

UWB Sniffer

Debugging platform for RTLS Integrators and Developers

- Fully integrated with industry standard Wireshark
- 6 channels (802.15.4a UWB PHY)
- Ethernet Communication interface
- Easy to automate via HTTP interface
- Received Signal Strength Indication
- Injection Mode for sending packet
- Support for dissecting Decawave Two Way Ranging protocol
- Dimensions: 51 x 51 mm



Package Content

1x	UWB Sniffer
1x	USB to DC 1.3mm Power Cable
1x	Ethernet Cable

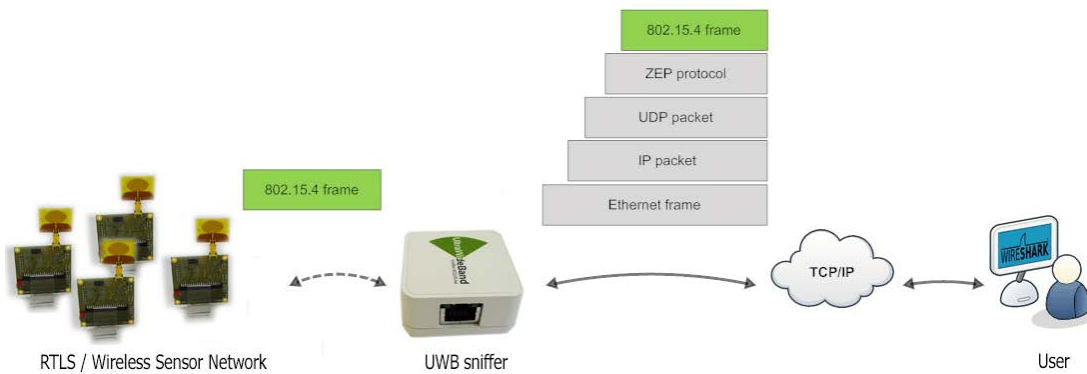
Requirements

Wireshark (Linux/ Windows)
USB port or DC Adapter 5V/500mA
Ethernet port

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1 UWB Sniffer Operation

UWB Sniffer provides following two operation modes: Sniffing and Injection. In the first one the sniffer device captures all the 802.15.4 UWB frames transmitted over the air and forward them to Wireshark. Injection mode enables to send arbitrary UWB frames directly from the sniffer's web interface.



Sniffing Mode

This is default mode of operation for the UWB Sniffer device. User needs to select desired channel and some other parameters. All captured frames on the particular channel are feed to Wireshark which is an open source industry-standard software for analyzing wired and wireless networks. Data encapsulation is depicted in picture above. Captured 802.15.4 frames are wrapped in ZEP (Zigbee Encapsulation Protocol) which is native protocol included within Wireshark. ZEP basically adding some interesting information to raw 802.15.4 frame such as RSSI or timestamp.

Injection Mode

In this mode an user may set frame payload, channel, number of packets which are going to be sent over the air from UWB Sniffer. This mode is useful for a device development, testing or auditing. Thanks to the HTTP interface, this might be very powerful tool driven from a script language.

2 Sniffer Installation

2.1 Hook up cables to UWB Sniffer

Connect Ethernet cable and power cable to UWB Sniffer as it is depicted in picture below.



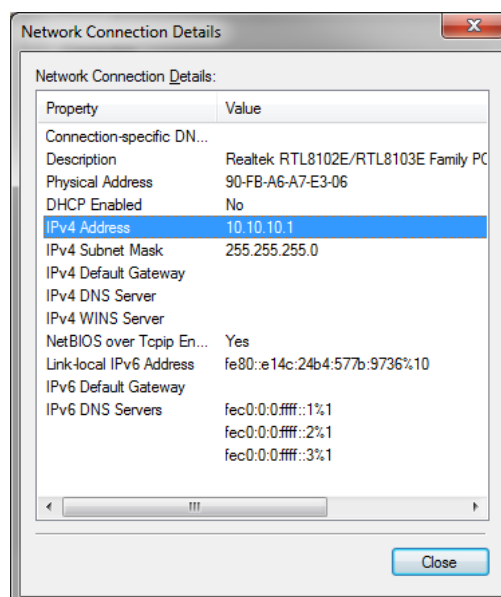
2.2 Setting TCP/IP at the host side

In this section we are going to adjust TCP/IP settings at PC host in order to be able to communicate with the UWB Sniffer device.

Default sniffer's settings are: IP address 10.10.10.2, mask 255.255.255.0

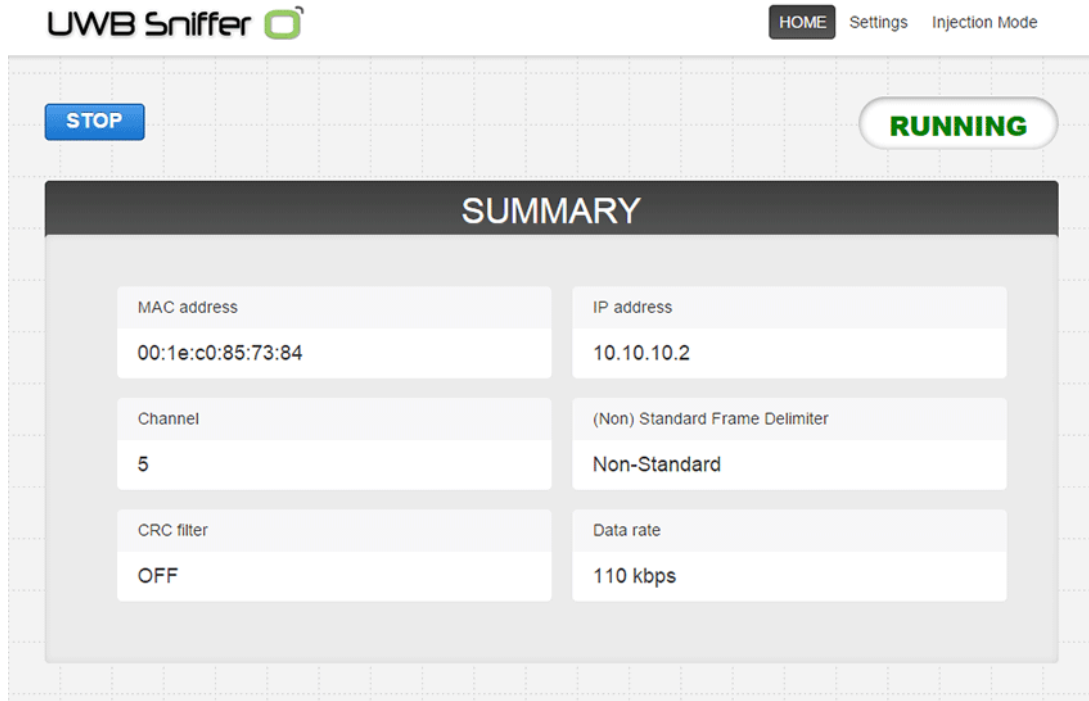
Host's IP address must be within the same network scope as the UWB Sniffer device. **Set host IP to 10.10.10.1** and network mask to **255.255.255.0**.

