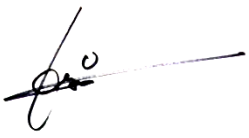
Approval Sheet

Product : 2.4GHz WiFi Stubby Antenna

Date: Feb. 20, 2017

Customer Applied Model			
Customer			
Customer Part No.			
Supplier	Four S tech Co., Ltd.		
Supplier Part No.	FST-BT-STB		
Customer	By designed	By checked	By approved
Supplier	By Designed	By checked	By approved
			
	Kim S.H	Cho B.H	Kim Y.W

Four S tech Co., Ltd.

Address : #202-402~403, Bucheon Techno Park Ssangyong Ⅲ, 36-1
Samjeong-Dong , Ohjeong-Gu, Bucheon-City, Gyeonggi-Do, Korea
Phone No. : TEL 82-32-624-0317~8, FAX 82-32-624-0319

■ Revision History

Revision No	Originator	Description of changes	Date of changes
1	Kim S.H	Initial release	2017.02.20
2			
3			
4			
5			
6			
7			
8			
9			
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11			
12			

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1. General

1.1 The Product

Customer Model	
Antenna Type	SMA Stubby Antenna
Applications	2.4GHz WiFi

1.2 Electrical Properties

Frequency Range	2401 ~ 2483.5 MHz
VSWR	Less than 2.0 : 1
Peak Gain	3.9 dBi
Radiation Pattern	Omni-directional
Polarization	Linear

1.3 Mechanical Properties

Dimension	See page 14
Operational Temperature	-40°C ~ +85°C
Connector Type	SMA R/A Stubby Plug

2. Electrical Properties

2.1 Frequency Band

Band / Freq	2.4GHz WiFi
TX/RX	2401 ~ 2483.5 MHz

2.2 Impedance

2.2.1 Normal Value

50Ω ± Normal

2.2.1 Measuring Method

The impedance over the frequency bands shall be as close as possible to 50Ω after matching. Both free space and talk position are considered.

2.3 VSWR

The impedance matching should be optimized in the more critical talk position.

2.3.1 Maximum values in free space

SERVICE	WiFi
	TX/RX
VSWR	2.0 : 1

2.3.2 Measuring Method

A 50Ω coaxial cable is connected(soldered) to the 50Ω point, at the duplex-filter on the main PCB. The connection of the coaxial cable shall be done to introduce a minimum of mismatch. As much as possible the coaxial cable arrangement shall prevent influences from induced currents on the cable. In the other end, the coaxial cable is connected to a network analyzer. The measurement is performed at room temperature. The handset, including the PCB, must not in any significant way differ from the mass production, i.e. the antenna feeding network has to be equivalent to the feeding network in mass production. The specification shall be met in the entire frequency band.

2.4 Gain (dBi)

2.4.1 Measuring Method

The connection is done according to 2.3.2.

Radiation patterns are measured at 3 different Plane

The antenna is measured according to the Figure 1 below.

