WLAN 802.11 1x1 SB + BT3.0 SDIO Module

DHSM-87B

User Manual

March 2012

FCC Statement:

Federal Communication Commission 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 and, if not installed and used in accordance with the instructions, 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 to correct the interference by one of the following measures:

- Reorient or relocate the receiving antenna.
- Increase the separation between the equipment and receiver.
- Connect the equipment into an outlet on a circuit different from that to which the receiver is connected.
- Consult the dealer or an experienced radio/TV technician for help.

FCC Caution: Any changes or modifications not expressly approved by the party responsible for compliance could void the user's authority to operate this equipment.

This device complies with Part 15 of the FCC Rules. 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 undesired operation.

For product available in the USA/Canada market, only channel 1~11 can be operated. Selection of other channels is not possible.

This device and its antenna(s) must not be co-located or operation in conjunction with any other antenna or transmitter.

IMPORTANT NOTE:
FCC Radiation Exposure Statement:
This equipment complies with FCC radiation exposure limits set forth for an uncontrolled environment. This equipment should be installed and operated with minimum distance

20cm between the radiator & your body.

IMPORTANT NOTE:

This module is intended for OEM integrator. The OEM integrator is still responsible for the FCC compliance requirement of the end product, which integrates this module.

20cm minimum distance has to be able to be maintained between the antenna and the users for the host this module is integrated into. Under such configuration, the FCC radiation exposure limits set forth for an population/uncontrolled environment can be satisfied.

Any changes or modifications not expressly approved by the manufacturer could void the user's authority to operate this equipment.

USERS MANUAL OF THE END PRODUCT:

In the users manual of the end product, the end user has to be informed to keep at least 20cm separation with the antenna while this end product is installed and operated. The end user has to be informed that the FCC radio-frequency exposure guidelines for an uncontrolled environment can be satisfied. The end user has to also be informed that any changes or modifications not expressly approved by the manufacturer could void the user's authority to operate this equipment. If the size of the end product is smaller than 8x10cm, then additional FCC part 15.19 statement is required to be available in the users manual: This device complies with Part 15 of FCC rules. 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 undesired operation.

LABEL OF THE END PRODUCT:

The final end product must be labeled in a visible area with the following " Contains TX FCC ID: NKR-DHSM87B ". If the size of the end product is larger than 8x10cm, then the following FCC part 15.19 statement has to also be available on the label: This device complies with Part 15 of FCC rules. 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 undesired operation.

IC Statement:

This Class B digital apparatus complies with Canadian ICES-003.

Cet appareil numérique de la classe B conforme á la norme NMB-003 du Canada.

This device complies with Industry Canada license-exempt RSS standard(s). 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 the device.

Le présent appareil est conforme aux CNR d'Industrie Canada applicables aux appareils radio exempts de licence. L'exploitation est autorisée aux deux conditions suivantes : (1) l'appareil ne doit pas produire de brouillage, et (2) l'utilisateur de l'appareil doit accepter tout brouillage radioélectrique subi, même si le brouillage est susceptible d'en compromettre le fonctionnement.

For product available in the USA/Canada market, only channel 1~11 can be operated. Selection of other channels is not possible.

This device and its antenna(s) must not be co-located or operation in conjunction with any other antenna or transmitter.

IMPORTANT NOTE:
IC Radiation Exposure Statement:
This equipment complies with IC RSS-102 radiation exposure limits set forth for an uncontrolled environment. This equipment should be installed and operated with minimum distance 20cm between the radiator & your body.

This module is intended for OEM integrator. The OEM integrator is still responsible for the IC compliance requirement of the end product, which integrates this module.

20cm minimum distance has to be able to be maintained between the antenna and the users for the host this module is integrated into. Under such configuration, the IC RSS-102 radiation exposure limits set forth for an population/uncontrolled environment can be satisfied.

Any changes or modifications not expressly approved by the manufacturer could void the

user's authority to operate this equipment.

USERS MANUAL OF THE END PRODUCT:

In the users manual of the end product, the end user has to be informed to keep at least 20cm separation with the antenna while this end product is installed and operated. The end user has to be informed that the IC radio-frequency exposure guidelines for an uncontrolled environment can be satisfied. The end user has to also be informed that any changes or modifications not expressly approved by the manufacturer could void the user's authority to operate this equipment. IC statement is required to be available in the users manual: This Class B digital apparatus complies with Canadian ICES-003. 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 undesired operation.

