Cambium Networks™

USER GUIDE

**ePMP 3000 Series
System Release 4.3**

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Contents

Safety and regulatory information

This section describes important safety and regulatory guidelines that must be observed by personnel installing or operating ePMP equipment.

Important safety information

⚠️ **Warning** To prevent loss of life or physical injury, observe the safety guidelines in this section.

Power lines

Exercise extreme care when working near power lines.

Working at heights

Exercise extreme care when working at heights.

Grounding and protective earth

ePMP devices and mounting structures must be properly grounded to protect against lightning. It is the user's responsibility to install the equipment in accordance with national regulations. In the USA, follow Section 810 of the *National Electric Code, ANSI/NFPA No.70-1984* (USA). In Canada, follow Section 54 of the *Canadian Electrical Code*. These codes describe correct installation procedures for grounding the outdoor unit, mast, lead-in wire and discharge unit, size of grounding conductors and connection requirements for grounding electrodes. Other regulations may apply in different countries and therefore it is recommended that installation be contracted to a professional installer.

Powering down before servicing

Always power down and unplug the equipment before servicing.

Primary disconnect device

The ePMP power supply is the primary disconnect device.

External cables

Safety may be compromised if outdoor rated cables are not used for connections that will be exposed to the outdoor environment.

RF exposure near the antenna

Strong radio frequency (RF) fields will be present close to the antenna when the transmitter is on. Always turn off the power to the ePMP device before undertaking maintenance activities in front of the antenna.

Minimum separation distances

Install the ePMP device so as to provide and maintain the minimum separation distances from all persons.

The minimum separation distances for each frequency variant are specified in Calculated distances and power compliance margins on page 6-73.

Important Regulatory Information

The ePMP product is certified as an unlicensed device in frequency bands where it is not allowed to cause interference to licensed services (called primary users of the bands).

Radar avoidance

In countries where radar systems are the primary band users, the regulators have mandated special requirements to protect these systems from interference caused by unlicensed devices. Unlicensed devices must detect and avoid co-channel operation with radar systems.

The ePMP provides detect and avoid functionality for countries and frequency bands requiring protection for radar systems.

Installers and users must meet all local regulatory requirements for radar detection. To meet these requirements, users must set the correct country code during commissioning of the ePMP equipment. If this is not done, installers and users may be liable to civil and criminal penalties.

Contact the Cambium helpdesk if more guidance is required.

Specific expertise and training required for professional installers

To ensure that the ePMP is installed and configured in compliance with the requirements of Industry Canada and the FCC, installers must have the radio engineering skills and training described in this section. This is particularly important when installing and configuring an ePMP system for operation in the 5 GHz band (5150 – 5250 MHz – FCC only, 5250 – 5350 MHz, 5470 – 5725 MHz and 5725 – 5850 MHz).

Ethernet networking skills

The installer must have the ability to configure IP addressing on a PC and to set up and control products using a web browser interface.

Lightning protection

To protect outdoor radio installations from the impact of lightning strikes, the installer must be familiar with the normal procedures for site selection, bonding and grounding. Installation guidelines for the ePMP can be found in section Site planning on page 2-3.

Training

The installer needs to have basic competence in radio and IP network installation. The specific requirements applicable to the ePMP must be gained by reading this user guide and by performing sample setups at base workshop before live installations.

About This User Guide

This guide describes the planning, installation, configuration and operation of the Cambium ePMP Series of point-to-point wireless Ethernet systems. It is intended for use by the system designer, system installer and system administrator.

For radio network design, see:

- Product description
- System hardware
- Site planning
- Legal and reference information

For system configuration, monitoring and fault finding, see:

- Using the Device Management Interface
- Operation and Troubleshooting

General information

Version information

The following shows the issue status of this document:

Issue	Date of issue	Remarks
000v002	Nov 2018	System Release 4.3

Contacting Cambium Networks

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	Rolling Meadows, IL 60008

Purpose

Cambium Networks ePMP documents are intended to instruct and assist personnel in the operation, installation and maintenance of the Cambium ePMP equipment and ancillary devices. It is recommended that all personnel engaged in such activities be properly trained.

Cambium disclaims all liability whatsoever, implied or expressed, for any risk of damage, loss or reduction in system performance arising directly or indirectly out of the failure of the customer, or anyone acting on the customer's behalf, to abide by the instructions, system parameters, or recommendations made in this document.

Cross references

References to external publications are shown in *italics*. Other cross references, emphasized in blue text in electronic versions, are active links to the references.

This document is divided into numbered chapters that are divided into sections. Sections are not numbered, but are individually named at the top of each page, and are listed in the table of contents.

Feedback

We appreciate feedback from the users of our documents. This includes feedback on the structure, content, accuracy, or completeness of our documents. Send feedback to support@cambiumnetworks.com.

Problems and warranty

Reporting problems

If any problems are encountered when installing or operating this equipment, follow this procedure to investigate and report:

1   Search this document and the software release notes of supported releases.

2   Visit the support website:

     https://support.cambiumnetworks.com/

3   Ask for assistance from the Cambium product supplier.

4   Gather information from affected units, such as any available diagnostic downloads.

5   Escalate the problem by emailing or telephoning support:
     http://www.cambiumnetworks.com/support/contact-support

Repair and service

If unit failure is suspected, obtain details of the Return Material Authorization (RMA) process from the support website.

Warranty

Cambium's standard hardware warranty is for one (1) year from date of shipment from Cambium or a Cambium distributor. Cambium warrants that hardware will conform to the relevant published specifications and will be free from material defects in material and workmanship under normal use and service. Cambium shall within this time, at its own option, either repair or replace the defective product within thirty (30) days of receipt of the defective product. Repaired or replaced product will be subject to the original warranty period but not less than thirty (30) days.

To register ePMP products or activate warranties, visit the support website.

For warranty assistance, contact the reseller or distributor.

Attention Do not open the radio housing for repair or diagnostics; there are no serviceable parts within the housing.

Portions of Cambium equipment may be damaged from exposure to electrostatic discharge. Use precautions to prevent damage.

Security advice

Cambium Networks systems and equipment provide security parameters that can be configured by the operator based on their particular operating environment. Cambium recommends setting and using these parameters following industry recognized security practices. Security aspects to be considered are protecting the confidentiality, integrity, and availability of information and assets. Assets include the ability to communicate, information about the nature of the communications, and information about the parties involved.

In certain instances Cambium makes specific recommendations regarding security practices, however the implementation of these recommendations and final responsibility for the security of the system lies with the operator of the system.

Cambium Networks ePMP equipment is shipped with default web management interface login credentials. It is highly recommended that these usernames and passwords are modified prior to system installation.

Precautionary statements

The following describes how precautionary statements are used in this document.

Warning

Precautionary statements with the Warning tag precede instructions that contain potentially hazardous situations. Warnings are used to alert the reader to possible hazards that could cause loss of life or physical injury. A warning has the following format:

Warning Warning text and consequence for not following the instructions in the warning.

Attention

Precautionary statements with the Attention tag precede instructions that are used when there is a possibility of damage to systems, software, or individual items of equipment within a system. However, this damage presents no danger to personnel. An attention statement has the following format:

Attention Attention text and consequence for not following the instructions.

Note

Precautionary statements with the Note tag indicate the possibility of an undesirable situation or provide additional information to help the reader understand a topic or concept. A note has the following format:

Note Note text.

Caring for the environment

The following information describes national or regional requirements for the disposal of Cambium Networks supplied equipment and for the approved disposal of surplus packaging.

In EU countries

The following information is provided to enable regulatory compliance with the European Union (EU) directives identified and any amendments made to these directives when using Cambium equipment in EU countries.

Disposal of Cambium equipment

European Union (EU) Directive 2002/96/EC Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment (WEEE)

Do not dispose of Cambium equipment in landfill sites. For disposal instructions, see https://support.cambiumnetworks.com

Disposal of surplus packaging

Do not dispose of surplus packaging in landfill sites. In the EU, it is the individual recipient's responsibility to ensure that packaging materials are collected and recycled according to the requirements of EU environmental law.

In non-EU countries

In non-EU countries, dispose of Cambium equipment and all surplus packaging in accordance with national and regional regulations.

Chapter 1: Product description

This chapter provides a high level description of the ePMP product. It describes the function of the product, the main product variants and typical installation. It also describes the main hardware components.

The following topics are described in this chapter:

- The key features, typical uses, product variants and components of the ePMP are explained in Overview of ePMP on page 1-2.

- How the ePMP wireless link is operated, including modulation modes, power control and security is described under Wireless operation on page 1-6.

- The ePMP management system, including the web interface, installation, configuration, alerts and upgrades is described in System management on page 1-2.

Overview of ePMP

This section introduces the key features, typical uses, product variants and components of the ePMP portfolio as a whole (802.11n and 802.11ac products).

Purpose – ePMP Portfolio

Cambium ePMP Series products are designed for Ethernet bridging over point-to-point microwave links in the unlicensed 2.4 GHz, 2.5 GHz (Brazil only), and 5 GHz bands. Users must ensure that the ePMP Series complies with local operating regulations.

ePMP devices support point-to-point microwave links in the unlicensed 5 GHz band.

The ePMP Series acts as a transparent bridge between two segments of the operator and customers' networks. In this sense, it can be treated as a virtual wired connection between the Access Point and the Subscriber Module. The ePMP Series forwards 802.3 Ethernet packets destined for the other part of the network and filters packets it does not need to forward.

ePMP 3000 Key Features

ePMP 3000 Access Point

ePMP 3000 is a rugged high-capacity outdoor point-to-point link wireless device in the unlicensed 5 GHz frequency bands with amaximum UDP sector throughput of 1+ Gbps (when operating with 80 MHzchannel bandwidth). It is capable of operating in line-of-sight (LOS) and near-LOS conditions. It is available as a connectorized unit for use with a separate 4x4 MU-MIMO sector antenna and optional Smart Antenna (for uplink beam steering).

ePMP 3000 supports backward and forward compatibility with ePMP 802.11n devices to provide an immediate sector upgrade to 802.11ac Wave 2 performance, and also to support future upgrades of networks operating ePMP 1000/2000 Access Points.

ePMP 3000 is based on highly-integrated wireless semiconductor components designed to meet the IEEE 802.11ac standard, however the ePMP 3000 device has a proprietary air interface for the main point-to-point link.

ePMP 3000 is powered by standard power-over-Ethernet to a 1000Base-T port.

Management of the unit is conducted via the same interface as the bridged traffic (in-band Management).

A summary of the main ePMP 3000 characteristics is listed under Table 1.

Table 1 Main characteristics of the ePMP 3000 Series

Characteristic	Value
Topology	PMP or PTP
Wireless link condition	LOS, near LOS
Scheduler	TDD
Connectivity	Ethernet
Operating frequencies	Unlicensed bands, 5 GHz
Channel bandwidth	20 MHz, 40 MHz, 80 MHz
Data rate	1+ Gbps Sector Throughput

Force 300-25

Force 300-25 is a rugged high-capacity outdoor point-to point link wireless device in the unlicensed 5 GHz frequency
bands with a maximum UDP throughput of 500+ Mbps (when operating with 80 MHz channel bandwidth). It is capable of operating in line-of-sight (LOS) and near-LOS conditions. Force 300-25 is available as an integrated unit with a dual-polarized 25 dBi narrow Beamwidth dish antenna.

Force 300-25 is based on highly-integrated wireless semiconductor components designed to meet the IEEE 802.11ac standard, however the Force 300-25 device has a proprietary air interface for the main point-to-point link.

Force 300-25 is powered by standard power-over-Ethernet to a 1000Base-T port.

Management of the unit is conducted via the same interface as the bridged traffic (in-band Management).

A summary of the main Force 300-25 characteristics is listed under Table 2.

Table 2 Main characteristics of the Force 300-25 Series

Characteristic	Value
Topology	PMP, PTP
Wireless link condition	LOS, near LOS
Scheduler	TDD
Connectivity	Ethernet
Operating frequencies	Unlicensed bands, 5 GHz
Channel bandwidth	20 MHz, 40 MHz, 80 MHz
Data rate	500+ Mbps

Force 300-16

Force 300-16 is a rugged high-capacity outdoor point-to point link wireless device in the unlicensed 5 GHz frequencybands with a maximum UDP throughput of 500+ Mbps (when operatingwith 80 MHz channel bandwidth). It is capable of operating in line-of-sight (LOS) and near-LOS conditions. Force 300-16 is available as anintegrated unit with a dual-polarized 16 dBi integrated antenna.

Force 300-16 is based on highly-integrated wireless semiconductor components designed to meet the IEEE 802.11ac standard, however the Force 300-16 device has a proprietary air interface for the main point-to-point link.

Force 300-16 is powered by standard power-over-Ethernet to a 1000Base-T port.

Management of the unit is conducted via the same interface as the bridged traffic (in-band Management).

A summary of the main Force 300-16 characteristics is listed under Table 3.

Table 3 Main characteristics of the Force 300-16 Series

Characteristic	Value
Topology	PTP
Wireless link condition	LOS, near LOS
Scheduler	TDD
Connectivity	Ethernet
Operating frequencies	Unlicensed bands, 5 GHz
Channel bandwidth	20 MHz, 40 MHz, 80 MHz
Data rate	500+ Mbps

Typical installation Equipment

The ePMP is a solution consisting of integrated outdoor units, indoor power supply units / LAN injectors, cabling and surge suppression equipment.

The main hardware components of an ePMP installation are as follows:

- ePMP 3000 Access Point: A connectorized outdoor transceiver unit containing all the radio, networking, and surge suppression electronics.

- ePMP 3000 Access Point Power Supply: An indoor power supply module providing Power-over-Ethernet (PoE) supply and 1000 / 100 Base-TX to the Access Point.

- ePMP 3000 Access Point Radio Cabling and Lightning Protection: Shielded Cat5e cables, grounding cables, surge suppressors, and connectors.

- ePMP Smart Antenna and cabling (optional): For Smart Beamforming, dynamically creates a narrow, targeted beam to each subscriber

- Force 300-25 or Force 300-16 Integrated Radio: An integrated outdoor transceiver unit containing all the radio, networking, and surge suppression electronics.

- Force 300-25 or Force 300-16 Power Supply: An indoor power supply module providing Power-over-Ethernet (PoE) supply and 100/1000 Base-T to the Force 300-25 device.

- Force 300-25 or Force 300-16 Radio Cabling and Lightning Protection: Shielded Cat5e cables, grounding cables, surge suppressors, and connectors.

For more information about these components, including interfaces, specifications and Cambium part numbers, see System hardware on page 2-2.

Wireless operation

This section describes how the ePMP wireless link is operated, including modulation modes, power control and security.

MU-MIMO

The ePMP 3000 MU-MIMO access point features an array of antennas. When multiple subscriber modules wish to communicate, the array is divided such that some antennas are used to communicate with one subscriber, while other antennas are used to communicate with another subscriber – simultaneously.

This is contrast to a traditional wireless system, where two subscribers cannot communicate on the same channel to the same access point at the same time without causing significant self-interference and degrading the overall wireless network performance.

MIMO

Multiple-Input Multiple-Output (MIMO) technique provides protection against fading and increases the probability of a received decoded signal to be usable.

Smart Beamforming (ePMP 2000/3000 series)

ePMP 2000/3000 Smart Beamforming drastically reduces the effects of on-channel interference. The System learns the locations of each served Subscriber Module and forms a narrow beam towards the desired Subscriber Module while that radio is transmitting in the uplink. This reduces the gain on the uplink for on-channel interferers that are transmitting at an azimuth angle different than the Subscriber Module, delivering performance gains never before seen.

Smart Antenna Key Advantages:

- Eliminate Uplink Interference: Smart Beamforming delivers dramatic performance improvements when dealing with strong co-channel uplink interference, maximizing network performance.
- Consistent Performance in High Interference: By mitigating significant sources of interference, packet loss and retransmissions are kept to a minimum, keeping your network applications working at their best.
- Improvement in Uplink and Downlink Performance: By eliminating packet loss and retransmissions resulting from co-channel uplink interference, TCP retransmissions are greatly reduced. Other applications also show significant performance benefits.

Time division duplexing

TDD cycle

ePMP links operate using Time Division Duplexing (TDD). The links employ a TDD cycle in which the Access Point determines which Subscriber Modules may transmit and when based on the configured downlink/uplink ratio (duty cycle). Three fixed Downlink/Uplink frame ratios are available – 75/25, 50/50 and 30/70.

OFDM and channel bandwidth

ePMP 3000 transmits using Orthogonal Frequency Division Multiplexing (OFDM). This wideband signal consists of many equally spaced sub-carriers. Although each sub carrier is modulated at a low rate using conventional modulation schemes, the resultant data rate from all the sub-carriers is high.

The channel bandwidth of the OFDM signal is 20 MHz, 40 MHz or 80 MHz, based on operator configuration.

 Each channel is offset in center frequency from its neighboring channel by 5 MHz.

Adaptive modulation

ePMP 3000 can transport data over the wireless link using a number of different modulation modes ranging from 256-QAM to QPSK. For a given channel bandwidth and TDD frame structure, each modulation mode transports data at a fixed rate. Also, the receiver requires a given signal to noise ratio in order to successfully demodulate a given modulation mode. Although the more complex modulations such as 256-QAM will transport data at a much higher rate than the less complex modulation modes, the receiver requires a much higher signal to noise ratio.

ePMP 3000 provides an adaptive modulation scheme where the receiver constantly monitors the quality of the received signal and notifies the far end of the link of the optimum modulation mode with which to transmit. In this way, optimum capacity is achieved at all times.

Radar avoidance

In regions where protection of radars is part of the local regulations, ePMP must detect interference from radar-like systems and avoid co-channel operation with these systems.

To meet this requirement, ePMP implements the following features:

- The equipment can only transmit on available channels, of which there are none at initial power up. The radar detection algorithm will always scan a usable channel for 60 seconds for radar interference before making the channel an available channel.

- This compulsory channel scan will mean that there is at least 60 seconds service outage every time radar is detected and that the installation time is extended by at least 60 seconds even if there is found to be no radar on the channel

There is a secondary requirement for bands requiring radar avoidance. Regulators have mandated that products provide a uniform loading of the spectrum across all devices. In general, this prevents operation with fixed frequency allocations. However:

- ETSI regulations do allow frequency planning of networks (as that has the same effect of spreading the load across the spectrum).

- The FCC does allow channels to be avoided if there is actually interference on them.

> **Note** When operating in a region which requires DFS, ensure that the AP is configured with alternate frequencies and that the SM is configured to scan for these frequencies to avoid long outages.

Encryption

ePMP supports optional encryption for data transmitted over the wireless link. The encryption algorithm used is the Advanced Encryption Standard (AES) with 128-bit key size. AES is a symmetric encryption algorithm approved by U.S. Government organizations (and others) to protect sensitive information.

Country codes

Some aspects of wireless operation are controlled, enforced or restricted according to a country code. ePMP country codes represent individual countries (for example Denmark) or regulatory regions (for example FCC or ETSI).

Country codes affect the following aspects of wireless operation:

- Maximum transmit power

- Radar avoidance (future release)

- Frequency range

Attention To avoid possible enforcement action by the country regulator, always operate links in accordance with local regulations

Further reading on wireless operation

For information on planning wireless operation, see:

- The regulatory restrictions that affect radio spectrum usage, such as frequency range and radar avoidance are described under Radio spectrum planning on page 3-29.
- The factors to be taken into account when planning links such as range, path loss and data throughput are described under Link planning on page 3-32.
- The safety specifications against which the ePMP has been tested are listed under Compliance with safety standards on page 6-70 . It also describes how to keep RF exposure within safe limits.
- How ePMP complies with the radio regulations that are enforced in various countries is explained in Compliance with radio regulations on page 6-85.

For more information on configuring and operating the wireless link, see:

- The configuration parameters of the ePMP devices described under Using the menu options on page 4-16.
- Post-installation procedures and troubleshooting tips explained under
- Operation and Troubleshooting on page 5-1.

System management

This section introduces the ePMP management system, including the web interface, installation, alerts and upgrades, configuration and management software.

Management agent

ePMP equipment is managed through an embedded management agent. Management workstations, network management systems or PCs can be connected to this agent using the module's Ethernet port, SFP port, over the air (Subscriber Module connection via Access Point) or by using the device WiFi management interface.

The management agent supports the following interfaces:

- Hypertext Transfer Protocol (HTTP)
- Hypertext Transfer Protocol secure (HTTPs)
- Simple Network Management Protocol (SNMP)
- Network Time Protocol (NTP)
- System logging (Syslog)
- cnMaestro™ Cloud-based or On-premises Management System
- Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol (DHCP)

Web server

The ePMP management agent contains a web server. The web server supports access via the HTTP and HTTPs interfaces.

Web-based management offers a convenient way to manage the ePMP equipment from a locally connected computer or from a network management workstation connected through a management network, without requiring any special management software. The web-based interfaces are the only interfaces supported for installation of ePMP, and for the majority of ePMP configuration management tasks.

Identity-based user accounts

When identity-based user accounts are configured, a security officer can define from one to four user accounts, each of which may have one of the four possible roles:

• ADMINISTRATOR (default username/password "admin"), who has full read and write permission.

• INSTALLER (default username/password "installer"), who has permission to read and write parameters applicable to unit installation and monitoring.

• HOME (default username/password "home"), who has permission only to access pertinent information for support purposes

• READONLY (default username/password "readonly"), who has permission to only view the Monitor page.

SNMP

The management agent supports fault and performance management by means of an SNMP interface. The management agent is compatible with SNMP v2c using one Management Information Base (MIB) file which is available for download from the Cambium Networks Support website (https://support.cambiumnetworks.com/files/epmp).

Network Time Protocol (NTP)

The clock supplies accurate date and time information to the system. It can be set to run with or without a connection to a network time server (NTP). It can be configured to display local time by setting the time zone and daylight saving in the Time web page.

If an NTP server connection is available, the clock can be set to synchronize with the server time at regular intervals.

ePMP devices may receive NTP data from a CMM module or an NTP server configured in the system's management network.

The Time Zone option is configurable on the Configure > System page and may be used to offset the received NTP time to match the operator's local time zone.

Software upgrade

Software upgrades may be issued via the radio web interface (Tools > Software Upgrade) or via cnMaestro (cloud.cambiumnetworks.com). For software upgrades, see

https://support.cambiumnetworks.com/files/epmp.

Further reading on system management

For more information on system management, see:

•

• Operation and Troubleshooting on page 5-1

Chapter 2: System hardware

This chapter describes the site planning and hardware components of an ePMP link.

The following topics are described in this chapter:

- Factors to be considered when planning the proposed network is described under Site planning on page 2-3.

- The ePMP 3000 Access Point hardware, part numbers, mounting equipment, and specifications are described under ePMP 3000 Access Point on page 2-6.

- The Force 300-25 module hardware, part numbers, mounting equipment, and specifications are described under Force 300-25 on page 2-12.

- The Force 300-16 module hardware, part numbers, mounting equipment, and specifications are described under Force 300-16 on page 2-18.

- The power supply hardware, part numbers and specifications are described under Power Supply on page 2-22.

- Cable standards and lengths are described under Ethernet cabling on page 2-25.

- Surge suppression requirements and recommendations are described under Surge suppression unit on page 2-27.

Site planning

Conduct a site survey to ensure that the proposed sites meet the requirements defined in this section.

Site installation

An ePMP site typically consists of a high supporting structure such as a mast, tower or building for the devices.

Find a location for the device that meets the following requirements:

- The equipment is high enough to achieve the best radio path.
- People can be kept a safe distance away from the equipment when it is radiating. The safe separation distances are defined in Calculated distances and power compliance margins on page 6-73.
- The equipment is lower than the top of the supporting structure (tower, mast or building) or its lightning air terminal.
- There is one Ethernet interface, a copper Cat5e connection from the device to the power supply and network terminating equipment.

Grounding and lightning protection

Structures, equipment and people must be protected against power surges (typically caused by lightning) by conducting the surge current to ground via a separate preferential solid path. The actual degree of protection required depends on local conditions and applicable local regulations. To adequately protect an ePMP installation, both ground bonding and transient voltage surge suppression are required.

> **Warning** Electro-magnetic discharge (lightning) damage is not covered under warranty. The recommendations in this guide, when followed correctly, give the user the best protection from the harmful effects of EMD. However 100% protection is neither implied nor possible.

Details of lightning protection methods and requirements can be found in the international standards IEC 61024-1 and IEC 61312-1, the U.S. National Electric Code ANSI/NFPA No. 70-1984 or section 54 of the Canadian Electric Code.

> **Note** International and national standards take precedence over the requirements in this guide.
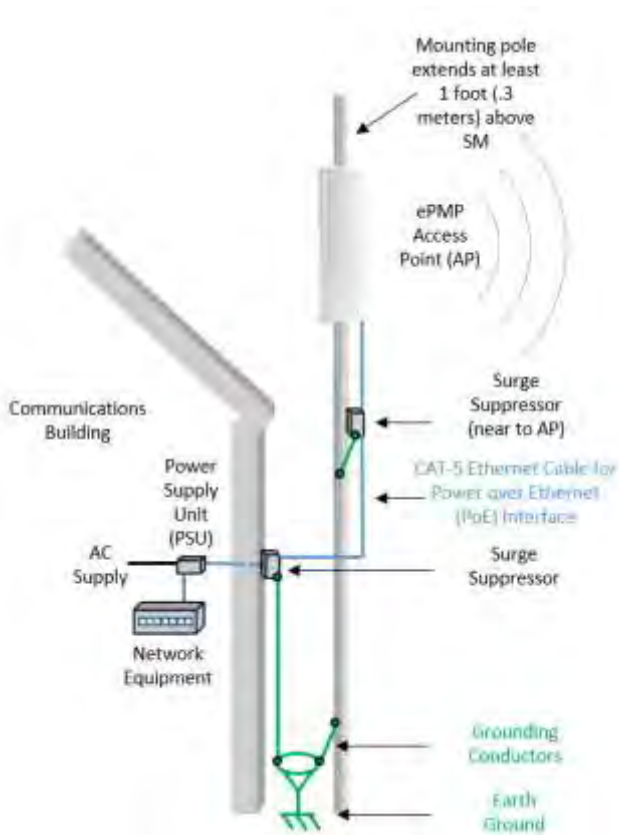
Figure 1 Access Point installation diagram
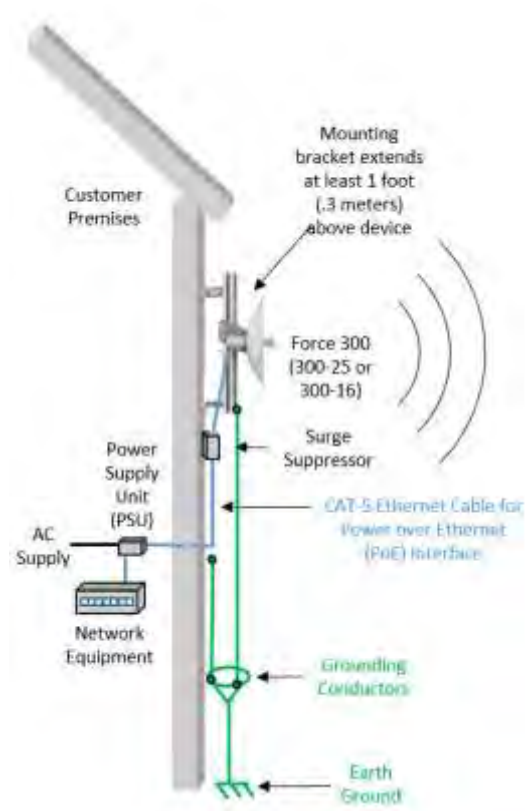
Figure 2 Subscriber / Point-to-Point
installation diagram

Lightning protection zones

Use the rolling sphere method (Figure 3) to determine where it is safe to mount equipment. An imaginary sphere, typically 50 meters in radius, is rolled over the structure. Where the sphere rests against the ground and a strike termination device (such as a finial or ground bar), all the space under the sphere is considered to be in the zone of protection (Zone B). Similarly, where the sphere rests on two finials, the space under the sphere is considered to be in the zone of protection.

Figure 3 Rolling sphere method to determine the lightning protection zones
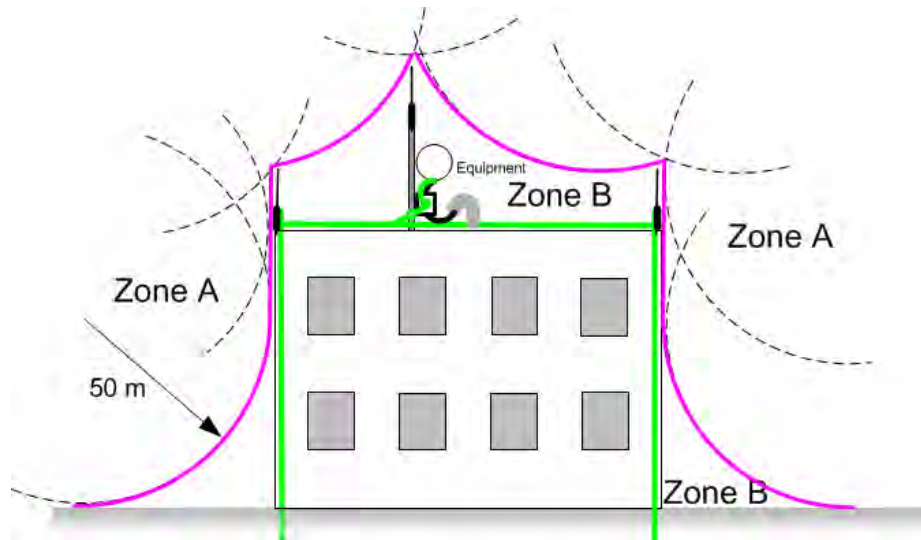
Assess locations on masts, towers and buildings to determine if the location is in Zone A or Zone B:

- Zone A: In this zone a direct lightning strike is possible. Do not mount equipment in this zone.

- Zone B: In this zone, direct EMD (lightning) effects are still possible, but mounting in this zone significantly reduces the possibility of a direct strike. Mount equipment in this zone.

⚠ Warning

Do not mount equipment in Zone A which can put the equipment, structures and life at risk.

ePMP 3000 Access Point

For details of the ePMP 3000 Access Point hardware, see:

- ePMP 3000 Access Point description on page 2-6
- ePMP 3000 Access Point part numbers on page 2-6
- ePMP 3000 Access Point mounting bracket on page 2-8

ePMP 3000 Access Point description

Figure 4 ePMP 3000 Access Point

The ePMP 3000 device is a self-contained transceiver unit that houses both radio and networking electronics.

ePMP 3000 Access Point part numbers

Choose the correct regional variant to adhere to local licensing restrictions.

Each of the parts listed in Table 2 includes the following items:

- One connectorized unit
- One power supply 1000/100 Base-TX LAN injector (excluding C050910AZ01A, C050910D301A)
- One line cord (excluding C050910A001A, C050910AZ01A, C050910D301A)

Table 4 ePMP 3000 Access Point part numbers

Cambium description	Cambium part number
ePMP 3000 5 GHz Access Point Radio (FCC) (US cord)	C058910A102A
ePMP 3000 5 GHz Access Point Radio (IC) (Canada/US cord)	C050910A104A
ePMP 3000 5 GHz Access Point Radio (EU) (EU cord)	C050910A203A
ePMP 3000 5 GHz Access Point Radio (EU) (UK cord)	C050910A303A
ePMP 3000 5 GHz Access Point Radio (ROW) (no cord)	C050910A001A
ePMP 3000 5 GHz Access Point Radio (ROW) (US cord)	C050910A101A
ePMP 3000 5 GHz Access Point Radio (ROW) (EU cord)	C050910A201A
ePMP 3000 5 GHz Access Point Radio (ROW) (UK cord)	C050910A301A
ePMP 3000 5 GHz Access Point Radio (ROW) (India cord)	C050910A401A
ePMP 3000 5GHz Access Point Radio (India) (India Cord)	C050910A402A
ePMP 3000 5 GHz Access Point Radio (ROW) (China cord)	C050910A501A
ePMP 3000 5 GHz Access Point Radio (ROW) (Brazil cord)	C050910A601A
ePMP 3000 5 GHz Access Point Radio (ROW) (Argentina cord)	C050910A701A
ePMP 3000 5 GHz Access Point Radio (ROW) (ANZ cord)	C050910A801A
ePMP 3000 5 GHz Access Point Radio (ROW) (South Africa cord)	C050910A901A
ePMP 3000 5 GHz Access Point Radio (ROW) (No PSU)	C050910AZ01A
ePMP 4x4 MU-MIMO Sector Antenna (for ePMP3000AP)	C050910D301A

Table 5 ePMP 3000 accessory part numbers

Cambium description	Cambium part number
PoE Gigabit DC Injector, 15W Output at 30V, Energy Level 6 Supply	N000900L001
CABLE, UL POWER SUPPLY CORD SET, ARGENTINA	N000900L013
CABLE, UL POWER SUPPLY CORD SET, AUS/NZ	N000900L011
CABLE, UL POWER SUPPLY CORD SET, Brazil	N000900L010
CABLE, UL POWER SUPPLY CORD SET, CHINA	N000900L015
CABLE, UL POWER SUPPLY CORD SET, EU	N000900L008
CABLE, UL POWER SUPPLY CORD SET, INDIA	N000900L012

CABLE, UL POWER SUPPLY CORD SET, UK	N000900L009
CABLE, UL POWER SUPPLY CORD SET, US	N000900L007

ePMP 3000 Access Point mounting bracket

Figure 5 ePMP 3000 Access Point module mounting bracket

The ePMP 3000 Access Point module is designed to be pole-mounted using the mounting bracket provided in the box with the radio.

ePMP 3000 Access Point Interfaces

The Ethernet port is located on the bottom of the unit. This interface is described in Table 6.

