OPERATION

OF THE

MCC-6100 SDR PACKET DATA RADIO

MAN-OPS-6100 SDR

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METEOR COMMUNICATIONS CORPORATION

GENERAL WARRANTY

Meteor Communications Corporation (MCC) warrants that its products conform to the published specifications and are free from manufacturing and material defects for one year after shipment. Warranty-covered equipment that fails during the warranty period will be promptly repaired at MCC's facility in Kent, Washington.

International customers are required to pay shipping costs to the MCC facility, with Seattle as the point of U.S. entry. MCC will pay incoming U.S. duty fees. MCC will pay for shipping costs to return the equipment to the customer, with the customer paying any and all return duty fees.

This warranty is contingent upon proper use of the equipment and does not cover equipment that has been modified in any way without MCC's approval or has been subjected to unusual physical or electrical stress, or on which the original identification marks have been removed or altered.

Important Safety Instructions for Installers and Users
RF Exposure Information

In order to comply with Federal Communications Commission safety standards for human exposure to radio frequency (RF) energy, the following precautions must be taken:

- Mount each antenna connected to the transmitter at a location such that, during transmission, no person or persons can come within the minimum separation distance specified in the chart below.

Frequency Band Antenna	Antenna type	maximum duty cycle	minimum separation distance	
			cm	in
39 - 50 MHz	1/4 wave dipole mounted to roof of vehicle	10.00%	45	17.7
156 - 162 MHz	1/4 wave dipole mounted to roof of vehicle	50.00%	50	19.7
896-901MHz/935-940 MHz	1/4 wave dipole mounted to roof of vehicle	50.00%	30	11.8
896-901MHz/935-940 MHz	5/8 wave over 1/4 wave colinear mounted to roof of vehicle	50.00%	45	17.7
2412 - 2462 MHz	3 dBi	100.00%	20	7.9

- Install all antennas in accordance with manufacturer's instructions.

- Always disable the transmitter when installing or servicing an antenna or transmission line.

- Mobile antennas may be installed at the center of a vehicle roof or trunk as long as the minimum separation distance is observed.

- Base antennas should be installed on permanent outdoor structures. RF Exposure compliance at such sites must be addressed on a site-by-site basis.

When these precautions are taken, an installation with this device satisfies the requirements for an Occupational/Controlled Exposure environment, per OET Bulletin 65.

REVISION PAGE

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A		
B		
C		
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F		
G		
H		
I		

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CONVENTIONS

The following conventions are used in this manual:

Any system-dependent options are indicated with an "*".

When presented in the text, user commands and computer printout are boldfaced; e.g., Enter **DELETE.** Command parameters are presented in lower case; e.g., **DEFINE**,id. Optional parameters are enclosed in brackets; e.g., **TIME**{,hh:mm:ss}

Names of terminal keys are capitalized and enclosed in square brackets when mentioned in the text; e.g., Press [ESC].

Names of hardware switches, meters, etc. are capitalized; e.g., PWR ON switch.

NOTE
Used for special emphasis of material

IMPORTANT
Used for added emphasis of material.

CAUTION
Cautions the operator to proceed carefully.

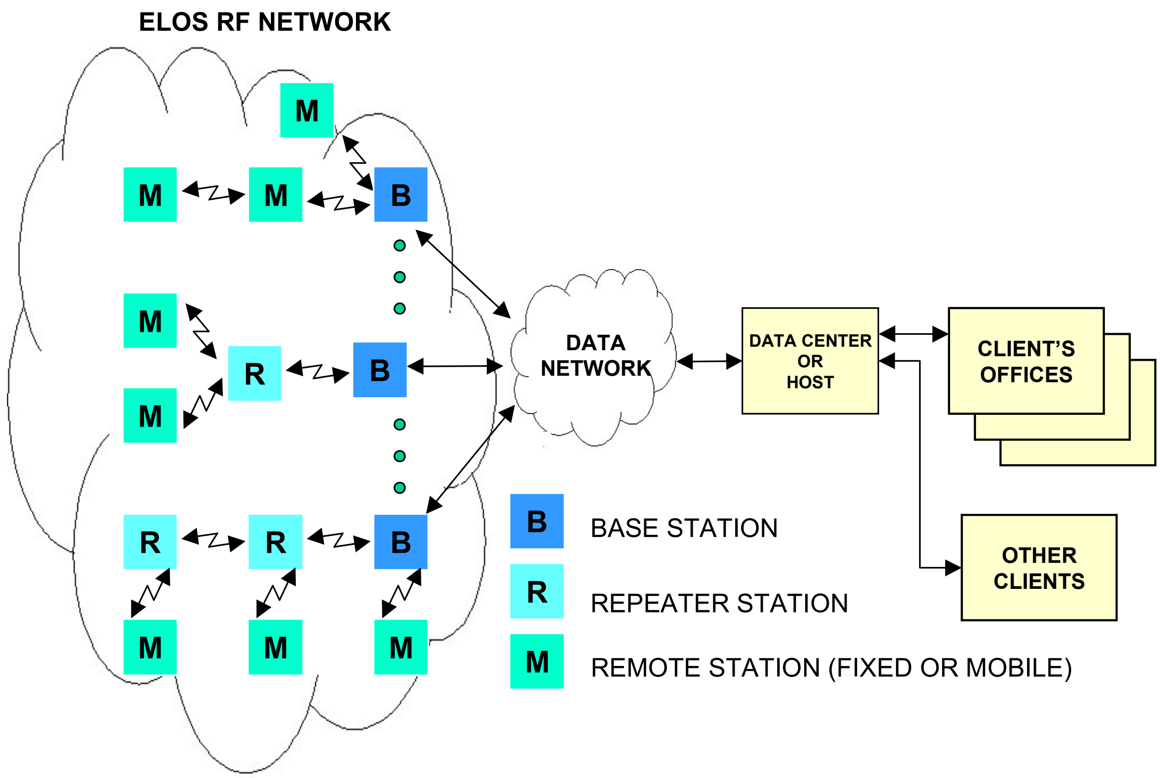
WARNING! WARNING! WARNING!
Used in cases where failure to heed the message may result
in personal injury or equipment damage.

ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

A/D	Analog-to-Digital
ACK	Acknowledgement
ADC	Analog-to-Digital Converter
AUX	Auxiliary Port
AVL	Automatic Vehicle Location
BPSK	Binary Phase Shift Keying
CR	Carriage Return
CSMA	Carrier Sense Multiple Access
DAC	Digital-to-Analog Converter
DMC	Data, Management and Control
DSP	Digital Signal Processing
DTA	Data Port
ELOS	Extended-Line-of-Sight
ETE	End-to-End Acknowledgement
GMSK	Gaussian Minimum Shift Keying
GPS	Global Positioning System
KBPS	Kilo (1,000) bits per seconds
LED	Light Emitting Diode
LOS	Line-of-Sight
MBC	Meteor Burst Communication
MBCS	Meteor Burst Communication System
MCC	Meteor Communications Corporation
MNT	Maintenance Port
NMEA	National Marine Electronic Association
PC	Personal Computer
PCA	Printed Circuit Assembly
PCB	Printed Circuit Board
RAM	Random Access Memory
RF	Radio Frequency
RTCM	Radio Technical Commission for Maritime Services
RX	Receive
SCADA	Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition
SDATA	Sensor Data
SNP	System Network Parameter
SPDT	Single Pole Double Throw
TDMA	Time Division Multiple Access
TX	Transmit
UPDT	Update
UTC	Universal Time Clock
VSWR	Voltage Standing Wave Ratio
XTERMW	Terminal Emulator

1.0 INTRODUCTION

The MCC-6100 SDR PACKET DATA RADIO is used in MCC's FleetTrak™ Network. This is an Extended Line-of-Sight (ELOS), packet switched, digital data network that operates on a single frequency in the low VHF band (40-50 MHz), a high VHF band (156-160.6 MHz), or a UHF band (896-901/935-940 MHz). A FleetTrak™ network has a cellular structure that uses the programmable MCC-6100 SDR as a base station, a repeater and as a remote station. One or more Data Centers are normally used for the central collection and distribution of data to a customer's office. The network can be as small as one base station or may be comprised of thousands of base stations, repeaters and remote stations. The networks are used for position reporting in mobile applications (AVL), fixed site data collection (SCADA) and messaging.



TYPICAL FleetTrak™ NETWORK
FIGURE 1.0

The MCC-6100 SDR can be dynamically programmed to operate in three distinct modes: (1) as a base station, (2) a repeater station, or (3) as a remote station. As a base station it is connected to a Data Center or Host through a Data Network. The Data Network can be frame relay, microwave, the Internet or other forms of existing infrastructure. It has two Ethernet (10MHz) network interface adaptors. If a direct connection is not available the MCC-6100 SDR operates as a repeater into the nearest base station. Multiple repeater links may be chained together for expansion of the network when no other communication infrastructure is available. In addition the unit has an 802.11(b) network adaptor that can be used to connect to 802.11(b) access points in the infrastructure mode, or to other 802.11(b) devices in an add-hoc mode.

As a remote station it can operate as a mobile unit roaming throughout the entire network, automatically linking with the nearest base station or repeater. When a remote station is installed at a fixed site it also links itself automatically to the nearest base station or repeater.

The MCC-6100 SDR operates line-of-sight using groundwave. The range of communication by groundwave is primarily determined by diffraction around the curvature of the earth, atmospheric diffraction and tropospheric propagation. These ranges are successfully extended by MCC through the use of robust protocols, sensitive receivers, 100 watt transmitters (low band) or 30 watt transmitters (high band and UHF), and short packetized messages. MBNET200 is the operating system that successfully integrates these features, providing error-free communication throughout the network at ranges from 50-100 miles.

The network protocol embedded within the MCC-6100 SDR uses a combination of both carrier sense multiple access (CSMA) and time division multiple access (TDMA) for achieving a channel utilization rate greater than 90%.

The MCC-6100 SDR uses GMSK modulation and has selectable data rates of 4.8 Kbps, 9.6Kbps and 19.2Kbps. Data rates and modulation filtering are limited by internal software to values that have been type accepted for the particular frequency band selected. This prevents transmitting on an unauthorized frequency or modulation format.

The MCC-6100 SDR has an embedded 32-bit controller for managing all the network functions associated with a packet switched data network and for interfacing to a variety of peripheral devices. In addition, it has a built-in test capability that automatically monitors the operating integrity of the unit at all times. This feature also eliminates the need for any special test equipment during the installation phase. A laptop, or equivalent, is required to initialize and operate the MCC-6100 SDR packet radio.

1.1 Manual Organization

There are three major sections in this manual, plus a number of appendices:

Section 2.0 DESCRIPTION

This section provides both a physical description and a functional description of each module in a MCC-6100 SDR. The detailed technical specifications are provided for each printed circuit board assembly (PCA), as well as the organization of the unit's computer memory.

Section 3.0 INSTALLATION

This section covers site selection and general installation guidelines, including instructions for cabling, antenna and power source connections. Power up procedures, initialization and functional test procedures are described that should be performed prior to placing the MCC 6100 SDR on-line within the network.

Section 4.0 OPERATION

This section describes all the operating procedures for the MCC-6100 SDR. All commands and operational parameters are described for data collection, supervisory control, messaging, and interpreting system operational statistics. It also contains the list of all commands, along with description and a few commonly used command printouts.

