

microhard SYSTEMS INC.

Operating Manual

Pico Series P400 Multi-Frequency 900MHz & 400 MHz OEM Module

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150 Country Hills Landing NW
Calgary, Alberta
Canada T3K 5P3

Phone: (403) 248-0028
Fax: (403) 248-2762
www.microhardcorp.com

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Important User Information (continued)

About This Manual

It is assumed that users of the products described herein have either system integration or design experience, as well as an understanding of the fundamentals of radio communications.

Throughout this manual you will encounter not only illustrations (that further elaborate on the accompanying text), but also several symbols which you should be attentive to:



Caution or Warning

Usually advises against some action which could result in undesired or detrimental consequences.



Point to Remember

Highlights a key feature, point, or step which is noteworthy. Keeping these in mind will simplify or enhance device usage.



Tip

An idea or suggestion to improve efficiency or enhance usefulness.

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Important User Information (continued)

P400 Regulatory Requirements

NOTE: This equipment has been tested and found to comply with the limits for a Class B digital device, pursuant to part 15 of the FCC Rules. These limits are designed to provide reasonable protection against harmful interference in a residential installation. This equipment generates, uses and can radiate radio frequency energy and, if not installed and used in accordance with the instructions, may cause harmful interference to radio communications. However, there is no guarantee that interference will not occur in a particular installation. If this equipment does cause harmful interference to radio or television reception, which can be determined by turning the equipment off and on, the user is encouraged to try to correct the interference by one or more of the following measures:

- Reorient or relocate the receiving antenna.
- Increase the separation between the equipment and receiver.
- Connect the equipment into an outlet on a circuit different from that to which the receiver is connected.
- Consult the dealer or an experienced radio/TV technician for help.

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.



WARNING: INTEGRATION:

To ensure compliance with all non-transmitter functions the host manufacturer is responsible for ensuring compliance with the module(s) installed and is fully operational. For example, if a host was previously authorized as an unintentional radiator under the Declaration of Conformity procedure without a transmitter certified module and a module is added, the host manufacturer is responsible for ensuring that after the module is installed and operational the host continues to be compliant with the Part 15B unintentional radiator requirements. Since this may depend on the details of how the module is integrated with the host. This module is certified for Fixed and Mobile Applications only, for portable applications you will require a new certification.



WARNING: 900MHz Operation:

To satisfy FCC RF exposure requirements for mobile transmitting devices, a separation distance of 23 cm or more should be maintained between the antenna of this device and persons during device operation. To ensure compliance, operations at closer than this distance is not recommended. The antenna used for this transmitter must not be co-located in conjunction with any other antenna or transmitter. MAXIMUM EIRP FCC Regulations allow up to 36 dBm equivalent isotropically radiated power (EIRP). Therefore, the sum of the transmitted power (in dBm), the cabling loss and the antenna gain cannot exceed 36 dBm.



WARNING: 400MHz Operation:

To satisfy FCC RF exposure requirements for mobile transmitting devices, a separation distance is based on the above them ranging from 24 cm to 77 cm between the antenna of this device and persons during device operation. To ensure compliance, operations at closer than this distance is not recommended. The antenna used for this transmitter must not be co-located in conjunction with any other antenna or transmitter.

Antenna	Impedance (ohms)	Antenna Gain (dBi)	Minimum Separation Distance (cm)
Minimum Gain	50	0	24
Maximum Gain	50	10	76.7

Important User Information (continued)



WARNING: ANTENNA:

FCC: Changes or modifications not expressly approved by Microhard Systems Inc. could void the user's authority to operate the equipment. This device has been tested with UFL and Reverse Polarity SMA connectors with the antennas listed in Appendix A. When integrated in OEM products, fixed antennas require installation preventing end-users from replacing them with non-approved antennas. Antennas not listed in the tables must be tested to comply with FCC Section 15.203 (unique antenna connectors) and Section 15.247 (emissions).

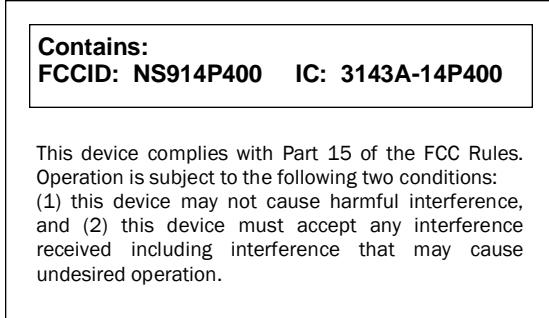
IC: This radio transmitter 3143A-14P400 has been approved by Industry Canada to operate with the antenna types listed Appendix A with the maximum permissible gain and required antenna impedance for each antenna type indicated. Antenna types not included in this list, having a gain greater than the maximum gain indicated for that type, are strictly prohibited for use with this device.



WARNING: EQUIPMENT LABELING:

The FCC and IC numbers depend on the model of the radio module. Do NOT use the Marketing Name of the product but the Model to distinguish the Certifications Numbers. This device has been modularly approved. The manufacturer, product name, and FCC and Industry Canada identifiers of this product must appear on the outside label of the end-user equipment.

SAMPLE LABEL REQUIREMENT:



Important User Information (continued)

P400 Regulatory Requirements

Remarque : Cet équipement a été testé et déclaré conforme aux limites d'un appareil numérique de classe B, conformément à la partie 15 des règles FCC. Ces limites sont conçues pour fournir une protection raisonnable contre les interférences nuisibles dans une installation résidentielle. Cet équipement génère, utilise et peut émettre de l'énergie radiofréquence et, si pas installé et utilisé conformément aux instructions, peut causer des interférences nuisibles aux communications radio. Cependant, il n'y a aucune garantie que l'interférence ne se produira pas dans une installation particulière. Si cet équipement provoque des interférences nuisibles à la radio ou la réception de la télévision, qui peut être déterminée en éteignant et rallumant l'équipement, l'utilisateur est encouragé à essayer de corriger l'interférence par une ou plusieurs des mesures suivantes:

- Réorienter ou déplacer l'antenne réceptrice.
- Augmenter la distance séparant l'équipement et le récepteur.
- Branchez l'appareil dans une prise sur un circuit différent de celui auquel le récepteur est branché.
- Consultez le revendeur ou un technicien radio/TV.

Cet appareil est conforme avec Industrie Canada, exempts de licence RSS ou les normes. Opération est sujette aux deux conditions suivantes: (1) cet appareil ne peut pas causer de brouillage et (2) cet appareil doit accepter toute interférence reçue, y compris les interférences pouvant entraîner un fonctionnement indésirable du dispositif.



WARNING: INTÉGRATION:

Pour assurer le respect de toutes les fonctions non-émetteur du fabricant hôte est responsable de la conformité avec le module installé (s) et est pleinement opérationnel. Par exemple, si un hôte a déjà été autorisé comme un radiateur involontaire en vertu de la procédure de déclaration de conformité sans un module émetteur certifié et un module est ajouté, le fabricant de l'hôte est responsable de s'assurer que, après le module est installé et opérationnel de l'hôte continue d'être conforme aux exigences de radiateur involontaire partie 15B. Depuis cela peut dépendre sur les détails de la façon dont le module est intégré avec l'hôte. Ce module est certifié pour des applications fixes et mobiles uniquement, pour les applications portables que vous aurez besoin d'une nouvelle certification.



WARNING: 900MHz d'exploitation::

Pour satisfaire la FCC en matière d'exposition pour les appareils mobiles de transmission, une distance de séparation de 23 cm ou plus doit être maintenue entre l'antenne de cet appareil et des personnes pendant le fonctionnement du dispositif. Pour assurer la conformité, les opérations à distance inférieure à celle n'est pas recommandée. L'antenne utilisée pour ce transmetteur ne doit pas être co-localisés en conjonction avec une autre antenne ou émetteur. Règlement FCC MAXIMUM PIRE permettent jusqu'à 36 dBm puissance isotrope rayonnée équivalente (PIRE). Par conséquent, la somme de la puissance émise (en dBm), la perte de câblage et le gain de l'antenne ne doit pas dépasser 36 dBm.



WARNING: 400MHz d'exploitation:

Pour satisfaire la FCC en matière d'exposition pour les appareils mobiles de transmission, une distance de séparation est basée sur le dessus d'eux allant de 24 cm à 77 cm entre l'antenne de cet appareil et des personnes pendant le fonctionnement du dispositif. Pour assurer la conformité, les opérations à distance inférieure à celle n'est pas recommandée. L'antenne utilisée pour ce transmetteur ne doit pas être co-localisés en conjonction avec une autre antenne ou émetteur.

Antenna	Impédance de l'antenne (ohms)	Gain d'antenne (dBi)	Distance de séparation minimale (cm)
Minimum Gain	50	0	24
Maximum Gain	50	10	76.7

Important User Information (continued)



WARNING: ANTENNE:

FCC: Les changements ou modifications non expressément approuvés par Microhard Systems Inc. pourrait annuler le droit de l'utilisateur à utiliser l'équipement. Ce dispositif a été testé avec UFL et SMA à polarité inverse connecteurs avec les antennes énumérées à l'annexe A Lorsqu'il est intégré dans les produits OEM, antennes fixes nécessitent une installation empêchant les utilisateurs finaux de les remplacer par des antennes non approuvées. Antennes ne figurent pas dans les tableaux doivent être testés pour se conformer à la section FCC 15.203 (connecteurs d'antenne unique,) et à la Section 15.247 (émissions).

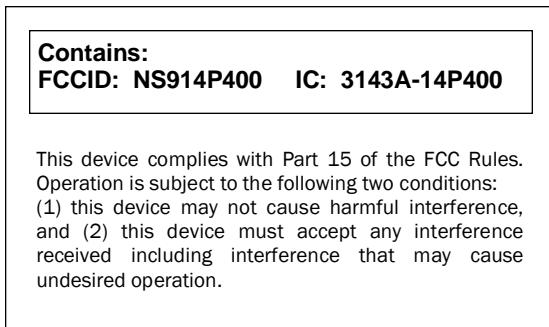
IC: Cet émetteur radio 3143A-14P400 a été approuvé par Industrie Canada pour fonctionner avec les types d'antennes inscrites à l'Annexe A avec le gain maximal autorisé et l'impédance d'antenne requise pour chaque type d'antenne indiqué. Types d'antennes qui ne figurent pas dans cette liste, ayant un gain supérieur au gain maximum indiqué pour ce type, sont strictement interdits pour une utilisation avec cet appareil.



WARNING: ÉQUIPEMENT DE MARQUAGE:

Les numéros FCC et IC dépendent du modèle de module radio. Ne pas utiliser le nom marketing du produit, mais le modèle de distinguer les numéros Certifications. Cet appareil a été approuvé de façon modulaire. Le fabricant, nom du produit, et les identificateurs de la FCC et d'Industrie Canada de ce produit doivent figurer sur l'étiquette à l'extérieur de l'équipement de l'utilisateur final.

L'EXEMPLE D'ÉTIQUETTE:



Revision History

Revision	Description	Initials	Date
1.0	First Release	PEH	October 2014

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1.0 Overview

The Pico Series P400 is capable of delivering high-performance, robust and secure wireless serial communications in Point to Point or Point to Multipoint topologies.

The Pico Series is available as a tightly integrated OEM module, for the ultimate in design integration. When properly configured and installed, long range communications at very high speeds can be achieved.

Pico P400 Series modules are a Multi-Frequency modem capable of operating as a 902-928MHz ISM FHSS Modem, a 410-480 MHz Narrowband Modem, or as a 400 MHz Frequency Hopping modem, providing flexible wireless data transfer between most equipment types which employ a serial interface. The modem type of the module is software selectable using AT commands.

The small size and superior performance of the Pico Series makes it ideal for many applications. Some typical uses for this modem:

- SCADA
- remote monitoring
- robotics
- remote telemetry
- fleet management
- display signs
- traffic control
- GPS
- railway signaling
- industrial controls
- metering

1.1 Performance Features

Key performance features of the Pico Series P400 include:

- 902 - 928 ISM Frequency Hopping Operation (900 MHz FH Mode)
- 410 - 480 MHz Narrowband Licensed Operation (400 MHz NB Mode)
- 410 - 480 MHz Frequency Hopping Operation (400 MHz FH Mode)
- up to 2W of output power
- transparent, low latency link rates up to 345 kbps
- communicates with virtually all serial based devices
- wide temperature specification
- 32 bits of CRC, selectable retransmission and forward error correction
- separate diagnostics port - remote diagnostics and online network control
- ease of installation and configuration - the P400 utilizes a subset of standard AT-style commands, similar to those used by traditional telephone line modems
- 3.3V logic level compatibility

¹902-928MHz, which is license-free within North America; may need to be factory-configured differently for some countries, contact Microhard Systems Inc. for details.

1.0 Overview

1.2 Pico Series P400 Specifications

Electrical/General

Supported Frequency:	902 - 928 MHz 410 - 480 MHz Model Dependant, See Table 1-1
Spreading Method:	Frequency Hopping, GMSK, 2GFSK, 4GFSK, QPSK
Error Detection:	32 bits of CRC, ARQ
Data Encryption: (Optional)	128-bit AES Encryption (Requires export permit outside US and Canada.)
Range:	Up to 60 miles (100km)
Output Power:	Up to 2W (Model Dependant, See Table 1-1)
Sensitivity:	Model Dependant, See Table 1-1.
Link Rate:	Up to 345 kbps
Serial Baud Rate:	300 to 230.4 kbps
Core Voltage:	3.3VDC is required for 1W 3.6VDC is required for 2W
Power Consumption: (3.3VDC)	Sleep: < 1mA (Future) Idle: 20mA Rx: 45mA to 98mA Tx Peak: 2A
Rejection:	Adjacent Channel @ 400 MHz: 60dB Alternate Channel @ 400 MHz: 70dB Adjacent Channel @ 900 MHz: 57 dB Alternate Channel @ 900 MHz: 65 dB
Available Models:	P400 Base Model (1W 900 MHz & 2W 400 MHz Licensed)* -AES 128-bit AES Encryption** -C2S 2W 900 MHz, 2W 400 MHz Frequency Hopping, 2W 400 MHz Licensed & 128-bit AES Encryption** -C1S 1W 900 MHz, 1W 400 MHz Frequency Hopping, 2W 400 MHz Licenced & 128-bit AES**



Caution: Using a power supply that does not provide proper voltage or current may damage the modem.

*Standard Modems are Shipped with 400MHz Licensed band operation up to 2W and 900MHz ISM FHSS operation 1W with no AES encryption. No other operation is allowed. Operating outside this requires compliance with applicability Radio Regulatory Bodies and Canadian Export Laws. Extra Cost/Activation/Proof of Regulatory Compliance is Required.

**AES encryption, 2W frequency hopping operation requires Export Permit

1.0 Overview

1.2 Pico Series P400 Specifications

Rate (kbps)	Power (W)	Sensitivity (dBm)	Bandwidth (kHz)	Regulatory
Frequency 410 to 480 MHz (Licensed Band)				
3.6	2	-118	6.25	FCC/IC/CE
4.8	2	-117	12.5	FCC/IC/CE
9.6	2	-115	12.5	FCC/IC/CE
19.2	2	-114	25	IC/CE
Frequency 410 to 480 MHz (Frequency Hopping)				
56	2**	-113	60	None*
115.2	2**	-109	150	None*
172.8	2**	-108	180	None*
230.4	2**	-106	230	None*
276.4	2**	-105	400	None*
345	2**	-103	400	None*
Frequency 902 to 928 MHz (Frequency Hopping)				
19.2	1	-116	25	FCC/IC
56	1	-113	60	FCC/IC
115.2	1	-109	150	FCC/IC
172.8	1	-108	180	FCC/IC
230.4	1	-106	230	FCC/IC
276.4	1	-105	400	FCC/IC
345	1	-103	400	FCC/IC
19.2	2**	-115	25	None*
56	2**	-110	60	None*
115.2	2**	-109	150	None*
172.8	2**	-108	180	None*
230.4	2**	-106	230	None*
276.4	2**	-105	400	None*
345	2**	-103	400	None*

*Standard Modems are Shipped with 400MHz Licensed band operation up to 2W and 900MHz ISM FHSS operation 1W with no AES encryption. No other operation is allowed. Operating outside this requires compliance with applicability Radio Regulatory Bodies and Canadian Export Laws. Extra Cost/Activation/Proof of Regulatory Compliance is Required.

**AES encryption, 2W frequency hopping operation requires Export Permit

Table 1-1: P400 Specifications

Environmental

Operation Temperature: -40°F(-40°C) to 185°F(85°C)
Humidity: 5% to 95% non-condensing

Mechanical

Dimensions: Approx: 1.05" (26.5mm) X 1.3" (33mm) X 0.13"(3.5mm)
Weight: Approx: 5 grams
Connectors: Antenna: UFL
Data: 80 Pin/Pad SMT

2.0 Hardware Description

The Pico Series P400 Modem modules are available as a OEM module. This OEM version supplies all the required raw signals to allow the unit to be tightly integrated into applications to efficiently maximize space and power requirements. The Microhard development board can provide a convenient evaluation platform to test and design with the module. (Contact Microhard Systems for details)

Any P400 Series module may be configured as a Master, Repeater or Remote in a PTP or PMP Topology. This versatility is very convenient from a 'sparing' perspective, as well for convenience in becoming familiar and proficient with using the module: if you are familiar with one unit, you will be familiar with all units.



Image 2-1: Pico P400 Top View

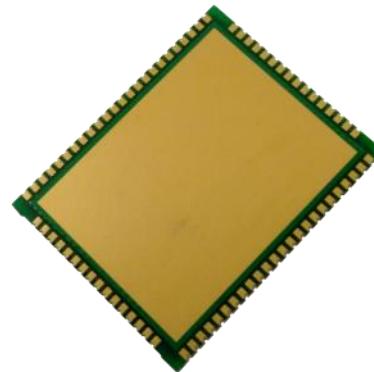
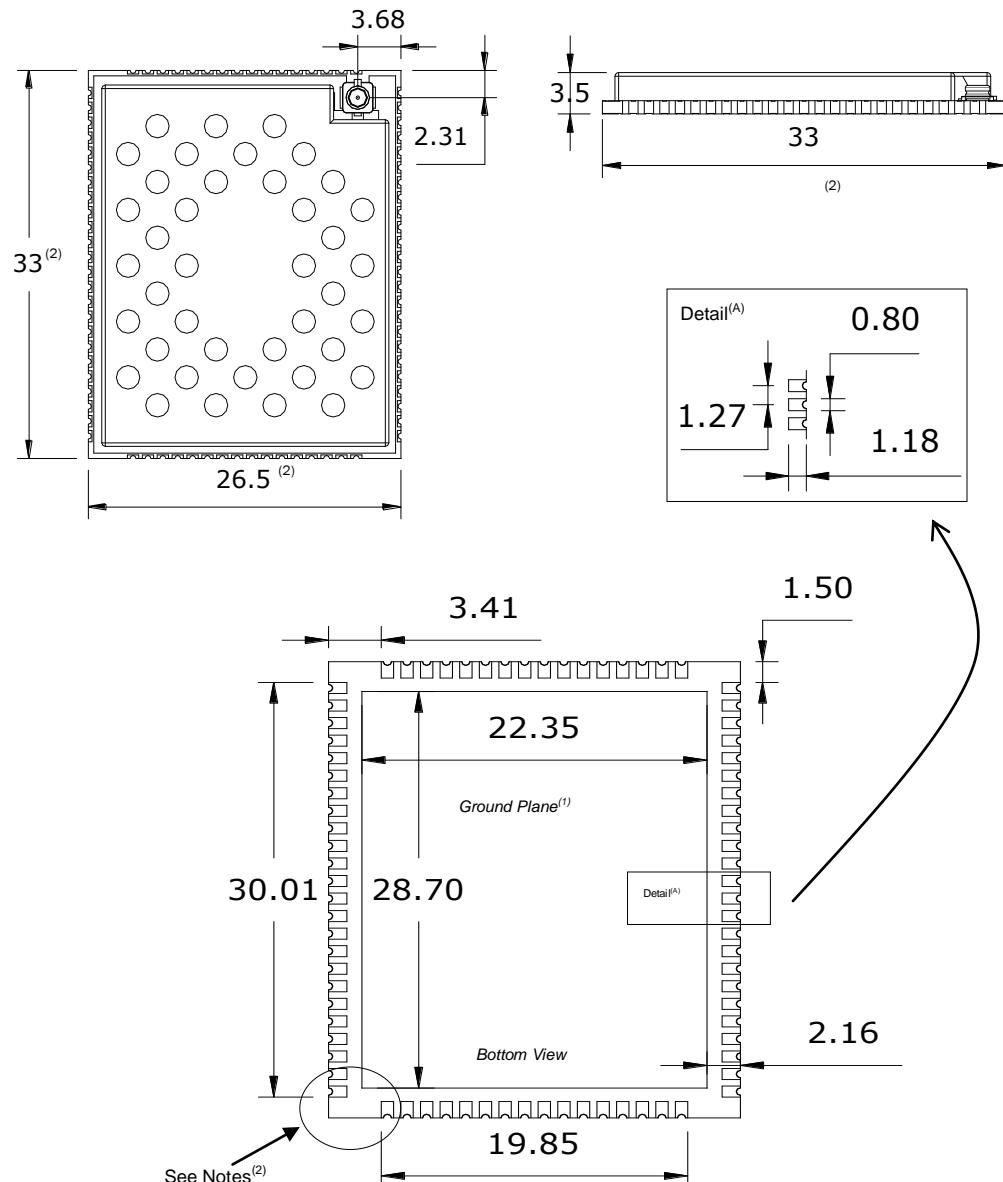


Image 2-2: Pico P400 Bottom View

2.0 Hardware Description

2.1 Mechanical Drawings

The P400 OEM Modules have an extremely small form factor as seen in *Drawing 3-3 below*.



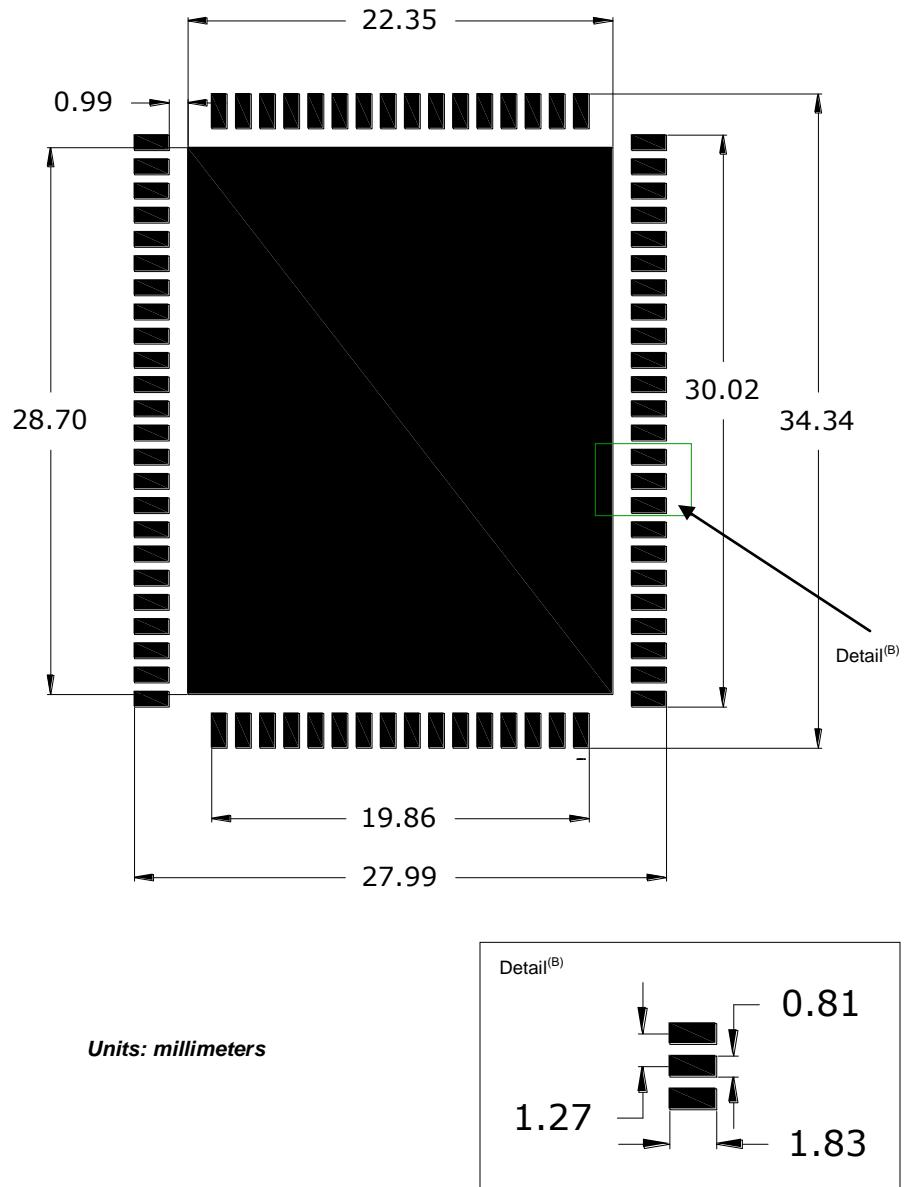
Units: millimeters

1. Ground plane must be connected to GND for required heat dissipation.
2. Due to manufacturing methods additional PCB material may be present on the corners that cannot be removed. Designs should allow for a small tolerance of this additional material, $\pm 0.25\text{mm}$

Drawing 2-1: P400 OEM Mechanical

2.0 Hardware Description

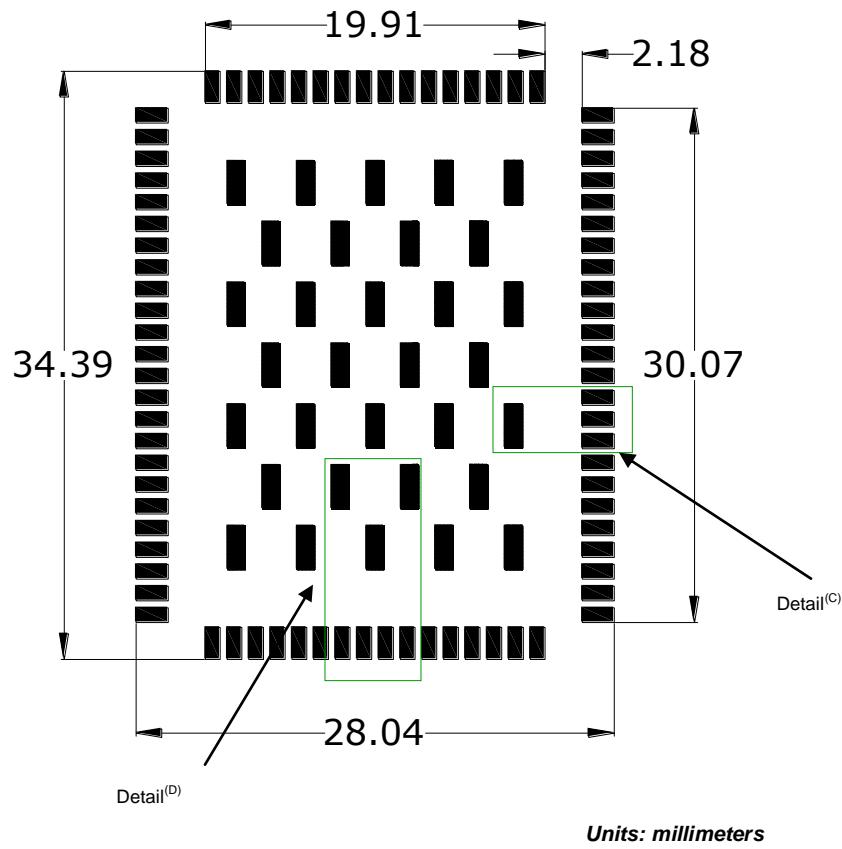
2.1.2 Recommended Solder Mask (Pad Landing)



Drawing 2-2: P400 Recommended Solder Mask

2.0 Hardware Description

2.1.3 Recommended Solder Paste Pattern



Drawing 2-3: P400 Recommended Solder Paste

2.2 OEM Connectors

Antenna

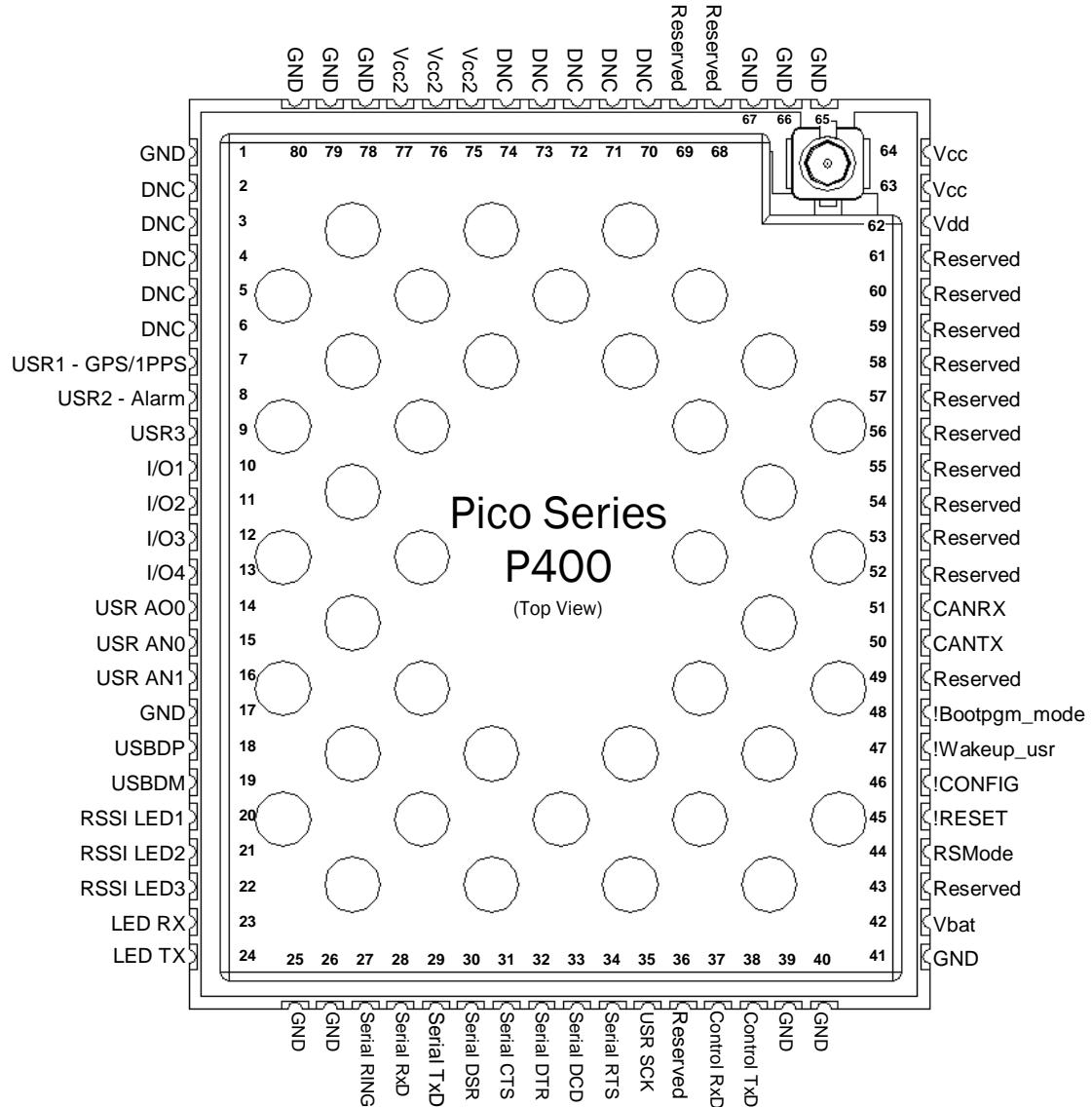
All P400 OEM Modules use an UFL connector for the antenna connection.

Data

The interface to the P400 OEM module is a tight integration using 80 pad SMT connections.

2.0 Hardware Description

2.3 Pico OEM Pin Descriptions



Drawing 2-4: Pico P400 80-pin OEM Connection Info

Inputs and outputs are 3.3V nominal (3.0V min — 3.6V max) unless otherwise specified.

The above drawing depicts a top view of the P400-OEM Module. The corner pads (1, 25, 41, and 65) are printed directly on the bottom of the PCB for easy identification.

A full description of the connections and function of each pin is provided on the pages that follow.

2.0 Hardware Description



Caution: During power up or reset, output pins from the Pico are in an unknown state. It is advised to use pull up or pull down resistors as appropriate.

Pin Name	No.	Description	Dir
GND	1,17,25-26,39-41,65-67,78-80	Ground reference for logic, radio, and I/O pins.	
DNC	2,3,4,5,6	Reserved for factory use only.	
USR1 – GPS/1PPS	7	*Currently Not Supported. For Future Expansion*	I
USR2 - Alarm	8	*Reserved for future use.*	O
USR3	9	*Reserved for future use.*	O
I/O1-4	10,11,12,13	Digital Input/output Pins. -0.3 to +3.6 V input, 3.3 V Output @ 3mA maximum. *Future Use.*	I/O
USR_ANO0	14	*Currently Not Supported. For Future Expansion*	O
USR_AN0 USR_AN1	15 16	Analog Inputs. 0 to 3V input, 12 bit *Future Use.*	I
USBDP	18	*Currently Not Supported. For Future Expansion*	
USBDM	19	*Currently Not Supported. For Future Expansion*	
LED_1 (RSSI1)	20	Receive Signal Strength Indicator 1. Active high, cannot drive LED directly. Requires current limiting resistor. 8mA maximum.	O
LED_2 (RSSI2)	21	Receive Signal Strength Indicator 2. Active high, cannot drive LED directly. Requires current limiting resistor. 8mA maximum.	O
LED_3 (RSSI3)	22	Receive Signal Strength Indicator 3. Active high, cannot drive LED directly. Requires current limiting resistor. 8mA maximum.	O
LED_RX	23	Active high output indicates receive and synchronization status. Active high, cannot drive LED directly. Requires current limiting resistor. 8mA maximum.	O
LED_TX	24	Active high output indicates module is transmitting data over the RF channel. Active high, cannot drive LED directly. Requires current limiting resistor. 8mA maximum.	O
Serial RING	27	Internally connected to GND through a 22kΩ resistor. *Reserved for future use.*	O
Serial RxD	28	Receive Data. Logic level input into the modem. It is recommended to wire this pin out through a zero ohm resistor to a header and jumper block for external access to the serial port for modem recovery procedures.	I
Serial TxD	29	Transmit Data. Logic level Output from the modem. It is recommended to wire this pin out through a zero ohm resistor to a header and jumper block for external access to the serial port for modem recovery procedures.	O
Serial DSR	30	Data Set Ready. Active low output.	O
Serial CTS	31	Clear To Send. Active low output.	O
Serial DTR	32	Data Terminal Ready. Active low input.	I
Serial DCD	33	Data Carrier Detect. Active low output.	O
Serial RTS	34	Request To Send. Active low input.	I
USR SCK	35	*Currently Not Supported. For Future Expansion*	I

Table 2-1: Pico Series Pin Description

2.0 Hardware Description



Caution: During power up or reset, output pins from the Pico are in an unknown state. It is advised to use pull up or pull down resistors as appropriate.

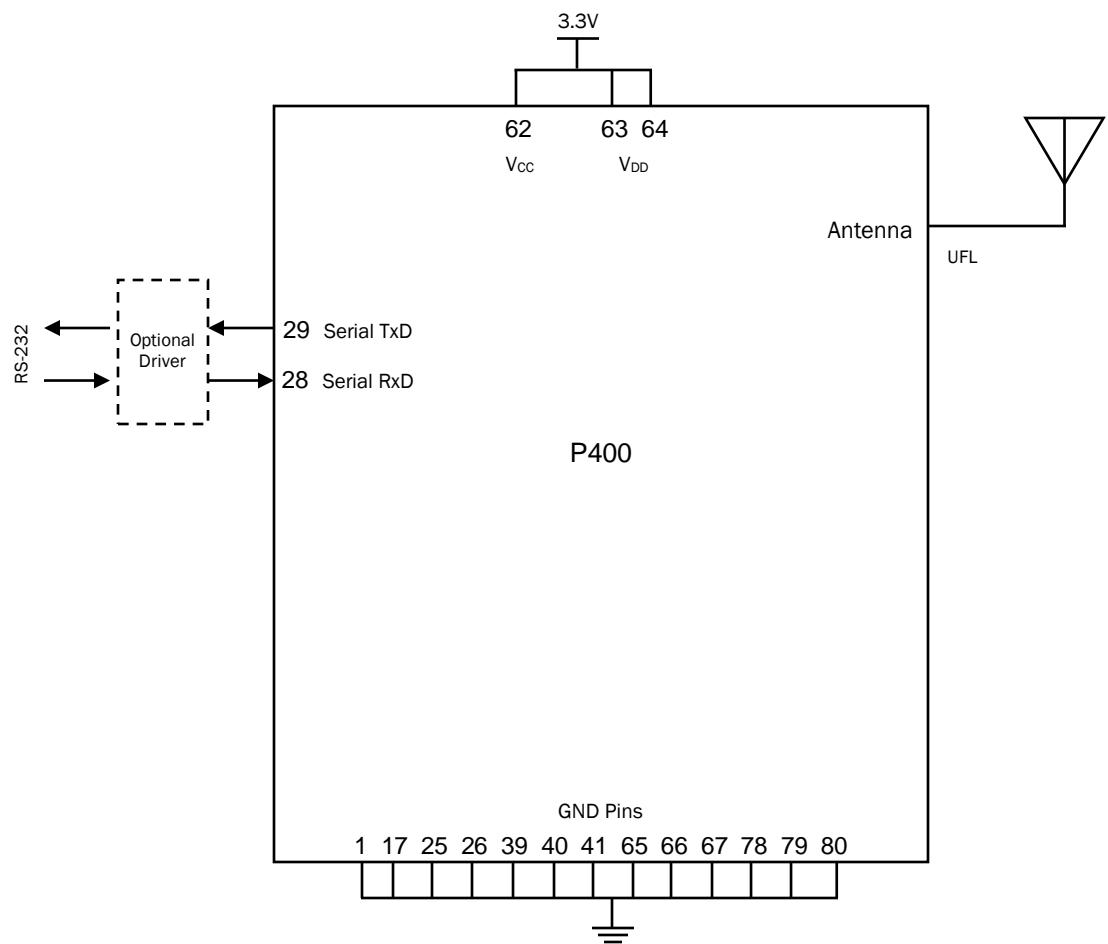
Pin Name	No.	Description	Dir
Reserved	36	*Reserved for future use.*	
Control RxD	37	Diagnostics receive data. Logic level input from a PC to the module. <i>Diagnostics protocol to be completed and released at a later date.</i>	I
Control TxD	38	Diagnostics transmit data. Logic level output from module to a PC. <i>Diagnostics protocol to be completed and released at a later date.</i>	O
Vbat	42	Input voltage sensing analog input line, up to 60VDC maximum. Used to measure the main supply voltage. User design must add a 10kΩ 1% 1/16W resistor in series.	I
Reserved	43	*Reserved for future use.*	
RSMode	44	<i>Internally connected to GND through a 10kΩ resistor. *Reserved for future use.*</i>	O
!RESET	45	Active low input will reset the module.	I
!CONFIG	46	Active low input signal to put module into default serial interface (RS232) and default baud rate (9600/8/N/1) during power up. Pull high or leave floating.	I
!Wakeup_usr	47	<i>*Currently Not Supported. For Future Expansion*</i>	I
!Bootpgm_mode	48	*Reserved for future use.*	I
Reserved	49	*Reserved for future use.*	
CANTX	50	<i>*Currently Not Supported. For Future Expansion*</i>	
CANRX	51	<i>*Currently Not Supported. For Future Expansion*</i>	
Reserved	52-61	*Reserved for future use.*	
Vdd	62	Positive voltage supply voltage for the digital section of the module (3.3V).	I
Vcc	63,64	Positive voltage supply voltage for the radio module (3.3V). The Vcc lines are internally connected together.	I
Reserved	68,69	*Reserved for future use.*	
DNC	70-74	Reserved for factory use only.	
Vcc2	75,76,77	*Reserved for future use.*	I

Table 2-1: Pico Series Pin Description (continued)

All serial communications signals are logic level (0 and 3.3V). DO NOT connect RS-232 level (+12, -12VDC) signals to these lines without shifting the signals to logic levels.

