

TEST REPORT

**Covering the
DYNAMIC FREQUENCY SELECTION (DFS)
REQUIREMENTS
OF**

FCC Part 15 Subpart E (UNII), RSS-210 Annex 9

**Intel Corporation
Intel® Centrino® Advanced-N 6235, Models 6235ANHMRW and 6235ANHUR
FCC ID: PD96235ANHR and PD96235ANHUR
IC:1000M-6235ANHR and 1000M-6235ANHUR**

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REVISION HISTORY

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

REVISION HISTORY2

TABLE OF CONTENTS3

LIST OF TABLES.....3

LIST OF FIGURES.....4

SCOPE.....5

OBJECTIVE.....5

STATEMENT OF COMPLIANCE.....5

DEVIATIONS FROM THE STANDARD.....5

TEST RESULTS.....6

 TEST RESULTS SUMMARY – FCC PART 15, CLIENT DEVICE6

 MEASUREMENT UNCERTAINTIES.....6

EQUIPMENT UNDER TEST (EUT) DETAILS.....7

 GENERAL.....7

 ENCLOSURE.....8

 MODIFICATIONS.....8

 SUPPORT EQUIPMENT.....8

 EUT INTERFACE PORTS8

 EUT OPERATION8

RADAR WAVEFORMS.....9

DFS TEST METHODS.....10

 RADIATED TEST METHOD10

DFS MEASUREMENT INSTRUMENTATION.....12

 RADAR GENERATION SYSTEM12

 CHANNEL MONITORING SYSTEM.....13

DFS MEASUREMENT METHODS14

 DFS – CHANNEL CLOSING TRANSMISSION TIME AND CHANNEL MOVE TIME14

 DFS – CHANNEL NON-OCCUPANCY AND VERIFICATION OF PASSIVE SCANNING.....14

 DFS CHANNEL AVAILABILITY CHECK TIME.....15

 TRANSMIT POWER CONTROL (TPC)15

SAMPLE CALCULATIONS16

 DETECTION PROBABILITY / SUCCESS RATE16

 THRESHOLD LEVEL16

APPENDIX A TEST EQUIPMENT CALIBRATION DATA17

APPENDIX B TEST DATA TABLES AND PLOTS FOR CHANNEL CLOSING18

 FCC PART 15 SUBPART E CHANNEL CLOSING MEASUREMENTS18

APPENDIX C TEST CONFIGURATION PHOTOGRAPH(S).....24

APPENDIX D PASSIVE SCANNING ATTESTATION.....25

LIST OF TABLES

Table 1 FCC Part 15 Subpart E Client Device Test Result Summary 6

Table 2 FCC Short Pulse Radar Test Waveforms..... 9

Table 3 FCC Long Pulse Radar Test Waveforms..... 9

Table 4 FCC Frequency Hopping Radar Test Waveforms 9

Table 5 FCC Part 15 Subpart E Channel Closing Test Results 18

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 1 Test Configuration for radiated Measurement Method 10
Figure 2 Channel Closing Time and Channel Move Time – 40 second plot, n20 Mode..... 19
Figure 3 Close-Up of Transmissions Occurring More Than 200ms After The End of Radar, n20 Mode.. 20
Figure 4 Channel Closing Time and Channel Move Time – 40 second plot, n40 Mode..... 21
Figure 5 Close-Up of Transmissions Occurring More Than 200ms After The End of Radar, n40 Mode.. 22
Figure 6 Radar Channel Non-Occupancy Plot..... 23

SCOPE

Test data has been taken pursuant to the relevant DFS requirements of the following standard(s):

- FCC Part 15 Subpart E Unlicensed National Information Infrastructure (U-NII) Devices.
- RSS-210 Annex 9 Local Area Network Devices.

Tests were performed in accordance with these standards together with the current published versions of the basic standards referenced therein as outlined in Elliott Laboratories test procedures. The test results recorded herein are based on a single type test of the Intel Corporation Intel® Centrino® Advanced-N 6235, Models 6235ANHMRW and 6235ANHRU and therefore apply only to the tested sample. The sample was selected and prepared by Steve Hackett of Intel Corporation.

OBJECTIVE

The objective of the manufacturer is to comply with the standards identified in the previous section. In order to demonstrate compliance, the manufacturer or a contracted laboratory makes measurements and takes the necessary steps to ensure that the equipment complies with the appropriate technical standards. Compliance with some DFS features is covered through a manufacturer statement or through observation of the device.

STATEMENT OF COMPLIANCE

The tested sample of the Intel Corporation Intel® Centrino® Advanced-N 6235, Models 6235ANHMRW and 6235ANHRU complied with the DFS requirements of FCC Part 15.407(h)(2) RSS-210 Annex A9.3.

Maintenance of compliance is the responsibility of the manufacturer. Any modifications to the product should be assessed to determine their potential impact on the compliance status of the device with respect to the standards detailed in this test report.

DEVIATIONS FROM THE STANDARD

No deviations were made from the test methods and requirements covered by the scope of this report.

TEST RESULTS**TEST RESULTS SUMMARY – FCC Part 15, CLIENT DEVICE**

Table 1 FCC Part 15 Subpart E Client Device Test Result Summary						
Description	Radar Type	EUT Frequency	Measured Value	Requirement	Test Data	Status
Channel closing transmission time	Type 1	5580 MHz	1.5 ms	≤60 ms	Appendix B	Pass
Channel move time	Type 1	5580MHz	600 ms	≤10 Sec	Appendix B	Pass
Channel closing transmission time	Type 1	5510 MHz	1.46 ms	≤60 ms	Appendix B	Pass
Channel move time	Type 1	5510 MHz	561 ms	≤10 Sec	Appendix B	Pass
Non-occupancy period - associated	Type 1	5520 MHz	> 1800 sec	> 30 minutes	Appendix B	Pass
Passive Scanning	N/A	N/A	Refer to manufacturer attestation			
1) Tests were performed using the radiated test method.						
2) Channel availability check, detection threshold and non-occupancy period are not applicable to client devices.						

MEASUREMENT UNCERTAINTIES

ISO/IEC 17025 requires that an estimate of the measurement uncertainties associated with the emissions test results be included in the report. The measurement uncertainties given below are based on a 95% confidence level, with a coverage factor (k=2) and were calculated in accordance with UKAS document LAB 34.

