# Giga Orion® / Lynx

Split Architecture Ultra High Capacity FDD Point to Point Microwave System
Model: Giga Orion-IDU-1 / Giga Lynx-IDU-1



# User Manual

Revision 1.1

Revision History

| Revision | Revision Date | Description |
|----------|---------------|-------------|
| 1.0.2 | 5 Dec 2013 | Initial Release |
| 1.1.0 | 28 Jan 2014 | Update to reflect software changes for Version 1.1 |

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## Information to User

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## *Introduction*

Thank you for purchasing the Giga Orion split architecture licensed point to point microwave system. This manual is designed to provide guidance on the configuration, installation, and usage of both the Giga Orion and Giga Lynx System. For a condensed version covering basic setup and installation, please refer to the Quick Start Guide and related application notes.

### Giga Orion

The Giga Orion is an ultra-high performance licensed Microwave transmission system designed to carry up to Gigabit capacity Ethernet traffic. A single link comprised of two Indoor and two outdoor units operating on a single polarization in a 60 MHz channel features up to 761 Mbps Full Duplex Layer 2 capacity for 64 byte packets and 486 Mbps for 1518 byte packets. In an XPIC or 2+0 configuration Gigabit capacities for all packet sizes can be achieved. The system is available in all the standard worldwide frequency bands from 5.9 GHz to 42 GHz and features leading system gain and high reliability.

### Giga Lynx

The Giga Lynx is very similar to the Giga Orion with the exception of the following items:

- Base capacity limited to 440 Mbps – Upgradable to 761 Mbps with license key
- Transmitter Power about 3 dB lower than Orion
- XPIC not supported
- Packet Buffer limited to 2 Mbytes
- Sync-E and IEEE1588v2 not supported

All other features are identical to the Giga Orion. This Manual references the Giga Orion but all commands and web page functionality is the same with the exception of the items above, which are not available.

# System Components

The basic link consists of the following items:

2 each outdoor radio units (ODUs) model HPX-XX-YYY-ZA (Low TX)  and HPX-XX-YYY-ZB (High TX)
2 each Indoor Units GigaOrion-IDU-1 or GigaLynx-IDU-1
2 each Dish Antennas ADXX-X-X (Must match the frequency of the ODUs)
2 each Power Supply model PSUPPLY-48 (1 power supply can power up to 4 IDU/ODU pairs)

Additional items may be needed depending on the link configuration. A List of the most common part numbers used for the system is given in Table 1.

| Part Number | Description |
|---|---|
| Giga Orion-IDU-1 | TrangoLINK™ Giga Orion Indoor Unit , 750 Mbps Full Duplex, ½  rack mount (All Frequency Versions) ANSI/ETSI |
| Giga Lynx-IDU-1 | TrangoLINK™ Giga Lynx Indoor Unit , 750 Mbps Full Duplex, ½  rack mount (All Frequency Versions) ANSI/ETSI (Base Capacity 440 Mbps) |
| HP1-XX-YYYY-ZZ | TrangoLINK™ High Power (HP1) Outdoor Unit, 6-42 GHz |
| HP2-XX-YYYY-ZZ | TrangoLINK™ High Power (HP2) Outdoor Unit, 6-40 GHz |
| PSUPPLY-1U-48 | -48 Volt Universal Rack mount Power Supply – 6 Amp |
| CBLDAT-RIU6 | 1+1 Hot Standby Interface Cable for Giga Orion and Lynx – 2 required per link |
| CBLDAT-RSSI | BNC-M to Banana plug cable for RSSI voltage measurement |
| CBLDAT-XPIC-1 | XPIC Coaxial Cable set (2ea 1 ft cables) – 2 required per link |
| PLAKIT-1-M | PLA kit  (2ea MM SFP modules and 1 ea 1 ft Fiber cable) – 2 required per link |
| Giga Orion-Key-A256 | Software Key to enable AES 256 for one pair of Giga Orion radios |
| Giga Lynx-Key-A256 | Software Key to enable AES 256 for one pair of Giga Lynx radios |
| Giga Lynx-Key-MAX | Software Key to enable 761 Mbps Capacity of Giga Lynx for one pair of radios |
| SFP-GigE-C-1 | SFP 100/1000BaseT Copper RJ45 |
| SFP-GigE-S | SFP Fiber Single Mode (SM) Module |
| SFP-GigE-M | SFP Fiber Multi Mode (MM) Module |
| SFP-Console | Serial Console SFP Module with DB9 Serial interface |
| LP-GRD-1 | Grounding Kit for Single LMR400 Cable |
| LP-LMRSP-3 | Hybrid Lightning Suppressor for IF cable with N-F to N-M Connectors |

Table 1: Giga Orion Part Numbers

# System Overview

The TrangoLINK® Giga Orion is an ultra high performance split architecture point-to-point wireless microwave system designed for Carrier, Enterprise, and Service Provider networks using the 6-42 GHz licensed spectrum. Key features include:

1) Up to 761 Mbps full duplex Layer 2 Ethernet throughput in a 56/60 MHz channel single polarization.

2) MultiLayer Header Compression increases small packet capacity dramatically by replacing MAC, IP, VLAN, TCP and UDP headers with small tags during transmission over the air.

3) Cross Polarization Interference Cancellation (XPIC) support for up to 1.5 Gbps full duplex throughput in a 56/60 MHz channel (Giga Orion only).

4) Spectral efficiency up to 25 bits/Hz with 1024QAM modulation in an XPIC configuration.  Up to 12.5 bits/Hz without XPIC.

5) Physical Link Aggregation (PLA) to support XPIC and 2+0 operation working in conjunction with ACM – not dependent on multiple traffic flows like LACP.

6) Sync- E clock transport over microwave and IEEE1588v2 timing over packet support (Transparent Clock AND fixed latency) (Giga Orion Only).

7) Ultra low fixed latency and jitter in all ACM modes.

8) Hitless advanced ACM with 9 levels to provide higher capacity in degraded channel conditions.

9) ATPC works in conjunction with ACM to increase transmit power level on ACM downshift for up to 8 dB increase in system gain during fading.

10) AES-256 Encryption (Requires Software Key)

11) Diffserv, and VLAN QoS fully configurable on a per port basis

12) Up to 8 Mbyte packet buffer to absorb bursty traffic and increase TCP performance over high latency networks  (2 Mbytes for Giga Lynx)

The system includes interfaces for 100/1000BaseT and Fiber, and a separate Physical Link Aggregation port (SFP).

Sync-E recovers Ethernet timing from the RJ45 interface and passes the timing over the link to be used as a source for the far end Ethernet ports.  To support IEEE1588v2 timing over packet, PTP messages are treated as highest priority and the correction field is updated at the far end of the link to reflect the link residence time.

The Giga Orion was created to allow the highest performance possible across all standard frequency bands and TR spacings, best heat dissipation for operation in hot climates, and easy sparing options.  Each link endpoint consists of an Outdoor Unit (ODU) and an Indoor unit (ODU), connected via a single coaxial cable up to 1000 ft long.

Figures 1 and 2 show the functional block diagram of the system as they are divided between the IDU and ODU.
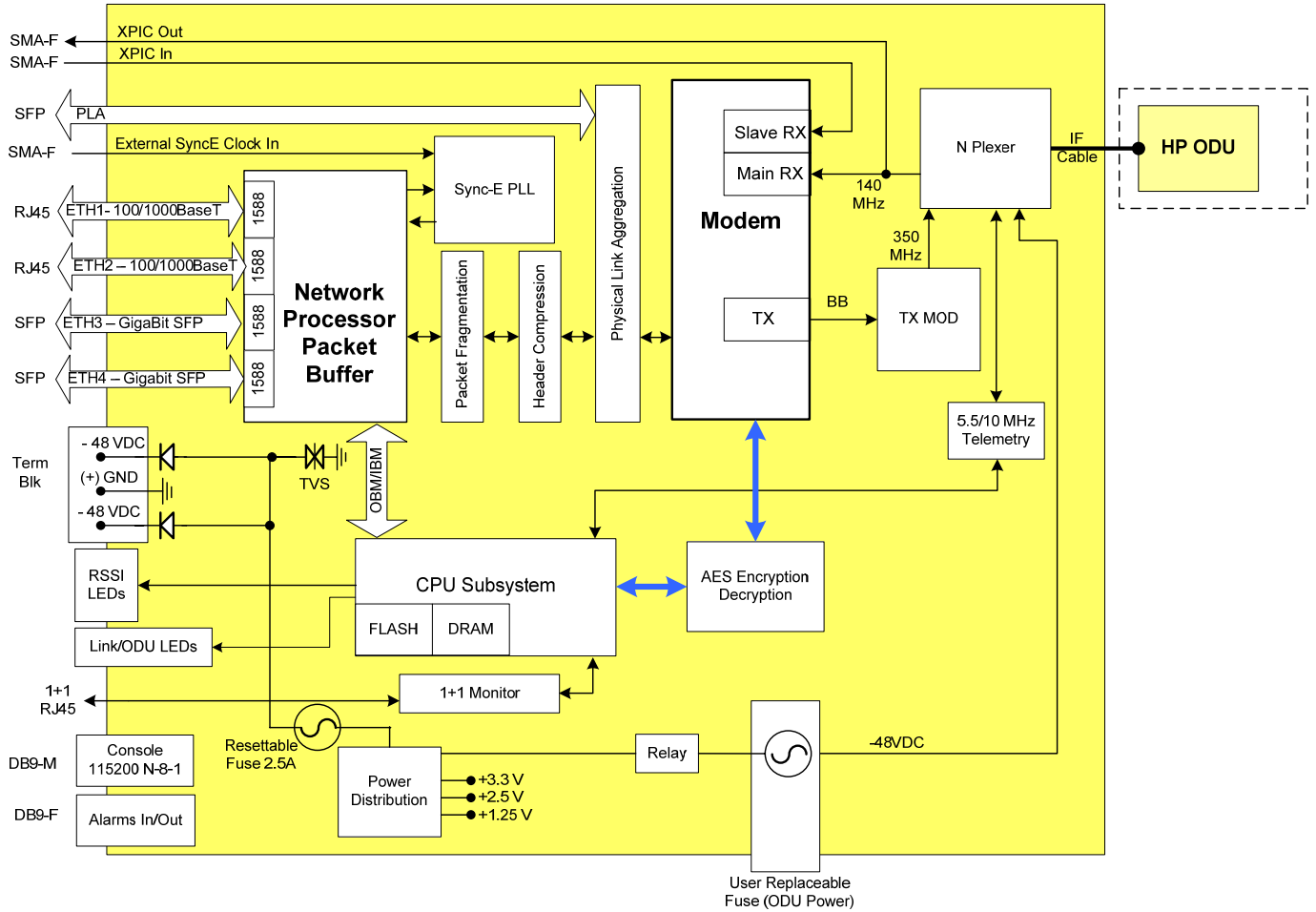


Figure 1 IDU Functional Block Diagram
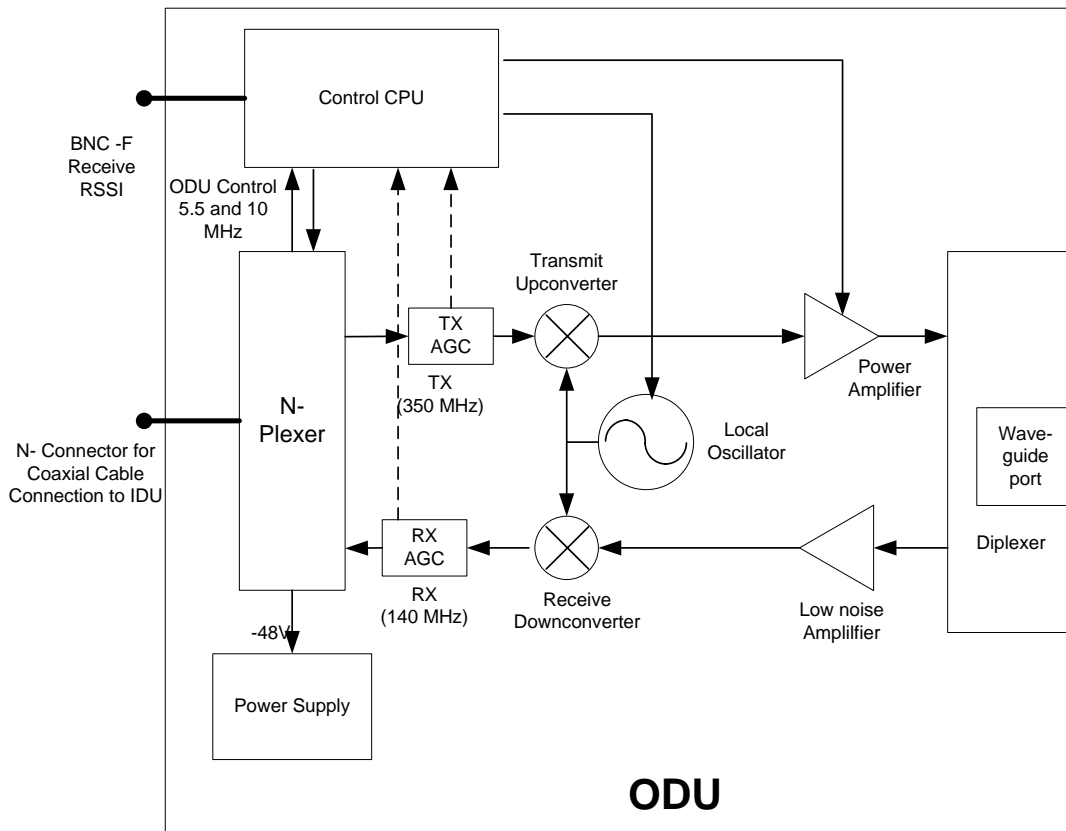
Figure 2 ODU Functional Block Diagram

The Giga Orion is a Frequency Division Duplex (FDD) System that provides latency of less than 300 microseconds (µs), over 1.45 million packets per second each way simultaneously, and up to 761 Mbps of full duplex Layer 2 capacity.  Standard features include Quality-of-Service (QoS) traffic prioritization on a per port basis, as well as Advanced Adaptive Coding and Modulation (AACM) to improve performance during weather related signal degradation.

Giga Orion supports direct -48 Volt DC power from up to two sources for redundancy using a single terminal block.

## Ports and Indicators – Indoor Unit

The Figure below shows the various ports on the Giga Orion Indoor Unit. The Giga Lynx is the same but does not have the Sync_E In and XPIC In/Out connectors.
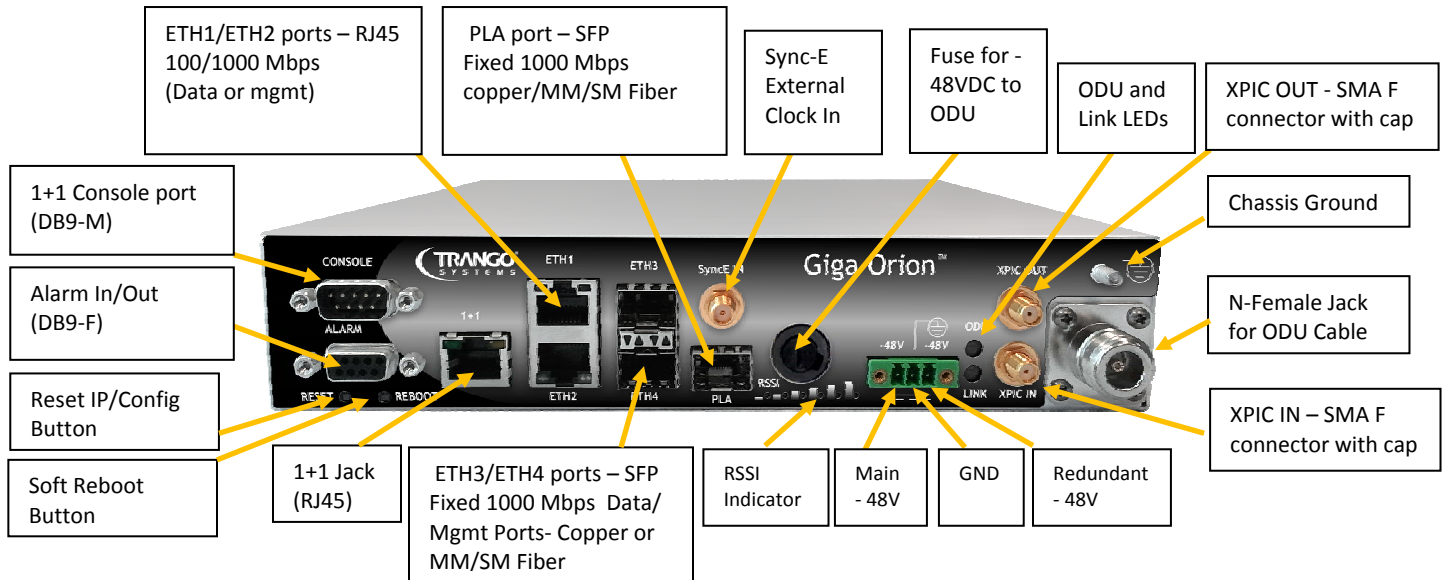


Figure 3 Giga Orion Ports and indicators

**100/1000BaseT RJ45 Connectors (ETH1/ETH2)** – These are the main native Ethernet data port. It is used for traffic, In Band and Out of band management.

**SFP Ports (ETH3/ETH4) –** SFP Ports supports native 1000BaseT or LC fiber Ethernet connection for traffic, In Band and Out of Band management.  SFP modules are available to support each as follows:

 a. SFP-GigE-C-1 – Copper RJ45 module to support 100/1000BaseT

 b. SFP-GigE-S – Single Mode Fiber for long haul

 c. SFP-GigE-M– Multimode Fiber for short haul

**Console Port (DB9 Male)** - Serial port settings are fixed at 115200,N,8,1. Connect to a PC using a null modem cable

**Alarms (DB9 Female):** There are 2 alarm inputs which are CMOS level and are user configurable.  There are 2 outputs which are dry contact rated for 50 Volt 1 Amps each.

**PLA Port –** The PLA SFP Port is a dedicated 1000BaseT or LC fiber Ethernet connection used for Physical Link Aggregation. This port is used to connect a master and slave IDU to each other using multimode fiber (**PLAKIT-M-1** required).  This port is only used in a PLA-2+0 or PLA-XPIC configuration.

**Dual Direct Power Terminal Block** – this terminal block supports direct powering of the unit using -48 Volt DC power. The center pin is a common ground and the two pins for -48 VDC are reverse polarity protected and designed to share the current load between supplies if each supply voltage is the same.

> ⚠️ **USING TWO POWER SUPPLIES FOR REDUNDANCY**
> **The positive (+) ground wire on both power supplies should be connected to the center pin of the three pin pluggable terminal block. One negative wire from the first power supply should be connected to the left pin while the other negative wire of the second power supply should be connected to the right pin.**

**ODU Fuse** – If the ODU will not power up the fuse may be blown. Turn the cover of the fuse holder counter clockwise to gain access to the fuse and replace with the same fuse type. The most common cause of a blown fuse is a shorted IF cable, Verify cable is ok before repowering ODU.

> ⚠️ **NOTE ON FUSING**
> **The IDU also contains one resettable fuse that will automatically open the if the current draw becomes too high, as in a short-circuit condition inside the IDU. The fuse is rated for 1.1 amps maximum and will open with 1.6 or greater amps current flowing.**

**RSSI LEDs** – These LEDs indicate the approximate RX signal level in steps of 10 dB as follows:

        1 LED lit = -80 dBm to -70 dBm
        2 LEDs lit = -70 dBm to -60 dBm
        3 LEDs lit = -60 dBm to -50 dBm
        4 LEDs lit = -50 dBm to -40 dBm
        5 LEDs lit = -40 dBm to -30 dBm

**Link LED** – This LED will be green when the demodulator is locked to the incoming RF signal and amber when the demodulator is unlocked.

**ODU LED** – This LED will be green if the ODU is powered up and operating normally and amber if the ODU is powered off or there is an ODU PLL unlock condition.

**Reset Switch** – The Reset switch operates as follows:

1) Hold for more than 2 seconds, but less than 6 seconds, the unit will reset the IP address and all passwords, along with the CLI prompt, to factory defaults. The system will then be rebooted automatically.

2) Hold for more than 6 seconds: The unit will reset the system configuration to the factory defaults and reboot the system automatically.

**Reboot Switch** – The Reboot switch performs a soft reboot on the IDU and ODU and will break the link for approximately 2-3 minutes.

**1+1 port**– When using 1+1 Hot Standby with a combiner and second identical Giga Orion, cable CBLDAT-RIU5 is connected between this connector on both units to allow critical timing and communication between the IDUs during 1+1 hot standby operation.

**XPIC In/Out Ports** – SMA-Female jacks used to send and receive XPIC signal to and from Second IDU with ODUs mounted on an Ortho-mode Combiner (OMC).  Cables must be routed from "OUT" on one radio to "IN" on the other unit.  (CABLDAT-XPIC-x required)

**Sync-E In Port** – SMA-Female jacks used to input a Sync-E Clock Source.  The clock source must be either 25 MHz or 125 MHz.  The Sync-E master will use the clock source when the source is selected as external.

**Chassis Ground**  – The ground lug provided on the IDU should be connected to the Shelter Ground per the grounding section recommendations.

**IDU to ODU cable -** This cable carries the Transmit IF signal, Receive IF signal, supply voltage, and control signaling to the ODU. It is critical to ensure that the IF cable has a good return loss and that the insertion loss at 0 to 400 MHz is good.  Guidelines can be found in the installation section of this manual.

## Ports and Indicators – Outdoor Unit

The Figure below shows the various ports on the HP ODU. The HP1 and HP2 ODUs have the same ports but slightly different appearance.

RSSI Voltage
BNC -F

N-Female IF
Connector

Air Pressure
Vent

Ground Lug

Figure 4 Outdoor Unit Connectors/Indicators (HP Model)

**Gore$^{TM}$ Air Vent (ODU)** – The air vent is present to provide pressure equalization at high altitudes while preventing moisture from entering the unit.  No operator interaction is necessary.

> ⚠ **DO NOT TAMPER with the Air Vent. It should not be twisted or removed. Tampering with or damaging the Protective Vent will void the factory warranty.**

**N-Type Connector (ODU):** The N-Type Connector connects the IDU to the ODU through coaxial cable. This port carries the transmit and receive IF frequencies, the ODU control signal, and the -48 VDC power to the ODU on the center conductor.  N-Male to N-Male cable terminations are required and LMR400 is recommended for most installations.