Table 6 ePMP 3000 Series – rear interfaces

Port name	Connector	Interface	Description
Eth	RJ45	PoE input	Power over Ethernet (PoE)
		100/1000BASE-T Ethernet	Data
SFP	SFP	Optical or Copper Gigabit Ethernet	Management and/or data

ePMP 3000 Access Point specifications

The ePMP 3000 connectorized module conforms to the specifications listed in Table 7 and Table 8. The connectorized module meets the low level static discharge specifications identified in Electromagnetic compatibility (EMC) compliance on page 6-71 and provides internal surge suppression but does not provide lightning suppression.

Table 7 ePMP 3000 Access Point physical specifications

Category	Specification
Dimensions (Length x Width x Height)	22.2 cm x 12.4 cm x 4.5 cm (8.75 in x 4.9 in x 1.75 in) without brackets
Weight	0.7 kg (1.5 lbs) without brackets

Table 8 ePMP 3000 Access Point environmental specifications

Category	Specification
Temperature	-30°C (-22°F) to +55°C (131°F)
Wind loading	124 mph (200 kph) maximum. See ePMP 3000 Access Point wind loading (Kg) on page 2-10 for a full description.
Humidity	95% condensing
Environmental	IP55

ePMP 3000 Access Point heater

At startup, if the ePMP 3000 Access Point module temperature is at or below 32° F (0° C), an internal heater is activated to ensure that the device is able to successfully begin operation. The unit's heater is only activated when the unit is powered on and will not apply heat to the device once startup is complete. When the unit temperature is greater than 32° F (0° C), the heater is deactivated and the unit continues its startup sequence.

The effect on device startup time at various temperatures is defined in Table 7.

Table 9 ePMP 3000 Access Point startup times based on ambient temperature

Initial Temperature	Startup time (from power on to operational)
-22° F (-30° C)	20 minutes
-4° F (-20° C)	6 minutes
14° F (-10° C)	2 minutes, 30 seconds

ePMP 3000 Access Point wind loading

Ensure that the device and the structure on which it is mounted are capable of withstanding the prevalent wind speeds at a proposed ePMP site. Wind speed statistics are available from national meteorological offices.

The device and its mounting bracket are capable of withstanding wind speeds of up to 200 kph (124 mph).

Wind blowing on the device will subject the mounting structure to significant lateral force. The magnitude of the force depends on both wind strength and surface area of the device. Wind loading is estimated using the following formulae:

Force (in kilograms) = $0.1045aV^2$

Where:	Is:
a	surface area in square meters
V	wind speed in meters per second

Force (in pounds) = $0.0042Av^2$

Where:	Is:
A	surface area in square feet
v	wind speed in miles per hour

Applying these formulae to the ePMP device at different wind speeds, the resulting wind loadings are shown in Table 10 and Table 11.

Table 10 ePMP 3000 Access Point wind loading (Kg)

Type of ePMP device	Largest surface area (square meters)	Wind speed (meters per second)		
		30	40	50
ePMP 3000 Access Point with Sector Antenna	0.09	8.5 Kg	15 Kg	23.5 Kg

Table 11 ePMP 3000 Access Point wind loading (lb)

Type of ePMP device	Largest surface area (square feet)	Wind speed (miles per hour)		
		80	100	120
ePMP 3000 Access Point with Sector Antenna	1	40.` lb	62.6 lb	90.1 lb

ePMP 3000 Access Point software packages

ePMP 3000 Access Point devices may be upgraded by downloading new software packages from the Cambium Networks website or by using cnMaestro. The software packages applicable to ePMP integrated radios are named:

- ePMP-AC-v4.3.img (or higher version number)

Force 300-25

For details of the Force 300-25 hardware, see:

Force 300-25 Integrated description

Figure 6 Force 300-25 Integrated

The Force 300-25 device is a self-contained transceiver unit that houses both radio and networking electronics.

Force 300-25 part numbers

Choose the correct regional variant to adhere to local licensing restrictions.

Each of the parts listed in Table 12 includes the following items:

• One integrated unit

• One power supply 1000/100 Base-TX LAN injector (excluding C050910CZ01A)

• One line cord (excluding C050910CA01A, C050910CZ01A)

Table 12 Force 300-25 part numbers

Cambium description	Cambium part number
ePMP Force 300-25-25 5 GHz High Gain Radio (FCC) (US Cord)	C058910C102A
ePMP Force 300-25-25 5 GHz High Gain Radio (IC) (Canada/US Cord)	C050910C104A
ePMP Force 300-25-25 5 GHz High Gain Radio (EU) (EU Cord)	C050910C203A
ePMP Force 300-25-25 5 GHz High Gain Radio (EU) (UK Cord)	C050910C303A
ePMP Force 300-25-25 5 GHz High Gain Radio (RoW) (no Cord)	C050910C001A
ePMP Force 300-25-25 5 GHz High Gain Radio (RoW) (US Cord)	C050910C101A
ePMP Force 300-25-25 5 GHz High Gain Radio (RoW) (EU Cord)	C050910C201A
ePMP Force 300-25-25 5 GHz High Gain Radio (RoW) (UK Cord)	C050910C301A
ePMP Force 300-25-25 5 GHz High Gain Radio (RoW) (India Cord)	C050910C401A
ePMP Force 300-25-25 5 GHz High Gain Radio (RoW) (China Cord)	C050910C501A
ePMP Force 300-25-25 5 GHz High Gain Radio (RoW) (Brazil Cord)	C050910C601A
ePMP Force 300-25-25 5 GHz High Gain Radio (RoW) (Argentina Cord)	C050910C701A
ePMP Force 300-25-25 5 GHz High Gain Radio (RoW) (ANZ Cord)	C050910C801A
ePMP Force 300-25-25 5 GHz High Gain Radio (RoW) (South Africa Cord)	C050910C901A
ePMP Force 300-25-25 5 GHz High Gain Radio (RoW) (No PSU)	C050910CZ01A

Table 13 Force 300-25 accessory part numbers

Cambium description	Cambium part number
PoE Gigabit DC Injector, 15W Output at 30V, Energy Level 6 Supply	N000900L001
CABLE, UL POWER SUPPLY CORD SET, ARGENTINA	N000900L013
CABLE, UL POWER SUPPLY CORD SET, AUS/NZ	N000900L011
CABLE, UL POWER SUPPLY CORD SET, Brazil	N000900L010

CABLE, UL POWER SUPPLY CORD SET, CHINA	N000900L015
CABLE, UL POWER SUPPLY CORD SET, EU	N000900L008
CABLE, UL POWER SUPPLY CORD SET, INDIA	N000900L012
CABLE, UL POWER SUPPLY CORD SET, UK	N000900L009
CABLE, UL POWER SUPPLY CORD SET, US	N000900L007

Force 300-25 mounting bracket

Figure 7 Force 300-25 module mounting bracket

The Force 3OO-25 module is designed to be pole-mounted using the mounting bracket provided in the box with the radio.

Force 300-25 Interfaces

The Ethernet port is located on the rear of the integrated unit. This interface is described in Table 14.

Table 14 Force 3OO-25 Series – rear interfaces

Port name	Connector	Interface	Description
Eth	RJ45	PoE input	Power over Ethernet (PoE).

	100/1000BASE-T Ethernet	Data

Force 300-25 specifications

The Force 300-25 integrated module conforms to the specifications listed in Table 15 and Table 16. The integrated module meets the low level static discharge specifications identified in Electromagnetic compatibility (EMC) compliance on page 6-71 and provides internal surge suppression but does not provide lightning suppression.

Table 15 Force 300-25 physical specifications

Category	Specification
Dimensions (Diameter x Depth)	47 cm x 31 cm (18.5 in x 12.2 in)
Weight	2.4 kg (5.2 lbs)

Table 16 Force 300-25 environmental specifications

Category	Specification
Temperature	-30°C (-22°F) to +55°C (131°F)
Wind loading	124 mph (200 kph) maximum. See Force 300-25 wind loading on page 2-16 for a full description.
Humidity	95% condensing
Environmental	IP55

Force 300-25 heater

At startup, if the Force 300-25 module temperature is at or below 32° F (0° C), an internal heater is activated to ensure that the device is able to successfully begin operation. The unit's heater is only activated when the unit is powered on and will not apply heat to the device once startup is complete. When the unit temperature is greater than 32° F (0° C), the heater is deactivated and the unit continues its startup sequence.

The effect on device startup time at various temperatures is defined in Table 17.

Table 17 Force 300-25 startup times based on ambient temperature

Initial Temperature	Startup time (from power on to operational)
-22° F (-30° C)	20 minutes
-4° F (-20° C)	6 minutes

14° F (-10° C)	2 minutes, 30 seconds

Force 300-25 wind loading

Ensure that the device and the structure on which it is mounted are capable of withstanding the prevalent wind speeds at a proposed ePMP site. Wind speed statistics are available from national meteorological offices.

The device and its mounting bracket are capable of withstanding wind speeds of up to 200 kph (124 mph).

Wind blowing on the device will subject the mounting structure to significant lateral force. The magnitude of the force depends on both wind strength and surface area of the device. Wind loading is estimated using the following formulae:

Force (in kilograms) = $0.1045aV^2$

Where:	Is:
a	surface area in square meters
V	wind speed in meters per second

Force (in pounds) = $0.0042Av^2$

Where:	Is:
A	surface area in square feet
v	wind speed in miles per hour

Applying these formulae to the ePMP device at different wind speeds, the resulting wind loadings are shown in Table 18 and Table 19.

Table 18 Force 300-25 wind loading (Kg)

Type of ePMP device	Largest surface area (square meters)	Wind speed (meters per second)		
		30	40	50
Force 300-25 Integrated	0.09	16 Kg	28.4 Kg	44.4 Kg

Table 19 Force 300-25 wind loading (lb)

Type of ePMP device	Largest surface area (square feet)	Wind speed (miles per hour)		
		80	100	120
Force 300-25 Integrated	1.87	50.3 lb	78.5 lb	113.1 lb

Force 300-25 software packages

Force 3OO-25 devices may be upgraded by downloading new software packages from the Cambium Networks website or by using cnMaestro. The software packages applicable to ePMP integrated radios are named:

- ePMP-AC-v4.3.img (or higher version number)

Force 300-16

For details of the Force 300-16 hardware, see:

Force 300-16 Integrated description

The Force 300-16 device is a self-contained transceiver unit that houses both radio and networking electronics.

Figure 8 Force 300-16 Integrated

Force 300-16 part numbers

Choose the correct regional variant to adhere to local licensing restrictions.

Each of the parts listed includes the following items:

- One integrated unit

- One power supply 1000/100 Base-TX LAN injector (excluding C05091OCZ11A)

- One line cord (excluding C05091OC011A, C05091OCZ11A)

Table 20 Force 300-25 part numbers

Cambium description	Cambium part number
ePMP 5 GHz Force 300-16 Radio (FCC) (US cord)	C05891OC112A
ePMP 5 GHz Force 300-16 Radio (IC) (Canada/US cord)	C05091OC114A
ePMP 5 GHz Force 300-16 Radio (EU) (EU cord)	C05091OC213A
ePMP 5 GHz Force 300-16 Radio (EU) (UK cord)	C05091OC313A
ePMP 5 GHz Force 300-16 Radio (ROW) (no cord)	C05091OC011A
ePMP 5 GHz Force 300-16 Radio (ROW) (US cord)	C05091OC111A
ePMP 5 GHz Force 300-16 Radio (ROW) (EU cord)	C05091OC211A
ePMP 5 GHz Force 300-16 Radio (ROW) (UK cord)	C05091OC311A
ePMP 5 GHz Force 300-16 Radio (ROW) (India cord)	C05091OC411A
ePMP 5 GHz Force 300-16 Radio (India) (India cord)	C05091OC412A
ePMP 5 GHz Force 300-16 Radio (ROW) (China cord)	C05091OC511A
ePMP 5 GHz Force 300-16 Radio (ROW) (Brazil cord)	C05091OC611A
ePMP 5 GHz Force 300-16 Radio (ROW) (Argentina cord)	C05091OC711A
ePMP 5 GHz Force 300-16 Radio (ROW) (ANZ cord)	C05091OC811A
ePMP 5 GHz Force 300-16 Radio (ROW) (South Africa cord)	C05091OC911A
ePMP 5 GHz Force 300-16 Radio (ROW) (No PSU)	C05091OCZ11A

Table 21 Force 300-16 accessory part numbers

Cambium description	Cambium part number
PoE Gigabit DC Injector, 15W Output at 30V, Energy Level 6 Supply	N000900L001
CABLE, UL POWER SUPPLY CORD SET, ARGENTINA	N000900L013
CABLE, UL POWER SUPPLY CORD SET, AUS/NZ	N000900L011
CABLE, UL POWER SUPPLY CORD SET, Brazil	N000900L010
CABLE, UL POWER SUPPLY CORD SET, CHINA	N000900L015
CABLE, UL POWER SUPPLY CORD SET, EU	N000900L008

CABLE, UL POWER SUPPLY CORD SET, INDIA	N000900L012
CABLE, UL POWER SUPPLY CORD SET, UK	N000900L009
CABLE, UL POWER SUPPLY CORD SET, US	N000900L007

Force 300-16 Interfaces

The Ethernet port is located on the rear of the integrated unit.

Table 22 Force 300-16 Series – rear interfaces

Port name	Connector	Interface	Description
Eth	RJ45	PoE input	Power over Ethernet (PoE).
		100/1000BASE-T Ethernet	Data

Force 300-16 specifications

The Force 300-16 integrated module conforms to the specifications listed in Table 23 and Table 24. The integrated module meets the low level static discharge specifications identified in Electromagnetic compatibility (EMC) compliance on page 6-71 and provides internal surge suppression but does not provide lightning suppression.

Table 23 Force 300-16 physical specifications

Category	Specification
Dimensions (Diameter x Depth)	12.4 cm x 25.1 cm x 11.9 cm (4.9 in x 9.9 in x 4.7 in) – with mounting bracket
Weight	0.5 kg (1.1 lbs) – with mounting bracket

Table 24 Force 300-16 environmental specifications

Category	Specification
Temperature	-30°C (-22°F) to +60°C (140°F)
Wind loading	
Humidity	
Environmental	IP55

Force 300-16 heater

At startup, if the Force 300-16 module temperature is at or below 32° F (0° C), an internal heater is activated to ensure that the device is able to successfully begin operation. The unit's heater is only activated when the unit is powered on and will not apply heat to the device once startup is complete. When the unit temperature is greater than 32° F (0° C), the heater is deactivated and the unit continues its startup sequence.

The effect on device startup time at various temperatures is defined in Table 25.

Table 25 Force 300-16 startup times based on ambient temperature

Initial Temperature	Startup time (from power on to operational)
-22° F (-30° C)	20 minutes
-4° F (-20° C)	6 minutes
14° F (-10° C)	2 minutes, 30 seconds

Force 300-16 software packages

Force 300-16 devices may be upgraded by downloading new software packages from the Cambium Networks website or by using cnMaestro. The software packages applicable to ePMP integrated radios are named:

• ePMP-AC-v4.3.img (or higher version number)

Power Supply

For details of the ePMP power supply units, see:

Power supply description

The power supply is an indoor unit that is connected to the ePMP module and network terminating equipment using Cat5e cable with RJ45 connectors. It is also plugged into an AC or DC power supply so that it can inject Power over Ethernet (PoE) into the module.

Power supply part numbers

Each module requires one power supply and one power supply line cord (line cord included with radio device, see Table 12).

Table 26 Power supply component part numbers

Cambium description	Cambium part number
ePMP Pwr Supply for GPS Radio - no cord (spare)	N000900L001

Power supply interfaces

The power supply interfaces are illustrated in Figure 9 and described in Table 27 and Table 28.

Figure 9 Power supply interfaces

Power input

Gigabit Data
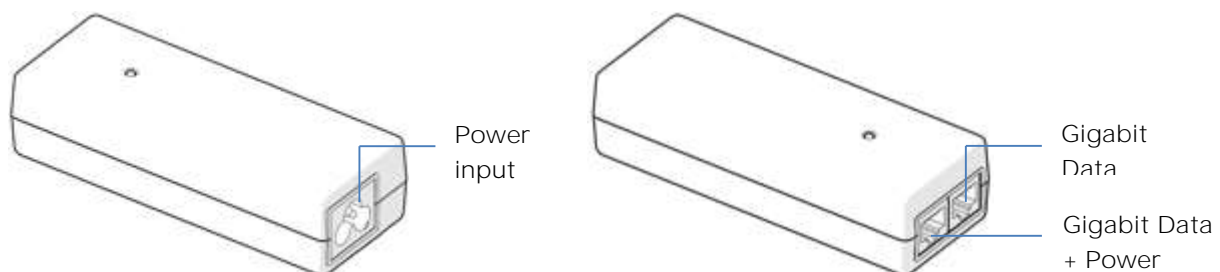
Gigabit Data + Power

Table 27 Power supply interface functions - N000900L001

Interface	Function
Power input	Mains power input.
Power output	30V
Gigabit Data + Power	RJ45 socket for connecting Cat5e cable to radio
Gigabit Data	RJ45 socket for connecting Cat5e cable to network.

Table 28 Power Supply LED functions

LED	Function
Power (green)	Power supply detection

Power supply specifications

The ePMP power supply conforms to the specifications listed in Table 29, Table 30, and Table 31.

Table 29 Power supply physical specifications

Category	Specification
Dimensions (H x W x D)	14 x 6.5 x 3.6 cm (5.5 x 2.55 x 1.42 in)
Weight	0.26 lbs

Table 30 Power supply environmental specifications

Category	Specification
Ambient Operating Temperature	0° C to +40° C
Humidity	20% - 90%

Table 31 Power supply electrical specifications

Category	Specification
AC Input	100 to 240 VAC
Efficiency	Meets Energy Level 6
Over Current Protection	Short circuit, with auto recovery
Hold up time	10 ms minimum at maximum load, 120 VAC

Power supply location

Find a location for the power supply that meets the following requirements:

- The power supply can be mounted on a wall or other flat surface.

- The power supply is kept dry, with no possibility of condensation, flooding or rising damp.

- The power supply can be accessed to view status indicators.

- The power supply can be connected to the ePMP module drop cable and network terminating equipment.

- The power supply can be connected to a mains or DC power supply that meets the requirements defined in Table 31.

Ethernet cabling

For details of the Ethernet cabling components of an ePMP installation, see:

- Ethernet standards and cable lengths on page 2-25
- Outdoor Cat5e cable on page 2-25

Ethernet standards and cable lengths

All configurations require a copper Ethernet connection from the power supply port to the power supply and network terminating equipment.

For each power supply, the maximum permitted drop cable length is specified in Table 32.

Table 32 Power supply drop cable length restrictions

Part number	Description	Maximum cable length (*1)
N000900L001	Power Supply for Radio with Gigabit Ethernet (no cord)	330 feet (100m)

(*1) Maximum length of Ethernet cable from device to network device needs to follow 802.3 standards. If the power supply is not the network device the cable from the power supply to the network device must be included in the total maximum cable length.

Outdoor Cat5e cable

Cambium Industrial Cable

Cambium Industrial Cable uses 24-gauge solid bare copper conductors, covered by bonded-pair polymer insulation. The conductors are protected by double layer shielding consisting of a solid foil layer under braded tinned copper mesh, providing excellent shielding while maximizing flexibility. And, the cable is jacketed by industrial grade UV-resistant, abrasion-resistant, and oil-resistant PVC.

Cambium's Industrial RJ45 connectors are specifically designed to work optimally with Cambium Industrial Cable.

The connectors are fully shielded with integrated strain relief for greater pull strength, utilize a staggered contact design that minimizes crosstalk and maximizes electrical performance, and the contacts are plated with 50 micro-inch thick 24 carat gold, exceeding TIA-1096 specifications and ensuring the best possible connection and oxidation resistance.

Cambium Networks' industrial grade cable is well suited for high-quality durable installations of subscriber modules, access points and enterprise point-to-point links as well as in tactical non-permanent deployments of infrastructure.

Table 33 Cambium Industrial Cable component part numbers

Cambium description	Cambium part number

Industrial Grade CAT 5 Cable 50 meter unterminated	N000000L106A
Industrial Grade CAT 5 Cable 100 meter unterminated	N000000L106A
Industrial Grade CAT 5 Cable 300 meter unterminated	N000000L108A
Industrial Grade RJ45 Connector 100 Pack	C000000L109A
Termination Tool for C000000L109A RJ45 connectors	C000000L110A

Surge suppression unit

Structures, equipment and people must be protected against power surges (typically caused by lightning) by conducting the surge current to ground via a separate preferential solid path.

The actual degree of protection required depends on local conditions and applicable local regulations. To adequately protect an ePMP installation, both ground bonding and transient voltage surge suppression are required.

Network operators should always follow best-practices for grounding and lightning protection. Doing so will minimize network outages and reduce the associated costs of tower climbs and equipment repair/replacement.

> **Note** Lightning-prone installations can be improved by:
>
> Installing a surge suppressor near the device (transient surge suppression)
>
> Grounding the device to the pole (ground bonding)
>
> Lowering the device/dish such that it is not the highest metallic object on the pole.

Gigabit Ethernet Surge Suppressor

The Gigabit Ethernet Surge Suppressor is critical for lightning protection to minimize the potential for damage.

Table 34 Surge suppressor component part numbers

Cambium description	Cambium part number
Gigabit Surge Suppressor (56V)	C000000L033A

Chapter 3: System planning

This chapter provides information to help the user to plan an ePMP link.

The following topics are described in this chapter:

- How to plan ePMP links to conform to the regulatory restrictions that apply in the country of operation is explained under Radio spectrum planning on page 3-29.

- Factors to be considered when planning links such as range, path loss and throughput are described under Link planning on page 3-32.

- The grounding and lightning protection requirements of a ePMP installation are described under Grounding and lightning protection on page 2-3.

- Factors to be considered when planning ePMP data networks are described under Data network planning on page 3-34.

Radio spectrum planning

This section describes how to plan ePMP links to conform to the regulatory restrictions that apply in the country of operation.

Attention The user must ensure ePMP product operates in accordance to local regulatory limits.

Note Contact the applicable radio regulator to check if registration of the ePMP link is required.

General wireless specifications

The wireless specifications that apply to ePMP 802.11ac variants are listed under Table 35. The wireless specifications that are specific to each frequency variant are listed in Table 36.

Table 35 Wireless specifications (all variants)

Item	Specification
Channel selection	Manual selection (fixed frequency)
	Automatic Channel Selection
Manual power control	To avoid interference to other users of the band, maximum power can be set lower than the default power limit.
Maximum transmit power	ePMP 3000 Access Point: 32 dBm
	Force 300-25: 27 dBm
	Force 300-16: 29 dBm
Integrated device antenna type	Force 300-25: Dish antenna
	Force 300-16: Integrated patch
Duplex scheme	Adaptive TDD
Over-the-air encryption	AES
Error Correction	FEC

Table 36 Wireless specifications, 5 GHz band

Item	5 GHz
RF band (GHz)	4.910 – 5.970 MHz
Channel bandwidth	20 MHz, 40 MHz, or 80 MHz
Typical antenna gain	Integrated dish antenna – 25 dBi Integrated patch antenna – 17 dBi Sector antenna – 17 dBi
Antenna 3dB beamwidth (Integrated dish)	Sector Antenna: 70° azimuth, 6° elevation Integrated Dish: 6-10° azimuth, 6-10° elevation Integrated Patch: 15° azimuth, 30° elevation

Regulatory limits

The local regulator may restrict frequency usage and channel width and may limit the amount of conducted or radiated transmitter power.

Many countries impose EIRP limits (Allowed EIRP) on products operating in the bands used by the ePMP Series. For example, in the 5 GHz band, these limits are calculated as follows:

* In the 5.8 GHz band (5725 MHz to 5875 MHz), the EIRP must not exceed the lesser of 36 dBm or (23 + 10 x Log Channel width in MHz) dBm.

Some countries (for example the USA) impose conducted power limits on products operating in the 5 GHz band.

Conforming to the limits

Ensure the link is configured to conform to local regulatory requirements by configuring the correct country code (located in the web management interface, under Configure > Radio). In the following situations, the country code does not automatically prevent operation outside the regulations:

* When operating in ETSI regions, it is required to enter a license key in the ePMP web management interface to unlock valid country-specific frequencies. This key may be obtained from https://support.cambiumnetworks.com/licensekeys/epmp.

Available spectrum

The available spectrum for operation depends on the region. When configured with the appropriate country code, the unit will only allow operation on those channels which are permitted by the regulations.

Certain regulations have allocated certain channels as unavailable for use:

* Some European countries have allocated part of the 5.8 GHz band to Road Transport and Traffic Telematics (RTTT) systems.

Where regulatory restrictions apply to certain channels, these channels are barred automatically by the use of the correct country code. For example, at 5.8 GHz in some European countries, the RTTT band 5795 MHz to 5815 MHz is barred. With the appropriate country code configured for this region, the ePMP will not operate on channels within this band.

The number and identity of channels barred by the license key and country code is dependent on the channel bandwidth.

Channel bandwidth

Select the required channel bandwidth for the link. The selection depends upon the ePMP frequency variant and country code, as specified on page 6-86.

The wider a channel bandwidth the greater is its capacity. As narrower channel bandwidths take up less spectrum, selecting a narrow channel bandwidth may be a better choice when operating in locations where the spectrum is very busy.

Both ends of the link must be configured to operate on the same channel bandwidth.

Link planning

This section describes factors to be taken into account when planning links, such as range, obstacles path loss and throughput.

Range and obstacles

Calculate the range of the link and identify any obstacles that may affect radio performance.

Perform a survey to identify all the obstructions (such as trees or buildings) in the path and to assess the risk of interference. This information is necessary in order to achieve an accurate link feasibility assessment.

Path loss

Path loss is the amount of attenuation the radio signal undergoes between the two ends of the link. The path loss is the sum of the attenuation of the path if there were no obstacles in the way (Free Space Path Loss), the attenuation caused by obstacles (Excess Path Loss) and a margin to allow for possible fading of the radio signal (Fade Margin). The following calculation needs to be performed to judge whether a particular link can be installed:

$$L_{free\_space} + L_{excess} + L_{fade} + L_{seasonal} < L_{capability}$$

Where: Is:

L_{free_space} Free Space Path Loss (dB)

L_{excess} Excess Path Loss (dB)

L_{fade} Fade Margin Required (dB)

$L_{seasonal}$ Seasonal Fading (dB)

$L_{capability}$ Equipment Capability (dB)

Free space path loss is a major determinant in received (Rx) signal level. Rx signal level, in turn, is a major factor in the system operating margin (fade margin), which is calculated as follows:

System Operating Margin (fade margin) dB = Rx signal level (dB) – Rx sensitivity (dB)

Thus, the fade margin is the difference between strength of the received signal and the strength that the receiver requires for maintaining a reliable link.

Adaptive modulation

Adaptive modulation ensures that the highest throughput that can be achieved instantaneously will be obtained, taking account of propagation and interference. When the link has been installed, web pages provide information about the link loss currently measured by the equipment, both instantaneously and averaged.

Data network planning

This section describes factors to be considered when planning ePMP data networks.

Ethernet interfaces

The ePMP Ethernet ports conform to the specifications listed in Table 37.

Table 37 Ethernet bridging specifications

Ethernet Bridging	Specification
Protocol	10BASE-Te/100BASE-Tx/1000BASE-T IEEE 802.3
	IEEE 802.3at (PoE)
	IEEE802.3u compliant Auto-negotiation
Interface	10/100/1000BaseT (RJ-45)
Maximum Ethernet Frame Size	1700 bytes
Service classes for bridged traffic	3 classes

Note Practical Ethernet rates will depend on network configuration, higher layer protocols and platforms used.

Over the air throughput will be capped to the rate of the Ethernet interface at the receiving end of the link.

Management VLAN

Decide if the IP interface of the device management agent will be connected in a VLAN. If so, decide if this is a standard (IEEE 802.1Q) VLAN or provider bridged (IEEE 802.1ad) VLAN, and select the VLAN ID for this VLAN.

Use of a separate management VLAN is strongly recommended. Use of the management VLAN helps to ensure that the device management agent cannot be accessed by customers.

Quality of service for bridged Ethernet traffic

Decide how quality of service will be configured in ePMP to minimize frame loss and latency for high priority traffic. Wireless links often have lower data capacity than wired links or network equipment like switches and routers, and quality of service configuration is most critical at network bottlenecks.

ePMP provides three priority types for traffic waiting for transmission over the wireless link – Voice, High and Low. Low is the lowest priority and Voice is the highest priority. Traffic is scheduled using strict priority; in other words, traffic in a given priority is transmitted when all higher-priority transmissions are complete.

Chapter 4: Using the Device Management Interface

This chapter describes all configuration and alignment tasks that are performed when an ePMP system is deployed.

Configure the units by performing the following tasks:

- Preparing for configuration on page 4-2
- Using the web interface on page 4-5

Preparing for configuration

This section describes the checks to be performed before proceeding with unit configuration.

Safety precautions

All national and local safety standards must be followed while configuring the units.

> ⚠️ **Warning** Ensure that personnel are not exposed to unsafe levels of RF energy. The units start to radiate as soon as they are powered up. Respect the safety standards defined in Compliance with safety standards on page 6-70, in particular the minimum separation distances.

Observe the following guidelines:

Never work in front of the antenna when the device is powered. Always power down the power supply before connecting or disconnecting the Ethernet cable from the module.

Regulatory compliance

All applicable radio regulations must be followed while configuring the units and aligning the antennas. For more information, Compliance with safety standards on page 6-71.

Connecting to the unit

To connect the unit to a management PC, use the following procedures:

- Configuring the management PC on page 4-3
- Connecting to the PC and powering up on page 4-4

Configuring the management PC

Use this procedure to configure the local management PC to communicate with the ePMP module.

Procedure:

1   Select Properties for the Ethernet port.

    In Windows 7 this is found in Control Panel >
    Network and Internet >
    Network Connections > Local Area
    Connection.

2   Select the Internet Protocol (TCP/IP) item:

3   Click Properties.

4   Enter an IP address that is valid for the
    169.254.1.x network, avoiding 169.254.1.1. A
    good example is 169.254.1.100:

5   Enter a subnet mask of 255.255.255.0.

    Leave the default gateway blank.

6   Click OK, then click Close

Connecting to the PC and powering up

Use this procedure to connect a management PC directly to the ePMP for configuration and alignment purposes and to power up the ePMP device.

Procedure:

1   Check that the device and power supply are correctly connected (the device Ethernet port is connected to the power supply Ethernet power port ("**Gigabit Data+Power**" or "**10/100Mbit Data+Power**").

2   Connect the PC Ethernet port to the LAN ("**Gigabit Data**" or "**10/100Mbit Data**") port of the power supply using a standard (not crossed) Ethernet cable.

3   Apply mains or battery power to the power supply. The green Power LED must illuminate continuously.

> **Note** If the Power and Ethernet LEDs do not illuminate correctly, see Testing hardware on page 5-4.

Using the web interface

To understand how to use the ePMP web interface, see:

Logging into the web interface

Use this procedure to log into the web interface as a system administrator.

Equipment and tools:

• ePMP device connected to power supply by Ethernet cable.

• PC connected to power supply by Ethernet cable.

• Power Supply powered up.

• Minimum supported browser version – Chrome v29, Firefox v24, Internet Explorer 10, Safari v5.

Procedure:

1 Check that the device and power supply are correctly connected (the device Ethernet port is **connected to the power supply Ethernet power port ("Gigabit Data+Power" or "10/100Mbit Data+Power").**

2 Configure the host machine with an IP address in the 169.254.1.x subnet (excluding 169.254.1.1)

3 Connect the PC Ethernet port to the LAN (**"Gigabit Data" or "10/100Mbit Data"**) port of the power supply using a standard (not crossed) Ethernet cable.