MBNET200 is the network software and operating system that is embedded within the MCC-6100 SDR. This network software module is also embedded in MCC's other products and provides interoperability among MCC's three primary networks: MeteorComm, DataNet and FleetTrak™. For reference, a description of these networks and the relationship of the MCC-6100 SDR to these networks are described in Appendix A.

1.2 Related Documents

Additional documents and application notes that may be helpful in the operation of a MCC-6100 SDR Packet Radio in an ELOS Network are given below. They can be obtained from MCC or downloaded from MCC's web site, www.meteorcomm.com.

1.2.1 MBNET 200
A Complete List of all Commands and Printouts

1.2.2 DMC
Data Monitor and Control, DMC 6.01, Users Manual, December 9, 1999

1.2.3 XTERMW
Operation of the XTERMW Terminal Emulation Program for Windows, October 22, 1999

1.2.4 FleetTrak™
Network Performance and System Capacity, EDT 11037, March 9, 1999

1.2.5 MCC-545A/B/C
Event Programming

1.2.6 CR10X Data Acquisition
Application Note: CR10X Data Acquisition, January 25, 2000

2.0 DESCRIPTION

2.1 General

The MCC-6100 SDR Packet Data Radio provides packet switched communications from fixed or mobile sites to a central Host. It can be used for sending and receiving messages, position reporting, data logging, or other custom applications.

The unit is packaged in a stainless steel, weather-resistant enclosure that measures 9.5"L X 4.0"W X 4.3" H and weighs 6.0 pounds.

A photograph of the MCC-6100 SDR is given in Figure 2.1-0.

MCC-6100 SDR PHOTOGRAPH
FIGURE 2.1-0

2.2 SDR Circuitry

The MCC-6100 SDR contains four printed circuit board assemblies as shown in Figure 2.2-1.

- A 32-bit Configuration Management Unit (CMU) microprocessor controller performs the radio control, link and network protocol functions. This assembly also contains a digital signal processor (DSP) and digital to analog converter (DAC) signals for generating the GMSK RF signal. The DSP also receives and demodulates the receive GMSK signals on all bands.

- A 30W, 3 stage power amplifier, filters, and mixers operating in the 156-162 MHz band
- A 30W, 3 stage power amplifier, filters, and mixers operating in the 896-901 MHz band, with 20W operation in the 935-940 MHz band.
- A 100W, 3 stage power amplifier in the 39-50 MHz band.
- A 12-channel GPS receiver may be mounted on the processor board as an optional subassembly.
- An 802.11(b) Module (15mW) is mounted on the CMU board.

All components are soldered in place using surface mount technology. As an option, the boards can be conformal coated with an acrylic encapsulate that contains a tropicalizing, anti-fungal agent to provide additional protection against moisture and contamination. A block diagram of the SDR is shown in Figure 2.2-1.

2.2.1 CMU

The CMU contains two functional and somewhat independent circuits. Refer to Figure 2.2-1 for a block diagram of the CMU.

2.2.1.1 Coldfire Processor

One circuit, the Cold Fire Processor is used to control all of the wire side interfaces, perform the link and network layer protocols for MBNET200, and interface to the DSP thru a single Host Port Interface (HPI). This processor is a 200 MHz Motorola-based, embedded processor located on a single PCB that contains:

- 2 Meg x 16 of non-volatile flash memory for program storage
- 2 Meg x 16 of non-volatile flash memory for parameter storage
- 64 Meg x 16 of DDR synchronous RAM for data storage.
- External RS-232 I/O communication ports
- 2 Fast Ethernet Controllers (FEC)
- 1 USB Host Port
- 1 USB Device Port
- Internal TTL GPS port
- 802.11(b) Network Adaptor
- Transmitter/Receiver communication port (Host Port Interface)
- 12-bit 11 channel A/D converter (6 channels are available for external sensors)
- Real-time clock

- Power fail detection circuitry
- 6 Optically isolated digital inputs

All I/O communications ports are RS 232 compatible and can be programmed to adapt to various customer protocols. The DATA port contains full flow control hardware lines. The FEC controllers utilize a TCP/IP protocol stack that includes IPv4 or IPv6, DHCP, NAT, etc.

The A/D converters measures TX forward and reverse power, battery voltage, antenna noise voltage, transmitter board temperature and 6 channels of 0-5V external sensor inputs.

An internal Ni Metal Hydride battery is used to maintain the internal real time clock and battery backed RAM. This battery will operate the clock in a power down state for a period of approximately 12 months. This battery is recharged once +12V power is applied to the unit. A block diagram of the Coldfire Processor is given in Figure 2.2.-2

2.2.1.2 Digital Signal processor

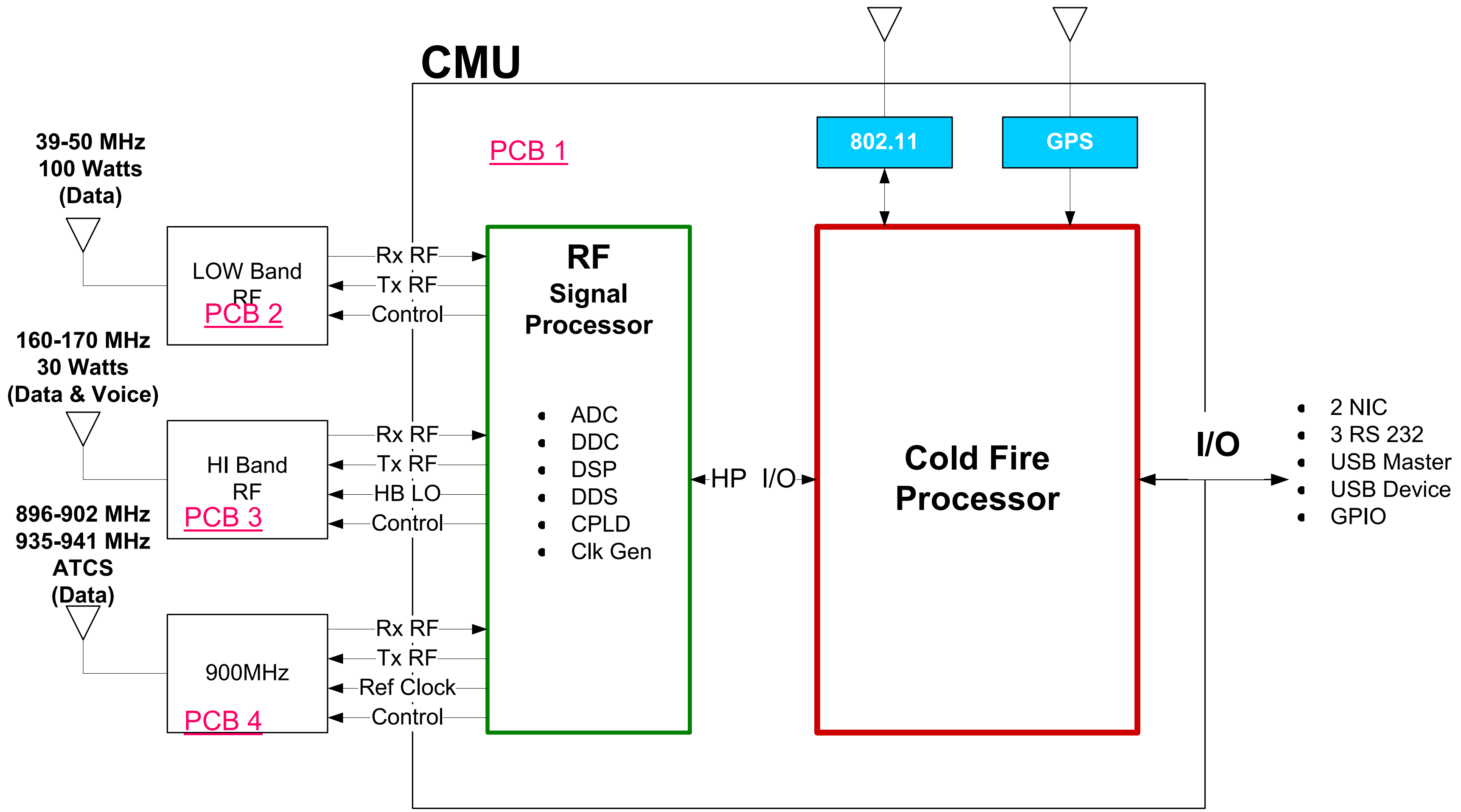
The second circuit contains the Digital Signal Processor with D/A and A/D converters. The DSP is composed t of a receiver portion and a transmitter component. The receiver RF signals are routed to the CMU board from the three RF boards, thru three (3) double shielded coax cables. An input RF switch controlled by the DSP and the frequency selection by the Cold Fire Processor is used to route the appropriate RF signal to the input Low Noise Amp (LNA) and the A/D converter.

The low band signal at 39-50 MHz is fed directly to the A/D Converter.

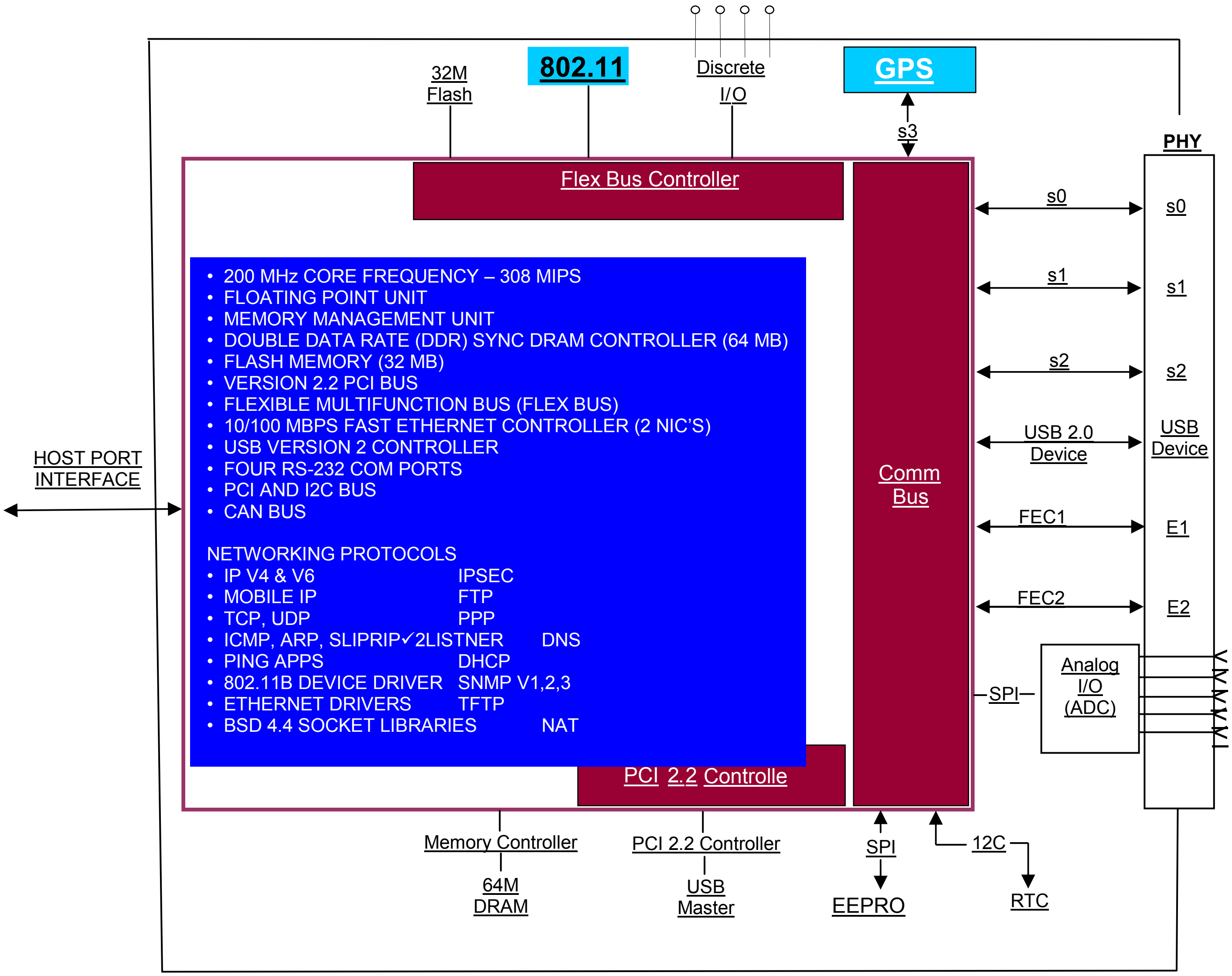
The high band signal is down converted from 156-162.6 MHz to a 67.8-77.4 MHz by the High Band RF Module and then routed to the A/D converter. The frequency conversion for both TX and RX is done with a 230.4 MHz LO signal generated on the CMU board by a digital phase locked loop and a 19.2 MHz TCXO. All frequencies generated in the CMU are derived from the high stability 19.2 TCXO (+/- 1.5 PPM -30° to +60° C).

