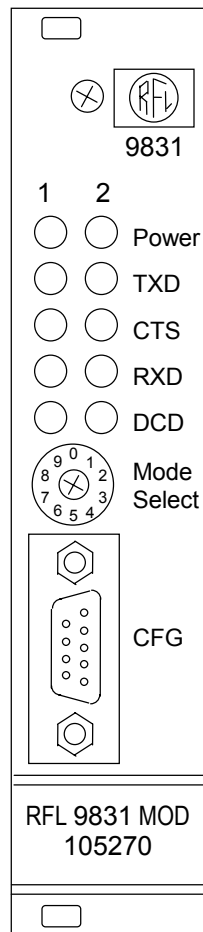




RFL Electronics Inc

INSTRUCTION DATA

RFL 9831 Dual Path Programmable Modem



DESCRIPTION

The 9831 Dual Path Modem is a high performance module suitable for applications on 2-wire or 4-wire pilot cable systems. It is capable of throughput speeds of up to 9600 baud using v.29 full duplex communication over a 4-wire pilot cable system.

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1. Introduction

This manual describes the features of the 9831 Dual Path/Redundant Modem and shows the user how to install and configure the unit for correct operation. This manual is intended for the use of technical personnel undertaking technical related engineering tasks such as installation, maintenance and configuration.

1.1. Terminology used in this Manual

RTU	Remote Terminal Unit
RS232	EIA recommended interface for serial data communication
LED	Light Emitting Diode
CPU	Central Processing Unit
DTE	Data Terminal Equipment
DCE	Data Communication Equipment
RTS	Request to Send
CTS	Clear to Send
DCD	Data Carrier Detect
DSR	Data Set Ready
DTR	Data Terminal Ready
TXD	Transmit Data from DTE
RXD	Receive Data from DCE
DSP	Digital Signal Processor

2. GENERAL

The 9831 Dual Path Modem is a high performance module suitable for applications on 2-wire or 4-wire pilot cable systems.

The modem module is capable of throughput speeds of up to 9600 baud using V.29 full duplex communication over a 4-wire pilot cable system. The modem is also compatible with older communication standards such as V.23 and Bell 202. It only needs to be reconfigured for higher baud rates.

Each modem module contains up to two individual modems for providing the dual path capability. The 9831 modem along with the 9831 I/O module installs in any of the various available standard 98 Series chassis. All external connections are made to the 9831 I/O module installed at the rear of the 98 chassis.

For system diagnostics, there are LED indications for the status of the link.

Product Highlights

- Installs in any 98 Series Chassis
- LED indication for all data signals
- Front panel modem configuration port
- Two RS 232 serial communication ports
- V.29 9600 baud throughput
- V.23, Bell 202 compatible
- V.22bis 2400 baud throughput
- Point to point, redundant path or master/slave polling operation
- Compression type disconnect terminal for power connections on 9831 I/O
- Compression type disconnect terminals for analog communication lines on 9831 I/O

3. Technical Description

This section describes all technical features of the 9831 Modem in detail and also explains the mounting of the unit.

3.1. Mechanical Dimensions and Mounting

The 9831 Modem is made up of three different types of cards.

- Modem Card (RFL Part Number 105270)
- Second optional plug-on Modem Board (RFL Part Number 105280)
- Back Connection 9831 I/O Card (RFL Part Number 106140-1)

The 9831 Modem card is contained on a 3RU board, with a front panel width of 1 inch. This card can be mounted in any standard 98 Series chassis.

The plug-on second Modem Board (if supplied) installs as a daughter board onto the Modem card.

The 9831 I/O card installs in the rear of the 98 Chassis and mates with the 9831 Modem card. All external connections are made to this 9831 I/O card.

3.2. The 9831 Modem Card (105270)

The modem card accommodates the primary modem, all the LED indications and the directional control logic. It has accommodations for an optional second modem installed as a plug-on daughter board to the modem card itself.

3.2.1. Power Supply

The +5 VDC required by the modem card is provided by the 98 Power Supply module installed in the chassis. This voltage is wired to the modem via the 9831 I/O module (refer to section 3.3.2). The various 98 Power Supplies available are 24, 48, 125 or 250 VDC and 120 or 220 VAC.

The power supply circuitry on the modem module converts the +5VDC input to the required -5VDC for the analog circuitry. This function is provided with the use of a small DC/DC Inverter.

The current requirement for the +5 VDC is 300ma.

3.2.2. Directional Control Logic

A redundancy function is provided through directional control logic on the RS-232 ports and 4-wire line. The control logic depends on the connection mode selected. The connection mode is provided using the BCD rotary switch.

The connection logic determines the configuration of the following signals:

- Serial RxD
- Serial DCD
- Serial CTS
- Modem 1 Transmit
- Modem 2 Transmit

The details of the control logic are discussed in section 4 on page 11.

3.2.3. LED Indications

The modem card provides multiple LED indications for each of the supplied modems. If the optional second modem daughter board is not installed, the LEDs for this modem will not be illuminated.

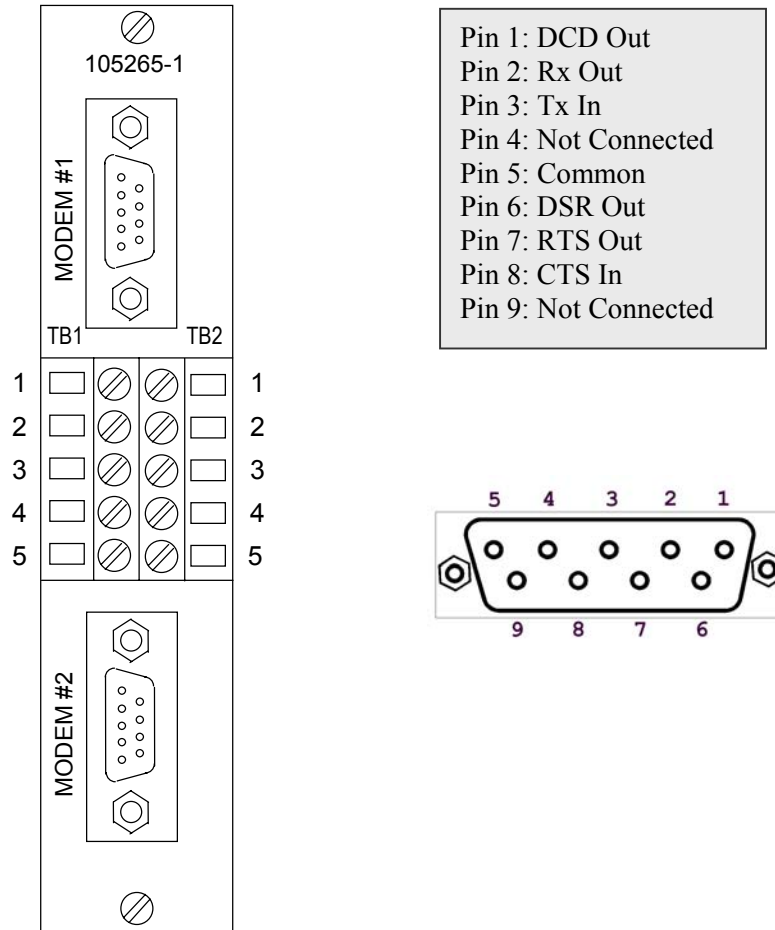
The LED indications for each modem are:

- Green Power LED
- Red Transmit Data (TxD) LED
- Red Clear To Send (CTS) LED
- Red Receive Data (RxD) LED
- Red Data Carrier Detect (DCD) LED

Depending on the current mode of operation, the CTS and DCD LEDs may have varying functions. For more details on the RTS and DCD modes, please refer to sections 4.1.1 and 4.1.2.

3.3. The 9831 I/O Card (105265-1)

The 9831 I/O card shown below is installed in the rear of the 98 chassis and provides all the external connections to the Modem card. See 3.3.1 and 3.3.2 for more information.



TB#1 Pin Numbers	Description
1	+5 Volts
2	Tone In #2 +
3	Tone In #2 -
4	Tone Out #2 + (2-Wire Tone #2 in/out +)
5	Tone Out #2 - (2-Wire Tone #2 in/out -)

TB#2 Pin Numbers	Description
1	Common
2	Tone In #1 +
3	Tone In #1 -
4	Tone Out #1 + (2-Wire Tone #1 in/out +)
5	Tone Out #1 - (2-Wire Tone #1 in/out -)

3.3.1 Serial Communication Ports

The upstream modem is primary modem supplied on the modem card and is connected to the MODEM #1 port on the 9831 I/O card. The downstream modem is the optional plug-on daughter board and is connected to the MODEM #2 port on the 9831 I/O card.

Both communication ports MODEM #1 and MODEM #2 are fully compliant with RS232/V.24 and V.28 standards for Data Communication Equipment (DCE). The sockets are 9 pin D-Type female with threaded studs.

The pin-out for the DB-9 female connectors is shown in the figure in section 3.3.

3.3.2. 4-Wire Line and Input Power Supply Connectors

There are two 5-pin compression type terminal connections for the 4-wire line and power supply connections.

Eight of the ten connections are for the 4-wire lines. This is because the modem module can have up to two 4-wire connections. These can be one for up-stream and one for down-stream, or one for main path and one for redundant path.

Two of the ten connections are for the +5 volt power supply input wired from the 98 Power Supply I/O module.

The pin-out for the two 5-pin connectors is shown in section 3.3.

3.4. Modem Card

The modem card provides a single channel of 2-wire or 4-wire communication between itself and another modem card connected remotely via a 2 or 4-wire connection.

To provide this functionality, the modem card contains the following hardware:

- Microprocessor and Support Logic
- Transmit DSP Data Pump
- Receive DSP Data Pump
- Analog Line Circuitry
- Isolating Line Transformers

Each of these functions is discussed in the following sections.

3.4.1. Microprocessor and Support Logic

The microprocessor and support logic is required to perform the following functions:

- Various Input Baud rates provided
- Formatting of Data Pump transmit and receive data
- Configuration of the Data Pumps for the associated modes
- Intelligence for the different redundancy modes
- Ability to provide store and forward functionality in the system

To provide this functionality, the following hardware is used:

- Atmel 89C8252 Microprocessor
- 128K x 8 Static RAM
- GAL Logic
- Associated buffers

The microprocessor contains 8Kbytes of program FLASH memory and 2Kbytes of data EEPROM for storing the modem configuration. The FLASH can be programmed in-line, and the EEPROM configuration is programmed via the configuration utility provided on the PC and downloaded through the serial port.

The 128Kbytes of external SRAM is provided for message buffering and various program variables storage.

3.4.2. Transmit and Receive DSP Data Pumps

Two DSP Data Pumps are used to perform all analog modem functions. Each of the data pumps can only provide half-duplex functionality in certain modes, therefore two data pumps are used to provide full duplex functionality.

The transmitter data pump takes the formatted data from the microprocessor under interrupt control and the receive data pump provides raw data for the microprocessor to decode, also under interrupt control.

The configuration that is stored in the data EEPROM is passed from the microprocessor to the data pumps whenever a mode change is experienced. The configuration is also downloaded to the data pumps on system startup.

3.4.3. Analog Line Circuitry

The analog line circuitry is required to convert the output signal from the transmitter data pump into valid line levels for transmission through the isolating line transformer. It also translates the receiver input line signal into a level and format that the receiving data pump can handle. This circuitry is handled by some Operational Amplifiers and some passive components to set the levels correctly.

This section also provides the line impedance. The two settings available are 600 ohms and 10K ohms for both transmit and receive line impedance. The configuration of these parameters is detailed in section 5.1.

3.4.4. Isolating Line Transformers

The line isolating transformers are required on both transmit and receive sides in order to isolate the modem card from the line. These transformers are 1:1 and provide the two selectable line impedances of 600 ohms and 10K ohms.

4. Mode Selection

The 9831 modem is not just a standard modem that is connected at each end of a 4-wire communication line. This modem can communicate in a number of different configurations, all of which are discussed in detail in this section of the manual.

First, the different communication modes supported by the 9831 are discussed, followed by the different connection modes for connecting multiple 9831 modems together.

4.1. Communication Modes

The following is a list of the communication modes supported by the 9831:

Configuration	Modulation	Carrier Freq.	Data Rate	Full Duplex	2 or 4 wire	Constant Carrier Required
V.29 (9600)	QAM	1700	9600	Yes	4	Yes
V.29 (7200 baud)	QAM	1700	7200	Yes	4	Yes
V.22bis (2400 baud)	QAM	1200/2400	2400	Yes	2	Yes
V.23 (1200 baud)	FSK	1300/2100	1200	Yes	4	No
Bell 202 (1200 baud)	FSK	1200/2200	1200	Yes	4	No

These communication modes are selected via the software configuration utility as described in section 5.2.

It should be noted that certain communication modes have a delay through each modem link. This delay is caused by the Trellis Encoding and the Forward Error Correction used in the more complicated encoding schemes such as V.29. The delay through each of the modems in a V.29 link is approximately 15 milliseconds. For some of the connection modes, where the message is repeated around the link, this maximum time delay is incurred through each modem.

