

IOT ONLINE COURSE

Developing low-cost & open-source IoT solutions

Step by Step Guide

D-GW-3: Antenna Tutorial for Gateway

Prof. Congduc Pham
<http://www.univ-pau.fr/~cpham>
Université de Pau, France



<http://diy.waziup.io>

WAZIUP IoT Courses

For users who wants to gain knowledge on IoT in a step-by-step lecture mode, we have defined the following courses:

- Fundamentals of IoT**
 - F-IOT-1a: What is IoT
 - Quick Introduction to IoT - WAZIUP
 - IoT and Big Data Platform - WAZIUP
 - Intel IoT -- What Does The Internet of Things Mean? - YouTube
 - Eureka -- Internet of Things (IoT) | What is IoT | How it Works? - YouTube
 - Geospatial IoT -- IoT- What is Internet of Things? - YouTube
 - IBM Think Academy -- How It Works: Internet of Things? - YouTube
 - F-IOT-1b: Introduction to Basic Electronics
 - Introduction To Basic Electronics - WAZIUP
 - Introduction To Basic Electronics - MakerSpaces
 - Basic Electronics - Instructables
 - Introducing physical sensors, part 1 - WAZIUP
 - Introducing physical sensors, part 2 - WAZIUP
 - F-IOT-2a: Understanding IoT
 - F-IOT-2b: Introduction to IoT
 - F-IOT-3: Introduction to IoT
 - F-IOT-4: WAZIUP Open Source IoT
- Prototyping and Testing: Getting started with WAZIUP Gateway**
 - D-GW-1: Building & Configuring a WAZIUP LoRa Gateway with Raspberry PI - WAZIUP
 - Quick overview of WAZIUP gateway - WAZIUP
 - Installing gateway software on SD card - WAZIUP
 - Connecting to Gateway and Basic Linux Commands - WAZIUP
 - Configuring Gateway and Setting up Internet Access - WAZIUP
 - D-GW-2: Building an Outdoor Gateway - WAZIUP
 - D-GW-3: Antenna Tutorial for Gateway - WAZIUP
 - D-GW-4: Gateway Web Admin Interface - WAZIUP
 - D-GW-5: Migrating & Using WaziGate distribution - WAZIUP
- Prototyping and Testing: Deployment Guidelines**
 - D-IOT-2: WAZIUP IoT and Gateway Deployment Guidelines - WAZIUP
- Prototyping and Testing: Introduction to WAZIUP IoT cloud Platform**
 - D-CLOUD-1: Introduction to WAZIUP cloud dashboard - WAZIUP
 - D-CLOUD-2: Create your app with WAZIUP - WAZIUP
- Advanced understanding**
 - A-IOT-1: LoRa & LoRaWAN explained - WAZIUP
 - A-IOT-2: LoRaWAN with WAZIUP - WAZIUP
 - A-CLOUD-1: WAZIUP cloud API reference - WAZIUP

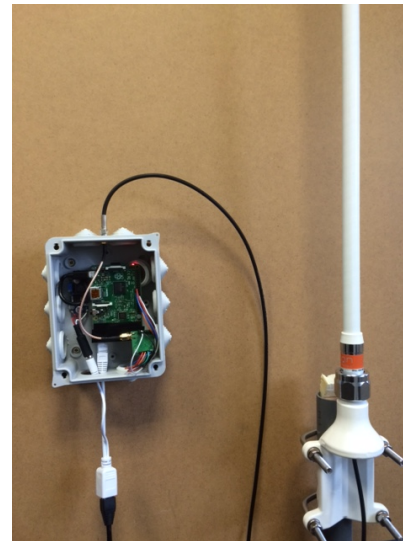
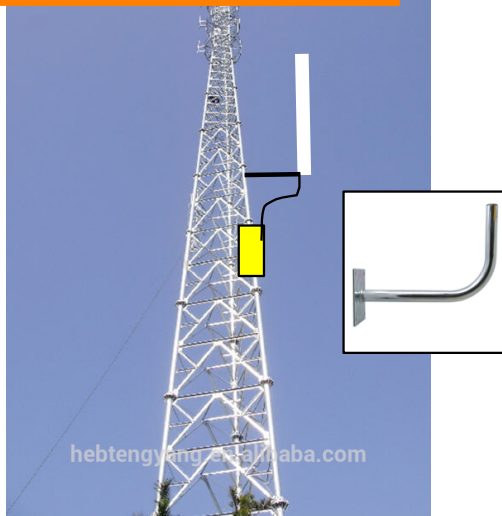
RF introduction

