

14.25 SPEED_ALARM

A GPS measurement completed and a speed violation occurred. The parameter [0-15] indicates which Sensor Table was used.

14.26 TIMER

This occurs when a software timer expires. The parameter [0-39] indicates which timer expired. Timers may be set, examined and read using function calls such as `TIMER_set()`, `TIMER_clear()`, `TIMER_checkWakeup()`, `TIMER_setDuration()` and `TIMER_getRemaining()`. Note that in making calls to the timer utilities, a particular timer must be selected. It is important to select a timer with the appropriate type for the intended use. The types and properties of all timers are shown in Table 14-1.

Table 14-1: Timer types and properties

| Timer Numbers | Timer Type | Description / Notes |
|---------------|---------------------|--|
| 0 - 9 | Volatile | Value and status of these timers are lost when the modem powers down. These timers should be used for general purpose timing requirements. On power-up, all Volatile timers are set to disabled. |
| 10 - 19 | Non-Volatile | Value and status of these timers are stored in NVM. This type of timer is used when timing data relating to an event or action must be maintained during power off. When a Non-Volatile timer expires, it does not cause a wake up of the modem, but <i>does</i> cause a timer event to be sent to the application on the next power on. |
| 20 - 29 | Wake-Up | Wake-up timers are like nonvolatile timers, except that when a power down is called, the Real-Time Clock (RTC) is programmed to wake up at the timer expiration time (if this time is less than the specified power down interval). |
| 30 - 39 | Time-Of-Day | These timers are identical to Wake-Up timers, except that the duration of the timer is specified as an absolute time of day rather than relative to the current time. Time-Of-Day Timers always expire within 24 hours. |

14.27 TIME_SYNC

The time has been received from a source such as a satellite or GSM and the real-time clock has been updated to the new time. Parameter one is the value of the change and should be converted to a signed 32 value to ensure negative adjustments are accounted for.

14.28 USER_CMD

An Over-The-Air command was received. The parameter [0-255] indicates which action to take. This is currently supported for ORBCOMM and GSM/GPRS networks.

When a USER_CMD is sent, byte 0 of the data represents how many user commands will be sent. This is based on User Data Bytes 1-4 content in conjunction with User Byte 0's value.

For example, using:

USER DATA BYTES 0 1 2 3 4

Example. 1: If the data bytes sent were 0x01 0xFF 0x00 0x00 0x00

- One USER_CMD event would be sent to the application.
- It would be USER_CMD 255.
- Notice that User Data Bytes 2-4 have no meaning.

Example. 2: If the data bytes sent were 0x02 0xFF 0x00 0x00 0x00

- Two USER_CMD events would be sent to the application.
- They would be USER_CMD 255 and USER_CMD 0.
- In this case User Data Bytes 3 and 4 have no meaning.

Example. 3: If the data bytes sent were 0x03 0x01 0x02 0x03 0x00

- Three USER_CMD events would be sent to the application.
- They would be USER_CMD 0, USER_CMD 1 and USER_CMD 3.
- In this case User Byte 4 has no meaning.

Example. 4: If the data bytes sent were 0x04 0x01 0x02 0x03 0x0A

- Four USER_CMD events would be sent to the application.
- They would be USER_CMD 1, USER_CMD 2, USER_CMD 3, and USER_CMD 10.

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15 QUAKE firmware and APIs

Figure 15-1 shows the software architecture of the modem. The customer can write applications that reside in the user space of the modem. The application makes use of the QUAKE Application Programming Interface (API) to connect to the various tasks and drivers operating on the modem. The custom application is either developed by the customer utilizing QUAKE's API, or by QUAKE's engineering development services.

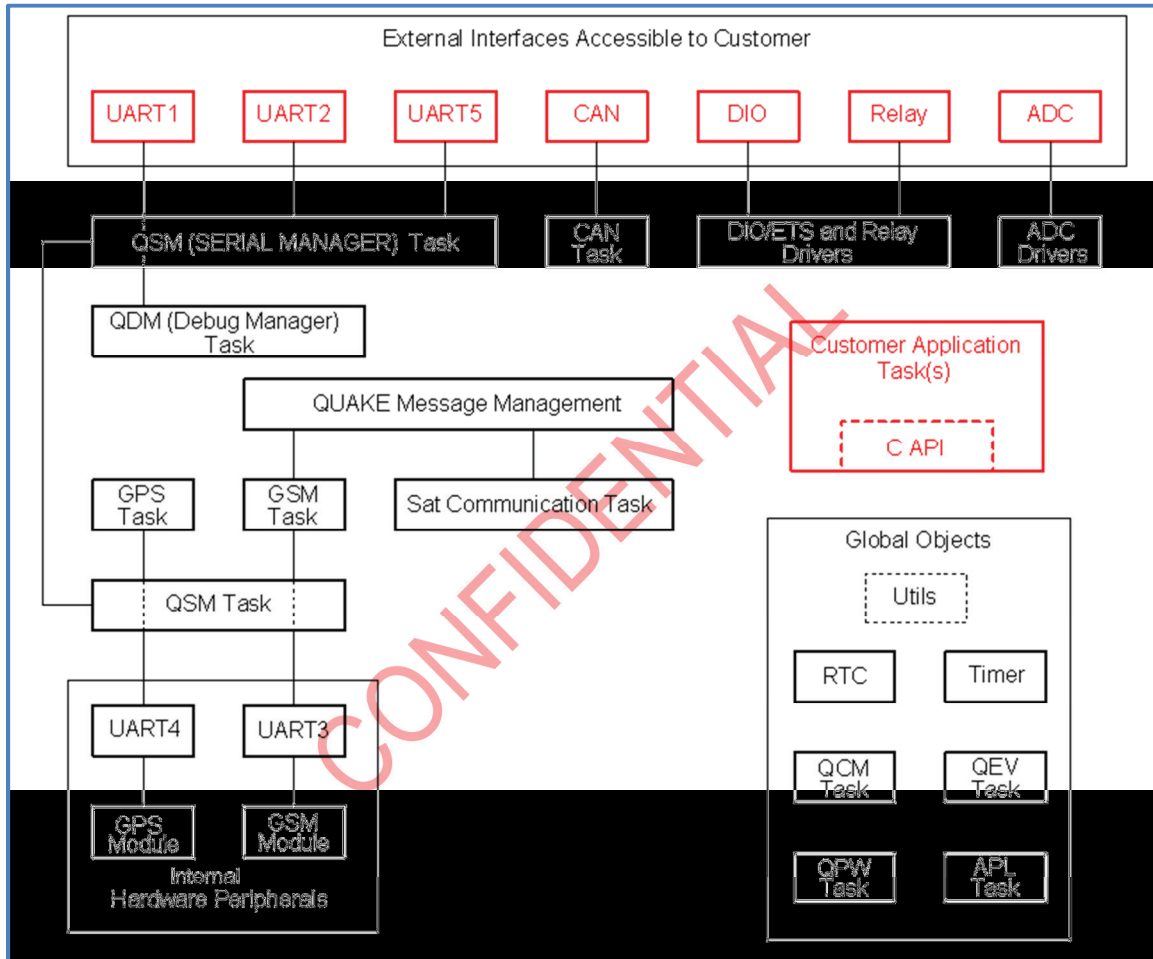


Figure 15-1: Software block diagram for fully loaded modem

The QUAKE foundation is statically linked as a single module. Only one customer module may be dynamically linked to the foundation at a time. If a customer requires dynamically linked modules in their application, they must design their own methods for linking in multiple objects. Global variables are not linked between modules; however, customers may define and use their own global variables. APIs must be explicitly declared by placing them in the function table and the application cannot link to functions that are not provided in the API, even if they are in the code. To add more functions, the user may build their own function table in memory and then pass that address to other modules. That same mechanism can be used to create a 'global structure' that contains all 'global variables' that can be passed to all modules.

