

YORKIE-PRO

User manual version 1.9



Table of Contents

Included in the box.....	2
Unit Charging and Runtime.....	2
Main Measurement.....	3
Yorkie-Pro Navigation Tree.....	4
Features and Navigation.....	5
Data Logging.....	5
Main Menu.....	5
Data Snapshot.....	5
Battery Status.....	5
Cellular Measurements.....	6
Cellular Direction Finding.....	6
Wi-Fi Measurements.....	7
Wi-Fi Direction Finding.....	8
Bluetooth/Bluetooth Low Energy Measurements.....	9
About Bluetooth.....	10
Bluetooth/Bluetooth Low Energy Direction Finding.....	10
Bluetooth/BLE Device Spoofing.....	11
Bluetooth/BLE Frequency Analyzer.....	11
About BLE Personal Trackers.....	12
Locating BLE Personal Trackers.....	14
Frequency Analysis.....	15
Main Menu.....	16
Vibrating Alert.....	16
Audible Alert.....	16
RF Scan Persistence.....	16
GPS Status.....	16
Battery Status.....	17
Select Country.....	17
Unit Information.....	18
Data Logging.....	18
Dual Band Directional Patch Antenna Specifications.....	19
Low Pim Directional Antenna Specifications.....	21
Omni Directional Ultra Wideband Paddle Antenna Specifications.....	24
Omni Directional 2.4/5.8 GHz Antenna Specifications.....	29
GPS Antenna Setup Tips and Specifications.....	31
GPS Receiver Data Sheet.....	

Yorkie-Pro ships inside its own rugged Pelican carrying case along with all accessories to get you going right away.

Included in box:

Pelican hard carrying/shipping case with space for accessories

Yorkie-Pro unit

charging base

AC power adapter with 110V AC power cable

USB-A to USB Mini 6' cable

2.4 / 5.8 GHz Wi-Fi/BT/BLE SMA omni-directional antenna

650-3000 MHz CW SMA omni-directional antenna

4.9-5.9 GHz CW SMA omni-directional antenna

2.4 / 5.8 GHz Wi-Fi/BT/BLE SMA directional patch antenna with 18" cable

650-3000 MHz CW SMA directional antenna including 18" cable

Before you start, completely charge up your Yorkie-Pro using the supplied AC/DC transformer and charging base. Note that the mini-USB port is for BVS factory use unless specified by your authorized BVS sales engineer or reseller.

Power up your Yorkie-Pro using the white, round button on the front of the unit just below the screen. The unit will immediately begin scanning but allow at least one minute after all antennae are attached for complete measurements of all nearby wireless energy.

You may power down Yorkie-Pro at any time by simply holding in the same round, white button for a few seconds and you see the screen power back down.

UNIT CHARGING and RUNTIME

Yorkie-Pro takes approximately 5 hours to charge fully when using the supplied charging cradle. Yorkie-Pro runtime is approximately 6 hours assuming a full charge on a full charge/discharge cycle. All battery performance degrades over time but if your typical Yorkie-Pro runtime is noticeably lower than 6 hours, you may need to discharge and recharge your Yorkie-Pro fully. Please consult with BVS support for full details on this procedure.



MAIN MEASUREMENT

This is the first and main Yorkie-Pro measurement screen users will see allowing a quick glance of all wireless activity. In this screen, independent thresholds can be set for cellular and Wi-Fi bands. Users can also drill down to one or all lists of all detected devices. Logging data, data snapshots and main menus can all be accessed from here too. A frequency and time domain analysis screen can only be accessed from here.

Top 6 strongest cellular frequencies are listed by channel number. Use UP/DOWN arrows to adjust threshold. Red signal strength bars indicate level above threshold and will trigger vibrating alerts depending upon alert settings. 'US' indicates United States cellular bands will only be detected. Yorkie-Pro ships from the factory with country's RF bands as indicated by the customer but you can change to your country of choice in the Main Menu settings. Please consult with BVS sales or support staff to verify that your unit can support your country before purchasing and also before you attempt to change the country in the MAIN MENU.

Displays entire 2.4 GHz Wi-Fi 14 channel band. Use UP/DOWN arrows to adjust threshold. Red signal strength bars indicate level above threshold and will trigger vibrating alerts depending upon alert settings.

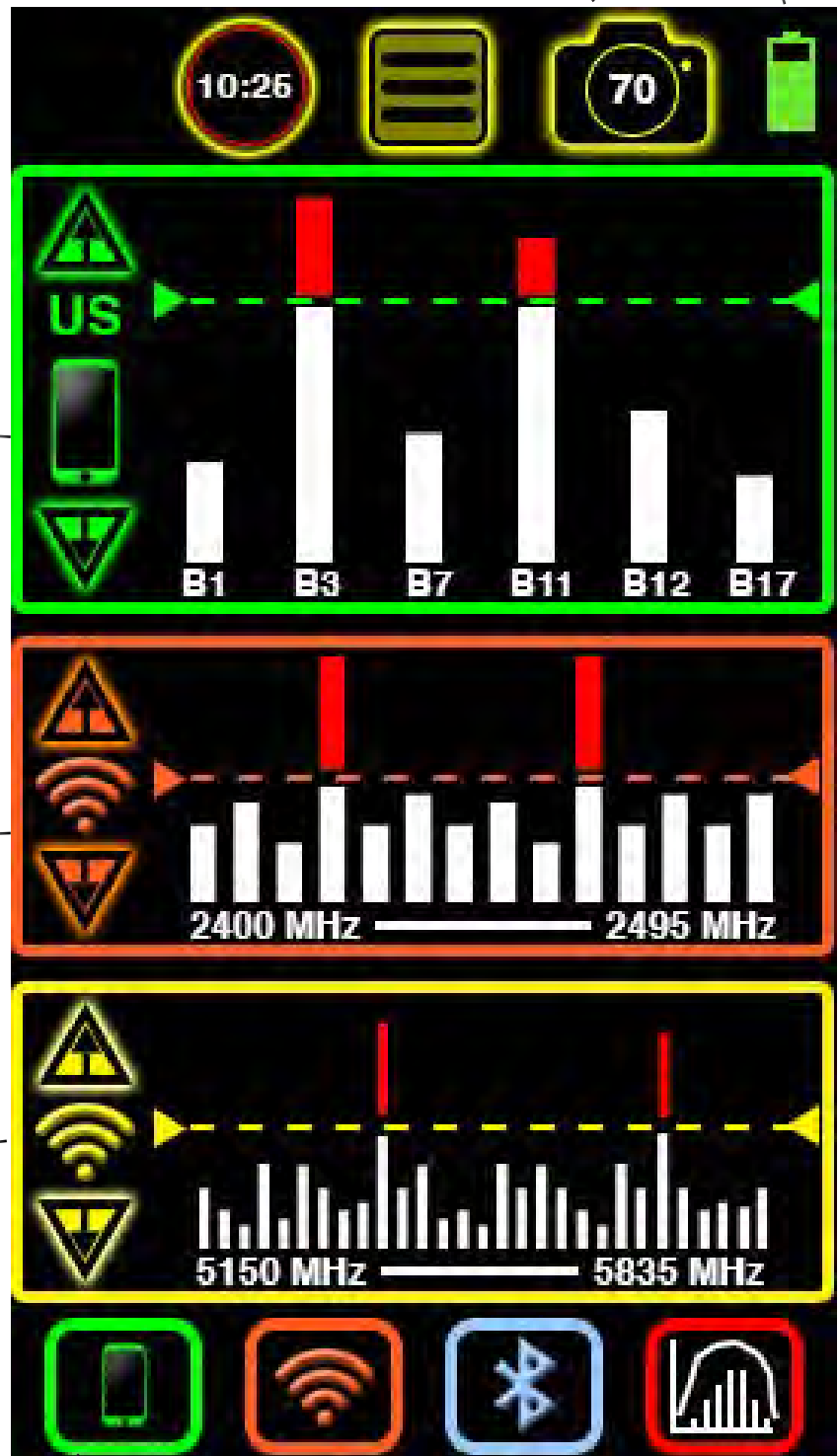
Displays entire 5 GHz Wi-Fi band. Use UP/DOWN arrows to adjust threshold. Red signal strength bars indicate level above threshold and will trigger vibrating alerts depending upon alert settings.

Records all data shown on screen for export and review onto PC

Navigates to Main Menu for all settings.

Saves a single data snapshot and time-stamps for export and review onto PC.

Battery level indicator. Navigate to battery settings in main menu for more info.



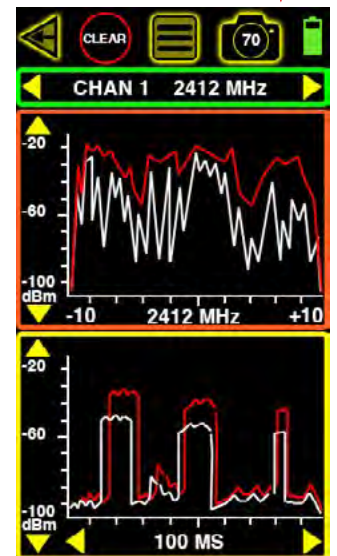
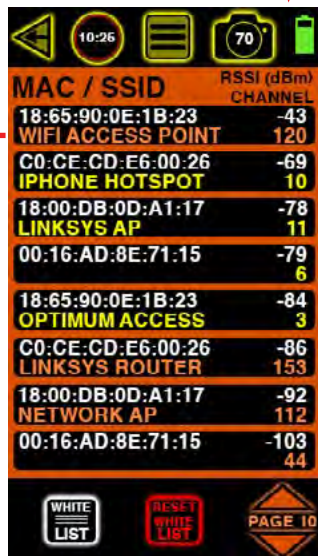
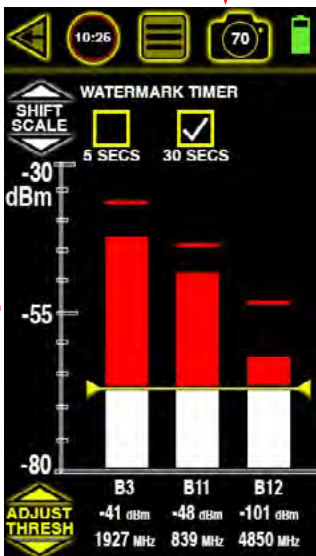
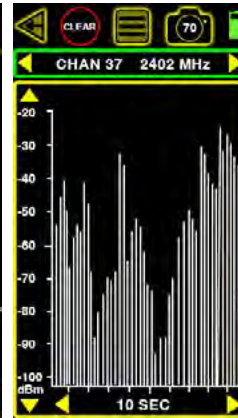
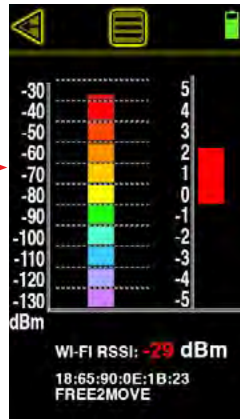
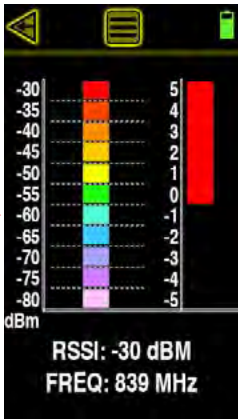
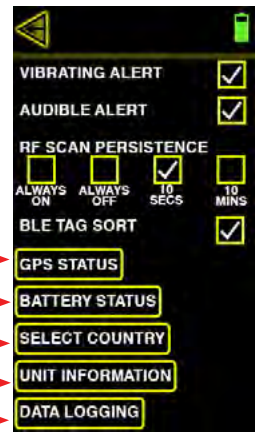
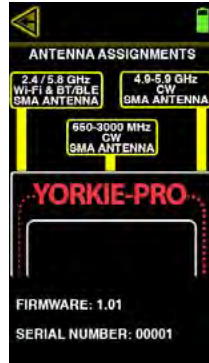
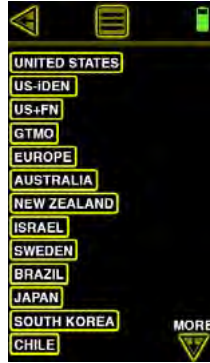
Push this button to access cellular band and compare top 3 strongest signals received.

Push this button to access a list of all Wi-Fi access points by signal strength and more information.

Push this button to access a list of all Bluetooth and BLE (Bluetooth Low Energy) devices by signal strength and more information.

Push this button to access the frequency analyzer screen which displays frequency and time domain graphs in 2.4 GHz band only.

Yorkie-Pro Navigation Tree



FEATURES & NAVIGATION

BACK ARROW

Use this arrow usually located on the upper left of the screen to navigate back to the previous screen. If it does not appear, then there is no previous screen.



DATA LOGGING

Touch this icon to begin logging data. The icon flashes to indicate measurements currently being seen on screen are also being recorded to the unit's internal flash storage. All data logs are time stamped using the Yorkie-Pro's internal GPS for precise time and positioning. Simply touch the icon again to stop data logging.



Internal storage allows for 5 unique data logging sessions at approximately 13MB per log file. Depending upon the screen being logged, the resulting data can be logged for a range of time. Use the countdown timer as an estimate for your security surveys. This data can then be downloaded from Yorkie-Pro to a PC for further analysis in any standard spreadsheet application. Check with your BVS sales or support representative for more information.

