

PRODUCT PERFORMANCE TEST

(Storm)

Feb. 21, 2002

[Amphenol](#) K.A.E. Co. Ltd.

436-2, Changkok-Ri,
Paltan-Myeon, Hwasung-City,
Kyunggi-Do, KOREA 445-913
TEL: 82-31-354-7707
FAX: 82-31-354-7706

Table of contents

1. Antenna dimension	
1.1 Front antenna dimension	3
1.2 Top antenna dimension	3
2. Test methodology	
2.1 Test equipment	4
2.2 Test setup	4
2.2.1 VSWR	4
2.2.2 Radiation pattern & Gain	5
3. Performance data	
3.1 VSWR	
3.1.1 Front	6
3.1.2 Top	6
3.2 Radiation pattern and gain	
3.2.1 Front E1-Plane	7
3.2.2 Front E2-Plane	7
3.2.3 Front H-Plane	8
3.2.4 Top E1-Plane	9
3.2.5 Top E2-Plane	9
3.2.6 Top H-Plane	10

1. Antenna dimension

1.1 Front antenna Dimension

Dimensions	Length	Width	Height
	72.5mm	16mm	5.0mm

1.2 Top antenna Dimension

Dimensions	Length	Width	Height
	71mm	25mm	4.6mm

2. Test Methodology

2.1 Test equipment

The equipment for the antenna measurement we used is as follows.

- A. Agilent 8720ES Network Analyzer to measure the VSWR and input impedance.
- B. Three-dimensional anechoic chamber to measure the gain (Standard dipole and horn were used to calibrate the chamber)
- C. Digital caliper to measure the dimensions.

2.2 Test setup

2.2.1 Frequency Range

2.4GHz ~ 2.484GHz for WLAN

2.2.2 Antenna configuration

The antenna basically has two parts, which one is the stamping and the other is the cable assembly. We use the cable assembly made by Hirose with the part number U.FL-2LP-5016-A-(L).

2.2.3 VSWR

The VSWR characteristics must satisfy the electrical demands.

When the antennas are installed on the laptop, the VSWR must be less than 2.0. The VSWR is measured with Agilent 8720ES network analyzer. All the measurements are performed with the customer provided fixture. Figure 1 shows the schematic diagram for measuring VSWR.

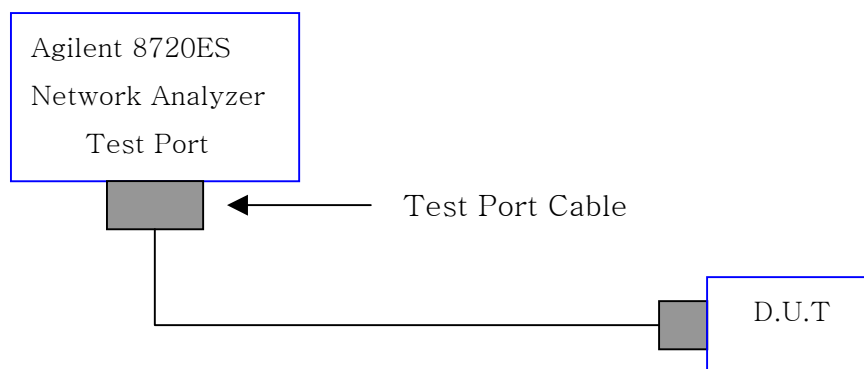


Figure 1. The schematic diagram for measuring VSWR

2.2.4 Radiation Pattern and Gain

The radiation pattern must have the omni-directional characteristic in both positions. The radiation pattern measurements are performed in the three-dimensional anechoic chamber. The chamber provides less than -30dB reflectivity from 800MHz through 6GHz . The chamber is calibrated using both standard dipole and horn antenna. The gain here is expressed as dBi that standardizes the isotropic antenna. The gain measurements are also performed in the same chamber described previously. Figure 2 shows the schematic diagram for measuring radiation pattern and gain.