Please see the API Function Reference for detailed explanations on how to make function calls to all the various tasks, drivers and objects operating on the modem.

QUAKE modems contain factory-installed foundation firmware that consists of the following components:

- QUAKE Real-Time Operating System (RTOS)
- QUAKE Flash File System (FFS)
- Hardware drivers (ADC, DIO, Relay, Serial Ports, GPS, etc.)
- QUAKE foundation software RTOS tasks
- Digital Signal Processing executables
- QUAKE code providing the event and application frameworks

It is not necessary to understand the operation of each of these modules in detail. The API Function Reference provides the information that an application programmer is likely to need, listing the functions available, information about the parameters and returns for the functions, as well as additional notes and example code. A brief overview of the firmware modules, including an overview of the module's purpose and description of the more common calls, is provided below.

15.1 ADC module (Analog to Digital Converter)

The ADC module provides access to the analog to digital converter hardware on the Q4000/QPRO. The value of external analog inputs in the range 0 to 3.5 V applied to pins 29 and 31 of the external connector, may be read using the `ADC_readChannel()` function. As noted in the API Function Reference, `ADC_readChannel()` should be called from a single task, usually the application task.

15.2 APL module (Applications)

The APL module implements certain features which may be needed by specific applications. If an application is designed to handle a specific AT command set, such as from an external modem, `APL_registerATCmdHandler()` is used to register the handler for that device. Messages specific to that type of AT command are sent to the application using the queue set up by the function `APL_msgQueueCreate()`. Executables that an application needs to download can be transferred into application memory via `APL_loadObjects()`. Other related APIs are provided by the module described in the API Function Reference.

15.3 DIO module (Digital Input/Output)

There are 8 digital input/output lines on the Q4000/QPRO, accessed through pins 32-39. The DIO module provides APIs to manipulate this hardware. Lines may be configured individually as either inputs or outputs using the `DIO_config(chan, direction)` function, where the second parameter may be either `DIO_INPUT (0)` or `DIO_OUTPUT (1)`. All DIOs configured as inputs have a weak pull-down resistor in the input circuitry, so an open is reliably sensed as low. The 8 lines may be read as a group using `DIO_readAll()`. The nth bit in the value returned by the call will be 1 or 0 when the nth channel is high or low, respectively. Lines configured as outputs may be written by `DIO_writeChannel()`.

15.4 FFS module (Flash)

The Q4000/QPRO uses a FLASH File System (FFS). This FFS was designed specifically to be robust and immune to problems encountered during uncontrolled power downs. FFS calls are abstracted through a QUAKE FFS_ layer similar to the SYS layer, with calls such as `FFS_open()`, `FFS_read()`, `FFS_write()`, `FFS_close()`. The application does not need direct access to the FFS. However, the FFS_ calls are available if a custom application requires them, and are intended to provide the same types of standard 'C' calls that are available for accessing a UNIX file system

15.5 FTP module (File Transfer)

The FTP module implements the file transport protocol for transferring files, typically containing large amounts of data, on terrestrial networks. Currently, FTP transfers are supported only on the terrestrial network. The supported functions are described in the API Function Reference.

15.6 GPS module (Global Positioning System)

The GPS module supports finding the location, speed, heading, and altitude of the Q4000/QPRO using the Global Positioning System. In addition, for Q4000/QPROs so equipped, the GPS is used to obtain an accurate time to synchronize the real-time clock. Use of the GPS module is demonstrated in the Turnkey sample application (see [Section 2.6](#)); however, the call to the key GPS function `GPS_read()` is also made routinely in all the DemoAppXXX sample applications. As seen in those examples, `GPS_read()` does everything needed to set up the GPS engine and get a valid fix. When the fix is found, a `POSITION_FIX` event is posted to the application so that the application can take appropriate action. Once a position fix has been made, the application can retrieve the fix information using `GPS_getPosData()` to retrieve all the GPS information into a structure of type `GPS_Sample`.

In addition, the GPS module provides a number of utility functions related to the GPS facility. These are described in detail in the API Function Reference.

15.7 TERR module (Terrestrial)

The Terrestrial module supports communication over the terrestrial GSM/GPRS/GSM/TCP/UDP/SMS networks. For sending a message from the application, the module provides `MSG_sendTerr()`; for receiving a message, the application calls `MSG_receiveTerr()`. Note also the event `CELL_NET_IN_VIEW` which provides information to the application about the status of the cellular/GSM network and the fact that a `MSG_ACK` event is posted when a GSM message has been successfully sent. The module provides a number of additional utilities which may be useful in special circumstances which are described in the API Function Reference.

15.8 ORBCOMM modules

OSI modules provide ORBCOMM support. The OSI module implements code to support the ORBCOMM Serial Interface and related features. It is available on Q4000/QPROs with the ORBCOMM satellite transceiver. The OSI is described in the ORBCOMM Serial Interface Specification. A typical use of the module and transceiver is shown in the DemoAppGSM sample application in [Section 12.4.1](#).

An ORBCOMM packet is constructed specifying a particular type of ORBCOMM message, based on packet descriptions in the ORBCOMM Serial Interface Specification. The packet is queued to the OSI using `MSG_queueOsiPkt()`. The module contains utilities as well as functions to read and write ORBCOMM parameters (`CFG_getValOrb()` and `CFG_setValOrb()`). The QUAKE event structure provides the application easy access to much of the ORBCOMM functionality; for example, in the `SAT_IN_VIEW`, `MESSAGE_ACK`, and `RX_SER_PKT` cases, which are executed when the corresponding event is posted. A message received by the Q4000/QPRO is handled by the application in the appropriate sub-case of the `RX_SER_PKT` case.

15.9 J1939 module (Controller Area Network - CAN)

The J1939 module supports use of the Controller Area Network (CAN) hardware, and the protocols using CAN. Currently, J1939 is the only CAN protocol supported. Most calls to setup and configure the CAN hardware and J1939 stack are handled automatically by the foundation code. Typically, an application would request a J1939 message containing a particular Parameter Group Number (PGN) using the call `J1939_getPgnMsg()`.

The structure for a `QCAN_J1939Msg` can be found in `User_libQuake.h`. The offsets for various SPNs (Suspect Parameter Numbers) in the message data buffer are specified by the Society of Automotive Engineers (SAE), and described in their document, J1939-71. In the [DemoAppCAN](#) example, the application requests and receives a specific PGN and SPN from the message. The application structure is set to field a `CAN_MSG` event, in the corresponding `CAN_MSG` case. In the rare case in which a desired PGN is not spontaneously transmitted on the bus, an request for that PGN must be transmitted, using the API call `J1939_txRequestMsg()`.

15.10 QCFG module (Configuration)

The QCFG module provides an interface to manipulate QUAKE's configuration parameters. The current set of QUAKE parameters may be viewed from the Logger port of the Q4000/QPRO; in the Logger type 'U' 'C' 'V'. Parameters may be numeric or strings. The API call to this module is `QCfg_getQCfgPtr()`, which returns a pointer to the configuration structure.