The UHF signal is down converted from 935-940 MHz to a 39.1-44.2 MHz signal by the UHF Band RF Module and then routed to the A/D converter. The frequency conversion for both TX and RX IF done with 979.2 MHz LO signal generated on the UHF board by a digital phase lock loop. The reference to the loop is the 19.2 MHz TCXO signal generated on the CMU board. All frequencies generated in the CMU are derived from the high stability 19.2 TCXO (+/- 1.5 PPM -30° to +60° C).

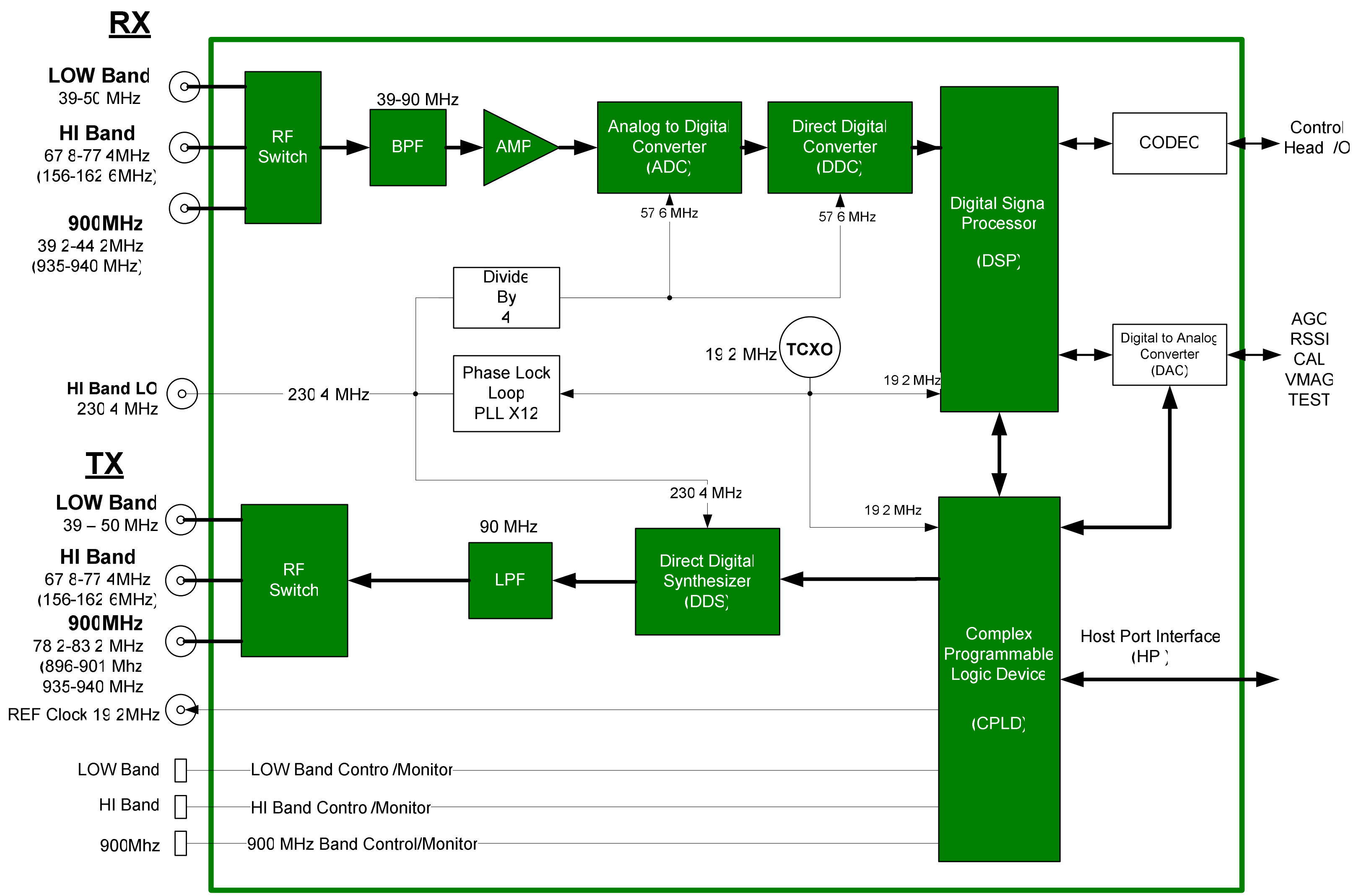
The transmitter signals are generated by a Direct Digital Synthesizer (DDS) that selects the frequency of operation and also controls the modulation. The DSP controls the DDS circuit. The RF signals from the DDS are routed to the various RF boards thru an RF switch that is selected by the DSP. The low band signal outputs at 39-50 MHz. The High Band signal outputs at 67.8 – 77.4 MHz which is up converted to 156-162 MHz by the High Band RF Board. The UHF signal outputs at 78.2 – 83.2 MHz which is converted to 896-901 MHz by the UHF RF Board. Refer to Figure 2.2-3 for a block diagram of the RF Digital Signal Processor (DSP).



MCC-6100 SDR BLOCK DIAGRAM
FIGURE 2.2-1



MCC-6100 COLDFIRE PROCESSOR BLOCK DIAGRAM
FIGURE 2.2-2



MCC-6100 DIGITAL SIGNAL PROCESSOR (DSP) BLOCK DIAGRAM
FIGURE 2.2-3

2.2.2 Low Band Power RF Board

This board contains the following circuits and A block diagram is given in Figure 2.2-4:

- A four stage power amplifier that amplifies the 1 mW signal (from the CMU DSP) to the final 100 watts of output power. The power amplifier is mounted inside an aluminum enclosure to provide RF shielding between the low level amplifiers and the high power output.

- A temperature sensor is also located on this board for monitoring the internal temperature of the MCC-6100 SDR. This temperature reading may be transmitted to the Host for maintenance purposes.

- A T/R switch for half-duplex operation, a harmonic low pass filter, and a dual directional coupler for power level control. The coupler measures forward and reverse power. The power amplifier's parameters are also transmitted to the Coldfire Processor for maintenance purposes.

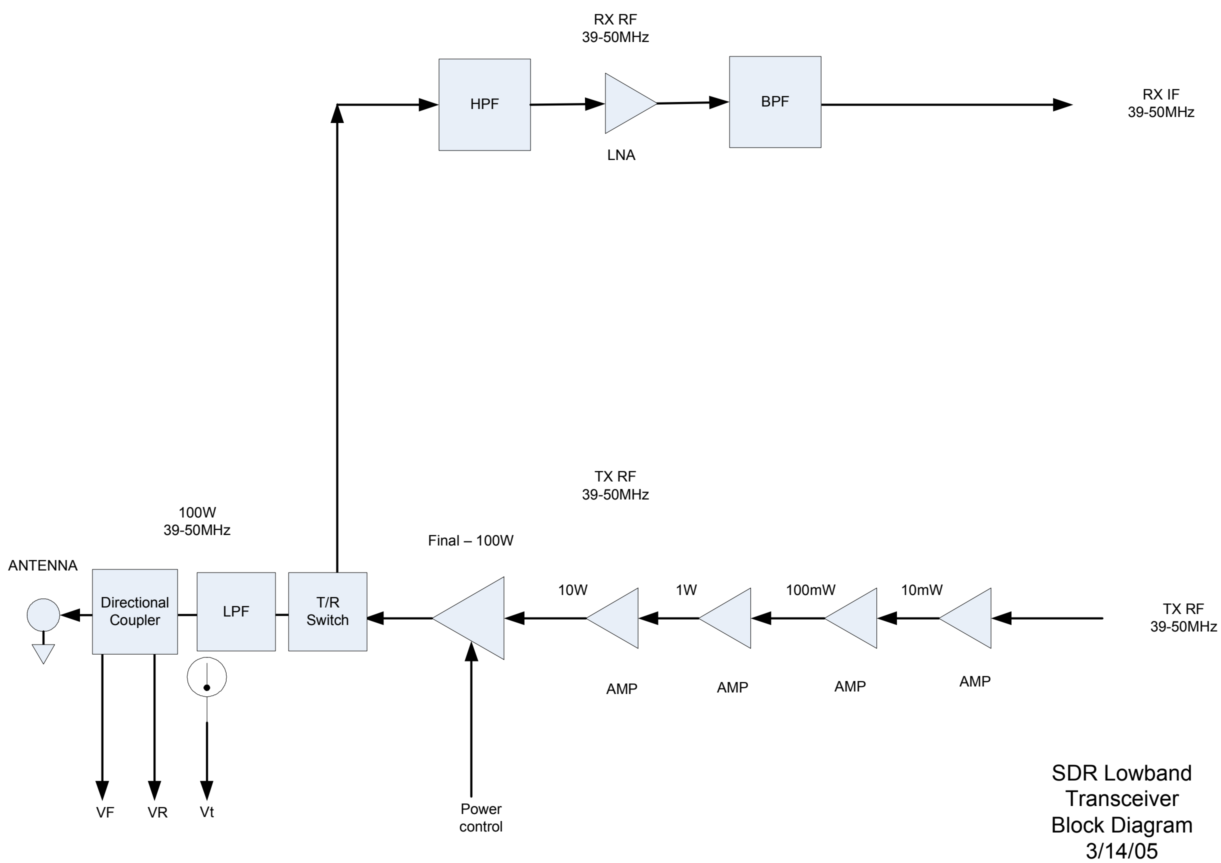


FIGURE 2.2-4 LOWBAND RF BLOCK DIAGRAM

2.2.3 High Band RF Board

This board contains the following circuits and a block diagram is given in Figure 2.2.-5:

- A four stage power amplifier that amplifies the 1mW signal from the CMU DSP to the final 30W of output power. The power amplifier is mounted inside an aluminum enclosure to provide RF shielding between the low level amplifiers and the high power output.