**RSSI Voltage BNC-F Connector (ODU)** – This connector is provided to allow easy antenna alignment when used with a multi-meter and the CBLDAT-RSSI cable. The Voltage present on the connector is directly proportional to the Received Signal Level (RSL) in the receiver section of the Giga Orion. The table below shows the voltage corresponding to the RSL:

| RSL (dBm) | -90 | -85 | -80 | -75 | -70 | -65 | -60 | -55 | -50 | -45 | -40 | -35 | -30 | -25 | -20 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| BNC Voltage (V) | 0.10 | 0.42 | 0.73 | 1.05 | 1.37 | 1.69 | 2.00 | 2.32 | 2.64 | 2.95 | 3.27 | 3.59 | 3.90 | 4.22 | 4.54 |

**Mounting Latches (ODU)** – Four latches are provided to allow easy attachment of the ODU to the standard antennas, combiners and remote mounts. Two of the latches have keyholes to allow locking the unit to deter theft and/or secure the unit.

**Polarization Indicators (ODU)** – The letters "H" and "V" and an Arrow indicating the polarization of the signal from/to the ODU are die cast on the ODU housing perimeter to assist in mounting the ODU to the antenna in the correct polarization.  When mounted directly to an antenna, the "V" at the 12 O'Clock position will indicate the polarization being utilized for transmit and receive is Vertical.  When the "V" is at the 3'Oclock Position, the polarization will be Horizontal.
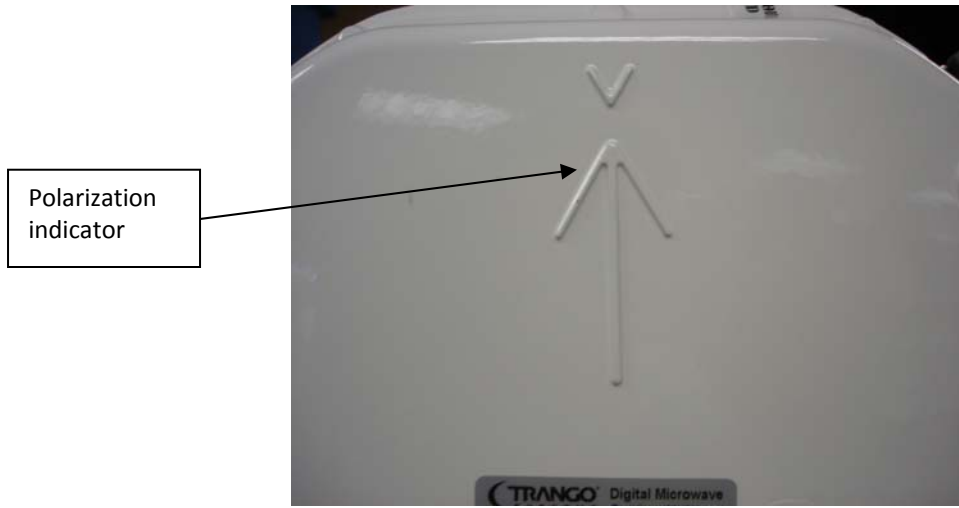
Polarization indicator



Figure 5 Polarization Indicator

**Chassis Ground (ODU)** - The ground lug provided on the ODU should be connected to the tower/structure leg per the grounding section recommendations.

## Antenna Connection

The ODU portion of the Giga Orion utilizes a slip fit connection that makes installation simple.  The ODUs are all designed to mount to a circular waveguide antenna or combiner with the exception of the 6 GHz models which use a rectangular waveguide. For 7 to 42 GHz models, simply rotating the Giga Orion will change the antenna polarization being used.   Contact Trango for a list of compatible antennas

## Remote Mounting

When using the Giga Orion ODU with non-Trango antennas, a Remote Mount plus flex waveguide may be needed.  The waveguide flanges are available for mounting all standard waveguide sizes. Contact Trango for a list of compatible Remote mounts for various waveguide flange configurations.

## Combiners for Antenna Sharing

The Giga Orion unit is designed with an easy slip fit interface to the antenna.  If desired, two ODUs may be connected to the same antenna for 1+1 hot standby application or to aggregate two channels for more capacity.  XPIC requires the use of an Ortho-mode Combiner (OMC-XX) or two separate antennas. Trango can provide multiple combiner options based on the customer applications as the table shows below:

| Model | LOSS (dB) ODU1 | LOSS (dB) ODU 2 | ODU1=H ODU2=V | ODU1=H ODU2=H | ODU1=V ODU2=V |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| SMC-06-xx | 1.9 | 6.5 | | ● | ● |
| SMC-03-xx (6-23 GHz) | 3.3 | 3.3 | | ● | ● |
| SMC-03-xx (26-38 GHz) | 4.1 | 4.1 | | ● | ● |
| OMC-xx | 0.5 | 0.5 | ● | | |

Table 2 Combiner Cross Reference

Contact Trango for a list of compatible Combiners based on your specific application.

## Power Supply

Trango can provide power supplies for rack mount and desktop applications.  The PSUPPLY-1U-48 is a rack mount power supply with 6.0 Amp capacity that can support up to 4 co-located Giga Orion IDU/ODU installations.

## Traffic Capacity

With QAM1024 modulation in a 56/60 MHz channel, the link can support capacities up to 761 Mbps full duplex for 64 Byte packets and 486 Mbps for 1518 byte packets and higher. These numbers are based on a single VLAN with IPv4 traffic and Header Compression enabled. With PLA and XPIC full Gigabit speeds can be supported regardless of packet size.  Aggregate numbers, which are sometimes used for comparison, are twice the numbers shown above.

## Link Management

The Giga Orion can be managed through web, Command Line Interface, Console Port, or SNMP as described below:

## Graphical User Interface (GUI):

**Web Browser:**  Remote access via in band and out of band methods with view and configuration level access (single user + password).

Each web page contains the following common elements:

- Status bar at the top right of the page showing the local and remote link RSSI, MSE, Modulation level, Unit ID and IP address.  These are updated approximately every 5 seconds.

- Submit, Save Changes, Reboot, and Config View Mode buttons.

The view-only web interface is entered using any standard web browser to access the unit and entering user: *admin*, pw:  *trango* when prompted.

To make changes to system parameters, the config mode must be entered by clicking on the *Config Mode* button and entering user: *config*, pw: *trango* at the prompt.

After changes are made in config mode, click on the *Submit* button to make the change to the system.  If the change is acceptable, click the *Save Changes* button to save the changes into FLASH memory.

**IMPORTANT:** If the changes are not saved using the *Save Changes* button, the previously saved changes will take effect upon a reboot or repower of the radio unit.

The *Save Changes* button will save all changes made across multiple web pages as long as the *Submit* button was used on each web page

The Giga Orion is compatible with any standard web browser such as Internet Explorer, Chrome, Firefox, and Safari.

For a detailed description of the web interface, please see *Appendix C - Web Interface Guide*

## Command Line Interfaces

**SSH** – Encrypted remote access via in band and out of band methods with separate view and configuration level access (password protected).

**Telnet** – Remote access via in band and out of band methods with separate view and configuration level access (password protected).

**Console** – Local Access using a serial cable for bench configuration with separate view and configuration level access (password protected).

For a detailed description of the commands available, please see the *Command Line Interface Guide*

## SNMP Management

Remote control and monitoring via in-band and out-of band methods using any third party Network Management Software (NMS).

Standard MIB II System Level and Enterprise MIB Blocks are supported with monitoring for all major link health and traffic related metrics.

For a detailed description of the SNMP Object IDs available, please see *Appendix E - SNMP Object ID (OID) Guide.*

SNMP Traps may be set up to allow monitoring of various parameter thresholds with any third party Trap Management software.  Multiple IP addresses can be assigned to all traps.

# Radio Traffic/Management Configurations

The radio unit has four ports that can be used for traffic and In-band management (IBM) or Out of band management (OBM) depending on the preference of the user.    The user selects one of the four ports to be used for managing the radio. If IBM is enabled, then management traffic and user traffic can be present on that port.  If IBM is disabled, then the management port is considered OBM and only traffic to manage the local radio can be present on the port.

For VLAN tagged traffic entering the radio, the operator must add the VLAN membership by port to each unit.   Adding a VLAN ID to a port adds both the data port (ETH1 through ETH4) and the internally connected modem port as members of that VLAN. Valid VLAN IDs are from 2-4085. At time of shipment only the VLAN ID 1 is present on the ports (default VLAN). Any other VLANs required must be added before traffic on that VLAN will flow.

See **VLAN Traffic Support** section and the *vlan_add*  and *vlan_remove* commands in the CLI Guide for more information.

The block diagrams below show the flow of both payload and management traffic for the IBM and OBM as it enters the radio unit from the network or radio side:

## IBM on ETH1 Port

This is the default Configuration using the built In ETH1 RJ45 port for both service and management traffic.   ETH2 through ETH4 are also available for service traffic when ETH1 is used for IBM.  IBM can be moved to one of the other ports by simply changing the management port using the *mgmt <port#>* command.   See the Figure below:



Figure 6 Management Configuration Example - IBM using ETH1

## OBM on ETH2 Port

In this configuration service traffic is on ETH1, ETH3, and ETH4 and management is on ETH2.  IBM must first be disabled using the *ibm enable off* command, then the management port can be moved to one of the other ports by simply changing the management port using the *mgmt <port#>* command. See the Figure below:
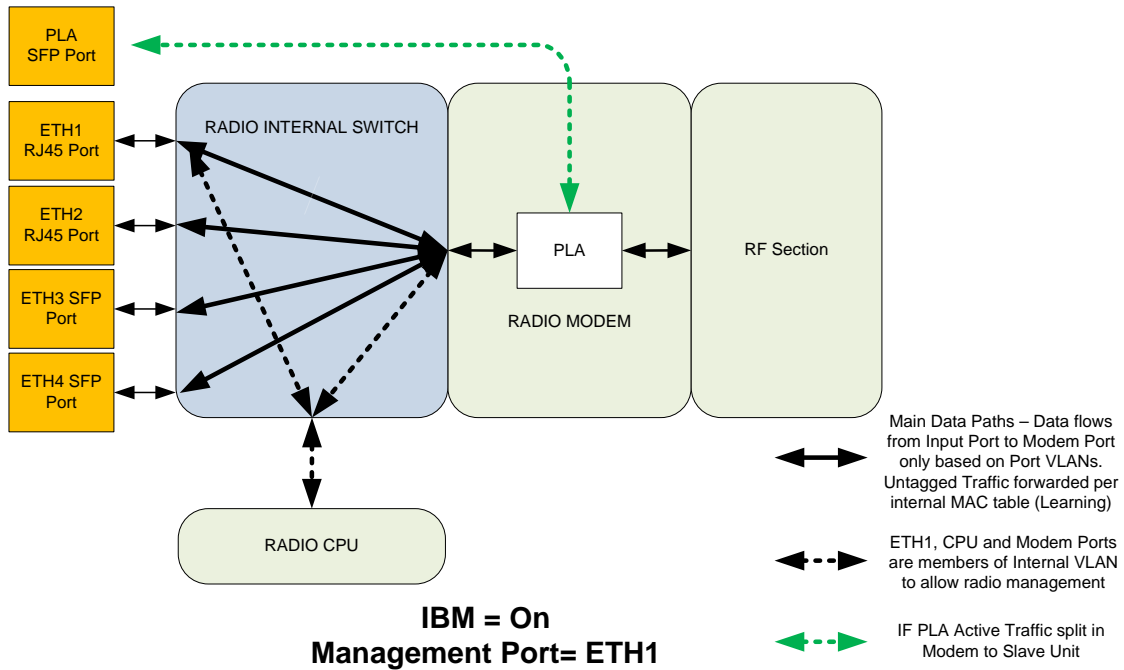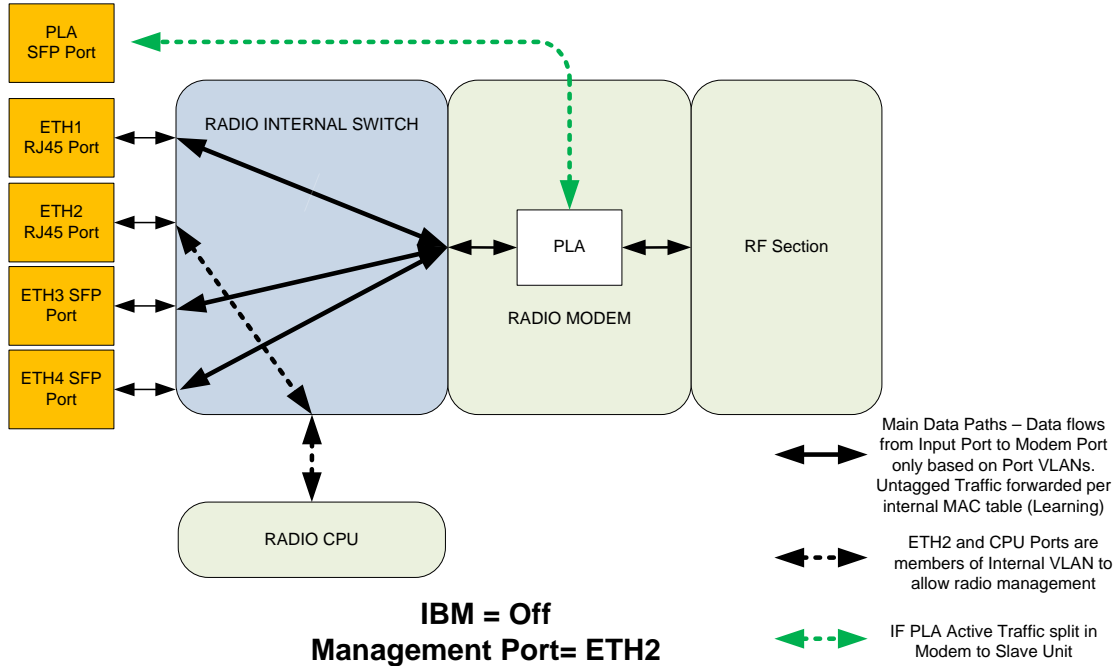


**IBM = Off**
**Management Port= ETH2**

Figure 7 Management Configuration - OBM using GE2

# Features Detailed Description

This section describes the key features of the system and explains the related commands required for implementation on the link. Additional information is provided in the *Appendix E -Command Line Interface (CLI) Guide*  and the *Appendix C - Web Browser Guide*.

## Traffic Capacity

With QAM1024 modulation in a 56/60 MHz channel, the link can support capacities up to 761 Mbps full duplex or 1.5 Gbps aggregate, including the Multilayer Header compression.  Header compression is always active unless disabled by the user.

The charts below shows the Layer 2 capacity of the Giga Orion for the available channel sizes for a single VLAN with IPV4.  Capacities for IPV6 or packets using TCP and UDP will be higher than these numbers.

**IPV4+VLAN for 64 byte packets in Mbps (Full Duplex) – HC On**

| BW(MHz) | QPSK | 8PSK | 16 QAM | 32 QAM | 64 QAM | 128 QAM | 256 QAM | 512 QAM | 1024 QAM |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 3.5 | 8.7 | 13.2 | 17.8 | 22.0 | 26.8 | 31.4 | 35.8 | 40.4 | 43.9 |
| 3.75 | 9.5 | 14.4 | 19.3 | 23.8 | 29.1 | 34.0 | 38.9 | 43.8 | 47.5 |
| 5 | 12.7 | 19.1 | 25.6 | 31.6 | 38.6 | 45.0 | 51.5 | 58.0 | 63.0 |
| 7 | 16.6 | 24.9 | 33.4 | 41.2 | 50.3 | 58.7 | 67.8 | 75.6 | 82.1 |
| 8.33 | 21.4 | 32.1 | 43.1 | 53.1 | 64.7 | 75.6 | 86.4 | 97.3 | 105.6 |
| 10 | 24.7 | 37.1 | 49.8 | 61.3 | 74.8 | 87.4 | 99.9 | 112.4 | 122.1 |
| 12.5 | 32.0 | 48.3 | 64.7 | 79.7 | 97.2 | 113.5 | 129.7 | 146.0 | 158.6 |
| 14 | 36 | 54 | 73 | 90 | 109 | 128 | 146 | 165 | 179 |
| 20 | 52 | 78 | 105 | 129 | 147 | 184 | 210 | 236 | 257 |
| 25 | 65 | 97 | 130 | 161 | 196 | 229 | 262 | 295 | 320 |
| 28/30 | 77 | 116 | 156 | 196 | 234 | 273 | 312 | 351 | 382 |
| 40 | 104 | 157 | 210 | 258 | 315 | 368 | 420 | 473 | 514 |
| 50 | 119 | 189 | 258 | 318 | 387 | 452 | 517 | 582 | 632 |
| 55/56/60 | 155 | 233 | 312 | 384 | 469 | 547 | 625 | 704 | 761 |

**IPV4+VLAN for 1518 Byte Packets in Mbps (Full Duplex) HC On**

| BW(MHz) | QPSK | 8PSK | 16 QAM | 32 QAM | 64 QAM | 128 QAM | 256 QAM | 512 QAM | 1024 QAM |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 3.5 | 5.5 | 8.4 | 11.3 | 13.9 | 17 | 19.9 | 22.7 | 25.6 | 27.8 |
| 3.75 | 6.0 | 9.1 | 12.2 | 15.1 | 18.4 | 21.6 | 24.7 | 27.8 | 30.2 |
| 5 | 8.0 | 12.1 | 16.2 | 20 | 24.5 | 28.6 | 32.7 | 36.8 | 40.0 |
| 7 | 10.5 | 15.5 | 21.2 | 26.2 | 31.9 | 37.3 | 42.6 | 48.0 | 52.1 |
| 8.33 | 13.5 | 20.4 | 27.3 | 33.7 | 41.1 | 48 | 54.8 | 61.7 | 67.1 |
| 10 | 15.7 | 23.6 | 31.6 | 38.9 | 47.5 | 55.5 | 63.4 | 71.4 | 77.5 |
| 12.5 | 20.0 | 30.6 | 41.1 | 50.6 | 61.7 | 72.1 | 80.4 | 92.7 | 100.7 |
| 14 | 23 | 34 | 46 | 57 | 69 | 81 | 93 | 104 | 113 |
| 20 | 33 | 49 | 66 | 82 | 100 | 116 | 133 | 150 | 163 |
| 25 | 41 | 62 | 83 | 102 | 124 | 145 | 166 | 187 | 203 |
| 28/30 | 49 | 74 | 99 | 122 | 148 | 173 | 198 | 223 | 242 |
| 40 | 66 | 99 | 133 | 164 | 200 | 234 | 267 | 300 | 326 |
| 50 | 78 | 122 | 164 | 202 | 246 | 287 | 328 | 369 | 401 |
| 55/56/60 | 98 | 148 | 198 | 244 | 297 | 347 | 397 | 447 | 486 |

Figure 8 Capacity vs. Channel BW & Modulation Chart

Giga Orion has no capacity license keys and all modulations and capacities are available to the user.

Giga Lynx comes standard with 440 Mbps max capacity and can be upgraded to full capacity with an optional software license key. All modulations and bandwidths are still available to the user but the rate is internally capped to 440 Mbps.

## Setting Transmit/Receive Frequency and Duplex Spacing

The frequency of operation for each radio is based on the license issued to the operator. Additionally, each unit has a specific range of frequencies that are allowed.   To set the correct frequency,   the frequency duplex must first be verified, and then the transmit frequency set.  The receive frequency will be automatically set by the system based on the sub-band suffix (A or B) and the Frequency Duplex spacing.   Normally the Frequency Duplex will not need to be changed.

The system will only restrict user set frequencies based on the ODU frequency range.  It is up to the operator to ensure that the correct frequency and channel bandwidth are used in accordance with the issued license.

**IMPORTANT: When changing frequency on an active link, the link will be lost.  Always change the far end of the link first to avoid losing connection to the radio. When in doubt, use the *reload in x* command to schedule the system to return to the last known good configuration after x minutes.**

### Setup via Web:
1) Login to Web Config Mode on far end radio – Link Setup>Link page
2) Verify the ODU Power is on – If not click the ODU Power button to "on" and click "submit".
3) Verify the Freq Duplex is correct and change if necessary
4) Select the desired Tx Frequency in .25 MHz increments
5) Click the Submit button
6) Repeat steps 1-5 for the local radio
7) Verify the link is locked by observing the status at the top of the web page.
8) Click the Save Changes button on both ends of the link to make the change permanent.

### Setup via CLI:
1) Log in to Config Node on far end radio
2) Verify the ODU power is "on" by running the *odupower* command.  If power is off, run the *odupower on* command to turn on the power to the ODU.
3) Run *freq_duplex <TR spacing>*  command to set the desired T/R spacing.  **(Only required if the duplex is not set properly)**
4) Run *freq <tx freq>* command and enter the desired transmit frequency – This will change both the transmit and receive frequency.
5) Repeat Steps 1-4 for local radio – Transmit freq on local radio should be the same as the Receive freq on the remote radio.
6) Verify the link is locked by running *linktest* command on both radios
7) Run *config save* command to make changes permanent.

## Speed Profile Setup (Modulation/Channel Bandwidth)

The user has control of both the channel bandwidth used by the system and the modulation levels used by the system.  The main command used to control these parameters is the *speed* command.

For flexibility in terms of system gain and link capacity, a wide range of channel sizes is supported.

Channel bandwidth options are 3.5, 3.75, 5, 7, 8.33, 10, 12.5, 14, 20, 25, 28/30, 40, 50 and 55/56/60 Mhz. Wider channels allow higher traffic capacities at the expense of receive sensitivity, while smaller channels provide lower capacities with higher system gain and better co-location performance.  The chart below shows the number of non overlapping channels that can be co-located on the same path.

Modulation options are QAM1024, QAM512, QAM256, QAM128, QAM64, QAM32, QAM16, 8PSK, and QPSK.  Higher modulation levels provide more radio link capacity at the expense of receive sensitivity while lower levels provide lower capacity and better receive sensitivity.

In addition to setting the bandwidth, setting a min and max modulation that are different will activate the AACM feature.  AACM will operate automatically within the limits specified based on the mean squared error (MSE) which is measured by the modem.   The MSE thresholds for downshift and upshift are user modifiable although the default values have been thoroughly tested and do not need to be changed in most cases.

Typically for best overall performance the user would select QPSK as the min mod and QAM1024 as the highest modulation.  In longer links the radio may not have enough signal strength to achieve 1024 QAM – In this case setting the max modulation to the maximum achievable is recommended.   If the min and max mod levels are the same, effectively AACM is disabled and the link will unlock if the MSE drops below a level not sustainable for that modulation.

**NOTE: IF Encryption is enabled, the radio must be rebooted after changing the speed.**

**Setup via Web:**
1) Login to Web Config Mode on far end radio – Link Setup>Link page.
2) Select the desired Current Channel BW from the drop down.
3) Select the Min Modulation from the dropdown menu.
4) Select the Max Modulation from the dropdown menu.
5) Click the Submit button.
6) Repeat steps 1-5 for the local radio. The settings must match the far end radio.
7) Verify that the link is locked by observing the status at the top of the web page.

8) Click the Save Changes button on both ends of the link to make the change permanent.

**Setup via CLI:**

1) Log in to Config Node on far end radio.
2) Run *speed <bw> <max mod> <min mod>* command to set the desired channel bandwidth, max mod, and min mod.

