

# WLAN User's Guide



## FCC Regulatory Information

Please note the following regulatory information related to the optional wireless LAN device.

### Regulatory Notes and Statements

#### Wireless LAN, Health and Authorization for use

Radio frequency electromagnetic energy is emitted from Wireless LAN devices. The energy levels of these emissions, however, are far much less than the electromagnetic energy emissions from wireless devices such as mobile phones. Wireless LAN devices are safe for use by consumers because they operate within the guidelines found in radio frequency safety standards and recommendations. The use of Wireless LAN devices may be restricted in some situations or environments, such as:

- On board an airplane, or
- In an explosive environment, or
- In situations where the interference risk to other devices or services is perceived or identified as harmful.

In cases in which the policy regarding use of Wireless LAN devices in specific environments is not clear (e.g., airports, hospitals, chemical/oil/gas industrial plants, private buildings), obtain authorization to use these devices prior to operating the equipment.

#### Regulatory Information/Disclaimers

Installation and use of this Wireless LAN device must be in strict accordance with the instructions included in the user documentation provided with the product. Any changes or modifications made to this device that are not expressly approved by the manufacturer may void the user's authority to operate the equipment. The manufacturer is not responsible for any radio or television interference caused by unauthorized modification of this device, or the substitution or attachment of connecting cables and equipment other than those specified by the manufacturer. It is the responsibility of the user to correct any interference caused by such unauthorized modification, substitution or attachment. The manufacturer and its authorized resellers or distributors will assume no liability for any damage or violation of government regulations arising from failure to comply with these guidelines. This device must not be co-located or operated in conjunction with any other antenna or transmitter.

**For IEEE 802.11a Wireless LAN:** For operation within 5.15~5.25 GHz frequency range, it is restricted to indoor environments, and the antenna of this device must be integral.

## **Federal Communications Commission statement**

This device complies with Part 15 of FCC Rules.

Operation is subject to the following two conditions: (1) This device may not cause interference, and, (2) This device must accept any interference, including interference that may cause undesired operation of this device.

### **FCC Interference Statement**

This equipment has been tested and found to comply with the limits for a Class B digital device, pursuant to Part 15 of the FCC Rules. These limits are designed to provide reasonable protection against harmful interference in a residential installation. This equipment generates, uses, and can radiate radio frequency energy. If not installed and used in accordance with the instructions, it may cause harmful interference to radio communications. However, there is no guarantee that interference will not occur in a particular installation.

If this equipment does cause harmful interference to radio or television reception, which can be determined by turning the equipment off and on, the user is encouraged to try and correct the interference by one or more of the following measures:

- 1** Reorient or relocate the receiving antenna.
- 2** Increase the distance between the equipment and the receiver.
- 3** Connect the equipment to an outlet on a circuit different from the one the receiver is connected to.
- 4** Consult the dealer or an experienced radio/TV technician for help.

### **FCC Radio Frequency Exposure statement**

The available scientific evidence does not show that any health problems are associated with using low power wireless devices. There is no proof, however, that these low power wireless devices are absolutely safe. Low power wireless devices emit low levels of radio frequency energy (RF) in the microwave range while being used. Whereas high levels of RF can produce health effects (by heating tissue), exposure to low-level RF that does not produce heating effects causes no known adverse health effects. Many studies of low-level RF exposure have not found any biological effects. Some studies have suggested that some biological effects might occur, but such findings have not been confirmed by additional research. The wireless LAN radio device has been tested and found to comply with FCC radiation exposure limits set forth for an uncontrolled equipment and meets the FCC radio frequency (RF) Exposure Guidelines in Supplement C to OET65.

### **Export restrictions**

This product or software contains encryption code which may not be exported or transferred from the US or Canada without an approved US Department of Commerce export license. This device complies with Part 15 of FCC Rules., as well as ICES 003 B / NMB 003 B. Operation is subject to the following two conditions: (1) this device may not cause harmful interference, and (2) this device must accept any interference received, including interference that may cause undesirable operation. Modifications not expressly authorized by Fujitsu America, Incorporated, may invalidate the user's right to operate this equipment.

## **Canadian Notice**

The device for the 5150 - 5250 MHz band is only for indoor usage to reduce the potential for harmful interference to co-channel mobile satellite systems.

