

LM822 WiFi Module with IC Antenna

Host Controller Interface (HCI) via USB Interface

USER MANUAL



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1. Introduction

1.1. Features

- WiFi 802.11 b/g/n
- Operates in 2.4 GHz Frequency bands
- Onboard Chip Antenna
- Plug and Play (Linux, macOS X, Windows XP 10 and Windows Compact Embedded 6/7 compatible)
- Up to 150Mbps Data Transfer Rate
- 802.11e-compatible bursting and I standards
- BPSK, QPSK, 16 QAM and 64 QAM modulation schemes
- WEP, TKIP, and AES, WPA and WPA2 encryption schemes
- Fully-featured software utility for easy configuration and management

1.2. Optional Features

- DC power input 3.3V or 5V
- WPS or PDN control function on half-hole pin 6
- Support LED function when choose WPS option

1.3. System Requirements

Host Operating System	OS Version Number (LM Tested)
Linux	Ubuntu 15.10 (Kernel 4.2.0-16-generic)
	 Ubuntu 14.04.03 (Kernel 3.13.0-77-generic)
MAC OSX	OSX 10.11 (El Capitan)
	OSX 10.6 (Snow Leopard)
Windows	• Win 10 (32-bit & 64-Bit)
	• Win 8/8.1 (32-bit & 64-Bit)
	• Win 7 (64-bit)
	Win XP (32-bit)



2. Windows Driver / Utility Installation

The installation of the driver and utility on the host computer will automatically activate, the autorun installation program after you click the exe application. All module drivers for the relevant host operating can be found on our website.

Click here for downloadable drivers.

Step 1:

Download the compatible driver for your host operating system. Choose the Setup Language and click **Next** button.

Step 2 : Installation descriptions shown. Click **Next** to continue.



REALTEK Wireless LAN Driver and Utility - InstallShield Wizard

Select the language for the installation from the choices below

Choose Setup Language

Click Install to begin the installation.



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Installing & configuring Realtek utility.

REALTEK 11n USB Wireless LAN Driver and Utility	X
Setup Status	
The InstallShield Wizard is installing REALTEK 11n USB Wireless LAN Driver and Utility	
InstallShield	

Installing Drivers.

Now installing REALTEK 11n USB Wireless LAN Driver

Step 3 : Click **Finish** to complete installation.

REALTEK 11n USB Wireless	REALTEK 11n USB Wireless LAN Driver and Utility							
	InstallShield Wizard Complete The InstallShield Wizard has successfully installed REALTEK 11n USB Wireless LAN Driver and Utility. Click Finish to exit the wizard.							
	K Back Finish Cancel							



3. MAC OS Driver / Utility Installation

3.1. Installation Process

Please follow the steps below for setting up the LM822 on MAC host computer:

Step 1:

Download the correct driver for the MAC OS version from LM822 product page.

Click here for downloadable drivers.

Step 2 :

Save the installable file on the MAC

000		Down	loads			0
4 1		- Qi			Q.	
V DEVICES Makintosh HO O Divices V DEVICES Makintosh HO O Division V DEVICES Makintosh HO O Division V SHARED Makintosh Jaa93 V PLACES Desistop C DEAlsACM M Decuments V SEARCH FOR V SEARCH FOR O Division V Startosh V Startosh	Name Pirefox 13.0.1.dmg Pirefox 13.0.1.dmg Pirefox 12.0 idownload Nate, 05.2, knpilsh.pdf TRT818EXUS Mac205.0.2ip TeamViewer.dmg ZTerm1.1b2.05X.dmg		Date Modified 6 September 2012, 00:42 2 February 2011, 18:26 3 November 2010, 15:51 Today, 13:2 25 March 2011, 14:51 7 October 2002, 18:03	5/22 32.6 MS 11.9 MS 2.5 MS 11.9 MS 11.9 MS 260 KS	kind Disk image Safariifodd Portat(PDP) ZiP archive Disk image Disk image	
	61	tems, 6,71.0	IB available			h

Step 3 :

Please ensure there are no other Realtek USB module drivers already installed on your MAC. Any existing drivers may conflict with the new driver and the USB module may not be detected. If an existing driver is found then uninstall it from your MAC.

Step 4 :

Please ensure the Ethernet interface such as Airport or physical LAN connection is enabled.



Step 5 :

Make sure the LM822 is unplugged from the USB port. Unzip the driver file and start the installation.



Step 6 :

Wait for the installation to finish before restarting the machine





Step 7 :

Once the MAC has restarted, connect the LM822 module to the USB port. The Wireless Network Utility will launch automatically and a message will appear to enable WLAN card.