   Command Detail: *speed <bw> <max mod> <min mod>* where <bw> = 3, 4, 5, 7, 8, 10, 12, 14, 20, 25, 30, 40, 50, 60; *<mod_min >* and *<mod_max>* = QPSK, 8PSK, 16QAM, 32QAM, 64QAM, 128QAM, 256QAM, 512QAM, 1024QAM.

   Special Notes for *<bw>* :
   >     3 = 3.5 MHz
   >     4 = 3.75 MHz
   >     8 = 8.33 MHz
   >     12 = 12.5 MHz
   >     30 = 28 MHz ITU/ETSI and 30 MHz FCC/ANSI compliant
   >     60 = 55 and 56 MHZ ITU/ETSI and 60/80 MHz FCC/ANSI compliant

3) Repeat Steps 1-2 for local radio – The settings must match the far end radio.
4) Verify the link is locked by running *linktest* command on both radios
5) Run *config save* command on both radios to make changes permanent.

## Advanced Adaptive Coding and Modulation (AACM)

Advanced Adaptive Coding and Modulation provides error-free hitless changing of the modulation level for a fixed channel width to allow the link to be maintained during weather related fading, interference, or other channel degradation that leads to poor signal quality.  Instead of the link dropping and no traffic passing, the link will be maintained with a lower capacity until the channel degradation is removed, at which time the link will return to the normal modulation level.

The Giga Orion supports the following nine modulation levels for all channel bandwidths to provide for graceful downshifting as fading conditions change:

QAM1024
QAM512
QAM256
QAM128
QAM64
QAM32
QAM16
8PSK
QPSK

The transitions between modulation levels are controlled by two sets of thresholds, degrade and improve.  Hysteresis is built into these thresholds to prevent cycling between levels, and each transition is made without dropping packets since both ends of the link coordinate the transition automatically.

**DEFAULT THRESHOLD VALUES ARE VALID FOR MOST APPLICATIONS AND NO CHANGES ARE NORMALLY REQUIRED**. If changes are required, it is recommended that improve MSE be set 3-4 dB lower than the degrade MSE to avoid flapping of the modulation.

Quality of Service works in conjunction with the AACM function to ensure that higher priority traffic classes will be passed and lower priority traffic classes will be reduced in capacity or dropped as the radio capacity drops during the fade.

Automatic Transmit Power Control (ATPC) works with the ACM as well to increase link reliability.  When ATPC is enabled, the system will increase the transmit power as the modulation downshifts, since lower modulations can run at higher transmit power levels than the higher level modulations like 1024 QAM.

The user can set both a maximum and minimum modulation level which the radio will operate within. Both sides of the link should have the same min and max modulation levels for proper operation. Typically it is best to always use QPSK as the minimum modulation level to maintain the link during deep fading.

The AACM feature is automatically enabled when the speed profile is setup with min and max modulation levels that are not the same, and a link is established.
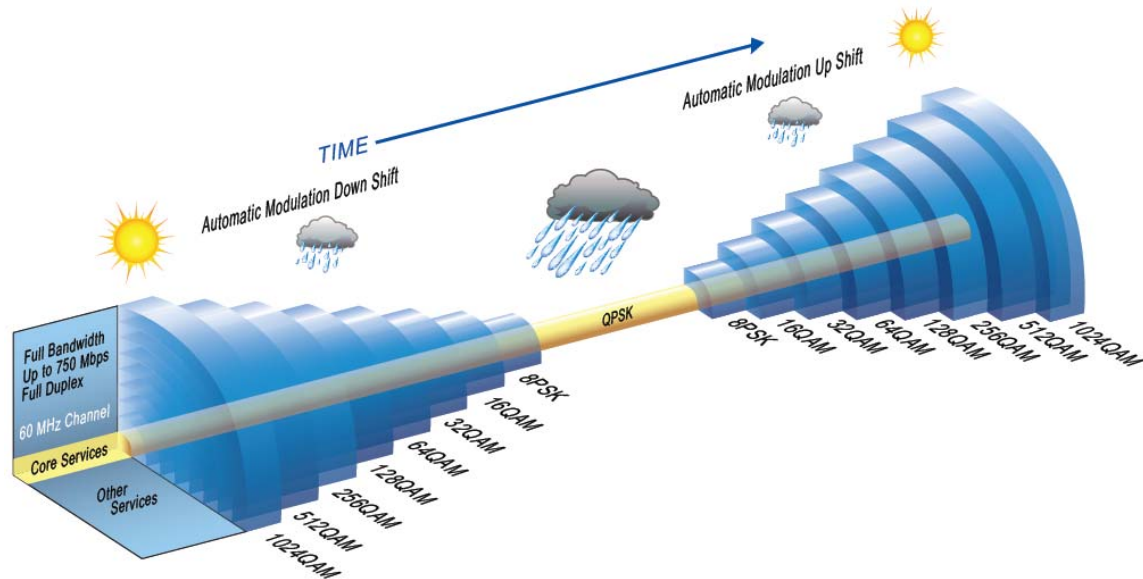
The Figure below shows the AACM in action.



Figure 90 Advanced ACM

**Setup : See Speed Profile Setup for Min/Max Modulation setup**

**This section covers AACM Threshold changes, which normally should be left in the factory default settings.**

**Threshold Change via Web (Changes from default values typically not required):**
1) Login to Web Config Mode on far end radio – Advanced Settings>ACM page.
2) Adjust the thresholds for improve and degrade MSE if required- It is recommended that improve MSE be set 3-4 dB lower than the degrade MSE to to avoid flapping of the modulation.
3) Click the Submit button.
4) Repeat steps 1-3 for the local radio. The settings must match the far end radio.
5) Verify that the link is locked by observing the status at the top of the web page.
6) Click the Save Changes button on both ends of the link to make the change permanent.

**Threshold Change via CLI (Changes from default values typically not required):**
1) Log in to Config Node on far end radio.

2) Run *acm mod  <modulation> mse_de  <MSE>*  command to set the desired threshold for degrade for a specific modulation. The argument *<modulation>* = QPSK, 8PSK, 16QAM, 32QAM, 64QAM, 128QAM, 256QAM, 512QAM, 1024QAM The MSE can range from -10 to -40. It is recommended that improve MSE be set 3-4 dB lower than the degrade MSE to avoid flapping of the modulation.

3) Repeat Steps 1-2 for local radio – The settings must match the far end radio.
4) Verify the link is locked by running *linktest* command on both radios

Run *config save* command on both radios to make changes permanent.

## Automatic Transmit Power Control (ATPC)

Automatic Transmit Power Control (ATPC) is a mechanism that controls the transmitter power level on one radio to achieve a desired RSSI on the other radio.  A target RSSI is set, and when ATPC is enabled, the current RSSI is monitored periodically.  If the RSSI drops below the target or is too far above the target, messages are sent over the link to the transmitting side to request a power up or power down until the RSSI is within 2 dB of the target RSSI.

On the transmitting side, a request coming in from the far end will be honored as long as the request for power up or power down falls within the usable power range.  The minimum power is ODU dependent and is typically between 0 and 6 dBm, but the maximum is set using the *atpc max_power* command.  For each modulation, different maximum transmit power levels can be set based on the radio model used.

ATPC works with the ACM to increase link reliability.  When ATPC is enabled, the system will increase the transmit power as the modulation downshifts, since lower modulations can run at higher transmit power levels than the higher level modulations like 1024 QAM.

The user needs to set the ATPC max power levels for each modulation, set the Target RSSI to the level that the link would normally be operating, and then enable ATPC.  This must be done on both ends of the link.

### Setup via Web
1) Login to Web Config Mode on far end radio – Advanced Settings>ATPC page.
2) Enter the ATPC max power levels based on the model of ODU used or levels approved(must be less than the max for the model)
3) Enter the Target RSSI to the RSSI that the link is normally going to operate and which is confirmed upon installation and alignment.
4) Click the ATPC "ON" button
5) Click the Submit button.
6) Repeat steps 1-4 for the local radio. The settings should match the far end radio.
7) Verify that the link is locked by observing the status at the top of the web page.
8) Click the Save Changes button on both ends of the link to make the change permanent.

### Setup via CLI (Changes from default values typically not required):
1) Log in to Config Node on far end radio.
2) Run *atpc max_power <modulation> <max power in dBm>* command to set the max power levels based on the model of ODU used or levels approved (must be less than the max for the model) for each modulation level. The argument *<modulation>* = QPSK, 8PSK, 16QAM, 32QAM, 64QAM, 128QAM, 256QAM, 512QAM, 1024QAM.

3) Run the *targetrssi <RSSI>* command to set the RSSI that the link is normally going to operate and which is confirmed upon installation and alignment.
4) Run the *atpc enable on* command to start ATPC operation.
5) Repeat Steps 1-4 for local radio – The settings must match the far end radio.
6) Verify the link is locked by running *linktest* command on both radios

Run *config save* command on both radios to make changes permanent.

## VLAN Traffic Support

The radio unit ports can support single and double tagged VLAN traffic based on user entered VLAN IDs per port. Operators must add the VLAN membership by port to each unit.   Adding a VLAN ID to a port adds both the data port (ETH1 to ETH4) and the internal modem port as members of that VLAN.  Valid VLAN IDs for port membership are from 2-4085.

As a result, traffic with a matching VLAN entering the port will be forwarded to the modem and transmitted out the radio.  In order for the traffic to exit a port on the far end, the user must enter the same VLAN ID into the far end unit as well. For double tagged traffic only the S-Tag (Outer VLAN) ID needs to be entered.

No VLANs are entered into the system at time of shipment and must be added by the operator.  VLANs may be removed later if desired.

**Do not use VLAN 1 tagged traffic as VLAN 1 is reserved for internal switch use for untagged traffic.**

**Setup via Web:**
1) Login to Web Config Mode on far end IDU – Link Setup>VLAN page.
2) Select the desired port to add the VLAN membership.
3) Enter the Lower and Upper Limits of the VLANs desired.  If only one VLAN is required enter that VLAN ID for both upper and lower.
4) Click the Submit button
5) Repeat steps 1-7 for the local IDU.
6) Ensure cables are connected properly.
7) Verify traffic flows when frames with the matching VLAN enter the traffic port for which VLANs were just entered
8) Click the Save Changes button on both ends of the link to make the change permanent.

**Setup via CLI:**
1) Log in to Config Node on the far end IDU
2) Add VLANs desired for on a port by port basis using the *vlan_add or vlan_add_range* commands. For example, add VLAN 1001 to GE1 by running the *vlan_add 1 1001* command.
3) Repeat steps 1-2 for the local IDU.
4) Ensure cables are connected properly.
5) Verify traffic flows when frames with the matching VLAN enter the traffic port for which VLANs were just entered
6) Run the *config save* command on both ends of the link to make the change permanent.

## Multilayer Header Compression

Multilayer Header Compression is a powerful feature of the system.  By removing redundant Ethernet L1-L4 packet header information and replacing them with small tags before transmission over the air, real L2 Ethernet capacity can be significantly increased.  At the other end of the link the original header information is replaced before egress out the Ethernet port.

The following header combinations are compressed by the system:


L2 (MAC)
IPV4
VLAN
VLAN+IPV4
VLAN+IPV4+UDP
VLAN+IPV4+TCP
IPV6
VLAN+IPV6
VLAN+IPV6+UDP
VLAN+IPV6+TCP


The performance of the Header Compression is not dependent on the content of the packets, but rather on the packet size.  For small packets, the L2 capacity increase is significant since so much of the packet is comprised of header information.  For larger packets the improvement will be less since the header portions are a smaller percentage of the overall packet.

Statistics are available to show the effectiveness of the Header Compression Engines.  There are two engines used for compressing the streams, one primarily for L2 portion of the header, and another for the L3-L4 portions of the header.

A higher percentage indicates better compression effectiveness.  For a single stream of IPV4 with UDP or TCP the percentage can be as high as 60%.

The diagram below shows the compressed packet for transmission over the air.

ORIGINAL PACKET

| Interframe Gap (12 Bytes) | Preamble (8 Bytes) | MAC DA (6 Bytes) | MAC SA (6 Bytes) | Eth Type (2 B) | IPV4 Header (12 Bytes) | IPSA (4 B) | IPDA (4 B) | TCP/UDP Header (8-20 Bytes) | Payload | FCS (4 B) |

Removed before transmission – Regenerated on far side

Removed before transmission – Regenerated on far side

Engine 1 Compression
Engine 2 Compression
Payload Unaffected

COMPRESSED PACKET

| TAG 1 (2 B) | TAG 2 (2 B) | Ether Type (2 B) | Payload | CRC (8 Bytes) |

Figure 10 Header Compression Packet Structure

The chart below shows examples of the capacities achievable over a single Orion system running 60 MHz channel single polarization with 1024 QAM modulation.  All capacities shown are layer 2.

## Capacity Range 1518-64 byte packets (Mbps)

| Channel Width (MHz) | QPSK | 8PSK | 16 QAM | 32 QAM | 64 QAM | 128 QAM | 256 QAM | 512 QAM | 1024 QAM |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 3..5 | 5.5 - 8.7 | 8.4 - 13.2 | 11.3 - 17.8 | 13.9 - 22 | 17 - 26.8 | 19.9 - 31.4 | 22.7 - 35.8 | 25.6 - 40.4 | 27.8 - 43.9 |
| 3.75 | 6.0 - 9.5 | 9.1 - 14.4 | 12.2 - 19.3 | 15.1 - 23.8 | 18.4 - 29.1 | 21.6 - 34 | 24.7 - 38.9 | 27.8 - 43.8 | 30.2 - 47.5 |
| 5 | 8 - 12.7 | 12.1 - 19.1 | 16.2 - 25.6 | 20 - 31.6 | 24.5 - 38.6 | 28.6 - 45 | 32.7 - 51.5 | 36.8 - 58.0 | 40 - 63.0 |
| 7 | 10.5 - 16.6 | 15.5 - 24.9 | 21.2 - 33.4 | 26.2 - 41.2 | 31.9 - 50.3 | 37.3 - 58.7 | 42.6 - 67.8 | 48 - 75.6 | 52.1 - 82.1 |
| 8.33 | 13.5 - 21.4 | 20.4 - 32.1 | 27.3 - 43.1 | 33.7 - 53.1 | 41.1 - 64.7 | 48 - 75.6 | 54.8 - 86.4 | 61.7 - 97.3 | 67.1 - 105.6 |
| 10 | 15.7 - 24.7 | 23.6 - 37.1 | 31.6 - 49.8 | 38.9 - 61.3 | 47.5 - 74.8 | 55.5 - 87.4 | 63.4 - 99.9 | 71.4 - 112.4 | 77.5 - 122.1 |
| 12.5 | 20 - 32 | 30.6 - 48.3 | 41.1 - 64.7 | 50.6 - 79.7 | 61.7 - 97.2 | 72.1 - 113.5 | 80.4 - 129.7 | 92.7 - 146 | 100.7 - 158.6 |
| 14 | 23 - 36 | 34 - 54 | 46 - 73 | 57 - 90 | 69 - 109 | 81 - 128 | 93 - 146 | 104 - 165 | 113 - 179 |
| 20 | 33 - 52 | 49 - 78 | 66 - 105 | 82 - 129 | 100 - 147 | 116 - 184 | 133 - 210 | 150 - 236 | 163 - 257 |
| 25 | 41 - 65 | 62 - 97 | 83 - 130 | 102 - 161 | 124 - 196 | 145 - 229 | 166 - 262 | 187 - 295 | 203 - 320 |
| 28/30 | 49 - 77 | 74 - 116 | 99 -156 | 122 - 196 | 148 - 234 | 173 - 273 | 198 - 312 | 223 - 351 | 242 - 382 |
| 40 | 66 - 104 | 99 - 157 | 133 - 210 | 164 - 258 | 200 - 315 | 234 - 368 | 267 - 420 | 300 - 473 | 326 - 514 |
| 50 | 78 - 119 | 122 - 189 | 164 - 258 | 202 - 318 | 246 - 387 | 287 - 452 | 328 - 517 | 369 - 582 | 401 - 632 |
| 55/56 | 98 - 155 | 148 - 233 | 198 - 312 | 244 - 384 | 297 - 469 | 347 - 547 | 397 - 625 | 447 - 704 | 486 - 761 |

* The numbers shown above are for full duplex. Aggregate capacities are double. Throughput measured with IPv4 layer 2 plus a single VLAN tag.
Max capacity over 750 Mbps with IPv6.

Table 3 Capacity vs Modulation and Channel Size

IPV6 traffic can benefit greatly from Header Compression due to the larger size of the source and destination fields.  Below is a comparison of traffic capacity using a 60 MHz channel/single polarization running a modulation of 1024QAM for different traffic types and packet sizes.
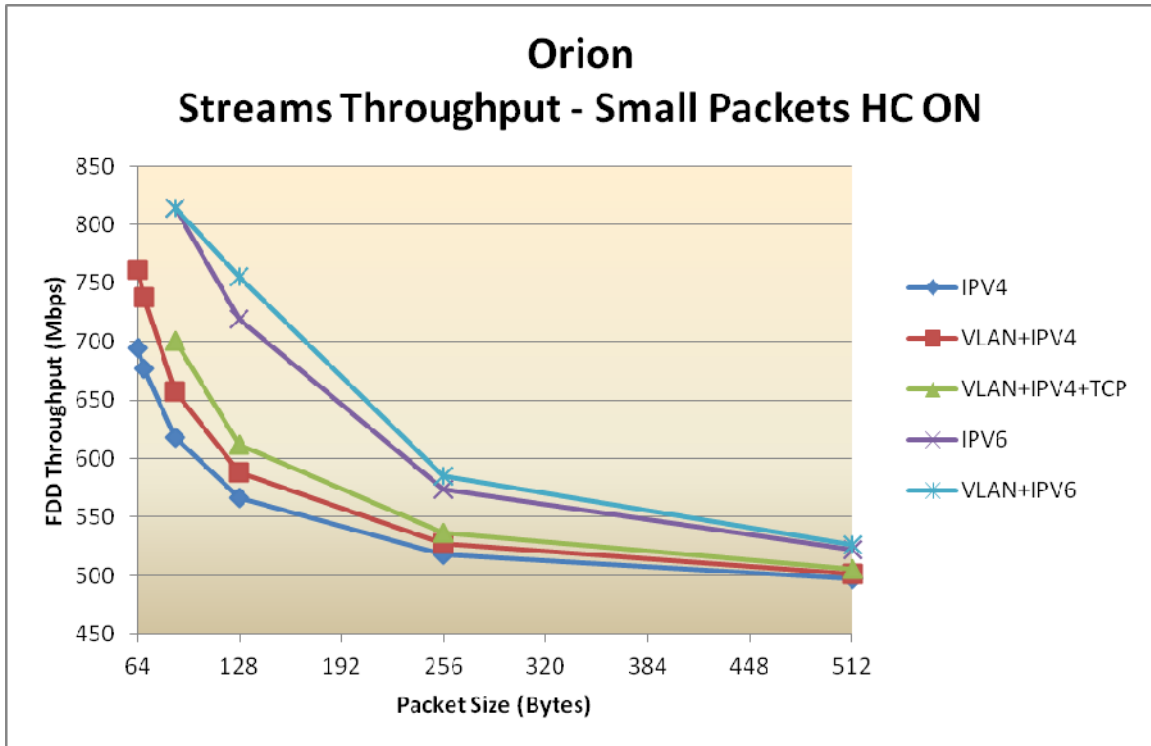
Table 4 Max L2 Capacity by Traffic Type

**Setup via Web:**
1) Header Compression cannot be enabled or disabled from the web. See CLI setup below
2) To view the current status and statistics of Header Compression go to the System Status> Link Status Page and view the Header Comp Stats section

**Setup via CLI:**
1) Log in to Config Node
2) Run *hc_enable on* command to activate header compression
3) Run *hc_enable off* command to deactivate header compression
4) Run *hc_stats* command to observe the statistics of the header compression engines

## Physical Link Aggregation

Physical Link Aggregation (PLA) allows two Orion or Lynx Links to be aggregated together, eliminating the need for external link aggregation switches to achieve Gigabit performance for all packet sizes.  One link is designated as a Master Link which processes all QoS and acts at the main traffic interface.  The second link is designated the Slave Link which takes all or a portion of the traffic from the Master unit and forwards it to the other end of the link.  The Master link makes a dynamic decision regarding the amount of traffic to forward to the Slave Link.   PLA has the following significant advantages over traditional 802.3ad LACP:

- PLA Master can sense AACM shifts in both master and slave links and will not send more traffic than each link can support.

- PLA Master can split a single Layer 2 traffic flow across two links.  Packets are identified with a sequence number to maintain correct ordering when they are recombined at the far end master unit.

- PLA can protect against a full failure of the slave link and a limited failure of the master link.

**NOTE**: PLA must be used with out of band management (OBM) only, since traffic passing through the PLA cable from Master to the Slave unit does not traverse the Slave internal switch fabric.

One antenna with a combiner or two antennas at each end of the link are required for PLA operation.  The diagram below shows the basic configuration for PLA with a combiner.
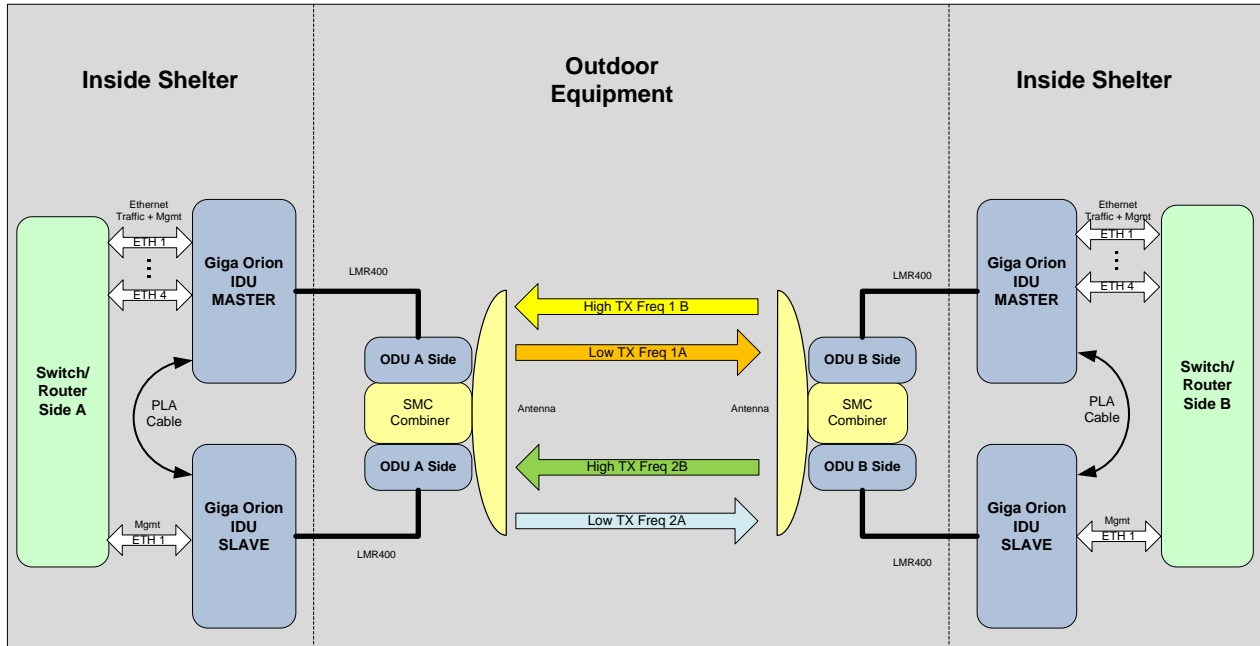
Figure 11 PLA Block Diagram

When running PLA on two antennas, each link should be aligned and optimized while the other link opmode is off. After both links are running per specification, both link opmodes can be enabled.