MAIN MENU

Touch this menu icon to enter the MAIN MENU settings from any screen. If you do not see this icon at the top of the screen, you are already in the MAIN MENU. Continue further into this user manual for a detailed breakdown of all settings.



DATA SNAPSHOT

Touch this camera icon to take a quick data snapshot of the on-screen data at anytime. Note: this does not take a screen image but rather it captures all visible measurements into a data snapshot. Yorkie-Pro can store up to 70 data snapshots internally.



This allows for convenient data points that can easily be integrated into a spreadsheet or report. All snapshots are time stamped using the Yorkie-Pro's internal GPS for precise time and positioning. These snapshots can then be downloaded from Yorkie-Pro to a PC for further analysis in any standard spreadsheet application.

BATTERY STATUS

This battery icon indicates the unit's remaining power at a glance. For estimated runtime and battery details, choose BATTERY STATUS in the MAIN MENU.



CELLULAR MEASUREMENTS

This screen displays the 3 highest cellular signal strength measurements in dBm, frequency and cellular channel allocation from moment to moment. This means that the top 3 strongest signals displayed can quickly change if any newer, stronger cellular signals are then detected. This allows users to dynamically sweep the area for the strongest (usually the closest too) signals in real time.

Choose SHIFT SCALE to dynamically shift the dBm measurement scale between 0 dBm to -50 dBm and -40 dBm to -90 dBm. SCALE SHIFT allows users to effectively “zoom in” or “zoom out” on signals that are too visibly low or too high respectively.

The threshold is also adjustable allowing for vibrating alerts when any one or all of the signals break that threshold. When a vertical signal strength measurement bar is greater than the threshold setting, the area above the threshold turns red. Touch the up or down ADJUST THRESH arrows to adjust the threshold. Lowering the threshold (touching down arrow) is useful for detecting and alerting users to lower strength measurements. Raising the threshold (touching up arrow) is useful for detecting and alerting users to higher strength measurements.

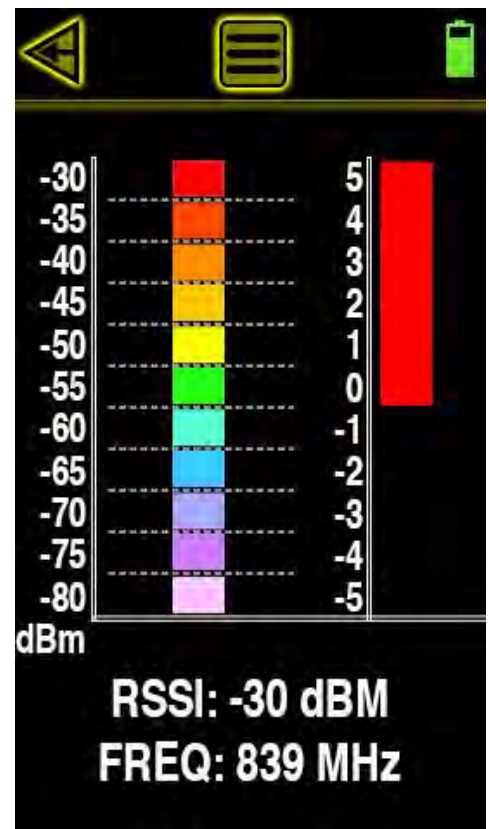
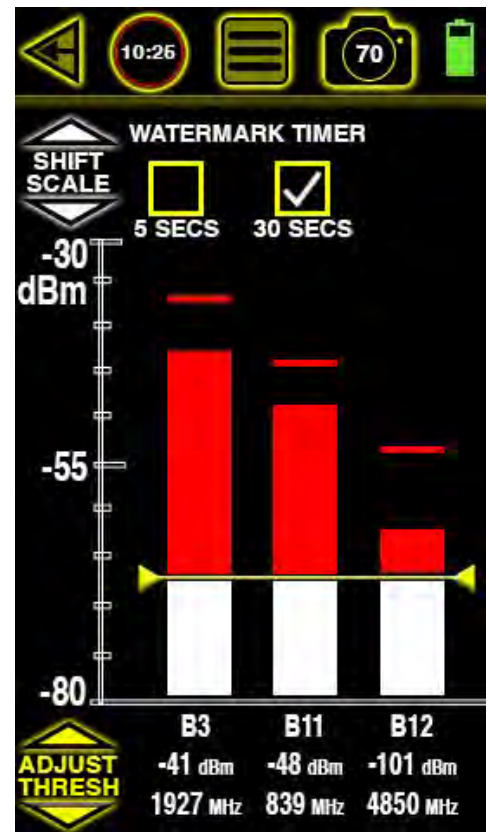
Each vertical signal strength bar displays a high watermark indicating the maximum signal strength detected. This peak signal strength can indicate a great change in signal strength over time that cannot be seen by simply looking at this screen momentarily. The watermark timer is settings are located at the top of the screen and can reset the watermark every 5 or 30 seconds automatically.

Users who wish to pick a single measurement for further surveying and direction finding can simply touch the one of interest to enter the CELLULAR DIRECTION FINDING screen.

CELLULAR DIRECTION FINDING

This screen allows users to locate a cellular device being measured by replacing the standard omni-directional antenna with the optional direction finding antenna and using the real time signal strength scales. The color-coded scale on the left is measured in a range from -30 dBm to -80 dBm. Each colored bar represent 5 dBm. The stronger the signal, the greater the number of bars that are shown. Before you begin direction finding, replace the small omni-directional antenna with the larger directional at the middle SMA antenna connection (650 MHz - 3000 MHz) on top of the Yorkie-Pro unit.

As you sweep, the colored bar will guide you in the direction of the cellular signal source by lowering and raising accordingly. When the colored bars are at their maximum height, you can utilize the scale to the right to view further signal strength details in dBm. The top half of this scale (starting at 0 and ending in 5) corresponds to 5 dBm which is also the size of a single colored block on the left so the scale on the right effectively magnifies the top portion of the scale on the left.



Once the direction finding antenna is pointing in the direction of the highest signal strength, you can begin to locate the phone being detected by slowly walking in that direction. If you see the signal strength drop, simply stop moving and rotate in place just as you did before until the strongest signal strength is again displayed. Continue moving in the direction that the directional antenna is now pointing and repeat these steps until you reach the source.

You can return to the previous screen at any time by touching the back arrow on the upper left side of the screen. From there you can try to locate the same cellular source again or choose a different one. Just remember to replace the direction finding antenna with the omni-directional antenna when you are not in the direction finding screen or your RF surveys will not be accurate.

WI-FI MEASUREMENTS

Starting from the MAIN MEASUREMENT screen, touch the Wi-Fi icon located on the bottom to scan all nearby Wi-Fi access points. This screen indicates MAC address, RSSI signal strength in dBm, 802.11 channel number and SSID of every 2.4 GHz and 5 GHz access point detected. Orange colored SSIDs indicate 2.4 Ghz and yellow SSIDs indicate 5 GHz. Yorkie-Pro will not detect any client Wi-Fi devices.

Depending upon the number of access points and their activity, you might see the list updating very frequently or not frequently at all. The strongest Wi-Fi access point will move to the top of the list followed by the next strongest one and so on, but if you find the list too long or changing too frequently you can adjust the RF SCAN PERSISTENCE in the MAIN MENU settings. RF SCAN PERSISTENCE does not affect measurements, it only affects how long measurements remain on the screen after a signal is lost. The choices include ALWAYS ON, ALWAYS OFF, 10 SECS and 10 MINS. You might need to experiment with these settings depending upon your environment but BVS recommends 10 SECS for most busy RF environments and 10 MINS for less busy RF environments.

WI-FI MEASUREMENT screen includes sorting and navigation buttons on the bottom. Touch the up or down PAGE arrows in the lower right of the screen to navigate through the pages of APs and their respective measurements

The WHITE LIST button allows users to remove known access points from the list. This feature allows users to spend more time identifying unknown and possibly dangerous rogue APs instead of continually sorting through access points that have already been scanned and accounted for. Simply touch this button to activate this feature (the button will invert to indicate activation). Next, touch each listed Wi-Fi device that you wish to white list. Every AP you choose will disappear from the list and not return until the unit power is reset or until you choose to reset your white list. Touch the WHITE LIST button again when you are finished white listing access points.

RESET WHITE LIST button simply resets the white list of removed access points. Touch this button to reset the list.



10:26		70	
MAC / SSID		RSSI (dBm) CHANNEL	
18:65:90:0E:1B:23	-43	120	
WIFI ACCESS POINT			
C0:CE:CD:E6:00:26	-69	10	
IPHONE HOTSPOT			
18:00:DB:0D:A1:17	-78	11	
LINKSYS AP			
00:16:AD:8E:71:15	-79	6	
18:65:90:0E:1B:23	-84	3	
OPTIMUM ACCESS			
C0:CE:CD:E6:00:26	-86	153	
LINKSYS ROUTER			
18:00:DB:0D:A1:17	-92	112	
NETWORK AP			
00:16:AD:8E:71:15	-103	44	
WHITE LIST		RESET WHITE LIST	
		PAGE 10	

WI-FI DIRECTION FINDING

Once you have identified a Wi-Fi access point of interest, you can begin to locate it by choosing it from the Wi-Fi MEASUREMENT list screen. That takes you to the WI-FI DIRECTION FINDING screen seen here. This screen scans only the AP selected from the previous screen. If you require a full Wi-Fi scan of all channels or Wi-Fi RF energy profile, use the BACK ARROW to return to the MAIN MEASUREMENT screen.

In addition to Wi-Fi RSSI measurements in dBm, the WI-FI DIRECTION FINDING screen also displays the MAC address, and SSID of the access point.

Replace the omni-directional antenna with the large, 2.4/5.8 GHz DF antenna by connecting to the SMA connector on the left side atop the Yorkie-Pro unit.

From the Wi-Fi MEASUREMENT list screen, touch the device you wish to locate. This will take you to the Wi-Fi Direction Finding screen. This screen displays the device's signal strength in dBm in both numerical and graphical form. The scale on the left goes from -30 dBm to -130 dBm. The lower the number, the higher the signal strength. Graphically, the higher the signal strength detected, the higher the color-coded blocks will appear. Red to orange blocks are high signal strength, yellow to green are medium signal strength and blue to purple are low signal strengths. A high signal strength generally indicates that the device being scanned is nearby and in the same direction that the direction finding patch antenna is pointing at that moment. If the signal strength is stronger than -30, it will appear as red and blinking at the bottom.

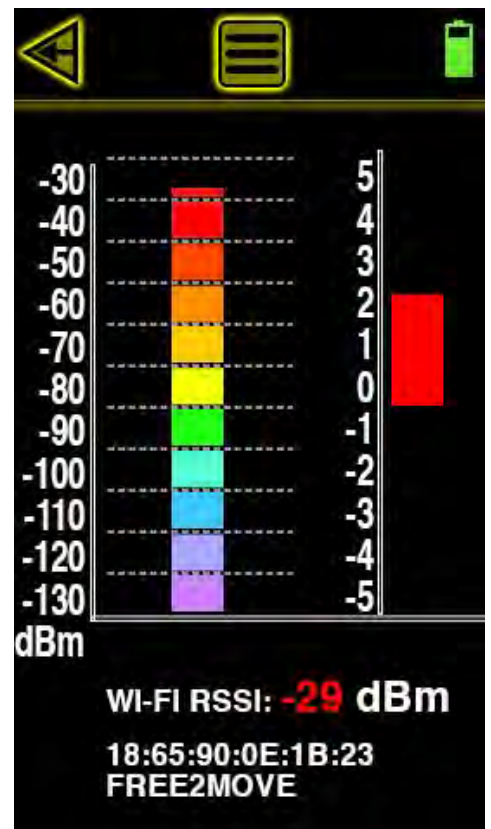
The scale on the right is a more granular scale for dBm within each color-coded block. The signal strength bar to the right should always match the color of the color-coded block being displayed on the left. The RSSI number at the bottom (in dBm) should also correlate to the signal strength currently being show. Due to some factors such as interference and movement during direction finding performed by the user, these numbers and color-coded blocks can shift abruptly.

Users trying to locate any device while direction finding need to move slowly and methodically always keeping the position and direction of the handheld antenna in mind. Once the direction finding antenna is attached to the Yorkie-Pro the position or direction of the unit itself has no bearing on the measurements being taken. Once the omni-directional antenna is connected back to the Yorkie-Pro receiver, the position and direction of the unit itself will have some bearing on the measurements taken again.

Begin direction finding by slowly sweeping the area in a full 360 degrees. Note the direction you are facing when you see the strongest signals. Next, you can break the 360 degree sweep into halves or quarters and concentrate the next sweep on just the half or quarter(s) that showed the strongest signals. Move into the direction of the strongest signals and continue sweeping slowly until you reach the highest signal strength. If the DF antenna is held too closely to the measured device, it can overload the receiver and display a measurement of -120 dBm in white at the bottom of the screen.



18:65:90:0E:1B:23 -43
WIFI ACCESS POINT 120



BLUETOOTH MEASUREMENTS

Starting from the MAIN MEASUREMENT screen, touch the Bluetooth icon located on the bottom to scan all nearby Bluetooth and BLE (Bluetooth Low Energy) devices. This screen indicates MAC address, Device ID and RSSI signal strength in dBm of every BT and BLE device detected. White colored MAC and device IDs (friendly names) indicate BT but light blue colored MAC and device IDs (friendly names) indicate BLE devices.