0.0		Wire	eless Netv	work Utility			
Link Status	Profiles	Available N	letwork	Advanced Setting	WPS	Information	n
MAC A	ddress :						
	SSID :					A G	
	BSSID :			-		NOTICE	e WI AN card in the Network ite
S	ecurity :				•	System Preferen	ces.
Con	nection :						0
Networ	rk Type :			-	_	_	
c	hannel :						
Link Speed	l(Mbps) :	тх	RX				-
	HT Info :						- 1
Signal St	trength :						
					(T.	rn Padia Off	

Step 8 :

Open the **Network Preferences** and a pop up message will appear stating a new network interface has been detected. A new network interface e.g. **en2 or en3** will appear in the list of the network interfaces.

000	Network	
Show All		٩
	New Interface Detected A new network interface has b	een detected
G 3G Wodem	Ethernet Adaptor (en3)	Port On
e Bluetooth	Please verify that it is configure press Apply to activate it.	ed correctly, then
- 3G Wterfac		OK
Not Connected	-	
3G Dierface Not Connected		ik to join new networks own networks will be joined automatically.
Ethernet Not Connected	-> #	to known networks are available, you will asked before joining a new network.
FireWire	÷	
Not Connected	-	
e or		
Etherr (en3)	l⇒‡	
+ - 0-	Show AirPort status in r	nenu bar (Advanced) (7
Click the lock to	prevent further changes.	ssist me) (Revert) (Apply)
Connection Plea	se enable the WLAN card	
Network Type :		
Channel :		20
Link Speed(Mbps) : TX	RX	
HT Info :		
signal scrength :		
		(Turn Radio Off)

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Step 9 :

Click **OK** to the pop up message. Select the new Ethernet interface created (en2, en3 or similar) then press **Apply**. This enables the selected Ethernet interface and the **Wireless Network Utility** detects the LM822. The MAC address of the LM822 and link status is updated on the **Wireless Network Utility** window.

		Show All	Network	٩	Leatorid
		Loc	ation: Automatic		
	sumeet, scr LMO	SG Wodem Contents Net Connected Supercont Net Connected	Status	Cable Unplugged The cable for (thernet Adaptor (en3) is not plugged in.	Untilities
		Grand Wterface Connected Go Dierface Connected SG Dierface Connected Ethernet Connected	Configure: IP Address: Subnet Mask:	Using DHCP	9
Link Status Profiles	Wireless Network Utility Available Network Advanced Setting Y	FireWire	Router: DNS Server:		
MAC Address :	0000712ar4090	AirPort	Search Domains:	1	1 1
SSID :		e Ether r (en3) (***)		(iii)	
BSSID :		+ - 0-		Advanced	00
Security :	None	Click the lock to prevent	further changes		and the second se
Connection :	Disconnected	Citck the lock to prevent	further changes.	(Assar me) (seven) (sppry
Network Type :			121		
Channel :					
Link Speed(Mbps) :	TX RX				
HT Info :					
Signal Strength :		0%			
	(Turn Radio OFF			

Step 10 :

Check the *Available Network* section on the *Wireless Network Utility* and connect to the wireless network.

Step 11 :

Once the network has connected, press *Add to Profile* to save the network and it will connect automatically.

Show All	Nets	work (Q
000 Wireless Network Utility	Location: Automatic	Wireless Network Security Properties
Link Status Profiles Available Network Advanced Setting Associated SID Channel Network Type Incop 8Th/ub-37NX 1 Infrastructure WFA2 NetWORK 3G 6 Infrastructure WFA2 Nordoff-Robbins 7 Infrastructure WFA2 NETGGAR1 11 Infrastructure WF2	WPS Information max 8500 -PK A43. 00x24457478 PK A45. e046541bb701 000fb50421a	Profile Name : SSID : NETWORK BG This is a computer-to-computer (AdRoc) network; wireless access points are not used. Channel :
Refresh Connect (Add to Profile	Key index (advanced) : 1 + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + +
		Cancel OK Please enter Key strings before clicking on [OK] to connect ==>

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Step 12 :

Once the network is connected, the LM822 network interface should appear as connected in the *Network Preferences* and on the *Link Status* window, the signal strength, connection status and statistics should be shown

0.0	Wireless Network Utility			Maxintosh HI
Link Status Profiles MAC Address :	Available Network Advanced Setting WPS Information	Show All	Network	9
SSID :	NETWORK 3G	Location	. Automatic	•
Security : Connection : Network Type : Channel : Link Speed(Mbps) : HT Info : Signal Strength :	INDITIONAL OF CONTRACTOR OF CO	Connected Gww.odem G	Status: Off Network Name: Airfort: Off Ark to join Rob stoom to be sided befo	Turn AirPort On
		+ - 0-	Show AirPort status in menu bar er changes. Assist me.	Advanced)



3.2. Uninstalling the MAC OSX Driver

Please follow the below steps to uninstall the LM822 driver on a MAC host computer.

Step 1:

Run the uninstall.command script in the same folder the driver is extracted.



