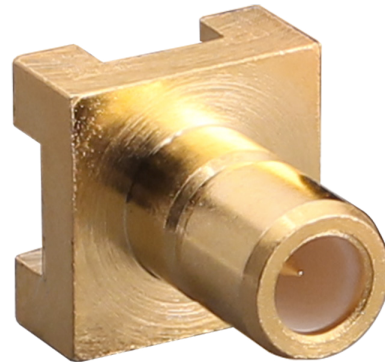


CONSMB001-SMD-G SMB Jack PCB Surface-Mount Connector

The CONSMB001-SMD-G is an SMB jack PCB surface-mount connector designed for reflow-solder mounting directly to a printed circuit board. Operating from 0 GHz to 12 GHz, the CONSMB001-SMD-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 12 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 12 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)	-0.09	-0.20
VSWR (max)	1.0	1.1

Ordering Information

Part Number	Description
CONSMB001-SMD-G	SMB jack (male pin) PCB surface-mount connector

Available from Linx Technologies and select distributors and representatives.

Product Dimensions

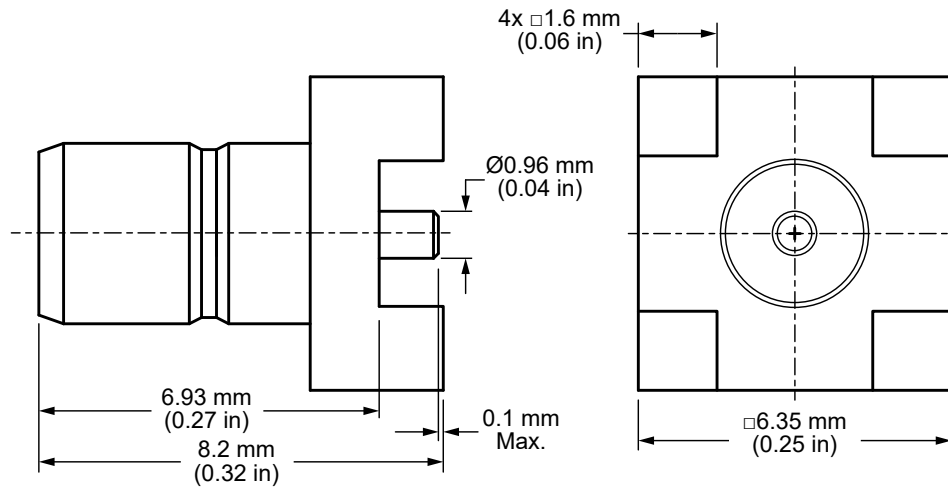


Figure 1. Product Dimensions for the CONSMB001-SMD-G Connector

Table 2. Connector Components

Model	CONSMB001-SMD-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.

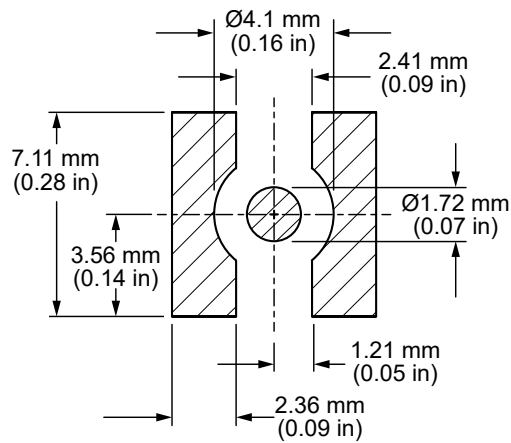


Figure 2. Recommended PCB Footprint Dimensions for the CONSMB001-SMD-G

Connector Performance

Table 3 shows insertion loss and VSWR values for the CONSMB001-SMD-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-SMD-G Connector

Band	Low-Band Cellular/ ISM/LPWA	Midband Cellular/ GNSS	WiFi/ISM	WiFi 6
Frequency Range	400 MHz to 960 MHz	1164 MHz to 5000 MHz	2.4 GHz	5 GHz to 7.125 GHz
Insertion Loss (dB max)	-0.09	-0.35	-0.20	-0.41
VSWR (max)	1.0	1.3	1.1	1.4

Table 4. Mechanical Specifications

Model	CONSMB001-SMD-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.

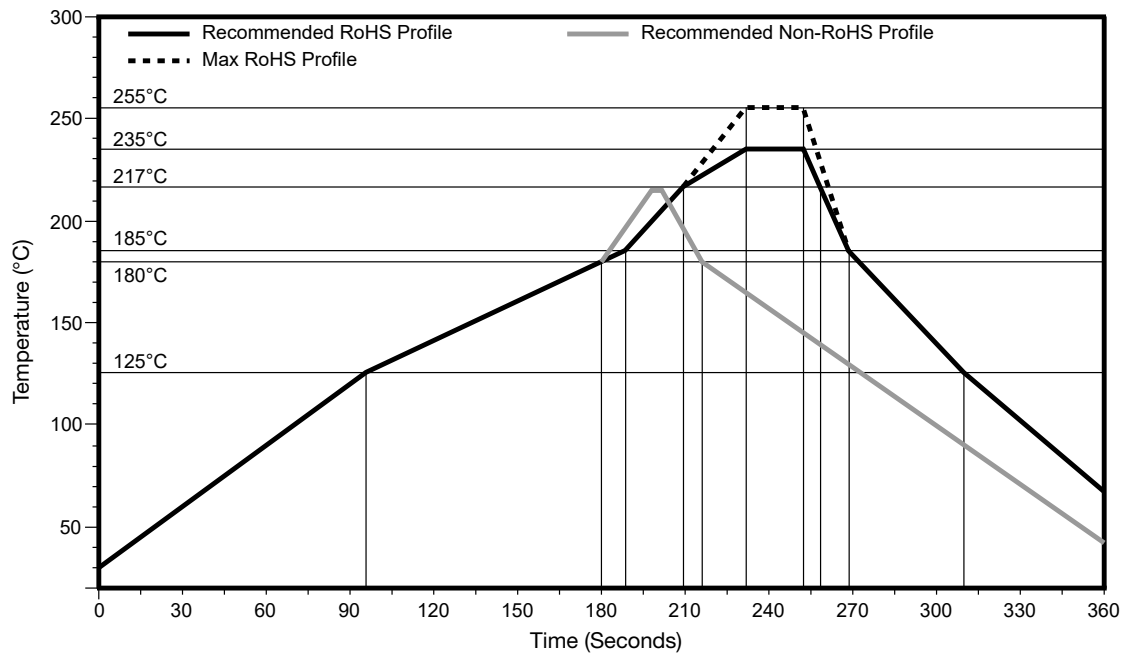


Figure 3. Recommended Reflow Solder Profile

Packaging Information

The CONSMB001-SMD-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.

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

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 .

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

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