

System Planner

ACE3600 RTU

6802979C45-M



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ACE3600 System Overview

The purpose of ACE3600 system is typically to provide some degree of automatic operation to a new or existing customer process. The process may be found in water pump stations, sewage lift stations, communication system monitoring, security, public notification control, electrical substation monitoring, distribution automation, demand-side management, automated meter reading, or other applications. This automation is provided by a combination of hardware.

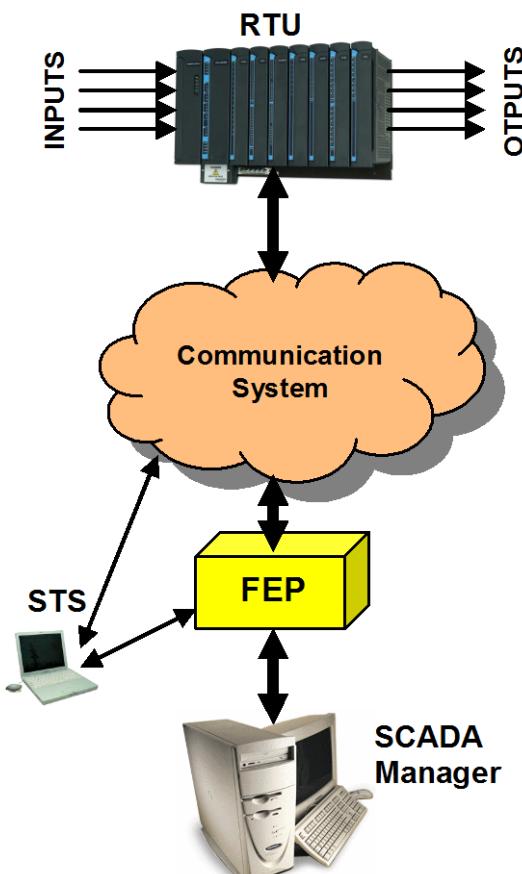
- Remote Terminal Unit (RTU):

The field sites are equipped with ACE3600 RTUs that collect data from on-site sensors, add data from off-site sources, and use this data aggregate to make decisions regarding how the process is operating. Changes to the local process may be made; messages may be initiated that send data elsewhere to influence the operation of off-site equipment or to advise the SCADA Manager of some important change.

- Communications:

The multiple sites in the system may communicate among themselves by utilizing a variety of communication choices: IP networks, two-way conventional, trunked, or data radio or any other communication network. MDLC, the main communication protocol employed by ACE3600, is based on the seven-layer OSI recommendation, and is designed to be totally functional on variety of communication media.

MDLC includes a *store-&-forward* capability that permits different communication media links to be incorporated into the total system, i.e. conventional radio *and* trunked radio *and* microwave radio *and* LAN all interconnected by ACE3600 into a single communication system. Data may be passed from any site to any other site in the system (peer-to-peer) either directly or by multiple hops through intermediate ACE3600 sites. This peer-to-peer communication capability enables system designs that use a distributed-intelligence operating philosophy; central-intelligence-only systems may also be implemented if the load on the communication system permits it.



- The Front End Processor (FEP):

The Front End Processor (ACE3600 Model F7509A with option V449) is used at the central site(s) to provide a two-way path to the communication system and the distant RTUs from the SCADA Manager hardware and software. The FEP converts MDLC protocol data from the RTUs to a protocol used by the SCADA Manager vendor: when the OPC or ModBus protocol is used, the FEP will maintain a local database of all the data from the multiple in-field sites; when TCP/IP gateway is used, the FEP is simply a gateway between the two different protocols. The FEP always acknowledges all RTU-initiated messages. The FEP can also provide a two-way path between the ACE3600 STS and the field RTUs for those functions unique to ACE3600 that are not provided by the SCADA Manager software (over-the-air programming download, diagnostics upload, and more.)

- SCADA Manager:

The SCADA Manager provides the operator with the display and report tools necessary to view and manage the associated process(es). The SCADA Manager obtains data from the FEP according to its needs and typically presents that data on custom-created display formats; control messages may also be initiated from these custom screens. Security is typically implemented via permission levels activated by the operator's sign-on password. Microsoft Windows is becoming the operating system of choice because it easily supports the desired graphic symbols used on the custom screens. The report capability may be provided by the SCADA software or a data export to Microsoft Excel or equivalent may be utilized. The end result is an easy to use pictorially-described representation of the field status of key equipment items plus the means to make changes in how those pieces of equipment operate.

- System Tools Suite (STS):

The ACE3600 STS is a software program that allows the system engineer to set up and maintain the ACE3600 system in accordance with system-specific requirements. The STS computer (PC) may be connected to any RTU/FEP or to the other network points in the system and have connectivity established with any other site through the store-&-forward capability of the MDLC protocol; all the capabilities available during a local connection may then be enjoyed by the remotely-connected system engineer: the communication network topography may be defined; the application(s) for each site may be created and downloaded into the RTUs; run-time and diagnostic data may be uploaded.

ACE3600 RTU Construction

The ACE3600 RTU is a universal device that may serve as:

- an RTU (F7509A). No additional options are required for RTU operation.
- a Programmable Logic Controller – PLC (F7509A). No additional options are required for PLC operation.
- as the system FEP (F7509A with option V449).

It is placed at the system's field sites to collect data from on-site sensors, add data from off-site sources, and use this data aggregate to make decisions regarding how some process is operating. The RTU may make changes to the local process; messages may be initiated that send data elsewhere to influence the operation of off-site equipment or to advise the SCADA Manager of some important change.

The ACE3600 is available in various structures:

- Frame which can accommodate a varied number and type of modules
- Metal chassis which accommodates the frame, and optional radios, backup battery and communication interfaces
- Protective housing which accommodates the frame, and optional radios, backup battery and communication interfaces (suitable for outdoor installation)

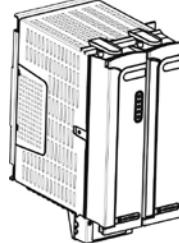
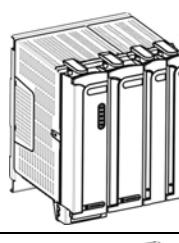
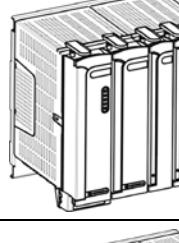
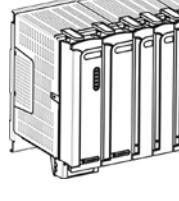
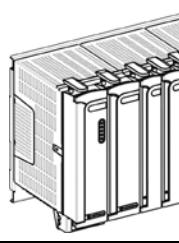
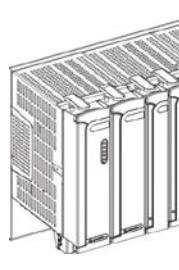


The ACE3600 frame consists of the following elements:

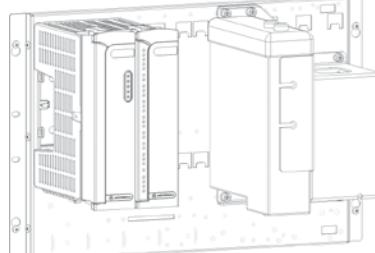
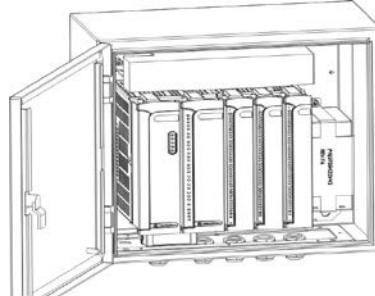
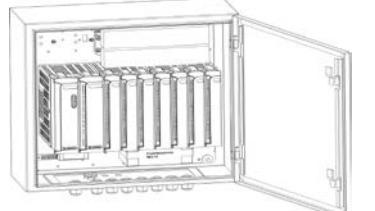
- Plastic slots which accommodate the power supply, CPU and I/O modules, and backplane bus motherboard
- Mounting plate for attaching the plastic slots together and mounting the frame on a wall
- Backplane bus motherboard which connects the modules to each other via the signal buses and connects the modules with operating voltages
- Power junction box for AC or DC power source and ground connections

A frame can be mounted on the wall or installed in a 19" rack or customer enclosure.

Each RTU can include a number of options, including portable and mobile radios, and plastic accessory boxes with interface card for communication, etc.

Housing/Mounting Type	Capacity/Options	Illustration
No I/O slot frame Basic (default) model. Can be installed on a wall.	Power supply and CPU Can be ordered with metal chassis or housing options. Can be ordered with 19" frame metal back.	
2 I/O slot frame Can be installed on a wall.	Power supply and CPU, up to 2 I/Os Can be ordered with small metal chassis.	
3 I/O slot frame Can be installed on a wall.	Power supply and CPU, up to 3 I/Os Can be ordered with metal chassis or housing. Can be ordered with 19" frame metal back.	
5 I/O slot frame Can be installed on a wall.	Power supply and CPU, up to 5 I/Os Can be ordered with large metal chassis or housing. Can be ordered with 19" frame metal back.	
7 I/O slot frame Can be installed on a wall.	Power supply and CPU, up to 7 I/Os Can be ordered with large metal chassis or housing.	
8 I/O slot frame Can be installed on a wall or in 19" rack/enclosure.	Power supply and CPU, up to 8 I/Os Can be ordered with metal chassis option for accessories: 6.5 or 10 Ah Lead-Acid backup battery 1 radio; up to four accessory boxes.	

