

CORDIS ARRAY II

Operation manual

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Figure 1 CRE2 network architecture

The network configuration as shown in Figure 1 illustrates the combination of sensors and systems attached to the wireless distribution system provided by the Cordis Array II phased array antennas.

Wireless routing is performed on network layer 2, the same layer as wired ethernet. For connected networking equipment, the wireless system will behave similarly to an ethernet switch. For the system to work the IP and subnet mask of all connected networking units must be preconfigured in all CRE2 units.



The IP range of the connected units can be selected freely for communication over the wireless link, but the user must be aware that IP address conflicts must be resolved for the entire network.

2 **DEFINITIONS**



Figure 2 Wireless transmission timing

ID is a unique ID for every single equipment unit. The global ID database is maintained by Radionor.

Site ID is a unique ID for a site for a single CRE2 or a group of CRE2s that is installed at the same physical location.

Wireless profile is a wireless configuration defining wireless parameters that need to be common for all CRE2 in an operating network such as operating frequency, length of contention free/contention periode, superframe length etc. All CRE2 in the network must have the same profile for optimum operation. The CRE2 unit has a factory programmed default profile, and the context may be different according to the geographical area which the CRE2 operates or changed during operations.

Wireless frame is the smallest wireless entity on the air and consist of modulated digital data by the wireless PHY. See Figure 2 for details. The wireless frame consists of two parts, a PLCP



part modulated with a robust, fixed data rate in the network and a PSDU which can be set to various data rates. A receiver can decode different data rates in the PSDU, but the PLCP data rate need to be a fixed rate agreed by all nodes in the wireless distribution system. If the network has very long range or operate in deep non line of sight conditions, the lowest PLCP data rate should be selected. A low PLCP rate reduces the maximum user data throughput. If the network operates in line of sight conditions and should be optimized for high user data rate, a high PLCP data rate should be selected. Note that the PSDU data rate should not be set to a lower rate than the PLCP data rate.

L			PLCP			I PSDU
Γ						
ſ	SYNC	SIGNAL	SERVICE	LENGTH	CRC16	PSDU

Figure 3	Rasic structure	of the	wireless frame	

Network ID is a unique ID that identifies the wireless distribution system. The network ID is used to make a logical separation on different wireless networks operating at the same frequency.

Contention free period is a defined time where transmissions of wireless frames are guaranteed free from collisions. A prerequisite for the contention period to operate is that all wireless units in the network are synchronized and share a common transmission schedule. See Figure 2 for details.

Contention period is a defined time where transmissions of wireless frames are not guaranteed free from collisions. A distributed coordination function (DCF) is used as mechanism to minimize the probability for collisions. See Figure 2 for details.

DCF is a method used for medium sharing in the contention period. DCF is an abbreviation for Distributed Coordination Function and is a method of sharing the wireless medium in an adhoc network and reduce the probability of collisions on the air. When a CRE2 shall transmit a frame with DCF medium access control, the CRE2 picks a random backoff-time for which the CRE2 listens that the medium is not occupied by transmissions from other CRE2s. If the medium is free at the end of the random backoff-time the wireless frame is transmitted. If the CRE2 detects that another CRE2 has started transmission during the back-off time, the CRE2 wait until the transmission is finished and picks another random time and repeat the backoff-process. The DCF mechanism reduces the available bandwidth efficiency to 20-40% of the available bandwidth. For short frames with 30-50 bytes payload, the efficiency becomes is typically only 5-10% because the DCF has a longer duration than the wireless frame itself.

Superframe is the time defined by the sum of the contention free period time and the contention period time.

Slot is a reserved time dedicated for transmission of data frames from a CRE2 in the wireless distribution system.



Wireless distribution system provides connectivity between the CRE2's in the network. It contains the MAC/PHY mechanisms in the CRE2 to control beam steering, modulation, frame handling, timing control and retry-mechanisms to provide a transfer of a wireless frame from one CRE2 to another.

Wireless sweep broadcast is a method of transmitting wireless broadcast frames with maximum directed power and diversity. By setting the destination site to broadcast in the CRE2 datagram header, a wireless sweep broadcast, a broadcast frame N times while the beam direction is set to N different directions to cover the complete operating sector of the CRE2. A transmission of a wireless broadcast frame is shown in Figure 4. Wireless broadcast sweep is performed simultaneously on all the CRE2 units at the same location. Transmission of broadcast frames has no wireless acknowledge from the receiving station.



Figure 4 Wireless broadcast sweep, top view

Wireless sector broadcast is transmission of a broadcast frame in a single direction with high gain on the CRE2 antenna beam. By setting a unique destination site in the CRE2 datagram header, the CRE2 sets the transmission direction to the destination site found by the CRE2 internal positioning system. If the destination ID in the CRE2 datagram header is set to broadcast, all equipment on the site will process the data, otherwise only the targeted equipment with matching ID on the destination site will decode and process the data.

CRE2 relative direction coordinate system is the coordinate system for definition of relative directions for the CRE2 antennas. When a data frame is received by a CRE2, the in-coming direction is measured and presented in this coordinate system.

A positive pitch angle for a received signal is defined for directions above the horizontal plane (XY-plane).

A positive yaw angle for a received signal is defined for directions to the right when looking in the X-direction.



The roll angle may be used to define the orientation of the antenna, but not used for positioning of received signals.



Figure 5 Coordinate system for measurement of relative direction for the CRE2-189



3 CONFIGURATION OF THE SYSTEM

The system has a web interface and API for configurating the system and its network. For configuration with the API you will have to look into the radio control API documentation which is supplied with the firmware upgrade package.

The system is in the current version a pre-configured «wireless switch» routing system on the IEEE 802.3 MAC level.

The radio graphical interface is accessed by entering its IP address in an internet browser. The IP address is located on the label on the radio unit close to its connector. The IP address starts with 10.19 followed by numbers based on the serial number. The general algorithm for IP address is then 10.19.{SN / 256}.{SN % 256}, where % is modulo.

3.1 Flash antenna panels with new firmware

The radio units can be upgraded either locally or remotely. Upgrade packages will be provided by Radionor on request or when a new software with bugfixes or new features is released. Upgrade files can be downloaded at your web server:

www.support.radionor.no/company-name

3.1.1 Upload firmware file locally

Note

Recommended to avoid using Windows Internet Explorer.

Enter the advanced function page by entering the IP address of the radio unit followed by "/advanced" eg. "10.19.0.100/advanced". Then click on "Software upgrade" in the menu on the left-hand side.

Select the firmware file by hitting "Choose a file". Browse to the firmware file eg. "cre2_upgrade_NC_2.21.1". It is important to make sure that the correct file is used. Then continue by hitting "Start upgrade". This may take 5-10 minutes.



Back to Main GUI Monitoring Status Logging GPGGA nort setup FFT display	Software upgrade Coutact your support representative for the latest available version. The complete process takes around 10 minutes. Choose a file
Configuration Configuration Power control Advanced resource distribution Relay control Quality of Service Radar Interference Detection Extra IPs and routes Position	The file should follow the pattern cre2_upgrade_NC_[version].zip
Upgrade Software upgrade Advanced Configuration synchronization Silent mode Co-site synchronization Radio API Python library Auto Mae Routing Password authentication Sentat-to-UP About Reboot	

Then the radio unit will upload the firmware file. When the upload is completed, it will automatically continue upgrading. Upgrading will take several minutes. The radio unit will reboot, and the progress bar will state "Complete".

Back to Main GUI	Software unstade	Back to Main GUI		Back to Main GUI	Software upgrade
Membering Status Logistra	Contact your support representative for the intent realiable version. The complete process lakes account 10 minutes.	Monitoring	Software upgrade Contact your rupport representative for the latest trailable version.	Monitoring Status Locours	Contact your support representative for the latest available version. The complete pressecutions record 10 minutes.
CPODA polt setup FFT cisplay	Ciplexing: 215 Careo apod	Logging GPGGA cort setup FFT display	Liornéne: Pa	Continuenting	Camplete
Configuration Configuration Parent actived Advenced resource distribution Relay control Configuration	Do not margine away from the page while upload in progress.	Configuration Configuration Power commol Anyanced resource distribution Parker control	You can now ravight away from this page, but you will not be able to rature loss to check the program. The upports will complete regardless.	Configuration Power social Advanced reacures distribution Relativesensed Quality of Service Reducting interview Reducting interview	Roferencesfully openial sc221.1
Bader Interfarence Datection listra IPs and roates Position		Cuality of Service Radar Interference Detection Extra IPs and routes		Extra IPs and routes Example Upgrade	
Software upstade		Upgrade		Software upgrade Advanced	
Advanced Configuration synchronization Electrocita Co-sets synchronization Tex-meetizer Relati A21 (Pchon Electry Auto Mice Mouring Deserver of superfloarcer Electrocity Deserver of superfloarcer Electrocity Electrocity States		Bitmene upprade Advanced Configuration synchronization Silent mode Configuration synchronization Tata sociality Radio API Python Ibrary Auto Mac Antiney Auto Mac Antiney Pressword sufferitiation Stratistics/DDP		Conferences and contraction Generation Counter availability Tas receptors Bail of API Orthon Hanny Auto Mais Months Deserved authoritorium Hanni to UMP Attack Recont	
		About Beboot			



3.2 Confirm successfully upgrade

To confirm successful upgrade, navigate to the advanced section. The current software version is listed on top in the "home" or "status" page:

Back to Main GUI	SN : 9074 (2372)] Release: 2.21.1 oard type: 144 Freq: 5862.00 LC Diseater : None Icc : 932 Vcc : N/A temp: 31.000000
Monitoring	TQ : 0 GPSSAT : 00 SNR : 00 dB TCXO : -36 Hz clk : -98 Hz ERR : 0x0000000
Status	— TX status —
Logging	% Greth Sendt IP Sendt TX buf Unicast Tx with
GPGGA port setup	Rate Util. frames frames PLCP busy frames no ACK
<u>FFT display</u>	8 8.8 9 9 9 9 9 9
Configuration	
Configuration	- Dropped frames
Power control	Link busy No link MAC busy
Advanced resource distribution	0 0 0
Relay control	Superframe length: 100.0 ms
Radar Interference Detection	Relay: 0
Extra IPs and routes	RX PSDU Greth CRC Incomplete
Position	PCLP failed frames errors Jumbo frame
	2339 4580 0 6052 0 Crypto: Bypass
Upgrade	
Software upgrade	
	Network 10: 363A644 My IV: Z
Advanced	Site name TX RX RX Margin Max Min Tx NLOS Distance timer
Configuration synchronization	kb/s kb/s Ver RV TV CF R RL RL SN RXseq TXseq Missed age Rate dB dB dB dBm dB Dir Age Meters off
Co-site synchronization	
Tag reception	Relay lines in use: 0
Radio API Python library	
Auto Mac Routing	IP MAC Ver Lflag Sflag Site
Password authentication	
Serial-to-UDP	10.19.163.114 001DE2032372 0 00 0 INTERNAL SITE
About	
Reboot	



3.3 Configurating the radio site and network

3.3.1 Access CRE2 Radio Unit

You must establish a ethernet connection with the Radio Unit to be able to communicate with the radio. Configuration is done through a web browser.

Prerequisites

In order to carry out the configuration you need these items:

- PC or laptop with an Ethernet interface.
- Up-to-date web browser.

Procedure

- 1 Add these settings to your network interface
 - Network: 10.19.0.0/16
 - Example:
 - IP address: 10.19.127.10 Netmask: 255.255.0.0
- 2 Connect the PC to the Radio Unit via Ethernet.
- 3 Enter the radio's IP address in the web browser address bar.

The IP address for the Radio Unit is found on a label at the rear of the Radio Unit. Observe that the **Welcome** page appears.

CRE2 Not configured	
CRE2 Configuration Wizard	
	radionor cordis radio eye II
	Configure site
	Radio type: CRE2-144 Serial number: 9074 IP address: 10.19.35.114 Software version: 2.21.1



Result

You are now ready to start configuration of your site.

Note

The Welcome page only appears the first time you configure your site. After the configuration is completed, the web interface will take you directly to the Main view.

3.3.2 Configuring the radio site

A radio site (CRE2 site) can consist of one or several radios. You must configure the site before you can start the network configuration. Configuration of the CRE2 is done through the web interface or the API. Here's a procedure of configuration via the web interface.

Procedure

In the **Welcome** page, click the **Configure site** button.



Observe that the Installation guide page appears.

Note

The default colour palette setting is with dark background. If your current light conditions require white background, there is a Palette section in the upper right corner for changing the colours.



- 1 Click **Start** to start the step-by-step configuration of your radio site.
- 2 Type a suitable name for your site and click **Continue**.

CRE2	nfigured	র্প Edit 🔶 Join 🔗 🖌	₽ * *
	9 Create site		
A radio site is one or severa	al radio units connected	together by Ethernet on one location.	
Enter a name for your site (e.g. name of your vess	el)	
		GCS	
Back			

3 Select the radios you want to add to the site and give a description of the location of the Radio Unit, click **Continue**.

