

36

27012544 Outdoor 2.4 GHz Dual-Polarized Directional Antenna (H18 V18 G18)

About This Chapter

[36.1 27012544 Technical Specifications](#)

[36.2 27012544 Installation Precautions](#)

[36.3 27012544 Antenna Installation](#)

36.1 27012544 Technical Specifications

Appearance and Structure

Figure 36-1 Appearance of the 27012544 Outdoor 2.4 GHz Dual-Polarized Directional Antenna (H18 V18 G18)



Technical Specifications

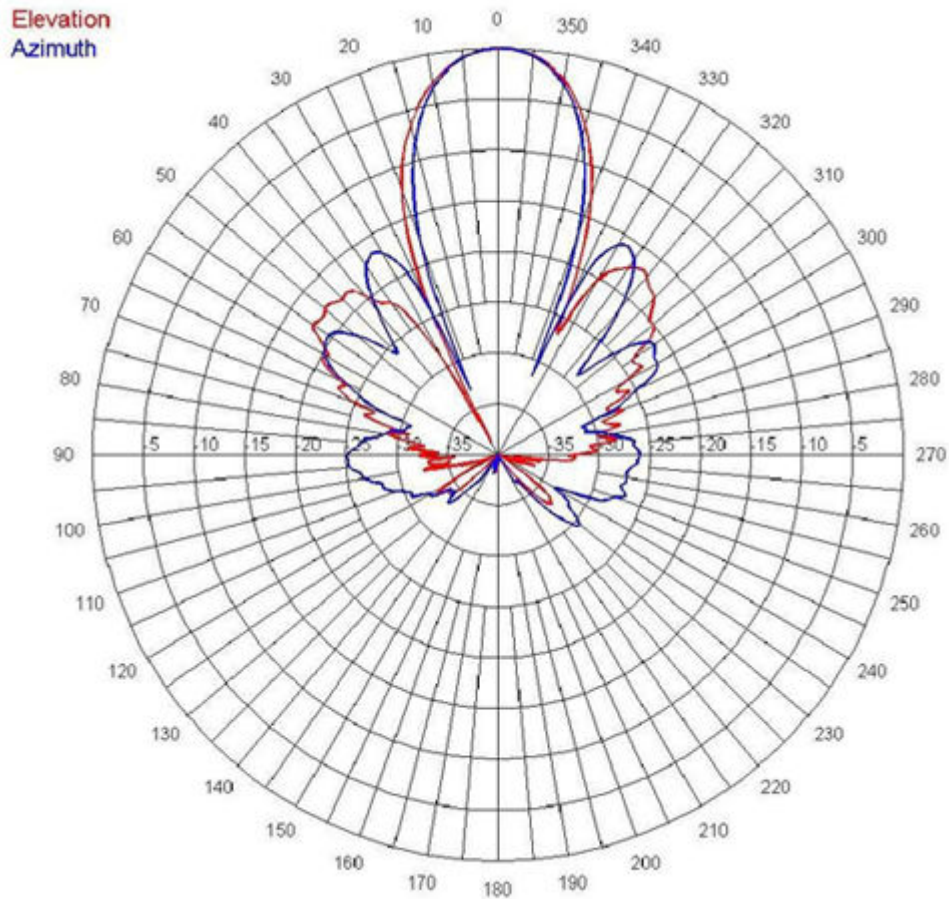
Table 36-1 Technical specifications of the 27012544 Outdoor 2.4 GHz Dual-Polarized Directional Antenna (H18 V18 G18)

Item	Details
Part Number	27012544
Model	ANT2G18D2NR
Description	Directional antenna-2400~2500MHz-18dBi-linear polarized-5W-N-female*2
Frequency [MHz]	2300 MHz to 2700 MHz
Antenna gain [dBi]	18 dBi
Coverage distance [m(ft.)]	260 m(ft.)
Horizontal beamwidth [degrees]	18 degrees
Vertical beamwidth [degrees]	18 degrees
Standing wave ratio (SWR)	typical:1.7 maximum:2
Polarization	Horizontal polarization,vertical polarization
Antenna connector	N-female x 2
Antenna dimensions [mm(in.)]	H x W x D: 40 x 368 x 368
Weight without packaging [kg(lb)]	1.6 kg(lb)
Installation type	• Wall • Pole
Grounding requirements	Same as the AP
Pole diameter [mm(in.)]	φ41 to φ58

Item	Details
Antenna note	The gains and lobe widths in this document are typical values. The actual values are within a range. For specifications, see the corresponding data sheets. The coverage distance is a reference value in certain conditions. Plan an appropriate distance value according to planning experience, local standards, and onsite environments. There may be differences in the standards of different countries, so the mapping between antennas and APs shall comply with local standards. For details, refer to device access authentication information. The coverage distance is subject to the following constraints: - The default AP transmit power is 15 dBm. - The default STA type is mobile phone, and no obstacle exists. - 2.4 GHz: The uplink and downlink RSSIs are greater than or equal to -70 dBm. For any questions about the parameters above, contact Huawei technical support.

Antenna's Radiation Pattern

Figure 36-2 Antenna Pattern1 of the 27012544 Outdoor 2.4 GHz Dual-Polarized Directional Antenna (H18 V18 G18)



36.2 27012544 Installation Precautions

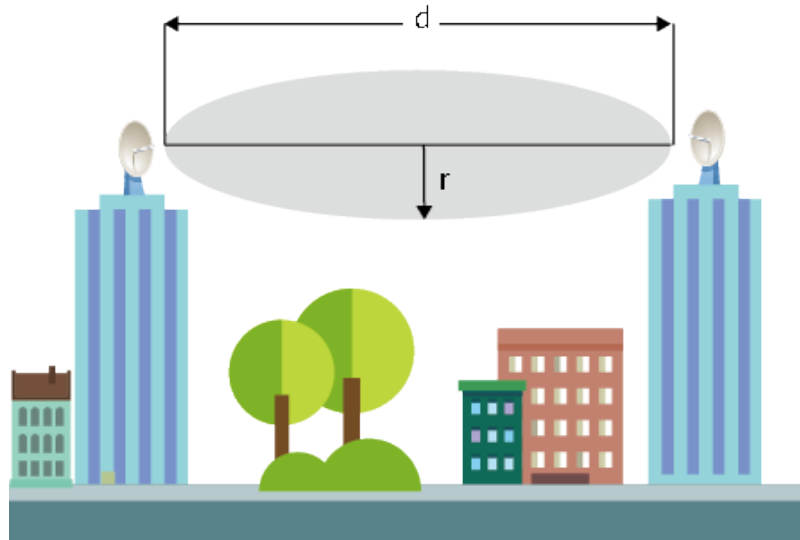
To ensure that the antenna works at the optimal performance level, take the following installation precautions:

- Install the antenna upright and place one side of the RF cable connector towards the ground.
- When installing single-polarized antennas, keep the distance between two antennas to within 30 cm to 50 cm.
- Install the antenna away from metal obstructions, such as air conditioners or heating pipes. Do not install the antenna on a wire mesh.
- Wall materials and thickness determine the number of walls that radio signals can pass through. Factor that into antenna selection.
- Install lightning rods for outdoor antennas to prevent lightning strikes. For details on how to install a lightning rod, see section "Antenna Installation."