LABEL OF THE END PRODUCT:

The final end product must be labeled in a visible area with the following " Contains TX IC : 4441A-DHSM87B ".

Table of Contents

1. Introduction

Thank you for purchasing the WLAN 802.11 b/g/n + BT3.0 SDIO module that provides the easiest way to wireless networking. This User Manual contains detailed instructions in the operation of this product. Please keep this manual for future reference.

System Requirements

- 128 MB of RAM or later (recommended)
- 300 MHz processor or higher

2. Driver/Utility Installation

The driver should have been installed before the media box is shipped from the manufacturer. You can plug this adapter to your media box and start using its network function without installing driver or utility.

3. Connecting to an Existing Network

1. Use the remote control that came with your Blueray player to access the network configuration settings page.

2. Select the scanning wireless network function. The system starts to scan for available network. On this list, click Refresh to refresh the list at any time

3. Select the network you want to connect to.

4. If the chosen network has security enabled, you will have to setup corresponding security parameter. Contact the network manager for the correct settings. Select the security type and fill in required parameters. The options include the following:

   - WPA/WPA2/CCKM
   - WPA/WPA2 Passphrase
   - 802.1x
   - Pre-Shared Key (Static WEP)
   - None

4. Modifying a Wireless Network

4.1 Modifying General Settings

1. Use the remote control that came with your Blueray player to access the network configuration settings page.
2. From the profile list, select one profile and choose the modify function.
3. Modify the settings below for your network.

Profile Name	Identifies the configuration wireless network profile. This name must be unique. Profile names are not case sensitive.
Client Name	Identifies the client machine.
Use this profile for Access Point mode	Configures station to operate in Access Point mode.
Network Names (SSIDs)	The IEEE 802.11 wireless network name. This field has a maximum limit of 32 characters. Configure up to three SSIDs (SSID1, SSID2, and SSID3).

4.2 Modifying Security Settings

1. Use the remote control that came with your Blueray player to access the network configuration settings page.
2. Select a security option of this wireless network. This product provides security options below. Contact your wireless network administrator for choosing a correct option.

   - WPA/WPA2/CCKM
   - WPA/WPA2 Passphrase
   - 802.1x
   - Pre-Shared Key (Static WEP)
   - None

WPA/WPA2	Enables the use of Wi-Fi Protected Access (WPA). Choosing WPA/WPA2 opens the WPA/WPA2 EAP drop-down menu. The options include: • EAP-FAST • EAP-TLS • EAP-TTLS • EAP-SIM • PEAP (EAP-GTC) • PEAP (EAP-MSCHAP V2) • LEAP
WPA/WPA2 Passphrase	Enables WPA/WPA2 Passphrase security. Click on the Configure button and fill in the WPA/WPA2 Passphrase.
802.1x	Enables 802.1x security. This option requires IT administration. Choosing 802.1x opens the 802.1x EAP type drop-down menu. The options include: • EAP-FAST • EAP-TLS • EAP-TTLS • EAP-SIM • PEAP (EAP-GTC) • PEAP (EAP-MSCHAP V2) • LEAP
Pre-Shared Key (Static WEP)	Enables the use of pre-shared keys that are defined on both the access point and the station. To define pre-shared encryption keys, choose the Pre-Shared Key radio button and click the Configure button to fill in the Define Pre-Shared Keys window.

None	No security (not recommended).
Allow Association to Mixed Cells	Check this check box if the access point with which the client adapter is to associate has WEP set to Optional and WEP is enabled on the client adapter. Otherwise, the client is unable to establish a connection with the access point.
Limit Time for Finding Domain Controller To	Check this check box and enter the number of seconds (up to 300) after which the authentication process times out when trying to find the domain controller. Entering zero is like unchecking this check box, which means no time limit is imposed for finding the domain controller. Note: The authentication process times out whenever the authentication timer times out or the time for finding the domain controller is reached.
Group Policy Delay	Specify how much time elapses before the Windows logon process starts group policy. Group policy is a Windows feature used by administrators to specify configuration options for groups of users. The objective is to delay the start of Group Policy until wireless network authentication occurs. Valid ranges are from 0 to 65535 seconds. The value that you set goes into effect after you reboot your computer with this profile set as the active profile. This drop-down menu is active only if you chose EAP-based authentication.