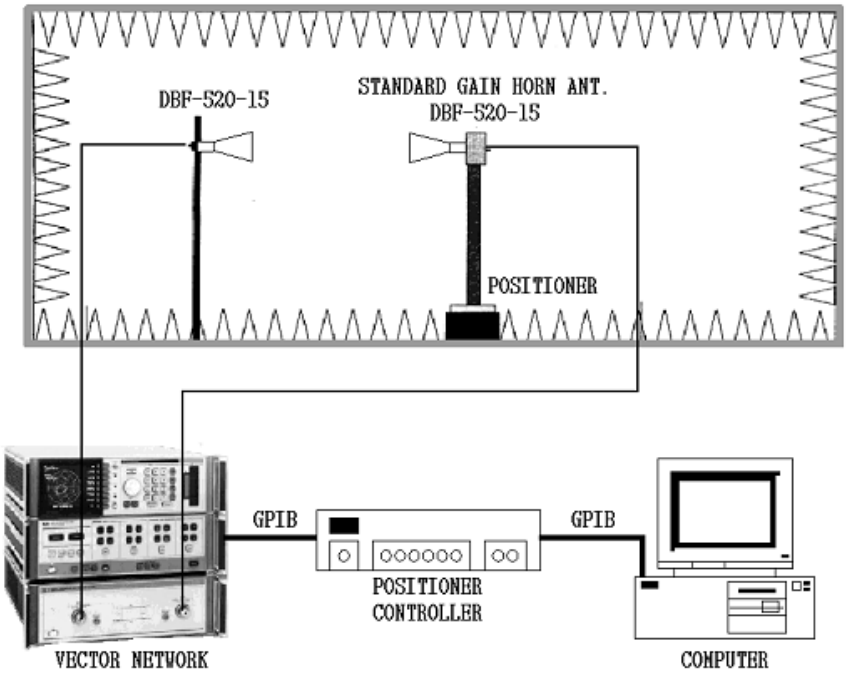


Figure 1

2.4.2 Typical values in maximum direction

2.4.2.1 Passive Gain

		PwrSum					H(θ=90)				E1(φ=0)				E2(φ=90)			
No.	Freq.	Eff.[%]	Avg.[dBi]	Peak[dBi]	θ[deg]	φ[deg]	Avg.[dBi]	Peak[dBi]	φ[deg]	BW[deg]	Avg.[dBi]	Peak[dBi]	θ[deg]	BW[deg]	Avg.[dBi]	Peak[dBi]	θ[deg]	BW[deg]
1	2401.0000	69.82	-1.56	3.76	120.00	285.00	-1.90	0.32	210.00	139.07	-2.36	2.03	135.00	55.90	-1.18	3.51	-120.00	45.52
2	2412.0000	71.83	-1.44	3.91	120.00	285.00	-1.67	0.57	210.00	137.73	-2.22	2.08	135.00	56.53	-1.06	3.67	-120.00	44.60
3	2462.0000	65.42	-1.84	3.62	120.00	285.00	-1.61	0.77	210.00	131.33	-2.65	1.25	135.00	59.13	-1.51	3.35	-120.00	40.70
4	2472.0000	68.91	-1.62	3.81	120.00	285.00	-1.36	1.03	210.00	130.02	-2.41	1.43	135.00	59.39	-1.32	3.58	-120.00	39.32
5	2483.5000	62.56	-2.04	3.36	120.00	285.00	-1.77	0.68	210.00	129.93	-2.84	0.88	135.00	60.25	-1.75	3.15	-120.00	38.62

3. Mechanical Properties

3.1 Appearance

The appearance shall be according to the specification drawing on page 15.
The antenna shall have no cuts, abrasion or other mechanical damages.

3.2 Drop

3.2.1 Drops

1 drop in retracted mode (3cycles)

3.2.2 Drop Height

1.5m

3.2.3 Drop Angle

180°

3.2.4 Actual handset applied

3.2.5 Demands

The original shape shall be possible to restore. The antenna shall satisfy the electrical demands, according to 2.4.1, after the test.

3.2.6 Measuring Method

The antenna is placed in the handset or an equivalent test fixture.
The handset is dropped with the antenna downwards onto a metal plate.