- Ensure that no obstacle exists in the Fresnel zone in bridging scenarios. That is, the antenna height must be larger than the sum of the radius of the first Fresnel zone and obstacle height.

As shown in the figure, the Fresnel zone refers to the ellipsoid. Obstacles in the zone will adversely affect signal transmissions. If not blocked, radio signals can travel in an approximate free space.

Figure 36-3 Fresnel zone



Fresnel zones differ depending on the Fresnel zone radius. In a free space, radio signals are mainly transmitted between antennas in the first Fresnel zone. In normal cases, the Fresnel zone refers to the first Fresnel zone.

The radius of the first Fresnel zone is calculated and related parameters are described as follows:

$$r = 17.32\sqrt{d/4f}$$

- r: indicates the radius of the first Fresnel zone, in meters.
- d: indicates the distance between two antennas, in km.
- f: indicates the signal frequency, in GHz.

With 5 GHz signals as an example, [Table 36-2](#) lists the radius of the first Fresnel zone in different backhaul distances.

Table 36-2 Radius of the first Fresnel zone

Backhaul Distance (km)	Radius of the First Fresnel Zone (m)
1	3.87
2	5.48
3	6.71
5	8.66

Backhaul Distance (km)	Radius of the First Fresnel Zone (m)
10	12.25

36.3 27012544 Antenna Installation

The 27012544 antenna is an outdoor directional antenna. To obtain a better performance and wider coverage, the antenna should be installed at high positions away from metal obstacles, for example, building tops, mountaintops, and tower tops. Its transmit end should not be blocked by obstacles.

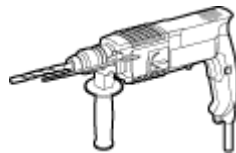
36.3.1 Accessories and Tools

Tools:

- Open-end wrench
- 8 mm socket wrench or torque screwdriver
- 1 x inclinometer



- Hammer drill ($\phi 8$ mm, for wall mounting)



- Rubber mallet (for wall mounting)



Pole:

- 1 x pole with a diameter of $\phi 41$ mm to $\phi 58$ mm

Other accessories:

- M10 bolt: 4 sets
- Hex nut: 6 sets
- Spring washer: 6 sets
- Flat washer: 6 sets
- Hose clamp: 2 sets
- Expansion bolt: 4 sets

36.3.2 Wall Mounting

The 27012544 antenna can be mounted on a wall.

If an extension bracket is used, install the antenna according to [Antenna Installation with an Extension Bracket](#); otherwise, install the antenna according to [Antenna Installation Without an Extension Bracket](#).

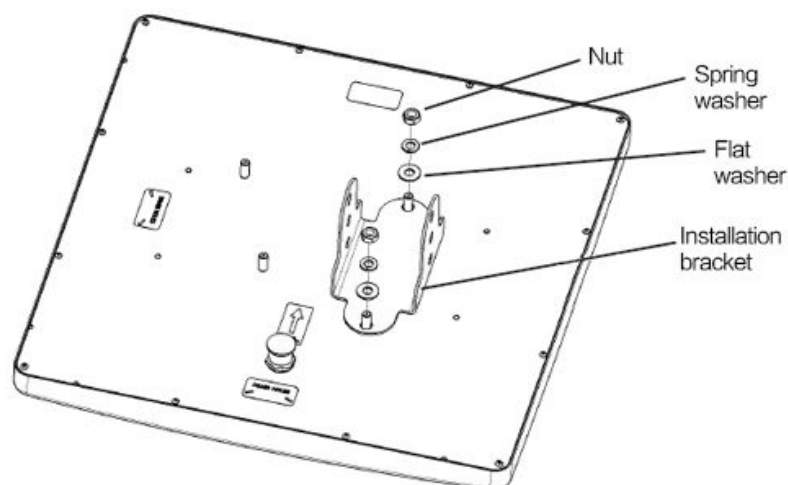
CAUTION

- The antenna must be installed in a place far away from high-voltage power supplies or radio signal interference sources (such as other APs or antennas).
 - Do not install antennas in bad weather conditions, for example, during rain, snow, or strong winds.
-

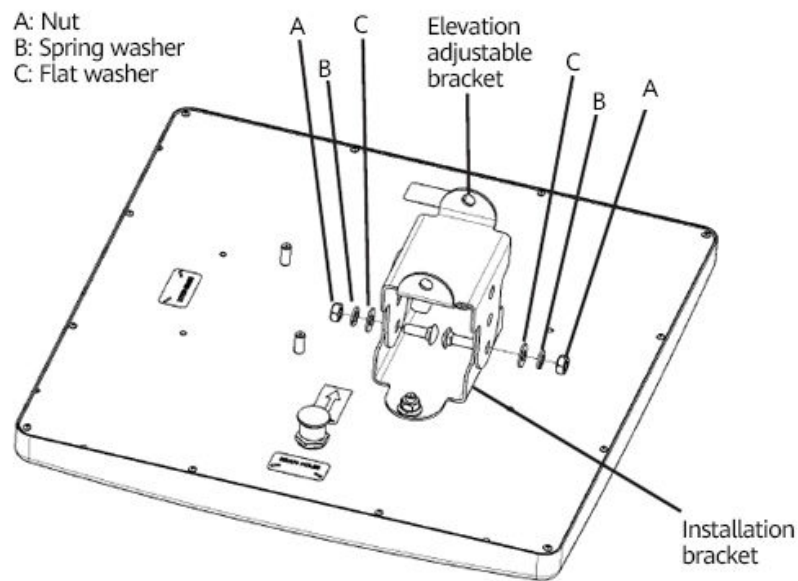
Antenna Installation Without an Extension Bracket

The installation procedure is as follows:

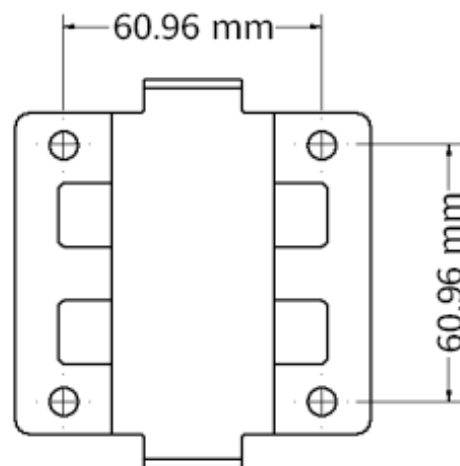
1. Fix the installation bracket to the back of the antenna with the nuts, spring washers, and flat washers. The maximum torque is 6.2 N m.