- ⦿ You may want to look at these introductory documents on radio transmission:
 - ⦿ RF essential by Jared Hofhiens (Digi)
 - ⦿ http://www.mouser.com/pdfdocs/RF_Essentials.pdf
 - ⦿ Maximizing range
 - ⦿ Application note XST-AN010a from Digi
 - ⦿ <http://ftp1.digi.com/support/images/XST-AN010a-MaximizingRange.pdf>
- ⦿ And update your knowledge on basic of radio transmission if needed.

Contents

- ⦿ We will show how to make a custom antenna cable for your gateway if you need to adapt the connectors of the cable to match those of the antenna or the radio module

Outdoor antenna & gateway



Outdoor antenna & indoor gateway

First, you should know that...

- ⦿ ... it is better to have the antenna directly connected to the radio module
 - ⦿ But higher gain antennas usually use N connectors
 - ⦿ But you want to put the gateway inside for simplicity
- ⦿ So, for the best reception conditions:
 - ⦿ avoid long cables, 10m is really a maximum
 - ⦿ take a high quality cable (e.g. less than 20dB attenuation every 100m) if you need more than 10m
 - ⦿ avoid additional extra adaptors between the antenna and the radio module
 - ⦿ If there are already some antenna on the mas, place the antennas at various height (50cm to 1m difference at least)



Cable

- ⦿ Antenna cables are usually coaxial cable with 50 Ohms impedance
- ⦿ There are lists of commonly found cable here:
 - ⦿ https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Coaxial_cable
 - ⦿ <http://amat-01.r-e-f.org/p13-les-coax.htm>
- ⦿ Attenuation increases with frequency
- ⦿ If possible, use low-loss or low attenuation cable
 - ⦿ « cheap » cable (e.g. RG174) can have attenuation above 90dB for 100m, so if you need 3m, it is already 2.7dB!
 - ⦿ Medium-quality cable (e.g. RG58) are about 45dB/100m. 3m->1.35dB
 - ⦿ High-quality cable can have 15dB/100m. 3m->0.45dB
- ⦿ tradeoff between price, quality and length: 3m is quite reasonable

Antenna connectors

- There are 2 main types of connectors for antenna: SMA connectors & N connectors
- Both use coaxial cable. Connection to a radio module is usually done with an SMA connector, while the N connector is rather used for the antenna part



SMA connectors

- ⦿ SMA connectors have 2 versions, « normal » and Reverse (RP). In each version, there are genders: male or female.
- ⦿ You cannot mix version! Even if you can screw the Male RP-SMA to the Female SMA, you see that the signal pin is not connected!