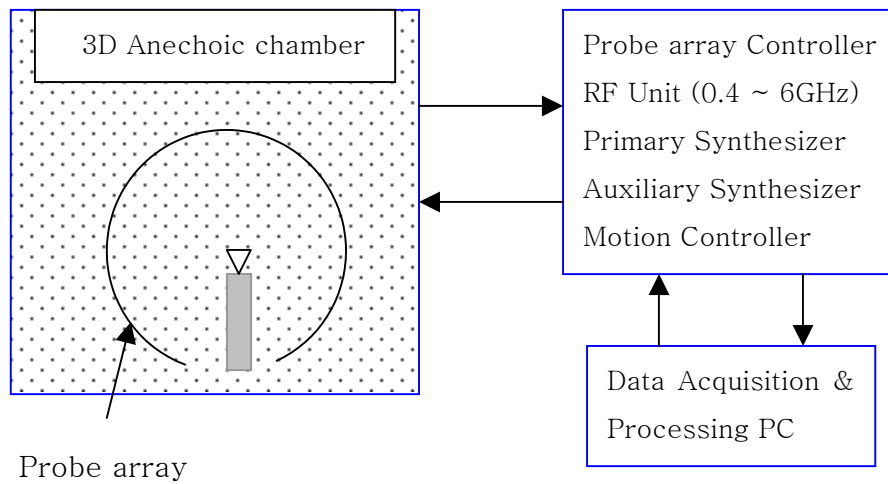
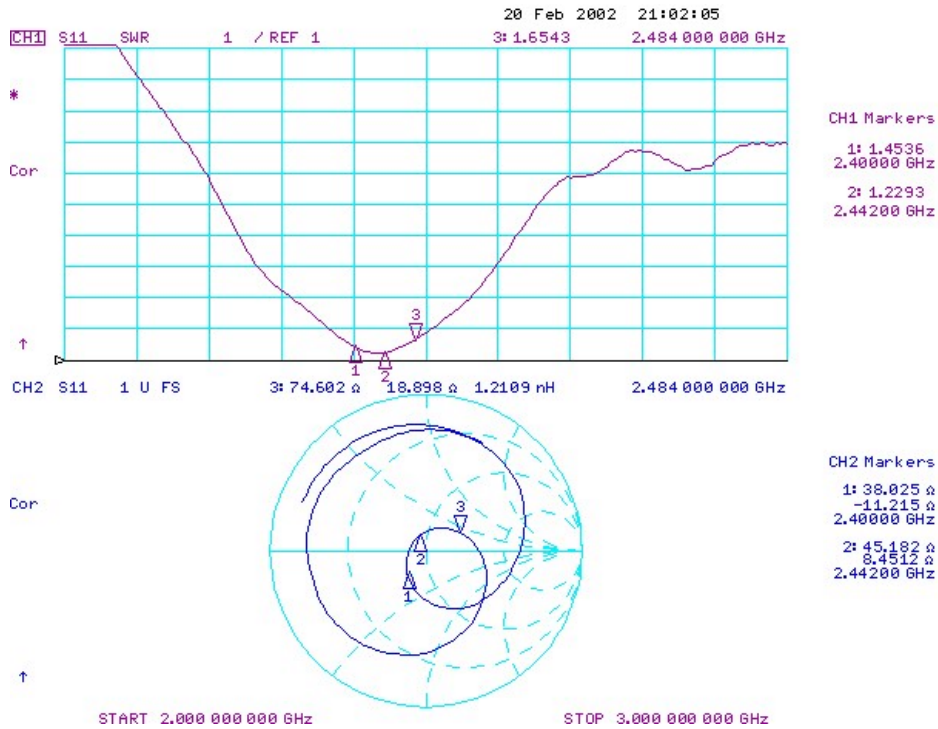