Use of two antennas can have two advantages:

1) Better system gain due to no combiner losses

2) Added resistance to multipath when the units are separated by 10 feet or more. The two radio paths must be of identical length and the PLA cable lengths matched at each end for best performance.

**Setup via Web:**
1) Login to Web Config Mode on far end Master radio – Link Setup>Ports page.
2) Select PLA Type = Master from the drop down menu.
3) Click the Submit button.
4) Repeat steps 1-3 for the local Master radio.
5) Login to Web Config Mode on far end Slave radio – Link Setup>Ports page.
6) Select PLA Type = Slave from the drop down menu.
7) Click the Submit button.
8) Repeat steps 5-7 for the local Slave Radio.
9) Ensure cables are connected properly.
10) Verify PLA Status shows correctly on Link Setup>Ports Page.
11) Click the Save Changes button on both ends of the link to make the change permanent.

**Setup via CLI:**

1) Log in to Config Node on far end radio Master.
2) Run *pla_type master* command to enable Master mode.
3) Repeat steps 1-3 for the local end Master radio.
4) Log in to Config Node on far end radio Slave.
5) Run *pla_type slave* command to enable Slave mode.
6) Repeat steps 4 and 5 for the local end Slave radio.
7) Ensure cables are connected properly.
8) Run *pla_stats* command to view the status of the PLA on all 4 radios. The normal operation should show PLA mode On, RX and TX states= both, and AIS=normal, and Cable Down = up.
9) All traffic counters will show only on the Master units except for OBM.
10) Verify the link is locked by running *linktest* command on both radios.
11) Run *config save* command to make changes permanent on all 4 radios.

**NOTE:** PLA Is designed to be used with a single OBM connection on GE1 or GE2 and a single Gigabit Traffic connection on GE3 or GE4,  Multiple data ports and/or IBM is not supported for PLA mode.

## XPIC

XPIC allows use of two Orion Radios at the same physical location with the same transmit channel, with each one transmitting on a different polarization. Two coaxial cables (CBLDAT-XPIC-X) are connected between the radios on each end of the link to improve the cross polarization performance of each link.

XPIC can be used in conjunction with PLA or as two independent links carrying isolated streams.  In either case the spectral efficiency is doubled. Both versions are shown below.

One antenna with a combiner or two antennas at each end of the link are required for XPIC operation. Use of a combiner is shown in the examples below:
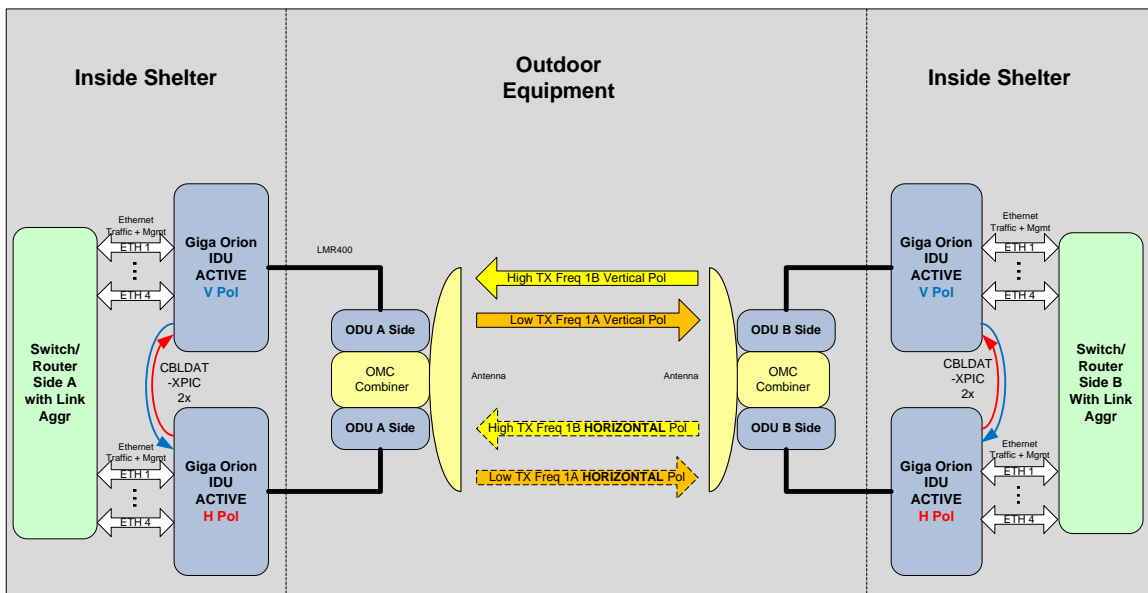


Figure 12 XPIC Block Diagram
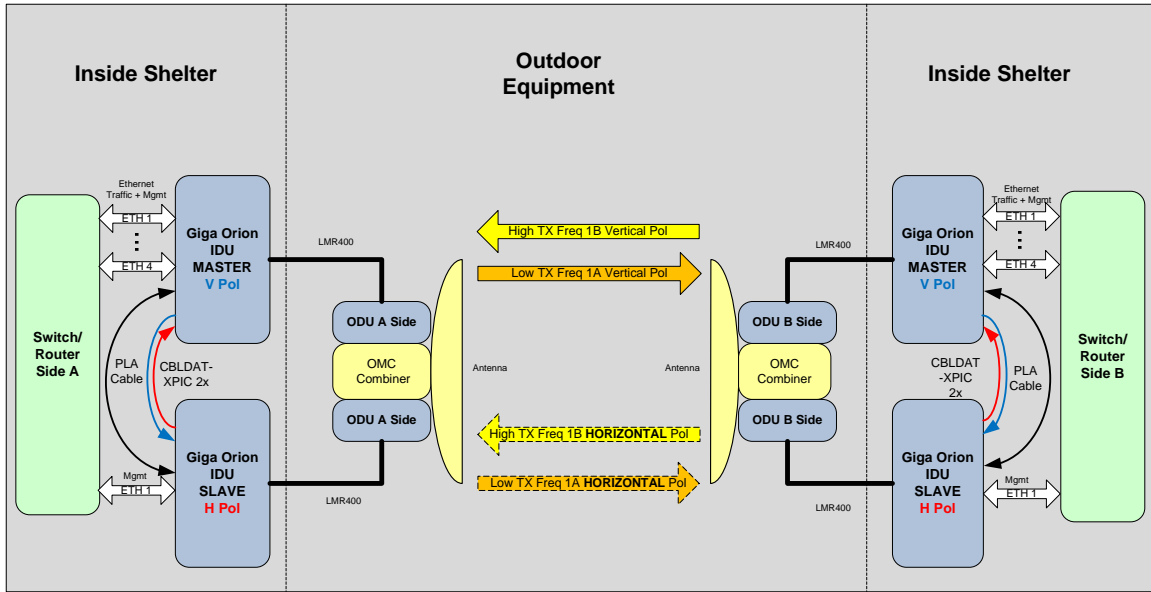
Figure 13 XPIC with PLA Block Diagram

When running XPIC, each link should be aligned and optimized while the other link is off.

Physical spacing between the two radio units co-located on the same structure can be minimal.  For increased resistance to multipath, the units can be separated as much as 10 feet. When using XPIC with PLA, the two radio paths must be of identical length and the cable lengths matched at each end for best performance.

The layer 2 Capacity for XPIC combined with PLA Is shown below in comparison to the absolute maximum line rate.  The link operates at full Gigabit rate up to approximately an 800 byte frame size.
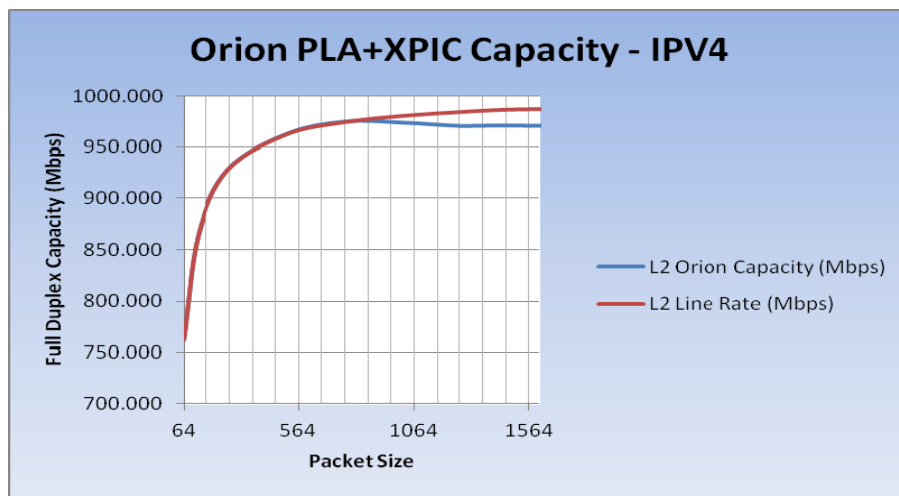


Figure 14 PLA with XPIC Capacity

The setup instructions below cover XPIC only.  IF PLA is used with XPIC, set up XPIC first, then set up PLA per the PLA setup instructions.

**Setup via Web:**
1) Establish each link individually with the other link off and ensure the RSSI and MSE meet the link specifications.
2) Connect Coaxial Cables per diagram. **The "IN" port on each radio must be connected to the "OUT" port on the other radio for proper operation.**
3) Turn both links on and observe the degradation in MSE due to cross polarization.
4) Login to Web Config Mode on one of the far end radios  – Advanced Settings>XPIC page
5) Select XPIC "On" radio button
6) Click the Submit button
7) Repeat steps 4-6 for the other 3 radios.
8) Verify Link Status is locked for all 4 radios and the MSE and modulation are the same as when each link was running independently with XPIC off. The MSE should improve when XPIC is enabled.
9) Click the Save Changes button on both ends of the link to make the change permanent.

**Setup via CLI:**
1) Establish each link individually with the other link off and record the RSSI and MSE
2) Connect Coaxial Cables per diagram.
3) Turn both links on and observe the degradation in MSE due to cross polarization
4) Log in to Config Node on one of the far end radios.
5) Run *xpic_enable on* command to enable XPIC mode
6) Repeat steps 4-5 for the other 3 radios.
7) Run *xpic_stats* command to check XPIC statistics
10) Verify the link is locked and the MSE is the same as previously when the links were running independently with XPIC off by running *linktest* command on all radios. The MSE should improve when XPIC is enabled
11) Run *config save* command to make changes permanent.

The PLA with XPIC configuration is shown below for reference.  Ensure that the Ethernet cable is a crossover cable and that the XPIC IF cables are connected as shown.

## QoS (Quality of Service)

The Orion internal switch performs QoS on all incoming packets to allow the operator to give priority to certain traffic types. The following fields are used to sort the incoming traffic into 8 queues:

- Layer 2 using the COS bits in the VLAN tag on incoming Ethernet traffic (Tagged traffic only).

- Layer 3 Diffserv (DSCP) using the Differentiated services field in IP packets. The DSCP mapping can be controlled on a port by port basis from CLI or Web.

- Port Priority for untagged traffic.

For QoS to work, incoming traffic must be either Tagged with a VLAN with the COS bits set, or an IP packet with the DS or IP precedence bits set. This is done external to the Orion unit using a switch or application to set the priority tag or DS field.

Once the tagged traffic with COS/DSCP priority bits set arrives at the Orion Ethernet port, the internal switch will perform prioritization on the traffic by mapping each packet to one of 8 queues. These 8 queues make up the green packet buffer, which is emptied into a single data pipe going into the modem and packets then transmitted over the air. The size of the buffer is controlled by the green buffer setting.

The scheduling of the queue traffic into the modem data pipe can be Strict Priority (SP) Mode, Weighted Round Robin (WRR) Mode, or a combination of SP and WRR as follows:

1) All Queues Strict
2) All Queues WRR
3) Queues 6 and 7 Strict, Queues 0-5 WRR
4) Queue 4-7 Strict, Queues 0-3 WRR

If no QoS is desired then the user can simply map all priorities to Queue 0. All packets will be treated equally regardless of the other QoS settings with the exception of IEEE1588 packets which are always treated as high priority over all other packets.

### *All Strict Mode*

Strict QoS Mode follows the logic rule below:

**Queue 7 > Queue 6 > Queue 5 > Queue 4 > Queue 3 > Queue 2 > Queue 1 > Queue 0**

When this mode is selected, the scheduler will empty Queue 7 before sending any Queue 6 packets across the link, and if both Queue 7 and Queue 6 are empty then Queue 5 packets will be sent, etc. Note that while strict priority ensures that **ALL** high priority traffic will go through (up to max burst size and link capacity limits), it may block lower priority traffic or increase the latency significantly for lower priority packets during traffic congestion.

### Weighted Round Robin (WRR) Mode

In WRR QoS Modes, the method of emptying the queues is designed to let at least some of the traffic through for all queues, where the amount is control by weighting of the individual queues.  To accomplish this, weights are assigned directly to the Queues. Each weight represents the number of packets that will be transferred out from the queue for each round through the Queues that are included in the WRR algorithm.

**Queue 0→ Weight = 1**
**Queue 1→ Weight = 3**
**Queue 2→ Weight = 6**
**Queue 3→ Weight = 9**
**Queue 4→ Weight = 12**
**Queue 5→ Weight = 15**
**Queue 6→ Weight = 18**
**Queue 7→ Weight = 21**

When Strict mode is used the weights are ignored.

Higher weights translate to proportionally more throughput than lower weights. In the default configuration, most or all of the traffic will pass for Queue 7 but some will still pass for Queue 0. The behavior is the same for VLAN tagged traffic or Diffserv traffic. For Diffserv, the DSCP field in the IP packet will contain a number from 0-63 in the Type of Service (TOS) field, which can be mapped to a priority level, which is subsequently mapped to a queue.

### Queue 7 through 4 Strict, Queues 0 through 3 WRR (Default)

When this mode is selected, the scheduler will treat Queues7 through 4 with the strict algorithm, and if any bandwidth is remaining after all Queues 7 through 4 are empty, the WRR algorithm will be used to move packets from Queues 0 through 3.

In this mode only weights for Queues 0 through 3 apply - the weights for Queues 4 through 7 do not apply since these queues are in strict mode.

### Queue 7 and 6 Strict, Queues 0 through 5 WRR

When this mode is selected, the scheduler will treat Queues7 and 6 with the strict algorithm, and if any bandwidth is remaining after all Queues 7 and 6 are empty, the WRR algorithm will be used to move packets from Queues 0 through 5.

In this mode only weights for Queues 0 through 5 apply - the weights for Queues 6 and 7 do not apply since these queues are in strict mode.

### Mapping VLAN tag COS bits to a Queue

The default priority mapping is as follows:

**COS priority 0** → **Queue 0, Lowest Priority Queue**
**COS priority 1** → **Queue 1**
**COS priority 2** → **Queue 2**
**COS priority 3** → **Queue 3**
**COS priority 4** → **Queue 4**
**COS priority 5** → **Queue 5**
**COS priority 6** → **Queue 6**
**COS priority 7** → **Queue 7, Highest Priority Queue**

These default mappings can be changed with the **qos** command, allowing the packets to be mapped into any one of the 4 queues based on the COS bit in the VLAN tag. Different priority tags may be mapped into the same queue if desired. For DSCP tagged traffic, the DSCP field can be mapped to one of the 7 priorities which is in turn mapped to one of the 7 queues.

## Mapping Diffserv Traffic to a Queue

For Layer 3 IP packets, traffic with marked traffic Differentiated Services (DS) fields can be prioritized by the internal switch.  DSCP Code Points (0-63) are mapped to a Priority Level (0-7), which is in turn mapped to a Queue

For Diffserv, the default mappings for all ports are as follows:

**DSCP 1 to 9** → **Priority 0**→ **Queue 0**
**DSCP 10 to 19** → **Priority 1**→ **Queue 1**
**DSCP 20 to 29** → **Priority 2**→ **Queue 2**
**DSCP 30 to 39** → **Priority 3**→ **Queue 3**
**DSCP 40 to 45** → **Priority 4**→ **Queue 4**
**DSCP 46 to 49** → **Priority 5**→ **Queue 5**
**DSCP 50 to 55** → **Priority 6**→ **Queue 6**
**DSCP 56 to 63** → **Priority 7**→ **Queue 7**

DSCP must be enabled to enforce QoS using DSCP.

**Setup via Web:**
1) Login to Web Config Mode  - Link Setup>QOS page on far side radio.
2) Select All Strict , All WRR, Strict Q6/Q7, or Strict Q4-7mode from the drop down menu.
3) If remapping of L2 VLAN Priority field is desired, change the Queue numbers assigned to the PRI values.  Queue 7 is always emptied first for strict mode, then Queue 6,5, and 4, etc..
4) If WRR, Strict Q6/Q7, or Strict Q4-7mode is selected and weights need to be changed from default, enter the new weights in the box (range = 1 to 49).

5) For Diffserv to Priority mappings, adjust the mappings for each code point used by selecting the Priority from the drop down menu.
6) Click on the submit button after all changes are made.
7) Repeat steps 1-5 for the near side radio if desired.
8) Verify traffic passes as expected.
9) Click the Save Changes button on both ends of the link to make the change permanent.

**Setup via CLI:**
1) Log in to Config Node on the far end radio.
2) Run *qos mode<0-3>* command to select mode (default is 2 - Q4/7 Strict).
3) If remapping of L2 VLAN Priority field is desired, change the queue numbers assigned to the PRI fields by running the *qos_cos_que <pri> <queue>* command. Queue 7 is always emptied first for strict mode, then Queue 6, 5, and 4, etc.
4) If WRR mode is selected and weights need to be changed from default, enter the new weights (range=1 to 49) using the *qos weight <queue> <weight>* command.
5) For Diffserv to Priority/Queue mappings, run the *qos dscp_source <DSCP> <pri>* command for each DSCP code point that will be used.
6) Repeat steps 1-5 for the near side radio if desired.
7) Verify traffic passes as expected.
8) Run *config save* command to make changes permanent on both radios.

## Opmode (Transmitter On/Off Control)

User can turn the transmitter on and off with the *opmode* command.  If a reboot to the radio occurs, the transmitter will automatically turn back on if the opmode was on during the last config save.  During TX frequency changes, the transmitter will be briefly turned off before setting the new frequency to prevent spectral splatter to adjacent channels.

**Setup via Web:**
1) Login to Web Config Mode  - Link Setup>Link page on radio.
2) Click on the Transmitter On or Off radio button.
3) Click Submit button to make the change- Note that if either transmitter is turned off the link will be broken and connectivity may be lost.
4) Verify desired result.
5) Click Save Changes button to make change permanent.

**Setup via CLI:**
1) Log in to Config Node on the radio.
2) Run *opmode <on|off>*  command to turn transmitter on or off.
3) Verify desired result.
4) Run *config save* command to make changes permanent.

## Rapid Port Shutdown (RPS)

To support external switches using Spanning Tree or facilitate faster routing convergence after topology changes, the physical ports can be configured to shutdown simultaneously on both ends of the link upon user selectable events on either end of the link.  The traffic ports on both ends of the link will be shut down for 30 seconds to allow L2/L3 tree protocols to reroute traffic.  After the 30 seconds expires, the ports will be re-enabled to allow management of the radios.  RPS is selected as a threshold action, tied to any one of the following events:

1) RSSI out of range
2) MSE out of range
3) BER exceeds MAX value
4) System Temperature out of range
5) In port Utilization exceeds MAX value
6) Out Port Utilization MAX value
7) Link Down

**It is highly recommended that the operator enable ACM when using RPS since the fade margin will be much higher than a non-ACM speed setting, preventing link loss and subsequent rerouting during weather related events.**

**Setup via Web:**

1) Login to Web Config Mode  - Advanced Setting>Threshold page on radio.
2) Review the threshold settings and change if necessary.
3) Click on the RPS check box for the events that RPS should trigger on.
4) Click Submit button to make the change.
5) Click Save Changes button to make change permanent.

**Setup via CLI:**

1) Log in to Config Node on the radio.
2) Run *threshold  action 8 2*  command to enable RPS for Link loss. Other options are available for to activate RPS. – See the CLI Guide for more info.
3) Verify desired result.
4) Run *config save* command to make changes permanent.

## Threshold Settings

The user can set actions to occur upon threshold violations for critical link parameters.

The following thresholds can be configured:

1) RSSI
2) MSE
3) BER
4) ODU Temp
5) In Port utilization
6) Out port Utilization
7) Link Down

The following actions can be configured as a result of a threshold violation:

1) No action
2) SNMP Trap
3) Rapid Port Shutdown on local dataport.

**Setup via Web:**

1) Login to Web Config Mode - Advanced Setting>Threshold page on radio.
2) Review the threshold settings and change if necessary.
3) Click on the "trap" and/or "RPS" action check box for the events that should trigger any action.
4) Click Submit button to make the change.
   If "trap" was selected as an action, Login to Web Config Mode  - Advanced Setting>SNMP page on radio.  If trap was not selected as an action then proceed to Step 8.
5) Enter at least one IP address for the SNMP Trap Manager that will receive the traps.
6) Click the "enable" radio button for each SNMP manager.

7) Click Click Submit button to make the changes.
8) Click Save Changes button to make change permanent .

1) Log in to Config Node on the radio.
2) Run *threshold  action <0-8> <0-2>*  command to set an action for the events that should trigger any action. (see CLI guide for detail)
3) If "trap" was selected as an action, run the *trap ip <1-5> <IP address>* command to set the SNMP Trap Manager IP address. Up to 5 trap managers can be set up.
4) If trap was not selected as an action then proceed to Step 6.
5) Run the *trap enable <1-5>* command to activate the individual trap IP address.
6) Run *config save* command to make changes permanent.


## Port Rate Limiting (Ingress)

The port rate limiting feature is used to restrict the ingress traffic rate on a specific Ethernet port.  This is useful for Service Level Agreements (SLAs) to end users.