The maximum antenna gain of 6 dBi permitted (for devices in the 5250 - 5350 MHz, 5470 - 5725 MHz and 5725 - 5825 MHz bands) to comply with the e.i.r.p. limit as stated in A9.2 of RSS210.

In addition, users are cautioned to take note that high power radars are allocated as primary users (meaning they have priority) of 5250 - 5350 MHz and 5650 - 5850 MHz and these radars could cause interference and/or damage to LE-LAN devices.

## Before Using the Optional Wireless LAN

This manual describes the procedures required to properly set up and configure the optional integrated WLAN+BT combo radio module (referred to as "WLAN device" in the rest of the manual). Before using the WLAN device, carefully read this manual to ensure its correct operation and to follow any special instructions that may be required to comply with mandatory regulatory requirements. Keep this manual in a safe place for future reference.

### Wireless LAN Devices Covered by this Document

This document is applicable to systems containing one of the following devices:

- Intel® Dual Band Wireless-N 7260
- ~~Qualcomm Atheros® AR946x Wireless Network Adapter~~

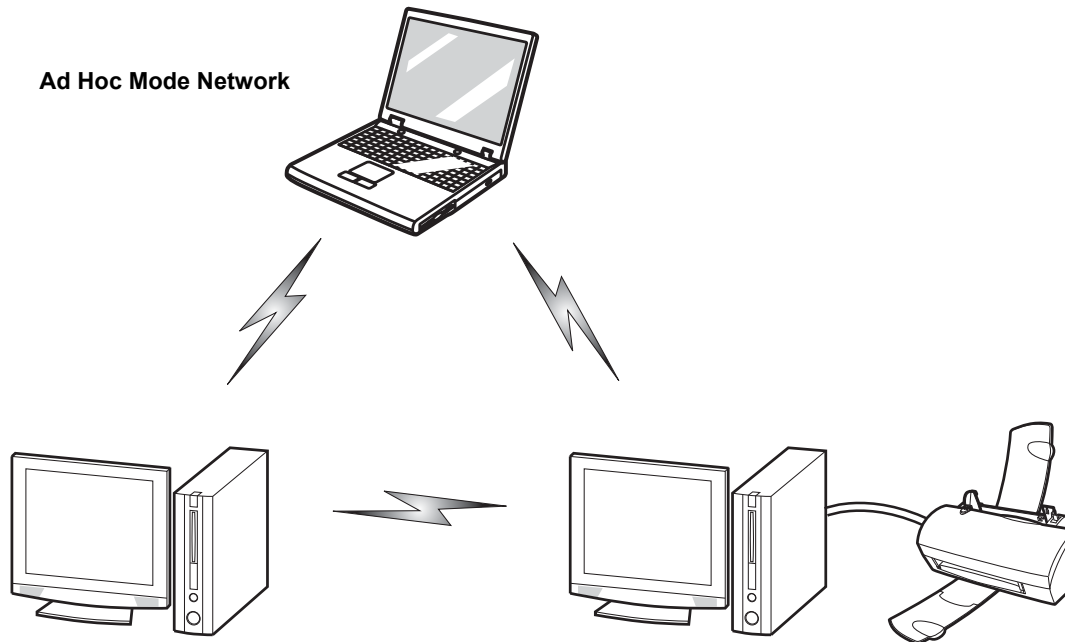
### Characteristics of the WLAN Device

- The WLAN devices are PCI Express Mini cards attached to the main board of the mobile computer.
- The WLAN devices operate in license-free RF bands, eliminating the need to procure an FCC operating license. The WLAN operates in the 2.4GHz Industrial, Scientific, and Medical (ISM) RF band and the lower, middle, and upper bands of the 5GHz Unlicensed National Information Infrastructure (UNII) bands.
- The WLAN devices are capable of four operating modes, IEEE802.11a, IEEE802.11b, IEEE802.11g, and IEEE802.11n
- The WLAN device is Wi-Fi certified and operate (as applicable) at a the maximum data rate of 450 Mbps in IEEE802.11n mode (300 Mbps in this configuration); 54 Mbps in IEEE802.11g mode; and 11 Mbps in IEEE802.11b mode.
- The WLAN devices support the following encryption methods - WEP, TKIP, CKIP, and AES encryption.
- The Wireless LAN devices are compliant with the following standards: WPA, WPA2, CCX1.0, CCX2.0, CCX3.0, and CCX4.0.