Step 2 :

You would need the root password to uninstall the driver. Enter the password when prompted in the terminal

K Terminal Shell Edit View Window Help	-			○ ① \$ ♀ •) Wed	13:41 Q
				-	E noteo
M.E.S.C.2 Termsnal — sada — 80x24					-
Loss Loguri Mel GA, S. 20120120 or compile (Americk.PRF/CDM) Control (AMERICA), 2012003 (2012), 2012003 (20	utert			ŭ	al las
Finese type the consecut of "root" to thinstall inisoballing Script and Utility	0.0.0	May 114 15		- 1020 IF 1 12	
WARTHGE lapproper use of the puls operand could lead to dots loss or the deletion of learning rest. They, Fleese duble, deed, year bonce den using took. They have have first any information.	4.16		0 ¢.	٩	
ty proces, only your pointers, or type first is ante.	Proversion + Colorest - Colo	Bener, yekase.tot Deter, yekase.tot bestaler plag Uensati Germand Utting, unisase.tot		 Deen Marthed 10 cettors / 2011, 19 C2 14 Novemb, 2011, 19 C2 27 Novemb, 2011, 19 C3 11 Novemb, 2011, 19 S4 	5 + 62 2 2 6 4 82 4 80 5 92
	BELAL Documents	101	INTECNS, ILB.7 GR and	alase	24

Step 3 :

Once the password is provided the script will uninstall the driver.

Note :

Please DONOT delete the network interface (en2, en3 or similar) created in the network preference because MAC does not recreate this interface when the driver installation is executed the next time. It may become difficult to get the LM822 working if the network interface is deleted.

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4. Wireless LAN Basics

Wireless LAN network defined by IEEE 802.11b/g/n standard committee can be configured in the following modes:

- Ad Hoc (Point-to-point) wireless LAN.
- Infrastructure wireless LAN.







Infrastructure Wireless Network

Ad Hoc network is a group of PCs installed with wireless LAN cards, this group of PCs is called a BSS (Basic Service Set). PCs in this group can use their wireless LAN cards to communicate with each other, but cannot connect to the **Internet**.

The main difference between **Infrastructure** wireless networks and **Ad Hoc** wireless networks is that the PCs in an **Infrastructure** wireless network can access the resource in the Internet through an **Access Point**.

Depending on your application requirements, you can easily set up your PC's network to be an "**Ad Hoc**" or "**Infrastructure**" wireless network. Generally speaking, if your network includes an **Access Point**, we recommend setting your network as an "**Infrastructure**" network to allow connectivity to the **Interne**



5. IP Address

To use this WiFi module with a computing device, the host device must be equipped with a USB interface. All drivers and supporting software for the module must be installed and configured first.

Ask your system administrator for the following information, which might be needed during the driver installation:

- Wireless Client Name
- Wireless SSID
- The host's unique client and workgroup name

For your network account you will need the following:

- Username
- Password
- IP address
- Gateway address
- Subnet mask (if you're not using a DHCP client)

Any computer on a network is identified by a unique IP address. There are two methods to assign an IP address to a computer on a TCP/IP network:

- Static IP addressing
- Dynamic IP addressing (DHCP Client)

In networks with static IP addressing, the network administrator manually assigns an IP address to each computer. Once a static IP address is assigned, a computer uses the same IP address every time it reboots and logs onto the network. You may manually change the IP address in the **Network Properties dialog box.** Networks using static IP addresses is easy to set up and do not require additional network management software.

In networks with dynamic IP addressing, a DHCP server in the network dynamically assigns IP addresses to all clients every time they log onto the network. Networks using dynamic IP addresses require setting up and running a DHCP Server.



6. Wireless Network Configuration

The LM822 uses its own management software. All functions controlled by users are provided by this application. When you connect the module via USB to your laptop or desktop, an icon should appear in the Windows System Tray automatically.

6.1. Utility Icon

Client mode utility running but no module plugged in



Client mode utility running and module connected to scan available networks.



Client mode utility running and module cannot scan any access points

式 12:11 AM

AP mode utility running.



6.2. Client Mode (Default Setting)

Wireless Device Control:



Show Tray Icon – Show or hide icon in system tray. Radio Off – Stop wireless signal. Disable Adapter – Stop wireless device

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6.3. General Settings

Once device is setup, double click on that icon and the configuration window will pop up as shown. It shows the current connected network. The signal strength and link quality are also displayed.

The status bar displays the quality and strength of the link between the node and its Access Point. Link Quality is a measurement of the receiving and transmitting performances over the radio.

Network Address displays current MAC Address, IP Address, Subnet Mask address and Gateway address.

u Profile Avail:	ADIE INSTWORK STATUS	STRUSTICS	W1-P1 Protect Setup	
Status:	Associated			
Speed:	Tx:72 Mbps Rx:144	5 Mbps		
Type:	Infrastructure			
Encryption:	None			
SSID:	MyWLAN			
Signal Strength:				84%
Link Quality:				100%
Network Addr	ess:			
	MAC Address:	-	No. of Concession, Name	
	IP Address:	192.168.	1.101	
	Subnet Mask:	255.255.3	255.0	
	Gateway:	192.168.	1.254	
	Re	New IP		

Click **Renew IP** button to refresh the IP address leased from the connected wireless AP.