For example, if the Ethernet port line rate is 1000BaseT, and the RF channel capacity is 500 Mbps, setting GE1 max rate to 125 Mbps will prevent any more than 125 Mbps of traffic from being forwarded to the modem port.

**Setup via Web:**
1) Login to Web Config Mode  - Link Setup>Ports page on radio.
2) Modify the Max Rate box to set the maximum ingress bit rate of the selected port.
3) Click Submit button to make the changes.
4) Click Save Changes button to make change permanent

**Setup via CLI:**
1) Log in to Config Node on the radio.
2) Run *port eth <1-2> maxrate <max rate in mbps>* command to set the maximum ingress bit rate for the selected port.
3) Run *config save* command to make changes permanent.

Note: The procedure must be done on both radios to limit traffic both directions

## Status Snapshot

Upon successful configuration of the link, the user can save all critical parameters of the link such as RSSI, MSE, TX power, siglevel diagnostics, and system information to be recalled at a later date and compared to current conditions.  This feature is a useful troubleshooting tool to isolate changes to a link that may affect performance over time.

**Setup via Web:**
1) Login to Web Config Mode  - Diagnostics>Status Display page on radio.
2) Click on the Status Save Button at the bottom of the page to save the current state of the radio to FLASH.
3) At a later date, to compare the current state of the radio to the state of the radio when the status save button was clicked, click the submit button at the top of the Status Display page.
4) View the comparison of the each parameter and note changes.
5) Click the Screen Clear button if desired.

**Setup via CLI:**
1) Log in to Config Node on the radio.
2) Run *status save* command to set the maximum ingress bit rate for the selected port.
3) At a later date, run *status compare* command to compare the current state of the radio to the state of the radio when the status save command was last run.
4) View the comparison of the each parameter and note changes.


## Management Services

The user can enable or disable the Telnet, TFTP, HTTP, and SNMP daemons to restrict access to the radio unit.

**Default Settings**
*Telnet enabled*
*TFTP disabled*
*HTTP enabled*
*SNMP enabled*


**Setup via Web**
1) No changes to the services are allowed via the web.

**Setup via CLI:**
1) Log in to Config Node on the radio.
2) Run *tftpd <on|off>* command to enable/disable the TFTP server.
3) Run *telnetd <on|off>* command to enable/disable the telnet server.
4) Run *httpd <on|off>* command to enable/disable the web server.
5) Run *snmpd <on|off>* command to enable/disable the SNMP server. If disabled, the Web interface will also be lost since the Web server uses SNMP OIDs to retrieve information.
6) Run *config save* command to make changes permanent.

## Firmware Update

Remote update of the system firmware is available via TFTP or FTP.  The TFTP daemon must be enabled if TFTP is used to update the system.

*bootimage upgrade* – upgrades the flash memory with the new software following TFTP or FTP of new firmware into the system.  A system reboot is required after performing this command to load the new firmware

Before beginning the update  procedure, be certain that all required files have been downloaded to an easily accessible directory on your local hard drive.

## Upgrade Procedure -TFTP

⚠ ALWAYS CONSULT THE UPGRADE INSTRUCTIONS THAT ARE INCLUDED WITH A NEW FIRMWARE RELEASE AS CERTAIN FILES MAY NOT BE REQUIRED FOR AN UPGRADE.

1) Place the firmware files in an easily accessible directory path on your computer.

2) Telnet into the radio.  The figures use the default IP address; you must use the correct IP address for the Giga Orion.

3) At the login enter your username and password. The username is "**admin** "and default password is "**trango***"*

4) Enter config node by typing "**config**" and entering the write access password*. * The default config node password is *"**trango"***

5) Enable the tftp daemon by running the *tftpd on* command at the prompt.

6) Open a MS-DOS prompt (or other CLI interface) window and access the directory that you extracted the firmware files.

   C:\\*CD Firmware*
   C:\\Firmware

7) Using windows TFTP command line tool, we will upload the firmware file. The tftp syntax and an example are below.

   Note that TFTP is not installed automatically on all versions of Windows. It mey need to be installed or a third party program such as tftpd32.

   TFTP [-i] host [GET | PUT] source [destination]

   C:\\firmware>tftp -i 192.168.100.100 put sl24v101.tar.gz
   Transfer successful: 1951744 bytes in 15 seconds, 130116 bytes/s

8) Once the  file has been transferred successfully, log back into the unit and apply the updates into the FLASH memory  using the *bootimage upgrade* command from the config mode. Do not unplug the radio during the time the flash is being updated or the FLASH may become corrupted.

9) A reboot of the radio is required to load the new image after upgrade using the *reboot* command. Make sure the *bootimage upgrade* command completed successfully before rebooting or repowering the unit.

The upgrade time varies depending upon the images and the size of the image.

The firmware can be verified by logging into the radio via the CLI through the *version* command or Web browser version page under the Firmware Version section.

The Current firmware is the currently running firmware. The firmware which was replaced will be listed under the Previous Images heading.

## Upgrade Procedure -FTP

To perform the firmware upgrade using FTP, use the *ftp* command to load the images into memory, then the *bootimage upgrade* commands just as with the TFTP method. The FTP method is much faster and has built in error checking.

All that is needed is the IP address of the ftp server, a username/password, and the filename to be uploaded.   The new file to be uploaded should be placed on the server. The ftp server will prompt for the password before allowing access.

1) Put the new software files on the ftp server using the ftp put command from a local computer (these commands are not done from the Trango equipment).

> ftp> put <source file>  <destination>:

The <source file> will be the filename only.  The <destination> will include both path and file name.

2) After putting the file onto the server, log into the Giga Orion and run the *ftp* command from the command line as follows to open access to the server:

> *ftp <server_ip> <user_name>*
>
> *password: xxxxxxx*

If prompted for the password multiple times, check the connectivity to the server by pinging the FTP server IP address from the debug prompt.

3) Next , get the file from the FTP server by typing  the get command from the ftp prompt.

> ftp>  get <file_name>

4) Logout of the ftp session

> ftp>  logout

5) Run the *bootimage upgrade*  command.


## IP Configuration

The user can set one IP address and subnet mask to be used for both out of band (OBM) and in-band management (IBM). Only valid IP addresses are accepted.  The IP address can be reset to the default setting of 192.168.100.100 via an external button on the unit or a separate command.

IBM can be done through any Ethernet port with or without a specific VLAN assigned. The QoS features will allow prioritization of management traffic to prevent loss of connectivity during traffic overload conditions when a VLAN with high priority tag is used to manage the link.

The default gateway is configurable

**Default Setting**
*IP address: 192.168.100.100*
*IBM enable on*
*Management port GE1 (RJ45)*
*IBM Tagging off*


**Setup via Web:**
1) Login to Web Config Mode  - Link Setup>Link page on radio.
2) Enter the desired IP address in the text box.
3) Enter the desired Netmask in the text box.
4) Enter the desired Gateway in the text box.
5) Click Submit button to make the change - Note that connectivity will be lost until connecting using the new IP address.

**Setup via CLI:**
1) Log in to Config Node on the radio.
2) Run *ipconfig gateway  <gateway ip adress>*  command to change the gateway address.
3) Run *ipconfig ip  <ip address> <netmask>*  command to change the IP address and netmask. - Note that connectivity will be lost until connecting using the new IP address.
4) No save is required.

## GPS Coordinates

Allows entering/saving the GPS Coordinates manually to assist in plotting the endpoints of each link on third party management software link SNMP managers and Google Earth/Maps.

**Setup via Web:**
1) Login to Web Config Mode  - Link Setup>Link page on radio
2) Enter the desired Latitude in the text box. The default format is  X 00 00.00 where X is N or S.  Other formats may be used since this is a text field.
3) Enter the desired Longitude in the text box. The default format is  Y 00 00.00 where Y is E or W.  Other formats may be used since this is a text field.
4) Click Submit button to make the change.
5) Click the Save Changes button to make the change permanent.

**Setup via CLI:**
1) Log in to Config Node on the radio.
2) Run *gps_lat <Latitude>* command to change the latitude. The default format is X 00 00.00 where X is N or S.  Other formats may be used since this is a text field.
3) Run *gps_long <Longitude>* command to change the longitude. The default format is  Y 00 00.00 where Y is E or W.  Other formats may be used since this is a text field.
4) Run *config save* command to make changes permanent.


## Ethernet Port Settings

The input Ethernet ports can be configured independently to match the network.  The default settings are recommended for most situations and no changes need to be made.  No modification of the PLA port is allowed since it is dedicated for use between two radio units only.  The following parameters can be modified:

1) All  Ethernet ports can be configured to be autonegotiate or fixed.

2) All  Ethernet ports ports can be disabled.

3) The speed can be changed if Autonegotiate is disabled, however, note that the SFP ports are a fixed Gigabit and cannot be set to lower physical speeds.

4) Port priority can be assigned to place untagged traffic into one of the QoS Queues.

5) The ingress rate can be limited if desired using the *port eth <port#> maxrate* command.

6) Pause frames can be enabled on the port for traffic flow when connected at Gigabit speeds.

**Default Settings for Ethernet Ports**
*Port Enable= On*
*Autonegotiate=On*
*Priority = 0*
*Max Rate = 1000*


**Setup via Web:**
1) Login to Web Config Mode  - Link Setup>Ports page on radio.
2) To disable Autonegotiate, select Disable from the "Auto Nego" drop down menu, then select the Submit button.  The Duplex and Speed drop down boxes will become available.

3) To disable a port, select Disable from the "Enable" drop down menu, then select the Submit button. Disabling may result in a lost connection to the radio unit.
4) Select the Speed desired from the drop down boxes, then click the Submit button to activate. (Autonegotiate must be off).
5) To change the Max rate, enter the rate in Mbps into the text box and click the Submit button to activate.
6) To change Port Priority, select the Priority level from the drop down and click the Submit button to activate.
7) Click the Save Changes button to make the change permanent.

**Setup via CLI:**
1) Log in to Config Node on the radio.
2) Run *port eth <port#> auto_negotiate <on|off>* command to enable or disable autonegotiation for the port.
3) Run *port eth <port#> enable <on|off >* command to enable or disable the port. Disabling may result in a lost connection to the radio unit.
4) Run *port eth <port#> speed <100|1000>* command to force the link speed – Full duplex modes are supported only. Autonegotiate must be off prior to forcing the speed of the port.
5) Run *port eth <port#> maxrate <0-1000>* command to limit the ingress rate on the port selected.
6) Run *port eth <port#> pause <on|off>* command to enable disable the pause feature for the port selected.
7) Run *port eth <port#> priority <0-7>* command to enable prioritization of untagged traffic on the port selected.
8) Verify the desired results.
9) Run *config save* command to make changes permanent.

# Link Planning

This section describes the process that occurs before installing and setting up an Giga Orion system.

## Path Planning

In most countries, the Giga Orion requires a regulatory body license to be operated. Licenses typically specify the Transmit and Receive Frequencies, Channel bandwidth and modulation, Transmitter Power level and Antenna Gain for a specific site location and height.   It is up to the purchaser to ensure that all local regulations have been met before operating the Giga Orion to avoid interfering with existing installed equipment. In the US, path coordination is done to ensure that new installations do not interfere with existing links.

To ensure success, a path analysis should be done for each link that is being considered. Antenna heights, system gain, rain region and terrain data are evaluated to determine the reliability of the link over time and changing weather.

Trango will run path analysis for its customers using industry standard software, evaluate different equipment options to achieve the customer goals.

Spreadsheet, Smart phone, and tablet based link planning tools are also available from Trango for basic analysis of potential paths.

## Site Selection

After the Planning phase is complete, it is essential that the proposed site be physically evaluated by the operator to ensure that no buildings or vegetation has crossed into the Fresnel zone that would affect operational reliability.

It is not uncommon for tall buildings to be located in what would otherwise be a perfect non blocked line of sight path based on terrain data, but too often this is discovered when the installation is being performed.

The site must also be evaluated for power and shelter provisions.

Contact Trango for more information on the above topics.

# Installation

This section describes the installation to ensure that the Giga Orion radio units are correctly installed.  Failure to follow these procedures may result in damage to the equipment and void the factory warranty.

## Safety

Installing microwave equipment can be dangerous.  Please take the following precautions when installing or performing maintenance on the equipment.

**Equipment Protrusions:** The equipment has been designed to be free of unnecessary protrusions or sharp surfaces that may catch or otherwise cause injury during handling. However, always take care when working on or around the equipment.

**Laser and Fiber Optic Cable Hazards**: Trango fiber optic SFP Module transmitters are IEC60825-1 / 21CFR1040-1 Class I compliant and present no danger to personnel in normal use. However: Do not look into active un-terminated optical ports or fibers. If visual inspection is required ensure the equipment is turned off or, if a fiber cable, disconnect the far end. Follow the manufacturer's instructions when using an optical test set. Incorrect calibration or control settings could result in hazardous levels of radiation. Protect/cover unconnected optical fiber connectors with dust caps.
Place all optical fiber cuttings in a suitable container for safe disposal. Bare fibers and fiber scraps can easily penetrate the skin and eyes.

**Lifting Equipment**: Be careful when hoisting or lifting the ODU or its antenna during installation or maintenance. The ODU is nominally 10 lbs or less. However, antennas with their mounting hardware can weigh in excess of 100 kg (220 lb) and require specialized lifting equipment and an operator trained and certified in its use.

**Protection from RF Burns- ODUs**: Trango ODUs do not generate RF fields intense enough to cause RF burns, however, installers/operators should comply with the following cautions:
1) It is hazardous to look into or stand in front of an active antenna aperture. Do not stand in front of or look into an antenna without first ensuring the associated transmitter or transmitters are switched off.
2) Do not look into the waveguide port of an ODU when the radio is active.

**Protection from RF Burns - Tower Site**: When the ODU is to be installed where existing antennas are located, avoid exposure to potentially harmful levels of RF radiation from these antennas by:

1) Determining the RF exposure risk. If necessary ask the structure/tower owner or operator. When necessary, wear a protective suit or have the transmitter(s) switched off for the duration of the installation.
2) Do not stand in front of or look into any antennas.

**Safety Warnings:**  When a practice or procedure poses implied or potential harm to the user or to the radio equipment, a warning is included in this manual.

**Airflow Requirements:** Installations must be made so the airflow required for safe and correct operation of Trango equipment is not compromised. For the ODU, unobstructed air passage must be maintained to all sides of the unit. For the IDU, the back of the unit must be kept clear to allow the fan to operate properly.

**Circuit Overloading:** When connecting the Giga Orion, determine the effect this will have on the power supply, circuit protection devices, and supply wiring. Check Giga Orion power consumption specifications and the supply capability of the power supply system. This check of capacity must extend to the dc power supply and not just to an intermediate connection point.

**Power Supply Earthing**:  -48 V power supply earth must be connected directly to a bonding jumper from an earthing terminal bar or bus.

**Electrostatic Discharge (ESD):** ESD can damage electronic components. Even if components remain functional, ESD can cause latent damage and/or premature failure. Always wear proper ESD grounding straps when handling or touching any PCB assemblies. Connect your ESD grounding strap to the ground connector on the ODU or PoE units as applicable

**Fiber Optic Cables:**  Handle optical fibers with care. Keep them in a safe and secure location during installation. Do not attempt to bend them beyond their minimum bend radius. Protect/cover unconnected optical fiber connectors with dust caps.

**Ground Connections:**  Reliable grounding of the system must be maintained.  Refer to instructions in this manual for grounding of the ODU, ODU cable, lightning surge suppressor, and IDU.

**Lightning Surge Suppressor:**  The IDU to ODU IF cable must be fitted with surge suppressors to prevent damage to equipment. See the installation section for further details.

**Mains Power Supply Routing**:  Giga Orion DC power, Ethernet data and management cables are not to be routed with any AC mains power lines. They are also to be kept away from any power lines which cross them.

**Ambient Temperature:** The ambient temperature range for the ODU is -40° to +65° Celsius, and -5° to +55° Celsius for the IDU. To ensure operation and to maximize long term component reliability, ambient temperatures must not be exceeded. Operational specification compliance is not guaranteed for temperatures outside this range.

**Mechanical Loading:** When installing the ODU and antenna/remote mount on a tower mount or building, ensure the mount is securely anchored first and can support the full load of the radio unit and antenna. Ensure that the additional loading of an ODU unit will not cause any reduction in the mechanical stability of the mount.

**Power Supply Connection:** The Giga Orion radio has the positive pin on its dc power supply connector connected directly to the chassis, which is in turn connected directly to the earth ground through the tower leg. Giga Orion radios must be used with a -48 Volt DC power supply which has a positive earth; the power supply earth conductor is the positive supply to the radio or PoE injector.

1) There must be no switching or disconnecting devices in this earth conductor between the dc power supply and the point of connection to an Giga Orion system.
2) The power supply must be located in the same premises as the Giga Orion system.
3) All Ethernet cabling which is carrying power to the Giga Orion radio unit from the PoE injector must be 24 AWG solid strand Cat 5e or Cat 6 Shielded Twisted Pair (STP) cable with all 8 conductors terminated using shielded connectors with a solid connection made between the cable and connector ground.

**Power Supply Disconnect:** An appropriate power supply disconnect device should be provided as part of the building installation.

**Rack Mount Temperature Considerations:** If the IDU is installed in a closed or multi-unit rack assembly, the operating ambient temperature of the rack environment may be greater than room ambient. The maximum ambient temperature of +55°Celsius applies to the immediate operating environment surrounding the IDU, which if installed in a rack, is the ambient within the rack.

**Restricted Access:** The Giga Orion system should be installed in restricted access sites. The associated power supply should also be installed in restricted areas, such as dedicated equipment rooms, closets, cabinets, or the like. Access to the tower and radio/antenna location should be restricted.

**Note:** For USA: In restricted access areas install the Giga Orion system in accordance with articles 110-26 and 110-27 of the **2002 National Electrical Code ANSI/NFPA 70.**

# *Basic Link Setup*

The Giga Orion comes preconfigured to link up as soon as power is applied.  It is highly recommended that the link be bench tested first before field installation.  The section below covers the basics steps for setting up the link.  Detailed information on field installation is in the Detailed Field Installation Section.

**BENCH TEST:**
1) Connect IF cable between IDU and ODU
2) Apply power via the terminal block (-48VDC).
3) Log into each unit using a browser, SSH or telnet ,with the default IP addresses of 192.168.100.100 with the following user/passwords:
    a. View node        user: **admin**    password: **trango**
    b. Config node:    user: **config**    password: **trango**
4) Units should link if ODU waveguide ports are oriented toward each other.
5) Adjust the transmit power as appropriate per the regulatory license obtained.
6) Save changes.
7) Change the IP address to the desired IP address and submit.  Radio connection will be lost until new IP address is used.

**FIELD INSTALL:**
1) Install the antennas onto the mounting pole at each end of the link and visually align them toward each other.
2) Fabricate, test, and install the IF Cable with the cable grounding kit and surge suppressors.
3) Latch one ODU to the back of the antenna with "**V**" indicator at the top - This unit will be transmitting and receiving Vertical Polarization.
4) Latch the other ODU to the far end antenna with the **"V"** indicator at the top – This unit will also be transmitting and receiving Vertical Polarization.
5) Power up the radios using PoE or with direct power (-48VDC)
6) Align the radios using the BNC RSSI output to obtain the expected RSL.
7) The Link LED, located on the IDU, should light up green on both ends.

# *Detailed Field Installation*

The standard procedure for installing the equipment in the field is as follows:

1) Antenna Installation

2) Power Supply Installation

3) Install the IDU

4) Install IF cable and surge suppressors

5) Install radio onto antenna at both ends and connect cables

6) Antenna Alignment

7) Proceed to commissioning.

CAUTION:  Giga Orion has no user serviceable parts.  Only factory certified personnel should make any changes or repairs to the units.

The following tools are required for installation when using LMR400.  Different Cable types may require different tools:

Adjustable Open Ended Wrench
Ethernet cable crimp tool
LMR400 cable
N-Male connector for LMR400
LMR400 strippping tool or razor blade
LMR400  cable crimp tool
#2 Flat screwdriver
#2 Philips Head screwdriver
Stranded 18 AWG wire for power connection
Stranded  12 AWG wire for Giga Orion ground connections
Wire Insulation strippers for ground and power wire
Terminal crimpers for ground and power wire

## Antenna Installation

Antennas are typically installed and are coarse aligned without the radio either visually or with third party equipment.   Alternatively, some operators prefer to install the radio equipment onto the antenna prior to installing the antenna on the rooftop or tower.

Giga Orion ODUs provide a very accurate voltage that represents the RSSI actually being received and it is highly recommended that the installer use this voltage to align the antennas.

Consult the antenna manual for detailed installation instructions.

## Power Supply Installation

The Giga Orion requires a -48 Volt power supply. Trango recommends the  -48 VDC, 1U rack mount power supply (part# P-SUPPLY-1U-48). This power supply can support up to 4 Giga Orion IDUs and ODUs and is shown below.   Install the power supply in a temperature controlled shelter or standard 19 inch rack using the holes provided.

See the Cabling/Grounding Diagram for more information.



Figure 15 Wall Mount Power Supply

Each IDU is supplied with a locking three position terminal block that plugs into the Giga Orion IDU Front panel.  The wiring of the pluggable terminal block is shown below.

The cabling used should be either coaxial (shown) or two wires of a size no smaller than 18 AWG.  If individual wires are used, the wires should be twisted together to reduce susceptibility to noise.  At least one turn per inch is recommended.

**NOTE: Ensure that only a -48 Volt Supply is used and that the wiring is correct.  If a +48 VDC supply is used and the Earth ground is wired to the negative terminal shown in the figure, permanent damage to the unit may occur.**

## Install the IDU

The IDU is supplied with mounting brackets and screws for installation into a standard 19 inch rack. The IDU is provided with a ground lug that should be connected to the rack ground with a short length of stranded copper wire to ensure a low impedance path to ground.  When tightening screws follow the recommended torque in the Table below

| Screw or Nut Size | Torque (in-lbs) |
|---|---|
| 4-40 | 6 |
| 6-32 | 12 |
| 8-32 | 22 |
| 10-32 | 37 |
| ¼-20 | 65 |

Table 5 Recommended Torque

Two IDUs with the Rack Ears installed is shown in the Figure below. It is recommended to always install the IDU on the right side to reduce the length of the grounding wire to the rack. The Ground wire is shown along with the LMR400 IF cables



Figure 16 Mounted IDUs with Rack Ears installed

## Connecting power

The Giga Orion is supplied with a three position locking terminal block for connecting the -48 VDC power supply.  The middle position is Earth Ground and the outer two positions are -48 VDC. See the Figure below.

Figure 17 Power Connection on Front Panel (NEW PIC REQUIRED)

Although only one of the -48 VDC connections is required, dual power supplies can be used to provide redundancy by connection the left position to one supply and the right position to the other supply.

Internal diodes prevent current from flowing the wrong direction in the case that one of the power supplies should fail.  Under normal operation the current will be divided between the two supplies.