- A set of mixers that use the 230.4 MHz LO signal generated on the CMU to convert the Rx and Tx signals to the desired frequencies.

- A temperature sensor is also located on this board for monitoring the internal temperature of the MCC-6100 SDR. This temperature reading may be transmitted to the Host for maintenance purposes.

- A T/R switch for half-duplex operation, a harmonic low pass filter, and a dual directional coupler for power level control. The coupler measures forward and reverse power. If the VSWR exceeds 3.0:1 the power amplifier automatically shuts down. The power amplifier's parameters are also transmitted to the Coldfire Processor for maintenance purposes.

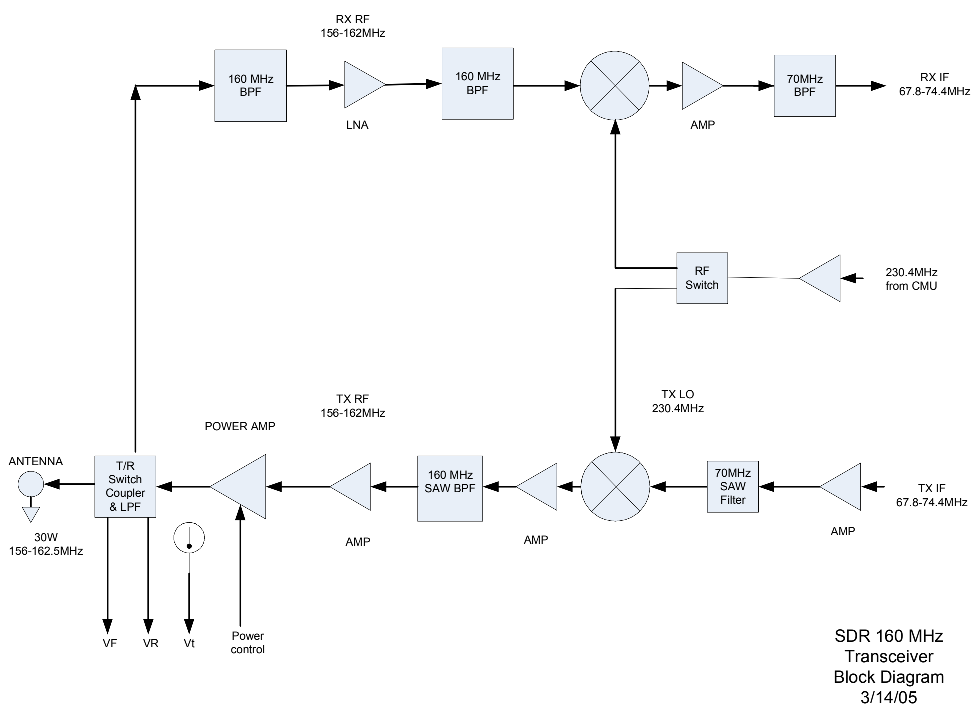


FIGURE 2.2-5 HIGH BAND RF BLOCK DIAGRAM

2.2.4 900 MHz RF Board

This board contains the following circuits and a block diagram is given in Figure 2.2.-6:

- A four stage power amplifier that amplifies the 1mW signal from the CMU DSP to the final 30W of output power. The power amplifier is mounted inside an aluminum enclosure to provide RF shielding between the low level amplifiers and the high power output.

- A Phase locked loop (PLL) for generating 979.2 MHz Lo signal for down converting the UHF receive signal to a 38.2-44.2 MHz IF signal for input to the CMU DSP. The reference for the PLL is the 19.2MHz TXCXO on the CMU PCA. The phase locked loop is switched to 979.2 MHz or 1018 MHz for generating the two bands of UHF transmit signals. A second mixer is used to provide the transmit frequency conversion.

- A temperature sensor is also located on this board for monitoring the internal temperature of the MCC-6100 SDR. This temperature reading may be transmitted to the Host for maintenance purposes.

- A T/R switch for half-duplex operation, a harmonic low pass filter, and a dual directional coupler for power level control. The coupler measures forward and reverse power. If the VSWR exceeds 3.0:1 the power amplifier automatically shuts down. The power amplifier's parameters are also transmitted to the Coldfire Processor for maintenance purposes.

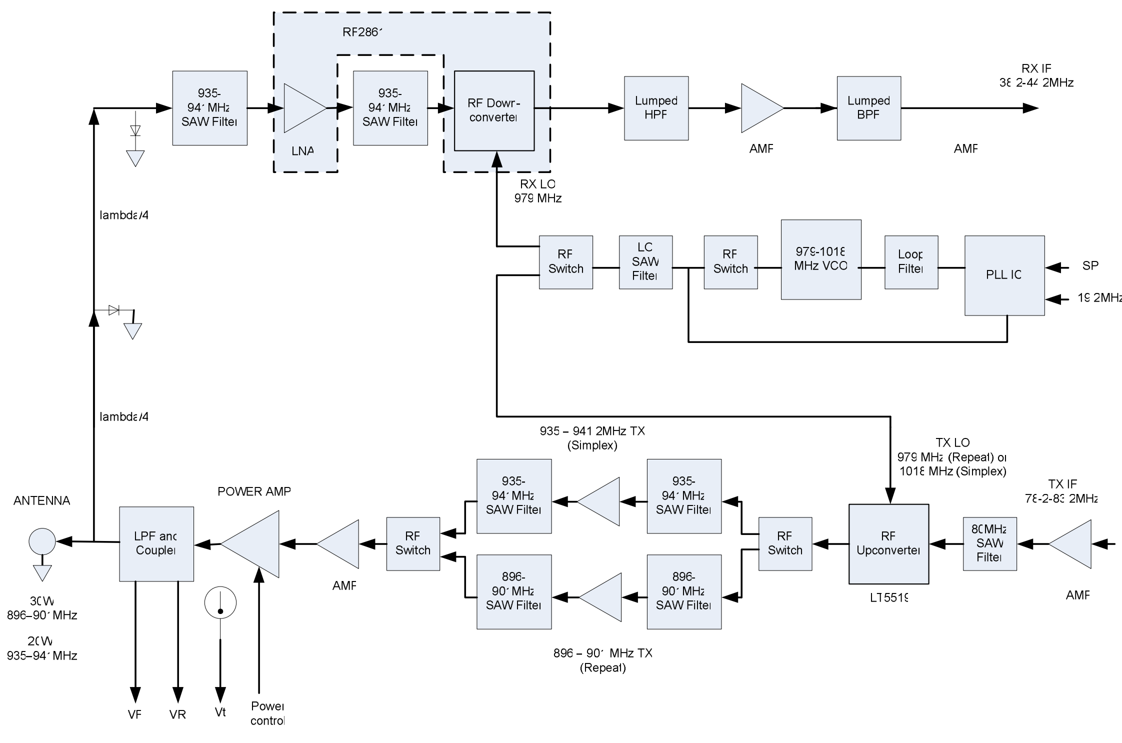


FIGURE 2.2-6 900 MHz BAND RF BLOCK DIAGRAM

2.3 Detailed Specifications

The detailed specifications for each of the printed circuit board assemblies are given in Tables 2.1 through 2.4.

MCC-6100 SDR GENERAL SPECIFICATIONS

CHARACTERISTIC	SPECIFICATION
Dimensions	10.6"L X 4.0"W X 4.4"H
Weight	7.0 lbs.
Temperature Range	-30° to 60° C (-22° to 140° F)
Power Requirements	12 V_{DC} Nominal (10-15 V_{DC}) Standby: 600 ma (Continuous) Transmit: 22 Amps Nominal (Low Band) 8 Amps Nominal (High Band) 8 Amps Nominal (UHF)

TABLE 2.1

MCC-6100 SDR LOWBAND RECEIVER SPECIFICATIONS

CHARACTERISTIC	SPECIFICATION
Frequency	39-50 MHz .0005% DDS 1 Hz steps
Modulation: Type Rate Format	GMSK 9.6 kbps and 19.2 kbps NRZ
Noise Figure	< 8 db minimum
Sensitivity: Bit Error Rate < 10^{-3} at 9.6 kbps	-113 dbm at 9.6 kbps -110 at 19.2 kbps
IF Bandwidth (3/80 db)	13/40 KHz typical
RF Bandwidth (3 db)	13 MHz typical
Signal Acquisition Time	< 5 msec
3rd Order Intercept Point	>- 4 dbm
Image Response Attenuation	> 70 db minimum
Spurious Response Attenuation	> 70 db minimum
Noise Blanker	> 20 db Reduction in Impulse Noise
I/O	MCC Standard (Refer to Section 3.2)

TABLE 2.2

MCC-6100 SDR LOWBAND TRANSMITTER SPECIFICATIONS

CHARACTERISTIC	SPECIFICATION
Frequency	39-50 MHz .0005% Synthesized 10KHz steps
RF Power Output	> 100 Watts at 12 V_{DC} Input
Load VSWR	< 2:1 Rated Power
Harmonic Levels	70 db below Unmodulated Carrier

Modulation: Type Rate Format	GMSK 9.6 kbps and 19.2 kbps NRZ
Spurious	> 70 db below Unmodulated Carrier
Transmit Modulation Spectrum	10 KHz offset – 40 db 25 KHz offset – 70 db
Tx Duty Cycle	16% Max without shutting down transmitter 20% will shut down the transmitter
T/R Switch	Solid-State Switching Time < 100 microseconds
I/O	MCC Standard (Refer to Section 3.2)
High VSWR Protection	Withstands Infinite VSWR

TABLE 2.3

MCC-6100 SDR HIGH BAND RECEIVER SPECIFICATIONS

CHARACTERISTIC	SPECIFICATION
Frequency	156-162.6 MHz .00025% DDS 1 Hz steps
Modulation: Type Rate Format	GMSK 9.6 kbps and 19.2 kbps NRZ
Noise Figure	< 9 db minimum
Sensitivity: Bit Error Rate < 10^{-3} at 9.6 kbps	-112 dbm
IF Bandwidth (3/80 db)	13/40 KHz typical
RF Bandwidth (3 db)	13 MHz typical
Signal Acquisition Time	< 5 msec
3rd Order Intercept Point	>- 4 dbm
Image Response Attenuation	> 70 db minimum
Spurious Response Attenuation	> 70 db minimum
Noise Blanker	> 20 db Reduction in Impulse Noise
I/O	MCC Standard (Refer to Section 3.2)

TABLE 2.4

MCC-6100 SDR HIGH BAND TRANSMITTER SPECIFICATIONS

CHARACTERISTIC	SPECIFICATION
Frequency	156-162 MHz .00025% Synthesized 10KHz steps
RF Power Output	> 30 Watts at 13.5 V_{DC} Input
Load VSWR	< 2:1 Rated Power
Harmonic Levels	70 db below Unmodulated Carrier
Modulation: Type Rate Format	GMSK 9.6 kbps and 19.2 kbps NRZ

Spurious	> 70 db below Unmodulated Carrier
Transmit Modulation Spectrum	10 KHz offset – 40 db 25 KHz offset – 70 db
Tx Duty Cycle	16% Max without shutting down transmitter 20% will shut down the transmitter
T/R Switch	Solid-State Switching Time < 100 microseconds
I/O	MCC Standard (Refer to Section 3.2)
High VSWR Protection	Withstands Infinite VSWR