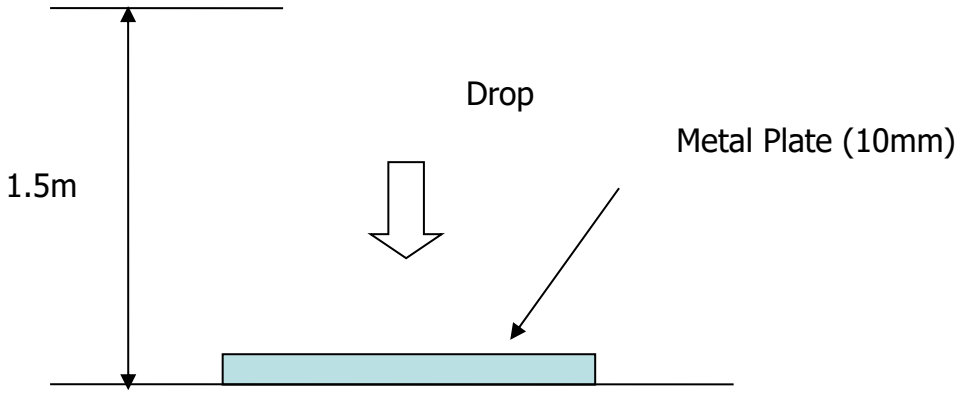


Figure3. Drop Test

4. Environment Resistance Properties

4.1 Operational Temperature

4.1.1. Low Operational Temperature

TLO = -40°C

4.1.2 High Operational Temperature

THO = +85°C

4.1.3 Demands

No visual deterioration shall occur, and the antenna shall satisfy the electrical demands, according to 2.4.1, during the test.

4.1.4 Measuring Method

The antenna is placed in a climatic chamber at temperature TLO.
The antenna is taken out after 1 hour, and VSWR is immediately measured.
The antenna is placed in a climatic chamber at temperature THO.
The antenna is taken out after 1 hour, and VSWR is immediately measured.

4.2 Temperature Cycling

4.2.1 Low Cycling Temperature

TLC = -40°C

4.2.2 High Cycling Temperature

THC = +85°C

4.2.3 Demands

No visual deterioration shall occur during the test. The antenna shall satisfy the electrical demands, according to 2.4.1.

4.2.4 Measuring Method

The antenna is placed in a climatic chamber. The temperature is cycled as follows: The temperature is kept constantly at TLC for 1 hour, increased to THC during 1 hour, kept constantly at THC for 1 hour, and then decreased to TLC during 1 hour.
This procedure is repeated 10 times, ending at room temperature according to Figure 4 below.

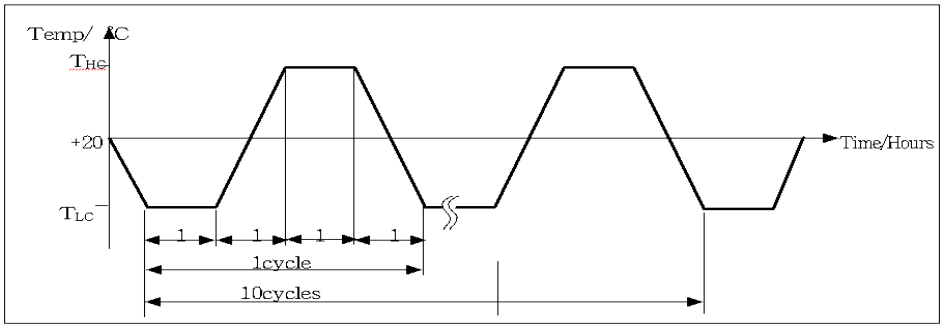


Figure 4. Temperature Cycling

4.3 humidity

4.3.1 Relative Humidity

95%

4.3.2 Temperature

+55°C

4.3.3 Demands

No visual deterioration shall occur during the test. The antenna shall satisfy the electrical demands, according to 2.4.1, after the test.

4.3.4 Measuring Method

The antenna is placed in a climatic chamber for 24 hours. The antenna is taken out from the chamber and measured after another 24 hours in room temperature.

4.4 Sinusoidal Vibration

4.4.1 Vibration Frequencies

10-55-10Hz (1cycle)

4.4.2 Sweep Rate

1 octave/min (logarithmic)