Configured Image: Create site Image: Create site <t< th=""><th></th><th></th><th></th><th></th><th></th><th></th><th></th><th></th></t<>								
Configuration guide Create site Add radies to site Configure site Configuration guide Create site Add radies to site Configure site Configuration guide Create site Description Image: CRE2 144 Details	radionor	CRE2 Not config	gured	종¥ Edit 🔶 Join	Site Advar	nced Crypto	* *	
Set the radios you would like to add to your site Available radios Description <td< th=""><th></th><th></th><th></th><th>Add</th><th>d radios to site</th><th></th><th></th><th></th></td<>				Add	d radios to site			
Available radios Description Image: CRE2 144 Snr. 9139 Details Image: CRE2 144 Snr. 9660 Details Image: CRE2 144 Snr. 9660 Details	হিলে GCS Select the	e radios you wou	ıld like to add to yo	ur site				
CRE2 144 Snt. 9139 Details CRE2 144 Snt. 9660 Details Back Continue		Available radios			Description			
CRE2 144 Snr. 9860 Back Continue		 iiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiii	CRE2 144 Snr. 9139					
Back			CRE2 144 Snr. 9660					
Back								
Back								
Back								
	Ba							



Note

Radio Units connected on the same local area network will appear automatically and are by default not selected. For multi panel site tick all radios for that site, if not untick all other radios.

4 Type the radio frequency and select data rate for the site from the **Rate** list.

CR radionor Not	E2 : configured	Edit 🗢 Join	Site Advanced	Crypto Palette	
			to site 💦 🗳	Configure site	
ବି GCS					
Frequency [MHz]	Radios		Local Host		
5862	CRE2 144 Snr. 9139				
Rate [Mbps]					
2.8					
				age Local Host List	

5 Click the **Manage Local Host list** button to add third party equipment to your site.

Observe that the **Local host list** dialog box appears.

Note

Equipment added to "Local host list" must belong to the sites where they are added. If you change position of equipment, it has to be removed beforehand.



CRE2 Local Host List			×	
IP address T	ype Generic ▼	Description (Optional)	MAC address	
10.19.127.45 PC	Gatew	ay-PC	×	
Check stored MA	c I	Discard changes		
	CRE2 Local Host List IP address 1 	CRE2	CRE2 Local Host List IP address Type Description (Optional) Generic	CRE2 CV Path Control X Local Host List X IP address Type Description (Optional) MAC address Generic - MAC Add Add MAC 10.19.127.45 PC Gateway-PC X IO MAC IO IO IO IO IO IO IO IO IO IO IO <

6 Type the IP address of the equipment you want to connect, select equipment type from the **Type** list and add a description of the equipment for identification purposes. If the third-party equipment is switched on, the MAC address appears automatically. If not, type the MAC address. Click **Add** to add the equipment.

Note

You can add/change information later by selecting the equipment, making changes, and clicking Update. You can also delete equipment by clicking the X symbol at the end of the line.

Tip

CRE2 uses static layer 2 routing (OSI model - Open Systems Interconnection Basic Reference Model) and hence needs both the IP address and the MAC address of the equipment in order to establish IP connection.



7 Replicate this prosess for all the equipment you want to add and click **OK** when finished.

CRE radionor Not	2 configured	tit 奈 Join 💰 Network Sit	e Advanced Cryp	to Palette
			site 💦 💣 C	onfigure site
হি GCS				
Frequency [MHz]	Radios		Local Host	IP
	CRE2 144 Snr. 9139		Gateway-PC	10.19.127.45
Rate [Mbps]				
			Manage	

8 Click **Finish** to complete your site configuration.

Result

The main view appears, and you are now ready to start using the radios:





3.3.3 Establishing network connection

If you don't have an existing network, you need to create a new wireless network.



Procedure

- 1 In the **System menu**, click the **Join** button. Observe that the **Join network** dialog box appears.
- 2 Type the name of the network you want to join.



Note

The network name is in upper case.

3 Click **Join** to join the network.

Result

You have now prepared your site for network connection. If you are out of range of the network at the time you carry out this procedure, the radio will automatically detect the network and establish a connection when you are within reach of this network.



3.3.3 Changing network settings

When sites/radios have established network connection, you are free to change network parameters:



Procedure

1 In the **System menu**, click the **Edit** button. Observe that the **Edit network** dialog box appears.



- 2 This window shows your current network with all participating sites listed. Network parameters, *Network* and *Open resource*, is also shown. Click the **Resource management** to distribute bandwidth.
- 3 When the **Resource distribution** [%] is done, click OK.

Resource managem	ent		×
Superframe length [ms]	Open resource [%] 0		
Site	Resource distribution [%]	Rate [Mbps]	Bandwidth [Mbps]
	50	2.8	1.40
		N/A	N/A

Now your network has all the parameters needed to work as you want. Enable settings by clicking **Update.**



3.3.5 Crypto

Radionor CRE2 have built-in AES-256 bit encryption. On the radios main GUI you can set-up the encryption with a few easy steps.

Procedure

1 In the **System menu**, click the **crypto** button in the top right. This will open the crypto key configuration window.

CRE2 Active	독Y Edit 후 Join Network	Site Advanced Cry	pto Palette
TACTEAM 4900 MHz	TACTEAM Network ID: 0x42907D3D Frequency: 4900 MHz	ork Overview	
Vessel 1.36 ^{ev (likco)} Uige	Resource Allocation Superframe length: 100 mp Profile: Ad-hoc network Minimum contention period: 5 ms		
Soldier 2	Site name	Contention	free slot [ms]
Soldier-2			
1.19 @ 8.5 Mbps	Soldier-2		
	Soldier-4		
Soldior 4	Soldier 6		
	Soldier-1		
1.19 (2 5.5 Mbps			
Soldier-5			
		MAC	Site name
1.19 @ 8.5 Mbps			
			Soldier-2
Soldier-6			
			Soldier-5
1.19 (g 8.5 Mbps			
			Soldier-1
Soldier 1			
Solulei-1	10.19.135.135	00:1d:e2:0a:23:87	Soldier-2
1.19 (2 8.5 Mbps)	10.19.135.190	00.1d.e2.0a.23.be	
	10.19.135.194	00:1d:e2:0a:23:c2	Soldier-5
Soldior 2	10 19 135 204	00.1dre2.0a:23.cc	Solder-6
Soldier-3	10 19 135 212	00.10.02.08.23.04	Solder-1
1.19 (Mtps)	10.19.137.83	00.10.62.08.25.53	Soldier-3
	10.19.127.120	84.80.00.49(10)7a	V05101

2 In the crypto key configuration windows you have several options:



a. New key

Opens up a new window for configuration of a new AES-256 bit encryption key

- b. **Zero key** Deletes the currently active key on the radio
- c. Zero all keys



Deletes the currently active key on all radios connected in the same network

d. Stay silent in no crypto key configured

If this box is checked, the radio will not transmit data as long as no crypto key is configured

- e. Close
 - Close the windows and go back to radio main GUI
- **3** Hit **New key** to configure a new AES-256 bit encryption key. New key windows will appear:

Crypto key cofiguration		×
Generate key	Load from file Save 1	
Key: Hours Key duration:	Minutes Infinite Volatile	
	Cancel	

a. Generate key

Generates a new random AES-256 key. This key can be applied to the radio, saved to file, or both.

Example of key:

Key: 34AE34E6 98A5DC8F FEC46607 A5E095AA AFDBA8C2 55914CC9 44695208 F0C8315E

«34AE34E6» is the first 32-bits parts of the 256 bits key and "F0C8315E" is the last 32-bits part of the 256 bits key.

After key is applied it is not possible to save to file. Save to file must therefore be done before applying the key to the system

b. Load file

Upload a locally stored AES-256 key to the radio

c. Save to file

Save the entered, generated, or uploaded AES-256 encryption key to file

	Enter filename	×
1		
	Cancel	



d. Infinite

The crypto key will have an expiration date. The hours and minutes before expiration is selected to the left of the box. This choice will be grayed out until the box is unchecked

e. Volatile

Checked: The crypto key will not be stored in the radio configuration and will be erased on powerloss/reboot.

Unchecked: The crypto key will be stored in the radio persistently and will survive powerloss/reboot.

3.4 Advanced functions

This is a description of Cordis Array II advanced functions.

Enter the advanced function page in the web interface by typing IP address of radio unit followed by '/advanced', for example: 10.19.0.100/advanced, in your browser (if the radio serial number is 100). Then this page should appear:



3.4.1 Status

This page display information about the current site config and network:



Back to Main GUI	SN : 9169 (2301) Release: 2.21.1 Board type: 144 Freq: 5862.00 Lck: 4 Disabled: None Icc : 856 Vcc : N/A temp: 45.000000
Monitoring	IG : 6 GA2241 : 66 201K : 66 GB ICXO : -66 HZ CTK : -74 HZ EKK : 6X6666666666
Status	- TX status
Logging	% Greth Sendt IP Sendt TX buf Unicast TX with
GPGGA port setup	Rate Util. frames frames PLCP busy frames no ACK
<u>FFT display</u>	8 0.0 23 43 43 0 0 0
Configuration	
Configuration	- Dropped frames
Power control	Link busy No link MAC busy
Advanced resource distribution	
Relay control	ບ ບ ບ ບ Superframe length: 100.0 ms
Quality of Service	Relay: 0
Radar Interference Detection	- RX status
Extra IPs and routes	RX PSDU Greth CRC Incomplete
Position	PCEP Failed Frances enforts Junio France
Un and a	5319 4702 0 37375 0 Crypto: Bypass
Opgrade	
Sonware upgrade	Network ID: 06110655 My TV: 0
Advanced	- Site table
Configuration synchronization	Site name TX RX BY Site Name TX RX Margin Max Min TX NLOS Distance timer
Silent mode	Local site - Local site - KU/S KU/S VEF. KV IV CF K KI KL SN RASEQ INSEQ RISEQ age Rate up
Co-site synchronization	GCS 0 0 1 0 0 0 8 N Y 9169 0 0 0 -1 0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0, 0 -1 0.0 0
Tag reception	Remote sites
Radio API Python library	
Auto Mac Routing	Relay lines in use: 0
Password authentication	
Serial-to-UDP	- MAC table
	The MMC AGE FITTING 21TING 21TING
About	10.19.35.209 001DE20123D1 1 00 0 GCS
Reboot	10.19.163.209 001DE20323D1 0 00 0 INTERNAL SITE
	10.19.127.50 F0795967A43A 1 00 0 GCS

SN:	Serial number in decimal and in hexadecimal.
Freq:	Current operating frequency.
Lck:	Number of internal antenna elements enabled.
Disabled:	non-locked radios. Number of internal antenna elements disabled.
lcc:	Instantaneous current drawn by radio unit, in milliamps.
Vcc:	Instantaneous voltage input, in millivolts.
temp:	Radio Unit internal temperature.
TQ:	Quality of superframe syncronization.
GPSSAT:	Number of GPS Satellites in use.
SNR:	GPS signal to noise ratio.
ERR:	Hexadecimal error code.
TCXO:	TCXO calibration offset.
Clk:	System clock offset.
*********************	X status ***********
Rate:	Current transmit data rate.
Util.	Current utilisation of assigned timeslots (resources) in percentage.
Greth frames:	Number of frames sent from ethernet driver to wireless mac co-processor.
Sent IP frames:	Wireless frames set to transmit. The counter does not take into account whether packages have been sent before or if ack has been received.
Sent PLCP:	Sent wireless frame headers. A single wireless header may be followed by multiple ethernet frames in a jumbo frame
TX buf busy:	Current number of frames in TX queue.
Unicast frames:	Number of wireless frames sent with ack request.
TX with no ack:	Number of wireless transmitted frames with no ack.
Dropped Link busy:	Number off frames dropped due to overflowing TX queue.
No link:	Number of frames dropped due to failed ranging.
Mac busy:	Number of packets dropped due to mac-controller being busy.



Superframe length:	The configured length of each superframe, in milliseconds.
Relay:	Number of frames relayed through this radio.
***** RX	X status ***********
RX PLCP:	Received wireless frame headers. A single wireless header may be followed by multiple ethernet frames in a jumbo frame
PSDU failed:	Number of valid frame headers followed by a data frame with invalid checksum.
Greth frames:	Number of frames sent from wireless co-processor to ethernet driver.
CRC errors:	Number of CRC errors, indicates wireless frames not verified.
Network ID:	Identity code in hexadecimal to this network.
My TV:	Time allocation setup version of this site.
Site name:	Name of site. All values in line apply to this site.
TX kb/s:	Data sent from ethernet driver to wireless co processor during last second.
RX kb/s:	Data received from wireless co processor during last second.
Ver:	Locally stored version of remote site configuration. Should be same version as RV, which indicates that sites are in sync.
RV:	Version of site configuration, indicated in last wireless frame from this site.
TV: CF:	Time allocation setup version used by this site. Assigned contention free resources in percent.
R:	Transmit data rate used to this site.
RI:	Allow relay through this radio
Rt:	Local routing state in multipanel site.
SN:	Serial number of radio on that site.
RXseq:	Last received sequence number.
TXseq:	Last transmitted sequence number.
Missed:	Number of missed frames.
RX age:	Time since latest received wireless frame.
Rate:	Datarate used on last frame from this radio.
Margin dB:	Average signal margin relative to remote site, updated once a second.
Max dB:	Maximum signal margin relative to remote site, updated once each superframe period.
Min dB:	Minimum signal margin relative to remote site, updated once each superframe.
TX dBm:	Tx power used by remote site, in dBm.
NLOS dB:	dB lost due to Non-line-of-sight.