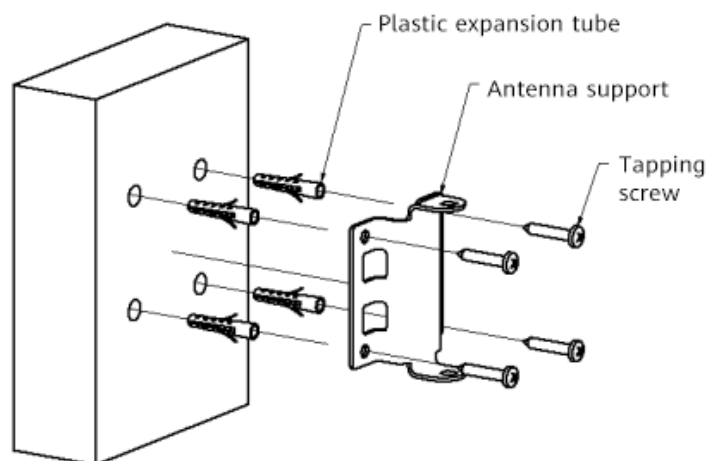
2. Fix the elevation adjustable bracket to the installation bracket.
Select appropriate holes and thread bolts through the installation bracket and elevation adjustable bracket. Put on flat washers, spring washers, and nuts to fix the bolts (not tightly).



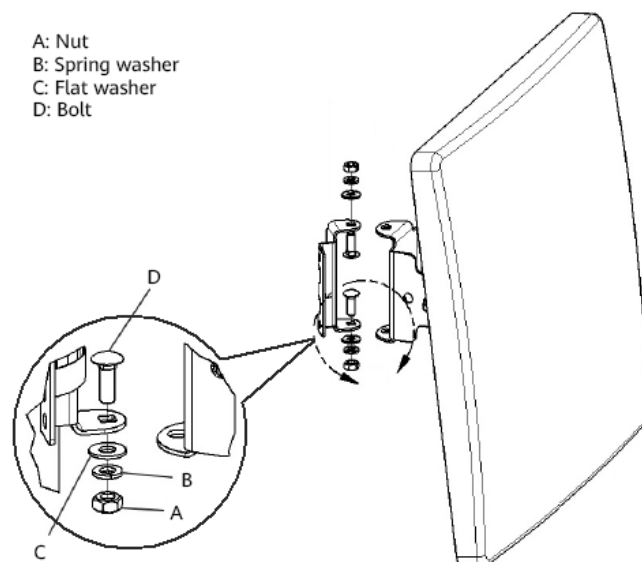
3. Drill four $\phi 8$ mm holes (42 mm depth) on the wall to install plastic expansion tubes that will support expansion bolts. The relative position of the four holes must exactly match with that of the four holes on the antenna support.



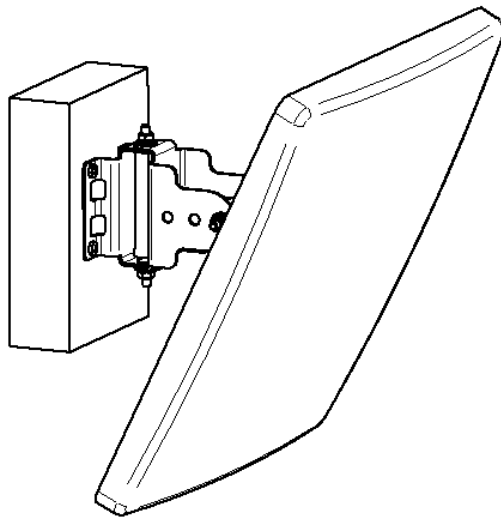
4. Fix the antenna support to the wall using expansion bolts.



5. Fix the elevation adjustable bracket to the antenna support. Thread bolts through the installation bracket and elevation adjustable bracket. Put on flat washers, spring washers, and nuts to fix the bolts (not tightly).



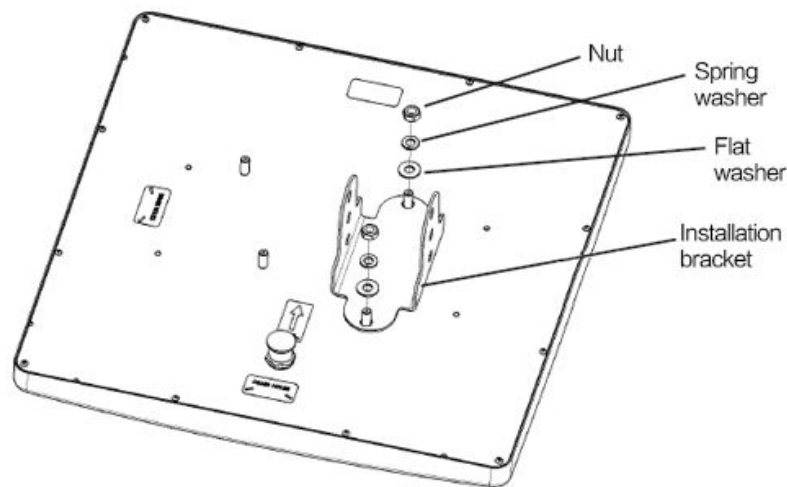
6. Adjust the antenna angle and tighten all of the four nuts. The maximum torque is 6.2 N m.