This can be done via "Network and Sharing Center" in Windows. Press CTRL+R and type "ncpa.cpl" Enter. Then you need to select network interface, where you have attached the sniffer and set IP and network address.



2.3 Connect to the UWB Sniffer homepage

Now, point a browser to sniffer's home address <http://10.10.10.2>, homepage should appear.



3 Wireshark Settings

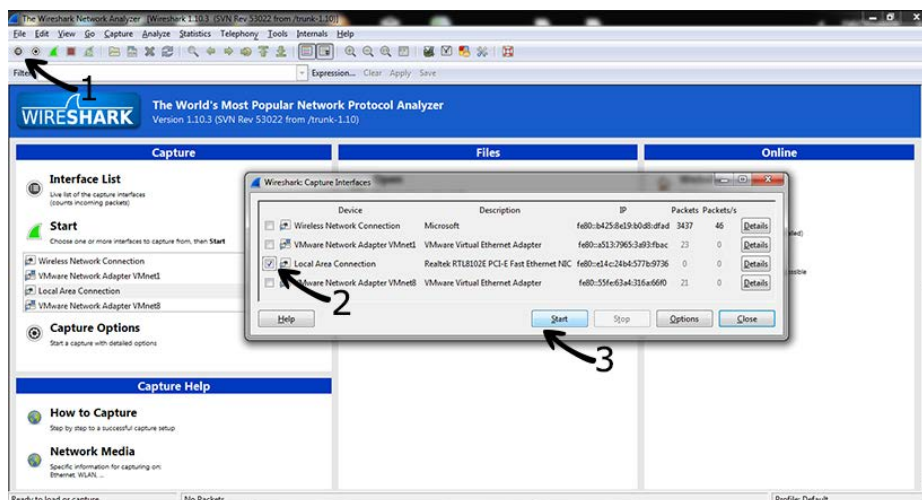
UWB Sniffer acts as a probe which capturing 802.15.4 frames and forwards them to a remote host computer. In order to be able to work with those frames Wireshark software is used.

3.1 Wireshark installation

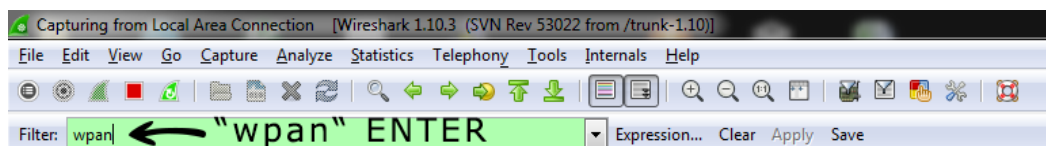
Download, install and run Wireshark. Please select the latest stable appropriate for your operating system and architecture.

3.2 Capture Frames

Select the Ethernet interface (linked to UWB Sniffer) from the available capture interfaces and start capturing frames.

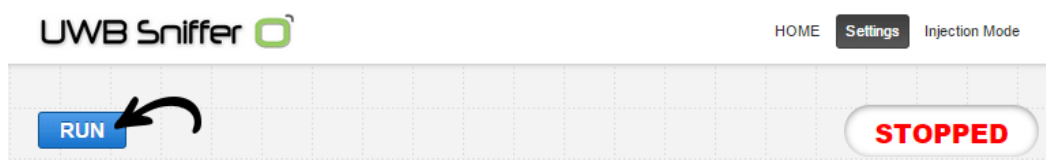


Wireshark implicitly shows all frames from wired and wireless networks delivered to the selected interface. Therefore, it is useful to apply 802.15.4 filter which is referred as "wpan".



3.3 Start UWB Sniffer

Now the host side is ready and you need to start UWB Sniffer via web interface. Point the browser to sniffer's IP address and press RUN.



