

STDES-ST87M01IGN - ST87M01 technical note with chip antenna

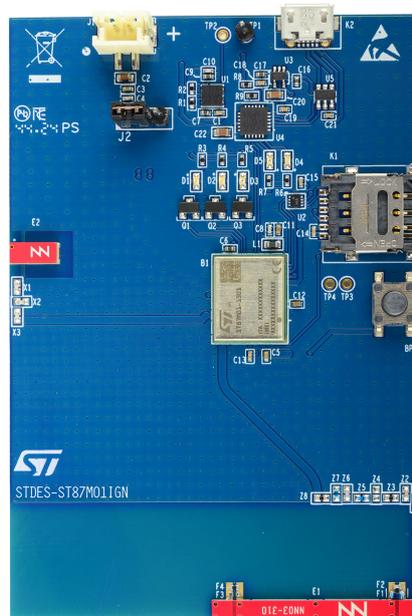
Introduction

The **ST87M01** NB-IoT module is a state-of-the-art solution designed to meet the growing demands for reliable and efficient wireless communication.

This application note provides a comprehensive overview of the reference design specifically developed for the **ST87M01** module, which integrates the high-performance NN03-310 and NN03-320 IGNION antennas. It focuses on the key features, application diagram, board layout, bill of material, RF performances of the reference design.

The **STDES-ST87M01IGN** is engineered to facilitate the evaluation of the **ST87M01** module's capabilities. The NN03-310 NB-IoT chip antenna and NN03-320 GNSS chip antenna are renowned for their efficiency, compact design, and robust performance across a wide range of frequencies, making them suitable companions for the **ST87M01** module.

Figure 1. STDES-ST87M01IGN



1 General information

1.1 Acronyms and terms

Table 1. Definitions of terms

Term	Definition
CPWG	Coplanar Waveguide with Ground
FR4	Flame Retardant woven glass reinforced epoxy resin
GND	Ground
RL	Return Loss
TRP	Total Radiated Power
UART	Universal Asynchronous Receiver/ Transmitter
USB	Universal Serial Bus

1.2 Reference documents

The documents listed in [Table 2](#) provide further information.

Table 2. Document references

Reference	Document
[1]	ST87M01 datasheet (see www.st.com)
[2]	NN03-310 NB-IoT IGNION chip antenna datasheet (see www.ignion.io)
[3]	NN03-320 GNSS IGNION chip antenna datasheet (see www.ignion.io)
[4]	User Manual EVKITST87M01-1 (see www.st.com)
[5]	FR4 double-sided (see www.isola-group.com)

2 STDES-ST87M01IGN overview

2.1 Overview

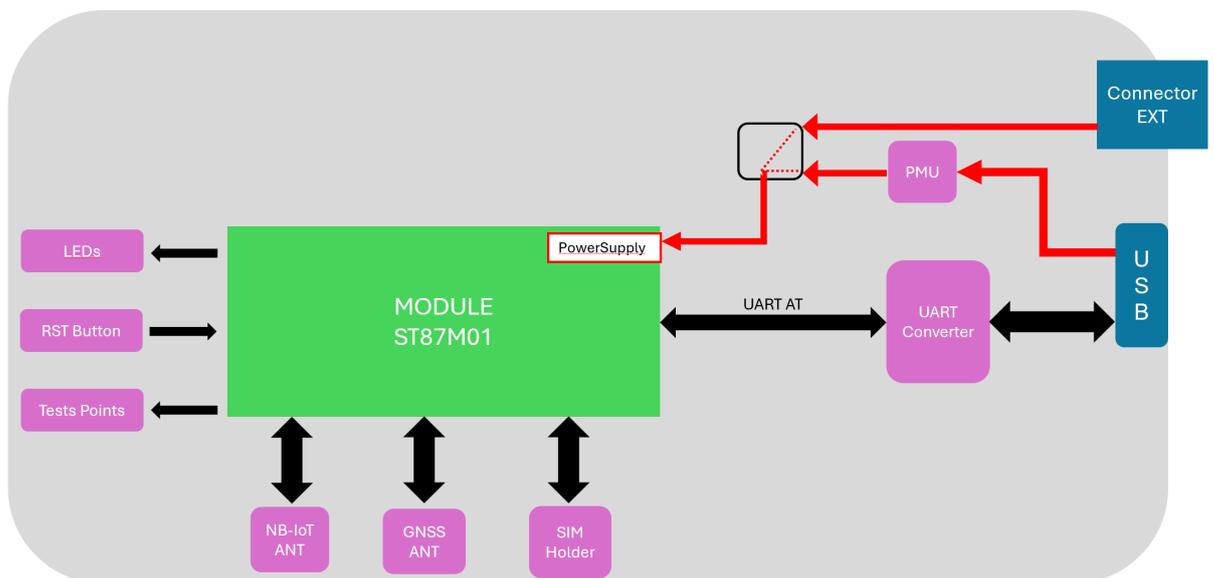
The STDES-ST87M01IGN for the ST87M01 module is designed to provide a comprehensive platform for testing the module's performance using IGNION chip antennas. This section provides detailed information about the board layout, schematic, and key components.

The STDES-ST87M01IGN is fabricated on a 60 x 90 x 1.6 mm thick, two layers FR4 PCB, and is fully assembled in accordance with the last standards for SMD components.

2.2 Block diagram

To have an overview of the reference design's architecture and functionality, Figure 2 shows its block diagram. This diagram provides a high-level visual representation of the various components and their interconnections:

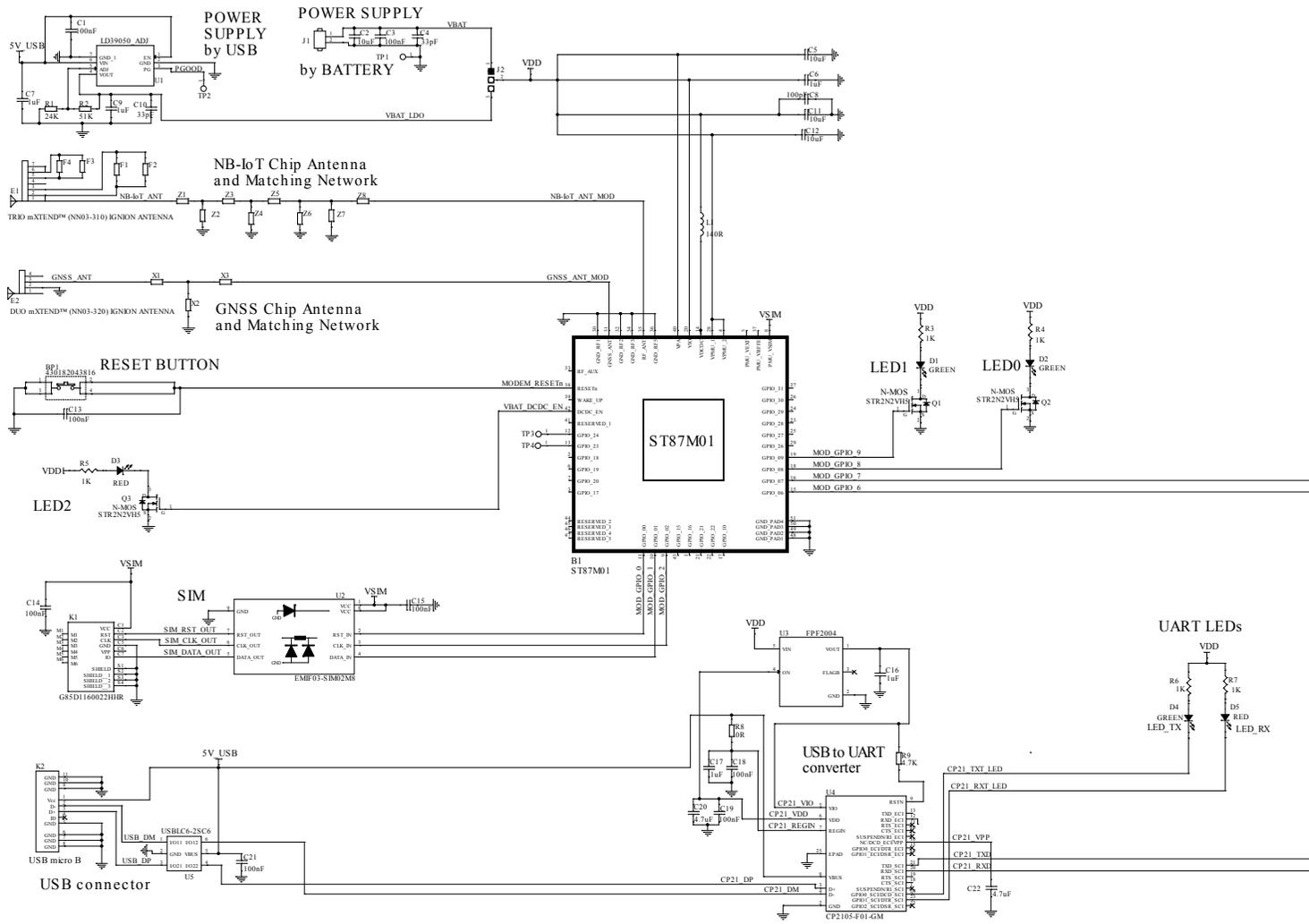
Figure 2. Block diagram board



- The ST87M01 module is powered either via USB or by a battery through dedicated connectors
- An USB-to-UART converter allows communication with the ST87M01 module over USB using AT commands
- The board includes LEDs to monitor UART activity and the functionality of the ST87M01 module
- A reset button is provided to reset the ST87M01 module
- NN03-310 NB-IoT and NN03-310 GNSS IGNION chip antennas are used for wireless communication in the reference design
- The SIM holder ensures that the SIM card is securely placed on the reference design
- Test points for testing and troubleshooting are also provided

3 Schematic diagrams

Figure 3. STDES-ST87M01IGN circuit schematic



4 Bill of materials

Table 3. STDES-ST87M01IGN bill of materials

Item	Q.ty	Ref.	Part / Value	Description	Manufacturer	Order code
1	1	BP1	430182043816	WS-TASV SMT Tact Switch	WURTH ELEKTRONIK	430182043816
2	1	B1	ST87M01-1301, SMD MODULE	ST87M01-1301	ST	ST87M01-1301
3	1	C2	10 μ F	Chip Multilayer Ceramic Capacitors for General Purpose	MURATA	GRM188R61C106MA73D
4	1	C3	0.1 μ F	Chip Multilayer Ceramic Capacitors for General Purpose	MURATA	GRM155R71C104KA88D
5	3	C5,C11,C12	10 μ F	Chip Multilayer Ceramic Capacitors for General Purpose	MURATA	GRM155R61A106ME11
6	7	C1,C18,C19,C21,C14,C15,C13	0.1 μ F	Chip Multilayer Ceramic Capacitors for General Purpose	MURATA	GRM155R61H104KE14
7	1	C6	1 μ F	XR5 SMD Multilayer Ceramic Chip Capacitors	KEMET	C0402C105K4PACTU
8	4	C7,C9,C16,C17	1 μ F	Chip Multilayer Ceramic Capacitors for General Purpose	MURATA	GRM155R61E105KE11
9	2	C4,C10	33pF	High Q Chip Multilayer Ceramic Capacitors for General Purpose	MURATA	GJM1555C1H330JB01
10	2	C22,C20	4.7 μ F	Chip Multilayer Ceramic Capacitors for General Purpose	MURATA	GRM185R61C475KE11
11	1	C8	100pF	Chip Multilayer Ceramic Capacitors for General Purpose	MURATA	GRM1555C1H101JA01
12	2	D5,D3	150060RS75000	Red Led - SMD WL-SMCW	WURTH ELEKTRONIK	150060RS75000
13	3	D4,D2,D1	150060VS75000	Green Led - SMD WL-SMCW	WURTH ELEKTRONIK	150060VS75000
14	1	E1	NN03-310	TRIO mXTEND™ IGNION NB-IoT ANTENNA	IGNION	NN03-310
15	1	E2	NN03-320	DUO mXTEND™ IGNION GNSS ANTENNA	IGNION	NN03-320