Measurement	Measurement Unit	Expanded Uncertainty
Timing (Channel move time, aggregate transmission time)	ms	Timing resolution +/- 0.24%
Timing (non occupancy period)	seconds	5 seconds
DFS Threshold (radiated)	dBm	1.6
DFS Threshold (conducted)	dBm	1.2

EQUIPMENT UNDER TEST (EUT) DETAILS**GENERAL**

The Intel Corporation models Intel® Centrino® Advanced-N 6235, Models 6235ANHMRW and 6235ANHRU are PCIe Half Mini Card form factor Bluetooth/IEEE 802.11a/b/g/n wireless network adapters. The card supports MIMO (2x2) for 802.11n modes and MISO (1x2) for 802.11a/b/g modes.

Bluetooth operates on a single chain and supports Basic rate, Enhanced data rate and Low Energy modes. The Basic and Enhanced data rates fully support frequency hopping while the Low Energy (LE) mode can operate in both hopping and non-hopping modes. The LE mode was evaluated under the rules for digital modulation systems while the other modes were evaluated as FHSS.

When Bluetooth is operational then 802.11b/g/n modes operate as SISO (1x1). 802.11a/n modes still operate as MIMO (2x2) with Bluetooth operational.

The card is sold using two different FCC/IC ID numbers (see table below). The ID's ending in "U" are intended to allow user install conditions and host systems must be provided with a BIOS locking feature that prevents installation of unauthorized devices.

For radio testing purposes the card was installed in a test fixture that exposed all sides of the card. For digital device testing for certification under equipment code JBP the card was installed inside a laptop PC..

The sample was received on May 2, 2012 and tested on May 2, 2012. The EUT consisted of the following component(s):

Manufacturer	Model	Description	Mac Address Number
Intel	6235ANHMRW	WiFi Module	448500063F83

The manufacturer declared values for the EUT operational characteristics that affect DFS are as follows:

Operating Modes (5250 – 5350 MHz, 5470 – 5725 MHz)

Client Device (no In Service Monitoring, no Ad-Hoc mode)

Antenna Gains / EIRP (5250 – 5350 MHz, 5470 – 5725 MHz)

	5250 – 5350 MHz	5470 – 5725 MHz
Lowest Antenna Gain (dBi)	3.7	4.8
Highest Antenna Gain (dBi)	3.7	4.8
EIRP Output Power (dBm)	20.2	24.0

Channel Protocol

IP Based

ENCLOSURE

The EUT has no enclosure. It is designed to be installed within the enclosure of a host computer.

MODIFICATIONS

The EUT did not require modifications during testing in order to comply with the requirements of the standard(s) referenced in this test report.

SUPPORT EQUIPMENT

The following equipment was used as local support equipment for testing:

Manufacturer	Model	Description	Serial Number	FCC ID
Toshiba	PSAG8U-04001W	Host Laptop	49290792Q	DoC
<i>Cisco</i>	<i>AIR- RM1252G-A- K9</i>	<i>Access Point</i>	<i>FTX1209906V</i>	<i>FCC:LDK102062 IC:2461B-24610262</i>
Delta Electronics	ADP-755B AB	Power Adaptor	-	-

The italicized device was the master device.

EUT INTERFACE PORTS

The I/O cabling configuration during testing was as follows:

Port	Connected To	Cable(s)		
		Description	Shielded or Unshielded	Length (m)
Server Laptop Ethernet	DHCP Server Ethernet	CAT5 UTP	Unshielded	2.0
DHCP Server Ethernet	PoE Injector Ethernet	CAT5 UTP	Unshielded	1.0
PoE Injector Ethernet	Access Point Ethernet	CAT5 UTP	Shielded	10.0
AC Power (host supply)	AC Mains	2 wire	Unshielded	2.0
DC Power	Host Laptop	2 wire	Shielded	2.0

EUT OPERATION

The EUT was operating with the following software. The software is secured by encryption to prevent the user from disabling the DFS function.

Client Device: 15.2.0.6

During the channel moving tests the system was configured with a streaming video file from the master device (sourced by the PC connected to the master device via an Ethernet interface) to the client device.

The streamed file was the "FCC" test file and the client device was using Windows Media Player Classic as required by FCC Part 15 Subpart E

RADAR WAVEFORMS

Table 2 FCC Short Pulse Radar Test Waveforms					
Radar Type	Pulse Width (μsec)	PRI (μsec)	Pulses / burst	Minimum Detection Percentage	Minimum Number of Trials
1	1	1428	18	60%	30
2	1-5	150-230	23-29	60%	30
3	6-10	200-500	16-18	60%	30
4	11-20	200-500	12-16	60%	30
Aggregate (Radar Types 1-4)				80%	120

Table 3 FCC Long Pulse Radar Test Waveforms							
Radar Type	Pulse Width (μsec)	Chirp Width (MHz)	PRI (μsec)	Pulses / burst	Number of Bursts	Minimum Detection Percentage	Minimum Number of Trials
5	50-100	5-20	1000-2000	1-3	8-20	80%	30

Table 4 FCC Frequency Hopping Radar Test Waveforms							
Radar Type	Pulse Width (μsec)	PRI (μsec)	Pulses / hop	Hopping Rate (kHz)	Hopping Sequence Length (msec)	Minimum Detection Percentage	Minimum Number of Trials
6	1	333	9	0.333	300	70%	30

DFS TEST METHODS**RADIATED TEST METHOD**

The combination of master and slave devices is located in an anechoic chamber. The simulated radar waveform is transmitted from a directional horn antenna (typically an EMCO 3115) toward the unit performing the radar detection (radar detection device, RDD). Every effort is made to ensure that the main beam of the EUT's antenna is aligned with the radar-generating antenna.