4.1.1. Switched or Constant Carrier

As shown in the table above, some communication modes require a constant carrier to be present for the modem link to work. The reason is that the transmit and receive modem pair must be synchronized for the encoding to work.

In the case of constant carrier, the RTS line is ignored. The CTS LED indicates the quality of the link. If the CTS LED is ON, then the link is running. If the CTS LED is not on then the link is not running correctly.

For the communication modes that support switched carrier, the CTS LED becomes a mirror of the RTS line, although with a short ON delay.

4.1.2. DCD Framing

For the communication modes that support switched carrier, the DCD LED indicates when the carrier is being received by the modem. If constant carrier mode is selected (or required, depending on the communication mode) the DCD signal (and LED) can be made to stay ON or to be framed around incoming messages.

If the DCD LED and signal are configured to be framed around incoming messages, it will remain inactive until data is received. Once this data is received, the DCD line will become active and will stay active while data is being received, until there is no receive data for the DCD OFF Delay timeout. This value is set in the configuration tool.

4.1.3. Anti-Collision Provision

In the redundant loop mode (explained in the following chapter), the modem provides an anti-collision provision that will try to avoid collisions of data going around the loop with input serial data from the serial port on the modem.

This anti-collision has to be co-operative. Each 9831 modem card contains two modems and one input serial port (in redundant loop mode). Each modem can not tell where the data is coming from, either the input serial port or the other modem. Because of this it is not possible to provide a true store and forward capability as the modem card can not determine the input serial source as both the inputs from the serial port and the other modem are combined on the modem card.

When the modem receives serial input data, it notifies the other modem that it is receiving serial data. If the other modem is not sending out serial data, it knows that there must be serial data coming from the input serial port. For this duration, it will accumulate any incoming data on the modem line and will delay it until the other modem indicates that it is no longer receiving data. It will then start transmitting the data to the other modem for forwarding.

Conversely, the input serial device must NOT send serial data if the other modem is currently transmitting serial data to the modem card. This can ONLY be achieved by the use of the DCD line on the serial port. Also, the DCD framing must be used. Therefore, while DCD is active, the serial device must not send any data. When DCD becomes inactive, the serial device may again send data.

The timeouts used for this provision are the DCD OFF delay explained in another section of this manual.

4.2. Connection Modes

The connection mode required is determined by the BCD rotary switch on the front of the 9831 Modem card. The various modes of operation are shown below:

- Configuration Mode
- Point to Point
- Multi-drop Master / Slave
- Redundant Loop
- Redundant Point to Point

Each of these different modes requires different configurations and options. These are explained in detail in the following sections.

4.2.1. Configuration Mode

The configuration mode allows the downloading and uploading of configuration information of each of the modems on a modem card. This is supported via the CFG serial port connection on the front panel of the 9831 modem card. The CFG port is a standard 9-pin D-type female connector. Once the modem card is switched into configuration mode, the serial port is hard coded into a defined set of parameters for communication with the PC-based 9831 Configuration Utility.

When the modem is switched into configuration mode, all the RED LEDs on the front panel will start flashing every 100 milliseconds. This will continue until you exit the configuration mode by changing the BCD rotary switch on the front panel to a valid connection mode.

Note that the BCD rotary switch will effect both modems on the modem card and that both modems will enter the configuration mode.

Each modem on a modem card must be configured individually. The modems can be thought of as the upstream modem and the downstream modem. The upstream modem is primary modem supplied on the modem card and is connected to the MODEM #1 port on the 9831 I/O card. The downstream modem is the optional plug-on daughter board and is connected to the MODEM #2 port on the 9831 I/O card.

For more information on the configuration utility, refer to section 5.2.

4.2.2. Point to Point Mode (P-P)

Point to point mode is the most basic form of connection for this modem. This mode requires only one modem per 9831 modem card.

This mode provides one of two functions depending on the communication mode selected:

- Single point to point
- Multi-drop point to point

Single point-to-point operation is provided for the communication modes that only support one transmitter and one receiver on one link. These communication modes also require constant carrier. The modes that fit this configuration are:

- V.29
- V.22bis

Multi-drop point-to-point operation is provided for the communication modes that support multiple transmitters and receivers on one link. These communication modes support both switched and constant carrier. The communication modes that fit this configuration are:

- V.23
- Bell 202

4.2.3. Multi-drop Master / Slave (M/S)

This is one of the special modes that provides multi-drop access for the communication modes that only work in constant carrier and support only the single point to point mode discussed above. These modes are:

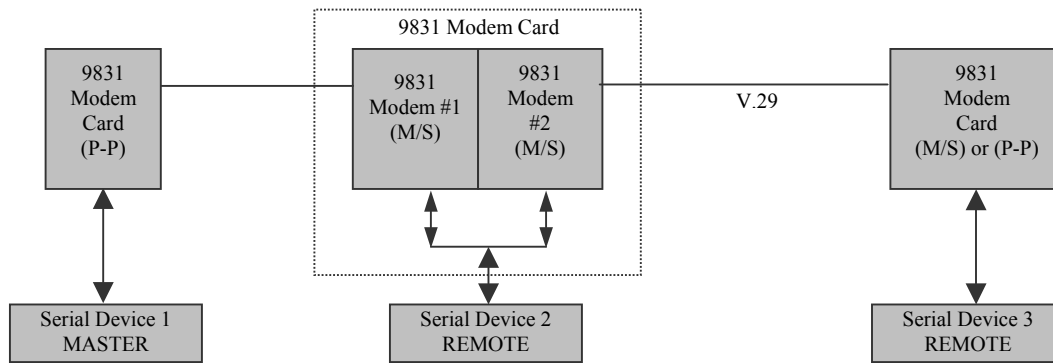
- V.29
- V.22bis

This mode can also be used by the communication modes that support multi-drop communications directly. All that is required is to setup constant carrier for these communication modes for this connection mode of operation. These multi-drop modes are:

- V.23
- Bell 202

This mode allows the master to receive messages from all stations, but all the slave stations only receive the master station messages and no others. The master station actually needs to be set up as a single point-to-point modem, and all other stations set up as a master/slave station.

This connection mode is achieved with the use of two modems on a modem card. One modem sets up a single point to point link to the next 9831 up-stream and the second modem sets up a single point to point link to the next 9831 down-stream. The connection logic, contained on the carrier card, decides what to do with the RS-232 signals for the two modems.



The connection logic for this connection mode in the example above is as follows:

Serial Device 1 is the master in the communication system. If it sends a message, it will be received by serial device 2 and serial device 3. This is because the modem card shown will regenerate the master's message through to the second V.29 link.

