

Additional Manual

INSYS Modem 336 LL (Modem for Leased Line Operation)

June 05

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1 Basics

Leased line modems are used when a permanent connection between two data terminals is required.

For these connections no regular switched line is used, but a dedicated (leased) line. This can either be a line leased from Telekom, or just an unused pair e.g. on the premises.

Leased line modems establish a connection via such a two-wire line immediately after being switched on.

Leased lines are sometimes “serviced” which means they don’t represent a direct two-wire connection. The end terminals are supplied using a power supply unit.

The INSYS Modem 336 LL supports both variants. They operate polarity-independent which means that LA and LB are interchangeable.

The two-wire connection is the most used connection type.

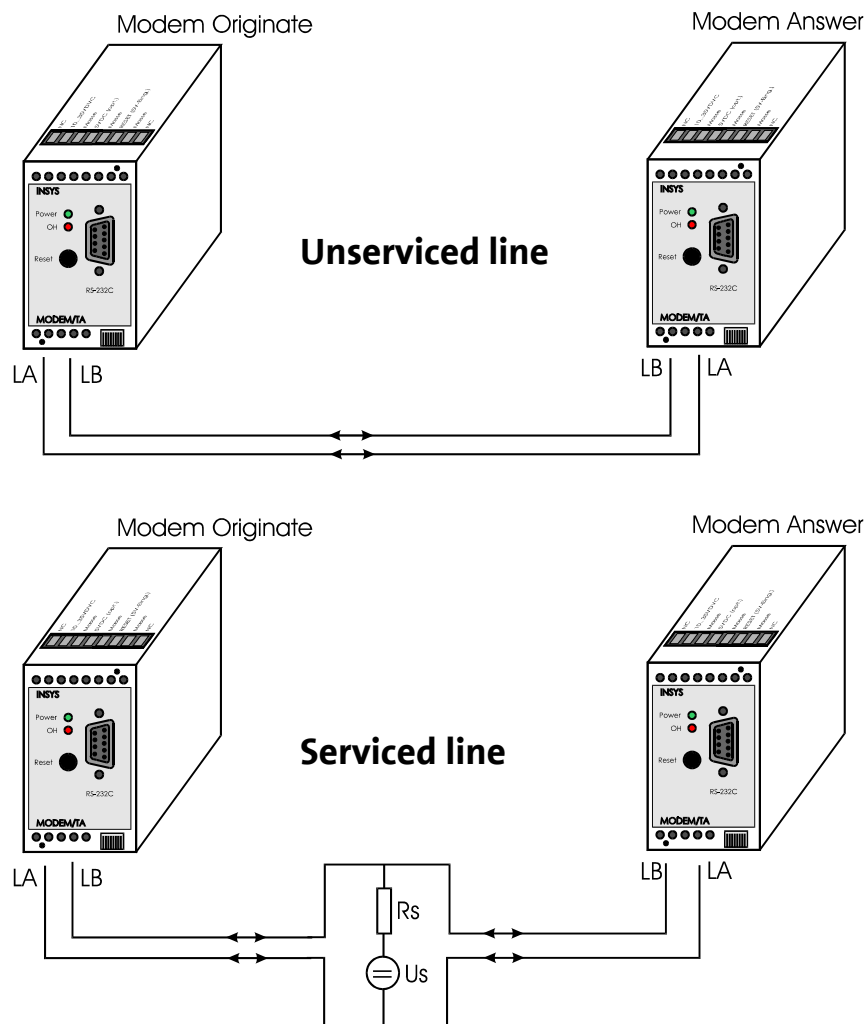


Figure 1: Unserviced and serviced line

It is possible to utilize four-wire operation as an option.

During four-wire operation, one pair each is needed for each transmission path (Originate → Answer and Answer → Originate). This will prevent problems with the terminating set (the part of the modem which separates received and sent data) for strongly maladjusted lines.