Item	Q.ty	Ref.	Part / Value	Description	Manufacturer	Order code
16	1	F1	10nH	Wire Wound RF Inductor	MURATA	LQW18AN10NG80
17	1	F2	0.6pF	High Q Chip Multilayer Ceramic Capacitors for General Purpose	MURATA	GJM1555C1HR60WB01
18	1	F3	N.M.	THICK FILM Resistors	YAGEO	RC0402FR-070RL
19	1	F4	0Ω	THICK FILM Resistors	YAGEO	RC0402FR-070RL
20	1	J1	B2B-PH-SM4-TBT	CONN SMT VERT 2POS 2MM	JST	B2B-PH-SM4-TBT
21	1	J2	61300311121	3 position WR-PHD Pin Header	WURTH ELEKTRONIK	61300311121
22	1	K2	105017-0001	Micro USB Bottom Mount Receptacle, B type	MOLEX	105017-0001
23	1	K1	G85D1160022HHR	SIM Card Socket	AMPHENOL ICC	G85D1160022HHR
24	1	L1	140Ω	EMI Suppression Ferrite Bead	Würth Elektronik	742792621
25	3	Q2,Q1,Q3	STR2N2VH5, SOT-23-3	N-channel Power MOSFET	ST	STR2N2VH5
26	1	R8	0Ω	THICK FILM Resistors	YAGEO	RC0402FR-070RL
27	1	R1	24KΩ	THIN FILM Resistors	YAGEO	RT0402BRD0724KL
28	1	R2	51KΩ	THIN FILM Resistors	YAGEO	RT0402BRD0751KL
29	5	R7,R6,R4,R3,R5	1KΩ	THICK FILM Resistors	YAGEO	RC0402JR-131KL
30	1	R9	4.7KΩ	THICK FILM Resistors	YAGEO	RC0402JR-074KL
31	3	TP2,TP3,TP4	N.M.	1 position WR-PHD Pin Header	WURTH ELEKTRONIK	61300111121
32	1	TP1	61300111121	1 position WR-PHD Pin Header	WURTH ELEKTRONIK	61300111121
33	1	U1	LD39050PUR, DFN6	500 mA low quiescent current and low noise voltage regulator	ST	LD39050PUR
34	1	U3	FPF2004	Power Switch ICs - Power Distribution	ON SEMI	SC-70-5
35	1	U4	CP2105-F01-GM	USB to UART converter	SILICON LABS	CP2105-F01-GM
36	1	U5	USBLC6-2SC6, SOT-23-6	TVS Diodes / ESD Suppression Diodes	ST	USBLC6-2SC6

Item	Q.ty	Ref.	Part / Value	Description	Manufacturer	Order code
37	1	U2	EMIF03-SIM02M8, QFN-8	EMI Filter Circuits	ST	EMIF03-SIM02M8
38	1	Z1	0Ω	THICK FILM Resistors	YAGEO	RC0402FR-070R L
39	1	Z2	5nH	Wire Wound RF Inductor	MURATA	LQW15AN5N0B 80
40	1	Z3	3.1pF	High Q Chip Multilayer Ceramic Capacitors for General Purpose	MURATA	GJM1555C1H3R 1WB01
41	1	Z4	7nH	Wire Wound RF Inductor	MURATA	LQW15AN7N0G 80
42	1	Z5	0Ω	THICK FILM Resistors	YAGEO	RC0402FR-070R L
43	1	Z6	N.M.	THICK FILM Resistors	YAGEO	RC0402FR-070R L
44	1	Z7	1.5pF	High Q Chip Multilayer Ceramic Capacitors for General Purpose	MURATA	GJM1555C1H1R 5WB01
45	1	Z8	2.3nH	Wire Wound RF Inductor	MURATA	LQW15AN2N3G 80
46	1	X1	0.7pF	High Q Chip Multilayer Ceramic Capacitors for General Purpose	MURATA	GJM1555C1HR7 0WB01
47	1	X2	0.6pF	High Q Chip Multilayer Ceramic Capacitors for General Purpose	MURATA	GJM1555C1HR6 0WB01
48	1	X3	1pF	High Q Chip Multilayer Ceramic Capacitors for General Purpose	MURATA	GJM1555C1H1R 0WB01

5 Power supply

The power supply is designed according to the EVKITST87M01-1.

To power the reference design board, it is possible to choose between USB or battery input:

Table 4. Power supply

Power supply configuration	USB	Battery
Connector	K2	J1
J2 configuration	short pin2 with pin3	short pin1 with pin2
Input Voltage [V]	5V_USB	VBAT
Output voltage [V]	2.5	3

Table 6. Matching network components (for bands 5, 13, 14, 26, 1, 4, 66)

Reference	Description	Value / Generic part number	Package	Manufacturer	Manufacturer's ordering code / Orderable part number
F1	Wire wound RF inductor	15nH	0603	Murata	LQW18AN15NG80
F2		0.3pF	0402	Murata	GJM1555C1HR30WB01
F3	Thick film resistors	N.M.	0402	Yageo	RC0402FR-070RL
F4	Thick film resistors	0Ω	0402	Yageo	RC0402FR-070RL
Z1		13pF	0402	Murata	GJM1555C1H130FB01
Z2	Wire wound RF inductor	5nH	0402	Murata	LQW15AN5N0B80
Z3		2.5pF	0402	Murata	GJM1555C1H2R5WB01
Z4		1.5pF	0402	Murata	GJM1555C1H1R5WB01
Z5	Thick film resistors	0Ω	0402	Yageo	RC0402FR-070RL
Z6	Wire wound RF inductor	5.6nH	0402	Murata	LQW15AN5N6B80
Z7	Thick film resistors	N.M.	0402	Yageo	RC0402FR-070RL
Z8	Thick film resistors	0Ω	0402	Yageo	RC0402FR-070RL
X1		0.7pF	0402	Murata	GJM1555C1HR70WB01
X2		0.4pF	0402	Murata	GJM1555C1HR40WB01
X3		1pF	0402	Murata	GJM1555C1H1R0WB01

Note: Bands: 5, 13, 14, 26, 1, 4, 66 (Frequency Operation Range: 746 – 894 MHz and 1710 – 2200 MHz)

Table 7. Matching network components (for bands 3, 8, 20, 5)

Reference	Description	Value / Generic part number	Package	Manufacturer	Manufacturer's ordering code / Orderable part number
F1	Wire wound RF inductor	10nH	0603	Murata	LQW18AN10NG80
F2		0.6pF	0402	Murata	GJM1555C1HR60WB01
F3	Thick film resistors	N.M.	0402	Yageo	RC0402FR-070RL
F4	Thick film resistors	0Ω	0402	Yageo	RC0402FR-070RL
Z1	Thick film resistors	0Ω	0402	Yageo	RC0402FR-070RL
Z2	Wire wound RF inductor	5nH	0402	Murata	LQW15AN5N0B80
Z3		3.1pF	0402	Murata	GJM1555C1H3R1WB01
Z4	Wire wound RF inductor	7nH	0402	Murata	LQW15AN7N0G80
Z5	Thick film resistors	0Ω	0402	Yageo	RC0402FR-070RL
Z6	Thick film resistors	N.M.	0402	Yageo	RC0402FR-070RL
Z7		1.5pF	0402	Murata	GJM1555C1H1R5WB01
Z8	Wire wound RF inductor	2.3nH	0402	Murata	LQW15AN2N3G80
X1		0.7pF	0402	Murata	GJM1555C1HR70WB01
X2		0.6pF	0402	Murata	GJM1555C1HR60WB01
X3		1pF	0402	Murata	GJM1555C1H1R0WB01

Note: Bands: 3, 8, 20, 5 (Frequency Operation Range: 791 – 960 MHz and 1710 – 1880 MHz)

- [All the part numbers listed in Table 5, Table 6 and Table 7 above are mandatory](#)
- The pin number 35 of the ST87M01 is connected to the NB-IoT matching network by a 50 Ω trace (see [Section 7.2: Top layer](#))
- The pin number 33 of the ST87M01 is connected to the GNSS matching network by a 50 Ω trace (see [Section 7.2: Top layer](#))

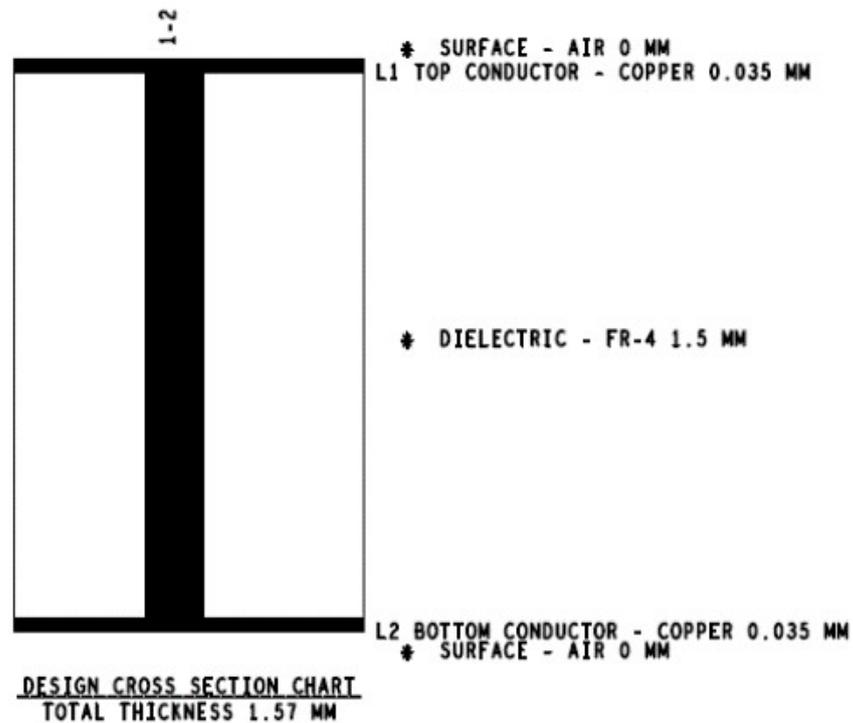
7 PBC layout

7.1 PCB layout stack-up

The reference design is developed with specific considerations to ensure optimal performance for NB-IoT and GNSS applications. The stack-up is as follows:

- **Material:** www.isola-group.com
- **Thickness:** 1.6 mm
- **Copper Thickness:** 35 μm
- **Finish:** Gold
- **Solder Mask:** Blue
- **Via Holes:** 0.2 mm plated