Housing/Mounting Type	Capacity/Options	Illustration
I/O expansion frame 2 I/O slot, 3 I/O slot, 5 I/O slot, 7 I/O slot, or 8 I/O slot	I/O expansion power supply, I/O expansion module, up to 8 I/Os. Can be connected to the main RTU frame. Can be ordered with large metal chassis or housing.	
Redundant CPU and power supply frame Can be installed on a wall, in housing, or in 19" rack/enclosure.	2 power supplies and 2 CPUs, 4 I/Os.	
Small metal chassis Enables installation of radio, backup battery and other accessories. Can be installed on a wall or in housing.	Power supply and CPU, up to 2 I/Os, 1 mobile/portable radio, 6.5Ah Lead-Acid backup battery, (10 Ah battery with portable radio only), 1 accessory box can be installed in place of the radio.	
Medium metal chassis Enables installation of radio, backup battery and other accessories. Can be installed on a wall or in housing.	Power supply and CPU, up to 3 I/Os, 1 mobile/portable radio, 1 accessory box, 6.5 Ah Lead-Acid backup battery	
Large painted metal chassis Enables installation of radio, backup battery and other accessories. Can be installed on a wall or in housing.	Power supply and CPU, up to 7 I/Os, 1 accessory box, up to 2 mobile/portable radios, 6.5 or 10 Ah Lead-Acid backup battery	

Housing/Mounting Type	Capacity/Options	Illustration
<p>19" frame metal back</p> <p>Enables installation of radio, backup battery and other accessories.</p> <p>Can be installed in 19" rack or on a wall.</p>	<p>Power supply and CPU, 0, 3, 5 or 8 I/Os, 1 radio, 6.5 or 10 Ah Lead-Acid backup battery, and up to 4 accessory boxes. (Not all combinations are valid together.)</p> <p>Can be ordered with ACE 4600 IP Gateway, power supply, radio, 6.5 or 10 Ah Lead-Acid backup battery and up to 2 accessory boxes.</p>	
<p>Small NEMA 4/IP66 housing</p> <p>Enables installation of radio, backup battery and other accessories.</p> <p>Can be installed on a wall.</p>	<p>Power supply and CPU, up to 3 I/Os, 1 mobile/portable radio, 1 accessory box, 6.5 Ah Lead-Acid backup battery</p>	
<p>Large metal NEMA 4/IP66 housing</p> <p>Enables installation of radio, backup battery and other accessories.</p> <p>Can be installed on a wall.</p>	<p>Power supply and CPU, up to 7 I/Os, 1 accessory box, up to 2 mobile/portable radios, 6.5 or 10 Ah Lead-Acid backup battery</p>	

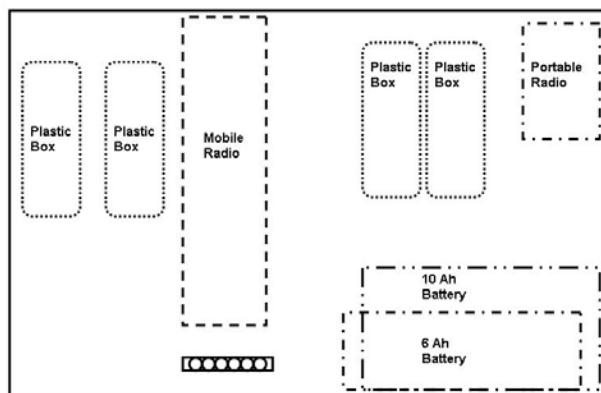
19" Metal Back Installation Combinations

The 19" metal back can be ordered with a variety of frames, modules, and accessories (e.g. battery, radio, plastic accessory box.) In certain cases, choosing a certain accessory reduces the other options. For example, the portable radio is installed on the 19" metal back with the No I/O Frame in place of one accessory box. Likewise a battery is installed on the 19" metal back with the No I/O Frame in place of one accessory box.

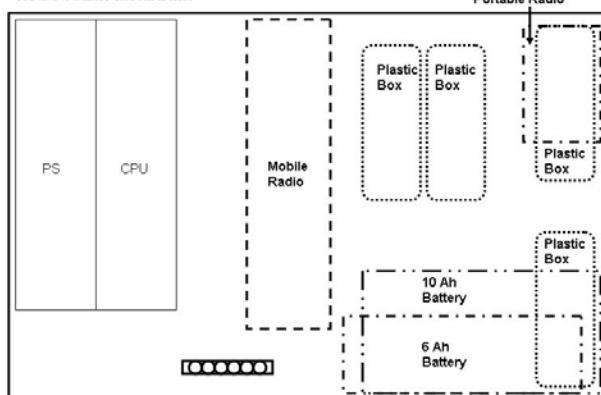
Note: By default the 8 I/O frame comes with the 19" metal back.

For diagrams of the various combinations, see the figures below.

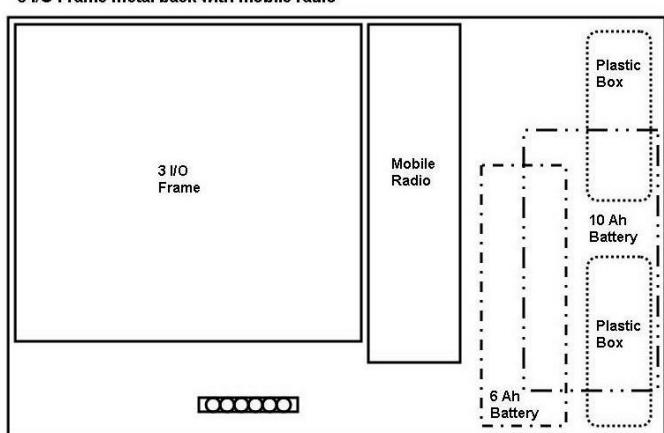
Accessories 19" chassis



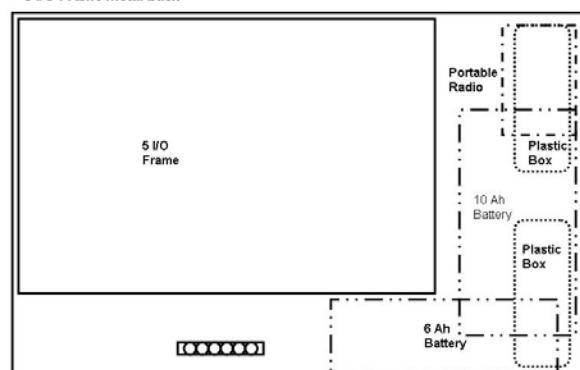
No I/O Frame metal back



3 I/O Frame metal back with mobile radio



5 I/O Frame metal back



Power Supply Modules

The ACE3600 power supply module provides the other modules in the RTU with their operating voltages via the motherboard bus.

The following power supply options are available:

- DC power supply low-tier (10.8-16V)
- DC power supply (10.8-16V) – provided as default
- DC power supply (18-72V)
- DC power supply (18-72V) with battery charger
- AC power supply- 100-240V
- AC power supply- 100-240V with battery charger

Common characteristics of all power supply modules: (except the DC power supply low-tier)

- On/Off switch on the front panel
- Controlled auxiliary voltage outputs
- Heat convection cooling (no need for fans)
- Short protection outputs
- Overheating protection
- The module operation is monitored by the CPU module.
- Status LEDs on the front panel
- The PS module is always located in the leftmost slot of the frame. In a frame with both redundant CPUs and redundant power supplies, the third slot from the left (between the primary CPU and the secondary CPU) is used by the redundant power supply.
- Input current protection fuse
- Controlled power line enables centralized disabling of Electrically Energized and Magnetically Latched relay outputs in selectable DO modules.



Note: The DC power supply low-tier does not support radios that require input power other than 10.8-16V. Do not use portable radios which require 7.5V input with this option.

Note: The low limit of the DC power supply (10.8-16V) can be configured to 10.5V. The default is 10.8.

Common characteristics of power supply modules with battery charger:

- Automatic switchover to battery on power fail
- Automatic switchover to main power on power return
- Temperature compensated charging
- Over-charging protection

Characteristics of the DC power supply low-tier:

- Two auxiliary voltage outputs
- Short circuit protection outputs
- PS located on the leftmost slot of the frame
- Overvoltage protection for CPU and I/Os
- Reverse voltage protection

Power supply modules with a battery option support a 6.5 or 10 Ah Lead-Acid battery. The power supply automatically switches to the backup battery as a 12V DC power source for the RTU and communications when the main AC or DC power source fails.

Power supply modules with battery charger option charge the backup battery when not in use, and protect the battery from over-discharge. The charger performs battery tests/diagnostics, including controlled battery discharge, when requested by the user. If the battery is failed, the charger will not charge it and will send a failed status signal to the CPU. If the battery is remotely located, long battery cables can be used.