Depending upon the number of devices and their activity, you might see the list updating very frequently or not frequently at all. The strongest BT or BLE device will move to the top of the list followed by the next strongest one and so on, but if you find the list too long or changing too frequently you can adjust the RF SCAN PERSISTENCE in the MAIN MENU settings. RF SCAN PERSISTENCE does not affect measurements, it only affects how long measurements remain on the screen after a signal is lost. The choices include ALWAYS ON, ALWAYS OFF, 10 SECS and 10 MINS. You might need to experiment with these settings depending upon your environment but BVS recommends 10 SECS for most busy RF environments and 10 MINS for less busy RF environments.

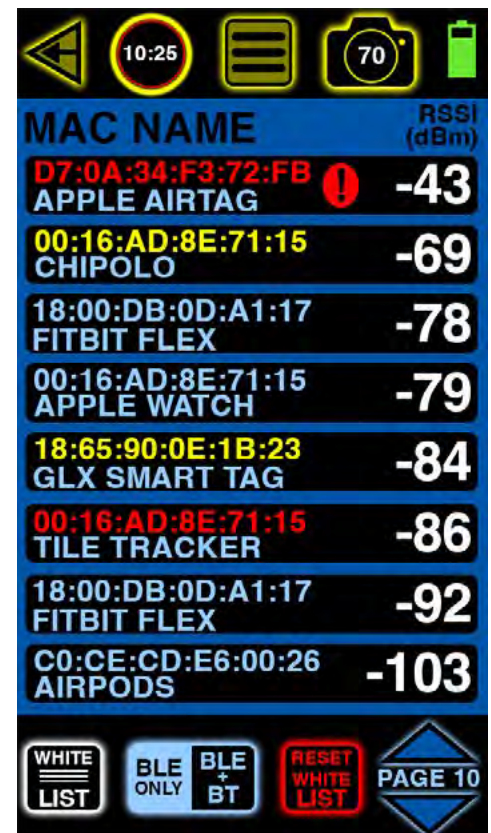
BLUETOOTH MEASUREMENTS screen includes sorting and navigation buttons on the bottom. Touch the up or down PAGE arrows in the lower right of the screen to navigate through the pages of devices and their respective measurements.

BLE ONLY/BLE+BT TOGGLE is a two-way button that either displays only nearby BLE devices detected or all nearby BLE and BT devices detected. Since there are so many BT and BLE devices already in use, some users need to view only BLE devices, specifically hidden personal trackers. This toggle disappears when the BLE TAG SORT is checked on in the MAIN MENU screen.

PERSONAL TRACKERS are among the cheapest and most ubiquitous devices around. They are also elusive to most BLE receivers. Yorkie-Pro utilizes a special algorithm to detect hidden BLE trackers (including Apple AirTag®, Samsung Galaxy SmartTag®, Tile Tracker®, etc.) immediately without the need to wait for warning notifications from your phone that you are in the vicinity of an unknown tracker. BLE MAC addresses shown in YELLOW have been identified as possible BLE trackers. BLE MAC addresses in RED have a much higher confidence identification of unknown personal trackers.

The WHITE LIST button allows users to remove known devices from the list. This feature allows users to spend more time identifying unknown and possibly dangerous rogue BT or BLE devices instead of continually sorting through devices that have already been scanned and accounted for. Simply touch this button to activate this feature (the button will invert to indicate activation). Next, touch each listed Wi-Fi device that you wish to white list. Every AP you choose will disappear from the list and not return until the unit power is reset or until you choose to reset your white list. Touch the WHITE LIST button again when you are finished whitelisting devices.

RESET WHITE LIST button simply resets the white list of removed BT and BLE devices. Touch this



button to reset the list.

About Bluetooth and BLE

Bluetooth is a wireless technology standard for exchanging data over short distances (using short-wavelength UHF radio waves in the 2.4 GHz ISM band) from fixed and mobile devices, and building personal area networks (PANs). The Bluetooth protocol is active in over tens of billions of devices worldwide. Bluetooth technology, combined with a lower cost of entry, has enabled business cases for applications that were previously unthinkable.

BLE devices follow the Bluetooth standard. They manage their power by automatically powering up and down while remaining connected to the reader infrastructure (smart connectivity). Compared to previous versions, BLE enables 250% faster and more reliable over-the-air data transmission and 10x more packet capacity. The job of BLE is to drive the 'Internet of Things' (IoT), namely the thousands of smart, web connected devices – from fridges to toothbrushes – that are expected to enter our lives over the next decade.

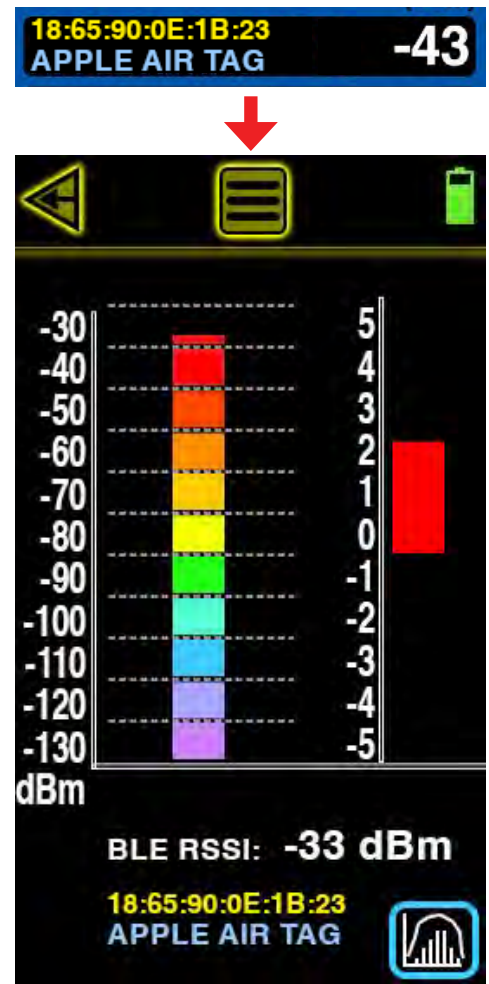
BLUETOOTH/BLE DIRECTION FINDING

Once you have identified a Bluetooth or Bluetooth Low Energy device of interest, you can begin to locate it by choosing it from the BT/BLE MEASUREMENT list screen. That takes you to the BT/BLE DIRECTION FINDING screen seen here. This screen scans only the device selected from the previous screen. If you require a full BT/BLE scan of all nearby devices, use the BACK ARROW to return to the MAIN MEASUREMENT screen. In addition to BT/BLE RSSI measurements in dBm, the BT/BLE DIRECTION FINDING screen also displays the MAC address, and device ID of the device.

Replace the omni-directional antenna with the large, 2.4/5.8 GHz DF antenna by connecting to the SMA connector on the left side atop the Yorkie-Pro unit.

From the BT/BLE MEASUREMENT list screen, touch the device you wish to locate. This will take you to the BT/BLE Direction Finding screen. This screen displays the device's signal strength in dBm in both numerical and graphical form. The scale on the left goes from -30 dBm to -130 dBm. The lower the number, the higher the signal strength. Graphically, the higher the signal strength detected, the higher the color-coded blocks will appear. Red to orange blocks are high signal strength, yellow to green are medium signal strength and blue to purple are low signal strengths. A high signal strength generally indicates that the device being scanned is nearby and in the same direction that the direction finding patch antenna is pointing to at that moment. If the signal strength is stronger than -30, it will appear as red and blinking at the bottom.

The scale on the right is a more granular scale for dBm within each color-coded block. The signal strength bar to the right should always match the color of the color-coded block being displayed on the left. The RSSI number at the bottom (in dBm) should also correlate to the signal strength currently being show. Due to some factors such as interference and movement during direction finding performed by the user, these numbers and color-coded blocks can shift abruptly.



Users trying to locate any device while direction finding need to move slowly and methodically always keeping the position and direction of the handheld antenna in mind. Once the direction finding antenna is attached to the Yorkie-Pro the position or direction of the unit itself has no bearing on the measurements being taken. Once the omni-directional antenna is connected back to the Yorkie-Pro receiver, the position and direction of the unit itself will have some bearing on the measurements taken again.

Begin direction finding by slowly sweeping the area in a full 360 degrees. Note the direction you are facing when you see the strongest signals. Next, you can break the 360 degree sweep into halves or quarters and concentrate the next sweep on just the half or quarter(s) that showed the strongest signals. Move into the direction of the strongest signals and continue sweeping slowly until you reach the highest signal strength. If the DF antenna is held too closely to the measured device, it can overload the receiver and display a measurement of -120 dBm in white at the bottom of the screen.

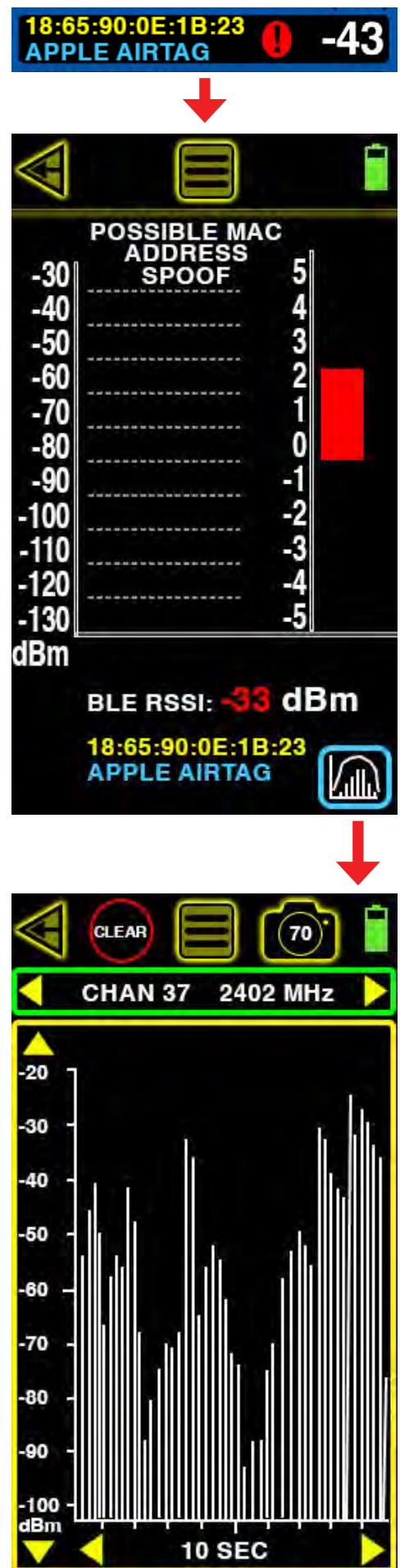
BLUETOOTH/BLE DEVICE SPOOFING

MAC address randomization is a process of generating MAC addresses that cannot be traced back to a specific device. MAC addresses are randomly generated and changed periodically, making it difficult for someone to track down a specific device. Many smartphones, Wi-Fi and BLE devices utilize MAC and Device ID spoofing to maintain user privacy. These spoofing randomizations usually occur about every 15 minutes (varies by manufacturer) but Yorkie-Pro can detect these changes and alert users to them.

The red and black "!" next to any device ID indicates a possible MAC spoof. If you choose one of these devices from the list, the direction finding screen will also display "POSSIBLE MAC ADDRESS SPOOF" at the top as well. Learn more about spoofing in the steps for Locating BLE Personal Trackers that follows this page.

BT/BLE FREQUENCY ANALYZER

This frequency analyzer (button with blue outline) measures the 3 advertising channels (37, 38 and 39) in the BT and BLE spectrum. Users can adjust the time domain at the bottom between 1, 4 and 10 seconds for each scan. This frequency analyzer mode differs slightly from the regular frequency analyzer mode (button with red outline) used in the MAIN MEASUREMENT screen.



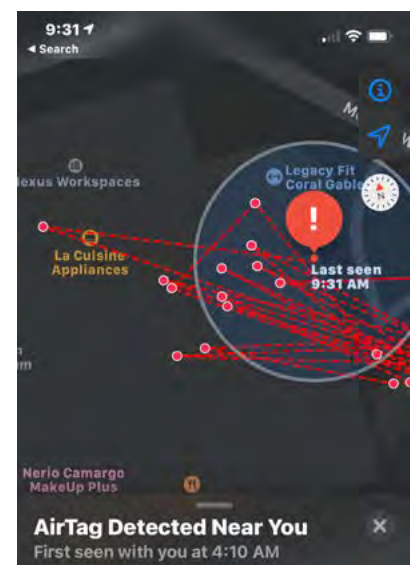
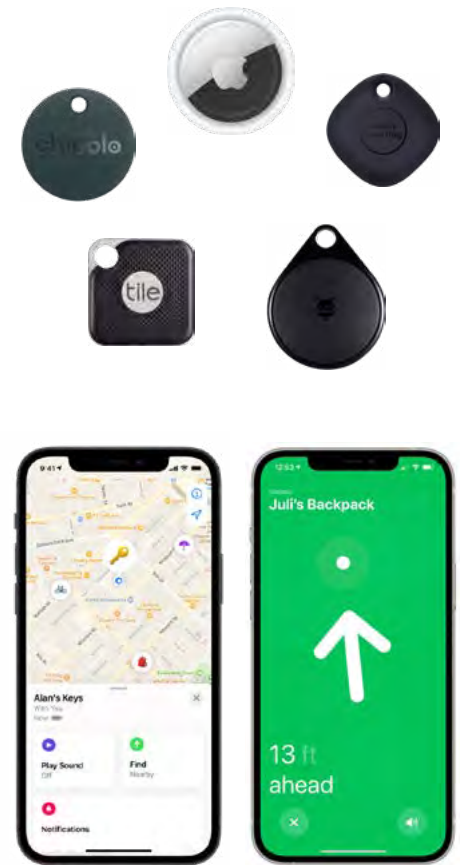
About BLE Personal Trackers

Yorkie-Pro detects frequencies used by both cellular GPS trackers and BLE (Bluetooth Low Energy) personal trackers such as AirTags, Galaxy Smart Tags, Tile Trackers, Chipolo, PebbleBee and others. For precise cellular GPS tracker detection and location features, ask your BVS sales engineer about Wolfhound-Pro. For detection of BLE personal trackers, Yorkie-Pro contains special features described in the following text, but first a brief background on BLE personal trackers.