Dir:	Direction to other sites [x,y].
Distance age:	Time since latest range was updated.
Meters:	Distance to other sites in meters.
Relay lines in use:	Number of radios used as relay.
MAC table:	Table of all user equipment connected to the network.

3.4.2 Logging

Back to Main GUI	_		
Monitoring	Log sy	ystei	m setup
Status	_ ,	an ta fil	
<u>Logging</u> <u>GPGGA port setup</u>		og to m	
FFT display	Tatama I	10	
Configuration	Interval	1,0	
Configuration Rewar control	UDP port	11146	
Advanced resource distribution	IP address	10.19.25	5.255
Relay control	Submit		
Radar Interference Detection	Cabina		
Extra IPs and routes Position	No logfile cr	eated ve	t
Unavede	ito logine ei	eated ye	h.
Software upgrade	Log forma	it	
Advanced			
Configuration synchronization	Field	Unit	Description
Co-site synchronization	1	SN	Unit serial number
Tag reception	2	s	Unix time in seconds either from boot or based on GPS
Radio API Python library Auto Mac Routing	3	ms	Milliseconds after second
Password authentication	4	lat	GPS latitude as a signed number
<u>Serial-to-UDP</u>	5	C	GPS longitude as a signed nubmber
About	7	mA	Input current
Reboot	8	mV	Input voltage
	9	Mhz	Frequency MHz part
	10	Khz	Frequency kHz part
	11	Туре	Product variant number
	12	dB	Antenna element gain
	13	Frames	RX frames received OK
	14	Frames	RX frame errors
	15	Frames	RX CRC32 errors
	16	Frames	Frames relayed through this station
	17	Frames	TX frames OK
	18	Frames	TX frames dropped due to buffer overrun
	19	Frames	TX frames dropped due to MAC busy
	20	Frames	TX frames with missed ACK
	21	kh/s	Total TX handwidth to mac
	23	kb/s	Total BX bandwidth from mac
	24	Sites	Sites in following site table
	25+21*(n-1)	ID	Sites ID of this site
	26+21*(n-1)	kb/s	TX bandwidth to this site
	27+21*(n-1)	kb/s	RX bandwidth from this site
	28+21*(n-1)	S/N	Serial number of currently selected radio on this site
	29+21*(n-1)	S	Seconds since RX frame from this site
	30+21*(n-1)	Frames	Missing RX sequence numbers
	31+21*(n-1)	dB	Mean RX signal margin from last second
	32+21*(n-1)	dB	Max RX signal margin from last second
	$33\pm 21^{+}(n-1)$ $34\pm 21^{*}(n-1)$	dB rate	Min KA signal margin from fast second
	35+21*(n-1)	index	RX beam direction index x-axis
	36+21*(n-1)	index	RX beam direction index y-axis
	37+21*(n-1)	s	Time since last distance
	38+21*(n-1)	m	Distance
	39+21*(n-1)	S	Time since last ranging
	40+21*(n-1)	1	Ranging level
	41+21*(n-1)	1	Time quality
	42+21*(n-1)	clocks	Time offset
	43+21*(n-1)	dB	Antenna element gain
	44+21*(n-1)	dBm	Tx power
	45+21*(n-1)	dB	Non line of sight loss

Here you can enable logging of the radio system. The log format is described. **UDP port:** where the log packet will sent to as broadcast.

Current logfile can be downloaded by clicking at the logfile:



You can download the current logfile from: SN 9169.log (4786 bytes)

The logfile needs to be loaded and it will take some time based on file size:

5141,1350400130,030,0,0,03,0,00,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,	,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0
141,1230466131,080,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,	,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0
9141,1590486132,849,0,0,05,0,9/9,0,5862,0,144,8,1586,552,806,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0	,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0
9141,1590486133,909,0,0,65.0,979,0,5862,0,144,8,1594,552,806,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0	,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0
9141,1590486135,324.0.0.65.0.979.0.5862.0.144.8.1594.552.806.0.0.0.0.0.156.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0	.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0
9141.1590486135.929.0.0.65.0.979.0.5862.0.144.8.1594.552.806.0.0.0.0.156.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0	.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0
9141 1599486137 449 8 8 55 8 948 8 5862 8 144 8 1594 552 886 8 8 8 8 156 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8	
	,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0
1411,1530400139,409,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,	,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0
9141,1590486139,9/9,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,	,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0
9141,1590486141,489,0,0,65.0,940,0,5862,0,144,8,1594,554,886,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0	,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0
9141,1590486142,19,0,0,65.0,948,0,5862,0,144,8,1594,555,806,0,0,0,0,0,156,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0	8,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0
9141,1590486143,509,0,0,65.0,948,0,5862,0,144,8,1594,555,806,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0	,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0
9141,1590486144,39,0,0,65,0,948,0,5862,0,144,8,1594,555,806,0,0,0,0,0,156,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0	0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0
9141.1590486145.529.0.0.65.0.948.0.5862.0.144.8.1612.555.807.0.0.0.0.0.156.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0	.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0
9141 1599486146 59 9 9 65 9 948 9 5862 9 144 8 1612 556 887 9 9 9 9 156 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9	
	,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0
141, 1230400140, /3, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0,	3,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0
9141,1590486149,559,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,	,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0
9141,1590486150,109,0,0,65.0,963,0,5862,0,144,8,1637,566,811,0,0,0,0,0,0,156,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0	,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0
9141,1590486151,579,0,0,65.0,963,0,5862,0,144,8,1639,574,819,0,0,0,0,0,156,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0	,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0
9141,1590486152,129,0,0,65.0,954,0,5862,0,144,8,1639,574,819,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0	,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0
9141,1590486153,599,0.0.65.0.954,0.5862,0.144,8.1647,574,822,0.0,0.0,0.156,1.0,0,0.0,0.0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0	.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0
9141.1590486154.149.0.0.65.0.954.0.5862.0.144.8.1655.574.822.0.0.0.0.0.156.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0	.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0
9141 1590486155 619.0.0.65.0.954.0.5862.0.144.8.1655.574.822.0.0.0.0.0.156.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0	.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0
9141 1599486156 169 8 8 55 9 954 8 5862 8 144 8 1655 574 872 8 8 8 8 9 156 8 9 8 8 9 8 8 9 8 9 8 9 8 9 8 9 8 9 8	
5141,1350400137,043,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0	,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0
9141,1590406156,109,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0	,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0
9141,1590486159,6/0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0	,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0
9141,1590486160,209,0,0,65,0,933,0,5862,0,144,8,1655,574,822,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0	,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0
9141,1590486161,709,0,0,65.0,1010,0,5862,0,144,8,1655,574,822,0,0,0,0,0,0,156,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0	8,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0
9141,1590486162,229,0,0,65.0,1010,0,5862,0,144,8,1655,574,822,0,0,0,0,0,156,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0	0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0
9141,1590486163,770,0.0.65.0.1010,0.5862,0.144,8.1655,574,822,0.0.0,0.0,156,0.0.0,0.0,0.0,0.0,0.0,0.0,0.0,0.0,0.0,	0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0
9141,1590486164,249,0,0,65.0,1010,0,5862,0,144,8,1655,575,822,0,0,0,0,0,156,1,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,	0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0
9141 1590486165 789 6 6 65 6 1016 6 5862 6 144 8 1659 575 823 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6	0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0
9141 1590485166 269 0 0 65 0 1010 0 5862 0 144 8 1659 575 823 0 0 0 0 0 156 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	
3141,1330403100,237,07,05,07,350,07,002,07,144,0,1039,57,025,07,003,07,07,126,07,07,07,07,07,07,07,07,07,07,07,07,07,	,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0
3141,1330400103,023,0,0,05,0,3062,0,144,0,10/3,53/2,023,0,0,0,0,156,1,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,	,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0
141,12904861/0,310,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,	,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0
9141,1590486171,849,0,0,65.0,951,0,5862,0,144,8,1677,587,830,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0	,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0
9141,1590486172,329,0,0,65.0,951,0,5862,0,144,8,1677,588,830,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0	,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0
9141,1590486173,879,0,0,65.0,951,0,5862,0,144,8,1685,588,834,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0	,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0
9141,1590486174,353,0,0,65,0,951,0,5862,0,144,8,1694,588,834,0,0,0,0,0,156,1,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,	.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0
9141,1590486175,919,0,0,65,0,951,0,5862,0,144,8,1694,588,834,0,0,0,0,0,156,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0	.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0
9141.1596486176.369.0.0.65.0.951.0.5862.0.144.8.1694.588.834.0.0.0.0.156.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0	.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0
9141 1596486177 949 0 0 5 0 1015 0 5862 0 144 8 1594 588 834 0 0 0 0 156 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	
3141 1354403170, 305 0, 0,05 0, 0,05 0, 0,05 0, 0,07 0,00 0,00	,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,
3141,12364001/3,3/3,4/0,0.0,0.1011,0.2002,0.144,0,1033,200,034,0.0,0,0,00,120,1,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0	3,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0
14141,12204420130,403,030,00,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,	3,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0
9141,1590486181,999,0,0,60,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,	, u, u, u, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0

3.4.3 GPGGA port setup

Back to Main GUI

Monitoring

UDP port setup

<u>Status</u> Logging GPGGA port setup FFT display

GGA output port: 0 Submit

Configuration Configuration Power control Advanced resource distribution Relay control Quality of Service Radar Interference Detection Extra IPs and routes Position

Upgrade Software upgrade

Advanced Configuration synchronization Silent mode Co-site synchronization Tag reception Radio API Python library Auto Mac Routino Auto Mac Routing Password authentication Serial-to-UDP

<u>About</u> <u>Reboot</u>

GGA output port: output port for the GPS data. This is only available if the radio has internal GPS.

By setting this port GPGGA udp output is turned on if the onboard gps is installed and has fix. This is only available on the 189 and 179 versions.

Note

Radios with internal GPS is not a standard product.



3.4.4 FFT display

Back to Main GUI

Monitoring Status Logging GPGGA port setup FFT display

Configuration

Configuration Power control Advanced resource distribution Relay control Quality of Service Radar Interference Detection Extra IPs and routes Position

Upgrade Software upgrade

Advanced

Configuration synchronization Silent mode Co-site synchronization Tag reception Radio API Python library Auto Mac Routing Password authentication Serial-to-UDP

<u>About</u> <u>Reboot</u>



Fast Fourier transform of the radio frequency channel. Here you can detect if there are other activities within the channel.

<u>Note</u>

The centre frequency can be changed in the main page.



3.4.5 Configuration

Back to Main GUI	Current configuration
Monitoring Status	<u>View current config_db</u> (Right click and select "save link" to download)
<u>BPGGA port setup</u> FFT display	Non-persistent configuration
Configuration Configuration Power control Advanced resource distribution	Save configuration persistently: On (default) Off Submit
<u>Relay control</u>	Factory reset
Radar Interference Detection Extra IPs and routes	Reset configuration on local radio. Navigate to main GUI for configuration wizard
Position	Reset configuration
Jpgrade Software upgrade	Reset configuration and reboot Reset configuration and reboot multipanel site
Advanced	
Configuration synchronization	
Co-site synchronization	
Tag reception	
Auto Mac Routing	
Password authentication Serial-to-UDP	
About Reboot	

Current configuration:

Here you can view and download the current configuration file in JSON format. This file is only for troubleshooting and to save the configuration for later.

Non-persistent configuration:

If you don't want the configuration sent to radio to persist on reboot. Then tick for "Off" and click "Submit". By default the configuration will persist on boot.

Factory reset:

This setting allows all network setup to be deleted. Radio must be rebooted to get into factory reset mode. "Reset configuration and reboot" will do this is one click. If there is a multipanel site all radio of the site will be reset by clicking "Reset configuration and reboot multipanel site".

<u>Note</u>

If equipment in a multi site wants to be removed, on click resetting of entire multi panel site is required. Then all equipment must be added again.