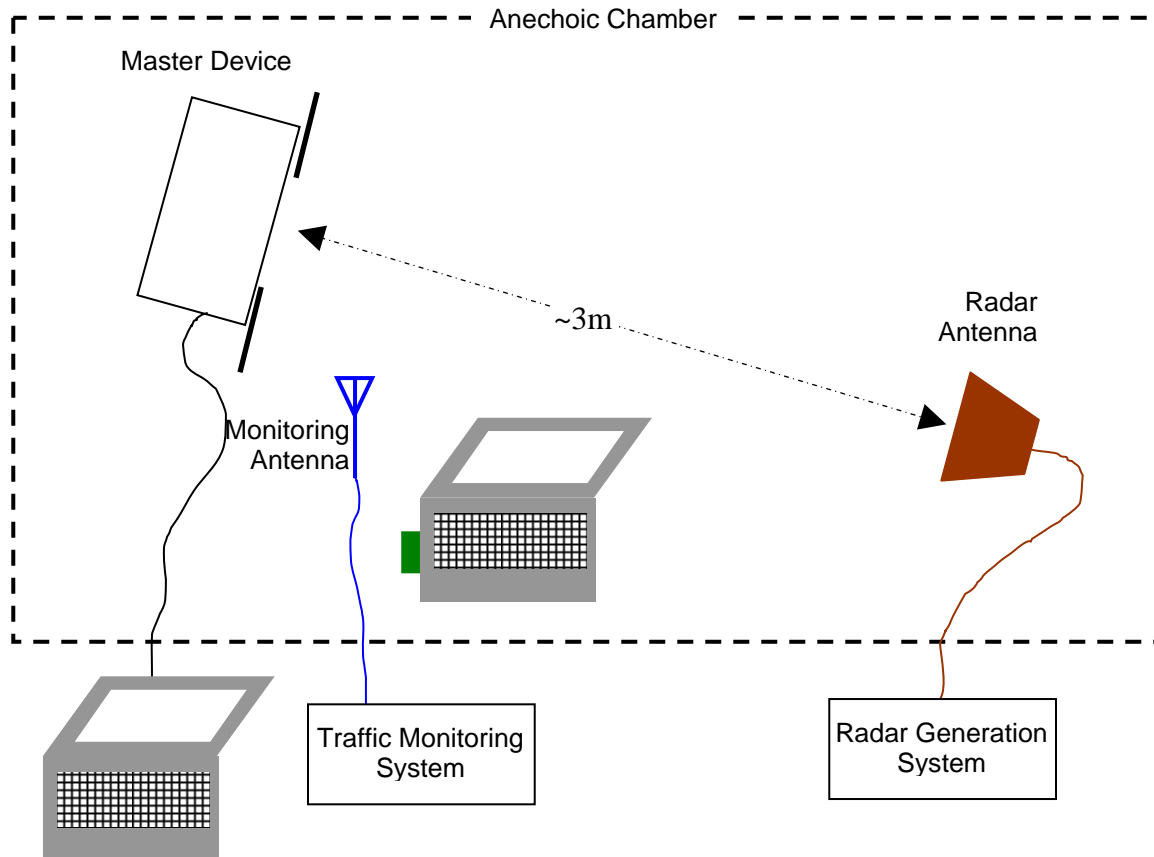


Figure 1 Test Configuration for radiated Measurement Method

The signal level of the simulated waveform is set to a reference level equal to the threshold level (plus 1dB if testing against FCC requirements). Lower levels may also be applied on request of the manufacturer. The level reported is the level at the RDD antenna and so it is not corrected for the RDD's antenna gain. The RDD is configured with the lowest gain antenna assembly intended for use with the device.

The signal level is verified by measuring the CW signal level from the radar generation system using a reference antenna of gain G_{REF} (dBi). The radar signal level is calculated from the measured level, R (dBm), and any cable loss, L (dB), between the reference antenna and the measuring instrument:

$$\text{Applied level (dBm)} = R - G_{REF} + L$$

If both master and client devices have radar detection capability then the device not under test is positioned with absorbing material between its antenna and the radar generating antenna, and the radar level at the non RDD is verified to be at least 20dB below the threshold level to ensure that any responses are due to the RDD detecting radar.

The antenna connected to the channel monitoring subsystem is positioned to allow both master and client transmissions to be observed, with the level of the EUT's transmissions between 6 and 10dB higher than those from the other device.

DFS MEASUREMENT INSTRUMENTATION

RADAR GENERATION SYSTEM

An Agilent PSG is used as the radar-generating source. The integral arbitrary waveform generators are programmed using Agilent's "Pulse Building" software and Elliott custom software to produce the required waveforms, with the capability to produce both unmodulated and modulated (FM Chirp) pulses. Where there are multiple values for a specific radar parameter then the software selects a value at random and, for FCC tests, the software verifies that the resulting waveform is truly unique.

With the exception of the hopping waveforms required by the FCC's rules (see below), the radar generator is set to a single frequency within the radar detection bandwidth of the EUT. The frequency is varied from trial to trial by stepping in 5MHz steps.

Frequency hopping radar waveforms are simulated using a time domain model. A randomly hopping sequence algorithm (which uses each channel in the hopping radar's range once in a hopping sequence) generates a hop sequence. A segment of the first 100 elements of the hop sequence are then examined to determine if it contains one or more frequencies within the radar detection bandwidth of the EUT. If it does not then the first element of the segment is discarded and the next frequency in the sequence is added. The process repeats until a valid segment is produced. The radar system is then programmed to produce bursts at time slots coincident with the frequencies within the segment that fall in the detection bandwidth. The frequency of the generator is stepped in 1 MHz increments across the EUT's detection range.

The radar signal level is verified during testing using a CW signal with the AGC function switched on. Correction factors to account for the fact that pulses are generated with the AGC functions switched off are measured annually and an offset is used to account for this in the software.

The generator output is connected to the coupling port of the conducted set-up or to the radar-generating antenna.

CHANNEL MONITORING SYSTEM

Channel monitoring is achieved using a spectrum analyzer and digital storage oscilloscope. The analyzer is configured in a zero-span mode, center frequency set to the radar waveform's frequency or the center frequency of the EUT's operating channel. The IF output of the analyzer is connected to one input of the oscilloscope.

A signal generator output is set to send either the modulating signal directly or a pulse gate with an output pulse co-incident with each radar pulse. This output is connected to a second input on the oscilloscope and the oscilloscope displays both the channel traffic (via the if input) and the radar pulses on its display.