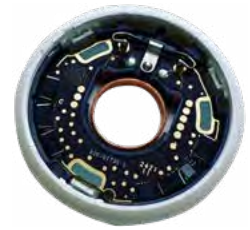
Back in 2013, Tile launched their first BT (Bluetooth) based keyfinders. Over the years, they've improved the product line and added a Tile Network that leverages the GPS in every smartphone to help users locate a variety of lost items. These trackers (including all modern personal trackers) are relatively small, inexpensive and have a long battery life lasting around a year. All of these products required users to install an app on their Android or iOS devices so marketshare was limited but that all changed once Apple introduced their AirTag back in 2021. Since Apple has shipped well over 1.5 billion iOS devices that include their 'Find My' app pre-installed and integrated into their iOS, AirTags gain an immediate advantage over all personal trackers because every iOS user in the world automatically participates in finding lost items using AirTags. Other popular BLE trackers are on the market including Samsung Galaxy Smart Tags and Tile Trackers but they are all similar so for this discussion, we will only be dealing with AirTags since they are the most popular for both good and not-so-good reasons that we will discuss shortly.

Since iOS devices are popular around the world, Apple's Find My network is able to identify AirTags around the globe. The primary limitation for AirTag discovery is the range of the BLE radio beacon in every AirTag. Since BLE is limited to about 100 meters, if there is no iOS device in that range, the AirTag will not be seen on the Find My network until an iOS device is nearby. In order to save battery life, AirTags do not continuously emit a BLE beacon so if an iOS device leaves the AirTag's range too soon after arriving, it will not be discovered on the Find My network either. Nevertheless, AirTags can usually be located by their users reliably and quickly from the other side of the world. AirTags also utilize an UWB (Ultra WideBand) chip that works in the 6.5-8 GHz range for short range direction finding (typically 15 feet or less) and an NFC (Near Field Communications) chip that works at 13.56 MHz for initial AirTag setup out of the box, but without a 2.4 GHz BLE connection to a nearby iOS device, an AirTag will not be discoverable on the Find My network.

Soon after AirTags arrived on the scene, problems were being reported by users involving illegal stalking and tracking of people and items without their knowledge. Apple foresaw some of these problems before they released AirTags by including "unwanted tracking" technology warnings for users. If an unknown AirTag has been hidden inside a vehicle or in someone's bag, the AirTag will eventually emit an audible chime and also send a notification to the user's iOS device that they are being tracked by a nearby, unknown AirTag. However, some users reported to only receive unwanted tracking warnings days after the tracking began and others complained that the alert chime was too faint to hear in most scenarios. In 2022, Apple updated all AirTags to include a more audibly discernible chime but the amount of time from the beginning of unwanted tracking to the moment of notification is a much more complex issue. Tech enthusiasts have added



to the mix by modifying and selling “silent” AirTags on Etsy and Ebay. These are simply AirTags that have been modified so that no audible tone can be heard. This makes detection of hidden AirTags even more difficult for the average consumer and since they are being sold as a remedy to thieves who can easily hear and remove hidden AirTags on items they just stole, ‘silent’ AirTags are not being labelled as illegal so they continue to be sold.



Since many users hide AirTags inside valuable items to track them, the faster the Find My network alerts users to the possibility of unwanted tracking, the more likely thieves who’ve stolen trackable items will be informed that they contain an AirTag. From there, thieves can simply locate and remove the AirTag frustrating honest users. If unwanted tracking notifications takes too long to warn users, it might be too late for victims of stalking or theft. Couple this balancing act with the fact that Apple has implemented specific algorithms that respond to AirTag movement, proximity to owners and other iOS devices and you end up with an unpredictable notification system at best and a dangerous and illegal stalking or tracking tool at worst.



Law enforcement agents have already responded to thousands of reports of unwanted tracking but that is only because users have already been notified of an unknown, nearby AirTag. AirTags continue to be used to track police vehicles, track packages of illegal substances and the whereabouts of high profile individuals and their families. Law enforcement agents have managed to successfully detect hidden cellular GPS trackers since they transmit at regular intervals when in motion but personal BLE trackers are more complex to identify and locate. Since AirTags do not immediately alert users to nearby unwanted tracking, there is no fast and easy way for anyone to detect a hidden AirTag without waiting hours or possibly days until they receive a warning notification. This is not acceptable to any law enforcement agent that requires immediate actionable intelligence. Yorkie-Pro solves this problem. Use the following steps on the next page to practice detecting the tracker included with your unit.

Locating BLE Personal Trackers

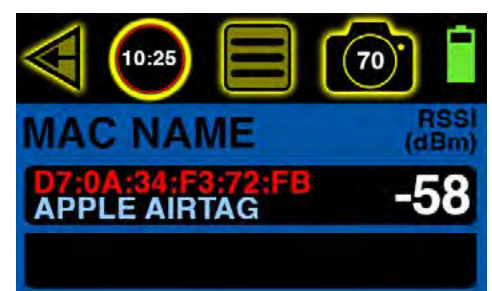
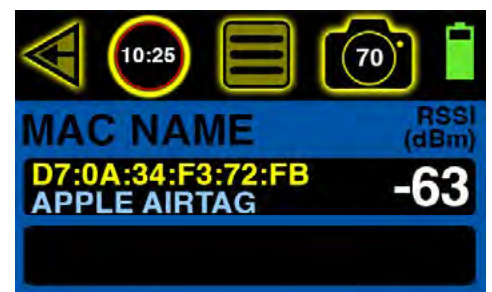
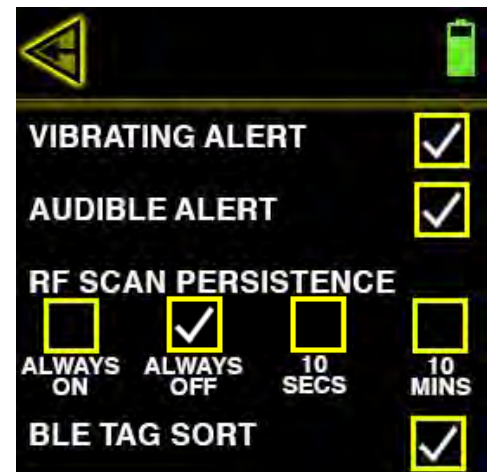
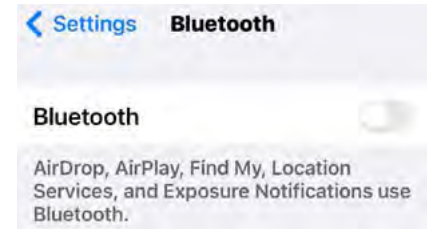
In order to help users better understand how to locate personal trackers, we have included an Apple AirTag (for iOS users) or a Tile Mate (for Android users) to get you started. Be sure to follow all of the respective manufacturers' setup steps unless instructed otherwise by these following steps.

1. Unpack and register your included tracker by activating it and following the instructions included from the manufacturer of the respective tracker.
2. After you have initialized your tracker and are ready to practice detecting it, be sure to turn OFF bluetooth on the phone (or any nearby device that might also be connected to that same user account) that was used for setup of the tracker.
3. Be sure that all included omni-directional antennas are connected to the Yorkie-Pro.
4. Enter the Main Menu Settings and make sure that the 'BLE Tag Sort' box is checked.
5. While in the Main Menu Settings, set RF Scan Persistence to 'Always Off'. This will ensure that all trackers present will be seen as they appear and that trackers no longer active or in range will not appear. Since you are only testing your tracker detection feature at this stage, you will be keeping a close watch on a single tracker so 'Always Off' is a useful setting.

When you begin to operate Yorkie-Pro in unknown environments with varying degrees of BT and BLE activity, you will need to experiment with different RF Scan Persistence settings to minimize your time spent surveying. For instance, if you leave RF Scan Persistence 'Always On' in a busy environment, the list of devices will grow quickly and you will eventually see the spoof icon (exclamation point surrounded by red) for some devices indicating that those MAC addresses are being spoofed and no longer being used by those devices. Navigate back to the Main Measurement Screen and enter the Bluetooth Measurement screen.

6. In Bluetooth Measurement screen, the tracker should appear within a minute or so and the RSSI value should remain relatively stable unless the distance from Yorkie-Pro to the tracker changes. The MAC address will initially appear in yellow to indicate that a tracker has likely been detected. Once Yorkie-Pro fully verifies tracker detection, the MAC address will turn red.

Each tracker manufacturer has their own timing assigned to this advertising beacon. For example, Apple AirTags can take up to 20 minutes for the MAC address to turn from yellow (lower confidence) to red (high confidence) to indicate tracker identification certainty while Samsung's Galaxy Smart Tags are immediately identified as such (MAC address is red) as soon as they are detected. It can be helpful to note these time variations with each new manufacturer and their respective tracker models that you detect using Yorkie-Pro as it will help anticipate survey times for future surveys.



FREQUENCY ANALYSIS

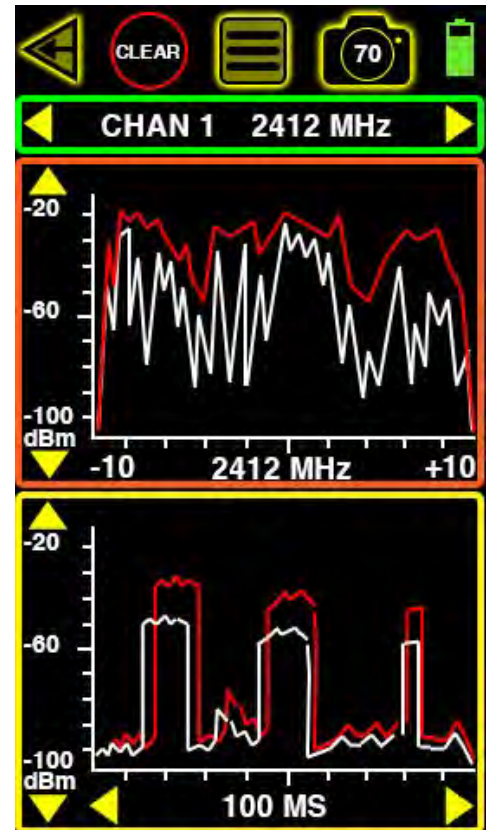
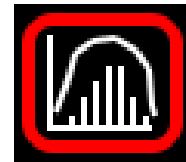
The FREQUENCY ANALYSIS screen can only be accessed from the MAIN MEASUREMENT screen. It consists of 2 different panels that both scan the 2.4 GHz spectrum but do not display live data simultaneously. The orange panel on top is a frequency domain that scans 20 MHz chunks starting at the center of each of the (14) 802.11b/g channels. The yellow panel on the bottom is a time domain that samples a single frequency (same as center frequency in the top panel) over a selectable time interval.

Touch the top panel to begin scanning by frequency. If the time domain panel below was active, it will freeze during the frequency domain scan. Move along the spectrum in 20 MHz chunks by touching the left or right yellow arrows on the green top panel. Adjust the dBm scale by touching the up and down yellow arrows on the left side of the orange top panel just below.

Touch the bottom yellow panel to activate the time domain scan. If the frequency domain panel above was active, it will freeze during the time domain scan. Move along the spectrum in 20 MHz chunks by touching the left or right yellow arrows on the green top panel. Adjust the dBm scale by touching the up and down yellow arrows on the left side of the yellow bottom panel. Choose between 100 ms, 1 sec and 10 sec using the yellow left and right arrows at the bottom of this yellow panel.

The white lines indicate real time activity in each panel and the red lines indicate peak activity in each panel. Touch the CLEAR button at any time on the top to reset the red peak activity lines.

Each graph has its merits but the biggest value to most users is in capturing both domains' signals and analyzing them together in order to recognize the combined pattern belonging to a specific signal source.



MAIN MENU

The MAIN MENU allows access to more of the Yorkie-Pro's settings and information. These include alerts, RF scan persistence, GPS, battery status, country selection and unit information.

VIBRATING ALERT

Touch the VIBRATING ALERT checkbox to toggle vibrating alerts on or off. When vibrating alerts are turned on, the unit will vibrate every time a set threshold is surpassed.

AUDIBLE ALERT

Touch the AUDIBLE ALERT checkbox to toggle audible alerts on or off. The unit will beep every time a threshold is surpassed or any button is touched.