Figure 2. The schematic diagram for measuring radiation pattern and gain

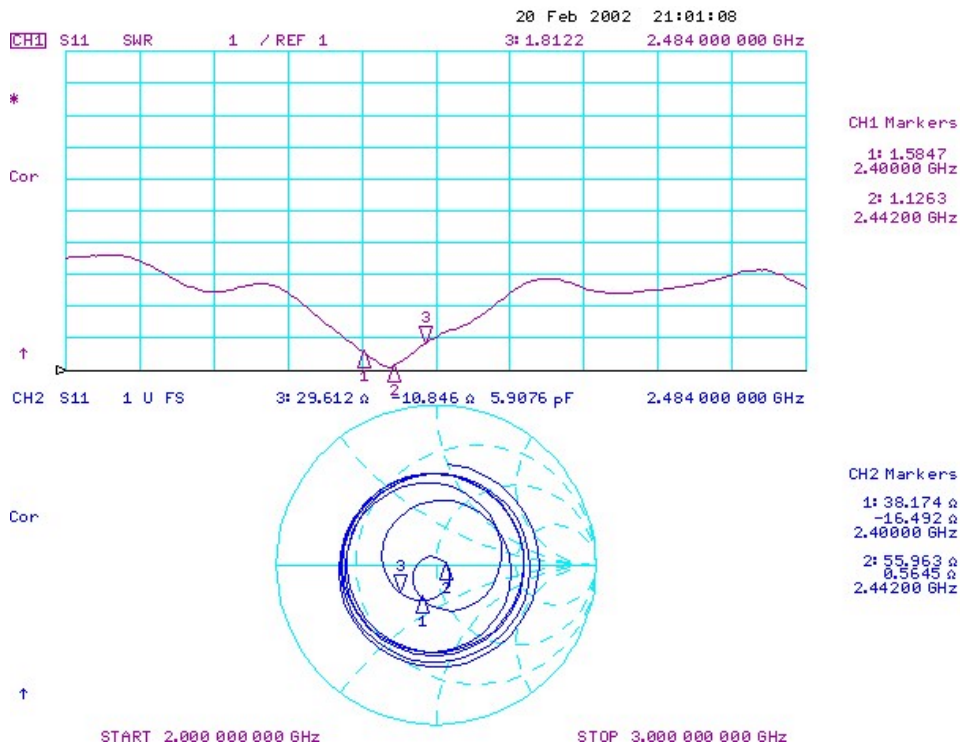
3. Performance Data

3.1 VSWR

3.1.1 Front