The charging voltage of the Lead-Acid battery is controlled by the charger as a function of the battery temperature. The charging profile is set to comply with the temperature-compensated float-voltage of the ACE3600 battery.

A battery test can be performed on the Lead-Acid battery, either from the ACE3600 STS Hardware Test utility or from the user application program. The battery test includes disabling the battery charger, discharging the battery and measuring the capacitance.

Note: An additional power supply module for use with I/O expansion frames is described in the Expansion Power Supply Module section below.

Redundant power supplies are used to ensure a continuous supply of the required RTU voltages, in the event that one power supply fails. For details on the redundant power supply, see CPU and Power Supply Redundancy below.

12V Backup Battery

The ACE3600 backup 12V Lead-Acid battery provides backup for the main input power. The battery is available in two capacities: 6.5 Ah and 10 Ah. Switching from main input power to the battery and charging of the battery is performed by the ACE3600 power supply module. Sealed Lead-Acid technology batteries can be recharged and discharged at a temperature range of -30° to +60°C. Storage and operating temperatures affect the battery capacity and lifespan. ACE3600 power supply modules include a special charging power supply designed to fit the specific temperature-compensated float-voltage-charging curve of the battery.

CPU Modules

The main element of the ACE3600 is the CPU module. It controls the I/O modules, processes the gathered data and communicates with the outside world.

The core of the module is Freescale's MPC8270 32-bit microprocessor which has extended communication capabilities, high speed core, DMA and floating point calculation support. The module includes on-board memory, communication ports, I/O bus interface and other circuits.

The firmware is based on Wind River's VxWorks operating system.

Module Location: The CPU is a removable module located in a dedicated slot in the RTU rack. The CPU module must be plugged into the wide slot to the right of the Power Supply module.

The CPU module includes several communication ports:

On Board ports:

- USB HOST 1 (HU1) - USB Type A host full speed port (CPU 3680 only) – for MotoTrbo radio interface
- USB HOST 2 (HU2) – USB Type A host full speed port (CPU 3680 only) – for MotoTrbo radio interface
- Serial 1 (SI1) – RS232/RS485 serial port (configurable)
- Serial 2 (SI2) – RS232 serial port
- Ethernet (Eth1) – 10/100BaseT Ethernet port (CPU 3640 and CPU 3680 only)
- USB Device (DU1) – USB Type B device full speed port (CPU 3680 only)
- Internal Ethernet port (Int 1) – Internal 100 Mb Ethernet port, located on the rear MB connector (comm. between dual redundant CPUs) (CPU 3680 only)



Plug-in ports bays, where different types of ports can be installed:

- Plug-in 1 (PI1) – fits RS232, RS485, 10 MB Ethernet, 10/100 MB Ethernet, or Radio Modem Plug-in option
- Plug-in 2 (PI2) – fits RS232, RS485, 10 MB Ethernet, or Radio Modem Plug-in port option.

Note: For information on the ACE3600 Ethernet port and Auto-Negotiation, see the Auto-Negotiation Note at the end of the IP Ports (MDLC over IP) section below.

The ACE3600 CPU memory includes FLASH, SDRAM, and optional SRAM Plug-in memory. The FLASH stores the firmware, the user application program, and the user data. The SDRAM memory stores the temporary data. The optional SRAM memory expansion is used for logging user data. The SRAM data is retained using an on-board rechargeable lithium battery.



	Model 3640	Model 3680	Model 3610*(discontinued)
Flash memory	16 Mb	32 Mb	16 Mb
SDRAM memory:	32 Mb	128 Mb	32 Mb
User FLASH:	3 Mb	19 Mb	3 Mb
User SDRAM:	10 Mb	100 Mb	10 Mb
SRAM Plug-In	4 Mb	4 Mb	4 Mb

The CPU has a low drift RTC. The date and time are retained using an on-board rechargeable lithium battery. The CPU date and time can be set using the ACE3600 STS. The CPU can also be synchronized with other RTUs in the system, using the system clock.

The CPU's rechargeable lithium battery provides backup power and data retention for the SRAM and RTC. Typically, the battery in the CPU 3680 will retain the SRAM data and RTC for 40 continuous days, and the battery in the CPU 3640/3610 will preserve the data stored in the SRAM and RTC for 60 continuous days without power. When the SRAM option is not used, the Lithium battery will keep the Real Time Clock (RTC) running for a longer period of time.

The CPU module also includes:

- Buzzer (audio indication), which is used to indicate task completion (such as end of download/upload, restart etc.) and can also be controlled from the user application program.
- Pushbuttons on the front panel, PB1 and PB2. These pushbuttons are used for activating and testing the module LEDs, restarting the unit, erasing the user Flash memory and activating memory test. The pushbuttons can also be monitored by the user application program (when it is running) for the application purposes.
- Status LEDs which indicate the CPU status during startup (boot), run-time or when there is a failure. Communication LEDs are used to indicate the communication port status. User LEDs can be used by the user application program.

The CPU's firmware is a real-time multitasking operating system, based on the Wind River VxWorks OS. The CPU is shipped from the factory with the most recent firmware version, and it can be updated/replaced using a remote or local connection. Downloading firmware updates is performed using the STS. (See Downloading to a Site in the ACE3600 STS User Guide.) If the new firmware download stops or fails, the CPU will restart with the existing firmware.

CPU redundancy (ACE3680 only) ensures continuous RTU operation if one CPU fails. For details on the redundant CPU, see CPU and Power Supply Redundancy below.

In an ACE3600 system with security, the CPU 3680 has a dedicated security hardware repository. Backup power and data retention for this repository is also provided by the rechargeable lithium battery. For more information on the security repository, see the ACE3600 Advanced System Security User Guide.

I/O Modules

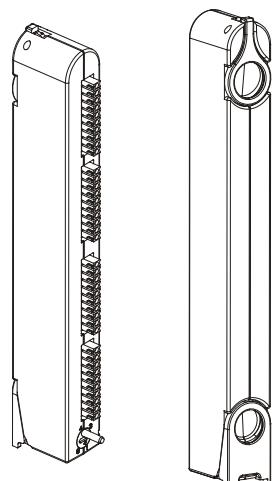
The ACE3600 RTU can include up to eight I/O modules, depending on the frame size. A variety of I/O modules is available. The I/O modules can be positioned in the slots to the right of the CPU. As with all ACE3600 modules, the I/O modules can be replaced while the power is on (hot swap.)

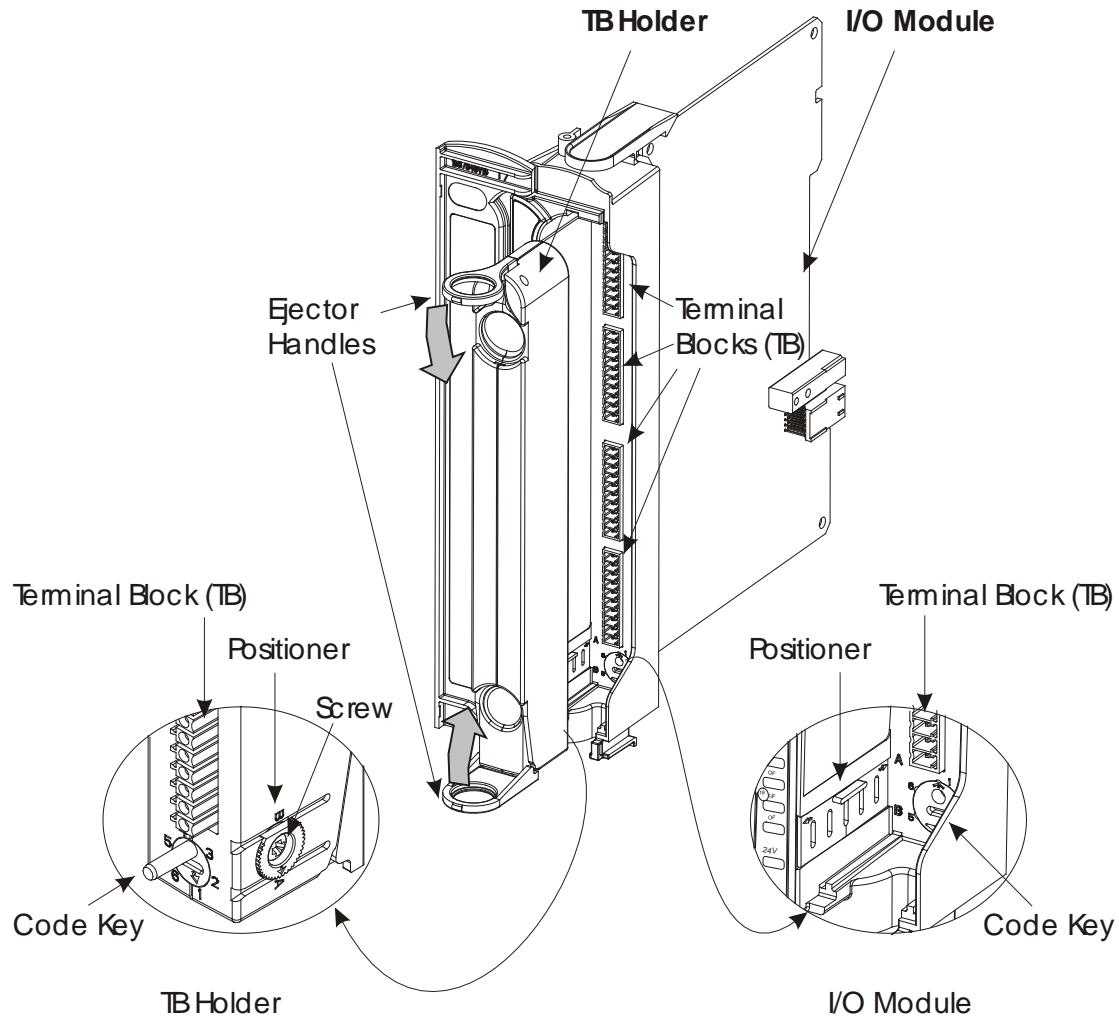
Each I/O module includes an ERR status LED, individual I/O status LEDs, an array of I/O connectors, and a coding mechanism for the terminal cable connector or TB holder option. The ERR LED indicates an I/O module fault and errors. It will remain lit until all the errors have been eliminated. Diagnostic and error messages can be retrieved from the module using the ACE3600 STS Error Logger or SW Diagnostics.