6.4. Profiling Settings

In profile tab, you can Add, Remove, Edit, Duplicate and Set Default to manipulate profile content manually. Strongly recommend using profile after you check Available Networks

Genera	al Profile	Available Network	Status	Statistics	Wi-Fi Protect S	Setup	
Avail	able Profil	e(s)					
F	Profile Nar	ne		SSID			Add
							Remove
							Edit
							Duplicate
							Set Default
<]				>		



6.5. Available Network Settings

Click **Available Network** tab and it will show all available networks that the radio reaches. Select the SSID & BSSID you want to connect with.

Click **Refresh** button to rescan available networks.

Califies Darine Unknown Ref 1º 14Stest 1 None Unknown 70 1º 14Stest 1 None Unknown 70 1º Tektom/DCamera 1 WEP Unknown 60 1º Atheros Jerry 2 None Unknown 66 1º Atheros Jerry 2 None Unknown 64 1º Atheros Jerry 2 None Unknown 64 1º Atheros Jerry 6 None Unknown 64 1º Atheros Jerry 6 None Unknown 64 1º Atheros Jerry 6 None Unknown 45 1º Atheros S 6 None Unknown 46 1º Atheros S 6 None Note Note Note Double click on item to join/create profile. Note Note	wailable Network(s)	Channel	Encryption	Network Authentication	Sice 🔨
1 Hotes 1 Mone Unknown Coll 1 ⁰ Jerrytest 1 None Unknown 60 1 ⁰ Atheros Serry 2 None Unknown 60 1 ⁰ Atheros Serry 2 None Unknown 60 1 ⁰ Atheros Serry 2 None Unknown 64 1 ⁰ ATHEROS 6 None Unknown 44 1 ⁰ ATHEROS 6 None Unknown 46 1 ⁰ ATHEROS 6 WEP Unknown 46 1 ⁰ ATHEROS 6 WEP Unknown 46 1 ⁰ ATHEROS 6 WEP Unknown 46 1 ⁰ DAFONG 6 WEP Unknown 46 1 ⁰ DAFONG 6 WEP Unknown 46 1 ⁰ DAFONG Add to Profile Image: Second Seco	1/510ct	1	Nono	Lipknown	00
1 None Unknown 60 1 ⁰ Atheros Jerry 1 None Unknown 60 1 ⁰ Atheros Jerry 2 None Unknown 66 1 ⁰ Atheros Jerry 2 None Unknown 66 1 ⁰ Tekom_Office 4 WEP Unknown 64 1 ⁰ Atheros Serry 6 None Unknown 64 1 ⁰ Atheros Serry 6 None Unknown 50 1 ⁰ DAFONG 6 WEP Unknown 50 1 ⁰ DAFONG 6 None Unknown 50 Refresh Add to Profile Note Double click on item to join/create profile.	⁽ⁱ⁾ TekomIDCamera	1	14/ED	Linknown	70
1º Atheros Berry 2 None Unknown 86 1º Atheros Berry 2 None Unknown 64 1º Tékon_Office 4 WEP Unknown 64 1º Tékon_Office 6 None Unknown 44 1º ATHEROS 6 None Unknown 46 1º DeONG 6 WEP Unknown 46 1º DeONG 6 WEP Unknown 46 Note Note Double click on item to join/create profile.	(i) iorrytoct	1	None	Linknown	60
I ^N Tekom_Office 4 WEP Unknown 64 I ^N Tekom_Office 4 WEP Unknown 64 I ^N ATHEROS 6 None Unknown 50 I ^N DAFONG 6 WEP Unknown 46 I ^N DAFONG 6 WEP Unknown 46 I ^N Content Add to Profile Image: State of the stat	⁽³⁾ Athenos Jerry	2	None	Linknown	86
I ^N ATHEROS 6 Nane Unknown 44 I ^N ATHEROS 6 Nane Unknown 50 I ^N DAFONG 6 WEP Unknown 46 ✓ Refresh Add to Profile Note Double click on item to join/create profile.	^(*) Tekom Office	4	WEP	Unknown	64
NATHEROS 6 None Unknown 50 №DAFONG 6 WEP Unknown 46 Refresh Add to Profile Note Double click on item to join/create profile.	(3)	6	None	Unknown	44
NDAFONG 6 WEP Unknown 46 w Refresh Add to Profile Note Double click on item to join/create profile.	(*)ATHEROS	6	None	Unknown	50
Refresh Add to Profile Note Double click on item to join/create profile.	(*) DAFONG	6	WEP	Unknown	46 🗸
Refiesh Add to Profile Note Double click on item to join/create profile.	<				>
Double click on item to join/create profile.	Note	sh		Add to Profile	
	Double click on item to	o join/crea	te pronie.		