4 Connect the power supply to power mains

5 In your browser, navigate to the device default IP address 169.254.1.1.
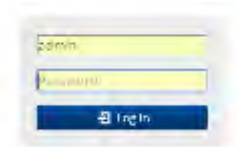
6 Login with username admin and password admin

> **Note** If Device IP address Mode is set to DHCP and the device is unable to retrieve IP address information via DHCP, the device management IP is set to 192.168.0.2 (SM mode) or the previously-configured static Device IP Address. Units may always be accessed via the Ethernet port at 169.254.1.1.

> **Note** New ePMP devices all contain default username and password configurations. It is recommended to change these password configurations immediately. These passwords may be configured in the management GUI in section Configuration > System > Account Management.

Using the installation wizard – Access Point

The ePMP device features a guided configuration mechanism for configuring key parameters for link operation.

This setup is accessed on the Installation page by clicking the Start Setup button.

Click Finish Setup to commit the changes to the device.

Installation wizard step 1 – Main system parameters

Attribute	Meaning
Main	
Device Name	The configured identifier used in an NMS such as cnMaestro
Radio Mode	This parameter controls the function of the device – All ePMP devices may be configured to operate as an Access Point (AP) or a Subscriber Module (SM).
SSID	SSID is a unique identifier for a wireless LAN which is specified in the Access Point's beacon. (Access Point Mode). SSID must be same at both ends and different to site name.

Installation wizard step 2 – Radio parameters

Attribute	Meaning
Radio	
Country	Defines the country code being used by the device. The country code of the Subscriber Module follows the country code of the associated Access Point, unless it is an FCC SKU in which case the country code is United States or Canada. Country code defines the regulatory rules in use for the device.
Downlink/Uplink Ratio	The schedule of downlink traffic to uplink traffic on the radio link. The three options, 75/25, 50/50 and 30/70, allow the radio to operate in a fixed ratio on every frame. In other words, this ratio represents the amount of the total radio link's aggregate throughput that will be used for downlink resources, and the amount of the total radio link's aggregate throughput that will be used for uplink resources.
Max Range	This parameter represents cell coverage radius. Subscriber Modules outside the configured radius will not be able to connect. It is recommended to configure Max Range to match the actual physical distance of the farthest subscriber.
Channel Bandwidth	Configure the channel size used by the radio for RF transmission.
Frequency Carrier	Configure the frequency carrier for RF transmission. This list is dynamically adjusted to the regional restrictions based on the setting of the Country

Attribute	Meaning
	parameter. Ensure that a thorough spectrum analysis has been completed prior to configuring this parameter.

Installation wizard step 3 – Network parameters

Quick Start

[Cancel] [Finish Setup]

◄	Main	Radio	Network	Security	►

Network

IP Assignment	⦿ Static ◯ DHCP
ℹ IP Address	10.120.217.41
Subnet Mask	255.255.255.0
Gateway	10.120.217.254
Preferred DNS Server	10.120.12.169
Alternate DNS Server	10.120.12.170

Attribute	Meaning
Network	
IP Assignment	Static: Device management IP addressing is configured manually in fields IP Address, Subnet Mask, Gateway, Preferred DNS Server, and Alternate DNS Server.
	DHCP: Device management IP addressing (IP address, Subnet Mask, Gateway, and DNS Server) is assigned via a network DHCP server, and parameters IP Address, Subnet Mask, Gateway, Preferred DNS Server, and Alternate DNS Server are not configurable.
IP Address	Internet protocol (IP) address. This address is used by the family of Internet protocols to uniquely identify this unit on a network.
	If IP Address Assignment is set to DHCP and the device is unable to retrieve IP address information via DHCP, the device management IP is set to fallback IP 192.168.0.1 (Access Point) or 192.168.0.2 (Subscriber Module).

Attribute	Meaning
Subnet Mask	Defines the address range of the connected IP network. For example, if IP Address is configured to 192.168.2.1 and Subnet Mask is configured to 255.255.255.0, the device will belong to subnet 192.168.2.X.
Gateway	Configure the IP address of the device on the current network that acts as a gateway. A gateway acts as an entrance and exit to packets from and to other networks.
Preferred DNS Server	Configure the primary IP address of the server used for DNS resolution.
Alternate DNS Server	Configure the secondary IP address of the server used for DNS resolution.

Installation wizard step 4 – Security parameters

Attribute	Meaning
Network	
Wireless Security	Open: All Subscriber Module devices requesting network entry are allowed registration.

Attribute	Meaning
	WPA2: The WPA2 mechanism provides AES radio link encryption and Subscriber Module network entry authentication. When enabled, the Subscriber Module must register using the Authentication Pre-shared Key configured on the Access Point and Subscriber Module.
	RADIUS: Enables Subscriber Module authentication via a pre-configured Radius server.
WPA2 Pre-shared Key	Configure this key on the Access Point, then configure the Subscriber Module with this key to complete the authentication configuration. This key must be between 8 to 128 symbols.
Servers	Up to 3 RADIUS servers can be configured on the device with the following attributes:
	IP Address: IP Address of the RADIUS server on the network.
	Port: The RADIUS server port. Default is 1812.
	Secret: Secret key that is used to communicate with the RADIUS server.
GUI User Authentication	This parameter applies to both the AP and its registered SMs.
	Device Local Only: The device GUI authentication is local to the device using one of the accounts configured under Configuration > System > Account Management.
	Remote RADIUS Server Only: The device GUI authentication is performed using a RADIUS server.
	Remote RADIUS Server and Fallback to Local: The device GUI authentication is performed using a RADIUS server. Upon failure of authentication through a RADIUS server, the authentication falls back to one of the local accounts configured under Configuration > System > Account Management.

Using the installation wizard – Subscriber Module

The ePMP device features a guided configuration mechanism for configuring key parameters for link operation.
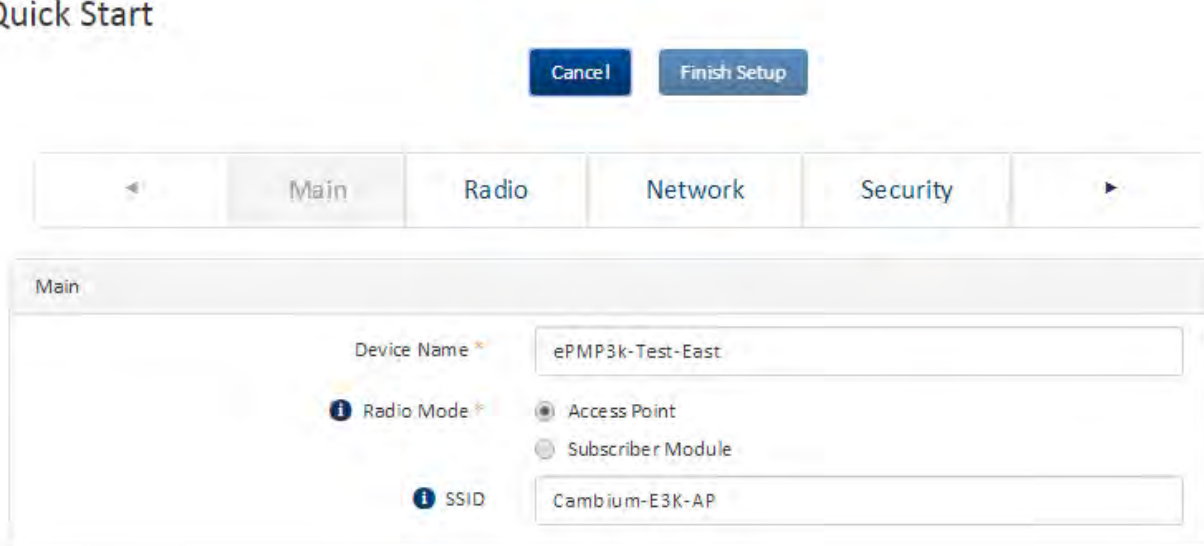
This setup is accessed on the Installation page by clicking the Start Setup button.

Click Finish Setup to commit the changes to the device.

Installation wizard step 1 – Main system parameters

Attribute	Meaning
Main	
Device Name	The configured identifier used in an NMS such as cnMaestro
Radio Mode	This parameter controls the function of the device – All ePMP devices may be configured to operate as an Access Point (AP) or a Subscriber Module (SM).

Installation wizard step 2 – Radio parameters

Attribute	Meaning
Radio	
Preferred Access Points	
SSID	The Preferred Access Points SSID defines the Access Point SSID to which the Subscriber Module device will attempt registration.
Wireless Security	Open: The Subscriber Module device will attempt registration to the Preferred Access Points SSID with no security mechanism.
	WPA2: The WPA2 mechanism provides AES radio link encryption and Subscriber Module network entry authentication. When enabled, the Subscriber Module must register using the Authentication Pre-shared Key configured on the Access Point and Subscriber Module.

Attribute	Meaning
WPA2 Pre-shared Key	The Preferred Access Points WPA2 Pre-shared Key must be configured on the Subscriber Module device to match the pre-shared key configured on the Access Point for registration with WPA2 security.
Scan Channel Bandwidth	Configure the channel size used by the radio for RF transmission.
Radio Frequency Scan List	Configure the frequency carrier for RF transmission. This list is dynamically adjusted to the regional restrictions based on the setting of the Country parameter. Ensure that a thorough spectrum analysis has been completed prior to configuring this parameter.

Installation wizard step 3 – Network parameters

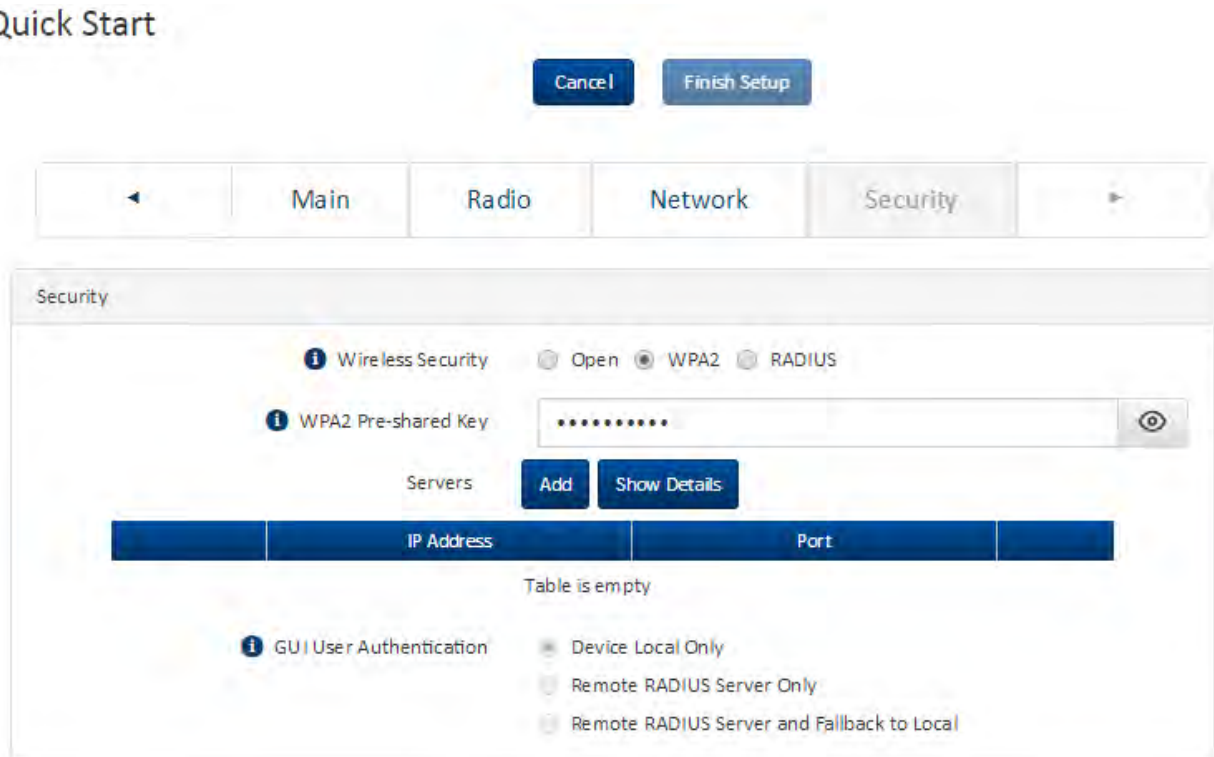| Attribute	Meaning
Network	
Network Mode	NAT: The SM acts as a router and packets are forwarded or filtered based on their IP header (source or destination). Bridge: The SM acts as a switch and packets are forwarded or filtered based on their MAC destination address. Router: The SM acts as a router and packets are forwarded or filtered based on their IP header (source or destination) using specific static routes and IP aliases configured by the operator.

Attribute	Meaning
IP Assignment	Static: Device management IP addressing is configured manually in fields IP Address, Subnet Mask, Gateway, Preferred DNS Server, and Alternate DNS Server.
	DHCP: Device management IP addressing (IP address, Subnet Mask, Gateway, and DNS Server) is assigned via a network DHCP server, and parameters IP Address, Subnet Mask, Gateway, Preferred DNS Server, and Alternate DNS Server are not configurable.
IP Address	Internet protocol (IP) address. This address is used by the family of Internet protocols to uniquely identify this unit on a network.
	If IP Address Assignment is set to DHCP and the device is unable to retrieve IP address information via DHCP, the device management IP is set to fallback IP 192.168.0.1 (Access Point) or 192.168.0.2 (Subscriber Module).
Subnet Mask	Defines the address range of the connected IP network. For example, if IP Address is configured to 192.168.2.1 and Subnet Mask is configured to 255.255.255.0, the device will belong to subnet 192.168.2.X.
Gateway	Configure the IP address of the device on the current network that acts as a gateway. A gateway acts as an entrance and exit to packets from and to other networks.
Preferred DNS Server	Configure the primary IP address of the server used for DNS resolution.
Alternate DNS Server	Configure the secondary IP address of the server used for DNS resolution.

Installation wizard step 4 – Security parameters

| ◄ | Main | Radio | Network | Security | ► |

Security

Preferred APs configured. Security Options not available.

ℹ EAP-TTLS Username   cambium-station

Use Ethernet MAC Address as EAP-TTLS Username
- ◉ Off
- ◯ Using ':' as Format
- ◯ Using '-' as Format

ℹ EAP-TTLS Password   •••••• 👁

ℹ Authentication Identity String   anonymous

ℹ Authentication Identity Realm   cambiumnetworks.com

Attribute	Meaning
Network	
EAP-TTLS Username	Configure the EAP-TTLS Username to match the credentials on the RADIUS server being used for the network.
Use Ethernet MAC Address at EAP-TTLS Username	The device MAC Address can be used as the EAP-TTLS Username in either ":" or "-" delimited format.
EAP-TTLS Password	Configure the EAP-TTLS Password to match the credentials on the RADIUS server being used for the network.
Authentication Identity String	Configure this Identity string to match the credentials on the RADIUS server being used for the network. Default value for this parameter is "anonymous".
Authentication Identity Realm	Configure this Identity string to match the credentials on the RADIUS server being used for the network. Default value for this parameter is "cambiumnetworks.com".

Using the menu options

Use the menu navigation bar in the left panel to navigate to each web page. Some of the menu options are only displayed for specific system configurations. Use Table 38 to locate information about using each web page.

Table 38 Menu options and web pages

Main menu	Menu option	Web page information
Status		Status page on page 4-17
Installation		Installation page on page 4-20
Configuration		Configuration menu on page 4-20
	Radio	Configuration > Radio page on page 4-21
	System	Configuration > System page on page 4-29
	Network	Configuration > Network page on page 4-34
	Security	Configuration > Security page on page 4-52
Monitor		Monitor menu on page 4-56
	Performance	Monitor > Performance page on page 4-57
	System	Monitor > System page on page 4-64
	Wireless	Monitor > Wireless Page on page 4-66
	Throughput Chart	Monitor > Throughput Chart page on page 4-71
	GPS	Monitor > GPS page (Access Point Mode) on page 4-72
	Network	Monitor > Network page on page 4-73
	System Log	Monitor > System Log Page on page 4-76
Tools		Tools menu on page 4-76
	Software Upgrade	Tools > Software Upgrade page on page 4-76
	Backup / Restore	Tools > Backup/Restore page on page 4-78
	License Management	Tools > License Management page (Access Point Mode) on page 4-80
	Spectrum Analyzer	Tools > Spectrum Analyzer page on page 4-82

Main menu	Menu option	Web page information
	eAlign	Tools > eAlign page on page 4-83
	Wireless Link Test	Tools > Wireless Link Test page on page 4-85
	Ping	Tools > Ping page on page 4-86
	Traceroute	Tools > Traceroute page on page 4-87

Status page

Figure 10 Status page
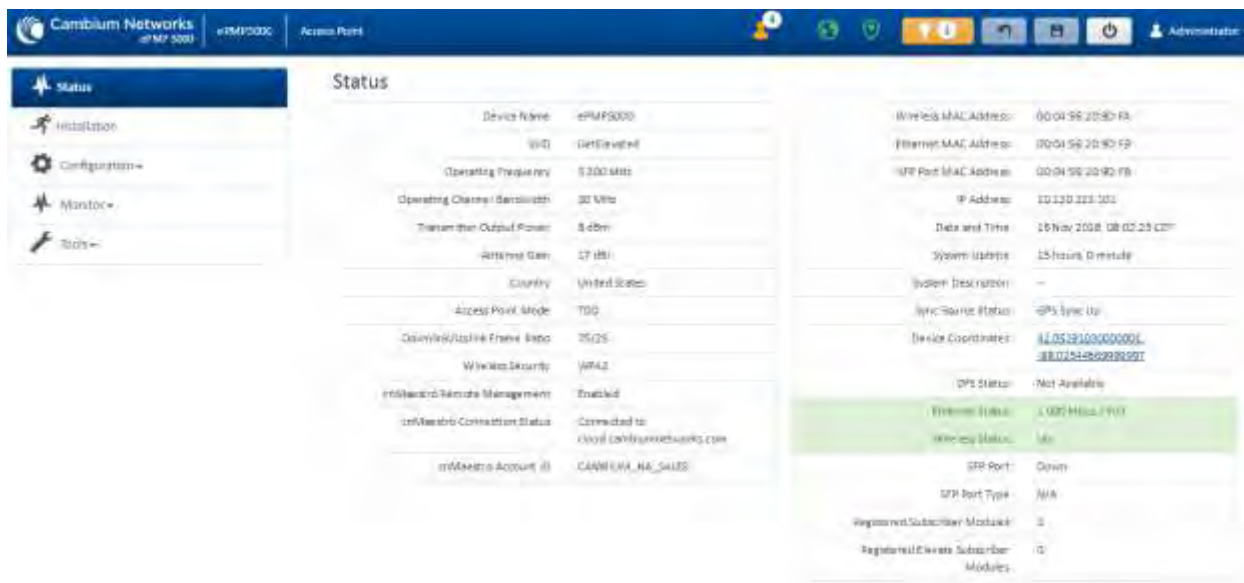
Table 39 Status page attributes

Attribute	Meaning
Device Name	The configured device name of the AP, used for identifying the device in an NMS such as the Cambium Network Services Server (CNSS).
SSID	The current configured name/SSID of the AP.
Operating Frequency	The current frequency carrier used for radio transmission, based on the configuration of the Frequency Carrier parameter (in DFS regions, if a radar has been detected, this field may display either DFS Alternate Frequency Carrier 1 or DFS Alternate Frequency Carrier 2).
Operating Channel Bandwidth	The current channel bandwidth used for radio transmission, based on the configuration of the Channel Bandwidth parameter.

Attribute	Meaning
Transmitter Output Power	The current operating transmit power of the AP.
Antenna Gain	The configured gain of the external antenna.
Country	The current configured country code, which has an effect on DFS operation and transmit power restrictions. Registered Subscriber Modules will inherit this country code when registration is complete (unless SM is locked to US region).
Access Point Mode	TDD: The Access Point is operating in point-to-multipoint (PMP) mode using TDD scheduling. The AP is able to GPS synchronize in this mode (except when in Flexible mode). ePTP Master: The Access Point is operating as a Master in point-to-point mode. The AP does not support GPS Synchronization in this mode but is able to provide significantly lower latency than other modes. QoS (MIR and traffic priority) capability and Link Quality/Capacity indicators are not available in this mode. PTP: The Access Point is operating in point-to-point (PTP) mode using TDD scheduling. The AP is able to GPS synchronize in this mode (except when in Flexible mode).
Downlink/Uplink Frame Ratio	The current configured schedule of downlink traffic to uplink traffic on the radio link. In other words, this ratio represents the amount of the total radio link's aggregate throughput that will be used for downlink resources and the amount of the total radio link's aggregate throughput that will be used for uplink resources.
Wireless Security	The current configured authentication type used for radio link encryption as well as SM authentication.
cnMaestro Remote Management	Indicates whether the device is currently configured to be managed by the Cambium cloud management system – *cn*Maestro™.
cnMaestro Connection Status	The current management status of the device with respect to the Cambium Cloud Server. When Enabled under Configuration->System, the device will be managed by the Cambium Remote Management System, which allows all Cambium devices to be managed from the Cambium Cloud Server.
cnMaestro Account ID	The ID that the device is currently using to be managed by the Cambium Cloud Server.
Wireless MAC Address	The MAC address of the device wireless interface.
Ethernet MAC Address	The MAC address of the device Ethernet (LAN) interface.

Attribute	Meaning
SFP Port MAC Address	The MAC address of the device SFP interface.
IP Address	The current configured device IP address (LAN) used for management access.
IPv6 Link Local Address	A link-local address is required for the IPv6-enabled interface (applications may rely on the link-local address even when there is no IPv6 routing). The IPv6 link-local address is comparable to the auto-configured IPv4 address 169.254.0.0/16.
IPv6 Address	The IPv6 address for device management.
Date and Time	The current date and time on the device, subject to the configuration of parameter Time Zone.
System Uptime	The total uptime of the radio since the last reset.
System Description	The current configured system description.
Sync Source Status	Displays the current status of sync timing for the AP.
Device Coordinates	The current configured Latitude and Longitude coordinates in decimal format.
DFS Status	N/A: DFS operation is not required for the region configured in parameter Country Code. Channel Availability Check: Prior to transmitting, the device must check the configured Frequency Carrier for radar pulses for 60 seconds). If no radar pulses are detected, the device transitions to state In-Service Monitoring. In-Service Monitoring: Radio is transmitting and receiving normally while monitoring for radar pulses which require a channel move. Radar Signal Detected: The receiver has detected a valid radar pulse and is carrying out detect-and-avoid mechanisms (moving to an alternate channel). In-Service Monitoring at Alternative Channel: The radio has detected a radar pulse and has moved operation to a frequency configured in DFS Alternative Frequency Carrier 1 or DFS Alternative Frequency Carrier 2. System Not In Service due to DFS: The radio has detected a radar pulse and has failed channel availability checks on all alternative frequencies. The non-occupancy time for the radio frequencies in which radar was detected is 30 minutes.
Ethernet Status	Up: The Ethernet (LAN) interface is functioning properly. This also displays the current port speed and duplex mode to which the Ethernet port has auto-negotiated to or configured for.

Attribute	Meaning
	Down: The Ethernet (LAN) interface is either disconnected or it has encountered an error and is not servicing traffic.
Wireless Status	Up: The radio (WAN) interface is functioning properly
	Down: The radio (WAN) interface has encountered an error and is not servicing traffic.
SFP Port	Displays the current port speed and duplex mode to which the SFP port has auto-negotiated, or displays the current port speed and duplex mode that have been configured manually.
SFP Port Type	Displays the type of SFP module connected to the device.
Registered Subscriber Modules	The total number of SMs currently registered to the AP.
Registered Elevate Subscriber Modules	The total number of ePMP Elevate (third-party software solution) subscribers registered to the AP.

Installation page

See Using the installation wizard – Access Point on page 4-6 and Using the installation wizard – Subscriber Module on page 4-11.

Configuration menu

Use the Configuration menu to access all applicable device configuration parameters.

Configuration > Radio page

Figure 11 Configuration > Radio page (Access Point Mode)
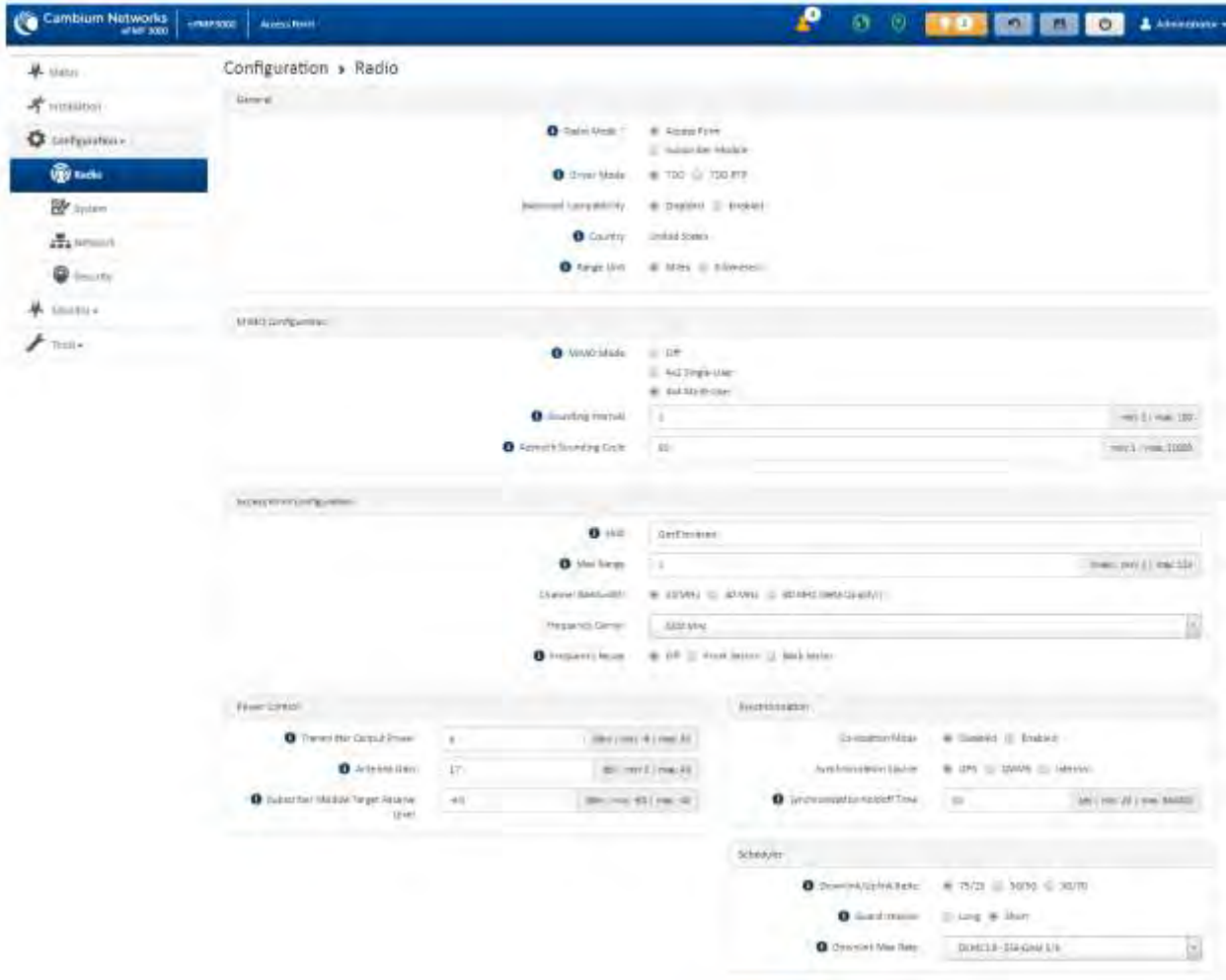
Figure 12 Configuration > Radio page (Subscriber Module Mode)
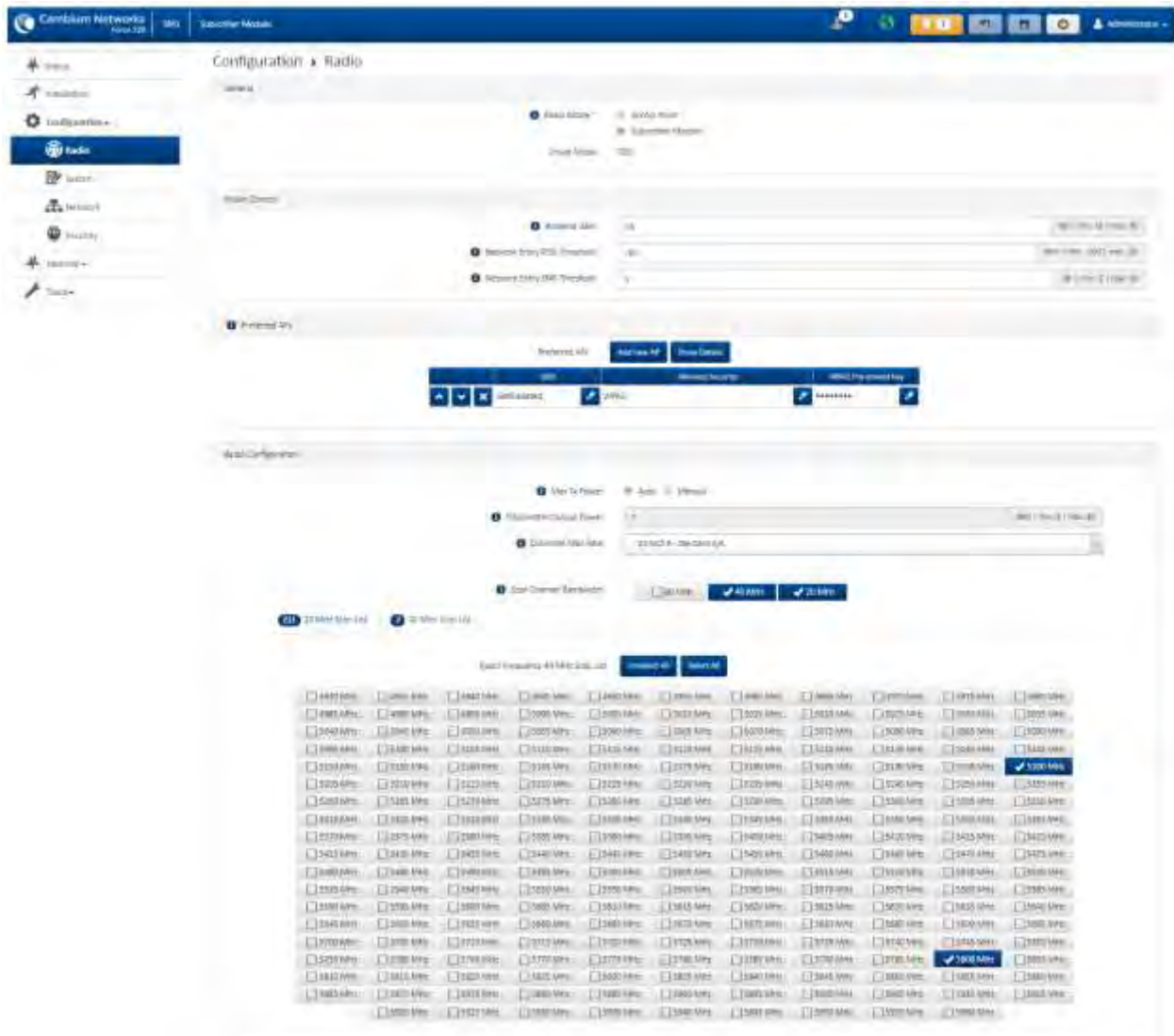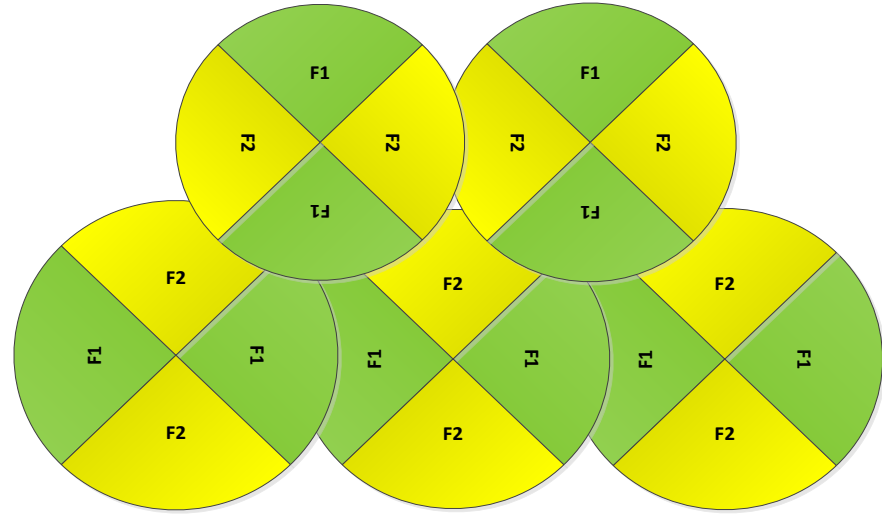
Table 40 Configuration > Radio page attributes

Attribute	Meaning
General	
Radio Mode	Access Point: The unit controls the point-to-point link and its maintenance. On startup, the Access Point transmits until a link with the Subscriber Module is made.
	Subscriber Module: The unit listens for its peer and only transmits when the peer has been identified.