3.4 Let's sniff some communication

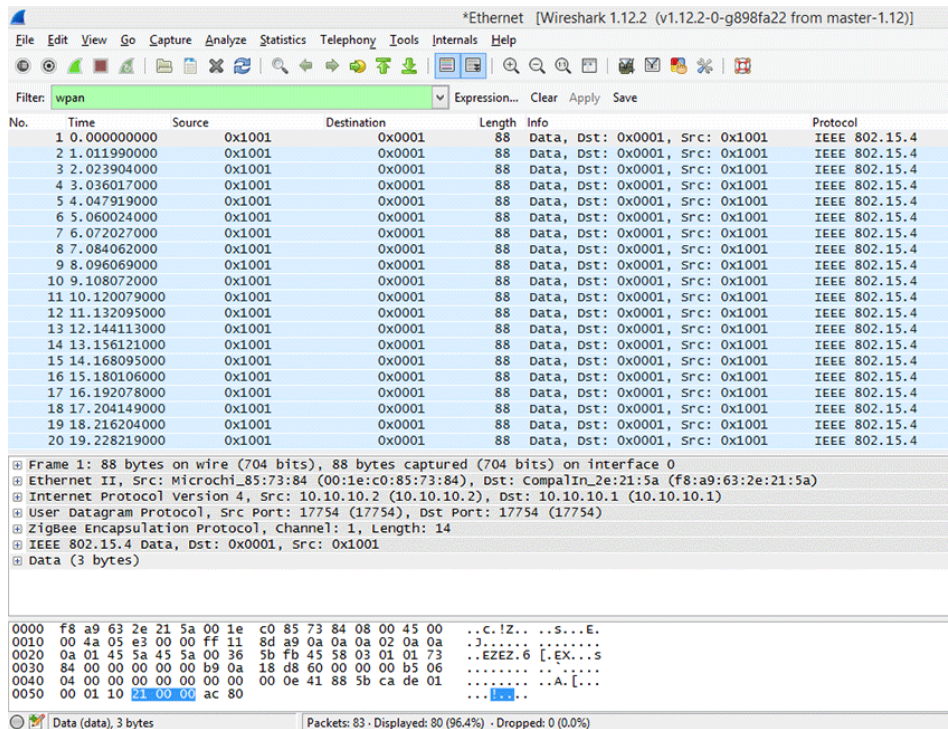
Sniff your own UWB hardware or download our [captured file](#).

3.5 Adjusting Wireshark for IEEE 802.15.4 Networks

The previous chapter describes process of data capture and initial Wireshark configuration. User may download the sample file [uwb_twr_demo](#).

3.6 Wireshark columns

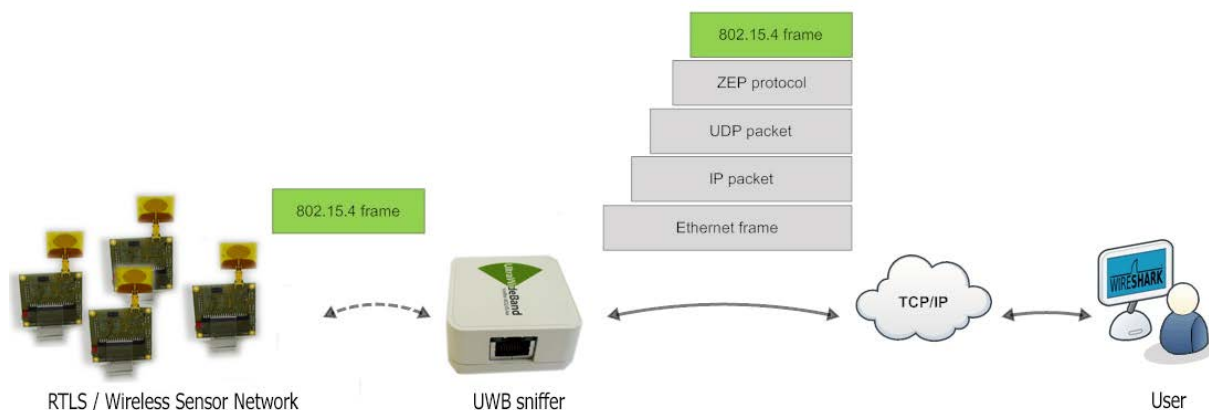
Wireshark has default columns settings for wired Ethernet network, see picture below.



Columns are defined for the default Wireshark profile as follows:

Column name	Description
No.	Frame number counted from the start of capture in Wireshark. This is NOT number of a frame received from UWB Sniffer. It includes all packets (wired&wireless) delivered to the host's ethernet interface
Time	Ethernet timestamp of the frame assigned by the operating system. This is NOT precise timestamp from UWB Sniffer.
Source	Source Address
Destination	Destination Address
Protocol	Protocol
Length	Length of entire Ethernet frame including transportation overhead. This is NOT length of 802.15.4 frame
Info	Protocol details

From the table above it is obvious the default column settings are not associated with 802.15.4. Therefore, user can adjust them to the 802.15.4 frame info. Let's refresh the encapsulation scheme for each 802.15.4 frame delivered to the host (see picture below). While the grey colored protocols are used only to transport the 802.15.4 frame through a network infrastructure, the ZEP – Zigbee Encapsulated Protocol carries all the important information such as sequence number, timestamp or channel number related to the every 802.15.4 captured by the UWB Sniffer device.



3.7 Install ZEPv3 plugin

Although, Wireshark natively contains ZEP protocol v2, we provide ZEPv3 which is backwards compatible and brings additional information related to band, channel page and precise timestamp information. In case that additional information are not interesting for user, just skip this chapter.

1. [Download](#) ZEPv3 plugin.
2. Extract and copy plugin to the Wireshark plugin folder.
Windows `c:\Program Files\Wireshark\plugins\1.x.x\`,
Linux `/usr/local/lib/wireshark/plugins/1.x.x/`.
3. Start Wireshark. menu Analyze -> Enabled Protocols (CTRL+SHIFT+E)
4. Uncheck ZEP, check ZEPv3
5. Apply, OK.
6. If frames are not decoded with ZEPv3 go to menu Analyze -> Decode as -> ZEPv3 -> Apply, OK.