Select one of SSIDs, and click Add to Profile to create profile that

can be configured with more wireless parameters. In this tab you can edit your profile name and configure wireless security such as WEP, WPA, WPA2, 802.1x ...etc. After finishing setup, click **OK** button to save configuration

Profile Name:	Gaddor		
Network Name(SSID):	BlackBox		
This is a computer-taccess points are n	to-computer(ad hoc) network; wireless of used.		
Channel:	11 (2462949) ~	EAP TYPE :	
Wreless network sec	uty	late	
This network requires	a key for the following:	Turnel :	
Netw	ork Authentication: Open System 💌		
	Data encryption: Disabled	Username :	
CASCII CPAS	STYRASE		
		Identity :	
Key index (advanced)	k I V		
Network.key:		Password :	
Confirm network key:		Certificate :	
			14



6.6. Status

Status tab shows all wireless networking and device driver versions in details.

General	Profile	Available Network	Status	Statistics	Wi-Fi Protect Setup	
	Manu NDIS Short Encry Authe Chanr MAC	facturer Driver Version Radio Header ption enticate nel Set Address Rate (AUTO)		 REALTE 5.1066 No Disabled Open S ETSI Tx:72 h 	2K (327,2009 d ystern Mbns Rx: 144, 5 Mbns	
	Chanr	nel (Frequency)		= 11 (246	52 MHz)	
	Statu SSID Netw Powe Assoc Up Ti	s ork Type rr Save Mode iiated AP MAC me (hh:mm:ss)		 Associa MyWLA Infrastri None 0:03:55 	ted N ucture	

6.7. Statistics

Statistics tab shows real-time TX/RX relative counters to check or evaluate the wireless performance.

Click **Reset** button to reset the counter to zero

Counter Name		Value
Tx OK		151
Tx Error		0
Rx OK		63
Rx Packet Count		63
Rx Retry		0
Rx ICV Error		0
	Porot	



6.8. Wi-Fi Protected Setup

For an easy and secure setup solution for WiFi network, you can select PIN Code or Push Button methods to connect to an AP.



Push Button Config (PBC)

Pin method:

Step 1:

Push the PIN button.

Step 2:

Select a specific AP

Then enter the PIN code into your AP.

Wi-Fi Protected Setup

Disable WPS			
WPS Status:	• C	onfigured	UnConfigured
Self-PIN Number:	9566	1469	Regenerate PIN
Push Button Config	aration: Sta	d PBC	
Apply Changes	Reset		
ouncil hey into.	Fearmation	Key	
Authentication	Encryption		

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Step 3:

Select AP that you want to configure.

ÿ	li-Fi Protected Set	up - Select AP	×
	WPS AP Name 1235689 RTL865x-GW	WPS AP MAC 00:E0:4C:86:51:01	
	Select	Refresh <u>C</u> ancel	

Step 4:

Wait for configuring your wireless AP to be the security setting.

Wi-Fi Protected Setup - PIN method	×
Wi-Fi Protected Setup - PIN method	
Please enter the following PIN code into your AP .	
PIN Code: 10014981	
Status : Selected AP [AAA]	
[III	

PBC method:

Step 1:

Push the PBC button.



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Step 2:

Push the physical button on your AP or visual button on the WPS config page.

hange the setting for Wi nically syncronize its set	PS (Wi-Fi Protected Setup). Using this feature could let ting and connect to the Access Point in a minute without
• C	onfigured 🔍 UnConfigured
95661	469 Regenerate PIN
ration: Star	tPBC
Encryption	Кеу
None	NI/A
	ntally synaronize its set of C 9566 9566 Reset Hacryption

Soft AP:

Step 1:

Click Access Point to change AP mode

REALTEK 11n USB Wirel	ess LAN Utility 📃 🗖 🗙
Refresh(R) Mode(M) View(V)	About(A)
WyC Station Access Point	General Profile Available Network Status Statistics WrFi Protect Setup
	Status: Associated
	Speed: Tx:1 Mbps Rx:1 Mbps
	Type: Infrastructure
	Encryption: None
	SSID: MYWLAN
	Signal Strength: 36%
	Link Quality:
	Network Address:
	MAC Address:
	IP Address: 192.168.1.100
	Subnet Mask: 255.255.255.0
	Gateway: 192.168.1.254
	ReNew IP
<	
Show Tray Icon Radio Off	Disable Adapter Close
	LAU SAL



Step 2 :

Step 3:

Click **Config** to set AP.