Attribute	Meaning
Driver Mode	TDD: The device is operating in point-to-multipoint (PMP) mode using TDD scheduling. The AP is able to GPS synchronize in this mode. TDD PTP: The Access Point is operating in point-to-point (PTP) mode using TDD scheduling. The AP is able to GPS synchronize in this mode.
Backward Compatibility (Access Point Mode)	Enabled: 8O2.11n ePMP subscribers are able to register to the AP (requires subscriber software upgrade). Disabled: 8O2.11n ePMP subscribers are not able to register to the AP.
Country (Access Point Mode)	Defines the country code being used by the device. The country code of the Subscriber Module follows the country code of the associated Access Point, unless it is an FCC SKU in which case the country code is United States or Canada. Country code defines the regulatory rules in use for the device.
Range Unit (Access Point Mode)	Units of measurement on the device are displayed in either miles (m) or kilometers (km).
MIMO Configuration (Access Point Mode)	
MIMO Mode (Access Point Mode)	Downlink beamforming modes based on channel measurement via sounding procedure: OFF: Sounding and beamforming are disabled 4x2 Single-User: Enables Single User beamforming mode based on periodic sounding 4x4 Multi-User: Extends Single User beamforming mode with MU-MIMO to transmit data frames to 2 subscribers simultaneously
Sounding Interval (Access Point Mode)	Sounding period in seconds for active subscribers. A lower value is preferable for frequent channel measurements in noisy environments. A higher value is beneficial to decrease sounding overhead in stationary channel conditions.
Azimuth Sounding Cycle (Access Point Mode)	Azimuth sounding provides metrics to the MU-MIMO grouping algorithm based on azimuth diversity. The cycle is configured in sounding intervals. A lower cycle value is preferable for nomadic subscribers and for noisy environments. A higher cycle value is beneficial for static subscriber locations in stationary channel conditions.
Access Point Configuration (Access Point Mode)	

Attribute	Meaning
SSID (Access Point Mode)	SSID is a unique identifier for a wireless LAN which is specified in the Access Point's beacon. (Access Point Mode). SSID must be same at both ends and different to site name.
Max Range (Access Point Mode)	This parameter represents cell coverage radius. Subscriber Modules outside the configured radius will not be able to connect. It is recommended to configure Max Range to match the actual physical distance of the farthest subscriber.
Channel Bandwidth (Access Point Mode)	Configure the channel size used by the radio for RF transmission.
Frequency Carrier (Access Point Mode)	Configure the frequency carrier for RF transmission. This list is dynamically adjusted to the regional restrictions based on the setting of the Country parameter. Ensure that a thorough spectrum analysis has been completed prior to configuring this parameter.
Frequency Reuse (Access Point Mode)	The Frequency Reuse parameter allows operators to define which APs are co-located (or within radio range) with other APs. This definition results in an automatic radio network modification such that self-interference is reduced amongst the co-located sectors. A network in which two frequencies "F1" and "F2" are reused throughout the installation in shown in Figure 13. Figure 13 Frequency reuse installation The set of APs to configure the Frequency Reuse option on is dependent on the GPS synchronization sources in the whole network, CMM3, CMM4, CMM5 or GPS.

Attribute	Meaning
	The GPS sync source is the same on all APs or is a combination of "GPS", "CMM4", "CMM5"
	In this configuration the GPS synchronization source in the whole network is one of the following:
	• GPS
	• CMM4
	• CMM5
	The rules in selecting the APs to enabling the Frequency Reuse in this installation are:
	Only ONE of the APs on the same tower configured with the same frequency must be configured with the Frequency Reuse Mode parameter set to Back Sector; the other AP must be configured with Frequency Reuse set to Front Sector.
	Also, APs on different towers facing each other with overlapped coverage must be configured with Frequency Reuse set to Back Sector.
	The GPS sync source is a mixture of all types ("CMM3", "CMM4", "CMM5" or "GPS")
	In this configuration the GPS sync source in the whole network is one of the following:
	• (CMM3 and GPS) or
	• (CMM3 and CMM4 / CMM5) or
	• (CMM3 and CMM4 / CMM5 and GPS)
	The rules in selecting the APs to configure Frequency Reuse to Frequency Reuse to Front Sector or Back Sector in a mixture of sync sources installations are:
	Only ONE of the APs on the same tower configured with the same frequency must have Frequency Reuse set to Back Sector if the sync source of both APs is the same or the sync is a combination of GPS and CMM4 / CMM5; the other AP will have the Front Sector ON.
	For the APs on different towers facing each other with overlapped coverage:
	If both APs have the same sync source then only ONE of them must have the Back Sector ON; the other AP shall have the Front Sector ON.
	If one AP has GPS as sync source and the other one has CMM4 / CMM5 then only ONE of them must have Back Sector ON; the other AP shall have Front Sector ON.
	If one AP has GPS or CMM4 / CMM5 as sync source and the other one has CMM3 then:

Attribute	Meaning
	If the AP with CMM3 sync source has Back Sector ON, then the other AP (with GPS or CMM4 / CMM5 sync source) must have the Back Sector ON.
	If the AP with CMM3 sync source has Frequency Reuse set to Off, then the other AP (with GPS or CMM4 CMM5 sync source) must have Frequency Reuse set to Off.
Power Control	
Transmitter Output Power (Access Point Mode)	Transmitter Output Power is the total transmit power of the device. The device has four transmit chains and total transmit power sums the power from all chains. This does not include antenna gain. Transmitter Output Power may be limited by regulatory rules for the country in use.
Antenna Gain	The total gain of the antenna in use by the device.
Subscriber Module Target Receive Level (Access Point Mode)	Defines the desired receive power level at the Access Point from registered Subscriber Module. Access Points use this parameter to control the transmission power of the Subscriber Module in order to reduce system self-interference.
Network Entry RSSI Threshold (Subscriber Module Mode)	This defines the Downlink RSSI threshold below which a Subscriber Module will not register to a Access Point.
Network Entry SNR Threshold (Subscriber Module Mode)	This defines the Downlink Signal-to-Noise-Ratio (SNR) threshold below which the Subscriber Module will not register to a Access Point.
Synchronization (Access Point Mode)	
Co-location Mode (Access Point Mode)	Disabled: The ePMP device is able to synchronize only with other ePMP Access Points. Enabled: The ePMP device can be configured to synchronize with PMP 100 or PMP 450 series of radios in addition to other ePMP Access Points. Please refer to the ePMP and PMP 100 Co-location and Migration Recommendations Guide for guidance on synchronizing ePMP and PMP 100. Verify that frame size (ms) is configured equally across the co-located installations.
Synchronization Source (Access Point Mode)	GPS: Synchronization timing is received via the AP's connected GPS antenna. Co-located or in-range APs receiving synchronization via GPS or CMM transmits and receives at the same time, thereby reducing self-interference.

Attribute	Meaning
	CMM5: Synchronization timing is received via the AP's Ethernet port via a connected Cambium Cluster Management Module 5 (CMM5). Co-located or in-range APs receiving synchronization via GPS or CMM will transmit and receive at the same time, thereby reducing self-interference. For more information on CMM configuration, refer to the *PMP Synchronization Solutions User Guide*.
	If a CMM is being used, verify that the cables from the CMM to the network switch are at most 30 ft (shielded) or 10 Ft (unshielded) and that the network switch is not PoE (802.3af).
	Internal: Synchronization timing is generated by the AP and the timing is not based on GPS pulses.
	APs using Synchronization Source of Internal will not transmit and receive in sync with other co-located or in-range APs, which introduces self-interference into the system.
Synchronization Holdoff Time (Access Point Mode)	The Synchronization Holdoff Time is designed to gracefully handle fluctuations/losses in the GPS synchronization signaling. After the AP has received a reliable synchronization pulse for at least 60 seconds, if there is a loss of synchronization signal, the Synchronization Holdoff timer is started. During the holdoff interval, all SM registrations are maintained. If a valid GPS synchronization pulse is regained during the holdoff interval, then the AP continues to operate normally. If a valid synchronization pulse is not regained from the GPS source during the holdoff interval, then the AP ceases radio transmission. Default is 30 seconds.
Preferred Access Points (Subscriber Module Mode)	
Preferred Access Points list (Subscriber Module Mode)	The Preferred Access Points List is comprised of a list of up to 16 Access Point devices to which the Subscriber Module device sequentially attempts registration. For each Access Point configured, if authentication is required, enter the Wireless Security type and WPA2 Pre-shared Key associated with the configured SSID.
Scheduler (Access Point Mode)	
Downlink/Uplink Ratio (Access Point Mode)	The schedule of downlink traffic to uplink traffic on the radio link. The three options, 75/25, 50/50 and 30/70, allow the radio to operate in a fixed ratio on every frame. In other words, this ratio represents the amount of the total radio link's aggregate throughput that will be used for downlink resources, and the amount of the total radio link's aggregate throughput that will be used for uplink resources.
Guard interval (Access Point Mode)	The purpose of the guard interval is to introduce immunity to propagation delays, echoes and reflections, to which digital data is normally very sensitive. Longer guard periods allow more distant echoes to be tolerated. However, longer guard intervals reduce the channel efficiency.

Attribute	Meaning
Downlink Max Rate (Access Point Mode)	Specifies the maximum downlink MCS value that the Rate Adapt algorithm will choose for Radio 1. If an installation is exhibiting packet loss due to downlink interference, modifying Downlink Max Rate to limit the device maximum MCS rate may result in more reliable packet delivery. This is especially true in installations among changing and unpredictable interference.
Radio Configuration	
Max Tx Power (Subscriber Module Mode)	Auto: The Access Point can control, using ATPC (Automatic Transmit Power Control), the TX power of the Subscriber Module up to the maximum capability **of the Subscriber Module's transmitter (based on regulatory limits).** Manual: The Access Point can control the TX power of the Subscriber Module up to the value configured in the Transmitter Power field.
Transmitter Output Power (Subscriber Module Mode)	The total transmit power of the radio interface. The device has four transmit chains for each channel and total transmit power sums the power from all chains. This does not include antenna gain. Transmitter Output Power may be limited by regulatory rules for the country in use.
Uplink Max Rate (Subscriber Module Mode)	Specifies the maximum uplink MCS value that the Rate Adapt algorithm will choose for Radio 1. If an installation is exhibiting packet loss due to uplink interference, modifying Uplink Max Rate to limit the device maximum MCS rate may result in more reliable packet delivery. This is especially true in installations among changing and unpredictable interference.
Scan Channel Bandwidth (Subscriber Module Mode)	The selected scan channel bandwidths are scanned by the Subscriber Module. Any combination may be selected. When a bandwidth is selected, a tab for the bandwidth appears and a listing of all available channels is presented once the tab for the bandwidth is selected. Each bandwidth tab may contain a number on the left side. This number defines how many channels have been selected for that bandwidth. If no channels are selected for a bandwidth, then all channels are scanned.

Configuration > System page

Figure 14 Configuration > System page

Table 41 Configuration > System page attributes

Attribute	Meaning
General	
Device Name	The configured identifier used in an NMS such as cnMaestro.
Display Device Name Before Login	Disabled: For security, the configured Device Name is hidden on the device login screen. Enabled: The configured Device Name is displayed upper-left on the device login screen.
Inactive Logout	Disabled: The device will not automatically log out users after a period of inactivity.

Attribute	Meaning
	Enabled: After the period configured in Inactive Logout Period has lapsed, the device will automatically log out the user.
Inactive Logout Period	Represents the amount of time for which a user will remain logged in. After this period has lapsed, the user will be automatically logged out.
Web-page Auto Update	Configure the interval for which the device retrieves system statistics for display on the management interface. For example, if this setting is configured to 5 seconds, the statistics and status parameters displayed on the management interface will be refreshed every 5 seconds (default). Webpage Auto Update is a session only configuration change. It is updated with the <Enter> key and is not savable when using the save button.
Range Unit	Units of measurement on the device are displayed in either miles (m) or kilometers (km).
Web Access	HTTP: The device web management interface is accessed via HTTP. HTTPS: The device web management interface may only be accessed via secure HTTPS.
HTTP Port	This specifies the TCP/UDP port to be used with HTTP or HTTPS. The default value for HTTP is 80 and for HTTPS is 443.
SSH Access	Disabled: Access to the device through SSH is not possible. Enabled: Cambium engineers can access the device through SSH which enables them to login to the radio and troubleshoot. SSH Access is Enabled by default.
Telnet Access	Disabled: Command Line Interface access via Telnet is not allowed Enabled: Command Line Interface access via Telnet is allowed
Network Time Protocol (NTP)	
NTP Server IP Assignment	Static: The device retrieves NTP time data from the servers configured in fields NTP Server IP Address. DHCP: The device retrieves NTP time data from the server IP issued via a network DHCP server.
Preferred NTP Server	Configure the primary NTP server IP addresses from which the device will retrieve time and date information.
Alternate NTP Server	Configure an alternate or secondary NTP server IP addresses from which the device retrieves time and date information.
Time Zone	The Time Zone option may be used to offset the received NTP time to match the operator's local time zone.

Attribute	Meaning
Location Services	
On-board GPS Latitude	GPS-retrieved Latitude information for the device in decimal format.
On-board GPS Longitude	GPS-retrieved Longitude information for the device in decimal format.
On-board GPS Height	GPS-retrieved height information for the device in meters.
Use GPS Coordinates **Update**	Click Update to retrieve device location and height information via the connected GPS source.
Device Latitude	Configure Latitude information for the device in decimal format.
Device Longitude	Configure Longitude information for the device in decimal format.
Device Height	Configure height above sea level for the device in meters.
Device Location **Open in Google Maps**	Hyperlink to display the device location in Google Maps
Simple Network Management Protocol (SNMP)	
Read-Only Community String	Specify a control string that can allow a Network Management Station (NMS) to read SNMP information. No spaces are allowed in this string. This password will never authenticate an SNMP user or an NMS to read/write access. The Read-only Community String value is clear text and is readable by a packet monitor.
Read-Write Community String	Specify a control string that can allow a Network Management Station (NMS) to access SNMP information. No spaces are allowed in this string.
System Name	Specify a string to associate with the physical module. This parameter can be polled by the NMS. Special characters are supported.
System Description	Specify a description string to associate with the physical module. This parameter can be polled by the NMS. Special characters are supported.
System Location	Specify a description string to associate with the physical location. This parameter can be polled by the NMS. Special characters are supported.
Traps	Disabled: SNMP traps for system events are not sent from the device. Enabled: SNMP traps for system events are sent to the servers configured in table Trap Servers.

Attribute	Meaning
Trap Community String	Configure a SNMP Trap Community String which is processed by the servers configured in Trap Servers. This string is used by the trap server to decide whether or not to process the traps incoming from the device (i.e. for traps to successfully be received by the trap server, the community string must match).
System Logging (Syslog)	
Server 1-4	Specify up to four syslog servers to which the device sends syslog messages.
Syslog Mask	Configure the levels of syslog messages which the devices send to the servers configured in parameters Server 1-4. ⚠️ Caution Choose only the syslog levels appropriate for your installation. Excessive logging can cause the device log file to fill and begin overwriting previous entries.
cnMaestro	
Remote Management	When Enabled, the device will be managed by cnMaestro - the Cambium Remote Management System, which allows all Cambium devices to be managed in the cloud.
cnMaestro URL	Configure the URL of cnMaestro. The default value is https://cloud.cambiumnetworks.com.
Cambium ID	Configure the Cambium ID that the device will use for on-boarding on to cnMaestro.
Onboarding Key	Configure the password/key associated with the Cambium-ID that the device will use for on-boarding on to cnMaestro.
Account Management	
Administrator Account	The Administrator account has full read and write permissions for the device. Disabled: The disabled user is not granted access to the device management interface. The administrator user level cannot be disabled. Enabled: The user is granted access to the device management interface.
Username	The username associated with the administrator account, used upon device login.
Password	Configure a custom password to secure the device. Only 'Administrator' account can override this password. The password character display may be toggled using the visibility icon 👁.

Attribute	Meaning
Installer Account	The Installer account has permissions to read and write parameters applicable to unit installation and monitoring. Disabled: The disabled user is not granted access to the device management interface. Enabled: The user is granted access to the device management interface.
Username	The username associated with the installer account, used upon device login.
Password	**Configure a custom password to secure the device. Only 'Administrator'** account can override this password. The password character display may be toggled using the visibility icon .
Home User Account	The Home User account has permissions to access pertinent information for support purposes. Disabled: The disabled user is not granted access to the device management interface. Enabled: The user is granted access to the device management interface.
Username	The username associated with the home user account, used upon device login.
Password	**Configure a custom password to secure the device. Only 'Administrator'** account can override this password. The password character display may be toggled using the visibility icon .
Read-Only Account	The Read-Only account has permissions to view the Monitor page only. Disabled: The disabled user is not granted access to the device management interface. Enabled: The user is granted access to the device management interface.
Username	The username associated with the read-only account, used upon device login.
Password	**Configure a custom password to secure the device. Only 'Administrator'** account can override this password. The password character display may be toggled using the visibility icon .

Configuration > Network page

Figure 15 Configuration > Network page (Access Point Mode)
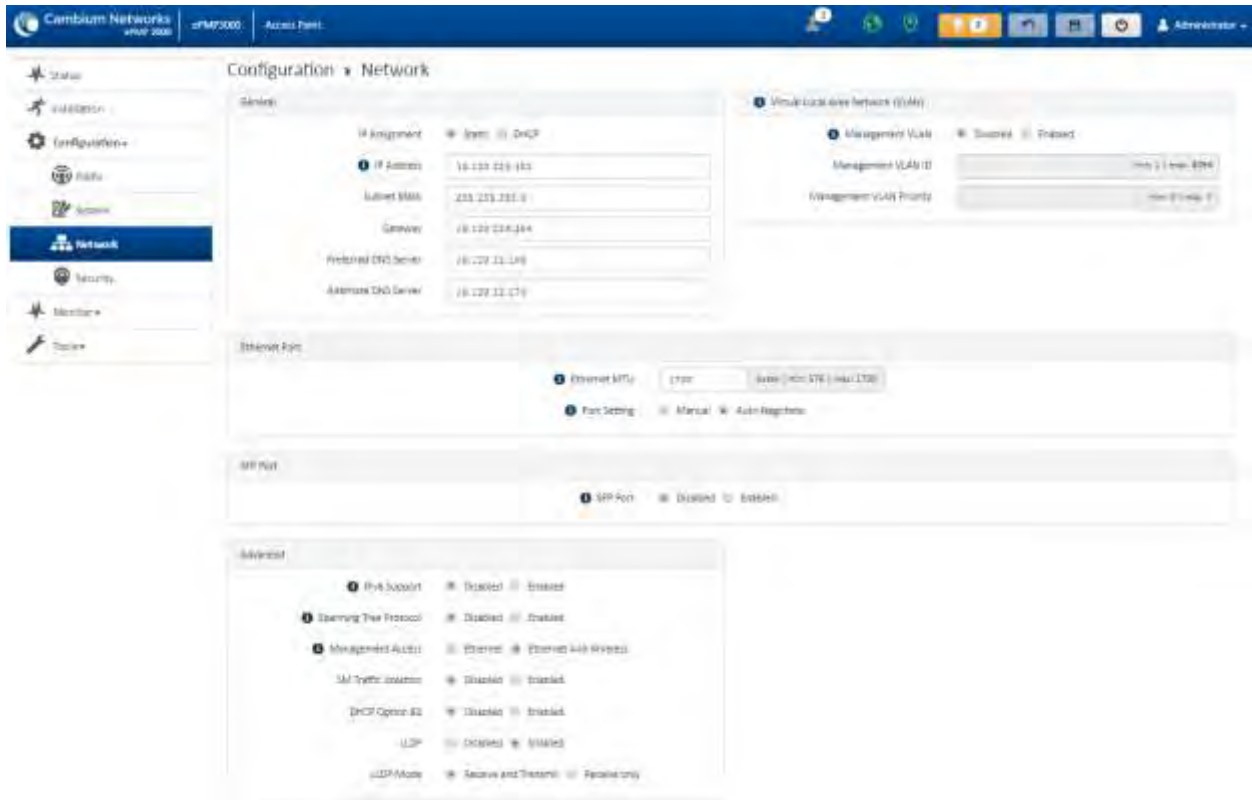
Figure 16 Configuration > Network page (Subscriber Module Mode, Bridge Network Mode)
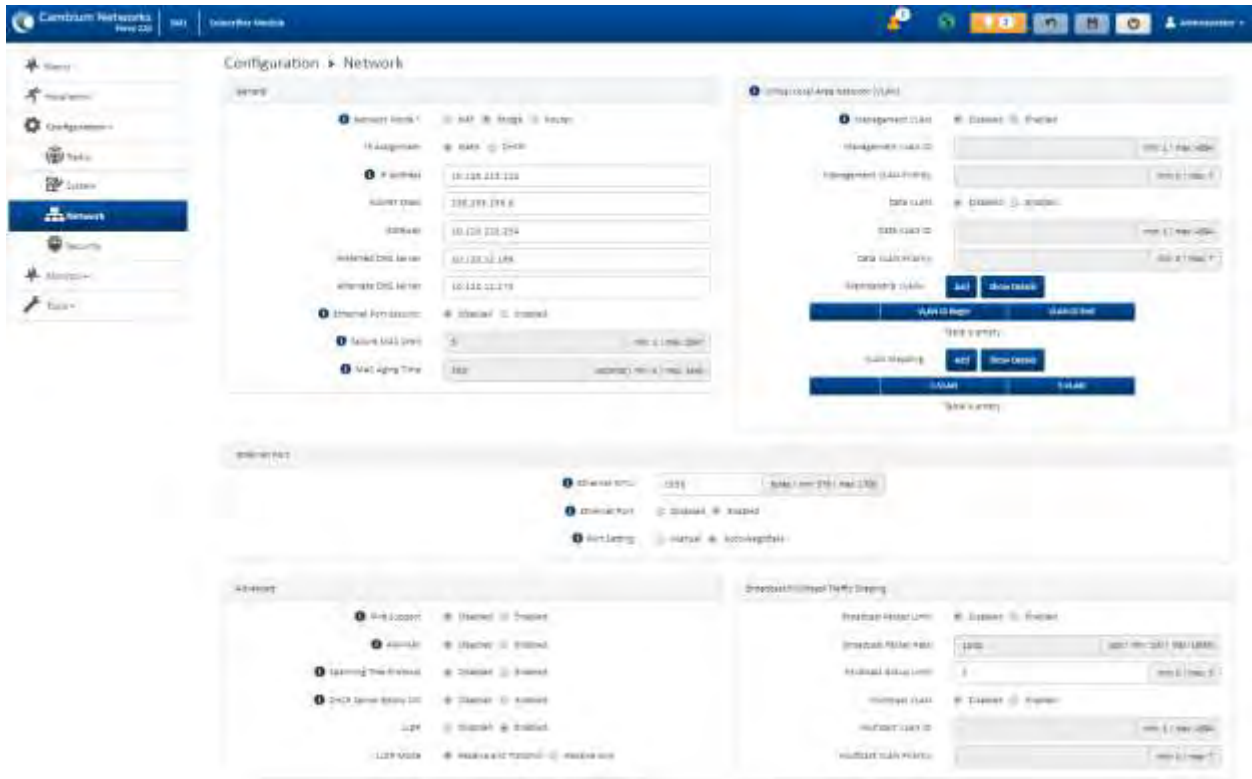
Figure 17 Configuration > Network page (Subscriber Module Mode, NAT Network Mode)

Figure 18 Configuration > Network page (Subscriber Module Mode, Router Mode)

Table 42 Configuration > Network page attributes

Attribute	Meaning
General	
Network Mode	NAT: The SM acts as a router and packets are forwarded or filtered based on their IP header (source or destination). Bridge: The SM acts as a switch and packets are forwarded or filtered based on their MAC destination address.

Attribute	Meaning
	Router: The SM acts as a router and packets are forwarded or filtered based on their IP header (source or destination) using specific static routes and IP aliases configured by the operator.
IP Assignment	Static: Device management IP addressing is configured manually in fields IP Address, Subnet Mask, Gateway, Preferred DNS Server, and Alternate DNS Server. DHCP: Device management IP addressing (IP address, Subnet Mask, Gateway, and DNS Server) is assigned via a network DHCP server, and parameters IP Address, Subnet Mask, Gateway, Preferred DNS Server, and Alternate DNS Server are not configurable.
Wireless IP Assignment (NAT Mode, Router Mode)	Static: Wireless IP addressing is configured manually in fields Wireless IP Address, Wireless IP Subnet Mask, Wireless Gateway IP Address, Preferred DNS IP Address and Alternate DNS IP Address. DHCP: Device management IP addressing (Wireless IP address, Wireless Subnet mask, Wireless Gateway and DNS server) is assigned via a network DHCP server.
IP Address Wireless IP Address (NAT Mode, Router Mode)	Internet protocol (IP) address. This address is used by the family of Internet protocols to uniquely identify this unit on a network. If IP Address Assignment is set to DHCP and the device is unable to retrieve IP address information via DHCP, the device management IP is set to fallback IP 192.168.0.1 (Access Point) or 192.168.0.2 (Subscriber Module).
Subnet Mask Wireless IP Address (NAT Mode, Router Mode)	Defines the address range of the connected IP network. For example, if Device IP Address (LAN) is configured to 192.168.2.1 and IP Subnet Mask (LAN) is configured to 255.255.255.0, the device will belong to subnet 192.168.2.X.
Gateway Wireless Gateway (NAT Mode, Router Mode)	Configure the IP address of the device on the current network that acts as a gateway. A gateway acts as an entrance and exit to packets from and to other networks.
Preferred DNS Server	Configure the primary IP address of the server used for DNS resolution.
Alternate DNS Server	Configure the secondary IP address of the server used for DNS resolution.
IPv6 Assignment	IPv6 Assignment specifies how the IPv6 address is obtained. Static: Device management IP addressing is configured manually in fields IPv6 Address and IPv6 Gateway.

Attribute	Meaning
	DHCPv6: Device management IP addressing (IP address and gateway) is assigned via a network DHCP server, and parameters IPv6 Address and IPv6 Gateway are unused. If the DHCPv6 server is not available previous static IPv6 address will be used as a fallback IPv6 address. If no previous static IPv6 address is available, no IPv6 address will be assigned. DHCPv6 will occur over the wireless interface by default.
IPv6 Address	Internet protocol version 6 (IPv6) address. This address is used by the family of Internet protocols to uniquely identify this unit on a network.
	IPv6 addresses are represented by eight groups of four hexadecimal digits separated by colons.
IPv6 Gateway	Configure the IPv6 address of the device on the current network that acts as a gateway. A gateway acts as an entrance and exit to packets from and to other networks.
Ethernet Port Security (Subscriber Module Mode)	Disabled: No MAC address limit / gaining timers are imposed for bridging at the Subscriber Module device Ethernet port.
	Enabled: By configuring Secure MAC Limit and MAC Aging Time, a limit is imposed on the number and duration of bridged devices connected to the Subscriber Module Ethernet port.
Secure MAC Limit (Subscriber Module Mode)	Configure the number of simultaneous secure MAC addresses that will be allowed at the Ethernet interface of the Subscriber Module
MAC Aging Time (Subscriber Module Mode)	Configure the time for which the secure MAC addresses should be allowed to age. Once the Aging timer expires for a MAC address, it will be removed from the internal table and no longer count as an active MAC. Set the time to 0 to disable aging.
Ethernet Interface (Subscriber Module NAT Mode, Router Mode)	
IP Address (Subscriber Module NAT Mode, Router Mode)	Ethernet interface Internet protocol (IP) address. This address is used by the family of Internet protocols to uniquely identify this unit on a network.
Subnet Mask (Subscriber Module NAT Mode, Router Mode)	Defines the address range of the connected IP network. For example, if Device IP Address (LAN) is configured to 192.168.2.1 and IP Subnet Mask (LAN) is configured to 255.255.255.O, the device will belong to subnet 192.168.2.X.
DHCP Server	Disabled: Use this setting when SM is in NAT or Router mode if there is an existing DHCP Server below the SM handing out IP Addresses or if all devices below the SM will be configured with static IP Addresses.

Attribute	Meaning
(Subscriber Module NAT Mode, Router Mode)	Enabled: Use this setting when SM is in NAT or Router mode, to use the SM's local/onboard DHCP server to hand out IP addresses to its clients.
DHCP Start IP (Subscriber Module NAT Mode, Router Mode)	Configure the first address which will be issued to a DHCP client. Upon additional DHCP requests, the DHCP Start IP is incremented until local DHCP End IP is reached.
DHCP End IP (Subscriber Module NAT Mode, Router Mode)	Configure the highest IP address in the DHCP pool that can be issued to a DHCP client.
Preferred DHCP DNS Server (Subscriber Module NAT Mode, Router Mode)	Configure the primary DNS Server IP address which will be used to configure DHCP clients (if local DHCP Server is set to Enabled).
Alternate DHCP DNS Server (Subscriber Module NAT Mode, Router Mode)	Configure the secondary DNS Server IP address which will be used to configure DHCP clients (if local DHCP Server is set to Enabled).
DHCP Lease Time (Subscriber Module NAT Mode, Router Mode)	Configure the time for which a DHCP IP address is leased. When the lease time expires, the DHCP client must renew IP addressing via DHCP request.
Static Routes (Subscriber Module Router Mode)	
Static Routes (Subscriber Module Router Mode)	When Enabled, it allows the operator to create static routes that will apply to both the Wireless and Ethernet interface of the SM. This allows operators to configure a custom table of explicit paths between networks. Static routing is often used as a method to reduce the overhead of processing dynamic routes through a network when the specific path is known (or, it is simpler to define a specific path). Static routing is also used as a backup when dynamic routing protocols fail to complete a route from one network to another. In router mode, the Static Routes table is referenced by the SM to forward/filter packets to a particular destination configured by the user based on the IP addressing information contained in the table.

Attribute	Meaning
	Since static routes do not change with network changes, it is recommended to only use static routes for simple network paths which are not prone to frequent changes (requiring updates to the routes configured on the ePMP SM).
	It is important to consider each hop in a static route's path to ensure that the routing equipment has been configured to statically or dynamically route packets to the proper destination. Otherwise, the network communication will fail.
	Network Address Translation (NAT) is not performed when the SM is in Router mode.
Target Network IP (Subscriber Module Router Mode)	Configure the target subnet/network's IP address to which the SM should route the packets.
Subnet Mask (Subscriber Module Router Mode)	Configure the subnet mask for the Target Network IP address.
Gateway (Subscriber Module Router Mode)	Configure the gateway to which packets that match the Target Network IP Address and Subnet Mask are sent.
Description (Subscriber Module Router Mode)	Provide a description to easily identify the static route and its purpose.
IP Aliases (Subscriber Module Router Mode)	
IP Aliases (Subscriber Module Router Mode)	When Enabled, IP aliases allow the operator to associate more than one IP address to the Ethernet interface of the SM. This configuration of multiple IP addresses for the SM's Ethernet interface allows connections to multiple networks, often used as a mechanism for management access to the device from a convenient networking path.
IP Address (Subscriber Module Router Mode)	Configure the IP address for the alias.
Subnet Mask (Subscriber Module Router Mode)	Configure the subnet mask for the alias.