2.0 Hardware Description

2.4 Minimum Connection Requirements



Drawing 2-5: P400 Minimum Connection Block Diagram

2.0 Hardware Description

2.5 Electrical Characteristics

2.5.1 Test Conditions

Unless otherwise specified, all voltages are referenced to V_{ss} (GND).

2.5.1 Minimum and Maximum Values

Unless otherwise specified the minimum and maximum values are guaranteed in the worst conditions of ambient temperature, supply voltage and frequencies.

Data based on characterization results, design simulation and/or technology characteristics are indicated in the table footnotes and are not tested in production. Based on characterization, the minimum and maximum values refer to sample tests and represent the mean value plus or minus three times the standard deviation (mean $\pm 3\sigma$).

2.5.1.2 Typical Values

Unless otherwise specified, typical data are based on $T_A = 25^\circ C$, $V_{DD} = 3.3 V$. They are given only as design guidelines and are not tested.

Typical ADC accuracy values are determined by characterization of a batch of samples from a standard diffusion lot over the full temperature range, where 95% of the devices have an error less than or equal to the value indicated (mean $\pm 2\sigma$).

2.5.1.3 Loading Capacitor

The loading conditions used for pin parameter measurement are shown in **Figure 2-1**.

2.5.1.4 Pin Input Voltage

The input voltage measurement on a pin of the Pico is described in **Figure 2-2**.

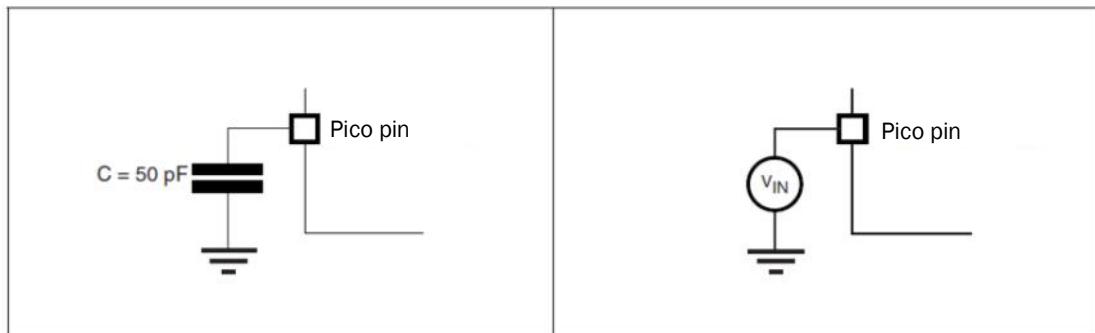


Figure 2-1 Pin Loading Conditions

Figure 2-2 Pin Input Voltage

2.0 Hardware Description

2.5.2 Absolute Maximum Ratings

Stresses above the absolute maximum ratings listed in **Table 2-2: Voltage Characteristics** and **Table 2-3: Current Characteristics** may cause permanent damage to the device. These are stress ratings only and functional operation of the device at these conditions is not implied. Exposure to maximum rating conditions for extended periods may affect device reliability.

Symbol	Ratings	Min	Max	Unit
V _{CC/V_{DD}}	External main supply voltage.	0	3.8	V
V _{IN}	Input voltage on any pin.	-0.3	V _{DD} +0.3	

Table 2-2 Voltage Characteristics

Symbol	Ratings	Max	Unit
I _{VDD}	Total current into Pico Series (source).	70	mA
I _{VSS}	Total current out of Pico Series (sink).	70	
I _{IO}	Output current sunk by any I/O and control pin.	20	
	Output Current sourced by any I/O and control pin.	-8	

Table 2-3 Current Characteristics

2.5.3 Operating Conditions

2.5.3.1 Operating Conditions at Power-up / Power-down

The parameters given in **Table 2-4: Operating Conditions at Power-up/ Power-down** are derived from tests performed under the ambient temperature ratings of the Pico Series.

Symbol	Parameter	Min	Max	Unit
t _{VDD}	V _{DD} rise time rate.	0	∞	μs/V
	V _{DD} fall time rate.	20	∞	

Table 2-4 Operating Conditions at Power-up/Power-down

2.5.3.2 Operating Conditions Voltage Characteristics

The parameters given in **Table 2-5: Operating Conditions Voltage Characteristics** are derived from tests performed under the ambient temperature ratings of the Pico Series.

Symbol	Ratings	Min	Max	Unit
V _{CC}	External radio supply voltage.	3.3 ⁽¹⁾	3.6	V
V _{DD}	External digital supply voltage.	3.0	3.6	

Table 2-5 Operating Conditions Voltage Characteristics

1. The modem will not be able to transit at full power if V_{CC} is less than 3.3VDC.

2.0 Hardware Description

2.5.3.3 Operating Conditions Current Characteristics

The parameters given in **Table 2-6: Operating Conditions Current Characteristics** are derived from tests performed under the ambient temperature ratings of the Pico Series. Test conditions measured while $V_{CC} = 3.3V$, $V_{DD} = 3.3V$, Frequency 915MHz and ambient temperature of 25°C.

Symbol	Ratings	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
$I_{VCC(TX)}$	Radio current 100% TX @ 1W		1250	1500	mA
$I_{VCC(TX)}$	Radio current 100% TX @ 500mW		375	500	
$I_{VCC(TX)}$	Radio current 100% TX @ 100mW		180	250	
$I_{VCC(RX)}$	Radio current 100% RX @ 1W		75	100	
$I_{VCC(RX-RUN)}$	Radio RX running		40	75	
$I_{VCC(IDLE)}$	Radio Idle current		2.5	3.5	
$I_{VDD(RUN)}$	Digital current		45	50	
$I_{VDD(IDLE)}$	Digital idle current		5		

Table 2-6 Operating Conditions Current Characteristics

2.5.3.4 I/O Port Characteristics

General Input / Output Characteristics

The parameters given in **Table 2-7: I/O Static Characteristics** are derived from tests performed under the ambient temperature ratings of the Pico Series. All I/Os are CMOS and TTL compliant. I/O's refer to all input and outputs of the Pico Series.

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
V_{IL}	Input low level voltage	TTL ports	-0.5		0.8	V
V_{IH}	Input high level voltage		2		$V_{DD}+0.5$	
V_{IL}	Input low level voltage	CMOS ports	-0.5		$0.35 V_{DD}$	V
V_{IH}	Input high level voltage		$0.65 V_{DD}$		$V_{DD}+0.5$	
V_{hys}	IO Schmitt trigger voltage hysteresis ⁽¹⁾		200			mV
I_{lkg}	Input leakage current	$V_{SS} \leq V_{IN} \leq V_{DD}$			± 1	μA
R_{PU}	Weak pull-up equivalent resistor ⁽²⁾	$V_{IN} = V_{SS}$	30	40	50	$k\Omega$
R_{PD}	Weak pull-down equivalent resistor ⁽²⁾	$V_{IN} = V_{DD}$	30	40	50	
C_{IO}	I/O pin capacitance			8		pF

1. Hysteresis voltage between Schmitt trigger switching levels. Based on characterization, not tested in production.
2. Pull-up and pull-down resistors can be used on input/output pins.

Table 2-7 I/O Static Characteristics

2.0 Hardware Description

Output Driving Current

The GPIOs (general purpose input/outputs) can sink or source up to +/- 8 mA, and sink +20 mA (with a relaxed V_{OL}).

In the user application, the number of I/O pins which can drive current must be limited to respect the absolute maximum rating specified in **Section 2.1.4.2**:

- The sum of the currents sourced by all the I/Os on VDD cannot exceed the absolute maximum rating I_{VDD} (see **Table 2-3**).
- The sum of the currents sunk by all the I/Os on VSS cannot exceed the absolute maximum rating I_{VSS} (see **Table 2-3**).

Output Voltage Levels

Unless otherwise specified, the parameters given in **Table 2-8** are derived from tests performed under ambient temperature and V_{DD} supply voltage ratings of the Pico Series. All I/Os are CMOS and TTL compliant.

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Min	Max	Unit
$V_{OL}^{(1)}$	Output low level voltage for an I/O pin when 8 pins are sunk at same time	TTL port $I_{IO} = +8\text{mA}$		0.4	V
$V_{OH}^{(2)}$	Output high level voltage for an I/O pin when 8 pins are sourced at same time		$V_{DD}-0.4$		
$V_{OL}^{(1)}$	Output low level voltage for an I/O pin when 8 pins are sunk at same time	CMOS port $I_{IO} = +8\text{mA}$		0.4	V
$V_{OH}^{(2)}$	Output high level voltage for an I/O pin when 8 pins are sourced at same time		2.4		
$V_{OL}^{(1)(3)}$	Output low level voltage for an I/O pin when 8 pins are sunk at same time	$I_{IO} = +20\text{mA}$		1.3	V
$V_{OH}^{(2)(3)}$	Output high level voltage for an I/O pin when 8 pins are sourced at same time		$V_{DD}-1.3$		

1. The I_{IO} current sunk by the device must always respect the absolute maximum rating specified in **Table 2-3** and the sum of I_{IO} (I/O ports and control pins) must not exceed I_{VSS} .
2. The I_{IO} current sourced by the device must always respect the absolute maximum rating specified in **Table 2-3** and the sum of I_{IO} (I/O ports and control pins) must not exceed I_{VDD} .
3. Based on characterization data, not tested in production.

Table 2-8 Output Voltage Characteristics

Input / Output AC Characteristics

The values of input/output AC characteristics are given in Table 2-9.

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Min	Max	Unit
$t_{f(I/O)out}$	Output high to low fall time	$CL = 50 \text{ pF}$		125	ns
$t_{r(I/O)out}$	Output low to high level rise time			125	
t_{EXTpw}	Pulse width of external signals used as interrupts.		1		ms

Table 2-9 Input / Output AC Characteristics

2.0 Hardware Description

NRST Pin Characteristics

The NRST pin input driver uses CMOS technology. It is connected to a permanent pull-up resistor, RPU (see **Table 2-7**).

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
$V_{IL(NRST)}$	NRST Input low level voltage		-0.5		0.7	V
$V_{IH(NRST)}$	NRST Input high level voltage		2		$V_{DD}+0.5$	
$V_{hys(NRST)}$	NRST Schmitt trigger voltage hysteresis			200		mV
R_{PU}	Weak pull-up equivalent resistor	$V_{IN}=V_{SS}$	30	40	50	kΩ
V_{NF}	NRST Input pulse		300			ns

Table 2-10 NRST Pin Characteristics

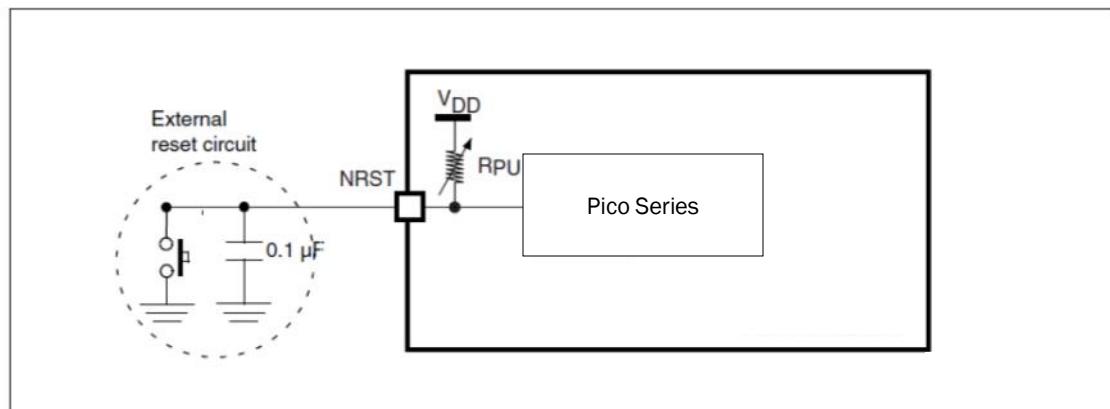


Figure 2-3 Recommended NRST Pin Protection

2.5.3.5 12-bit ADC Characteristics

The parameters given in **Table 2-11: ADC Characteristics** are derived from tests performed under the ambient temperature and supply voltage ratings of the Pico Series.

Symbol	Parameter	Min	Max	Unit
V_{AIN}	Conversion voltage range	0	3.0	V
R_{AIN}	External input impedance	0	1.2	kΩ

Table 2-11 12-bit ADC Characteristics

Symbol	Parameter	Test Conditions	Typ	Max	Unit
ET	Total unadjusted error	$T_A = 25^\circ C$	1.3	2	LSB
EO	Offset error		1	1.5	
EG	Gain error		0.5	1.5	
ED	Differential linearity error		0.7	1	
EL	Integral linearity error		0.8	1.5	

Table 2-12 ADC Accuracy

2.0 Hardware Description

ADC Accuracy Characteristics

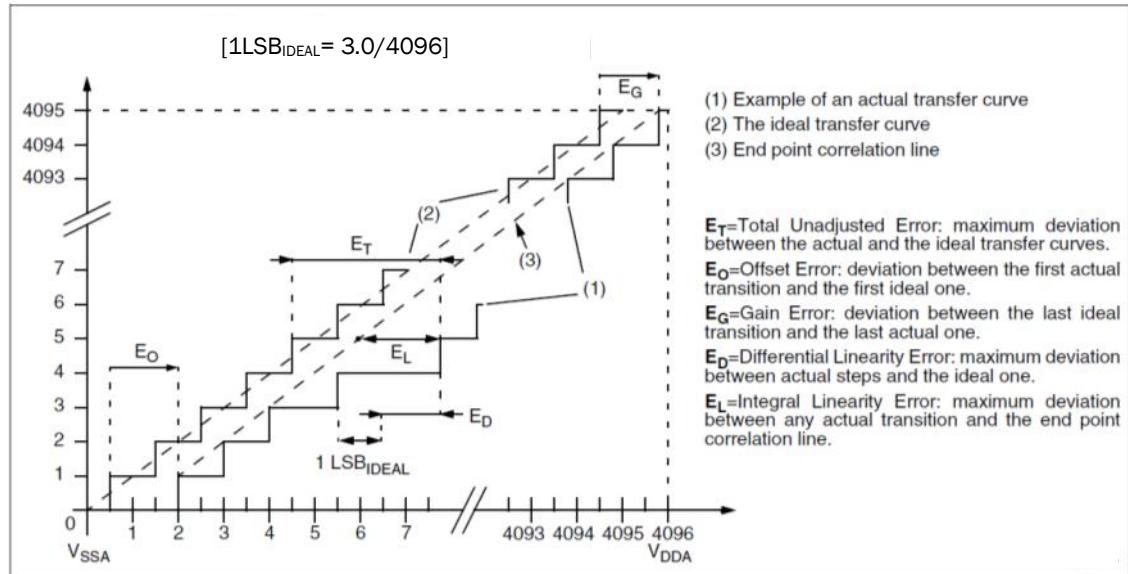


Figure 2-4 ADC Accuracy Characteristics

2.0 Hardware Description

2.6 P400 to Nano n920 Pin-Outs

The following table shows a pin-out comparison between the P400 and the n920. This table may be useful for customers who current have the n920 who wish to migrate to the P400 platform.



Pin Name	P400 Pin No.	n920 Pin No.	Description
USR1	7	35	*Currently Not Supported. For Future Expansion*
USR2	8	37	*Reserved for future use.*
USR3	9	39	*Reserved for future use.*
USR_AN0	15	9	Analog Input 0. *Future Use.*
USBDP	18	25	*Currently Not Supported. For Future Expansion*
USBDM	19	21	*Currently Not Supported. For Future Expansion*
LED_1 (RSSI1)	20	30	Receive Signal Strength Indicator 1.
LED_2 (RSSI2)	21	28	Receive Signal Strength Indicator 2.
LED_3 (RSSI3)	22	26	Receive Signal Strength Indicator 3.
LED_RX	23	22	Active high output indicates receive and synchronization status.
LED_TX	24	24	Active high output indicates module is transmitting RF data.
Serial RING	27	38	*Reserved for future use.*
Serial RxD	28	42	Receive Data. Logic level input into the modem.
Serial TxD	29	44	Transmit Data. Logic level Output from the modem.
Serial DSR	30	36	Data Set Ready. Active low output.
Serial CTS	31	32	Clear To Send. Active low output.
Serial DTR	32	40	Data Terminal Ready. Active low input.
Serial DCD	33	46	Data Carrier Detect. Active low output.
Serial RTS	34	34	Request To Send. Active low input.
USR SCK	35	50	*Currently Not Supported. For Future Expansion*
Control RxD	37	20	Diagnostics receive data.
Control TxD	38	18	Diagnostics transmit data.
Vbat	42	17	Battery Voltage sensing analog input line.
RSMODE	44	19	*Reserved for future use.*
!RESET	45	15	Active low input will reset the module.
!CONFIG	46	13	Active low input signal to put module into default serial mode.
!Wakeup_usr	47	11	*Currently Not Supported. For Future Expansion*
!Bootpgm_mode	48	7	*Reserved for future use.*
CANTX	50	12	*Currently Not Supported. For Future Expansion*
CANRX	51	10	*Currently Not Supported. For Future Expansion*
Vdd	62	51,53,55,57,59	Positive voltage supply voltage for the digital section of the module (3.3V).
Vcc	63,64		Positive voltage supply voltage for the radio module (3.3V).
Vcc2	75,76,77	N/A	*Reserved for future use.*

Table 2-13: P400 to Nano n920 Pin Description

2.0 Hardware Description

2.7 Pico Development Board

The Pico Development Board can be used to quickly evaluate the features and performance of the P400 modems. The Pico Development Board requires the addition of a interface card and must be configured at the factory for this purpose. At this time the development board and interface assembly is only available by purchasing a development kit for the purpose of evaluating the P400 platform.

Using the development board provides quick access to several of the interfaces of the P400, such as:

- Input Power (7-30VDC)
- Power LED (Blue)
- RS232 Data Interfaces
- RSSI LED Indicators (Green)
- TX/RX LED Indicators (Red/Green)
- CONFIG Button
- Antenna



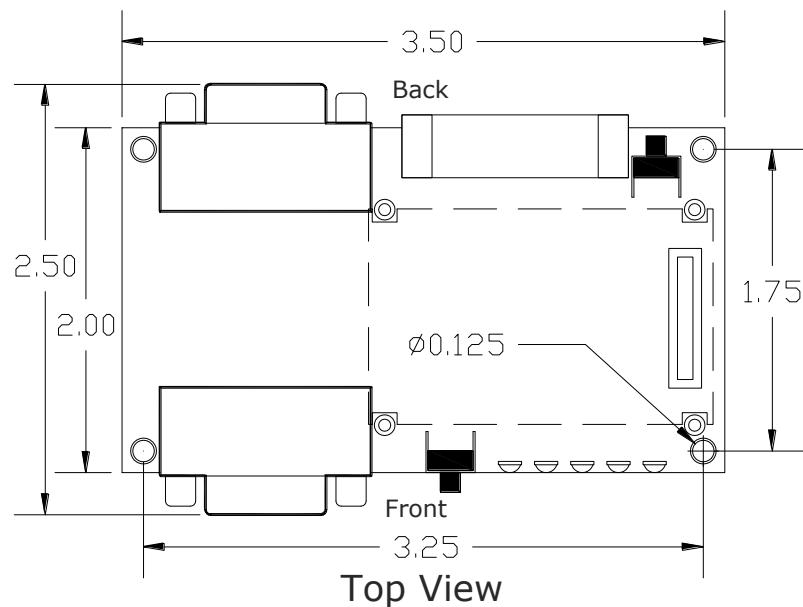
Image 2-3: Pico Development Board Front View



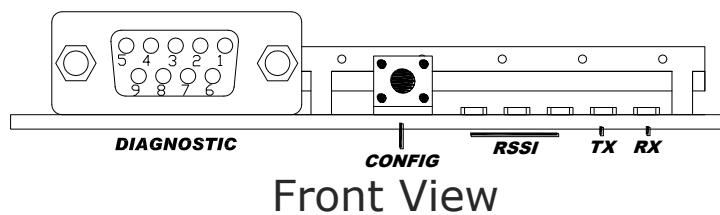
Image 2-3: Pico Development Board Rear View

2.0 Hardware Description

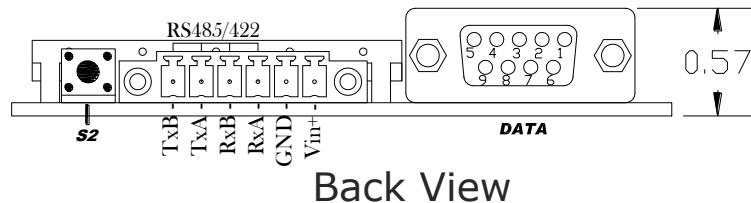
2.7.1 Pico Development Board Dimensional Drawings



Drawing 2-6: Pico Development Board Top View



Drawing 2-7: Pico Development Board Front View



Drawing 2-8: Pico Development Board Back View

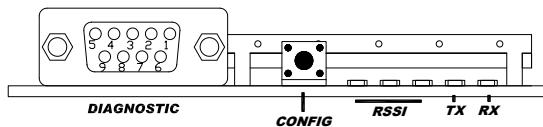
Notes: The dimension unit is inches.

2.0 Hardware Description

2.7.2 Connectors and Indicators

2.7.2.1 Front

On the front of the Development Board is the DIAGNOSTIC port, CONFIG Button, and the RSSI, TX, Rx and Power LED's.



Drawing 2-9: Pico Development Board Front View



The **Diagnostic** port is not supported at the time this document was generated. It will be supported in a future release.

The **Diagnostic** port (RS232) is used for two purposes:

- online diagnostics and configuration at 115.2kbps.
- firmware upgrades

CONFIG Button

Holding this button while powering-up the modem will boot the unit into COMMAND mode: the default serial interface will be active and temporarily set to operate at its default serial settings of 9600/8/N/1.

Signal Name	PIN #	Input or Output
RXD	2	O
TXD	3	I
SG	5	

Table 2-2: Diagnostic Port RS232 Pin Assignment

TX LED (Red)

When illuminated, this LED indicates that the modem is transmitting data over the air.

RX/SYNC LED (Green)

This LED indicates that the modem is synchronized and has received valid packets.

Power LED (Blue)

This LED indicates that the interface board has power.

Receive Signal Strength Indicator (RSSI) (3x Green)

As the received signal strength increases, starting with the furthest left, the number of active RSSI LEDs increases. Signal strength is calculated based on the last four valid received packets with correct CRC. RSSI is also reported in S123.

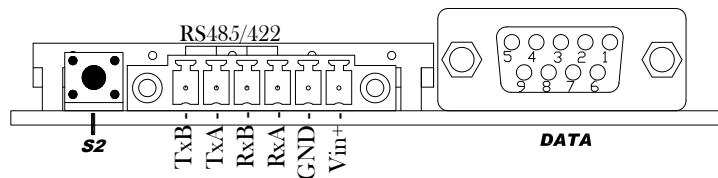
MODE	Unit Type	LED STATUS		
		RX/SYNC	TX	RSSI 1,2,3
COMMAND	All	OFF	OFF	OFF
DATA	Master Repeater	ON while receiving valid data	ON while Transmitting data	1-3 ON in proportion to signal strength received from remotes.
DATA - during sync. acquisition	Remote	OFF	OFF	Cycling with 300ms ON time
DATA - when synchronized	Remote	ON while synced	ON when transmitting	1-3 ON in proportion to signal strength received from Master/ Repeater

Table 2-3: FH Modems LED Operation

2.0 Hardware Description

2.7.2.2 Rear

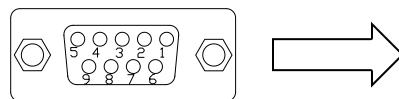
On the back of the Development Board is the Data port, RS485/422 interface, as well as the power connections.



Drawing 2-10: Pico Development Board Rear View

The **DATA (RS232 Port (DCE))** on the rear of the circuit board is used for:

- RS232 serial data (300-230,400bps) when in **DATA MODE**, or
- for configuring the modem when in **COMMAND MODE**.



Name	Data Port	Input or Output
DCD	1	O
RXD	2	O
TXD	3	I
DTR	4	I
SG	5	
DSR	6	O
RTS	7	I
CTS	8	O
RING	9	O

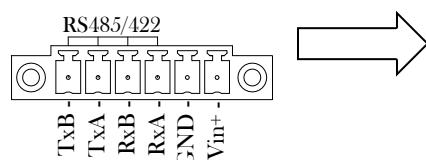
Table 2-4: Data RS232 Pin Assignment

The **RS422/485 Port** is used to interface the Pico Development Board to a DTE with the same interface type. Either the RS232 or RS422/485 interface is used for data traffic, not both.

Vin+/Vin- is used to power the unit. The input Voltage range is 7-30 Vdc.



Caution: Using a power supply that does not provide proper voltage may damage the modem.



Green Conn. Pin No.	Name	Input or Output
6*	TxB (D+)	O
5*	TxA (D-)	O
4*	RxB (R+)	I
3*	RxA (R-)	I
2	Vin -	
1	Vin +	I

Table 2-5: Data RS422/485 / Vin Pin Assignment

3.0 400 MHz Licensed Band Configuration

To begin configuration, the P400 must be mounted into either a Microhard supplied development board (with factory attached interface card), or be mounted into a customer designed platform. The P400 is configured using AT commands through the **Data** port, or using special diagnostic commands through the **Diagnostic** Port. Refer to [Section 2: Hardware Description](#) for information related to interfacing to, or powering the module.

To issue AT commands through the **Data** port, the P400 must first be set into **Command Mode** as described below.

3.1 Configuration/Unit Modes

3.1.1 Command Mode

- the P400 module is offline (data is not passing through the unit via its local data lines or RF communications)
- if installed in a Dev Board, the only LED illuminated will be the blue power LED.
- the P400's configuration options (registers) may be viewed and modified using AT commands.

Two methods are typically used to place the Pico Series into Command Mode.

1. Force to Command Mode

- Power down off the Development Board assembly.
- Connect a 9-pin straight-through serial cable from the PC serial port to the rear RS-232 port (DATA) of the modem.
- Launch a terminal communications program (e.g. HyperTerminal) and configure for 9600bps, 8 data bits, No parity, 1 stop bit (8N1), no flow control
- press and hold the CONFIG button
- continue to press the CONFIG button and apply power to the modem
- release the CONFIG button
- On power up the terminal session window should show "NO CARRIER OK" as seen below:

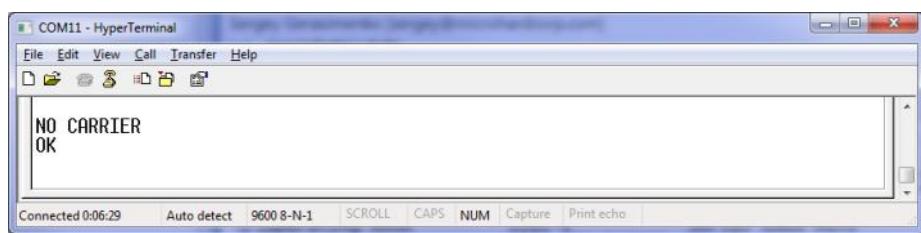


Image 3-1: Command Mode

- the P400 is now in command mode, and AT commands can be used to configure or query the settings. AT&V will display the current configuration, and the registers can be queried using the ATSXXX=? Command where XXX = the register number. Help is available using the ATSXXX /? Command.
- Any and all changes must be written to NVRAM using the AT&W command.



3.0 400 MHz Licensed Band Configuration

2. Escape from Data Mode

- With the P400 powered up and ‘online’, connect a 9-pin straight-through serial cable from the PC serial port to the RS-232 DATA port on the dev board.
- Launch a terminal program (e.g. HyperTerminal) and configure for the P400’s established serial baud rate parameters (PC & modem must match).
- Pause 1 second, type ‘+++’ , pause 1 second: the monitor should show the module response of ‘NO CARRIER OK’

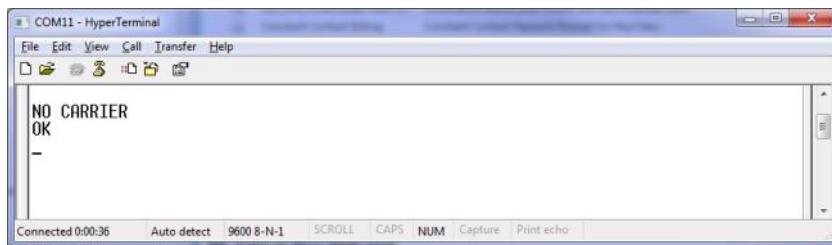


Image 3-2: Command Mode

- The P400 is now in command mode, and AT commands can be used to configure or query the settings.
- Entering the AT&V command as shown will show the current configuration as seen below: (The data displayed varies based on network and unit type.)

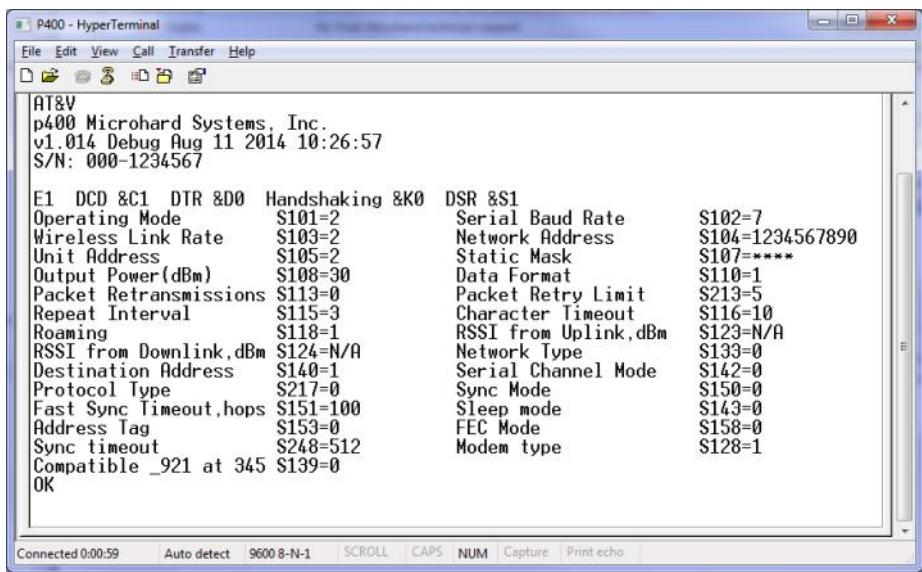


Image 3-3: Command Mode - AT&V Display

3.1.2 Data Mode

Data Mode is the normal operational state of all deployed P400 modules. In this mode the module is prepared to exchange data as per its configuration settings. Available LED indications can provide an indication of the data exchange (TX and RX LEDs).

To enter DATA mode from COMMAND mode, enter the command: **ATA [Enter]**

3.0 400 MHz Licensed Band Configuration

3.1.3 Modem Type

The P400 is a Multi-Frequency Modem that is capable of operating in one of three (3) different modem types. The three different modem types of the P400 are (1) 400 MHz Narrowband Licensed Band Modem, (2) 900 MHz FHSS modem operating in the 900 MHz ISM band and (3) as a 400 MHz Frequency Hopping Modem. It is important to set the correct modem type before commencing with any additional configuration parameters.

This section describes the configuration of a modem that has been set to operate as a 400 MHz Licensed Band Narrowband Modem. *It should also be noted that the frequency must be set by a approved Dealer prior to modem operation. To comply with regulations this is documented and maintained in a separate document known as the 'Dealer Notes'. Contact your dealer or Microhard Systems for a copy of this document.*



Registers can be changed by entering the AT command as seen below:

Example:
ATS128=0 <enter>

Any registers that are changed must be written to flash using the AT&W command>

The modem type can be selected using the register S128 (Modem Type) as follows:

Modem Type S128	= 0 - 400 MHz Narrow Band (NB) Modem
	= 1 - 900 MHz Frequency Hopping (FH) Modem
	= 2 - 400 MHz Frequency Hopping (FH) Modem

The following image shows the current options for the modem type as described above.

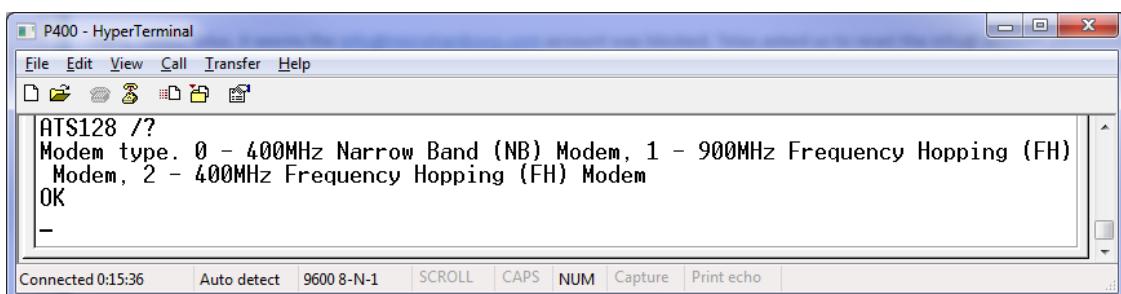


Image 3-4: Modem Type S128

3.1.4 Protocol Type

Once configured as a 400 MHz Licensed Narrowband Modem, one must next select the type of protocol to be used to communicate with other modems. The default protocol is the Microhard Low Latency Transparent Mode. The P400 can also be configured to be compatible with other protocols for several different GPS Transceivers.

To change the protocol type the register S186 (Protocol Type) is used as seen below:

Protocol Type S186	= 0 - Transparent MH
	= 1 - Pacific Crest Compatible
	= 2 - Trimtalk Compatible
	= 3 - Satel Compatible

Ensure the correct compatibility mode is set before proceeding.

3.0 400 MHz Licensed Band Configuration

3.1.5 Modulation & Link Rate Considerations

The P400 in the Narrowband (NB) modem type configuration supports the frequency range of 410-480 MHz, 2GFSK and 4GFSK modulation schemes (S127) can be used. The following table displays the allowed combinations of link rates, modulation schemes and channel bandwidth:

2GFSK			
Link rate, bps	BW 6.25 kHz	BW 12.5 kHz	BW 25 kHz
1200	*	*	*
2400	*	*	*
3600	*	*	*
4800		*	*
7200		*	*
9600		*	*
14400			*
19200			*
16000			*
4GFSK			
4800	*		
9600		*	
19200			*

Table 3-1: Modulation & Link Rates

Before going on-line from AT-command menu, the modem will check if the selected combination of protocol, link rate, BW & modulation scheme are supported. If not supported, the modem will not go on-line.

For quick reference the follow registers are used to modify the Modulation Type, Link Rate and the BW (Channel Space).

Modulation Type **S127** = 0 - 2FSK
 = 1 - 4FSK

Link Rate **S103** = 0 - 1200
 = 1 - 2400
 = 2 - 3600
 = 3 - 4800
 = 4 - 7200
 = 5 - 9600
 = 6 - 14400
 = 7 - 19200
 = 8 - 16000

Occupied Bandwidth **S125** = 0 - 6.25 kHz
 = 1 - 12.5 kHz
 = 2 - 25 kHz

3.0 400 MHz Licensed Band Configuration

3.2 Low Latency Transparent Mode (S186=0)

Transparent mode is designed to transmit and receive data packets as soon as there is data. The biggest advantage of this mode is low latency of data delivery. In the low latency transparent mode a modem will start to transmit a packet as soon as it detects received serial data, without waiting for time-out to be expired.