15.11 QEV module (Events)

The QEV module implements functions related to QUAKE's event processing. The application relies on the event processing supported in the foundation code, by executing code when specific events are posted to the application. This activity can be seen in all of the DemoApps in [Section 12.4](#). In addition, the application may post an event by calling `QEV_sendEvent()`. The public APIs in this module also provide the utility, `QEV_getEventDefinition()`, which returns a pointer to the name of the event whose number is passed as a parameter.

15.12 QLM module (Logger)

The Logger port of the QUAKE modems provides a wealth of information and functionality. Typically, messages about modem status such as downlink information, state transitions, or error messages are printed to the Logger port. Debug and Utility menus and features are accessed from the Logger port. The QLM module's public APIs allow the application to post messages to the Logger using `LOG_print()` or to suspend Logger output entirely using `LOG_suspend()`. The function, `LOG_logErrorMsg()` provides a way to print error messages to the Logger,

complete with the name of the function in which the error occurred, the line number, and a string identifying the type of error.



Note:

The message packet should not be freed by the application; this is done by the foundation code.

15.13 QMM module (Messages)

The QMM module implements QUAKE's Message Manager. The firmware code in the module checks for network availability, and handles the details of transferring messages from one network to another based on availability. This is all transparent to the application. The primary public API implemented in this module is `MSG_send()`; this and other APIs for actions such as deleting messages and getting a current message count are described in the API Function Reference.

15.14 SYS module (System)

On the Q4000/QPRO, the Real-Time Operating System (RTOS) is abstracted to QUAKE calls so that regardless of any changes to the underlying RTOS calls, the APIs available on QUAKE modems remain constant. This abstraction is performed by the SYS module. Functionality to manage tasks and message queues is provided with names like `SYS_taskCreate()` or `SYS_taskSuspend()` which clearly indicate the functionality to any application developer familiar with using an RTOS on an embedded target. For most applications, no direct calls to the SYS module need to be made since the foundation code and the event driven architecture allow complex applications to be developed without direct calls to the RTOS. For those applications that need direct RTOS access, however, it is provided by the SYS module.

`SYS_pwrDown()` is used to power down the Q4000/QPRO in a controlled fashion. Everything is shut off cleanly in the correct order, ensuring that on a subsequent reboot no data will have been lost and the Q4000/QPRO is in an appropriate state.

15.15 SERIAL module

Access to the serial ports is provided by the QUAKE Serial Manager module. One goal in developing SERIAL was to provide a high-level serial interface that allows different tasks, such as OSI, QCT, or an AT protocol, that are managing different serial protocols, to share a single physical serial port. These sorts of activities are handled by the foundation and should not be needed by the application. Calls to `SERIAL_readBytes()` and `SERIAL_write()` allow the application to read and write to the serial ports. The `UARTPORTS` are enumerated in `User_libQuake.h`. `SERIAL_openPort` and `SERIAL_closePort` are provided, as well as `SERIAL_portFlush`, and are described in the API Function Reference.

15.16 RELAY module

The RELAY module provides access to the relay hardware on the Q4000/QPRO. Four relay lines are implemented. Two of them, `UBATT0` and `UBATT1`, when asserted, provide closure to the supply voltage at pins 25 and 27, respectively. The other two, `GND0` and `GND1`, when asserted, provide closure to ground at pins 26 and 28. The `RELAY_CHAN_NAME` type is enumerated in `User_libQuake.h`. The RELAY module APIs allow the application to read the state of the lines or assert or deassert the lines by individual channel number.

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15.17 UART module

The UART module provides direct access to the serial hardware on the Q4000/QPRO. Application access to the serial ports should be made through the SERIAL module, described in [Section 15.15](#). SERIAL allows the foundation firmware to exercise more control and oversight. For those applications requiring more direct access, the public API to the UART module is `UART_ioctl()`, which allows the parity, stop bits and baud rate to be set for serial ports.

15.18 UTL module (Utilities)

The UTL module provides a number of utility functions. Some allow manipulation of the QUAKE software counters and timers, such as `CNTR_set()`, and `CNTR_read()` or the system's real-time clock, such as `SYS_readSeconds()`. The API Function Reference should be consulted for a current list with complete descriptions.

15.19 VSWR module (Voltage Standing Wave Ratio)

The single public API in the VSWR module is `ANT_readVswrOrb()`. This reports the last VSWR reading of the ORBCOMM antenna. Notes in the API Function Reference give details on interpreting the reading.

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Appendix A - ORBCOMM configuration parameters

Table A-1: ORBCOMM configuration parameters

| Num | Name | Def. Value | Min Value | Max Value | DTE Access | Description |
|---|-------------------|------------|-----------|-----------|------------|--|
| 0x00 | pin_code | 1234 | 0 | 9999 | R/W | Personal Identification Number, used as a security measure |
| 0x01 | desired_gwy_id | 1 (U.S.) | 0 | 255 | R/W | Instructs modem to acquire satellite connected to this ORBCOMM Gateway |
| <p>Additional notes: This parameter should be set according to where the application/modem will be located. If the modem is only used in North or South America this parameter should be set to 1. If the application/modem is located in Japan, it should be 130. The rest of the world should be set to 120. For mobile applications that are not specific not one area please consider use of the Auto-roaming feature (parameter 0x8b). More information on this feature may be found below.</p> | | | | | | |
| 0x02 | def_polled | 0 | 0 | 1 | R/W | Modem-Originated messages polled by ORBCOMM Gateway or initiated by modem (see <i>OS/</i> Section 3.2, note 1). Type Codes 1, 4, and 5 are supported. |
| 0x03 | def_ack_level | 2 | 0 | 4 | R/W | Default acknowledgement level for messages (see <i>OS/</i> Section 3.2 note 3). Note: Values other than 2 are not recommended. |
| 0x04 | def_rep_or_ind | 1 | 0 | 3 | R/W | Default Report O/R Indicator (see <i>OS/</i> Section 3.2, note 4) |
| <p>Additional notes: This parameter is used for setting the O/R indicator that will be associated with the 'Default Report' message type. All Default Reports will be routed to the specified O/R indicator.</p> | | | | | | |
| 0x05 | def_msg_or_ind | 1 | 0 | 15 | R/W | Default Message O/R Indicator (see <i>OS/</i> Section 3.2, note 4) |
| <p>Additional notes: This parameter is used for setting the O/R indicator that will be associated with the 'Default Message' message type. All Default Messages will be routed to the specified O/R indicator.</p> | | | | | | |
| 0x06 | def_priority | 1 | 0 | 3 | R/W | Default Priority Level (see <i>OS/</i> Section 3.2 note 5) |
| 0x07 | def_msg_body_type | 14 | 0 | 15 | R/W | Default Priority Level (see <i>OS/</i> Section 3.2 note 6). Note: Only values 0 and 14 are supported. |
| <p>Additional notes: This parameter primarily comes into play when using email as a delivery method for modem-O messages. The only two supported modes are 0 (data will be received in the form of AmodemII text within the email message body) or 14 (data will be received as a binary data attachment to the email). If using direct IP a setting of 14 should be used.</p> | | | | | | |
| 0x08 | def_serv_type | 2 | 0 | 15 | R/W | Default Service Type for reports (see <i>OS/</i> Section 3.2 note 2). Note: Values other than 2 are not recommended. |
| 0x09 | gwy_search_mode | 0 | 0 | 4 | R/W | 0=continuously search downlink band for desired GWY; 1=search band once for desired GWY, if not found then maintain lock with first discovered downlink; 2=maintain lock with first discovered downlink; 3=search band once for desired GWY, if found, open search to include any ORBCOMM GWY, if none found, maintain lock with first discovered downlink; 4=search band once for desired GWY, if not found, continuously search band for downlink having no ORBCOMM Gateway or desired GWY |