If serial device 2 sends a message, it will only appear at serial device 1, as this is the master direction.

If serial device 3 sends a message it will only appear at serial device 1 as this is the master. For this message, the modem card shown will repeat the message of serial device 3 but will not direct this message to serial device 2.

This example shown above can replace an existing master slave system such as a traditional SCADA system where the master polls the slave devices and the slave devices respond to the master device, but the other slave devices do NOT see any slave device response. In other words, the slave modems repeat the message, but do not pass the message out of the serial port at the slave devices.

4.2.4. Redundant Loop (LOOP)

This is one of the special modes that provides multi-drop access for the communication modes that only work in constant carrier and support only the single point to point mode discussed above. These modes are:

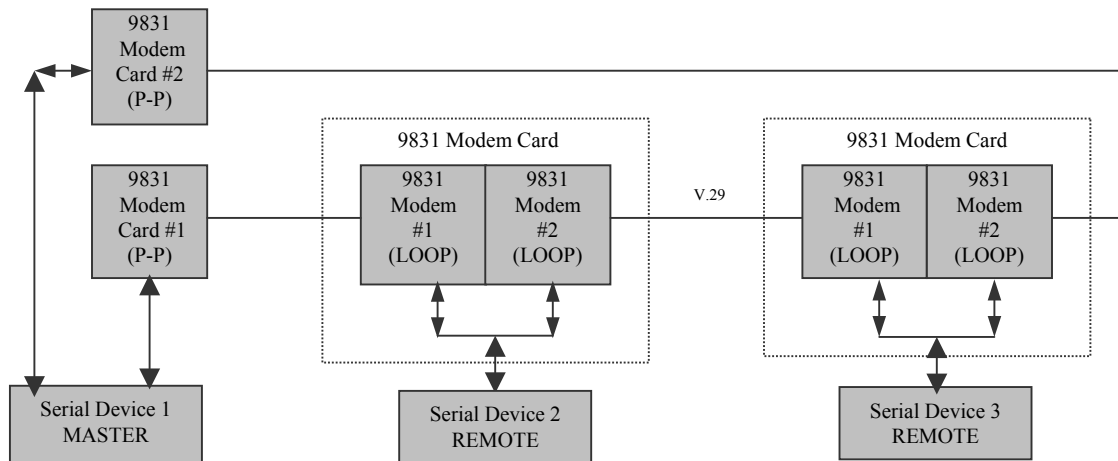
- V.29
- V.22bis

This mode can also be used by the communication modes that support multi-drop communications directly. All that is required is to setup constant carrier for these communication modes for this connection mode of operation. These multi-drop modes are:

- V.23
- Bell 202

This mode allows the master to receive messages from all stations on both serial ports. All the slave stations also receive all messages. The master station actually needs to be set up as two single point to point modems, and all other stations set up as a loop station. You should not setup all the modems as loop modems as a message will start somewhere and will continue around the loop in both directions for infinity. The loop must actually be broken somewhere for correct operation.

This connection mode is achieved with the use of two modems on a modem card. One modem card sets up a single point to point link to the next 9831 up-stream and the second modem card sets up a single point to point link to the next DM-30 down-stream. The connection logic on the carrier card then decides what to do with the RS-232 signals for the two modem cards.



The connection logic for this connection mode in the example above is as follows:

Serial Device 1 is the master of the communication system. If it sends a message through either of its serial ports, it will be received by serial device 2 and serial device 3, as the carrier cards shown will regenerate the master's message through to the second link. If the loop is complete with no failures, the second serial port of the serial device 1 will also receive the master message. This is an indication that the loop is functioning correctly.

If serial device 2 sends a message, it will be broadcast in each direction around the loop and will only appear at both of serial device 1's serial ports if everything is working correctly. The message will also appear at serial device 3's serial port and all other loop serial devices that are around the loop.

If serial device 3 sends a message it will be broadcast around the loop in both directions, appearing at both of serial device 1's serial ports and at the serial port of serial device 2, if the loop is functioning correctly.

If any section of 4-wire cable fails at any time, the loop will be broken. For this example we will have a failure of cable between serial device 2 modem and serial device 3 modem. In this case, serial device 1 can still communicate with serial device two via the 9831 modem marked 1. The response from serial device 2 will appear at the master 9831 modem 1. Serial Device 3 can also still communicate with serial device 1 via the 9831 modem marked 2. In this way, a single cable failure has caused no loss in functionality in the loop.

If a 9831 modem module fails, again, the loop will be split into two, with the modems on one side of the failed unit communicating as a master/slave system and the units on the other side of the failed unit also working as a master/slave system. The only unit that is not able to communicate will be the serial device with the failed modem, and then only if the modem card failed. If only one of the modems fails, the system will appear as if there is a cable fault and all devices will still be able to communicate.

This mode also has inherent, an anti-collision provision to try to prevent unnecessary data collisions with data moving around the loop. This anti-collision provision is described in detail in Section 0 4.1.3. Anti-Collision Provision.

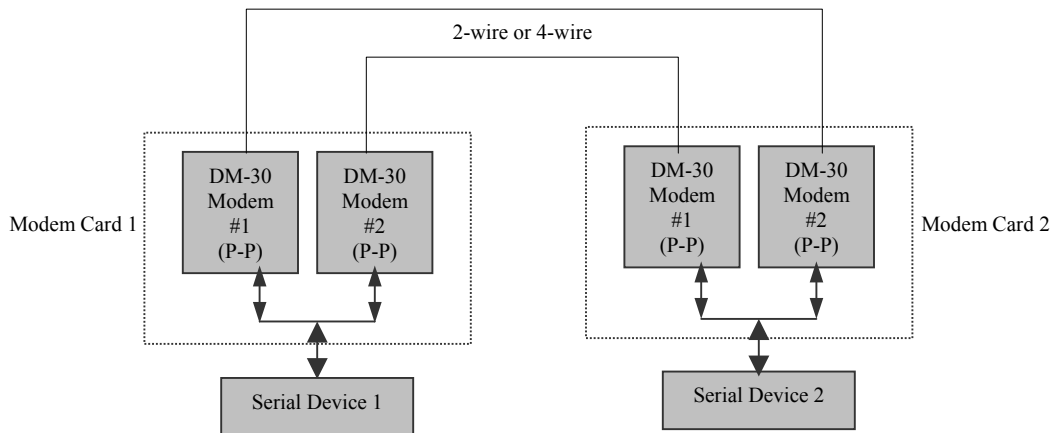
4.2.5. Redundant Point-to-Point

Redundant Point to point mode provides redundant communication between two single serial devices using a redundant cable arrangement. This mode requires two modems per modem card in a 9831 module.