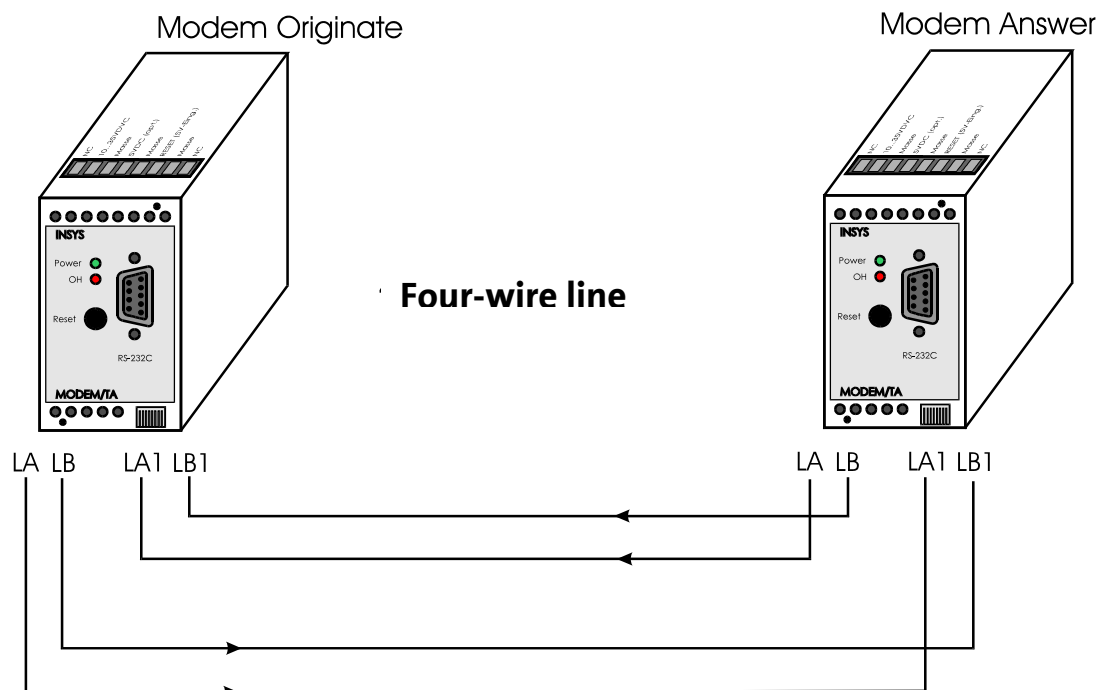


Figure 2: Four-Wire switching

Important: As for switched line operation, it is also necessary for leased line modems that one modem is operated in originate mode and the other modem in answer mode.

During the leased line operation the same protocols are used for establishing a connection as during switched operation.

The manufacturer will deliver completely pre-configured devices – Originate or Answer.

The difference lies in the factory settings for the S registry values S11 and S7.

Originate: ATS11=3, ATS7=50

Answer: ATS11=1, ATS7=30

Note: For leased line modems, the same AT commands and S registries as for switched line modems apply (see Designer's Guide i-module modem) The only difference is the registry S11. For the switching line modem this setting defines the DTC time setting, and for the LL modem it defines the switching between Originate and Answer.

Basically, all connection protocols, error correction and compression methods which are used for switched line operation, may also be used for the leased line mode. The AT commands to set the desired protocol are identical to those of the switched line modem.

2 Modem Configuration

2.1 Configuration Mode

The leased line modems have the same AT command set as the switched line versions. Since the modems attempt to establish a connection as soon as they are connected to a power supply unit, they must first be returned to **Configuration Mode**.

The configuration mode is activated by pressing the RESET key (rail version) for a very short time (<1s) or by briefly applying a RESET signal (module version, RESET is Low active!).

The OH signal is inactivated (the modem “hangs up”) and the modem can be configured using AT commands.

After the configuration is finished, the **Connection State** is activated, when either the operating voltage is switched off and back on, a RESET (>3s) is triggered, or the command “ATZ” is entered. A built-in safety mechanism will furthermore automatically trigger a RESET, if no command is entered in configuration mode for > 2 minutes. This mechanism will protect the modem from accidentally disturbing pulses on the RESET line.

