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CONSMA024-G SMA Jack PCB Cutout Edge Mount Connector

Operating from 0 GHz to 18 GHz, the CONSMA024-G provides high performance and reliability in a small package. Mounting in a cutout/notch in a printed circuit board (PCB) and available in tape and reel packaging, the CONSMA024-G is more compact than standard board edge mount connectors and is compatible with pick and place machines for high volume manufacturing. Additionally, all Linx connectors meet RoHS lead free standards and are tested to meet requirements for corrosion resistance, vibration, mechanical and thermal shock.



Features

- 0 to 18 GHz operation
- SMA jack (female socket) connection
 - Gold plated brass connector body
 - Gold plated phosphor bronze center contact
- Direct surface-mount PCB attachment
- Reflow- or hand-solder assembly

Electrical Specifications

Impedance	50 Ω	
Frequency Range	0 to 18 GHz	
Insulation Resistance	5000 MΩ min.	
Voltage Rating	750 V RMS	
Contact Resistance	Center: $\leq 2.0 \text{ m}\Omega$ Outer: $\leq 2.0 \text{ m}\Omega$	
Insertion Loss (dB max)	-0.42 @ 6 GHz	
VSWR (max)	1.15 @ 6 GHz	

Ordering Information

Part Number	Description
CONSMA024-G	SMA jack (female socket), PCB cutout edge mount connector in trays (100 per tray)
CONSMA024-G-T	SMA jack (female socket), PCB cutout edge mount connector in tape and reel (500 per reel)

Available from Linx Technologies and select distributors and representatives.

Product Dimensions





Connector Components

	CONSMA024-G		
Connector Part	Material	Finish	
Connector Body	Brass	Gold	
Center Contact	Phosphor Bronze	Gold	
Insulator	PTFE	—	

Recommended Footprint

Figure 2 shows the recommended PCB footprint and PCB cutout dimensions.





Mechanical Specifications

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	CONSMA024-G	
Mounting Type	PCB Board Edge	
Fastening Type	1/4"-36 UNS-2A threaded coupling	
Interface in Accordance with	MIL-STD-348A	
Recommended Torque	0.57 N m (5.0 in lbs)	
Coupling Nut Retention	60 lbs. min.	
Connector Durability	500 cycles min.	
Weight	3.2 g (0.11 oz)	



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Connector Performance

Table 1 shows insertion loss and VSWR values for the CONSMA024-G connector at commonly used frequencies.

Insertion loss is the loss of signal power (gain) resulting from the insertion of a device in a transmission line. VSWR describes how efficiently power is transmitted through the connector. A lower VSWR value indicates better performance at a given frequency.

Table 1. Insertion Loss and VSWR for the CONSMA024-G Conne
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Band	Low-Band Cellular/ ISM/LPWA	Midband Cellular/ GNSS	WiFi/ISM	WiFi 6
Frequency Range	400 MHz to 960 MHz	1.1 GHz to 5 GHz	2.4 GHz	5 GHz to 7.125 GHz
Insertion Loss (dB max)	-0.07	-0.35	-0.17	-0.51
VSWR (max)	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.3

Environmental Specifications

MIL-STD/Method/Test Condition		
Corrosion (Salt spray) MIL-STD-202 Method 101 test condition B		
Thermal Shock MIL-STD-202 Method 107 test condition B		
Vibration	MIL-STD-202 Method 204 test condition D	
Mechanical Shock	MIL-STD-202 Method 213 test condition I	
Temperature Range	-55 °C to +155 ° C	
Environmental Compliance	RoHS	

Reflow Solder Profile

Figure 3 shows the time and temperature data for reflow soldering the connector to a PCB.





Figure 3. Recommended Reflow Solder Profile

Packaging Information

Figure 4 shows the tape dimensions for the CONSMA024-G-T connector. The reel specifications are provided in Figure 5.



Figure 4. Tape Specifications for the CONSMA024-G-T Connector



Reel Dimensions		
Symbol	Qty	Unit
QTY per reel	500	pcs
Tape width	24.00	mm
Α	Ø 330 ±1	mm
В	Ø 100 ±0.5	mm
С	Ø 13.00 ±0.2	mm
E	2.2 ± 0.5	mm
W	24 ±0.5	mm
W1	28.4 ±0.2	mm

Figure 5. Reel Specifications for the CONSMA024-G-T Connector



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Connector & Adapter Definitions and Useful Formulas

VSWR - Voltage Standing Wave Ratio. VSWR is a unitless ratio that describes how efficiently power is transmitted through the connector. A lower VSWR value indicates better performance at a given frequency. VSWR is easily derived from Return Loss.

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

Insertion Loss - The loss of signal power (gain) resulting from the insertion of a device in a transmission line. Insertion loss can be derived from the power transmitted to the load before the insertion of the component P_{T} and the power transmitted to the load after the insertion of the component P_{R} .

Insertion Loss (dB) =
$$10 \log_{10} \frac{P_T}{P_R}$$



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