3.4.6 Power control

Back to Main GUI	Power control setup
Monitoring Status	"Max power output" sets the maximum total output power (in dBm) for all transmissions.
Logging GPGGA port setup	Max power output: 31.0 dBm
<u>FFT display</u>	Adaptive power control
Configuration	
Contiguration Review control	"larget remote KX margin" is the minimum KX margin the remote site is supposed to have if power reduction on data frames is used.
Advanced resource distribution Relay control	"Max power reduction" is the maximum reduction in power allowed on data frames. (Ack and ranging still use full power according to the max power output setting) If this is set to 0 automatic power control is turned off
Quality of Service	
Radar Interference Detection	Target remote RX margin: 30,0 dB
Extra IPs and routes Position	Max power reduction: 30.0 dB
Upgrade <u>Software upgrade</u>	Submit
Advanced Configuration synchronization	
Co-site synchronization Tag reception	
Radio API Python library	
Auto Mac Routing	
Serial-to-UDP	
About Reboot	

Note___

Max output power for CRE2-189 and CRE2-179 products is 37dBm and for CRE2-144 products it is 31dBm.

Max power output: sets the maximum total output power (in dBm) for all transmissions. **Target remote RX margin:** is the minimum rx margin the remote site is supposed to have if power reduction on data frames is used.

Max power reduction: is the maximum reduction in power allowed on data frames. (Ack and ranging still use full power according to the max power output setting) If this is set to 0, automatic power control is turned off.

<u>Note</u>

When lab testing it is recommended to either have the max power output set to 0 or set max power reduction to 40.



3.4.7 Advanced resource distribution

Back to Main GUI			
Monitoring Status Legatino GPGSA port seture GPGSA port seture GPGSA port seture Configuration Confi	Advanced resource distr Import/export setups Download (ms) De Chease File No file chean Upload	ibution	
Extra IPs and routes Position	Current allocation setup	,	
Upgrade Software upgrade	Superframe length	100. 400	00 ms 2000
Advanced Configuration synchronization Silent mode	Site ID	Slot start	Duration
Co-site synchronization Tag reception Radio API Python library Auto Mac Routing Password authentication Serial-to-UDP	74		
About Reboot	103	47.50 ms 190000	47.50 ms 1900000
	Contention		5.00 ms 200000

This feature allows you to upload a more intricate timing schedule than in the main GUI. In contrast to the usual timing where each site is granted one time slot, it is possible to interweave slots.

Import/export setups: download current timing setup file and you can upload a new one of one that is downloaded and adjusted.

The current allocation setup is shown in the matrix. Timing setup file needs to have following lines:

100 m 101 0 m

108 45 m

0 90 m

First line is the superframe length followed by serial number for each radio in the network and its starting transmission time in the superframe length. The file ends with 0 for contetions periode and then where in the superframe the contetion periode starts.

Upload by browsing the wanted allocation setup file followed by *Upload* followed by *Confirm:*

Advanced resourc	e distribution													
Import/export sets Download (ms) Velg fil Ingen fil valgt Up Co	ups Download (cli lload nfirm	0	This feature allows you The first line of the con [superframe length] Subsequent lines follow [id] [slot start] [unit] Special IDs are 0 (cont	a to upload a mor- figuration file co- unit] w the below form ention) and 6553:	e intricate timing scheo ntains the superframe at. Unit should be m if 8 (silence)	fule than the regular on length. you are specifying in n	ue. In contrast t	to the usual ti	ming where g in clock cy	each site is veles. One m	granted one t	time slot, it i prresponds to	possible to in 40000 cycles.	iterweave slo
Current allocation	ı setup		New allocation set	սթ		TX groups								
Superframe length	100 40	000 ms	Superframe length	25 10	00 ms 00000	ID								
Site ID	Slot start	Duration	Site ID	Slot start	Duration									
		47.50 ms	113		20.00 ms 800000									
		1899971	254		5.00 ms 200000									
		47.50 ms 1899971												
Contention	95.00 ms 3799942	5.00 ms 200058												



3.4.8 Relay Control

Back to Main GUI	Relay setup
Monitoring Status	The relay system has a primary and a secondary mode of operation.
Logging GPGGA port setup FET display	 The primary mode is to re-transmit frames immediately in contention free slot only. The secondary mode is for the relay station to add frames to its own que to be transmitted at a later time. Contention slot can be used as well.
Configuration Configuration	The primary mode is only available if the senders contention free time slot is large enough to transmit a full length (1500 byte) frame as relay. If no such slot is available the system will switch to using the secondary mode automatically. The secondary mode may introduce time delays and frames may be discarded by the relay if sufficient bandwidth is not allocated to the relay site.
Power control Advanced resource distribution Relay control	→Allow relay through this radio: ○ O1 ● Off
Radar Interference Detection Extra IPs and routes Position	Submit
Upgrade	Tuning parameters (Use default values unless instructed to)
Software upgrade	Relay level: [120] (default: 129)
Advanced Configuration synchronization Steint mode Co-site synchronization Tag reception Radio API Python library Auto Mac Routing Password authentication Serial-to-UDP	
About	

Allow relay through this radio: allows radios to transmit as a relay. If "On" is ticked, this radio will function as a relay for other radios.

Tuning parameters: these are the limit values for the relay setup and are not suppose to be changed unless instructed to.

3.4.9 QoS

Quality of service is the ability to provide different priority to different applications, users, or data flows, or to guarantee a certain level of performance to a data flow.

3.4.9.1 Correction of UDP

For transmission of error corrected UDP packets through the CRE2 network, access the /advanced site in a browser, eg. 10.19.0.244/advanced. Protocol needs to be set to UDP, port range entered, TOS field and mask to 00, delay (correction buffer size) or max frames in the buffer. Leave the field max frames in the buffer to 0 for buffer size in milliseconds delay.

Back to Main GUI	QoS setup								
Monitoring Status Logging GPGGA port setup FFT display	Delete line Pro	tocol Port start $ \begin{array}{c} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{array} $ 0 0	Port end 0 0 0	TOS field	TOS masl	c Delay (ms)	Max frames	Priority 0 0	Force wireless Ack
Configuration Configuration Power control Advanced resource distribution Relay control Quality of Service Radar Interference Detection Extra IPs and routes Position	Higher priority NOTE: Priority	numbers go befora	e lower priorit immediate tra	y numbers	on the link ne frame, d	isregarding TI	OMA time slo	ts and DS(CP. This may cause packet loss. Use with care
Software upgrade Software upgrade Advanced Co-site synchronization Tag reception Radio API Python library Auto Mac Routing Password authentication Serial-to-UDP About Reboot									



The QoS can be monitored in the main page at eg. 10.19.0.244/advanced. At the bottom of the page there is a section looking like this (it can also be accessed by logging in with ssh and by typing 'dash -q'):

 Source site | in que | missing | lost | retry |
 dup | late |
 delay |
 rx frames

 CAR |
 140 |
 1
 38 |
 871 |
 0 |
 19 |
 1000/990 |
 112434

 CAR |
 0 |
 0 |
 3 |
 0 |
 0 |
 100/110 |
 826

 1
 9394
 0xB2E32B1E
 83296
 83113
 11
 0
 0

Explanation:

Source site: which site the video source is connected to. In que: number of packets in que buffer. Missing: number of packets missing since last update Lost: number of packets lost from the QoS system.

Retry: number of retry packets sent.

Dup: number of duplicate packets received.

Late: number of packets received too late.

Delay: configured delay/actual delay [ms].

Rx frames: number of packets received since startup.

3.4.9.2 Set priority for special type of data

Go to /advanced page and to QoS for configurating data priority. For setting priority, you enter '*Port start*' and '*Port end*' or '*TOS field*' and '*TOS mask*' to declare which data to prioritize. In which order it will be prioritized is based on which number you enter in the '*Priority*' field. Higher priority will be sent before lower priority number on the link.

To explain the function, all prioritization is relative, so if nothing is set to 1 then it does not matter if you use 1 or 2 as a priority. Each priority has its own queue. When packets are sent, the queue with the highest priority is emptied first, before it starts sending packets with lower priority.

Note

Priority level 4 will cause immediate transmit of the frame, disregarding TDMA time slots and DSCP. This may cause packet loss. Use with care.



3.4.10 Radar Interface Detection

The current list of TX of states is: Transponder mode, Silent mode, Channel availability check and Radar detected:

Back to Main GUI Monitoring Status Logging GPGGA port setup FET display	Radar Interference Detection compliant to ETSI EN 302 502 Radar Interference Detection (RID) is a feature for sharing the radio spectrum with radars. Ra interference from other devices using the same spectrum, and the ETSI EN 302 502 standard avoid interfering with these signals. Enabling RID on the radio ensures compliance with this s	dar signals are vulnerable to specifies how the radio can tandard.
Configuration Configuration Power control Advanced resource distribution Relay control	If RID is enabled a channel availability check will be run at boot and subsequently every 24 h is changed a channel availability check needs to be run. You can also trigger a check at will. T is running. If any radar was detected TX will be disabled for the configured non-occupancy pe has to be at least 30 minutes to be compliant with ETSI EN 302 502, but can be longer.	ours afterwards. If frequency X is disabled while the check oriod. Non-occupancy period
Quality of Service	Mode: Disabled Enabled	Radar detection log
Extra IPs and routes		Uptime Frequency Reboot since last incident
Position	Non-occupancy period: 30 minutes	No overte logged
Upgrade		
Software upgrade	Save config	Show all events
Advanced		Clear log
Configuration synchronization Silent mode Co-site synchronization Tag reception Pedia ABL Buthon librony	DFS is disabled. If you set it to enabled a channel availability check will be run for 1 minute, during which TX is disabled. If no radars are deteted, TX is enabled.	
Auto Mac Routing Password authentication Serial-to-UDP		

Radar Interface Detection works as described at this page. Enabled by clicking *Enabled* followed by *Save Config*. Non-occupancy periode can changed before enabling. This will set the radio to scan after radars and if no radars are detected then the radios works as normal. If any radar is detected it will stop transmitting for the configured *Non-occupancy period*. Radar dection log is presented on the right hand side. This feature is disabled by default.

3.4.11 Extra IPs and routes

IP route can be added by entering its subnet address, netmask and gateway.

An extra IP address can be added to the radio network interface by adding its IP address and netmask followed by *Submit*. Changes is enabled immediately.

Back to Main GUI	Extra IPs and IP route	15		
Monitoring Status	Add extra IPs or IP routes f	or the radio. Allows co	onfiguring for specific IPs on a	Iternative subnets and routes to any
Logging BPGGA port setup	Subnet address	Netmask	Gateway	Delete
FT display	New Subnet (xxx, xxx, xxx, xxx, xxx, xxx, xxx, xx	Netmask (0-32)	New Gateway (xxx xxx xxx	
ionfiguration ionfiguration tower control dvanace resource distribution felay control upinty of Sarvice adar. Interference. Detection xtra IPs and routes fosition	IP New IP (00000000000)	Netmask Notmask (0-32)	Delete	
pgrade diverse uporade diverse uporade unterpretation synchronization outer synchronization softe synchronization softe synchronization softe APL Python library uto Mac Resulting assword authentication minit-o-LDP bout absod				

Added extra IP address can be removed by ticking the box for delete, followed by Submit.

If the extra IP should be used to send data over the link, it needs to be added to the Third party equipment list



radionor	CRE2 Local Host List				
	IP address 192.168.0.108	Type Radio	Description (Optional) Radio IP 2	MAC address	
	10, 19, 0, 108	Radio	Update Radio 108	• *	
	10.19.127.45 192.168.0.108	PC Radio	MIB Browser Radio IP 2		

Verify that the extra IP was added with the same MAC address as the original IP

			MA	C address	
192.168.0.108	MAC addres		×	MAC	
	WAC addres	55 			
		00:1d:e2:01:00:6c			
	Cano	el OK			
				×	
				×	

A complete Extra IP setup might look like this:



Eack to Main GUI Monitoring Status Looping OPGGA.port setup EFT disease Configuration Security Control Relay control Relay control Loccal Host List	Extra IPs and IP Add extra IPs or IP 1 Subnet addree New Subnet (DOC.000 IP 192.168.0.108 New IP DOCLODC0000 Submit	P routes P routes as <u>Netmask</u> x.xxx.0][Metruak (0-32) <u>Netmask</u> 16 xxx0] [Metruask (0-32)	guring for specific IPs on all Gateway New Gateway (cc.cox.vox) Delete	ernative sul Delete	bnets and routes	to any suba	Back to Main G Monitoring Status Loopins GPGGA port seture Configuration Configuration Configuration Advanced resource Advanced resource Advanced resource Docal Host List	<u>UI</u> distribution	Extra IPs and II Add extra IPs or IP 1 Subnet addree New Subnet (xxx.xxx IP 192.168.0.101 New IP (xxx.xxx) Submit	Proutes outes for the radio. A s Netm Netmask (0-32 Netm 16 coci Netmask (0-32	ask 2) (F ask (D 2) (F 2) (F)	ing for specific IPs on Gateway Iow Gateway (2000000 elete	alternative subnets Delete	and routes	a to any submet
IP address Ty	/pe Generic	Description (Option	nal)	MAC a	address MAC		• address 	Type	eric 🔻	Description	(Optiona	U)	MAC	addre: MA	ss \C
10.19.0.101 Radio	o Rad	lio 101 Jio 101 IP 2					10.19.0.108 10.19.127.45 192.168.0.108 192.168.0.45	Radio PC Radio PC	Radio MIB B Radio MIB B	108 rowser IP 2 rowser IP 2					
Check stored MAC		Discard changes					Check store	d MAC		Discard chan	ges				

3.4.12 Position

For positioning other radios in the network with redbox functionality it is mandatory to put in one or several physical position for ground units. This must be done under position section under advcanced page menu:

Back to Main GUI

Logging GPGGA port setup FFT display

Global position and rotation

The physical position of the radio can be used for positioning of other radios.

