

Technical Description

This device is an USB Wireless LAN Adapter operates in both the 5GHz and 2.4GHz Bands with DSSS and OFDM technique. The transmitter rate could be 11Mbps for 11b; 54Mbps for 11a/g; 144.44Mbps for Draft 802.11n (20MHz); 300Mbps for Draft 802.11n (40MHz). The transmitter of EUT is powered by host equipment.

NOTE:

1. There are two antennas provided to this EUT, please refer to the following table:

Chain	Manufacture	Model name	Antenna Gain		Antenna Type	Connector
			For 2.4GHz Gain (dBi)	For 5GHz Gain (dBi)		
Chain (0) Antenna (1)	Alpha	NA	1.11	Band1:4.4 Band2: 4.57 Band3: 5.52 Band4: 4.08	Printed	NA
Chain (1) Antenna (2)	Alpha	NA	0.05	Band1: 5.75 Band2: 5.32 Band3: 5.17 Band4: 5.03	Printed	NA

2. The EUT incorporates a MIMO function with 802.11n. Physically, the EUT provides two completed transmit and two completed receivers.
3. The EUT is 2 * 2 spatial MIMO (2Tx & 2Rx) without beam forming function. The antenna configurations are two transmitter antennas and two receiver antennas, as there are 2 Printed antennas. Spatial multiplexing modes for simultaneous transmission using 2 antennas, and for simultaneous receiver using 2 antennas. The 11a legacy mode is limited to single transmitter only.
4. The EUT complies with 802.11n standards and backwards compatible with 802.11a, 802.11b, 802.11g products.
5. The above EUT information was declared by manufacturer and for more detailed features description, please refer to the manufacturer's specifications or user's manual.

FCC 15.407(c) states: The device shall automatically discontinue transmission in case of either absence of information to transmit or operational failure. These provisions are not intended to preclude the transmission of control or signaling information or the use of repetitive codes used by certain digital technologies to complete frame or burst intervals.

Applicants shall include in their application for equipment authorization a description of how this requirement is met.

Data transmission is always initiated by software, which is then passed down through the MAC, through the digital and analog baseband, and finally to the RF chip. Several special packets (ACKs, CTS, PS-Poll, etc...) are initiated by the MAC. These are the only ways the digital baseband portion will turn on the RF transmitter, which it then turns off at the end of the packet. Therefore, the transmitter will be on only while one of the aforementioned packets are being transmitted.