The Redundant point-to-point mode is suitable for the following modem protocols:

- V.29
- V.22bis
- V.23
- Bell 202T

It is possible to operate the above modem protocols in 2-wire or 4-wire where appropriate.



5. Configuration Guide

The configuration of the modem can be broken into two sections, these being:

- Jumper and Switch Configuration
- Software Configuration

Please refer to the following sections for the appropriate configuration information.

5.1. Jumper and Switch Configuration

5.1.1. Jumper Configuration

<u>Designator:</u>	Z1 (3-pin header)	<i>DSP 1 Line Impedance</i>
<u>Options:</u>	1-2 =	Transmit line impedance = 600 ohms
	2-3 =	Transmit line impedance = 10K ohms

<u>Designator:</u>	Z2 (3-pin header)	<i>DSP 2 Line Impedance</i>
<u>Options:</u>	1-2 =	Receive line impedance = 600 ohms
	2-3 =	Receive line impedance = 10K ohms

5.1.2. Switch Configuration

<u>Designator:</u>	SW1 (10 Position BCD Rotary Switch)	<i>Connection Mode Selection</i>
<u>Options:</u>	0 =	Configuration Mode
	1 =	Point to point operation
	2 =	Master / Slave operation
	3 =	Loop (Redundant) mode operation
	4 =	Point to Point Redundant operation
	5-9 =	Not Used

5.2. Software Configuration

The software configuration mode is entered by switching the 9831 BDC rotary switch into position 0. When the modem is switched into configuration mode, all the RED LEDs on the front panel will start flashing every 100 milliseconds. This will continue until you exit the configuration mode by changing the BCD rotary switch on the front panel to a valid connection mode. A serial connection then needs to be established between a PC serial port and the CFG serial port on the front of the 9831. The CFG port is a standard 9-pin D-type female connector.

The configuration tool consists of the following files:

- 9831Util.exe
- 9831Util.hlp
- Readme.txt

The first file is the configuration utility executable.

The second file is the online help file for the configuration utility.

The third file contains installation instructions for the configuration utility.

Below is a description of the Configuration Utility and how to use it.

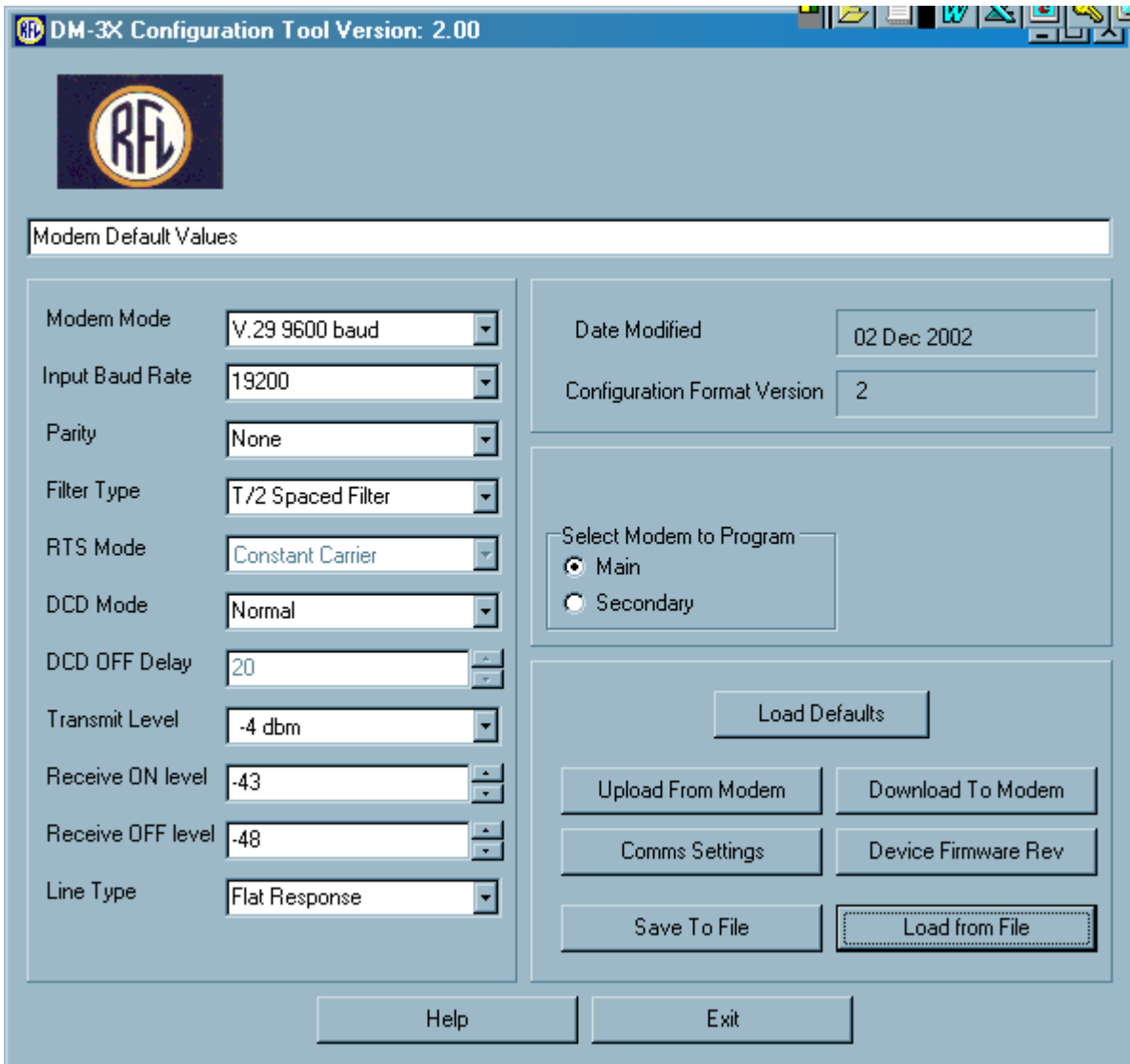
5.2.1 Overview

The 9831 Modem Configuration Utility provides facilities for creation and management of 9831 Modem configurations. With this “9831 Utility” you can:

- Modify and create new 9831 Modem configurations
- Save configurations to files on the PC
- Download configurations to 9831 Modems
- Load configurations from files on the PC
- Upload configurations from 9831 Modems
- Examine the Firmware Revisions of 9831 Modems.

For more information proceed to the next section “Quick Start”, or jump to more detailed descriptions under “Main Form Fields” and “Main Form Buttons”. Error notifications you might see are described in the “Errors” section.