4. Specifications

Dimensions:	30(L) * 17(W) * 8.5(H) mm
Frequency range:	USA: 2.400 ~ 2.483GHz,
	Europe: 2.400 ~ 2.483GHz,
	Japan: 2.400 ~ 2.497GHz,
	China: 2.400 ~ 2.483GHz,
Channels support:	802.11n b/g
	US/Canada: 11 (1 ~ 11)
	Major European country: 13 (1 ~ 13)
	France: 4 (10 ~ 13)
	Japan: 11b: 14 (1~13 or 14^{th}), 11g: 13 (1 ~ 13)
	China: 13 (1 ~ 13)
	Operation temperature
Host interface:	USB 2.0
Operation temperature:	0^{o} ~ 40^{o} C
Storage temperature:	-10^{o} ~ 70^{o} C

5. BT specification

Bluetooth

- Bluetooth 3.0 (also compliant with Bluetooth 2.1 + EDR)
- Bluetooth Class 2
- Bluetooth Class 1
- Single-ended, shared Tx/Rx path for Bluetooth
- Shared LNA for WLAN/Bluetooth
- Digital audio interfaces including PCM interface for voice applications and I^2S for digital stereo applications
- Baseband and radio BDR and EDR packet types—1 Mbps (GFSK), 2 Mbps ($\pi/4$-DQPSK), and 3 Mbps (8DPSK)
- Fully functional Bluetooth baseband—AFH, forward error correction, header error control, access code correlation, CRC, encryption bit stream generation, and whitening
- Adaptive Frequency Hopping (AFH) including Packet Loss Rate (PLR)
- Interlaced scan for faster connection setup
- Simultaneous active ACL connection support
- Automatic ACL packet type selection
- Full master and slave piconet support
- Scatternet support
- Standard UART, G-SPI, and SDIO HCI transport layer
- HCI layer verified to function with major profile stack vendors
- SCO/eSCO links with hardware accelerated audio signal processing and hardware supported PPEC algorithm for speech quality improvement
- All standard SCO/eSCO voice coding
- All standard pairing, authentication, link key, and encryption operations
- Standard Bluetooth power saving mechanisms (i.e., hold, sniff modes)
- Enhanced low power scan mode
- Dynamic Transmit Power Control (TPC)
- Channel Quality Driven (CQD) data rate
- SBC off load for A2DP streaming
- Wideband Speech Support

6. Antenna specification

Antenna Assembly Specifications

1A Antenna Part Number	1B Manufacture	1C Antenna Type	1D Cable Assembly Part Number and Information	1E Peak Gain W/ Cable loss (dBi)	1F Peak Gain w/o Cable Loss (dBi)	1G VSWR	1H Cable Loss (dBi)
Main Antenna (WNC P/N:81.EJZ15.G85) (customer P/N:25.91426.001)	Wistron Neweb Corporation	PIFA	**P/N: 113I429B(22.51)** **length: 15 mm** **diameter: 1.13 mm** **Connector: RF connect**	2400-2500MHz **0.83** dBi (peak)	2400-2500MHz **1.08** dBi (peak)	2400-2500MHz **2.0** max	2400-2500MHz **0.25** dBi (peak)
AUX Antenna (WNC P/N:81.EJZ15.G86) (customer P/N:25.91427.001)	Wistron Neweb Corporation	PIFA	**P/N: 113I554(22.51)** **50 ohm Coaxial.** **length: 100 mm** **diameter: 1.13 mm** **Connector: RF connect**	2400-2500MHz **0.70** dBi (peak)	2400-2500MHz **1.22** dBi (peak)	2400-2500MHz **2.0** max	2400-2500MHz **0.52** dBi (peak)
BT Antenna (WNC P/N:81.EJZ15.G87) (customer P/N:25.91428.001)	Wistron Neweb Corporation	PIFA	**P/N: 137I965G(221)** **50 ohm Coaxial.** **length: 170 mm** **diameter: 1.13 mm** **Connector: RF connect**	2400-2500MHz **1.41** dBi (peak)	2400-2500MHz **1.66** dBi (peak)	2400-2500MHz **2.0** max	2400-2500MHz **0.25** dBi (peak)