ZEPv3 contains fields depicted in picture below:

```

Frame 1: 88 bytes on wire (704 bits), 88 bytes captured (704 bits) on interface 0
Ethernet II, Src: Microchi_85:73:84 (00:1e:c0:85:73:84), Dst: CompalIn_2e:21:5a (f8:a9:63:2e:21:5a)
Internet Protocol Version 4, Src: 10.10.10.2 (10.10.10.2), Dst: 10.10.10.1 (10.10.10.1)
User Datagram Protocol, Src Port: 17754 (17754), Dst Port: 17754 (17754)
ZigBee Encapsulation Protocol, Channel: 1, Length: 14
  Protocol ID String: EX
  Protocol Version: 3
  Type: 1 (Data)
  Channel ID: 1
  Device ID: 29572
  LQI/CRC Mode: LQI
  Link Quality Indication: 0
  Timestamp: 185.169400416 seconds
  Relative Timestamp: 0.000000000 seconds
  Absolute Timestamp: Nov 28, 2014 15:29:43.468917000 Central Europe Standard Time
  Differential Timestamp: 0.000000000 seconds (First packet)
  Sequence Number: 181
  Frequency band: UWB Low band (6)
  Channel page: 4
  Length: 14 Bytes
IEEE 802.15.4 Data, Dst: 0x0001, Src: 0x1001
Data (3 bytes)
  
```

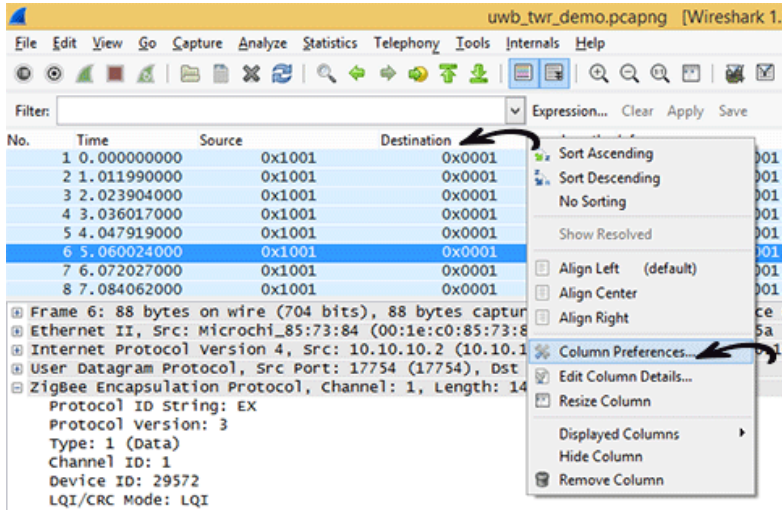

Zepv3 Field	description
zepv3.version	zep version
zepv3.type	type of packet
zepv3.channel_id	channel number
zepv3.device_id	unique ID of the sniffer, based on MAC address
zepv3_lqi_mode	LQI/CRC either LQI is send to Wireshark or CRC value
zepv3.lqi	LQI value, not used in UWB Sniffer
zepv3.time	Time elapsed since sniffing was started at UWB Sniffer
zepv3.reltime	Relative time since sniffing was started at UWB Sniffer
zepv3.abstime	Absolute time converted to host timezone
zepv3.difftime	Differential time among packets
zepv3.seqno	Sequence number of packet send from UWB Sniffer
zepv3.band	IEEE 802.15.4 frequency band
zepv3.chanpage	IEEE 802.15.4 channel page
zepv3.length	IEEE 802.15.4 frame length

3.8 Adjusting Wireshark columns to IEEE 802.15.4 compliant frame

Note: The procedure below describes how to adapt Wireshark columns to 802.15.4 frames. You may skip this section if you are satisfied with default settings.

Adjusting columns procedure:

- Right click on the columns header
- Select Column Preferences
- Adjust columns to 802.15.4



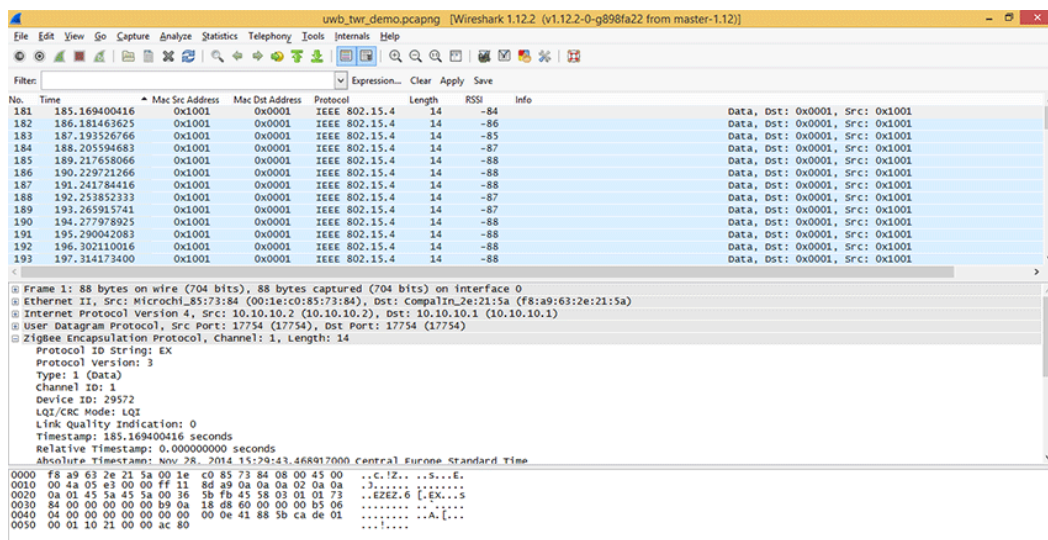
Default column settings

Displayed Title	Field type
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No.	Number
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Time	Time (format as specified)
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Source	Source address
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Destination	Destination address
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Protocol	Protocol
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Length	Packet length (bytes)
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Info	Information

Recommended column settings for 802.15.4

Displayed Title	Field type
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No.	Custom (zepv3.seqno)
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Time	Custom (zepv3.time)
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Mac Src Address	Source address
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Mac Dst Address	Destination address
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Protocol	Protocol
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Length	Custom (zepv3.length)
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> RSSI	Custom (wpan.rssi)
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Info	Information

Adjusted Wireshark columns should seem like this:



4 UWB Sniffer Configuration

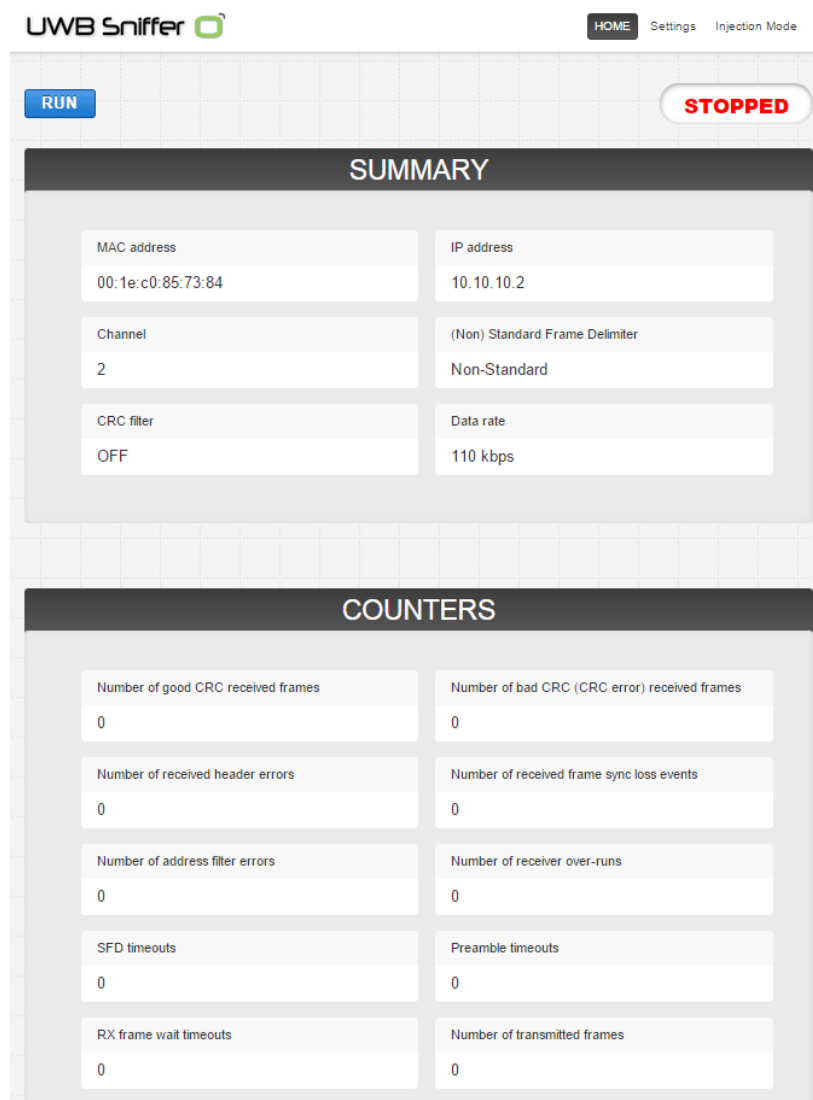
4.1 Home Page

RUN/STOP button and status field are located below the top menu. RUN/STOP button is present on every subpage and always refers to packet sniffing or capturing frames on defined channel.

Home page contains following summary information about an analyzer: MAC address, IP address, current channel, (non)standard frame delimiter, crc filter and data rate.

Below summary section the counters are displayed. Counters (see picture below) have 12 bit resolution and they are related to selected events on PHY UWB layer. They might be quite useful during the network debugging and trouble shooting.

At the very bottom of the homepage a firmware version is displayed.



The screenshot shows the UWB Sniffer web interface. At the top, there is a navigation bar with 'HOME', 'Settings', and 'Injection Mode'. Below this, there are two buttons: 'RUN' (blue) and 'STOPPED' (red). The main content area is divided into two sections: 'SUMMARY' and 'COUNTERS'.

SUMMARY

MAC address 00:1e:c0:85:73:84	IP address 10.10.10.2
Channel 2	(Non) Standard Frame Delimiter Non-Standard
CRC filter OFF	Data rate 110 kbps

COUNTERS

Number of good CRC received frames 0	Number of bad CRC (CRC error) received frames 0
Number of received header errors 0	Number of received frame sync loss events 0
Number of address filter errors 0	Number of receiver over-runs 0
SFD timeouts 0	Preamble timeouts 0
RX frame wait timeouts 0	Number of transmitted frames 0

4.2 Setting Page

Radio parameters, network configuration and host settings are done via this page

Available Channels

Channel	Center Frequency (MHz)	Band (MHz)	Bandwidth (MHz)
1	3494.4	3244.8 – 3744	499.2
2	3993.6	3774 – 4243.2	499.2
3	4492.8	4243.2 – 4742.4	499.2
4	3993.6	3328 – 4659.2	1331.2 (real approx. 900)
5	6489.6	6240 – 6739.2	499.2
7	6489.6	5980.3 – 6998.9	1081.6 (real approx. 900)

Pulse Repetition Frequencies (PRF)

16 MHz / 64 MHz

Preamble Length

4096, 2048, 1536, 1024, 512, 256, 128, 64

Data Rate

110 / 850 / 6800 kbps

Preamble Code

1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10,11,12,17,18,19,20

PAC Size (symbols)

8 / 16 / 32 / 64

Frame Delimiter

Standard / Non Standard

LQI/CRC mode

LQI mode – frames are forwarded to Wireshark with signal strength values

CRC mode – frames are forwarded to Wireshark with CRC value received

CRC filter On/Off – 802.15.4 frames with wrong CRC are discarded

RUN

STOPPED

UWB RADIO SETTINGS

Channel number

2 (3993.6MHz)

PRF (Pulse repetition frequency)

16 MHz

Preamble length [Symbols]

1024

Data rate

110 kbps

Preamble code (rx code)

3

PAC size [Symbols]

32

(Non) Standard Frame Delimiter

☐ Standard
 ☒ Non-Standard

LQI/CRC mode

☒ LQI
 ☐ CRC

CRC filter

☒ OFF
 ☐ ON

SUBMIT & RUN

4.3 Sniffer IPv4 Settings

- IP mode – DHCP client / Static IP address
- IP address
- Netmask
- Gateway

4.4 Host Settings

- Host IP address – IP address of the host computer where Wireshark is running
- Host UDP port – should be set 17754, this identifies 802.15.4 flow in Wireshark

4.5 Injection Mode

This mode is dedicated for a frame transmission. User needs to set UWB PHY settings as well as the payload, number of packet repetition and time gap among the packets. User might also set whether sniffing mode should be started right after the transmission ends.