RF SCAN PERSISTENCE

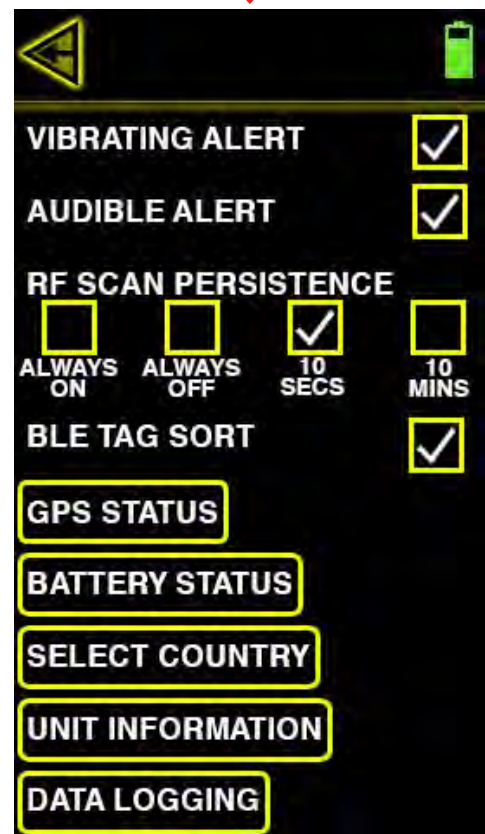
RF SCAN PERSISTENCE only affects the rate at which Wi-Fi, BT or BLE measurements are displayed. For instance, only the last scan result will be shown when it is set to ALWAYS OFF. The choices include ALWAYS ON, ALWAYS OFF, 10 SECS and 10 MINS. You might need to experiment with these settings depending upon your environment but BVS recommends 10 SECS for most busy RF environments and 10 MINS for less busy RF environments.

BLE TAG SORT

Touch the BLE Tag Sort checkbox to list only BLE personal trackers on the BLE Measurement Screen. This makes sorting and identification of such devices much easier. Note that when this box is checked on, the BT/BLE TOGGLE button will not appear.

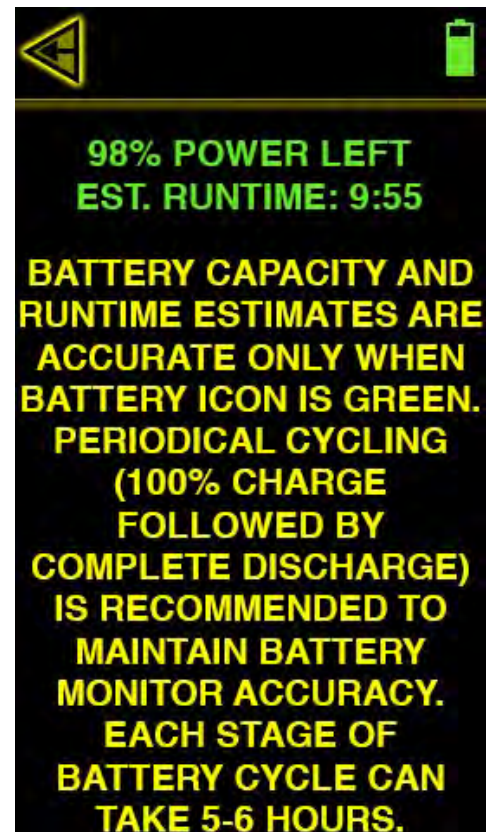
GPS STATUS

Touch the GPS STATUS button to display the Yorkie-Pro's internal GPS receiver status including latitude, longitude, date, time, fix status, dead reckoning status, 2D fix status, 3D fix status, GNSS + dead reckoning status and time fix status. This information is useful primarily for users performing site security surveys requiring export for reports and later analysis.



BATTERY STATUS

Touch the BATTERY STATUS button to see estimated remaining runtime down to the minute and instructions for periodically cycling the battery to maintain superior battery life.



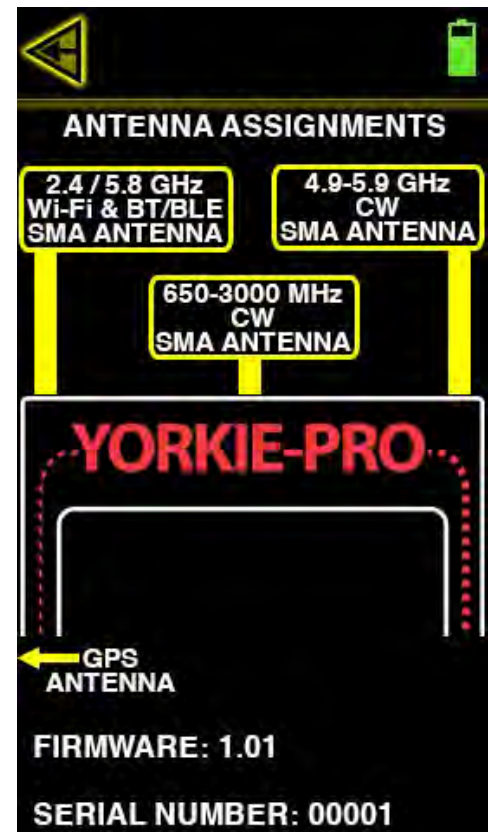
SELECT COUNTRY

Touch the SELECT COUNTRY button to match the country you are in when taking measurements there. These countries only apply to the cellular measurements. The current selected country is indicated by its two letter abbreviation near the top left of the MAIN MEASUREMENT screen. Supported countries or territories include: Unites States (US), Canada (CA), Europe (EU), Australia (AU), New Zealand (NZ), Israel (IL), Sweden (SW), Brazil (BR), Japan (JP), South Korea (KR), Chile (CL), India (IN) and Philippines (PH). Yorkie-Pro ships direct from the factory with support for the country designated by the customer. Check with your BVS sales or support contact for more details about support in your country.



UNIT INFORMATION

Touch the **UNIT INFORMATION** button to access this screen for antenna assignments, firmware and your unit's serial number. Be sure to reference these SMA connection assignments when attaching any antennas to your unit. Also be sure to reference this screen for the firmware and serial number for any sales or support related issues.



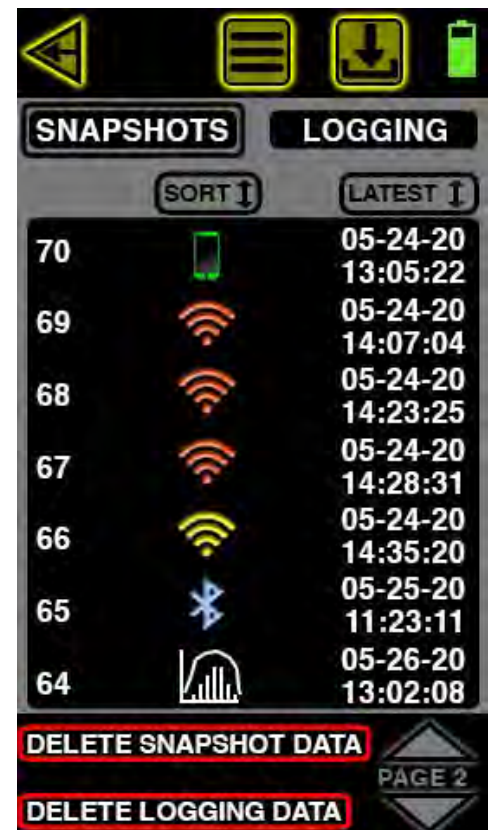
DATA LOGGING

Touch the **DATA LOGGING** button to access this screen. From here, users can sort and review all captured data snapshots or logged data. Begin by choosing between **SNAPSHOTS** and **LOGGING** buttons at the top. Data can be sorted by the measurement screen (cellular, BT, BLE, Wi-Fi 2.4 GHz, Wi-Fi 5 GHz and frequency analyzer) used and or by timestamp of measurement. If you have filled your Yorkie-Pro up with data and need more room to store more measurements, choose **DELETE SNAPSHOT DATA** or **DELETE LOGGING DATA** button to make more space for data. Be sure you have already connected Yorkie-Pro to a PC running the BVS logging software and have saved the data before you delete any data you might need.

Note: Not all screens support both data logging features. If you do not see the data snapshot (camera icon) or data logging (round record button icon) on top of the measurement screen, you cannot record data.

Approximate Time To Transfer Logged Measurements to PC:

1 Data Snapshot	< 100 mSec per snapshot
10 minute Mainscreen Log File	23 seconds
60 minute Mainscreen Log File	2.5 minutes
10 minute WiFi Log File	3.5 seconds
60 minute WiFi Log File	22.4 seconds
10 minute Bluetooth or BLE Log File	3.2 seconds
60 minute Bluetooth or BLE Log File	20.3 seconds



W24-58-CP-9

M2M / WLAN

08/05/2015 vA

Dual Band Directional Patch Antenna

High gain directional antenna

Covers 2.4 & 5GHz for WIFI/WLAN

Ideal WIFI coverage extender for large rooms, car parks & warehouses

The Panorama client patch antenna is a directional wall or mast mounted antenna covering 2.4 & 5GHz for WIFI / WLAN applications.

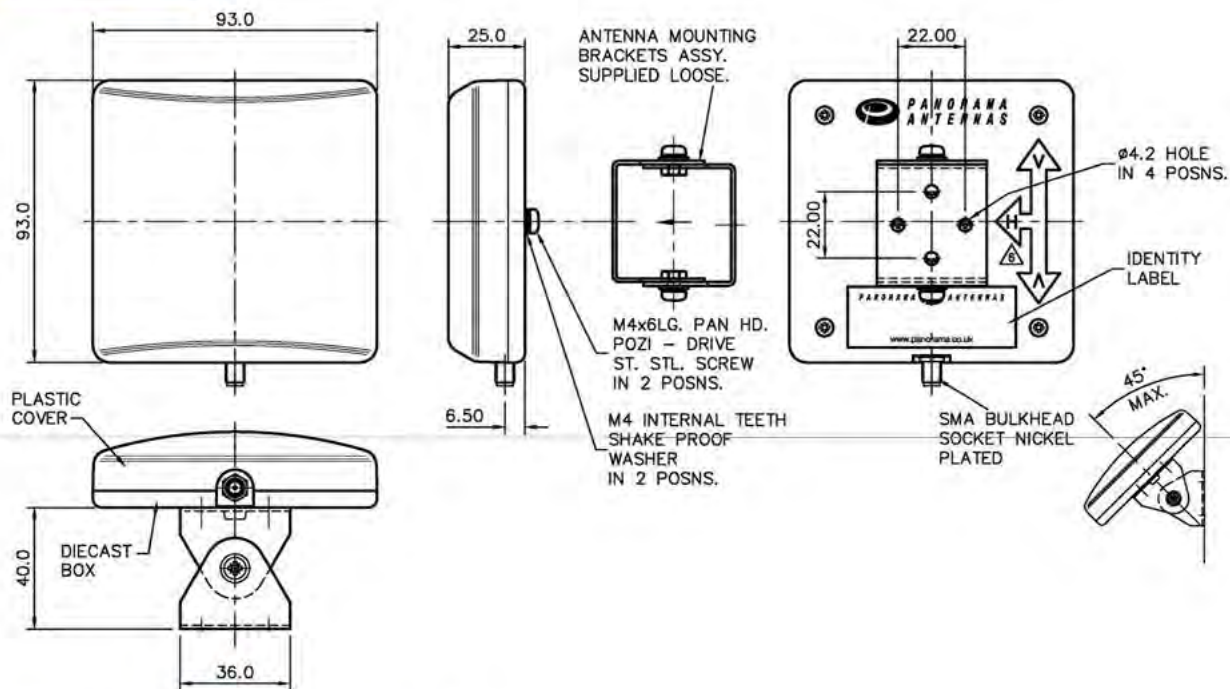
This antenna is ideal for point to point communications or can be used to cover a wide area thanks to its relatively wide beamwidth in the horizontal and vertical planes. Several of these antennas can be used to provide cost effective sectorised coverage.

The antenna is supplied with a 90 degree adjustable wall / mast mount angle bracket to give optimal mounting flexibility.

Ideal to infill network coverage black spots or to provide a consistent connection for subscriber terminals the W24-58-CP-9 is a cost effective solution to network coverage issues.