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| Num | Name | Def. Value | Min Value | Max Value | DTE Access | Description |
|--|--------------------|------------|-----------|-----------|------------|--|
| Additional notes: This parameter defines the way in which the modem will connect to satellites as they come into view. It works in conjunction with parameter 0x01 (desired_gwy_id). By default the modem will only connect to satellites that are attached to the desired gateway. If using global grams a setting of 3 or 4 is recommended so that the modem can connect with satellites that are not attached to a gateway (this condition is required to send a global gram). Using a setting of 3 or 4 in conjunction with Auto Roaming (0x8b) enabled will allow the modem to connect and send messages to different gateways automatically (see Auto Roaming description for more information). | | | | | | |
| 0x0a | ob_route | 2 | 0 | 2 | R/W | Route outbound messages/ commands to: 0=local application task; 1=serial port; 2=both. This value should be 0 for QCP. |
| 0x0b | inactive_interval | 0 | 0 | 86400 | R/W | NOT SUPPORTED |
| 0x0c | sc_state | 0 | 0 | 10 | R | State of modem message transport processes: 0=Idle; 1=Sending modem-Originated message; 2=Sending modem-Originated report; 3=Sending modem-Originated Globalgram; 4=Receiving modem-Terminated message; 5=Receiving modem-Terminated command; 6=Receiving modem-Terminated Global Gram; 7=Performing self-test; 8=Performing local loop-back; 9=performing ORBCOMM Gateway loop-back test (may require a minute or two, depending on Satellite availability) |
| 0x0d | sc_diag_code | 0 | --- | --- | R | modem Diagnostics Result Code (See OS/ Section 3.2 note 9) |
| 0x0e | active_mha_ref_num | 0 | 0 | 255 | R | Active MHA Message Reference number (255 = no messages) |
| 0x0f | sat_in_view | 0 | 0 | 255 | R | Number of Current Satellite in View (0 if no satellite in view). Note: Currently this parameter returns only 0 or 1 (0=no satellite in view, 1=satellite in view) |
| 0x10 | gwy_id_list | --- | --- | --- | R | List of IDs of ORBCOMM Gateways connected to the current satellite |
| 0x11 | min_gwy_pri_list | --- | --- | --- | R | List of minimum acceptable message priorities for each Gateway identified in parameter 0x10, in the same order as the Gateways identified in param0x10 |
| Number | Name | Def. Value | Min Value | Max Value | DTE Access | Description |
| 0x12 | msg_queue_size | --- | --- | --- | R | NOT SUPPORTED |
| 0x13 | sco_msg_queue_size | --- | --- | --- | R/W | NOT SUPPORTED |
| 0x14 | sct_msg_queue_size | --- | --- | --- | R/W | NOT SUPPORTED |
| 0x15 | queue_ob_msgs | --- | --- | --- | R | Number of modem-Terminated messages in queue |
| 0x16 | queue_ib_msgs | --- | 0 | --- | R | Number of modem-Originated messages in queue |
| 0x17 | week_bytes | --- | 0 | --- | R/W | UTC time week (0 = week starting Sunday January 6, 1980 00:00:00 UTC) |
| 0x18 | time_bytes | --- | 0 | 604799 | R/W | 24-bit integer representing the number of seconds since 00:00:00 UTC of the previous Sunday (resets 12:00 A.M. Saturday night / Sunday morning) |
| 0x19 | total_sats | --- | --- | --- | R | Total number of satellites in system |
| 0x1a | stored_sats | 0 | 0 | --- | R | NOT SUPPORTED |
| 0x1b | pos_calc_active | 1 | 0 | 1 | R/W | NOT SUPPORTED |
| 0x1c | pos_age | --- | 0 | 65535 | R | NOT SUPPORTED |

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| Num | Name | Def. Value | Min Value | Max Value | DTE Access | Description |
|--|-----------------------|------------|-----------|-----------|------------|---|
| 0x1d | lat_code | --- | 0 | 0xfffff | R/W | Coded geodetic latitude 0: North Pole, 0xfffff: South Pole |
| 0x1e | lon_code | --- | 0 | 0xfffff | R/W | Coded geodetic longitude 0: Greenwich Median, increasing in eastern direction |
| 0x1f | msg_requeue_opt | 1 | 1 | 1 | R/W | NOT SUPPORTED - DO NOT MODIFY |
| 0x20 | poll_response_timeout | 5 | 2 | 30 | R/W | NOT SUPPORTED |
| 0x21 | ser_max_retries | 0 | 0 | 255 | R/W | Number of successive packet retries without receiving valid ACK before discarding packets |
| Additional notes: This parameter works in conjunction with parameter 0x22 (ser_pkt_timeout). It specifies the number of attempts the modem will make to re-send a packet (to the application) that it does not receive a valid Link Level Acknowledgement (LLACK) packet for. For example: The modem receives a modem-T message from the network and ser_max_retries (0x21) is set to a value of 3. The modem will make its initial attempt to send this packet to the application. If the application does not return a valid LLACK packet, the modem will wait X number of seconds (specified by parameter 0x22) and then try to resend the packet. In this example, it would retry 3 times before discarding the packet. | | | | | | |
| 0x22 | ser_pkt_timeout | 3 | 1 | 30 | R/W | Number of seconds modem waits for ACK after sending last byte of a packet before resending |
| Additional notes: As mentioned above, this parameter specifies the number of seconds the modem will wait between retrying to send a packet to the application that it did not receive a valid LLACK packet for. | | | | | | |
| 0x23 | abort_response | 0 | 0 | 1 | R/W | Abort Response 0: do nothing, 1: send abort report |
| 0x24 | abort_report | --- | --- | --- | W | Abort Report values of ncc_id, polled, serv_type, or ind, and info bytes 0-5 for abort report |
| 0x25 | ops_mode | 0 | 0 | 2 | R/W | NOT SUPPORTED |
| 0x26 | ob_flow_cntl | 3 | 0 | 3 | W | Sending packets/bytes to DTE: 0: deactivated DTR stops it 1: activated RTS stops it 2: either 3: no outbound flow control |
| 0x27 | ib_flow_cntl | 3 | 0 | 3 | W | NOT SUPPORTED |
| 0x28 | DSR_treatment | 0 | 0 | 1 | W | 0: Not enabled 1: DSR activated if one or more modem-Terminated messages queued in modem (Used with parameter 0x26) |
| 0x29 | baud_rate | 4 | 4 | 10 | R/W | DTE baud rate (MTS Port) 4: 4800, 5: 9600, 6: 19200, 7: 38400, 8: 57600, 9: 76800, 10: 115200 |
| Additional notes: This parameter can be used to modify the baud rate of the MTS port. | | | | | | |
| 0x2a | parity_bits | 0 | 0 | 2 | R/W | DTE parity 0: none, 1: odd, 2: even |
| 0x2b | stop_bits | 1 | 1 | 2 | R/W | DTE stop bits |
| 0x2c | data_bits | 8 | 7 | 8 | R/W | DTE data bits |
| 0x2d | duplex | 1 | 0 | 2 | R/W | NOT SUPPORTED (MTS Port is full duplex) |
| 0x2e | test_mode | 0 | 0 | 4 | R/W | Test Mode 0: normal operation 1: echo downlink data to DTE 2: echo uplink data to DTE 3: echo both to DTE 4: echo DTE to uplink as reservation burst |
| 0x2f | pwr_down_mode | 1 | 0 | 1 | W | 0: receiver power controlled by DTE DTR signal 1: receiver power controlled by rcvr_power parameter |
| Additional notes: When this parameter is set to 0 the modem will power down when DTR is deasserted. | | | | | | |
| 0x30 | active_set_id | 1 | 0 | 1 | R/W | NOT SUPPORTED |
| 0x31 | serial_num | --- | --- | --- | R | modem Serial Number |