Shown on the following page is the main screen for the configuration utility.



5.2.2. Quick Start

Run “9831util.exe” from the 9831 Utility installation directory.

Unplug all Modem I/O Cables.

Place the modem configuration mode by setting the BCD rotary switch to position 0. All the RED LEDs on the front panel will start flashing every 100 milliseconds. This will continue until you exit the configuration mode by changing the BCD rotary switch on the front panel to a valid connection mode.

Connect the 9831 Modem (switched into “Configuration” mode) CFG port to the serial COM port on the PC, and select this COM port via the Comms Settings button. If two modems are supplied on the modem card, choose which modem to communicate with (refer to above screen). Check that communication with the chosen modem is working by clicking on the “Device Firmware Rev” button. A response should be displayed from the 9831.

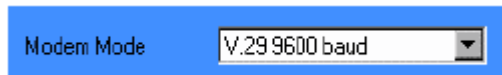
Create a new configuration by entering data in the fields, or modify an existing configuration uploaded from the 9831 Modem. Save the new configuration to a file and/or download it to the appropriate modem.

5.2.3. Main Form Fields

When the 9831 Utility is run its Main Form appears with the following fields:



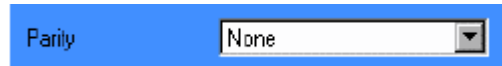
This field may be blank or contain a name and/or description of the current configuration. It is free-form text of up to 60 characters long which will be stored with the current configuration when saved to file or downloaded to a 9831 Modem.



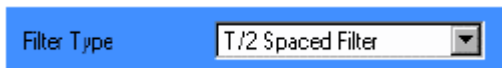
Use this field to adjust the 9831 Modem's modulation mode and line speed. Click on the field and select a mode from the drop-down list, or tab to the field and select using the up/down arrow keys.



Use this field to adjust the 9831 Modem's RS-232 communication port speed. Click on the field and select a speed from the drop-down list, or tab to the field and select using the up/down arrow keys.



Use this field to adjust the 9831 Modem's RS-232 communication port parity setting. Click on the field and select a mode from the drop-down list, or tab to the field and select using the up/down arrow keys.

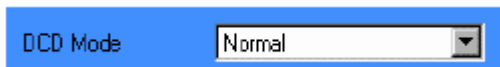


Use this field to adjust the 9831 Modem's line filter setting. This should initially be set to "T/2 Spaced Filter", which will in most situations provide lower bit error rates and superior synchronization. However on very long lines the "T/2 Spaced Filter" may not be able to work and the modems will be unable to synchronize; then the "T Spaced Filter" needs to be used. Click on the field and select a mode from the drop-down list, or tab to the field and select using the up/down arrow keys.



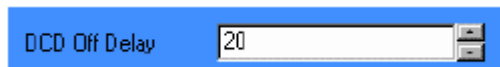
Use this field to adjust whether the 9831 Modem's transmit carrier is controlled via the RS-232 communication port RTS line. In "Switched Carrier" mode the DM-30 Modem will transmit a carrier only when RTS is active. Note that this field will be available only for Modem Modes that support Switched Carrier. If the Modem Mode is "V.22bis", "V.29 9600 baud" or "V.29 7200 baud" then this field will be disabled and set to "Constant Carrier".

If this field is active, click on the field and select a mode from the drop-down list, or tab to the field and select using the up/down arrow keys.



Use this field to adjust the 9831 Modem's assertion of the DCD line on the RS-232 communication port. In "Normal" mode the 9831 Modem will keep DCD Active whenever a carrier is being received. In "Framed" mode the 9831 Modem will make DCD Active when a data frame is received, and then keep it active until no data frames have been received for a configurable timeout period ("DCD Off Delay").

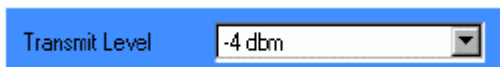
Click on the field and select a mode from the drop-down list, or tab to the field and select using the up/down arrow keys.



Use this field to adjust the 9831 Modem's deactivation of the DCD line on the RS-232 Communication port when DCD Mode is "Framed". In "Framed" mode the 9831 Modem will make DCD Active when a data frame is received, and then keep it active until no data frames have been received for the period defined in this field (in milliseconds).

Note that this field will be available only for "Framed" DCD Mode. If the DCD Mode is "Normal" then this field will be disabled.

If this field is active click on the field or tab to it, and adjust the value either by clicking on the up/down buttons or typing a new value in.



Use this field to adjust the 9831 Modem's line transmit level. Click on the field and select a transmit level from the drop-down list, or tab to the field and select using the up/down arrow keys.

Receive On Level -43
Receive Off Level -48

Use these fields to adjust the receive level at which a signal is regarded as a valid carrier by the 9831 Modem. The threshold level is applied with hysteresis – the 9831 Modem won't flag the carrier as valid until its level reached the "Receive On Level", but then will keep it flagged valid until its level drops down to "Receive Off Level".

To adjust one of these fields click on the field or tab to it, and adjust the value either by clicking on the up/down buttons or typing a new value in. Note that you won't be able to enter a Receive On Level lower than the Receive Off Level, or a Receive Off Level Higher than the Receive On Level.

LineType Flat Response

Use this field to adjust the 9831 Modem's line type setting. This should normally be set to "Flat Response". The modem's receiver has an adaptive equalizer for V.22 bis and V.29 modes that should adapt to every line type. The "Type 3002" line type has a non-linear frequency response that won't work across all lines, but may work better than "Flat Response" in certain situations such as long unloaded cables which tend to act as low pass filters. Click on the field and select a mode from the drop-down list, or tab to the field and select using the up/down arrow keys.

Date Modified 01/11/1999

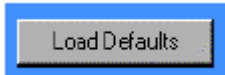
This is a display-only field that shows the date of last modification of the current configuration. If a configuration is loaded from a file or uploaded from a 9831 modem, the modification date of that configuration is displayed. If any fields on this main form are altered, then the modification data is updated to today's date.

Configuration Format Version 1

This is a display-only field that shows the Format Version of the current configuration. As enhancement of the 9831 Modem product line continues, the content and format of a 9831 Modem Configuration may evolve. The Format Version is stored with each configuration and allows backward compatibility between 9831 Modems and the 9831 Utility.

5.2.4. Main Form Buttons

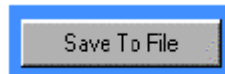
When the 9831 Utility is run its Main Form appears with the following buttons:



Click this to set the current configuration to all default settings, with a blank description.



