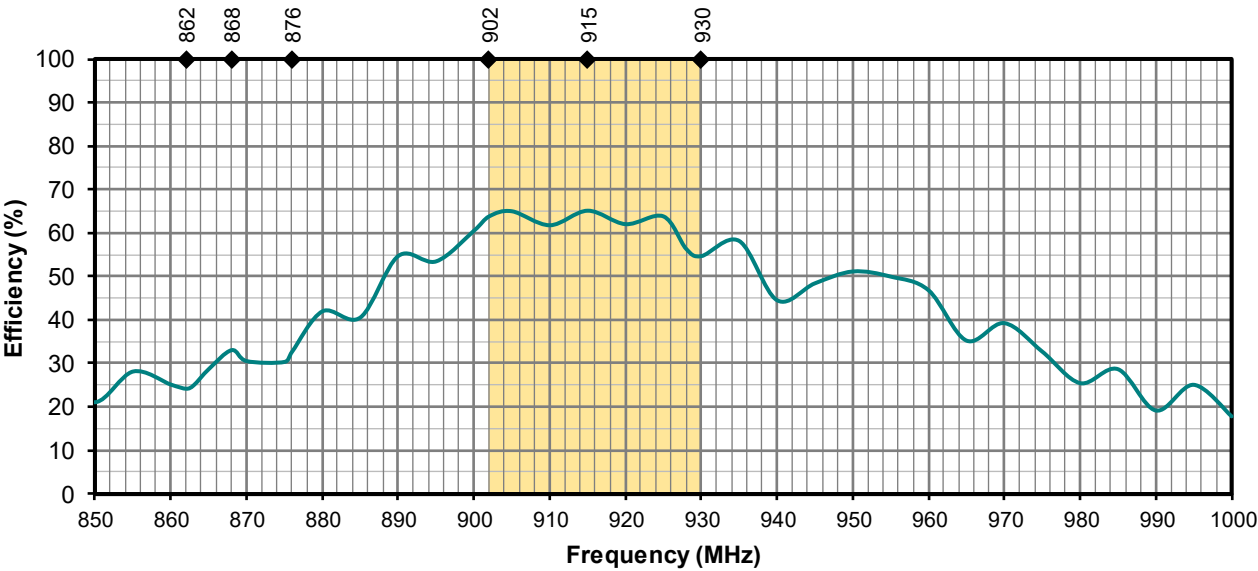
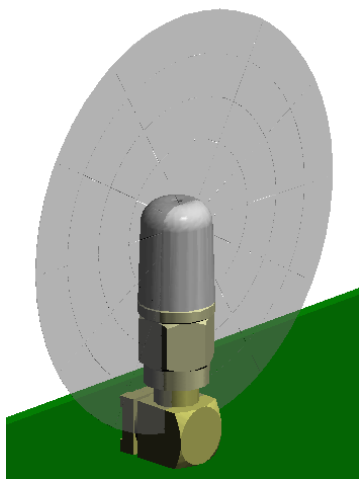


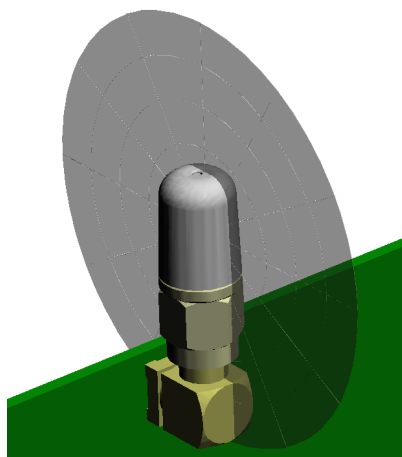
Figure 8. Antenna Efficiency, with ground plane

## Radiation Patterns

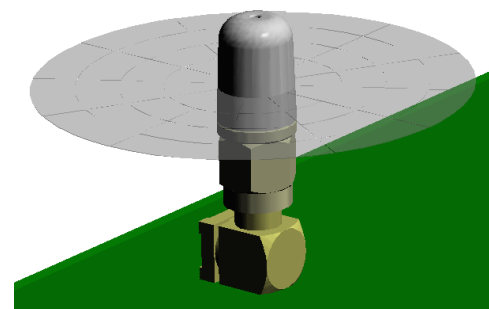
Radiation patterns provide information about the directionality and 3-dimensional gain performance of the antenna by plotting gain at specific frequencies in three orthogonal planes. Antenna radiation patterns are shown in **Figure 9** using polar plots covering 360 degrees. The antenna graphic at the top of the page provides reference to the plane of the column of plots below it.



XZ-Plane Gain

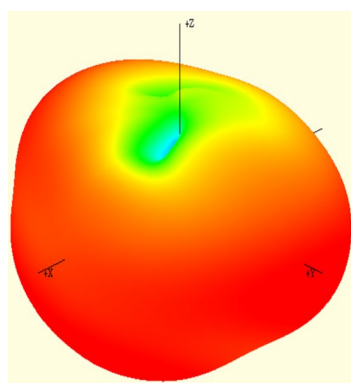


YZ-Plane Gain

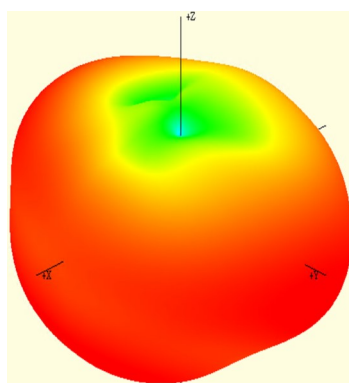


XY-Plane Gain

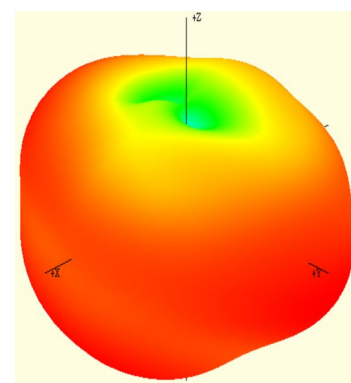
### 902 MHz to 928 MHz (915 MHz)