Attribute	Meaning
Description (Subscriber Module Router Mode)	Provide a description to easily identify the IP alias and its purpose/connected network.
Separate Wireless Management Interface (Subscriber Module NAT Mode, Router Mode)	
Separate Management IP (Subscriber Module NAT Mode, Router Mode)	Disabled: When disabled, the Wireless IP is the management interface for the SM. Enabled: When enabled, the IP Address below is the management interface for the SM.
IP Assignment (Subscriber Module NAT Mode, Router Mode)	Static: Separate Wireless Management Interface is configured manually in fields IP Address, Subnet Mask and Gateway. DHCP: Management IP addressing (IP Address, Subnet Mask, Gateway and DNS Server) is assigned via a network DHCP server.
IP Address (Subscriber Module NAT Mode, Router Mode)	**Configure the IP address that will be used to access the SM's management** interface when in NAT mode. The Wireless IP (public IP) will not allow management access.
Subnet Mask (Subscriber Module NAT Mode, Router Mode)	Defines the address range of the connected IP network. For example, if IP Address is configured to 192.168.2.1 and Subnet Mask is configured to 255.255.255.O, the device wireless interface will belong to subnet 192.168.2.X.
Gateway (Subscriber Module NAT Mode, Router Mode)	Configure the IP address of a computer on the current network that acts as a gateway. A gateway acts as an entrance and exit to packets from and to other networks.
Separate Management VLAN (Subscriber Module NAT Mode, Router Mode)	Enabled: A VLAN configuration establishes a logical group within the network. Each computer in the VLAN, regardless of initial or eventual physical location, has access to the same data based on the VLAN architecture. For the network operator, this provides flexibility in network segmentation, simpler management and enhanced security. When the SM is in NAT mode, the Separate Wireless Management VLAN configuration is applicable to management data. Disabled: When disabled, the SM does not have a unique management VLAN.
VLAN ID	**Configure this parameter to include the device's management traffic on a** separate VLAN network.

Attribute	Meaning
(Subscriber Module NAT Mode, Router Mode)	
VLAN Priority

(Subscriber Module NAT Mode, Router Mode) | ePMP radios can prioritize VLAN traffic based on the eight priorities described in the IEEE 802.1p specification. Data VLAN Priority represents the VLAN Priority or Class of Service (CoS). Operators may use this prioritization field to give precedence to device management data.

This parameter only takes effect if the Separate Wireless Management VLAN parameter is enabled. Configure this parameter to set the value of the Priority code point field in the 802.1q tag for management traffic on the configured VLAN ID originating from the SM. The default value is 0. |
| Virtual Local Area Network (VLAN) | |
| Management VLAN

(Access Point Mode) | Enabled: The AP management interface can be assigned to a Management VLAN to separate management traffic (remote module management via SNMP or HTTP) from user traffic (such as internet browsing, voice, or video. Once the **management interface is enabled for a VLAN, an AP's management interface** can be accessed only by packets tagged with a VLAN ID matching the management VLAN ID.

A VLAN configuration establishes a logical group within the network. Each computer in the VLAN, regardless of initial or eventual physical location, has access to the same data based on the VLAN architecture. For the network operator, this provides flexibility in network segmentation, simpler management and enhanced security.

Disabled: When disabled, all IP management traffic is allowed to the device. |
| VLAN (Management + Data)

(Subscriber Module Mode) | Enabled: The device management interface can be assigned to a Management VLAN to separate management traffic (remote module management via SNMP or HTTP) from user traffic (such as internet browsing, voice, or video. Once the management interface is enabled for a VLAN, the management interface can be accessed only by packets tagged with a VLAN ID matching the management VLAN ID.

A VLAN configuration establishes a logical group within the network. Each computer in the VLAN, regardless of initial or eventual physical location, has access to the same data based on the VLAN architecture. For the network operator, this provides flexibility in network segmentation, simpler management and enhanced security.

Disabled: When disabled, all IP management traffic is allowed to the device. |
| VLAN ID

(NAT Mode, Router Mode) | Configure this parameter to include the device's management traffic on a separate VLAN network. |

Attribute	Meaning
VLAN Priority (NAT Mode, Router Mode)	ePMP radios can prioritize VLAN traffic based on the eight priorities described in the IEEE 802.1p specification. Data VLAN Priority represents the VLAN Priority or Class of Service (CoS). Operators may use this prioritization field to give precedence to device management data. This parameter only takes effect if the Separate Wireless Management VLAN parameter is enabled. Configure this parameter to set the value of the Priority code point field in the 802.1q tag for management traffic on the configured VLAN ID originating from the SM. The default value is 0.
Management VLAN ID (Access Point Mode) (Subscriber Module Bridge Mode)	**Configure this parameter to include the device's management traffic on a** separate VLAN network. For example, if Management VLAN ID is set to 2, GUI access will only be allowed from frames tagged with VLAN ID 2. This parameter only takes effect if the MGMT VLAN parameter is enabled.
Management VLAN Priority (Access Point Mode) (Subscriber Module Bridge Mode)	ePMP devices can prioritize VLAN traffic based on the eight priorities described in the IEEE 802.1p specification. Management VLAN Priority represents the VLAN Priority or Class of Service (CoS). Operators may use this prioritization field to give precedence to device management traffic. This parameter only takes effect if the Management VLAN parameter is enabled. Configure this parameter to set the value of the Priority code point field in the 802.1q tag for traffic on the management VLAN originating from the Subscriber Module. The default value is 0.
Data VLAN (Subscriber Module Mode) (Bridge Mode)	Enabled: A VLAN tag will be added to all untagged traffic entering the Salve device LAN port before sending it to the Access Point and remove tags in the opposite direction from traffic (tagged with Data VLAN ID) entering on the Subscriber Module device WAN port before sending to the Subscriber Module device LAN port. Disabled: When disabled, no changes are made to untagged traffic passing through the Subscriber Module device.
Data VLAN ID (Subscriber Module Mode) (Bridge Mode)	Configure this parameter to include this VLAN tag to all untagged traffic entering on the Subscriber Module device LAN port before sending it to the Access Point device and remove tags in the opposite direction from traffic (tagged with Data VLAN ID) entering on the Subscriber Module device WAN port before sending to the Subscriber Module device LAN port.
Data VLAN Priority (Subscriber Module Mode) (Bridge Mode)	ePMP devices can prioritize VLAN traffic based on the eight priorities described in the IEEE 802.1p specification. Data VLAN Priority represents the VLAN Priority or Class of Service (CoS). Operators may use this prioritization field to give precedence to device user data.

Attribute	Meaning
	This parameter only takes effect if the Data VLAN parameter is enabled. Configure this parameter to set the value of the Priority code point field in the 802.1q tag for traffic on the Data VLAN originating from the Subscriber Module device. The default value is 0.
Membership VLAN (Subscriber Module Bridge Mode)	Configure the Membership VLAN Table to include the SM in one or more VLANs. When the SM receives a packet tagged from either the Ethernet (LAN) or Wireless (WAN) side with a VLAN ID which is contained in the Membership VLAN Table, the packet is forwarded and sent out the other interface. When the SM receives a packet tagged with a VLAN ID which is not present in the Membership VLAN Table, the frame is dropped (assuming there is at least one VLAN ID present in the Membership VLAN table or configured as a Data VLAN).
VLAN Mapping (Subscriber Module Bridge Mode)	Configure the VLAN Mapping Table to map the C-VLAN of traffic ingressing the Ethernet (LAN) port of the SM to a S-VLAN before being forwarded to the air interface on the UL. In the DL direction, the SM will automatically un-map the S-VLAN to the C-VLAN before forwarding the tagged packets to the Ethernet (LAN) interface of the SM.
C-VLAN (Subscriber Module Bridge Mode)	Configure the C-VLAN ID of the tagged traffic for which the mapping needs to occur. **The C-VLAN ID must be entered in the SM** VLAN **Membership VLAN table.**
S-VLAN (Subscriber Module Bridge Mode)	Configure the S-VLAN ID to which the tagged traffic needs to be mapped to. **The S-VLAN ID must be entered in the SM VLAN Membership VLAN table.**
Ethernet Port	
Ethernet MTU	Specify the device MTU or Maximum Transmission Unit; the size in bytes of the largest data unit that the device is configured to process. Larger MTU configurations can enable the network to operate with greater efficiency, but in the case of retransmissions due to packet errors, efficiency is reduced since large packets must be resent in the event of an error.
Ethernet Port (Subscriber Module Mode)	Disabled: The primary Ethernet port is disabled (a mechanism for restricting access for non-payment). Enabled: The primary Ethernet port is enabled.
Port Setting	Allows the Gigabit Ethernet port duplex settings and port speed to be either manually configured or auto-negotiated with the connected Ethernet device on the other end of the link. Guidelines for using Port Setting: When auto-negotiation is turned on, this applies to both Port Speed and Port Duplex Mode.

Attribute	Meaning
	If the other end of the Ethernet connection supports auto-negotiation, then Auto-Negotiate should be selected.
	If the other end of the Ethernet connection does not support auto-negotiation, then Manual should be selected and both ends of the link should manually set the port speed and port duplex mode.
Port Speed	With Port Setting configured to Manual, the Gigabit Ethernet port speed can be forced to 1000 Mbps, 100 Mbps or 10 Mbps.
Port Duplex Mode	With Port Setting configured to Manual, the Gigabit Ethernet port duplex mode can be forced to Full or Half.
Port Forwarding (Subscriber Module Mode) (NAT Mode)	
UPnP IGD (Subscriber Module Mode) (NAT Mode)	Universal Plug and Play (UPnP) is a set of networking protocols that permits networked devices, such as personal computers, printers, Internet gateways, Wi-Fi access points and mobile devices to seamlessly discover each other's presence on the network and establish functional network services for data sharing, communications, and entertainment. UPnP is intended primarily for residential networks without enterprise-class devices. With UPnP IGD and PCP protocols ePMP will support explicit dynamic port mappings. Enable UPnP IGD (Internet Gateway Device) to allow the ePMP device to use IGD profile for UPnP support.
NAT PMP (PCP) (Subscriber Module Mode) (NAT Mode)	The PCP (Port Control Protocol) allows an IPv6 or IPv4 host to control how incoming IPv6 or IPv4 packets are translated and forwarded by a Network Address Translator (NAT) or simple firewall, and also allows a host to optimize its outgoing NAT keepalive messages. PCP was standardized as a successor to the NAT Port Mapping Protocol (NAT-PMP), with which it shares similar protocol concepts and packet formats. Enable this parameter to allow the ePMP device to use PCP protocol for UPnP support.
Data Port Forwarding (Subscriber Module Mode) (NAT Mode)	The Data Port Forwarding Table is used to define which range of wireless ports that are forwarded to a LAN (SM local network) IP address below the SM.
Protocol (Subscriber Module Mode) (NAT Mode)	UDP: Packet forwarding decisions are based on UDP packets. TCP: Packet forwarding decisions are based on TCP packets.

Attribute	Meaning
Port Begin (Subscriber Module Mode) (NAT Mode)	Configure the beginning of the range of wireless ports to match for forwarding to LAN IP.
Port End (Subscriber Module Mode) (NAT Mode)	Configure the end of the range of wireless ports to match for forwarding to LAN IP.
Forwarding IP (Subscriber Module Mode) (NAT Mode)	Configure the LAN IP of the device situated below the SM which receives the packets forwarded based on the Separate Management IP Port Forwarding Table configuration.
Mapped Port (Subscriber Module Mode) (NAT Mode)	Configure the port of the device situated below the SM which receives the packets forwarded based on the Data Port Forwarding Table configuration.
Point-to-Point Protocol over Ethernet (PPPoE) (Subscriber Module Mode) (NAT Mode, Router Mode)	
PPPoE (Subscriber Module Mode) (NAT Mode, Router Mode)	Point-to-Point Protocol over Ethernet: Used for encapsulating PPP frames inside Ethernet frames.
Service Name (Subscriber Module Mode) (NAT Mode, Router Mode)	An optional entry to set a specific service name to connect to for the PPPoE session. If this is left blank the SM accepts the first service option that comes back from the Access Concentrator specified below, if any. This is limited to 32 characters.
Access Concentrator (Subscriber Module Mode) (NAT Mode, Router Mode)	An optional entry to set a specific Access Concentrator to connect to for the PPPoE session. If this is blank, the SM accepts the first Access Concentrator which matches the service name (if specified). This is limited to 32 characters.

Attribute	Meaning
Authentication (Subscriber Module Mode) (NAT Mode, Router Mode)	ALL: This means that CHAP authentication will be attempted first, then PAP authentication. The same password is used for both types. CHAP: This means that CHAP authentication will be attempted. PAP: This means that PAP authentication will be attempted.
Username (Subscriber Module Mode) (NAT Mode, Router Mode)	This is the CHAP/PAP username that is used. This is limited to 32 characters.
Password (Subscriber Module Mode) (NAT Mode, Router Mode)	This is the CHAP/PAP password that is used. This is limited to 32 characters.
MTU Size (Subscriber Module Mode) (NAT Mode, Router Mode)	Maximum Transmission Unit; the size in bytes of the largest data unit that the device is configured to process inside the PPPoE tunnel. This field allows the operator to specify the largest MTU value to use in the PPPoE session, if PPPoE MSS Clamping is Enabled. The user will be able to enter an MTU value up to 1492. However, if the MTU determined in LCP negotiations is less than this user-specified value, the SM uses the smaller value as its MTU for the PPPoE link.
Keep Alive Time (Subscriber Module Mode) (NAT Mode, Router Mode)	Configure the Keep Alive Time to allow the radio to keep the PPPoE session up after establishment. As an example, if this field is set to 5, the PPPoE client will send a keep alive message to the PPPoE server every 5 seconds. If there is no acknowledgement, it sends the 'Keep alive' message to the server 4 more times (for a total or 5 times) before tearing down the PPPoE session. Setting this to 12 will mean the keep alive message will be sent every 12 seconds and when there is no acknowledgement, the client will try for a total of 12 times every 12 seconds before tearing down the PPPoE session.
MSS Clamping (Subscriber Module Mode) (NAT Mode, Router Mode)	Disabled: The SM PPPoE session allows any MTU size determined by other devices in the PPPoE session during the LCP negotiations. Enabled: The SM PPPoE session enforces a max MTU size determined by the PPPoE MTU Size setting for all devices in the PPPoE session during the LCP negotiations, unless one of the devices enforces a MTU setting that is smaller in value.
SFP Port (Access Point Mode)	

Attribute	Meaning
SFP Port (Access Point Mode)	Disabled: The SFP port is inactive. Enabled: The SFP port is active.
Advanced	
IPv6 Support	System wide IPv6 Protocol Support. When enabled, appropriate IPv6 modules and services will be loaded.
Spanning Tree Protocol	Disabled: When disabled, Spanning Tree Protocol (802.1d) functionality is disabled at the Access Point. Enabled: When enabled, Spanning Tree Protocol (802.1d) functionality is enabled at the Access Point, allowing for prevention of Ethernet bridge loops.
DHCP Server Below Subscriber Module (Subscriber Module Mode)	Disabled: This blocks DHCP servers connected to the Subscriber Module device LAN side from handing out IP addresses to DHCP clients above the Subscriber Module device (wireless side). Enabled: This allows DHCP servers connected to the Subscriber Module device LAN side to assign IP addresses to DHCP clients above the Subscriber Module device (wireless side). This configuration is typical in PTP links.
Management Access (Access Point Mode)	Ethernet: Only allow access to the Access Point's web management interface via a local Ethernet (LAN) connection. In this configuration, the Access Point's web management interface may not be accessed from over the air (i.e. from a device situated below the Subscriber Module). Ethernet and Wireless: Allow access to the Access Point's web management interface via a local Ethernet (LAN) connection and from over the air (i.e. from a device situated below the Subscriber Module). Access Points configured with Management Access Interface set to Ethernet and Ethernet and Wireless are susceptible to unauthorized access.
SM Traffic Isolation (Access Point Mode)	Disabled: This is the default mode. When SM isolation is disabled, an SM is able to communicate with another SM, when both the SMs are associated to the same Access Point (AP). Enabled: When SM Isolation feature is Enabled, an SM is unable to communicate with another SM (peer-to-peer traffic) when both the SMs are associated with the same Access Point (AP). This feature essentially enables the AP to drop the packets to avoid peer-to-peer traffic scenario.
DHCP Option 82 (Access Point Mode)	Disabled: The device does not insert the "remote-id" (option ID 0x2) and the "circuit-id" (ID 0x01). DHCP Option 82 is 'Disabled' by default. Enabled: The device inserts "remote-id" (option ID 0×2) to be the Subscriber Module MAC address and the "circuit-id" (ID 0×01) to be the Access Point's MAC address. Those two fields are used to identify the remote device and connection from which the DHCP request was received.

Attribute	Meaning
LLDP	The Link Layer Discovery Protocol (LLDP) is a vendor-neutral link layer protocol (as specified in IEEE 802.1AB) used by ePMP for advertising its identity, capabilities, and neighbors on the Ethernet/wired interface. Disabled: ePMP does not receive or transmit LLDP packets from/to its neighbors. Enabled: ePMP can receive LLDP packets from its neighbors and send LLDP packets to its neighbors, depending on the LLDP Mode configuration below.
LLDP Mode	Receive and Transmit: ePMP sends and receives LLDP packets to/from its neighbors on the Ethernet/LAN interface. Receive Only: ePMP receives LLDP packets from its neighbors on the Ethernet/LAN interface and discovers them.
Broadcast / Multicast Traffic Shaping (Subscriber Module Mode) (Bridge Mode)	
Broadcast Packet Limit (Subscriber Module Mode) (Bridge Mode)	Enabled: This allows the user to set the Broadcast Packet Rate below. Configure this parameter to limit the amount of broadcast packets that will be allowed on the ingress of the radio's Ethernet port. Set the packets per second value to limit the impact of events such as broadcast storms. Disabled: There is no limit on the amount of broadcast traffic that will be allowed into the ingress of the radio's Ethernet port.
Broadcast Packet Rate (Subscriber Module Mode) (Bridge Mode)	Set the packets per second value to limit the amount of broadcast traffic that will be allowed on the ingress on the radio's Ethernet port. The packets per second limit can be set individually on each ePMP radio. The range is 100 to 16000 packets per second. The default is 1000.
Multicast Group Limit (Subscriber Module Mode) (Bridge Mode)	Configure the maximum number of simultaneous multicast groups that the SM will allow from devices below it. The default is 3.
Multicast VLAN (Subscriber Module Mode) (Bridge Mode)	Enabled: A VLAN tag will be added to all untagged multicast traffic entering the SM's LAN port before sending it to the AP and remove tags in the opposite direction from traffic (tagged with Multicast VLAN ID) entering on the SM's WAN port before sending to the SM's LAN port. Disabled: When disabled, no changes are made to untagged multicast traffic passing through the SM.

Attribute	Meaning
Multicast VLAN ID (Subscriber Module Mode) (Bridge Mode)	Configure this parameter to include this VLAN tag to all untagged multicast traffic entering on the SM's LAN port before sending it to the AP and remove tags in the opposite direction from multicast traffic (tagged with Multicast VLAN ID) entering on the SM's WAN port before sending to the SM's LAN port.
Multicast VLAN Priority (Subscriber Module Mode) (Bridge Mode)	ePMP radios can prioritize VLAN traffic based on the eight priorities described in the IEEE 802.1p specification. Multicast VLAN Priority represents the VLAN Priority or Class of Service (CoS). Operators may use this prioritization field to give precedence to device multicast data. This parameter only takes effect if the Multicast VLAN parameter is enabled. Configure this parameter to set the value of the Priority code point field in the 802.1q tag for traffic on the Multicast VLAN originating from the SM. The default value is 0.
De-Militarized Zone (Subscriber Module NAT Mode)	
DMZ (Subscriber Module NAT Mode)	Disabled: Packets arriving on the wireless interface destined for the Ethernet side of the network are dropped if a session does not exist between the Source IP (Wireless) and Destination IP (Ethernet). By default, NAT requires the sessions to be initiated from the Ethernet side before a packet is accepted from the Wireless to the Wired side. Enabled: Any packets with an unknown destination port (not associated to an existing session or not defined in the port forwarding rules) are automatically sent to the device configured with DMZ IP Address.
IP Address (Subscriber Module NAT Mode)	Configure the IP address of an SM-connected device which is allowed to provide network services to the wide-area network.
Allow ICMP to DMZ (Subscriber Module NAT Mode)	Enabled: ICMP packets are forwarded to the DMZ IP Disabled: SM answers ICMP requests, and SM Wireless IP Address becomes reachable by ping when DMZ enabled

Configuration > Security page

The Security page is used to configure system security features including authentication and
Layer2/Layer3 Firewall rules.

> **Attention** If a device firewall rule is added with Action set to Deny and Interface set to
> LAN or WAN and no other rule attribute are configured, the device will drop all
> Ethernet or wireless traffic, respectively. Ensure that all firewall rules are specific to the
> type of traffic which must be denied, and that no rules exist in the devices with only
> Action set to Deny and Interface set to LAN or WAN. To regain access to the device,
> perform a factory default.

Figure 19 Configuration > Security page (Access Point Mode)
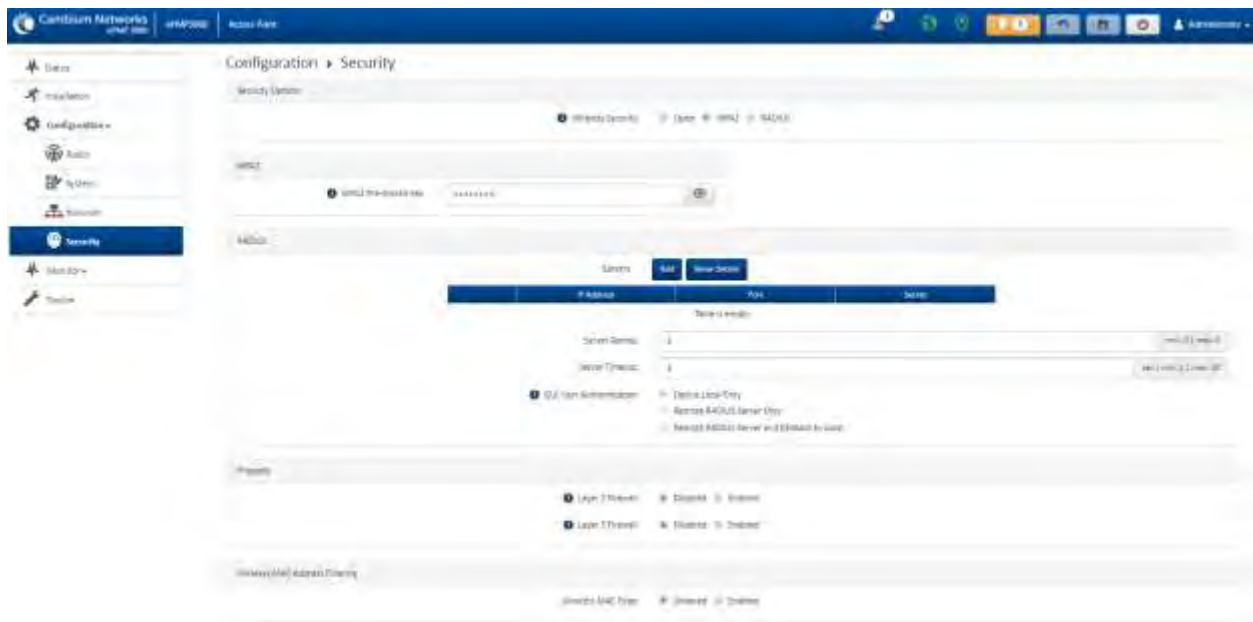
Figure 20 Configuration > Security page (Subscriber Module Mode)
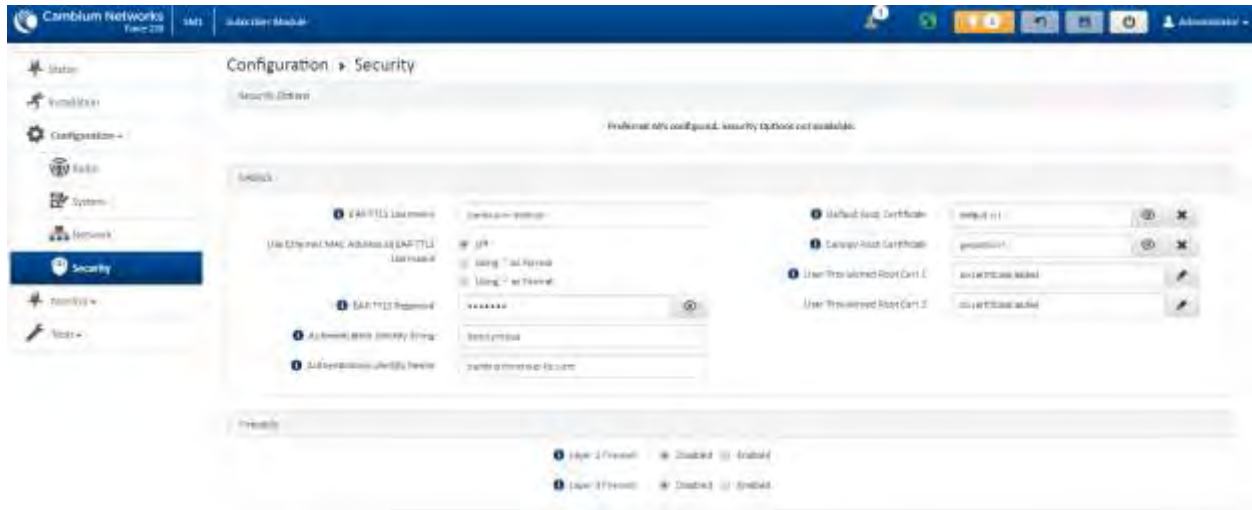
Table 43 Configuration > Security page attributes

Attribute	Meaning
Security Options	
Wireless Security (Access Point Mode)	For Access Point mode devices, select the security mode enforced upon network entry.
	For Subscriber Module mode devices, select the security mode utilized upon network entry attempts.
	Open: All Subscriber Module devices requesting network entry are allowed registration.
	WPA2: The WPA2 mechanism provides AES radio link encryption and Subscriber Module network entry authentication. When enabled, the Subscriber Module must register using the Authentication Pre-shared Key configured on the Access Point and Subscriber Module.
	RADIUS: Enables Subscriber Module authentication via a pre-configured Radius server.
WPA2	
WPA2 Pre-shared Key	Configure this key on the Access Point, then configure the Subscriber Module with this key to complete the authentication configuration. This key must be between 8 to 128 symbols.
RADIUS (Access Point Mode)	
Servers (Access Point Mode)	For more Radio servers, click Add. Up to 3 Radius servers can be configured on the device with the following attributes:
	IP Address: IP Address of the Radius server on the network.

Attribute	Meaning
	Port: The Radius server port. Default is 1812.
	Secret: Secret key that is used to communicate with the Radius server.
Server Retries (Access Point Mode)	Number of times the radio will retry authentication with the configured Radius server before it fails authentication of the SM.
Server Timeout (Access Point Mode)	Timeout between each retry with the configured Radius server before it fails authentication of the SM.
GUI User Authentication (Access Point Mode)	This applies to both the AP and its registered SMs. Device Local Only: **The device's GUI authentication is local to the device** using one of the accounts configured under Configuration->System->Account Management. Remote RADIUS Server Only: **The device's GUI** authentication is performed using a RADIUS server. Remote RADIUS Server and Fallback to Local: **The device's GUI** authentication is performed using a RADIUS server. Upon failure of authentication through a RADIUS server, the authentication falls back to one of the local accounts configured under Configuration->System->Account Management.
EAP-TTLS Username (Subscriber Module Mode)	Configure the EAP-TTLS Username to match the credentials on the RADIUS server being used for the network.
Use Ethernet MAC Address at EAP-TTLS Username (Subscriber Module Mode)	The device MAC Address can be used as the EAP-**TTLS Username in either ":"** or "-" delimited format.
EAP-TTLS Password (Subscriber Module Mode)	Configure the EAP-TTLS Password to match the credentials on the RADIUS server being used for the network.
Authentication Identity String (Subscriber Module Mode)	Configure this Identity string to match the credentials on the RADIUS server being used for the network. Default value for this parameter is anonymous.
Authentication Identity Realm	Configure this Identity string to match the credentials on the RADIUS server being used for the network. Default value for this parameter is cambiumnetworks.com.

Attribute	Meaning
(Subscriber Module Mode)	
Default Root Certificate (Subscriber Module Mode)	Default EAP-TTLS root certificate that must match the certificate on the RADIUS server.
Canopy Root Certificate (Subscriber Module Mode)	PMP 450 default EAP-TTLS root certificate to match the certificate on the RADIUS server used with current PMP 450 installations.
User Provisioned Root Cert 1 (Subscriber Module Mode)	Import a user certificate if a certificate different from the default certificates is needed.
User Provisioned Root Cert 2 (Subscriber Module Mode)	Import a second user certificate if a certificate different from the default or 1st user provisioned certificate is needed.
Firewalls	
Layer 2 Firewall	Enabled: Modifications to the Layer 2 Firewall Table are allowed and rules are enforced. Disabled: Modifications to the Layer 2 Firewall Table are not allowed and rules are not enforced.
Layer 2 Firewall Rules	The Layer 2 firewall table may be used to configure rules matching layer 2 (MAC layer) traffic which result in forwarding or dropping the traffic over the radio link or Ethernet interface.
Layer 3 Firewall	Disabled: Modifications to the Layer 3 Firewall Table are not allowed and rules are not enforced. Enabled: Modifications to the Layer 3 Firewall Table are allowed and rules are enforced.
Layer 3 Firewall Rules	The Layer 3 firewall table may be used to configure rules matching layer 3 (IP layer) traffic which result in forwarding or dropping the traffic over the radio link or Ethernet interface.
Wireless MAC Address Filtering (Access Point Mode)	
Wireless MAC Filter	Disabled: SMs with any MAC Address are allowed to register to the AP.

Attribute	Meaning
(Access Point Mode)	Enabled: SMs with specific MAC address can be allowed (Permit) or denied (Prevent) registration with the AP as configured under the MAC Filter List.
Wireless MAC Filter Policy (Access Point Mode)	Prevent: All MAC Addresses configured under the MAC Filter List are denied registration to the AP. Permit: Only the MAC Addresses configured under the MAC Filter List are allowed to register to the AP.
Wireless MAC Filter List (Access Point Mode)	Configure the SM's MAC addresses that will be permitted or prevented from registering to the AP.
MAC Address (Access Point Mode)	MAC Address of the SM
Description (Access Point Mode)	Friendly description to identify the SM

Monitor menu

Use the Monitor menu to access device and network statistics and status information. This section may be used to analyze and troubleshoot network performance and operation.

Monitor > Performance page

Figure 21 Monitor > Performance page

Monitor ▸ Performance

Table 44 Monitor > Performance page attributes

Attribute	Meaning
Reset Statistics	
Time Since Last Reset	Time since the stats were last reset.
Ethernet Statistics – Transmitted	
Total Traffic	Total amount of traffic in Kbits transferred from the device Ethernet interface.
Total Packets	Total number of packets transferred from the device Ethernet interface.
Packet Errors	Total number of packets transmitted out of the device Ethernet interface with errors due to collisions, CRC errors, or irregular packet size.
Packet Drops	Total number of packets dropped prior to sending out of the device Ethernet interface due to Ethernet setup or filtering issues.
Broadcast Packets	Total number of broadcast packets sent via the device Ethernet interface.
Multicast Packets	Total number of multicast packets sent via the device Ethernet interface.
Ethernet Statistics – Received	
Total Traffic	Total amount of traffic in Kbits received by the device Ethernet interface.
Total Packets	Total number of packets received by the device Ethernet interface.
Packet Errors	Total number of packets received by the device Ethernet interface with errors due to collisions, CRC errors, or irregular packet size.
Packet Drops	Total number of packets dropped prior to sending out of the device wireless interface due to Ethernet setup or filtering issues.
Broadcast Packets	Total number of broadcast packets received via the device Ethernet interface.
Multicast Packets	Total number of multicast packets received via the device Ethernet interface.
SFP Statistics – Transmitted	
Total Traffic	Total amount of traffic in Kbits transferred from the device SFP interface.
Total Packets	Total number of packets transferred from the device SFP interface.
Packet Errors	Total number of packets transmitted out of the device SFP interface with errors due to collisions, CRC errors, or irregular packet size.
Packet Drops	Total number of packets dropped prior to sending out of the device SFP interface due to setup or filtering issues.
Broadcast Packets	Total number of broadcast packets sent via the device SFP interface.