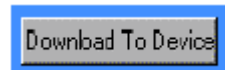
Click this to load a 9831 Modem configuration from a file. See the “Load From File” section for more information.



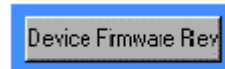
Click this to save a 9831 Modem configuration to a file. See the “Save To File” section for more information.



Click this to upload a Configuration from an attached 9831 Modem. See the “Upload From Device” section for more information.



Click this to download a Configuration to an attached 9831 Modem. See the “Download To Device” section for more information.

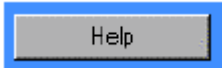


Click this to retrieve an attached 9831 Modem’s Firmware Revision. The modem must be attached to one of the PC’s COM ports, and the correct Communication Settings must be made.

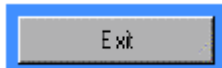
If successful then an information popup will appear displaying the Modem’s Firmware Revision. Otherwise an Error Popup “No modem detected” will appear.



Click this to adjust the 9831 Utility's Communication Settings for talking to attached 9831 Modems. See the "Communication Settings" section for more information.



Click this to display online help.



Click this to exit the 9831 Utility.

5.2.5. Load From File

You can load a 9831 Modem configuration from a file by clicking on the “Load From File” button on the main form. A standard Windows “Open” dialog will appear, allowing an existing file to be loaded. Only files with the “.hex” extension can be loaded, as Intel Hex is the only file format supported.

If loading is successful then the loaded configuration will be displayed, otherwise an Error Popup will be displayed.

5.2.6. Save To File

You can save a 9831 Modem configuration to a file by clicking on the “Save To File” button on the main form. A standard Windows “Save” dialog will appear, allowing an existing or new file to be saved to. Only files with the “.hex” extension can be saved to, as Intel Hex is the only file format supported.

5.2.7. Upload From Device

Place the modem configuration mode by setting the BCD rotary switch to position 0. All the RED LEDs on the front panel will start flashing every 100 milliseconds. This will continue until you exit the configuration mode by changing the BCD rotary switch on the front panel to a valid connection mode.

The modem configuration to be **uploaded** to the PC and displayed must be identified by the “Select Modem to Program” selection on the Configuration Utility Screen. The Main modem is the modem contained on the modem card. The Secondary modem is the plug-on modem daughter board (if supplied). The PC must be attached to the CFG port on the front panel of the 9831 and the correct Communication Settings must be made. Select on the settings screen of the 9831 Utility program the modem to upload the settings from. The configuration stored in this modem can be uploaded to the PC and examined by clicking on the “Upload From Device” button on the main form.

Configurations uploaded from a 9831 modem will always have the Format Version supported by the modem, no matter what Format Version was downloaded to the modem. So if for example a modem supporting Format Version 2 is attached, no matter whether the configuration downloaded to it was Format Version 1, 2 or 3, when it is uploaded it will be Format Version 2. The uploaded configuration compared with the original configuration before downloading may have some fields removed (if there were fields that don’t apply to Format Version 2), or some extra fields added, fleshed out with default values.

If uploading is successful then the uploaded configuration will be displayed along with a “success” popup, otherwise an Error Popup will be displayed.

5.2.8. Download To Device

Place the modem configuration mode by setting the BCD rotary switch to position 0. All the RED LEDs on the front panel will start flashing every 100 milliseconds. This will continue until you exit the configuration mode by changing the BCD rotary switch on the front panel to a valid connection mode.

The modem to be programmed must be identified by the “Select Modem to Program” selection on the Configuration Utility Screen. The Main modem is the modem contained on the modem card. The Secondary modem is the plug-on modem daughter board (if supplied). The current configuration can be **downloaded to** the identified 9831 modem by connecting to the CFG serial port on the front panel of the 9831, verifying the correct Communication Settings, and clicking on the “Download To Device” button on the main screen.

A configuration of any Format Version may be downloaded to any 9831 Modem. If the modem supports a different Format Version then some fields may be removed (if there were fields in the downloaded configuration that don't apply), or some extra fields added, fleshed out with default values.

If downloading is successful then a “success” popup will be displayed, otherwise an Error Popup will be displayed.

5.2.9. Communication Settings

Settings for communicating with an attached 9831 modem can be adjusted by clicking on the “Comms Settings” button on the main form. When in configuration mode, 9831 Modems have fixed communication settings of 19200 baud, 8 data bits, no parity, 1 stop bit, no handshake. These are also the default settings in the 9831 Utility, so generally only the “Comm Port” setting will need adjustment.

However, if there is intervening equipment between the PC and the 9831 modem some other settings may need to be adjusted to suit this equipment.

5.2.10. Errors

The following error messages may appear in Error Pop-ups:

<i>Download error: Checksum Error</i>	The 9831 modem detected a bad checksum on a line of downloaded data.
<i>Download error: Modem Programming Error</i>	The 9831 modem received a line of downloaded data successfully, but due to an internal fault could not verify correct non-volatile storage of it.
<i>Download error: Read failure</i>	The PC was unable to read data from the COM port.
<i>Download error: Verify error</i>	A line of downloaded data sent to the modem, when echoed back to the PC, did not match the line sent.
<i>Download error: Write failure</i>	The PC was unable to write data to the COM port.
<i>Intel Hex error: Bad checksum</i>	A line of configuration data loaded on the PC (from file or upload) had a bad checksum.
<i>Intel Hex error: end-of-file reached prematurely</i>	A configuration being loaded on the PC (from file or upload) was too short.
<i>Intel Hex error: line length is wrong</i>	A line of configuration data loaded on the PC (from file or upload) had a length not matching its "length" field.
<i>Intel Hex error: line starting with ":" expected</i>	A line of configuration data loaded on the PC (from file or upload) did not begin with a colon.
<i>Intel Hex error: Too much data received</i>	A configuration being loaded on the PC (from file or upload) was too long.
<i>Intel Hex error: unsupported Format Version, nn</i>	A configuration being loaded on the PC (from file or upload) was of a Format Version not supported by this revision of the 9831 Utility.
<i>Intel Hex error: wrong start address</i>	A line of configuration data loaded on the PC (from file or upload) did not have the expected start address: a line should have a start address equal to that of the previous line plus the number of data bytes in the previous line.
<i>Invalid configuration loaded, restoring Defaults</i>	A configuration being loaded on the PC (from file or upload) had some rubbish data values in it.
<i>No modem detected</i>	Communication with an attached 9831 Modem could not be established.
<i>Upload error: Garbled response</i>	No sense could be made of a response from an attached 9831 Modem, possibly due to wrong communication settings or a communication fault.
<i>Upload error: No data read</i>	A configuration being uploaded on the PC contained no upload data.
<i>Upload error: Write failure</i>	The PC was unable to write data to the COM port.
<i>Unable to open COM port</i>	The selected COM port on the PC could not be initialised, possibly because it is not configured in Windows.