 \mathbf{v}

The information is included in vectorentry frames that other radios can use for calculation their own position.

 $\mathbf{\sim}$

Positioning mode:	Not set
Rotation mode:	Not set

Save config

Configuration

Monitoring

<u>Status</u>

Configuration Power control Advanced resource distribution Relay control Quality of Service Radar Interference Detection Extra IPs and routes Position

Upgrade

Software upgrade

Advanced

Configuration synchronization Silent mode Co-site synchronization Tag reception Radio API Python library Auto Mac Routing Password authentication Serial-to-UDP

<u>About</u> <u>Reboot</u>



Selecting positioning mode "set manually" will more options appear:

Back to Main GUI	Global position an	Global position and rotation				
Monitoring <u>Status</u>	The physical position c	of the radio can be used for positioning of other radios.				
Logging GPGGA port setup	The information is inclu-	uded in vectorentry frames that other radios can use for calculation their own position.				
FFT display	Positioning mode:	Set manually ~				
Configuration	Store position to flash:					
Power control Advanced resource distribution	Latitude:	0 N				
Relay control	Longitude:	0 W				
Radar Interference Detection	Altitude:	0m				
Position	Rotation mode:	Not set				
Upgrade	Save config					
Sonware upgrade						

Ground Station position can be obtained from internal GPS or set manually by entering Latitude, Longitude and Altitude in configuration in advanced web interface under section **Position** and **Azimuth**:

Back to Main GUI	Global position an	d rotation				
Monitoring Status Logging GPGGA port setup FFT display	The physical position of The information is incle Positioning mode:	he physical position of the radio can be used for positioning of other radios. he information is included in vectorentry frames that other radios can use for calculation their own position. ositioning mode:				
Configuration Configuration Power control Advanced resource distribution Relay control Quality of Service Radar Interference Detection Extra IPs Position	Latitude: Longitude: Altitude: Rotation mode: Store rotation to flash:	63.41822 N 10.460866 W 105.9 m Set azimuth manually				
Upgrade Software upgrade Upgrade remote unit	Azimuth: Elevation:	45 -4.69				
Advanced Configuration synchronization Silent mode Co-site synchronization Clients file Tag reception Radio API Python library Auto Mac Routing Password authentication Serial-to-UDP About Reboot	Axial rotation: Save config	3.04				



Ground Station orientation

3.4.1

It is recommended to calibrate ground station orientation as precise as possible, because Red Box uses its position and orientation as reference when calculating position of the aircraft.





The CRE2-189 must not be mounted pointing to much downward or upwards. This to maintain valid measurements from the magnetometer. This means that the elevation and axial rotation must **not tilt more than 45 degrees**. Azimuth, compass heading, must be measured and entered in configuration in advanced web interface under section **Position** and **Azimuth**:

Back to Main GUI	Global position an	d rotation
Monitoring Status	The physical position of	f the radio can be used for positioning of other radios.
<u>Logging</u> <u>GPGGA port setup</u>	The information is incl	uded in vectorentry frames that other radios can use for calculation their own position.
<u>FFT display</u>	Positioning mode:	Internal GPS 🗸
Configuration Configuration	Latitude:	63.41822 N
Power control Advanced resource distribution	Longitude:	10.460866 W
Relay control Quality of Service	Altitude:	105.9 m
Radar Interference Detection	Rotation mode:	Set azimuth manually
Position	Store rotation to flash:	
Upgrade Software upgrade	Azimuth:	45
Upgrade remote unit	Elevation:	-4.69
Advanced Configuration synchronization Silent mode	Axial rotation:	3.04
Co-site synchronization	Save coning	
Tag reception Padio API Python library		
Auto Mac Routing		
Serial-to-UDP		
About Reboot		

The azimuth value is the compass heading in degrees relative to north:





3.4.13 Software upgrade

To upgrade software version navigate to advanced page and to section Software upgrade:



Click at "Browse..." to select software upgrade file:

Back to Main GUI Software upgrade

lonitoring tatus ogging	Contact your support represent The complete process takes aro	ative for the latest available version. und 10 minutes.			
<u>PGGA port setup</u> FT display		Choose a file			
onfiguration onfiguration ower control dvanced resource distribution elay control uality of Service	The file should follow the	pattern cre2_upgrade_NC_[version].zip			
adar Interference Detection	O Åpne				×
tra IP's and routes	\leftrightarrow \rightarrow \checkmark \uparrow \square \sim Do	okumenter > arkiv > 4_Software > 3_CRE2 > 2.20 :	> 1 → 2.21.1 →	✓ C	
ograde oftware upgrade	Organiser - Ny mappe				I • I ?
dvanced	> 📩 Hurtigtilgang	Navn	Endringsdato	Туре	Størrelse
onfiguration synchronization		7 cre2_upgrade_NC_2.21.1	05.09.2022 10:38	Komprimert (zippet)	14 097 kB
ent mode	> 😽 Dropbox	cre2_upgrade_NC_2.21.1_recovery	05.09.2022 10:38	Komprimert (zippet)	14 094 kB
g reception idio API Python library	> 📥 OneDrive - Personal	🚰 radio_control_api_2.21.1	05.09.2022 10:38	Komprimert (zippet)	15 063 kB
to Mac Routing	> 💻 Denne PCen				
rial-to-UDP	> 🛋 KINGSTON (D:)				
<u>eboot</u>	> 👮 Nettverk				
	> 🚴 Linux				
	Filnavn: cre2	upgrade_NC_2.21.1		VinZip-fil	



Then the radio unit will upload the firmware file. When the upload is completed it will automatically continue upgrading. Upgrading will take several minutes. The radio unit will reboot, and the status will be "Complete".

Back to Main GUI	Software upgrude	Back to Main GUI	Software upgrade	Back to Main GUI	Software upgrade
Monitoring Status Logging GROCA post solution	Contact your support representative for the latent available version. The complete process takes around 10 minutes.	Monitoring Status Logaing	Counter two: rapped topostantive for the latest available version. The complex process takes around 10 minutes.	Monitoring Status Luceira	Contact good support accessed in the label workship weeken. The complete process takes around 10 montes.
EFT claplay	Upleading: 7% Canol uplead	GPGGA port setup FFT display	Lipgrading 4%i	FFT display	Complete
Configuration Configuration Power control Advanced resource distribution Relay costool Control of Service Relay Indextoon Detection Extra Pie and routes Pombro	Do not accepte easy from the page while upload in progress.	Configuration Entitionation Prover contract distribution Reservation Reservation States Interference Detection Extra IPs and reates Postion	We can use cardine to so here the page here or $\times I$ as the idea of the terms here to clock the propose. The appeals will complex segrefless	Configuration Configuration Protection Advanced treasures distribution Relay confinei Quality of Nervice Nodar Historiconic Detection Extra IPs and voltes Position	Eode sweetidly oppolel in 2111
Upgrade Software upprade		Upgrade Schware upgrade		Upgrade Software upgrade	
Advanced Conformation synchronization Starth mode Co-site synchronization Tast association Reality APL Pyrate Intervy Anto Marc Realing Password automation Cost all to UDP		Advanced Configuration synchronization Storm mote Device synchronization Tag, assertion Radio AFT, Pothon Breavy Auto Marc Reaction Persover a authentication Service In-UDP		Advanced Confinitiation synchronization Blient mode Control synchronization Tag strategroon Rottin API Python Ibrary Auto Mice Rotang Passavor authentication Strat-to-UUP	
About Rebool		About Reboot		NEDUC Referent	

To confirm that the upgrade process was successfully you have to enter the advanced tab once again. The current software version is listed on top in the "home" or "status" page:

Monitoring	TQ : 0	GPSSAT : 00	SNR : 00 dB	TCX0 : -36	Hz clk : -98 Hz	ERR : 0x00000	996					
Status Logging GPGGA port setup FFT display	- TX status	eth Sendt If ames frames	Sendt PLCP	TX buf Uni busy fra	cast Tx with mes no ACK							
Configuration Configuration Power control	- Dropped fram Link busy N	es	nusy		v	-						
Advanced resource distribution Relay control Quality of Service Radar Interference Detection	0 0 RX status	0	S Re	uperframe le lay: 0	ngth: 100.0 ms							
Extra IPs and routes Position	RX PSDU PCLP faile	Greth CF d frames er	rors Jumbo	lete frame								
Upgrade Software upgrade	Network ID: 385	46844 My TV:	2	Cryp	to: bypass							
Advanced Configuration synchronization Silent mode Co-site synchronization Tag reception Radio API Python library Auto Mac Routing Password authentication Serial-to-UDP	- Site table - Site name TX kb/ - Local site - Relay lines in r - MAC table - IP 10.19.163.114	RX kb/s Ver RV use: 0 MAC 001DE2032372	V TV CF R Rl Ver Lflag Sf 0 00 0	Rt SN R lag Site INTERNA	Xseq TXseq Missed	RX Margin M age Rate dB d	lax Min IB dB	Tx dBm	NLOS dB	Dir	Distance Age Meters	timer
About Reboot												



ote site. By setting "Synchronize timing" to off this can be disabled for

3.4.14 Configuration synchronization



 Configuration synchronization

 This allow you to configure the details of how configuration is synchronized both on a site and across sites.

 Every writeles frame has not version flocks, one for the botal site sents and one for the TDMA schedule sents, allowing your site to preserve the timing it has been configured to.

 Synchronization periods
 (default) Configuration is synchronized both on a site and across sites.

 Synchronization periods
 (default) Configuration (default) Configuration under cod, cde_set_config_sync_t for more details)

 Remote synchronization periods
 (default 10)

 Local synchronization periods
 (default 10)

 Anat connect periods
 (default 1)

 Startm
 (default 2)

At this page you are able to configure how often synchronization is being done locally and remote.

een the locally stored configuration and the version received is detected the new config

Remote synchronization period

How often wireless synchronization packets being sent to other radios.

Local synchronization period

How often local synchronization packets being sent between local radios.

Auto connect period

How often auto connect packets being sent.



3.4.15 Silent mode

This mode allows you to configure a radio to stop transmitting. Two different modes:

- 1. Listen mode: radio will stop transmitting after not receiving anything from remote radio for a preconfigured period of time.
- 2. Silence mode: radio will no transmit until silence mode is manually turned off.







In a multi network site there is mandatory to have them synchronized so that the two networks do not jam each other. It is a configuration where you have multiple networks located at the same spot, and therefore it is necessary to have them connected to same switch to have them synchronized. When they are synchronized they will transmit and receive in the same time slot. Then there is important that they are configured with the same superframe length and same amount of network resource distributed.



Back to Main GUI	Co-site synchronization setup
Monitoring Status Logging GPGGA port setup FFT display	This function can be used to synchronize the TX operation of multiple co-located tables operating on different frequencies. To avoid blocking the transmit show of all co-located system must be the same lends. "Co-site TX sync diagram interval" with the interviewer exh timespice on the local intervals.
Configuration Configuration Power control Advanced resource distribution Relay control Quality of Service Rador Interference Detection Extra IPs and routes Postion	Inter upare exponents in adore to an and many since in the series of entry of the series of the instance of the series of the se
Upgrade Software upgrade	
Advanced Configuration synchronization Steint mode Co-site synchronization Taket control from library Auto Mar. Residing Password anthemication Some Lo-UDP	
About	

Ethernet timesync interval: sets the time between each timesync on the local network **Time quality adjustment:** is added to the time quality. This can be used to force other to synchronize to this site

3.4.17 Tag reception

Back to Main GUI

Monitoring Status Logging GPGGA port setup FFT display

Configuration Configuration Power control Advanced resource distribution Relay control Quality of Service Radar Interference Detection Extra IPs and routes Position

Upgrade Software upgrade

Advanced Configuration synchronization Silent mode Co-site synchronization Tag reception Radio API Python library Auto Mac Routing Password authentication Serial-to-UDP

<u>About</u> <u>Reboot</u> Tag reception

The Radionor Tag is a small radio transmitter with sensors that can be received this sytem.
To enable reception freqency must be set to 5300 MHz, PLCP datarat must be set to 3 and silence must be turned on
Doing this will disable two way communication. To return to normal operation use <u>Configuration</u>.
Current configuration
Frequency: 5862
Silent mode: 0
PLCP rate: 2
AGC: OFF

AGC: OF Vectorentry destination ip: 0.0.0.0 Vectorentry destination port: 0 This radio will not receive tag frames

Set up tag reception:
Submit

This section allows you to enable tag reception from the Radionor Tag transmitter. When tag reception mode is enabled it will change to required frequency, silent mode and required PLCP rate.