For in service monitoring tests the analyzer sweep time is set to > 20 seconds and the oscilloscope is configured with a data record length of 10 seconds for the short duration and frequency hopping waveforms, 20 seconds for the long duration waveforms. Both instruments are set for a single acquisition sequence. The analyzer is triggered 500ms before the start of the waveform and the oscilloscope is triggered directly by the modulating pulse train. Timing measurements for aggregate channel transmission time and channel move time are made from the oscilloscope data, with the end of the waveform clearly identified by the pulse train on one trace. The analyzer trace data is used to confirm that the last transmission occurred within the 10-second record of the oscilloscope. If necessary the record length of the oscilloscope is expanded to capture the last transmission on the channel prior to the channel move.

Channel availability check time timing plots are made using the analyzer. The analyzer is triggered at start of the EUT's channel availability check and used to verify that the EUT does not transmit when radar is applied during the check time.

The analyzer detector and oscilloscope sampling mode is set to peak detect for all plots.

DFS MEASUREMENT METHODS

DFS – CHANNEL CLOSING TRANSMISSION TIME AND CHANNEL MOVE TIME

Channel clearing and closing times are measured by applying a burst of radar with the device configured to change channel and by observing the channel for transmissions. The time between the end of the applied radar waveform and the final transmission on the channel is the channel move time.

The aggregate transmission closing time is measured in one of two ways:

FCC/KCC Notice No. 2010-48 – the total time of all individual transmissions from the EUT that are observed starting 200ms at the end of the last radar pulse in the waveform. This value is required to be less than 60ms.

ETSI – the total time of all individual transmissions from the EUT that are observed from the end of the last radar pulse in the waveform. This value is required to be less than 260ms.

DFS – CHANNEL NON-OCCUPANCY AND VERIFICATION OF PASSIVE SCANNING

The channel that was in use prior to radar detection by the master is additionally monitored for 30 minutes to ensure no transmissions on the vacated channel over the required non-occupancy period. This is achieved by tuning the spectrum analyzer to the vacated channel in zero-span mode and connecting the IF output to an oscilloscope. The oscilloscope is triggered by the radar pulse and set to provide a single sweep (in peak detect mode) that lasts for at least 30 minutes after the end of the channel move time.

For devices with a client-mode that are being evaluated against FCC rules the manufacturer must supply an attestation letter stating that the client device does not employ any active scanning techniques (i.e. does not transmit in the DFS bands without authorization from a Master device).

DFS CHANNEL AVAILABILITY CHECK TIME

It is preferred that the EUT report when it starts the radar channel availability check. If the EUT does not report the start of the check time, then the time to start transmitting on a channel after switching the device on is measured to approximate the time from power-on to the end of the channel availability check. The start of the channel availability check is assumed to be 60 seconds prior to the first transmission on the channel.

To evaluate the channel availability check, a single burst of one radar type is applied within the first 2 seconds of the start of the channel availability check and it is verified that the device does not use the channel by continuing to monitor the channel for a period of at least 60 seconds. The test is repeated by applying a burst of radar in the last 2 seconds (i.e. between 58 and 60 seconds after the start of CAC when evaluating a 60-second CAC) of the channel availability check.

TRANSMIT POWER CONTROL (TPC)

Compliance with the transmit power control requirements for devices is demonstrated through measurements showing multiple power levels and manufacturer statements explaining how the power control is implemented.

SAMPLE CALCULATIONS

DETECTION PROBABILITY / SUCCESS RATE

The detection probability, or success rate, for any one radar waveform equals the number of successful trials divided by the total number of trials for that waveform.

THRESHOLD LEVEL

The threshold level is the level of the simulated radar waveform at the EUT's antenna. If the test is performed in a conducted fashion then the level at the rf input equals the level at the antenna plus the gain of the antenna assembly, in dBi. The gain of the antenna assembly equals the gain of the antenna minus the loss of the cabling between the rf input and the antenna. The lowest gain value for all antenna assemblies intended for use with the device is used when making this calculation.

If the test is performed using the radiated method then the threshold level is the level at the antenna.

Appendix A Test Equipment Calibration Data

<u>Manufacturer</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Model #</u>	<u>Asset #</u>	<u>Cal Due</u>
EMCO	Antenna, Horn, 1-18 GHz	3115	487	06-Jul-12
Hewlett Packard	EMC Spectrum Analyzer, 9 kHz - 6.5 GHz	8595EM	780	25-Jan-13
EMCO	Antenna, Horn, 1-18 GHz	3117	1662	04-May-12
Tektronix	500MHz, 2CH, 5GS/s Scope	TDS5052B	2118	07-Oct-12
Agilent	PSG, Performance Signal Generator, (installed options, HEH, HEC, 602, 420)	E8267C	2200	11-May-12

Appendix B Test Data Tables and Plots for Channel Closing**FCC PART 15 SUBPART E Channel Closing Measurements**

Table 5 FCC Part 15 Subpart E Channel Closing Test Results					
Waveform Type	Channel Closing Transmission Time ¹		Channel Move Time		Result
	Measured	Limit	Measured	Limit	
Radar Type 1, n20	1.5 ms	60 ms	600 ms	10 s	Pass
Radar Type 1, n40	1.46 ms	60 ms	561 ms	10 s	Pass

After the final channel closing test the channel was monitored for a further 30 minutes. No transmissions occurred on the channel.

¹ Channel closing time for FCC measurements is the aggregate transmission time starting from 200ms after the end of the radar signal to the completion of the channel move.