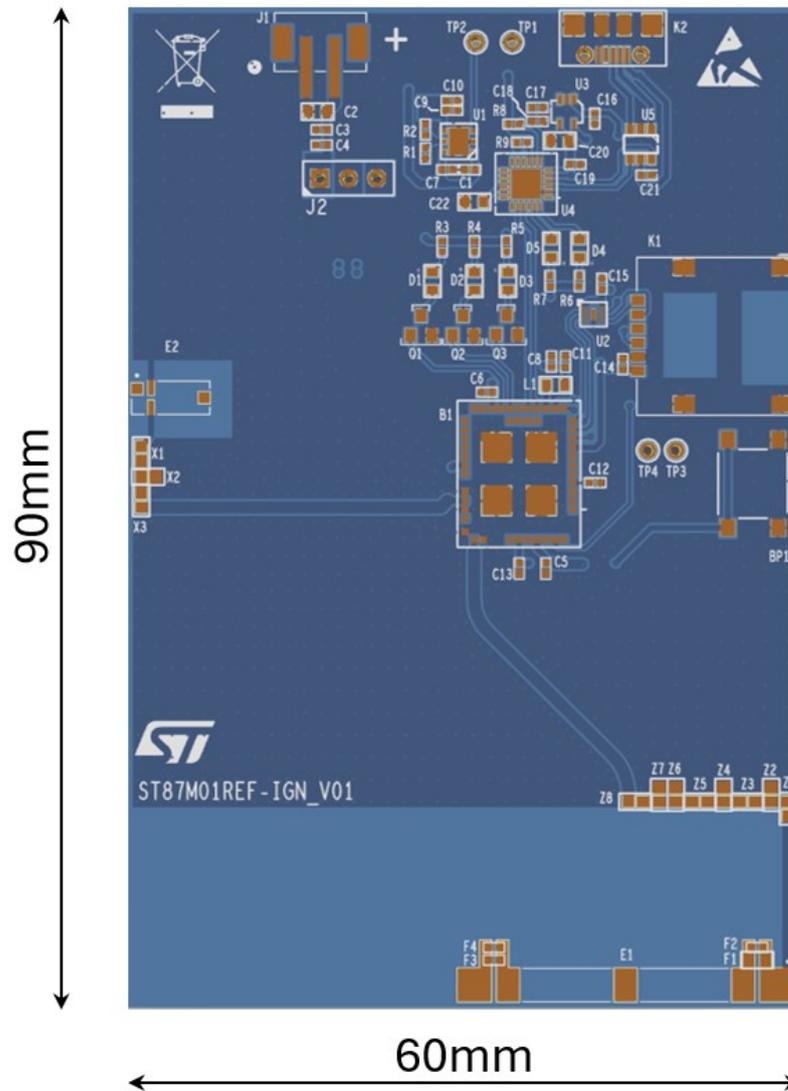
Figure 5. Stack-up



7.2 Top layer

The PCB dimensions are 90x60 mm. A top layer view is shown in Figure 6:

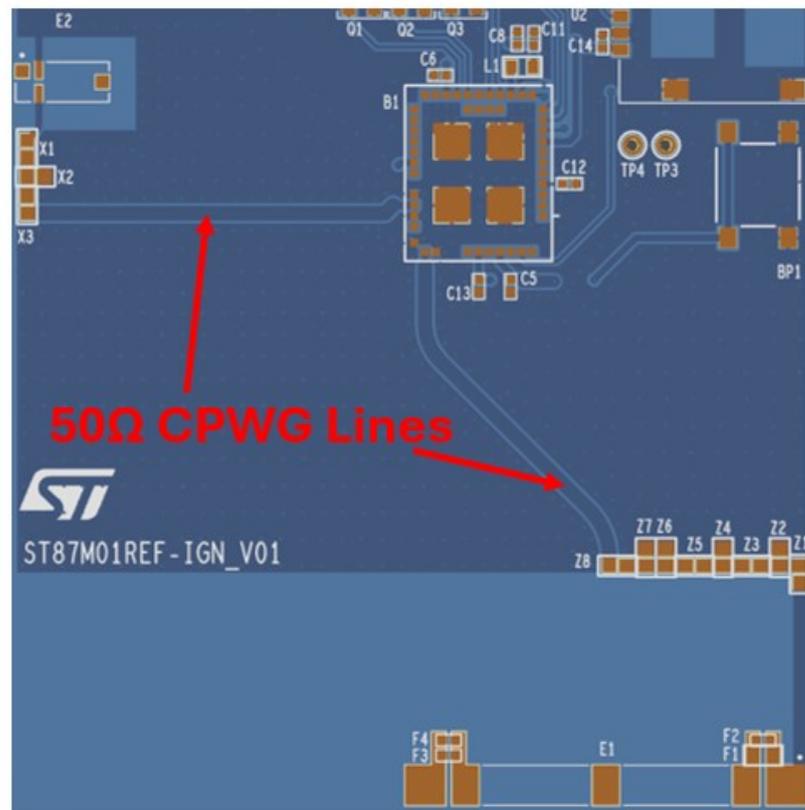
Figure 6. Top layer + components footprint



Most of the top layer is designed as a GND (Ground) area, which provides a stable reference plane for the signal traces.

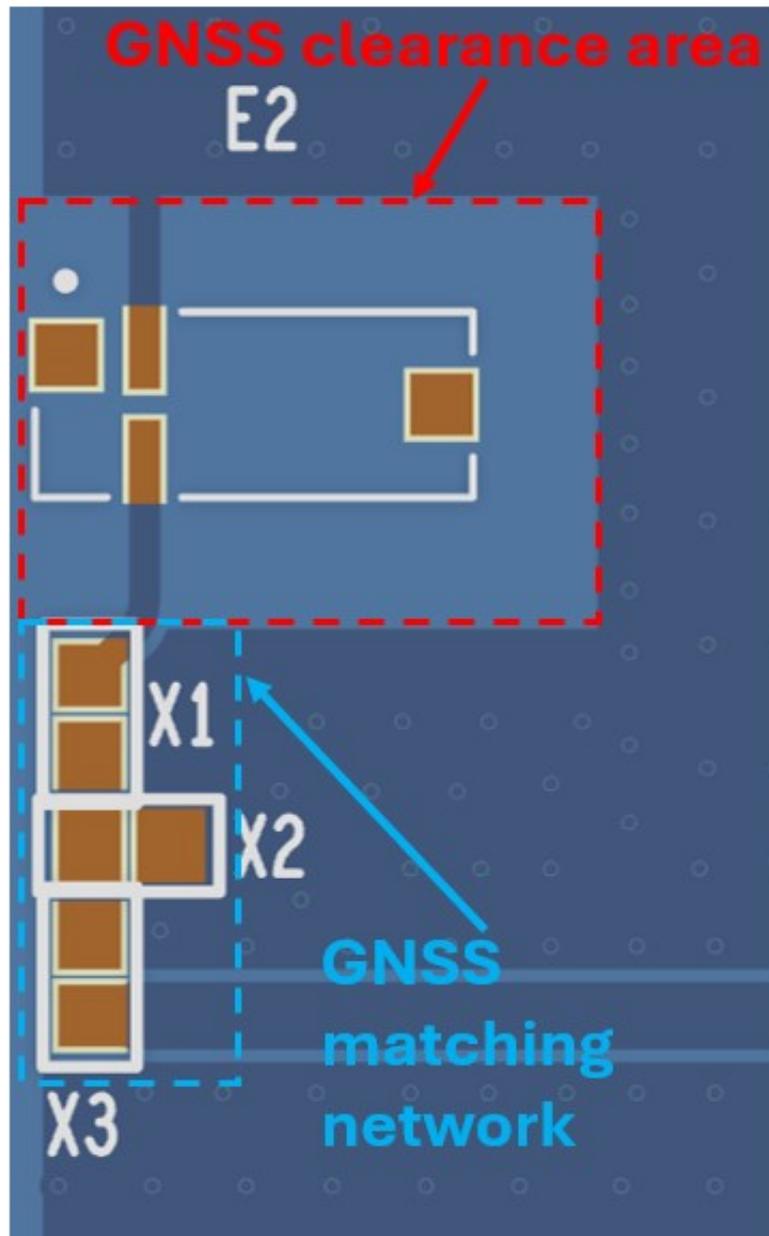
Controlled impedance lines must be used to connect the NB-IoT and GNSS antennas to the ST87M01 module. These lines are implemented as coplanar waveguide with ground (CPWG) microstrip traces to ensure a consistent 50 Ω impedance, which is crucial for maintaining signal integrity:

Figure 7. Controlled impedance 50 Ω lines



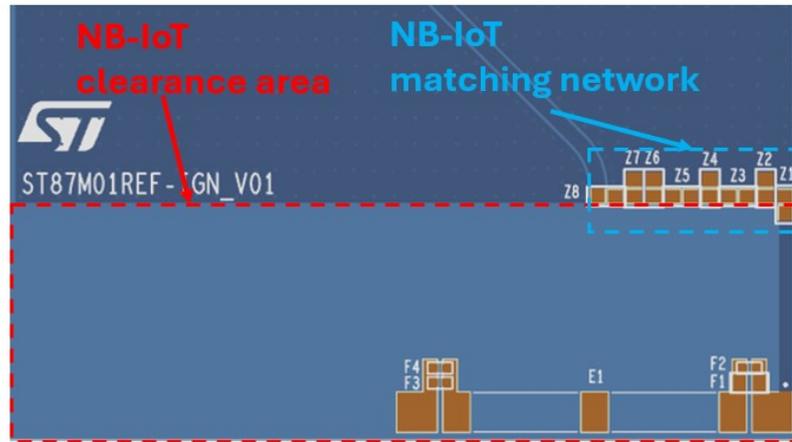
The **NN03-320 Ignion GNSS antenna** is positioned on the left side of the top layer. The clearance area dimensions must be respected for good antenna performance. The GNSS matching network is placed very close to the antenna input:

Figure 8. GNSS clearance area and matching network



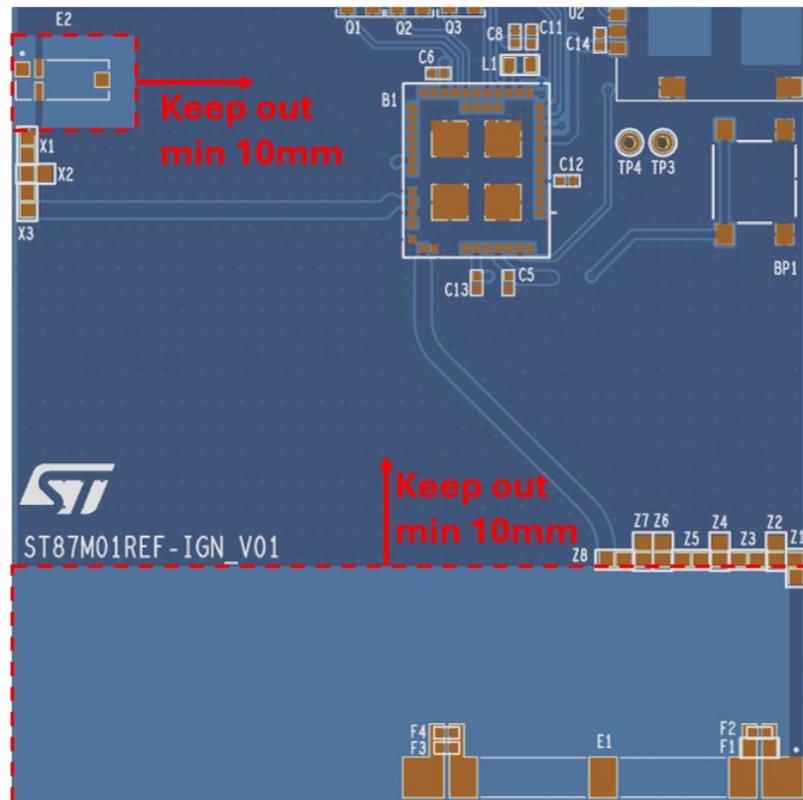
The **NN03-310 IGNION NB-IoT antenna** is positioned at the bottom right of the top layer. Again, the clearance area dimensions must be respected to ensure good antenna performance (see Gerber files for details). The NB-IoT matching network is also placed close to the antenna input:

Figure 9. NB-IoT clearance area and matching network



For both GNSS and NB-IoT clearance areas, no components should be placed within these zones, except for those recommended by the antenna manufacturer, to ensure optimal antenna performance. A keep-out zone of at least 10 mm is recommended between the antenna clearance areas and the electronic components:

Figure 10. Keep out areas



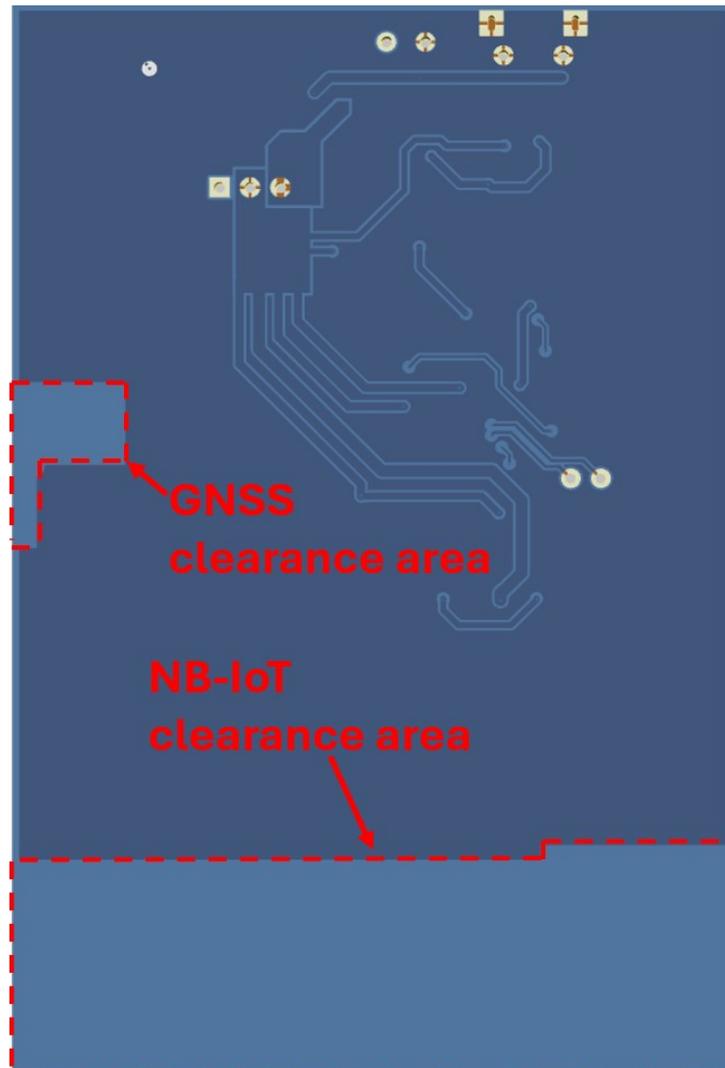
7.3 Bottom layer

Like the top layer, a large portion of the bottom layer is designated as the GND area, ensuring a continuous ground plane.

The bottom layer contains various signal traces and power lines that connect different components on the top layer. These traces are carefully routed to minimize crosstalk and maintain signal integrity.

Top layer clearance areas are mirrored on the bottom layer:

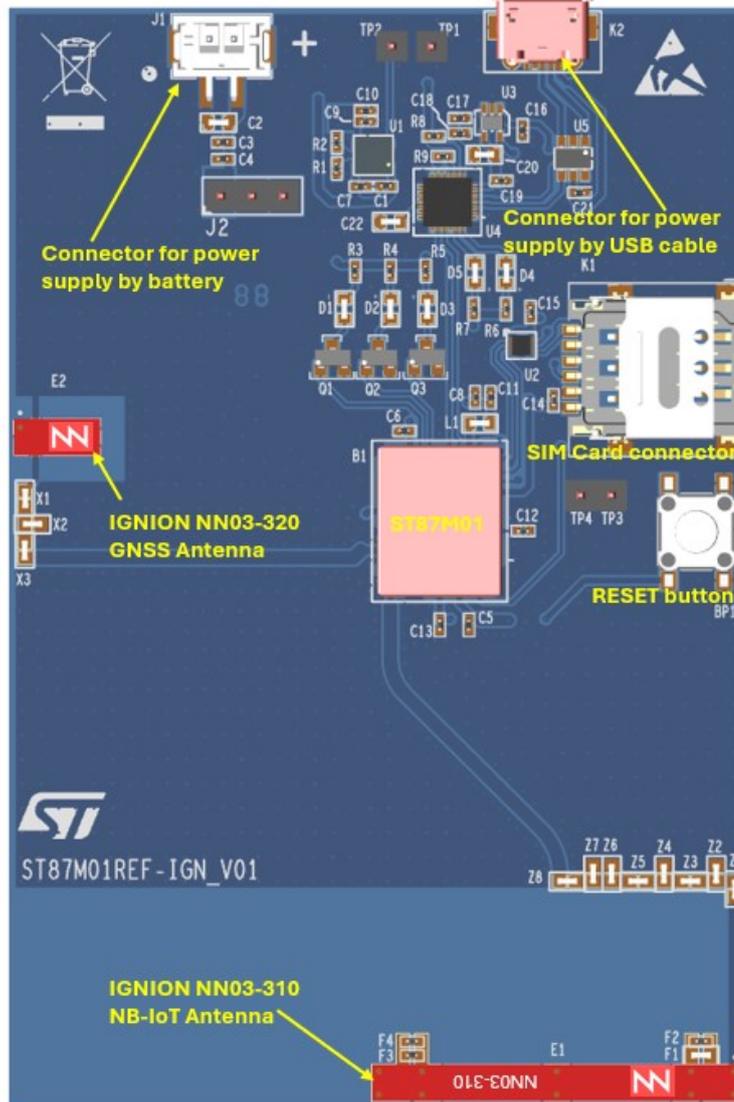
Figure 11. Bottom layer



7.4 PCB with components

Figure 12 shows a TOP view of the board with all the mounted components, and the key components are highlighted in a yellow colour for easier identification:

Figure 12. Board with mounted components



No components are mounted in the bottom layer.

8 Evaluation of the RF performance in passive mode

The RF performances explained in this section are related to the NB-IoT and GNSS antenna performances of the STDES-ST87M01IGN. They are:

- Return loss (S11-parameter)
- Tolerance analysis of the matching network components
- Maximum gain
- Radiation pattern (2D & 3D)
- Antenna efficiency

8.1 DUT preparation

RF measurements were performed on an unpopulated board, with only the two antennas and their respective matching networks mounted (see [Section 6: NB-IoT and GNSS chip antennas and matching networks](#) for the components corresponding to the covered bands). Two coaxial pigtailed were soldered at the beginning of the two 50 Ω CPWG lines, one for measuring the NN03-310 NB-IoT antenna performance, and the other for measuring the NN03-320 GNSS antenna performance:

Figure 13. Unpopulated board and points where solder the pigtailed (1)

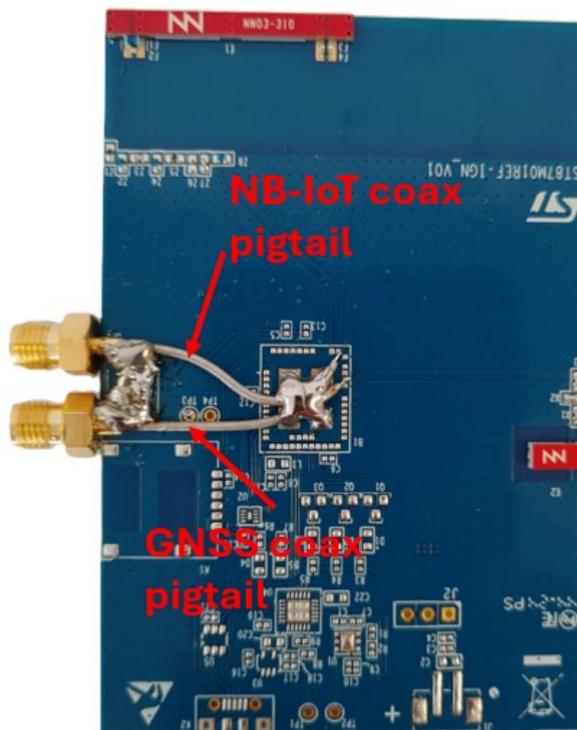
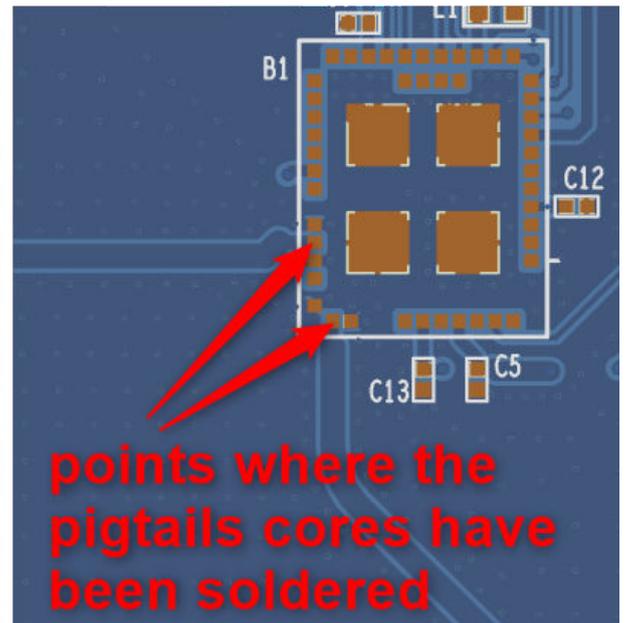


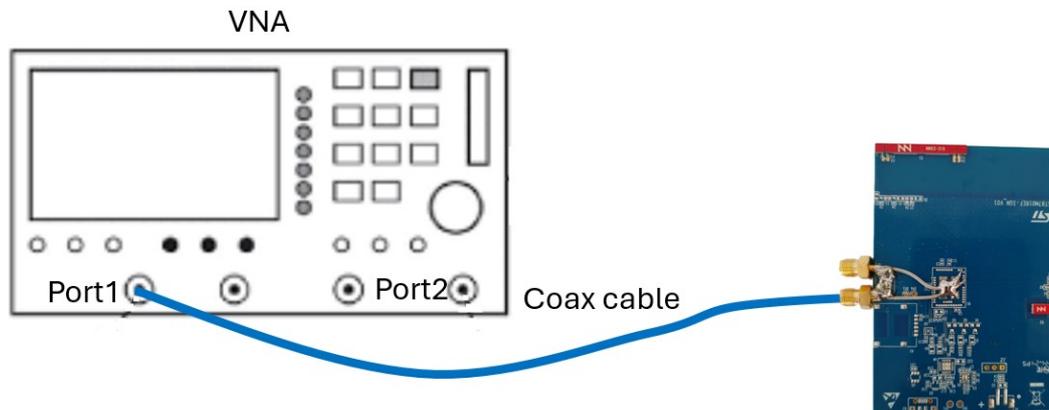
Figure 14. Unpopulated board and points where solder the pigtailed (2)



8.2 Set-up

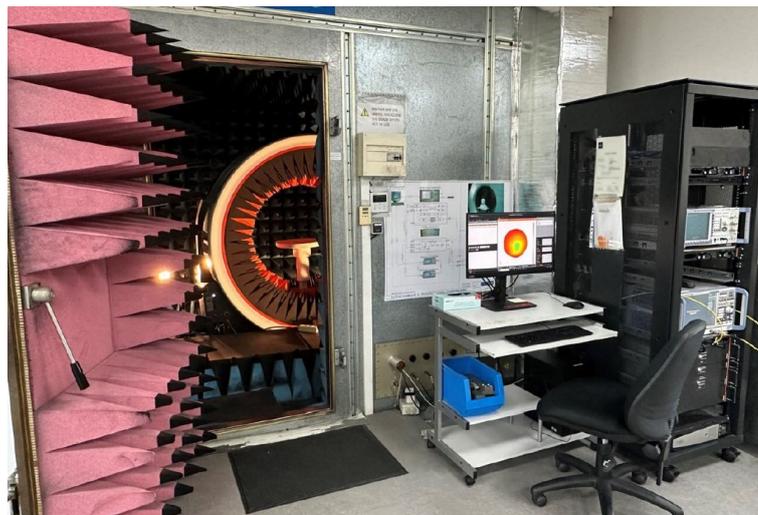
The setup used to measure the S11-parameters (RL) and perform components tolerance analysis consists of a VNA, a coax cable, and the DUT:

Figure 15. Setup to measure the S11-parameters



Here is a photo showing where the radiation pattern, the efficiency, and the maximum gain were measured:

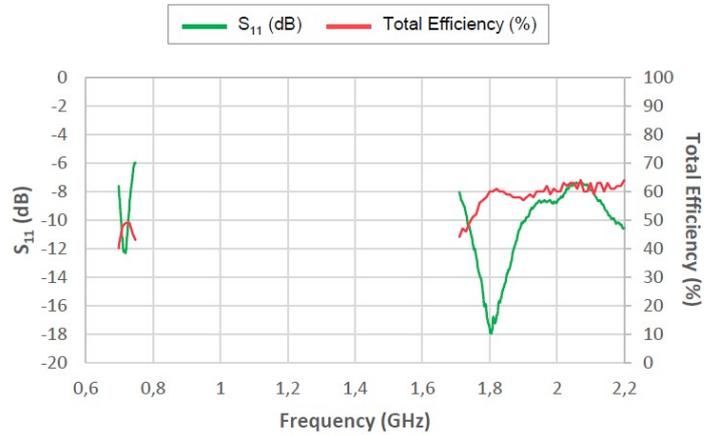
Figure 16. Photo courtesy of Ignion



8.3 S₁₁-parameters and antenna efficiency measurements

Here are the measurements related to the solution with the matching network components from Table 5. Matching network components (for bands 12 (85), 4, 2, 66, 28):

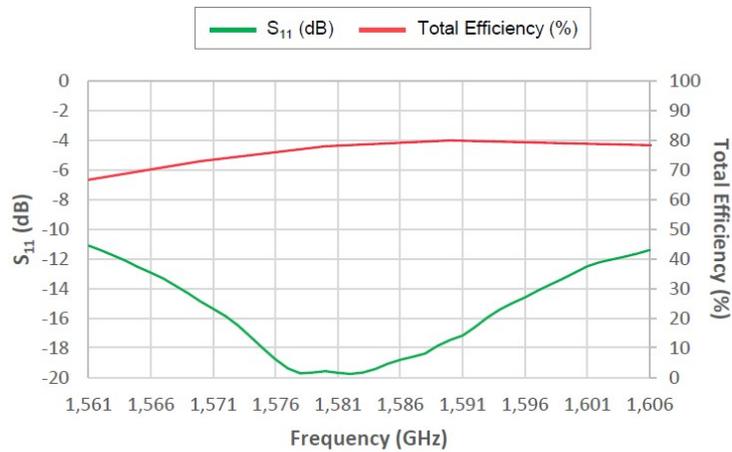
Figure 17. S-param and efficiency for the bands 12 (85), 4, 2, 66, 28



Total efficiency results summary for NB-IoT band

Frequency (MHz)	698	748	Average (698 - 748)	1710	2200	Average (1710 - 2200)
Total Efficiency (%)	40.0	43.0	45.1	44.0	64.0	58.9

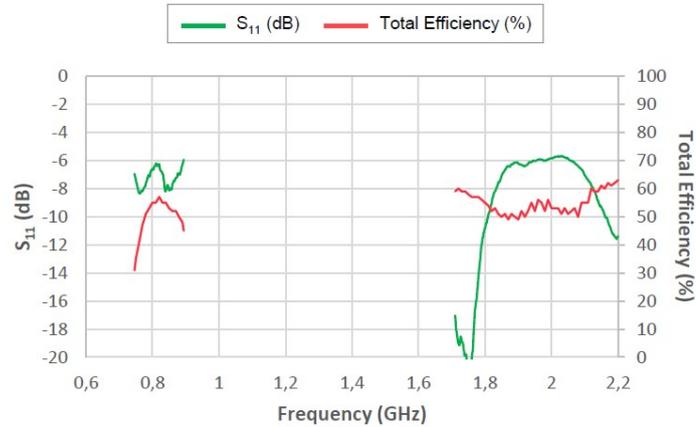
Figure 18. S-param and efficiency for GNSS band



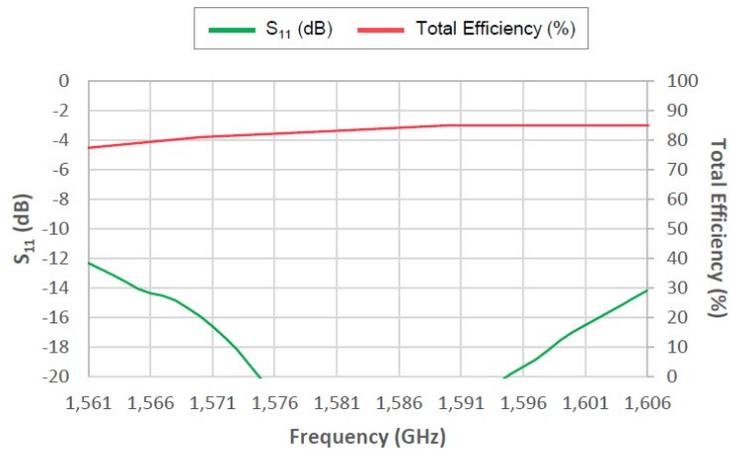
Total efficiency results summary for GNSS band

Frequency (MHz)	1561	1606	Average (1561 - 1606)
Total Efficiency (%)	66.0	78.0	75.7

Here are the measurements related to the solution with the matching network components from Table 6. Matching network components (for bands 5, 13, 14, 26, 1, 4, 66):

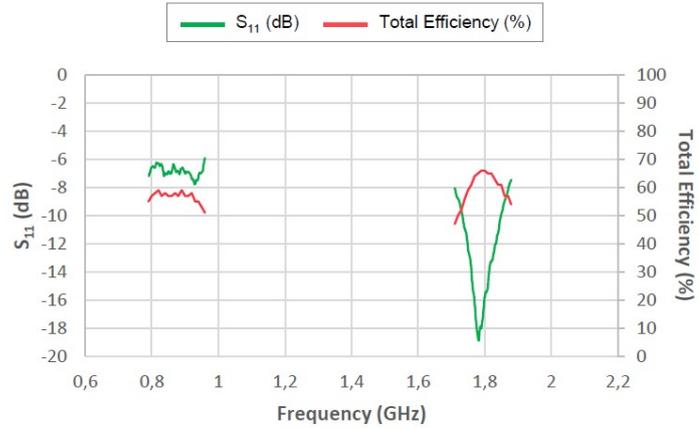
Figure 19. S-param and efficiency for the bands 5, 13, 14, 26, 1, 4, 66

Total efficiency results summary for NB-IoT band

Frequency (MHz)	746	894	Average (746 - 894)	1710	2200	Average (1710 - 2200)
Total Efficiency (%)	31.0	45.0	49.1	59.0	63.0	55.0

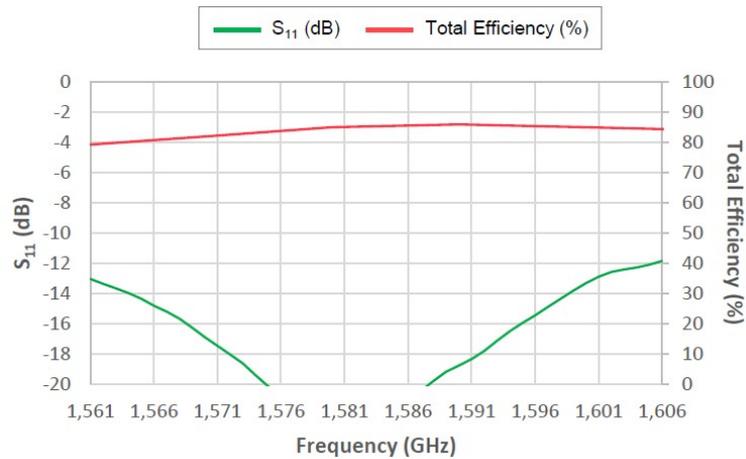
Figure 20. S-param and efficiency for GNSS band

Total efficiency results summary for GNSS band

Frequency (MHz)	1561	1606	Average (1561 - 1606)
Total Efficiency (%)	77.0	85.0	82.7

Here are the measurements related to the solution with the matching network components from Table 7. Matching network components (for bands 3, 8, 20, 5):

Figure 21. S-param and efficiency for the bands 3, 8, 20

Total efficiency results summary for NB-IoT band

Frequency (MHz)	791	960	Average (791 - 960)	1710	1880	Average (1710 - 1880)
Total Efficiency (%)	55.0	51.0	56.6	47.0	54.0	59.4

Figure 22. S-param and efficiency for GNSS band

Total efficiency results summary for GNSS band

Frequency (MHz)	1561	1606	Average (1561 - 1606)
Total Efficiency (%)	79.0	84.0	83.5

8.4 Tolerance analysis of the matching network components

The tolerance analysis of the matching network components shows the typical deviation in return loss that can be expected under normal conditions. Two sample boards were evaluated for this analysis.

Here are the measurements related to the solution with the matching network components from Table 5. Matching network components (for bands 12 (85), 4, 2, 66, 28):

Figure 23. Return loss deviation for the Bands 12 (85), 4, 2, 66, 28

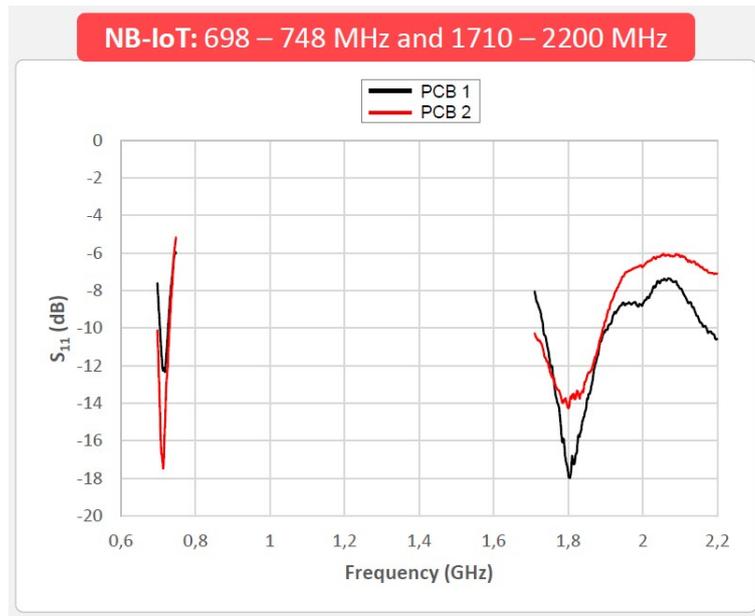
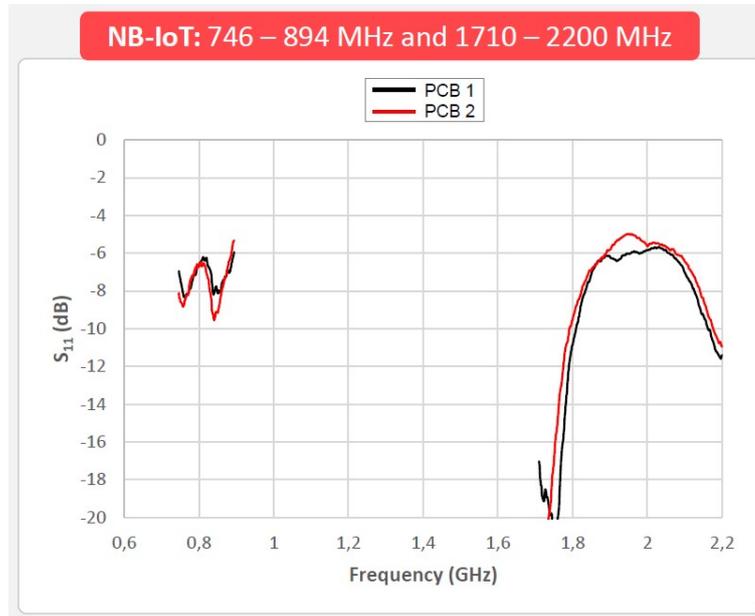
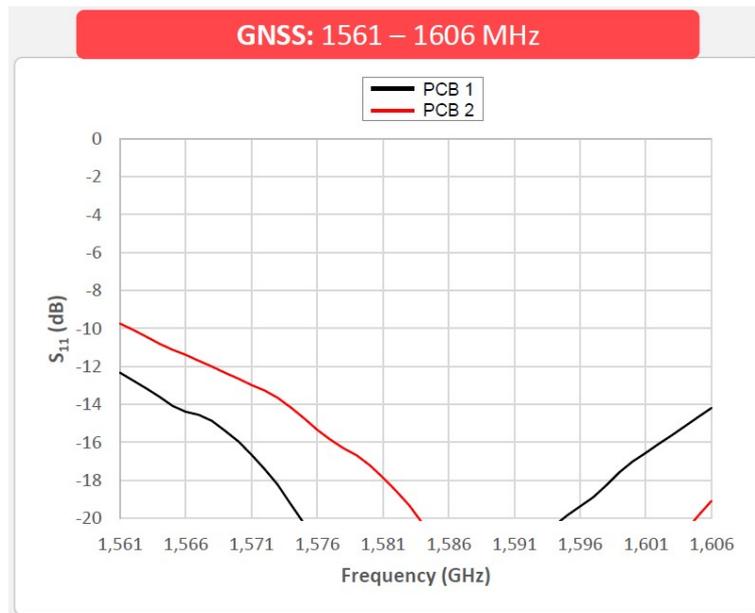