Technical Drawing



PANORAMA ANTENNAS

Panorama Antennas Ltd
Frogmore, London, SW18 1HF, United Kingdom

T: +44 (0)20 8877 4444

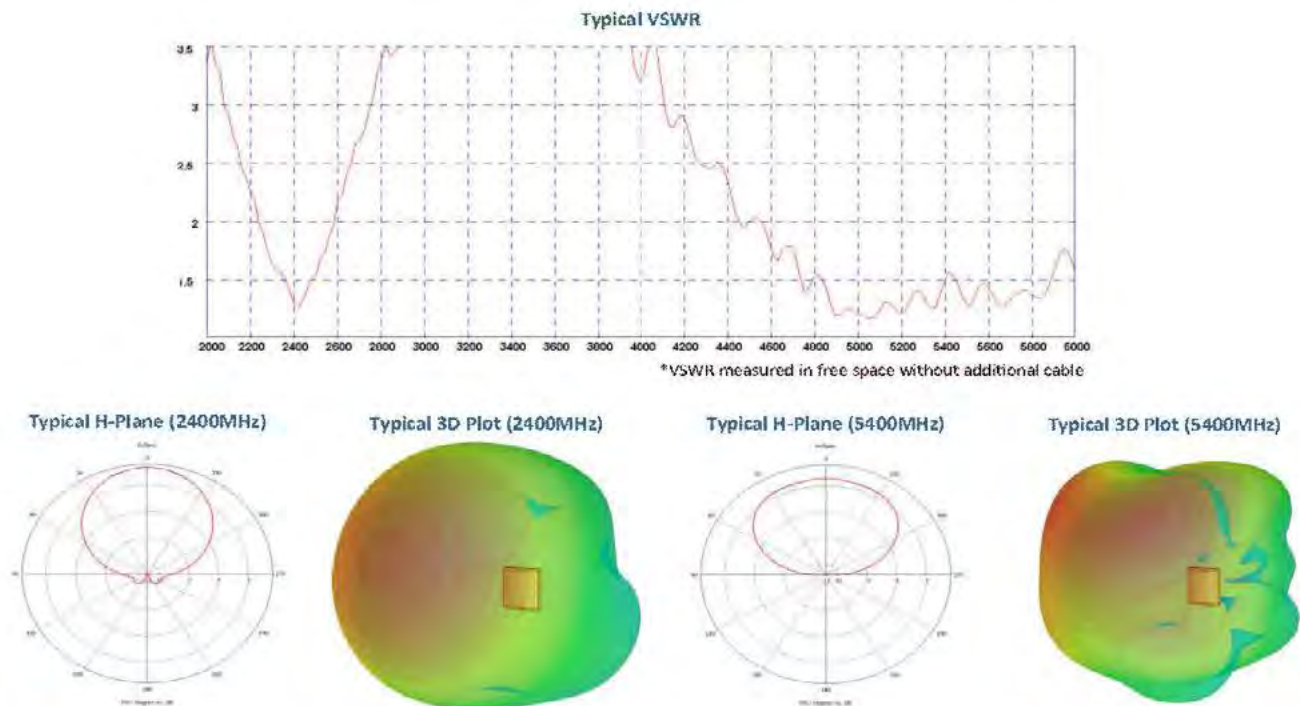
F: +44 (0)20 8877 4477

E: sales@panorama-antennas.com

www.panorama-antennas.com

Waiver: The data given above is indicative of the performance of the product/s under particular conditions and does not imply a guarantee of performance. These specifications are subject to change without notice.

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Part No.		W24-58-CP-9
Electrical Data		
Frequency Range (MHz)		2400-2485 /4900-6000
Operational Band		2.4GHz/5GHz WLAN
VSWR		≤ 2:1
Peak Gain: Isotropic		9dBi
Pattern		Directional
3dB Beamwidth	Azimuth 2.4GHz	60°
	Azimuth 5GHz	90°
Polarisation		Vertical
Impedance		50Ω
Max Input Power (W)		50
Mechanical Data		
Dimensions (mm)	Height	93 (3.66")
	Width	93 (3.66")
	Depth	25 (0.98")
Operating Temp (°C)		-30° / +70°C (-22° / +158°C)
Material		Geloy PC/ASA & die cast aluminium
Colour		Signal White
Mounting Data		
Fixing		Wall mount or Mast mount
Environmental Specification		
Wind Load / Resistance		11N at 150km/h
Radome Flammability		UL94 V0 - Halogen Free
Connector Data		
Termination		SMA socket

Inbuilding

WM8-BADEP3G-26-NJ

Low PIM Directional Antenna



WM8-BADEP3G-26-NJ

High gain

Mast mount or wall mount

Low PIM & SAR tested to EN50385:2002

Integrate wireless services into one antenna

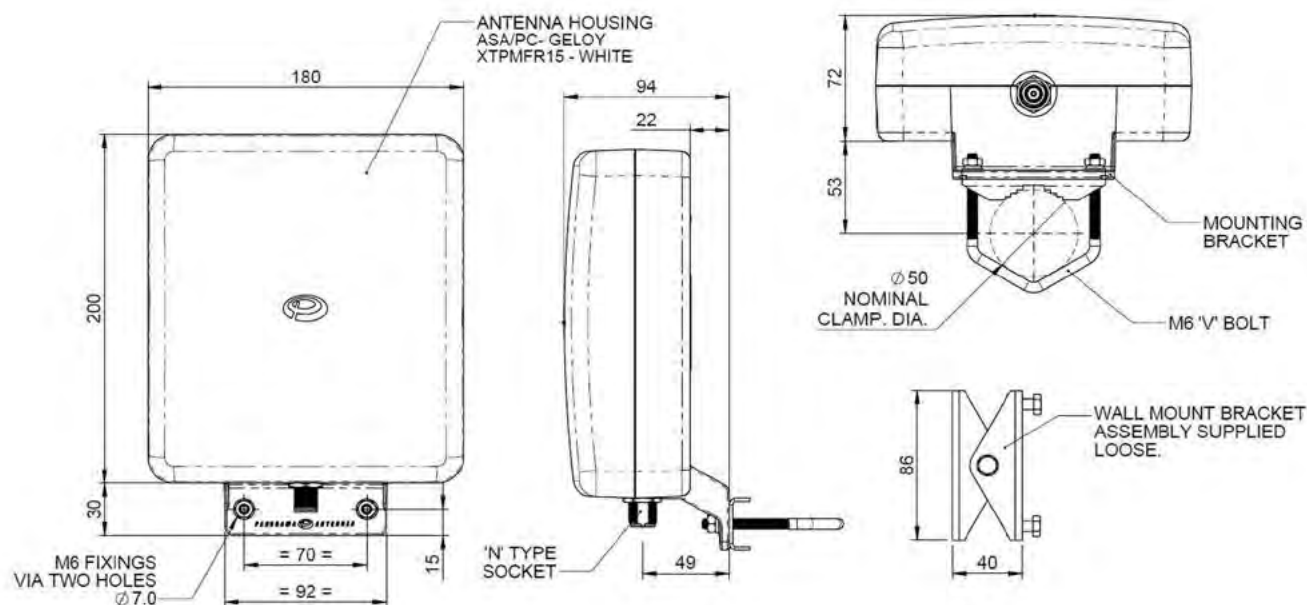
A versatile high gain directional antenna for in building applications, Panorama's WM8 range allows businesses and facilities to support multi-service/multi-operator wireless coverage. The WM8-BADEP3G-26-NJ supports 2G, 3G, 3G+ and 4G technologies including LTE, AMPS, PCS, GSM, UMTS & AWS with lower gain coverage of WIFI 2.4GHz and LTE 2.6GHz.

The WM8 range is housed in impact resistant, UV light stabilised plastic. The features a heavy duty N female connector making the product ideal for indoor and outdoor deployment, for inbuilding coverage or network infill applications.



This product features Panorama Antennas' PIM Guard Technology and will meet or exceed a third order intermodulation level of < -140dBc.

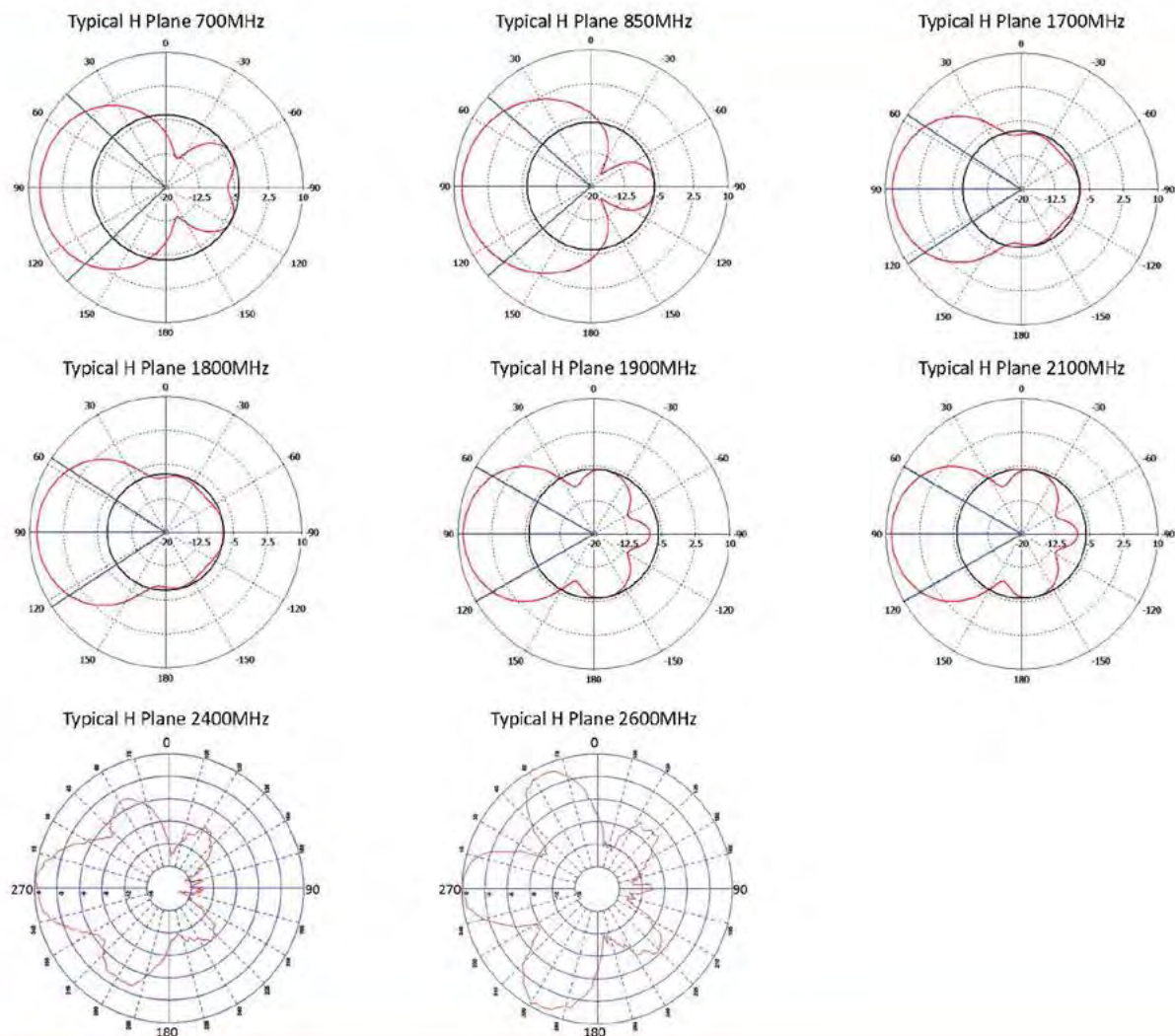
Technical Drawing



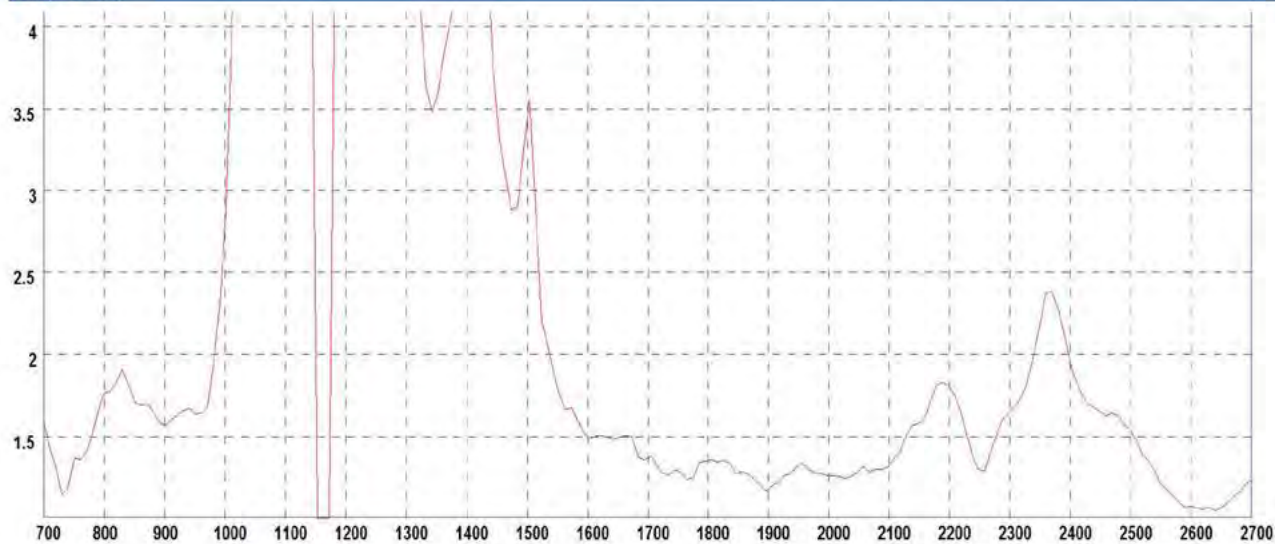
In Building Antennas

Low PIM Directional Antenna

Polar radiation plots



Typical VSWR



*Measurements taken looking directly into N connector on antenna housing.