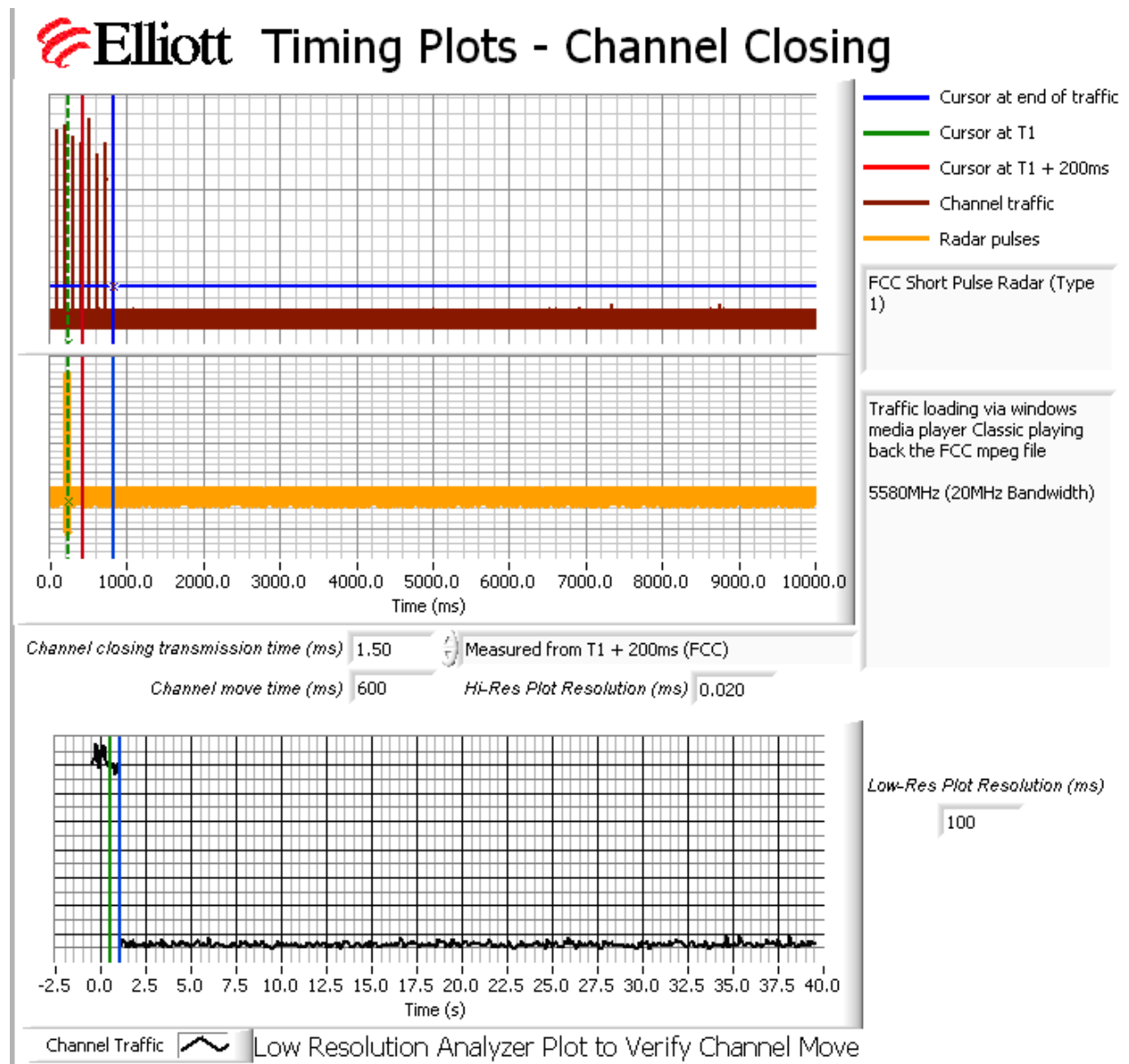


Figure 2 Channel Closing Time and Channel Move Time – 40 second plot, n20 Mode

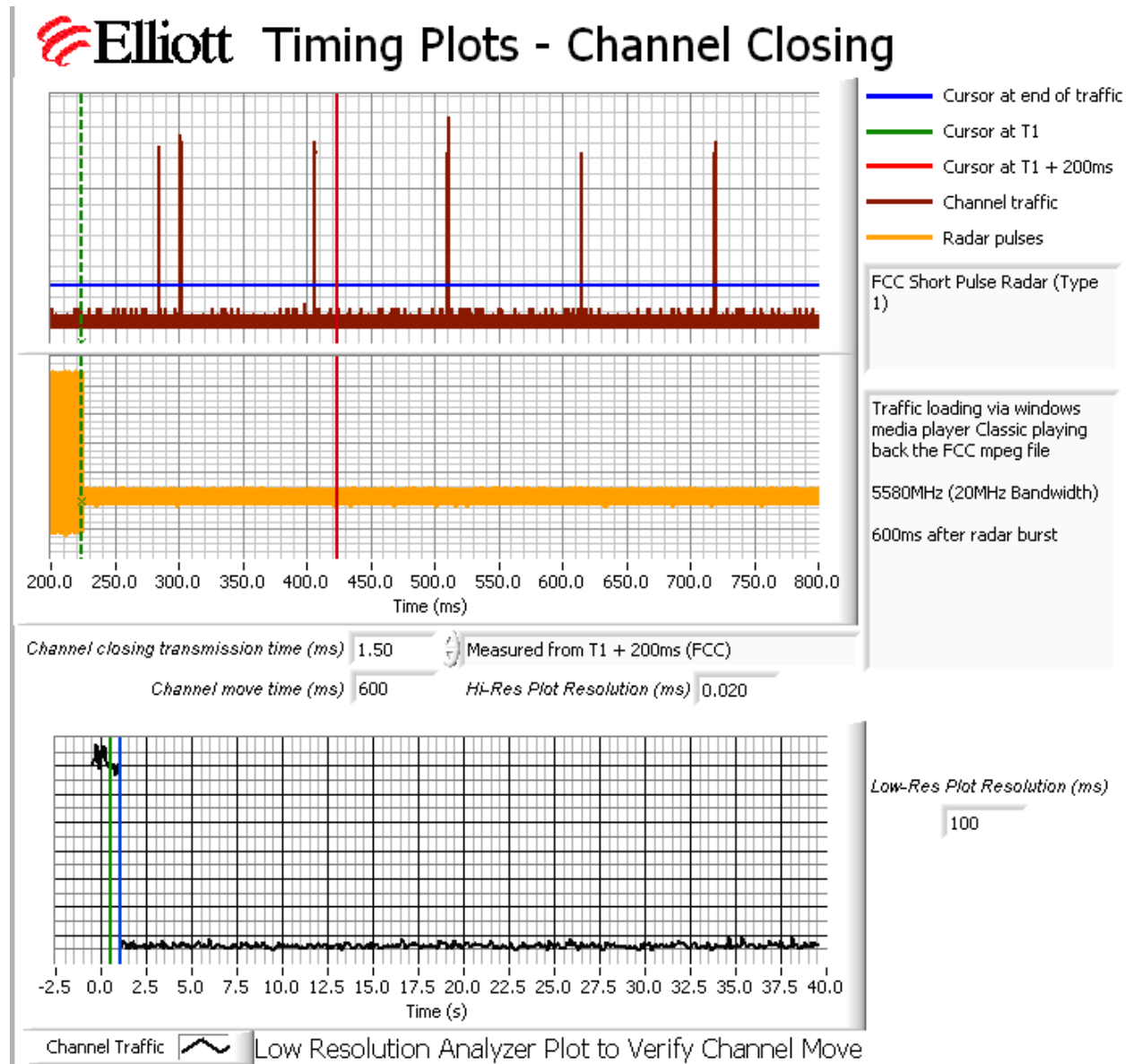


Figure 3 Close-Up of Transmissions Occurring More Than 200ms After The End of Radar, n20 Mode