TABLE 2.5

MCC-6100 SDR UHF BAND RECEIVER SPECIFICATIONS

CHARACTERISTIC	SPECIFICATION
Frequency	896-901 MHz .00015% DDS 1 Hz steps
Modulation: Type Rate Format	GMSK 4.8 kbps, 9.6 kbps and 19.2 kbps NRZ
Noise Figure	< 9 db minimum
Sensitivity: Bit Error Rate < 10^{-3} at 9.6 kbps	-112 dbm
IF Bandwidth (3/80 db)	13/40 KHz typical
RF Bandwidth (3 db)	13 MHz typical
Signal Acquisition Time	< 5 msec
3^{rd} Order Intercept Point	>- 4 dbm
Image Response Attenuation	> 70 db minimum
Spurious Response Attenuation	> 70 db minimum
Noise Blanker	> 20 db Reduction in Impulse Noise
I/O	MCC Standard (Refer to Section 3.2)

TABLE 2.6

MCC-6100 SDR UHF BAND TRANSMITTER SPECIFICATIONS

CHARACTERISTIC	SPECIFICATION
Frequency	156-162 MHz .00025% Synthesized 10KHz steps
RF Power Output	> 30 Watts at 13.5 V_{DC} Input
Load VSWR	< 2:1 Rated Power
Harmonic Levels	70 db below Unmodulated Carrier
Modulation: Type Rate Format	GMSK 9.6 kbps and 19.2 kbps NRZ
Spurious	> 70 db below Unmodulated Carrier
Transmit Modulation Spectrum	10 KHz offset – 40 db 25 KHz offset – 70 db

Tx Duty Cycle	16% Max without shutting down transmitter 20% will shut down the transmitter
T/R Switch	Solid-State Switching Time < 100 microseconds
I/O	MCC Standard (Refer to Section 3.2)
High VSWR Protection	Withstands Infinite VSWR

TABLE 2.7

MCC-6100 SDR MICROPROCESSOR SPECIFICATIONS

CHARACTERISTIC		**SPECIFICATION**
Main Processor		Motorola MC68332FC 32-bit Embedded Controller
Memory:	Program Storage Data Storage Parameter Storage	2M x 16 non-volatile Flash memory 64M x 16 dynamic RAM 2m x 16 non-volatile Flash memory
Switches:	S1	System Reset, Momentary

TABLE 2.8

2.4 Memory Organization

The MCC-6100 SDR has three types of memory:

<u>Program Memory</u> The Program memory is non-volatile Flash (2Meg X 16). This is referred to as FLASH 1 in the documentation. It contains the MBNET200 image software, the DSP image software, configuration, and application software. These programs are installed at the MCC facilities at the time of shipment. The information stored in the Program memory is referred to as “factory defaults”.

<u>Parameter Memory</u> The Parameter memory is non-volatile Flash (2Meg X 16). This is referred to as FLASH 2. It contains the configuration data for the unit such as the customer number, the serial number and ID of the MCC-6100 SDR and the authorized FCC frequencies it may use. This information is normally programmed into the unit prior to shipment. The Script files are also stored in Parameter memory, either at the MCC facilities or on site.

<u>EEPROM</u> An 8,192 Kbytes serial Electrically Erasable Prom used to store specific parameters associated with the calibration of the radio. These parameters are set when the radio is manufactured and/or when it is recalibrated by trained technicians in a laboratory. They can not be changed in the field. These parameters include:

freqcal	Calibrates the 19.2 MHz TCXO
lb_rx-gain	Calibrates the LowBand RSSI (detrf)
hb_rx-gain	Calibrates the High Band RSSI (detrf)

uhf_rx-gain	Calibrates the UHF Band RSSI (detrf)
hb_tx-gain	Calibrates the High Band Tx gain
uhf_tx-gain	Calibrates the UHF Band Tx gain

When the unit is rebooted by entering the BOOT command or whenever the unit is power cycled, the Coldfire software will reload these parameters into the DSP. They can also be reloaded by entering the following command **LOADCAL.**

Data Memory — The Data memory is volatile 64 MByte RAM (16 Meg X 32). Date, time, executable programs, command parameters and program dynamic data (messages, data, position, etc) are all stored in RAM during normal operations.

During normal operation, the MCC-6100 SDR software uses the data and configuration parameters stored in RAM. If the data information in RAM is lost or corrupted, for whatever reason, the configuration parameters can be retrieved from Parameter and or EEEPROM memory. This ensures uninterrupted operation.

The RAM contents will be lost under the following conditions:

- The Reboot command is issued.
- The Reset button (S1) is depressed (located inside the unit)
- The internal backup battery fails or is disconnected. (By unsoldering)
- The watchdog timer initiates a restart.
- The unit is powered off

The software will detect these events and will recopy the parameters and configuration values from Parameter memory back into RAM when operation is resumed.

If the contents of Parameter memory become invalid the unit will revert to the factory defaults in Program memory.

The Operator Port of the MCC-6100 SDR is programmed with the following default configuration at the time of shipment:

Baud rate	9600
Data bits	8
Stop bit	1
Parity	no
Protocol	ASCII
Flow control	no

This provides a known starting point when first connecting an operator terminal to the MCC-6100 SDR. This setting should not be changed.

3.0 INSTALLATION

Site selection and general installation guidelines are provided in this section, including instructions for cabling, antenna and power source connections. Power up procedures, initialization and preliminary functional test procedures are described that should be performed prior to placing the MCC-6100 SDR on-line within the network. The following types of installations are described:

- Base Stations and Repeaters
- Mobiles
- Fixed Data Collection Sites

3.1 Site Selection

The site selection criteria given in this section is generally applicable for base stations, repeaters and fixed data sites. General guidelines for mobiles are provided in Section 3.2.1. There are 4 important factors to consider in selecting an optimum site:

- External noise/interference
- DC power source
- Antenna height
- Antenna type

3.1.1 External Noise/Interference

Noise and signal interference can reduce the performance of the MCC-6100 SDR. The most common sources of noise and interference are as follows:

- Power Line Noise
- Computer-Generated Interference
- External Signal Interference

<u>Power Line Noise</u>

One of the main sources of external noise are high voltage power lines. Noise on these lines is generated by high voltage breakdown occurring on power line hardware such as transformers and insulators. This noise can be seen with an oscilloscope at the Receiver IF test point as a series of spikes that occur every 8 ms (1/60 Hz) or every 10 ms (1/50 Hz). The level of the spikes will be much higher than the normal background noise floor. The number of spikes can vary, depending upon the level of interference, from one or two every 8-10 ms to several dozen every 8-10 ms. The impulse noise blanker in the MCC-6100 SDR will remove a large amount of this noise. However, as the number of spikes increase, the effectiveness of the blanker is reduced. When setting up a site, always look at the IF test point with a scope to determine the level of the power line noise interference. It is mandatory that power line noise be avoided for an optimum site. Try to place the receiver antenna well away from power lines.

NOTE.
Power companies are required to properly maintain their power lines to reduce noise. Call the local utility in case of severe noise.

Computer-Generated Interference

All computers and printers contain high-speed circuits that generate spurious signals throughout the 39-50, 156-160 MHz band. Interference will result if any of these signals couple into the antenna at the MCC-6100 SDR receive frequency. To minimize this type of interference, try to keep the antenna away from computers by at least 100 feet. The noise blanker will not suppress computer-generated interference.

Signal Interference

This type of interference will occur whenever another transmitter is producing harmonics at the receiver center frequency of the MCC-6100 SDR. Antenna nulling and spatial separation can be used to reduce this type on interference.

NOTE
With XTERMW installed (see Section 3.3), the STAT command can be used to determine the site antenna noise levels. Ideally, the background noise levels should be less than –107 dBm (1µV into 50Ω).

3.1.2 DC Power Source

The MCC-6100 SDR requires a 12-15 V_{DC} power source. The average standby current is about 600 ma. When the unit transmits (lowband) it requires about 22 amps for 100 msec. For normal operation, including the transmitter, the average current requirement will be approximately 2.8A when operating at a normal duty cycle of 10%. An automobile battery provides an excellent power source.

When the unit is operating as a base station there will normally be AC power available. A car battery connected to a battery charger provides a good solution. In the event of a power outage the battery will keep the MCC-6100 SDR on-line and operational for several days until the power is restored.

The power cable between the battery and the MCC-6100 SDR should be kept shorter than 10 feet and rated at #14 AWG or lower. (See Section 3.2.2.1 for more details.)

CAUTION
The MCC-6100 SDR does not have an internal fuse and consideration should be given to installing an external fuse.

3.1.3 Antenna Selection

Vertical polarization is used in a FleetTrak™ network to provide omni-directional coverage to all adjacent nodes in the LOS network. A good choice for a base station antenna is dual stacked dipoles mounted on two sides of a triangular tower. A ½ wavelength whip is a good antenna choice for a data collection site.

For mobile applications, a ¼ wavelength dipole is a good choice when mounting to a roof for fender of a vehicle.

IMPORTANT

Refer to the **Important Safety Instructions for Installers and Users** at the front of this manual for **RF Exposure Information**. This section contains a list of precautions that must be observed in order to comply with Federal Communications Commission safety standards for human exposure to radio frequency (RF) energy.

The information bandwidth of the system is less than 25 kHz, therefore, a very narrow bandwidth antenna may be used. The antenna must provide a 50Ω load.

Always consult with MCC's engineering department for assistance when any questions arise with respect to antenna selection.

Assembly instructions are included with each antenna. Please refer to these for proper assembly for all antenna elements.

3.1.4 Antenna Height

In general, the higher the antenna is above ground the better the performance will be. The link gain will be increased by approximately 6 db every time the antenna height is doubled. A trade-off will be the antenna cable length because this must be kept as short as possible to minimize line losses. Try to maintain a line loss between the antenna and the MCC-6100 SDR to less than 2 db.

A table of cable loss (at 50 MHz) for various types of co-ax cable is given below for reference.

CABLE TYPE	Loss/100 feet (db)	Diam. (Inches)	Weight/100 feet (lbs.)
RG 223, RG 58	3.0	.211	3.4
RG 214, RG 8	1.8	.425	12.6
RG 17	1.2	.870	20.1
LMR-240 ultra flex	2.0	.240	3.4
LMR-400 ultra flex	1.0	.405	9.0
LDF4A-50 ½ inch heliax	.48	.500	15.0
LDF5A-50 7/8 inch heliax	.26	.875	33.0

A table of cable loss (at 160 MHz) for various types of co-ax cable is given below for reference.

CABLE TYPE	Loss/100 feet (db)	Diam. (Inches)	Weight/100 feet (lbs.)
RG 223, RG 58	5.1	.211	3.4
RG 214, RG 8	2.6	.425	12.6
RG 17	1.8	.870	20.1
LMR-240 ultra flex	3.7	.240	3.4
LMR-400 ultra flex	1.9	.405	9.0
LDF4A-50 ½ inch heliax	.82	.500	15.0
LDF5A-50 7/8 inch heliax	.45	.875	33.0

A table of cable loss (at 1000 MHz) for various types of co-ax cable is given below for reference.

CABLE TYPE	Loss/100 feet (db)	Diam. (Inches)	Weight/100 feet (lbs.)
RG 223, RG 58	13.4	.211	3.4
RG 214, RG 8	7.3	.425	12.6
RG 17	5.3	.870	20.1
LMR-240 ultra flex	9.6	.240	3.4
LMR-400 ultra flex	4.9	.405	9.0
LDF4A-50 ½ inch heliax	2.2	.500	15.0
LDF5A-50 7/8 inch heliax	1.3	.875	33.0

A table of cable loss (at 2.4 GHz) for various types of co-ax cable is given below for reference.