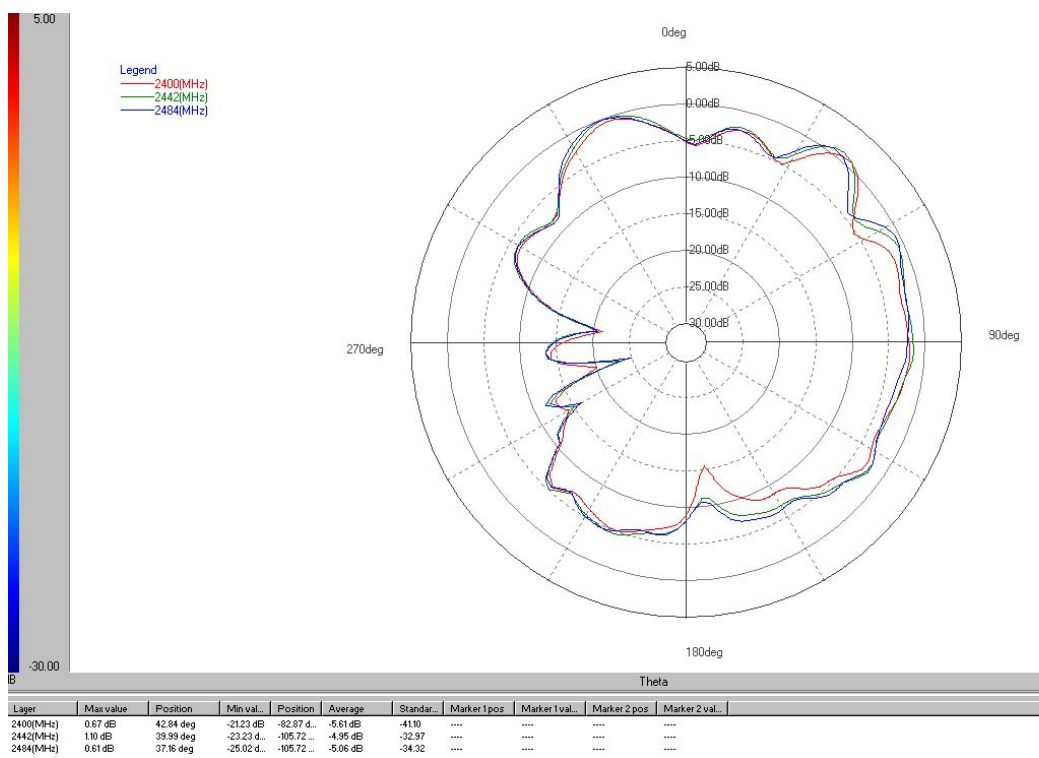


3.1.2 Top

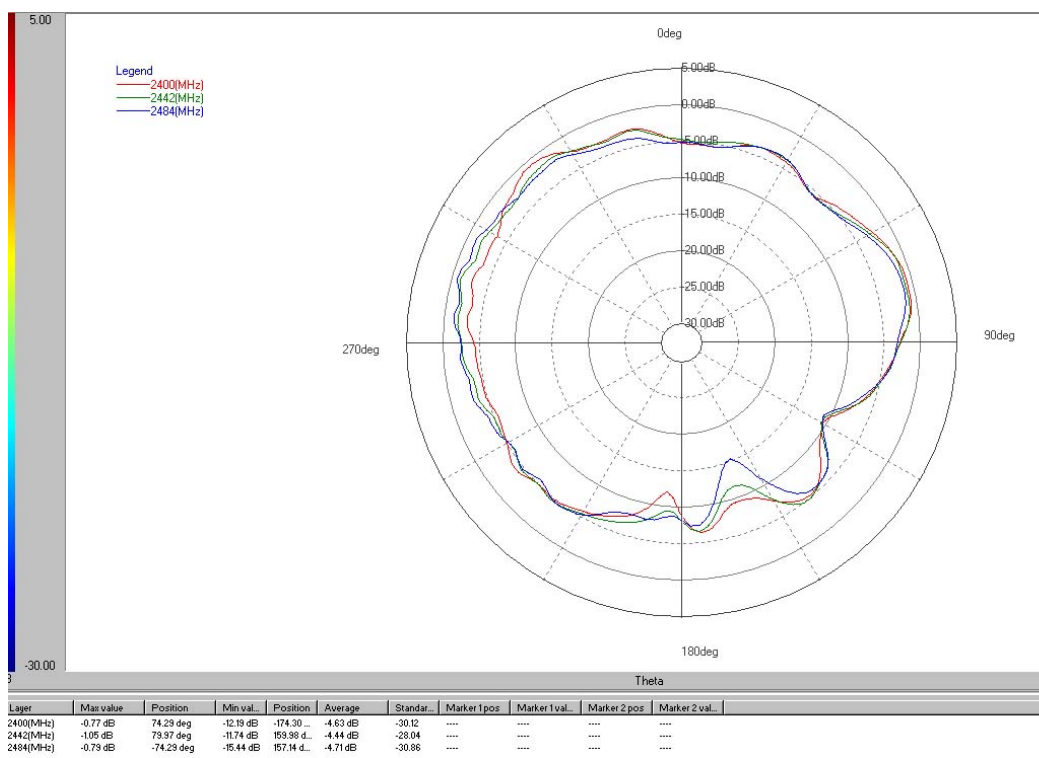


3.2 Radiation pattern and gain

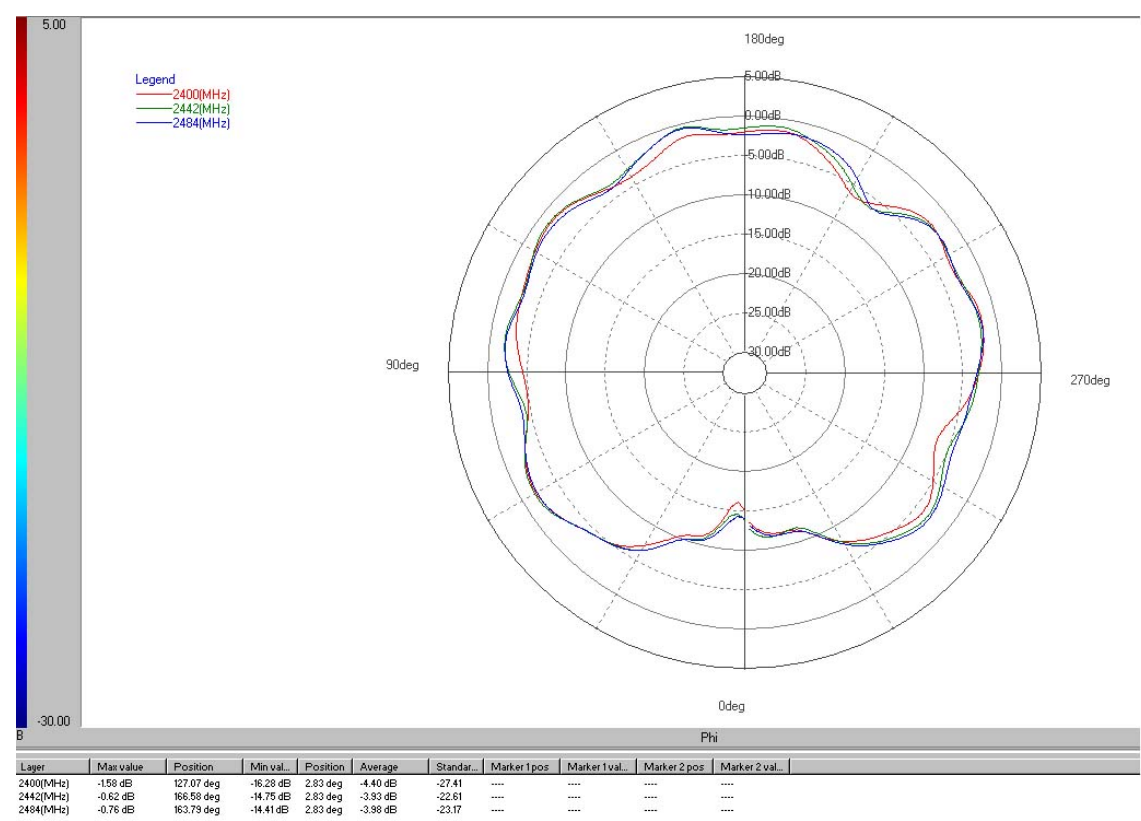