In Building

Low PIM Directional Antenna

Part No.		
WM8-BADEP3G-26-NU		
Electrical Data		
Frequency Range (MHz)		698-860, 1710-2700
Operational Band		LTE700, AMPS 850, CDMA 800, GSM1800, PCS1300, 3G UMTS, AWS, WIFI, LTE 2.6
Peak Gain: Isotropic	LTE 700MHz, AMPS 850 & GSM1300	6.5dBi
	GSM1800, PCS1300, 3G UMTS / AWS 2100	5dBi
	WIFI 2400, LTE 2600	6dBi
VSWR		<2.5:1
Polarisation		Vertical
Pattern		Directional
Typical Passive Intermod. (2x20dB, 3rd ord.) dBc ¹		-140
SAR and 'Touch Safe' Test Data		According to 50385:2002 (Bands: 850, 900, 1800, 2100, 2600MHz)
Impedance		50Ω
Max Input Power (W)		50
Mechanical Data		
Dimensions (mm)	Height	230mm (9.05")
	Width	180mm (7.08")
	Length	34mm (1.3")
Operating Temp (°C)		-30° / +70°C (-22° / 158°F)
Material		PC/ASA
Colour		White
Connector Data		
Type		N Socket
Mounting Data		
Fixing		Pole Mount / Wall Mount
Pole Diameter		20-50 mm (0.8 - 1.96")

¹Range PIM performance verified under controlled conditions by Anritsu PIM Master test equipment.

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SPECIFICATION PATENTED

Part No. : **TG.30.8113**

Product Name : **Apex Hinged TG.30
Ultra-Wideband 4G LTE Antenna**

Feature : LTE / GSM / CDMA /DCS /PCS / WCDMA / UMTS /
HSDPA / GPRS / EDGE /GPS /Wi-Fi
698MHz to 960MHz, 1575.42MHz
1710MHz to 2700Mhz
Typical 70%+ Efficiency and 3dBi+ Peak Gain
Dipole Swivel Terminal Antenna
Hinged 90° termination with SMA(M) Connector
RoHS Compliant



2. Specification

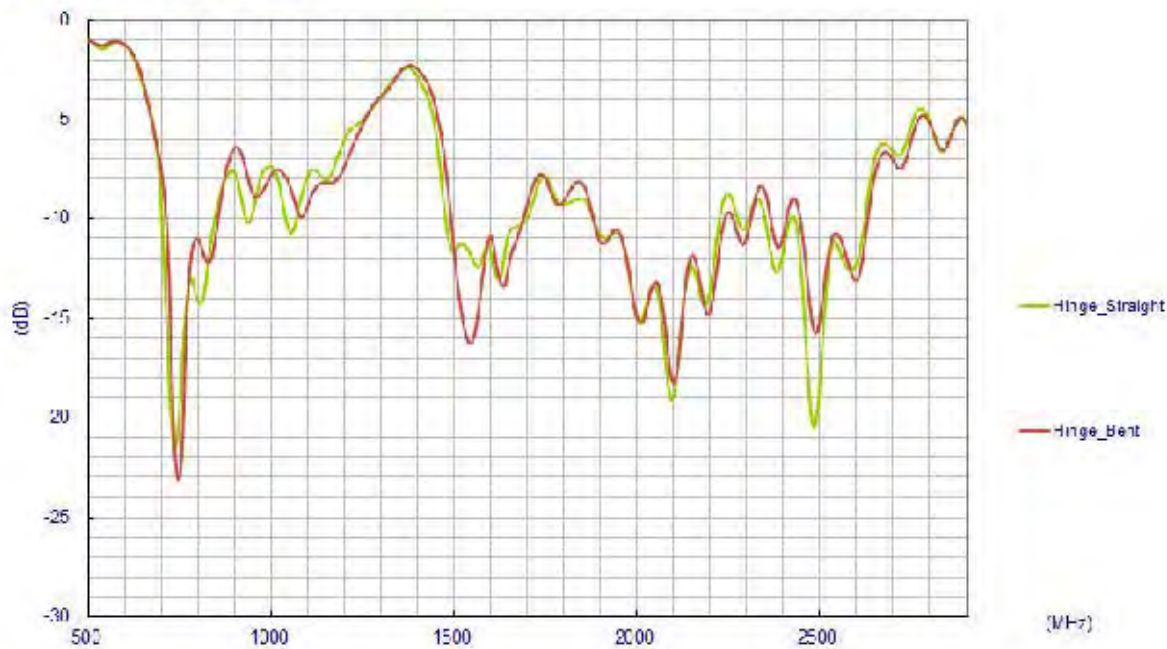
ELECTRICAL							
Frequency (MHz)	700~800	824~960	1575.42	1710 ~ 1880	1850 ~ 1990	1710 ~ 2170	2400~2800
Peak Gain (dBi)							
Free Space Straight	1.1	0.3	1.1	1.9	2.7	2.6	2.7
Free Space Bent	2.6	1.5	2.9	2.7	3.1	3.1	2.0
30x30cm GP center Straight	2.1	0.7	2.9	1.5	1.9	2.0	2.9
30x30cm GP center Bent	3.5	1.7	5.2	5.9	6.7	6.4	4.9
30x30cm GP edge Straight	2.6	1.3	1.7	2.1	2.1	2.3	4.3
30x30cm GP edge Bent	2.6	1.8	3.1	2.1	3.0	2.8	5.1
PCB edge Straight	1.4	1.2	0.9	2.5	3.2	3.0	1.4
PCB edge Bent	2.1	0.1	2.1	2.4	3.6	3.4	3.0
Average Gain (dB)							
Free Space Straight	-1.1	-2.2	-2.0	-1.5	-1.2	-1.3	-3.5
Free Space Bent	-1.1	-2.3	-1.5	-1.5	-1.1	-1.2	-3.1
30x30cm GP center Straight	-0.6	-1.6	-2.0	-1.8	-1.7	-1.7	-3.8
30x30cm GP center Bent	-3.5	-4.9	-2.8	-2.4	-1.8	-2.0	-3.0
30x30cm GP edge Straight	-0.6	-1.5	-1.9	-1.6	-1.4	-1.4	-3.1
30x30cm GP edge Bent	-0.6	-1.7	-1.6	-1.5	-1.2	-1.3	-3.1
PCB edge Straight	-1.0	-2.0	-2.0	-1.6	-1.4	-1.4	-3.5
PCB edge Bent	-0.8	-2.5	-1.6	-1.5	-1.1	-1.3	-3.0

ELECTRICAL							
Frequency (MHz)	700~800	824~960	1575.42	1710 ~ 1880	1850 ~ 1990	1710 ~ 2170	2400~2800
Efficiency (%)							
Free Space Straight	79	61	63	71	76	75	45
Free Space Bent	78	60	70	72	78	75	49
30x30cm GP center							
Straight	86	69	62	66	67	68	42
30x30cm GP center							
Bent	47	32	51	58	66	64	51
30x30cm GP edge							
Straight	88	70	65	69	72	72	49
30x30cm GP edge							
Bent	88	67	69	70	76	74	49
PCB edge Straight	80	63	63	69	73	73	45
PCB edge Bent	83	57	70	71	77	75	50
Impedance	50Ω						
Polarization	Linear						
Radiation Pattern	Omni						
Input Power	10 W						
MECHANICAL							
Casing		UV Resistant PC/ABS					
Connector		SMA Male Hinged 90°					
ENVIRONMENTAL							
Temperature Range		-40°C to 85°C					
Humidity		Non-condensing 65°C 95% RH					

LTE BANDS			
Band Number	LTE / LTE-Advanced / WCDMA / HSPA / HSPA+ / TD-SCDMA		
	Uplink	Downlink	Covered
1	UL: 1920 to 1980	DL: 2110 to 2170	✓
2	UL: 1850 to 1910	DL: 1930 to 1990	✓
3	UL: 1710 to 1785	DL: 1805 to 1880	✓
4	UL: 1710 to 1755	DL: 2110 to 2155	✓
5	UL: 824 to 849	DL: 869 to 894	✓
7	UL: 2500 to 2570	DL: 2620 to 2690	✓
8	UL: 880 to 915	DL: 925 to 960	✓
9	UL: 1749.9 to 1784.9	DL: 1844.9 to 1879.9	✓
11	UL: 1427.9 to 1447.9	DL: 1475.9 to 1495.9	✗
12	UL: 699 to 716	DL: 729 to 746	✓
13	UL: 777 to 787	DL: 746 to 756	✓
14	UL: 788 to 798	DL: 758 to 768	✓
17	UL: 704 to 716	DL: 734 to 746 (LTE only)	✓
18	UL: 815 to 830	DL: 860 to 875 (LTE only)	✓
19	UL: 830 to 845	DL: 875 to 890	✓
20	UL: 832 to 862	DL: 791 to 821	✓
21	UL: 1447.9 to 1462.9	DL: 1495.9 to 1510.9	✗
22	UL: 3410 to 3490	DL: 3510 to 3590	✗
23	UL: 2000 to 2020	DL: 2180 to 2200 (LTE only)	✓
24	UL: 1625.5 to 1660.5	DL: 1525 to 1559 (LTE only)	✓
25	UL: 1850 to 1915	DL: 1930 to 1995	✓
26	UL: 814 to 849	DL: 859 to 894	✓
27	UL: 807 to 824	DL: 852 to 869 (LTE only)	✓
28	UL: 703 to 748	DL: 758 to 803 (LTE only)	✓
29	UL: -	DL: 717 to 728 (LTE only)	✓
30	UL: 2305 to 2315	DL: 2350 to 2360 (LTE only)	✓
31	UL: 452.5 to 457.5	DL: 462.5 to 467.5 (LTE only)	✗
32	UL: -	DL: 1452 - 1496	✗
35		1850 to 1910	✓
38		2570 to 2620	✓
39		1880 to 1920	✓
40		2300 to 2400	✓
41		2496 to 2690	✓
42		3400 to 3600	✗
43		3600 to 3800	✗

3. Antenna Characteristics

3.1 Return Loss



3.2 Peak Gain



ANT-DB1-LCD-ccc

Data Sheet



Product Description

The Linx LCD Dipole Antenna is a superior solution for users searching for best-in-class performance for WLAN devices using Dual-Band WiFi (802.11ac, 802.11n, 802.11ax) or U-NII applications.

With a compact package and low price, the LCD's high peak gain and superior efficiency make it an excellent option for high volume, cost sensitive applications.

Dipole design means that no additional ground plane is required.

Features

- Excellent performance
- Dual-band
- Very low VSWR
- Omni-directional pattern
- Tilt and swivel base
- Standard SMA or Part 15 compliant RP-SMA connector



Ordering Information

ANT-DB1-LCD-RPS (with RP-SMA connector)
ANT-DB1-LCD-SMA (with SMA connector)

Electrical Specifications

Parameter	2.4GHz WIFI	U-NII	5.8GHz WIFI/ U-NII-3 Band
Recommended Frequency Range	2.4 – 2.5GHz	5.125 – 5.725GHz	5.725 – 5.875GHz
VSWR	<2:1	<2:1	<2:1
Peak Gain (max in the band)	2.8dBi	4.5dBi	2.92dBi
Average Gain (typical)	-0.6dBi	-1.5dBi	-2.2dBi
Efficiency (typical)	85%	70%	65%
Polarization	Linear		
Radiation	Omni-Directional		
Max Power	10W		
Wavelength	1/2-wave		
Impedance	50 ohms		
Connection	SMA Plug (Male) or RPS (Reverse Polarity Male)		
Weight	7.4g (0.26oz.)		
Operating Temperature Range	-40°C to +80°C		

Measurements taken on a 100 x 100mm ground plane, mounted on the edge, bent 90°.