As mentioned previously, the power supply wires should be twisted to improve the noise rejection of the system.

The wiring used should be two stranded copper wires of a size no smaller than 18 AWG. The wires should be twisted together to reduce susceptibility to noise.  At least one turn per inch is recommended.   Tighten the two #2 screws to the chassis after installation of the connector to prevent it from pulling out.



-48V ( Outer 2 positions- Black)

Ground (+) (Middle Position - Red)
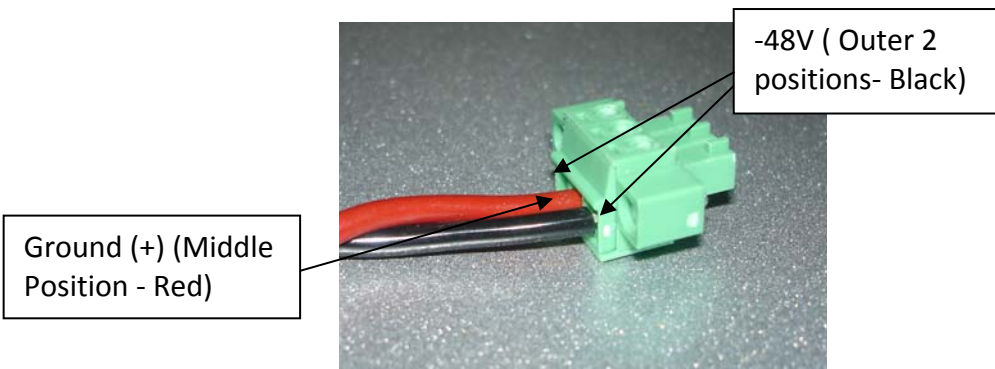
Figure 18 -48 VDC Power Connector Wiring

## Ferrite Installation

The IDU ships with a ferrite (Figure 21) to reduce noise entering the unit through the power cable. To install the ferrite, loop the power cable through at least once and close the ferrite.   Be sure to install the ferrite as close as possible to the IDU power plug as shown in Figure 22 to improve the noise rejection.

a. Open Ferrite          b. Closed Ferrite
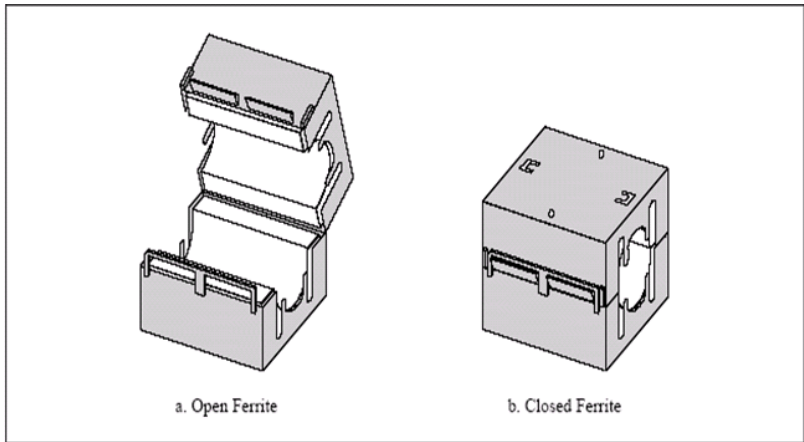
Figure 19 Ferrite



Figure 20 Ferrite Installed

## IF Cable Installation

Giga Orion can support up to 1000 foot cable runs between the IDU and ODU.

**Lightning Mitigation Recommendations** – As shown in the grounding diagram, Trango strongly recommends installing Lightning arrestors at a minimum two points in the IF Cable routing:

1) At the closest point of the radio possible

2) At the entry point to the building or equipment shelter

3) For optimum protection, Trango recommends installing at every 50-75ft

These connections should be secured to the tower or pole at a point where there all paint/plating has been removed to ensure a low impedance path to ground. NOTE: there is no guarantee that use of these arrestors will prevent Lightning damage to the radio or other electronics, but it is prudent system design to aggressively mitigate the effects.

**Cable Length Recommendations** – Trango recommends that the IF Cable be installed with a 2 ft service loop next to each connector (i.e. below the ODU/ Lightning Arrestor, next to the IDU, etc.) to allow for replacement terminations in the future.

**Cable Connectivity** – The IF Cable can be connected to the ODU and IDU with right angle N adapters (female towards the cable and male to the IDU/ODU) which prevent the bend radius (minimum 1 inch) from obstructing cabinet doors.



Figure 21 Right Angle N-Connector Mount (NEW PIC REQUIRED)

**Cable Dress Recommendations** – Properly securing the IF Cable to the tower or pole structure is important since poorly dressed cables can be abraded by the friction of wind action and cable connection can be degraded over time by the same stresses.  When securing the IF Cable to the tower or pole, Trango recommends using tie wraps that are UV resistant (black) to minimize deterioration.  Tie wraps should be at least ¼ in wide and pulled only as tight as needed to snug the cable to the structure.  Narrow tie wraps or over-tightening a tie wrap can compromise the internal structure of the coax and degrade performance.  The IF Cable should be secured to the tower or mounting pole at least every 3 to 6 ft with tie wraps or other approved methods.  Hanger Assemblies and Cable Clamps are offered by tower companies that can provide an even more rigid attachment for high wind environments.

**Cable Terminations** - Robust cable and cable connections are CRITICAL to the long-term performance of the link.  Any compromise in material, connection precision, or weatherproofing may result in problems that are difficult to fault isolate and only emerge after the link has been exposed to the normal stresses of temperature, rain, and winds.

**Cable Type -**Trango strongly recommends the use of quality LMR-400 cable and top of the line connectors complimented by well-trained installation personnel following manufacturer's instructions. Other types of cable may not have adequate shielding and may cause or receive outside interference.  If another type of cable is desired the following specifications must be met for proper operation:

| | |
|---|---|
| **Total Cable Insertion Loss at 140 MHz:** | **<16 dB** |
| **Cable Return Loss at 140 MHz and 350 MHz :** | **>25 dB** |
| **Total Cable Insertion Loss at 350 MHz:** | **<22dB** |
| **Cable Return Loss at 350 MHz :** | **>25 dB** |
| **Cable Shielding Effectiveness:** | **> 90 dB** |

## Weather Proofing Cabling

It is important to properly seal each OCU cable connection to protect against moisture and corrosion. Trango Systems recommends using Coax-Seal which should be applied over the ODU N-Type connector. Coax-Seal is a gum-like tape which is applied by wrapping around the connector and then compressed/molded to form a single cohesive protective covering over the connector.

To properly apply the Coax-Seal product first wrap the connector/case as shown in Figure 28:



Figure 22 Weather Proofing of cable

Secondly, compress the Coax-Seal product to mold into a single protective covering (Figure 29):



Figure 23 Complete weather proofing of cable

### *Cable/Grounding Diagram*

The diagram below shows the recommended cable wiring for Giga Orion installations. Grounding of IF cable should be done at the base of the tower and also at the ODU using the recommended ground kit.

Surge suppressors should be installed prior to entry into the shelter and at the ODU.

 A Ground wire of AWG 12 or larger should be used and grounded to an Earth grounded tower leg or Bus Bar before entry into the shelter.  The figure below shows the overall ground design.

ODU & Antenna

Lightning Surge Suppressor

Suppressor and ODU ground wire(s)

Cable Ground

ODU cable supported by black cable ties at not more than 1m (3 ft) intervals. Must not run adjacent to tower lightning ground or electrical cables

Install additional cable grounds at not more than 25 m (80 ft) intervals if the height of cable on the tower exceeds 50m (165 ft)

Cable Ground

Cable Ground

Cable Carrier

Lightning Surge Suppressor

Rack Ground Bar

IDU

Master Ground Bar

Site Grounding Grid/Radials

Figure 24 Cable/Grounding Diagram

## Radio Installation onto Antenna

After the cables have been run the Giga Orion ODU can be installed. The ODU utilizes a slip fit connection that makes installation simple. The radios are designed to mount to the ADxG-xx-xx series of antennas.
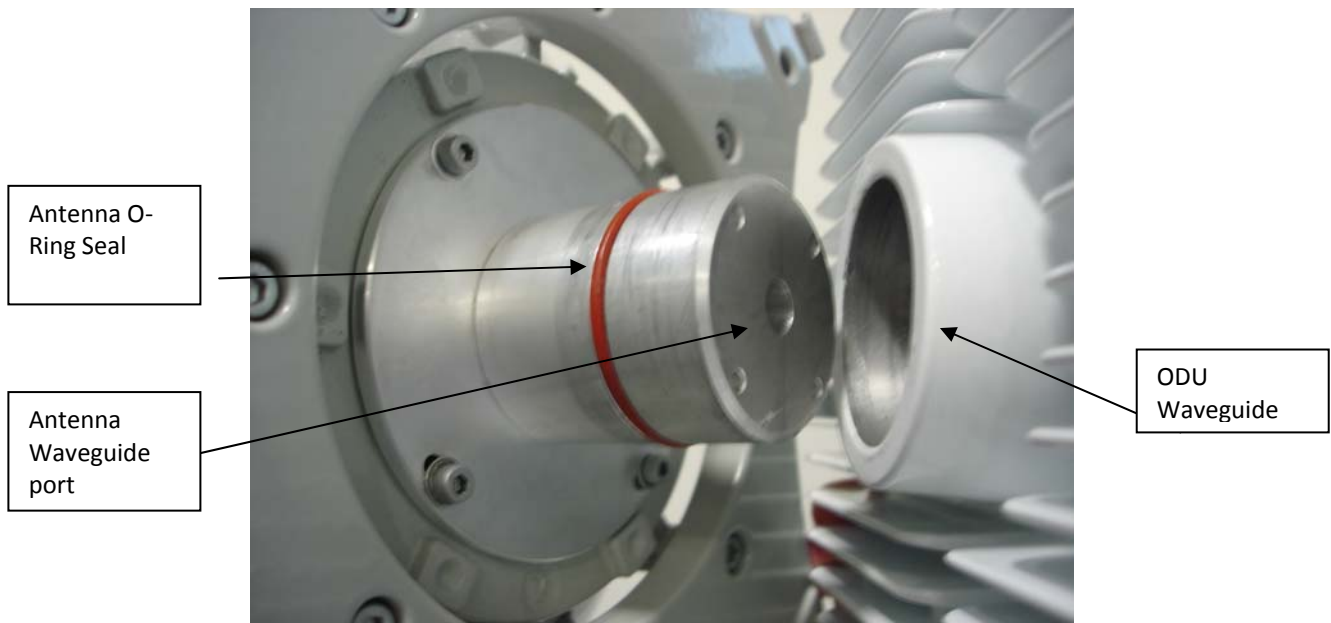


Figure 25 Antenna to Radio Slip Fit Waveguide connection

After installing and securing the antenna the ODU can be installed directly on the back of the antenna.

For 6 GHz models, the **"V"** indicator must always be located next to the **V** marking on the antenna since this model uses a rectangular waveguide. The waveguides must match for proper operation.

For 7-42 GHz, on both ends of the Link the **"V"** indicator on the unit must be at the top If vertical polarization is to be used. If horizontal polarization is to be used, install both radios with the **"H"** indicator located at the top. These rules apply to radios mounted directly to the antenna only. If combiners are used, consult the Combiner manual for instructions on the correct polarity to use.

**Polarization Indicators** – The letters "H" and "V" are die cast on the ODU housing perimeter to assist in mounting the unit to the antenna in the correct polarization. The letter that is at the top will always indicate the antenna polarization used for transmit.

"V" polarization indicator
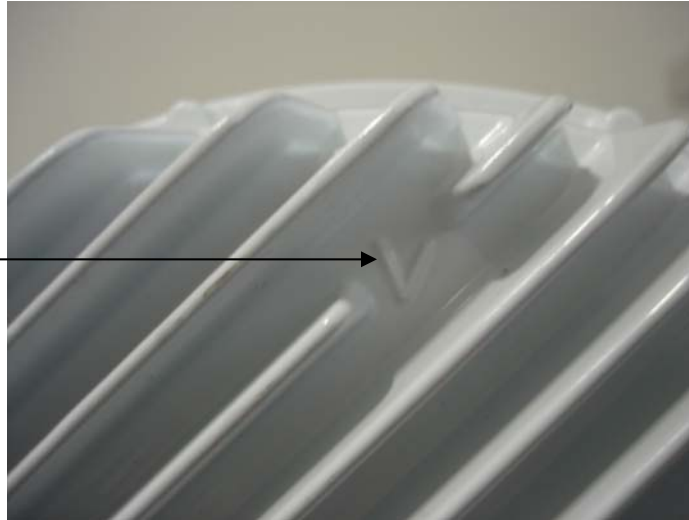
Figure 26 Polarization Indicator

Cover the antenna O-ring with silicone grease per the Antenna manual.  Failure to do this may result in a damaged O-ring and subsequent damage to the antenna or radio.

Gently slide the ODU onto the antenna and clip the four spring loaded latches to the antenna clips as shown below.  To ease installation, attach opposite corners first. The latches should be very snug and "click" into place.  If there is difficulty closing the latches, then check the waveguide for debris or foreign matter around the perimeter.

Secure the latches eyelets with locks if desired.



Latch with Eyelet

Figure 27 Mounting Latches

## Antenna Alignment

After Basic Setup of the link, the antennas can be aligned.

Aligning narrow beam width (< 2º) over long distances can be a difficult process without the proper equipment, patience, and a careful process.

Using a GPS compass and the Path Analysis to establish a crude azimuth and elevation, the installation crew can mount the Antenna Assembly on the supporting structures at each end of the link.  Once the antennas are installed and a rough antenna alignment has been established, the fine alignment process can begin at one end of the link (typically the site with the smaller antenna).

Once one side is aligned to achieve best RSSI, MSE, and BER then the operator can adjust the other side to improve the link.  Alignment is best done using the voltage measured at the BNC connector on the ODU.



Figure 28 BNC Connector for RSSI Voltage

Run the *linktest* command while aligning the antenna and look for the MSE to improve (a higher negative number) while adjusting.  When the lock status changes to 1, you may fine tune the alignment with the LED display

**Antenna Alignment Procedure**

1.  Ensure that both sides of the link have the correct transmit and receive frequencies, matching speed settings, and the transmitters are both on.

2.  Verify that both Radio units are mounted with the same Polarity indicator at the 12 O'Clock position.

3. Verify ATPC is turned off and the Transmitter Power Level is set to the nominal level at which the link will be operated.

4. Connect a Multimeter to the ODU BNC connector using the CBLDAT-RSSI cable.

5. Record the voltage present at the BNC connector and carefully adjust the antenna until the voltage matches or is as close as possible to the voltage corresponding to the expected RSL pre the chart below.  The formula for the RSL as it relates to the voltage is **RSL (dBm) = 15.77 x $V_{BNC}$ -91.58.**

6. Once satisfied with the RSSI reading, verify the Green Lock LED near the power connector is on solid and tighten down the antenna in the optimum position. The RSSI should remain the same after all bolts are tightened.

7. Replace the sealing cap on the BNC connector and tighten until it clicks into place.

| RSL (dBm) | -90 | -85 | -80 | -75 | -70 | -65 | -60 | -55 | -50 | -45 | -40 | -35 | -30 | -25 | -20 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| BNC Voltage (V) | 0.10 | 0.42 | 0.73 | 1.05 | 1.37 | 1.69 | 2.00 | 2.32 | 2.64 | 2.95 | 3.27 | 3.59 | 3.90 | 4.22 | 4.54 |

Table 6 RSSI to Voltage Conversion

To remotely monitor the progress of the alignment, a second person on the ground may login to the end of the link that is being aligned and run *linktest 99* command from the CLI while adjusting the antenna(s).  This is not required but can be helpful since verbal callouts of the current RSSI can be made by the second person.

# Appendix A- Product Specifications

## Dimensions and Weight

| Parameter | Specification |
|---|---|
| Size | AO1 Models: 10.5 x 10.5 x 6 in (HP1 ODU)<br>AO2 Models: 10.5 x 10.5 x 5.5 in (HP2 ODU-reserved) |
| Weight | AO1Models: 15.1 lbs/6.85 kg(HP1 ODU)<br>AO2 Models: 13.2 lbs/6 kg(HP2 ODU-reserved) |

## Environmental

| Parameter | Specification |
|---|---|
| Operating Temperature Range | -40 deg C to +65 deg C  - Functional<br>-40 deg C to +55 deg C - Spec Compliant |
| Storage Temperature | -40 deg C to +75 deg C |
| Humidity (ODU) | 100% Condensing |
| Water resistance (ODU) | IP65 per EN 60529 |
| Salt-Spray (ODU) | Tested Per IEC/EN-60950-22 |
| Safety | EN60950-1 |

## Emissions

| Parameter | Specification |
|---|---|
| ETSI Conducted Emissions | EN 55022 (2006) Class "A" |
| FCC Conducted Emissions | FCC 15.107 (a) Class "A" |
| ETSI Radiated Emissions | EN 55022 (2006) Class "A" |
| FCC Radiated Emissions | FCC 15.109 (a) Class "A" |

## Reliability

| Parameter | Specification |
|---|---|
| MTBF | > 18 years |

## Electromagnetic Compliance

Tests conducted on both the IDU and ODU as a system and the ODU independently

| Parameter | Specification |
|---|---|
| EMC test methods | EN 301 489-1 V1.8 (2008-04)<br><br>EN 301 489-4 V1.4.1 (2009-02) |
| Power Line Harmonics | EN 61000-3-2:2006 |
| Power Line Fluctuations/Flicker | EN 61000-3-3:2008 |
| Electrostatic Discharge (ESD) | EN 61000-4-2:2009 |
| Radiated RF immunity | EN 61000 -4-3:2004, Radiated at 3 V/m |
| Electrical Fast transients | EN 61000-4-4:2004 |
| Power Line Surge Immunity | EN 61000-4-5:2006 |
| Powerline RF conducted immunity | EN 61000-4-6:2005 |
| Voltage Dips and Short Interruptions | EN 61000-1-4-11:2004 |

# Wireless Compliance

Tests conducted on both the IDU and ODU as a system

| Parameter | Specification |
|-----------|---------------|
| FCC | CFR47 Part 101<br><br>CFR47 Part 15 Class A unintentional radiator |
| Canada | SRSP-xx |
| Europe (Harmonized) | EN 302 217-2-1<br><br>EN 302 217-2-2 |
| Australia | RALI FX5 |
| New Zealand | PIB22 |

# Wireless Parameters

| Parameter | Specification |
|-----------|---------------|
| Frequency Range | 5.9-42 GHz |
| Channel Sizes Supported (FCC) | 3.75, 5, 8.33, 10 , 12.5, 20, 25,  30, 40, 50, 80 MHz |
| Channel Sizes Supported (ETSI) | 3.5, 7, 13.75/14, 27.5/28/29.65, 40, 55/56 MHz |
| ACM/non-ACM Modulation Levels supported | QAM1024, QAM512, QAM256, QAM128, QAM64, QAM32, QAM16, 8PSK, QPSK – User selectable Min and Max modulation |
| Transmitter Power Accuracy | +/- 2 dB |
| Transmitter Frequency Accuracy | +/-  7 ppm |
| Transmitter Center Frequency Synthesizer step size | 250 khz |
| Transmitter Output Power (Muted ) | < -50 dBm |

| | |
|---|---|
| Adaptive Coding & Modulation (ACM) Type | Error Free, Fixed Latency, Hitless through each transition |
| Adaptive Coding &Modulation (ACM) Transitions Thresholds | Adjustable  MSE threshold levels |
| Automatic Transmitter Power Control (ATPC) | Up to 30 dB dependent on ODU Model. Configurable step size and max power limit |
| ATPC Accuracy | Within +/- 1 dB of target RSSI |
| Adaptive Coding & Modulation (ACM) Based Transmitter Power Control | Power will automatically increase or decrease to the level specified for each modulation level by the user upon a modulation change, without dropping traffic. |
| Max Transmit Power | See Table 1 and 2 Below |
| Max RX Input Level | See Table 3 Below |
| RX Sensitivity (1E-6) | See Table 4 Below |
| TX Phase Noise | <-80 dBc at 10kHz, <-100 dBc at 100 kHz max |
| Transmitter Output Return Loss | >  12 dB |

## Table 1 – Maximum Transmitter Power - Giga Orion

| Modulation | Maximum Transmit Power by Frequency (dBm) | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 6, 7, 8 | 10 | 11 | 13,15 | 18-26 | 28-40 | 42 |
| QPSK | 30 | 26.5 | 28 | 26 | 25 | 23 | 20 |
| 8PSK | 30 | 26.5 | 28 | 26 | 25 | 23 | 20 |
| 16QAM | 28 | 22.5 | 26 | 25 | 23 | 21 | 17 |
| 32QAM | 28 | 22.5 | 26 | 25 | 23 | 21 | 17 |
| 64QAM | 25 | 20.5 | 25 | 24 | 22 | 17 | 14 |
| 128QAM | 25 | 20.5 | 25 | 24 | 22 | 17 | 14 |
| 256QAM | 24 | 18.5 | 24 | 23 | 21 | 16 | 13 |
| 512QAM | 24 | 17.5 | 24 | 23 | 21 | 15 | 13 |
| 1024QAM | 23 | 16.5 | 23 | 22 | 20 | 14 | 12 |

## Table 2 – Maximum Transmitter Power - Giga Lynx

| Modulation | Maximum Transmit Power by Frequency (dBm) | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 6, 7, 8 | 10 | 11 | 13,15 | 18-26 | 28-40 |
| QPSK | 27 | 26.5 | 25 | 23 | 22 | 20 |
| 8PSK | 27 | 26.5 | 25 | 23 | 22 | 20 |
| 16QAM | 25 | 22.5 | 23 | 22 | 20 | 18 |
| 32QAM | 25 | 22.5 | 23 | 22 | 20 | 18 |
| 64QAM | 22 | 20.5 | 22 | 21 | 19 | 14 |
| 128QAM | 22 | 20.5 | 22 | 21 | 19 | 14 |
| 256QAM | 21 | 18.5 | 21 | 20 | 18 | 13 |
| 512QAM | 21 | 17.5 | 21 | 20 | 18 | 12 |
| 1024QAM | 20 | 16.5 | 20 | 19 | 17 | 11 |

### Table 3 – Maximum Receiver Input Level (All Units)

| Modulation Level | Max RSSI |
|---|---|
| 1024 QAM | -25 dBm |
| 512 QAM | -24 dBm |
| 256 QAM | -24 dBm |
| 128 QAM | -22 dBm |
| 64QAM | -20 dBm |
| 32QAM | -18 dBm |
| 16QAM | -16 dBm |
| 8 PSK | -15 dBm |
| QPSK | -14 dBm |