For transparent mode protocol, there is no concept of slave or master. Instead, every unit has the same basic settings in a transparent mode network. A modem in transparent mode can work as transmitter or receiver over 9600 bps air link rate (Other link rates may be supported). The packets from the transmitter will be received by every receiver in the network.

A modem in transparent mode outputs data to serial user interface when it receives data from others. For low latency transparent mode, data will be output byte by byte immediately when a packet is being received. The packet consists of blocks, each of which is protected by CRC. So the modem will stop outputting further data as long as it detects any CRC error by the end of each block.

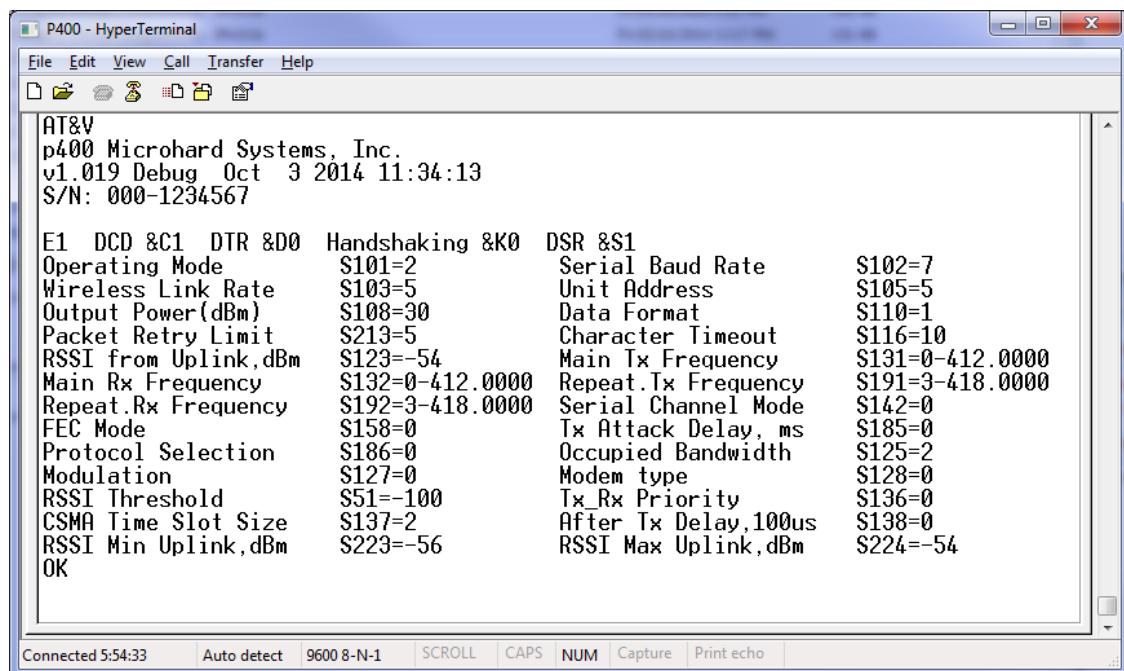


Image 5-1: Transparent Mode AT&V Menu

3.0 400 MHz Licensed Band Configuration

3.2.1 Low Latency Transparent Mode Example

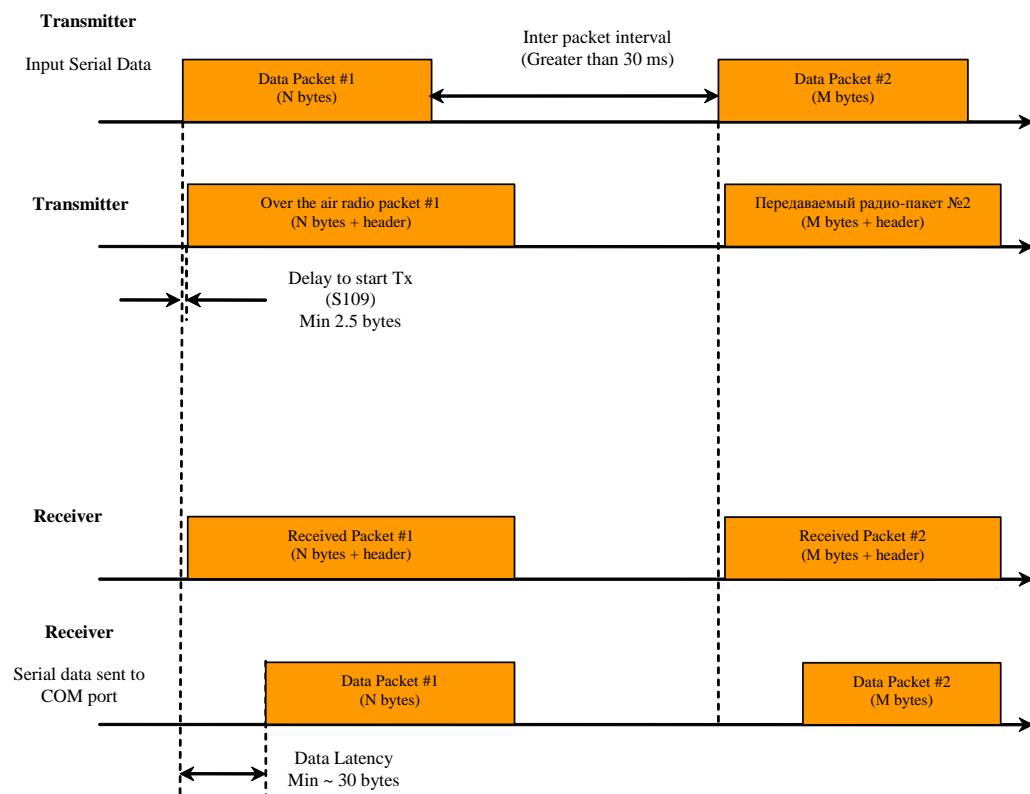


Figure 5-1: Low Latency Transparent Mode

Registers Applicable to Low Latency Transparent Mode:

- S102 Serial baud rate
- S103 Wireless link rate
- S105 Local unit address
- S108 Transmit power in dBm
- S109 Tx Delay
- S116 Timeout value before a buffer is closed for incoming data
(Default 10 equals 2.5 bytes in baud rate, i.e. about 2 ms for 9600 bps baud rate)
- S123 Averaged RSSI during receiving valid packets
- S125 Modulated Signal Occupied Bandwidth
- S131 Tx channel number, edited in channel table
- S132 Rx channel number, edited in channel table
- S142 Serial Channel Mode, select between RS232 (default) and RS485 modes.
- S223 Minimum RSSI value recorded since the unit was placed in Data Mode.
- S224 Maximum RSSI value recorded since the unit was placed in Data Mode.
- S231 Data Buffering Mode

3.0 400 MHz Licensed Band Configuration

3.2.2 Low Latency Transparent Mode Configuration

To configure a units to operate in NB transparent mode:

AT&F51 [Enter]	// Resets unit to factory defaults for low latency transparent mode
or	
AT&F52 [Enter]	// Transparent Protocol w/Repeater.
ATS105=A [Enter]	// Unique Unit Address (1-65535)
ATS131=W [Enter]	// W = Primary Tx frequency Channel (0-63)
ATS132=X [Enter]	// X = Primary Rx frequency channel (0-63)
ATS191=Y [Enter]	// Y = Secondary Tx frequency Channel (0-63)
ATS192=Z [Enter]	// Z = Secondary Rx frequency Channel (0-63)
AT&W [Enter]	// Save changes
AT&V [Enter]	// Check register settings
ATA [Enter]	// Puts unit into Data Mode (online)



Ensure the Frequency Table (ATP0?) has been populated by the factory or an authorized dealer. Contact Microhard Systems Inc for more information.

When receiving data the RX LED should be on and the RSSI led's should illuminate while a unit is receiving data, the number of active LED's indicate the strength of the received signal. While units are Transmitting the TX LED should be ON. When a unit is not receiving, the RSSI LED's will be in a scanning pattern to indicate it is waiting for valid data on the wireless link.

```

P400 - HyperTerminal
File Edit View Call Transfer Help
OK
AT&F51
OK
ATS105=21
OK
ATS131=0
OK
ATS132=0
OK
AT&W
OK
AT&V
p400 Microhard Systems, Inc.
v1.019 Debug Oct 3 2014 11:34:13
S/N: 000-1234567

E1 DCD &C1 DTR &D0 Handshaking &K0 DSR &S1
Operating Mode $101=2 Serial Baud Rate $102=7
Wireless Link Rate $103=5 Unit Address $105=21
Output Power(dBm) $108=30 Data Format $110=1
Packet Retry Limit $213=5 Character Timeout $116=10
RSSI from Uplink,dBm $123=-54 Main Tx Frequency $131=0-412.0000
Main Rx Frequency $132=0-412.0000 Repeat.Tx Frequency $191=2-416.0000
Repeat.Rx Frequency $192=3-418.0000 Serial Channel Mode $142=0
FEC Mode $158=0 Tx Attack Delay, ms $185=0
Protocol Selection $186=0 Occupied Bandwidth $125=2
Modulation $127=0 Modem type $128=0
RSSI Threshold $51=-100 Tx_Rx Priority $136=0
CSMA Time Slot Size $137=2 After Tx Delay,100us $138=0
RSSI Min Uplink,dBm $223=-56 RSSI Max Uplink,dBm $224=-54
OK

```

Connected 5:55:46 Auto detect 9600 8-N-1 SCROLL CAPS NUM Capture Print echo

Image 5-2: Transparent Mode Example

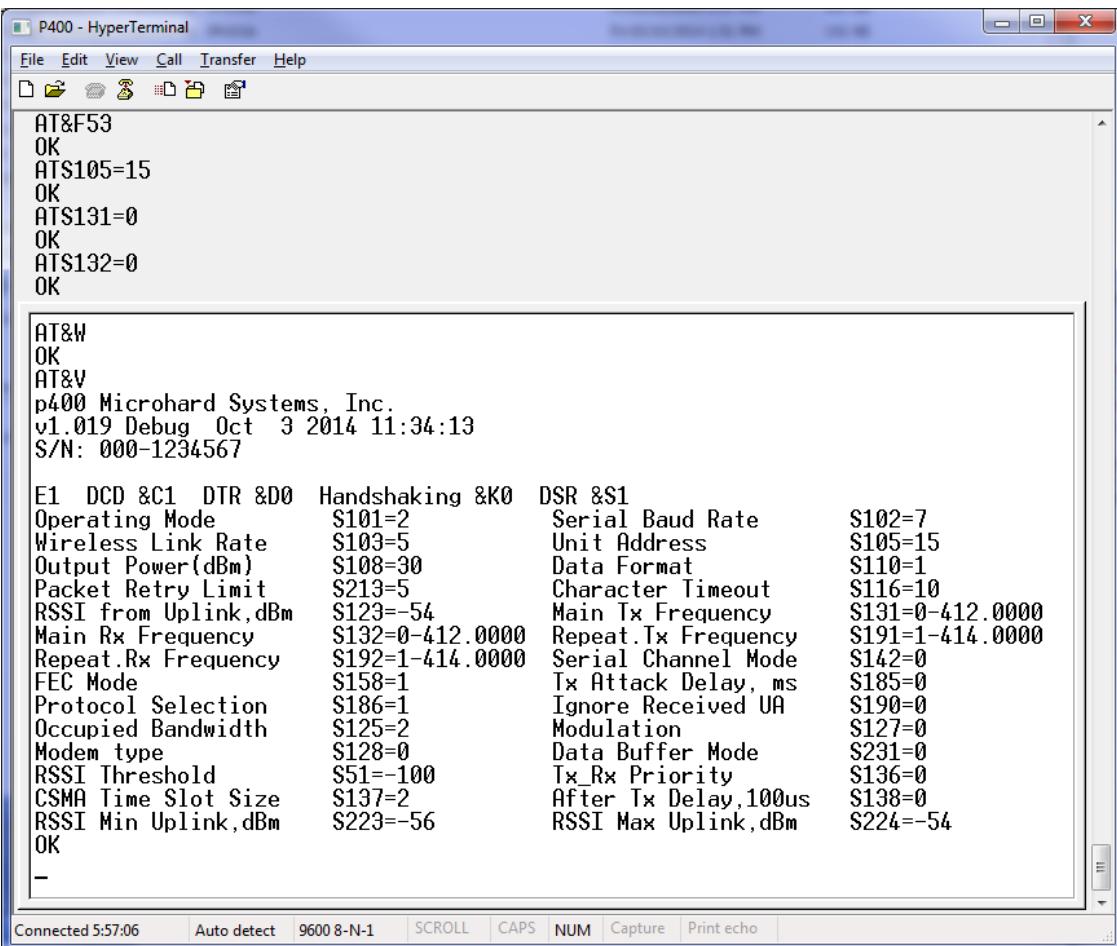
3.0 400 MHz Licensed Band Configuration

3.3 PCC Transparent Mode (S186=1)

In PCC Transparent Mode a modem will start to transmit a packet as soon as it detects an expired time-out after streaming data is coming into a buffer. The timeout value is configurable.

As with the low latency transparent mode, there is no concept of slave or master. Instead, every unit has the same basic settings in a transparent mode network. A modem in transparent mode can work as transmitter or receiver over 9600 bps air link rate (Other link rates may be supported). The packets are from the transmitter will include its local address and destination address. Default destination is 255, which is for broadcasting transmission.

A modem in transparent mode outputs data to serial user interface when it receives data from others. There are two ways to output received data to user interface: Packet Buffered and No Buffered. A packet consists of one or more blocks, which have CRC protection at the end. Packet Buffered Output will not output any data until CRC are checked at the end of a packet, while No buffered Output runs on the base of block CRC checking.



The screenshot shows a Windows HyperTerminal window titled "P400 - HyperTerminal". The menu bar includes File, Edit, View, Call, Transfer, and Help. The toolbar contains icons for New, Open, Save, Print, Find, Copy, Paste, Cut, and Delete. The main window displays the following text:

```

AT&F53
OK
ATS105=15
OK
ATS131=0
OK
ATS132=0
OK

AT&W
OK
AT&V
p400 Microhard Systems, Inc.
v1.019 Debug Oct 3 2014 11:34:13
S/N: 000-1234567

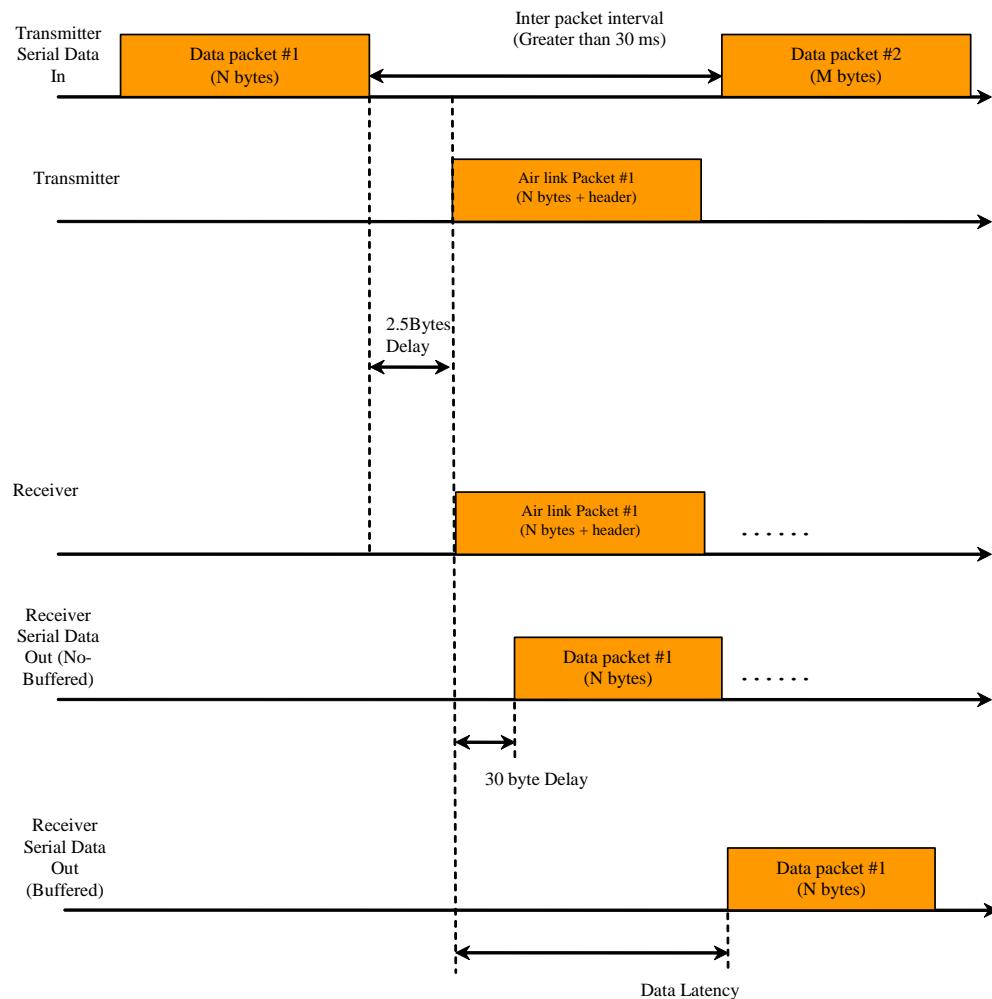
E1 DCD &C1 DTR &D0 Handshaking &K0 DSR &S1
Operating Mode $101=2 Serial Baud Rate $102=7
Wireless Link Rate $103=5 Unit Address $105=15
Output Power(dBm) $108=30 Data Format $110=1
Packet Retry Limit $213=5 Character Timeout $116=10
RSSI from Uplink,dBm $123=-54 Main Tx Frequency $131=0-412.0000
Main Rx Frequency $132=0-412.0000 Repeat.Tx Frequency $191=1-414.0000
Repeat.Rx Frequency $192=1-414.0000 Serial Channel Mode $142=0
FEC Mode $158=1 Tx Attack Delay, ms $185=0
Protocol Selection $186=1 Ignore Received UA $190=0
Occupied Bandwidth $125=2 Modulation $127=0
Modem type $128=0 Data Buffer Mode $231=0
RSSI Threshold $51=-100 Tx_Rx Priority $136=0
CSMA Time Slot Size $137=2 After Tx Delay,100us $138=0
RSSI Min Uplink,dBm $223=-56 RSSI Max Uplink,dBm $224=-54
OK
-
```

At the bottom of the window, there are several status indicators: Connected 5:57:06, Auto detect, 9600 8-N-1, SCROLL, CAPS, NUM, Capture, Print echo.

Image 3-3: PCC Transparent Mode AT&V Menu

3.0 400 MHz Licensed Band Configuration

3.3.1 PCC Transparent Mode Example



3.0 400 MHz Licensed Band Configuration

3.3.2 PCC Mode Configuration

To configure units to operate in PCC mode:

AT&F53 [Enter]	// Resets unit to factory defaults for PCC mode
ATS105=A [Enter]	// Unique Unit Address (1-65535)
ATS131=W [Enter]	// W = Primary Tx frequency Channel (0-63)
ATS132=X [Enter]	// X = Primary Rx frequency channel (0-63)
ATS191=Y [Enter]	// Y = Secondary Tx frequency Channel (0-63)
ATS192=Z [Enter]	// Z = Secondary Rx frequency Channel (0-63)
AT&W [Enter]	// Save changes
AT&V [Enter]	// Check register settings
ATA [Enter]	// Puts unit into Data Mode (online)



Ensure the Frequency Table (ATP0?) has been populated by the factory or an authorized dealer. Contact Microhard Systems Inc for more information.

Registers Applicable to PCC Mode:

S51	RSSI Threshold for CSMA
S102	Serial baud rate
S103	Wireless link rate
S105	Local unit address
S107	Static Mask
S108	Transmit power in dBm
S116	Timeout value before a buffer is closed for incoming data (Default 10 equals 2.5 bytes in baud rate, i.e. about 2 ms for 9600 bps baud rate)
S123	Averaged RSSI during receiving valid packets
S125	Modulated Signal Occupied Bandwidth
S127	Modulation
S141	Repeaters in System (Y/N)
S167	Tx Enable
S186	Protocol Selection
S185	Tx Attack Delay, ms
S131	Primary Tx channel number, edited in channel table
S132	Primary Rx channel number, edited in channel table
S191	Secondary Tx channel number, edited in channel table
S192	Secondary Rx channel number, edited in channel table
S158	FEC mode
S231	Data Buffering Mode
S142	Serial Channel Mode (RS232/RS485)
S190	Ignore Received UA
S136	TX_RX Priority
S137	CSMA Time Slot Size
S138	After TX Delay, 100us
S223	Minimum RSSI recorded since a modem goes data mode
S224	Maximum RSSI recorded since a modem goes data mode

Once the ATA command has been entered as mentioned above to enter data mode. The unit will begin searching for packets on the wireless link, while waiting for data to come in on the serial port. Once the unit gets a packet from the air, it will be output immediately to the serial port. The RX LED will be ON while the receiver is receiving a packet.

For transmit, the unit keeps detecting data from serial port after it is configured and goes into data mode. Once it detects data is coming in, it goes into Tx mode to start transmit while it keeps collecting and buffering data from serial port. One transmission of frame will be finished when there is a gap specified by S116 in data stream from serial port.

3.0 400 MHz Licensed Band Configuration

3.4 TrimTalk Compatible Mode (S186=2)

The P400 can also be configured to communicate with other GPS transceivers such as the TrimTalk series, and employs a compatibility mode that allows communication.

The screenshot shows a Windows HyperTerminal window titled "P400 - HyperTerminal". The menu bar includes File, Edit, View, Call, Transfer, and Help. The toolbar contains icons for copy, paste, cut, find, and others. The main window displays the following text:

```
AT&F54
OK
ATS105=100
OK
ATS131=0
OK
ATS132=0
OK
AT&W

OK
AT&V
p400 Microhard Systems, Inc.
v1.019 Debug Oct 3 2014 11:34:13
S/N: 000-1234567

E1 DCD &C1 DTR &D0 Handshaking &K0 DSR &S1
Operating Mode $101=2 Serial Baud Rate $102=7
Wireless Link Rate $103=5 Unit Address $105=100
Output Power(dBm) $108=30 Data Format $110=1
Packet Retry Limit $213=5 Character Timeout $116=10
RSSI from Uplink,dBm $123=-53 Main Tx Frequency $131=0-412.0000
Main Rx Frequency $132=0-412.0000 Repeat.Tx Frequency $191=1-414.0000
Repeat.Rx Frequency $192=1-414.0000 Serial Channel Mode $142=0
FEC Mode $158=0 Tx Attack Delay, ms $185=0
Protocol Selection $186=2 Disc.Dupl.Downstr.Dat. $187=0
Strip Off Markers $188=0 Enable Uplink $189=0
Occupied Bandwidth $125=2 Modulation $127=0
Modem type $128=0 Data Buffer Mode $231=0
RSSI Threshold $51=-100 Tx_Rx Priority $136=0
CSMA Time Slot Size $137=2 After Tx Delay,100us $138=33
RSSI Min Uplink,dBm $223=-55 RSSI Max Uplink,dBm $224=-51
OK
-
```

At the bottom of the window, there is a status bar with the following information: Connected 5:59:41, Auto detect, 9600 8-N-1, SCROLL, CAPS, NUM, Capture, Print echo.

Image 3-3: Trimtalk Compatibility Mode AT&V Menu

3.0 400 MHz Licensed Band Configuration

3.4.1 TrimTalk Compatible Mode Configuration

To configure units to operate in NB TrimTalk Compatibility mode:



Ensure the Frequency Table (ATP0?) has been populated by the factory or an authorized dealer.
Contact Microhard Systems Inc for more information.

```

AT&F54<Enter> // NB TrimTalk Protocol no Rep.
or
AT&F55<Enter> // NB TrimTalk Protocol Rep.1
or
AT&F56<Enter> // NB TrimTalk Protocol Rep.2
or
AT&F57<Enter> // NB TrimTalk Protocol Base w Rep.

ATS105=A<Enter> // Not repeatable Unit address 1-65535 in a system
ATS131=W<Enter> // Primary Tx channel
ATS132=X<Enter> // Primary Rx channel
ATS191=Y<Enter> // Secondary Tx channel
ATS192=Z<Enter> // Secondary Rx channel
AT&W <Enter> // Save changes
AT&V <Enter> // Check register settings
ATA <Enter> // Validates settings and puts unit into Data Mode (online)

```

Registers Applicable to Trimtalk Compatible Mode:

S51	RSSI Threshold for CSMA
S101	Operating Mode (master, slave, repeater, repeater 2)
S102	Serial baud rate
S103	Wireless link rate
S105	Local unit address
S108	Transmit power in dBm
S116	Timeout value before a buffer is closed for incoming data (Default 10 equals 2.5 bytes in baud rate, i.e. about 2 ms for 9600 bps baud rate)
S123	Averaged RSSI during receiving valid packets
S125	Modulated Signal Occupied Bandwidth
S127	Modulation
S141	Repeaters in system
S167	Tx Enable
S186	Protocol Selection
S185	Tx Attack Delay, ms
S131	Primary Tx channel number, edited in channel table
S132	Primary Rx channel number, edited in channel table
S191	Secondary Tx channel number, edited in channel table
S192	Secondary Rx channel number, edited in channel table
S142	Serial Channel Mode, select from RS232 (default) and RS485 modes.
S136	Tx_Rx Priority
S137	CSMA Time Slot Size
S138	After Tx Delay, 100us
S223	Minimum RSSI recorded since a modem goes data mode
S224	Maximum RSSI recorded since a modem goes data mode
S186	Protocol Selection
S187	Discard Duplicated Downstream Data packets.
S188	Strip Off Markers
S189	Enable Uplink
S163	CRC Check on Diagnostics Port
S214	Diagnostics packets Retransmissions

3.0 400 MHz Licensed Band Configuration

3.5 Satel (3AS) Compatibility Mode (S186=3)

The P400 can also be configured to communicate with other GPS transceivers such as Satel(3AS) units, and employs a compatibility mode that allows communication.

The screenshot shows a Windows HyperTerminal window titled "P400 - HyperTerminal". The menu bar includes File, Edit, View, Call, Transfer, and Help. The toolbar contains icons for copy, paste, cut, find, and others. The main window displays the following text:

```
AT&F58
OK
ATS105=10
OK
ATS131=0
OK
ATS132=0
OK

AT&W
OK
AT&V
p400 Microhard Systems, Inc.
v1.019 Debug Oct 3 2014 11:34:13
S/N: 000-1234567

E1 DCD &C1 DTR &D0 Handshaking &K0 DSR &S1
Operating Mode $101=2 Serial Baud Rate $102=7
Wireless Link Rate $103=5 Unit Address $105=10
Output Power(dBm) $108=30 Data Format $110=1
Packet Retry Limit $213=5 Character Timeout $116=10
RSSI from Uplink,dBm $123=-53 Main Tx Frequency $131=0-412.0000
Main Rx Frequency $132=0-412.0000 Repeat.Tx Frequency $191=1-414.0000
Repeat.Rx Frequency $192=1-414.0000 Serial Channel Mode $142=0
FEC Mode $158=0 Tx Attack Delay, ms $185=0
Protocol Selection $186=3 Occupied Bandwidth $125=1
Modulation $127=1 Modem type $128=0
RSSI Threshold $51=-100 Full CRC-16 use $129=0
Tx_Rx Priority $136=0 CSMA Time Slot Size $137=2
After Tx Delay,100us $138=0 RSSI Min Uplink,dBm $223=-54
RSSI Max Uplink,dBm $224=-51
OK
```

At the bottom of the terminal window, there is a status bar with the following information: Connected 6:03:53, Auto detect, 9600 8-N-1, SCROLL, CAPS, NUM, Capture, Print echo.

Image 3-3: Satel Compatibility Mode AT&V Menu

3.0 400 MHz Licensed Band Configuration

3.5.1 Satel Compatible Mode Configuration

To configure units to operate in NB TrimTalk Compatibility mode:

AT&F58<Enter>	// NB 3AS Protocol, SRate=9.6kbps, BW=12.5kHz
or	
AT&F59<Enter>	// NB 3AS Protocol, SRate=19.2kbps, BW=25kHz
ATS105=A<Enter>	// Not repeatable Unit address 1-65535 in a system
ATS131=W<Enter>	// Primary Tx channel
ATS132=X<Enter>	// Primary Rx channel
ATS191=Y<Enter>	// Secondary Tx channel
ATS192=Z<Enter>	// Secondary Rx channel
AT&W <Enter>	// Save changes
AT&V <Enter>	// Check register settings
ATA <Enter>	// Validates settings and puts unit into Data Mode (online)



Ensure the Frequency Table (ATP0?) has been populated by the factory or an authorized dealer. Contact Microhard Systems Inc for more information.

Registers Applicable to 3AS Satel Compatible Mode:

S51	RSSI Threshold for CSMA	
S101	Operating mode	(slave)
S102	Serial baud rate	
S103	Wireless link rate	
S105	Local unit address	
S108	Transmit power in dBm	
S116	Timeout value before a buffer is closed for incoming data (Default 10 equals 2.5 bytes in baud rate, i.e. about 2 ms for 9600 bps baud rate)	
S123	Averaged RSSI during receiving valid packets	
S125	Modulated Signal Occupied Bandwidth	
S127	Modulation	
S141	Repeaters in system	
S167	Tx Enable	
S186	Protocol Selection	
S185	Tx Attack Delay, ms	
S131	Primary Tx channel number, edited in channel table	
S132	Primary Rx channel number, edited in channel table	
S191	Secondary Tx channel number, edited in channel table	
S192	Secondary Rx channel number, edited in channel table	
S231	Data Buffering Mode.	
S142	Serial Channel Mode, select from RS232 (default) and RS485 modes.	
S158	FEC mode	
S190	Ignore Received UA	
S231	Data Buffering Mode	
S136	Tx_Rx Priority	
S137	CSMA Time Slot Size	
S138	After Tx Delay, 100us	
S223	Minimum RSSI recorded since a modem goes data mode	
S224	Maximum RSSI recorded since a modem goes data mode	
S186	Protocol Selection	
S129	Full CRC-16 use	

4.0 900 MHz Frequency Hopping Configuration

To begin configuration, the P400 must be mounted into either a Microhard supplied development board (with factory attached interface card), or be mounted into a customer designed platform. The P400 is configured using AT commands through the **Data** port, or using special diagnostic commands through the **Diagnostic** Port. Refer to [Section 2: Hardware Description](#) for information related to interfacing to, or powering the module.

To issue AT commands through the **Data** port, the P400 must first be set into **Command Mode** as described below.

4.1 Configuration/Unit Modes

4.1.1 Command Mode

- the P400 module is offline (data is not passing through the unit via its local data lines or RF communications)
- if installed in a Development Board, the only LED illuminated will be the blue power LED.
- the P400's configuration options (registers) may be viewed and modified using AT commands.

Two methods are typically used to place the Pico Series into Command Mode.

1. Force to Command Mode

- Power down off the Development Board assembly.
- Connect a 9-pin straight-through serial cable from the PC serial port to the rear RS-232 port (DATA) of the modem.
- Launch a terminal communications program (e.g. HyperTerminal) and configure for 9600bps, 8 data bits, No parity, 1 stop bit (8N1), no flow control
- press and hold the CONFIG button
- continue to press the CONFIG button and apply power to the modem
- release the CONFIG button
- On power up the terminal session window should show "NO CARRIER OK" as seen below:

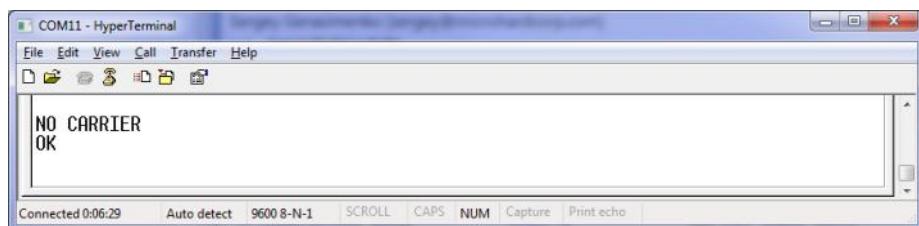


Image 4-1: Command Mode

- the P400 is now in command mode, and AT commands can be used to configure or query the settings. AT&V will display the current configuration, and the registers can be queried using the AT\$XXX=? Command where XXX = the register number. Help is available using the AT\$XXX/? Command.
- Any and all changes must be written to NVRAM using the AT&W command.

4.0 900 MHz Frequency Hopping Configuration

2. Escape from Data Mode

- With the P400 powered up and ‘online’, connect a 9-pin straight-through serial cable from the PC serial port to the RS-232 DATA port on the dev board.
- Launch a terminal program (e.g. HyperTerminal) and configure for the P400’s established serial baud rate parameters (PC & modem must match).
- Pause 1 second, type ‘+++’ , pause 1 second: the monitor should show the module response of ‘NO CARRIER OK’

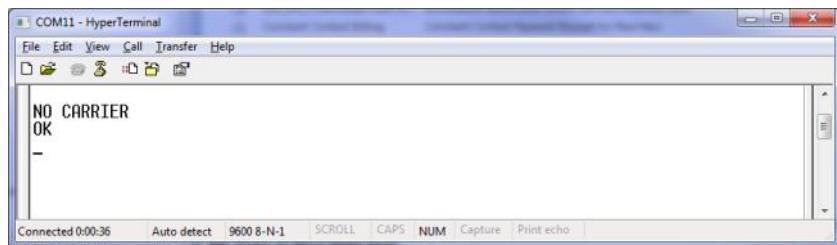


Image 4-2: Command Mode

- The P400 is now in command mode, and AT commands can be used to configure or query the settings.
- Entering the AT&V command as shown will show the current configuration as seen below: (The data displayed varies based on network and unit type.)

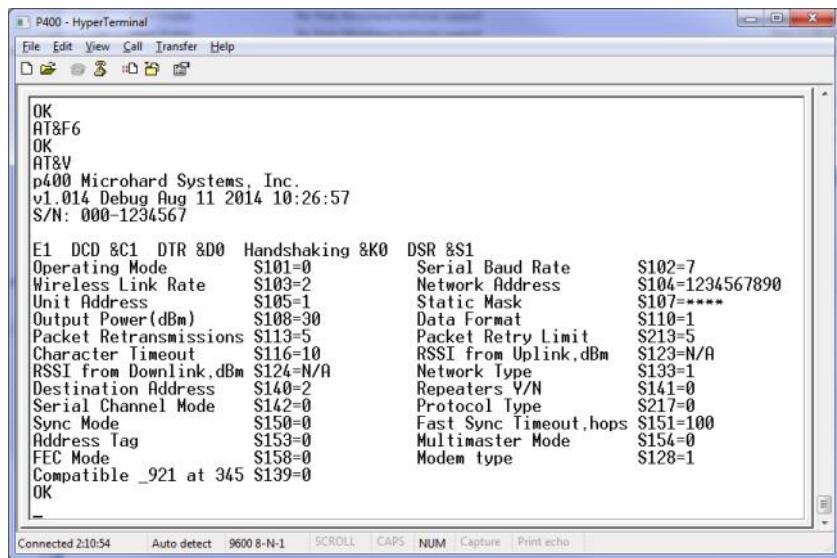


Image 4-3: Command Mode - AT&V Display

4.1.2 Data Mode

Data Mode is the normal operational state of all deployed P400 modules. In this mode the module is prepared to exchange data as per its configuration settings. Available LED indications can provide an indication of the data exchange (TX and RX LEDs).

To enter DATA mode from COMMAND mode, enter the command: **ATA [Enter]**

4.0 900 MHz Frequency Hopping Configuration

4.1.3 Modem Type (S128)

The P400 is a Multi-Frequency Modem that is capable of operating in one of three (3) different modem types. The three different modem types of the P400 are (1) 400 MHz Narrowband Licensed Band Modem, (2) 900 MHz FHSS modem operating in the 900 MHz ISM band and (3) as a 400 MHz Frequency Hopping Modem. It is important to set the correct modem type before commencing with any additional configuration parameters.

This section describes the configuration of a modem that has been set to operate as a 900 MHz Frequency Hopping Spread Spectrum Modem (FHSS), operating in the 902.4 to 927.6 MHz ISM Band. The P400 in 900 MHz mode is compatible with MHX920 and n920 radios from Microhard Systems.

The modem type can be selected using the register S128 (Modem Type) as follows:



Registers can be changed by entering the AT command as seen below:

Example:
AT\$128=1 <enter>

Any registers that are changed must be written to flash using the AT&W command>

Modem Type S128	= 0 - 400 MHz Narrow Band (NB) Modem = 1 - 900 MHz Frequency Hopping (FH) Modem = 2 - 400 MHz Frequency Hopping (FH) Modem
------------------------	---

The following image shows the current options for the modem type as described above.

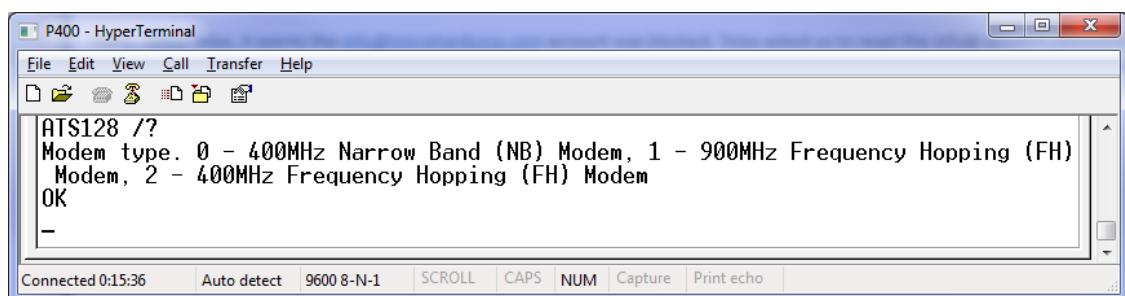


Image 4-4: Modem Type S128

4.1.4 Network Type (S133)

Once configured to operate as a 900 MHz FHSS modem, the Network Type must be decided and planned for a successful deployment. The P400 currently supports Point to Point, Point to Multipoint network topologies.