4.4.3 Maximum Amplitude

A = 1.52mm

4.4.4 Maxim Acceleration

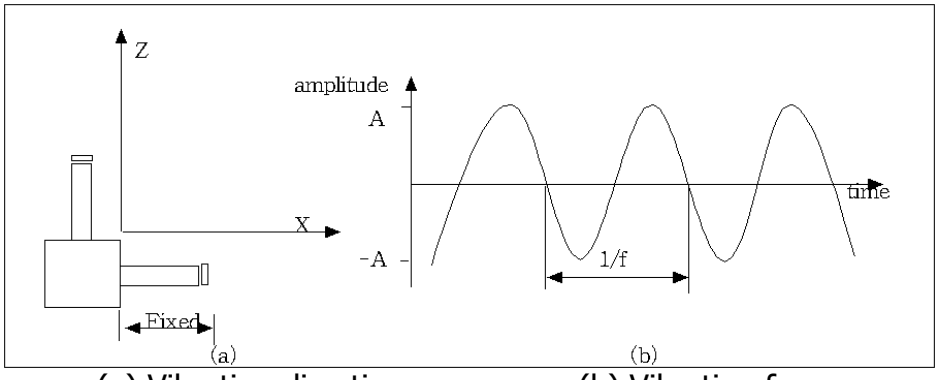
2g

4.4.5 Crossover Frequency

18.2Hz

4.4.7 Measuring Method

The fixed antenna is assembled in the test equipment. The vibration is done both in x-and z-directions, according to Figure 5(a), with a duration of 1 hour in each direction.