To return to normal operation use "Reset configuration" under Configuration section.



3.4.18 Radio API Python lib

Back to Main GUI	Python library for the Radio configuration and status API
Monitoring Status	The Radio configuration and status API allow users to set configuration parameters and check system status.
Logging GPGGA port setup	The Python library is available in 64-bit version for Linux and 32- and 64-bit versions for Windows.
<u>FFT display</u>	To use the library you must have "NumPy" installed, see www.numpy.org
Configuration Configuration Power control Advanced resource distribution Relay control Quality of Service Radar Interference Detection Extra IPs and routes Position	If the error message "RuntimeError: module compiled against API version 0xb but this version of numpy is 0xa" is encountered, numpy must be updated to a newer version. Windows 64-bit for python 3.6: radio api lib win64 36.zip Windows 32-bit for python 3.8: radio api lib win32 38.zip Windows 32-bit for python 3.8: radio api lib win32 38.zip Units windows 32-bit for python 3.8: radio api lib win32 38.zip Windows 32-bit
Upgrade Software upgrade	from radio_api_lib.radio import radio from radio_api_lib.utilities import discover
Advanced Configuration synchronization Silent mode Co-site synchronization Tag reception Radio API Python library Auto Mac Routing Password authentication Serial-to-UDP	<pre>for sn in discover(): print(sn) r = radio(sn) print(r.get_system_status()) Documentation can be found here: iadio iutilities </pre>
About Reboot	

The Radio configuration and status API allow users to set configuration parameters and check system status. The API library can be downloaded to Windows and Linux platforms. Documentation is also available for download.



3.4.19 Auto Mac Routing

Back to Main GUI	Auto Mac Routing setup 0
Monitoring Status Logging GPGGA port setup EFT display Configuration Configuration Power control Advanced resource distribution Relay control Quality of Service Radar Interference Detection Extra IPs and routes Position	In normal operation ip and mac setup of locally connected equipment must be configured to allow it to use the wireless link. If auto mac routing is turned on local equipment will be added automatically. This will allow any computer or device connected to the same LAN as the radio to use the link. Auto Mac Routing mode: Off Add on any IPv4 frame Ad only on arp frames
Upgrade Software upgrade Advanced Configuration synchronization Silent mode Co-site synchronization Tag reception Radio API Python library Auto Mac Routing Password authentication Serial-to-UDP About Reboot	

This feature sets the radio to add all available equipment in the local network to the local host list so they will become available in the configured radio network. This must be done for all radios in the network if it is wanted that all network equipments and their traffic becomes available. It can take a few seconds before all network nodes becomes available since this depends on frequency of arp request in the local networks. Broadcast and multicast will not be routed automatically, it needs to be added as described in section 3.4.18 at page 40.

NOTE! If auto mac routing mode is disabled all mac addresses in local host list will remain.

NOTE! This can also create a lot of unwanted traffic. Use with care.



3.4.20 Password authentication

Back to Main GUI

Monitoring Status

Password authentication

No user configured
Add authentication

Confirm password:

Username: Password:

Submit

Set username and password for authentication of users for the radio web interface

Logging	
GPGGA port setup	
FFT display	

Configuration

Configuration Power control Advanced resource distribution Relay control Quality of Service Radar Interference Detection Extra IPs and routes Position

Upgrade Software upgrade

Advanced

Configuration synchronization Silent mode Co-site synchronization Tag reception Radio API Python library Auto Mac Routing Password authentication Serial-to-UDP

About Reboot

Submit

Under **Password authentication** current status is shown. If no password authentication is configured it will show:

Password authentication

Set username and password for authentication of users for the radio web interface
No user configured
Add authentication
Username:
Password:
Confirm password

To set a authentication fill inn **Username**, **Password and Confirm password** followed by pressing **Submit**. Then it will show:

Password authentication

Set username and password for authentication of users for the radio web interface

New authentication configured ok

Authentication active

Disable authentication

To disable authentication – press **Disable authentication**



3.4.21 Serial-to-UDP

Back to Main GUI	Serial-to-UDP configuration
Monitoring Status Logging <u>GPGGA port setup</u> <u>FFT display</u>	The serial to UDP service is used to transfer data between UDP packets and a serial port stream. The service listens on the specified UDP port and the UDP payload of packets received on this port will be transmitted out on the serial port, at the configured baud rate. When a client sends data to this UDP port, the source port and IP address of this client is stored. This enables the service to send data back to the client.
Configuration Configuration Power control Advanced resource distribution Relay control Quality of Service Radar Interference Detection Extra IPs and routes Position Upgrade Software upgrade	A fixed destination can be set using the destination IP and port fields. This is useful for transmitting data from the serial port to a client that does not itself initiate transmission by sending data to the UDP port. Baud rate: 115200 v UDP port: 20000 Idle timeout: 0 seconds Max clients: 4 Destination IP:
Advanced Configuration synchronization Silent mode Co-site synchronization Tag reception Radio API Python library Auto Mac Routing Password authentication Serial-to-UDP About Reboot	Destination port: 20000 Save config

Serial-to-UDP function is used to convert serial data to UDP and vise versa. Useful for Command and Control Systems with serial port interface. Select and type in parameters to communicate with your user defined serial port interface:

Baudrate: serial port communications speed.

UDP port: UDP receiver port in radio for where to send UDP data which will be converted to serial data.

Idle timeout: Timeout for serial port converting to UDP since last received UDP packet. "0" means disabled.

Max clients: Number of maximum IP nodes to convert data for

Destination IP: UDP Destination IP Address for UDP converted serial port data.

Destination port: UDP Destination port for UDP converted serial port data.



3.4.22 About

Back to Main GUI

Monitoring Status Logging GPGGA port setup FFT display

Configuration

Configuration Power control Advanced resource distribution Relay control Quality of Service Radar Interference Detection Extra IPs and routes Position

Upgrade Software upgrade

Advanced

Configuration synchronization Silent mode Co-site synchronization Tag reception Radio API Python library Auto Mac Routing Password authentication Serial-to-UDP

<u>About</u> <u>Reboot</u>

Here is different versions of the radio components listed such as software, FPGA, system manager and U-Boot.

About

CRE2 2.21.1

System software version:	3803E94E8
Main FPGA version:	A5B5B00
Antcell FPGA version:	A5B5B00
System manager version:	v0.9.1
U-Boot version:	2288



3.4.23 Reboot

This section allows you to manually reboot the radio by clicking Reboot.

<u>Reboot</u>

Back to Main GUI

Monitoring

<u>Status</u> Logging GPGGA port setup FFT display

Configuration Configuration Power control Advanced resource distribution Relay control Quality of Service Radar Interference Detection Extra IPs and routes Position

Upgrade Software upgrade

Advanced

Configuration synchronization Silent mode Co-site synchronization Tag reception Radio API Python library Auto Mac Routing Password authentication Serial-to-UDP

About Reboot



4 PROCEDURES FOR MONITORING AND MAINTAINING THE SYSTEM

4.1 Logging in to an antenna panel

Each antenna panel has a built-in Linux server used for monitoring and maintenance. To log in to the antennas can either be done from a personal computer that have installed client program on the PC. The PC should have an IP address that is in the area 10.19.127.X where X is in the range 1-255 - ex. 10.19.127.10. The subnet mask on the PC is set to 255.255.0.0.

A simple way to check if everything is ok is to "ping" the antenna IP-address on the local network.

One can log in to one or more antenna panel together with an SSH client or a telnet client. Example of command to log in antenna panel with IP-address 10.19.0.192 is "ssh root@10.19.0.192". The username to login is "root" and no password.

It is also possible to access antenna panels on the other remote antenna panels over the wireless. If your configurating PC is declared in the "Third Party Equipment" then you can access directly. Otherwise you need to setup a ssh tunnel or log in via the local radio.

After you are logged in, you get a "CRE2_192:~ #" prompt. The number on the prompt line is the serial number of the product.

4.2 Monitoring the hardware-status on an antenna panel

The antenna panel status can be monitored by the following command on the local network on the service PC (Assuming the PC runs a Linux operating system):

socat UDP4-RECV:56710 -

To filter data from, say, the antenna panel 10.19.0.192, the command may look like this:

sudo tcpdump -i eth0 '(host 10.19.128.192 || host 10.19.0.192) && port 56710' -A

An example could be a printout like this:

sudo tcpdump -i eth0 '(host 10.19.128.192 || host 10.19.0.192) && port 56710' -A

tcpdump: verbose output suppressed, use -v or -vv for full protocol decode listening on eth0, link-type EN10MB (Ethernet), capture size 65535 bytes 15:07:30.385134 IP 10.19.128.192.56720 > 255.255.255.255.56710: UDP, length 472



E@.@&
\$RNWSTAT,1,030192,000000B,00:1D:E2:03:00:C0,'2014-01-03 11:13 r6652
branches/1.03',04251113,00009386,00009352,5230.0,00000A2D,0000F5D3,10,10.19.128.192,33000,56720,58960,140730.00,6325.09228,N,01027.65099,E,2,11,0.78,110.8,14,4
6,FFFF,FFFF77F,F77F,FFF8,891A,F44F,C7E6,E4E1,4C98,2400,E6DD,9019,EDC7,3457,6910,07B7,F9EC,F923,6B46,E04E,8,5,8,0,0,9,0,0,3,000000A,001DE20300BF,001,000,00000
000,000000B,001DE20300C0,001,000,0000000,0000000,FFFFFFFFF,004,000,000
15:07:35.094318 IP 10.19.0.192.1024 > 255.255.255.56710: UDP, length 252
E@.@.@.2.
146,352,-46,-31,2,47250,6609,8625,37,40,2000,00000005,21,03,0000000,2,10.190,192,10.0.64.192*7b
15:08:35.094395 IP 10.19.0.192.1024 > 255.255.255.56710: UDP, length 252
E@.@

Each antenna panel sends a \$RNSSTAT message about once a minute. If the messaged should be logged, this can be done by entering the command:

sudo tcpdump -i eth0 'port 56710'- w testlog.cap or socat UDP4-RECV:56710 - > testlog.cap

It is possible to check a few things manually by looking at the log, see logformat at page 57. For example, one can look at the fields following the field 'v1.02 - RC10 2012-05-03 2:40 p.m. SVN ver. 3734' in \$RNSSTAT message. In this example, 1392 means that the antenna panel draws 1392 milliamps (1.392 amps) - which is a normal current draw - it should be between 1300 and 1600. Moreover, the number 47975, which means that the input voltage is 47 975 millivolts (47.975 volts) which is within the range for nominal operation. Then there are four comma separated numbers and then the number 35.687 which is the temperature inside the product (35.687 °C). The internal temperature should not exceed +85° C.

If you want to check how long the antenna panel has been in continuous operation, you type the command "uptime" when you are logged in to the linux server. Example of response are:

01:08:39 up 1:08, load average: 0.14, 0.03, 0.01

In this case the system has been operating for 1 hour and 8 minutes and 39 seconds.

4.3 Version of the Linux-system

If one is to check the version of the Linux system antenna terminal type the command "cat /etc/gitversion." Example of response are:

2020-06-11 14:35:34 +0200 0d44d2737 git@192.168.0.14:software/snapgear-2.6-p40-CRE2/tree/0d44d2737

In this example, the version number is 6676 which was released at 11:14 on 6th of November 2020.

The antenna panel status can also be monitored with the API by the following command "get_system_status(dest_ip, dest_id, datagram_port, source_id)". See "radio_api_functions.py" in the API zip file which can be downloaded under "Radio API Python lib" in the advanced site. See section 3.4.20 Radio API Python lib at page 43 for more information.



4.4 Restart of an antenna panel

A panel antenna can be re-started by logging in and then type the command "reboot" or by recycling the power. It takes around one minute for the antenna panel to start and another one minute to get the configuration loaded and the data to be transferred.

Reboot of the antenna panel can be done by following steps:

- 1. Enter advanced site by entering the ip address of the radio followed by "/advanced". If the serialnumber is 100 then the correct URL would be: 10.19.0.100/advanced.
- 2. Move to the Reboot section by click on "Reboot" in the list in the top left corner.
- 3. There you click "Reboot". Now the radio unit will reboot and in approximately 2 minutes be up and running.