Prior to the configuration, the desired speed must be entered with the AT command AT*S&W and the data format with AT*U&W. Both must be saved with AT&W. During operation, the INSYS Modems 336 LL can no longer be addressed via AT commands.

The settings (baud rate, data format, error correction, data compression) must be the same to guarantee trouble-free operation. For varied baud rates, handshaking must be used to prevent the modem buffers from overflowing (the modem buffers can accommodate approximately 256 bytes in both the receive and send direction. If the individual messages which are to be transmitted are shorter than the buffer length, and if a sufficient delay time exists between the messages, even for varied baud rates handshaking may be renounced).

Important: All settings must be saved using AT&W as they otherwise get lost when the connection is restarted!

2.2 Transmit Level

It may be required to adjust the transmit level of the modem to adapt it to the path. The transmit level is set at -15dBm by the manufacturer and can be changed in the S registry (ATS91). Transmit levels from -15dBm (S91=15) to 0dBm (S91=0) may be set. The transmit level should have the same setting on both sides.

Important: In reality, a lower transmit level is often better also for longer paths than a higher level.

The reasons are, among others, maladjustments and reflections, which prevent a modem with a high transmit level to still recognize the remote terminal. **If connection problems occur, one should always try to first reduce the transmit level.**

2.3 PING Mode as Connection Safeguard

The leased line modems have an additional connection safeguard built in, which prevents a modem connection to “hang up”.

This connection safeguard sends a short test message to the remote terminal in cyclical intervals (every 20 seconds). If a modem does not receive a proper test message from the remote terminal within 120 seconds it assumes that the connection is no longer established and tries to re-establish the connection.

The used test message is initiated by a pre-defined character in the S registry (ATS8). Factory setting: ATS8=3

Depending on the used protocol it may be of advantage to change the initializing character to avoid unnecessary data transfer between the modems. All characters may be set with the ASCII code 1...255.

S8=0 will completely deactivate the connection safeguard.

Important: The initializing character must be set to the same character on both sides to enable the modems to recognize the test messages of the remote side. If different ping characters are set, the remote terminal will receive invalid characters and the connection will be interrupted in cyclical intervals.

Note: PING mode will work with all buffered modes. It will not work with direct mode (AT\N1).

2.4 Status Transmission of the Digital Inputs

If ping mode is activated (see Chapter 2.3), the status of the alarm inputs is automatically transmitted to the switch outputs of the other modem, together with the ping messages.

A status change at one of the alarm inputs will automatically result in a ping packet being sent to the remote terminal. The maximum transmittable frequency is at approximately 0.5 Hz, i.e. the transmission may only be used for slowly changing status lines.

3 Path Diagnosis and Testing

3.1 Line Optimization

To query the line quality and the received signal level a connection must be established between the two modems (CONNECT).

Use the Escape sequence “+++” (with > 1 second pause before and after the sequence) to switch to the online command mode.

Activate the level with the command AT%L. The displayed value in the scale –dBm is not equivalent to the line level but to the level within the data processor part of the modem.

The modem will be able to recognize a remote terminal up to the level value –40. The optimum values will be around 20.

The command AT%Q queries the connection quality. Lower values indicate a better line quality with a less significant error rate – for connections that have not been error-corrected – and a higher data transfer rate for error-corrected connections.

The command ATO terminates the online command mode.

3.2 Error Sources

If the modems don't establish a CONNECT at all, the following reasons could apply:

- * The two remote terminals were set to different connection protocols (V.xx, to be set with AT+MS).
- * The two remote terminals are fixated on different error correction protocols (None, MNP, V.42).
- * LA/LB and LA1/LB1 have not been connected crosswise during four-wire operation.
- * The transmit level is too strong or too weak (check with a level gauge or adjust the S registry S91 on both sides).
- * Strong interferences occur on the line (e.g. if the line has been running parallel to lines with high interference voltages).
- * The baud rate or the data format of the serial interface have been set incorrectly. Therefore the modem can not receive or send valid data.