RUN

STOPPED

INJECTION SETTINGS

Channel number

2 (3993.6MHz)

PRF (Pulse repetition frequency)

16 MHz

Preamble length [Symbols]

1024

Data rate

110 kbps

Preamble code (TX code)

3

(Non) Standard Frame Delimiter

☐ Standard

☒ Non Standard

TX power coarse

6

dB

TX power fine

3.0

dB

PGdly (Pulse Generator Delay)

0xC2

RX enabled after send

☐ Yes

☒ No

Number of packet repeat

1

Time space between packets

1

ms

Packet payload^{1,2}

Bytes: 3 + 2 (CRC)

☒ AutoCRC³

CLEAR

01:02:03

Estimated time of Injecting

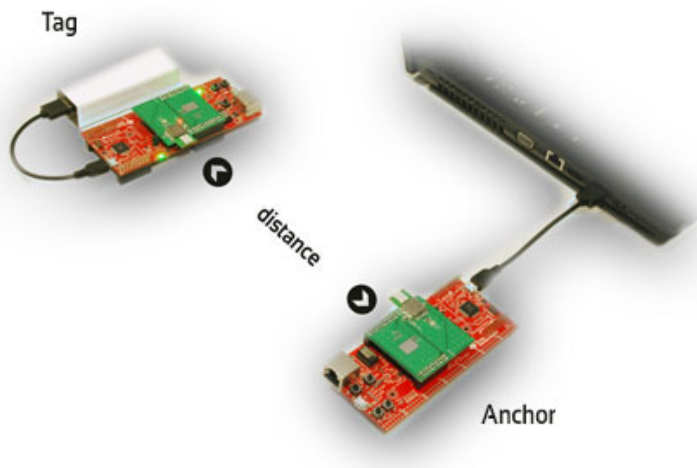
~ 0.002 seconds

one packet ~ 1610 μ s

START

5 Analyzing Decawave Two Way Ranging (TWR)

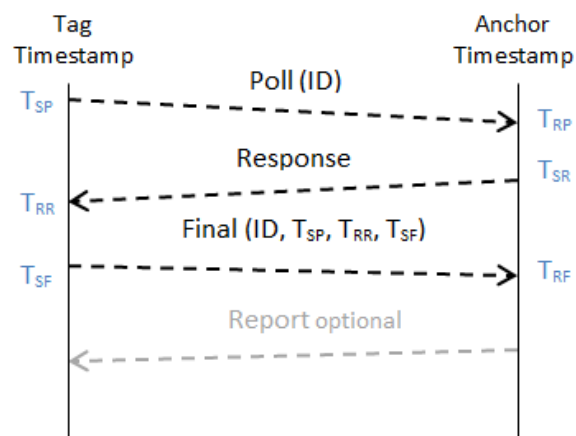
Decawave Two Way Ranging protocol is aimed for precise distance measurement based on UWB IEEE 802.15.4a standard. We provide feature-rich Ranging evaluation kit here.



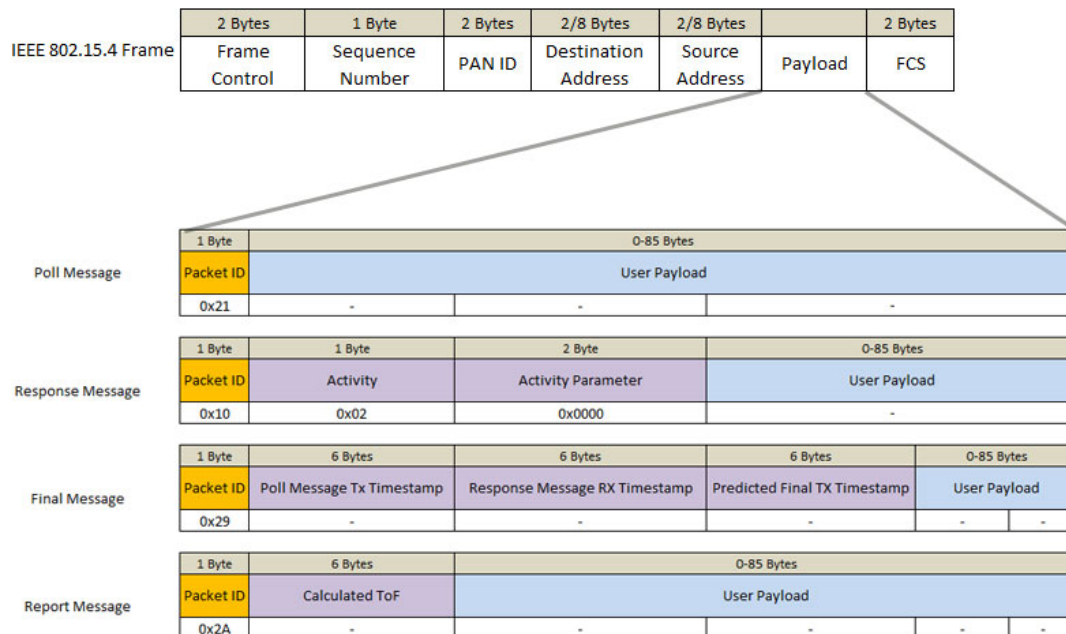
There are three messages Poll, Response, Final exchanged between Tag and Anchor in order to get a precise distance. It is calculated based on Tag (T_{SP} , T_{RR} , T_{SF}) and Anchor (T_{RP} , T_{SR} , T_{RF}) timestamps. Distance is calculated on Anchor therefore Report message might be employed in order to transfer distance measurement from Anchor back to Tag.