4.5 CPU workload

To check the load in the Linux system in the antenna panel, the command "top" should be run. It will then show a list of processes and their load on the processor. To get out of this view, one must hold down the "Control" button and press 'C'. An example of a response of the 'top' command is:

```
Mem: 20156K used, 102024K free, 0K shrd, 32K buff, 12412K cached
CPU: 11% usr 23% sys 0% nice 64% idle 0% io 0% irq 0% softirq
Load average: 0.07 0.04 0.01
PID PPID USER STAT VSZ %MEM %CPU COMMAND
564 526 root R 3812 3% 35% top
64 1 root S 44060 36% 0% /bin/arp_handling -g -u -l
91 1 root S 19432 16% 0% qos_retry_server
89 1 www-data S 15956 13% 0% hiawatha
84 1 root S 11256 9% 0% /bin/rtp_retry_server
```



85	1 root	S 1125	52 9%	0% cre_controller
77	1 root	S 1090	08 9%	0% /bin/commandreceiver
45	1 root	S 382	0 3%	0% /usr/sbin/telnetd
526	45 root	S 38	20 3%	0% -sh
92	1 root	S 382	0 3%	0% /bin/sh
1	0 root	S 3812	2 3%	0% init
75	1 root	S 381	2 3%	0% /bin/sh /bin/upgradewatch.sh
52	1 root	S 376	8 3%	0% /bin/sshd -f /etc/ssh_c
563	75 root	S 36	80 3%	0% sleep 10
61	1 root	S 214	8 2%	0% /bin/ftpd -D
44	11	S 1732	1% (0% /bin/portmap
12	1 root	SW	0 0%	0% [mtdblockd]
4	1 root	SW<	0 0%	0% [events/0]
2	1 root	SWN	0 0%	0% [ksoftirqd/0]
3	1 root	SW C	0%	0% [watchdog/0]
5	1 root	SW<	0 0%	0% [khelper]
6	1 root	SW<	0 0%	0% [kthread]
7	6 root	SW<	0 0%	0% [kblockd/0]
8	6 root	SW C	0%	0% [pdflush]
9	6 root	SW C	0%	0% [pdflush]
10	6 root	SW<	0 0%	0% [kswapd0]
11	6 root	SW<	0 0%	0% [aio/0]

Total CPU load shall not be more than 20%. No processes shall be more than 50%.

4.6 Status of the radio system

When being logged into the Linux system, you can type command "rf". This displays a RF status report on the screen with information about radio system version and configuration:

```
-----
RF status
RF frequency : 5230.0 MHz
RF transceivers locked : 60
RF transceivers disabled: None
PLCP RX rate : 0
PLCP TX rate : 0
GPS sub-system
Number of satellites : 17
Peak S/N : 48 dB
_____
----- BUFFER 0 ------
PSDU TX rate : 8
Received PSDU's OK : 0
PLCP OK with failed PSDU: 0
TX UNICAST PSDU's : 0
TX PSDU's : 0
Missed TX PSDU ACK's : 0
----- BUFFER 1 ------
PSDU TX rate : 5
TX PSDU's : 9
----- BUFFER 3 ------
PSDU TX rate : 8
TX PSDU's : 0
Superframe time quality : 0
```



In this example the frequency is set to 5230 MHz (5.230 GHz). The "RF transceivers locked" shall be 60 if the antenna is operation normally, and "RF transceivers disabled" should be "None".

GPS sub-system is an option that is relevant for the ground antenna panel. Note that the GPS sub-system is <u>not required</u> for system to operate, but the GPS provides additional information such as timing info that can be useful for test experimentation data logging.

The field "Received PSDU's OK" indicates the number of correctly received data frames. If you run the following "rf" commands can be seen in this field counts. The field "PLCP OK with failed PSDU" specifies limits where one has decoded the beginning but no end correctly. If this field counts down, it is signs of interference or a marginal link. If the other moving antenna is in the immediate area normally receives all four panel data from the other moving antenna, but when one is in the outskirts of the operational area, only the panel where the other moving antenna is in operative sector is receiving data.



4.6.1 Live status report

By typing the command "dash" when you are logged in to the linux system, the live status report of the radio system with uploading frequency of 1sec will be presented (also presented at 10.19.X.X/advanced and *Status*). See for description on page 23-26.

4.7 Basic health check

There are a lot of parameters in the live status report that can be checked for diagnosticifation of the radio system (presented at 10.19.X.X/advanced and *Status* or *Home*):

Back to Main GUI	SN : 1 Freq : 5	13 (862.00	0071) Re Lck	lease: : 60	2.15.02 Disable	Boar	d type one	: 189 r Icc :	ev 5 1322	v	cc : 51912	2 1	temp	: 27.	375000							
Monitoring Status Logging	TQ : 0 — TX st	atus — G	GPSSAT	: 00 Sendt	SNF IP Se	R : 00	dB T	CX0 :	00 Hz Unicast	clk Tx	: -97 Hz with	ERR	: 0:	x00006	000							
<u>GPGGA port setup</u> <u>FFT display</u>	Rate U	til. †	rames 167	1rames 8286	5 PL 82	.CP 286	Ø	ısy	frames Ø	Ø	ACK	-										
Configuration Configuration Power control Advanced resource distribution	— Dropp Link b —	ed fra usy	mes No link Ø	MAC	busy							_										
Relay control Quality of Service Crypto Radar Interference Detection	— RX st RX PCLP	PSDU fail	Gre ed fra	eth ames	CRC errors	In Ju	Prof: Relay complet mbo fra	ile: 10 /: 0 te ame	Super	frame	length: :	100.0	ms									
Extra IPs Upgrade Software upgrade	0 Network — Site	237 ID: 27	0 5CECA7 M	iy tv:	0	0		_ (rypto:	Bypas	s											
Upgrade remote unit	Site nam	e TX kb	RX /s kb/s	Ver	RV TV	CF R	1 M Rt	SN	RXsec	TXse	Missed	RX age	Ma Rate	argin e dB	Max dB	Min dB	Tx dBm	NLOS dB	Dir	Dist Age	ance Meters	timer off
Advanced Configuration synchronization Silent mode	GCS — Remot 254	e site Ø	s	1 254	0 0 254 0	50 N	N Y	113 *254	0	0	0 0	-1 -1	9 9	0.0 0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0 0.0	0.0 0.0	-50, 50 -50, 50	-1	0.0	0
Time synchronization Clients file Tag reception Radio API Python library	Relay li — MAC t	nes in able —	use: 0		Mar		51			_			┠┺						J			
Auto Mac Routing About Reboot	10.19.0 10.19.1 10.19.1	.113 28.113 27.140	001DE 001DE C03FD	2010071 2030071 956608E7	ver 1 1 1 0 7 1	0 0 0	0 0 0	GCS INTERN GCS	IAL SITE	-												
	— QoS R Source s	X stat ite	us In queue	Missi	ing I	ost	Retry	Du	ip La	ite	Delay	RJ	(fra	ames								

The basics to check after the system has booted:

- See if there is any transmission. The TX and RX throughput is seen in the green marking.
- RX age is the time since last receive packet. If no transmission the RX age is >25. RX age is found in the blue marking.
- CRC errors and PSDU failed can indicate interruptions, interference or out of sector. These parameters are found in the red markings.
- Link busy under *Dropped frames section* in orange marking indicates that there is more data throughput in the buffer than there is bandwidth available. No link increments for each ethernet frames the radio where not able to transmit due to no connection.
- Missed is a counter that count each packet that is sent from other radios and not received.
- Signal margin [dB] tells you how much signal you have left until you will lose the connection. Numbers down to 0 dB tells you that you are on the edge. There are three numbers in the purple marking, *average*, *min* and *max*. Min is the one that present the minimum signal margin received whitin the last 2 second interval.
- NLOS, marked in black, gives you the lost signal due to non-line of sight conditions.



4.8 Monitoring of signal strength

When standing in the Linux shell (with "#" prompt) type the command "lr" to display report on the screen received signal level from the second antenna panel:

 RX
 margin
 max
 min
 Tx
 NLOS
 IDistance
 Ranging
 Timing

 SN
 RXseq
 TXseq
 Missd
 age
 rate
 dB
 dB
 dB
 Dir
 lage
 meters/age
 IvI |TQ
 diff

 180
 0
 0
 0
 -1
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 0</td

In this example, we see listed SN (Serial Number) from each antenna panel that is part of the broadband system.

What is of interest is to look at the number in the "Dir" column. This shows the direction of the received signal is coming from. The numbers are in degrees and relative to the antenna direction. The first number is the horizontal direction - a negative number is to the left of center axis and positive to the right of center axis. The second number is the vertical direction - a negative number is down and a positive number up. Example 30,8 indicates that the signal is 30 degrees to the right of center axis and 8 degrees up the center axis. The example specifies direction 30,8 from an antenna panel with Serial Number 72 which means that the signal is 30 degrees to the left and 2 degrees below. Keep in mind that these numbers are invalid if the signal is outside the operational sector.

One should also check the value of "diff" should be greater than -10000 and less than 10000. This number indicates the time difference between the radios.

Received signal strength can be read in "margin dB" column. In this example, the received signal strength "9.0". The strength is presented in decimal watts.

NLOS dB is the signal strength lost in multipath reflections and blocking objects.

Distance 19796.2 is the distance in meters from SN 180 to SN 72.



4.9 Applying continuous wave transmission for test purposes

When being logged into the Linux system, type the command "co_proc" and you will then have a "192 ->" prompt where the number is the serial number of the product.

To start continous wave transmission, enter the command (Note that it's case sensitive):

mw 01180a14 14

The antenna will enter a test mode where it transmits a continuos carrier wave at the maximum power. To turn of this carrier transmission, enter the command:

mw 01180a14 0

To exit this shell, press the control key and then press 'X'. You will then return to the Linux system.



5 CRE2 SYSTEM STATUS MESSAGES DESCRIPTION

The CRE2 sends UDP system status messages as broadcast messages on the local network. There are two status messages that are sent with approx. 60 seconds interval. These messages are useful to monitor units attached to the network. Because these UDP frames are broadcasted it can be used to find "lost" units where the IP settings are unknown. The \$RNSSTAT and \$RNWSTAT also contains low level debug and system information that can be used for monitoring purposes. There are two messages:

- \$RNSSTAT is the system operation status (Power supply conditions, on-board temperature, orientation data etc. This message is sent from the CRE2 system management/housekeeping module.
- \$RNWSTAT is the wireless system status (Wireless status and set-up etc.). This message is sent from the CRE2 MAC co-processor module.

5.1 System operation status message

The system operation status message is sent with broadcast destination IP address 255.255.255.255 with default UDP destination port 56710. The system operation status message is formatted as a NMEA-0183 message with \$ at the start and * at the end of the message followed by a two character hexadecimal checksum.

\$RNSSTAT,WIRELESSMAC,SDCARDVER,INITFSVER,SYSMANVER,ICC_IN,VCC_IN,VCC_A,ICC_A, VCC_B,ICC_B,TEMP,ACC_X,ACC_Y,ACC_Z,MAG_X,MAG_Y,MAG_Z,GYR_X,GYR_Y,GYR_Z,PMB_VI N,PMB_VOUT,PMB_IOUT,PMB_T1,PMB_T2,DCDCPA_VSET,BL_VER,BL_RES,BL_RTY,BOOT_DBG,I PNUM,IPADDR_1..IPADDR_N,*CC

where

\$RNSSTAT is the indicator for system operation status message.

WIRELESSMAC is the wireless MAC-address for the CRE2 on the form AA:BB:CC:DD:EE:FF where AA is the most significant byte and FF is the least significant byte. The MAC address is always upper case.

SDCARDVER is an integer number with the SD-card release number. This number is the unique SVN release number for all combinations of firmware and software, and should be used to verify a system upgrade.



INITFSVER is a version string with the current Linux filesystem version. The length of this string may be up to 65 characters. The string does not contain the comma separator but may contain other signs including white spaces. The string is surrounded by apostrophes.

SYSMANVER is a version string with the current system manager version. The length of this string may be up to 65 characters. The string does not contain the comma separator but may contain other signs including white spaces. The string is surrounded by apostrophes.

ICC_IN is an integer number with the supply input current in milliamperes.

VCC_IN is an integer number with the supply input voltage in millivolts.

VCC_A is an integer number with the internal branch A supply voltage in millivolts. For main board systems with rev. 5 PCB this number is set to 0.

ICC_A is an integer number with the internal branch A supply current in milliamperes. For main board systems with rev. 5 PCB this number is set to 0.

VCC_B is an integer number with the internal branch B supply voltage in millivolts.

ICC_B is an integer number with the internal branch B supply current in milliamperes.

TEMP is a floating point number with . as comma separator with the interface board temperature in degrees Celcius.

ACC_X is an integer number with the X-component of the on-board accelerometer in milli-G.

ACC_Y is an integer number with the Y-component of the on-board accelerometer in milli-G.

ACC_Z is an integer number with the Z-component of the on-board accelerometer in milli-G.

MAG_X is an integer number with the X-component of the on-board magnetometer.

MAG_Y is an integer number with the Y-component of the on-board magnetometer.

MAG_Z is an integer number with the Z-component of the on-board magnetometer.

GYR_X is an integer number with the X-component of the on-board rate gyro.

GYR_Y is an integer number with the Y-component of the on-board rate gyro.

GYR_Z is an integer number with the Z-component of the on-board rate gyro.

PMB_VIN is an integer number with the BMR453 supply voltage in millivolts.

PMB_VOUT is an integer number with the BMR453 output voltage in millivolts.



PMB_IOUT is an integer number with the BMR453 output current in millivolts.

PMB_T1 is an integer number with the BMR453 temperature from sensor #1 in degrees Celcius.

PMB_T2 is an integer number with the BMR453 temperature from sensor #2 in degrees Celcius.