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| Num | Name | Def. Value | Min Value | Max Value | DTE Access | Description |
|-------------|---|------------|-----------|-----------|------------|---|
| 0x32 | sw_version | --- | --- | --- | R | Modem software version. For example, July 5, 2005 will return decimal 7055. |
| 0x33 | hw_version | --- | --- | --- | R | NOT SUPPORTED |
| Number | Name | Def. Value | Min Value | Max Value | DTE Access | Description |
| 0x34 | ser_spec_rev | 'G' | 'G' | --- | R | modem Serial Interface Specification revision supported |
| 0x35 | manu_id | 4 | 4 | 4 | R | 4: QUAKE Global, Inc. |
| 0x36 | pos_det_supported | 1 | 0 | 1 | R | NOT SUPPORTED |
| 0x37 | most_recent_dl | --- | 50 | 349 | R | Most recent downlink channel |
| 0x38 | dl_chan_list | --- | --- | --- | R | NOT SUPPORTED |
| 0x39 | debug_lvl | 5 | 0 | 5 | R/W | NOT SUPPORTED |
| 0x3a | rcvr_power | 2 | 0 | 2 | R/W | 0. Receiver OFF 1. Listen to DL 6/16 2. Receiver continuously ON |
| 0x3b | send_pass_predict | 0 | 1 | 0 | W | When 1, passes Ephemeris, Satellite plane orbital elements packets to Application/DTE |
| 0x3c - 0x72 | RESERVED FOR FUTURE ORBCOMM USE | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 0x73 | initial_pos_det | 0 | 0 | 1 | W | NOT SUPPORTED |
| 0x74 - 0x78 | DOPPLER POSITIONING PARAMETERS | --- | --- | --- | --- | NOT SUPPORTED |
| 0x79 - 0x7f | BYTE MODE PARAMETERS | --- | --- | --- | --- | NOT SUPPORTED |
| 0x80 - 0xff | See Appendix B - QUAKE's ORBCOMM configuration parms (QCFG) | --- | --- | --- | --- | QUAKE-specific configuration parameters |

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Appendix B - QUAKE's ORBCOMM configuration parms (QCFG)

Table B-1: QUAKE's ORBCOMM configuration parameters

| Num | Name | Def Val | Min Val | Max Val | DTE Access | Description |
|---|---------------------------|---------|---------|---------|------------|---|
| 0x80 | QCFG_LOG_DEBUG_LEVEL | 4 | 0 | 6 | R/W | Logger Port log level |
| 0x81 | QCFG_GPS_LOGGING | 0 | 0 | 1 | R/W | GPS Task debug logging enable |
| 0x82 | QCFG_TL_LOGGING | 0 | 0 | 1 | R/W | 0: Not enabled 1: Enable Transport Layer debug logging (must be set for prms 0x83-0x88 to take effect) |
| 0x83 | QCFG_DLEVPROC_LOG_LEVEL | 0 | 0 | 5 | R/W | Downlink Event Proc Task debug level |
| 0x84 | QCFG_ULMGR_LOG_LEVEL | 0 | 0 | 5 | R/W | Uplink Mgr Task debug level |
| 0x85 | QCFG_SPP_LOG_LEVEL | 0 | 0 | 5 | R/W | Serial Pkt Proc Task debug level |
| 0x86 | QCFG_MODEM-TMGR_LOG_LEVEL | 0 | 0 | 5 | R/W | modem-T Msg Mgr Task debug level |
| 0x87 | QCFG_MODEM_LOG_LEVEL | 0 | 0 | 5 | R/W | TL modem Task debug level |
| 0x88 | QCFG_OSPM_LOG_LEVEL | 0 | 0 | 5 | R/W | OB Serial Pkt Mgr Task debug level |
| 0x89 | QCFG_MSN_SAVE_OPTION | 0 | 0 | 1 | R/W | 0: Save MSN data to flash on [controlled] power down only 1: Save MSN data to flash on any change |
| 0x8b | QCFG_MTS_AUTO_ROAMING_ENA | 0 | 0 | 1 | R/W | 0: Not enabled 1: Enable Auto-Roaming for message packets received on MTS Port |
| 0x8c | QCFG_QLM_LOG_MASK | - | - | - | - | Not supported |
| 0x8d | QCFG_DUPL_USR_CMD_TIME_S | 900 | 30 | 3600 | R/W | Number of seconds for which User Command duplicates will be discarded |
| 0x8e | QCFG_POWER_SAVING_MASK | - | - | - | - | Not supported |
| 0x90 | QCFG_PREF_NETWORK | 0 | 0 | 3 | | 0 – GSM first 1 – ORBCOMM first 2 – GSM only 3 – ORBCOMM only |
| 0x92 | QCFG_MDMIF_PORT | 3 | 0 | 3 | | Do not change |
| 0x94 | QCFG_DBG_UTILITY_LEVEL | 5 | 0 | 5 | R/W | Debug mode log level |
| 0x95 | QCFG_MTS_ARCHIVING_ENA | 0 | 0 | 1 | R/W | 0: Not enabled 1: Enable message archiving to flash memory of message packets received on MTS port |
| Additional notes: When this parameter is enabled modem-O messages will be stored in NVM. If the modem loses power or is put into sleep mode it will retrieve any unsent messages at boot up and return them to the message queue. | | | | | | |
| 0x98 | QCFG_MODEM_APN_USER | None | | | | User login name if required |