$$\text{Distance} = \text{ToF} * \text{speed of light}$$

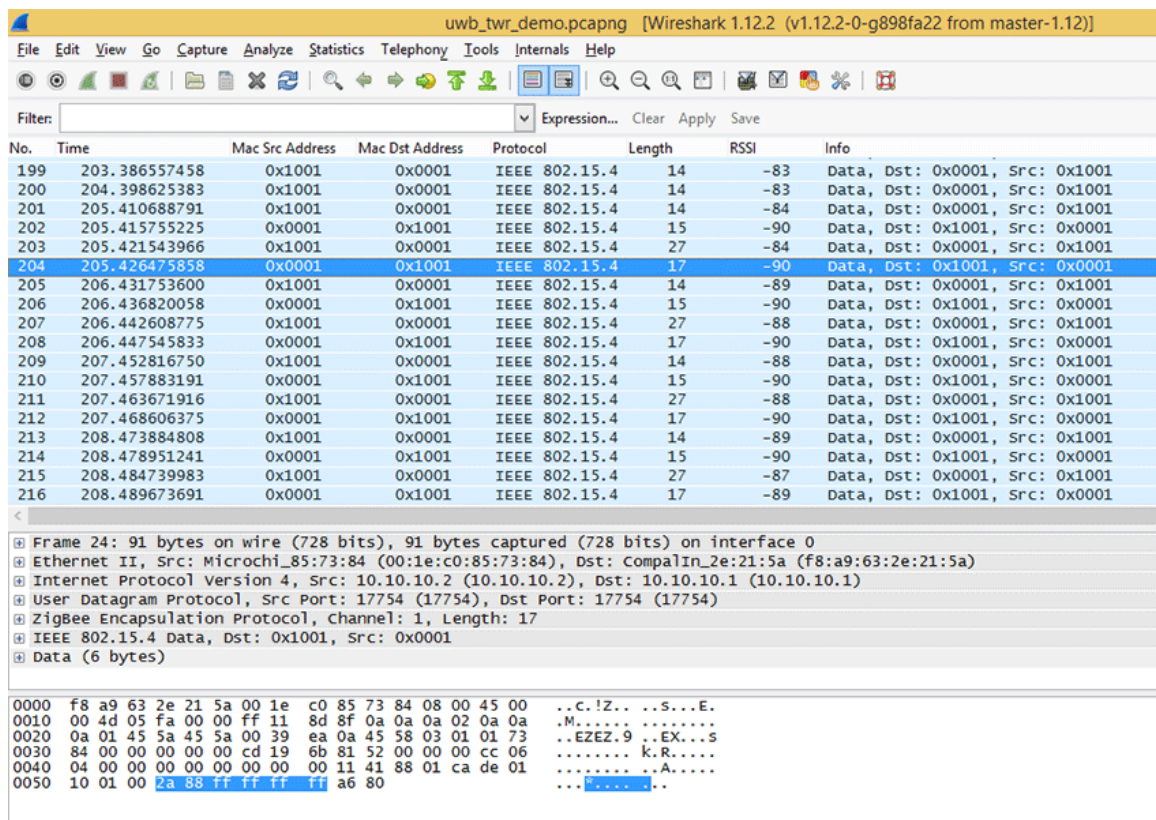
$$\text{ToF} = ((T_{RR} - T_{SP}) - (T_{SR} - T_{RP}) + (T_{RF} - T_{SR}) - (T_{SF} - T_{RR})) / 4$$



Ranging messages are encapsulated within 802.15.4 frame, see details in picture below:



Raw captured frames between Tag and Anchor in Wireshark are displayed as follows



The screenshot shows a Wireshark capture of raw frames between a Tag and an Anchor. The capture file is 'uwb_tw_demo.pcapng' (Wireshark 1.12.2). The filter is set to 'Expression...'. The packet list shows 216 packets, with the selected packet (204) being an IEEE 802.15.4 Data frame. The packet details pane shows the frame structure: Ethernet II, Internet Protocol Version 4, User Datagram Protocol, and IEEE 802.15.4 Data. The packet bytes pane shows the raw data in hexadecimal and ASCII.

No.	Time	Mac Src Address	Mac Dst Address	Protocol	Length	RSSI	Info
199	203.386557458	0x1001	0x0001	IEEE 802.15.4	14	-83	Data, Dst: 0x0001, Src: 0x1001
200	204.398625383	0x1001	0x0001	IEEE 802.15.4	14	-83	Data, Dst: 0x0001, Src: 0x1001
201	205.410688791	0x1001	0x0001	IEEE 802.15.4	14	-84	Data, Dst: 0x0001, Src: 0x1001
202	205.415755225	0x1001	0x0001	IEEE 802.15.4	15	-90	Data, Dst: 0x1001, Src: 0x0001
203	205.421543966	0x1001	0x0001	IEEE 802.15.4	27	-84	Data, Dst: 0x0001, Src: 0x1001
204	205.426475858	0x0001	0x1001	IEEE 802.15.4	17	-90	Data, Dst: 0x1001, Src: 0x0001
205	206.431753600	0x1001	0x0001	IEEE 802.15.4	14	-89	Data, Dst: 0x0001, Src: 0x1001
206	206.436820058	0x0001	0x1001	IEEE 802.15.4	15	-90	Data, Dst: 0x1001, Src: 0x0001
207	206.442608775	0x1001	0x0001	IEEE 802.15.4	27	-88	Data, Dst: 0x0001, Src: 0x1001
208	206.447545833	0x0001	0x1001	IEEE 802.15.4	17	-90	Data, Dst: 0x1001, Src: 0x0001
209	207.452816750	0x1001	0x0001	IEEE 802.15.4	14	-88	Data, Dst: 0x0001, Src: 0x1001
210	207.457883191	0x0001	0x1001	IEEE 802.15.4	15	-90	Data, Dst: 0x1001, Src: 0x0001
211	207.463671916	0x1001	0x0001	IEEE 802.15.4	27	-88	Data, Dst: 0x0001, Src: 0x1001
212	207.468606375	0x0001	0x1001	IEEE 802.15.4	17	-90	Data, Dst: 0x1001, Src: 0x0001
213	208.473884808	0x1001	0x0001	IEEE 802.15.4	14	-89	Data, Dst: 0x0001, Src: 0x1001
214	208.478951241	0x0001	0x1001	IEEE 802.15.4	15	-90	Data, Dst: 0x1001, Src: 0x0001
215	208.484739983	0x1001	0x0001	IEEE 802.15.4	27	-87	Data, Dst: 0x0001, Src: 0x1001
216	208.489673691	0x0001	0x1001	IEEE 802.15.4	17	-89	Data, Dst: 0x1001, Src: 0x0001