CABLE TYPE	Loss/100 feet (db)	Diam. (Inches)	Weight/100 feet (lbs.)
RG 223, RG 58	21.8	.211	3.4
RG 214, RG 8	12.3	.425	12.6
RG 17	9.3	.870	20.1
LMR-240 ultra flex	15.2	.240	3.4
LDR-400 ultra flex	7.9	.405	9.0
LDF4A-50 ½ inch heliax	3.4	.500	15.0
LDF5A-50 7/8 inch heliax	1.9	.875	33.0

When operating at a fixed data collection site an antenna height of 20 feet above ground will normally be sufficient.

3.2 Equipment Installation

The MCC-6100 SDR operates over a temperature range from -30°C to +60°C and is housed in a stainless steel enclosure, however it is not waterproof.

A NEMA waterproof enclosure is recommended for outdoor installations. To ensure proper operation, shielded cable is recommended for all connectors. Also, use adequate strain relief on all cables and a weatherproof seal at the entry point of the enclosure.

If the unit is housed inside of a restricted enclosure care must be taken to remove excess head from inside the enclosure. The SDR 6100 will consume from 12-15 watts in a receive-only mode. While transmitting, the unit can consume up to 150 watts. Operating at a 10% duty cycle will result in a power dissipation of 15 + 15 or 30 watts.

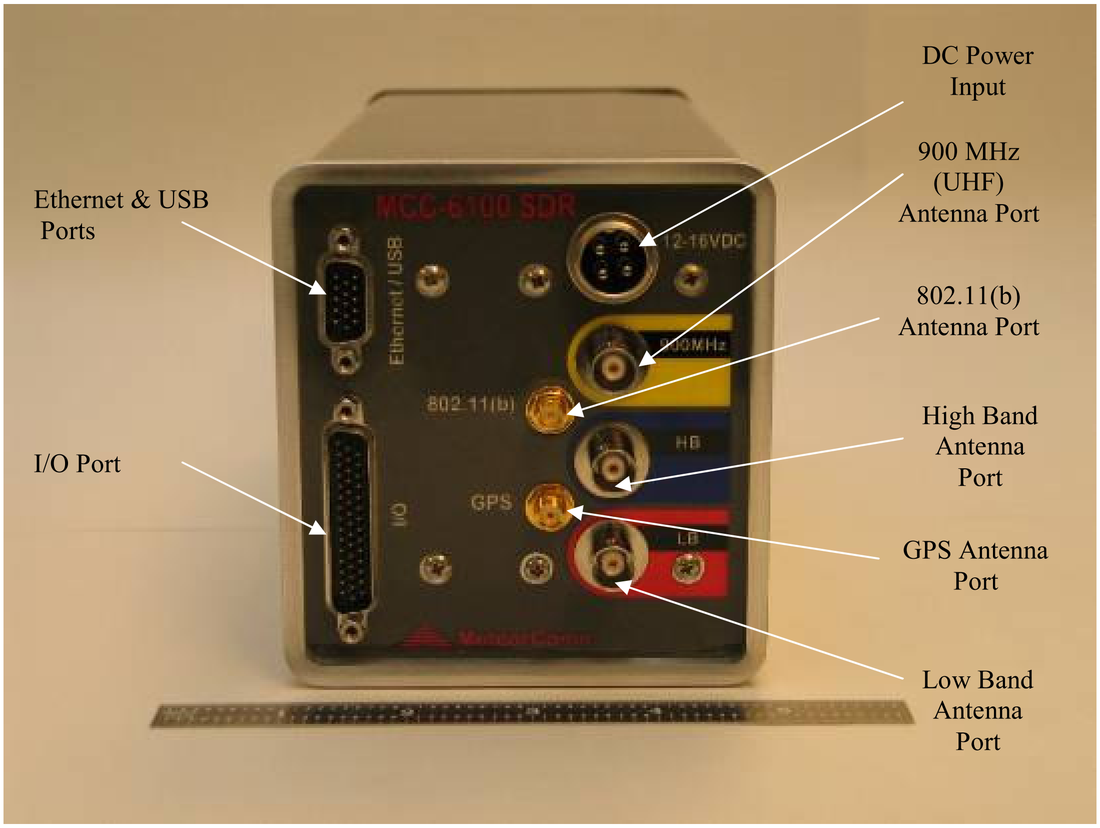
3.2.1 Mobile Installations

Mobile applications can include vehicles, aircraft, vessels and locomotives. Each application may require a different type of antenna. For example, a 3’ whip (at low band or high band VHF) is generally a good solution for vehicles. Low profile antennas, vertically polarized, are required for locomotives. 10’ whips are generally used for vessels, these antennas should be designed for operation in maritime environments. We suggest you consult with MCC’s sales department for specific recommendations.

For vehicle installations the MCC-6100 SDR may be mounted in any convenient location, e.g., in the trunk, under the seat or in the engine compartment.

3.2.2 Cable Connections

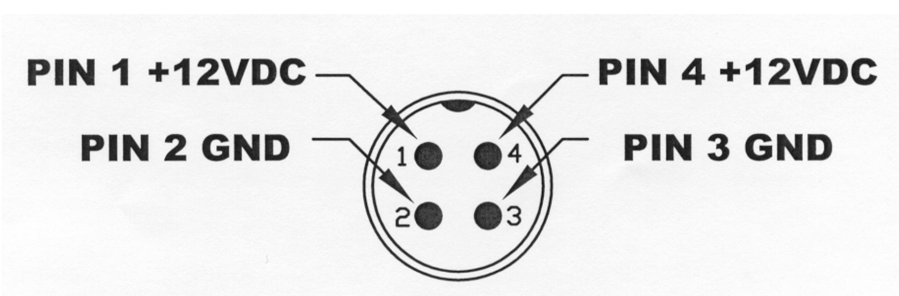
There are a maximum of eight (8) cable connections to be made to the MCC-6100 SDR as shown below. These connections are used for both mobile and fixed site applications.



3.2.2.1 DC Power Input

The MCC-6100 SDR requires a power source that can deliver up to 25 amps of pulsed power (100 msec) out of a +12 V_{DC} to +14V_{DC} power source. The 25 amp power demand will cause a voltage drop to occur at the transmitter input, resulting in reduced transmit power, unless the power cable to the source is sized appropriately. MCC recommends using two #16 AWG wires for both the power and ground and a cable length that does not exceed 10 feet. If a longer cable is required use #14 AWG. MCC provides a standard 6 foot power cable with lugs for connecting to a 3/8" battery post (Part No. 14001350-01).

The power connector pins are as follows:



The voltage at pins 1 and 4 should not drop by more than 2V_{DC} during transmission.

3.2.2.2 LB/HB/900 MHz Connectors

Connect the Low Band VHF, High Band VHF, and the 900 MHz antenna cables to the three BNC RF connectors being careful to observe the proper frequency bands. Use double shielded coax for all connections. RG-223 (double shielded) may be used for cable lengths under 30 feet for the low band and high band antenna. Use a double shielded cable RG-214 for lengths up to 100 feet for the low and high bands. Use RG214 or LMR 400 Ultra Flex for the UHF band up to 30 feet. Refer to Section 3.1.4 for coax cable losses at the various frequency bands.

3.2.2.3 GPS Antenna

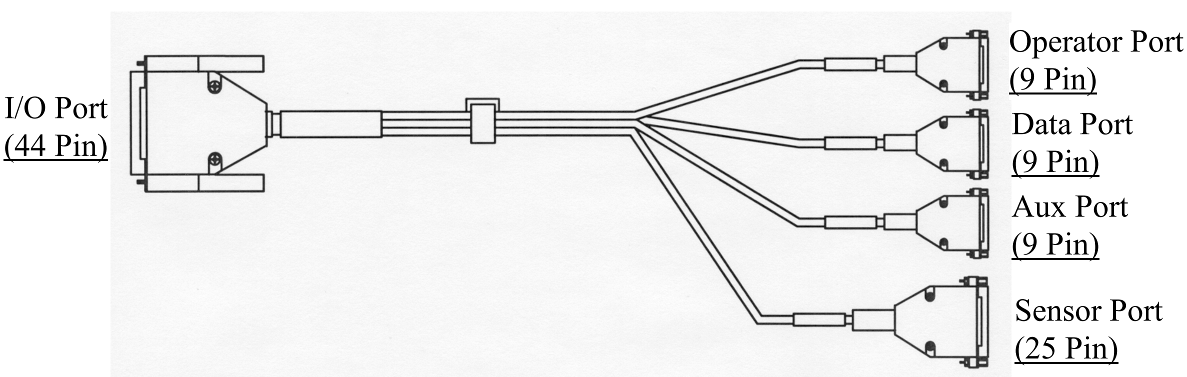
Connect an external GPS antenna to this SMA connector on the front panel when the internal GPS receiver is used. Note: GPS antennas have a built in amplifiers that require a DC voltage (3-5 V) on the center connector.

3.2.2.4 802.11(b)

Connect an external 802.11(b) antenna to this reverse-SMA connector on the front panel. Use the Antenex TRA24003P 3dB omni directional antenna for the 802.11(b) antenna. Avoid excessive cable lengths that would induce >3 dB cable loss from the antenna to the radio. It is recommended that LMR 240 Ultra Flex be used for cable runs up to 20 feet. If longer runs are required, use the LMR 400 Ultra Flex cable.

3.2.2.5 I/O Port

The 44 pin I/O connector on the front panel includes three RS-232 ports and one Sensor port. MCC provides a standard cable harness that breaks out these four ports as shown below:

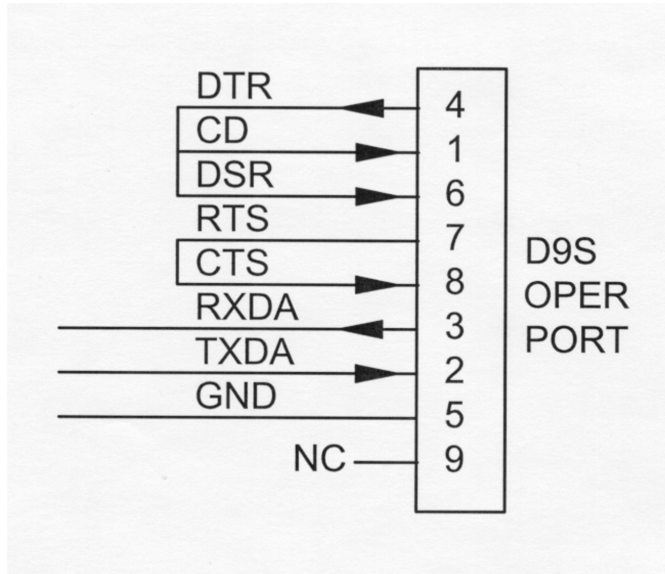


MCC PART NO. 14001352-01

3.2.2.5.1 Operator Port

The Operator Port is normally connected to a local operator terminal. Use a standard RS-232 cable with a 9-pin male D connector.