Gain Plots - Edge of Plane, Bent 90°



XZ-Plane Gain

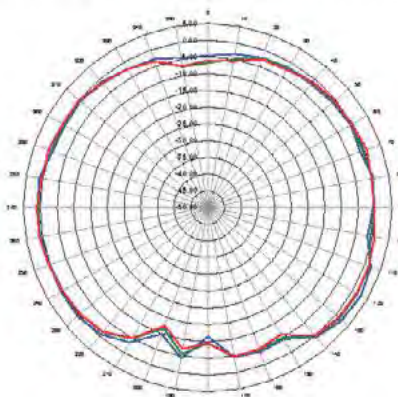


YZ-Plane Gain

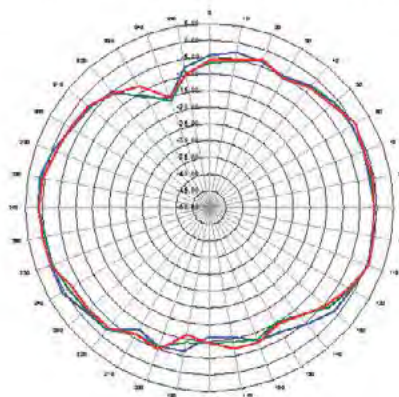


XY-Plane Gain

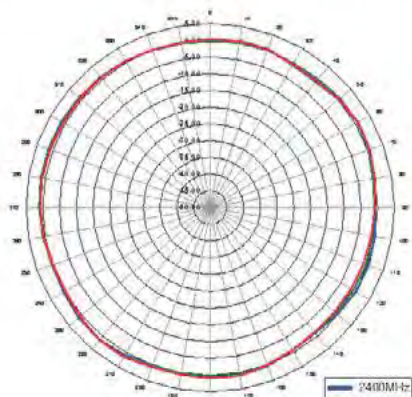
2400 - 2500MHz



XZ-Plane Gain

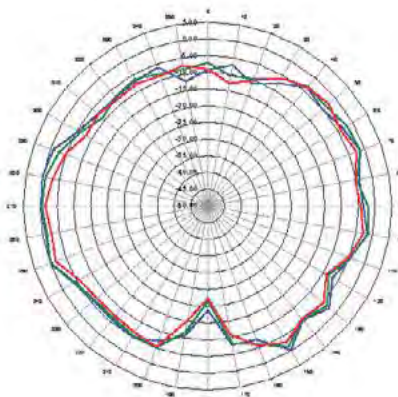


YZ-Plane Gain

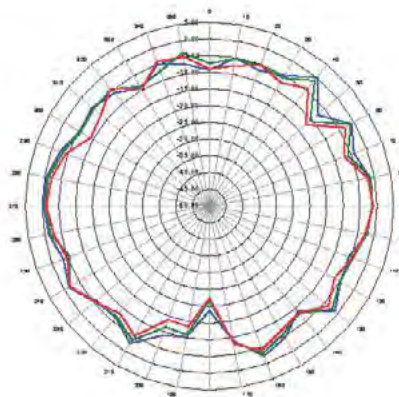


XY-Plane Gain

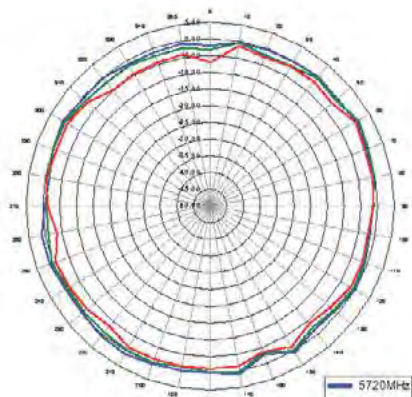
5720 - 5880MHz



XZ-Plane Gain



YZ-Plane Gain



XY-Plane Gain

GPS Antenna Setup

- 1) Make sure the connection is hand-tight with the SMA connector at the end connecting to the unit before giving it a quarter turn with a hall wrench to make sure it is properly secured.
 - 2) It is very important that you DO NOT kink the RF cable going to the GPS antenna. If it gets bent hard or is dented from being caught in the window or door frame too firmly, cable shielding performance will quickly degrade.
 - 3) The GPS antenna should be placed at least 1.5 feet (1/2 a meter) away from any other receiver or transmit antennas. For example, if you put the 4 mag mount antennas on the roof of the vehicle than make sure they are at least 1.5 feet away from each other and the GPS mag mount antenna. If there is no sufficient spacing, you should locate the GPS antenna on the rear trunk lid for example.
- NMEA recommends three feet of separation between GPS antennas and most other antennas including VHF, cellular and Wi-Fi antennas. This is typically not the case and there are many combo antennas on the market that combine GPS with other antennas in a single enclosure. But if you have GPS reception issues, try testing a few locations before choosing the final location to be sure the GPS is not impacted by other antennas.
- 4) Be sure there is a clear path to the sky from your GPS antenna. Unlike other antennas that are looking for wireless signals from anywhere, GPS antennas must have a clear path to the sky to receive signals from GPS satellites. If there is a lot of metal clutter directly above the location of the GPS antenna, it is unlikely you will get a good GPS signal.

The ideal place to mount a GPS antenna is out in the open, allowing radio signals from orbiting satellites to reach the antenna uninterrupted. This way, your antenna will be directly facing the sky with no obstructions whatsoever. If you're mounting your antenna to a car, place the antenna in the middle of the car's roof.

Product Description

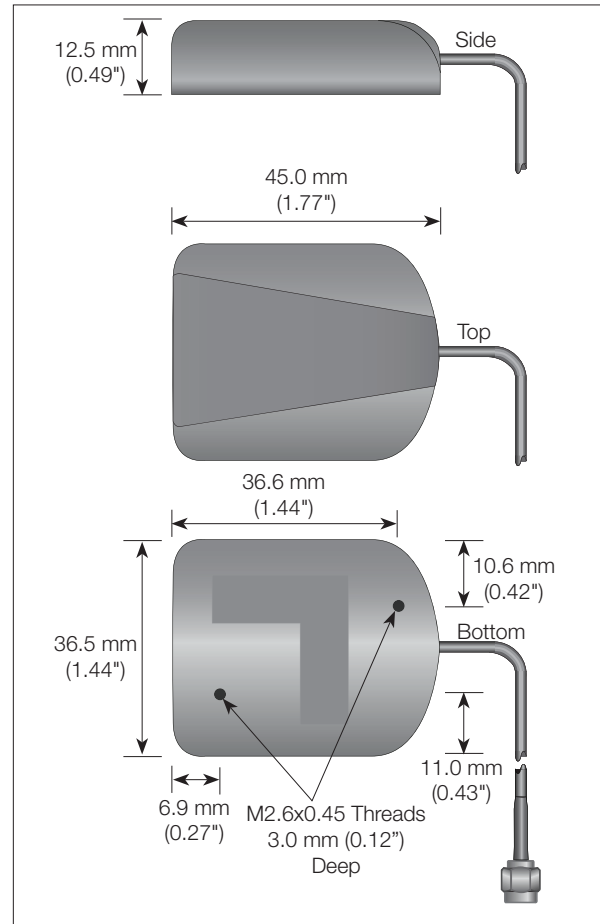
Covering both GPS and GLONASS frequencies, The high-performance SH2 Series GPS antennas combine superior performance and low power consumption. They are designed to survive the weather with an IP66 rating and UV stabilized plastic and cable. This makes them ideal for telematics, fleet management, navigation, tracking and other applications that require a compact, high-performance GPS antenna. For maximum compatibility with the host receiver, the SH2 accepts supply voltages from 2.5 to 5.5VDC and is protected against shorts, over current, or reverse polarity situations. The antennas attach via a SMA, MCX, MMCX or customer-specified connector.

Features

- Compact
- High-gain, low-noise design
- Low current consumption
- Protection circuit
- UV protection
- IP66 rating
- Rugged & damage-resistant
- Magnetic mount

Electrical Specifications

Center Frequency:	1575.42MHz, 1602MHz
Bandwidth:	10MHz @ -3dB point
VSWR:	1.5 typ.
Antenna Peak Gain:	5.0dB typ.
Impedance:	50-ohms
Axial Ratio:	1.0dB typ.
Elev. Angle Cov.:	5–90 degrees
Az. Bearing Cov.:	360 degrees
Polarization:	RHCP
System Gain:	28±1dB typ. (includes 3m cable & filter loss)
Noise Figure:	1.0dB typ.
Input Voltage:	+2.5 to +5.5VDC
Current:	5–8mA typ. @ 5V
Mounting:	Magnetic and/or screw



Cable:	117" +/-6" (3m) RG-174U (Low-loss, 0.7dB/m)
Connection:	SMA, MCX, MMCX ¹
Weight:	2.79oz (79g)
Plastic UV Resistance:	UL-746C f1
Cable UV Resistance:	UL-758
Ingress Protection:	IP66
Oper. Temp. Range:	-40°C to +85°C ²

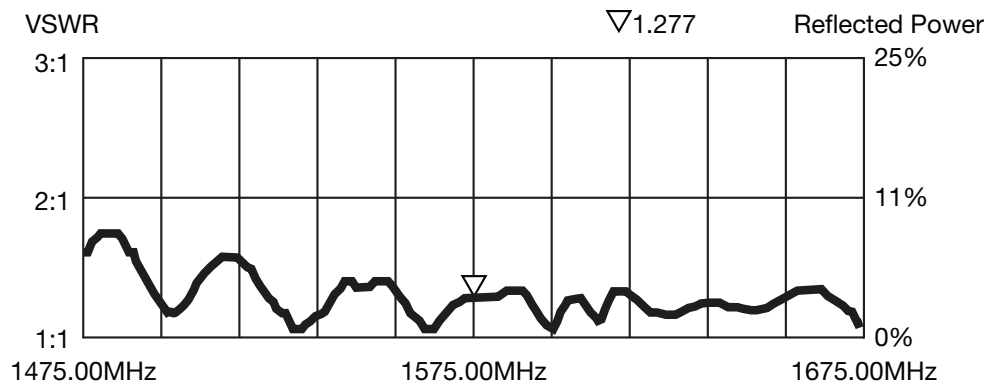
Ordering Information

ANT-GPS-SH2-SMA (with SMA connector)
 ANT-GPS-SH2-MCX (with MCX connector)
 ANT-GPS-SH2-MMX (with MMCX connector)

¹ Contact Linx for custom cable lengths and connectors.

² Operation below -30°C may result in a slightly longer time to first fix.

VSWR Graph



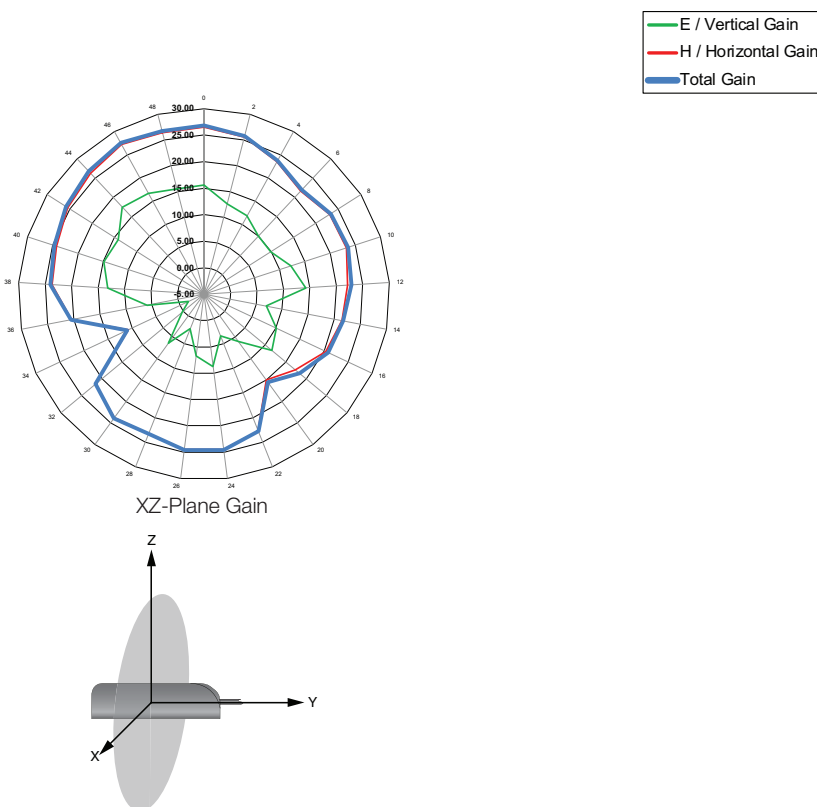
What is VSWR?

The Voltage Standing Wave Ratio (VSWR) is a measurement of how well an antenna is matched to a source impedance, typically 50-ohms. It is calculated by measuring the voltage wave that is headed toward the load versus the voltage wave that is reflected back from the load. A perfect match has a VSWR of 1:1. The higher the first number, the worse the match, and the more inefficient the system. Since a perfect match cannot ever be obtained, some benchmark for performance needs to be set. In the case of antenna VSWR, this is usually 2:1. At this point, 88.9% of the energy sent to the antenna by the transmitter is radiated into free space and 11.1% is either reflected back into the source or lost as heat on the structure of the antenna. In the other direction, 88.9% of the energy recovered by the antenna is transferred into the receiver. As a side note, since the “:1” is always implied, many data sheets will remove it and just display the first number.

How to Read a VSWR Graph

VSWR is usually displayed graphically versus frequency. The lowest point on the graph is the antenna's operational center frequency. In most cases, this is different than the designed center frequency due to fabrication tolerances. The VSWR at that point denotes how close to 50-ohms the antenna gets. Linx specifies the recommended bandwidth as the range where the typical antenna VSWR is less than 2:1.

Gain Plots

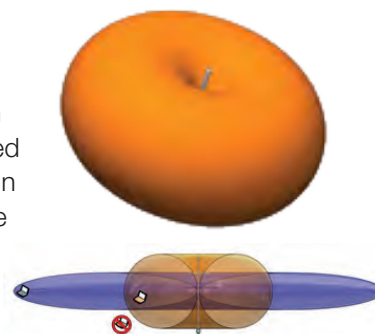


About Gain Plots

The true measure of the effectiveness of an antenna in any given application is determined by the gain and radiation pattern measurement. For antennas gain is typically measured relative to a perfect (isotropic) radiator having the same source power as the antenna under test, the units of gain in this case will be decibels isotropic (dBi). The radiation pattern is a graphical representation of signal strength measured at fixed distance from the antenna.

Gain when applied to antennas is a measure of how the antenna radiates and focuses energy into free space. Much like a flashlight focuses light from a bulb in a specific direction, antennas focus RF energy into specific directions. Gain in this sense refers to an increase in energy in one direction over others.

It should also be understood that gain is not “free”, gain above 0dBi in one direction means that there must be less gain in another direction. Pictorially this can be pictured as shown in the figures to the right. The orange pattern represents the radiation pattern for a perfect dipole antenna, which is shaped like a donut. The pattern for an omnidirectional antenna with gain is shown in blue. The gain antenna is able to work with a device located further from the center along the axis of the pattern, but not with devices closer to the center when they are off the axis – the donut has been squished.



Gain is also related to the overall physical size of the antenna, as well as surrounding materials. As the geometry of the antenna is reduced below the effective wavelength (considered an electrically small antenna) the gain decreases. Also, the relative distance between an electrically small antenna and its associated ground impacts antenna gain.

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Fax: 732-548-3404

24/7 (expect a reply within one day)
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