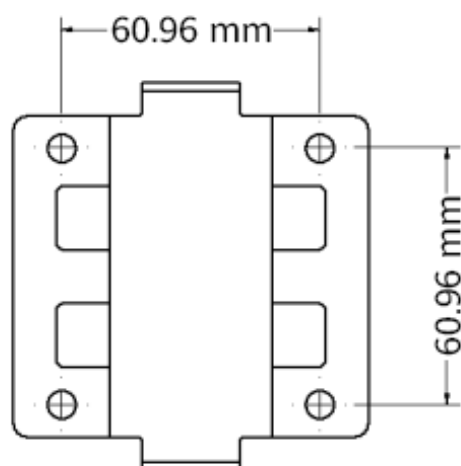
Antenna Installation with an Extension Bracket

The installation procedure is as follows:

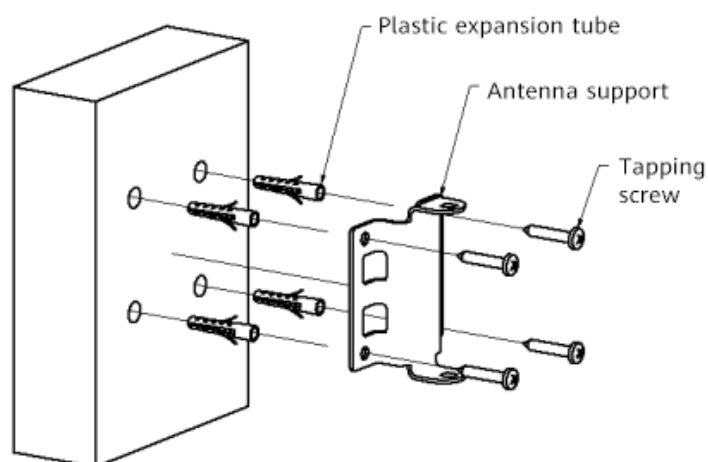
1. Fix the installation bracket to the back of the antenna with the nuts, spring washers, and flat washers. The maximum torque is 6.2 N m.



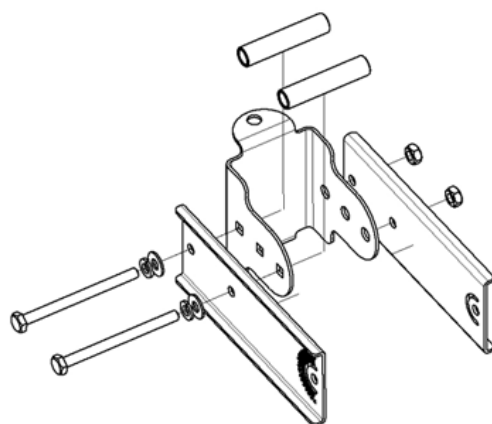
2. Drill four $\phi 8$ mm holes (42 mm depth) on the wall to install plastic expansion tubes that will support expansion bolts. The relative position of the four holes must exactly match with that of the four holes on the antenna support.



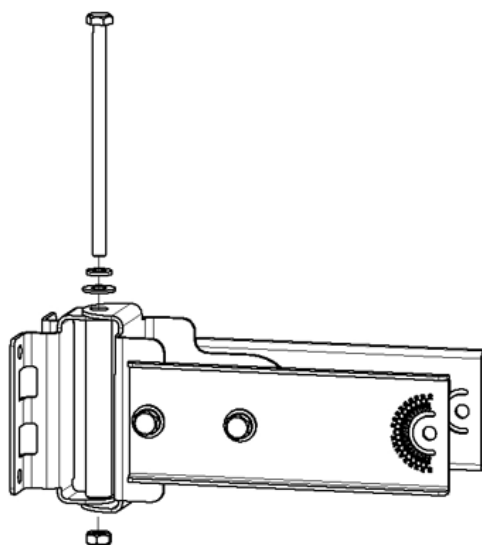
3. Fix the antenna support to the wall using expansion bolts.



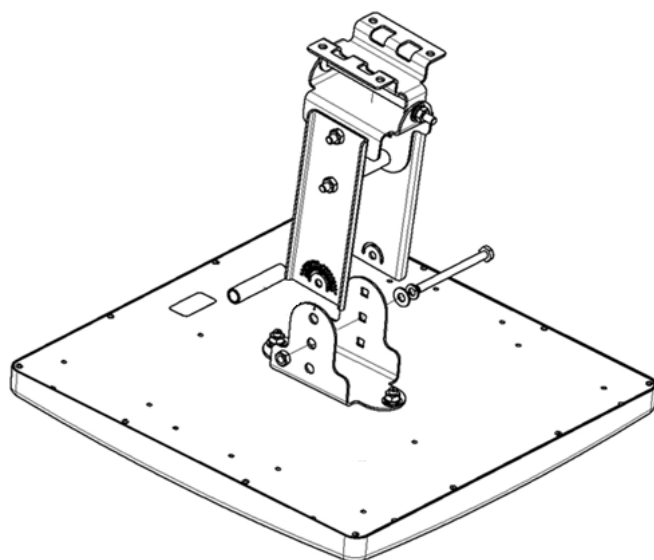
4. Assemble the extension bracket. Tighten it with the flat washers, spring washers and nuts.



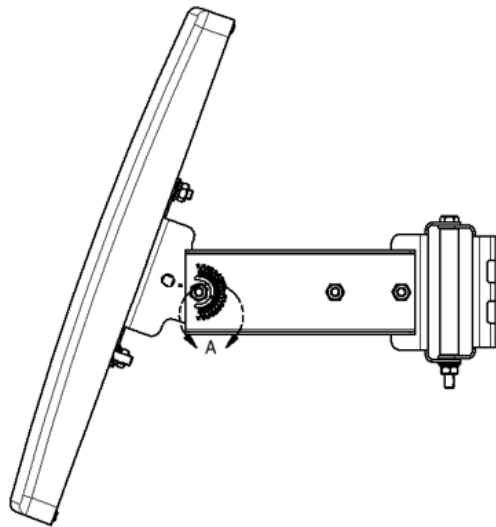
5. Connect the antenna support and extension bracket.



6. Fix the antenna to the extension bracket.



7. Adjust the antenna angle.



36.3.3 Pole Mounting

The 27012544 antenna can be mounted on a pole. The wall thickness of the pole should be no less than 2.5 mm. A 50 mm diameter pole made of round steel is usually used.

If an extension bracket is used, install the antenna according to [Antenna Installation with an Extension Bracket](#); otherwise, install the antenna according to [Antenna Installation Without an Extension Bracket](#).