Setting SSID and Security

General	Museum di Chalintina (100
	avanced Statistics ILS
	CCTD: ACPT &P
	SSID: droi_Ar
	BSSID:
	Association Table
	ALD MAC Address Life Time
	Config
Sectors No.	
ireless Net	twork Properties:
'ireless Net Pi	twork Properties:
<mark>ireless Ne</mark> Pr Network N	twork Properties:
' <mark>ireless Nel</mark> Pi Network N	twork Properties:
' <mark>ireless Net</mark> Pr Network N	twork Properties:
ireless Net Pr Network N	twork Properties:
ireless Net Pi Network N This is a access p	twork Properties:
ireless Net Pr Network N	twork Properties:
ireless Net Pr Network N This is a access p Wireless r This netv	twork Properties:
ireless Net Pi Network N This is a access p Wireless r This netv	twork Properties:
ireless Net Pi Network N This is a access p Wireless r This netv	twork Properties: Image: Access Point Mode volie Name: Access Point Mode Image: Access Point Mode Name(SSID): acer_AP Image: Access Point Mode i computer-to-computer(ad hoc) network; wireless Image: Access Point Mode i computer-to-computer(ad hoc) network; wireless Image: Access Point Mode i computer-to-computer(ad hoc) network; wireless Image: Access Point Mode i computer-to-computer(ad hoc) network; wireless Image: Access Point Mode i computer-to-computer(ad hoc) network; wireless Image: Access Point Mode i computer-to-computer(ad hoc) network; wireless Image: Access Point Mode i computer-to-computer(ad hoc) network; wireless Image: Access Point Mode i computer-to-computer(ad hoc) network; wireless Image: Access Point Mode work requires a key for the following: Image: Access Point Mode Network Authentication: Open System v Image: Access Point Mode Data encryption: Disabled v Image: Access Point Poi
ireless Net Pi Network N This is a access p Wireless r This netv	twork Properties: Image: Access Point Mode Vame(SSID): acer_AP acomputer-to-computer(ad hoc) network; wireless points are not used. Image: Access Point Mode Channel: 1 (2412MHz) Image: Access Point Points are not used. Channel: 1 (2412MHz) Image: Access Point Points Poin
ireless Net Pi Network N This is a access p Wireless r This netw	twork Properties: Image: Computer: Compu
ireless Net Pi Network N This is a access p Wireless r This netw	twork Properties: Image: Computer State trofile Name: Access Point Mode Jame(SSID): acer_AP ic computer-to-computer (ad hoc) network; wireless points are not used. Image: Channel: Channel: 1 (2412MHz) Image: Channel: Network security Image: Channel: Network Authentication: Open System Image: Copen System Image: Channel: Data encryption: Disabled Image: Channel: Image: Copen System Imag
ireless Net Pi Network N This is a access p Wireless r This netw ASCII Key inde	twork Properties: Image: Computer State trofile Name: Access Point Mode Jame (SSID): acer_AP a computer-to-computer (ad hoc) network; wireless points are not used. Channel: Channel: 1 (2412MHz) network security metwork security work requires a key for the following: Data encryption: Disabled Data encryption: Disabled PASSPHRASE metwork (advanced): x (advanced): 1
ireless Net Pr Network N This is a access p Wireless r This netv Ascri Key inde: Network I	twork Properties: Image: Computer: Compu
ireless Net Pr Network N This is a access p Wireless r This netv Ascri Key inde Network	twork Properties: trofile Name: Access Point Mode Jame(SSID): acer_AP a computer-to-computer (ad hoc) network; wireless points are not used. channel: 1 (2412MHz) network security work requires a key for the following: Network Authentication: Open System Data encryption: Disabled PASSPHRASE x (advanced): 1 key:

Cancel

OK

Step 4:



Select the Ethernet controller and click Apply (to bridge your Soft AP).

ConnName	Device Name
Local Area Connection Local Area Connecti	SIS191 Ethernet Controller Bluetooth PAN Network Adapter
t de la constante de la consta	
Julic Network	<u> </u>



7. Glossary

IEEE 802.11 Standard

The IEEE 802.11 Wireless LAN standards subcommittee, which is formulates a standard for the industry.

Access Point

An internetworking device that seamlessly connects wired and wireless networks together.

Ad Hoc

An Ad Hoc wireless LAN is a group of computers, each with a WLAN module, connected as an independent wireless LAN. Ad Hoc wireless LAN is applicable at a departmental scale for a branch or SOHO operation.

BSSID

A specific Ad Hoc LAN is called a Basic Service Set (BSS). Computers in a BSS must be configured with the same BSSID.

DHCP

Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol - a method in which IP addresses are assigned by a server dynamically to clients on the network. DHCP is used for Dynamic IP Addressing and requires a dedicated DHCP server on the network.

Direct Sequence Spread Spectrum

This is the method the wireless cards use to transmit data over the frequency spectrum. The other method is frequency hopping. Direct sequence spreads the data over one frequency range (channel) while frequency hopping jumps from one narrow frequency band to another many times per second.

ESSID

An Infrastructure configuration could also support roaming capability for mobile workers. More than one BSS can be configured as an Extended Service Set (ESS). Users within an ESS could roam freely between BSSs while served as a continuous connection to the network wireless stations and Access Points within an ESS must be configured with the same ESSID and the same radio channel.

Ethernet

Ethernet is a 10/100Mbps network that runs over dedicated home/office wiring. Users must be wired to the network at all times to gain access.

Gateway

A gateway is a hardware and software device that connects two dissimilar systems, such as a LAN and a mainframe. In Internet terminology, a gateway is another name for a router. Generally a gateway is used as a funnel for all traffic to the Internet.