SMA Male



SMA Female



RP-SMA Male



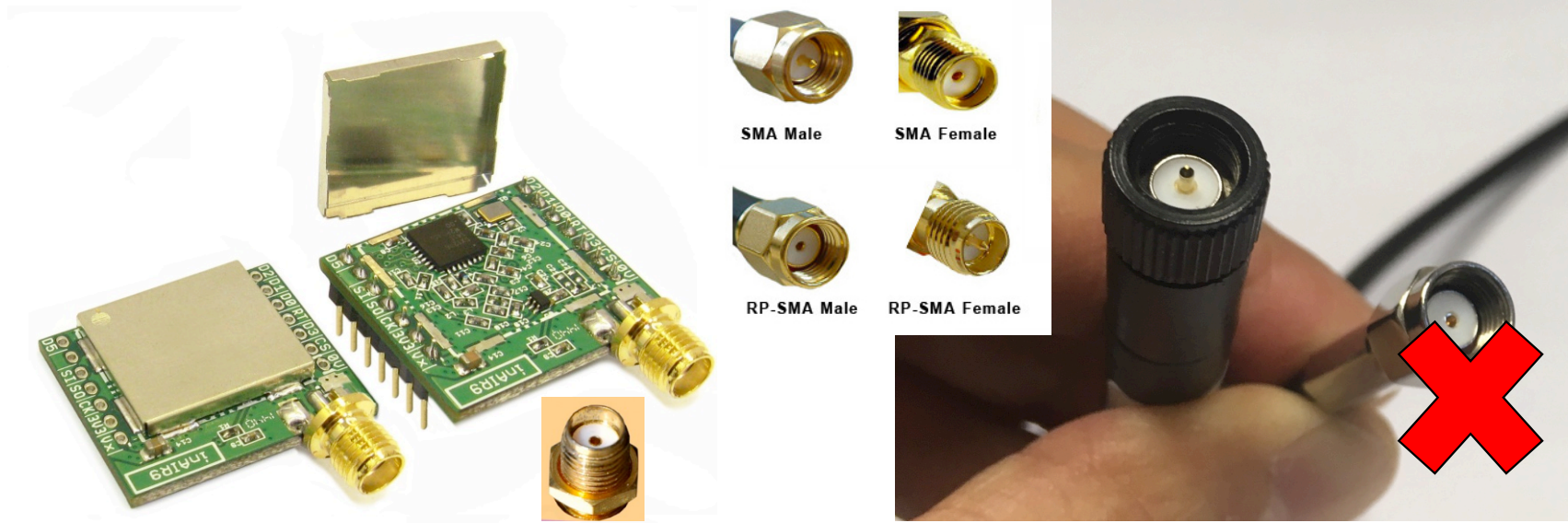
RP-SMA Female

N connectors

- ⦿ N connectors are often use for connecting the cable to a bigger antenna part



Verify your SMA version & gender



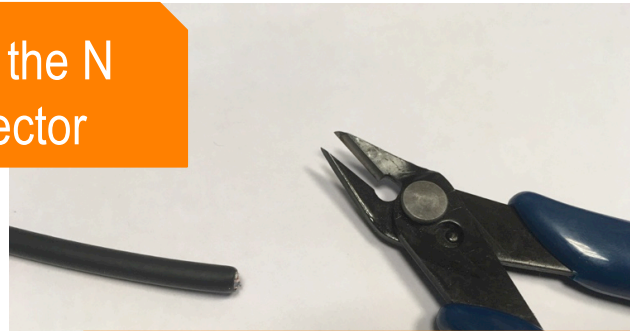
Depending on your radio module, you need a specific version of the SMA connector. For instance, the inAir9 from Modtronix is in female SMA so you need for the antenna a male SMA. The original antenna shipped with the radio module is in male SMA. So if you have an RP male SMA at your cable end you have to change it.

EX1: N connector ok, change SMA side

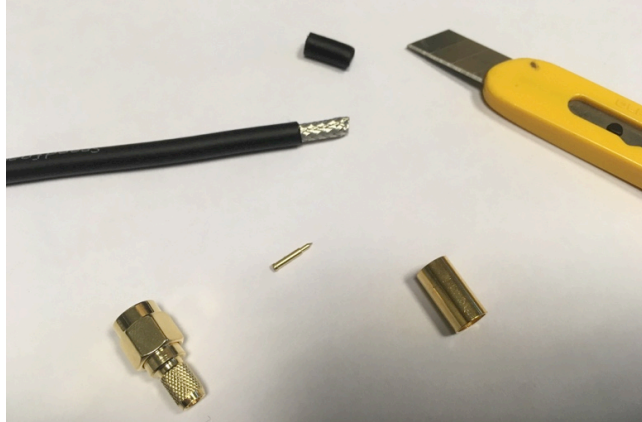


Keep the N connector

Your original cable (here Speedfoam 195) with the male RP-SMA connector to change



Cut the cable to have about 2m from the N connector that you want to keep!