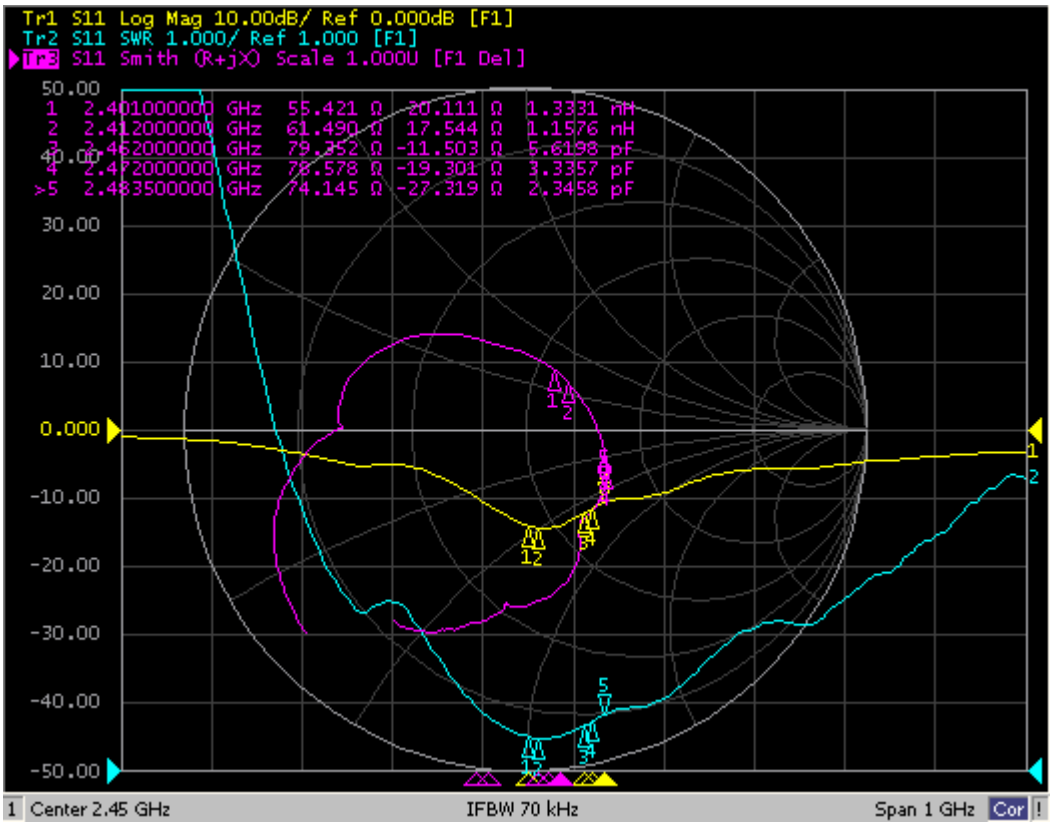


(a) Vibration directions (b) Vibration form

Figure 5. Sinusoidal Vibrator

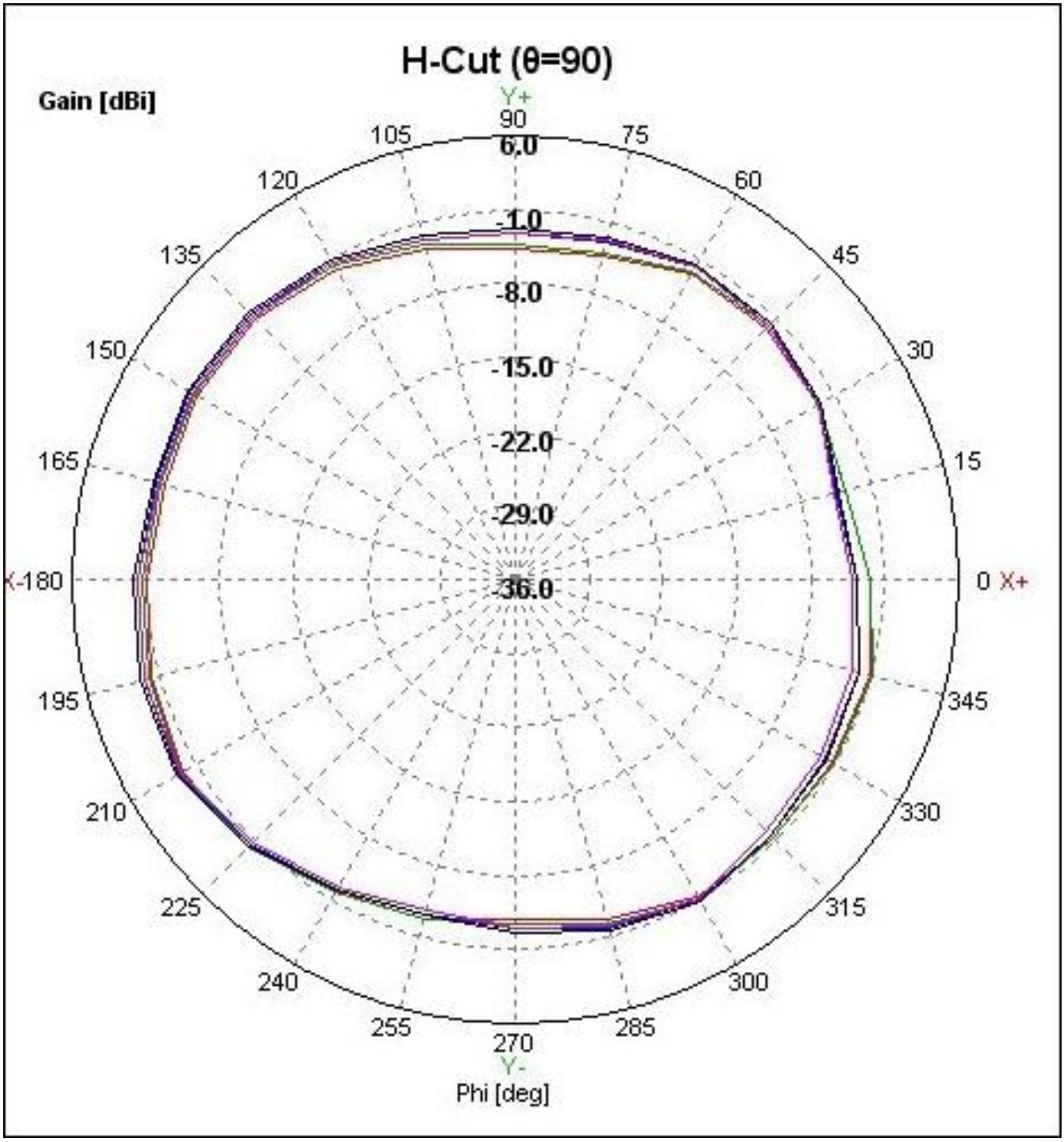
5. Test Data

5.1 Network Data

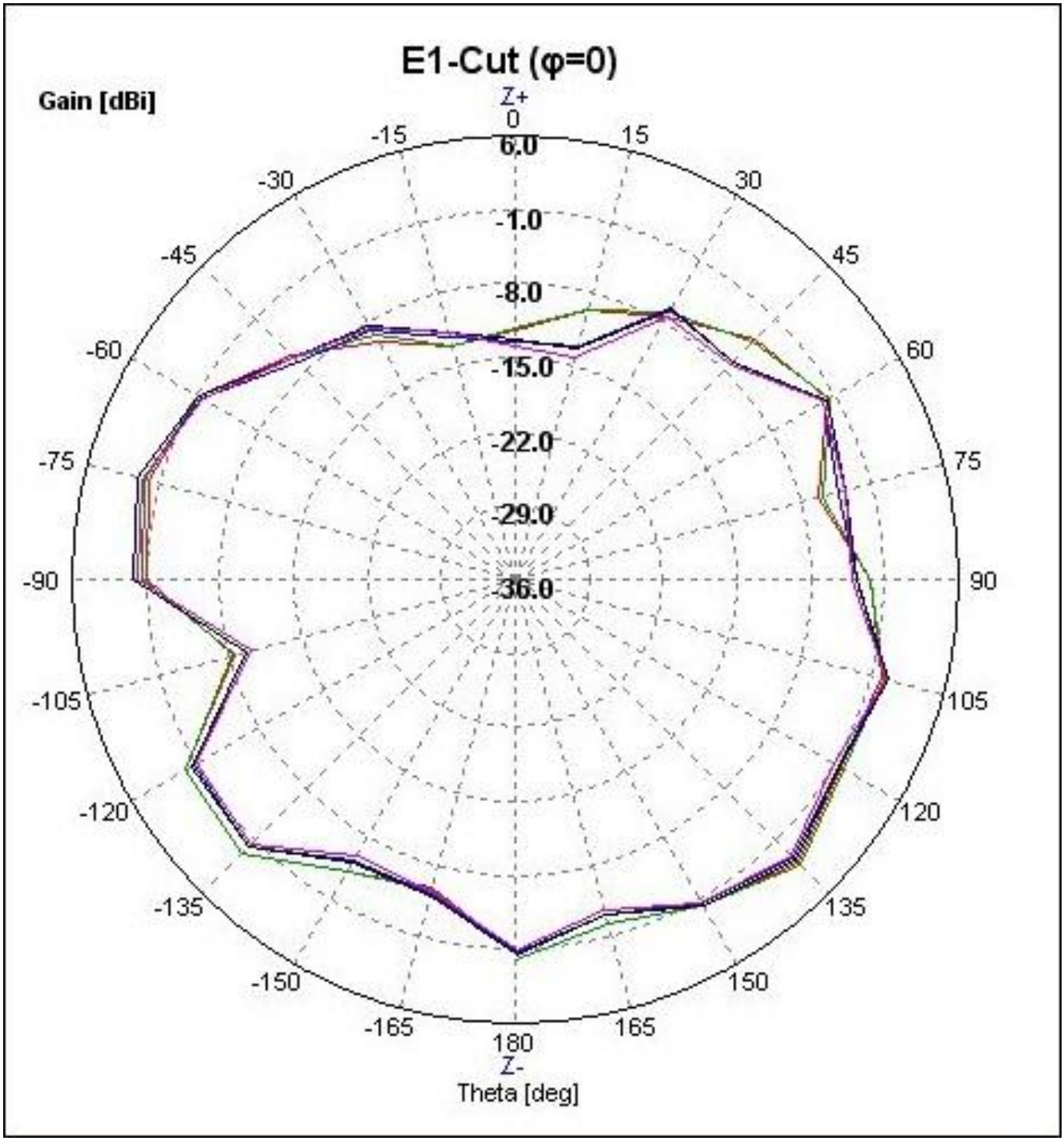