## Table 4 - Receive Sensitivity (AO1 and AL2 Models)

| Channel Width (MHz) | Symbol Rate (Msps) | Receive Sensitivity In dBm (6-26 GHz) | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | QPSK | 8PSK | QAM 16 | QAM 32 | QAM 64 | QAM 128 | QAM 256 | QAM 512 | QAM 1024 |
| 3.5 | 3 | -96.6 | -93.3 | -90.4 | -86.4 | -84 | -80.9 | -77.9 | -74.4 | -70.9 |
| 3.75 | 3.25 | -96.4 | -93.1 | -90.2 | -86.2 | -83.8 | -80.7 | -77.7 | -74.2 | -70.7 |
| 5 | 4.3 | -94.4 | -91.4 | -88.8 | -84.8 | -82.1 | -79.0 | -76.0 | -73 | -69.6 |
| 7 | 5.6 | -93.3 | -90.7 | -87.7 | -83.7 | -81.3 | -78.2 | -75.2 | -71.4 | -67.9 |
| 8.33 | 7.2 | -92.7 | -89.7 | -86.5 | -82.5 | -80.3 | -77.5 | -74.4 | -71.0 | -67.4 |
| 10 | 8.32 | -92.2 | -89 | -86.0 | -82.0 | -79.6 | -76.5 | -73.5 | -70.1 | -66.6 |
| 12.5 | 10.8 | -91.3 | -88.3 | -85.4 | -81.1 | -78.7 | -75.4 | -72.4 | -69.0 | -65.5 |
| 14 | 12.2 | -90.5 | -87.3 | -84.3 | -80.3 | -77.9 | -74.8 | -71.8 | -68.4 | -64.9 |
| 20 | 17.42 | -89.0 | -85.8 | -82.8 | -78.8 | -76.4 | -73.3 | -70.3 | -66.9 | -63.4 |
| 25 | 21.8 | -88.1 | -85.1 | -82.0 | -78 | -75.4 | -72.3 | -69.3 | -65.9 | -62.4 |
| 28/30 | 26 | -87.3 | -84.1 | -81.1 | -77.1 | -74.7 | -71.6 | -68.6 | -65.2 | -61.7 |
| 40 | 34.83 | -86.0 | -82.8 | -79.8 | -75.8 | -73.4 | -70.3 | -67.3 | -63.9 | -60.4 |
| 50 | 43 | -85.1 | -81.8 | -78.9 | -74.9 | -72.5 | -69.4 | -66.4 | -63.0 | -59.5 |
| 55/56 | 52 | -84.5 | -80.3 | -78.3 | -74.3 | -71.9 | -68.8 | -65.8 | -62.4 | -58.9 |
| Channel Width (MHz) | Symbol Rate (Msps) | Receive Sensitivity In dBm (28-42 GHz) | | | | | | | | |
| | | QPSK | 8PSK | QAM 16 | QAM 32 | QAM 64 | QAM 128 | QAM 256 | QAM 512 | QAM 1024 |
| 3.5 | 3 | -93.6 | -90.6 | -87.4 | -83.4 | -81.0 | -77.9 | -74.9 | -71.4 | -67.9 |
| 3.75 | 3.25 | -93.4 | -90.1 | -87.2 | -83.2 | -80.8 | -77.7 | -74.7 | -71.2 | -67.7 |
| 5 | 4.3 | -91.4 | -88.4 | -85.8 | -81.8 | -79.1 | -76.0 | -73.0 | -70.0 | -66.6 |
| 7 | 5.6 | -90.9 | -87.9 | -84.7 | -80.7 | -78.3 | -75.2 | -72.2 | -68.4 | -64.9 |
| 8.33 | 7.2 | -89.7 | -86.7 | -83.5 | -79.5 | -77.3 | -74.5 | -71.4 | -68.0 | -64.4 |
| 10 | 8.32 | -89.2 | -86.2 | -83.0 | -79.0 | -76.6 | -73.5 | -70.5 | -67.1 | -63.6 |
| 12.5 | 10.8 | -88.3 | -85.3 | -82.4 | -78.1 | -75.7 | -72.4 | -69.4 | -66.0 | -62.5 |
| 14 | 12.2 | -87.5 | -84.5 | -81.3 | -77.3 | -74.9 | -71.8 | -68.8 | -65.4 | -61.9 |
| 20 | 17.42 | -86.0 | -83 | -79.8 | -75.8 | -73.4 | -70.3 | -67.3 | -63.9 | -60.4 |
| 25 | 21.8 | -85.1 | -82 | -79.0 | -75 | -72.4 | -69.3 | -66.3 | -62.9 | -59.4 |
| 28/30 | 26 | -84.4 | -81.4 | -78.1 | -74.1 | -71.7 | -68.6 | -65.6 | -62.2 | -58.7 |
| 40 | 34.83 | -83.0 | -80.0 | -76.8 | -72.8 | -70.4 | -67.3 | -64.3 | -60.9 | -57.4 |
| 50 | 43 | -82.1 | -79.1 | -75.9 | -71.9 | -69.5 | -66.4 | -63.4 | -60.0 | -56.5 |
| 55/56 | 52 | -81.5 | -78.5 | -75.3 | -71.3 | -68.9 | -65.8 | -62.8 | -59.4 | -55.9 |

## 1+1 Hot Standby Link Protection (V2)

| Parameter | Specification |
|---|---|
| Switchover Triggers on Active Unit | PLL Fail, Link Loss, Power supply fail, Threshold violation, Reboot, utype switch |
| Switchover Time | 150 mSec typical |
| Guard Time | User configurable 5 to 30 seconds (Default 15 sec) |

## Power

| Parameter | Specification |
|---|---|
| Input Voltage Range (Direct) | -40 to -72 VDC |
| Input Voltage Range (PoE) | -43 to -50 VDC (At PoE-GigE-48 Power input) |
| Max Power Consumption | Max 60 Watts (HP1 ODU) 13-18 GHz, 68 Watts 6-11 GHz, 23-42 GHz<br><br>Max 55 Watts (HP2) |
| Cold Start | -40 deg C |
| Rev Pol Protection | Yes |
| Surge Suppression | IEC 61000-4-5 |

## User Interfaces

| Description | Specification |
|---|---|
| Ethernet Traffic Ports and/or In Band Management (IBM) | ETH1-2: RJ45 - 100/1000BaseT<br><br>ETH3-4: SFP - 1000BaseT  for SFP Module:<br>        SFP-GigE- C (1000BaseT)<br>        SFP-GigE-S (1000BaseLX Single Mode Fiber)<br>        SFP-GigE-M (1000BaseLX Multimode Fiber) |
| PLA | SFP - 1000BaseT  for SFP Module:<br>SFP-GigE- C (1000BaseT)<br>SFP-GigE-S (1000BaseLX Single Mode Fiber) |
| Power Input | Direct Input Dual Pluggable Latched Terminal Block |

| Console/Craft Port | DB9-M |
|---|---|
| 1+1 Redundancy Cable | Circular 14 pin connector (requires optional CBLDAT-RIU5) |
| XPIC IF Signal In/Out | SMA-Female Jack (2) |
| RSSI Alignment | BNC-Female (CBLDAT-RSSI recommended) |
| Reset IP/Config | Momentary Push Button |
| Antenna (ODU) | Slip-Fit Circular Waveguide – For compatible antennas, combiners and remote mounts consult Trango |
| Grounding Lug | M5 Hex Nut on Stainless Stud (IDU and ODU) |

## Ethernet Parameters

| Parameter | Specification |
|---|---|
| Packet Size | 64-9596 Bytes , IPV4, IPV6 |
| Max Payload Capacity (L2) | 487 - 761 Mbps per carrier- 60 MHz Channel (See Tables 4-6) with Highest Capacity Key and Header Compression<br><br>440 Mbps base capacity for Lynx<br><br>964 - 1500 Mbps  Full Duplex with XPIC/2+0<br><br>960 – 761 Mbps Full Duplex with PLA/2+0<br><br>  (2 data ports aggregate) |
| Capacity Keys | Required for Lynx only to expand capacity to 761 Mbps |
| Data Latency | < 250 uS for 64 byte packets, Max capacity with fragmentation disabled (store and forward) |
| Adaptive Multi-Layer Header Compression | L1, L2, L3, and L4 Adaptive header compression with up to 2048 concurrent streams .  Compresses: Preamble, IFG, MAC SA/DA, VLAN tag, IPV4 SA/DA, IPV6 SA/DA, UDP header, TCP header |
| Packet Latency Jitter | Latency < 275 uS,  Jitter less than 50 uS |
| QoS | Strict and DWRR Scheduler (4 modes) |

| | |
|---|---|
| | -  8 Class of Service Queues<br><br>Up to 8 Mbytes per queue packet buffer<br><br>VLAN Priority (L2) for tagged packets:<br><br>Diffserv (L3) selectable per port<br><br>Port Priority for untagged packets<br><br>Bandwidth Shaping per port (Ingress Rate limiting) |
| VLAN | Per port VLAN membership VLAN ID 2-4085 to support tagged traffic |

**Table 5 – 1+0 Ethernet Capacity**
**(Layer 2 Throughput– 1518 byte packet with header compression)**
**IPV4+VLAN**

| BW(MHz) | QPSK | 8PSK | 16 QAM | 32 QAM | 64 QAM | 128 QAM | 256 QAM | 512 QAM | 1024 QAM |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 3.5 | 5.5 | 8.4 | 11.3 | 13.9 | 17 | 19.9 | 22.7 | 25.6 | 27.8 |
| 3.75 | 6.0 | 9.1 | 12.2 | 15.1 | 18.4 | 21.6 | 24.7 | 27.8 | 30.2 |
| 5 | 8.0 | 12.1 | 16.2 | 20 | 24.5 | 28.6 | 32.7 | 36.8 | 40.0 |
| 7 | 10.5 | 15.5 | 21.2 | 26.2 | 31.9 | 37.3 | 42.6 | 48.0 | 52.1 |
| 8.33 | 13.5 | 20.4 | 27.3 | 33.7 | 41.1 | 48 | 54.8 | 61.7 | 67.1 |
| 10 | 15.7 | 23.6 | 31.6 | 38.9 | 47.5 | 55.5 | 63.4 | 71.4 | 77.5 |
| 12.5 | 20.0 | 30.6 | 41.1 | 50.6 | 61.7 | 72.1 | 80.4 | 92.7 | 100.7 |
| 14 | 23 | 34 | 46 | 57 | 69 | 81 | 93 | 104 | 113 |
| 20 | 33 | 49 | 66 | 82 | 100 | 116 | 133 | 150 | 163 |
| 25 | 41 | 62 | 83 | 102 | 124 | 145 | 166 | 187 | 203 |
| 28/30 | 49 | 74 | 99 | 122 | 148 | 173 | 198 | 223 | 242 |
| 40 | 66 | 99 | 133 | 164 | 200 | 234 | 267 | 300 | 326 |
| 50 | 78 | 122 | 164 | 202 | 246 | 287 | 328 | 369 | 401 |
| 55/56 | 98 | 148 | 198 | 244 | 297 | 347 | 397 | 447 | 486 |

**Table 6 – 1+0 Ethernet Capacity**
**(Layer 2 IPV4 Throughput– 64 byte packet WITH  header compression)**
**IPV4+VLAN**

| BW(MHz) | QPSK | 8PSK | 16 QAM | 32 QAM | 64 QAM | 128 QAM | 256 QAM | 512 QAM | 1024 QAM |
|---------|------|------|--------|--------|--------|---------|---------|---------|----------|
| 3.5 | 8.7 | 13.2 | 17.8 | 22.0 | 26.8 | 31.4 | 35.8 | 40.4 | 43.9 |
| 3.75 | 9.5 | 14.4 | 19.3 | 23.8 | 29.1 | 34.0 | 38.9 | 43.8 | 47.5 |
| 5 | 12.7 | 19.1 | 25.6 | 31.6 | 38.6 | 45.0 | 51.5 | 58.0 | 63.0 |
| 7 | 16.6 | 24.9 | 33.4 | 41.2 | 50.3 | 58.7 | 67.8 | 75.6 | 82.1 |
| 8.33 | 21.4 | 32.1 | 43.1 | 53.1 | 64.7 | 75.6 | 86.4 | 97.3 | 105.6 |
| 10 | 24.7 | 37.1 | 49.8 | 61.3 | 74.8 | 87.4 | 99.9 | 112.4 | 122.1 |
| 12.5 | 32.0 | 48.3 | 64.7 | 79.7 | 97.2 | 113.5 | 129.7 | 146.0 | 158.6 |
| 14 | 36 | 54 | 73 | 90 | 109 | 128 | 146 | 165 | 179 |
| 20 | 52 | 78 | 105 | 129 | 147 | 184 | 210 | 236 | 257 |
| 25 | 65 | 97 | 130 | 161 | 196 | 229 | 262 | 295 | 320 |
| 28/30 | 77 | 116 | 156 | 196 | 234 | 273 | 312 | 351 | 382 |
| 40 | 104 | 157 | 210 | 258 | 315 | 368 | 420 | 473 | 514 |
| 50 | 119 | 189 | 258 | 318 | 387 | 452 | 517 | 582 | 632 |
| 55/56/60 | 155 | 233 | 312 | 384 | 469 | 547 | 625 | 704 | 761 |

**Table 7– 1+0 Ethernet Capacity**
**(Layer 2 IPV6 Throughput– 64 byte packet WITH header compression)**

| BW(MHz) | QPSK | 8PSK | 16 QAM | 32 QAM | 64 QAM | 128 QAM | 256 QAM | 512 QAM | 1024 QAM |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 4 | 11 | 13 | 16 | 27 | 32 | 37 | 41 | NA | NA |
| 5 | 14 | 18 | 21 | 34 | 43 | 48 | 55 | NA | NA |
| 7 | 18 | 27 | 35 | 44 | 55 | 64 | 71 | NA | NA |
| 8.33 | 23 | 35 | 46 | 59 | 71 | 82 | 92 | 105 | NA |
| 10 | 27 | 40 | 53 | 66 | 82 | 94 | 106 | 121 | 137 |
| 12.5 | 35 | 53 | 71 | 87 | 106 | 124 | 138 | 156 | 177 |
| 14 | 39 | 59 | 80 | 98 | 119 | 138 | 156 | 177 | 200 |
| 20 | 55 | 83 | 112 | 138 | 170 | 197 | 224 | 254 | 287 |
| 25 | 69 | 106 | 142 | 176 | 213 | 248 | 284 | 323 | 365 |
| 28/30 | 83 | 126 | 169 | 209 | 252 | 296 | 341 | 387 | 438 |
| 40 | 112 | 169 | 227 | 282 | 341 | 399 | 454 | 516 | 584 |
| 50 | 138 | 208 | 279 | 346 | 422 | 491 | 564 | 640 | 722 |
| 55/56 | 160 | 240 | 321 | 399 | 488 | 568 | 665 | 734 | 834 |

## Synchronization Support

| Parameter | Specification |
|---|---|
| Synchronization over Packet | IEEE 1588v2 Time stamping Transparent Clock (TC)<br><br>50 ns error MAX |
| Synchronous Ethernet (Sync-E) | ITU-T G.8262<br>Selectable Master Port synchronizes all ports on both ends of the link. |

# Appendix B – Radio Sub-banding

See separate file.  This Appendix shows the sub-bands that are available for the Giga Orion and Lynx.  The tables in the Appendix show the ODU low and the high band edges and associated accessories.  Center frequencies should be at least ½ of the channel width used away from these limits.

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# *Appendix C- Web Interface Guide*

This guide details the web browser operation of the Giga Orion Radio and shows screen captures of each page for both View and Config Modes. It is divided into two sections:

1) Basic Web Operation

2) Web Page Details

## Basic Web Browser Operation

Enter the Web GUI by typing the IP address of the radio unit in any standard web browser bar, and when prompted for a user id and password, set user name = **admin** and Password = **trango** then press the **log in** button as shown below:
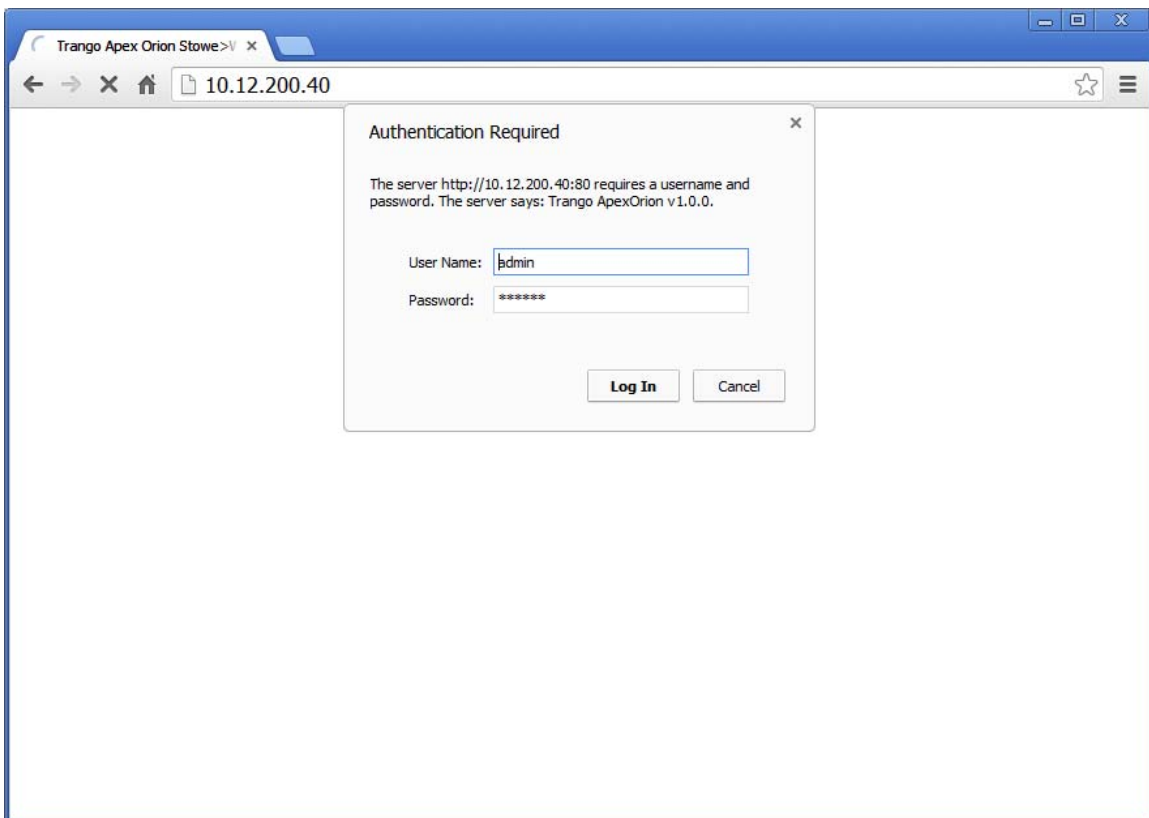
The first page that will appear is the **System Status>Version** Page which contains various information about the radio unit as shown below:
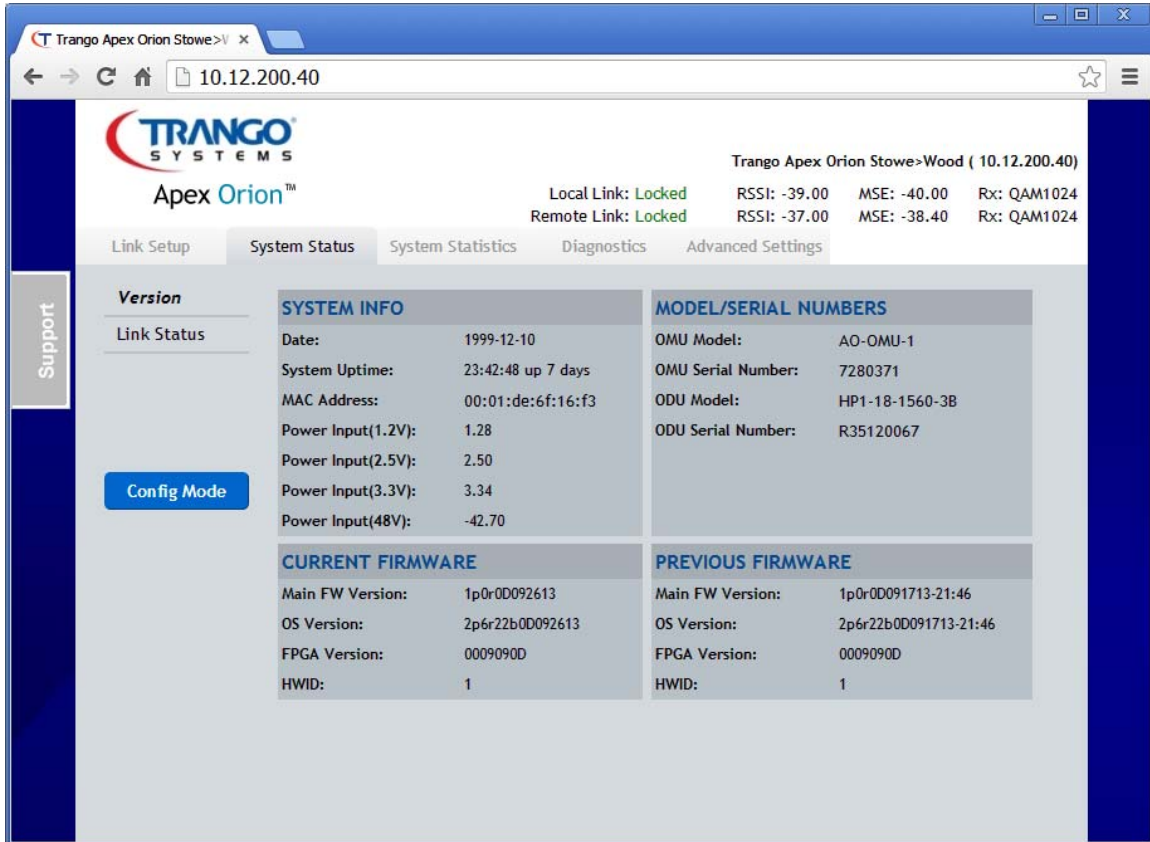