## Wireless LAN Modes Using this Device

### Ad Hoc Mode

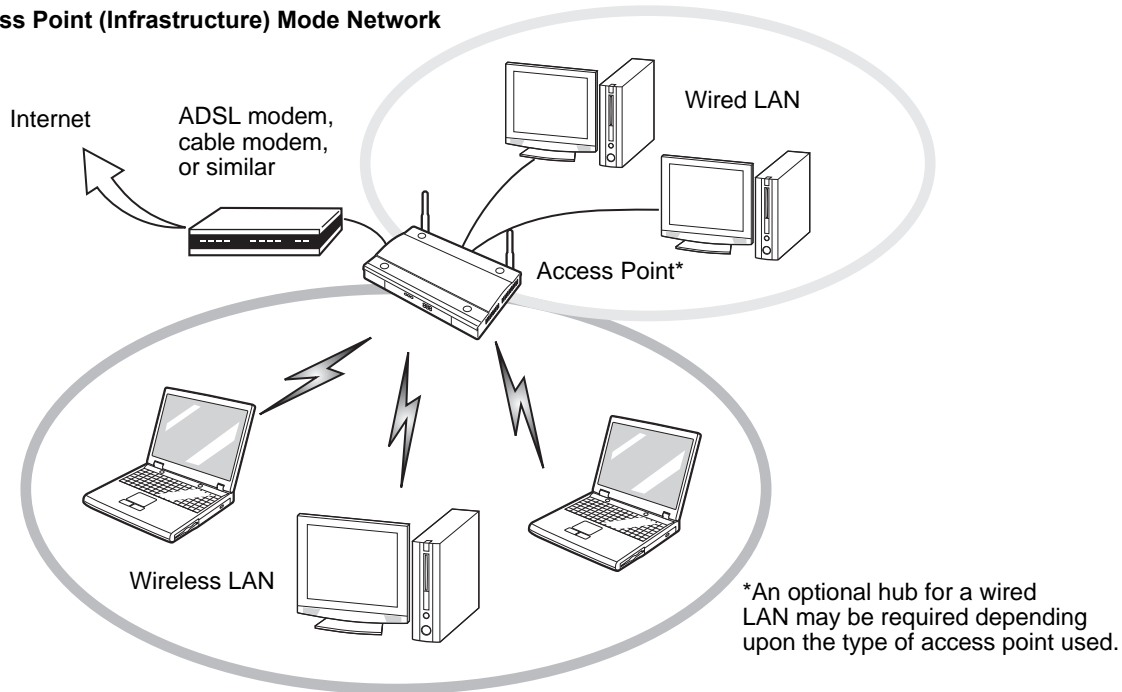
"Ad Hoc Mode" refers to a wireless network architecture where wireless network connectivity between multiple computers is established without a central wireless network device, typically known as Access Point(s). Connectivity is accomplished using only client devices in a peer-to-peer fashion. That is why Ad Hoc networks are also known as peer-to-peer networks. Ad Hoc networks are an easy and inexpensive method for establishing network connectivity between multiple computers. Ad Hoc mode requires that the SSID, network authentication, and encryption key settings are identically configured on all computers in the Ad Hoc network.



## Access Point (Infrastructure) Mode

Infrastructure mode refers to a wireless network architecture in which devices communicate with wireless or wired network devices by communicating through an Access Point. In infrastructure mode, wireless devices can communicate with each other or with a wired network. Corporate wireless networks operate in infrastructure mode because they require access to the WLAN in order to access services, devices, and computers (e.g., file servers, printers, databases).

**Access Point (Infrastructure) Mode Network**



## How to Handle This Device

The WLAN device is an optional device that may come pre-installed in your mobile computer. Under normal circumstances, it should not be necessary for you to remove or re-install it. The Operating System that your mobile computer comes with has been pre-configured to support the WLAN device.