Frame 24: 91 bytes on wire (728 bits), 91 bytes captured (728 bits) on interface 0

Ethernet II, Src: Microchi_85:73:84 (00:1e:c0:85:73:84), Dst: CompalIn_2e:21:5a (f8:a9:63:2e:21:5a)

Internet Protocol Version 4, Src: 10.10.10.2 (10.10.10.2), Dst: 10.10.10.1 (10.10.10.1)

User Datagram Protocol, Src Port: 17754 (17754), Dst Port: 17754 (17754)

ZigBee Encapsulation Protocol, channel: 1, Length: 17

IEEE 802.15.4 Data, Dst: 0x1001, Src: 0x0001

Data (6 bytes)

```

0000 f8 a9 63 2e 21 5a 00 1e c0 85 73 84 08 00 45 00 ..C.!Z...S...E.
0010 00 4d 05 fa 00 00 ff 11 8d 8f 0a 0a 0a 02 0a 0a .M.....
0020 0a 01 45 5a 45 5a 00 39 ea 0a 45 58 03 01 01 73 ..EEZ.9...EX...s
0030 84 00 00 00 00 00 cd 19 6b 81 52 00 00 00 cc 06 .....k.R.....
0040 04 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 11 41 88 01 ca de 01 .....A.....
0050 10 01 00 2a 85 ff ff ff ff a6 80 .....A.....

```

TWR Wireshark plugin which is equipped with UWB Sniffer might further dissect those frames. Payload from frame is decoded as Poll, Response, Final or Report message with calculated distance.

uwb_twdr_demo.pcapng [Wireshark 1.12.2 (v1.12.2-0-g898fa22 from master-1.12)]

File Edit View Go Capture Analyze Statistics Telephony Tools Internals Help

Filter: Expression... Clear Apply Save

No.	Time	Mac Src Address	Mac Dst Address	Protocol	Length	RSSI	Calculated Distance	Info
203	205.421543966	0x1001	0x0001	Decawave TwR	27	-84		Final Message
204	205.426475858	0x0001	0x1001	Decawave TwR	17	-90	0.141	Report Message
205	206.431753600	0x1001	0x0001	Decawave TwR	14	-89		Poll Message
206	206.436820058	0x0001	0x1001	Decawave TwR	15	-90		Response Message
207	206.442608775	0x1001	0x0001	Decawave TwR	27	-88		Final Message
208	206.447545833	0x0001	0x1001	Decawave TwR	17	-90	0.201	Report Message
209	207.452816750	0x1001	0x0001	Decawave TwR	14	-88		Poll Message
210	207.457883191	0x0001	0x1001	Decawave TwR	15	-90		Response Message
211	207.463671916	0x1001	0x0001	Decawave TwR	27	-88		Final Message
212	207.468606375	0x0001	0x1001	Decawave TwR	17	-90	0.145	Report Message
213	208.473884808	0x1001	0x0001	Decawave TwR	14	-89		Poll Message
214	208.478951241	0x0001	0x1001	Decawave TwR	15	-90		Response Message
215	208.484739983	0x1001	0x0001	Decawave TwR	27	-87		Final Message
216	208.489673691	0x0001	0x1001	Decawave TwR	17	-89	0.223	Report Message
217	209.494949808	0x1001	0x0001	Decawave TwR	14	-88		Poll Message
218	209.500016266	0x0001	0x1001	Decawave TwR	15	-90		Response Message
219	209.505804991	0x1001	0x0001	Decawave TwR	27	-88		Final Message
220	209.510742991	0x0001	0x1001	Decawave TwR	17	-89	0.16	Report Message

Frame 24: 91 bytes on wire (728 bits), 91 bytes captured (728 bits) on interface 0

Ethernet II, Src: Microchi_85:73:84 (00:1e:c0:85:73:84), Dst: CompalIn_2e:21:5a (f8:a9:63:2e:21:5a)

Internet Protocol Version 4, Src: 10.10.10.2 (10.10.10.2), Dst: 10.10.10.1 (10.10.10.1)

User Datagram Protocol, Src Port: 17754 (17754), Dst Port: 17754 (17754)

ZigBee Encapsulation Protocol, Channel: 1, Length: 17

IEEE 802.15.4 Data, Dst: 0x1001, Src: 0x0001

Decawave TwR, Report Message

Testing

Function code: Report Message (0x2a)

Calculated Distance: 0.141000 meters

```

0000 f8 a9 63 2e 21 5a 00 1e c0 85 73 84 08 00 45 00 ..C.!Z...S...E.
0010 00 4d 05 fa 00 00 ff 11 8d 8f 0a 0a 0a 02 0a 0a .M.....
0020 0a 01 45 5a 45 5a 00 39 ea 0a 45 58 03 01 01 73 ..EEZ.9...EX...s

```

5.1 Wireshark dissector for Decawave Two Way Ranging

- [Download](#) Decawave TWR plugin.
- Extract and copy plugin to the Wireshark plugin folder.
Windows c:\Program Files\Wireshark\plugins\1.x.x\
Linux /usr/local/lib/wireshark/plugins/1.x.x/.
- Start Wireshark. menu Analyze -> Enabled Protocols (CTRL+SHIFT+E)
- Check Decawave-TWR
- Apply, OK.

UWB Sniffer

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