Attribute	Meaning
Multicast Packets	Total number of multicast packets sent via the device SFP interface.
SFP Statistics - Received	
Total Traffic	Total amount of traffic in Kbits received by the device SFP interface.
Total Packets	Total number of packets received by the device SFP interface.
Packet Errors	Total number of packets received by the device SFP interface with errors due to collisions, CRC errors, or irregular packet size.
Packet Drops	Total number of packets dropped prior to sending out of the device wireless interface due to SFP setup or filtering issues.
Broadcast Packets	Total number of broadcast packets received via the device SFP interface.
Multicast Packets	Total number of multicast packets received via the device SFP interface.
Wireless Statistics – Downlink	
Total Traffic	Total amount of traffic transmitted out of the device wireless interface in Kbits.
Total Packets	Total number of packets transmitted out of the device wireless interface.
Error Drop Packets	Total number of packets dropped after transmitting out of the device Wireless interface due to RF errors (No acknowledgement and other RF related packet error).
Capacity Drop Packets (Access Point Mode)	Total number of packets dropped after transmitting out of the device wireless interface due to capacity issues (data buffer/queue overflow or other performance or internal packet errors).
Retransmission Packets (Access Point Mode)	Total number of packets re-transmitted after transmitting out of the device wireless interface due to the packets not being received by the receiving device.
Multicast / Broadcast Traffic	Total amount of multicast and broadcast traffic transmitted out of the device wireless interface in Kbits.
Broadcast Packets	Total number of broadcast packets transmitted out of the device wireless interface.
Multicast Packets	Total number of multicast packets transmitted out of the device wireless interface.
Wireless Statistics – Uplink	
Total Traffic	Total amount of traffic received via the device wireless interface in Kbits.
Total Packets	Total number of packets received via the device wireless interface.

Attribute	Meaning
Error Drop Packets	Total number of packets dropped prior to sending out of the device Ethernet interface due to RF errors (packet integrity error and other RF related packet error).
Capacity Drop Packets (Subscriber Module Mode)	Total number of packets dropped after transmitting out of the device wireless interface due to capacity issues (data buffer/queue overflow or other performance or internal packet errors).
Multicast / Broadcast Traffic	Total amount of multicast and broadcast traffic received on the device wireless interface in Kbits.
Broadcast Packets	Total number of broadcast packets received on the device wireless interface.
Multicast Packets	Total number of multicast packets received on the device wireless interface.
Link Quality (Uplink) (Subscriber Module Mode)	Defines the Packet Error Rate (PER) in the uplink direction by percentage. A background color corresponds to a percentage range. Blue is between 80 and 100%. Green is between 50 and 80%. Yellow is between 30 and 50%. Red is between 0 and 30%.
Link Capacity (Uplink) (Subscriber Module Mode)	Defines the capacity of the uplink as defined by MCS. DS MCS 9 provides the greatest capacity. SS MCS 1 provides the least. Capacity of the link is defined as the percentage throughput of the actual link as compared to a link that was always running at DS MCS 9. A background color corresponds to a percentage range. Blue is between 80 and 100%. Green is between 50 and 80%. Yellow is between 30 and 50%. Red is between 0 and 30%.
System Statistics	
Session Drops	Indicates the total number of Subscriber Module sessions dropped on the Access Point.
Link Drop Counter	Indicates the total number of times the wireless link was lost.
Total Device Reboots	Indicates the total number of times the device has been rebooted since the statistics were last reset from the **GUI**, **CLI**, or **SNMP**.

Attribute	Meaning
Soft Device Reboots	Indicates the number of times the device has been rebooted by user through **GUI**, **CLI** or **SNMP** since the statistics were last reset from the **GUI**, **CLI**, or **SNMP**.
Hard Device Reboots	Indicates the number of times the device has been rebooted via power feeding and due to power outage since the statistics were last reset from the **GUI**, **CLI**, or **SNMP**.
Network Entry Attempts (Access Point Mode)	Total number of Network Entry Attempts by Subscriber Module devices.
Successful Network Entries (Access Point Mode)	Total number of successful network entry attempts.
Network Entry Authentication Failures (Access Point Mode)	Total number of failed Network Entry Attempts by Subscriber Module devices.
Radar (DFS) Detections	
Subscriber Module Statistics (Access Point Mode)	
MAC Address	MAC Address of the Subscriber Module connected to the Access Point.
Total Uplink (Kbits)	Total amount of traffic received via the Access Point wireless interface from the Subscriber Module in Kbits.
Total Uplink Packets	Total number of packets received via the Access Point wireless interface from this Subscriber Module.
Uplink Packet Drops	Total number of packets dropped prior to sending out of the Access Point Ethernet interface due to RF errors (packet integrity error and other RF related packet error) from the Subscriber Module.
Total Downlink (Kbits)	Total amount of traffic transmitted out of the Access Point wireless interface in Kbits.
Total Downlink Packets	Total number of packets transmitted out of the Access Point wireless interface.
Downlink Packet Drops	Total number of packets dropped after transmitting out of the Access Point wireless interface due to RF errors (No acknowledgement and other RF related packet error).

Attribute	Meaning
Downlink Capacity Packet Drops	Total number of packets dropped after transmitting out of the Access Point Wireless interface due to capacity issues (data buffer/queue overflow or other performance or internal packet errors).
Downlink Retransmitted Packets	Total number of packets re-transmitted after transmitting out of the Access Point Wireless interface due to the packets not being received by the Subscriber Module.
Downlink Power (dBm)	The transmit power of the Access Point for the downlink packets to the Subscriber Module.
Downlink Packets Per MCS	
MCS 1 – MCS 9 DS / SS	Number of packets (and percentage of total packets) transmitted out of the device wireless interface for every modulation mode used by the device transmitter, based on radio conditions. DS represents dual-stream transmissions and SS represents single-stream transmissions.
Uplink Packets Per MCS	
MCS 1 – MCS 9 DS / SS	Number of packets (and percentage of total packets) received on the device wireless interface for every modulation mode, based on radio conditions. DS represents dual-stream transmissions and SS represents single-stream transmissions.
Downlink Frame Time	
Total Frame Time Used (Access Point Mode)	Percentage of frame time used in the uplink.

Monitor > System page

Figure 22 Monitor > System page

Table 45 Monitor > System page attributes

Attribute	Meaning
Hardware Version	Board hardware version information.
Serial Number (MSN)	Serial Number information.
Firmware Version	U-Boot version information.
Software Version	The currently operating version of software on the device.
Software Version (Active Bank)	The currently operating version of software on the device.
Software Version (Inactive Bank)	The backup software version on the device, used upon failure of the active bank. Two software upgrades in sequence will update both the Active Software Bank Version and the Inactive Software Bank Version.
Device-Agent Version	The operating version of the device agent, which is used for communication with cnMaestro.
NTP Status	Indicates whether time and date has been obtained from NTP server.
Date and Time	Current date and time, subject to time zone offsets introduced by the configuration of the device Time Zone parameter. Until a valid NTP server is configured, this field will display the time configured from the factory.
System Uptime	The total system uptime since the last device reset.

Attribute	Meaning
Wireless MAC Address	The hardware address of the device wireless interface.
Ethernet MAC Address	The hardware address of the device LAN (Ethernet) interface.
SFP Port MAC Address	The hardware address of the device SFP interface.
Sync Source Status	The status of the configured GPS synchronization source.
Read-Only Users	Displays the number of active Read-Only users logged into the radio.
Read-Write Users	Displays the number of active Read-Write users logged into the radio.
GUI User Authentication	The method by which users are authenticated when logging into the device management interface.
Factory Reset Via Power Sequence	Enabled: When Enabled under Tools > Backup/Restore > Reset Via Power Sequence, it is possible to reset the radio's configuration to factory defaults using the power cycle sequence explained under Resetting ePMP to factory defaults by power cycling on page 5-9. Disabled: When Disabled, it is not possible to factory default the radio's configuration using the power cycle sequence.
cnMaestro Connection Status	The current management status of the device with respect to the Cambium Cloud Server. When Enabled under Configuration->System, the device will be managed by the Cambium Remote Management System, which allows all Cambium devices to be managed from the Cambium Cloud Server.
cnMaestro Account ID	The ID that the device is currently using to be managed by the Cambium Cloud Server.

Monitor > Wireless Page

Figure 23 Monitor > Wireless page (Access Point Mode)
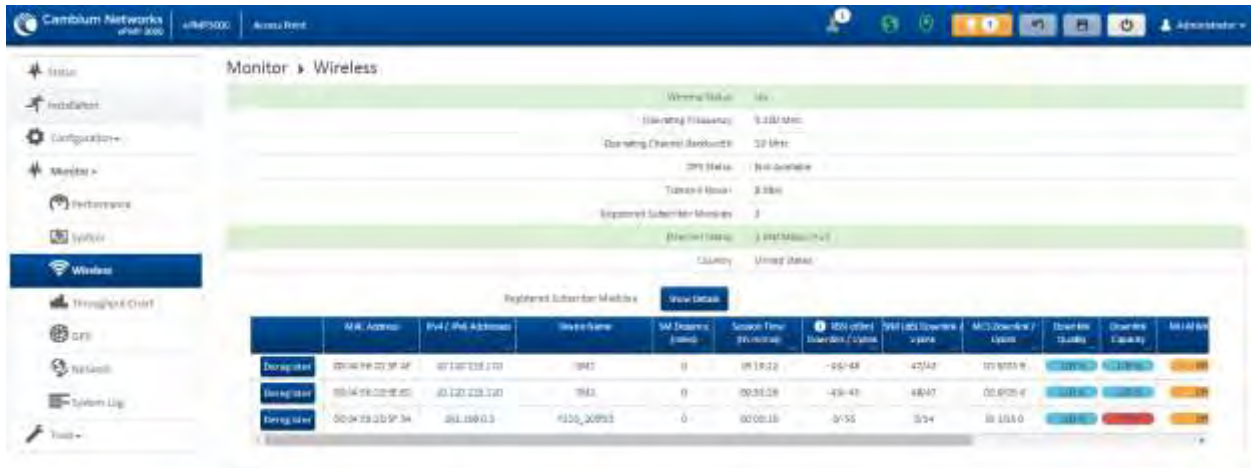
Figure 24 Monitor > Wireless page (Subscriber Module Mode)
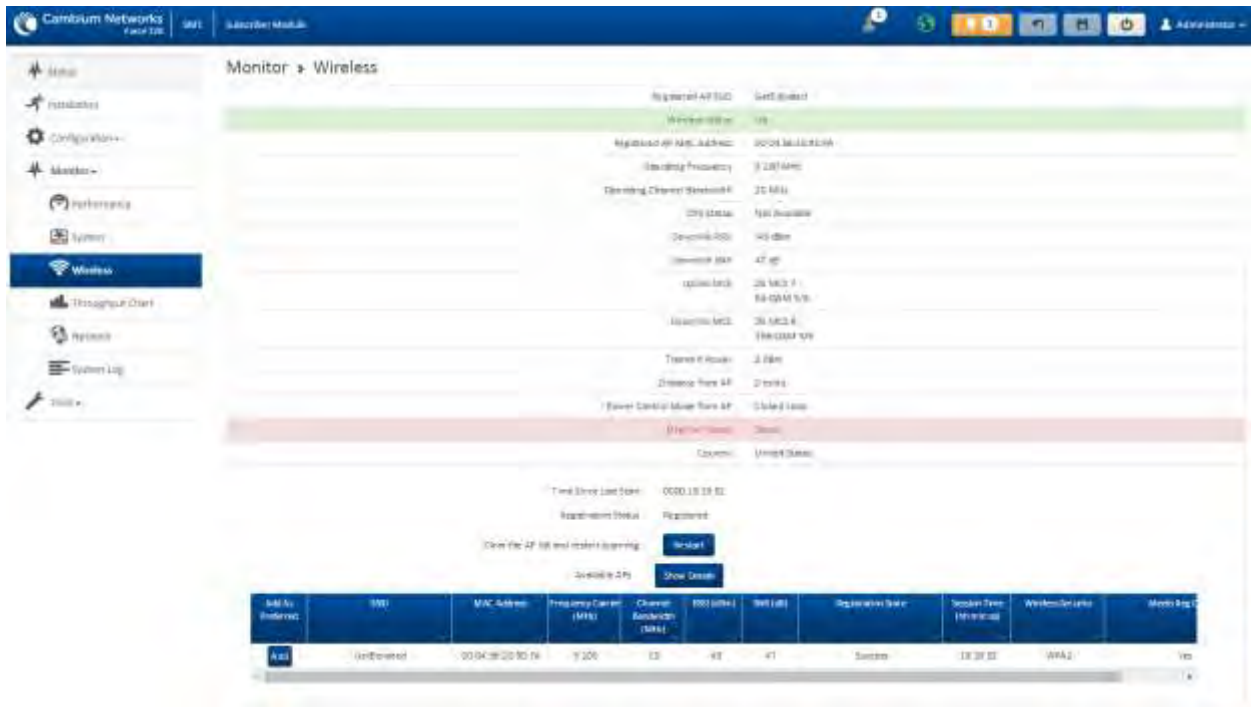
Table 46 Monitor > Wireless page attributes

Attribute	Meaning
Registered Access Point SSID	SSID of the Access Point to which the Subscriber Module is registered.

Attribute	Meaning
(Subscriber Module Mode only	
Wireless Status (Access Point Mode)	Up: The device wireless interface is functioning and sending beacons. Down: The device wireless interface has encountered an error disallowing full operation. Reset the device to reinitiate the wireless interface.
Wireless Status (Subscriber Module Mode)	Up: The device wireless interface is functioning and the device has completed network entry. Down: The device wireless interface has encountered an error disallowing full operation. Evaluate radio and security configuration on the Access Point and Subscriber Module device to determine the network entry failure.
Registered Access Point MAC Address (Subscriber Module Mode)	Wireless MAC address of the Access Point to which the Subscriber Module is registered.
Range (Subscriber Module Mode)	The calculated distance from the Access Point, determined by radio signal propagation delay.
Operating Frequency	The current frequency at which the device is operating.
Operating Channel Bandwidth	The current channel size at which the device is transmitting and receiving.
DFS Status	N/A: DFS operation is not required for the region configured in parameter Country Code. Channel Availability Check: Prior to transmitting, the device must check the configured Frequency Carrier for radar pulses for 60 seconds). If no radar pulses are detected, the device transitions to state In-Service Monitoring. In-Service Monitoring: Radio is transmitting and receiving normally while monitoring for radar pulses which require a channel move. Radar Signal Detected: The receiver has detected a valid radar pulse and is carrying out detect-and-avoid mechanisms (moving to an alternate channel). In-Service Monitoring at Alternative Channel: The radio has detected a radar pulse and has moved operation to a frequency configured in DFS Alternative Frequency Carrier 1 or DFS Alternative Frequency Carrier 2.

Attribute	Meaning
	System Not In Service due to DFS: The radio has detected a radar pulse and has failed channel availability checks on all alternative frequencies. The non-occupancy time for the radio frequencies in which radar was detected is 30 minutes.
Downlink RSSI (Subscriber Module Mode)	The level of signal being received from the Access Point.
Downlink SNR (Subscriber Module Mode)	The Signal-to-Noise Ratio of the signal being received from the Access Point.
Transmitter Power	The current power level at which the device is transmitting.
Uplink MCS (Subscriber Module Mode)	Specifies the current MCS utilized for uplink transmission.
Registered Subscriber Modules (Access Point Mode)	The count of registered Subscriber Modules.
Ethernet Status	The speed and duplex at which the configured LAN port is operating.
Country	Defines the country code being used by the device. The country code of the Subscriber Module follows the country code of the associated Access Point, unless it is an FCC SKU in which case the country code is United States or Canada. Country code defines the regulatory rules in use for the device.
Registered Subscriber Modules (Access Point Mode) **Deregister**	Use the Registered Subscriber Modules table to monitor the registered Subscriber Module device, their key RF status, and statistics information. The Subscriber management interface may also be accessed by clicking the hyperlinks in the IPv4 / IPv6 Addresses and Device Name columns. Click the Deregister button to disassociate the Subscriber Module device from the Access Point.
MAC Address (Access Point Mode)	The MAC address of the Subscriber Module wireless interface.

Attribute	Meaning
IPv4 / IPv6 Addresses (Access Point Mode)	The IP address of the Subscriber Module wireless interface.
Device Name (Access Point Mode)	The configured device name of the Subscriber Module wireless interface.
SM Distance (miles)	Indicates the calculated distance of the Subscriber Module from the Access Point.
Session Time (hh:mm:ss) (Access Point Mode)	Time duration for which the Subscriber Module has been registered and in session with the Access Point.
RSSI (dBm) Downlink / Uplink	Indicates the estimated RSSI of the AP at the SM (first value) and the RSSI of the SM measured at the AP (second value).
SNR (dB) Downlink / Uplink	Indicates the estimated SNR of the AP at the SM (first value) and the SRN of the SM measured at the AP (second value).
MCS Downlink / Uplink (Access Point Mode)	Current MCS at which the downlink (first value) and uplink (second value) are operating.
Downlink Quality (Access Point Mode)	The downlink quality based on the current MCS and PER (Packet Error Rate) for this SM.
Downlink Capacity (Access Point Mode)	The downlink capacity based on the current DL MCS with respect to the highest supported MCS (MCS15). The downlink capacity based on the current DL MCS with respect to the highest supported MCS (MCS15).
MU-MIMO Gain	
Model Name	Model of Subscriber Module
Add As Preferred (Subscriber Module Mode)	Click the Add **Add** button to add the Access Point to the Preferred Access Points List under Configuration>Radio.
SSID	The SSID of the visible Access Point.

Attribute	Meaning
(Subscriber Module Mode)	
MAC Address (Subscriber Module Mode)	The MAC address of the visible Access Point.
Frequency Carrier (MHz) (Subscriber Module Mode)	The current operating frequency of the visible Access Point.
Channel Bandwidth (MHz) (Subscriber Module Mode)	The current operating channel bandwidth of the visible Access Point.
RSSI (dBm) (Subscriber Module Mode)	The current measured Received Signal Strength Indicator at the Access Point.
SNR (dB) (Subscriber Module Mode)	The current measured Signal-to-Noise Ratio of the Subscriber Module to Access Point link.
Registration State (Subscriber Module Mode)	The indication of the result of the Subscriber Module device network entry attempt: Successful: Subscriber Module registration is successful Failed: Out of Range: The Subscriber Module is out of the **Access Point's** configured maximum range (Max Range parameter) Failed: Capacity limit reached at Access Point: The Access Point is no longer allowing Subscriber Module network entry due to capacity reached Failed: No Allocation on Access Point: The Subscriber Module to Access Point handshaking failed due to a misconfigured pre-shared key between the Subscriber Module and Access Point Failed: SW Version Incompatibility: The version of software resident on the Access Point is older than the software version on the Subscriber Module Failed: PTP Mode: ACL Policy: The Access Point is configured with PTP Access set to MAC Limited **and the Subscriber Module's MAC address is not configured in the Access Point's** PTP MAC Address field Failed: Other: The Access Point does not have the required available memory to allow network entry

Attribute	Meaning
Session Time (hh:mm:ss) (Subscriber Module Mode)	This timer indicates the time elapsed since the Subscriber Module registered to the Access Point.
Wireless Security (Subscriber Module Mode)	This field indicates the security state of the Access Point to Subscriber Module link.
Meets Reg Criteria (Subscriber Module Mode)	Yes: The scanned Access Point meets the Network Entry criteria defined by the internal Network Algorithm. No: The scanned Access Point does not meet the Network Entry criteria defined by the internal Network Algorithm.

Monitor > Throughput Chart page

Use the Throughput Chart page to reference a line chart visual representation of system throughput over time. The blue line indicates downlink throughput and the orange line indicates uplink throughput. The X-axis may be configured to display data over seconds, minutes, or hours, and the Y-axis is adjusted automatically based on average throughput. Hover over data points to display details.

Figure 25 Monitor > Throughput Chart page
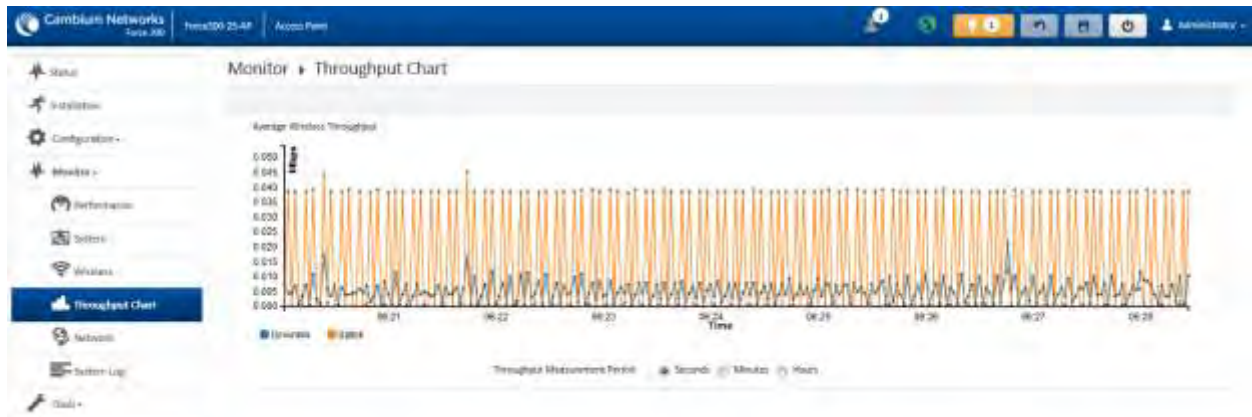
Table 47 Monitor > Throughput Chart page attributes

Attribute	Meaning
Throughput Measurement Period	Adjust the X-axis to display throughput intervals in seconds, minutes, or hours

Monitor > GPS page (Access Point Mode)

Use the GPS Status page to reference key information about the device GPS readings, tracked satellites, and firmware version.

Figure 26 Monitor > GPS page attributes (Access Point Mode)
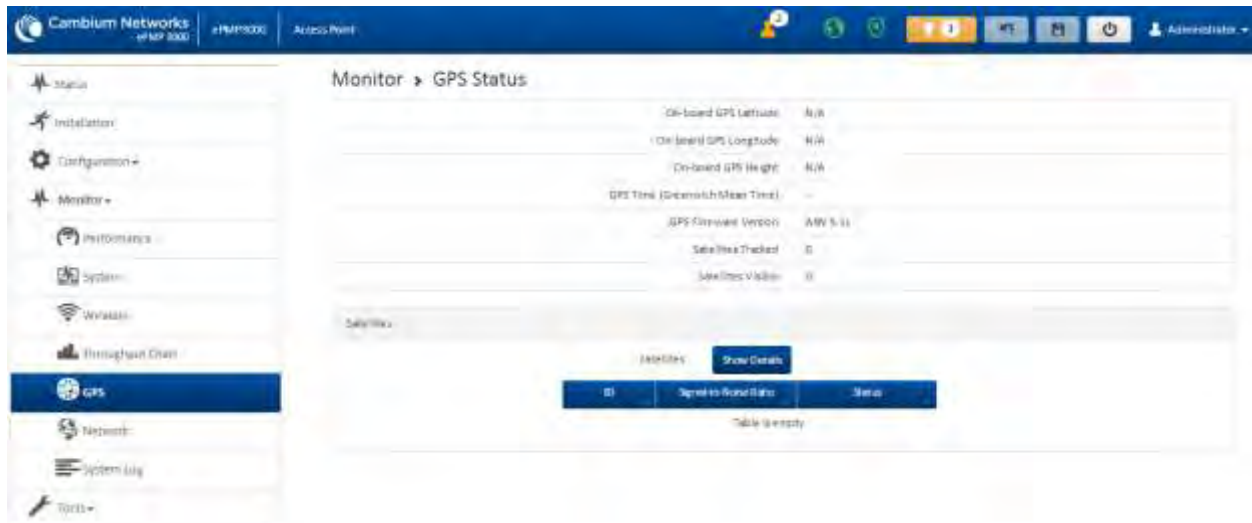
Table 48 Monitor > GPS page attributes (Access Point Mode)

Attribute	Meaning
On-board GPS Latitude (Access Point Mode)	On a GPS Synchronized ePMP radio, the field is automatically populated with the Device Latitude information from the on-board GPS chip.
On-board GPS Longitude (Access Point Mode)	On a GPS Synchronized ePMP radio, the field is automatically populated with the Device Longitude information from the on-board GPS chip.
On-board GPS Height (Access Point Mode)	On a GPS Synchronized ePMP radio, the field is automatically populated with the Device height above sea level from the on-board GPS chip.
GPS Time (Greenwich Mean Time) (Access Point Mode)	On a GPS Synchronized ePMP radio, the field is automatically populated with the time from the on-board GPS chip.

Attribute	Meaning
GPS Firmware version (Access Point Mode)	On a GPS Synchronized ePMP radio, the field indicates the current firmware version of the on-board GPS chip.
Satellites Tracked (Access Point Mode)	On a GPS Synchronized ePMP radio, the field indicates the number of satellites current tracked by the on-board GPS chip.
Satellites Visible (Access Point Mode)	On a GPS Synchronized ePMP radio, the field indicates the number of satellites visible to the on-board GPS chip.
Satellites (Access Point Mode)	The Satellites table provides information about each satellite that is visible or tracked along with the Satellite ID and Signal to Noise Ratio (SNR) of the satellite.
ID (Access Point Mode)	Represents the Satellite ID.
Signal-to-Noise Ratio (Access Point Mode)	This is an expression of the carrier signal quality with respect to signal noise.
Status (Access Point Mode)	Status of each Satellite available.

Monitor > Network page

Use the Network Status page to reference key information about the device network status.

Figure 27 Monitor > Network page
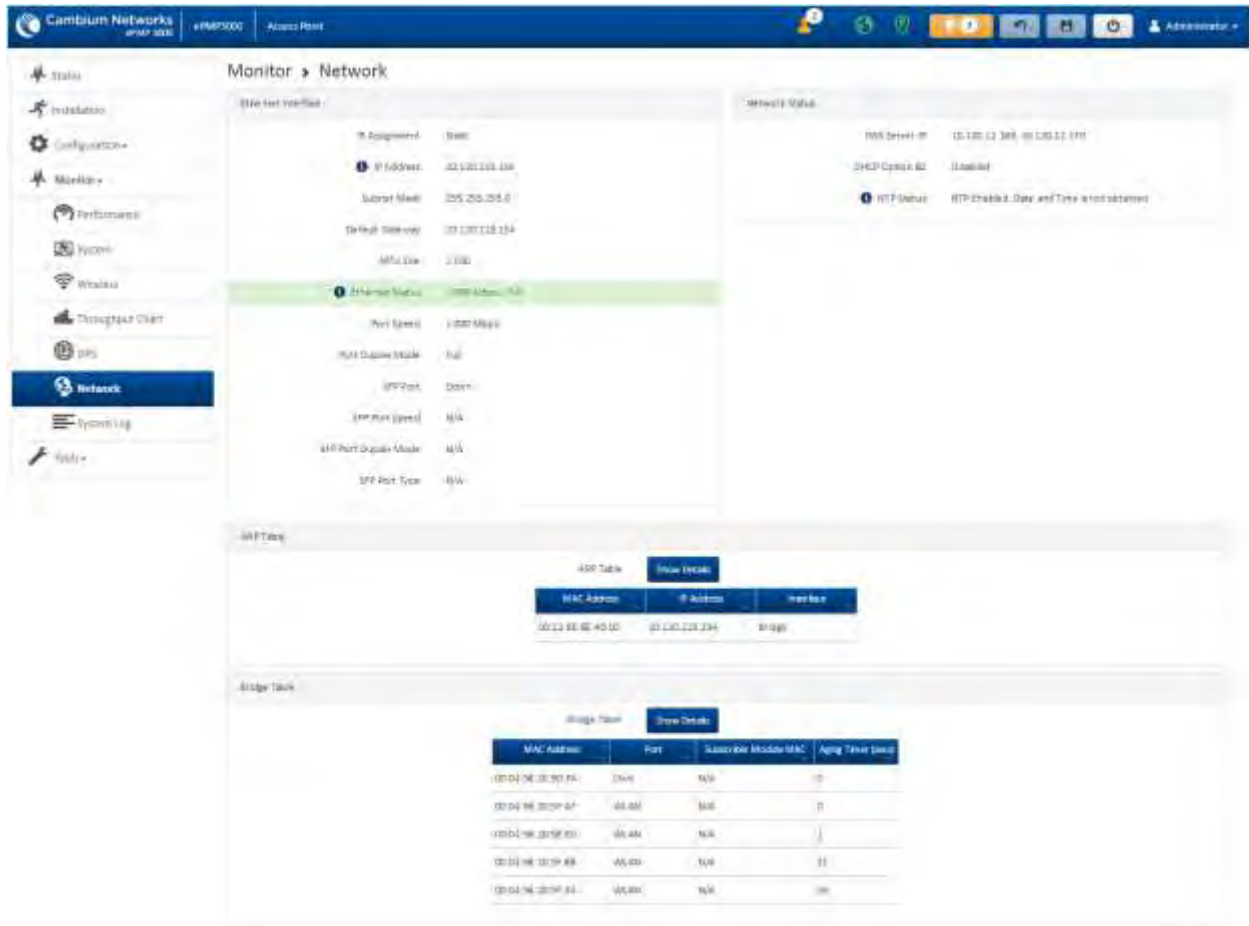
Table 49 Monitor > Network page attributes

Attribute	Meaning
Ethernet Interface	
IP Assignment	Static: Device management IP addressing is configured manually in fields IP Address, Subnet Mask, Gateway, Preferred DNS Server, and Alternate DNS Server. DHCP: Device management IP addressing (IP Address, Subnet Mask, Gateway, and DNS Server) is assigned via a network DHCP server, and parameters IP Address, Subnet Mask, Gateway, Preferred DNS Server, and Alternate DNS Server are not configurable.
IP Address	Internet protocol (IP) address. This address is used by the family of Internet protocols to uniquely identify this unit on a network.

Attribute	Meaning
	If IP Address Assignment is set to DHCP and the device is unable to retrieve IP address information via DHCP, the device management IP is set to fallback IP 192.168.0.1 (Access Point) or 192.168.0.2 (Subscriber Module).
Subnet Mask	Defines the address range of the connected IP network. For example, if Device IP Address (LAN) is configured to 192.168.2.1 and IP Subnet Mask (LAN) is configured to 255.255.255.0, the device will belong to subnet 192.168.2.X.
Default Gateway	Configure the IP address of the device on the current network that acts as a gateway. A gateway acts as an entrance and exit to packets from and to other networks.
MTU Size	The currently configured Maximum Transmission Unit for the device Ethernet (LAN) interface. Larger MTU configurations can enable the network to operate with greater efficiency, but in the case of retransmissions due to packet errors, efficiency is reduced since large packets must be resent in the event of an error.
Main PSU Port	The speed and duplex at which the configured LAN port is operating.
Port Speed	The speed at which the configured LAN port is operating.
Port Duplex Mode	The duplex at which the configured LAN port is operating.
Network Status	
DNS Server IP	The configured IP address(es) of the network DNS servers.
DHCP Option 82	Status of DHCP Option 82 operation in the network.
NTP Status	Represents the status of NTP retrieval in the network.
ARP Table	
MAC Address	MAC Address of the devices on the bridge.
IP Address	IP Address of the devices on the bridge.
Interface	Interface on which the ePMP identified the devices on.
Bridge Table	
MAC Address	The hardware address of the ePMP device.
Port	The port to which the device is connected.
Subscriber Module MAC	MAC Address for the connected Subscriber Module device.
Aging Timer (secs)	Time set for the MAC addresses in the Bridge table before renewal.

Monitor > System Log Page

Use the System Log page to view the device system log and to download the log file to the accessing PC/device.

Figure 28 Monitor > System Log page
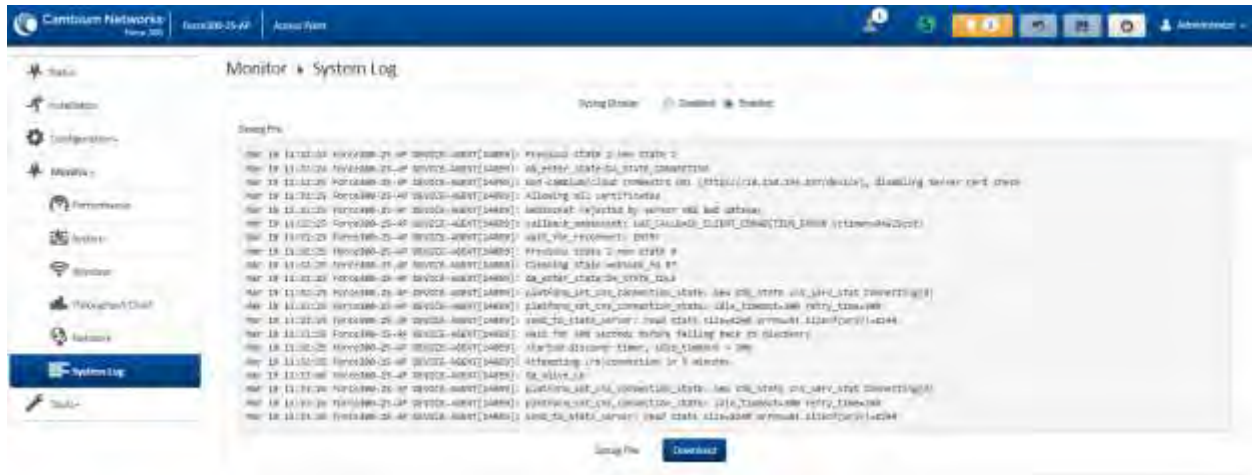
Table 50 Monitor > System Log page attributes

Attribute	Meaning
Syslog Display	Enabled: The system log file is displayed on the management GUI.
	Disabled: The system log file is hidden on the management GUI.
Download	Use this button to download the full system log file to a connected PC or device.