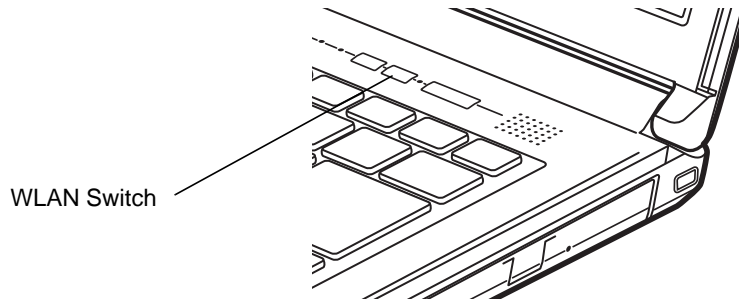
- Integrated Intel Centrino and Qualcomm Atheros wireless LAN devices support IEEE802.11a, IEEE802.11b, IEEE802.11g and IEEE802.11n.
- The WLAN device operates in the 2.4 GHz ISM band and the 5 GHz lower, middle, and upper UNII bands.
- Microwave ovens may interfere with the operation of WLAN devices since they operate in the same 2.4 GHz frequency range as IEEE802.11b/g/n devices. Interference by microwaves does not occur with IEEE802.11a radio which operates in the 5 GHz RF band.
- Wireless devices that transmit in the 2.4 GHz range may interfere with operation of WLAN devices in IEEE802.11b/g/n modes. Symptoms of interference include reduced throughput, intermittent disconnects, and many frame errors. It is HIGHLY recommended that these interfering devices be powered off to ensure proper operation of the WLAN device.

## Deactivating/Disconnecting the WLAN Device

Disconnecting the WLAN device may be desired in certain circumstances (to extend battery life) or where certain environments require it (i.e. hospitals, clinics, airplanes, etc.). The WLAN device can be deactivated by using the Wireless Device On/Off Switch, and it can be disconnected in Windows using the WLAN icon in the system tray (Note that disconnecting via the icon in the system tray does not turn off the radio; it continues to transmit and receive even though it's not connected.)

## Deactivation Using the Wireless Device On/Off Switch

The WLAN device can be deactivated quickly and efficiently by toggling the Wireless Device On/Off Switch to the Off position. The Wireless Device On/Off switch has no effect on non-Wireless LAN models.



**Figure 3. Wireless Device On/Off Switch Location**

## Disconnection Using the Icon in the Taskbar

Note that disconnecting via the icon in the system tray does not turn off the radio; it continues to transmit and receive even though it's not connected.

- 1 Right-click the WLAN icon in the taskbar at the bottom right of your screen.
- 2 Choose Disconnect from a network.

## Activating the WLAN Device

Activation of the WLAN device can be accomplished using the same methods as the deactivation process

- Using the Wireless Device On/Off Switch
- In Windows, by right-clicking the WLAN icon then clicking "Connect to a network"



## Configuring the Wireless LAN

The optional WLAN device can be configured to establish wireless network connectivity using the software that is built into Windows. Support for most industry standard security solutions is contained in this software.

Pre-defined parameters will be required for this procedure. Please consult with your network administrator for these parameters:

### Configuring the WLAN Using Windows

The WLAN device can be configured to establish wireless network connectivity using the software that is built into Windows Vista. Support for most industry standard security solutions is contained in this software.

Pre-defined parameters are required for this procedure. Consult your network administrator for these parameters:

- 1 From the Modern Start screen, press [Windows]+[X], then select Control Panel from the menu.
- 2 If the Control Panel is not in Classic View, select Classic View from the left panel. Double-click the Network and Sharing Center icon.
- 3 Select "Setup a new connection or network".
- 4 Depending upon what type of connection you would like to make, make a selection. For an infrastructure network, select "Manually connect to a wireless network".
- 5 Enter the required information. It may be necessary to consult with your network administrator for some of the information.
- 6 In the event you require assistance, go to the Network and Sharing Center window (Control Panel > Network and Sharing Center), and type in relevant keywords in the Search box.

### Connection to the network

After you have configured your computer, you can connect to an active network by performing the following steps:

- 1 Click on the WLAN icon in the system tray.
- 2 Select "Connect to a network".
- 3 Select a network from the list that appears, and click the [Connect] button.

## Troubleshooting the WLAN

Causes and countermeasures for troubles you may encounter while using your wireless LAN are described in the following table.

