# Datasheet

Linx TECHNOLOGIES

CONSMB001-1-G
SMB Jack PCB Through Hole Connector

The CONSMB001-1-G is an SMB jack PCB through hole connector designed for reflow-solder mounting directly to a printed circuit board. Operating from 0 GHz to 4 GHz, the CONSMB001-1-G combines superior performance, compact size, and a convenient snap-on mating interface to provide a reliable, easy-to-use connector. Additionally, all Linx connectors meet RoHS lead free standards and are tested to meet requirements for corrosion resistance, vibration, mechanical and thermal shock.
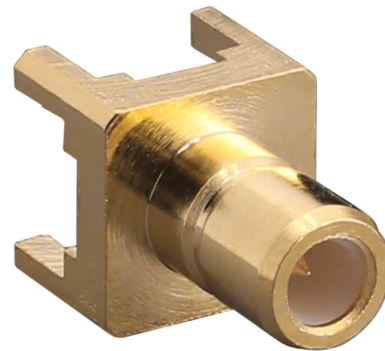
Features

- 0 to 4 GHz operation
- Gold plating
  - Superior corrosion resistance
- SMB jack (male pin) connection
  - Gold plated brass center contact
- Direct PCB attachment
- Reflow- or hand-solder assembly

Applications

- LPWA
  - LoRaWAN®, Sigfox®, WiFi HaLow™ (802.11ah)
- Cellular IoT
  - LTE-M (Cat-M1), NB-IoT
- Cellular
  - 5G/4G LTE/3G/2G
- GNSS
  - GPS, Galileo, GLONASS, BeiDou, QZSS
- Industrial/Commercial/Enterprise
- ISM

Table 1. Electrical Specifications

Impedance	50 Ω	
Frequency Range	0 to 4 GHz	
Voltage Rating	750 V RMS	
Contact Resistance	Center: ≤ 6.0 mΩ Outer: ≤ 1.0 mΩ	
Select Frequencies	400 MHz to 960 MHz	2.4 GHz
Insertion Loss (dB max)	-0.15	-0.23
VSWR (max)	1.4	1.2

Ordering Information

Part Number	Description
CONSMB001-1-G	SMB jack (male pin) PCB through hole connector

Available from Linx Technologies and select distributors and representatives.
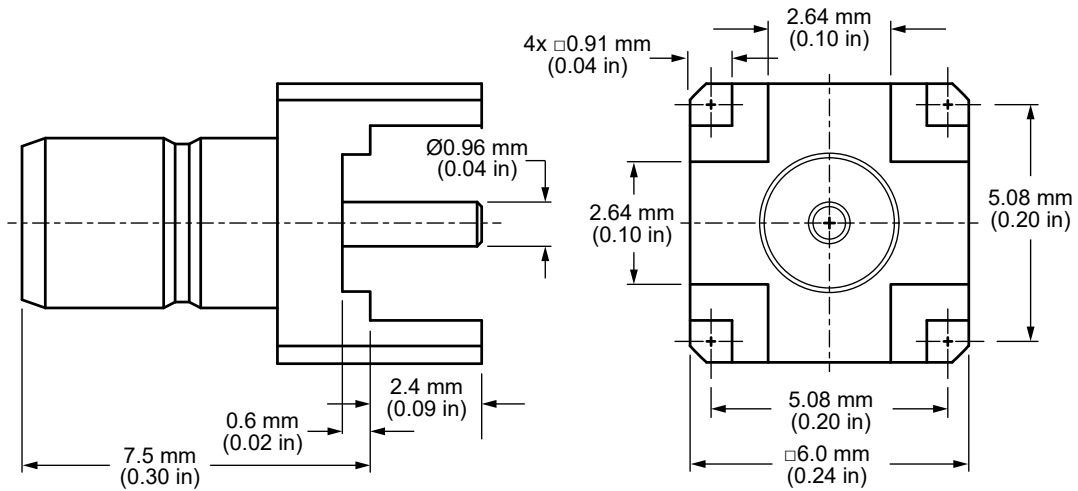
Product Dimensions

Figure 1. Product Dimensions for the CONSMB001-1-G Connector

Table 2.   Connector Components

Model	CONSMB001-1-G	
Connector Part	**Material**	**Finish**
Connector Body	Brass	Gold
Center Contact (male pin)	Brass	Gold
Insulator	PTFE	–