IEEE

Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers

Infrastructure

An integrated wireless and wired LAN is called an Infrastructure configuration. Infrastructure is applicable to enterprise scale for wireless access to central database, or wireless application for mobile workers.

ISM Band

The FCC and their counterparts outside of the U.S. have set aside bandwidth for unlicensed use in the so-called ISM (Industrial, Scientific and

Medical) band. Spectrum in the vicinity of 2.4 GHz, in particular is being made available worldwide. This presents a truly revolutionary opportunity to place convenient high-speed wireless capabilities in the hands of users around the globe.

Local Area Network (LAN)

A LAN is a group of computers, each equipped with the appropriate network module card connected by cable/air, that share applications, data and peripherals. All connections are made via cable or wireless media, but a LAN does not use telephone services. It typically spans a single building or campus.

Network

A network is a system of computers that is connected. Data, files, and messages can be transmitted over this network. Networks may be local or wide area networks.

Protocol

A protocol is a standardized set of rules that specify how a conversation is to take place, including the format, timing, sequencing and/ or error checking. **SSID**

A Network ID is unique to a network. Only clients and Access Points that share the same SSID are able to communicate with each other. This string is case-sensitive.

Static IP Addressing

A method of assigning IP addresses to clients on the network. In networks with a Static IP address, the network administrator manually assigns an IP address to each computer. Once a Static IP address is assigned, a computer uses the same IP address every time it reboots and logs on to the network, unless it is manually changed.



Temporal Key Integrity Protocol (TKIP)

The Temporal Key Integrity Protocol, pronounced tee-kip, is part of the IEEE 802.11i encryption standard for wireless LANs. TKIP is the next generation of WEP, the Wired Equivalency Protocol, which is used to secure 802.11 wireless LANs. TKIP provides per-packet key mixing, a message integrity check and a re-keying mechanism, thus fixing the flaws of WEP.

Transmission Control Protocol / Internet Protocol (TCP/IP)

TCP/IP is the protocol suite developed by the Advanced Research Projects Agency (ARPA). It is widely used in corporate Internet works, because of its superior design for WANs. TCP governs how packet is sequenced for transmission the network. The term "TCP/IP" is often used generically to refer to the entire suite of related protocols.

Transmit / Receive

The wireless throughput in Bytes per second averaged over two seconds.

Wi-Fi Alliance

The Wi-Fi Alliance is a nonprofit international association formed in 1999 to certify interoperability of wireless Local Area Network products based on IEEE 802.11 specification. The goal of the Wi-Fi Alliance's members is to enhance the user experience through product interoperability. The organization is formerly known as WECA.

Wi-Fi Protected Access (WPA)

The Wi-Fi Alliance put together WPA as a data encryption method for 802.11 wireless LANs. WPA is an industry-supported, pre-standard version of 802.11 utilizing the Temporal Key Integrity Protocol (TKIP), which fixes the problems of WEP, including using dynamic keys.

Wide Area Network (WAN)

A WAN consists of multiple LANs that are tied together via telephone services and / or fiber optic cabling. WANs may span a city, a state, a country, or even the world. **Wired Equivalent Privacy (WEP)**

Now widely recognized as flawed, WEP was a data encryption method used

to protect the transmission between 802.11 wireless clients and

APs. However, it used the same key among all communicating devices. WEP's problems are well-known, including an insufficient key length and no automated method for distributing the keys. WEP can be easily cracked in a couple of hours with off-the-shelf tools.

Advanced Encryption Standard (AES)

Security issues are a major concern for wireless LANs, AES is the U.S. government's next-generation cryptography algorithm, which will replace DES and 3DE



Wireless LAN (WLAN)

A wireless LAN does not use cable to transmit signals, but rather uses radio or infrared to transmit packets through the air. Radio Frequency (RF) and infrared are the commonly used types of wireless transmission. Most wireless LANs use spread spectrum technology. It offers limited bandwidth, usually under 11Mbps, and users share the bandwidth with other devices in the spectrum; however, users can operate a spread spectrum device without licensing from the Federal Communications Commission (FCC).

Fragment Threshold

The proposed protocol uses the frame fragmentation mechanism defined in IEEE 802.11 to achieve parallel transmissions. A large data frame is fragmented into several fragments each of size equal to fragment threshold.

By tuning the fragment threshold value, we can get varying fragment sizes.

The determination of an efficient fragment threshold is an important issue in this scheme. If the fragment threshold is small, the overlap part of the master

and parallel transmissions is large. This means the spatial reuse ratio of parallel transmissions is high. In contrast, with a large fragment threshold, the overlap is small and the spatial reuse ratio is low. However high fragment threshold leads to low fragment overhead. Hence there is a trade-off between spatial re-use and fragment overhead.

Fragment threshold is the maximum packet size used for fragmentation.

Packets larger than the size programmed in this field will be fragmented If you find that your corrupted packets or asymmetric packet reception (all send packets, for example). You may want to try lowering your fragmentation threshold. This will cause packets to be broken into smaller fragments. These small fragments, if corrupted, can be resent faster than a larger fragment. Fragmentation increases overhead, so you'll want to keep this value as close

to the maximum value as possible.