Figure 24. Return loss deviation for GNSS band



Here are the measurements related to the solution with the matching network components from Table 6. Matching network components (for bands 5, 13, 14, 26, 1, 4, 66):

Figure 25. Return loss deviation for the Bands 5, 13, 14, 26, 1, 4, 66

Figure 26. Return loss deviation for GNSS band


Here are the measurements related to the solution with the matching network components from Table 7. Matching network components (for bands 3, 8, 20, 5):

Figure 27. Return loss deviation for the bands 3, 8, 20

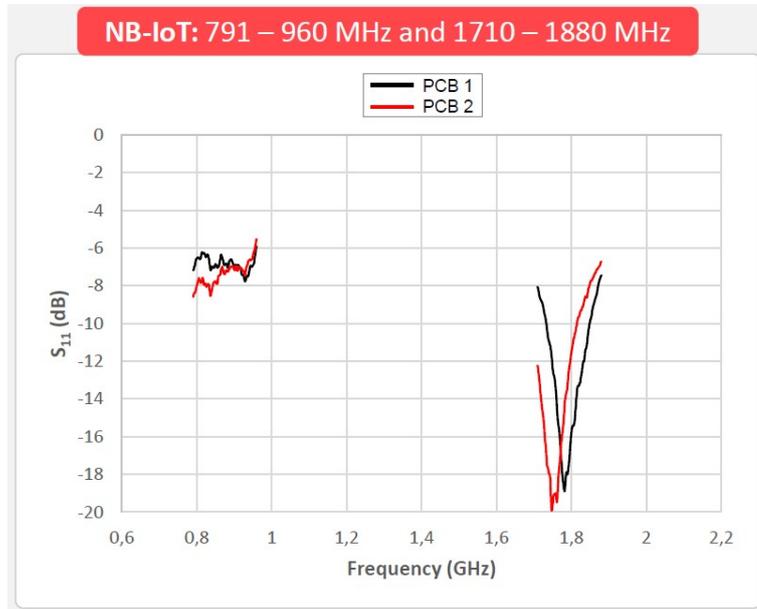
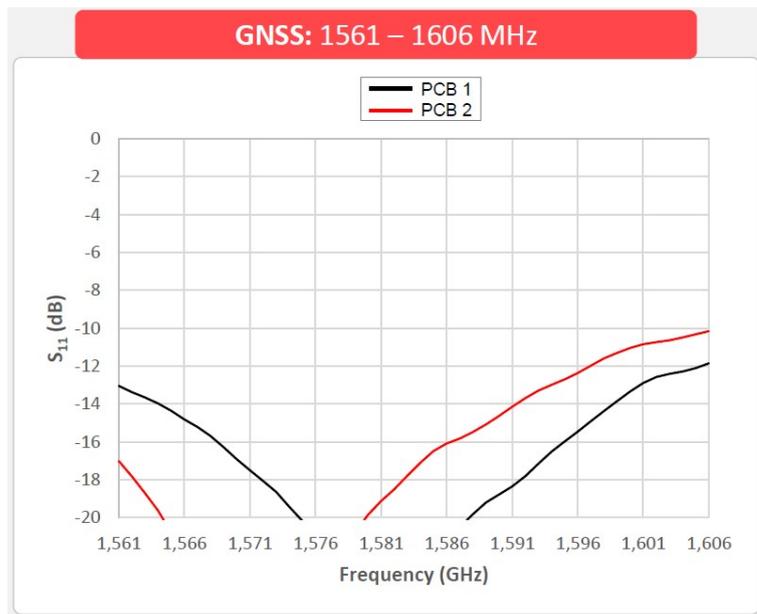


Figure 28. Return loss deviation for GNSS band



For all three solutions, no significant deviation has been observed.

8.5 Maximum gain

Here are the measurements related to the solution with the matching network components from Table 5. Matching network components (for bands 12 (85), 4, 2, 66, 28):

Figure 29. Maximum gain for the NB-IoT antenna

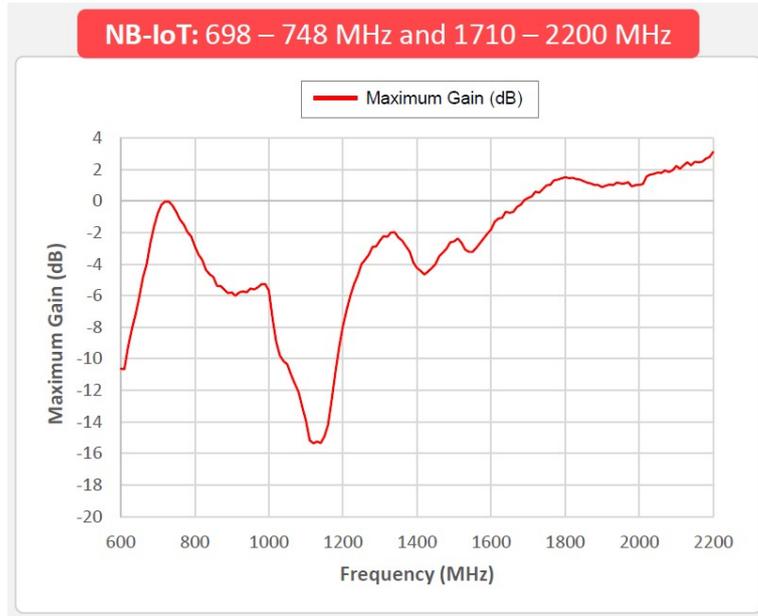


Figure 30. Maximum gain for the GNSS antenna



Here are the measurements related to the solution with the matching network components from Table 6. Matching network components (for bands 5, 13, 14, 26, 1, 4, 66):

Figure 31. Maximum gain for the NB-IoT antenna

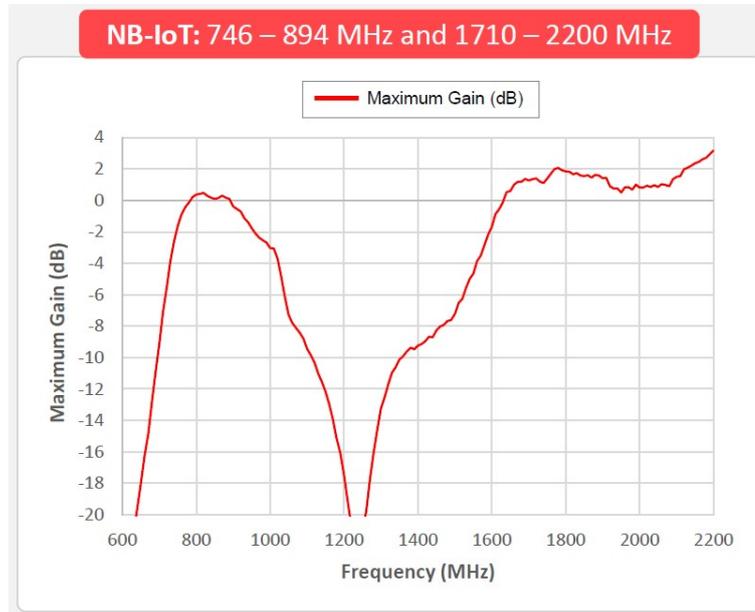
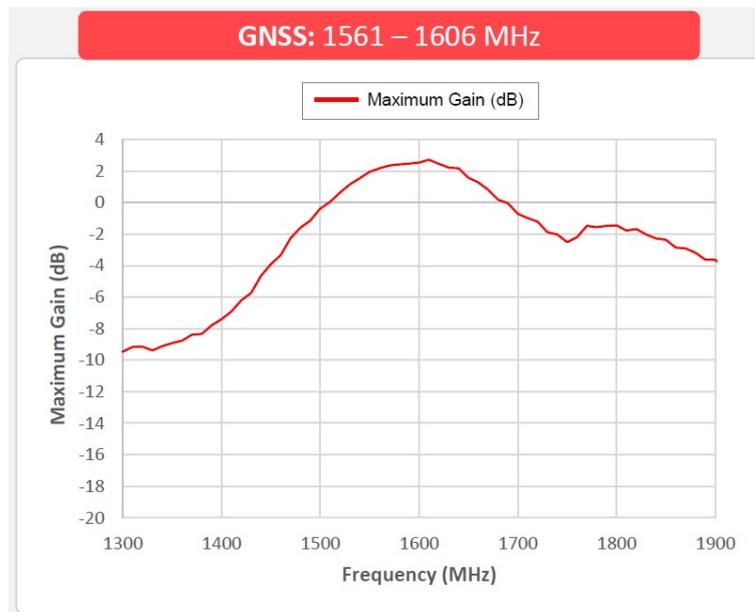


Figure 32. Maximum gain for the GNSS antenna



Here are the measurements related to the solution with the matching network components from Table 7. Matching network components (for bands 3, 8, 20, 5):

Figure 33. Maximum gain for the NB-IoT antenna

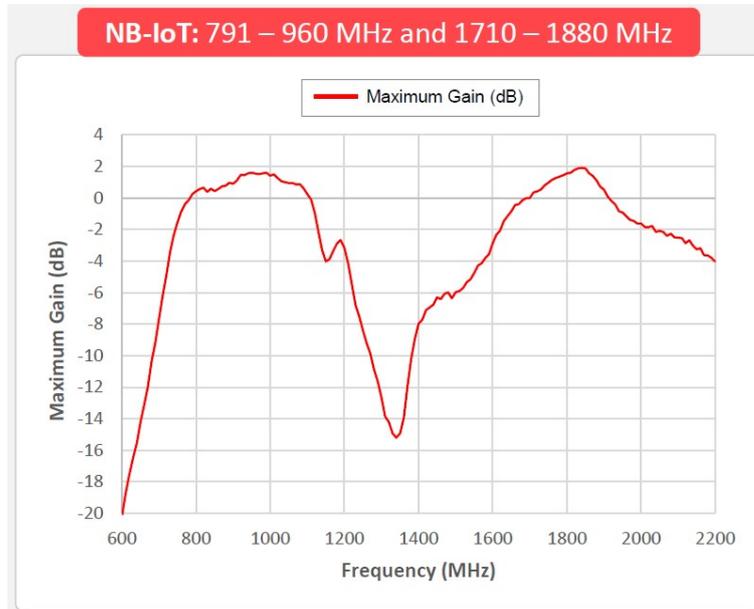
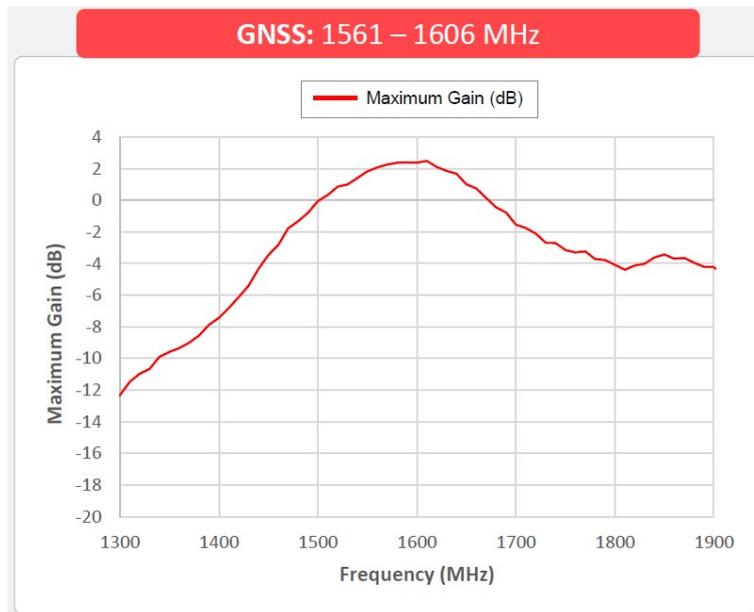


