Antenna SPEC

Antenna Location & dimension:
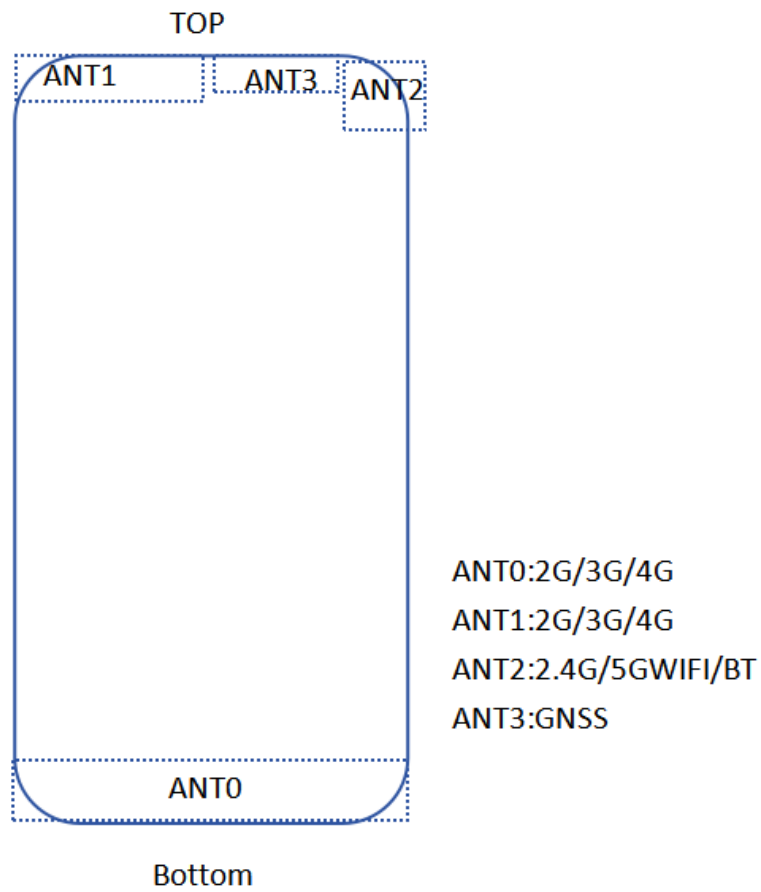

Fig 1 Antenna location & dimension

Antenna Gain and Antenna Type specification:

Band		Ant	Antenna Gain (dBi)	Antenna Type	Manufacturer
2.4G WIFI	2400~2483.5MHz	Ant2	2.1	IFA Antenna	
5G WIFI	5150~5250 MHz	Ant2	1	IFA Antenna	
	5250~5350 MHz	Ant2	1.5	IFA Antenna	
	5470~5725 MHz	Ant2	1.2	IFA Antenna	
	5725~5850 MHz	Ant2	1.1	IFA Antenna	
BT	2400~2483.5MHz	Ant2	2.1	IFA Antenna	

Table1 Antenna Gain and Antenna Type specification

Note: Antenna gain was measured in the anechoic chamber, 3D scan was exercised, and the highest numbers are reported in this document.

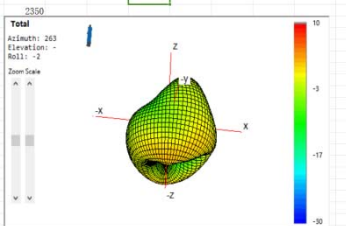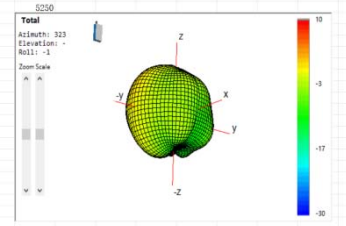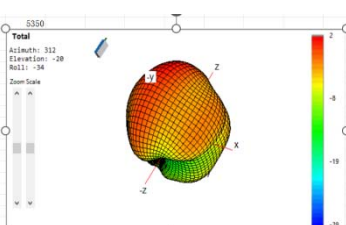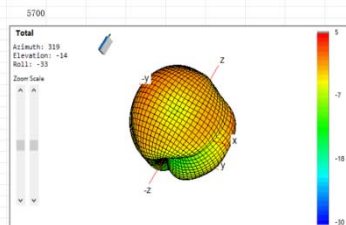According to Test standard: IEEE Std 149-2021, we measure antenna gain.
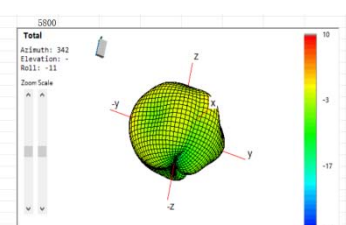
Manufacturer and address：

Pulse (Suzhou) Wireless Product Co., Ltd.
Suzhou New District SND Hi-Tech Industrial Park,Suzhou, Jiangsu Province, P.R. China 215009

Shenzhen Sunway Communication Co.,Ltd
1013, Xihuan Rd., Shajing Town, Bao'an District, Shenzhen, P.R. China

Innetech (Tianjin) Electronic Technology Co. , Ltd
No. 26 M8 Fuxing Road, Dongguan City, Guangdong province