- **Antenna Peak Gain required being test in system basis.**
- **1E frame contend absolutely peak antenna gain include H/V**

Antenna Peak Gain Table:

	Main Antenna		Aux Antenna		BT Antenna	
	Horizontal	Vertical	Horizontal	Vertical	Horizontal	Vertical
Frequency (MHz)	(dBi)	(dBi)	(dBi)	(dBi)	(dBi)	(dBi)
2400	0.22	-1.88	0.14	-2.44	1.41	-4.14
2450	0.83	-2.55	0.70	-1.83	-0.26	-3.88
2500	0.17	-3.17	0.58	0.43	0.06	-3.33

Appendix A: FAQ about WLAN

1. What is Spread Spectrum?

Spread Spectrum technology is a wideband radio frequency technique developed by the military for use in reliable, secure, mission-critical communications systems. It is designed to trade off bandwidth efficiency for reliability, integrity, and security. In other words, more bandwidth is consumed than in the case of narrowband transmission, but the trade-off produces a signal that is, in effect, louder and thus easier to detect, provided that the receiver knows the parameters of the spread-spectrum signal being broadcast. If a receiver is not tuned to the right frequency, a spread-spectrum signal looks like background noise. There are two main alternatives, Direct Sequence Spread Spectrum (DSSS) and Frequency Hopping Spread Spectrum (FHSS).

2. What is DSSS? What is FHSS? And what are their differences?

Frequency-Hopping Spread-Spectrum (FHSS) uses a narrowband carrier that changes frequency in a pattern that is known to both transmitter and receiver. Properly synchronized, the net effect is to maintain a single logical channel. To an unintended receiver, FHSS appears to be short-duration impulse noise. Direct-Sequence Spread-Spectrum (DSSS) generates a redundant bit pattern for each bit to be transmitted. This bit pattern is called a chip (or chipping code). The longer the chip, the greater the probability that the original data can be recovered. Even if one or more bits in the chip are damaged during transmission, statistical techniques embedded in the radio can recover the original data without the need for retransmission. To an unintended receiver, DSSS appears as low power wideband noise and is rejected (ignored) by most narrowband receivers.

3. Would the information be intercepted while transmitting on air?

WLAN features two-fold protection in security. On the hardware side, as with Direct Sequence Spread Spectrum technology, it has the inherent security feature of scrambling. On the software side, WLAN offers the encryption function (WEP) to enhance security and access control.

4. What is WEP?

WEP is Wired Equivalent Privacy, a data privacy mechanism based on a 64-bit or 128-bit shared key algorithm, as described in the IEEE 802.11 standard.

5. What is infrastructure mode?

When a wireless network is set to infrastructure mode, the wireless network is configured to communicate with a wired network through a wireless access point.

6. What is roaming?

Roaming is the ability of a portable computer user to communicate continuously while moving freely throughout an area greater than that covered by a single access point. Before using the roaming function, the workstation must make sure that it is the same channel number with the access point of dedicated coverage area.

To achieve true seamless connectivity, the wireless LAN must incorporate a number of different functions. Each node and access point, for example, must always acknowledge receipt of each message. Each node must maintain contact with the wireless network even when not actually transmitting data. Achieving these functions simultaneously requires a dynamic RF networking technology that links access points and nodes. In such a system, the user's end node undertakes a search for the best possible access to the system. First, it evaluates such factors as signal strength and quality, as well as the message load currently being carried by each access point and the distance of each access point to the wired backbone. Based on that information, the node next selects the right access point and registers its address. Communications between end node and host computer can then be transmitted up and down the backbone. As the user moves on, the end node's RF transmitter regularly checks the system to determine whether it is in touch with the original access point or whether it should seek a new one. When a node no longer receives acknowledgment from its original access point, it undertakes a new search. Upon finding a new access point, it then re-registers, and the communication process continues.