5.2 Radiation Pattern

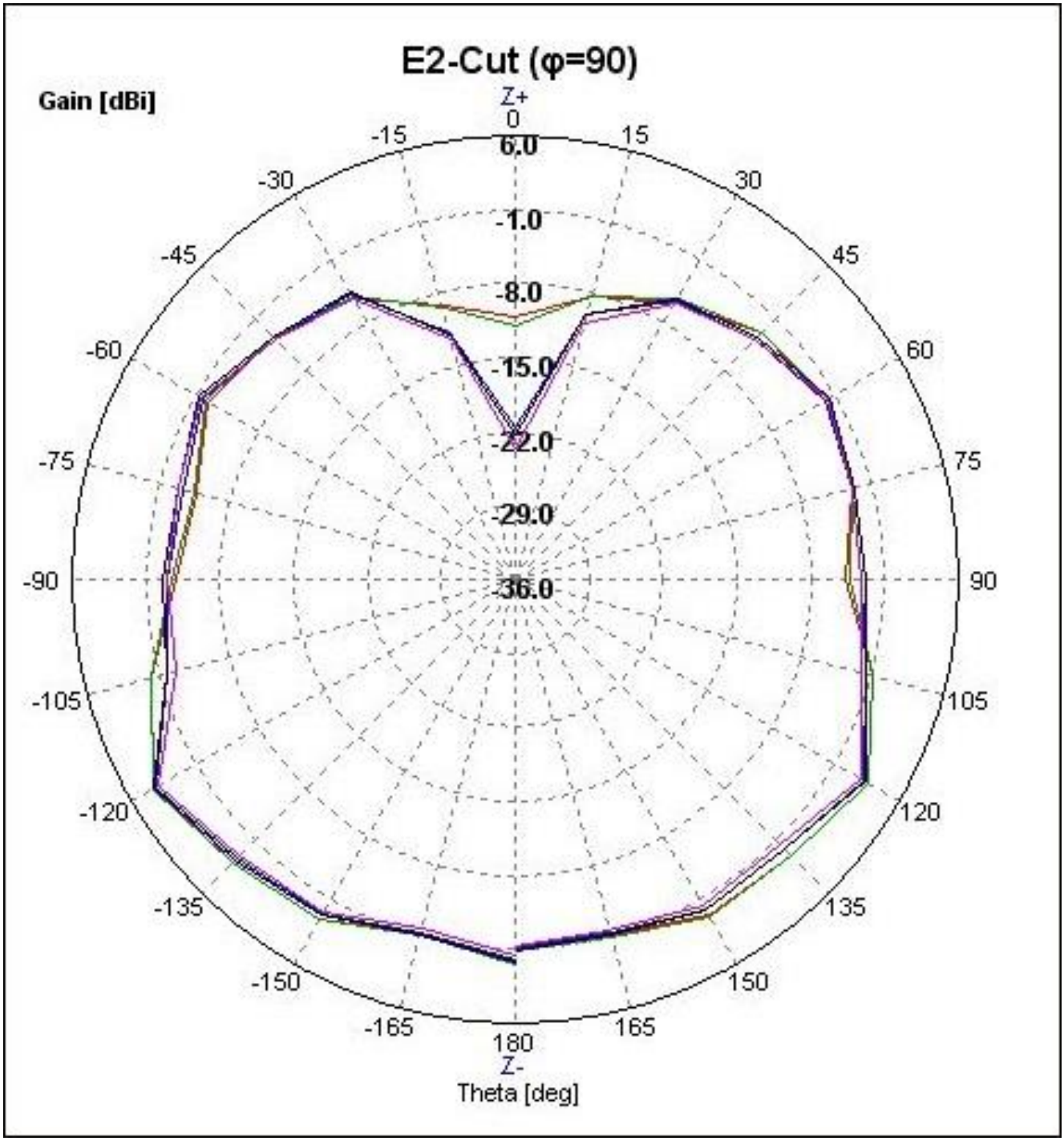
5.2.1 XY – Plane



5.2.2 YZ - Plane


E1-Cut (φ=0)
Gain [dBi]
Z+
0
-15
15
-30
30
-45
45
-60
60
-75
75
-90
90
-105
105
-120
120
-135
135
-150
150
-165
165
180
Z-
6.0
-1.0
-8.0
-15.0
-22.0
-29.0
-36.0
Theta [deg]

5.2.3 XZ – Plane


E2-Cut (φ=90)
Gain [dBi]
Z+
0
-15
15
-30
30
-45
45
-60
60
-75
75
-90
90
-105
105
-120
120
-135
135
-150
150
-165
165
180
Z-
6.0
-1.0
-8.0
-15.0
-22.0
-29.0
-36.0
Theta [deg]

6. Mechanical Drawing