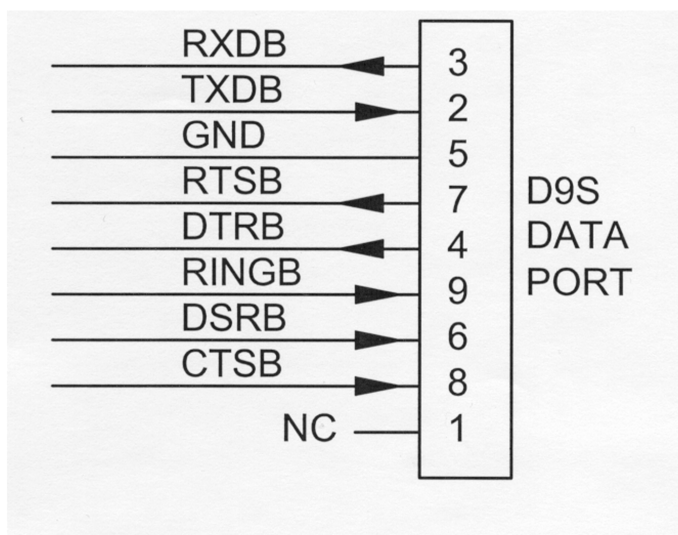
OPERATOR PORT – 9S	
Pin	**Signal**
1	CD
2	Tx Data
3	Rx Data
4	DTR
5	Ground
6	DSR
7	RTS
8	CTS
9	Not Used



3.2.2.5.2 Data Port

The Data Port may be used for connecting to a data logger, GPS receiver or other serial input device. Use a standard RS-232 cable with a 9-pin male D connector. Refer to Section 4.0 for more information on interfacing to data loggers or other serial input devices.

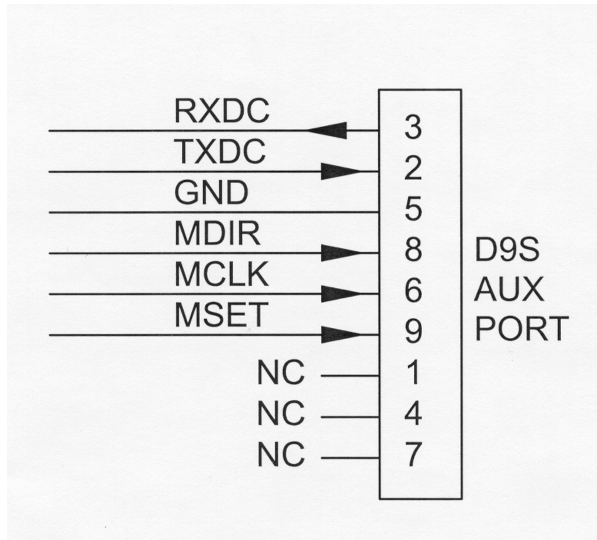
DATA PORT – 9S	
Pin	**Signal**
1	Not Used
2	Tx Data
3	Rx Data
4	DTR
5	Ground
6	DSR
7	RTS
8	CTS
9	Ring



3.2.2.5.3 Auxiliary Port (AUX)

The AUX PORT may be connected to a GPS receiver or other serial input device. Use a standard RS-232 cable with a 9-pin male D connector. This port is also used for interfacing to MCC test equipment (pins 6, 8, and 9).

AUX PORT – 9S	
Pin	**Signal**
1	Not Used
2	Tx Data
3	Rx Data
4	Not Used
5	Ground
6	MCLK (TTL)
7	Not Used
8	MDIR (TTL)
9	MSET (TTL)



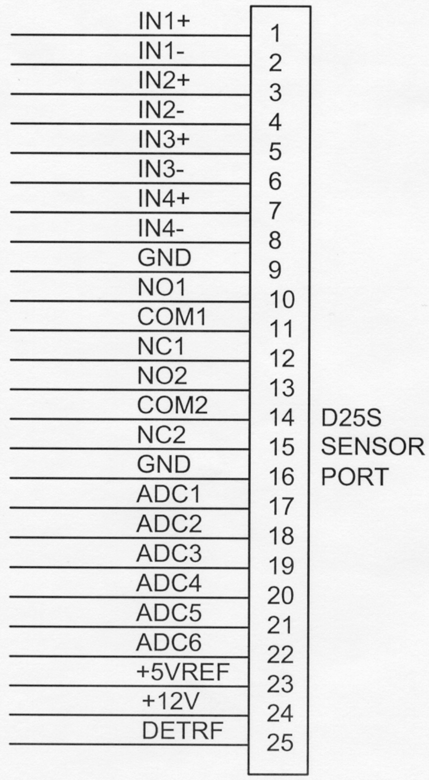
IMPORTANT

The AUX port connector has three extra pins (pins 6, 8, and 9) whose signals do not conform to the RS-232 standard. These are for MCC test purposes. These pins will NOT interfere with a normal 3-wire RS-232 connector (pins 2, 3, and 5).

3.2.2.5.4 Sensor Port

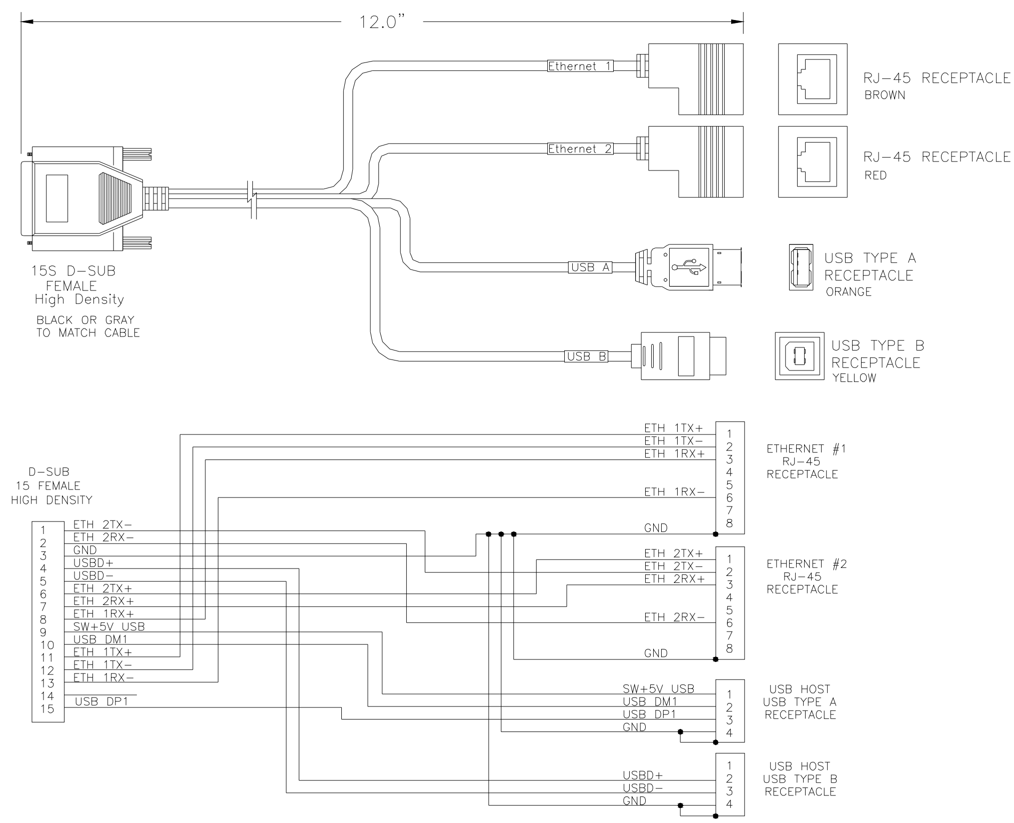
The Sensor port is used as a general purpose Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition (SCADA) interface requiring limited I/O in lieu of a full data logging capability. Use a mating cable with a 25-pin male D connector for access to the various functions. For convenience, this cable may be routed to a terminal block for interfacing to the various sensors and other external devices.

SENSOR PORT	
Pin	**Signal**
1	Optocoupled input #1 positive (500 ohm resistor)
2	Optocoupled input #1 return
3	Optocoupled input #2 positive (500 ohm resistor)
4	Optocoupled input #2 return
5	Optocoupled input #3 positive (500 ohm resistor)
6	Optocoupled input #3 return
7	Optocoupled input #4 positive (500 ohm resistor)
8	Optocoupled input #4 return
9	Ground
10	Relay Output #1 Normally Open (2 Amp rating)
11	Relay Output #1 Common
12	Relay Output #1 Normally Closed (2 Amp rating)
13	Relay Output #2 Normally Open (2 Amp rating)
14	Relay Output #2 Common
15	Relay Output #2 Normally Closed (2 Amp rating)
16	Ground
17	Analog Input #1 (0 to 5 V) ±0.5%
18	Analog Input #2 (0 to 5 V) ±0.5%
19	Analog Input #3 (0 to 5 V) ±0.5%
20	Analog Input #4 (0 to 5 V) ±0.5%
21	Analog Input #5 (0 to 5 V) ±0.5%
22	Analog Input #6 (0 to 5 V) ±0.5%
23	+5V Reference (10mA for sensor excitation)
24	+12V (0.5A maximum)
25	Detected RF Test Point

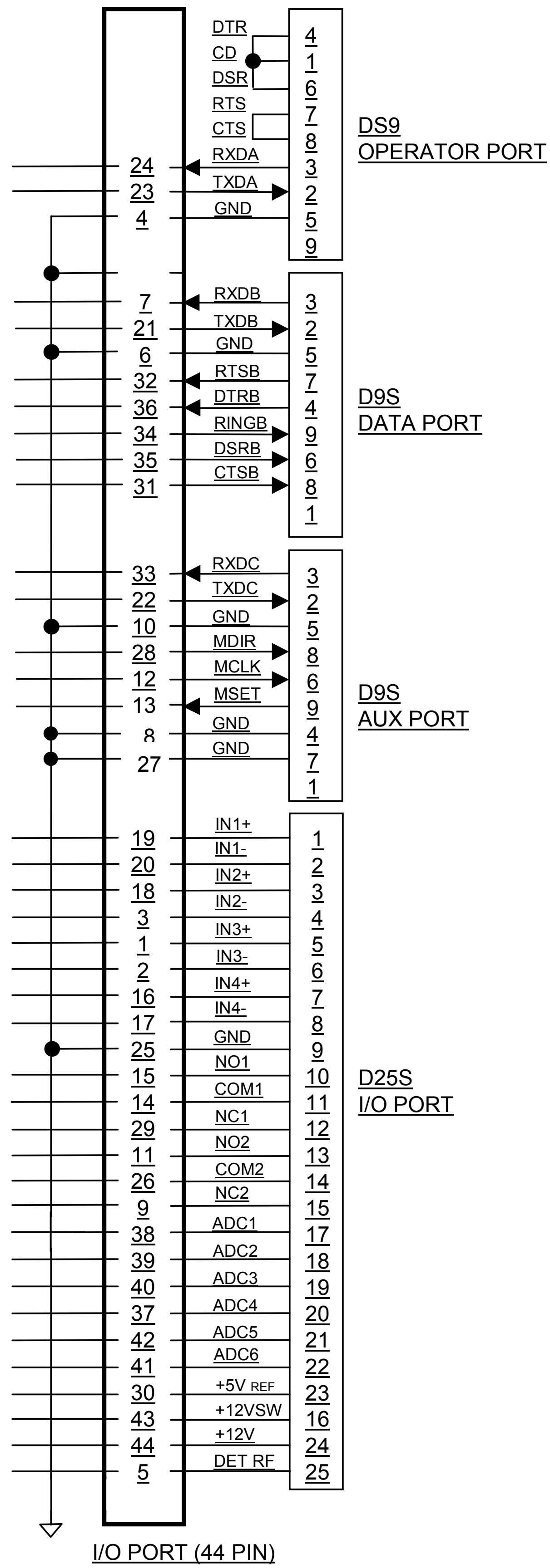

IN1+
IN1-
IN2+
IN2-
IN3+
IN3-
IN4+
IN4-
GND
NO1
COM1
NC1
NO2
COM2
NC2
GND
ADC1
ADC2
ADC3
ADC4
ADC5
ADC6
+5VREF
+12V
DETRF
1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
9
10
11
12
13
14
15
16
17
18
19
20
21
22
23
24
25
D25S
SENSOR
PORT

3.2.2.6 Ethernet/USB Connector

The SDR has two Ethernet Network two independent Interface Adaptors and two USB adaptors. Connections to these adaptors are made thru a 15 pin sub miniature D connector located on the front panel. An interface cable (provided by MCC) is used to break these connections into standard RJ 45 plugs for the Ethernet signals and a standard USB Host connector for the USB Host, and a standard USB Device connector for the second USB port. The Host port is used to plug memory sticks and camera devices into. The second USB port allows the SDR to operate as a USB Host, so it can be used to connect a laptop into for purposes of programming the radio.