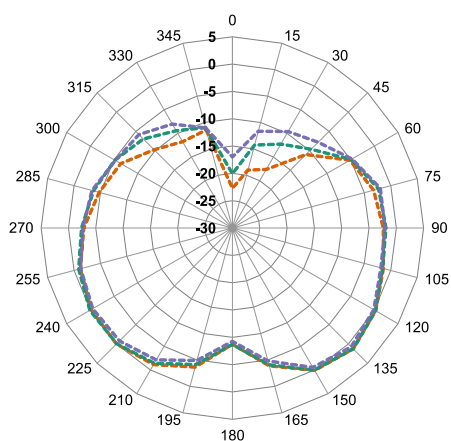
902 MHz



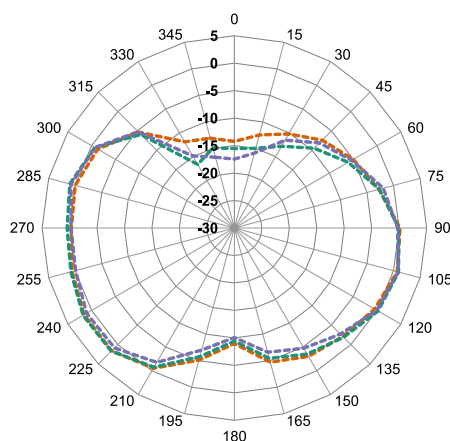
915 MHz



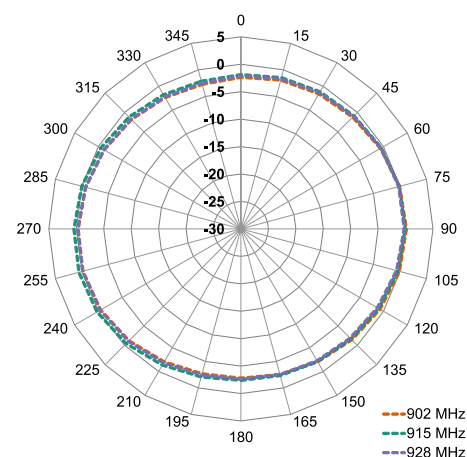
928 MHz



XZ-Plane Gain



YZ-Plane Gain



XY-Plane Gain

Figure 9. Antenna Radiation Patterns, with ground plane

## Antenna FAQs

### Q: What is an antenna?

An antenna is used for transmission or reception of radio signals in wireless communication.

### Q: How do antennas work?

Electricity flowing into the transmitter antenna makes electrons vibrate up and down it, producing radio waves. The radio waves travel through the air at the speed of light. When the waves arrive at the receiver antenna, they make electrons vibrate inside it.

### Q: Does antenna size matter?

A bigger antenna, properly designed, will always have more **gain** than a smaller one. And it will be the best kind of **gain**, much better than using a small antenna and simply over-amplifying it, because a small antenna just won't pull in truly weak signals like this gigantic one will.

### Q: What is the advantage of external antennas?

External antennas usually offer **better bandwidth** and **high performance** due to the nature of their larger size. This often results in a higher rated **gain** (dBi) than their internal counterparts. Due to its smaller size, an internal antenna would not function well to support lower frequencies.

Ease of integration – an external antenna requires fewer design resources and shorter time to integrate to allow for a more rapid time-to-market. An internal antenna's performance is influenced by device environment – PCB ground plane, nearby metal part, and enclosure. That would require much more effort such as impedance matching network to complete antenna design.






### Q: Why is most antenna impedance 50 Ohm?

50 Ohm is an industry standard of coax cables and power amplifiers. It was chosen as a tradeoff between maximum power handling for the transmit coax and the copper losses. The optimum would have been anyway in the range of **30 to 100 ohm** with average at 50 Ohm.

### Q: Why does GNSS require RHCP (Right-hand-circularly-polarized) antennas?

Satellite's signal has a low power density, especially after propagating through the **atmosphere** (**ionosphere** affect radio wave). Polarized waves oscillate in more than one direction, which deliver satellite's signal to receiver on Earth surface more effectively.

## MATING COMPONENTS: RF COAXIAL CONNECTOR AND CABLE ASSEMBLY

Part Number	Image	Connector 1 (Receptacle)	Connector 2 (Plug)	Cable Length		Cable Diameter (mm)
				mm	Inch	
<a href="#">CX-SAS0MMPA1W0007</a>		SMA Jack Female Socket Straight	MHF1	70	2.76	1.13
<a href="#">CT-SAB11X-006M</a>		SMA Jack Female Socket Right Angle	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
<a href="#">CT-SAD12X-006M</a>		RP-SMA Jack Male Pin Straight	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
<a href="#">CT-SAD11X-006M</a>		RP-SMA Jack Male Pin Right Angle	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
<a href="#">CX-SAT0MFA1W0030</a>		RP-SMA Jack Female Socket Straight	MHF4L	300	11.8	1.13

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