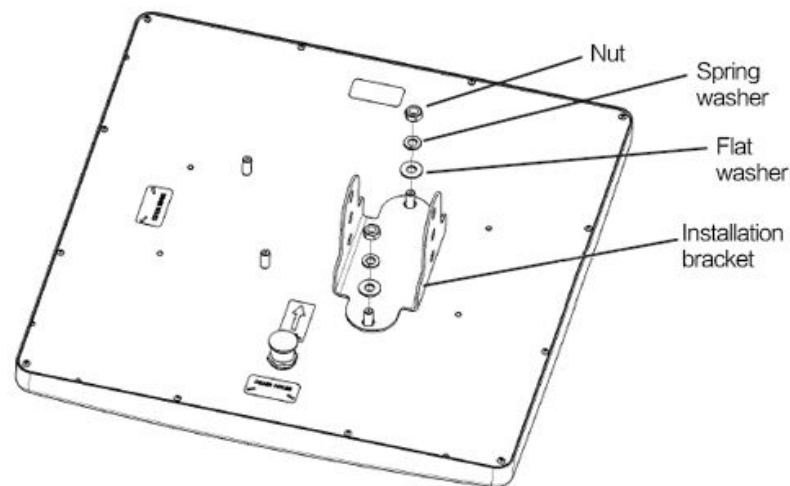
CAUTION

- The antenna must be installed in a place far away from high-voltage power supplies or radio signal interference sources (such as other APs or antennas).
 - Do not install antennas in bad weather conditions, for example, during rain, snow, or strong winds.
-

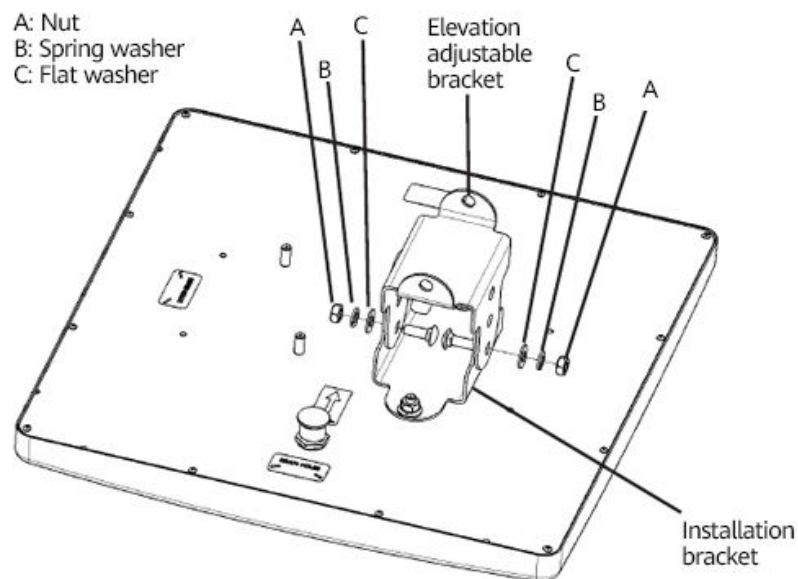
Antenna Installation Without an Extension Bracket

The installation procedure is as follows:

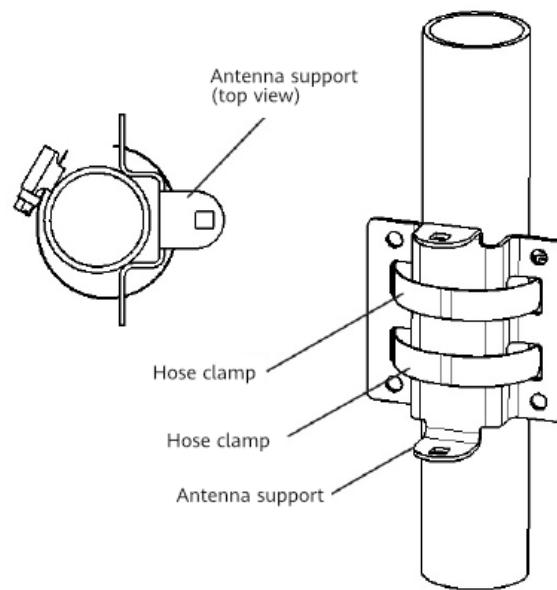
1. Fix the installation bracket to the back of the antenna with the nuts, spring washers, and flat washers. The maximum torque is 6.2 N m.



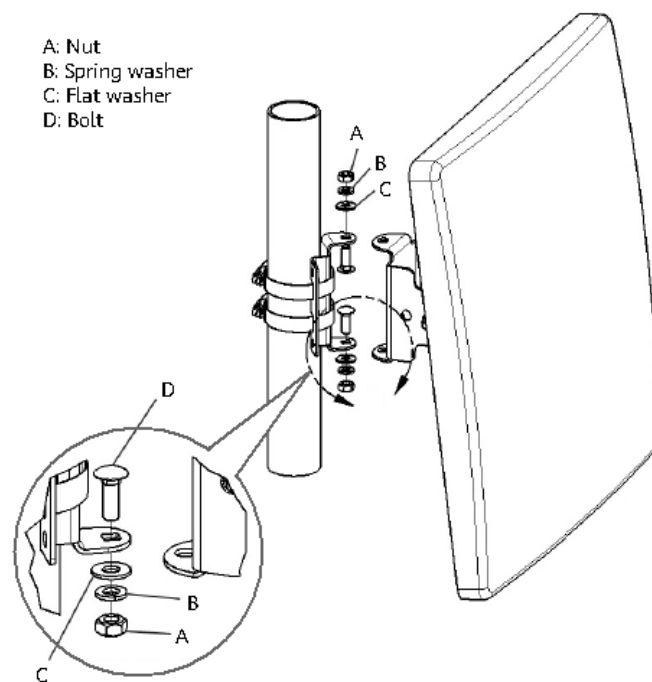
2. Fix the elevation adjustable bracket to the installation bracket.
Select appropriate holes and thread bolts through the installation bracket and elevation adjustable bracket. Put on flat washers, spring washers, and nuts to fix the bolts (not tightly).



3. Fix the antenna support to the pole.



4. Fix the antenna to the antenna support. Thread bolts through the antenna support and elevation adjustable bracket. Put on flat washers, spring washers, and nuts to fix the bolts (not tightly).