3.3 Data Protocol Dependant Settings

Depending on the type of the transmitted data it may be necessary to change the basic settings of the modem.

This concerns on the one hand the flow control (RTS/CTS, XON/XOFF, or no flow control) and on the other hand the error correction/data compression.

The flow control is set with the command AT&K, like for a switched line modem.

Error correction and data compression are activated in the factory settings.

If this leads to invalid delays for short data messages, the data compression should be switched off with the command AT%CO first.

If the transmission time is still too long, the error correction may be adjusted.

The following adjustment possibilities have an effect on the transient response when performing an error correction.

- * Error correction type: V.42 or MNP4 (command AT\N)
- * For MNP4: Block size (AT\A)

If necessary, the error correction may be completely switched off using the command AT\N0.

Without error correction, however, transfer errors on the line are possible, which means that the data protocol should be designed in a fail-safe way.

Without error correction, data rates of up to 9,600 baud are possible for good lines.

Higher data rates are not recommended due to the many errors occurring. For lower line quality, the error frequency will increase significantly according to the baud rate if no error correction is used.

4 Technical Data

Transmitting power:	-15dBm to 0dBm (software settings)
Receiving sensitivity:	Approx. -40dB
Device terminator:	Approx. 600 Ω
Bridgeable distance:	Up to approx. 15 km possible (line / interference dependent)
Connection standards:	V.34+, V.34 (only INSYS Modem 336) V.32bis, V.32, V.22, V.22bis, V.21, V.23, BELL-Norm 103, 212 Data compression according to MNP2-4, V.42 LAPM, MNP 10, 10EC Error correction according to MNP5 and V.42bis

5 Features

- ✓ Automatically establishes a connection immediately after being connected to a power supply unit.
- ✓ Automatically re-establishes a connection after an interruption of any kind has occurred, as soon as the failure is remedied.
- ✓ Connection with or without error correction possible.
- ✓ Switch to initialization by briefly pressing the RESET key.
- ✓ All switching operation settings may be used, but not all settings are suitable for LL.
- ✓ Setting of Originate/Answer via S registry (pre-configured by manufacturer).
- ✓ Works with serviced and non-serviced lines.
- ✓ Looping of the alarm input to the alarm output of the respective other module (only for slow message lines < 0.5 Hz, only in ping mode).
- ✓ Available options: Four-wire version

6 Declaration of Conformity



Declaration of Conformity

This declaration is valid for following product: INSYS Modem 336 LL

Equipment:

Type: Analog Modem

Hereby the equipment is confirmed to comply with the requirements set out in the Council Directive on the Approximation of the Laws of the Member States relating to Electromagnetic Compatibility 89/336/EEC and the Council Directive relating to Low Voltage 73/23/EEC as well as the Council Directive R&TTE 1999/5/EG.

The following company is responsible for this declaration:

**INSYS Microelectronics GmbH
Waffnergasse 8
93047 Regensburg**

The measurements were carried out in accredited laboratories.

For the evaluation of above mentioned Council Directives for Electromagnetic Compatibility, Low Voltage and R&TTE following standards were consulted:

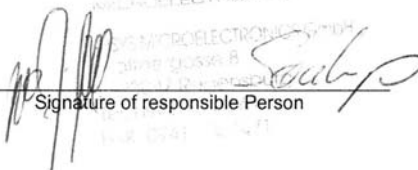
DIN EN 55022: 1998-04 class B
DIN EN 55024: 1999-05
(DIN EN 61000-4-2: 2001-12, DIN EN 61000-4-3: 2001-12, DIN V ENV 50204: 1996-06,
DIN EN 61000-4-4: 2002-07, DIN EN 61000-4-5: 2001-12, DIN EN 61000-4-6: 2001-12,
DIN EN 61000-4-8: 2001-12, DIN EN 61000-4-11: 2001-12)

DIN EN 61000-3-2: 2001-12
DIN EN 61000-3-3: 2002-05

DIN EN 60950: 2001-12

CTR21

Regensburg 30.05.2005
Date/Place


Signature of responsible Person

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