3.2.1 Front E1-Plane



3.2.2 Front E2-Plane

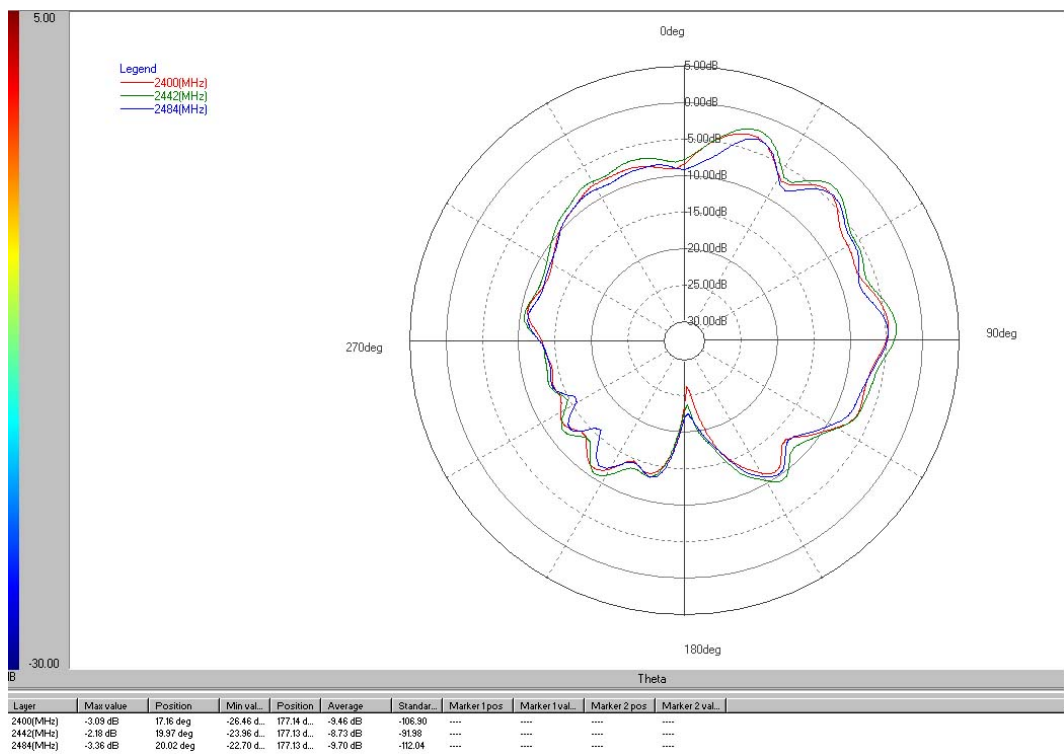


3.2.3 Front H-Plane

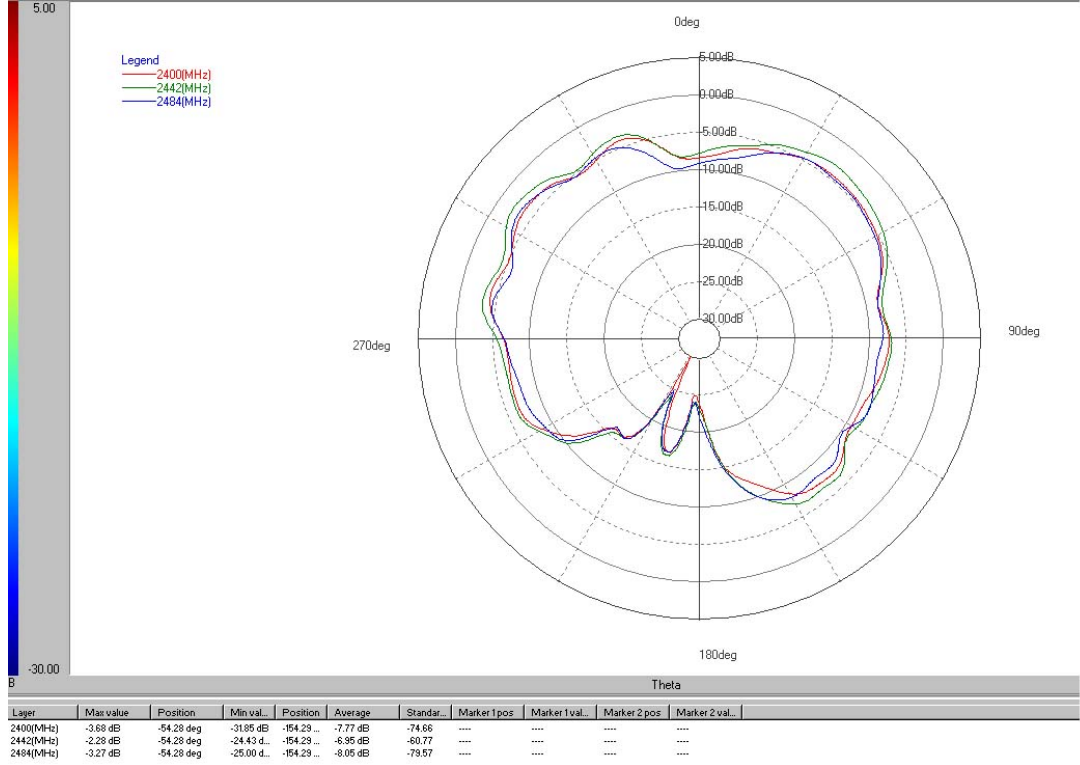


Frequency (MHz)	E1(peak/avg)	E2(peak/avg)	H(peak/avg)
2400	0.67/-5.61	-0.77/-4.29	-1.58/-4.40
2442	1.09/-4.95	-1.05/-4.44	-0.62/-3.93
2484	0.61/-5.06	-0.79/-4.71	-0.76/-3.98