The I/O status LEDs in Digital Input (DI) and Digital Output (DO) modules indicate ON and OFF (LED lit when the I/O is ON.) In Analog Input (AI) modules, each input has two LEDs, indicating Overflow (OF) and Underflow (UF). In Analog Output (AO) modules, each output has three LEDs, indicating voltage output (Vout), current output (Iout), and calibration (Cal).

Each I/O module can be ordered either with a set of two, three or four TB connectors or with a TB holder. TB connectors have a fixed female side on the module and a male plug for the sensor/device wire connection. The TB male side in all modules is screw type for up to 1mm (18 AWG) wire in modules with two/four TBs (3.5 mm pitch) or 1.6 mm (14 AWG) wire in modules with three TBs (5 mm pitch). Two TB extractor tools (FHN7063A) are provided for easy removal of TBs, one for modules with two/four TBs and one for modules with three TBs.

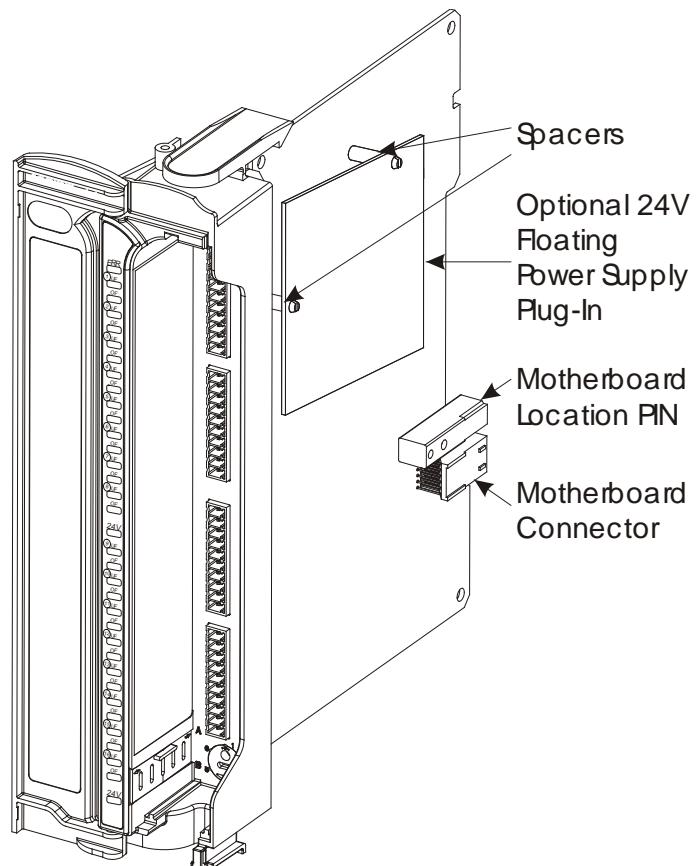
The TB holder secures the male TBs neatly in place and forms a single connector plug per module. The wires connected to the TBs are concealed in the holder. The module and the TB holder provide a coding mechanism to prevent cabling errors. Ejector handles enable easy release of the TB holder connector from the module. An optional three-meter cable braid, completely wired with holder and cable, is available. A TB holder kit is available to enable self-assembly of cables. User assembled cables should use wires of up to 0.4mm (26 AWG) in modules with two/four TBs (3.5 mm pitch) or wires of up to 0.8 mm (20 AWG) in modules with three TBs (5 mm pitch). The TB holder kit does not include a cable.





Up to two 24V DC floating plug-in power supplies can be added to certain I/O modules, as detailed in the table below. Up to four 24V DC floating plug-in power supplies can be added per rack.

Module Type	Number of Power Supplies
32 DI Fast 24V/IEC TYPE 2	2
16 DI Fast 24V/IEC TYPE 2	1
16 AI	1
8 AI	1
Mixed I/O	1
Mixed Analog	1



Digital Input Modules

Low Voltage DI Modules:

The ACE3600 low voltage Digital Input (DI) module can have 16 or 32 inputs. The following DI modules are available:

- 16 DI Fast 24V
- 32 DI Fast 24V
- 16 DI Fast 24V IEC TYPE 2
- 32 DI Fast 24V IEC TYPE 2
- 32 DI Fast 48V

Two types of low voltage (“wet”) inputs are supported, IEC 61131-2 Type II compliant inputs and 24V “MOSCAD compatible” inputs.

In the 32 DI modules, the first 20 inputs can function as fast counters. In the 16 DI modules, all inputs can function as fast counters. A counter’s maximum rate is dependent on the module type (see the specifications below.)

All the inputs are optically isolated. The DI modules support optional 24V DC floating plug-in power supplies (for contact “wetting” or other purposes).

The 16 DI Fast 24V and 32 DI Fast 24V modules can handle AC and DC input signals. The user can select DC or AC operation per module. When AC configuration is selected, the Fast Capture, Counter Function and Input Filters (see below) are disabled. The 32 DI 48V modules can handle DC input signals only.

120/230V (HV) DI module:

The ACE3600 high voltage Digital Input (DI) module has 16 inputs. All the inputs are IEC 61131-2 Type 1 compliant and all are optically isolated.

This module supports high voltage AC or DC signals in the inputs. The Counter function is not supported in this module.

Common Characteristics to all DI modules:

Each DI can be an event trigger (interrupt-driven) to a high priority fast process. The high priority fast process enables very fast activation of an output in response to an input trigger and logical conditions. This high priority fast process is not dependent on the I/O scan.

When the DI module is in DC mode, each DI can be configured as a Fast Capture DI. Fast capture causes the SCAN ladder output operation to get the first change that

occurred since the previous scan. When fast capture is disabled, the scan gets the current value of the DI (in this case, any DI changes between scans are missed.)

When the DI module is in DC mode, each input has a HW input filter to make sure that the input reading is stable. The range of the HW DI filter is 0 to 50.8 millisecond (in 0.2 mS steps). The Fast Counter DI filter range is 0 to 12.75 millisecond (in 0.05 mS steps).

The DI module features which can be configured are listed in the table below. Some parameters are per module and some are per input.

Feature	Parameter Settings	Default Setting	Per Module/ Input	Parameter Setup Location
DC or AC operation*	AC/DC	DC	Module	STS site configuration
Fast Capture	Disabled /Enabled	Disabled	Input	STS site configuration
DI Filter (DC)	0-254 (x 0.2 mS)	50 (10 mS)	Module	STS site configuration; 'C' User Program
Counter Filter (DC)	0-255 (x 0.05 mS)	20 (1 ms)	Module	STS site configuration 'C' User Program
Event Time Tagging	Disabled/ Enabled	Disabled	Input	User Program I/O link table
Keep Last Value and Predefined Value	KLV/PDV PDV=0/1	KLV	Input	User Program I/O link table
Mask	No /Yes	No	Input	User Program I/O link table

Note: In the 120/230V DI module, the minimum effective DI Filter parameter value is 7.0 mSec.

Each DI can be set in the user application program's I/O link table to trigger recording of time tagged events upon any input change of state. The time tagged events are recorded in the CPU memory and can be retrieved for various purposes.

Each input can be configured to "Keep Last Value" (KLV) or to "Predefined Value" (PDV 0 or 1). This value is shown to the user application program in the event of DI module failure. The PDV can also be used during normal operation to force a value that

* in Fast 24V IEC TYPE II modules –only DC

masks the actual input value. In this case the user program will get the PDV instead of the actual input value.

Each DI module can be switched by the user application program to Sleep Mode. In Sleep Mode, the module does not function and the power consumption is minimized. During Sleep mode, the user application program will get the predefined values (PDV) for each I/O.