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| Num | Name | Def Val | Min Val | Max Val | DTE Access | Description |
|--|----------------------------|---------|---------|---------|------------|---|
| 0x99 | QCFG_MODEM_APN_PASS | None | | | | User password if required |
| 0x9a | QCFG_OSI_IB_ROUTE | 1 | 0 | 2 | R/W | Route inbound messages/commands to: 0=Application; 1=Transport Layer; 2=Both |
| 0x9b | QCFG_MODEM_BAND | 3 | 0 | 3 | | Not supported |
| 0x9d | QCFG_MODEM_APN_ADDRESS | | | | | Network provider name. Default: ORBCOMM.t-mobile.com |
| 0x9e | QCFG_MODEM_CONNECT_DUR_S | 90 | 0 | 65535 | | If there's no data exchange within this timeout period (seconds) the connection is closed. 0 for no timeout |
| 0x9f | QCFG_EXT_MODEM_ID_INTERVAL | 0 | 0 | 65535 | R/W | ID Message interval (in seconds). |
| 0xa0 | QCFG_MDMIF_BAUD_RATE | - | - | - | - | Not supported |
| 0xa1 | QCFG_REQUEST_GLOBALGRAMS | 0 | 0 | 1 | R/W | 0: Not Enabled 1: Automatically send a Communications Command 2 (Request Globalgrams) to satellites that come into view |
| <p>Additional notes: This parameter (0xa1) must be enabled in order to receive modem-T Globalgrams. When set to 1 the modem will send a request to each satellite passing over that is in Globalgram mode requesting any modem-T Globalgrams.</p> | | | | | | |
| 0xa2 | QCFG_POS_FILTER_MAX_VEL | 50 | 0 | 65535 | R/W | Max. allowed speed in GPS position samples (meters per Second). GPS samples with a larger speed will be discarded |
| 0xa3 | QCFG_POS_FILTER_MAX_DIFF | 25 | 0 | 100 | R/W | Max. allowed difference in <i>change in distance vs. speed × change in time</i> between successive GPS samples (%). Higher values (50-75%) can reduce average time-to-fix (particularly in high acceleration scenarios) but will reduce outlier rejection effectiveness. Set to 100 to disable this algorithm |
| 0xa4 | QCFG_SMTP_SERVER_ADDR | None | | | | Address of SMTP mail server |
| 0xa5 | QCFG_SMTP_SERVER_PORT | 25 | 0 | 65535 | | SMTP port (generally 25) |
| 0xa6 | QCFG_SMTP_USER | None | | | | SMTP account user name |
| 0xa7 | QCFG_SMTP_PASS | None | | | | SMTP account password |
| 0xa8 | QCFG_SMTP_TO_ADDR | None | | | | Default email address to which to send messages |
| 0xa9 | QCFG_SMTP_SUBJ | None | | | | Default subject of the email |
| 0xaa | QCFG_POP_SERVER_ADDR | None | None | None | R/W | POP server address |
| 0xab | QCFG_POP_SERVER_PORT | 25 | 1 | 65535 | R/W | POP port |
| 0xac | QCFG_POP_USER | None | None | None | R/W | Pop username |
| 0xad | QCFG_POP_PASS | None | None | None | R/W | Pop password |

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| Num | Name | Def Val | Min Val | Max Val | DTE Access | Description |
|------|--------------------------|------------------|---------|---------|------------|--|
| 0xae | QCFG_GLSS_CHAN | N/A | A | D | R/W | GlobalStar channel |
| 0xaf | QCFG_GLSS_RETRY_COUNT | N/A | 3 | 20 | R/W | GlobalStar retry count |
| 0xb0 | QCFG_GLSS_MIN_INTERVAL_S | N/A | 30 | 300 | R/W | GlobalStar minimum interval |
| 0xb1 | QCFG_GLSS_MAX_INTERVAL_S | N/A | 60 | 600 | R/W | GlobalStar maximum interval |
| 0xb2 | QCFG_MDMIF_IRI_PORT | N/A | - | - | R/W | Iridium port |
| 0xb3 | QCFG_AUX_BAUD_RATE | 19200 | 1200 | 115200 | R/W | Note that the maximum speed of the AUX is 57600 bps |
| 0xb4 | QCFG_MTS_BAUD_RATE | 4800 | 1200 | 115200 | R/W | |
| 0xb5 | QCFG_POWER_DOWN_MODE | 0 | 0 | 1 | R/W | 1=power down when DTR goes low |
| 0xb6 | QCFG_SOFTWARE_VERSION | 1.2.345 6.789 | - | - | R/W | Version 1.2, SVN (3456), Coverity (789) |

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Appendix C - QUAKE's Iridium & Inmarsat config parms (QCFG)

Table C-1: QUAKE's Iridium and Inmarsat configuration parameters

| Num | Name | Def Val | Min Val | Max Val | DTE Access | Description |
|---|---------------------------|---------|---------|---------|------------|---|
| 0x80 | QCFG_LOG_DEBUG_LEVEL | 4 | 0 | 6 | | Level of logging messages output |
| 0x81 | QCFG_GPS_LOGGING | 0 | 0 | 1 | R/W | GPS Task debug logging enable |
| 0x82 | QCFG_TL_LOGGING | 0 | 0 | 1 | R/W | 0: Not enabled 1: Enable Transport Layer debug logging (must be set for prms 0x83-0x88 to take effect) |
| 0x83 | QCFG_DLEVPROC_LOG_LEVEL | 0 | 0 | 5 | R/W | Downlink Event Proc Task debug level |
| 0x84 | QCFG_ULMGR_LOG_LEVEL | 0 | 0 | 5 | R/W | Uplink Mgr Task debug level |
| 0x85 | QCFG_SPP_LOG_LEVEL | 0 | 0 | 5 | R/W | Serial Pkt Proc Task debug level |
| 0x86 | QCFG_MODEM-TMGR_LOG_LEVEL | 0 | 0 | 5 | R/W | modem-T Msg Mgr Task debug level |
| 0x87 | QCFG_MODEM_LOG_LEVEL | 0 | 0 | 5 | R/W | TL modem Task debug level |
| 0x88 | QCFG_OSPM_LOG_LEVEL | 0 | 0 | 5 | R/W | OB Serial Pkt Mgr Task debug level |
| 0x89 | QCFG_MSN_SAVE_OPTION | 0 | 0 | 1 | R/W | 0: Save MSN data to flash on [controlled] power down only 1: Save MSN data to flash on any change |
| 0x8b | QCFG_MTS_AUTO_ROAMING_ENA | 0 | 0 | 1 | R/W | 0: Not enabled 1: Enable Auto-Roaming for message packets received on MTS Port |
| 0x8c | QCFG_QLM_LOG_MASK | - | - | - | - | Not supported |
| 0x8d | QCFG_DUPL_USR_CMD_TIME_S | 900 | 30 | 3600 | R/W | Number of Seconds for which User Command duplicates will be discarded |
| 0x8e | QCFG_POWER_SAVING_MASK | - | - | - | - | Not supported |
| 0x90 | QCFG_PREF_NETWORK | 0 | 0 | 3 | | 0 – GSM first 1 – Sat first 2 – GSM only 3 – Sat only |
| 0x92 | QCFG_MDMIF_PORT | 3 | 0 | 4 | | |
| 0x94 | QCFG_DBG_UTILITY_LEVEL | 5 | 0 | 5 | R/W | Debug Mode log level |
| 0x95 | QCFG_MTS_ARCHIVING_ENA | 0 | 0 | 1 | R/W | 0: Not enabled 1: Enable Message Archiving to flash memory of msg packets received on the MTS Port |
| Additional notes: When this parameter is enabled, modem-O msgs will be stored in NVM. If the modem loses power or is put into sleep mode it will retrieve any unsent msgs at boot up and return them to the msg queue. | | | | | | |
| 0x98 | QCFG_MODEM_APN_USER | None | | | | User login name if required |
| 0x99 | QCFG_MODEM_APN_PASS | None | | | | User password if required |