To change the network type the register S133 (Network Type) is used as seen below:

Network Type S133	= 0 - Point to Multipoint = 1 - Point to Point = 2 - Peer to Peer = (Additional Modes may be available)
--------------------------	---

Ensure the correct network type is set before proceeding. It is recommended to start with the factory default settings to aid in initial configuration (discussed later), and then changing registers as required.

4.0 900 MHz Frequency Hopping Configuration

4.1.5 900 MHz Frequency Hopping

FCC requires that FHSS systems hop on 50 different channels within the 900 ISM Band. The maximum time spent on any one channel must not exceed 400ms.

To calculate the center frequency represented by each channel only the starting frequency and the size of each channel (Channel Bandwidth) need to be known. For the 900 MHz ISM Band, the starting frequency is 902.4 MHz, and the Channel Bandwidth is dependent on the current link rate.

$$\text{Freq channel } n = 902.4 + ((n-1) \times \text{BW}) \text{ MHz.}$$

Example: Channel 75 @ 172 kbps =
902.4 +((75-1) x 0.280) MHz
902.4 + (74 x 0.280) MHz
902.4 + 20.72 MHz
923.12 MHz

Link Rate (kbps)	Channel Bandwidth (kHz)
19.2	280
24.6	280
57.6	280
115.2	280
172.8	280
230.4	280
276.4	400
345.6	400

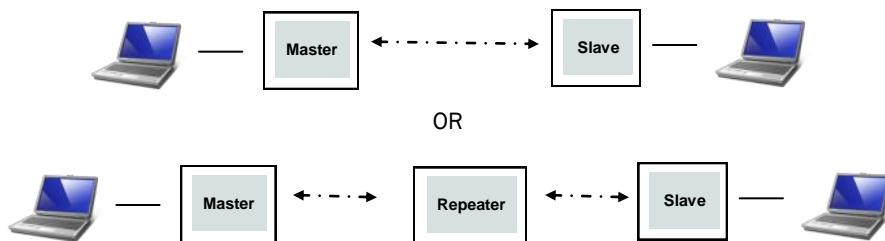
Table 4-1: Link Rate & BW

4.0 900 MHz Frequency Hopping Configuration

4.2 Point to Point Network

In a point-to-point network, a path is created to transfer data between Point A and Point B, where Point A may be considered the Master modem and Point B a Slave. Such a PTP network may also involve one or more Repeaters (in a store-and-forward capacity) should the radio signal path dictate such a requirement. Point to Point is enabled by setting register S133 to 1 (ATS133=1, *Network Type*).

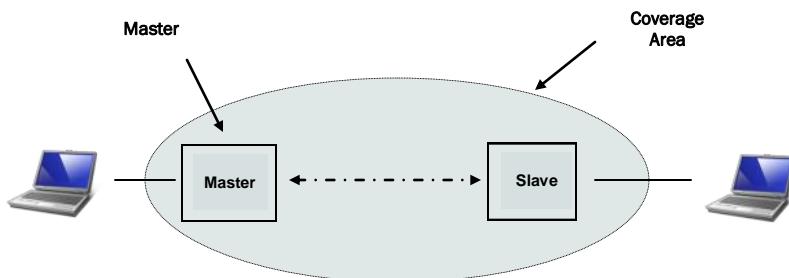
A PTP configuration may also be used in a more dynamic sense: there may be many Slaves (and Repeaters) within such a network, however the Master may have its 'Destination Address' (S140) changed when required to communicate with a specific Slave.



Drawing 4-1: Point to Point Network Topology

4.2.1 Operating Modes / Unit Types

In a Microhard Point to Point Network, three unit types or operating modes are available: the Master, Repeater, and the Remote. The **Masters** role is to provide network synchronization for the system, which ensures all units are active and able to communicate as required. The Master controls the flow of data through the system; all data passes through it. The diagram below shows a unit configured as a Master.

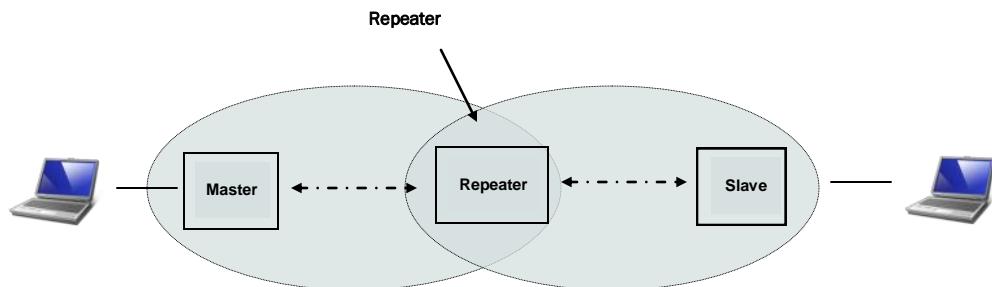


Drawing 4-2: Point to Point Master

4.0 900 MHz Frequency Hopping Configuration

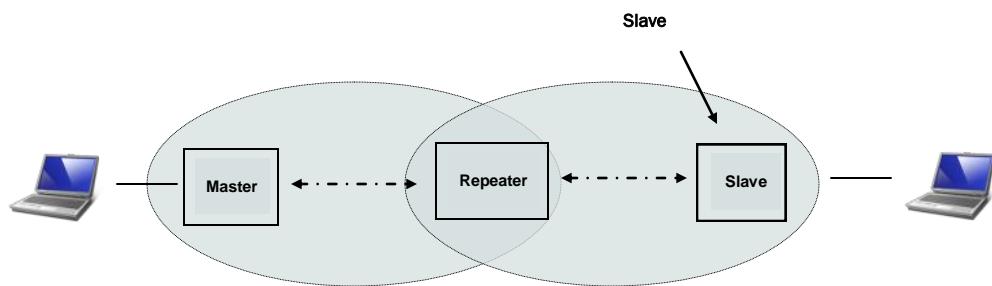
Repeaters can be used to extend the coverage of the Master. Required only if necessary to establish a radio path between a Master and Slave(s); stores and forwards data sent to it. Synchronizes to Master and provides synchronization to 'downstream' units. If a local device is attached to a Repeater's serial data port, the Repeater will also behave as a Slave (aka Repeater/Slave).

Adding one or more Repeaters within a network will cut the overall throughput of the network in **half**; the throughput is halved only once, i.e. it does not decrease with the addition of more Repeaters. If there is a 'path' requirement to provide Repeater functionality, but throughput is critical, a work around is to place two modems at the Repeater site in a 'back-to-back' configuration. One modem would be configured as a Slave in the 'upstream' network; the other a Master (or Slave) in the 'downstream' network. Local connection between the modems would be a 'null modem' cable. Each modem would require its own antenna; careful consideration should be given with respect to antenna placement and modem configuration.



Drawing 4-3: Point to Point Repeater

A **Slave (Remote)** is an endpoint/node within a network to which a local device is attached. Communicates with Master either directly or through one or more Repeaters.



Drawing 4-4: Point to Point Slave

Units can be configured to perform the various roles discussed by setting register S101 as follows:

- | | |
|------------|------------------|
| ATS101 = 0 | - Master |
| ATS101 = 1 | - Repeater |
| ATS101 = 2 | - Slave (Remote) |

4.0 900 MHz Frequency Hopping Configuration

4.2.2 Configuration Using Factory Defaults

Factory default setting commands can be used to aid in the configuration and deployment of the P400 modules, providing a known starting point in the configuration process for each unit type. Using the factory default commands sets all applicable registers to factory recommended settings and allows for initial connectivity between units. Configuring modems using the factory default settings have the following benefits:

- hastens the configuration process - *load default settings and, if necessary, apply only minor settings / adjustments*
- aids in troubleshooting - *if settings have been adjusted and basic communications cannot be established, simply revert to the factory default setting and any improper adjustments will be overwritten and a 'fresh start' can be made with known-to-work settings*

For many networks, the factory default commands may be all that is necessary to configure and deploy a simple Point to Point Network. Other applications may require additional registers to be configured. Regardless of the complexity of the configuration, the factory default settings provide a starting point for all configurations. All unit types have a factory default setting command.

AT&F6	-	Point to Point Master (Fast - 172kbps)
AT&F7	-	Point to Point Slave (Fast)
AT&F8	-	Point to Point Master (Slow - 19.2kbps)
AT&F9	-	Point to Point Slave (Slow)

The screen shots for each unit type highlight the key registers that are automatically changed to create a Point to Point configuration. There may also be additional registers such as the Network ID that are recommended to be changed.



Each PTP Network must have a unique network ID. This can be changed using register S104: Network Address.

```

P400 - HyperTerminal
File Edit View Call Transfer Help
AT&F /?
Frequency Hopping (FH) modems
8F1 - FH Master Fast PMP
8F2 - FH Slave Fast PMP
8F3 - FH Repeater Fast PMP
8F4 - FH Master Slow PMP
8F5 - FH Slave Slow PMP
8F6 - FH Master Fast PP

8F7 - FH Slave Fast PP
8F8 - FH Master Slow PP
8F9 - FH Slave Slow PP
8F10 - FH Master Fast PMP no Time ACK
8F11 - FH Master Fast P2P no Time ACK
8F12 - FH Master Fast PP no Time ACK
8F15 - FH Master HL
8F16 - FH Slave HL
8F18 - FH Master Fast TDMA
8F19 - FH Slave Fast TDMA
Narrow Band (NB) modems
8F51 - NB Transparent Protocol
8F52 - NB Transparent Protocol w Rep.
8F53 - NB Pacific Crest Protocol, needs different UAs
8F54 - NB Trintalk Protocol no Rep.
8F55 - NB Trintalk Protocol Rep.1
8F56 - NB Trintalk Protocol Rep.2
8F57 - NB Trintalk Protocol Base w Rep.
8F58 - NB 3AS Protocol, SRate=9.6kbps, BW=12.5kHz
8F59 - NB 3AS Protocol, SRate=19.2kbps, BW=25kHz

Connected 0:16:17 Auto detect 9600 8-N-1 SCROLL CAPS NUM Capture Print echo

```

Image 4-5: Factory Defaults

4.0 900 MHz Frequency Hopping Configuration

AT&F6 Point to Point Master (Fast)

The screenshot shows a Windows HyperTerminal window titled "P400 - HyperTerminal". The window displays the following configuration parameters:

E1 DCD &C1 DTR &D0 Handshaking &K0	DSR &S1
Operating Mode \$101=0 F	Serial Baud Rate I \$102=7
Wireless Link Rate \$103=2 G	Network Address J \$104=1234567890
Unit Address D \$105=1	Static Mask J \$107=****
Output Power(dBm) \$108=30	Data Format S110=1
Packet Retransmissions \$113=5	Packet Retry Limit S213=5
Character Timeout \$116=10	RSSI from Uplink,dBm S123=N/A
RSSI from Downlink,dBm S124=N/A	Network Type S133=1 H
Destination Address E \$140=2	Repeaters Y/N K \$141=0
Serial Channel Mode S142=0	Protocol Type S217=0
Sync Mode S150=0	Fast Sync Timeout,hops S151=100
Address Tag S153=0	Multimaster Mode S154=0
FEC Mode S158=0	Modem type S128=1
Compatible _921 at 345 S139=0	
OK	

At the bottom of the terminal window, the status bar shows: Connected 0:18:28 Auto detect 9600 8-N-1 SCROLL CAPS NUM Capture Print echo.

Image 4-6: Factory Defaults AT&F6 - Point to Point Master

- A) AT&F6 - Sets the factory defaults for a Point to Point Master.
- B) AT&W - Writes the changes to NVRAM.
- C) AT&V - Displays the configuration as seen above.
- D) S105 - Every unit in a Point to Point Network must have a unique unit address. The Master is automatically set to 1, and should not be changed.
- E) S140 - The destination address is unit address of the final destination, which all data is to be sent. The address entered would generally be the unit address of the Slave.
- F) S101 - The operating mode defines the unit type and is set to 0, which is a Master.
- G) S103 - Wireless Link Rate must be set to the same value of each unit in the system. Higher link rates may result in higher throughput, but lower link rates usually provide better sensitivity and overall robustness.
- H) S133 - The network type must be set to 1 for Point to Point operation. The content displayed by the AT&V command will vary with the network type.
- I) S102 - The serial baud rate (and data format S110) must match that of the connected device.
- J) S104 - Each unit in a Network must have the same Network Address. It is strongly recommended to never use the default setting of 1234567890. To change the Network Address, the ATS104=XXXXXXX command can be used.
- K) S141 - This register informs the master if 1 or more repeaters are present in the system. This applies only to the master radio.

Remember, anytime registers are changed the values must be written to NVRAM using the AT&W command. To switch from command mode to data mode (online mode), the ATA command can be issued.

4.0 900 MHz Frequency Hopping Configuration

AT&F7 Point to Point Slave (Fast)

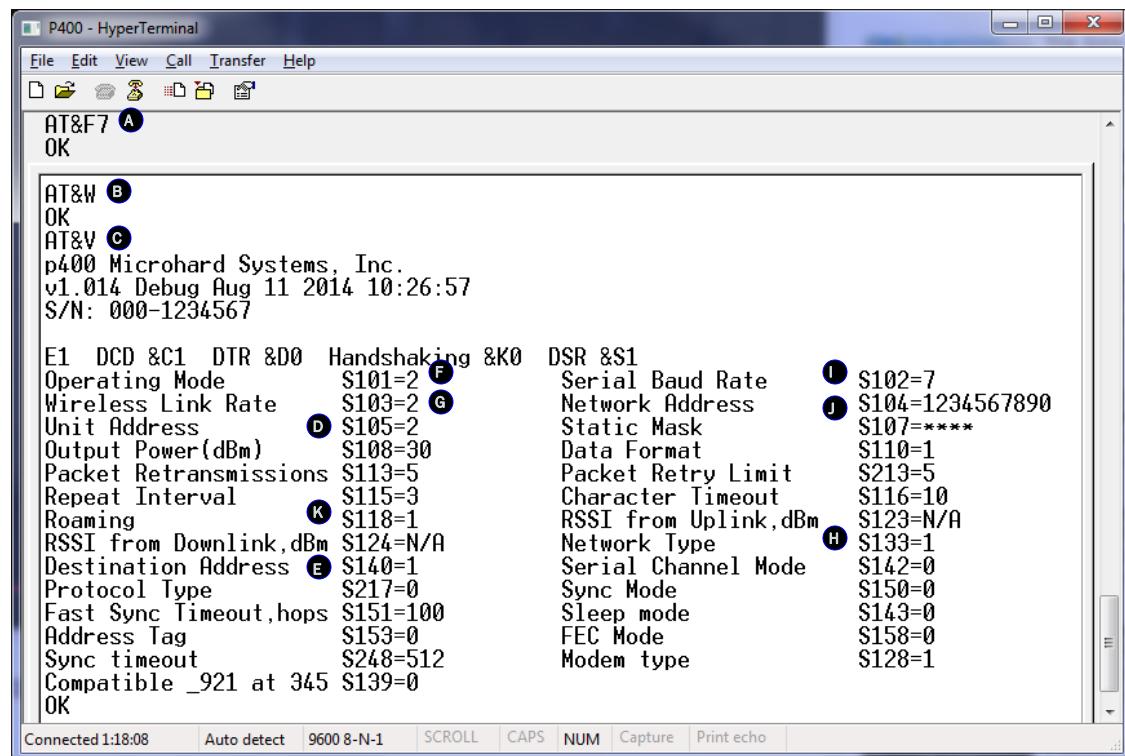


Image 4-7: Factory Defaults AT&F7 - Point to Point Slave

- A) AT&F7 - Sets the factory defaults for a Point to Point Slave.
- B) AT&W - Writes the changes to NVRAM.
- C) AT&V - Displays the configuration as seen above.
- D) S105 - Every unit in a Point to Point Network must have a unique unit address. The address of the slave (remote) is automatically set to 2. *This can be changed, but ensure that the destination address on the master is also changed!*
- E) S140 - The destination address is unit address of the final destination to which all data is to be sent. In a Point to Point Network this address is set to 1, the unit address of the master, and should not be changed.
- F) S101 - The operating mode defines the unit type and is set to 2, which is a Slave (Remote).
- G) S103 - Wireless Link Rate must be set to the same value of each unit in the system.
- H) S133 - The network type must be set to 1 for Point to Point operation. The content displayed by the AT&V command varies with the network type.
- I) S102 - The serial baud rate (and data format S110) must match that of the connected device.
- J) S104 - Each unit in a Network must have the same Network Address. To change the Network Address, the ATS104=XXXXXXX command can be used.
- K) S118 - If the slave is to connect through a repeater, enter the unit address of the repeater here.

4.0 900 MHz Frequency Hopping Configuration

Point to Point Repeater

There is no Factory default mode for a PTP Repeater, the procedure below outlines the steps required to add a repeater to a PTP system.

Note that the Master has a register 'S141 - Repeaters Y/N' and the Slave does not. This register informs the Master of there being one or more Repeaters in this network. The factory defaults assume 'no' and assign a value of 0. If a Repeater is to be installed, and all the Master and Slave defaults will be maintained, following is a procedure on how to configure a Repeater into this fixed (non-mobile) PTP network:

Master

- enter into Command Mode
- change S141 (Repeaters Y/N) to 1 (which means 'Yes')
- save the change using the AT&W command
- go online with the ATA command

Repeater

- enter into Command Mode
- load a third modem with &F7 (PTP Slave factory default settings)
- change the Operating Mode (S101) from 2 (Slave) to 1 (Repeater)
- change the Unit Address (UA) (S105) from 2 to 3
- save the changes using the AT&W command
- go online with the ATA command

Slave

- enter into Command Mode
- change S118 from 1 (the UA of the Master) to 3 (the UA of the Repeater)
- save the change using the AT&W command
- go online with the ATA command

This system may be tested by sending text at 9600bps, 8N1 through the RS-232 serial port of one modem and observing that it appears at the RS-232 serial port of the other modem. The Slave is synchronized to the Repeater, which in turn is synchronized to the Master. If the Repeater is taken offline, in a matter of moments the Slave's RSSI LEDs will indicate that it is 'scanning' for its immediate upstream unit; place the Repeater online and the Slave will quickly acquire it. If the Master is taken offline, both the Repeater and Slave will begin to scan.

4.0 900 MHz Frequency Hopping Configuration

4.2.3 Retransmissions

Packet Retransmissions can be used to ensure data reaches its intended destination by resending the same packet over and over. In Point to Point system all data is acknowledged by the destination, resulting in retransmissions only being used if no acknowledgement is received. The overall impact on system performance, while not as significant as it is in Mesh and Point to Multipoint networks, should still be considered. The more times a modem retransmits data, the more the overall throughput of the system is reduced. To adjust the retransmission rate, use register S113, the default value is 5 (+ the initial transmission).

S113 = 5 - Packet Retransmissions (0-254)

Retransmissions are typically used in noisy environments to combat interference and low signal strength, ensuring data is received at the intended destination.

4.2.4 Network Synchronization

Network Synchronization is what allows all units to hop from frequency to frequency at the same time. For units to synchronize with the network, each unit must have the same:

- Network ID (S104)
- Network Type (S133)

Sync Timeout

Once synchronized to the network the unit does not need to receive sync data often to keep track of where the system is supposed to be (in time and frequency). The sync Timeout defines the number of hops where no sync data is received from a Master and/or Repeater before losing sync. In other words, how long a unit will remain synchronized with the network without receiving any sync packets before it gives up and loses sync.

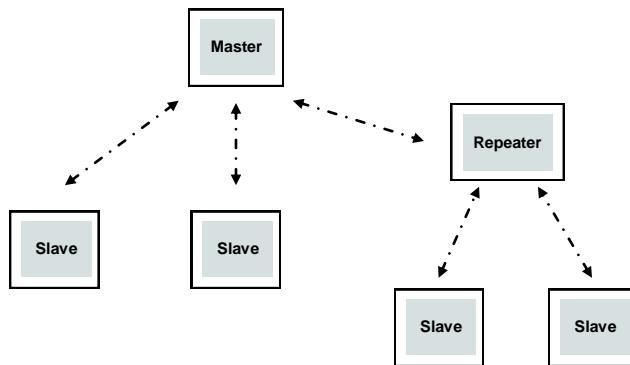
S248 = 512 Sync Timeout (4-65534)

Setting a value too low will cause the unit to lose sync easily and time will be wasted trying to re-sync to the network. Several hops can go by without receiving a sync packet, and this is completely normal. If this value is set too high, the unit will assume for a long time that the network is still out there, when especially in mobile applications, it may not be.

4.0 900 MHz Frequency Hopping Configuration

4.3 Point to Multipoint Network

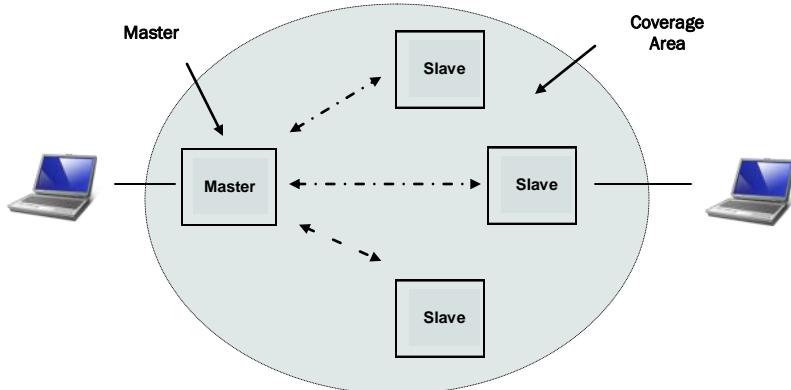
In a Point to Multipoint Network, a path is created to transfer data between the Master modem and numerous remote modems. The remote modems may simply be Slaves with which the Master communicates directly, and/or Slaves which communicate via Repeaters. Some or all of the Repeaters may also act as Slaves in this type of Network, i.e. the Repeaters are not only storing and forwarding data, but are also acting as Slaves. Such Repeaters may be referred to as 'Repeater/Slaves'. Point to Multipoint is enabled by setting register S133 to 0 (ATS133=0, Network Type).



Drawing 5-1: Point to Multipoint Network Topology

4.3.1 Operating Modes / Unit Types

In a Microhard Point to Multipoint Network, three unit types or operating modes are available: the Master, the Repeater, and the Remote. The **Master** modems role is to provide network synchronization for the system, which ensures all units are active and able to communicate as required. The Master controls the flow of data through the system; all data passes through it. The diagram below shows a unit configured as a Master.

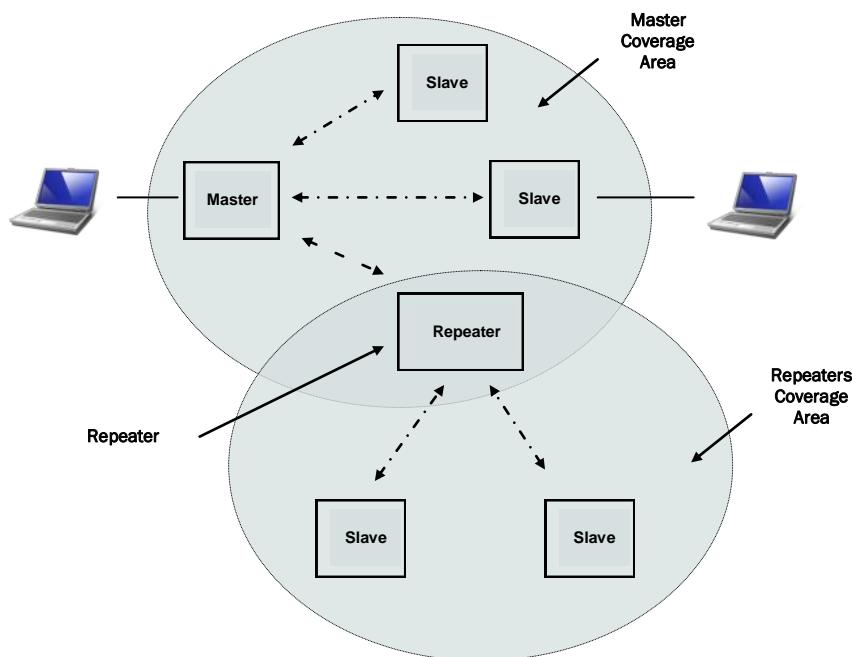


Drawing 5-2: Point to Multipoint Master

4.0 900 MHz Frequency Hopping Configuration

Repeaters can be used to extend the coverage of the Master. Required only if necessary to establish a radio path between a Master and Slave(s); stores and forwards data sent to it. Synchronizes to Master and provides synchronization to 'downstream' units. If a local device is attached to a Repeater's serial data port, the Repeater will also behave as a Slave (aka Repeater/Slave).

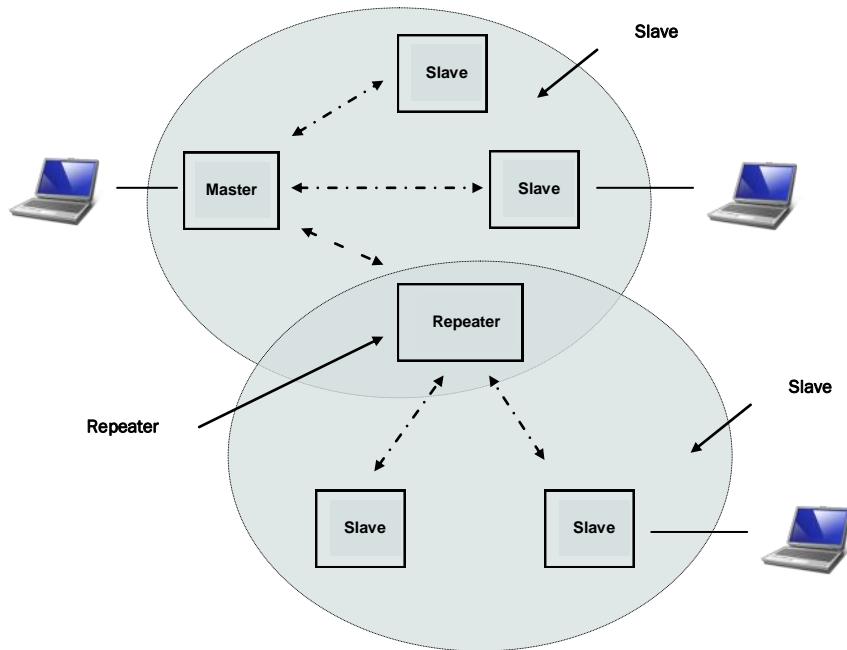
Adding one or more Repeaters within a network will cut the overall throughput of the network in *half*; the throughput is halved only once, i.e. it does not decrease with the addition of more Repeaters. If there is a 'path' requirement to provide Repeater functionality, but throughput is critical, a work around is to place two modems at the Repeater site in a 'back-to-back' configuration. One modem would be configured as a Slave in the 'upstream' network; the other a Master (or Slave) in the 'downstream' network. Local connection between the modems would be a 'null modem' cable. Each modem would require its own antenna; careful consideration should be given with respect to antenna placement and modem configuration.



Drawing 5-3: Point to Multipoint Repeater

4.0 900 MHz Frequency Hopping Configuration

A **Slave (Remote)** is a endpoint or node within a network to which a local serial device is attached. Communicates with Master either directly or through one or more Repeaters.



Drawing 5-4: Point to Multipoint Slave

Units can be configured to perform the various roles discussed by setting register S101 as follows:

- | | |
|------------|------------------|
| ATS101 = 0 | - Master |
| ATS101 = 1 | - Repeater |
| ATS101 = 2 | - Slave (Remote) |

The next section discussed using Factory Default commands to configure the various types of units that are available in a Point to Multipoint network, simplifying the configuration process.

4.0 900 MHz Frequency Hopping Configuration

4.3.2 Configuration Using Factory Defaults

Factory default setting commands can be used to aid in the configuration and deployment of the Pico series modules, providing a known starting point in the configuration process for each unit type. Using the factory default commands sets all applicable registers to factory recommended settings and allows initial connectivity between units. Configuring modems using the factory default settings have the following benefits:

- hastens the configuration process - *load default settings and, if necessary, apply only minor settings / adjustments*
- aids in troubleshooting - *if settings have been adjusted and basic communications cannot be established, simply revert to the applicable factory default setting and any improper adjustments will be overwritten and a 'fresh start' can be made with known-to-work settings*

For many networks, the factory default commands may be all that is necessary to configure and deploy a simple Point to Multipoint Network. Other applications may require additional registers to be configured. Regardless of the complexity of the configuration, the factory default settings provide a starting point for all configurations. All PMP unit types have a factory default setting command.

AT&F1	-	Point to Multipoint Master (Fast - 172kbps)
AT&F2	-	Point to Multipoint Slave
AT&F3	-	Point to Multipoint Repeater
AT&F4	-	Point to Multipoint Master (Slow Mode - 19.2kbps)
AT&F5	-	Point to Multipoint Slave

The screen shots for each unit type will highlight the key registers that are automatically changed to create a Point to Multipoint configuration. There may also be additional registers such as the Network ID that are recommended to be changed.



Each PMP Network must have a unique network ID. This can be changed using register S104: Network Address.

```
P400 - HyperTerminal
File Edit View Call Transfer Help
AT&F /?
Frequency Hopping (FH) modems
&F1 - FH Master Fast PMP
&F2 - FH Slave Fast PMP
&F3 - FH Repeater Fast PMP
&F4 - FH Master Slow PMP
&F5 - FH Slave Slow PMP
&F6 - FH Master Fast PP
&F7 - FH Slave Fast PP
&F8 - FH Master Slow PP
&F9 - FH Slave Slow PP
&F10 - FH Master Fast PMP no Time ACK
&F11 - FH Master Fast P2P no Time ACK
&F12 - FH Master Fast PP no Time ACK
&F15 - FH Master WL
&F16 - FH Slave WL
&F18 - FH Master Fast TDMA
&F19 - FH Slave Fast TDMA
Narrow Band (NB) modems
&F51 - NB Transparent Protocol
&F52 - NB Transparent Protocol w Rep.
&F53 - NB Pacific Crest Protocol, needs different UAs
&F54 - NB Trumtalk Protocol no Rep.
&F55 - NB Trumtalk Protocol Rep.1
&F56 - NB Trumtalk Protocol Rep.2
&F57 - NB Trumtalk Protocol Base w Rep.
&F58 - NB 3AS Protocol, SRate=9.6kbps, BW=12.5kHz
&F59 - NB 3HS Protocol, SRate=19.2kbps, BW=25kHz

Connected 1:56:02 Auto detect 9600 8-N-1 SCROLL CAPS NUM Capture Print echo
```

Image 5-4: Factory Defaults

4.0 900 MHz Frequency Hopping Configuration

AT&F1 Point to Multipoint Master (Fast)

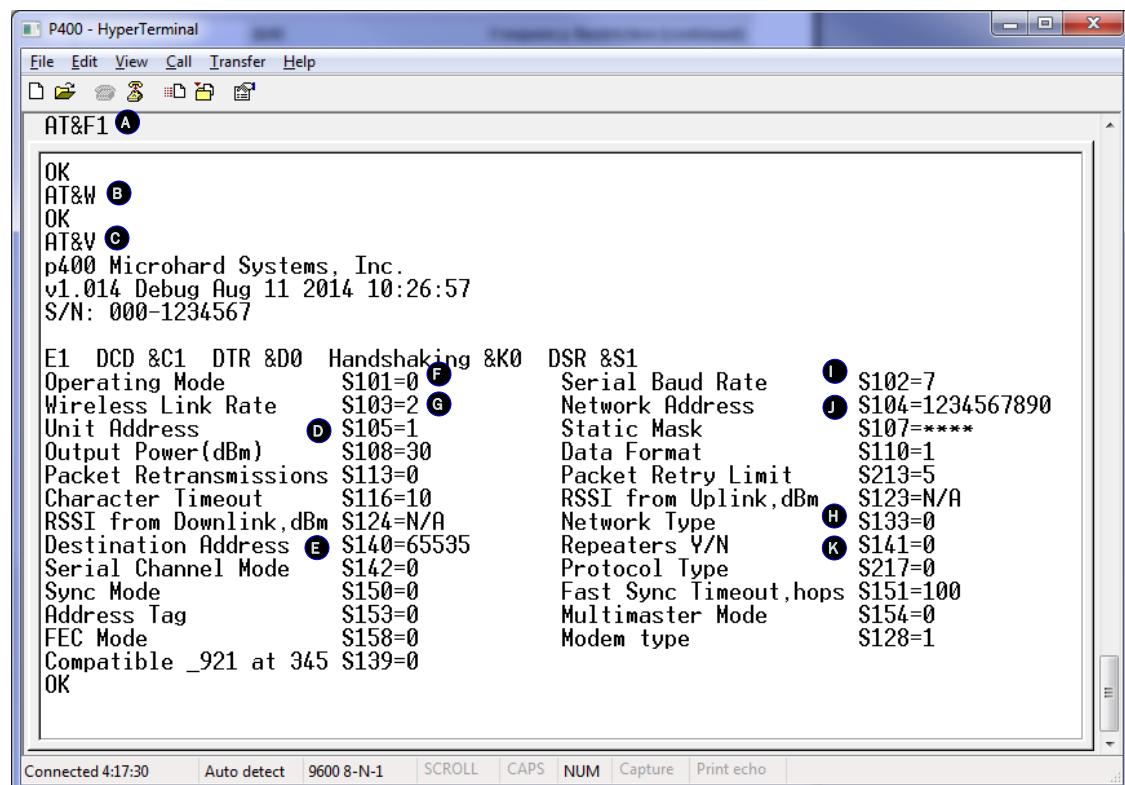


Image 5-5: Factory Defaults AT&F1 - Point to Multipoint Master

- A) AT&F1 - Sets the factory defaults for a Point to Multipoint Master.
- B) AT&W - Writes the changes to NVRAM.
- C) AT&V - Displays the configuration as seen above.
- D) S105 - Every unit in a Point to Multipoint Network must have a unique unit address. The Master is automatically set to 1, and should not be changed.
- E) S140 - The destination address for a PMP Network, by default is 65535, which means data is broadcast from the Master to all other units.
- F) S101 - The operating mode defines the unit type and is set to 0, which is a Master.
- G) S103 - Wireless Link Rate must be set to the same value of each unit in the system. Higher link rates may result in higher throughput, but lower link rates usually provide better sensitivity and overall robustness.
- H) S133 - The network type must be set to 0 for Point to Multipoint operation. The content displayed by the AT&V command will vary with the network type.
- I) S102 - The serial baud rate (and data format S110) must match that of the connected device.
- J) S104 - Each unit in a Network must have the same Network Address. It is strongly recommended to never use the default setting of 1234567890. To change the Network Address, the ATS104=XXXXXXX command can be used.
- K) S141 - This register informs the master if 1 or more repeaters are present in the system. This applies only to the master radio.

Remember, anytime registers are changed the values must be written to NVRAM using the AT&W command. To switch from command mode to data mode (online mode), the ATA command can be issued.

4.0 900 MHz Frequency Hopping Configuration

AT&F2 Point to Multipoint Slave (Fast)

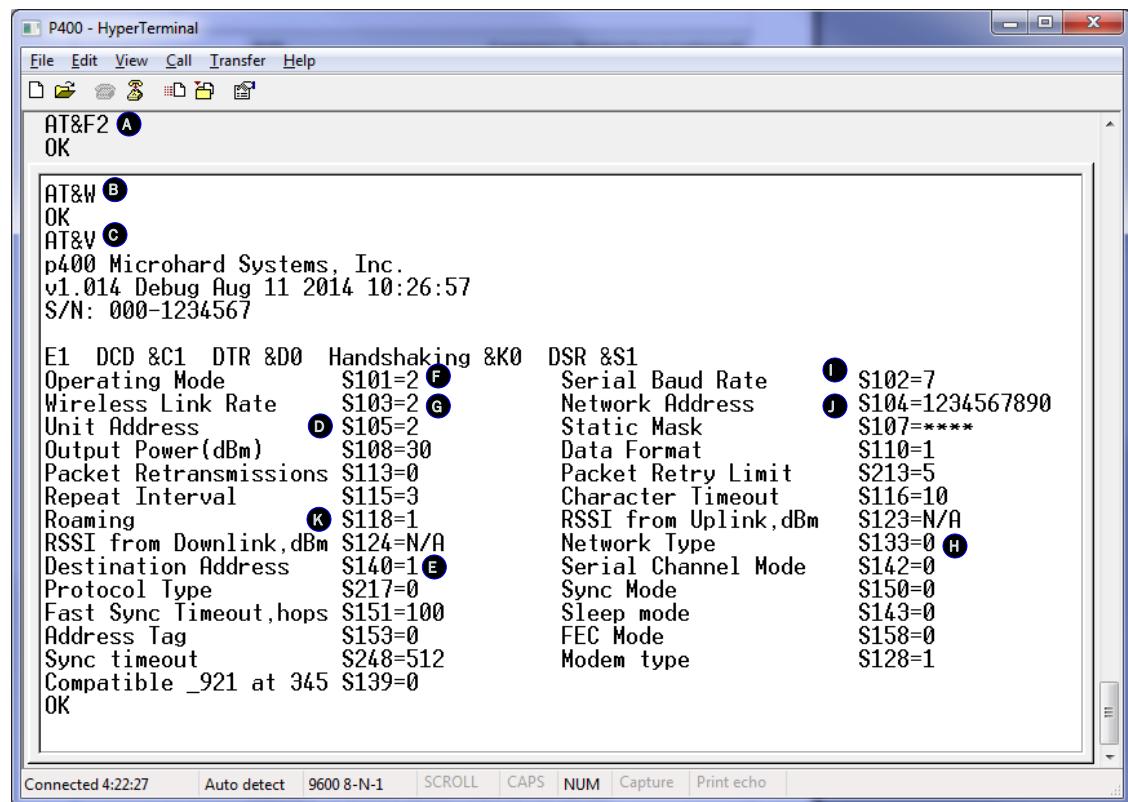


Image 5-6: Factory Defaults AT&F2 - Point to Multipoint Slave

- A) AT&F2 - Sets the factory defaults for a Point to Multipoint Slave.
- B) AT&W - Writes the changes to NVRAM.
- C) AT&V - Displays the configuration as seen above.
- D) S105 - Every unit in a Point to Multipoint Network must have a unique unit address. The address of the slave (remote) is automatically set to 2. If adding more than 1 Slave, this will need to be modified for each unit added.
- E) S140 - The destination address is the final destination to which all data is to be sent. In a Point to Multipoint Network this address is set to 1, the unit address of the Master, and should not be changed.
- F) S101 - The operating mode defines the unit type and is set to 2, which is a Slave (Remote).
- G) S103 - Wireless Link Rate must be set to the same value of each unit in the system.
- H) S133 - The network type must be set to 0 for Point to Multipoint operation.
- I) S102 - The serial baud rate (and data format S110) must match that of the connected device.
- J) S104 - Each unit in a Network must have the same Network Address. To change the Network Address, the ATS104=XXXXXXX command can be used.
- K) S118 - If the slave is to connect through a repeater, enter the unit address of the repeater here.