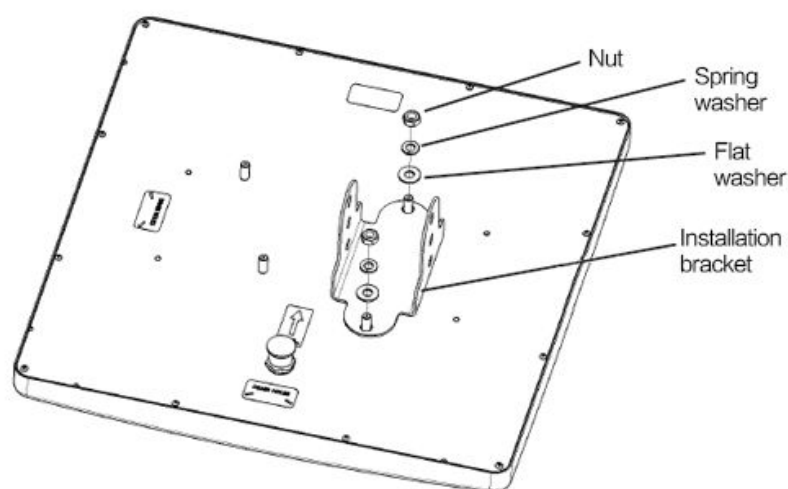


5. Adjust the antenna angle and tighten all of the four nuts. The maximum torque is 6.2 N m.

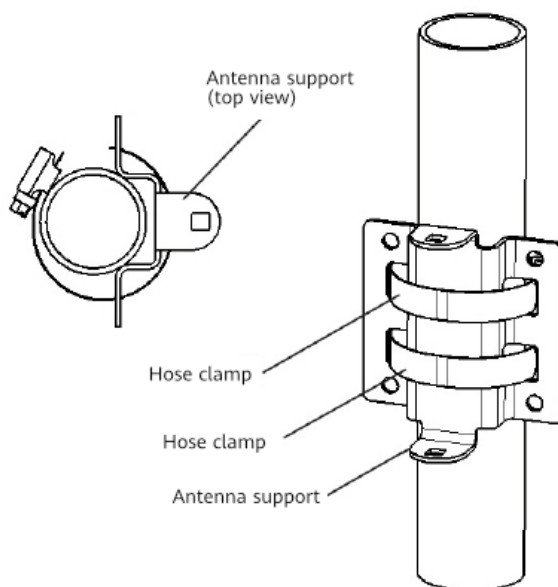
Antenna Installation with an Extension Bracket

The installation procedure is as follows:

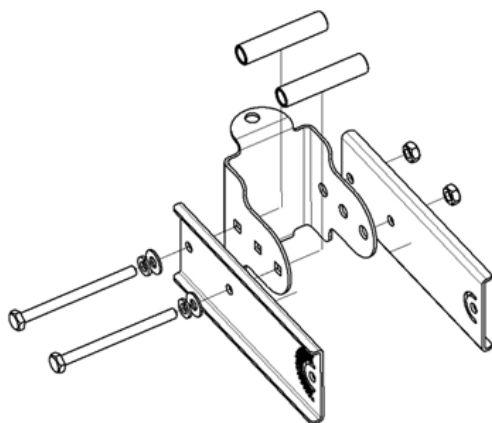
1. Fix the installation bracket to the back of the antenna with the nuts, spring washers, and flat washers. The maximum torque is 6.2 N m.



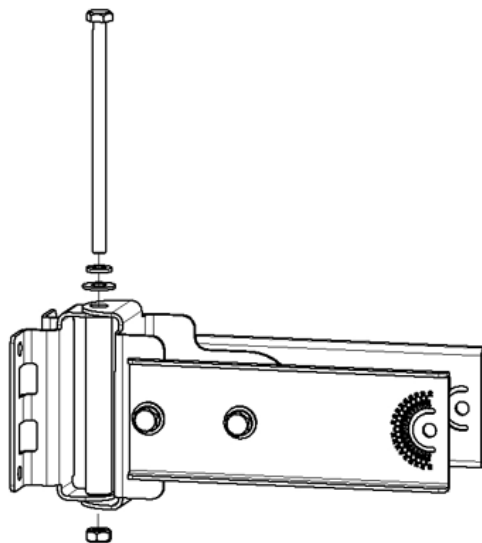
2. Fix the antenna support to the pole with hose clamps.



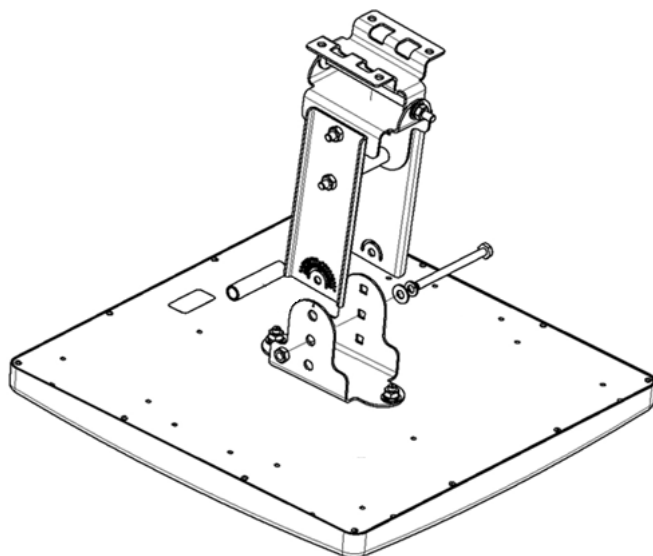
3. Assemble the extension bracket. Tighten it with the flat washers, spring washers and nuts.



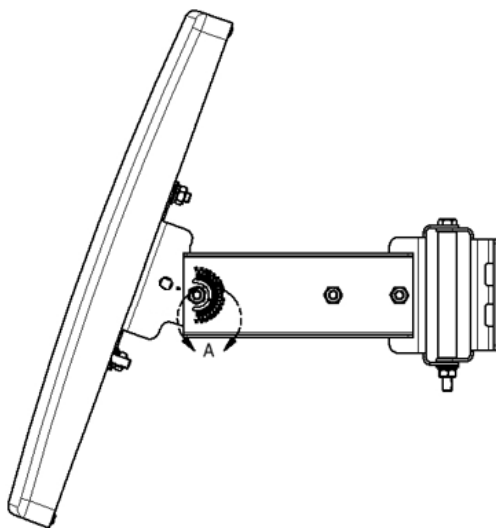
4. Connect the antenna support and extension bracket.