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| Num | Name | Def Val | Min Val | Max Val | DTE Access | Description |
|------|----------------------------|------------------|---------|---------|------------|---|
| 0x9b | QCFG_MODEM_BAND | 3 | 0 | 3 | | Not supported |
| 0x9d | QCFG_MODEM_APN_ADDRESS | | | | | Network provider name Default: ORBCOMM.t-mobile.com |
| 0x9e | QCFG_MODEM_CONNECT_DUR_S | 90 | 0 | 65535 | | If there's no data exchange within this timeout period (seconds) the connection is closed. 0 for no timeout |
| 0x9f | QCFG_EXT_MODEM_ID_INTERVAL | 0 | 0 | 65535 | R/W | ID Message interval (in seconds). |
| 0xa0 | QCFG_MDMIF_BAUD_RATE | - | - | - | - | Not supported |
| 0xa1 | QCFG_REQUEST_GLOBALGRAMS | 0 | 0 | 1 | R/W | This is not a valid parameter for non-ORBCOMM modems. It is ignored by them. |
| 0xa2 | QCFG_POS_FILTER_MAX_VEL | 50 | 0 | 65535 | R/W | Max. allowed speed in GPS position samples (meters per Second). GPS samples with a larger speed will be discarded |
| 0xa3 | QCFG_POS_FILTER_MAX_DIFF | 25 | 0 | 100 | R/W | Max. allowed difference in <i>change in distance vs. speed × change in time</i> between successive GPS samples (%). Higher values (50-75%) can reduce average time-to-fix (particularly in high acceleration scenarios) but will reduce outlier rejection effectiveness. Set to 100 to disable this algorithm |
| 0xa4 | QCFG_SMTP_SERVER_ADDR | None | | | | Address of SMTP Mail Server |
| 0xa5 | QCFG_SMTP_SERVER_PORT | 25 | 0 | 65535 | | SMTP Port (generally 25) |
| 0xa6 | QCFG_SMTP_USER | None | | | | SMTP Account User Name |
| 0xa7 | QCFG_SMTP_PASS | None | | | | SMTP Account Password |
| 0xa8 | QCFG_SMTP_TO_ADDR | None | | | | Default email address to send messages to |
| 0xa9 | QCFG_SMTP_SUBJ | None | | | | Default subject of the email |
| 0xaa | QCFG_POP_SERVER_ADDR | None | None | None | R/W | POP server address |
| 0xab | QCFG_POP_SERVER_PORT | 25 | 1 | 65535 | R/W | POP port |
| 0xac | QCFG_POP_USER | None | None | None | R/W | Pop username |
| 0xad | QCFG_POP_PASS | None | None | None | R/W | Pop password |
| 0xb2 | QCFG_MDMIF_IRI_PORT | 4 | - | - | R/W | Iridium port |
| 0xb3 | QCFG_AUX_BAUD_RATE | 19200 | 1200 | 115200 | R/W | Note that the maximum speed of the AUX port is 57600 bps |
| 0xb4 | QCFG_MTS_BAUD_RATE | 4800 | 1200 | 115200 | R/W | |
| 0xb5 | QCFG_POWER_DOWN_MODE | 0 | 0 | 1 | R/W | 1=power down when DTR goes low |
| 0xb6 | QCFG_SOFTWARE_VERSION | 1.2.34 56.789 | - | - | R/W | Version 1.2, SVN (3456), Coverity (789) |

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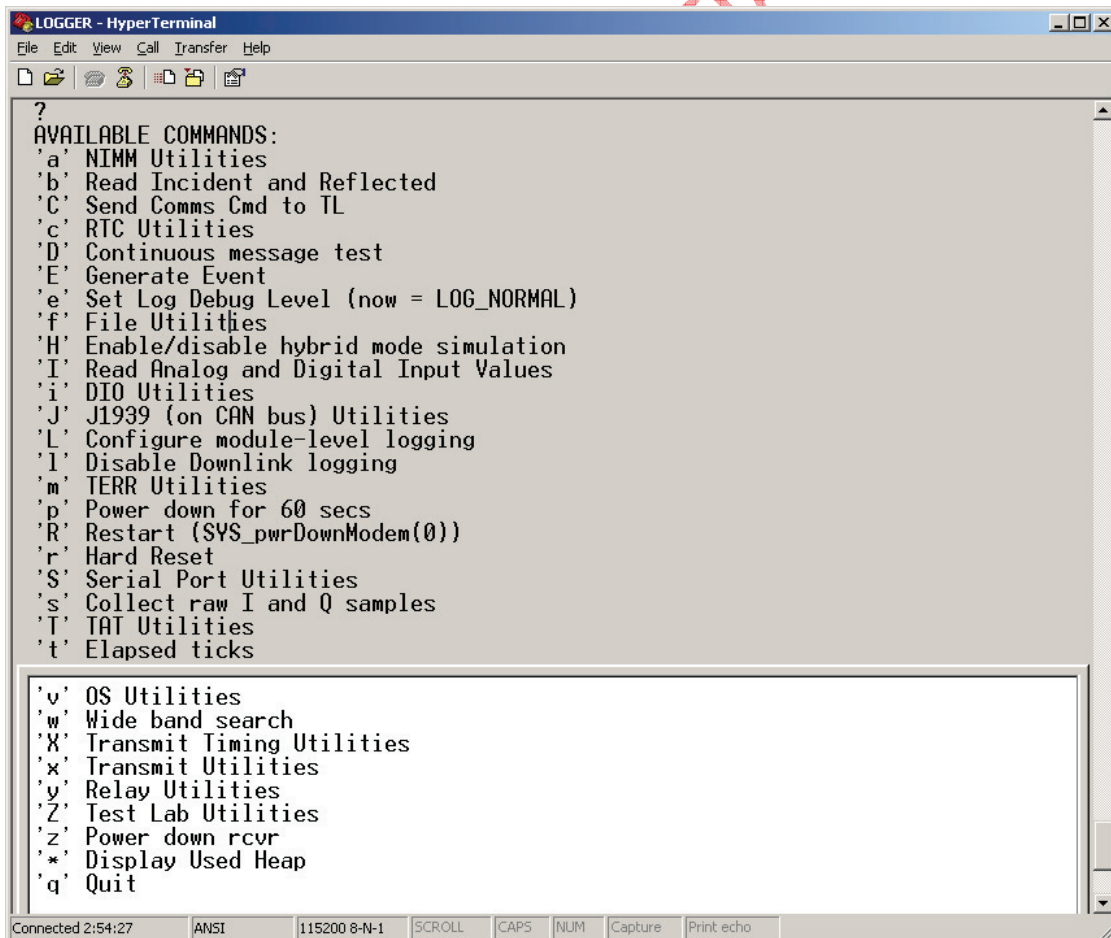
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Appendix D - Debug and utility menus

QUAKE Global provides a large group of debug and utility menus which are accessible via the Logger port. These menus allow the user to send and receive messages and email, view operational performance, conduct serial tests and many more functions. Some of the menus require a password and are accessible to QUAKE personnel only. The menus are accessible from the Logger port using the following settings:

Baud rate: 115200 bps
Data bits: 8
Parity: None
Stop bits: 1
Flow control: None

Two different commands can be used to enter the menus, either 'd' (debug) or 'U' (utility). Each command will display a listing of debug or utility menus respectively. Each menu can be entered by typing the corresponding letter code in the list. The list of letter codes for either menu can be displayed by typing '?'. For example, 'd' '?' gives the list of letter codes (commands) for all the debug menus listed under 'd'.



```

?
AVAILABLE COMMANDS:
'a' NIMM Utilities
'b' Read Incident and Reflected
'c' Send Comms Cmd to TL
'c' RTC Utilities
'D' Continuous message test
'E' Generate Event
'e' Set Log Debug Level (now = LOG_NORMAL)
'f' File Utilities
'H' Enable/disable hybrid mode simulation
'I' Read Analog and Digital Input Values
'i' DIO Utilities
'J' J1939 (on CAN bus) Utilities
'L' Configure module-level logging
'l' Disable Downlink logging
'm' TERR Utilities
'p' Power down for 60 secs
'R' Restart (SYS_pwrDownModem(0))
'r' Hard Reset
'S' Serial Port Utilities
's' Collect raw I and Q samples
'T' TAT Utilities
't' Elapsed ticks

'v' OS Utilities
'w' Wide band search
'X' Transmit Timing Utilities
'x' Transmit Utilities
'y' Relay Utilities
'Z' Test Lab Utilities
'z' Power down rcvr
'*' Display Used Heap
'q' Quit
    
```

Figure E-1: Debug menus available from 'd' '?'