4.0 900 MHz Frequency Hopping Configuration

AT&F3 Point to Multipoint Repeater (Fast)

```

P400 - HyperTerminal
File Edit View Call Transfer Help
AT&F3 A
OK
AT&W B
OK
AT&V C
p400 Microhard Systems, Inc.
v1.014 Debug Aug 11 2014 10:26:57
S/N: 000-1234567

E1 DCD &C1 DTR &D0 Handshaking &K0 DSR &S1
Operating Mode S101=1 F
Wireless Link Rate S103=2 G
Unit Address S105=3 D
Output Power(dBm) S108=30
Packet Retransmissions S113=0
Repeat Interval S115=3
Roaming K S118=1
RSSI from Downlink,dBm S124=N/A
Destination Address E S140=1
Protocol Type S217=0
Fast Sync Timeout,hops S151=100
FEC Mode S158=0
Sync timeout S248=512
Compatible _921 at 345 S139=0
OK

Serial Baud Rate I S102=7
Network Address J S104=1234567890
Static Mask S107=*****
Data Format S110=1
Packet Retry Limit S213=5
Character Timeout S116=10
RSSI from Uplink,dBm S123=N/A
Network Type H S133=0
Serial Channel Mode S142=0
Sync Mode S150=0
Address Tag S153=0
Hop Offset Index S174=0
Modem type S128=1

Connected 4:26:57 Auto detect 9600 8-N-1 SCROLL CAPS NUM Capture Print echo ...
  
```

Image 5-7: AT&F3 Point to Multipoint Repeater

- A) AT&F3 - Sets the factory defaults for a Point to Multipoint Repeater.
- B) AT&W - Writes the changes to NVRAM.
- C) AT&V - Displays the configuration as seen above.
- D) S105 - Every unit in a Point to Multipoint Network must have a unique unit address. The address of the Repeater is automatically set to 3.
- E) S140 - The destination address is the final destination to which all data is to be sent. In a Point to Multipoint Network this address is set to 1, the unit address of the Master, and should not be changed.
- F) S101 - The operating mode defines the unit type and is set to 1, which is a Repeater.
- G) S103 - Wireless Link Rate must be set to the same value of each unit in the system.
- H) S133 - The network type must be set to 0 for Point to Multipoint operation.
- I) S102 - The serial baud rate (and data format S110) must match that of the connected device.
- J) S104 - Each unit in a Network must have the same Network Address. To change the Network Address, the ATS104=XXXXXXX command can be used.
- K) S118 - If the repeater is to connect through another repeater, enter the unit address of the repeater here.

4.0 900 MHz Frequency Hopping Configuration

4.3.3 Unit Addressing

In a Point to Multipoint Network each unit must have a unique unit address, which can be configured using register S105. Duplicate addresses may result in unpredictable problems in the network. In a PMP Network data flow is such that data from the Master is sent to all units by setting the destination address (S140) to 65535, meaning data is broadcast to all units.

4.3.4 Retransmissions

Packet Retransmissions can be used to ensure data reaches its intended destination by re-sending the same packet over and over. In Point to Multipoint system data is not acknowledged by the destination, meaning data will be transmitted, an additional number of times specified by S113, resulting in a significant impact on system performance. The more times a modem retransmits data, the more the overall throughput of the system is reduced. To adjust the retransmission rate, use register S113, the default value is 5 (+ the initial transmission). Although, this number should be as low as possible to keep as much bandwidth in the system as possible.

S113 = 5 - Packet Retransmissions (0-254)

Retransmissions are typically used in noisy environments to combat interference and low signal strength, ensuring data is received at the intended destination.

4.3.5 Network Synchronization

Network Synchronization is what allows all units to hop from frequency to frequency at the same time.

For units to synchronize with the network, each unit must have the same:

- Network ID (S104)
- Network Type (S133)

Sync Timeout

Once synchronized to the network the unit does not need to receive sync data often to keep track of where the system is supposed to be (in time and frequency). The sync Timeout defines the number of hops where no sync data is received from a Master and/or Repeater before losing sync. In other words, how long a unit will remain synchronized with the network without receiving any sync packets before it gives up and loses sync.

S248 = 100 Sync Timeout (4-65534)

Setting a value too low will cause the unit to lose sync easily and time will be wasted trying to re-sync to the network. Several hops can go by without receiving a sync packet, and this is completely normal. If this value is set too high, the unit will assume for a long time that the network is still out there, when especially in mobile applications, it may not be.

4.0 900 MHz Frequency Hopping Configuration

4.3.6 Point-to-Multipoint TDMA (Standard TDMA)

Time Division Multiple Access (TDMA) is available as a special form of the PMP network topology.

In Standard TDMA mode, a list of remote units is configured in the Master modem, the Master unit then cycles through the list and indicates to the remote when it is able to transmit its data. The remote unit would then begin sending data, if it had data to send, and then release the channel when no longer needed. This would indicate to the master unit to queue the next unit and so on.

In this mode each slave unit has the channel or right to broadcast, for varying lengths of time, and if a remote did not respond, the Master would need to time out before moving on to the next unit in the list. The maximum number of Remotes which can communicate with a Master in this configuration is 2^{13} (8192).

To configure a Standard TDMA network, the default settings described in 4.3 are applicable, with the exception that the following registers on the Master must be modified as required:

- S244 Channel Request Mode
- S251 Master Hop Allocation Timeout

For TDMA, set S244=1. (Must be set on Master and all Slaves)

The default for S251 is 10 (hop intervals). If the system is to be deployed in a 'clean' RF environment, this number should perhaps be reduced to 2 or 3 to provide enough time for the Slave to initiate its response but to not potentially waste a significant number of hop intervals waiting for an unresponsive Slave to send data.

In addition, the following AT commands (ref. Section 6.1) are used to populate, view and change the Registered Slaves List:

- T? view entire Registered Slaves List
- Tn= UA enter a Slave's Unit Address (UA) into the Registered Slave's List item number *n*, where *n*=0-8191, and UA = 0-65534 (selecting a UA value of 0 terminates the list)
- Tn? view Registered Slaves List entry number *n*, where *n*=0-8191. Response is UA of List entry

The default Registered Slaves list consists of 8192 entries (0-8191), populated with Unit Addresses of 2 thru 8193 respectively.

On the following page is an example to illustrate basic TDMA operation. For an actual deployment, application-specific parameters must be considered and other various modem configuration options optimized accordingly.

4.0 900 MHz Frequency Hopping Configuration

Example:

5 Slaves, configured with PMP defaults (&F2). Unit Addresses: 3, 7, 10, 15, and 21.
UA 3 has some data, 7 has no data, 10 has data, 15 is powered-off, and 21 has data but its RF connection is very intermittent due to an intermittent outdoor antenna connection.
Master has been configured as PMP default Master (&F1). Clean RF environment.

Changes to be made to the Master:

S244=1
S251=3
ATT0=3
ATT1=7
ATT2=10
ATT3=15
ATT4=21
ATT5=0 (this terminates the list)

The Master will 'poll' (give the opportunity to transmit) the Slave with UA 3. This Slave will transmit all of its data and then inform the Master of same.

On the next hop, the Master will sequence to the next modem, UA 7. Slave 7 will inform the Master it has no data and on the next hop, the Master will sequence to UA 10.

Slave 10 will transmit its data and inform the Master when complete.

The Master then polls unit 15, no response. On the next hop interval, the Master will poll unit 15 again: no response. It will poll one more time on the following hop interval and, with no response, will move on to poll UA 21 which has data and sends it to the Master—but due to the faulty outdoor antenna connection, the Master does not receive the message from the Slave indicating that it has sent all of its data, so the Master will wait for the value of S251 (3 hops) for such a message from the Slave before moving on to begin the cycle again at UA 3.

4.0 900 MHz Frequency Hopping Configuration

4.3.7 Peer-to-Peer (P2P)

P2P mode is used for communications between pairings of Remote modems,

e.g. Slave 12 can exchange data with (only) Slave 14, Slave 6 can exchange data with (only) Slave 7, etc.



There are no specific factory default settings for P2P modems.

To establish a basic P2P network:

A P2P network requires a Master modem.

The data being transmitted from one Slave to another in P2P mode is transferred via the Master.

Master

- enter into Command Mode
- load the &F1 factory default settings
- change the Network Type (S133) to 2
- change Packet Retransmissions (S113) from 5 to 0 (increase from 0 if required)
- save the change using the AT&W command
- go online with the ATA command

Slave 1

- enter into Command Mode
- load the &F2 factory default settings
- change the Network Type (S133) to 2
- change the Destination Address to 3 (to be the UA of Slave 2)
- save the change using the AT&W command
- go online with the ATA command

Slave 2

- enter into Command Mode
- load the &F2 factory default settings
- change the Network Type (S133) to 2
- change the Unit Address (S105) to 3
- change the Destination Address to 2 (the UA of Slave 1)
- save the change using the AT&W command
- go online with the ATA command

The Master will broadcast (actually 're-broadcast') the data incoming to it from both Slaves to all (2) Slaves; one Slave's data has a destination being the other Slave and vice versa.

4.0 900 MHz Frequency Hopping Configuration

4.3.8 Everyone-to-Everyone (E2E)

E2E mode is used for communications between all remote modems,

i.e. data from every modem is broadcast to every other modem in the network.



An E2E network requires a Master modem.

The data being transmitted from remote units in an E2E network travels to the Master and is then re-broadcast to all other remotes.

Considering the amount of data re-broadcasting (via the Master), it is a very bandwidth-intensive network topology.

There are no specific factory default settings to configure modems for E2E operation.

To establish a basic E2E network:

Master

- enter into Command Mode
- load the &F1 factory default settings
- change the Network Type (S133) to 2
- change Packet Retransmissions (S113) from 5 to 0 (increase from 0 if required)
- save the change using the AT&W command
- go online with the ATA command

Slaves

- enter into Command Mode
- load the &F2 factory default settings
- change the Network Type (S133) to 2
- change the Unit Address (S105) to a unique number (range: 2-65534)
- change the Destination Address to 65535 (the broadcast address)
- save the change using the AT&W command
- go online with the ATA command

5.0 400 MHz Frequency Hopping Configuration

To begin configuration, the P400 must be mounted into either a Microhard supplied development board (with factory attached interface card), or be mounted into a customer designed platform. The P400 is configured using AT commands through the **Data** port, or using special diagnostic commands through the **Diagnostic** Port. Refer to [Section 2: Hardware Description](#) for information related to interfacing to, or powering the module.

To issue AT commands through the **Data** port, the P400 must first be set into **Command Mode** as described below.

5.1 Configuration/Unit Modes

5.1.1 Command Mode

- the P400 module is offline (data is not passing through the unit via its local data lines or RF communications)
- if installed in a Development Board, the only LED illuminated will be the blue power LED.
- the P400's configuration options (registers) may be viewed and modified using AT commands.

Two methods are typically used to place the Pico Series into Command Mode.

1. Force to Command Mode

- Power down off the Development Board assembly.
- Connect a 9-pin straight-through serial cable from the PC serial port to the rear RS-232 port (DATA) of the modem.
- Launch a terminal communications program (e.g. HyperTerminal) and configure for 9600bps, 8 data bits, No parity, 1 stop bit (8N1), no flow control
- press and hold the CONFIG button
- continue to press the CONFIG button and apply power to the modem
- release the CONFIG button
- On power up the terminal session window should show "NO CARRIER OK" as seen below:

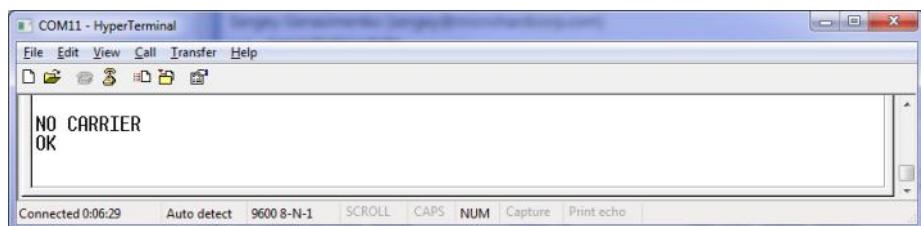


Image 5-1: Command Mode

- the P400 is now in command mode, and AT commands can be used to configure or query the settings. AT&V will display the current configuration, and the registers can be queried using the AT\$XXX=? Command where XXX = the register number. Help is available using the AT\$XXX/? Command.
- Any and all changes must be written to NVRAM using the AT&W command.

5.0 400 MHz Frequency Hopping Configuration

2. Escape from Data Mode

- With the P400 powered up and ‘online’, connect a 9-pin straight-through serial cable from the PC serial port to the RS-232 DATA port on the dev board.
- Launch a terminal program (e.g. HyperTerminal) and configure for the P400’s established serial baud rate parameters (PC & modem must match).
- Pause 1 second, type ‘+++’ , pause 1 second: the monitor should show the module response of ‘NO CARRIER OK’

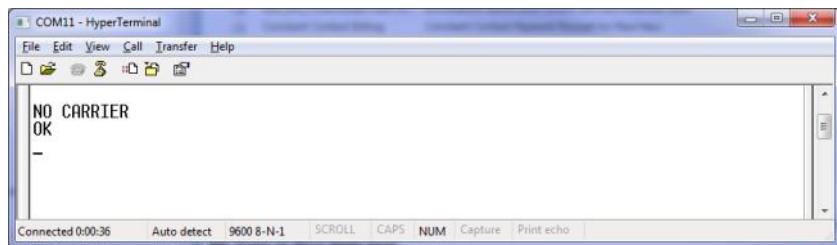


Image 5-2: Command Mode

- The P400 is now in command mode, and AT commands can be used to configure or query the settings.
- Entering the AT&V command as shown will show the current configuration as seen below: (The data displayed varies based on network and unit type.)

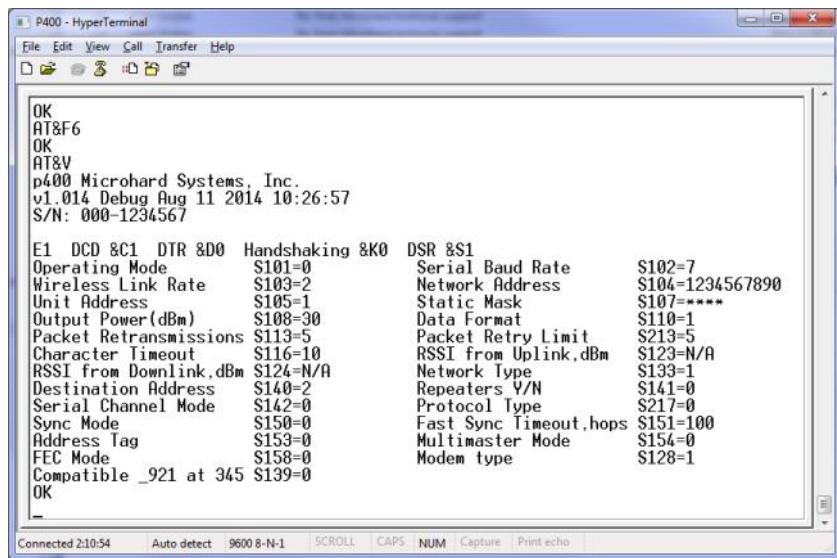


Image 5-3: Command Mode - AT&V Display

5.1.2 Data Mode

Data Mode is the normal operational state of all deployed P400 modules. In this mode the module is prepared to exchange data as per its configuration settings. Available LED indications can provide an indication of the data exchange (TX and RX LEDs).

To enter DATA mode from COMMAND mode, enter the command: **ATA [Enter]**

5.0 400 MHz Frequency Hopping Configuration

5.1.3 Modem Type (S128)

The P400 is a Multi-Frequency Modem that is capable of operating in one of three (3) different modem types. The three different modem types of the P400 are (1) 400 MHz Narrowband Licensed Band Modem, (2) 900 MHz FHSS modem operating in the 900 MHz ISM band and (3) as a 400 MHz Frequency Hopping Modem. It is important to set the correct modem type before commencing with any additional configuration parameters.

This section describes the configuration of a modem that has been set to operate as a 400 MHz Frequency Hopping, operating in the 410 to 480 MHz Frequency Band. The P400 in 400 MHz mode is not compatible with MHX425 and n425 radios from Microhard Systems.

The modem type can be selected using the register S128 (Modem Type) as follows:



Registers can be changed by entering the AT command as seen below:

Example:
AT\$128=2 <enter>

Any registers that are changed must be written to flash using the AT&W command>

- | | |
|------------------------|---|
| Modem Type S128 | = 0 - 400 MHz Narrow Band (NB) Modem
= 1 - 900 MHz Frequency Hopping (FH) Modem
= 2 - 400 MHz Frequency Hopping (FH) Modem |
|------------------------|---|

The following image shows the current options for the modem type as described above.

```
P400 - HyperTerminal
File Edit View Call Transfer Help
AT$128 /?
Modem type. 0 - 400MHz Narrow Band (NB) Modem, 1 - 900MHz Frequency Hopping (FH)
Modem, 2 - 400MHz Frequency Hopping (FH) Modem
OK
-
Connected 0:15:36 Auto detect 9600 8-N-1 SCROLL CAPS NUM Capture Print echo
```

Image 5-4: Modem Type S128

5.1.4 Network Type (S133)

Once configured to operate as a 400 MHz Frequency Hopping (FH) modem, the Network Type must be decided and planned for a successful deployment. The P400 currently supports Point to Point, Point to Multipoint network topologies.

To change the network type the register S133 (Network Type) is used as seen below:

- | | |
|--------------------------|--|
| Network Type S133 | = 0 - Point to Multipoint
= 1 - Point to Point
= 2 - Peer to Peer
= (Additional Modes may be available) |
|--------------------------|--|

Ensure the correct network type is set before proceeding. It is recommended to start with the factory default settings to aid in initial configuration (discussed later), and then changing registers as required.

5.0 400 MHz Frequency Hopping Configuration

5.1.5 Hopping On Frequency Table

The P400 set to 400 MHz Frequency Hopping gives the customer an ability to define a frequency hopping table which is suitable for their applications. Network address and encryption key still play important roles for synchronization and network separation. This section describes AT commands and registers related to hopping on frequency table.

Hopping mode register (S238) is preset by the manufacturer. It is a read-only register for the end user. S238 controls the modem either hopping on pattern or on frequency table. ATS238? AT command can be used to display current value of this register.

0	Hopping on pattern
*1	Hopping on frequency table

Note that this is not shown in the register list when AT&V command is issued.

5.1.5.1 Frequency Tables

Frequency tables are a list of frequencies used by the modem to communicate with each other. The modem hops onto one frequency and communicates for a certain amount of time, then hops to the next one in the list.

There are two frequency tables: the primary frequency table and the secondary frequency table. The primary table is used between the master and its direct slaves or repeaters; the secondary table is used for the repeater to communication with its slaves.

Only the primary table needs to be defined on the master and a slave; both primary and secondary table need to be defined on a repeater.

5.1.5.2 ATP0 and ATP1 Commands

The command ATP0 is used to create/modify the primary frequency table, ATP1 is for the secondary frequency table. Since these two commands have the same syntax, the following will use ATP0 as an example. **Both tables (ATP0 & ATP1) must be populated before the modem will go online.**

Editing Frequency Table

ATP0= command allows a user to edit the frequency table channel by channel. The user can press ESC to exit from editing mode. Any valid frequencies typed will be saved into the table automatically.

A valid input format is as follows,

#####.#####

The value given here is in MHz.

The BACKSPACE key can be used to correct mistakes when typing a frequency. Once ENTER is pressed, the value will be accepted if it has the right format. An accepted value can NOT be modified with the BACKSPACE key. If changing is desired, the table has to be entered.



5.0 400 MHz Frequency Hopping Configuration

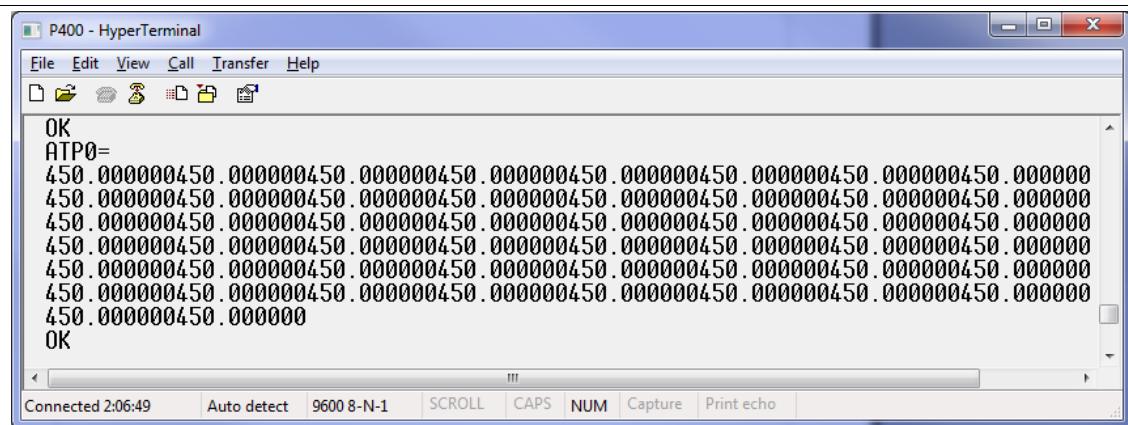


Image 5-6: Frequency Table: Manual Entry

A better way to load a frequency table is using “Send Text File...” from HyperTerminal after the ATP0= command is issued from command mode. The text file should be prepared so that it has one frequency per line. Each line should end with CR (Carriage Return) and LF. The file should look like this, for example:

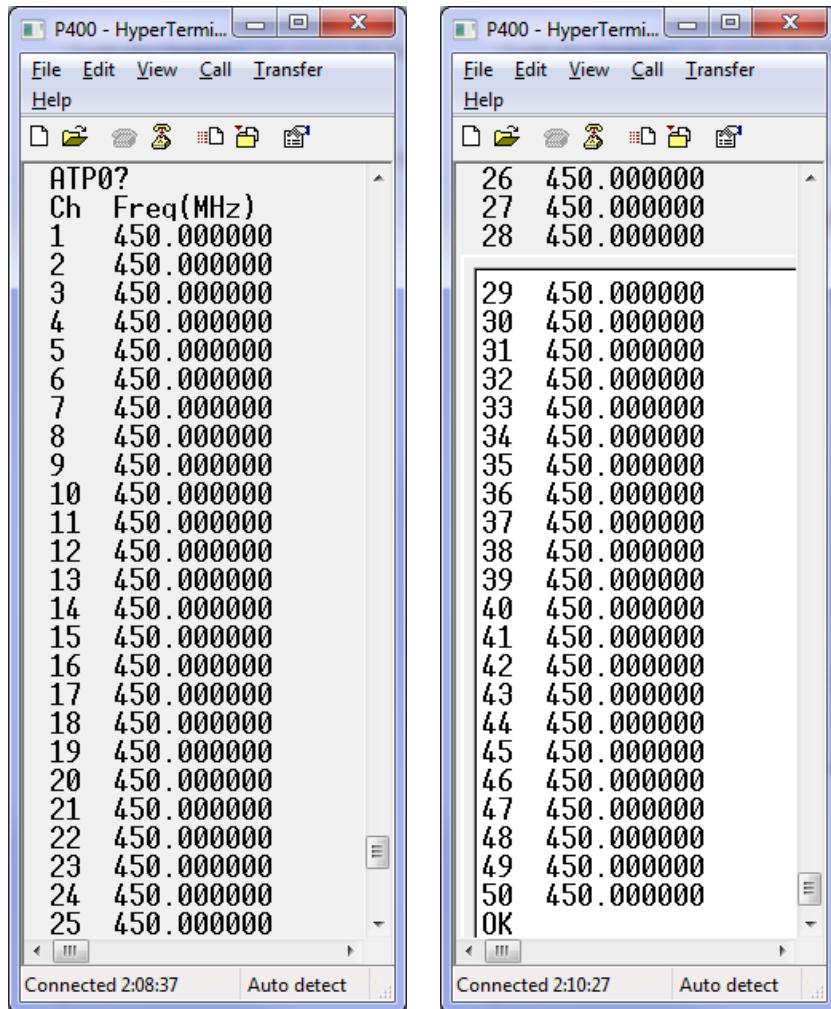
```
420.000000
422.000000
424.000000
426.750000
430.000000
435.000000
440.000000
450.000000
470.000000
410.000000
420.000000
422.000000
424.000000
426.750000
430.000000
435.000000
440.000000
450.000000
470.000000
410.000000
...
...
```

Duplicated frequency can exist in the frequency table, but all 50 channels must be populated.,

5.0 400 MHz Frequency Hopping Configuration

Displaying Frequency Table

ATP0? Displays the current frequency table all at once. There are 50 channels in the frequency table.



The image shows two side-by-side HyperTerminal windows, both titled "P400 - HyperTermi...". The left window displays the command "ATP0?" followed by a table of 25 channels, each with a frequency of 450.000000 MHz. The right window displays a table of 50 channels, also with a frequency of 450.000000 MHz for each channel, ending with an "OK" prompt.

Ch	Freq(MHz)
1	450.000000
2	450.000000
3	450.000000
4	450.000000
5	450.000000
6	450.000000
7	450.000000
8	450.000000
9	450.000000
10	450.000000
11	450.000000
12	450.000000
13	450.000000
14	450.000000
15	450.000000
16	450.000000
17	450.000000
18	450.000000
19	450.000000
20	450.000000
21	450.000000
22	450.000000
23	450.000000
24	450.000000
25	450.000000

26	450.000000
27	450.000000
28	450.000000
29	450.000000
30	450.000000
31	450.000000
32	450.000000
33	450.000000
34	450.000000
35	450.000000
36	450.000000
37	450.000000
38	450.000000
39	450.000000
40	450.000000
41	450.000000
42	450.000000
43	450.000000
44	450.000000
45	450.000000
46	450.000000
47	450.000000
48	450.000000
49	450.000000
50	450.000000
OK	

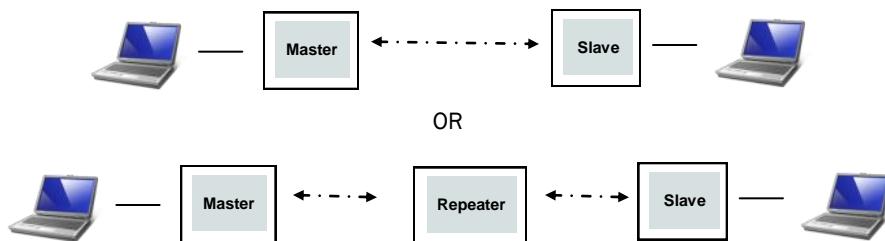
Image 5-6: Frequency Tables (ATP0, ATP1)

5.0 400 MHz Frequency Hopping Configuration

5.2 Point to Point Network

In a point-to-point network, a path is created to transfer data between Point A and Point B, where Point A may be considered the Master modem and Point B a Slave. Such a PTP network may also involve one or more Repeaters (in a store-and-forward capacity) should the radio signal path dictate such a requirement. Point to Point is enabled by setting register S133 to 1 (ATS133=1, *Network Type*).

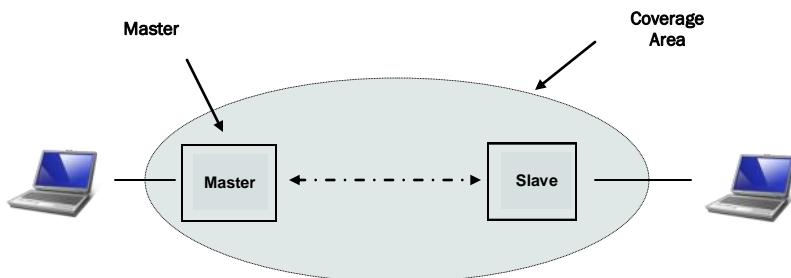
A PTP configuration may also be used in a more dynamic sense: there may be many Slaves (and Repeaters) within such a network, however the Master may have its 'Destination Address' (S140) changed when required to communicate with a specific Slave.



Drawing 5-1: Point to Point Network Topology

5.2.1 Operating Modes / Unit Types

In a Microhard Point to Point Network, three unit types or operating modes are available: the Master, Repeater, and the Remote. The **Masters** role is to provide network synchronization for the system, which ensures all units are active and able to communicate as required. The Master controls the flow of data through the system; all data passes through it. The diagram below shows a unit configured as a Master.

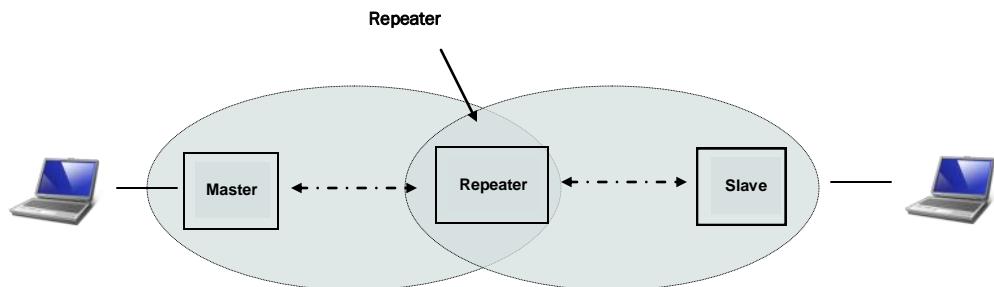


Drawing 5-2: Point to Point Master

5.0 400 MHz Frequency Hopping Configuration

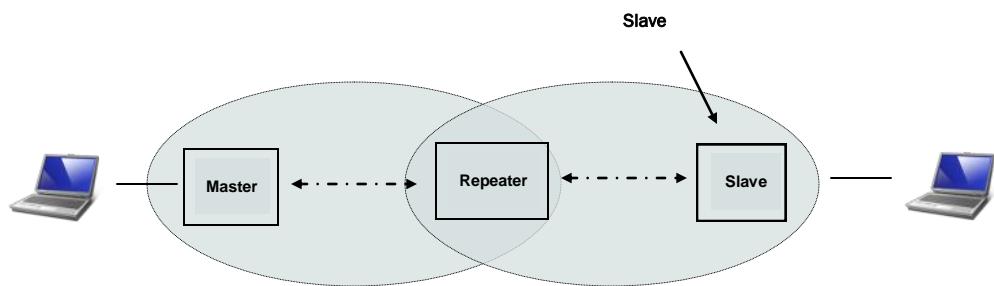
Repeaters can be used to extend the coverage of the Master. Required only if necessary to establish a radio path between a Master and Slave(s); stores and forwards data sent to it. Synchronizes to Master and provides synchronization to 'downstream' units. If a local device is attached to a Repeater's serial data port, the Repeater will also behave as a Slave (aka Repeater/Slave).

Adding one or more Repeaters within a network will cut the overall throughput of the network in **half**; the throughput is halved only once, i.e. it does not decrease with the addition of more Repeaters. If there is a 'path' requirement to provide Repeater functionality, but throughput is critical, a work around is to place two modems at the Repeater site in a 'back-to-back' configuration. One modem would be configured as a Slave in the 'upstream' network; the other a Master (or Slave) in the 'downstream' network. Local connection between the modems would be a 'null modem' cable. Each modem would require its own antenna; careful consideration should be given with respect to antenna placement and modem configuration.



Drawing 5-3: Point to Point Repeater

A **Slave (Remote)** is an endpoint/node within a network to which a local device is attached. Communicates with Master either directly or through one or more Repeaters.



Drawing 5-4: Point to Point Slave

Units can be configured to perform the various roles discussed by setting register S101 as follows:

- | | |
|------------|------------------|
| ATS101 = 0 | - Master |
| ATS101 = 1 | - Repeater |
| ATS101 = 2 | - Slave (Remote) |

5.0 400 MHz Frequency Hopping Configuration

5.2.2 Configuration Using Factory Defaults

Factory default setting commands can be used to aid in the configuration and deployment of the P400 modules, providing a known starting point in the configuration process for each unit type. Using the factory default commands sets all applicable registers to factory recommended settings and allows for initial connectivity between units. Configuring modems using the factory default settings have the following benefits:

- hastens the configuration process - *load default settings and, if necessary, apply only minor settings / adjustments*
- aids in troubleshooting - *if settings have been adjusted and basic communications cannot be established, simply revert to the factory default setting and any improper adjustments will be overwritten and a 'fresh start' can be made with known-to-work settings*

For many networks, the factory default commands may be all that is necessary to configure and deploy a simple Point to Point Network. Other applications may require additional registers to be configured. Regardless of the complexity of the configuration, the factory default settings provide a starting point for all configurations. All unit types have a factory default setting command.

AT&F6	-	Point to Point Master (Fast - 172kbps)
AT&F7	-	Point to Point Slave (Fast)
AT&F8	-	Point to Point Master (Slow - 19.2kbps)
AT&F9	-	Point to Point Slave (Slow)

The screen shots for each unit type highlight the key registers that are automatically changed to create a Point to Point configuration. There may also be additional registers such as the Network ID that are recommended to be changed.



Each PTP Network must have a unique network ID. This can be changed using register S104: Network Address.

```

P400 - HyperTerminal
File Edit View Call Transfer Help
AT&F /?
Frequency Hopping (FH) modems
8F1 - FH Master Fast PMP
8F2 - FH Slave Fast PMP
8F3 - FH Repeater Fast PMP
8F4 - FH Master Slow PMP
8F5 - FH Slave Slow PMP
8F6 - FH Master Fast PP

8F7 - FH Slave Fast PP
8F8 - FH Master Slow PP
8F9 - FH Slave Slow PP
8F10 - FH Master Fast PMP no Time ACK
8F11 - FH Master Fast P2P no Time ACK
8F12 - FH Master Fast PP no Time ACK
8F15 - FH Master HL
8F16 - FH Slave HL
8F18 - FH Master Fast TDMA
8F19 - FH Slave Fast TDMA
Narrow Band (NB) modems
8F51 - NB Transparent Protocol
8F52 - NB Transparent Protocol w Rep.
8F53 - NB Pacific Crest Protocol, needs different UAs
8F54 - NB Trintalk Protocol no Rep.
8F55 - NB Trintalk Protocol Rep.1
8F56 - NB Trintalk Protocol Rep.2
8F57 - NB Trintalk Protocol Base w Rep.
8F58 - NB 3AS Protocol, SRate=9.6kbps, BW=12.5kHz
8F59 - NB 3AS Protocol, SRate=19.2kbps, BW=25kHz

Connected 0:16:17 Auto detect 9600 8-N-1 SCROLL CAPS NUM Capture Print echo

```

Image 5-5: Factory Defaults

5.0 400 MHz Frequency Hopping Configuration

AT&F6 Point to Point Master (Fast)

The screenshot shows a Windows HyperTerminal window titled "P400 - HyperTerminal". The menu bar includes File, Edit, View, Call, Transfer, Help. The toolbar has icons for New, Open, Save, Print, Copy, Paste, Find, Replace, Cut, Copy, Paste, Delete, Undo, Redo, and Stop. The title bar says "AT&F6 A". The main window displays the following configuration output:

```

OK
AT&W B
OK
AT&V C
p400 Microhard Systems, Inc.
v1.014 Debug Aug 11 2014 10:26:57
S/N: 000-1234567

E1 DCD &C1 DTR &D0 Handshaking &K0 DSR &S1
Operating Mode $101=0 F
Wireless Link Rate $103=2 G
Unit Address D $105=1
Output Power(dBm) $108=30
Packet Retransmissions $113=5
Character Timeout $116=10
RSSI from Downlink,dBm $124=N/A
Destination Address E $140=2
Serial Channel Mode $142=0
Sync Mode $150=0
Address Tag $153=0
FEC Mode $158=0
Compatible _921 at 345 $139=0
OK
Serial Baud Rate I $102=7
Network Address J $104=1234567890
Static Mask $107=****
Data Format $110=1
Packet Retry Limit $213=5
RSSI from Uplink,dBm $123=N/A
Network Type $133=1 H
Repeaters Y/N K $141=0
Protocol Type $217=0
Fast Sync Timeout,hops $151=100
Multimaster Mode $154=0
Modem type $128=1

```

At the bottom of the terminal window, status indicators include: Connected 0:18:28, Auto detect, 9600 8-N-1, SCROLL, CAPS, NUM, Capture, Print echo.

Image 5-6: Factory Defaults AT&F6 - Point to Point Master

- A) AT&F6 - Sets the factory defaults for a Point to Point Master.
- B) AT&W - Writes the changes to NVRAM.
- C) AT&V - Displays the configuration as seen above.
- D) S105 - Every unit in a Point to Point Network must have a unique unit address. The Master is automatically set to 1, and should not be changed.
- E) S140 - The destination address is unit address of the final destination, which all data is to be sent. The address entered would generally be the unit address of the Slave.
- F) S101 - The operating mode defines the unit type and is set to 0, which is a Master.
- G) S103 - Wireless Link Rate must be set to the same value of each unit in the system. Higher link rates may result in higher throughput, but lower link rates usually provide better sensitivity and overall robustness.
- H) S133 - The network type must be set to 1 for Point to Point operation. The content displayed by the AT&V command will vary with the network type.
- I) S102 - The serial baud rate (and data format S110) must match that of the connected device.
- J) S104 - Each unit in a Network must have the same Network Address. It is strongly recommended to never use the default setting of 1234567890. To change the Network Address, the ATS104=XXXXXXX command can be used.
- K) S141 - This register informs the master if 1 or more repeaters are present in the system. This applies only to the master radio.