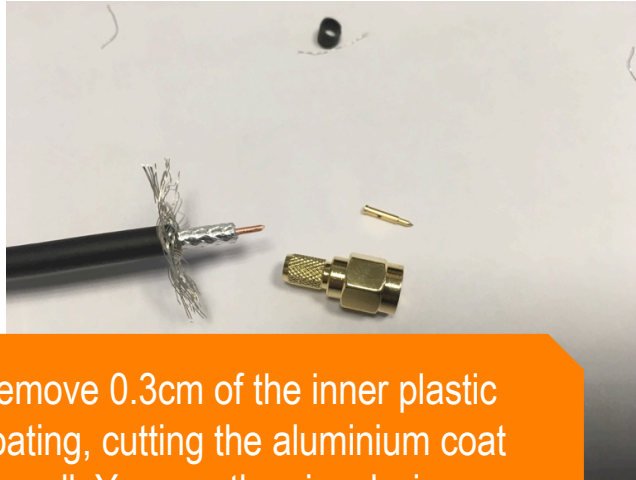


Remove about 1.3cm of the plastic coating

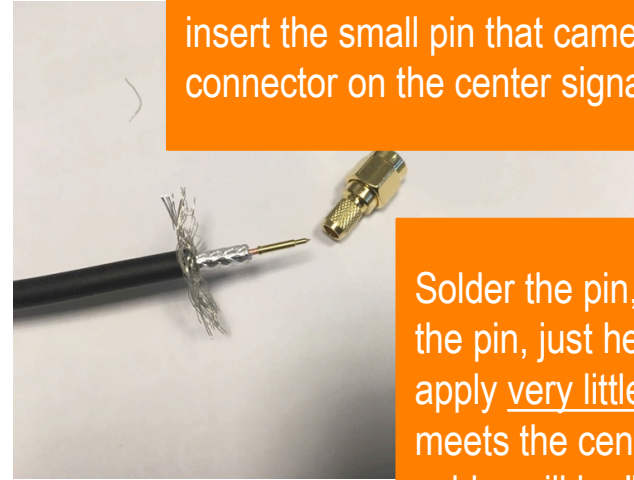


Don't forget to place the metal sleeve first, before folding back the woven metallic braid. Leave the aluminium coat in place if there any.

Change SMA side, con't



Remove 0.3cm of the inner plastic coating, cutting the aluminium coat as well. You see the signal wire

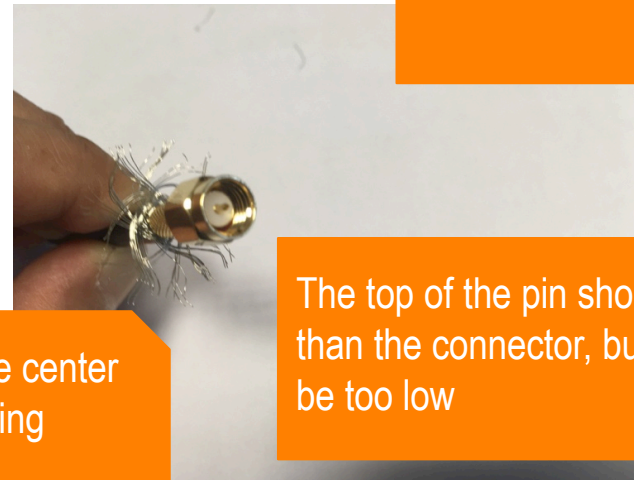


insert the small pin that came with the connector on the center signal wire

Solder the pin, there is a tiny hole in the pin, just heat up the pin and apply very little solder where the pin meets the center conductor...the solder will be "sucked in"