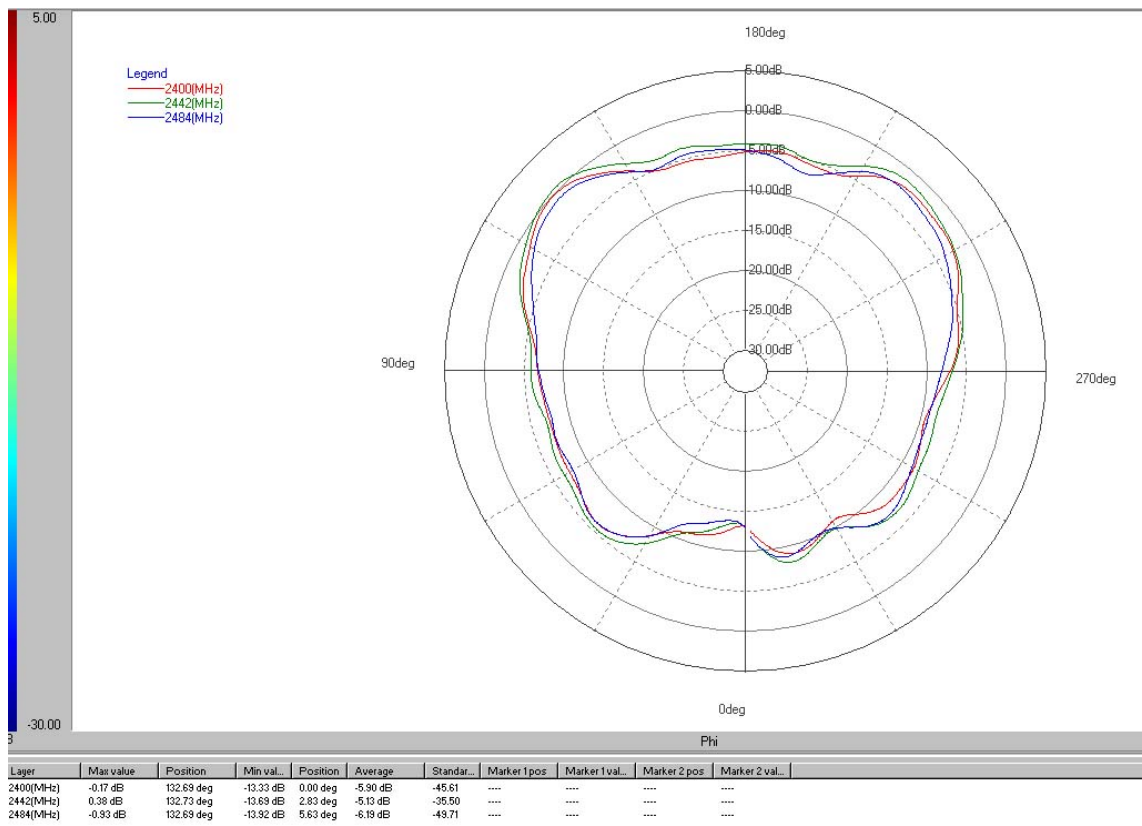
3.2.4 Top E1-Plane



3.2.5 Top E2-Plane



3.2.6 Top H-Plane



Frequency (MHz)	E1(peak/avg)	E2(peak/avg)	H(peak/avg)
2400	-3.09/-9.46	-3.68/-7.77	-0.17/-5.90
2442	-2.81/-8.73	-2.28/-6.95	0.38/-5.13
2484	-3.36/-9.70	-3.27/-8.05	-0.93/-6.19