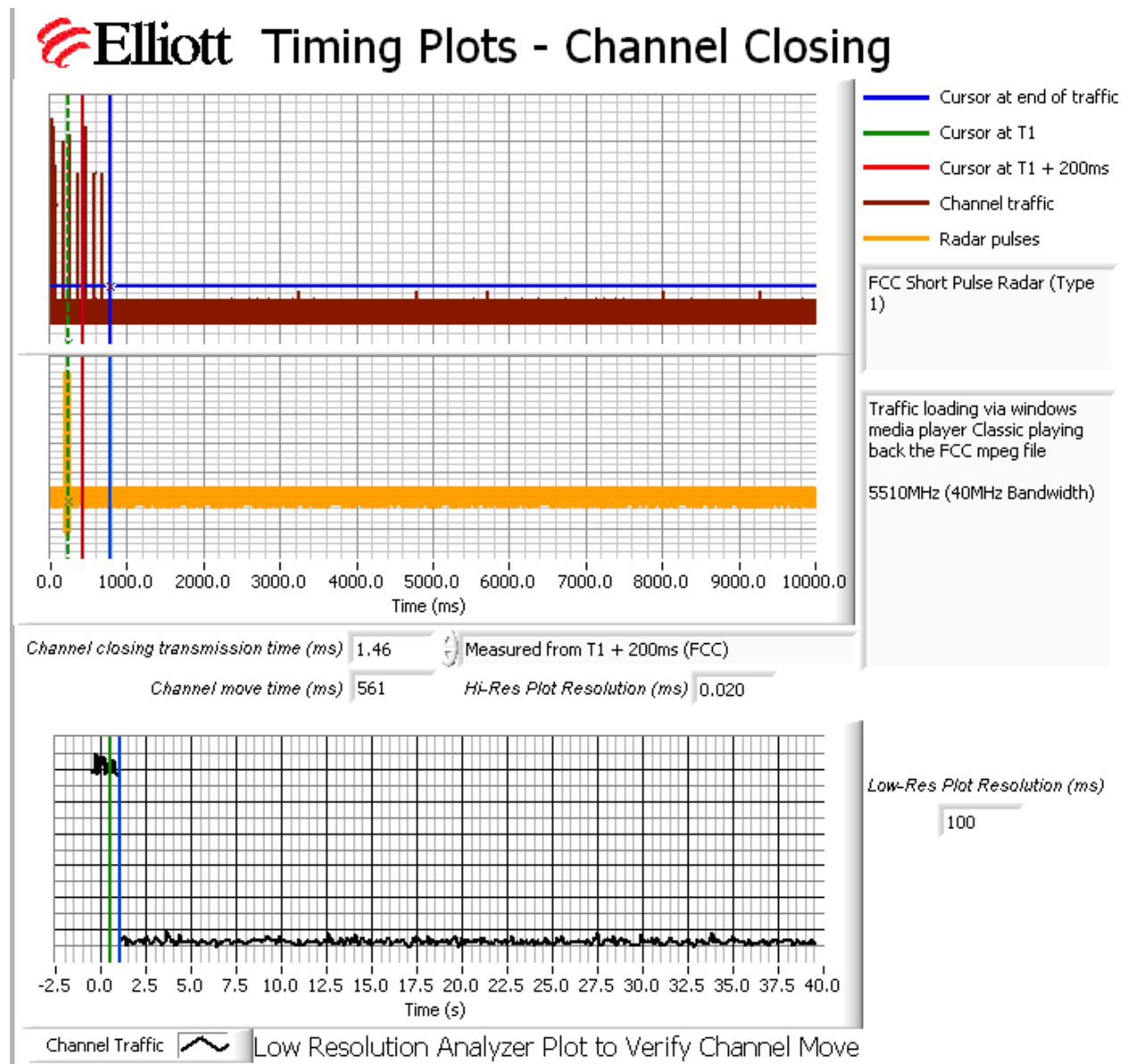


Figure 4 Channel Closing Time and Channel Move Time – 40 second plot, n40 Mode

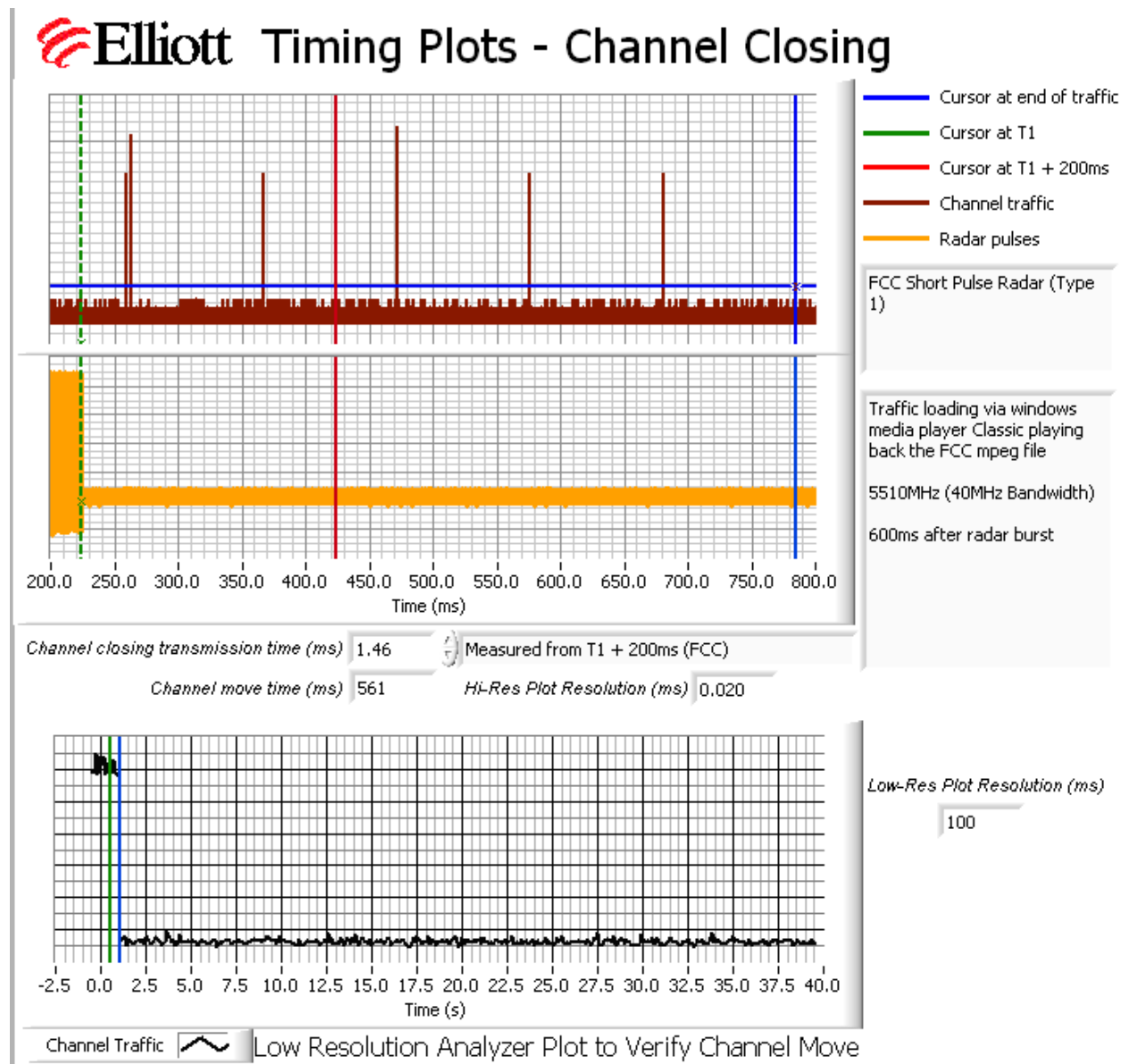