6. Troubleshooting

This section of the manual deals with the common problems encountered when trying to get a modem connection up and running. This section is broken into a question and answer scheme that should handle most problems when trying to install and commission a 9831 modem system.

6.1. Modem Problems

Question 1: There are no lights on the front of my modem what is the problem?

1. Ensure that the modem card is connected firmly into the 98 chassis.
2. Ensure that the 9831 I/O has the correct input voltage applied to the correct pins. TB#1, pin1 is the positive power input, TB#2, pin 2 is the negative power input.
3. If all of the above fail, return the modem to RFL Electronics for repair or replacement.

Question 2: The green power LED is ON, but all the RED LEDs are continuously flashing, what is the problem?

1. You are either in the configuration mode, or in an invalid connection mode for this modem. Check the BCD rotary switch on the front panel against the section 0 on Jumper Configuration.

Question 3: In V.29 the CTS LED will not come on, what is the problem?

1. The CTS LED will only come on in this communication mode when the modem establishes valid communication between the two modems on the 4-wire link. Check that the Tx Levels and the Rx Sensitivity are set to appropriate levels. Also, check the other parameters of both modems of the link to ensure they are compatible.
2. Ensure that the 4-wire connection between the two modems on the link is in place and that the Transmit pair from one modem is connected to the receive pair of the other modem and vice versa.
3. If the CTS LED will still not come on, place the other modem next to the modem in question, and reconnect the modems. Check that the CTS LED comes on for both modems to ensure that a valid connection has been established.
4. If the CTS LED will still not come on go to question 5.

Question 4: In V.22bis the CTS LED will not come on, what is the problem?

1. The CTS LED will only come on in this communication mode when the modem establishes valid communication between the two modems on the 2-wire link. Check that the Tx Levels and the Rx Sensitivity are set to appropriate levels. Also, check the other parameters of both modems of the link to ensure they are compatible.
2. Ensure that the 2-wire connection between the two modems on the link is in place and that the Transmit pair from one modem is connected to the receive pair of the other modem and vice versa.
3. If the CTS LED will still not come on, place the other modem next to the modem in question, and reconnect the modems. Check that the CTS LED comes on for both modems to ensure that a valid connection has been established.
4. If the CTS LED will still not come on go to question 5.

Question 5: The green power LED is ON, but I get no other LEDs coming on, what is the problem?

1. Switch the BCD rotary switch on the front panel into the Configuration Mode and check that all the RED LEDs continuously flash to indicate the entry to this mode. This checks that the modem is working at least in a basic form. If the modem still does nothing when you enter the configuration mode, please return the modem to RFL Electronics for repair or replacement.
2. If the modem functions correctly in configuration mode, upload the current configuration and ensure that it is as you require. If it is incorrect, update the configuration, download and start again.
3. If the configuration was correct switch the modem back into the desired connection mode, leave the PC connected to the serial port and bring up a terminal emulator on your PC, with the same communication baud rate and parameters as in the configuration. Ensure that the RTS is active. Depending on the communication mode selected, the CTS LED should come on. If you are using a V.22bis or V.29, the CTS LED will only come on when there is a valid connection between one modem card and the modem card at the other end of the two or four wire link.
4. If the CTS LED does not come on and the modem is configured for a 4-wire mode, loop back the Tx pair to the Rx pair on the back-plane card and check if the modem now turns on the CTS LED indicating it has a valid connection to the receiver. Using the serial terminal put through some characters and ensure that they are displayed on the display as you type them. If the CTS still does not come on, review the Transmit Levels and the Receive sensitivity and ensure they are compatible. Also check the connections and ensure that they are all valid and secure.
5. For a 2-wire system, setup another modem next to the modem under test and connect the 2-wire connection between the modems. Ensure that both modem configurations are compatible (same mode and valid tx level and rx sensitivity). If the RTS mode is constant carrier, the CTS LED should come on when the modems initialize. If the RTS mode is switched carrier, whenever you turn on the RTS, the CTS LED should come on. If not, please return the modem to RFL Electronics for repair or replacement.

Question 6: I am getting a number of errors on the link, what is the problem?

1. The source of errors can be various depending on the current communication mode of the modem, but the most common problem is with transmit levels. The modems are optimized to receive incoming analog data at around -10dBm. If the signal level coming into the modem is too high, errors may be incurred.
2. Ensure that the signal level into the modem is less than -6dBm and greater than the receive sensitivity. Note that once the receive signal level falls below -30dBm that signal level is approaching the noise floor and errors may be introduced.

6.2. Connection Mode Problems

Question 1: I have setup a Master Slave link but only the first slave receives the master signal, what is the problem?

1. Ensure that the communication modes are setup correctly (the same) for all modems in the link.
2. If still not working, ensure that the master modem is setup as a connection mode of Point-to-Point. Ensure that all the slave modems are setup as Master/Slave connection mode.
3. If still not working, check that each modem link (the downstream one at the master, and the upstream one from the next modem down) have the CTS LEDs on indicating a valid link. Check each pair of modem cards down the link to ensure the CTS LEDs are all ON. If any links do not have the CTS LEDs on, refer to Section 0 on how to fix this.
4. If all the CTS LEDs are on, but the link is still not working, send data from the master modem and check that the RxD LED on the up-stream modem comes on and that the TxD LED on the downstream modem comes on. Continue checking down the link that the up-stream modem RxD LED comes on and the downstream TxD LED comes on. If you find a 9831 module that is not repeating the data, check the connection mode is set to Master/Slave and if so, return the modem for repair or replacement.

Question 2: I have setup a Redundant Loop link but only the first slave receives the master signal, what is the problem?

1. Ensure that the communication modes are setup correctly (the same) for all modems in the link.
2. If still not working, ensure that the master modem is setup as a connection mode of Point-to-Point. Ensure that all the slave modems are setup as the Loop connection mode.
3. If still not working, check that each modem link (the downstream one at the master, and the upstream one from the next modem down) have the CTS LEDs on indicating a valid link. Check each pair of modem cards down the link to ensure the CTS LEDs are all ON. If any links do not have the CTS LEDs on, refer to Section 0 on how to fix this.
4. If all the CTS LEDs are on, but the link is still not working, send data from the master and ensure that it is received at the other master modem card. If not follow the link to find out where the data stops being repeated. If you find a 9831 module that is not repeating the data, check the connection mode is set to Master/Slave and if so, return the modem for repair or replacement.

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