To make basic changes on the Radio, click the Link Setup tab which will bring up the **Link Setup>Link** page as shown below:
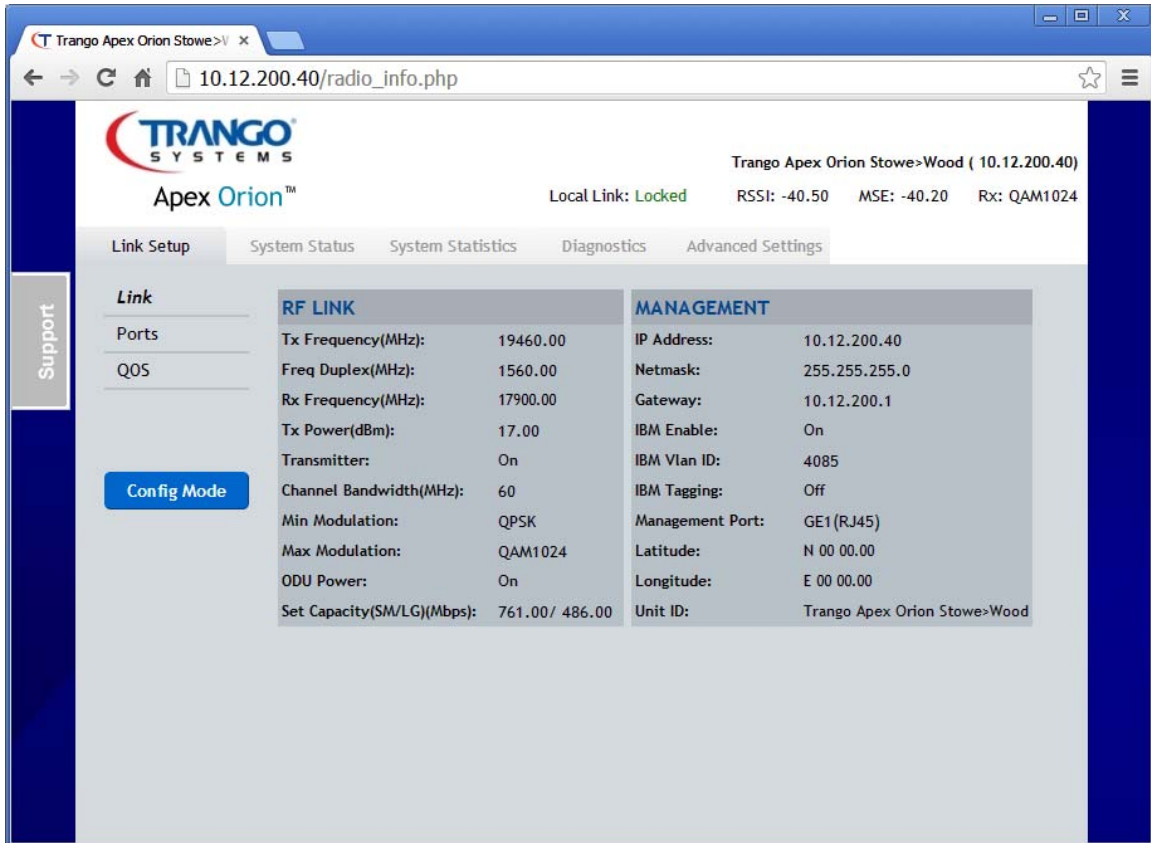
Link Setup is the main page that is used to set up basic operation of the radio. When first entering the web browser the user will be in View Mode, which allows only viewing of the current settings and statistics. From View Mode, the user can enter the Config Mode by clicking the button Config Mode and entering the default user id=*config* and password= *trango.* Once in Config mode the following page will appear:
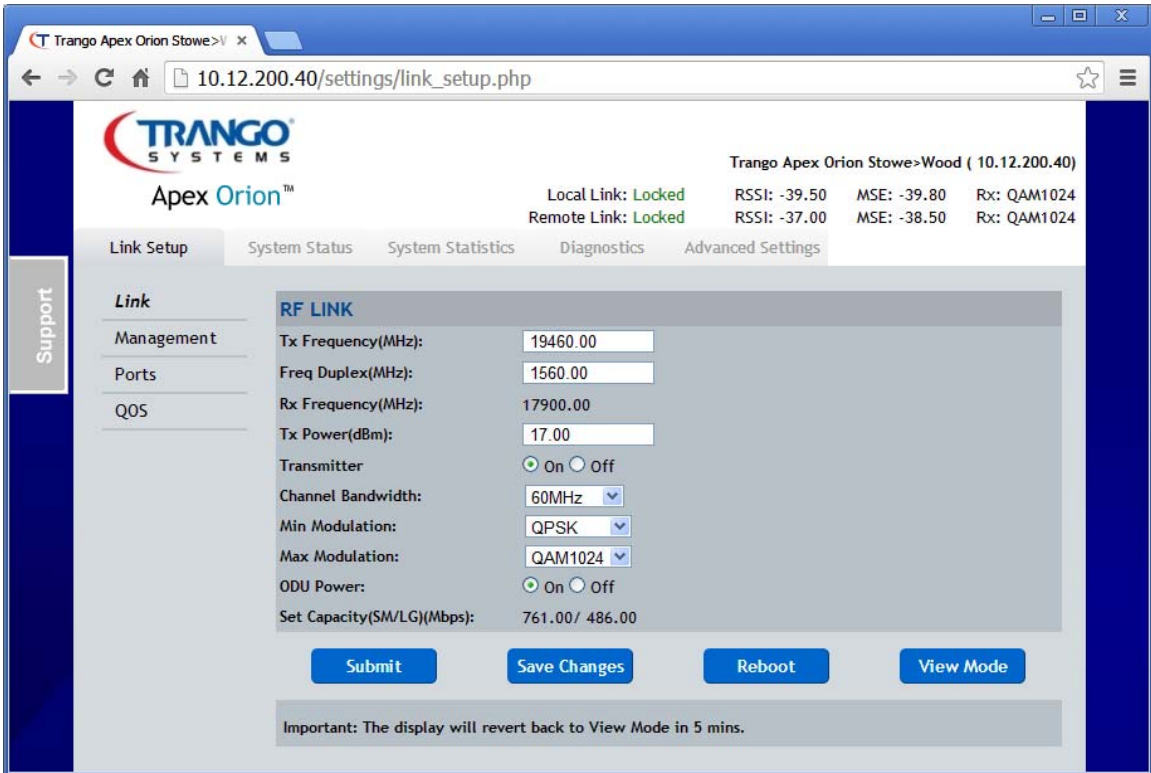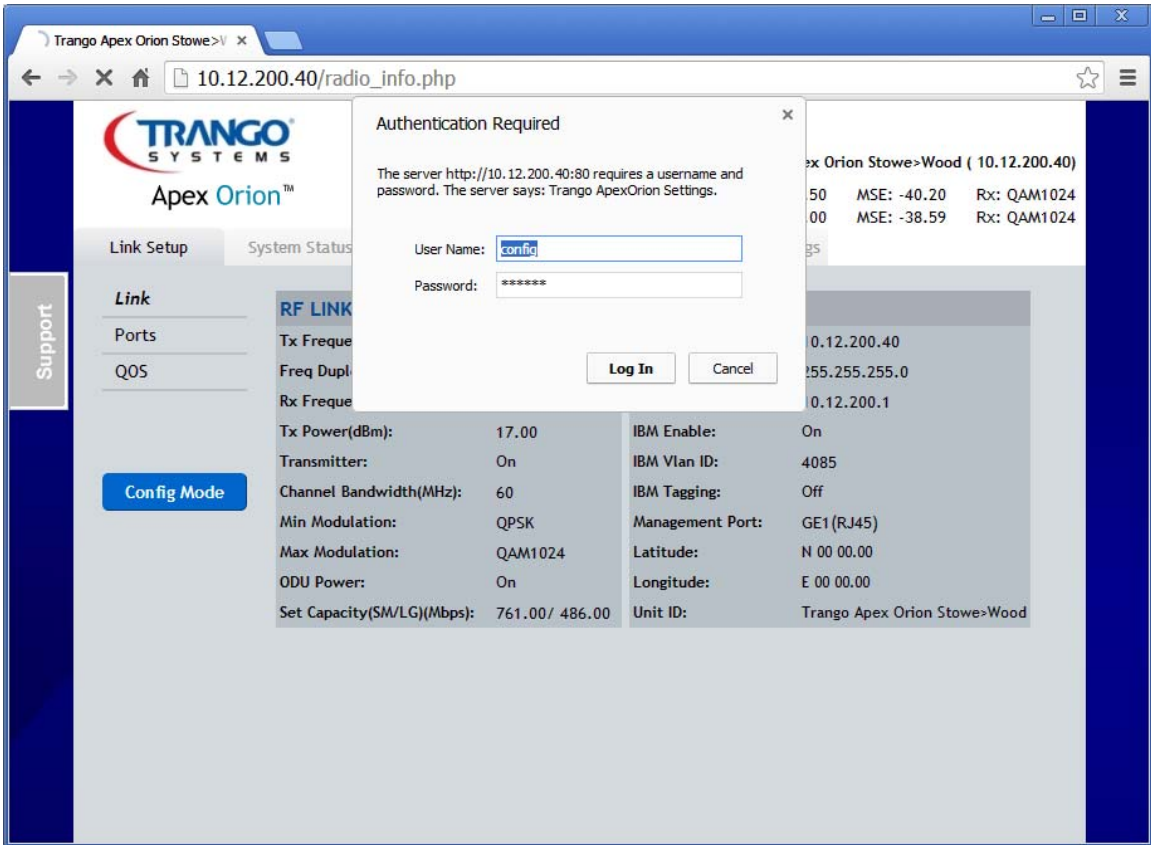
Link Setup is the main page that is used to set up basic operation of the radio.  Key points applicable to this page and most other pages are:

1) **Status Section** – Indicates the local and remote link lock status, RSSI, MSE, and receive Modulation level.  This is the main indicator of link quality and is on every web page.  It is updated every 20 seconds.

2) **Submit Button** – After changes have been entered, this button will make the changes to the system active, but not save the changes to FLASH memory.  If a reboot is done after clicking on Submit, the system will revert to the last saved state.

3) **Save Changes Button**– After changes have been submitted and verified , clicking on Save Changes will save all changes made from all pages into the FLASH memory so that upon a reboot the new settings take effect.

4) **Reboot** – Reboots the radio and restores the saved system settings.  If reboot is done on an active link, traffic will be interrupted for approximately 2 minutes.

5) **View Mode** – Returns the user to View mode.  The system will automatically log the user out of Config mode after 5 minutes of no activity to prevent accidental changes. To prevent unauthorized access, it is recommended to close the web browser after all changes have been made.

6) **Support Tab** – This tab will take the user to the Trango web site to allow searching for resources to assist in troubleshooting or other topics.

# Web Page Details

This section shows each web page and points out important aspects of each. Some pages have both View and Config Modes and only the Config Modes are shown here.

## Link Setup>Link

**Link Setup>Management**

**Link Setup>Ports**

**Link Setup>QoS**

**System Status >Version**

**System Status >Link Status**

**System Statistics>Port Statistics**

**Diagnostics>Options**

**Diagnostics>Status Display**

**Diagnostics>Siglevel**



Browser window — URL: 10.12.200.40/settings/siglevel.php

TRANGO SYSTEMS
Apex Orion™

Trango Apex Orion Stowe>Wood ( 10.12.200.40)

Local Link: Locked    RSSI: -39.50    MSE: -39.70    Rx: QAM1024
Remote Link: Locked   RSSI: -37.00    MSE: -38.59    Rx: QAM1024
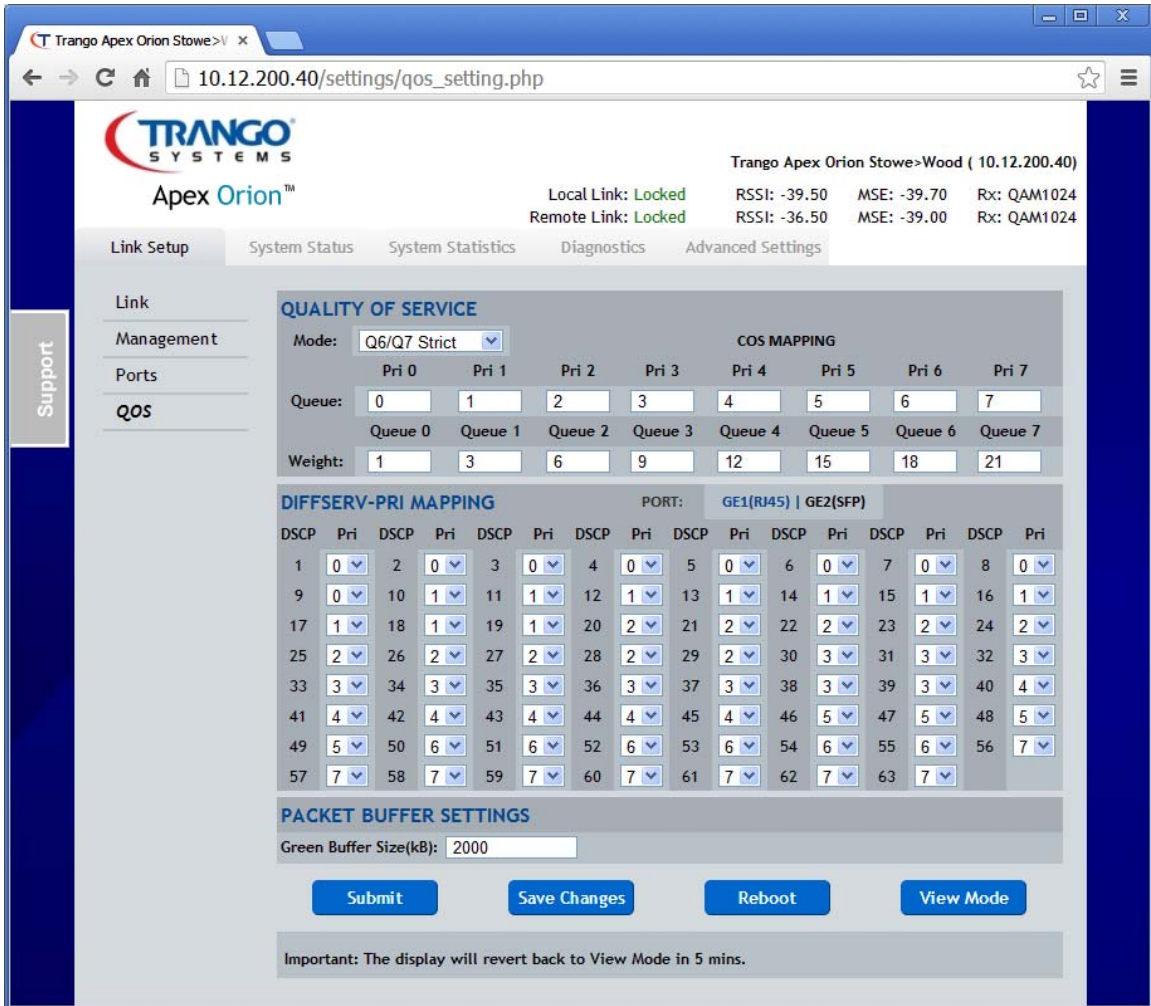
Link Setup    System Status    System Statistics    Diagnostics    Advanced Settings

Options
Status Display
*Siglevel*
System Log

Support

Display Options:    Siglevel ▾    Submit    Screen Clear

```
Normalized MSE Tenths:          -398
Radial MSE Tenths:              -390
LDPC Decoder Stress:            29972
Ext AGC Register:               2037
Carrier Offset:                 7735
Rx Symbol Rate:                 51999460
FEC Block Counter:              196595221
FEC Uncorrected Block Counter:  0
LDPC Avg  Iterations:           1810480110
Rx Total Bytes:                 2074207872
Rx Total Error Bytes:           0
Rx Total Error Bytes(working):  0
```

Save Changes
Reboot
View Mode

**Diagnostics>System Log**

## Advanced Setting>Threshold

**Advanced Setting>ACM**

**Advanced Setting>ATPC**

**Advanced Setting>SNMP**

**Advanced Setting>SyncE**

**Advanced Setting>XPIC**

**Advanced Setting>Password**

# Appendix D- Command Line Interface Guide

See separate file

# Appendix E- SNMP OID Guide

See separate file. This Appendix lists all the Object IDs for the Orion and Lynx radios.

# *Appendix F – Cable Wiring*

This appendix shows the wiring of the various interfaces on the Giga Orion unit.

## Ethernet Cabling

The Figures below show the cable pin-outs for straight-through and cross-over Ethernet cables. The images below conform to EIA/TIA industry standard for 568 A and B.

If the first and second pins are orange, the cable is 568B. If the first and second pins are green, the cable is 568A (Figure 46).

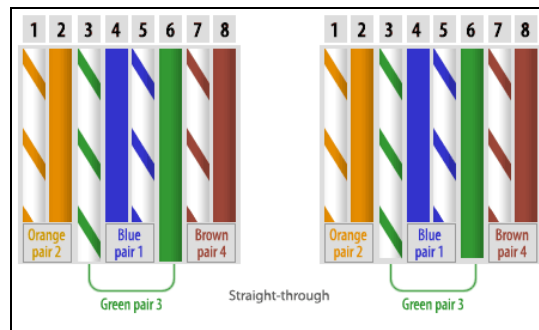If one end of the cable is A and the other end is B it is a cross-over cable.


Figure 29 EIA/TIA 568A Straight through
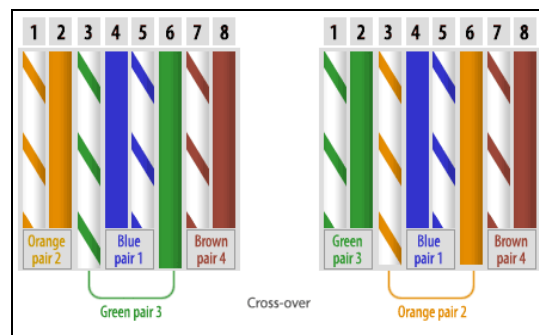


Figure 30 EIA/TIA 568B Cross-Over

## DB9 Port Interfaces

## DB9 Console cable Pin-outs

The console cable is a null modem cable with female DB9 connectors (Figure 48) on both sides.  The pin outs for creating a console cable are listed in Table 13.
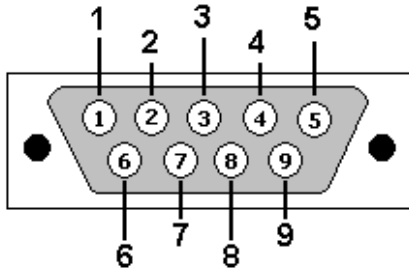


Figure 31 Console Cable Connector

| Console Cable Pin outs | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| IDU | Signal | Direction | PC |
| 1,6 | CD | IN | 4 |
| 2 | RxD | IN | 3 |
| 3 | TxD | OUT | 2 |
| 4 | DTR | OUT | 1,6 |
| 5 | GND | | 5 |
| 7 | RTS | OUT | 8 |
| | CTS | IN | 7 |

Table 7 Console Cable Pin-outs

## DB9 Alarm Port Pin-outs

The alarm port on the IDU is a DB9 female connector (Figure 49). The pin outs of the alarm port are listed in Table 14
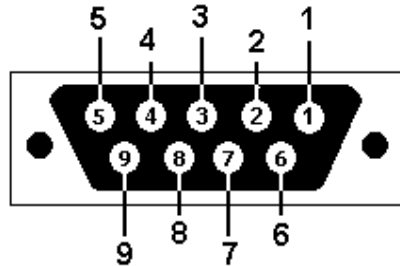


Figure 32 Alarm Port Pin Identification

| Pins | Function |
|------|----------|
| 1 | Relay 1 Com |
| 2 | Relay 1 NC |
| 3 | Relay 1 NO |
| 4 | Input 1, 0-5V input |
| 5 | Ground |
| 6 | Relay 2 Com |
| 7 | Relay 2 NC |
| 8 | Relay 2 NO |
| 9 | Input 1, 0-5V input |

Table 8 Alarm Port Pin Functions

# Appendix G – Declaration of Conformity

We, Trango Systems, Inc.,

14118 Stowe Drive
Ste B
Poway, California, 92127 USA
Tel +1 858 391-0010
Fax +1 858 391-0020

Hereby declare that the product(s) listed below,

*roduct Name*:  *TrangoLINK Giga Orion Indoor Unit,761 Mbps Full Duplex,1/2 U rack mnt*

*Model No*:  *GIGAORION-IDU-1*

  *GIGALYNX-IDU-1*

*Product Name*:  *High Power  Outdoor Unit 6-43 GHz*

*Model No*:  *HP-XX-YYYY-ZZ, HP1-XX-YYYY-ZZ  HP2-XX-YYYY-ZZ*

*Where:*
*XX = the Frequency Band in GHz*
*YYYY= the T/R Spacing*
*ZZ= the Sub-band*

To which this declaration relates, are in conformity with the following standards and/or other normative documents:

*EN 302 217-2-2 (2007-04)*
*EN 302 217-2-1 (2005-08)*
*EN 301 489-17 v1.2.1 (2002-08)*
*EN 60950-1/IEC 60950-1:2001 First Edition*
*EN 50385: 2002*

We hereby declare that all essential radio test suites have been carried out and that the above named products are in conformity with all the essential requirements of Directive 1999/5/EC.

The conformity assessment procedure referred to in Article 10(5) and detailed in Annex IV of Directive 1999/5/EC has been followed with the involvement of the following Notified Body using the CB Scheme:

$C\,E$

---

# *Glossary*

| | |
|---|---|
| AGC | Automatic Gain Control |
| ATPC | Automatic Transmit Power Control |
| BER | Bit Error Rate |
| BPF | Band Pass Filter |
| Cat5e | Category 5 enhanced Cable |
| COS | Class Of Service |
| dB | Decibel |
| dBm | Decibel relative to one milliwatt |
| DSCP | Differentiated Services Code Point |
| E1 | European-Carrier 1 |
| FCC | Federal Communication Commission |
| FEC | Forward Error Correction |
| FPGA | Field Programmable Gate-Array |
| FTP | File Transfer Protocol |
| GigE | Gigabit Ethernet |
| HTTP | HyperText Transfer Protocol |
| HTTPD | HyperText Transfer Protocol Daemon |
| HTTPS | HyperText Transfer Protocol Secure |
| IF | Intermediate Frequency |
| IDU | Indoor Unit |
| LB | Loopback |
| LDPC | Low Density Parity Check |
| LED | Light-emitting Diode |
| LIU | Line Interface Unit |
| MSE | Mean Square Error |
| ODU | Outdoor Unit |
| Opmode | Operation Mode |
| OS | Operating System |
| PIC | A Series of microcontrollers a product of the Microchip Technology |
| PoE | Power Over Ethernet |
| QAM | Quadrature Amplitude Modulation |
| QoS | Quality of Service |
| QPSK | Quadrature Phase Shift Keying |
| RF | Radio Frequency |
| RJ-45 | Registered Jack - 45 |
| RS-232 | Recommended Standard 232 |
| RSSI | Receive Signal Strength Indicator |
| Rx | Receive |
| SFP | Small Form-factor Pluggable |
| SNMP | Simple Network Management Protocol |
| SSH | Secure Shell |

Sysinfo    System Information
T1         1.544 Mbps telephony carrier 1
TDM        Time-Division Multiplexing
T/I        Threshold to Interference
TFTP       Trivial File Transfer Protocol
TFTPD      Trivial File Transfer Protocol Daemon
Tx         Transmit
VLAN       Virtual Local Area Network
WISP       Wireless Internet Service Provider
WRR        Weighted Round Robin