Tools menu

The Tools menu provides several options for upgrading device software, configuration backup/restore, managing licenses, analyzing RF spectrum, testing the wireless link, testing network connectivity, and analyzing interferers.

Tools > Software Upgrade page

Use the Software Upgrade page to update the device radio software to take advantage of new software features and improvements.

> **Attention** Please read the Release Notes associated with each software release for special notices, feature updates, resolved software issues, and known software issues.
>
> The Release Notes may be accessed at the Cambium Support Center.
>
> .

Figure 29 Tools > Software Upgrade page
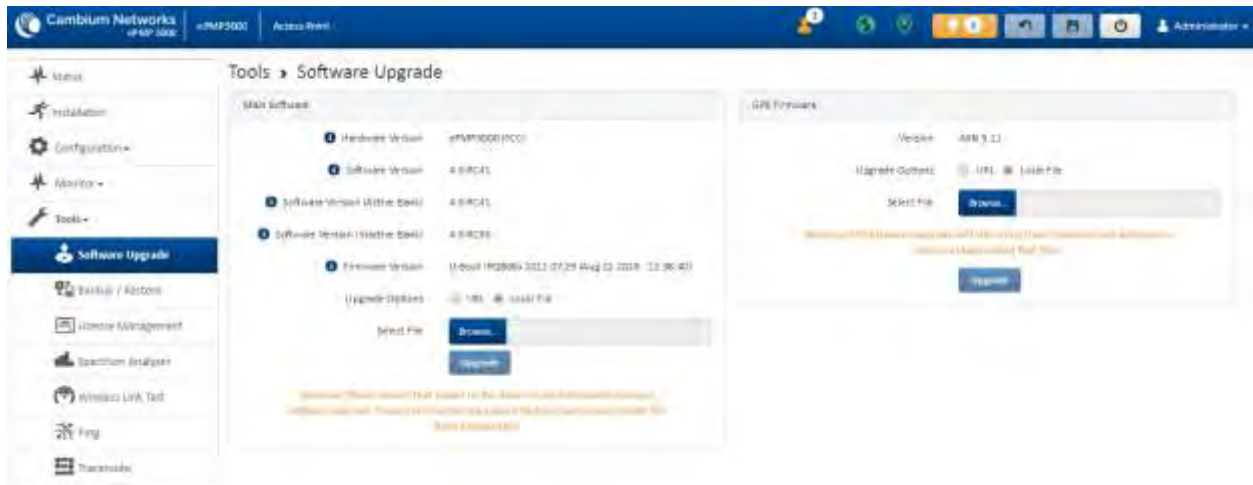
Table 51 Tools > Software Upgrade page attributes

Attribute	Meaning
Main Software	
Hardware Version	Defines the board type and frequency band of operation.
Software Version	Defines the current operating software version.
Software Version (Active Bank)	ePMP devices two banks of flash memory which each contain a version of software. The version of software last upgraded onto the Flash memory is made the Active Bank. This software will be used by the device when rebooted.
Software Version (Inactive Bank)	The version of software that was the Active Bank is made the Inactive Bank when another version of software is upgraded onto the Flash memory. The Inactive Bank of software will be used by the device in case the Active Bank cannot be used due to a failure condition.
Firmware Version	The current U-boot version.
Upgrade Options	URL: A webserver may be used to retrieve software upgrade packages (downloaded to the device via the webserver). For example, if a webserver is running at IP address 192.168.2.1 and the software upgrade packages are located in the home directory, an operator may select option From URL and configure the Software Upgrade Source field to http://192.168.2.1/<software_upgrade_package>.
	Local File: Click Browse to select the local file containing the software upgrade package.
Select File	Click Browse to select a local file (located on the device accessing the web management interface) for upgrading the device software.

Attribute	Meaning
Upgrade	Click the Upgrade button to begin the software upgrade process.

Please ensure that power to the device is not interrupted during a software upgrade. Power interruption may cause flash corruption and render the device inoperable. |
| GPS Firmware | |
| Firmware Version | The current firmware of the on-board GPS chip. |
| Upgrade Options | URL: A webserver may be used to retrieve GPS firmware upgrade packages (downloaded to the device via the webserver). For example, if a webserver is running at IP address 192.168.2.1 and the firmware upgrade packages are located in the home directory, an operator may select option From URL and configure the GPS Firmware Upgrade Source field to http://192.168.2.1/<firmware_upgrade_package>.

Local File: Click Browse to select the local file containing the GPS firmware upgrade package. |
| Select File | Click Browse to select a local file (located on the device accessing the web management interface) for upgrading the on-board GPS chip firmware. |

Tools > Backup/Restore page

Use the Backup/Restore page to update the device radio software to take advantage of new software features and improvements.

Figure 30 Tools > Backup/Restore page
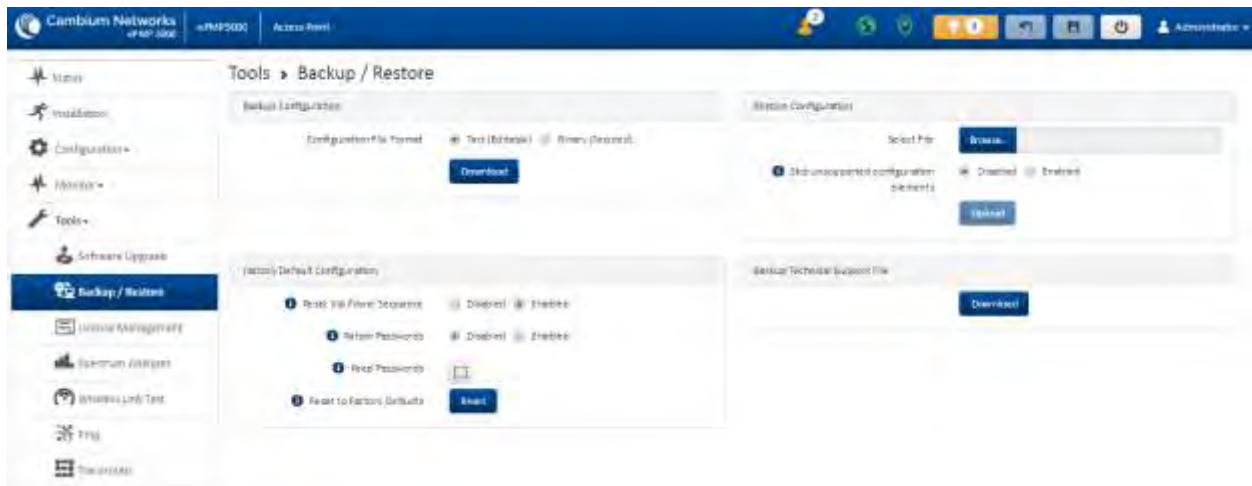
Table 52 Tools > Backup/Restore page attributes

Attribute	Meaning
Backup Configuration	
Configuration File Format	Text (Editable): Choosing this option will download the configuration file in the `.json` format, and can be viewed and/or edited using a standard text editor.
	Binary (Secured): Choosing this option will download the configuration file in the .bin format, and cannot be viewed and/or edited using an editor. Use this format for a secure backup.
Restore Configuration	
Select File	Click Browse to select a local file (located on the device accessing the web management interface) for restoring the device configuration.
Skip unsupported configuration elements	In case of configuration incompatibility the unsupported configuration elements can be ignored and skipped.
Factory Default Configuration	
Reset Via Power Sequence	Enabled: When Enabled, it is possible to reset the radio's configuration to factory defaults using the power cycle sequence explained under Resetting ePMP to factory defaults by power cycling on page 5-9.
	Disabled: When Disabled, it is not possible to factory default the radio's configuration using the power cycle sequence.
Retain Passwords	When set to Enabled, then after a factory default of the radio for any reason, the passwords used for GUI and CLI access will not be defaulted and will remain unchanged. The default value of this field is Disabled.
	If the passwords cannot be retrieved after the factory default, access to the radio will be lost/unrecoverable. This feature prevents unauthorized users from gaining access to the radio for any reason, including theft.
Keep Passwords	When the Keep Passwords checkbox is selected, the passwords used for GUI and CLI access will not be defaulted and will remain unchanged. This is one-time option, and it does not apply to factory default procedures completed by power cycling (Reset Via Power Sequence).
Reset to Factory Defaults	Use this button to reset the device to its factory default configuration.
	A reset to factory default configuration resets all device parameters. With the Subscriber Module device in default configuration it may not be able to register to a Access Point device configured for your network.
Backup Technical Support File	

Attribute	Meaning
Download	The Backup Technical Support File is a compressed archive of the applicable statistics and configuration parameters used by Cambium Support for troubleshooting. This file is downloaded from the ePMP device to the accessing device.

Tools > License Management page (Access Point Mode)

The AP's License Management page is used to:

- Install licensing for ePMP Elevate subscriber access allotments

- Convert the AP from Lite (10 subscriber) to Full (120 subscriber)

- Configure the Country Code ETSI-locked devices

There are two types of ePMP Elevate license management mechanisms available on the ePMP device – Flexible and Fixed, described below:

Figure 31 AP ePMP Elevate license management options

Flexible Licensing

With Flexible Licensing, your licenses are stored in a license server and can be shared among all your Access Points. Each Access Point will only use as many licenses as it has connected subscribers. When a subscriber disconnects, a license is returned to the pool and can be used by any other Access Point.

In order to use Flexible Licensing, your Access Points must:

- be able to make HTTPS requests out to the Internet,
- be running firmware version 3.5 or greater,
- have an accurate NTP time source.

Use Flexible Licensing ➡

Fixed Licensing

With Fixed Licensing, you will generate a license key for a specific MAC address, and load that license key into the Access Point. The license key represents the number of Elevate Subscribers that can be supported by that Access Point. The license key may not be transferred to any other Access Point.

You should use Fixed Licensing if your Access Points:

- are unable to make HTTPS requests to the Internet, or
- are running firmware version 3.4.1 or earlier, or
- don't have an accurate NTP time source.

Use Fixed Licensing ➡

Note Elevate Flexible Licensing is available only for ePMP AP devices with GPS sync.

Country Code configuration for ETSI locked device and Full Capacity Keys for AP Lite devices are available only via Fixed License Management. Elevate is available via Fixed or Flexible License Management.

> **Note** To use flexible licensing, the AP must have DNS server access to be able to resolve URLs (and communicate with the license server). Also, the AP must have a valid, accurate time server (NTP) connection.

Figure 32 Tools > License Management page

Table 53 Tools > License Management attributes

Attribute	Meaning
Flexible License Management	
License Server Agent	Disabled: No communication with the License Server is established
	Enabled: Enables License Server functionality to obtain the number of allowed ePMP Elevate SMs to be connected to the AP
Cloud Licensing ID	This field represents a Cambium Networks customer identification used for AP identification on the License Server. This identifier is generated upon License Entitlement activation at the Cambium Networks web-based Support Center.
Connection Status	The Connection Status displays the License Server process state when License Server Agent is Enabled. This status may also be referenced on the device Home page.
Enable Proxy	Disabled: The AP must have a valid internet connection to reach the license server
	Enabled: A proxy server is specific for license server access from a private network

Attribute	Meaning
Proxy Server IP Address	Specify the IP address of the proxy server used for internet access from a private network
Proxy Server Port	Specify the port used on the proxy server for internet access from a private network
Refresh Requests Failed	The number of failed refresh (polling) requests to the License Server. The ePMP Elevate Subscriber Module Limit resets to 1 after the 3rd failed refresh request.
Update Requests Failed	The number of failed update (licensing information transfer) requests to the License Server. The ePMP Elevate Subscriber Module Limit resets to 1 after the 5th failed updated request.
NTP Status	Represents whether or not the current time and date have been retrieved from the configured NTP server
ePMP Elevate Subscriber Module Limit	The number of ePMP Elevate devices allowed to register to the AP
Flexible License Management	
Local License Key	The "License Key" is obtained from support.cambiumnetworks.com and must be entered into this field to enable additional functionality (registration capacity, ePMP Elevate support) of the ePMP device.
Version	Specifies the licensing version scheme for the License Key
MAC address	The MAC Address is extracted from the License Key and must match the MAC Address of this device for the licenses to be enacted.
Country Code	A two character value representing the licensed country
Subscriber Module Limit	ePMP Lite / Force 110 devices are limited to 10 SMs in AP TDD mode. SM Limit will display Unlocked if a license is present which allows no limit of SMs to register to the device in AP TDD mode.
Signature	A valid License Key must have a valid signature included. The status is displayed after a License Key is entered and saved. Licenses can only be used if the signature is valid.

Tools > Spectrum Analyzer page

Use the Spectrum Analyzer page to measure signal levels of frequencies across the full range of the device or in a custom range.

Figure 33 Tools > Spectrum Analyzer page

Table 54 Tools > Spectrum Analyzer page attributes

Attribute	Meaning
Spectrum Analyzer	Disabled: The Spectrum Analyzer process is not running on the device. Enabled: The Spectrum Analyzer process is running on the device, necessary for displaying results in the web management interface.
Range	Full Available Range: The entire operating range of the device will be scanned. Custom: The device scans only the range defined by Lower Frequency and Upper Frequency.
Lower / Upper Frequency	When Range is configured to Custom, indicates the range in MHz for which the device will scan.
cnDiscovery Mode	
Scanning	Click Pause to pause scanning, and Clear Data to reset the displayed results.

Tools > eAlign page

Use the eAlign page to aid with subscriber link alignment.

Figure 34 Tools > eAlign page

Note A valid link to an SM is required to provide meaningful RSSI measurements.

Attention ePMP supports Automatic Transmit Power Control (ATPC) where the Subscriber Module devices are instructed by the Access Point to adjust their Tx power in order for the Subscriber Module device signal (UL RSSI) to arrive at the Access Point at a predetermined RSSI level (configurable on the Access Point under Configuration>Radio>Power Control>Subscriber Module Target Receive Level). This feature is beneficial to keep the overall noise floor in the sector to an acceptable level. However, the feature negates the purpose of eAlign measurements on the Access Point device since, during the alignment, the Subscriber Module may constantly change its Tx power. It is recommended to turn off ATPC and set the Subscriber Module Tx power to maximum allowable power during alignment.

While aligning the link using eAlign, please follow these steps:

Procedure:

1   On the Subscriber Module, set Configuration > Radio > Power Control > Max Tx Power to Manual.

2   Set Configuration > Radio > Power Control > Transmitter Power to 26 dBm (or maximum value allowed by regulations).

3   Click the Save button

4	Perform link alignment using eAlign
5	Once alignment is complete, set Configuration>Radio>Power Control>Max Tx Power back to Auto
6	Click the Save button

Tools > Wireless Link Test page

Use the Wireless Link Test page to conduct a simple test of wireless throughput. This allows user to determine the throughput that can be expected on a particular link without having to use external tools.

Figure 35 Tools > Wireless Link Test page
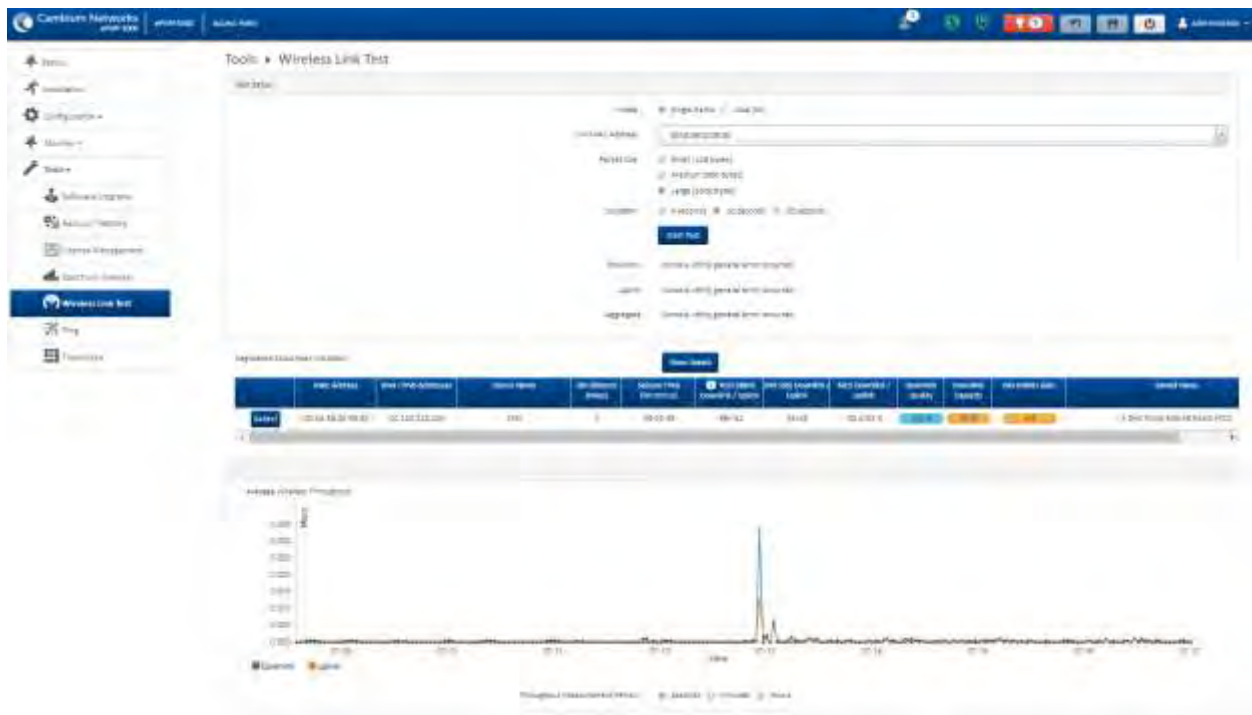
Table 55 Tools > Wireless Link Test page attributes

Attribute	Meaning
Test Setup	
Mode	Single Radio: The link test is conducted between the Access Point and one Subscriber Module

Attribute	Meaning
	Dual SM: The link test is conducted between the Access Point and two grouped Subscriber Modules (must be operating in MU-MIMO mode).
SM MAC Address	Choose the MAC Address of the Subscriber Module with which the wireless link test will be conducted.
Packet Size	Choose the Packet Size to use for the throughput test
Duration	Choose the time duration in seconds to use for the throughput test
Downlink	This field indicates the result of the throughput test on the downlink, in Mbps
Uplink	This field indicates the result of the throughput test on the uplink, in Mbps
Average	Auto-adjusting chart displaying the average throughput of the link
Registered Subscriber Modules	This table provides information about the wireless link of each registered Subscriber Module.

Tools > Ping page

Use the Ping page to conduct a simple test of IP connectivity to other devices which are reachable from the network. If no ping response is received or if "Destination Host Unreachable" is reported, the target may be down, there may be no route back to the device, or there may be a failure in the network hardware (i.e. DNS server failure).

Figure 36 Tools > Ping page
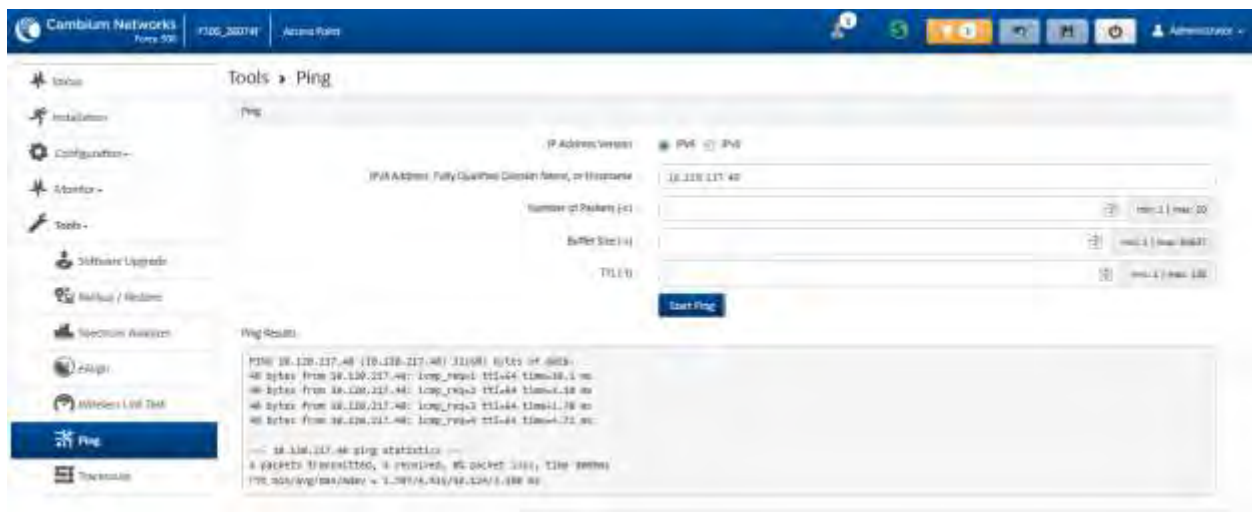
Table 56 Tools > Ping page attributes

Attribute	Meaning
Ping	
IP Address Version	IPv4: The ping test is conducted via IPv4 protocol. IPv6: The ping test is conducted via IPv6 protocol.
IP Address	Enter the IP address of the ping target.
Number of packets (-c)	Enter the total number of ping requests to send to the target.
Buffer size (-s)	Enter the number of data bytes to be sent.
TTL (-t)	Set the IP Time-To-Live (TTL) for multicast packets. This flag applies if the ping target is a multicast address.
Ping results	Results of the Ping test are displayed in the box.

Tools > Traceroute page

Use the Traceroute page to display the route (path) and associated diagnostics for IP connectivity between the device and the destination specified.

Figure 37 Tools > Traceroute page

Table 57 Tools > Traceroute page attributes

Attribute	Meaning
Traceroute	

Attribute	Meaning
IP Address	Enter the IP address of the target of the traceroute diagnostic.
Fragmentation (-F)	ON: Allow source and target to fragment probe packets. OFF: Do not fragment probe packets (on source or target).
Trace method (-I)	ICMP ECHO: Use ICMP ECHO for traceroute probes. UDP: Use UDP for traceroute probes.
Display TTL (-I)	ON: Display TTL values for each hop on the route. OFF: Suppress display of TTL values for each hop on the route.
Verbose (-v)	ON: ICMP packets other than TIME_EXCEEDED and UNREACHABLE are displayed in the output. OFF: Suppress display of extraneous ICMP messaging.
Traceroute Results	Traceroute test results are displayed in the box.

Chapter 5: Operation and Troubleshooting

This chapter provides instructions for operators of ePMP networks. The following topics are described:

- General Planning for Troubleshooting on page 5-2
- Upgrading device software on page 5-3
- Testing hardware on page 5-4
- Troubleshooting the radio link on page 5-7
- Resetting ePMP to factory defaults by power cycling on page 5-9

General Planning for Troubleshooting

Effective troubleshooting depends in part on measures that you take before you experience trouble in your network. Cambium recommends the following measures for each site:

Procedure:

1   Identify troubleshooting tools that are available at your site (such as a protocol analyzer).

2   Identify commands and other sources that can capture baseline data for the site. These may include:

- Ping
- tracert or traceroute
- Throughput Test results
- Throughput data
- Configure GUI page captures
- Monitor GUI page captures
- Session logs

3   Start a log for the site, including:

- Operating procedures
- Site-specific configuration records
- Network topology
- Software releases
- Types of hardware deployed
- Site-specific troubleshooting process
- Escalation procedures
- GPS latitude/longitude of each network element

Upgrading device software

To take advantage of new features and software improvements for the ePMP system, monitor the Cambium Networks PMP Software website: https://support.cambiumnetworks.com/files/epmp

To upgrade the device software, follow this procedure:

Procedure:

1   Log in to the device GUI via the management IP

2   Navigate to page Tools, Software Upgrade

3   Under the Main Software section, set the Upgrade Option to URL to pull the software file from a network software server or select Local File to upload a file from the accessing device.
     If URL is selected, enter the server IP address, Server Port, and File path.

4   If Local File is selected, click Browse to launch the file selection dialogue

5   Click Upgrade

     Do not power off the unit in the middle of an upgrade process.

6   Once the software upgrade is complete, click the Reset icon.

Testing hardware

This section describes how to test the hardware when it fails on startup or during operation.

Before testing hardware, confirm that all outdoor cables, that is those that connect the device to equipment inside the building, are of the supported type, as defined in Ethernet cabling on page 2-25

Checking the power supply LED

When the power supply is connected to the main power supply, the expected LED behavior is:

- The Power (green) LED illuminates steadily.

If the expected LED operation does not occur, or if a fault is suspected in the hardware, check the LED states and choose the correct test procedure:

- Power LED is off on page 5-4
- Ethernet LED is off on page 5-4

Power LED is off

Meaning: Either the power supply is not receiving power from the AC/DC outlet, or there is a wiring fault in the unit.

Action: Remove the device cable from the PSU and observe the effect on the Power LED. If the Power LED does not illuminate, confirm that the mains power supply is working, for example, check the plug. If the power supply is working, report a suspected power supply fault to Cambium Networks.

Ethernet LED is off

Meaning: There is no Ethernet traffic between the device and power supply.

Action: The fault may be in the LAN or device cable:

- Remove the LAN cable from the power supply, examine it and confirm it is not faulty.
- If the PC connection is working, remove the AP/SM cable from the power supply, examine it, and check that the wiring to pins 1,2 and 3,6 is correct and not crossed.

Test Ethernet packet errors reported by the device

Log into the device and click Monitor, Performance. Click Reset System Counters at the bottom of the page and wait until LAN RX – Total Packet Counter has reached 1 million. If the counter does not increment or increments too slowly, because for example the ePMP system is newly installed and there is no offered Ethernet traffic, then abandon this procedure and consider using the procedure Test ping packet loss on page 5-5.

Check the LAN RX – Error Packet Counter statistic. The test has passed if this is less than 10.

Test Ethernet packet errors reported by managed switch or router

If the device is connected to a managed Ethernet switch or router, it may be possible to monitor the error rate of Ethernet packets. Please refer to the user guide of the managed network equipment. The test has passed if the rate of packet errors reported by the managed Ethernet switch or router is less than 10 in 1 million packets.

Test ping packet loss

Using a computer, it is possible to generate and monitor packets lost between the power supply and the AP/SM. This can be achieved by executing the Command Prompt application which is supplied as standard with Windows and Mac operating systems.

Attention This procedure disrupts network traffic carried by the device under test.

Procedure:

1. Ensure that the IP address of the computer is configured appropriately for connection to the device under test, and does not conflict with other devices connected to the network.

2. If the power supply is connected to an Ethernet switch or router then connect the computer to a spare port, if available.

3. If it is not possible to connect the computer to a spare port of an Ethernet switch or router, then the power supply must be disconnected from the network in order to execute this test:

    - Disconnect the power supply from the network.

    - Connect the computer directly to the LAN port of the power supply.

4. On the computer, open the Command Prompt application.

5. Send 1000 ping packets of length 1500 bytes. The process will take 1000 seconds, which is approximately 17 minutes.

    If the computer is running a Windows operating system, this is achieved by typing (for an IPv6 address, use the ping6 command):

    ping –n 1000 –l 1500 <ipaddress>

    where <ipaddress> is the IP address of the AP or SM under test.

    If the computer is running a MAC operating system, this is achieved by typing:

    ping –c 1000 –s 1492 <ipaddress>

where <ipaddress> is the IP address of the AP/SM under test.

6. Record how many Ping packets are lost. This is reported by Command Prompt on completion of the
test.

The test has passed if the number of lost packets is less than 2.

Troubleshooting the radio link

This section describes how to test the link when there is no radio communication, when it is unreliable, or when the data throughput rate is too low. It may be necessary to test both ends of the link.

Module has lost or does not establish radio connectivity

If there is no wireless activity, follow this:

Procedure:

1   Check that the devices are configured with the same Frequency Carrier.

2   Check that the Channel Bandwidth is configured the same at both ends of the link.

3   On the Access Point, verify that the Max Range setting is configured to a distance slightly greater than the distance between the Access Point and the other end of the link.

4   Check that the Access Point Synchronization Source is configured properly based on the network configuration.

5   Verify the authentication settings on the devices. if Authentication Type is set to WPA2, verify that the Pre-shared Key matches between the Access Point and the Subscriber Module Preferred Access Points List.

6   Check that the software at each end of the link is the same version.

7   Check that the desired Access Point SSID is configured in the Subscriber Module Preferred Access Points List.

8   On the Subscriber Module, check the DL RSSI and DL CINR values. Verify that for the Subscriber Module installed distance, that the values are consistent with the values reported by the LINKPlanner tool.

9   Check Tx Power on the devices

10   Check that the link is not obstructed or misaligned.

11   Check the DFS status page (Monitor, System Status) at each end of the link and establish that there is a quiet wireless channel to use.

12   If there are no faults found in the configuration and there is absolutely no wireless signal, retry the installation procedure.

13   If this does not work then report a suspected device fault to Cambium Networks.

CHAPTER 5: OPERATION AND
TROUBLESHOOTING

TROUBLESHOOTING THE RADIO LINK

Link is unreliable or does not achieve data rates required

If there is some activity but the link is unreliable or does not achieve the data rates required, proceed as follows:

Procedure:

1   Check that the interference has not increased by monitoring the uplink and downlink CINR values reported in the Access Point page Monitor, Wireless Status

2   Check that the RSSI values reported at the device are proper based on the distance of the link – the LINKPlanner tool is designed to estimate these values.

3   Check that the path loss is low enough for the communication rates required.

4   Check that the device has not become misaligned.

5   Review your Quality of Service configuration and ensure that traffic is properly classified and prioritized.

Resetting ePMP to factory defaults by power cycling

Operators may reset an ePMP radio to default factory configuration by a sequence of power cycling (removing and re-applying power to the device). This procedure allows operators to perform a factory default reset without a tower climb or additional tools. The procedure is depicted in Figure 38.

Procedure:

1   Remove the Ethernet cable from PoE jack of the power supply for at least 10 seconds.

2   Reconnect the Ethernet cable to re-supply power to the ePMP device for 3-5 seconds and disconnect cable to power off the ePMP device for **3-5 seconds**. (1st power cycle)

3   Reconnect the Ethernet cable to re-supply power to the ePMP device for 3-5 seconds and disconnect cable to power off the ePMP device for **3-5 seconds**. (2nd power cycle)

4   Reconnect the Ethernet cable to re-supply power to the ePMP device for 3-5 seconds and disconnect cable to power off the ePMP device for **3-5 seconds**. (3rd power cycle)

5   Reconnect the Ethernet cable to re-supply power to the ePMP device for 3-5 seconds and disconnect cable to power off the ePMP device for **3-5 seconds**. (4th power cycle)

6   Reconnect the Ethernet cable to re-supply power to the ePMP device for at least 30 seconds and allow it to go through the boot up procedure (Note: Device will go through an additional reset automatically). This will reset the current configuration files to factory default configuration (e.g. IP addresses, Device mode, RF configuration etc.). The device can be pinged from a PC to check if boot up is complete (Successful ping replies indicates boot up is complete).

7   Access the ePMP device using the default IP address of 192.168.0.1 (AP) or 192.168.0.2 (SM).

Figure 38 Power cycle timings
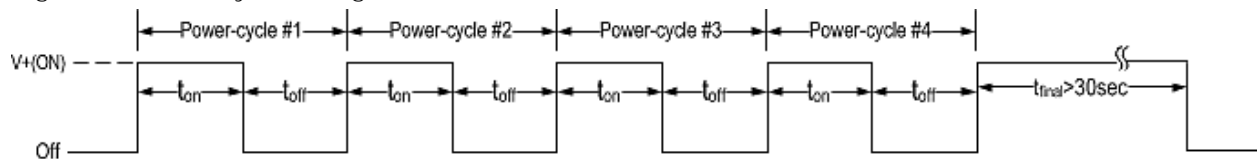
Where:	Is:
V+(ON)	Power through PoE has been applied to the device
Off	Power through PoE has been removed from the device
t_{on}	Time duration for which the device has been powered on. This should be 3-5 seconds.
t_{off}	Time duration for which the device has been powered off. This should be 3-5 seconds.

Chapter 6: Legal and reference information

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- Cambium Networks end user license agreement on page 6-2
- Hardware warranty on page 6-68
- Limit of liability on page 6-69
- Compliance with safety standards on page 6-70 lists the safety specifications against which the ePMP has been tested and certified. It also describes how to keep RF exposure within safe limits.
- Compliance with radio regulations on page 6-85 describes how the ePMP complies with the radio regulations that are enforced in various countries.
- Notifications on page 6-88 contains notes made to regulatory bodies for the ePMP.