Remember, anytime registers are changed the values must be written to NVRAM using the AT&W command. To switch from command mode to data mode (online mode), the ATA command can be issued.

5.0 400 MHz Frequency Hopping Configuration

AT&F7 Point to Point Slave (Fast)

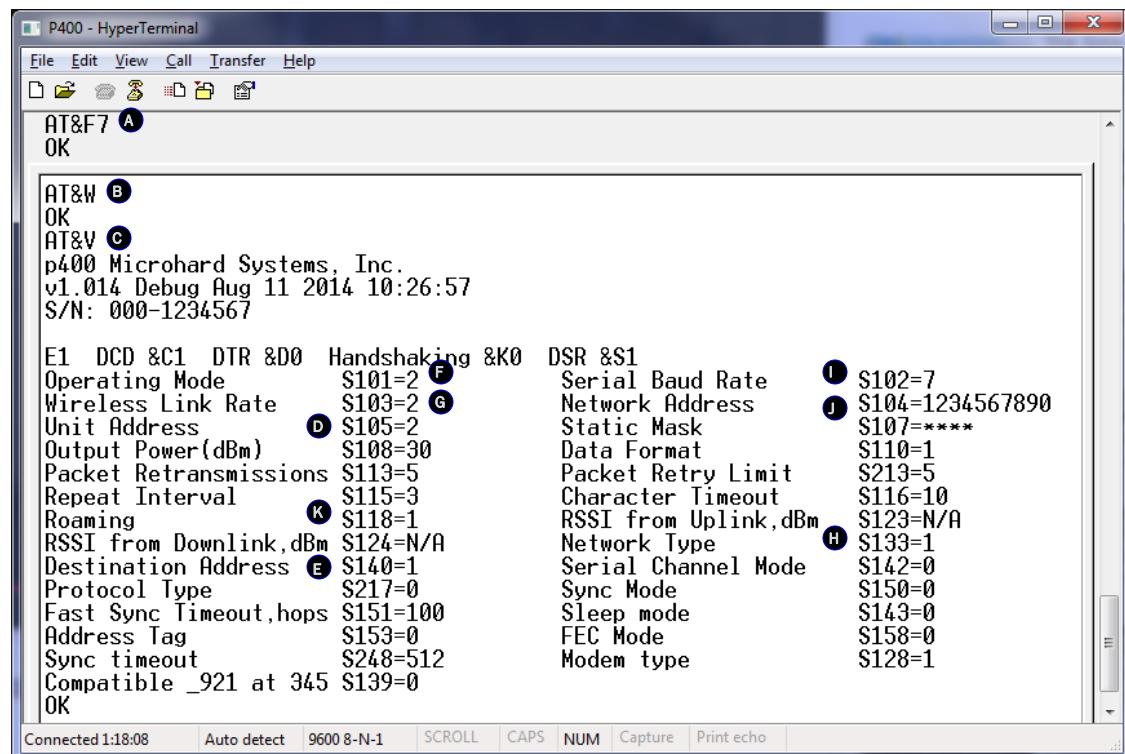


Image 5-7: Factory Defaults AT&F7 - Point to Point Slave

- A) AT&F7 - Sets the factory defaults for a Point to Point Slave.
- B) AT&W - Writes the changes to NVRAM.
- C) AT&V - Displays the configuration as seen above.
- D) S105 - Every unit in a Point to Point Network must have a unique unit address. The address of the slave (remote) is automatically set to 2. *This can be changed, but ensure that the destination address on the master is also changed!*
- E) S140 - The destination address is unit address of the final destination to which all data is to be sent. In a Point to Point Network this address is set to 1, the unit address of the master, and should not be changed.
- F) S101 - The operating mode defines the unit type and is set to 2, which is a Slave (Remote).
- G) S103 - Wireless Link Rate must be set to the same value of each unit in the system.
- H) S133 - The network type must be set to 1 for Point to Point operation. The content displayed by the AT&V command varies with the network type.
- I) S102 - The serial baud rate (and data format S110) must match that of the connected device.
- J) S104 - Each unit in a Network must have the same Network Address. To change the Network Address, the ATS104=XXXXXXX command can be used.
- K) S118 - If the slave is to connect through a repeater, enter the unit address of the repeater here.

5.0 400 MHz Frequency Hopping Configuration

Point to Point Repeater

There is no Factory default mode for a PTP Repeater, the procedure below outlines the steps required to add a repeater to a PTP system.

Note that the Master has a register 'S141 - Repeaters Y/N' and the Slave does not. This register informs the Master of there being one or more Repeaters in this network. The factory defaults assume 'no' and assign a value of 0. If a Repeater is to be installed, and all the Master and Slave defaults will be maintained, following is a procedure on how to configure a Repeater into this fixed (non-mobile) PTP network:

Master

- enter into Command Mode
- change S141 (Repeaters Y/N) to 1 (which means 'Yes')
- save the change using the AT&W command
- go online with the ATA command

Repeater

- enter into Command Mode
- load a third modem with &F7 (PTP Slave factory default settings)
- change the Operating Mode (S101) from 2 (Slave) to 1 (Repeater)
- change the Unit Address (UA) (S105) from 2 to 3
- save the changes using the AT&W command
- go online with the ATA command

Slave

- enter into Command Mode
- change S118 from 1 (the UA of the Master) to 3 (the UA of the Repeater)
- save the change using the AT&W command
- go online with the ATA command

This system may be tested by sending text at 9600bps, 8N1 through the RS-232 serial port of one modem and observing that it appears at the RS-232 serial port of the other modem. The Slave is synchronized to the Repeater, which in turn is synchronized to the Master. If the Repeater is taken offline, in a matter of moments the Slave's RSSI LEDs will indicate that it is 'scanning' for its immediate upstream unit; place the Repeater online and the Slave will quickly acquire it. If the Master is taken offline, both the Repeater and Slave will begin to scan.

5.0 400 MHz Frequency Hopping Configuration

5.2.3 Retransmissions

Packet Retransmissions can be used to ensure data reaches its intended destination by resending the same packet over and over. In Point to Point system all data is acknowledged by the destination, resulting in retransmissions only being used if no acknowledgement is received. The overall impact on system performance, while not as significant as it is in Mesh and Point to Multipoint networks, should still be considered. The more times a modem retransmits data, the more the overall throughput of the system is reduced. To adjust the retransmission rate, use register S113, the default value is 5 (+ the initial transmission).

S113 = 5 - Packet Retransmissions (0-254)

Retransmissions are typically used in noisy environments to combat interference and low signal strength, ensuring data is received at the intended destination.

5.2.4 Network Synchronization

Network Synchronization is what allows all units to hop from frequency to frequency at the same time. For units to synchronize with the network, each unit must have the same:

- Network ID (S104)
- Network Type (S133)

Sync Timeout

Once synchronized to the network the unit does not need to receive sync data often to keep track of where the system is supposed to be (in time and frequency). The sync Timeout defines the number of hops where no sync data is received from a Master and/or Repeater before losing sync. In other words, how long a unit will remain synchronized with the network without receiving any sync packets before it gives up and loses sync.

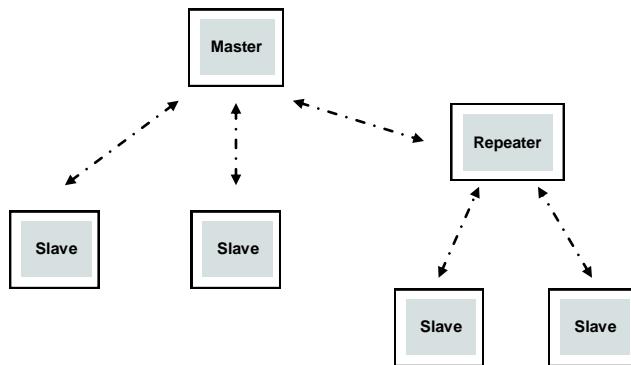
S248 = 512 Sync Timeout (4-65534)

Setting a value too low will cause the unit to lose sync easily and time will be wasted trying to re-sync to the network. Several hops can go by without receiving a sync packet, and this is completely normal. If this value is set too high, the unit will assume for a long time that the network is still out there, when especially in mobile applications, it may not be.

5.0 400 MHz Frequency Hopping Configuration

5.3 Point to Multipoint Network

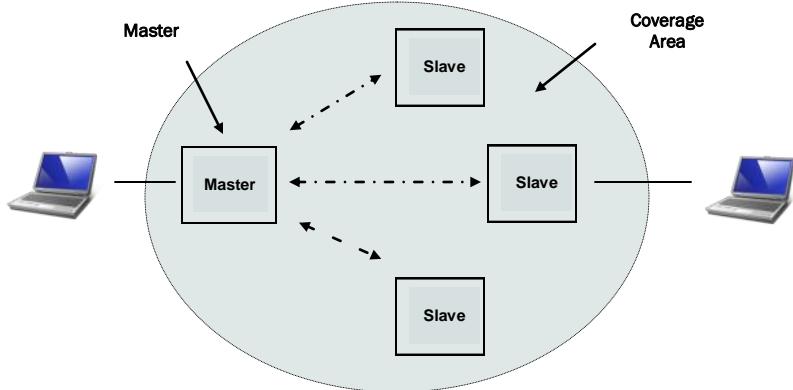
In a Point to Multipoint Network, a path is created to transfer data between the Master modem and numerous remote modems. The remote modems may simply be Slaves with which the Master communicates directly, and/or Slaves which communicate via Repeaters. Some or all of the Repeaters may also act as Slaves in this type of Network, i.e. the Repeaters are not only storing and forwarding data, but are also acting as Slaves. Such Repeaters may be referred to as 'Repeater/Slaves'. Point to Multipoint is enabled by setting register S133 to 0 (ATS133=0, Network Type).



Drawing 5-1: Point to Multipoint Network Topology

5.3.1 Operating Modes / Unit Types

In a Microhard Point to Multipoint Network, three unit types or operating modes are available: the Master, the Repeater, and the Remote. The **Master** modems role is to provide network synchronization for the system, which ensures all units are active and able to communicate as required. The Master controls the flow of data through the system; all data passes through it. The diagram below shows a unit configured as a Master.

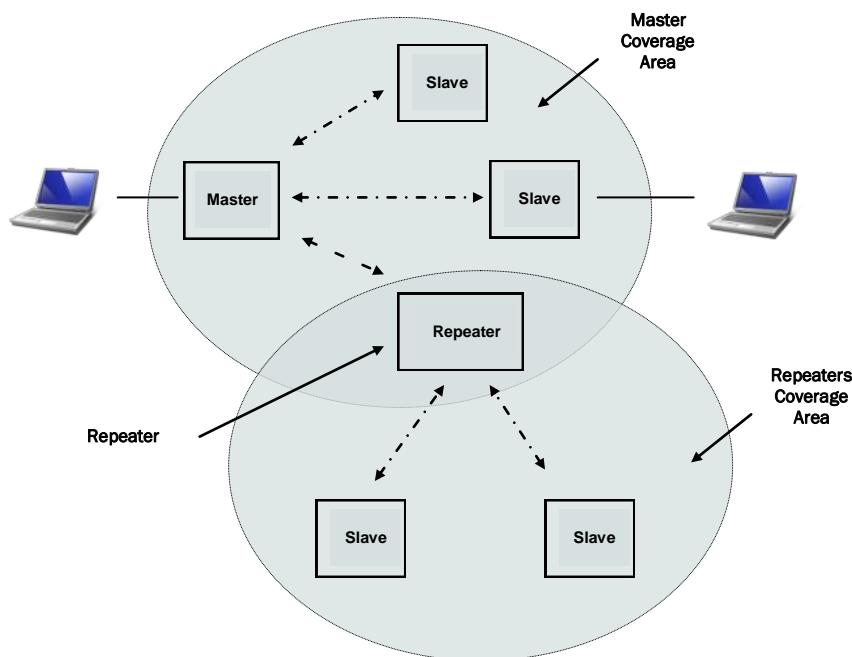


Drawing 5-2: Point to Multipoint Master

5.0 400 MHz Frequency Hopping Configuration

Repeaters can be used to extend the coverage of the Master. Required only if necessary to establish a radio path between a Master and Slave(s); stores and forwards data sent to it. Synchronizes to Master and provides synchronization to 'downstream' units. If a local device is attached to a Repeater's serial data port, the Repeater will also behave as a Slave (aka Repeater/Slave).

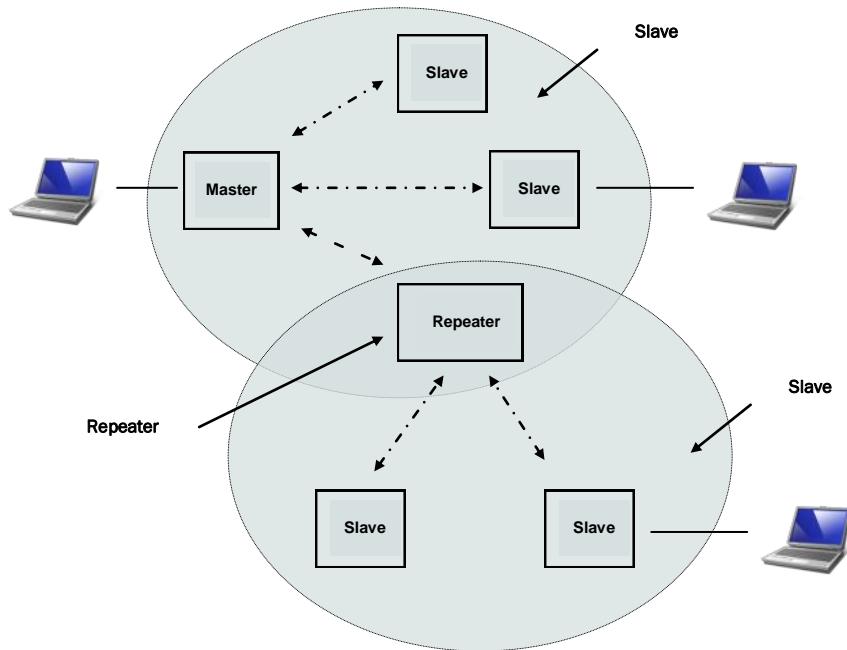
Adding one or more Repeaters within a network will cut the overall throughput of the network in *half*; the throughput is halved only once, i.e. it does not decrease with the addition of more Repeaters. If there is a 'path' requirement to provide Repeater functionality, but throughput is critical, a work around is to place two modems at the Repeater site in a 'back-to-back' configuration. One modem would be configured as a Slave in the 'upstream' network; the other a Master (or Slave) in the 'downstream' network. Local connection between the modems would be a 'null modem' cable. Each modem would require its own antenna; careful consideration should be given with respect to antenna placement and modem configuration.



Drawing 5-3: Point to Multipoint Repeater

5.0 400 MHz Frequency Hopping Configuration

A **Slave (Remote)** is a endpoint or node within a network to which a local serial device is attached. Communicates with Master either directly or through one or more Repeaters.



Drawing 5-4: Point to Multipoint Slave

Units can be configured to perform the various roles discussed by setting register S101 as follows:

ATS101 = 0	- Master
ATS101 = 1	- Repeater
ATS101 = 2	- Slave (Remote)

The next section discussed using Factory Default commands to configure the various types of units that are available in a Point to Multipoint network, simplifying the configuration process.

5.0 400 MHz Frequency Hopping Configuration

5.3.2 Configuration Using Factory Defaults

Factory default setting commands can be used to aid in the configuration and deployment of the Pico series modules, providing a known starting point in the configuration process for each unit type. Using the factory default commands sets all applicable registers to factory recommended settings and allows initial connectivity between units. Configuring modems using the factory default settings have the following benefits:

- hastens the configuration process - *load default settings and, if necessary, apply only minor settings / adjustments*
- aids in troubleshooting - *if settings have been adjusted and basic communications cannot be established, simply revert to the applicable factory default setting and any improper adjustments will be overwritten and a 'fresh start' can be made with known-to-work settings*

For many networks, the factory default commands may be all that is necessary to configure and deploy a simple Point to Multipoint Network. Other applications may require additional registers to be configured. Regardless of the complexity of the configuration, the factory default settings provide a starting point for all configurations. All PMP unit types have a factory default setting command.

AT&F1	-	Point to Multipoint Master (Fast - 172kbps)
AT&F2	-	Point to Multipoint Slave
AT&F3	-	Point to Multipoint Repeater
AT&F4	-	Point to Multipoint Master (Slow Mode - 19.2kbps)
AT&F5	-	Point to Multipoint Slave

The screen shots for each unit type will highlight the key registers that are automatically changed to create a Point to Multipoint configuration. There may also be additional registers such as the Network ID that are recommended to be changed.



Each PMP Network must have a unique network ID. This can be changed using register S104: Network Address.

```
P400 - HyperTerminal
File Edit View Call Transfer Help
AT&F /?
Frequency Hopping (FH) modems
&F1 - FH Master Fast PMP
&F2 - FH Slave Fast PMP
&F3 - FH Repeater Fast PMP
&F4 - FH Master Slow PMP
&F5 - FH Slave Slow PMP
&F6 - FH Master Fast PP
&F7 - FH Slave Fast PP
&F8 - FH Master Slow PP
&F9 - FH Slave Slow PP
&F10 - FH Master Fast PMP no Time ACK
&F11 - FH Master Fast P2P no Time ACK
&F12 - FH Master Fast PP no Time ACK
&F15 - FH Master WL
&F16 - FH Slave WL
&F18 - FH Master Fast TDMA
&F19 - FH Slave Fast TDMA
Narrow Band (NB) modems
&F51 - NB Transparent Protocol
&F52 - NB Transparent Protocol w Rep.
&F53 - NB Pacific Crest Protocol, needs different UAs
&F54 - NB Trumtalk Protocol no Rep.
&F55 - NB Trumtalk Protocol Rep.1
&F56 - NB Trumtalk Protocol Rep.2
&F57 - NB Trumtalk Protocol Base w Rep.
&F58 - NB 3AS Protocol, SRate=9.6kbps, BW=12.5kHz
&F59 - NB 3HS Protocol, SRate=19.2kbps, BW=25kHz

Connected 1:56:02 Auto detect 9600 8-N-1 SCROLL CAPS NUM Capture Print echo
```

Image 5-4: Factory Defaults

5.0 400 MHz Frequency Hopping Configuration

AT&F1 Point to Multipoint Master (Fast)

The screenshot shows a Windows HyperTerminal window titled "P400 - HyperTerminal". The window displays a configuration menu for the AT&F1 module. The menu includes the following sections and their settings:

OK	
AT&W	B
OK	
AT&V	C
p400 Microhard Systems, Inc.	
v1.014 Debug Aug 11 2014 10:26:57	
S/N: 000-1234567	
E1 DCD &C1 DTR &D0 Handshaking &K0	
Operating Mode S101=0	F
Wireless Link Rate S103=2	G
Unit Address S105=1	D
Output Power(dBm) S108=30	
Packet Retransmissions S113=0	
Character Timeout S116=10	
RSSI from Downlink,dBm S124=N/A	
Destination Address E S140=65535	E
Serial Channel Mode S142=0	
Sync Mode S150=0	
Address Tag S153=0	
FEC Mode S158=0	
Compatible _921 at 345 S139=0	
OK	
DSR &S1	
Serial Baud Rate S102=7	I
Network Address S104=1234567890	J
Static Mask S107=****	
Data Format S110=1	
Packet Retry Limit S213=5	
RSSI from Uplink,dBm S129=N/A	
Network Type S133=0	H
Repeaters Y/N S141=0	K
Protocol Type S217=0	
Fast Sync Timeout,hops S151=100	
Multimaster Mode S154=0	
Modem type S128=1	

At the bottom of the terminal window, there is a status bar with the following information: Connected 4:17:30, Auto detect, 9600 8-N-1, SCROLL, CAPS, NUM, Capture, Print echo.

Image 5-5: Factory Defaults AT&F1 - Point to Multipoint Master

- A) AT&F1 - Sets the factory defaults for a Point to Multipoint Master.
- B) AT&W - Writes the changes to NVRAM.
- C) AT&V - Displays the configuration as seen above.
- D) S105 - Every unit in a Point to Multipoint Network must have a unique unit address. The Master is automatically set to 1, and should not be changed.
- E) S140 - The destination address for a PMP Network, by default is 65535, which means data is broadcast from the Master to all other units.
- F) S101 - The operating mode defines the unit type and is set to 0, which is a Master.
- G) S103 - Wireless Link Rate must be set to the same value of each unit in the system. Higher link rates may result in higher throughput, but lower link rates usually provide better sensitivity and overall robustness.
- H) S133 - The network type must be set to 0 for Point to Multipoint operation. The content displayed by the AT&V command will vary with the network type.
- I) S102 - The serial baud rate (and data format S110) must match that of the connected device.
- J) S104 - Each unit in a Network must have the same Network Address. It is strongly recommended to never use the default setting of 1234567890. To change the Network Address, the ATS104=XXXXXXX command can be used.
- K) S141 - This register informs the master if 1 or more repeaters are present in the system. This applies only to the master radio.

Remember, anytime registers are changed the values must be written to NVRAM using the AT&W command. To switch from command mode to data mode (online mode), the ATA command can be issued.

5.0 400 MHz Frequency Hopping Configuration

AT&F2 Point to Multipoint Slave (Fast)

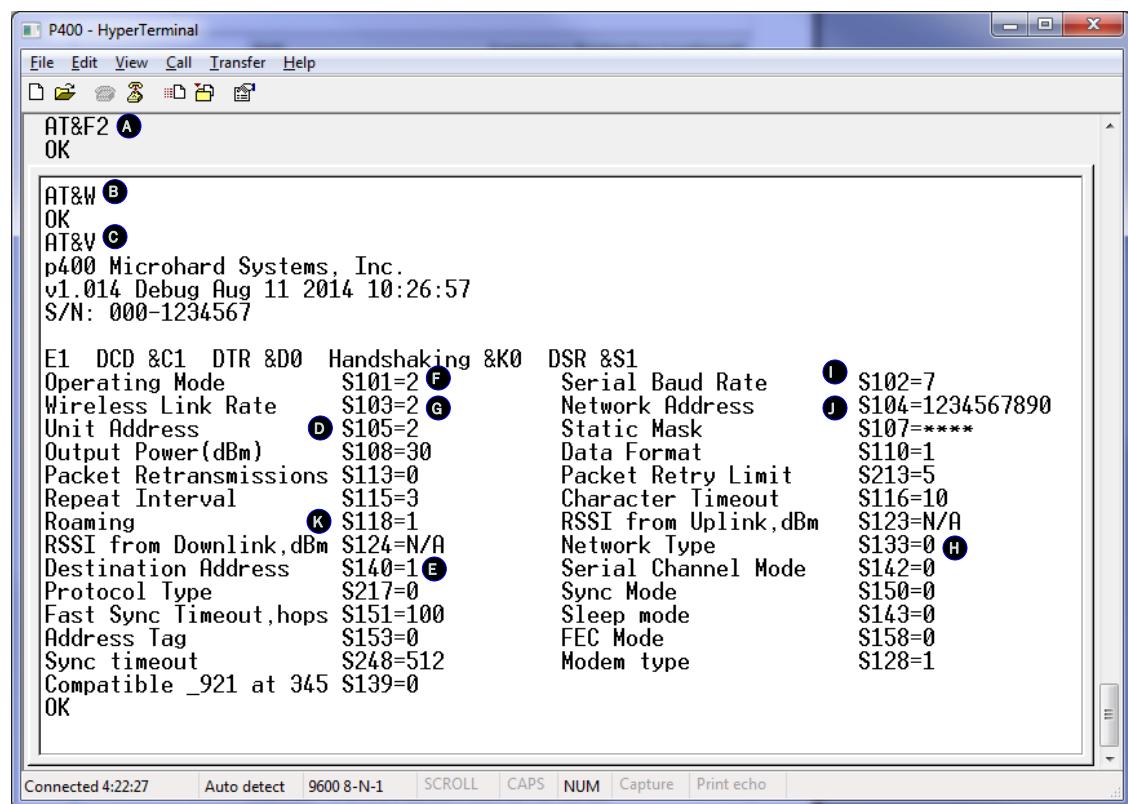


Image 5-6: Factory Defaults AT&F2 - Point to Multipoint Slave

- A) AT&F2 - Sets the factory defaults for a Point to Multipoint Slave.
- B) AT&W - Writes the changes to NVRAM.
- C) AT&V - Displays the configuration as seen above.
- D) S105 - Every unit in a Point to Multipoint Network must have a unique unit address. The address of the slave (remote) is automatically set to 2. If adding more than 1 Slave, this will need to be modified for each unit added.
- E) S140 - The destination address is the final destination to which all data is to be sent. In a Point to Multipoint Network this address is set to 1, the unit address of the Master, and should not be changed.
- F) S101 - The operating mode defines the unit type and is set to 2, which is a Slave (Remote).
- G) S103 - Wireless Link Rate must be set to the same value of each unit in the system.
- H) S133 - The network type must be set to 0 for Point to Multipoint operation.
- I) S102 - The serial baud rate (and data format S110) must match that of the connected device.
- J) S104 - Each unit in a Network must have the same Network Address. To change the Network Address, the ATS104=XXXXXXX command can be used.
- K) S118 - If the slave is to connect through a repeater, enter the unit address of the repeater here.

5.0 400 MHz Frequency Hopping Configuration

AT&F3 Point to Multipoint Repeater (Fast)

The screenshot shows a Windows HyperTerminal window titled "P400 - HyperTerminal". The menu bar includes File, Edit, View, Call, Transfer, Help. The toolbar includes icons for Open, Save, Print, Copy, Paste, Find, Replace, Cut, Copy, Paste, Delete, Undo, Redo, and a Help icon. The title bar has minimize, maximize, and close buttons. The main window displays the following configuration output:

```

AT&F3 A
OK
AT&W B
OK
AT&V C
p400 Microhard Systems, Inc.
v1.014 Debug Aug 11 2014 10:26:57
S/N: 000-1234567

E1 DCD &C1 DTR &D0 Handshaking &K0 DSR &S1
Operating Mode S101=1 F
Wireless Link Rate S103=2 G
Unit Address S105=3 D
Output Power(dBm) S108=30
Packet Retransmissions S113=0
Repeat Interval S115=3
Roaming K S118=1
RSSI from Downlink,dBm S124=N/A
Destination Address E S140=1
Protocol Type S217=0
Fast Sync Timeout,hops S151=100
FEC Mode S158=0
Sync timeout S248=512
Compatible _921 at 345 S139=0
OK
Serial Baud Rate I S102=7
Network Address J S104=1234567890
Static Mask S107=*****
Data Format S110=1
Packet Retry Limit S213=5
Character Timeout S116=10
RSSI from Uplink,dBm S123=N/A
Network Type H S133=0
Serial Channel Mode S142=0
Sync Mode S150=0
Address Tag S153=0
Hop Offset Index S174=0
Modem type S128=1

```

At the bottom of the terminal window, there is a status bar with the following information: Connected 4:26:57, Auto detect, 9600 8-N-1, SCROLL, CAPS, NUM, Capture, Print echo.

Image 5-7: AT&F3 Point to Multipoint Repeater

- A) AT&F3 - Sets the factory defaults for a Point to Multipoint Repeater.
- B) AT&W - Writes the changes to NVRAM.
- C) AT&V - Displays the configuration as seen above.
- D) S105 - Every unit in a Point to Multipoint Network must have a unique unit address. The address of the Repeater is automatically set to 3.
- E) S140 - The destination address is the final destination to which all data is to be sent. In a Point to Multipoint Network this address is set to 1, the unit address of the Master, and should not be changed.
- F) S101 - The operating mode defines the unit type and is set to 1, which is a Repeater.
- G) S103 - Wireless Link Rate must be set to the same value of each unit in the system.
- H) S133 - The network type must be set to 0 for Point to Multipoint operation.
- I) S102 - The serial baud rate (and data format S110) must match that of the connected device.
- J) S104 - Each unit in a Network must have the same Network Address. To change the Network Address, the ATS104=XXXXXXX command can be used.
- K) S118 - If the repeater is to connect through another repeater, enter the unit address of the repeater here.

5.0 400 MHz Frequency Hopping Configuration

5.3.3 Unit Addressing

In a Point to Multipoint Network each unit must have a unique unit address, which can be configured using register S105. Duplicate addresses may result in unpredictable problems in the network. In a PMP Network data flow is such that data from the Master is sent to all units by setting the destination address (S140) to 65535, meaning data is broadcast to all units.

5.3.4 Retransmissions

Packet Retransmissions can be used to ensure data reaches its intended destination by re-sending the same packet over and over. In Point to Multipoint system data is not acknowledged by the destination, meaning data will be transmitted, an additional number of times specified by S113, resulting in a significant impact on system performance. The more times a modem retransmits data, the more the overall throughput of the system is reduced. To adjust the retransmission rate, use register S113, the default value is 5 (+ the initial transmission). Although, this number should be as low as possible to keep as much bandwidth in the system as possible.

S113 = 5 - Packet Retransmissions (0-254)

Retransmissions are typically used in noisy environments to combat interference and low signal strength, ensuring data is received at the intended destination.

5.3.5 Network Synchronization

Network Synchronization is what allows all units to hop from frequency to frequency at the same time.

For units to synchronize with the network, each unit must have the same:

- Network ID (S104)
- Network Type (S133)

Sync Timeout

Once synchronized to the network the unit does not need to receive sync data often to keep track of where the system is supposed to be (in time and frequency). The sync Timeout defines the number of hops where no sync data is received from a Master and/or Repeater before losing sync. In other words, how long a unit will remain synchronized with the network without receiving any sync packets before it gives up and loses sync.

S248 = 100 Sync Timeout (4-65534)

Setting a value too low will cause the unit to lose sync easily and time will be wasted trying to re-sync to the network. Several hops can go by without receiving a sync packet, and this is completely normal. If this value is set too high, the unit will assume for a long time that the network is still out there, when especially in mobile applications, it may not be.

5.0 400 MHz Frequency Hopping Configuration

5.3.6 Point-to-Multipoint TDMA (Standard TDMA)

Time Division Multiple Access (TDMA) is available as a special form of the PMP network topology.

In Standard TDMA mode, a list of remote units is configured in the Master modem, the Master unit then cycles through the list and indicates to the remote when it is able to transmit its data. The remote unit would then begin sending data, if it had data to send, and then release the channel when no longer needed. This would indicate to the master unit to queue the next unit and so on.

In this mode each slave unit has the channel or right to broadcast, for varying lengths of time, and if a remote did not respond, the Master would need to time out before moving on to the next unit in the list. The maximum number of Remotes which can communicate with a Master in this configuration is 2^{13} (8192).

To configure a Standard TDMA network, the default settings described in 5.3 are applicable, with the exception that the following registers on the Master must be modified as required:

- S244 Channel Request Mode
- S251 Master Hop Allocation Timeout

For TDMA, set S244=1. (Must be set on Master and all Slaves)

The default for S251 is 10 (hop intervals). If the system is to be deployed in a 'clean' RF environment, this number should perhaps be reduced to 2 or 3 to provide enough time for the Slave to initiate its response but to not potentially waste a significant number of hop intervals waiting for an unresponsive Slave to send data.

In addition, the following AT commands (ref. Section 6.1) are used to populate, view and change the Registered Slaves List:

- T? view entire Registered Slaves List
- Tn= UA enter a Slave's Unit Address (UA) into the Registered Slave's List item number n , where $n=0-8191$, and $UA = 0-65534$ (selecting a UA value of 0 terminates the list)
- Tn? view Registered Slaves List entry number n , where $n=0-8191$. Response is UA of List entry

The default Registered Slaves list consists of 8192 entries (0-8191), populated with Unit Addresses of 2 thru 8193 respectively.

On the following page is an example to illustrate basic TDMA operation. For an actual deployment, application-specific parameters must be considered and other various modem configuration options optimized accordingly.

5.0 400 MHz Frequency Hopping Configuration

Example:

5 Slaves, configured with PMP defaults (&F2). Unit Addresses: 3, 7, 10, 15, and 21.
UA 3 has some data, 7 has no data, 10 has data, 15 is powered-off, and 21 has data but its RF connection is very intermittent due to an intermittent outdoor antenna connection.
Master has been configured as PMP default Master (&F1). Clean RF environment.

Changes to be made to the Master:

S244=1
S251=3
ATT0=3
ATT1=7
ATT2=10
ATT3=15
ATT4=21
ATT5=0 (this terminates the list)

The Master will 'poll' (give the opportunity to transmit) the Slave with UA 3. This Slave will transmit all of its data and then inform the Master of same.

On the next hop, the Master will sequence to the next modem, UA 7. Slave 7 will inform the Master it has no data and on the next hop, the Master will sequence to UA 10.

Slave 10 will transmit its data and inform the Master when complete.

The Master then polls unit 15, no response. On the next hop interval, the Master will poll unit 15 again: no response. It will poll one more time on the following hop interval and, with no response, will move on to poll UA 21 which has data and sends it to the Master—but due to the faulty outdoor antenna connection, the Master does not receive the message from the Slave indicating that it has sent all of its data, so the Master will wait for the value of S251 (3 hops) for such a message from the Slave before moving on to begin the cycle again at UA 3.

5.0 400 MHz Frequency Hopping Configuration

5.3.7 Peer-to-Peer (P2P)

P2P mode is used for communications between pairings of Remote modems,

e.g. Slave 12 can exchange data with (only) Slave 14, Slave 6 can exchange data with (only) Slave 7, etc.



There are no specific factory default settings for P2P modems.

To establish a basic P2P network:

A P2P network requires a Master modem.

The data being transmitted from one Slave to another in P2P mode is transferred via the Master.

Master

- enter into Command Mode
- load the &F1 factory default settings
- change the Network Type (S133) to 2
- change Packet Retransmissions (S113) from 5 to 0 (increase from 0 if required)
- save the change using the AT&W command
- go online with the ATA command

Slave 1

- enter into Command Mode
- load the &F2 factory default settings
- change the Network Type (S133) to 2
- change the Destination Address to 3 (to be the UA of Slave 2)
- save the change using the AT&W command
- go online with the ATA command

Slave 2

- enter into Command Mode
- load the &F2 factory default settings
- change the Network Type (S133) to 2
- change the Unit Address (S105) to 3
- change the Destination Address to 2 (the UA of Slave 1)
- save the change using the AT&W command
- go online with the ATA command

The Master will broadcast (actually 're-broadcast') the data incoming to it from both Slaves to all (2) Slaves; one Slave's data has a destination being the other Slave and vice versa.

5.0 400 MHz Frequency Hopping Configuration

5.3.8 Everyone-to-Everyone (E2E)

E2E mode is used for communications between all remote modems,

i.e. data from every modem is broadcast to every other modem in the network.



An E2E network requires a Master modem.

The data being transmitted from remote units in an E2E network travels to the Master and is then re-broadcast to all other remotes.

Considering the amount of data re-broadcasting (via the Master), it is a very bandwidth-intensive network topology.

There are no specific factory default settings to configure modems for E2E operation.

To establish a basic E2E network:

Master

- enter into Command Mode
- load the &F1 factory default settings
- change the Network Type (S133) to 2
- change Packet Retransmissions (S113) from 5 to 0 (increase from 0 if required)
- save the change using the AT&W command
- go online with the ATA command

Slaves

- enter into Command Mode
- load the &F2 factory default settings
- change the Network Type (S133) to 2
- change the Unit Address (S105) to a unique number (range: 2-65534)
- change the Destination Address to 65535 (the broadcast address)
- save the change using the AT&W command
- go online with the ATA command

6.0 Register/Command Reference

6.1 AT Commands

Appendix B is a quick reference for the available AT commands; in this sub-section are details regarding the most commonly used. To invoke an AT command, enter Command Mode, then type **AT <command>[Enter]**.



If changes were made to the modem's configuration and it is intended that those changes be saved to non-volatile memory, do so with the AT command '&W' prior to placing the modem online.

A

Answer

Upon completion of tasks being done with the modem in Command Mode, invoking this command will place the modem back 'online' (into Data Mode).

g, G (FH Modems)

Spectrum Analyzer

This is a very useful feature of the P400. ATg or ATG will provide a display of signal levels received within the operating environment and frequency range of the modem under test. ATg averages 256 samples, ATG 16,000.

Invoking the ATg command causes the P400 to sweep the operating band and provide a display of both the mean and peak signal levels, in dBm, found on each channel.

The 'graphical' display is limited from -110dBm to -53dBm, and is in 1dB increments. Ignore the leftmost asterisk in calculations (as below).

How to interpret the display (example):

...	No signal was measured on channel 78.
ch 78 -137dBm *	Mean signal level: -(110-5 (asterisks)) = -105dBm
ch 80 -105dBm *****...	Peak signal level: -(110-5 (asterisks) -3 (dots)) = -102dBm
...	

For the P400 @ 900 MHz Channel 1 is at 902.4MHz, with subsequent channels in increments dependent on the link rate. Therefore, to calculate the frequency of channel *n*: (BW = Channel Bandwidth in MHz)

$$\text{Freq channel } n = 902.4 + ((n-1) \times \text{BW})\text{MHz.}$$

In

Identification

The I command returns information about the P400.

- | | |
|-----|---|
| 1 | Product Code |
| 3 | Product Identification (Firmware Version) |
| 4 | Firmware Date |
| 5 | Firmware Copyright |
| 6 | Firmware Time |
| 7 | MAC Address |
| 255 | Factory-Configured Options listing |

6.0 Register/Command Reference

N

Advanced Spectrum Analyzer

The Advanced Spectrum Analyzer feature provides for a very detailed analysis of a particular area of the radio frequency spectrum within which the P400 operates.

The specific start (of scan) and stop frequencies, along with step (increment) size and dwell (on frequency) time are user-definable.