Figure 5 Close-Up of Transmissions Occurring More Than 200ms After The End of Radar, n40 Mode

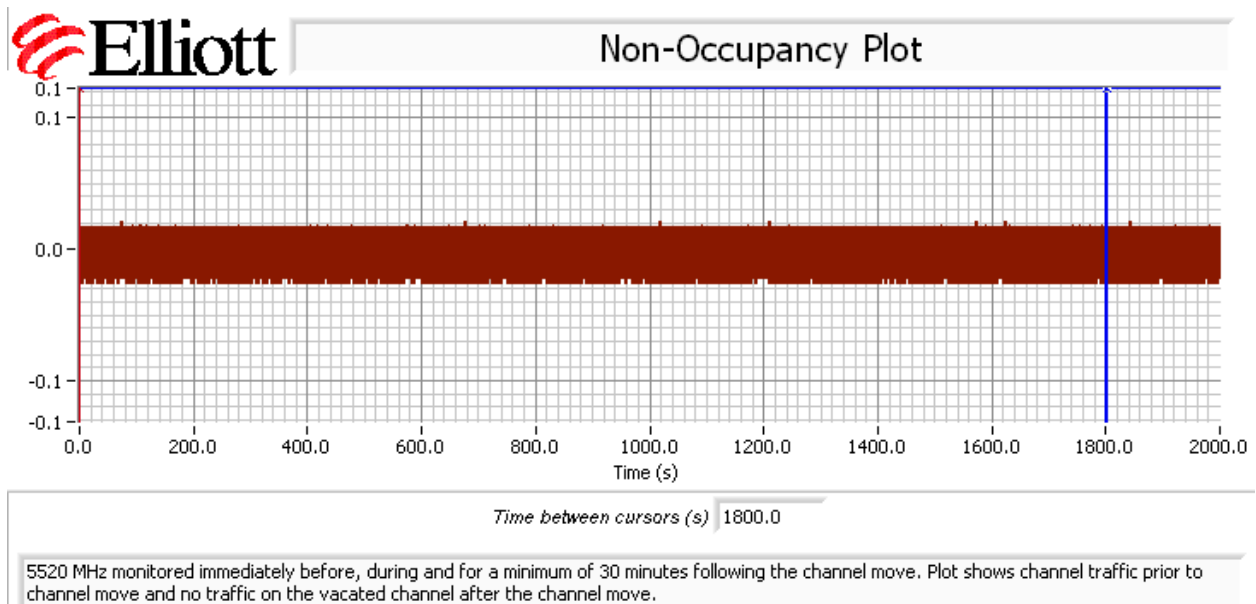
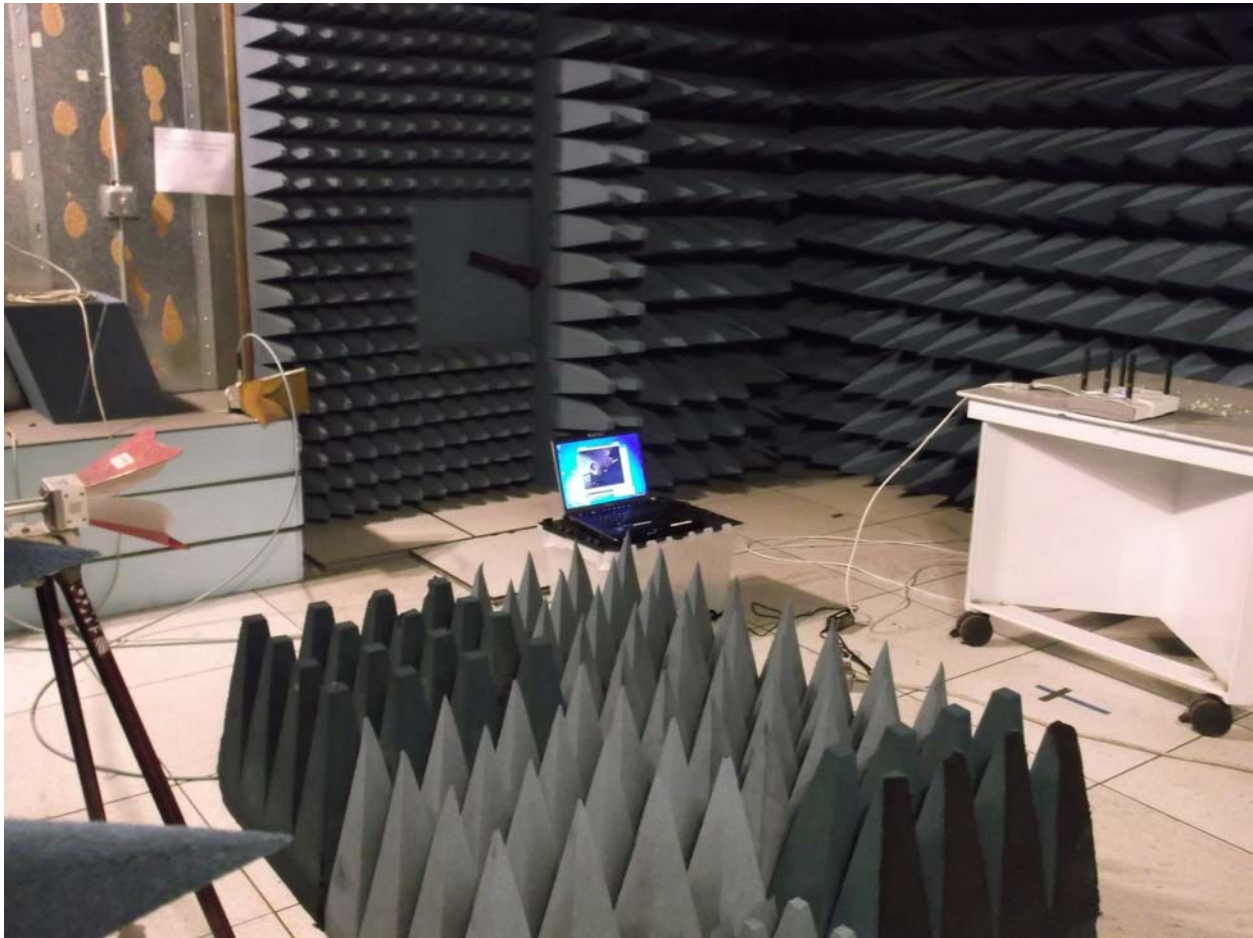