5. Fix the antenna to the extension bracket.



6. Adjust the antenna angle.



Installing the Pole and Lightning Rod

Carry out the following steps:

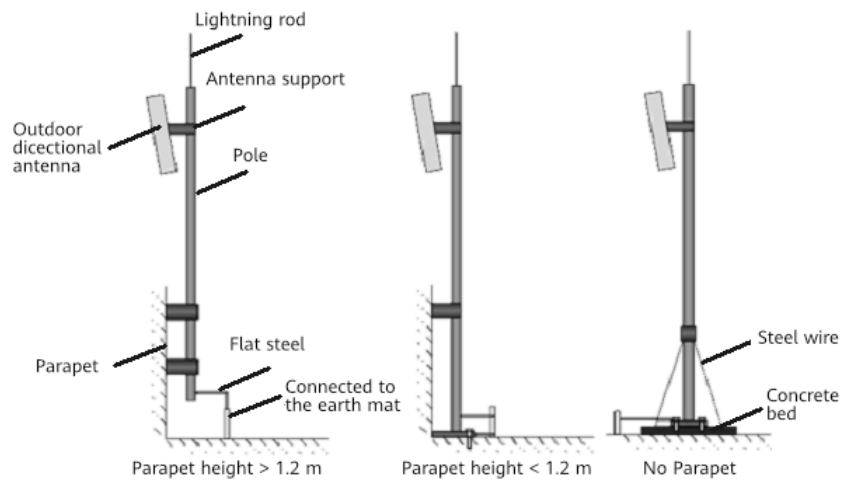
1. Weld the lightning rod to the top of the antenna pole.
2. Install the antenna pole on a parapet or concrete bed on the roof of the building.
3. Use a 40 mm x 4 mm flat piece of steel to connect the antenna pole to an earth mat.
4. Secure the outdoor directional antenna to the pole using an antenna support. Keep the pole vertical during the installation.

Take note of the following points when installing an outdoor directional antenna:

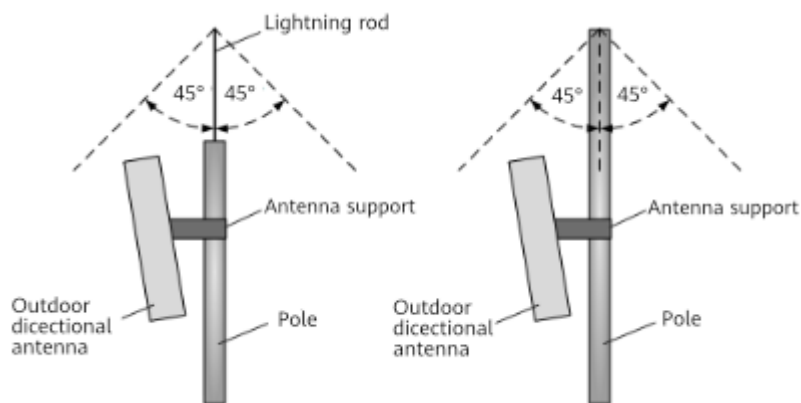
- If the roof of the building is surrounded by parapets of no less than 1.2 m high, fix the pole on a parapet with expansion screws, and then fix the outdoor directional antenna on the pole with an antenna support.
- If the roof of the building is surrounded by parapets of less than 1.2 m high, fix one of the installation points of the pole on a parapet and the other installation point to the roof with expansion screws, and then fix the outdoor directional antenna to the pole with an antenna support.
- If there are no parapets around the roof, fix the pole to the ground or a concrete bed with expansion screws and steel wires, and then fix the outdoor directional antenna on the pole with an antenna support.

Figure 36-4 illustrates how an outdoor directional antenna and a pole are installed.

Figure 36-4 Installing an outdoor directional antenna and a pole



The following figure shows the protection area of a lightning rod. The entire antenna must be within the 45-degree protection area of the lightning rod.



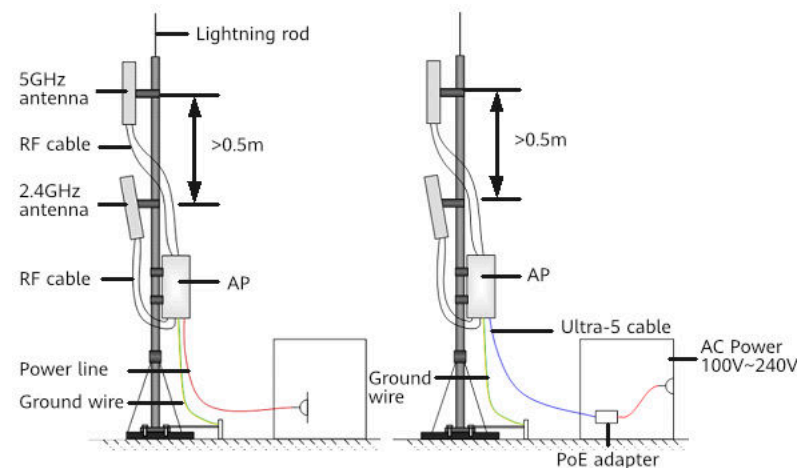
NOTE

If an antenna is installed on a metal pole such as a steel pole, you do not need to install a lightning rod, as shown on the right in the preceding figure.

Outdoor AP Installation Scenarios

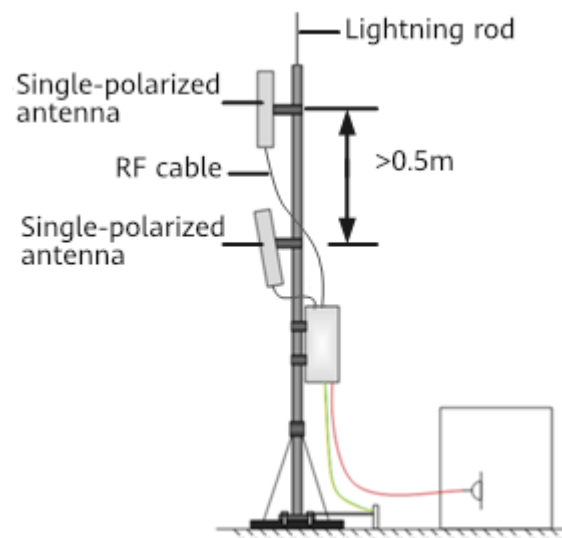
Figure 36-5 shows an outdoor AP installation scenario. The distance between a 2.4 GHz antenna and a 5 GHz antenna must be more than 0.5 m.

Figure 36-5 Outdoor AP installation scenarios



The distance between two single-polarized antennas of the same AP should be more than 0.5 m, and the two antennas should cover the same area, as shown in [Figure 36-6](#).