DCDCPA_VSET is an integer number with the DCDC+PA voltage in millivolts.

BL_VER is a hexidecimal number with the bootloader version.

BL_RES is a hexidecimal number with the bootloader result code.

BL_RTY is a hexidecimal number with the bootloader retry count.

BOOT_DBG is a hexidecimal number for debug purposes.

IP_NUM is the number of configured IP adreeses. IP_NUM is an integer in the range 0-255.

IPNUM_1-IPNUM_N are the configure IP addresses for the format A.B.C.D where A,B,C and D are integers in the range 0-255.

***CC** is the end-terminator '*' followed by a two digit hexadecimal checksum for the wireless status message. The checksum field consists of a * and two hex digits representing the exclusive OR of all characters between, but not including, the "\$" and "*".

5.2 Logging of wireless system status message

Logging of wireless system status message must be enabled in the 10.19.X.X/advanced – Logging tab. Start logging by enter destination port and click "start". The status message is sent with broadcast destination IP address 255.255.255.255 with the entered destination port. The wireless status message is formatted as a NMERA-0183 message with \$ at the start and * at the end of the message followed by a two-character hexadecimal checksum. Check out page 32 for logging.



6 VECTORENTRY FORMAT

This section describes the format for sending vector and sensor data from the CRE2 to an application that need positioning information. It is called the *vectorentry* format.

NOTE: This specification describes the UDP payload element only.

The protocol header identifies the version of the *vectorentry* data being transmitted. The frame is divided into two sections:

- **HEADER** This section contains syncmarker, size and protocol version.
- **BODY** This section contains data about the received packet and optionally the content of the packet.

6.1 ENABLE BROADCAST OF VECTORYENTRY PACKETS

Vectorentry must be configured via API. See API documentation which come along with the firmware files or can be downloaded from the radio, see page 41.



6.2 HEADER format

Offset	Size	Name	Description
0x00	4	SYNC Marker	The code word identifies the start of the frame and
			can also be used to check if data has been sent in
			little or big-endian format. The SYNC Marker code
			word is: 0x8CEF5AC3
0x04	4	Size	The total size of sync marker, size field, protocol
			version and body.
			For protocol version 3, the size should be: between
			94 and 1452.
			NOTE: The total size is word-aligned with an
			additional two bytes.
			Ex: If the vector entry size is 83 bytes, the SIZE field
			will be 96 bytes. The total UDP payload size will be
			98 bytes.
0x08	4	Protocol version	Set to 3.
0x0c	82-	Body	Se next table
	1440		

Each octet is sent with LSB first and MSB last in time.

Note that for other protocol versions, the size field and the number of octets in the vector entry field can change.



6.3 BODY of location frame format

Offset	Size	Name	Description
0x0c	6	MAC address	Wireless MAC address for the tag or station sending
			the frame.
0x12	4	Sequence	Sequence number for the received frame. Unsigned
		number	integer.
0x16	8	Monotonic ns	Monotonic nano second timer that starts on CRE2
		timer	power on. 64-bit unsigned integer.
0x1e	4	UTC time	UTC time for the frame time of arrival. Seconds from
		seconds	1970-01-01. 32-bit unsigned integer. This field is
			optional and set to 0 if the field is not included.
0x22	4	UTC time	Fractional part of time. Number of microseconds for
		microseconds	the current second. This field is optional and set to 0
			if the field is not included.
0x26	4	Tracking quality	Optional field for a quality metric. Set to -1 if the data
			field is not available.
0x2a	1	Signal level type	Unsigned char defining the type of the presentation
			of signal level:
			0x00: dB signal is invalid/not available
			0x01: dB signal is scaled signal in 1/100 dBm as seen
			by the receiver after beamforming
0.01	2		0x02: dB signal is in 1/100 dB unscaled
0x2b	3	Signal level dB	Signal level in dB according to the signal level type
0.0	4	C'a sal la sal l'assa	field. 24-bit signed integer.
0x2e	4	Signal level linear	Linear signal level. Unsigned integer.
0x32	4	Frequency offset	Bit 3116 Offset availability
			0x0000: No frequency offset available
			UXUUU I: Offset is available
			Bit 15.0 Signed frequency offset in Hz
0x36	4	Angle v	Angle in v direction in millidegrees. Signed integer
0x3a	4	Angle x	Angle in x direction in millidegrees. Signed integer
0x3e	2	RE frequency	MHz part of frequency 16-bit unsigned integer
UND C	-	MHz	in iz part of nequency. To sit ansighed integer.
0x40	2	RF frequency kHz	kHz part of frequency, 16-bit unsigned integer.
0x42	4	Product variant	Integer defining the product variant of the CRE2.
			Valid ID's:
			1893 CRE2-189 revision 3
			1895 CRE2-189 revision 5
			1793 CRE2-179 revision 3
			1795 CRE2-179 revision 5
0x46	4	Unit serial	Unique serial number for the product.
		number	



Offset	Size	Name	Description						
0x4a	4	Distance	Distance in mm. 32-bit sig	gned integer. Set to -1 when					
			the field is unavailable.						
0x4e	2	RX vector size	Number of octets of rx ve	ctors.					
			For CRE2 the field is eithe	r 0 or 64*8 = 512.					
0x50	2	tag data size	Number of octets in the	tag data field, i.e. the total					
			number of bytes in						
			address1, address3 and ta	ag payload.					
0x52	12-	Tagdata	Payload data from the "ta	g" in the following format:					
	1024*								
			6 octets	Address 1					
			6 octets	Address 2					
			0-1012 octets	Payload data					
0x5e –	0-	RX vectors	Included if the RX vector s	size field is not set to 0.					
0x452	1024*								
			64 complex vectors with	32-bit signed integer I and					
			32-bit signed integer Q.						

* NOTE

The combined size of RX vectors and Tag data must not exceed 1358 octets



7 TROUBLESHOOTING

7.1 No contact with the local radio

When no contact with radio, these features should be checked:

- 1. Is the power supply powered?
- 2. Is the radio connected properly?
- 3. Is the power supply connected properly?
- 4. Is the ethernet connected properly?
- 5. Does the LED in the ethernet port of the computer or switch indicate any activity?
- 6. Is the PC on the same IP-network? Please check the subnet mask. IP of the radio is found on a label on the radio unit, close to the connector.
- 7. Can the power supply supply enough current within the required voltage? Please see Technical specification in the installation manual of the respective unit.

7.2 No contact with one of the remote units

When experiencing no connection with one of the remote units, some or all points under previous chapter must be checked. If the answer to all questions is 'YES', it could be a result of several radio-based parameters:

1. Is the radio set on the correct network ID and frequency? This can be checked at the main system page in a browser.



2. In the live status screen, is the parameter RX age updating? If not, it can indicate that you are out of range, remote radio not powered, or it can be on a different frequency.



3. In the live status screen, is the parameter *Missd* counting? This can indicate interruptions, interference or bad connection.

Try to change frequency.

4. All radios in the network must have same firmware release version - check if all radios have same firmware version. This can be checked in the status page at advanced section page:

Rate Util. fr	eth Sendt I ames frames	P Sendt PLCP	TX bu	buf Unica sy frame	ist Tx is no	with ACK	-								
2 2.7 30	3 2179	2179	0	0	0		-								
— Dropped fram Link busy M	es olink MAC	busy													
ution 0 0	0		Profi	le: 10 Sur	erframe	length: 1	100.0 ms								
- BX status -			Relay	: 0	cr ir anc	Tengent 1									
RX PSDU	Greth C	RC	Incomplet	e											
	d frames e	1.01.2	JUNDO TPa	me											
6560 49	1614 1	5	0		: Bypass										
Network TD: 883	96CA1 My TV:	5													
- Site table -	Joeni ny ny			1								1			
Site name TX kb/	RX s kb/s Ver R	V TV CF	R1 M Rt	SN RX	eq TXsec	Missed	RX Ma age Rate	e dB dB	dB	Tx dBm	dB NLOS	Dir	Dista Age	nce Meters	timer off
- Local site -	0 3 3	5 10	ON NY	1113 0	0	0	1-1 0	0.0 0	0 0.0	0.0	0.0	-50, 50	-1	0.0	10
tion				186 0	0	0	19.12	69.3 69	3 69.3	37.0		-38, 4	-1	0.0	-773
				187 0	0	0	17.92	70.4 70	4 70.4	37.0		36, -4	-1	0.0	-990
- Remote sites				100 0	0	0	19.02	/1.5 /1	5 71.5	37.0		20, 14	-1	0.0	-1045
	use: Ø														
Relay lines in															
Relay lines in															
Relay lines in — MAC table — IP	МАС	Ver Mas	k Flag	Site											
Relay lines in — MAC table — IP	MAC	Ver Mas	k Flag	Site											
Relay lines in 	MAC 001DE2010071 001DE20100BA	Ver Mas 1 0 1 0	k Flag 0 0	Site gaustatop gaustatop											
Relay lines in 	MAC 001DE2010071 001DE20100BA 001DE20100BB	Ver Mas 1 0 1 0 1 0	k Flag 0 0 0	Site gaustatop gaustatop gaustatop											
Relay lines in 	MAC 001DE2010071 001DE20100BA 001DE20100BB 001DE20100BB	Ver Mas 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 0	k Flag 0 0 0 0	Site gaustatop gaustatop gaustatop gaustatop											
Relay lines in — MAC table — IP 10.19.0.113 10.19.0.186 10.19.0.187 10.19.2.188 10.19.128.113	MAC 001DE2010071 001DE20100BA 001DE20100BB 001DE20100BC 001DE20100BC	Ver Mas 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 0 0	k Flag 0 0 0 0 0	Site gaustatop gaustatop gaustatop gaustatop INTERNAL SI	TE										

7.3 Link quality

If experiencing a non-expected low link quality, there are different parameters in the radio that needs to be checked. See 4.7 Basic Health Check for explanation.

If one of the following parameters counting:

- 1. Missed. This parameter counts for each packet which is transmitted from other radios but not received. The reason may be various. Check the following parameters:
- 2. Dropped frames
 - a. Link busy means that the data transmission is higher than the throughput (overflow). Try to change the datarate or the bandwidth distribution. Check also the bitrate of the attached equipment.
 - b. No link means that the radio is not able to send the data due to no connection/link. Check if the network name/ID and frequency is correct.
- 3. RX Status
 - a. CRC errors
 - b. PSDU failed

Both these parameters can indicate disturbtion or interference. Try to change frequency or check if there is other activity at this frequency. The channel bandwidth is 20Mhz.



4. dB margin. Numbers down under 10db can indicate you are far from the respective radios – double check with the distance measurement. Otherwise it can be massive objects in between, behind horizon, deep into the woods etc. If there are any obstacles in between the radios in the network the NLOS parameter should tell how much signal is lost due to non-line of sight. If this is the case, try to lower the data rate bandwidth because it will give you more signal margin and robustness. Otherwise the locations must be changed.

Status	10 .		GP35AI	. 00	Jun	00 UB	ICAU .	00 112	CIK97 H	Z ENN	. 0.000	00000						
Logging GPGGA port setup	Rate	% Util.	Greth frames	Sendt frames	IP Seno PLCF	it ,	TX buf busy	Unicast Frames	Tx with no ACK									
FFT display	5	0.0	1167	8286	8286	5	0	9	0									
Configuration Configuration	— Dro Link	oped fr busy	ames No link	МАС	busy	_												
Advanced resource distribution Relay control	0		0	0		Pro Rel	file: 10 ay: 0	Super	frame length	: 100.0	ms							
Quality of Service Crypto Radar Interference Detection	RX PCLP	PSD fai	U Gr 1ed fr	eth ames	CRC errors	Incompl Jumbo f	ete rame											
Extra IPs	0	237	0		0	0	C	rypto:	Bypass									
Upgrade Software upgrade	Networ — sit	k ID: 2 e table	75CECA7	My TV:	1													
Upgrade remote unit	Site n	ame T k	X RX b/s kb/s	Ver	RV TV (FRIMR	t SN	RXseq	TXse Misse	d age	Margi Rate d	n Max B dB	Min dB	Tx dBm	NLOS dB	Dir	Distance Age Meters	timer off
Advanced	- Loc GCS	al site Ø	0	1	0 0 5	50 N N Y	113	0	0 0	-1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-50, 50	-1 0.	0
Silent mode	254	0	0	254	254 0 0	N NY	*254	0	0 0	-1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-50, 50	-1 0.	0
Clients file	Relay	lines i	n use: Ø													-		
Tag reception	- MAC	table	MAC		Ver Ma	as <mark>k</mark> Flag	site		_									
Tag reception Radio API Python library Auto Mac Routing	IP																	

7.4 Configuration resets after reboot

Resetting of site and network configuration can be caused by a advanced function called "nonpersistent mode". *See 3.4.3 Configuration on page 26.* If "reset configuration on boot" is turned *ON* then the configuration will be reset after each reboot.

7.5 Still no solution

If none of the above troubleshooting recommendations have solved the issue, please contact Radionor Support:

support@radionor.no