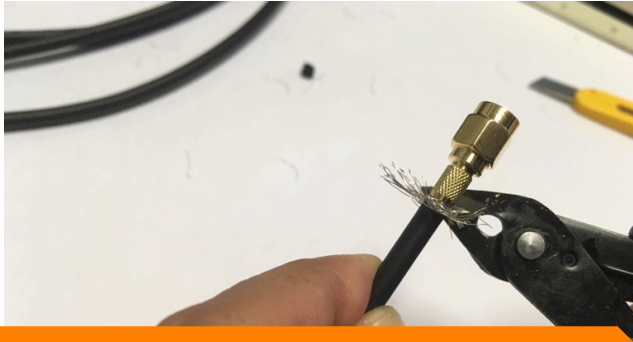


Insert the SMA connector, the pin goes in the center hole. Normally if you removed 1.3cm of coating plastic, it should fit just fine

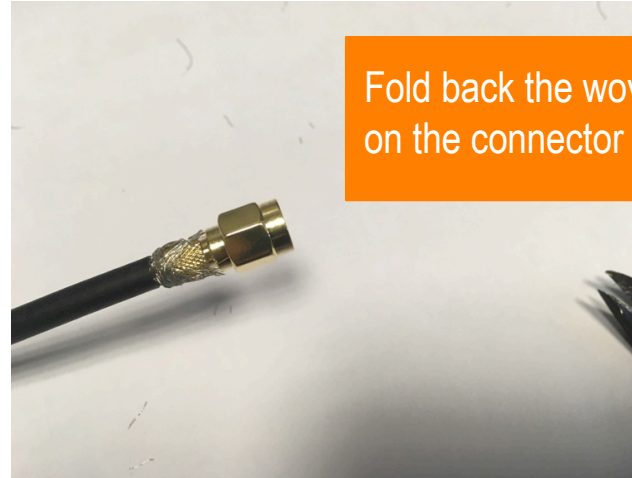


The top of the pin should not be "higher" than the connector, but also should not be too low

Change SMA side, con't



Cut about 4mm to 5mm of the woven metallic braid to make them shorter



Fold back the woven metallic braid on the connector



slide the sleeve so the braid is being "stuck" between the connector and the sleeve, making good contact



trim any shielding wire that may come out of the sleeve at the end

Then use a crimper tool, see next slide

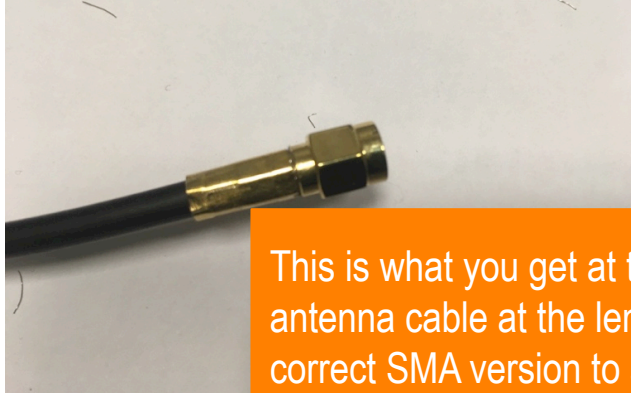
Change SMA side, con't



the crimper will squeeze the sleeve on the connector, start first at the end close to the connector. Be careful to not push the connector. Here we use the .213 hexa hole



Repeat the operation several time along the metal sleeve so that the entire sleeve is crimped, turning the cable to crimp at various places



This is what you get at the end. Now you have a custom antenna cable at the length that you need and with the correct SMA version to avoid using adaptors.

It is highly advised to test continuity of the center connector at both side and discontinuity of the center pin with the connector body



Other tutorials



- ① <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=yFEzE1H9kgQ>
- ① <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=-ecWChhWTj4>
- ① Warning: you have to adapt these tutorials to the hardware part or model that you actually have

EX2: you need to put an N connector

- ⦿ Carefully choose the N connector. Take one where the pin (male or female) can be removed to be soldered to ensure maximum contact for better reception quality
- ⦿ Here is a sample of the male version that will be used in this tutorial



Change N connector side, con't



As previously, remove the outer plastic coating and then the inner plastic coating. It may depend on your N connector model but this time cut the inner plastic coating very close to the woven metallic braid that should be folded back.