Following is the format for the ATN command:

In Command Mode

ATN F_{start} F_{stop} S D[Enter]

where

F_{start} = start frequency in MHz (including 0-6 decimal places)
F_{stop} = stop frequency in MHz (including 0-6 decimal places)
S = step increment in kHz (from 1-1000)
D = dwell time in ms (from 1-1000)

Example:

ATN 905.250 908.500750 25 100

Note: Be sure to enter spaces as shown in the format detailed above.

&Fn

Load Factory Default Configuration

Loading Factory Default settings allow for quick configuration of systems by setting a known starting point with factory recommended settings for each type of unit. The Factory settings change all settings required to initiate default communication with other unit types.

Values

<u>Frequency Hopping (FH) modems</u>
&F1 FH Master Fast PMP
&F2 FH Slave Fast PMP
&F3 FH Repeater Fast PMP
&F4 FH Master Slow PMP
&F5 FH Slave Slow PMP
&F6 FH Master Fast PP
&F7 FH Slave Fast PP
&F8 FH Master Slow PP
&F9 FH Slave Slow PP
&F10 FH Master Fast PMP no Time ACK
&F11 FH Master Fast P2P no Time ACK
&F12 FH Master Fast PP no Time ACK
&F15 FH Master WL
&F16 FH Slave WL
&F18 FH Master Fast TDMA
&F19 FH Slave Fast TDMA
<u>Narrow Band (NB) modems</u>
&F51 - NB Transparent Protocol
&F52 - NB Transparent Protocol w Rep.
&F53 - NB Pacific Crest Protocol, needs different UAs
&F54 - NB Trintalk Protocol no Rep.
&F55 - NB Trintalk Protocol Rep.1
&F56 - NB Trintalk Protocol Rep.2
&F57 - NB Trintalk Protocol Base w Rep.
&F58 - NB 3AS Protocol, SRate=9.6kbps, BW=12.5kHz
&F59 - NB 3AS Protocol, SRate=19.2kbps, BW=25kHz
&F100 - Reset Hopping Modes



6.0 Register/Command Reference

&H0	Frequency Restriction
-----	-----------------------



By default, the P400 (900MHz Mode) will hop on frequencies across the entire 900MHz ISM band. For some applications or within certain operating environments, it may be desired to prohibit the modem from operating on specific frequencies or range(s) of frequencies. The modem will not allow 'too many' frequencies to be restricted; it requires a certain amount of bandwidth within which to operate to comply with regulations.

Following is an example of entering Frequency Restrictions. First, the AT&H0 command is invoked:

All modems in the network must have the same frequency restrictions configured within them.



Use the ATg or ATG feature to help identify the frequency/range of possible interfering signals within the 902-928MHz ISM band, and then use the AT&H0 feature to configure the modem to avoid them.

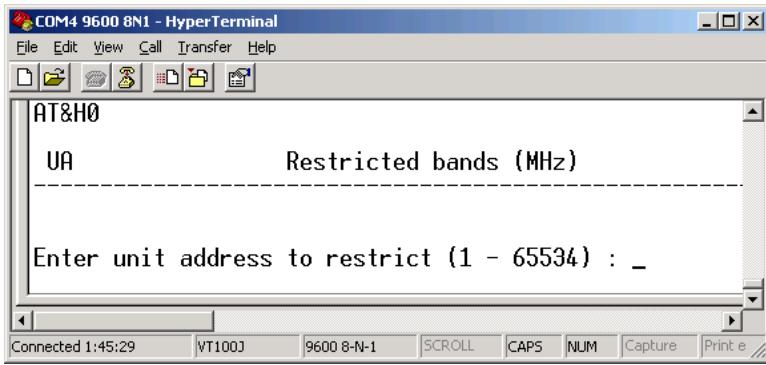


Image 6-1: Frequency Restriction

The modem responds with a prompt for the Unit Address. (Enter the Unit Address for the Master (1) and all Repeaters in the network into each modem in the network.) Having entered '1', the modem prompts for the first restricted frequency to be entered.

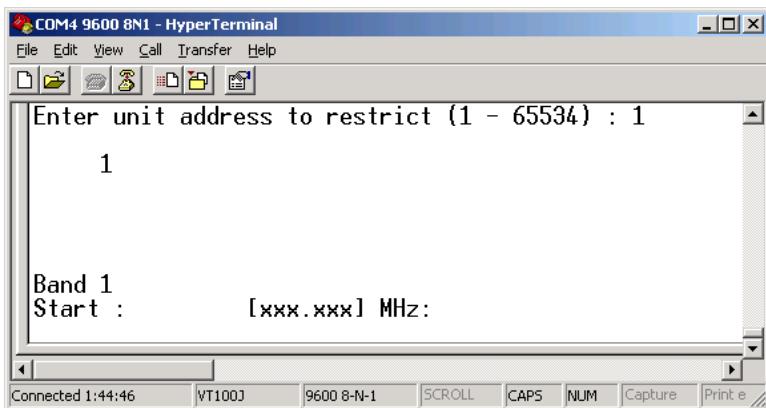


Image 6-2: Unit Address

6.0 Register/Command Reference

&H0

Frequency Restriction (continued)

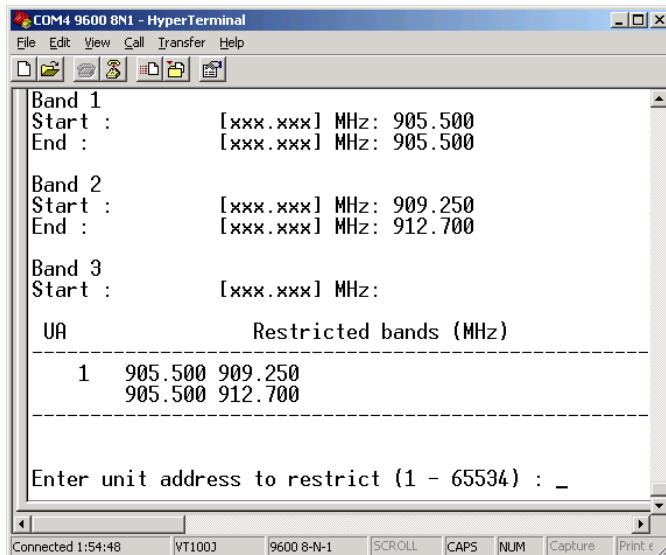


Image 6-3: Restricted Bands

905.500 was entered as the 'start' and 'end' of Band 1; this will restrict the frequency of 905.500MHz. The range of 909.250 to 912.700MHz was defined as the second (Band 2) restriction. When prompted to enter Band 3, the [Esc] key was entered to escape the entry process and the summary at left/bottom was displayed. Pressing [Esc] again saves and exits the process. To modify an existing restriction, simply overwrite it. To remove a restriction, overwrite it with 000.000.

&H1 (FH Modems – 900MHz)

Repeater Registration

When more than one Repeater exists in a network, the Unit Address of each Repeater should be registered within **every modem** in the network. The reason for doing this is to enable the modems to create hopping patterns which will be orthogonal to each other, thereby minimizing possible interference between network segments.

Upon entering the AT&H1 command, the modem prompts as follows:

- **A** to add a Repeater (this is done by entering the Unit Address of the Repeater)
- **R** to remove a Repeater
- **C** to clear all registered Repeaters.

Pressing the [Esc] key saves and exits the process.

&V

View Configuration

Displays S Register names and current values.

&W

Write Configuration to Memory

Stores active configuration into the modem's non-volatile memory. Any changes made to the Pico Series must be written to NVRAM using the AT&W command (AT&WA will write the changes & set unit in online mode)

6.0 Register/Command Reference

P0? (400 MHz Modes)	Frequency Table
----------------------------	------------------------

The P400 Frequency Table shows the available licensed frequencies and occupied bandwidth for each channel, as well as the direction of communication allowed on that channel. Use the ATP0? Command to view the table. The for NB modems the table can only modified by the factory or an authorized dealer. The contents of the table are dependant on licensing. Contact your dealer or Microhard Systems Inc, for more information.

Channel Number	Frequency(MHz)	BW	DIR
0	410.000000	25 KHz	Rx&Tx
1	415.000000	25 KHz	Rx&Tx
2	420.000000	25 KHz	Rx&Tx
3	412.000000	25 KHz	Rx&Tx
4	450.000000	25 KHz	Rx&Tx
5	460.000000	25 KHz	Rx&Tx
6	422.000000	25 KHz	Rx&Tx
7	414.500000	25 KHz	Rx&Tx
8	440.000000	25 KHz	Rx&Tx
9	440.000000	12.5 KHz	Tx
10	450.000000	6.25 KHz	Rx
11	465.000000	12.5 KHz	Tx
12	440.000000	6.25 KHz	Rx&Tx
13	440.000000	25 KHz	Rx&Tx
14	430.000000	25 KHz	Rx&Tx
15	475.000000	12.5 KHz	Tx
16	480.000000	25 KHz	Rx&Tx
17	406.200000	25 KHz	Rx&Tx
18	440.000000	25 KHz	Rx&Tx
19	440.000000	25 KHz	Rx&Tx
20	440.000000	25 KHz	Rx&Tx

Connected 0:37:47 | VT1000 | 9600 8-N-1 | SCROLL | CAPS | NUM | Capture | Print echo |

As shown above, the ATP0? Command will display the contents of the table in the following format:

Channel Number	Frequency (MHz)	BW	DIR
----------------	-----------------	----	-----

Channel Number: 0 - 63.

Frequency (MHz) = 406.1 to 480.0 MHz

BW = Occupied Bandwidth, (6.25kHz / 12.5kHz / 25kHz)

DIR = Direction, (Rx / Tx / Rx&Tx)

6.0 Register/Command Reference

6.2 Settings (S) Registers

The majority of modem configuration is done via the Settings (S) Registers.

The previous sections provide configuration detail related to different operating modes and network topologies; this section examines each S register in detail for reference or advanced/custom networks. Appendix C is a quick reference for the S register options.

In the following descriptions, default settings (where applicable) are in **boldface**. In Command Mode,

Query format:	ATS<S register #>? [Enter]
Change format :	ATS<S register #>=<value> [Enter]
Help format:	ATS<S register #><space>/? [Enter]

The P400 is a multi-Frequency Modem that can operate in several different modes as discussed in previous sections. The registers applicable for each mode, and network/protocol type may vary. Where possible, it has been noted in the title box if the register is only used in specific modes.

NB = Narrowband, Licensed Modes (400 MHz)

FH = Frequency Hopping Modes (400 MHz and/or 900 MHz)

y <command	command name> x			
S0	Power-up Mode			
This register determines in which mode the modem will be upon power-up. If selected to power-up in Command Mode, the modem will be offline from the wireless network, and ready to be configured upon power-up. The typical mode of operation is for the modem to power-up in Data mode: ready to participate in data transfer over the wireless network.	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>Values</td></tr> <tr> <td>0 up in Command Mode</td></tr> <tr> <td>1 up in Data Mode</td></tr> </table>	Values	0 up in Command Mode	1 up in Data Mode
Values				
0 up in Command Mode				
1 up in Data Mode				
S2	Escape Code			
Escape character. If >127, escape feature is disabled. Modification of this register may be necessary when connecting the modem to a telephone modem where the +++ character string may result in undesired consequences.	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>Values</td></tr> <tr> <td>any ASCII value + (decimal 43)</td></tr> </table>	Values	any ASCII value + (decimal 43)	
Values				
any ASCII value + (decimal 43)				
S51 (NB Modems)	RSSI Threshold			
RSSI Threshold in CSMA mode (for NB modems), dB: -127 ... 0. 0 - CSMA mode is not used Default - 100.	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>Values</td></tr> <tr> <td>-100</td></tr> </table>	Values	-100	
Values				
-100				

6.0 Register/Command Reference

S101	Operating Mode
<p>The Operating mode defines the role in the network a unit plays. A P400 modem may be configured for any role required within a radio network.</p> <p>Master: Only one per network. In PP/PMP network types (see S133) data either originates at, is destined to, or passes through the Master.</p> <p>Repeater: May act simply as a 'Repeater' to store and forward data to/from an upstream unit to/from a downstream unit (e.g. when there is a long distance between units), or, may act as a Repeater/Slave in which case the above function is performed AND the unit may also exchange data as a Slave within the network.</p> <p>Slave: Interfaces with remote devices and communicates with Master either directly or via Repeater(s).</p>	<p>Values</p> <p>FH Modems</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 0 - Master 1 - Repeater 2 - Slave (Remote) <p>NB Modems (Protocol Dependent)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 0 - Master (Base) for Trimtalk 1 - Repeater 2 - Slave (Remote) 3 - Repeater 2 for Trimtalk



Note: Most PC's do not readily support serial communications greater than 115200bps.

S102	Serial Baud Rate																																
<p>The serial baud rate is the rate at which the modem is to communicate with the attached local asynchronous device. This value must match the PC or serial device that is connected to data port on the P400.</p> <p>When forcing a module to Command Mode the data port will temporarily communicate at the default value. When the P400 is retuned to Data Mode, the serial port settings are returned to those specified in S102 and S110.</p>	<p>Values (bps)</p> <table> <tbody> <tr><td>0</td><td>230400</td><td>8</td><td>7200</td></tr> <tr><td>1</td><td>115200</td><td>9</td><td>4800</td></tr> <tr><td>2</td><td>57600</td><td>10</td><td>3600</td></tr> <tr><td>3</td><td>38400</td><td>11</td><td>2400</td></tr> <tr><td>4</td><td>28800</td><td>12</td><td>1200</td></tr> <tr><td>5</td><td>19200</td><td>13</td><td>600</td></tr> <tr><td>6</td><td>14400</td><td>14</td><td>300</td></tr> <tr><td>7</td><td>9600</td><td></td><td></td></tr> </tbody> </table>	0	230400	8	7200	1	115200	9	4800	2	57600	10	3600	3	38400	11	2400	4	28800	12	1200	5	19200	13	600	6	14400	14	300	7	9600		
0	230400	8	7200																														
1	115200	9	4800																														
2	57600	10	3600																														
3	38400	11	2400																														
4	28800	12	1200																														
5	19200	13	600																														
6	14400	14	300																														
7	9600																																

S103	Wireless Link Rate
<p>This register determines the rate at which RF communications will occur over a given network. All modems within a particular network must be configured with the same wireless link rate. Faster link rates result in greater throughput, however, for each 'step' increase in link rate, there is an approximately 1dB reduction in sensitivity.</p>	<p>Values (bps)</p> <p>Frequency Hopping modems:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 0 - 19200 1 - 115200 2 - 172800 3 - 230000 4 - 247000 5 - 340000 6 - 24700 8 - 57600 <p>Narrow Band modems:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 0 - 1200 1 - 2400 2 - 3600 3 - 4800 4 - 7200 5 - 9600 6 - 14400 7 - 19200 8 - 16000

6.0 Register/Command Reference



Change the default value for the Network ID to something unique for your network. Do this for an added measure of security and to differentiate your network from others which may be operating nearby.



Change S107 to something unique for your network.



FCC regulations allow for up to 36dBi effective isotropic radiated power (EIRP). The sum (in dBm) of the transmitted power, the cabling loss, and the antenna gain cannot exceed 36dBi.

S104 (FH Modems)

All modems in a given network must have the same Network Address. This unique network address is not only a security feature for a particular network, but also allows other networks - with their own unique network address - to operate in the same area without the possibility of undesired data exchange between networks.

Network Address (ID)

Values (0 - 4,000,000,000)

1234567890

S105

The unit address is, and must be, a unique identifier of each modem in a network. The address value is 16-bits in length. The Master (FH) has by default, and must retain, a unit address of 1; 65535 is the broadcast address. Refer to the specific modem type for more information in regards to unit addressing.

Unit Address

Values (1 - 65534)

1

S107

This mask is applied to the transmitted data, and removed from the received data. It is an added form of security for a network.

Static Mask

Values (up to 16 char)

default (the word itself)

S108

This setting establishes the transmit power level which will be presented to the antenna connector at the rear of the modem.

Unless required S108 should be set not for maximum, but rather for the minimum value required to maintain an adequate system fade margin.

** If supported by your model*

Output Power

Values (dBm (mw))

20	(100)	26	(400)
21	(125)	27	(500)
22	(160)	28	(630)
23	(200)	29	(800)
24	(250)	30	(1W)
25	(320)	33	(2W)*

6.0 Register/Command Reference

S109 (FH Modems)	Hop Interval
------------------	--------------

This register is effective only on the Master and is responsible for establishing the rate at which all modems within a particular network change frequency (hop - from frequency to frequency).

Long hop intervals typically result in the greatest data throughput, however shorter hop intervals may decrease latency, particularly of smaller packets of data.

The default setting of 20ms is satisfactory for most applications. If adjustment of S109 is being considered, also consider the serial baud rate, wireless link rate, and maximum packet size (S102, S103, and S112).



Hop Interval S109 should only be changed if recommended by Microhard Support and/or for specific applications!

S109	time (ms)						
0	1.498	16	89.997	32	11.997	48	21.998
1	2.001	17	99.998	33	12.500	49	22.999
2	2.498	18	125.000	34	12.998	50	24.000
3	3.002	19	150.001	35	13.501	51	25.001
4	3.997	20	4.500	36	13.998	52	26.001
5	4.997	21	5.501	37	14.502	53	27.002
6	6.999	22	5.998	38	15.502	54	27.997
7	10.001	23	6.501	39	16.000	55	28.998
8	14.999	24	7.502	40	16.497	56	8.335
9	19.997	25	8.000	41	17.001	57	199.997
10	29.999	26	8.497	42	17.498	58	250.000
11	40.000	27	9.000	43	18.001	59	300.002
12	50.002	28	9.498	44	18.499	60	349.998
13	59.998	29	10.499	45	19.002	61	378.997
14	69.999	30	11.002	46	19.499		
15	80.001	31	11.499	47	20.998		

Table 6-1: Hop Interval (S109)

S110	Data Format
This register determines the format of the data on the serial port. The default is 8 data bits, No parity, and 1 Stop bit. The value must match the PC or Serial Based device that is connected to the data port.	Values
When forcing a module to Command Mode the data port will temporarily communicate at the default value. When the P400 is retuned to Data Mode, the serial port settings are returned to those specified in S102 and S110.	1 8N1 6 7N2 2 8N2 7 7E1 3 8E1 8 7O1 4 8O1 9 7E2 5 7N1 10 7O2

6.0 Register/Command Reference



In a PMP system, set S113 to the minimum value required as, effectively, the data throughput from Master to Remote is divided by 1 plus the number stored in S113.

S111	Packet Min Size
This is the minimum number of collected bytes in one buffer before the buffer can be closed by the character timeout timer controlled by S116. Typically should not be modified.	Values (1 - 255) 1
S112	Packet Max Size
Determines that maximum number of bytes from the connected device that should be encapsulated into a packet. Large packet sizes may produce the best data throughput; however, a smaller packet is less likely to become corrupted and, if it does, is retransmitted with a lesser impact on network traffic. The default setting of 256 bytes is suited to most applications.	Values (1 - 256) 256
S113	Packet Retransmissions
This register determines the maximum number of times that a packet will be retransmitted (in addition to the initial transmission). Retransmissions can be used to provide system robustness and to ensure data delivery due to noisy environments or weak signal levels. Retransmissions should not be used as the only means to correct for data collisions. Retransmissions create additional traffic and can have a significant impact on overall throughput of a system.	Values (0 - 254) 5
S115 (FH Modems)	Repeat Interval
In PP/PMP S115 determines the number of slots which are available within a window of opportunity for Remote units to submit channel requests to the Master modem. For a large number of remotes, the value of S115 should be set relatively high:	Values (0 - 255) 3
Remotes will randomly contend for the ability to access the channel request slots. For a small number of Remotes, it is advisable to keep S115 closer to the default value so as to not 'waste bandwidth' by maintaining a relatively large window housing a greater-than-necessary number of channel reservation request slots.	
In a TDMA-type system, S115 may be set to 1 as the Remotes are not able to request a transmission channel: the Master polls each Remote for data.	
S116	Character Timeout
Character Timeout in 1/4 of character time (0-255). Default = 10 (2.5 character time). This 'timer' looks for gaps in the data being received from the local attached device. The timer is activated after the Minimum Packet Size (S111, default 1 Byte) has been accumulated in the modem. If the timer detects a gap in the data exceeding the Character Timeout value, the modem will transmit the data.	Values (0 - 254) 10

The Pico will accumulate data in its buffers until either (a) Maximum Packet size (S112) has been accumulated, or (b) Minimum Packet Size (S111) has been accumulated AND the Character timeout has expired—whichever occurs first. If S116 is set to 0, the modem will buffer exactly the Minimum Packet size and then transmit that data.

6.0 Register/Command Reference



A Master modem's RSSI LEDs will not illuminate to any degree until such time as it has received valid packets from a 'downstream' unit.

S118 (FH Modems)

This feature allows a Remote unit to synchronize with a specified 'upstream' unit (either Master or Repeater). The options are as follows:

- S118=65535: A Remote will synchronize with an upstream unit which has the same network address (S104) and static mask (S107) as the Remote. Should that upstream unit fail, this Remote will attempt to synchronize with another 'upstream' unit within the same network. This ability is particularly well-suited to mobile applications.
- S118=1-254: In most static (fixed) networks, where there are no Repeaters, the default value of 1 is maintained: All Slaves synchronize to the Master (whose unit address is 1).

In networks where Repeaters are present, the value of a Remote's S118 corresponds to the particular upstream modem with which a particular Remote is intended to communicate, e.g. Slave UA (S105)=3 may have an S118=2, where the modem with UA 2 is a Repeater between the Slave and the Master; the Repeater will have an S118=1.

S119

Quick Enter to Command Mode

If this register is set to 1, a delay of 5 seconds is introduced at power-up before the modem will go into Data Mode. If, during these 5 seconds, the user enters 'mhx' the modem will instead go into Command Mode and reply with 'OK'. The terminal baud rate must be set to 9600bps. If an incorrect character is entered, the modem will immediately go into Data mode.

The default setting is 0: The modem will promptly go into Data Mode upon power-up.

Values

- | | |
|---|-----------------|
| 0 | disabled |
| 1 | enabled |

S123

RSSI from Uplink (dBm)

This register displays the average signal strength received over the previous 8 hop intervals from a Master/Repeater. The value in this register is also reflected in status lines RSSI1, 2, and 3, which connect to the modem's RSSI LEDs.

Values (dBm)

-110 to -55dBm (max reading)

S124

RSSI from Downlink (dBm)

This register displays the average signal strength received over the previous 8 hop intervals from a Slave/Repeater. The value in this register is also reflected in status lines RSSI1, 2, and 3.

Values (dBm)

-110 to -55dBm (max reading)

S125 (NB Modems)

Occupied Bandwidth

This register sets the occupied bandwidth for the wireless link.

Values

- | | |
|---|----------|
| 0 | 6.25 kHz |
| 1 | 12.5 kHz |
| 2 | 25 kHz |

6.0 Register/Command Reference

S127 (NB Modems)	Modulation						
This register sets the modulation scheme for the modem. Available Link Rate and Channel Bandwidth vary based on the modulation scheme.	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Values</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>0 FSK</td></tr> <tr> <td>1 4FSK</td></tr> </tbody> </table>	Values	0 FSK	1 4FSK			
Values							
0 FSK							
1 4FSK							
S128	Modem Type						
The P400 can operate as a 400 MHz Licensed, Narrowband Modem, as a 900 MHz FHSS Modem or as a 400 MHz Frequency Hopping Modem. The Modem Type defines the basic operating mode of the entire modem module. This register should be set before any other parameters are configured.	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Values</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>0 - 400 MHz Narrow Band (NB)</td></tr> <tr> <td>1 - 900 MHz Frequency Hopping</td></tr> <tr> <td>2 - 400 MHz Frequency Hopping</td></tr> </tbody> </table>	Values	0 - 400 MHz Narrow Band (NB)	1 - 900 MHz Frequency Hopping	2 - 400 MHz Frequency Hopping		
Values							
0 - 400 MHz Narrow Band (NB)							
1 - 900 MHz Frequency Hopping							
2 - 400 MHz Frequency Hopping							
S129 (NB - 3AS Only)	Full CRC-16 Use						
Full CRC-16 Check (for 3AS Protocol). 0 - Disable, 1 - Enable	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Values</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>0 - Disable</td></tr> <tr> <td>1 - Enable</td></tr> </tbody> </table>	Values	0 - Disable	1 - Enable			
Values							
0 - Disable							
1 - Enable							
S130	No Sync Intake						
Defines if the modem will accept data if the remote has become unsynchronized from the Master. If set to 0, this function will be disabled and any data received will be ignored. If set to 1, the modem will accept data and buffer it until the unit is synchronized.	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Values</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>0 - Disabled</td></tr> <tr> <td>1 - Enabled</td></tr> </tbody> </table>	Values	0 - Disabled	1 - Enabled			
Values							
0 - Disabled							
1 - Enabled							
S131 (NB Modems)	Main Tx Frequency						
This register sets the operating Tx frequency for the wireless link. Select the desired channel from the frequency table. <i>The available channels/frequencies are entered into the frequency table by Authorized Dealers only.</i> Use the "ATP0?" command to view the available channels.	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Values</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Channel # 0 - 63</td></tr> </tbody> </table>	Values	Channel # 0 - 63				
Values							
Channel # 0 - 63							
S132 (NB Modems)	Main Rx Frequency						
This register sets the operating Rx frequency for the wireless link. Select the desired channel from the frequency table. <i>The available channels/frequencies are entered into the frequency table by Authorized Dealers only.</i> Use the "ATP0?" command to view the available channels.	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Values</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Channel # 0 - 63</td></tr> </tbody> </table>	Values	Channel # 0 - 63				
Values							
Channel # 0 - 63							
S133 (FH Modems)	Network Type						
This register defines the type of network being deployed. This register must be set to the same value on every unit in the system.	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Values</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>0 - Point to Multipoint (PMP)</td></tr> <tr> <td>1 - Point to Point (PP)</td></tr> <tr> <td>2 - Peer to Peer or Everyone to Everyone.</td></tr> <tr> <td>3 - Reserved</td></tr> <tr> <td>4 - PMP with acks</td></tr> </tbody> </table>	Values	0 - Point to Multipoint (PMP)	1 - Point to Point (PP)	2 - Peer to Peer or Everyone to Everyone.	3 - Reserved	4 - PMP with acks
Values							
0 - Point to Multipoint (PMP)							
1 - Point to Point (PP)							
2 - Peer to Peer or Everyone to Everyone.							
3 - Reserved							
4 - PMP with acks							

6.0 Register/Command Reference

S136 (NB Modems - 3AS)	TX_RX Priority								
Tx_RX Priority (for 3AS Protocol)	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Values</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>0 - Disable</td></tr> <tr> <td>1 - Enable</td></tr> </tbody> </table>	Values	0 - Disable	1 - Enable					
Values									
0 - Disable									
1 - Enable									
S137 (NB Modems - Transparent Mode)	CSMA Time Slot Size								
Size of Time Slot in bytes (For Transparent Protocol, used in CSMA mode with Repeaters). Range from 0 to 255. Default - 2.	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Values</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>2</td></tr> </tbody> </table>	Values	2						
Values									
2									
S138 (NB Modems - Transparent Mode)	After Tx Delay								
After Tx Delay, in 100us (For Transparent Protocol, used in CSMA mode with Repeaters). Range from 0 to 65535. Default - 0.	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Values</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>0</td></tr> </tbody> </table>	Values	0						
Values									
0									
S139 (900 MHz FH Modem)	Compatible_921 at 345								
If this register is set the P400 if configured as a 900 MHz FHSS will be compatible with e MHX921 operating at a link rate of 345kbps.	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Values</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>0 - Disabled</td></tr> <tr> <td>1 - Enabled</td></tr> </tbody> </table>	Values	0 - Disabled	1 - Enabled					
Values									
0 - Disabled									
1 - Enabled									
S140 (FH Modems)	Destination Address								
With one or more Repeaters in the system, a network's throughput is divided in half. Exercising the option of back-to-back 'Repeaters' - which requires 2 modems at a 'Repeater' site - eliminates the division of bandwidth. If there is more than one Repeater in a network, the Repeaters should be 'registered'. See Section 6.1 AT&H1 Repeater Registration for how to accomplish this.	<p>As the name implies, this register specifies the ultimate destination for a modem's data.</p> <p>Different network topologies dictate the configuration of S140.</p> <p>In PMP and PP modes - the range is 1 to 65535, where 65535 is broadcast:</p> <table> <tbody> <tr> <td>PMP</td><td>- Master S140=65535, Remote S140=1</td></tr> <tr> <td>PTP</td><td>- Master S140=UA of Remote, Remote S140=1 (Master)</td></tr> <tr> <td>P2P</td><td>- Master S140=65535, S140 of each (of 2 / pair) Remote modem is the UA of the other</td></tr> <tr> <td>E2E</td><td>- S140 of all modems=65535 (broadcast)</td></tr> </tbody> </table>	PMP	- Master S140=65535, Remote S140=1	PTP	- Master S140=UA of Remote, Remote S140=1 (Master)	P2P	- Master S140=65535, S140 of each (of 2 / pair) Remote modem is the UA of the other	E2E	- S140 of all modems=65535 (broadcast)
PMP	- Master S140=65535, Remote S140=1								
PTP	- Master S140=UA of Remote, Remote S140=1 (Master)								
P2P	- Master S140=65535, S140 of each (of 2 / pair) Remote modem is the UA of the other								
E2E	- S140 of all modems=65535 (broadcast)								
S141	Repeaters Y/N								
	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Values</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>0 - no repeater</td></tr> <tr> <td>1 - 1 or more repeaters</td></tr> </tbody> </table>	Values	0 - no repeater	1 - 1 or more repeaters					
Values									
0 - no repeater									
1 - 1 or more repeaters									
S142	Serial Channel Mode								
This register defines the physical serial interface which will be used for data communications.	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Values</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>0 - RS-232 interface</td></tr> <tr> <td>1 - Half-duplex RS-485</td></tr> <tr> <td>2 - Full-duplex RS-485</td></tr> </tbody> </table>	Values	0 - RS-232 interface	1 - Half-duplex RS-485	2 - Full-duplex RS-485				
Values									
0 - RS-232 interface									
1 - Half-duplex RS-485									
2 - Full-duplex RS-485									

6.0 Register/Command Reference

S150 (FH Modems)	Sync Mode				
<p>This setting applies only to the Master modem. S150 dictates which sync mode the Master will use when it initially goes online. Quick sync mode results in the Master hopping very quickly, which will enable a downstream unit to become synchronized faster.</p> <p>A setting of 1 applies only in a point-to-point (PTP) configuration: the Master will stay in quick sync mode until such time as it receives an acknowledgement from its associated Slave, it will then remain hopping quickly for the number of hop intervals (8-255) defined by S152 (Fast Sync Hold on Ack), after which time it will go into normal sync mode.</p> <p>A value of 2 results in the Master going into quick sync mode when it initially comes online and then remaining in that mode for the duration specified in S151 (fast sync timeout) and then return to normal sync mode.</p>	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Values</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>0 normal sync</td></tr> <tr> <td>1 quick sync mode, wait for acknowledgement</td></tr> <tr> <td>2 quick sync mode, wait for timeout</td></tr> </tbody> </table>	Values	0 normal sync	1 quick sync mode, wait for acknowledgement	2 quick sync mode, wait for timeout
Values					
0 normal sync					
1 quick sync mode, wait for acknowledgement					
2 quick sync mode, wait for timeout					
S151 (FH Modems)	Fast Sync Timeout				
<p>This register settings applies only to a Master modem. Effective only when S150=2.</p> <p>Defines how long, in milliseconds, a Master modem will stay in fast sync mode after it initially goes online.</p>	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Values</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>milliseconds (ms) 100-65000 200</td></tr> </tbody> </table>	Values	milliseconds (ms) 100-65000 200		
Values					
milliseconds (ms) 100-65000 200					
S153	Address Tag				
If enabled, the modem prepends 4 extra bytes to the data: first byte = 0x00, second = 0xFF, third = source unit address (high byte), fourth = source unit address (low byte).	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Value</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>0 disable</td></tr> <tr> <td>1 enable</td></tr> </tbody> </table>	Value	0 disable	1 enable	
Value					
0 disable					
1 enable					

6.0 Register/Command Reference



If throughput is not of primary concern and there is an emphasis on providing the most robust data communications, FEC should be considered.

S158

FEC (Forward Error Correction) Mode

Values

- | |
|------------------------|
| 0 No FEC |
| 1 Hamming (7,4) |
| 2 Hamming (15,11) |
| 3 Hamming (31,24) |
| 5 Binary BCH (47,36) |
| 6 Golay (23,12,7) |
| 7 Reed-Solomon (15,11) |

A number of FEC schemes are available with different coding rates.

FEC consumes significant bandwidth: depending on which coding rate is chosen, a number of coding bits are transmitted along with the 'data' bits. In 'noisy' or long-range communications environments, FEC may effectively increase throughput by decreasing the amount of packet retransmissions which would otherwise be required.

Communications range may also be extended with the use of FEC: at a certain distance where data would otherwise be unacceptably corrupted, employing FEC may be all that is required to maintain the integrity of that data at that distance.

Types of FEC available within the P400:

Hamming (7,4)	:	Information rate 0.5, corrects 1 out of 7 bits
Hamming (15,11)	:	Information rate 0.66, corrects 1 out of 15 bits
Hamming (31,24)	:	Information rate 0.75, corrects 1 out of 31 bits
Binary BCH (47,36)	:	Information rate 0.75, corrects 2 bits
Golay (23, 12, 7)	:	Information rate 0.5, corrects 3 bits
Reed-Solomon (15,11)	:	Information rate 0.687, corrects 2 nibbles

S163

CRC Check on Diag Port

Values

- | |
|-------------------|
| 0 - Disable |
| 1 - Enable |

Enables CRC16 checking of received data on local diagnostic port

Default - 1 (enable), 0 - disable. Note that even if disabled, the incoming data must have two dummy bytes transmitted in place of crc bytes

S167

Tx Enable

Tx Enable 0 - Disabled, 1- Enabled (default)
Enables RF emission.

Values

- | |
|-------------------|
| 0 - Disable |
| 1 - Enable |

S185 (NB Modems)

Tx Attack Delay

Tx attack delay for NB repeaters, ms. 0 (default) - data is transmitted immediately, 1-65535 Tx attack delay in ms.

Values

- | |
|---|
| 0 |
|---|

6.0 Register/Command Reference

S186 (NB Modems)	Protocol Selection
When configured as Modem Type (S128) = 0, The P400 operates as a 400 MHz Licensed Narrowband modem. The Protocol Selection defines how the modem will operate within this mode. The P400 can operate as a transparent low latency modem, or can be configured to be compatible with various GPS transceivers.	<p>Values</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 0 - Transparent MH 1 - Pacific Crest Compatible 2 - Trintalk Compatible 3 - Satel (3AS) Compatible
S187 (NB - Trintalk Only)	Disc.Dupl.Downstr.Dat.
Discard Duplicated Downstream Data (Only for Trintalk Protocol). 0 - Disabled (default), 1 - Enabled	<p>Values</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 0 - Disabled (Default) 1 - Enabled
S188 (NB - Trintalk Only)	Strip Off Markers
Strip Off Markers (Only for Trintalk Protocol). 0 - Disabled (default), 1 - Enabled	<p>Values</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 0 - Disabled (Default) 1 - Enabled
S189 (NB - Trintalk Only)	Enable Uplink
Enable Uplink for Base (Only for Trintalk Protocol). 0 - Disabled (default), 1 - Enabled	<p>Values</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 0 - Disabled (Default) 1 - Enabled
S190 (NB - PCC Only)	Ignore Received UA
Ignore Received UA (only for Pacific Crest Protocol). 0 - Disabled (default), 1 - Enabled, Received UA doesn't matter, only sequence number is important	<p>Values</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 0 - Disabled (Default) 1 - Enabled
S191 (NB Modems)	Repeater Tx Frequency
This register sets the operating Tx frequency for the downstream wireless link of the repeater. Select the desired channel from the frequency table. <i>The available channels/frequencies are entered into the frequency table by Authorized Dealers only.</i> Use the "ATP0?" command to view the available channels.	<p>Values</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Channel # 0 - 63

6.0 Register/Command Reference

S192 (NB Modems)	Repeater Rx Frequency
This register sets the operating Rx frequency for the downstream wireless link of the repeater. Select the desired channel from the frequency table. <i>The available channels/frequencies are entered into the frequency table by Authorized Dealers only.</i> Use the "ATP0?" command to view the available channels.	Values Channel # 0 - 63
S213	Packet Retry Limit
Packet Retry Limit(0 - 254). Valid only for repeater's uplink (from child to parent)	Values (0 - 254) 5
S214	Diagnostics Packet Retransmission
Enables the retransmission of Diagnostic Packets. Diagnostics Packet Retransmission(0 - 254). 0 - (default)	Values (0 - 254) 0
S217 (FH Modems)	Protocol Type
For most applications, the default value of 0 - resulting in transparent operation - will be maintained in this register. Setting this register to a value of 1 specifies MODBUS operation, in which the modem will frame the output data and comply with MODBUS specifications. S217=2 configures the modem for DF1 filtering. In this mode, the PLC's address must match the Unit Address of the modem. Data not intended for a specific PLC/Modem pairing will be blocked from passing through the modem to the attached PLC.	Values 0 transparent 1 MODBUS RTU 2 DF1 protocol, full-duplex, with address filtering
S223	Minimum RSSI
This register displays the minimum recorded 'signal strength received' since the unit was last placed into Data mode. (Online).	Values (dBm) -120 to -55dBm
S224	Maximum RSSI
This register displays the maximum recorded 'signal strength received' since the unit was last placed into Data mode. (Online).	Values (dBm) -120 to -55dBm
S231 (NB - Transparent/PC Protocols)	Data Buffering Mode
This register is to select the mode of outputting received data to the user interface: Packet Buffered and Not Buffered. Packet Buffered Output will not output any data until CRC are checked at the end of a packet. The later will output data based on CRC checking for small data block within a packet.	Values 0 Not Buffered 1 Packet Buffered

6.0 Register/Command Reference

S238

Hopping mode register (S238) is preset by manufacturer. It is a read-only register for the end user. S238 controls the modem either hopping on pattern or on frequency table.