Figure 34. Maximum gain for the GNSS antenna



8.6 2D radiation pattern

The 2D radiation pattern graphs reported here show the gain at various angles for the vertical polarization. Here are the measurements related to the solution with the matching network components from [Table 5. Matching network components](#) (for bands 12 (85), 4, 2, 66, 28):

Figure 35. Axis for 2D radiation pattern

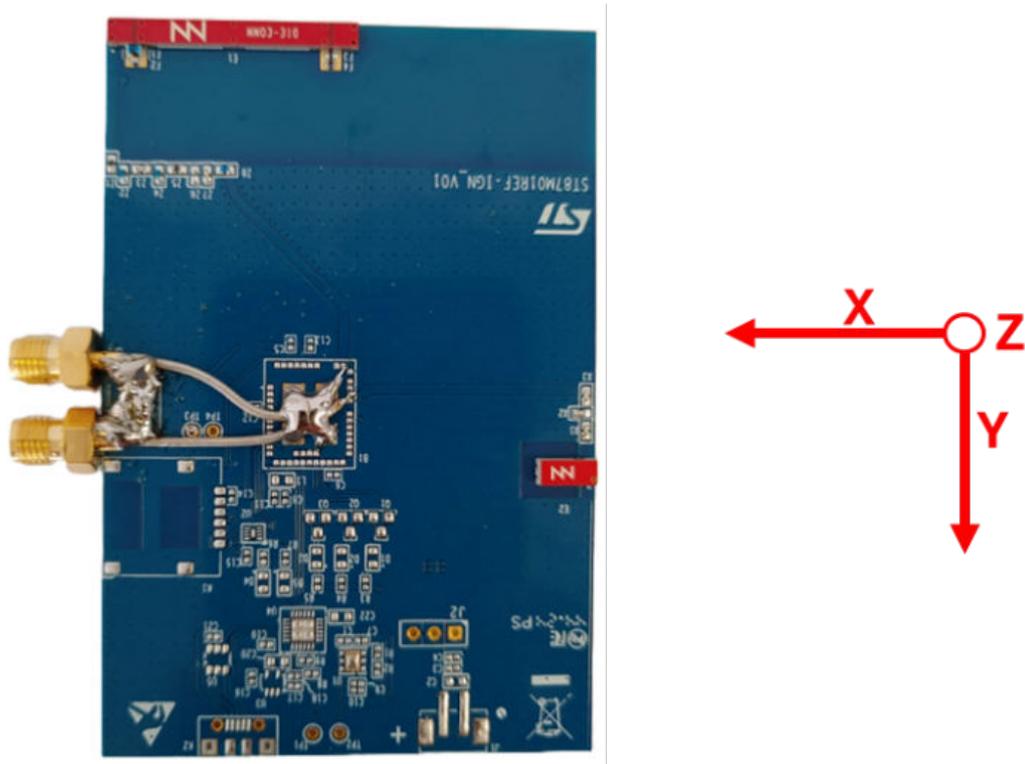
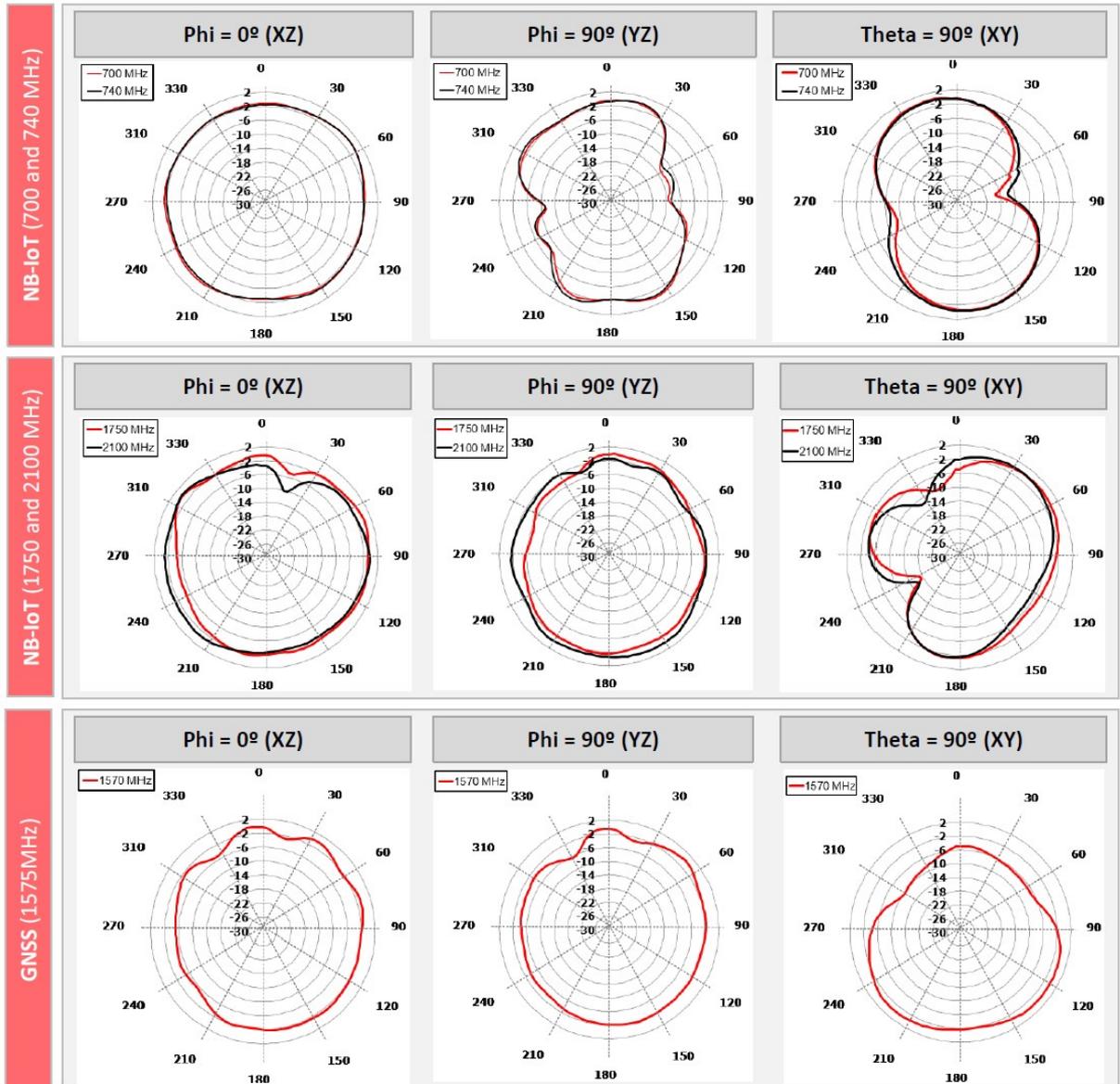
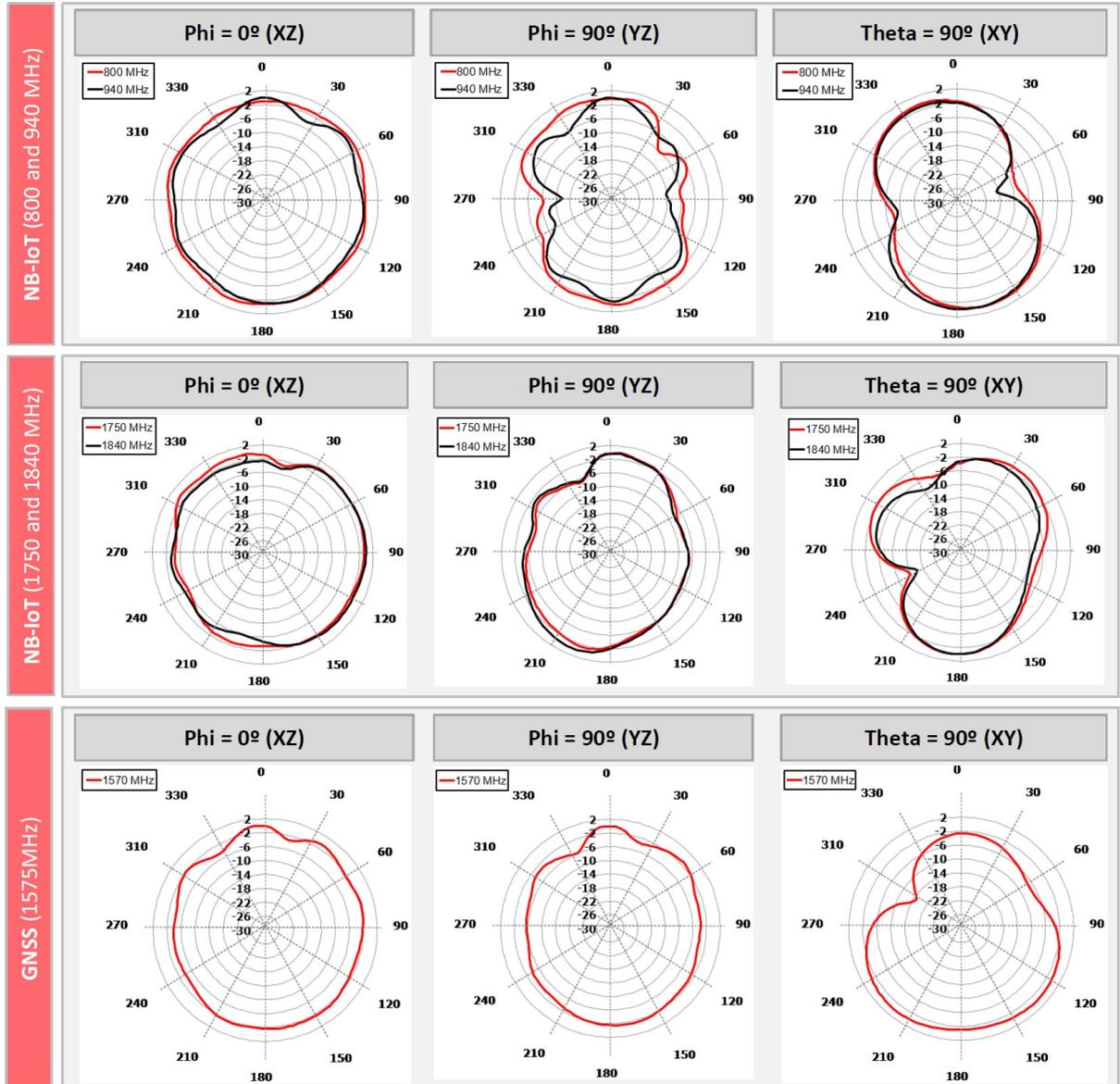