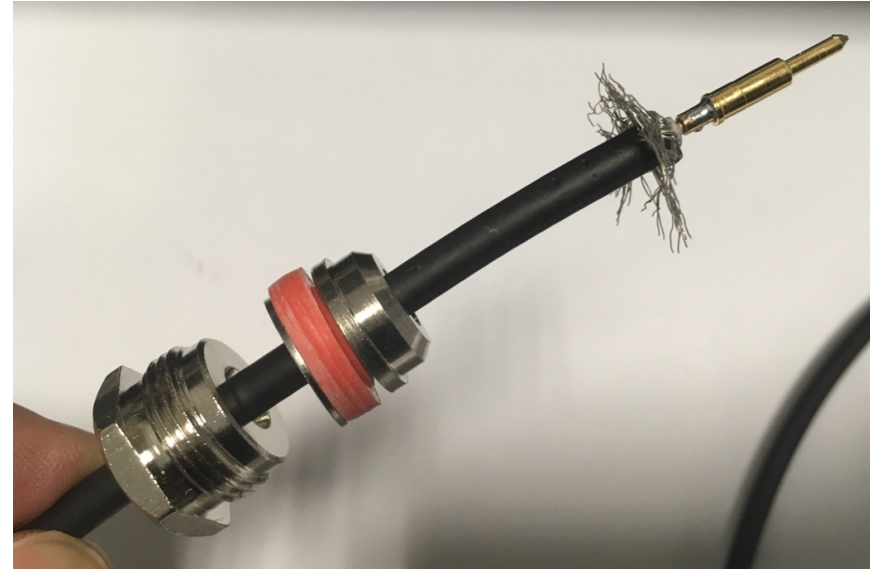


Look for the required length for the signal wire (mark where the pin stops). Here, it is about 5mm. Cut the signal wire to that length and the pin should now arrive very close to the coating. Be sure to not make any contact between the pin and the braid.

Change N connector side, con't

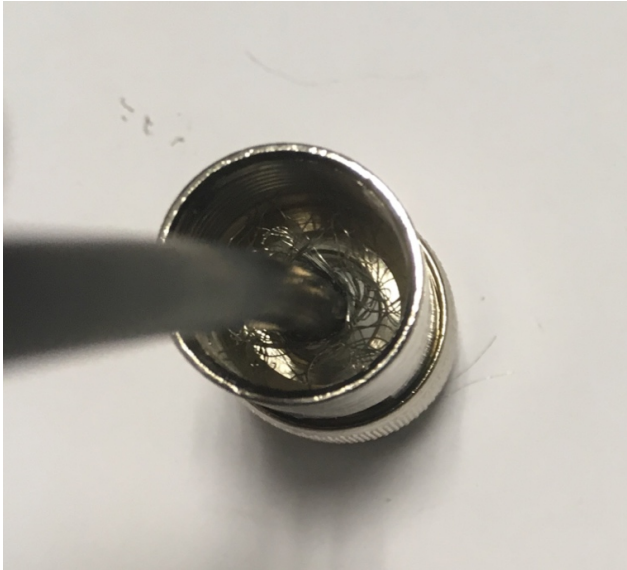


Here again, solder the pin, there is a tiny hole in the pin, just heat up the pin and apply very little solder close to the hole. The solder will be "sucked in". As the pin is very close to the braid, avoid applying solder where the pin stops, apply close to the hole.



This is what you have now, remember to pass all the screwing parts in the cable. The first element is usually a cone that will press the shielding wires to an inner cone in the connector.

Change N connector side, con't



Insert the pin in the center hole until it stops by itself. Normally the braid wires should arrive right to the inner cone.



Screw firmly so that the shielding wires are pressed against the inner cone, making contact with the metal body of the connector..



Change N connector side, con't



At the end, we have a nice cable at the right length with the correct connector for the antenna and the radio module, without any intermediate adaptors.



Other tutorials



- ① https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=cAV_xhP3FNA
- ① <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=WLzDsR31nws>
- ① <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=AuqnCJByj78>
- ① Warning: you have to adapt these tutorials to the hardware part or model that you actually have