Additional utility commands are available by typing 'U' '?':

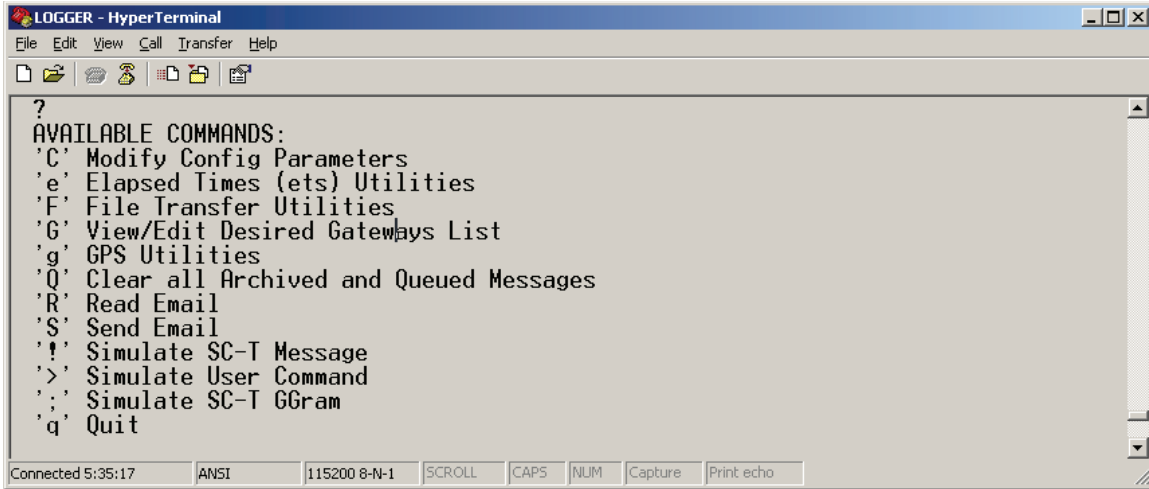


Figure E- 2, Debug menus available from 'U' '?'

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Note:

See section 7.2.1 for examples of using the menu commands on the Logger port.

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Appendix E - Software file naming convention

The name of a code file follows the format:

<Product Label><File Type>-<Hardware Features Label>-aa.bb.cccc.dd-<File Identifier>.bin

where:

- *Product Label* is defined in
- Table E-1
- *File Type* is defined in Table E-2
- *Hardware Features Label* is defined in

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- Table E-3
- *aa* is the Major version
- *bb* is the Minor version
- *cccc* is the Subversion build
- *dd* is the Coverity Checker ID
- *File Identifier* is defined in Table E-4

Example:

Q4Kf-HGT-2.20.5434.10452-ENC.bin

Table E-1: File naming – Product label

| Product Label | Description |
|--|---------------------|
| Q4K | Q4000 |
| Q1K | Q1000 |
| QPRO <i>(for applications and foundation code produced before 4/9/2011)</i> | QPRO-3G |
| Q4KI <i>(for applications produced before 4/9/2011)</i> | Iridium application |

Table E-2: File naming – File type

| File Type | Description |
|-----------|----------------------|
| f | a Foundation image |
| a | an application image |

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Table E-3: File naming – Hardware features label

| Hardware Features Label | Description |
|-------------------------|--------------------------|
| ONN | ORBCOMM |
| GGT | Globalstar, GSM, Trimble |
| HGT | ORBCOMM, GSM, Trimble |
| IGT | Iridium, GSM, Trimble |
| H3T | ORBCOMM, 3G, Trimble |
| JGT | InmarSat, GSM, Trimble |

Table E-4: File naming – File identifier

| File Type | Description |
|------------|---|
| ENC | an encrypted, loadable image |
| <App name> | the name of the application. If the app is customer-specific image the value will be the customer name. |

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Appendix F - Glossary of terms

| | |
|-------|--|
| ADC | Analog to Digital Converter |
| API | Application Programming Interface |
| BPS | Bits per Second |
| CAN | Controller Area Network |
| CD | Carrier Detect Signal |
| CR | Carriage Return |
| DIO | Digital Input/Output |
| DTE | Data Terminal Equipment |
| DTR | Data Terminal Ready signal |
| EDA | Event Driven Architecture |
| FFS | Flash File System |
| FTP | File Transport Protocol |
| GPRS | General Packet Radio Service |
| GPS | Global Positioning System |
| GSM | Global System for Mobile communications |
| GUI | Graphical User Interface |
| ICD | Interface Control Drawing |
| IDE | Integrated Development Environment |
| IMS | International Mobile Subscriber identify |
| LEO | Low Earth Orbit |
| LF | Line Feed |
| LSB | Least Significant Bit |
| MHz | Megahertz |
| MID | Message Identification |
| MO | Mobile Originated (Iridium network) |
| MT | Mobile Terminated (Iridium network) |
| MTS | Main Transport Socket |
| NCC | Network Control Center |
| NVM | Non-Volatile Memory |
| O/R | Originator/Recipient |
| OSI | ORBCOMM Serial Interface |
| OTA | Over the Air |
| PGN | Parameter Group Number |
| POP | Post Office Protocol |
| QCFG | QUAKE Configuration Parameters |
| QCP | QUAKE Configuration Protocol |
| QCT | QUAKE Configuration Tool |
| QFFS | QUAKE Flash File System |
| QMM | QUAKE Memory Manager |
| QRTOS | QUAKE Real-time Operating System |
| RPM | Revolutions Per Minute |
| RTC | Real-time Clock |
| RTOS | Real-time Operating System |

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| | |
|------|---|
| SAE | Society of Automotive Engineers |
| SBD | Short Burst Data |
| SMTP | Simple Mail Transfer Protocol |
| UART | Universal Asynchronous Receiver/Transmitter |
| VSWR | Voltage Standing Wave Ratio |
| VHF | Very High Frequency |

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16 Active Graveyard (where to place?)

16.1 DTR handling (used to be in 9.6 Working with Turnkey)

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17 Load conditions

The Q4000/QPRO can perform the following actions simultaneously:

- send messages on the GSM/GPRS port at 115200 bps continuously
- send messages via satellite network continuously
- use MTS port at 115200 bits per second (bps)
- use AUX port at 115200 bps



Note:

The AUX port

- maximum speed is 57600 bps
- may **not** be available on certain configurations of the Q4000/QPRO. The Q4000/QPRO with Iridium or Inmarsat, for example, does not have the AUX port available.

- continuously obtain GPS fixes
- run Logger port at debug level 6
- access CAN bus messages by providing the desired PGN.
 - As long as filtering is done in foundation, a fully loaded CAN bus at 250 Kbps is supported. Raw CAN bus filtering cannot be done at the application level because the input queue can quickly overflow if the ORBCOMM module is running (see **Note** below).
- continuously run OSI protocol at 115200
- perform OTA upgrades
- CPU load can reach 85-90% during these loading conditions.



Note:

For CAN usage:

- at high load and 30 PGNs, CPU usage is 26%
- at moderate load and 30 PGNs, CPU usage is 16%
- adding the reception of 10 PGNs per second increases the load by 2-3%.



Note:

The Logger port, if used by the customer to receive data, should not be run above 19200. It could drop bytes otherwise. The Logger port should be used for debugging purposes only.

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