Figure 36-6 Installation of single-polarized antennas



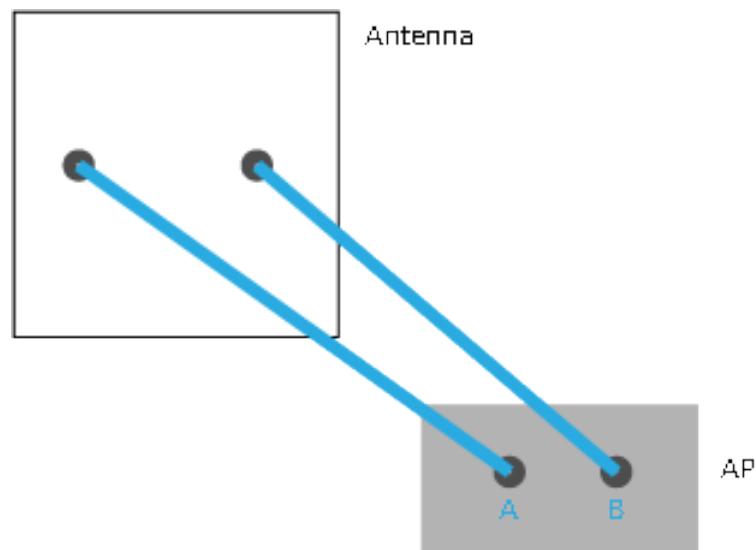
36.3.4 Connecting RF Cables

RF Cable Connection Requirements

Connect the feeder connector to the radio interface of an AP and tighten the connector to the interface. The requirements on connections between the AP's radio interfaces and antenna feeder cables are as follows:

- The feeder interfaces of an antenna must be connected to radio interfaces A and B of the same frequency band on an AP.
- The AP's radio interfaces working on the same frequency band (interface A and interface B) must be connected to feeder interfaces of different polarization directions.

The following figure shows the cable connections.

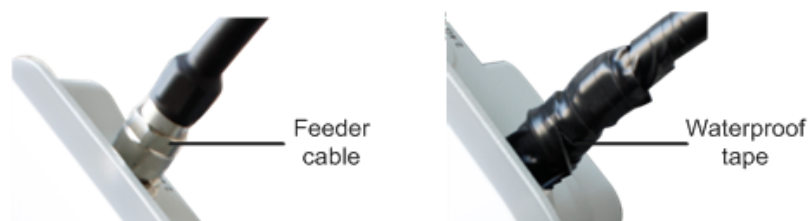


RF Cable Deployment Requirements

- Use a short feeder cable to connect the antenna to an AP.
- It is recommended that you connect a 50 ohm RF load to an idle antenna interface and wrap the RF load with both the insulation and waterproof tape.
- Wrap the RF cable in single-layer PVC insulation tape, triple-layer waterproof tape, and then triple-layer PVC insulation tape.
- Before wrapping the waterproof tape, stretch the tape evenly until it is 1/2 the width as before. With each layer of tape wrap the cable tightly and ensure that each layer covers more than 50% of the layer beneath it.
- Wrap the triple-layer tape from bottom to top, from top to bottom, and then from bottom to top again.
- Bend radius requirements: RG-8U RF cable: > 150 mm; 1/2" RF cable: > 50 mm; 7/8" RF cable: > 250 mm. One inch (1") equals 25.4 mm.
- The grounding requirements of antennas are the same as those of APs.

RF Cable Connections

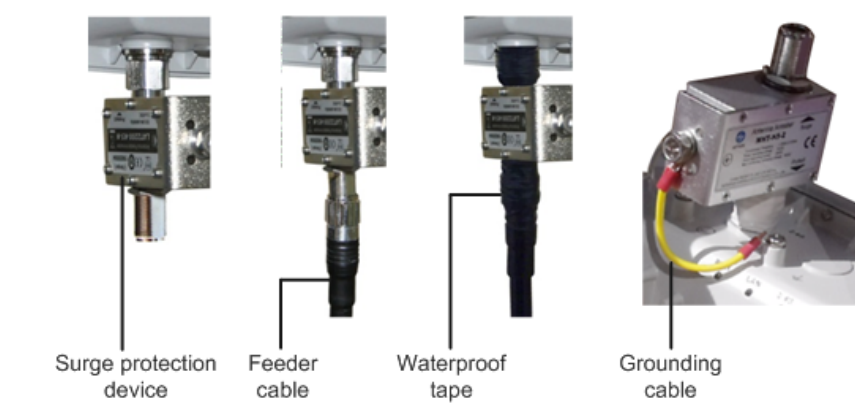
1. Antenna interfaces of Huawei outdoor APs provide a 5 kA surge protection capability. In general, no additional surge protective device needs to be installed, and the RF cables are directly connected to the antenna interfaces.



NOTE

Outdoor APs support built-in surge protection on all interfaces, but the surge protection works only when the outdoor APs are grounded.

2. If a higher surge protection capability is required, you need to purchase a surge protective device separately. When installing the surge protective device, ensure that it is connected to a ground cable.



Instructions on Making RF Cables

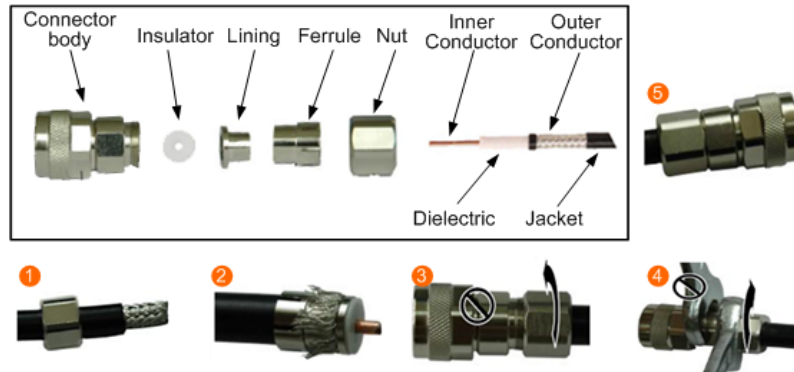
When making RF cables onsite, ensure that the coaxial cables and connectors in use comply with the mappings described in Table [Coaxial cables and connectors](#).

Table 36-3 Coaxial cables and connectors

Coaxial Cable	Coaxial Connector	Cable Loss	Appearance
RG-8U(2507009)	Type-N male connector (14040184)	2400MHz ~2483.5 MHz: 26.8dB/100m 4920Mhz ~5825Mhz: 41.8dB/100m	
1/2" (inch) super-flexible cable (25070076)	Type-N male connector (14040150)	2400MHz ~2483.5 MHz: 18.1dB/100m 4920Mhz ~5825Mhz: 30dB/100m	

Connecting the type-N male coaxial connector to the RG-8U feeder cable

1. Peel the cable.
2. Install accessories, such as the nut.
3. Install the connector body.
4. Tighten the connector on the cable.
5. After assembly is complete, verify that cable attenuation is within the proper range. Take waterproof measures during the operation.



Connecting the type-N male coaxial connector to the 1/2" feeder cable

1. Peel the cable.
2. Install the back nut.
3. Install the front nut.
4. Put the cable through the heat-shrink tubing.
5. After assembly is complete, verify that cable attenuation is within the proper range. Take waterproof measures during the operation.