Problem	Possible Cause	Possible Solution
Unavailable network connection	Incorrect network name (SSID) or network key	<p><b>Ad hoc connection:</b> verify that the network names (SSID's) and network keys (WEP) of all computers to be connected have been configured correctly. SSID's and WEP key values must be identical on each machine.</p> <p><b>Access Point (Infrastructure) connection:</b> set the network name (SSID) and network key to the same values as those of the access point.</p> <p>Set the Network Authentication value identically to that of the Access Point. Please consult your network administrator for this value, if necessary.</p>
	Weak received signal strength and/or link quality	<p>Ad hoc connection: Retry connection after shortening the distance to the destination computer or removing any obstacles for better sight.</p> <p>Access Point (Infrastructure) connection: Retry connection after shortening the distance to the access point or removing any obstacles for better sight.</p>
	The WLAN device was deactivated or is disabled	Check if the wireless switch is turned On. Go to Start > <b>Control Panel</b> , and double-click on <b>Windows Mobility Center</b> . If the wireless network is off, click the [Turn wireless on] button.
	The computer to be connected is turned off	Check if the computer to be connected is turned ON.
	Incorrectly configured network settings	Recheck the configuration of your network settings.

<b>Problem</b>	<b>Possible Cause</b>	<b>Possible Solution</b>
Unavailable network connection  (continued)	RF interference from Access Points or other wireless networks	The use of identical or overlapping RF channels can cause interference with the operation of the WLAN device. Change the channel of your Access Point to a channel that does not overlap with the interfering device.
	Wireless network authentication has failed	Re-check your Network Authentication, Encryption, and Security settings. Incorrectly configured security settings such as an incorrectly typed WEP key, a mis-configured LEAP username, or an incorrectly chosen authentication method will cause the LAN device to associate but not authenticate to the wireless network.
	Incorrect IP address configuration	This only applies to networks using static IP addresses. Please contact your network administrator for the correct settings.

# WLAN Specifications

## Specifications

Item	Specification
Type of network	Intel® Dual Band Wireless-N 7260 and Integrated Qualcomm Atheros AR946x Wireless Network Adapter devices conform to IEEE 802.11a, 802.11b/g, and 802.11n, Wi-Fi based*
Transfer rate	(Automatic switching) IEEE802.11 a and g: 54 Mbps max. data rate; IEEE802.11n: 300 Mbps max. data rate
Active frequency	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• 802.11n: 2.4 GHz or 5 GHz</li><li>• 802.11b/g: 2400~2473 MHz</li><li>• 802.11a: 4900 ~ 5850 MHz</li></ul>
Typical operating distances**	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• 802.11a: 40 ft. (12 m) @ 54 Mbps; 300 ft. (91 m) @ 6 Mbps</li><li>• 802.11b: 100 ft. (30 m) @ 11 Mbps; 300 ft. (91 m) @ 1 Mbps</li><li>• 802.11g: 100 ft. (30 m) @ 54 Mbps; 300 ft. (91 m) @ 1 Mbps</li><li>• 802.11n: Estimated double the operating distance of 802.11g and 802.11a in their respective frequencies.</li></ul>
Number of channels	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• 802.11a: 8 independent channels</li><li>• 802.11b/g: 11 channels, 3 non-overlapping channels</li><li>• 802.11n: Channel bonding takes two of the non-overlapping 20MHz channels and combines it into one 40MHz channel. It is actually 12 non-overlapping channels with channel bonding and 24 without. Also, it is 1 non-overlapping channel in 2.4GHz when channel bonding is used</li></ul>
Security	Encryption Types - WEP, TKIP, AES***, WPA 1.0 and WPA 2.0 compliant Encryption Key lengths Supported: 64 bits and 128 bits
Maximum recommended number of computers to be connected over wireless LAN (during ad hoc connection)	10 units or less ****

- \* "Wi-Fi based" indicates that the interconnectivity test of the organization which guarantees the interconnectivity of wireless LAN (Wi-Fi Alliance) has been passed.
- \*\* The communication ranges shown above will increase or decrease depending on factors such as number of walls, reflective material, or interference from external RF sources.
- \*\*\* Encryption with network key (WEP) is performed using the above number of bits, however, users can set 40 bits/ 104 bits after subtracting the fixed length of 24 bits.
- \*\*\*\* Depending on practical environments, the allowable number of computers to be connected may be decreased.