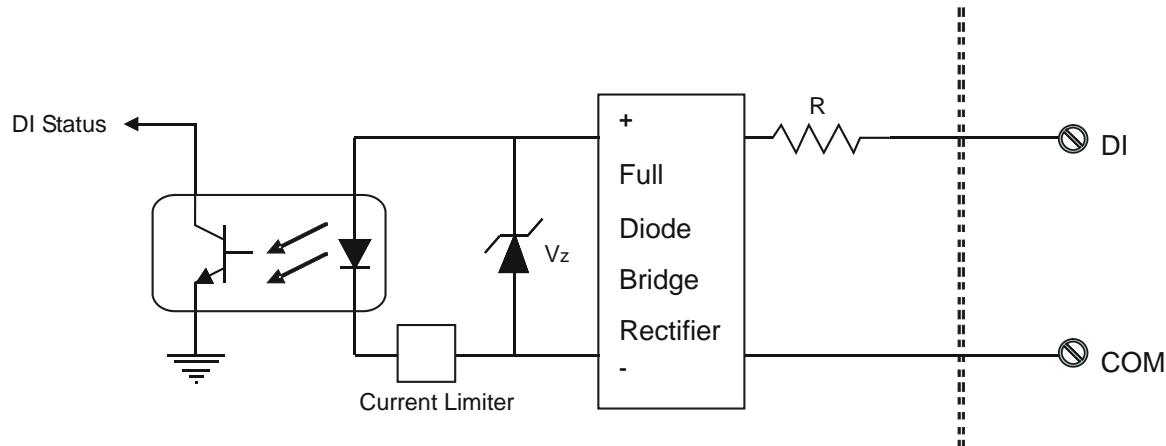
The DI module can be diagnosed and monitored using the STS Hardware Test utility. This test verifies that the module is operational, presents the module configuration and shows the actual value of each input. It is also possible to change the input filter setup temporarily for the duration of the Hardware Test.

In the STS Hardware Test utility, it is possible to set the DI module to Freeze Mode. In this mode the user application program will get the predefined value of each input in the module, instead of the actual input value. Freeze mode enables testing the inputs while the user application program is running.

Connection of a dry contact sensor to the low voltage DI module requires “wetting” the contact with a voltage. This can be done using the 24V DC floating plug-in power supplies that can be added to the module. The 24V can be also used to power “wet” sensors. The 24V can be also used to power “wet” sensors. (Low voltage only)

Low Voltage DI I/O Circuit Diagram:

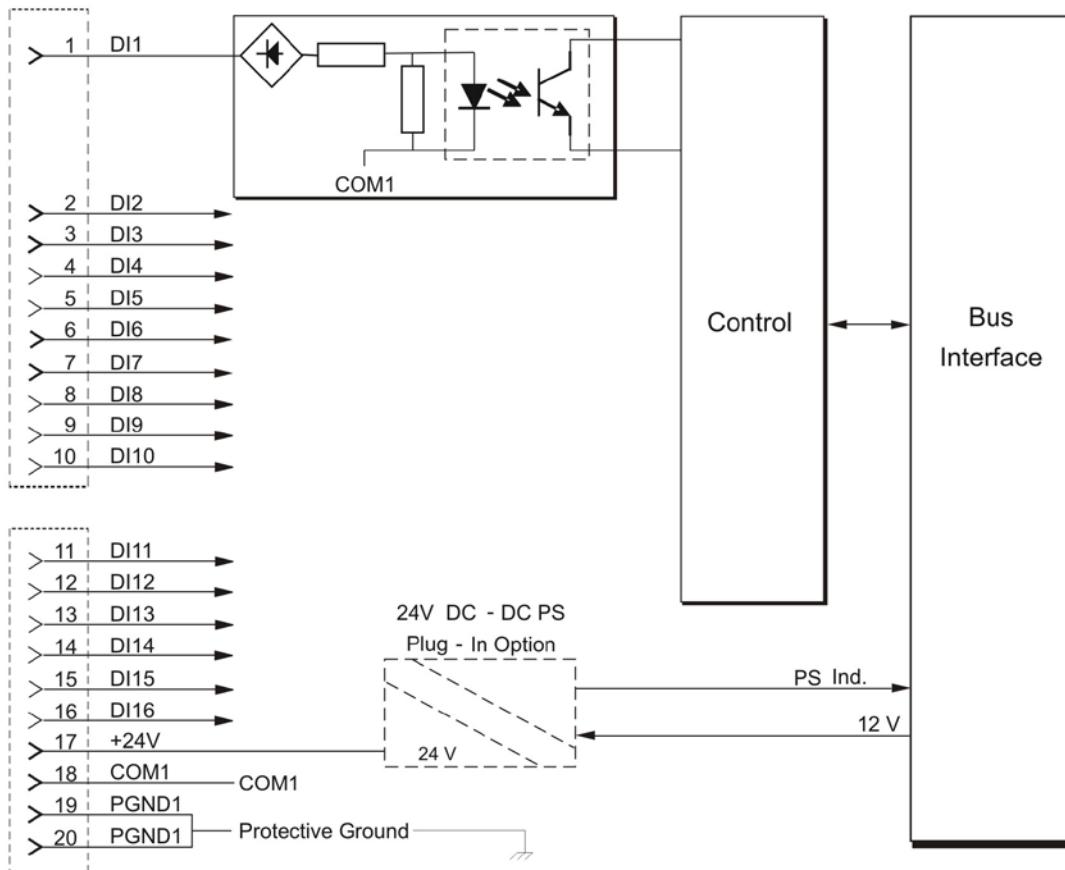
DI - Typical Input Circuit



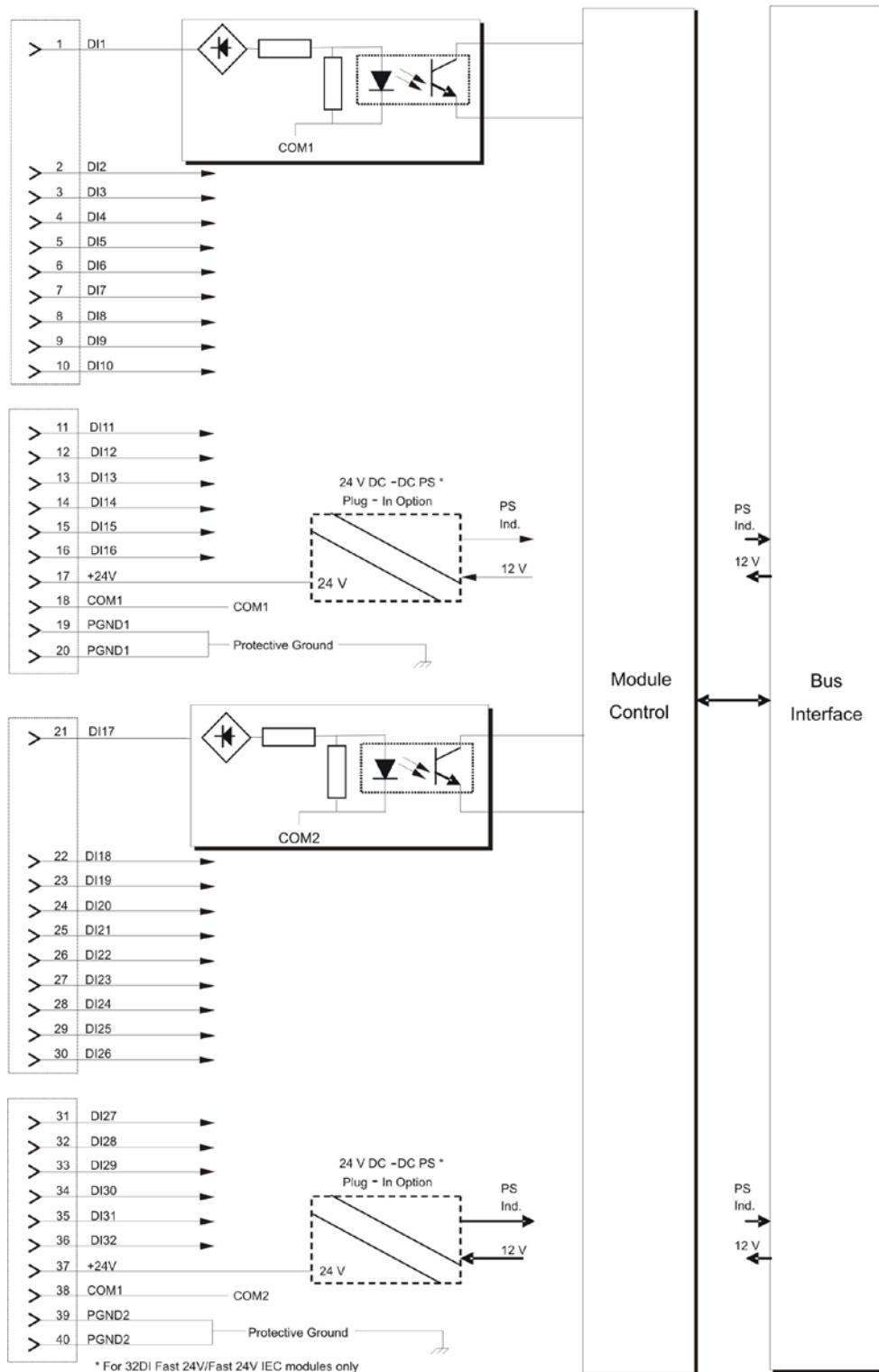
	Fast 24V	Fast 24V IEC	Fast 48V
R	255Ω	255Ω	3.32KΩ
Vz	33V	33V	68V
Current Limiter	3.5mA	10mA	3mA