Figure 6 Radar Channel Non-Occupancy Plot

The non-occupancy plot was made over a 30-minute time period following the channel move time with the analyzer IF output connected to the scope and tuned to the vacated channel. No transmissions were observed after the channel move had been completed.

After the channel move the client re-associated with the master device on the new channel. After the channel move the client device stopped transmitting.

Appendix C Test Configuration Photograph(s)



Appendix D Passive Scanning Attestation



April 30, 2012

Federal Communications Commission
7435 Oakland Mills Road
Columbia, Maryland 21046
USA

Subject: Model 6235ANHMRW Wireless LAN mini-PCIe Card
FCC ID's: PD96235ANHR and PD96235ANHRU

Gentlemen:

Please be advised that the Model 6235ANHMRW 802.11abgn + BT Wireless LAN mini-PCIe card is manufactured for the global market but when marketed in the U.S. under FCC ID's PD96235ANHR and PD96235ANHRU the non-volatile memory (NVM) will be programmed at the factory to only actively scan and operate on these specific channels during normal WLAN operation. During Wi-Fi Direct mode the device may act as a group owner (GO) to establish a peer-to-peer (P2P) network including conditions when no master device is present on these specific channels.

Channels 1-11, 2412-2462MHz 802.11b mode
Channels 1-11, 2412-2462MHz 802.11g mode
Channels 1-11, 2412-2462MHz 802.11n mode (20MHz channel)
Channels 3-9, 2422-2452MHz 802.11n mode (40MHz channel)

The device will be programmed at the factory to passively scan on the following dynamic frequency selection (DFS) channels and will only listen for a master device and cannot send a probe request to initiate communication on these DFS channels. Client software and drivers will never enable the device to act as a master or GO for operation in DFS frequency bands and therefore ad-hoc mode is always disabled on these passive scan DFS channels.

Channels 52-64, 5260-5320MHz 802.11a mode
Channels 52-64, 5260-5320MHz 802.11n mode (20 MHz channel)
Channels 54-62, 5270-5310MHz 802.11n mode (40MHz channel)
Channels 100-140, 5500-5700MHz 802.11a mode
Channels 100-140, 5500-5700MHz 802.11n mode (20 MHz channel)
Channels 102-134, 5510-5670MHz 802.11n mode (40MHz channel)

This device meets the requirements of FCC Part 15.202 and accordingly will be programmed at the factory to passively scan on the following non-DFS channels and will only listen for a master device and cannot send a probe request to initiate communication during normal WLAN operation. When operating in Wi-Fi Direct mode on these non-DFS channels, it may operate as a P2P client device or GO to establish a P2P network if, and only if, a master

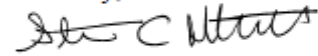
Intel Corporation
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Columbia, SC 29210

device is present and network communication is maintained between a master device and the GO.

Channels 12 &13, 2467 & 2472MHz 802.11b mode
Channels 12 &13, 2467 & 2472MHz 802.11g mode
Channels 12 &13, 2467 & 2472MHz 802.11n mode (20MHz channel)
Channels 10 &11, 2457 & 2462MHz 802.11n mode (40MHz channel)
Channels 36-48, 5180-5240MHz 802.11a mode
Channels 36-48, 5180-5240MHz 802.11n mode (20 MHz channel)
Channels 38-46, 5190-5230MHz 802.11n mode (40MHz channel)
Channels 149-165, 5745-5825 802.11a mode
Channels 149-165, 5745-5825MHz 802.11n mode (20 MHz channel)
Channels151-159, 5755-5795 802.11n mode (40MHz channel)

This information when programmed into the NVM will not be accessible and cannot be changed by the end user. The transmitter is approved as a non-software defined radio and OEMs and third party system integrators do not have the ability through software to allow configuration controls that would permit the device to operate outside the grant conditions per FCC KDB 594280.

Sincerely,



Steven C. Hackett
Wireless Regulatory Engineer
Intel Corporation – Mobile Wireless Group

Intel Corporation
100 Center Point Circle
Columbia, SC 29210