Recommended PCB Footprint

Figure 2 shows the connectors recommended PCB footprint and through hole sizes.
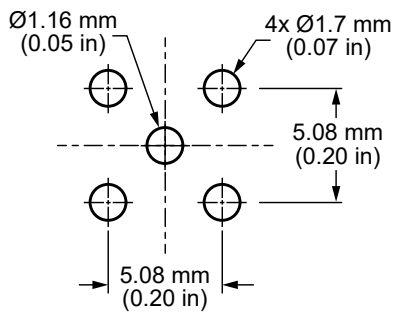

Figure 2. Recommended PCB Dimensions for the CONSMB001-1-G

Connector Performance

Table 3 shows insertion loss and VSWR values for the CONSMB001-1-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 3.   Insertion Loss and VSWR for the CONSMB001-1-G Connector

Band	Low-Band Cellular/ ISM/LPWA	GNSS	Midband Cellular	WiFi/ISM
Frequency Range	400 MHz to 960 MHz	1164 MHz to 1609 MHz	1427 MHz to 5000 MHz	2.4 GHz
Insertion Loss (dB max)	-0.15	-0.21	-0.91	-0.23
VSWR (max)	1.4	1.4	2.1	1.2

Table 4.   Mechanical Specifications

Model	CONSMB001-1-G
Mounting Type	PCB Through Hole
Fastening Type	Snap-on Coupling
Interface in Accordance with	MIL-STD-348A
Connector Durability	500 cycles min.
Weight	0.8 g (0.03 oz)

Table 5.   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 B
Mechanical Shock	MIL-STD-202 Method 213 test condition I
Temperature Range	-65 °C to +165 ° C
Environmental Compliance	RoHS

Reflow Solder Profile

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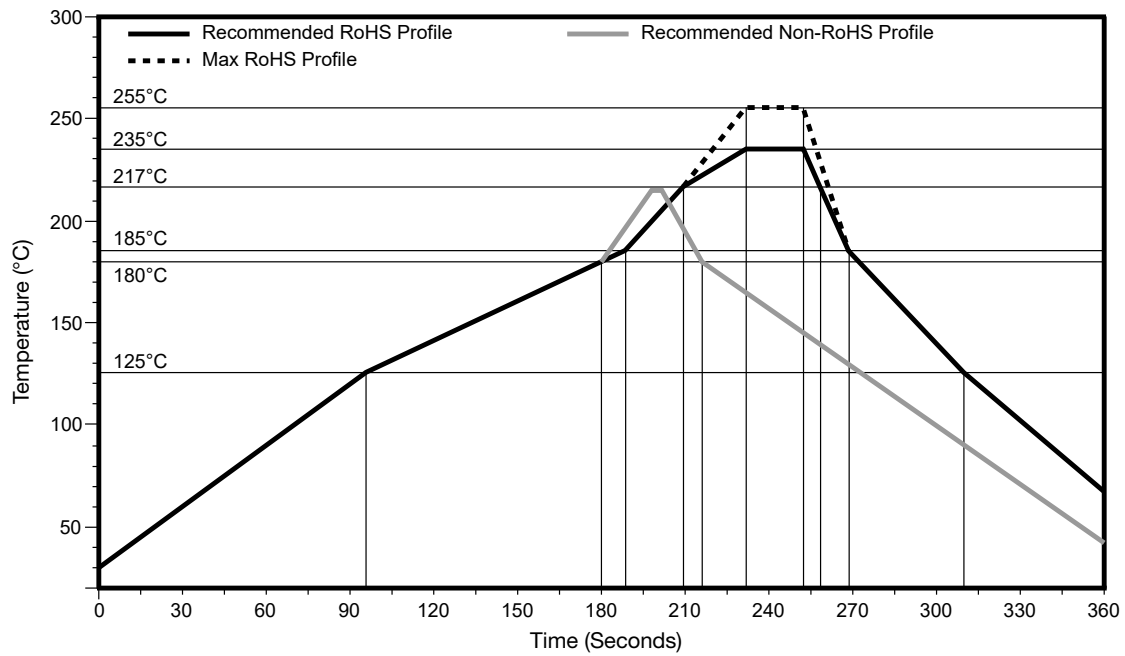

Figure 3. Recommended Reflow Solder Profile

Packaging Information

The CONSMB001-1-G connector is placed in sealed trays of 100 pcs. Trays are packaged in cartons of 2500 pcs. Distribution channels may offer alternative packaging options.

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.

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

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.

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