16 DI Module Block Diagram:

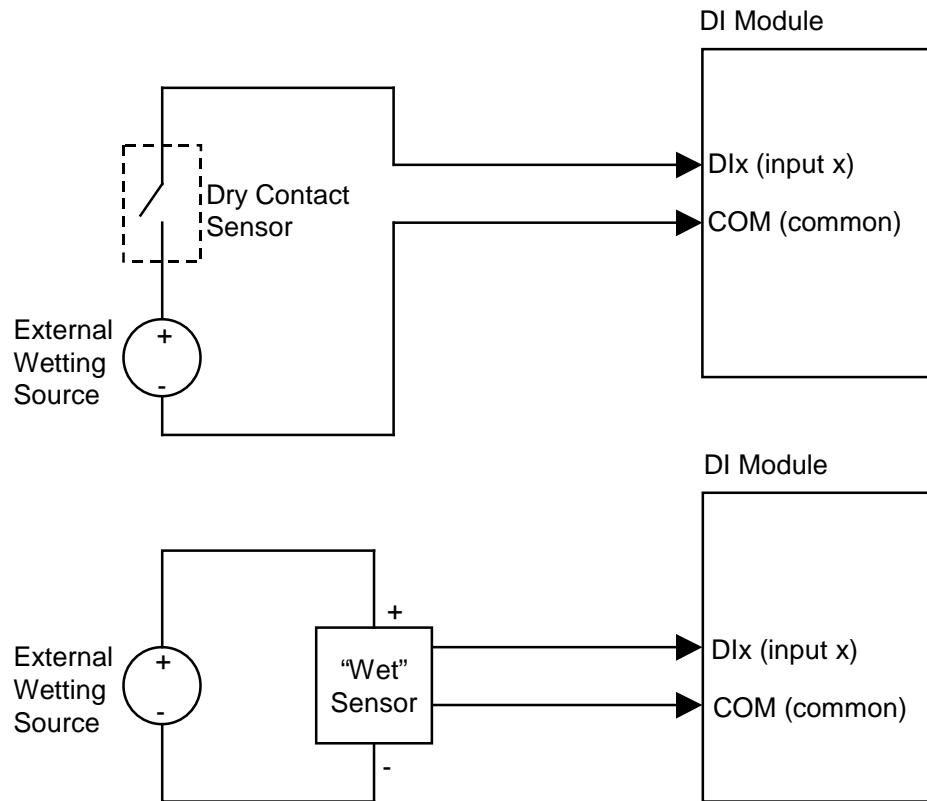
16 DI

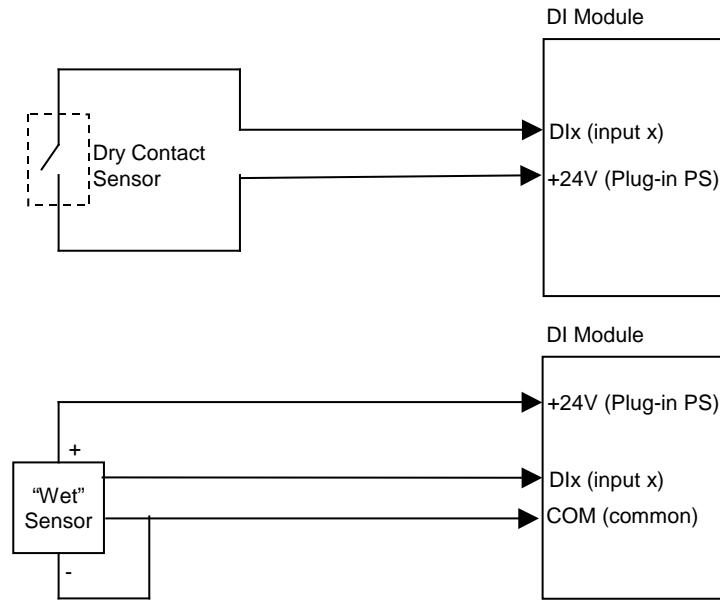


32 DI Module Block Diagram:

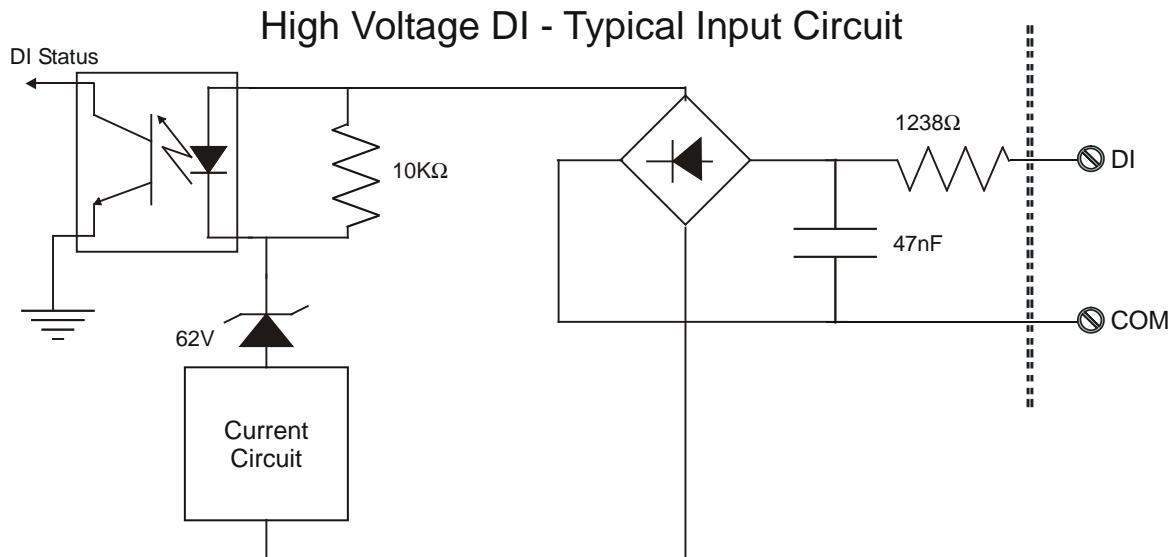


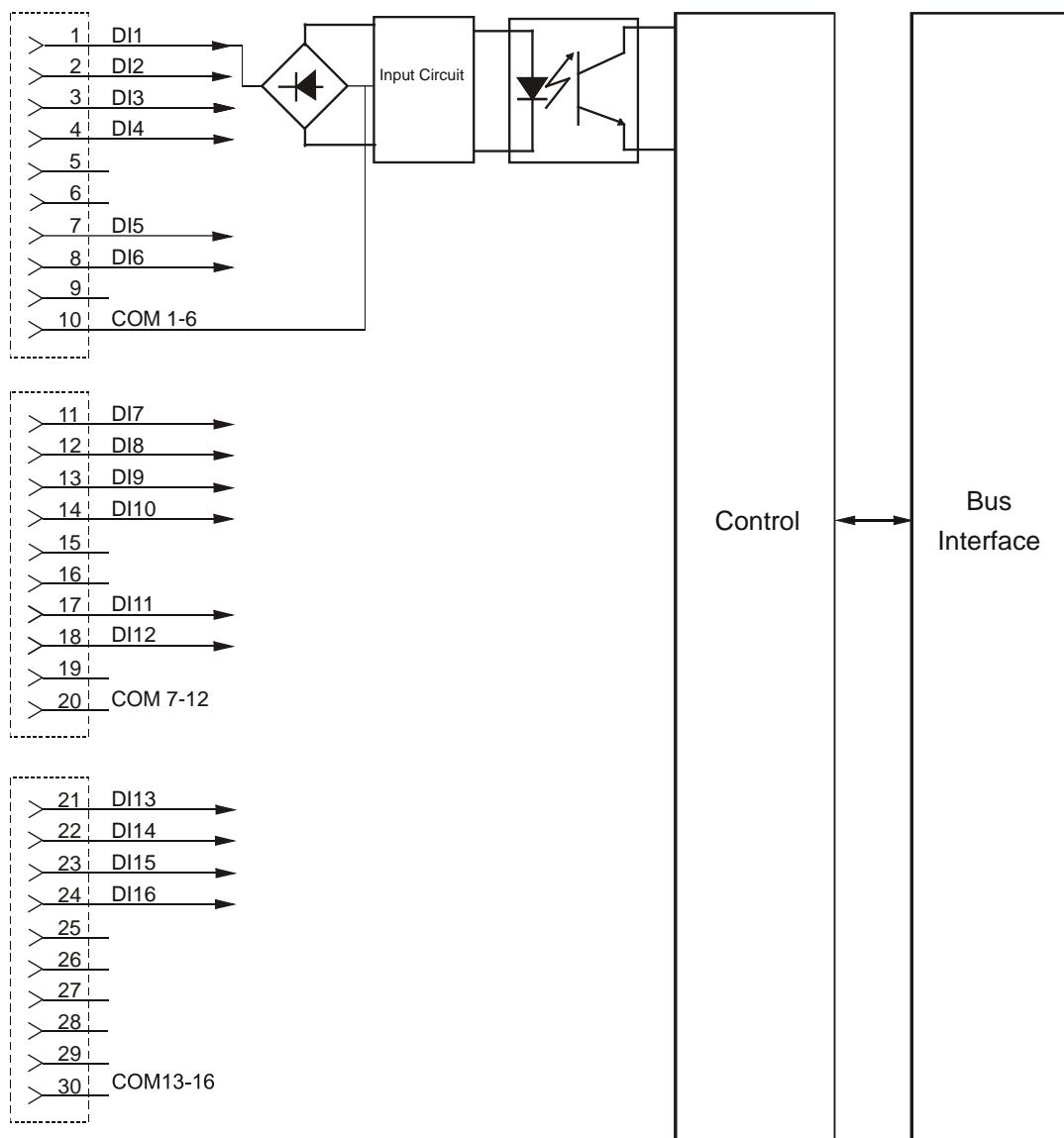
Low Voltage DI I/O Connection Diagram:



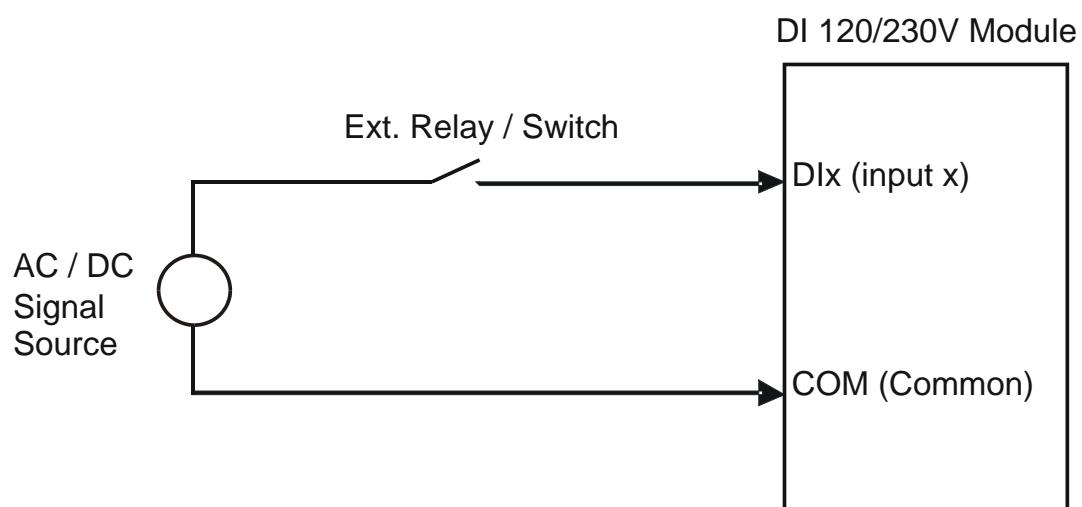
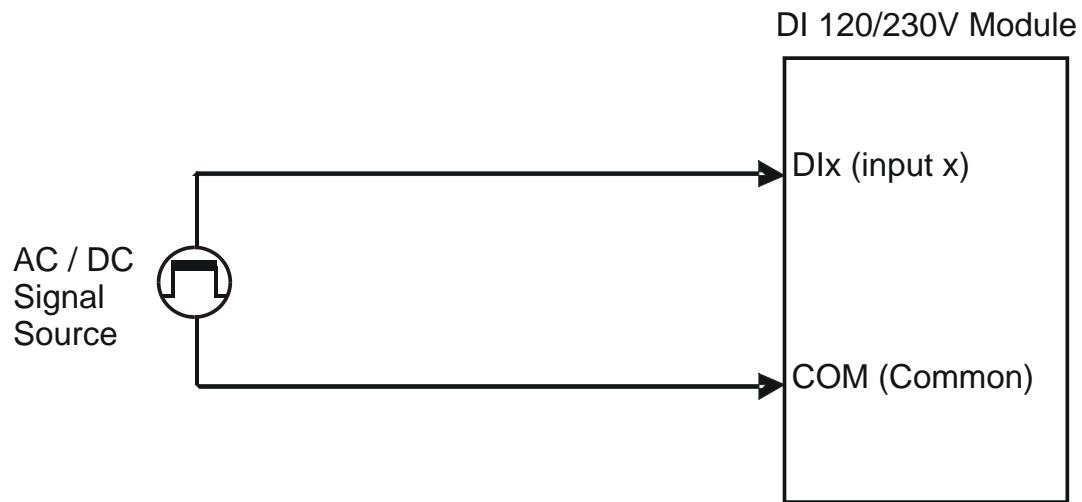


Note: The 24V DC floating plug-in power supplies can be added to the 16/32 DI Fast 24V/ Fast 24V IEC TYPE 2 modules only.

High Voltage DI I/O Circuit Diagram:

16 DI 120/230V Module Block Diagram:**16 DI High Voltage**

16 DI 120/230V I/O Connection Diagram:



Digital Output Relay Modules

Low Voltage DO Relay Modules:

The DO Relay modules have 8 or 16 outputs. There are two types of DO relays:

- Electrically Energized (EE) - the outputs return to the non-energized state in case of power off or module failure.
- Magnetic Latch (ML) - Relay outputs are magnetically latched, the outputs maintain their state in case of power off or module failure.

The following DO relays modules are available:

- 8 DO EE Relay 2A
- 16 DO EE Relay 2A
- 8 DO ML Relay 2A
- 16 DO ML Relay 2A
- SBO 8 DO 2 FormA EE Relay 2A

In the 8 DO modules except for the SBO 8 DO 2 FormA EE Relay 2A, the relays of outputs 1 through 5 are Single Pole Single Throw (SPST) normally open (NO) and are referred to as the “Form A” relays. The relays of outputs 6 through 8 are Single Pole Double Throw (SPDT) and are referred to as the “Form C” relays.

In the 16 DO modules, the relays of outputs 1 through 5 and 9 through 13 are Single Pole Single Throw (SPST) normally open (NO) “Form A” relays. The relays of outputs 6 through 8 and 14 through 16 are Single Pole Double Throw (SPDT) “Form C” relays.

The 8 DO Select Before Operate (SBO) Relay modules have Electrically Energized (EE) 2 Form A relay outputs. The modules are supported by ACE3600 firmware v14.00 and above. The 8 DO SBO module is used to ensure that the correct DO has been selected before actually activating the relay.

Each DO in the 8 DO SBO module has two relays. When the module is in Idle state, the operate signal is disabled and no relay is activated. On “DO Select” command, both DO relays are selected.

The select command is physically monitored by a back indication signal (“Check Select”).

After validation that only the requested relays were selected, the “Operate” command is set and enables the relay activation. The physical back indications from both relay contacts can be monitored by the application program to verify successful operation. Note that only a single SBO DO can be selected at a time.

Each output has two types of back indications:

- a. Back indication of the relay select command.
- b. Back indication from the relay auxiliary contact (each relay has 2 contacts- one connected to user and the other as back indication.)

In the 8 DO SBO modules, the relays of the 8 outputs are Single Pole Single Throw (SPST) normally open (NO) and are referred to as the “Form A” relays.

120/230V DO Relay Modules:

The ACE3600 DO Relay 120/230V (High Voltage DO) modules have 12 outputs. Each output is switched by a relay.

There are two types of DO relays:

- Electrically Energized (EE) - the outputs return to the non-energized state in case of power off or module failure.
- Magnetically Latched (ML) - Relay outputs are magnetically latched, the outputs maintain their state in case of power off or module failure.

The following DO relays modules are available:

- 12 DO EE Relay 120/230V 3A
- 12 DO ML Relay 120/230V 3A

DO Modules Common Characteristics:

The physical position of each relay is monitored by the module logic, using a back indication signal which is connected to the relay’s second contact set. Any contradiction between the required position and the back indication signal is reported to the CPU and is available to the user program.

In some applications it is necessary to inhibit relay output operation when attending the site for safety reasons. In all DO relay modules, it is possible to inhibit all relays per DO module.

When a module is configured to enable relay inhibiting, the power to the relays is provided from the power supply via a dedicated power line (12V DO), controlled from the “12V DO” input (TB located on the power supply module front panel). When the input’s terminals are shorted, the relays are operational. When the input’s terminals are open, the relays are inhibited (EE relays in the 0 position and ML relays do not change state,) and there is no activating voltage to the relays, regardless the status of the Operate signal. The user program can monitor the relay inhibiting status and act accordingly. Also, when the module’s relays are inhibited, any mismatch between the relay position and the output logical state is ignored.