Ethernet-USB Connectors


DS9
OPERATOR PORT
DTR
CD
DSR
RTS
CTS
RXDA
TXDA
GND
D9S
DATA PORT
RXDB
TXDB
GND
RTSB
DTRB
RINGB
DSRB
CTSB
D9S
AUX PORT
RXDC
TXDC
GND
MDIR
MCLK
MSET
GND
GND
D25S
I/O PORT
IN1+
IN1-
IN2+
IN2-
IN3+
IN3-
IN4+
IN4-
GND
NO1
COM1
NC1
NO2
COM2
NC2
ADC1
ADC2
ADC3
ADC4
ADC5
ADC6
+5V REF
+12VSW
+12V
DET RF
I/O PORT (44 PIN)

3.3 Power-Up Sequence

IMPORTANT
Before applying power to the MCC 6100 SDR, check all connections between the MCC 6100 SDR and the external equipment (power, antenna, operator terminal, and data logger). Refer to Section 3.2.3 for cabling instructions.

3.3.1 Connect Operator Terminal

Connect a laptop or an operator terminal, with XTERMW installed, to the Operator Port. XTERMW is an MCC windows-based terminal emulation program designed for interfacing with MCC products. The operator terminal must be programmed with the same configuration parameters as the Operator Port.

The Operator Port of the MCC 6100 SDR is programmed with the following factory default configuration at the time of shipment:

Baud rate	9600	Parity	no
Data bits	8	Protocol	ASCII
Stop bit	1	Flow control	none

3.3.2 Power Connection

Power up the MCC 6100 SDR by applying +12VDC to the power connector.

NOTE
When the unit transmits, it will draw up to 20 amps; therefore, review section 3.2.3.1 for proper cabling to the power source. The voltage drop at the input connector during transmission should be less than 2 V_{DC} for proper operation of the unit. Verify this during the Operational Test Procedure in Section 3.4.

When power applied is initially applied to the MCC 6100 SDR, or after a software boot or hardware reset, the following message will be displayed:

6100 SDR PACKET DATA RADIO
(c) Copyright 2005 Meteor Communications Corp.
All Rights Reserved
S/W Part Number P1101-00-00 545SDR Version 1.03 07/05/2005
S/W Part Number P1102-00-00 SDR Transceiver Version 50628, CHFV 3, HS 76, SS 41, 07/14/04
S/W Part Number P1103-00-00 FPGA Version 4 07/14/04

* Part Number, Version Number, and date vary according to a particular radio's Firmware.

At this time all configuration data is loaded from Program Memory into RAM. This data will remain in RAM until power cycled.

This is the type of message that should be displayed when you first apply power to the unit during a field installation, and for each subsequent power cycle of the radio.

After power is applied to the radio all parameters that were entered and saved during the previous session will be reloaded from FLASH 2 memory.

If you want to load factory default, power cycle the unit while holding the lower case **f** key down. After about 10-15 **f's** release the key and you should see the following message displayed:

+fffffffffffffffffffffffff
Ver 1.0
SDR Boot... (Entry due to operator request)
1.. Factory Default
9.. Launch Application

Enter a 1 followed by carriage return to restart with factory default parameters.

Enter a 9 to restart the application without changing the stored parameters.

If you restart with factory defaults the proper script file must be re-entered into the MCC 6100 SDR using XTERMW. (Refer to Sections 3.3.3.5 and 4.2.1.7 and Appendix C for more information on using script files.)

If you do not have a script file to load you can go through the following procedure to manual start the unit.

3.3.3 Initialization Procedures

The following initialization procedures should now be performed in the order they are given below.

3.3.3.1 Verify Device Type

The MCC 6100 SDR must be programmed to operate as a particular device type, such as Remote Station, Repeater, or Base, depending on your network configuration. The device type is normally set at the factory prior to shipment to ensure proper integration with your network.

Use the following command to display what device type the unit is configured as:

DEVICE [ENTER]

Always check with your System Administrator to determine which device type your unit should be configured as.

For example, if the device should be a Remote Station and it is not currently configured properly, you can change the device type, as follows:

DEVICE,REMOTE [ENTER]
SAVE [ENTER]

CAUTION
Do not change the device type unless told to do so by your System Administrator. Changing the device type can make your unit cease operating and can impact communications throughout the entire network.

3.3.3.2 Verify ID Number

Every MCC unit is programmed at the factory with a 16-bit unit ID. To display the unit ID number on the operator terminal, enter:

ID [ENTER]

Contact your System Administrator to make sure this ID is registered in the network configuration database. Under some circumstances the ID may have to be changed on-site. This can only be done if the ID is not locked.

CAUTION
ID changes must be coordinated with both MCC and your System Administrator. Failure to do so may result in data or messages being misrouted or lost. Refer to Section 4.1.4.1 for more information on unit ID settings.

3.3.3.3 Verify Frequency

The MCC 6100 SDR is programmed at the factory with the authorized frequencies to be used in your network. These frequencies are stored in Parameter memory and cannot be changed. Verify that the correct frequency is configured by entering the command:

FREQUENCIES [ENTER]

or **FREQ** [ENTER] for short cut

This shows you the active or “primary” TX and RX frequency pair, plus up to 9 additional frequency pairs for channels that may be programmed at the factory.

For example, the following table could be displayed:

+freq 05/18/04 08:53:50 Primary TX 044.58 MHz RX 044.58 MHz

Frequency Table

Channel	TX	RX
>00*	044.58 MHz	044.58 MHz
01	045.90 MHz	044.20 MHz
02	000.00 MHz	000.00 MHz
03	000.00 MHz	000.00 MHz
04	000.00 MHz	000.00 MHz
05	000.00 MHz	000.00 MHz
06	000.00 MHz	000.00 MHz
07	000.00 MHz	000.00 MHz
08	000.00 MHz	000.00 MHz
09	000.00 MHz	000.00 MHz

CAUTION

Do not change the frequency pair unless told to do so by your System Administrator. Changing the frequency pair can make your unit stop communicating with the network.

3.3.3.4 Select Site Name

A descriptive name may be given to the site where the MCC 6100 SDR is being installed. The selected site name must be coordinated with your System Administrator. To enter a site name use the following command:

SITE NAME, nnnnnn [ENTER]

where: nnnnnn = maximum of 32 alpha-characters

CAUTION

Please double-check the site name entry for correct spelling and spacing. Data from a site with an incorrect site name will be mishandled or misrouted by the Host. An incorrect site name can result in significant effort to recover misrouted data.

3.3.3.5 Enter Script Files

The appropriate Script File is usually programmed into the MCC 6100 SDR at the factory prior to shipment. If the appropriate Script File has already not been entered, a new file can be loaded from your operator terminal using XTERMW software. There is one Script File that uniquely programs the MCC 6100 SDR to operate as a Remote Station in your specific FleetTrak™ or MeteorComm network.

The procedure for loading the Script File is described below:

1. Install the MCC 6100 SDR MeteorComm CD (or diskette), with the Script File on it into your operator terminal, and load the Script File into your XTERMW/XTS subdirectory.
2. Start XTERMW and open a connection at the correct baud rate and COM port (typically COM1, 9600 baud). All other parameters are defaults.

3. From the **Scripts** pull-down menu in XTERM, choose **Execute Script**.
5. Select the appropriate Script File in the XTERM subdirectory. Double-click the file name to start execution.

The commands in the Script File are executed one at a time until the end of the file is reached. Press the "up arrow" key to scroll up and review the command responses. If any commands result in BAD COMMAND, BAD PARAMETER, or a similar message, the Script File may have an error in it. If so, the script file needs to be corrected. Contact MCC or your System Administrator for a replacement.

You may verify that the correct configuration file has been loaded by entering the three commands: **ASSIGN, SNP,** and **CONFIG**.

THIS COMPLETES THE INTIALIZATION PROCEDURE

3.4 Operational Test Procedure

3.4.1 RF Test

A very thorough RF test can be made by entering the command **TEST** [ENTER]. **TEST** causes the processor to turn the transmitter ON and measures the forward and reverse RF power that is being transmitted. It also measures the battery voltage under load and the antenna noise voltage. The following response will be displayed on the operator terminal:

syncs	**xmits**	**acks**	**pwr-fwd**	**pwr-rev**	**v-bat**	**det-rf**	**resets**
xxxx	yyyy	zzzz	aaaa	bbbb	ccc	ddd	eee

where:
- xxxx = # of sync patterns received from the master station.
- yyyy = # of transmissions made by the MCC 6100 SDR.
- zzzz = # of acknowledgements received from the Master Station.
- aaaa = Forward power in watts. This should be greater than 80 watts.
- bbbb = Reflected power in watts. This should be less than 5 watts.
- ccc = Battery voltage under load (while transmitting). This should be greater than 10.6 V_{DC}.
- ddd = Received signal strength in dBm. This will normally be the noise level at the antenna and should read about –120.
- eee = Number of times the radio has rebooted.

NOTE

The forward RF power should be at least 80 watts when operating at Low Band VHF, and 25 watts when operating in High Band VHF and at UHF if the battery voltage is normal. If it is lower than these values check for proper cabling to the power source (see Section 3.2.2.1.)

If the reverse RF power is greater than 5 watts on any channel check the antenna and coaxial cabling for proper installation.

If both the forward and reverse power are low, the transmitter may be automatically shutting down due to an antenna VSWR greater than 3:1. Check the antenna and coaxial cabling for proper installation.

The DET RF value indicates the level of the RF signal plus noise at the antenna in dBM (dB above or below 1 milliwatt of power). Use the mm,50,dist command to obtain just the noise value. This noise level should be less than -90 dBM. The lower the number the lower the noise and the larger the operating range of the unit will be. Refer to Section 3.1 for reducing site noise conditions.

An overall figure of merit for the link performance is the XMIT to ACK ratio. If this ratio is 3:1 or lower, the overall performance will be very good.

**This completes the initialization and power-up sequence of the MCC 6100 SDR.
The unit is now ready for operation.**