Figure 36. Radiation patterns for the NB-IoT and GNSS antennas

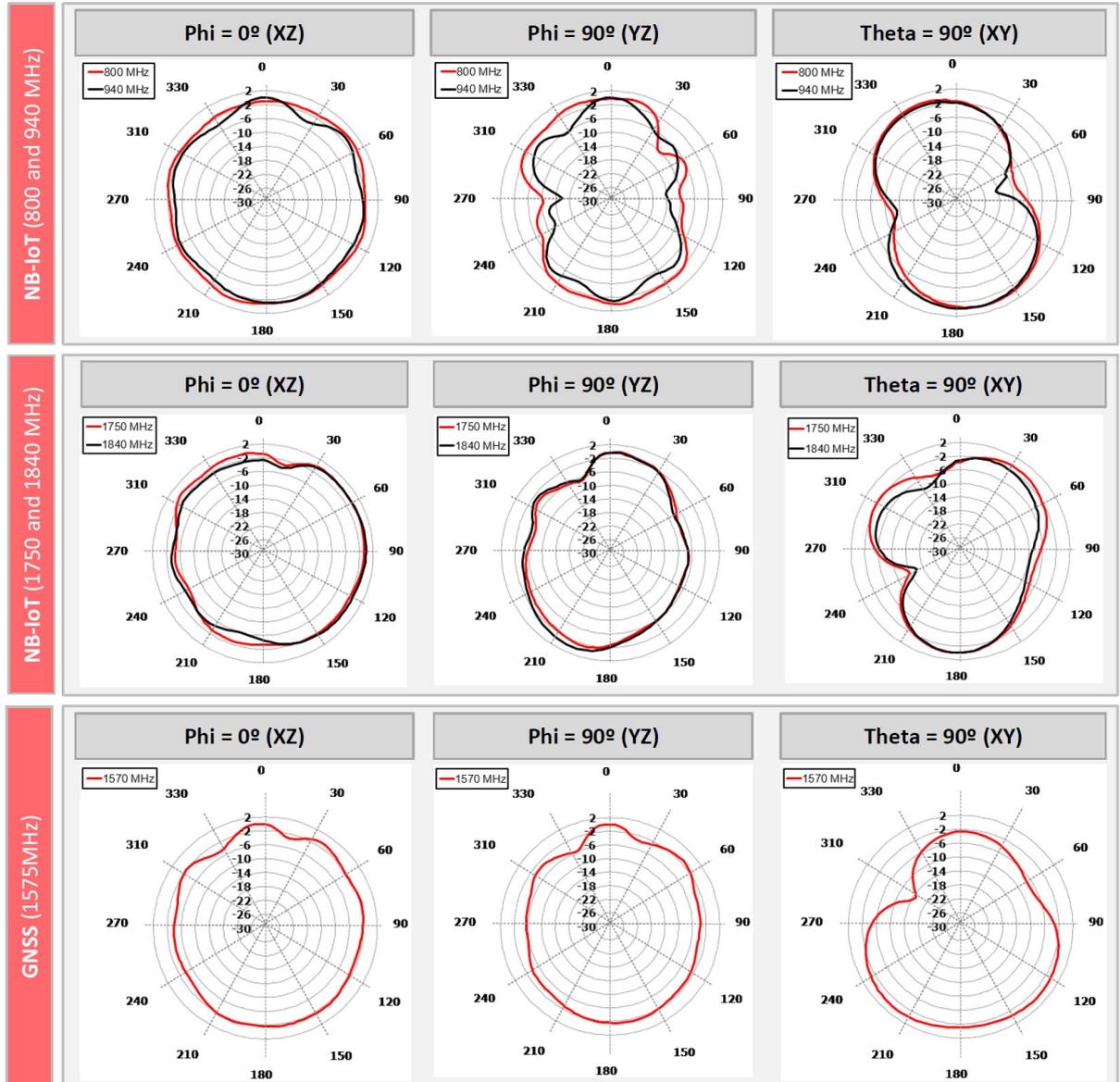


Here are the measurements related to the solution with the matching network components from Table 6. Matching network components (for bands 5, 13, 14, 26, 1, 4, 66):

Figure 37. Radiation patterns for the NB-IoT and GNSS antennas


Here are the measurements related to the solution with the matching network components from [Table 7](#). Matching network components (for bands 3, 8, 20, 5):

Figure 38. Radiation patterns for the NB-IoT and GNSS antennas



8.7 3D radiation pattern

Here are the 3D radiation patterns related to the solution with the matching network components from Table 5. Matching network components (for bands 12 (85), 4, 2, 66, 28) for three frequencies:

Figure 39. 3D radiation patterns @ 720 MHz

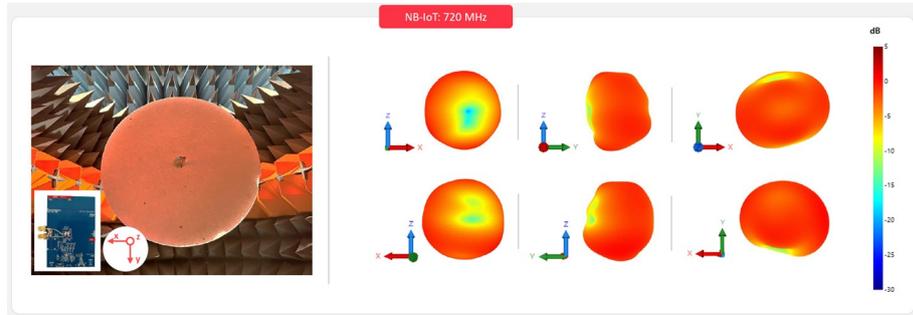


Figure 40. 3D radiation patterns @ 1800 MHz

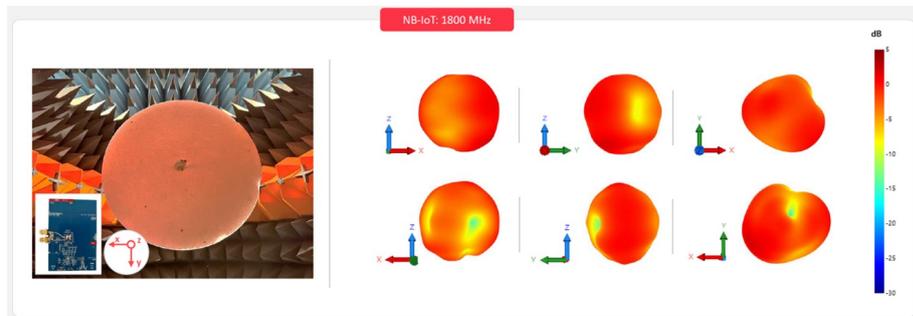
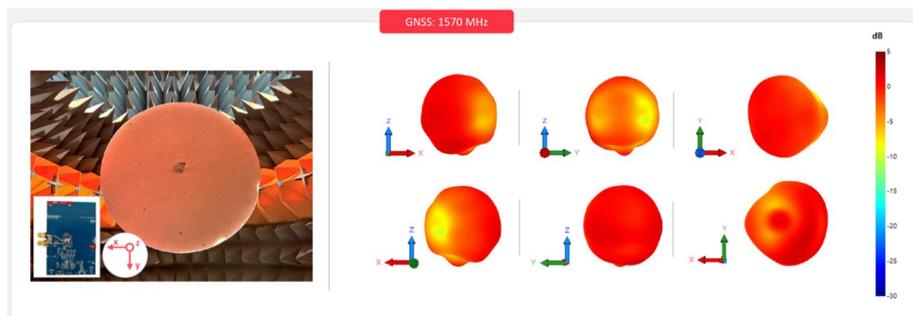


Figure 41. 3D radiation patterns @ 1570 MHz



9 Evaluation of the RF performances in active mode: TRP

The RF performances in active mode refers to the NB-IoT performance of the STDES-ST87M01IGN board when the ST87M01 module is communicating with a radio communication tester. In particular, the total radiated power (TRP) was measured for each solution across different channels.

9.1 TRP results

The following table shows the TRP measurements for solution 1 (board with the matching network components from Table 5. Matching network components (for bands 12 (85), 4, 2, 66, 28)), solution 2 (board with the matching network components from Table 6. Matching network components (for bands 5, 13, 14, 26, 1, 4, 66)) and solution 3 (board with the matching network components from Table 7. Matching network components (for bands 3, 8, 20, 5)):

Figure 42. TRP

Total Radiated Power (TRP)			
	Channel (MHz)	Measured TRP (dBm)	Expected TRP* min – max (dBm)
Solution 1	Band 28	703	18.8
		725.5	20.3
		747.9	20.3
<hr/>			
Solution 2	Band 1	1920	22.2
		1950	21.5
		1979.9	21.2
<hr/>			
Solution 3	Band 5	824	19.9
		836.5	20.1
		848.9	20.2
	Band 20	832	19.7
		847	20.0
		861.9	19.8
	Band 8	880	20.8
		897.5	20.8
		914.9	20.8
	Band 3	1710	21.4
		1747.5	21.7
		1784.9	22.1

*Expected TRP is calculated through total efficiency (passive measurements) and theoretical power injected by the ST87M01 module (+21 dBm min, +23 dBm max)

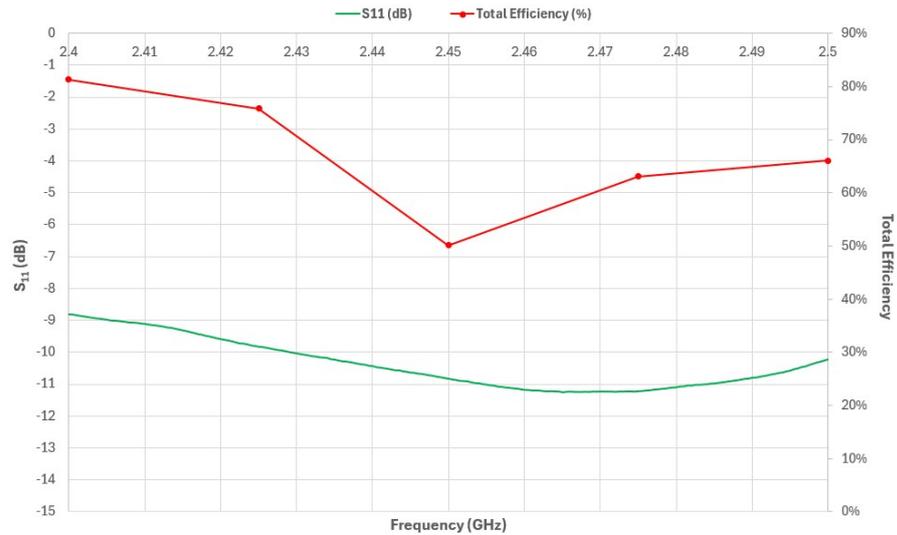
All measurements were performed for each covered NB-IoT band, at the lower, middle, and higher channels. The TRP results are aligned with the expected values.

10 Wi-Fi frequency range - RF performances

The NN03-310 Ignion chip antenna can also work at Wi-Fi frequencies. As usual, an appropriate matching network must be designed. For example, solution 1 (board with the matching network components from [Table 5. Matching network components \(for bands 12 \(85\), 4, 2, 66, 28\)](#)) already fits this.

Here are the return loss and antenna efficiency for the Wi-Fi frequency range of solution 1:

Figure 43. Return Loss and antenna efficiency for solution 1 - Wi-Fi frequency range



Appendix A Reference design warnings, restrictions and disclaimer

Important: *The reference design is not a complete product. It is intended exclusively for evaluation in laboratory/development environments by technically qualified electronics experts who are familiar with the dangers and application risks associated with handling electrical/mechanical components, systems and subsystems.*

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Revision history

Table 8. Document revision history

Date	Revision	Changes
17-Feb-2026	1	Initial release.

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