Hopping Mode

Values

- 0 - Hopping on pattern
- 1 - Hopping on frequency table
- 2 - Hopping on channel
- 3 - Hopping on frequency

S244 (FH Modems)

Channel Request Mode 'on' (default), allows a Remote modem which has data to send to request from the Master permission to do so. When granted, the Remote will be allowed to transmit all of its data (no other Remotes may transmit during this period), upon completion of which it will release the channel. This feature eliminates collisions which would otherwise occur if a number of Remotes were all trying to transmit at the same time.

TDMA mode is discussed in detail in previous sections. It relates to Channel Requests in that, in TDMA mode, the Master does not allow such requests from Remotes; the Master sequences through a list of Remotes, giving each one in turn an opportunity to transmit.

Channel Request Mode

Values

- 0 Channel Request
- 1 TDMA Mode (Standard)

S248 (FH Modems)

This register defines how many hop intervals where the slave does not receive a synchronization packet from the master, before it will become unsynchronized and begins to search for a master.

Sync Timeout

Values

- 1-65534
- 512

S251 (FH Modems)

In TDMA mode (see S244) this register determines how long, in hop intervals, the Master will wait for a Remote to either (a) begin to send data or (b) indicate that it has completed sending all of its data, prior to the Master sequencing to the next Remote to be given permission to transmit.

Master Hop Allocation Timeout

Values

- hops
- 1-254
- 10

6.0 Register/Command Reference

6.3 Serial Interface Commands

A number of register settings are specifically related to the serial data interface. Some, which have been discussed previously, include:

S102 Serial Baud Rate	determines the rate of communications between the modem and the local device
S110 Data Format	defines the data, stop, and parity bit count

Also, there are AT commands which effect the configuration of the module, specifically with respect to the handling of data at the RS-232 interface:

- &C Data Carrier Detect (DCD)**
- &D Data Terminal Ready (DTR)**
- &K Handshaking**
- &S Data Set Ready (DSR)**

&Cn	Data Carrier Detect (DCD)				
Controls the module's DCD output signal to the attached device. Determines when the DCD line is active.	Values <table> <tr> <td>0</td><td>DCD always on</td></tr> <tr> <td>1</td><td>DCD on when synchronized*</td></tr> </table>	0	DCD always on	1	DCD on when synchronized*
0	DCD always on				
1	DCD on when synchronized*				
&Dn	Data Terminal Ready (DTR)				
Controls the action that the module will perform when the DTR input line's state is modified.	Values <table> <tr> <td>0</td><td>DTR ignored</td></tr> <tr> <td>2</td><td>DTR disconnects and switches to command mode</td></tr> </table>	0	DTR ignored	2	DTR disconnects and switches to command mode
0	DTR ignored				
2	DTR disconnects and switches to command mode				
&Kn	Handshaking				
Enables or disables hardware handshaking.	Values <table> <tr> <td>0</td><td>handshaking disabled</td></tr> <tr> <td>3</td><td>RTS/CTS handshaking enabled</td></tr> </table>	0	handshaking disabled	3	RTS/CTS handshaking enabled
0	handshaking disabled				
3	RTS/CTS handshaking enabled				
&Sn	Data Set Ready (DSR)				
Controls the module's DSR line and determines when it is active.	Values <table> <tr> <td>0</td><td>DSR always on</td></tr> <tr> <td>1</td><td>DSR = 0 in data mode, 1 command mode</td></tr> </table>	0	DSR always on	1	DSR = 0 in data mode, 1 command mode
0	DSR always on				
1	DSR = 0 in data mode, 1 command mode				



Software flow control (XON/XOFF) is not supported.

7.0 Installation

The are a number of factors to consider when preparing to deploy a radio network, several of which have been touched-upon or detailed elsewhere within this manual. Following is a listing of a number of factors, in no particular order:



The installation, removal, or maintenance of any antenna system components must be undertaken only by qualified and experienced personnel.

Network Topology

The P400 currently supports 400 MHz Licensed, Narrowband mode, 900 MHz ISM FHSS modes and 400 MHz Frequency Hopping (on table) modes. Within these modes the P400 supports various Point-to-Point and Point-to-Multipoint topologies.

Throughput

The P400 is capable of up to 345 kbps asynchronous baud rate. The network topology has an effect on how this available throughput is 'shared' between all nodes on the network.

Distance

The physical distance between the modems dictates such things as required antenna performance and heights. When contemplating antenna types, keep in mind the directivity (omnidirectional or directional) of the antennas being used.

Terrain

Along with distance, the terrain is a very important consideration with respect to antenna height requirements. The term 'line-of-sight' (LOS) refers to being able to 'see' one location from another - a minimum requirement for a radio signal path. In addition to LOS, adequate clearance must also be provided to satisfy 'Fresnel Zone' requirements - an obstruction-free area much greater than the physical LOS, i.e. LOS is not enough to completely satisfy RF path requirements for a robust communications link.

Transmit Power

Having read thus far through the factors to be considered, it should be clear that they are all interrelated. Transmit power should be set for the minimum required to establish a reliable communications path with adequate fade margin. Required transmit power is dictated primarily by distance, antenna type (specifically the 'gain' of the antennas being used), and the receive sensitivity of the distant modem. Cable and connector losses (the physical path from the modem's 'antenna connector' to the antenna's connector) must also be taken into account.

Receive Sensitivity

The P400 has exceptional receive sensitivity, which can produce a number of benefits, such as: added fade margin for a given link, being able to use less expensive coaxial cable or antenna types, being able to operate at greater distances for a given distant transmitter power (perhaps negating the requirement for a Repeater site!). Distance, antenna gain, transmit power, and receive sensitivity are critical 'numbers' for radio path calculations. Fortunately, the Pico Series features the maximum available transmit power combined with exceptional receive sensitivity - two 'numbers' which will produce the most favorable path calculation results.

7.0 Installation

Fade Margin

When all radio path numbers are being considered and hardware assumptions are being made, another factor to consider is the 'fade margin' of the overall system. The fade margin is the difference between the anticipated receive signal level and the minimum acceptable receive level (receive sensitivity). Being that the Pico Series performs to exacting specifications, the overall deployment should be such that the modems may be utilized to their full potential to provide a reliable and robust communications link. A typical desired fade margin is in the order of 20dB, however oftentimes a 10dB fade margin is acceptable.

Frequency

The frequency ranges supported are not effected by rain to any significant degree, and is also able to penetrate through foliage and 'around obstacles' to a certain degree. This being the case, some may choose to scrimp on the physical deployment, particularly when it comes to antenna (tower) heights. Path calculations provide results which specify 'required' antenna heights. For cost savings and in taking advantage of the characteristics of the frequency range, sometimes the height requirements are not adhered to: this may result in unreliable communications.

Power Requirements

The Pico Series may be integrated into a system (Development Board, or custom) which accepts a range of DC input voltages (supply current requirements must also be met). In some deployments, power consumption is critical. A number of features related to minimizing power consumption are available with the P400 such the ability to operate at lower transmit power given the receive sensitivity of the distant modem.

Interference

The frequency hopping spread spectrum (FHSS) operation of the Pico Series most often allows it to work well in an environment within which there may be sources of in-band interference. Frequency Restriction (Hopping Zones) is a built-in feature which may be utilized to avoid specific frequencies or ranges of frequencies; the Spectrum Analyzer function may be used to identify areas of potential interference. Cavity filters are also available if required: contact Microhard Systems Inc. for further information.

7.0 Installation

7.1 Path Calculation



FCC regulations allow for up to 36dBi effective isotropic radiated power (EIRP). The sum (in dBm) of the transmitted power, the cabling loss, and the antenna gain cannot exceed 36dBi.

Assuming adequate antenna heights, a basic formula to determine if an adequate radio signal path exists (i.e. there is a reasonable fade margin to ensure reliability) is:

$$\text{Fade Margin} = \text{System Gain} - \text{Path Loss}$$

where all values are expressed in dB.

As discussed on the previous page, a desired fade margin is 20dB.

System gain is calculated as follows:

$$\text{System Gain} = \text{Transmitter Power} + (\text{Transmitter Antenna Gain} - \text{Transmitter Cable and Connector Losses}) + (\text{Receiver Antenna Gain} - \text{Receiver Cable and Connector Losses}) + |\text{Receiver Sensitivity}|.$$

where all values are expressed in dB, dBi, or dBm, as applicable.

Assuming a path loss of 113dB for this example, the fade margin = 143-113 = 30dB.

30dB exceeds the desired fade margin of 20dB, therefore this radio communications link would be very reliable and robust.

On the following page are examples of actual path loss measurements taken in an open rural environment; the path loss numbers do not apply to urban or non-LOS environments.

Example:

Tx power = 30dBm
Tx antenna gain = 6dBi
Tx cable/connector loss = 2dB
Rx antenna gain = 3dBi
Rx cable/connector loss = 2dB
Rx sensitivity = -108dBm

$$\begin{aligned}\text{System Gain} &= [30+(6-2)+(3-2)+108]\text{dB} \\ &= [30+4+1+108]\text{dB} \\ &= 143\text{dB.}\end{aligned}$$

7.0 Installation



To satisfy FCC radio frequency (RF) exposure requirements for mobile transmitting devices, a separation distance of 23cm or more should be maintained between the antenna of this device and persons during device operation. To ensure compliance, operation at less than this distance is not recommended. The antenna used for this transmitter must not be co-located in conjunction with any other antenna or transmitter.



Never work on an antenna system when there is lightning in the area.

Distance (km)	Master Height (m)	Remote Height (m)	Path Loss (dB)
5	15	2.5	116.5
5	30	2.5	110.9
8	15	2.5	124.1
8	15	5	117.7
8	15	10	105
16	15	2.5	135.3
16	15	5	128.9
16	15	10	116.2
16	30	10	109.6
16	30	5	122.4
16	30	2.5	128.8

Table 5-1: Path Loss (900 MHz)

Once the equipment is deployed, average receive signal strength may be determined by accessing S Register 123.

7.2 Installation of Antenna System Components

The installation, removal, or maintenance of any antenna system components must be undertaken only by qualified and experienced personnel.

7.2.1 Antennas

The two most common types of antenna are the omnidirectional ('omni') and directional (Yagi).

An **omni** typically has 3-6dBi gain and spreads its energy in all directions (hence the name 'omnidirectional'). The 'pattern' of the energy field is in the shape of a donut, with the antenna mounted vertically at the centre. This vertical-mounted antenna produces a signal which is vertically 'polarized'.

A **Yagi** has a more focused antenna pattern, which results in greater gain: commonly, 6-12dBi. The pattern of a Yagi is in the shape of a large raindrop in the direction in which the antenna is pointed. If the elements of the Yagi are perpendicular to the ground (most common orientation) the radiated signal will be vertically polarized; if parallel to the ground, the polarization is horizontal.

The network topology, application, and path calculation are all taken into consideration when selecting the various antenna types to be used in a radio network deployment.

7.0 Installation



Direct human contact with the antenna is potentially unhealthy when a P400 is generating RF energy. Always ensure that the P400 equipment is powered down (off) during installation.

7.2.2 Coaxial Cable

The following types of coaxial cable are recommended and suitable for most applications (followed by loss at 900MHz, in dB, per 100 feet):

- LMR 195 (10.7)
- LMR 400 (3.9)
- LMR 600 (2.5)

For a typical application, LMR 400 may be suitable. Where a long cable run is required - and in particular within networks where there is not a lot of margin available - a cable with lower loss should be considered.

When installing cable, care must be taken to not physically damage it (be particularly careful with respect to not kinking it at any time) and to secure it properly. Care must also be taken to affix the connectors properly - using the proper crimping tools - and to weatherproof them.



To comply with FCC regulations, the maximum EIRP must not exceed 36dBm.

7.2.3 Surge Arrestors

The most effective protection against lightning-induced damage is to install two lightning surge arrestors: one at the antenna, the other at the interface with the equipment. The surge arrestor grounding system should be fully interconnected with the transmission tower and power grounding systems to form a single, fully integrated ground circuit. Typically, both ports on surge arrestors are N-type female.



All installation, maintenance, and removal work must be done in accordance with applicable codes.

7.2.4 External Filter

Although the Pico Series is capable of filtering-out RF noise in most environments, there are circumstances that require external filtering. Paging towers and cellular base stations in close proximity to the P400's antenna can desensitize the receiver. Microhard Systems Inc.'s external cavity filter eliminates this problem. The filter has two N-female connectors and should be connected inline at the interface to the RF equipment.

Appendix A: AT Command Quick Reference

The following commands may be used when the modem is in COMMAND MODE; all are to be preceded with "AT" and followed with [Enter]. An asterisk (*) indicates a default setting, where applicable.

A

Answer

-this command puts the modem into online/data mode

g, G

Spectrum Analyzer

Used to help determine if interfering RF signals are present.

In

Identification

-follow ATI with either of the following 'n':

- 1-product code
- 3-firmware version
- 4-firmware date
- 5-firmware copyright
- 6-firmware time
- 7-Serial Number
- 255-factory-configured options listing

N

Advanced Spectrum Analyzer

Advanced spectrum analyzer provides for a more detailed scrutiny of the RF environment.

&Fn

Load Factory Default Configuration

Frequency Hopping Modems

- &F1 - FH Master Fast PMP
- &F2 - FH Slave Fast PMP
- &F3 - FH Repeater Fast PMP
- &F4 - FH Master Slow PMP
- &F5 - FH Slave Slow PMP
- &F6 - FH Master Fast PP
- &F7 - FH Slave Fast PP
- &F8 - FH Master Slow PP
- &F9 - FH Slave Slow PP
- &F10 - FH Master Fast PMP no Time ACK
- &F11 - FH Master Fast P2P no Time ACK
- &F12 - FH Master Fast PP no Time ACK
- &F15 - FH Master WL
- &F16 - FH Slave WL
- &F18 - FH Master Fast TDMA
- &F19 - FH Slave Fast TDMA
- Narrow Band (NB) modems
- &F51 - NB Transparent Protocol
- &F52 - NB Transparent Protocol w Rep.
- &F53 - NB Pacific Crest Protocol, needs different UAs
- &F54 - NB Trimtalk Protocol no Rep.
- &F55 - NB Trimtalk Protocol Rep.1
- &F56 - NB Trimtalk Protocol Rep.2
- &F57 - NB Trimtalk Protocol Base w Rep.
- &F58 - NB 3AS Protocol, SRate=9.6kbps, BW=12.5kHz
- &F59 - NB 3AS Protocol, SRate=19.2kbps, BW=25kHz
- &F100 - Reset Hopping Modes

&Cn

DCD (Data Carrier Detect)

-controls modem's DCD output signal

0-DCD always on

1-DCD on when modem's sync'ed, always on if Master*

&Dn

DTR (Data Terminal Ready)

-controls the action the modem performs when the DTR input line is toggled

-follow ATD with either of the following 'n':

- 0-*DTR line ignored
- 2-deassert DTR to force modem from data mode into command mode at S102 serial baud rate; DTR must be asserted before putting modem back into data mode (normally done using 'ATA' command)

&Kn

Handshaking

-determines handshaking between modem and host device

0-disable handshaking

3-enable hardware (RTS/CTS) handshaking*

&Sn

DSR (Data Set Ready)

-controls modem's DSR line and determines when it is active

0-DSR always on

1-*DSR ON in data mode, OFF in command mode

AT&V

View Configuration

-displays all visible S registers and their current values

&W

Write Configuration to Memory

-stores active configuration into modem's non-volatile memory

Sxxx?

Read S Register Value

-where xxx is the S register's number, this command will result in displaying the current setting of that register

Sxxx=yyy

Set S Register Value

-where xxx is the S register's number, this command will place value yyy in that register

Sxxx/?

Display S Register Help Text

-where xxx is the S register's number, this command will result in displaying the available settings of that register. Not all registers have help text.

Appendix B: Settings (S) Register Quick Reference

The registers described in this Appendix are ones which are normally ‘visible’ to the user. The values stored in these registers effect the operation of the modem. An asterisk * represents default value (if applicable).

Query format : **AT\$xxx? [Enter]** where xxx is S register *number* detailed below
 Change format : **AT\$xxx=y [Enter]** where xxx is S register number and y is desired value

S101

Operating Mode

For FH modems

- 0 - Master
 - 1 - Repeater
 - 2 - Remote
- For NB modems (depends on selected protocol)
- 0 - Master (Base) for Trimtalk
 - 1 - Repeater
 - 2 - Slave (Remote)
 - 3 - Repeater 2 for Trimtalk

S102

Serial Port Baud Rate (bps)

- 0-230400
- 1-115200
- 2-57600
- 3-38400
- 4-28800
- 5-19200
- 6-14400
- 7-*9600
- 8-7200
- 9-4800
- 10-3600
- 11-2400
- 12-1200
- 13-600
- 14-300

S103

Wireless Link Rate (bps)

Frequency Hopping modems:

- 0 - 19200
- 1 - 115200
- 2 - 172800
- 3 - 230000
- 4 - 247000
- 5 - 340000
- 6 - 24700
- 8 - 57600

Narrow Band modems:

- 0 - 1200
- 1 - 2400
- 2 - 3600
- 3 - 4800
- 4 - 7200
- 5 - 9600
- 6 - 14400
- 7 - 19200
- 8 - 16000

S104

Network Address

0-4,000,000,000

1234567890*

S105

Unit Address

1-65534

S108

Output Power Level

20-30dBm

30* (1W)

S110

Data Format (of Asynchronous serial input to modem)

- 1-8N1*
- 2-8N2
- 3-8E1
- 4-8O1
- 5-7N1
- 6-7N2
- 7-7E1
- 8-7O1
- 9-7E2
- 10-7O2

S113 - Packet Retransmissions

0-255

5*

S115 - Repeat Interval

0-255

1*

S123

RSSI Value (dBm, read only)

S133 (FH Modems)

Network Type

- 0 - Point to Multipoint
- 1 - Point to Point
- 2 - Peer to Peer
- 3 - Reserved
- 4 - PMP with acks

S140

Destination Address

1-65535, where 65535 = Broadcast

S158

FEC Mode

- 0 No FEC
- 1 Hamming (7,4)
- 2 Hamming (15,11)
- 3 Hamming (31,24)
- 5 Binary BCH (47,36)
- 6 Golay (23,12,7)
- 7 Reed-Solomon (15,11)*

S244

Channel Access Mode

- 0 - Channel request (default),
- 1 - TDMA,
- 2 - Fast TDMA
- 3 - On GPS index,
- 4 - Adaptive TDMA



Appendix C: AT Utility Firmware Upgrade Procedure

To update the firmware, it is recommended to use the Microhard Utility called **AT Firmware Upgrade**. This utility is available for download from the Microhard Support Site below:

<http://www.microhardcorp.com/support>

To access the downloads section of the support site, you must first register, if you have not already done so.

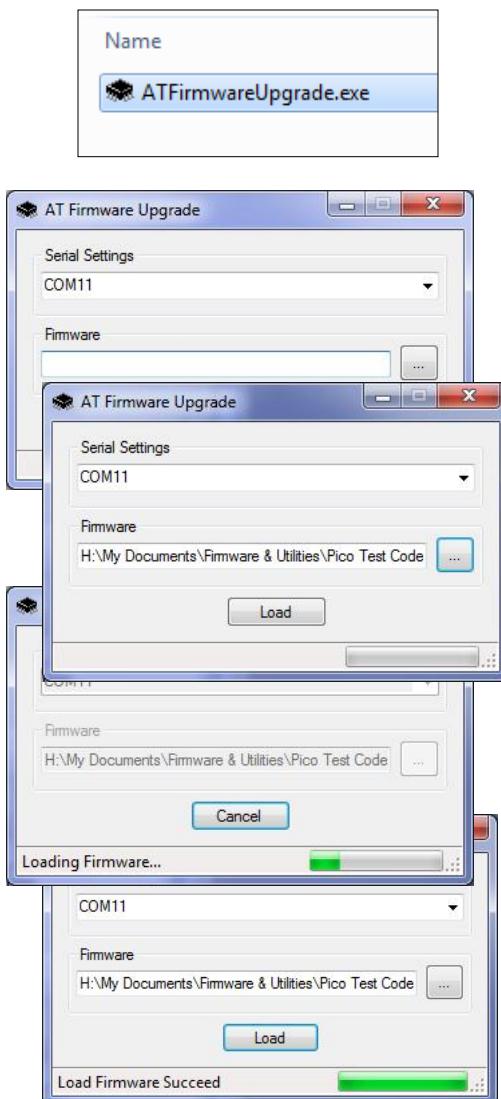


Image C-1: Firmware Upgrade

1. Power up the Modem and Connect a straight through serial cable to the DATA Port of the module. (If installed in development board).
2. Run the utility downloaded from the Microhard Support site.
"ATFirmwareUpgrade.exe"
3. Select the COM port on your PC that is connected to the Module.
4. Browse to the firmware file supplied by Microhard Systems. (.bin) to be uploaded to the module.
5. Click the "Load" button.
6. The utility will establish a connection to the module and load the firmware. Once complete, a message will be displayed at the bottom of the utility window indicating that the process succeeded.

Appendix D: AT Command Firmware Upgrade Procedure

To update the firmware on the Pico Series Radio, it is recommended to use the Microhard Utility called **AT Firmware Upgrade**, discussed on the previous page. If it is not possible to use the utility, the following procedure can be used to load firmware using AT commands. The file type used for this procedure is not the same as when using the utility. A file must be supplied by Microhard Systems with the .svg extension.

AT Command Upgrade Procedure

1. Enter Command Mode.
2. Select the baud rate 115200 bps (ATS102=1) for the modem to minimize the firmware upgrade time. Connect Microhard modem through a COM port as the setting with serial port terminal software:

Baud Rate:	115200
Parity bit:	None
Data bits:	8
Stop bits:	1
Flow Control:	None
3. Run Microhard AT command to do the flash upgrade in the following sequence:

3.1 Run “at&u0<CR>” at command terminal

Initialize the modem into flash image upgrade mode

3.2 Run “at&u1<CR>” at command terminal

Load the flash image into the modem. After this command is entered, don't do anything except send the firmware file provided by Microhard (.svg). The Modem doesn't send ACK packets after receiving every data block; it sends “OK” response only when modem receives the last data block. It sends an “ERROR” response if the file was not received.

3.3 Run “at&u2<CR>” at command terminal

Pre-arm the image flashing. You have 20s to trigger the writing procedure of the firmware image from RAM to Flash memory. If you missed that window of opportunity, you need to pre-arm modem again.

3.4 Run “at&u3<CR>” at command terminal

Flash the loaded image. After this command has been issued, any action and power changes could damage the modem. Modem returns the “ERROR” response when the 20s time-out is expired. The approximate duration on this step is 30s.

After the flash upgrade finishes, the modem reboots and it is ready to work.

Appendix E: Development Board Serial Interface

Arrows denote the direction that signals are asserted (e.g., DCD originates at the DCE and tells the DTE that a carrier is present).

The P400 Serial Interface on the Development Board uses 8 pins on the header connector for asynchronous serial I/O. The interface conforms to standard RS-232 signals without level shifting, so direct connection to a host microprocessor is possible.

The signals in the asynchronous serial interface are described below:

Module (DCE)		Signal	Host Microprocessor (DTE)	
1		DCD	→	IN
2		RX	→	IN
3	←	TX		OUT
4	←	DTR		OUT
5		SG		
6		DSR	→	IN
7	←	RTS		OUT
8		CTS	→	IN

Table F1

DCD *Data Carrier Detect* - Output from Module - When asserted (TTL low), DCD informs the DTE that a communications link has been established with another n920.

RX *Receive Data* - Output from Module - Signals transferred from the n920 are received by the DTE via RX.

TX *Transmit Data* - Input to Module - Signals are transmitted from the DTE via TX to the n920.

DTR *Data Terminal Ready* - Input to Module - Asserted (TTL low) by the DTE to inform the module that it is alive and ready for communications.

SG *Signal Ground* - Provides a ground reference for all signals transmitted by both DTE and DCE.

DSR *Data Set Ready* - Output from Module - Asserted (TTL low) by the DCE to inform the DTE that it is alive and ready for communications. DSR is the module's equivalent of the DTR signal.

RTS *Request to Send* - Input to Module - A "handshaking" signal which is asserted by the DTE (TTL low) when it is ready. When hardware handshaking is used, the RTS signal indicates to the DCE that the host can receive data.

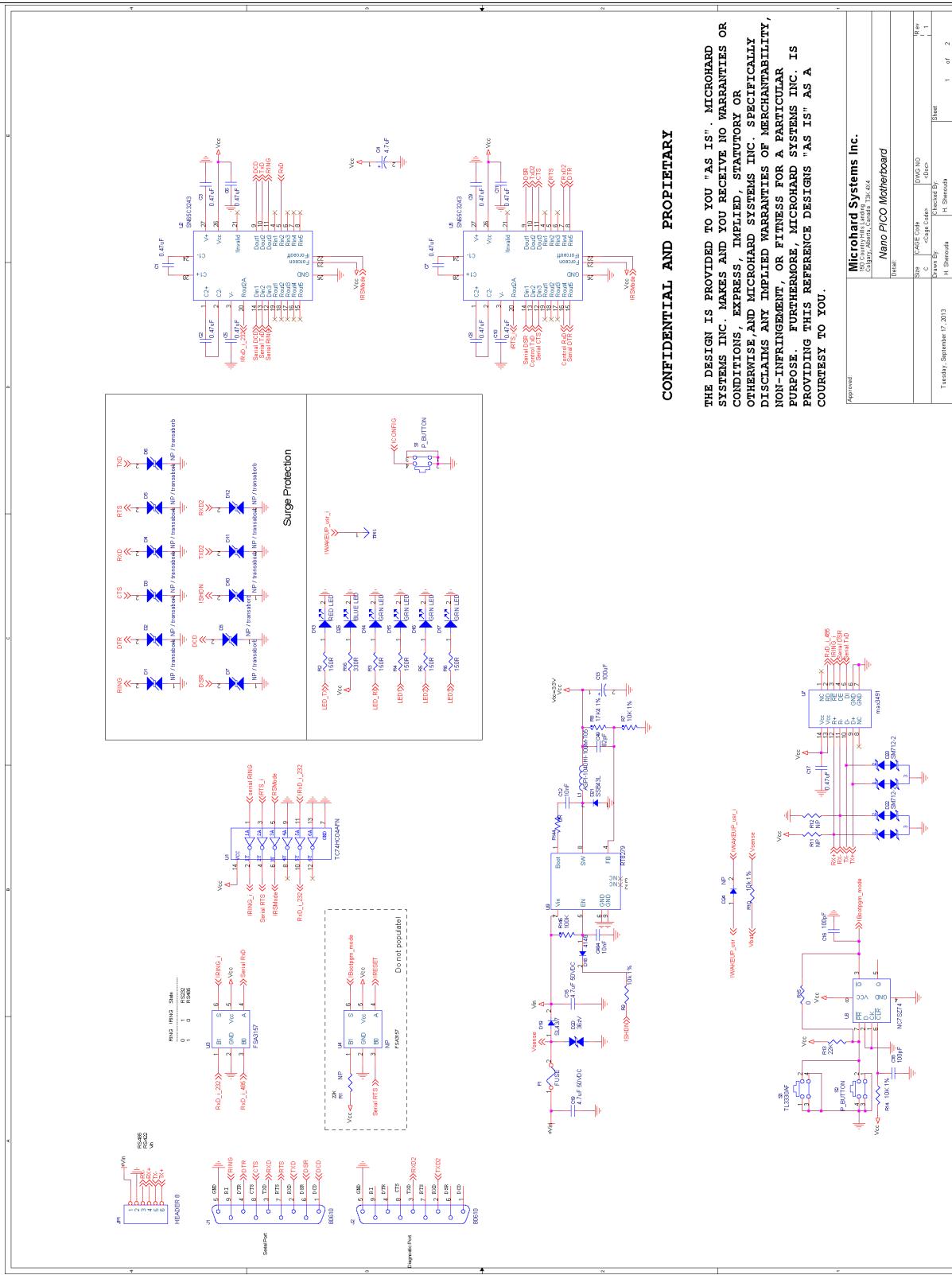
CTS *Clear to Send* - Output from Module - A "handshaking" signal which is asserted by the DCE (TTL low) when it has enabled communications and transmission from the DTE can commence. When hardware handshaking is used, the CTS signal indicates to the host that the DCE can receive data.

Notes: It is typical to refer to RX and TX from the perspective of the DTE. This should be kept in mind when looking at signals relative to the module(DCE); the module transmits data on the RX line, and receives on TX.

"DCE" and "module" are often synonymous since a module is typically a DCE device.

"DTE" is, in most applications, a device such as a host microprocessor.

Appendix F: Pico Development Board Schematic (1 of 2)

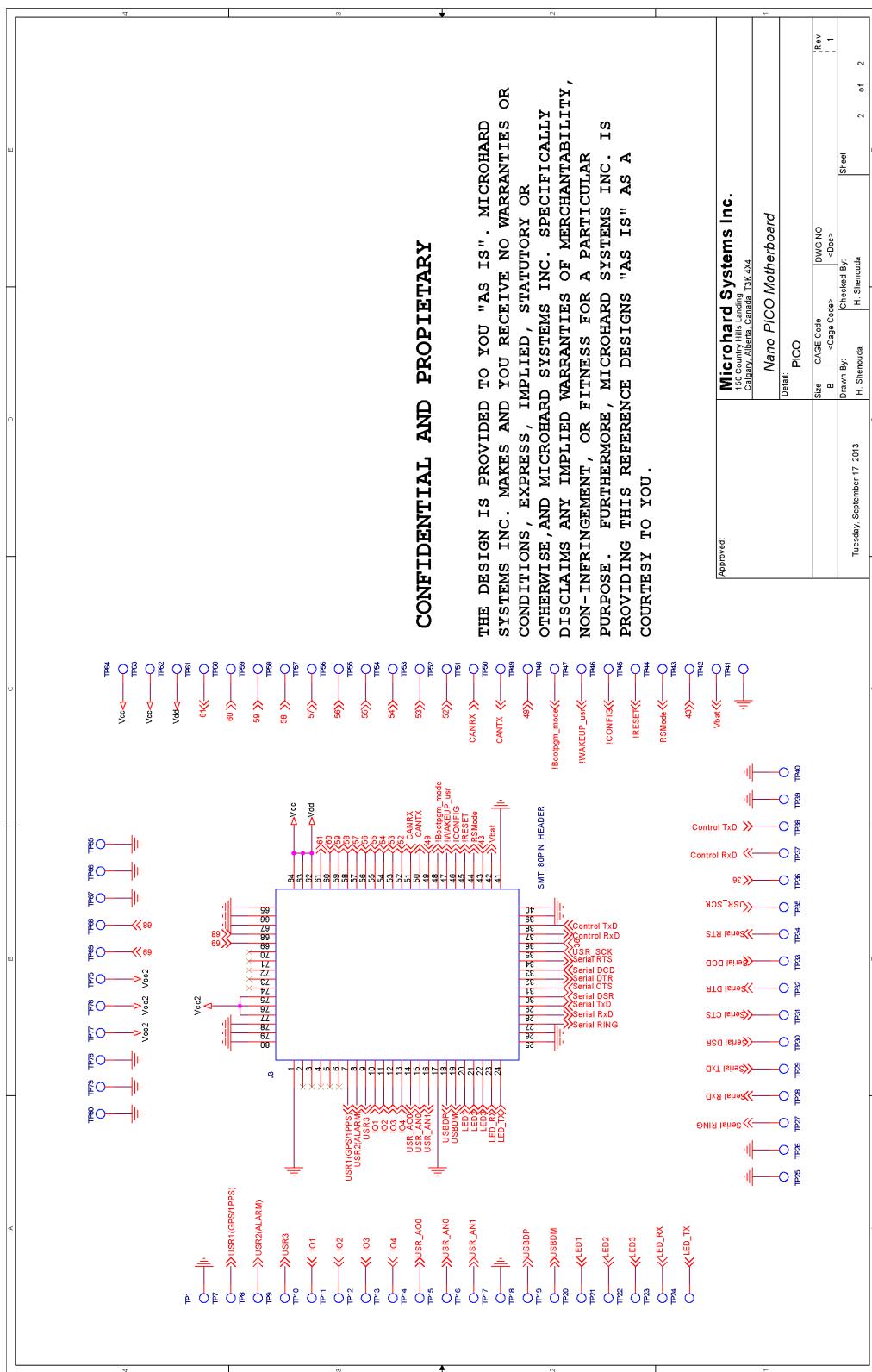


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Approved:	
Microhard Systems Inc.	Design Review Board, Chassis and PCB
Nano PICO Motherboard	Initial
Tuesday, September 17, 2013	Sheet 1 of 2

Appendix F: Pico Development Board Schematic (2 of 2)



Appendix G: P400 Approved Antennas

Group	Part Number	Description
Rubber Ducky		
	MHS031000	2dBi, 900MHz Rubber Ducky Antenna RPTNC Swivel
	MHS031070	2dBi, 900MHz Rubber Ducky Antenna Reverse SMA Swivel
	MHS031080	2dBi, 900MHz Rubber Ducky Antenna Reverse SMA Straight
Transit Antennas		
	MHS031210	3dBd, 900 MHz Transit Antenna with Ground Plane
	MHS031220	3dBd, 900MHz Transit Antenna No Ground Plane
	MHS031230	3dBd, 900MHz Transit Antenna Permanent Mount GP
	MHS031240	3dBd, 900MHz Transit Antenna Permanent Mount NGP
<i>Mounts for Transit Antennas have a RPTNC Pigtail</i>		
Yagi Antennas		
	MHS031311	6dBd, 900MHz Yagi Directional Antenna Antenex, RPTNC Pigtail
	MHS031431	6.5dBd, 900MHz Yagi Directional Antenna Bluewave, RPTNC Pigtail
	MHS031501	9dBd, 900MHz Yagi Directional Antenna Antenex, RPTNC Pigtail
	MHS031441	10dBd, 900 MHz Yagi Directional Antenna Bluewave, RPTNC Pigtail
	MHS031451	11dBd, 900 MHz Yagi Directional Antenna Bluewave, RPTNC Pigtail
Patch Antennas		
	MHS031440	8dBi, 900 MHz, Patch Antenna, RPTNC Pigtail
Omni Directional		
	MHS031251	3dBd, 900MHz Omni Directional Antenna Antenex, RPTNC Pigtail
	MHS031461	3dBd, 900 MHz Omni Directional Antenna Bluewave, RPTNC Pigtail
	MHS031321	6dBd, 900MHz Omni Directional Antenna Antenex, RPTNC Pigtail
	MHS031471	6dBd, 900 MHz Omni Directional Antenna Bluewave, RPTNC Pigtail



WARNING:

Changes or modifications not expressly approved by Microhard Systems Inc. could void the user's authority to operate the equipment. This device has been tested with MMCX connectors with the antennas listed in Appendix A. When integrated in OEM products, fixed antennas require installation preventing end-users from replacing them with non-approved antennas. Antennas not listed in the tables must be tested to comply with FCC Section 15.203 (unique antenna connectors) and Section 15.247 (emissions). Please Contact Microhard Systems Inc. if you need more information.

Industry Canada: This device has been designed to operate with the antennas listed below, and having a maximum gain of 13.2 dBi. Antennas not included in this list or having a gain greater than 13.2 dBi are strictly prohibited for use with this device. The required antenna impedance is 50 ohms. To reduce potential radio interference to other users, the antenna type and its gain should be so chosen that the equivalent isotropically radiated power (EIRP) is not more than that required for successful communication. This Class B digital apparatus complies with Canadian ICES-003.

Under Industry Canada regulations, this radio transmitter may only operate using an antenna of a type and maximum (or lesser) gain approved for the transmitter by Industry Canada. To reduce potential radio interference to other users, the antenna type and its gain should be so chosen that the equivalent isotropically radiated power (e.i.r.p.) is not more than that necessary for successful communication.

This radio transmitter (identify the device by certification number, or model number if Category II) has been approved by Industry Canada to operate with the antenna types listed above with the maximum permissible gain and required antenna impedance for each antenna type indicated. Antenna types not included in this list, having a gain greater than the maximum gain indicated for that type, are strictly prohibited for use with this device.

Appendix H: Antenna / Separations

This relates to operation in 400MHz Licensed Band

Antenna	Impedance (ohms)	Antenna Gain (dBi)	Minimum Separation Distance (cm)
Minimum Gain	50	0	24
Maximum Gain	50	10	77

RF EXPOSURE DISTANCE LIMITS

$$r = \sqrt{\frac{P \cdot G}{4 \cdot \pi \cdot S}} = \sqrt{\frac{EIRP}{4 \cdot \pi \cdot S}}$$

Sample calculation:

$$S = 406.1/1500 \text{ mW/cm}^2$$

$$\text{EIRP} = 51 \text{ dBm} = 10^{51/10} \text{ mW} = 125893 \text{ mW (Worst Case)}$$

$$(\text{Minimum Safe Distance, } r) = \sqrt{\frac{EIRP}{4 \cdot \pi \cdot S}} = \sqrt{\frac{2000}{4 \cdot \pi \cdot (406.1/1500)}} \approx 76.7 \text{ cm}$$



WARNING:

Changes or modifications not expressly approved by Microhard Systems Inc. could void the user's authority to operate the equipment. Please Contact Microhard Systems Inc. if you need more information.



WARNING:

To satisfy FCC RF exposure requirements for mobile transmitting devices, a separation distance is based on the above them ranging from 24 cm to 77 cm between the antenna of this device and persons during device operation. To ensure compliance, operations at closer than this distance is not recommended. The antenna used for this transmitter must not be co-located in conjunction with any other antenna or transmitter.



microhard SYSTEMS INC.



150 Country Hills Landing NW
Calgary, Alberta
Canada T3K 5P3

Phone: (403) 248-0028
Fax: (403) 248-2762
www.microhardcorp.com