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	`*`
	`* curve25519-donna: Curve25519 elliptic curve, public key function`
	`*`
	`* http://code.google.com/p/curve25519-donna/`
	`*`
	`* Adam Langley <agl@imperialviolet.org>`
	`*`
	`* Derived from public domain C code by Daniel J. Bernstein <djb@cr.yp.to>`
	`*`
	`* More information about curve25519 can be found here`
	`*   http://cr.yp.to/ecdh.html`
	`*`
	`* djb's sample implementation of curve25519 is written in a special assembly`
	`* language called qhasm and uses the floating point registers.`
	`*`
	`* This is, almost, a clean room reimplementation from the curve25519 paper. It`
	`* uses many of the tricks described therein. Only the crecip function is taken`
	`* from the sample implementation.`
	`*/`

ebtables	`/*`
	`* ebtables.c, v2.0 July 2002`
	`*`

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	 *
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	 *
	 * In theory, this should allow you to read very quickly from
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Jean-loup Gailly   Mark Adler
jloup@gzip.org   madler@alumni.caltech.edu

The data format used by the zlib library is described by RFCs (Request for
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*/

Hardware warranty

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System threshold, output power and link loss

For up-to-date data, please refer to:

- LINKPlanner

Compliance with safety standards

This section lists the safety specifications against which the ePMP has been tested and certified. It also describes how to keep RF exposure within safe limits.

Electrical safety compliance

The ePMP hardware has been tested for compliance to the electrical safety specifications listed in Table 58.

Table 58 ePMP safety compliance specifications

Region	Standard
USA	UL 60950-1, 2nd Edition
Canada	CSA C22.2 No.60950 2nd Edition
International	International CB certified and certified to IEC 60950-1:2005 (modified) plus EN60950-1:2006 + A1:2010

Electromagnetic compatibility (EMC) compliance

The ePMP complies with European EMC Specification EN301 489-1 with testing carried out to the detailed requirements of EN301 489-4.

The EMC specification type approvals that have been granted for ePMP are listed under Table 59.

Table 59 EMC emissions compliance

Region	Specification (Type Approvals)
USA	FCC CFR 47 Part 15 class B
Canada	RSS210, Issue 8 RSS247, Issue 1 (May 2015)
Europe	ETSI EN301 489-4

Human exposure to radio frequency energy

Standards

Relevant standards (USA and EC) applicable when working with RF equipment are:

- ANSI IEEE C95.1-1991, IEEE Standard for Safety Levels with Respect to Human Exposure to Radio Frequency Electromagnetic Fields, 3 kHz to 300 GHz.

- Council recommendation of 12 July 1999 on the limitation of exposure of the general public to electromagnetic fields (0 Hz to 300 GHz) (1999/519/EC) and respective national regulations.

- *Directive 2004/40/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 29 April 2004* on the minimum health and safety requirements regarding the exposure of workers to the risks arising from physical agents (electromagnetic fields) (18th individual Directive within the meaning of Article 16(1) of Directive 89/391/EEC).

- US FCC limits for the general population. See the FCC web site http://www.fcc.gov and the policies, guidelines, and requirements in Part 1 of Title 47 of the Code of Federal Regulations, as well as the guidelines and suggestions for evaluating compliance in FCC OET Bulletin 65.

- Health Canada limits for the general population. See the Health Canada web site http://www.hc-sc.gc.ca/ewh-semt/pubs/radiation/99ehd-dhm237/limits-limites_e.html and Safety Code 6.

- EN 50383:2002 Basic standard for the calculation and measurement of electromagnetic field strength and SAR related to human exposure from radio base Subscriber Modules and fixed terminal Subscriber Modules for wireless telecommunication systems (110 MHz - 40 GHz).

- BS EN 50385:2002 Product standard to demonstrate the compliances of radio base Subscriber Modules and fixed terminal Subscriber Modules for wireless telecommunication systems with the basic restrictions or the reference levels related to human exposure to radio frequency electromagnetic fields (110 MHz – 40 GHz) – general public.

- ICNIRP (International Commission on Non-Ionizing Radiation Protection) guidelines for the general public. See the ICNIRP web site http://www.icnirp.de/ and Guidelines for Limiting Exposure to Time-Varying Electric, Magnetic, and Electromagnetic Fields.

Power density exposure limit

Install the radios for the ePMP family of PMP wireless solutions so as to provide and maintain the minimum separation distances from all persons.

The applicable power density exposure limit from the standards (see Human exposure to radio frequency energy on page 6-72) is:

- 10 W/m² for RF energy in the 5 GHz frequency band.

Calculation of power density

Peak power density in the far field of a radio frequency point source is calculated as follows:

Note The following calculation is based on the ANSI IEEE C95.1-1991 method, as that provides a worst case analysis. Details of the assessment to EN50383:2002 can be provided, if required.

$$S = \frac{P.G}{4\pi d^2}$$

Where:		Is:
S	power density in W/m^2
P	maximum average transmit power capability of the radio, in W
G	total Tx gain as a factor, converted from dB
d	distance from point source, in m

Rearranging terms to solve for distance yields:

$$d = \sqrt{\frac{P.G}{4\pi.S}}$$

Calculated distances and power compliance margins

The calculated minimum separation distances, recommended distances and resulting margins for each frequency band and antenna combination is shown in the tables below. These are conservative distances that include compliance margins. At these and greater separation distances, the power density from the RF field is below generally accepted limits for the general population.

Explanation of terms used:

Tx burst – maximum average transmit power in burst (Watt)

P – maximum average transmit power capability of the radio (Watt)

G – total transmit gain as a factor, converted from dB

S – power density (W/m^2)

d – minimum distance from point source (meters)

R – recommended distances (meters)

Table 60 through Table 65 below list the power compliance margins for the following ePMP 3000 Access Point devices:

Part Number	FCC ID	Industry Canada
C058910A102A C050910A104A	Z8H89FT0024	109W-0024

Table 60 ePMP 3000 Access Point Power compliance margins, 5.1 GHz, FCC

Conn Type	Channel Bandwidth	Antenna	P (W)	G	S (W/m^2)	d (m)	R (m)
AP	20 MHz	Sector, 18 dBi	0.031	63	10	0.12	0.3
AP	80 MHz	Sector, 18 dBi	0.018	63	10	0.09	0.1

Table 61 ePMP 3000 Access Point Power compliance margins, 5.8 GHz, FCC

Conn Type	Channel Bandwidth	Antenna	P (W)	G	S (W/m^2)	d (m)	R (m)
AP	20 MHz	Sector, 18 dBi	0.062	63	10	0.18	0.3
AP	80 MHz	Sector, 18 dBi	0.017	63	10	0.09	0.1

Table 62 ePMP 3000 Access Point Power compliance margins, 5.8 GHz, ISEDC

Conn Type	Channel Bandwidth	Antenna	P (W)	G	S (W/m²)	d (m)	R (m)	S @ 20 cm (W/m²)
AP	20 MHz	Sector, 18 dBi	0.062	63	9.69	0.18	0.3	7.72
AP	80 MHz	Sector, 18 dBi	0.017	63	9.69	0.10	0.3	2.20

Note Gain of antenna in dBi = 10*log (G).

The regulations require that the power used for the calculations is the maximum power in the transmit burst subject to allowance for source-based time-averaging.

At EU 5.8 GHz the products are generally limited to a fixed EIRP which can be achieved with the Integrated Antenna. The calculations above assume that the maximum EIRP allowed by the regulations is being transmitted.

Table 63 ePMP 3000 Access Point Power compliance margins, 5.8 GHz (EIRP 36 dBm)

Conn Type	Channel Bandwidth	Antenna	P (W)	G	S (W/m²)	d (m)	R (m)
AP	20 MHz	Sector, 18 dBi	0.063	63	10	0.18	0.3
AP	80 MHz	Sector, 18 dBi	0.063	63	10	0.18	0.3

Note If there are no EIRP limits in the country of installation, use the distance calculations in Table 64 and Table 65. If there are no EIRP limits in the country of installation, use the distance calculations in Table 64 and Table 65.

Table 64 ePMP 3000 Access Point Power compliance margins, 5.1 GHz (full Tx power)

Conn Type	Channel Bandwidth	Antenna	P (W)	G	S (W/m²)	d (m)	R (m)
AP	20 MHz	Sector, 18 dBi	1.585	63	10	1.41	2.0
AP	80 MHz	Sector, 18 dBi	1.585	63	10	1.41	2.0

Table 65 ePMP 3000 Access Point Power compliance margins, 5.8 GHz (full Tx power)

Conn Type	Channel Bandwidth	Antenna	P (W)	G	S (W/m²)	d (m)	R (m)
AP	20 MHz	Sector, 18 dBi	1.585	63	10	1.41	2.0
AP	80 MHz	Sector, 18 dBi	1.585	63	10	1.41	2.0

Table 66 through Table 69 below list the power compliance margins for the following Force 300-25 devices:

Part Number	FCC ID	Industry Canada
C058910C102A	Z8H89FT0017	109W-0017
C050910C104A		

Table 66 Force 300-25 Power compliance margins, 5.1 GHz, FCC

Conn Type	Channel Bandwidth	Antenna	P (W)	G	S (W/m²)	d (m)	R (m)
PTP SM	20 MHz	Integrated Dish, 25 dBi	0.000389	316	10	0.03	0.1
PTP SM	80 MHz	Integrated Dish, 25 dBi	0.000141	316	10	0.02	0.1
PTP SM	20 MHz	On-board, 2 dBi	0.957194	2	10	0.11	0.3
PTP SM	80 MHz	On-board, 2 dBi	0.058614	2	10	0.03	0.1

Table 67 Force 300-25 Power compliance margins, 5.8 GHz, FCC

Conn Type	Channel Bandwidth	Antenna	P (W)	G	S (W/m²)	d (m)	R (m)
PTP SM	20 MHz	Integrated Dish, 25 dBi	0.001660	316	10	0.06	0.1

PTP SM	80 MHz	Integrated Dish, 25 dBi	0.000719	316	10	0.04	0.1
PTP SM	20 MHz	On-board, 2 dBi	0.997700	2	10	0.11	0.3
PTP SM	80 MHz	On-board, 2 dBi	0.276058	2	10	0.06	0.1

Table 68 Force 300-25 Power compliance margins, 5.1 GHz, ISEDC

Conn Type	Channel Bandwidth	Antenna	P (W)	G	S (W/m²)	d (m)	R (m)	S @ 20 cm (W/m²)
PTP SM	20 MHz	Integrated Dish, 25 dBi	0.000389	316	9.01	0.03	0.1	0.24
PTP SM	80 MHz	Integrated Dish, 25 dBi	0.000141	316	9.01	0.02	0.1	0.09
PTP SM	20 MHz	On-board, 2 dBi	0.957194	2	9.01	0.12	0.3	3.02
PTP SM	80 MHz	On-board, 2 dBi	0.058614	2	9.01	0.03	0.1	0.18

Table 69 Force 300-25 Power compliance margins, 5.8 GHz, ISEDC

Conn Type	Channel Bandwidth	Antenna	P (W)	G	S (W/m²)	d (m)	R (m)	S @ 20 cm (W/m²)
PTP SM	20 MHz	Integrated Dish, 25 dBi	0.001660	316	9.69	0.07	0.1	1.04
PTP SM	80 MHz	Integrated Dish, 25 dBi	0.000719	316	9.69	0.04	0.1	0.45
PTP SM	20 MHz	On-board, 2 dBi	0.997700	2	9.69	0.11	0.3	3.15
PTP SM	80 MHz	On-board, 2 dBi	0.276058	2	9.69	0.06	0.1	0.87

Note Gain of antenna in dBi = 10*log (G).

The regulations require that the power used for the calculations is the maximum power in the transmit burst subject to allowance for source-based time-averaging.

At EU 5.8 GHz the products are generally limited to a fixed EIRP which can be achieved with the Integrated Antenna. The calculations above assume that the maximum EIRP allowed by the regulations is being transmitted.

Table 70 Force 300-25 Power compliance margins, 5.8 GHz (EIRP 36 dBm)

Conn Type	Channel Bandwidth	Antenna	P (W)	G	S (W/m²)	d (m)	R (m)
PTP SM	20 MHz	Integrated Dish, 25 dBi	0.012589	316	10	0.18	0.2
PTP SM	80 MHz	Integrated Dish, 25 dBi	0.012589	316	10	0.18	0.2

Note If there are no EIRP limits in the country of installation, use the distance calculations in Table 71 **and** Table 72**.**

Table 71 Force 300-25 Power compliance margins, 5.1 GHz (full Tx power)

Conn Type	Channel Bandwidth	Antenna	P (W)	G	S (W/m²)	d (m)	R (m)
PTP SM	20 MHz	Integrated Dish, 25 dBi	0.794	316	10	1.41	2.0
PTP SM	80 MHz	Integrated Dish, 25 dBi	0.794	316	10	1.41	2.0

Table 72 Force 300-25 Power compliance margins, 5.8 GHz (full Tx power)

Conn Type	Channel Bandwidth	Antenna	P (W)	G	S (W/m²)	d (m)	R (m)
PTP SM	20 MHz	Integrated Dish, 25 dBi	0.794	316	10	1.41	2.0

							2.0
PTP							
SM	80 MHz	Integrated Dish, 25 dBi	0.794	316	10	1.41	

Table 73 through Table 79 below list the power compliance margins for the following Force 300-16 devices:

Part Number	FCC ID	Industry Canada
C0589OC112A	Z8H89FT0016	109W-0016
C0589OC114A		

Table 73 Force 300-16 Power compliance margins, 5.1 GHz, FCC

Conn Type	Channel Bandwidth	Antenna	P (W)	G	S (W/m²)	d (m)	R (m)
PTP SM	20 MHz	Patch Array, 16 dBi	0.021	40	10	0.08	0.1
PTP SM	80 MHz	Patch Array, 16 dBi	0.013	40	10	0.06	0.1
PTP SM	20 MHz	On-board, 2 dBi	0.678	2	10	0.09	0.1
PTP SM	80 MHz	On-board, 2 dBi	0.089	2	10	0.03	0.1

Table 74 Force 300-16 Power compliance margins, 5.8 GHz, FCC

Conn Type	Channel Bandwidth	Antenna	P (W)	G	S (W/m²)	d (m)	R (m)
PTP SM	20 MHz	Patch Array, 16 dBi	0.1	40	10	0.18	0.3
PTP SM	80 MHz	Patch Array, 16 dBi	0.1	40	10	0.18	0.3
PTP	20 MHz	On-board, 2 dBi	0.830	2	10	0.11	0.3

SM							
PTP SM	80 MHz	On-board, 2 dBi	0.389	2	10	0.07	0.1

Table 75 Force 300-16 Power compliance margins, 5.1 GHz, ISEDC

Conn Type	Channel Bandwidth	Antenna	P (W)	G	S (W/m²)	d (m)	R (m)	S @ 20 cm (W/m²)
PTP SM	20 MHz	Patch Array, 16 dBi	0.021	40	9.01	0.09	0.1	1.69
PTP SM	80 MHz	Patch Array, 16 dBi	0.013	40	9.01	0.07	0.1	1.02
PTP SM	20 MHz	On-board, 2 dBi	0.678	2	9.01	0.10	0.3	2.14
PTP SM	80 MHz	On-board, 2 dBi	0.089	2	9.01	0.04	0.1	0.28

Table 76 Force 300-16 Power compliance margins, 5.8 GHz, ISEDC

Conn Type	Channel Bandwidth	Antenna	P (W)	G	S (W/m²)	d (m)	R (m)	S @ 20 cm (W/m²)
PTP SM	20 MHz	Patch Array, 16 dBi	0.1	40	9.69	0.18	0.3	7.92
PTP SM	80 MHz	Patch Array, 16 dBi	0.1	40	9.69	0.18	0.3	7.92
PTP SM	20 MHz	On-board, 2 dBi	0.830	2	9.69	0.10	0.2	2.62
PTP SM	80 MHz	On-board, 2 dBi	0.389	2	9.69	0.07	0.1	1.23

Note Gain of antenna in dBi = 10*log (G).

The regulations require that the power used for the calculations is the maximum power in the transmit burst subject to allowance for source-based time-averaging.

At EU 5.8 GHz the products are generally limited to a fixed EIRP which can be achieved with the Integrated Antenna. The calculations above assume that the maximum EIRP allowed by the regulations is being transmitted.

Table 77 Force 300-16 Power compliance margins, 5.8 GHz (EIRP 36 dBm)

Conn Type	Channel Bandwidth	Antenna	P (W)	G	S (W/m²)	d (m)	R (m)
PTP SM	20 MHz	Patch Array, 16 dBi	0.1	40	10	0.18	0.3
PTP SM	80 MHz	Patch Array, 16 dBi	0.1	40	10	0.18	0.3

Note If there are no EIRP limits in the country of installation, use the distance calculations in Table 78 **and** Table 79.

Table 78 Force 300-16 Power compliance margins, 5.1 GHz (full Tx power)

Conn Type	Channel Bandwidth	Antenna	P (W)	G	S (W/m²)	d (m)	R (m)
PTP SM	20 MHz	Patch Array, 16 dBi	0.794	40	10	0.5	1.0
PTP SM	80 MHz	Patch Array, 16 dBi	0.794	40	10	0.5	1.0

Table 79 Force 300-16 Power compliance margins, 5.8 GHz (full Tx power)

Conn Type	Channel Bandwidth	Antenna	P (W)	G	S (W/m²)	d (m)	R (m)
PTP SM	20 MHz	Patch Array, 16 dBi	0.794	40	10	0.5	1.0

PTP SM	80 MHz	Patch Array, 16 dBi	0.794	40	10	0.5	1.0

Compliance with radio regulations

This section describes how the ePMP complies with the radio regulations that are enforced in various countries.

> ⚡ **Attention** Changes or modifications not expressly approved by Cambium Networks could void the user's authority to operate the system.

Type approvals

This system has achieved Type Approval in various countries around the world. This means that the system has been tested against various local technical regulations and found to comply. The frequency bands in which the system operates may be unlicensed and, in these bands, the system can be used provided it does not cause interference. The system is not guaranteed protection against interference from other products and installations.

The radio specification type approvals that have been granted for ePMP frequency variants are listed under Table 59.

Table 80 Force 300-25 Radio certifications

Frequency band	Region	Regulatory approvals
5 GHz	USA	FCC Part 15 Class B
	Canada	IC RSS-210 Issue 8, Annex 8 (or latest)
		IC RSS247 Issue 1 (May 2015)
	Europe	ETSI EN302 502 v1.2.1
		ETSI EN301 893 v1.7.1

FCC and ETSI compliance testing

The system has been tested for compliance to both US (FCC) and European (ETSI) specifications. It has been shown to comply with the limits for emitted spurious radiation for a Class B digital device, pursuant to Part 15 of the FCC Rules in the USA and appropriate European ENs. These limits have been designed to provide reasonable protection against harmful interference. However the equipment can radiate radio frequency energy and, if not installed and used in accordance with the instructions, may cause harmful interference to other radio communications. There is no guarantee that interference will not occur in a particular installation. To comply with FCC RF exposure limits for general population or uncontrolled exposure, the antenna(s) used for the ePMP transmitter must be installed to ensure a separation distance specified in Table 60 through Table 79 from all persons and must not be co-located or operating in conjunction with any other antenna or transmitter.

OEM Responsibilities to comply with FCC and Industry Canada Regulations

The ePMP Module is certified for integration into products only by OEM integrators under the following conditions:

1. The antenna(s) must be installed such that a minimum separation distance specified in Table 60 through Table 79 is maintained between the radiator (antenna) and all persons at all times.

2. The transmitter module must not be co-located or operate in conjunction with any other antenna or transmitter. As long as the two conditions above are met, further transmitter testing is not required. However, the OEM integrator is still responsible for testing their end-product for any additional compliance requirements required with this module installed (for example, digital device emissions, PC peripheral requirements, etc.).

> **Note** In the event that these conditions cannot be met (for certain configurations or co-location with another transmitter), then the FCC and Industry Canada authorizations are no longer considered valid and the FCC ID cannot be used.

> **Note** A Class B Digital Device is a device that is marketed for use in a residential environment, notwithstanding use in commercial, business and industrial environments.
>
> Notwithstanding that Cambium Networks has designed (and qualified) the ePMP products to generally meet the Class B requirement to minimize the potential for interference, the ePMP product range is not marketed for use in a residential environment.

End Product Labelling

The ePMP Module is labeled with its own FCC ID and IC Certification Number. If the FCC ID and IC Certification Number are not visible when the module is installed inside another device, then the outside of the device into which the module is installed must also display a label referring to the

enclosed module. In that case, the final end product must be labeled in a visible area with the following:

Table 81 ePMP Product labeling

Device	Label
ePMP 3000 Access Point	"Contains Transmitter Module FCC ID: Z8H89FT0024" or "Contains FCC ID: Z8H89FT0024"
Force 300-25	"Contains Transmitter Module FCC ID: Z8H89FT0017" or "Contains FCC ID: Z8H89FT0017"
Force 300-16	"Contains Transmitter Module FCC ID: Z8H89FT0016" or "Contains FCC ID: Z8H89FT0016"

Notifications

This section contains notifications of compliance with the radio regulations that are enforced in various regions.

5.1 GHz regulatory compliance

The ePMP complies with the regulations that are enforced in the USA, Canada and Europe. The relevant notifications are specified in this section.

5.1 GHz GHz FCC and IC notification

U.S. Federal Communication Commission (FCC) and Industry Canada (IC) Notification.

This device complies with part 15.407 of the US FCC Rules and Regulations and with RSS-210 Issue 8 of Industry Canada. 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. In Canada, users must be cautioned to take note that high power radars are allocated as primary users (meaning they have priority) of 5250 – 5350 MHz and 5470 – 5725 MHz and these radars could cause interference and/or damage to license-exempt local area networks (LELAN). To comply with FCC/IC RF exposure limits for general population or uncontrolled exposure, the antenna(s) used for the ePMP transmitter must be installed at a separation distance specified in Table 60 through Table 79.

This equipment has been tested and found to comply with the limits for a Class B digital device, pursuant to Part 15 of the US FCC Rules and with RSS-210 of Industry Canada. 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 these instructions, may cause harmful interference to radio communications. If this equipment does cause harmful interference to radio or television reception, which can be determined by turning the equipment on and off, the user is encouraged to correct the interference by one or more of the following measures:

- Increase the separation between the affected equipment and the unit;
- Connect the affected equipment to a power outlet on a different circuit from that which the receiver is connected to;
- Consult the dealer and/or experienced radio/TV technician for help.

FCC IDs and Industry Canada Certification Numbers are reproduced on the product label (Figure 39).
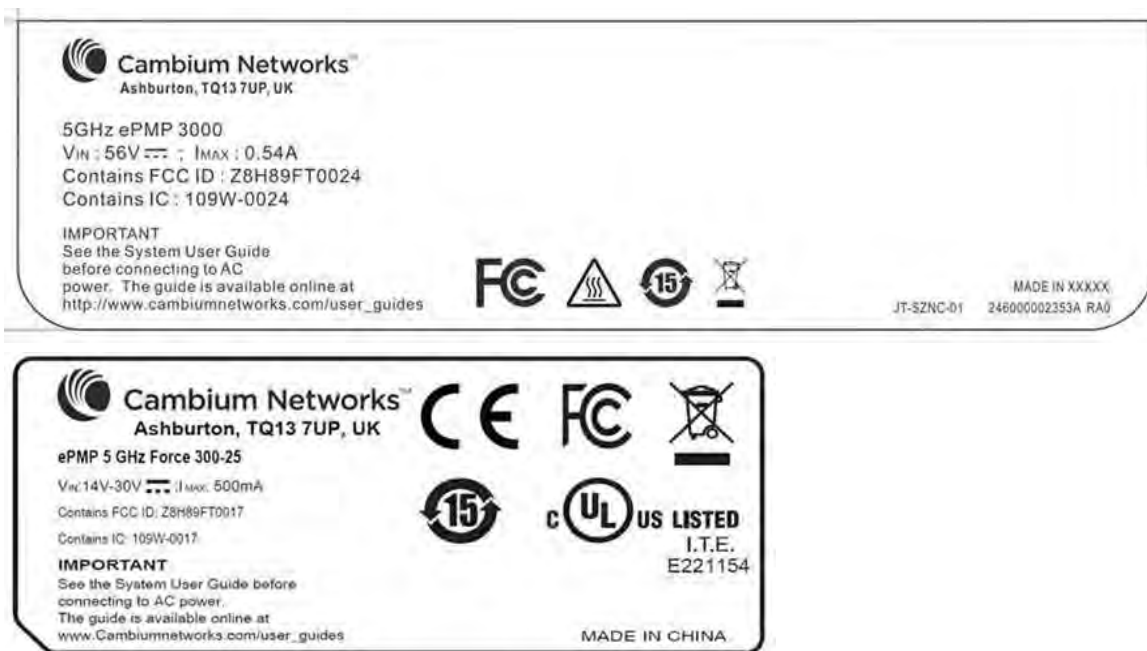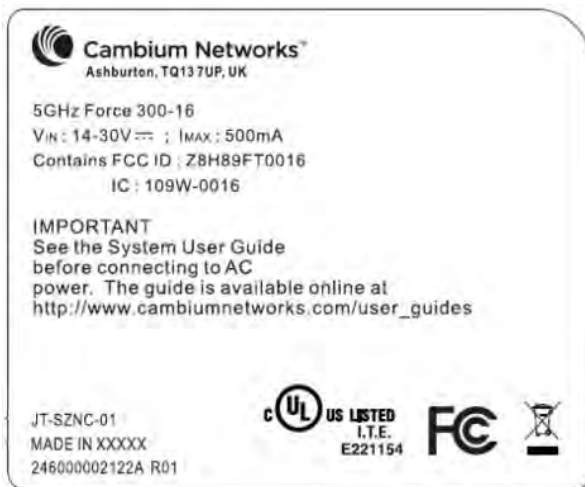
End Product Labelling

The ePMP Module is labeled with its own FCC ID and IC Certification Number. If the FCC ID and IC Certification Number are not visible when the module is installed inside another device, then the outside of the device into which the module is installed must also display a label referring to the enclosed module. In that case, the final end product must be labeled in a visible area with the following:

Table 82 Product labeling

Device	Label
ePMP 3000 Access Point	"**Contains Transmitter Module FCC ID: Z8H89FT0024**" **or** "**Contains FCC ID: Z8H89FT0024**"
Force 300-25	"**Contains Transmitter Module FCC ID: Z8H89FT0017**" **or** "**Contains FCC ID: Z8H89FT0017**"
Force 300-16	"**Contains Transmitter Module FCC ID: Z8H89FT0016**" **or** "**Contains FCC ID: Z8H89FT0016**"

Figure 39 FCC and IC certifications on 5 GHz product labels

Cambium Networks®
Ashburton, TQ13 7UP, UK

5GHz Force 300-16
V_{IN} : 14-30V ; I_{MAX} : 500mA
Contains FCC ID : Z8H89FT0016
        IC : 109W-0016

IMPORTANT
See the System User Guide
before connecting to AC
power. The guide is available online at
http://www.cambiumnetworks.com/user_guides

JT-SZNC-01
MADE IN XXXXX
246000002122A R01

c UL US LISTED
I.T.E.
E221154

FC

Wherever necessary, the end user is responsible for obtaining any National licenses required to operate this product and these must be obtained before using the product in any particular country. Contact the appropriate national administrations for details on the conditions of use for the bands in question and any exceptions that might apply.

5.8 GHz regulatory compliance

This system has achieved Type Approval in various countries around the world. This means that the system has been tested against various local technical regulations and found to comply. The frequency band in which the system operates is "**license exempt**" and the system is allowed to be used provided it does not cause interference. The licensing authority does not guaranteed protection against interference from other products and installations.

U.S. Federal Communication Commission (FCC)

This device complies with part 15 of the US 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.

This equipment has been tested and found to comply with the limits for a Class B digital device, pursuant to Part 15 of the US 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 these instructions, may cause harmful interference to radio communications. If this equipment does cause harmful interference to radio or television reception, which can be determined by turning the equipment on and off, the user is encouraged to correct the interference by one or more of the following measures:

- Increase the separation between the affected equipment and the unit;

- Connect the affected equipment to a power outlet on a different circuit from that which the receiver is connected to;

- Consult the dealer and/or experienced radio/TV technician for help.

Industry Canada (IC)

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

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

RSS-GEN issue 3 (7.1.3) Licence-Exempt Radio Apparatus:

> This device complies with Industry Canada license-exempt RSS standard(s). Operation is subject to the following two conditions: (1) this device may not cause interference, and (2) this device must accept any interference, including interference that may cause undesired operation of the device.
>
> *Le présent appareil est conforme aux CNR d'Industrie Canada applicables aux appareils radio exempts de licence. L'exploitation est autorisée aux deux conditions suivantes : (1) l'appareil ne doit pas produire de brouillage, et (2) l'utilisateur de l'appareil doit accepter tout brouillage radioélectrique subi, même si le brouillage est susceptible d'en compromettre le fonctionnement.*

In Canada, high power radars are allocated as primary users (meaning they have priority) of the 5650 – 5850 MHz spectrum. These radars could cause interference or damage to license-exempt local area network (LE-LAN) devices.

Product labels

FCC IDs and Industry Canada Certification Numbers are reproduced on the product label (Figure 40).

Figure 40 FCC and IC certifications on 5.8 GHz product label
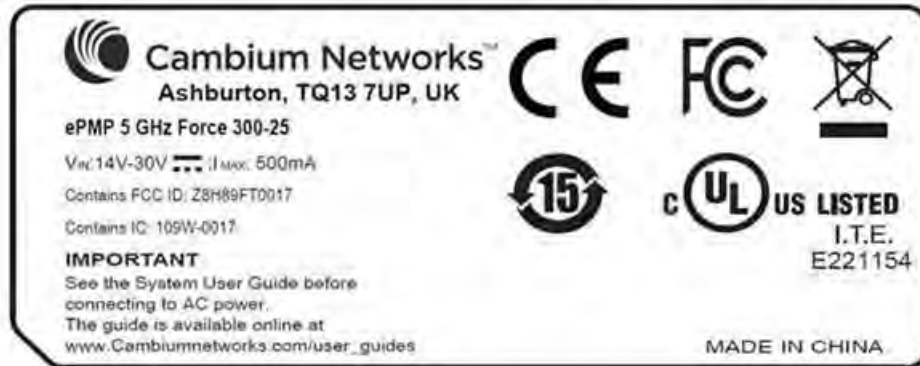
Wherever necessary, the end user is responsible for obtaining any National licenses required to operate this product and these must be obtained before using the product in any particular country. Contact the appropriate national administrations for details on the conditions of use for the bands in question and any exceptions that might apply.

Radio Specifications

Product Specifications

For up-to-date performance and mechanical specifications for ePMP products, please visit:

https://www.cambiumnetworks.com/products/pmp-distribution/

Glossary

Term	Definition
AES	Advanced Encryption Standard
ANSI	American National Standards Institute
CINR	Carrier to Interference plus Noise Ratio
CMM	Cluster Management Module
DFS	Dynamic Frequency Selection
EIRP	Equivalent Isotropically Radiated Power
EMC	Electromagnetic Compatibility
EMD	Electromagnetic Discharge
ETH	Ethernet
ETSI	European Telecommunications Standards Institute
FCC	Federal Communications Commission
FEC	Forward Error Correction
GUI	Graphical User Interface
HTTP	Hypertext Transfer Protocol
IC	Industry Canada
IEEE	Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers
IP	Internet Protocol
LAN	Local Area Network
LED	Light Emitting Diode
LOS	Line of Sight
MIMO	Multiple In Multiple Out
MU-MIMO	Multi-User Multiple In Multiple Out
MTU	Maximum Transmission Unit
nLOS	Near Line of Sight
NTP	Network Time Protocol
OFDM	Orthogonal Frequency Division Multiplexing

PC	Personal Computer
PMP	Point to Multipoint
PTP	Point to Point
QAM	Quadrature Amplitude Modulation
QPSK	Quadrature Phase Shift Keyed
RF	Radio Frequency
RMA	Return Merchandise Authorization
RSSI	Received Signal Strength Indication
RTTT	Road Transport and Traffic Telematics
RX	Receive
SAR	Standard Absorption Rate
SNMP	Simple Network Management Protocol
SW	Software
TDD	Time Division Duplex
TDWR	Terminal Doppler Weather Radar
TX	Transmit
UNII	Unlicensed National Information Infrastructure
URL	Uniform Resource Locator