Antenna Radiation Pattern:

	Chain0(2.4G&5G)
WIFI2.4G/BT	
WIFI5G B1 (5150~5250 MHz)	
WIFI5G B2 (5250~5350 MHz)	
WIFI5G B3 (5470~5725 MHz)	
WIFI5G B4 (5725~5850 MHz)	

List of Test and Measurement Instruments

TEST EQUIPMENT

NO.	Equipment	Manufacturer	Model No.
1	AMS-8923	ETS-Lingen	SN1702
2	Network Analyzer E5071C	Keysight	MY4690575

Fig 2 dipole model 3126-2500 frequency 2500 MHz

Fig 3 model 3126-5500 frequency 5500 MHz

I. Measurement Setup:

A. Reflection Coefficient Measurement:

Instrument: Network Analyzer (Keysight E5071C).

Setup:

1. Calibrate the Network Analyzer by one port calibration using Keysight 85093C Electronic calibration module.

2. Connect the antenna under test to the Network Analyzer.

3. Measure the S11(reflection coefficient), Return Loss….

B. Pattern Measurement:

A Fully Anechoic Chamber is used to simulate free-space conditions.
A Fully Anechoic Chamber is a shielded room lined with RF/microwave absorber on all walls, ceiling, and floor.

RF/microwave absorber reduces reflections from the inner walls of the shield. Absorber performance depends on the depth and design of the absorber and the angle of incidence of the field.

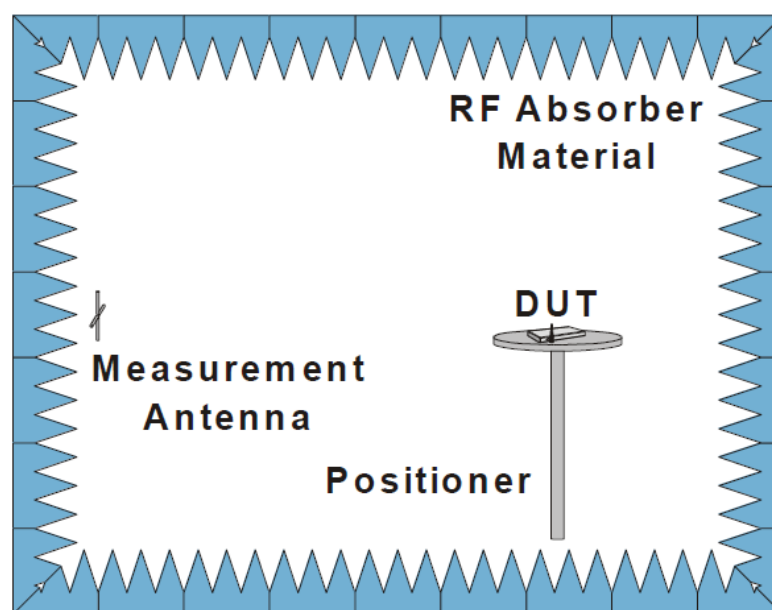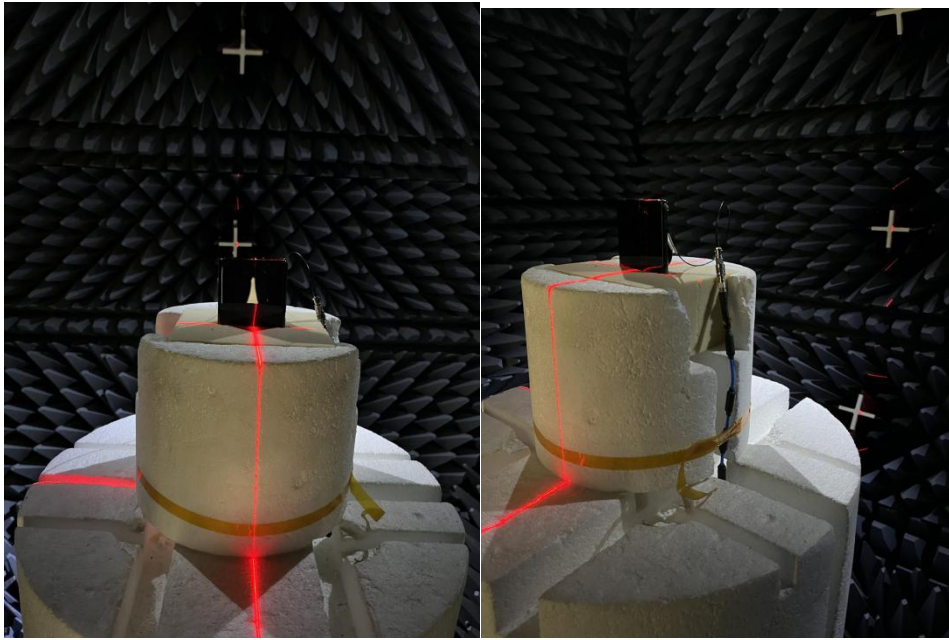Normal incidence is best, shallower angles are worse**.**

Fig. 4. The fully anechoic chamber

Fig.5. The DUT in the fully anechoic chamber