RTS (Request To Send) Threshold

The RTS threshold is the packet size at which packet transmission is governed by the RTS/CTS transaction. The IEEE 802.11-1997 standard allows for short packets to be transmitted without RTS/CTS transactions. Each station can have a different RTS threshold. RTS/CTS is used when the data packet size exceeds the defined RTS threshold. With the CSMA/CA transmission mechanism, the transmitting station sends out an RTS packet to the receiving station, and waits for the receiving station to send back a CTS (Clear to Send) packet before sending the actual packet data. This setting is useful for networks with many clients. With many clients, and a high network load, there will be many more collisions. By lowering the RTS threshold, there may fewer collisions, and performance should improve. Basically, with a faster RTS threshold, the



system can recover from problems faster. RTS packets consume valuable bandwidth, however, so setting this value too low will limit performance.

Beacon Interval

In addition to data frames that carry information from higher layers, 802.11 includes management and control frames that support data transfer. The beacon frame, which is a type of management frame, provides the "heartbeat" of a wireless LAN, enabling stations to establish and maintain communications in an orderly fashion. Beacon Interval represents the amount of time between beacon transmissions. Before a station enters power save mode, the station needs the beacon interval to know when to wake up to receive the beacon (and learn whether there are buffered frames at the access point).

Preamble Type

There are two preamble types defined in IEEE 802.11 specification. A long preamble basically gives the decoder more time to process the preamble. All 802.11 devices support a long preamble. The short preamble is designed to improve efficiency (for example, for VoIP systems). The difference between the two is in the Synchronization field. The long preamble is 128 bits, and the short is 56 bits.

WPA2

It is the second generation of WPA. WPA2 is based on the final IEEE 802.11i amendment to the 802.11 standard.

Temporal Key Integrity Protocol (TKIP)

The Temporal Key Integrity Protocol, pronounced tee-kip, is part of the IEEE 802.11i encryption standard for wireless LANs. TKIP is the next generation of WEP, the Wired Equivalency Protocol, which is used to secure 802.11 wireless LANs. TKIP provides per-packet key mixing, a message integrity check and a re-keying mechanism, thus fixing the flaws of WEP.

802.1x Authentication

802.1x is a framework for authenticated MAC-level access control, defines Extensible Authentication Protocol (EAP) over LANs (WAPOL). The standard encapsulates and leverages much of EAP, which was defined for dial-up authentication with Point-to-Point Protocol in RFC 2284. Beyond encapsulating EAP packets, the 802.1x standard also defines EAPOL messages that convey the shared key information critical for wireless security.

FCC Warning

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.

NOTE 1: 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 or more 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.

NOTE 2: Any changes or modifications to this unit not expressly approved by the party responsible for compliance could void the user's authority to operate the equipment.

FCC Radiation Exposure Statement:

This equipment complies with FCC radiation exposure limits set forth for an uncontrolled environment. End users must follow the specific operating instructions for satisfying RF exposure compliance.

Note 1: This module certified that complies with RF exposure requirement under mobile or fixed condition, this module is to be installed only in mobile or fixed applications.

A mobile device is defined as a transmitting device designed to be used in other than fixed locations and to generally be used in such a way that a separation distance of at least 20 centimeters is normally maintained between the transmitter's radiating structure(s) and the body of the user or nearby persons. Transmitting devices designed to be used by consumers or workers that can be easily re-located, such as wireless devices associated with a personal computer, are considered to be mobile devices if they meet the 20 centimeter separation requirement.

A fixed device is defined as a device is physically secured at one location and is not able to be easily moved to another location.

Note 2: Any modifications made to the module will void the Grant of Certification, this module is limited to OEM installation only and must not be sold to end-users, end-user has no manual instructions to remove or install the device, only software or operating procedure shall be placed in the end-user operating manual of final products.

Note 3: Additional testing and certification may be necessary when multiple modules are used.

Note 4: The module may be operated only with the antenna with which it is authorized. Any antenna that is of the same type and of equal or less directional gain as an antenna that is authorized with the intentional radiator may be marketed with, and used with, that intentional radiator.

Note 5: To ensure compliance with all non-transmitter functions the host manufacturer is responsible for ensuring compliance with the module(s) installed and fully operational. For example, if a host was previously authorized as an unintentional radiator under the Declaration of Conformity procedure without a transmitter certified module and a module is added, the host manufacturer is responsible for ensuring that the after the module is installed and operational the host continues to be compliant with the Part 15B unintentional radiator requirements. Since this may depend on the details of how the module is integrated with the host, LM Technologies Ltd. shall provide guidance to the host manufacturer for compliance with the Part 15B requirements.

Note 6: FCC ID label on the final system must be labeled with "Contains FCC ID: VVXLM822" or "Contains transmitter module FCC ID: VVXLM822".