Each output, except in the SBO modules can be configured to “Keep Last Value” (KLV) or to a “Predefined Value” (PDV 0 or 1). This value is executed when the user program stops or when the module has no communication with the CPU module. Also, the PDV can be used during normal operation to force a value on the output by ignoring the user program value (mask). In SBO modules, the predefined value (PDV) of each output is set to 0 and cannot be configured.

In the ML relay modules, it is possible to configure the module to reset all the ML relays positions on startup. This is set in the STS site configuration.

Parameter	Selection	Default Setup	Per Module/ Input	Parameter Setup Location
DO Keep Last Value & Pre-Defined Value	KLV/PDV PDV = 0/1	KLV	Output	Application Programmer I/O link table
DO Mask	No /Yes	No	Output	Application Programmer I/O link table
Reset DO at Startup	Disable/Enable	Disable	Module	Site configuration
Relay Inhibiting (SW selectable)	Disable/Enable	Disable	Module	Site configuration

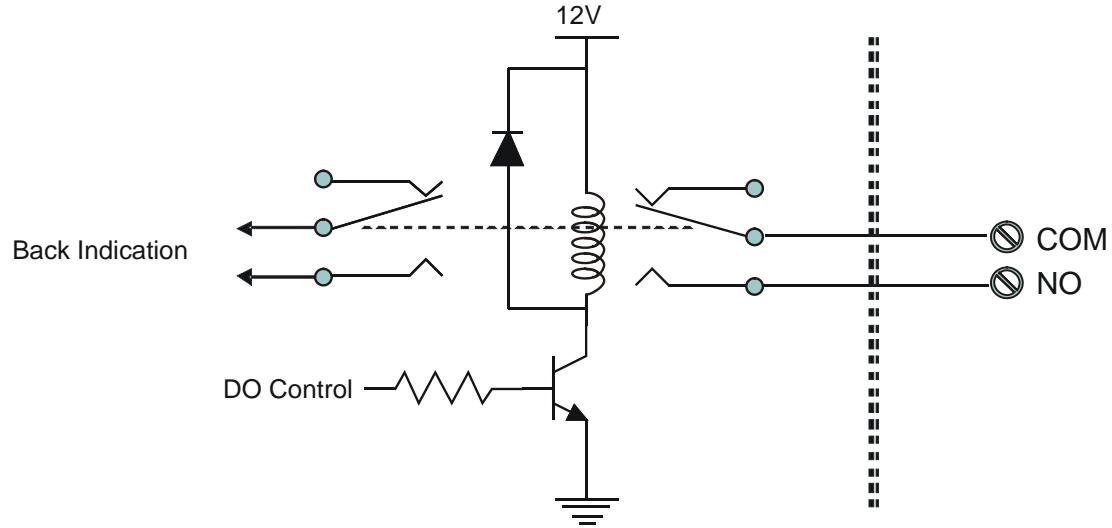
Each DO module can be switched by the user program to Sleep Mode. In Sleep Mode, the module does not function and the power consumption is minimized.

The DO module can be diagnosed and monitored using the STS Hardware Test utility. This test verifies that the module is operational, presents the module configuration and shows the actual value of each output. It is also possible to change the DO's value. In the Hardware Test utility, it is possible to set the module to Freeze Mode. In this mode, the DOs (except in DO SBO modules) will keep the last value they had at the time they were frozen. Freeze mode enables testing the inputs and outputs while the user program is running.

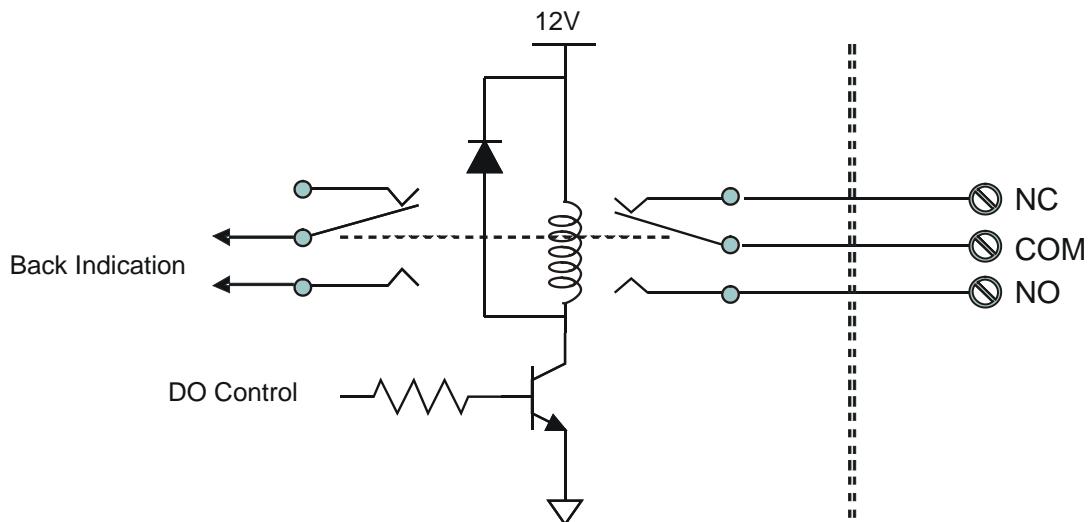
Note: In systems with I/O expansion, the power supplies on I/O expansion frames can be attached via DC cable to the power supply on the previous I/O expansion frame in a daisy-chain manner, or directly to the main power supply. In this case, the 12V DO control on the main power supply can control all DO EE relays in the entire RTU that were configured by dip switch for 12V DO. This enables the user to inhibit all DO EE relays in the entire RTU simply by removing the plug from the 12V DO control in the main power supply.

Low Voltage DO I/O Circuit Diagrams:

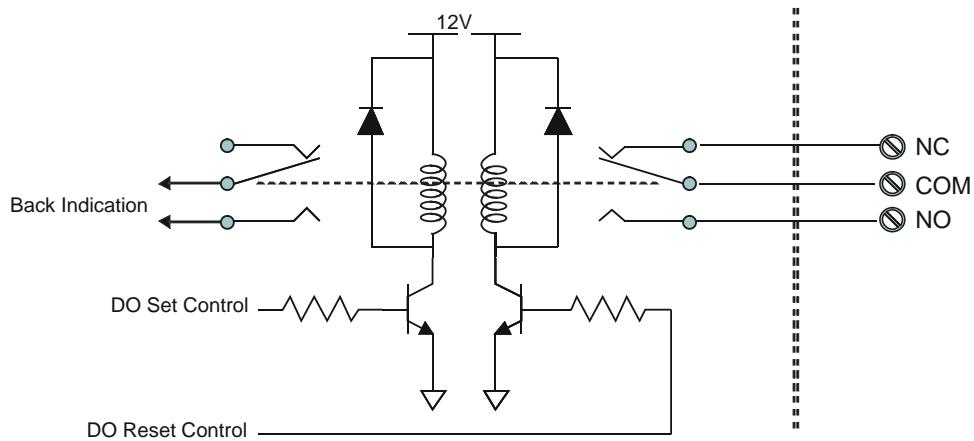
DO EE Relay (SPST) - Typical Output Circuit



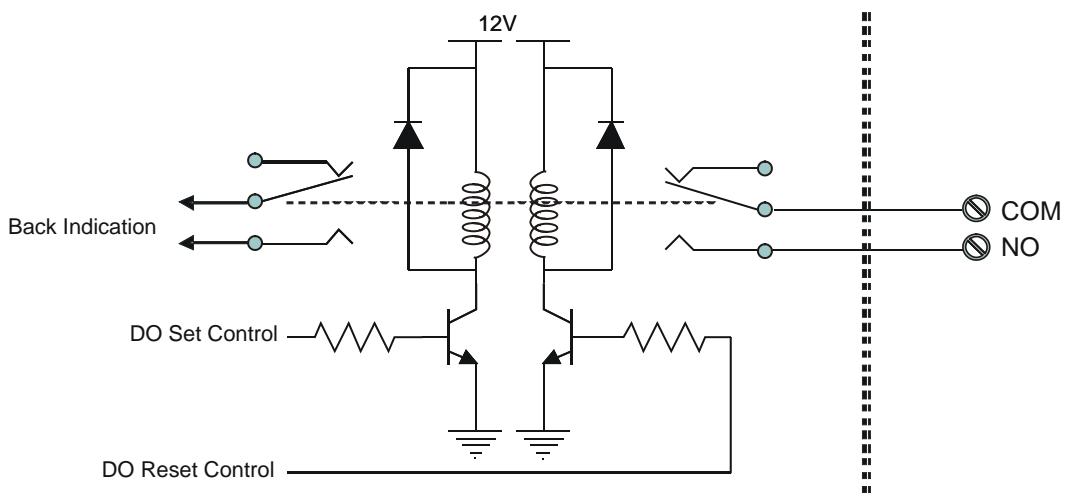
DO EE Relay (SPDT) - Typical Output Circuit



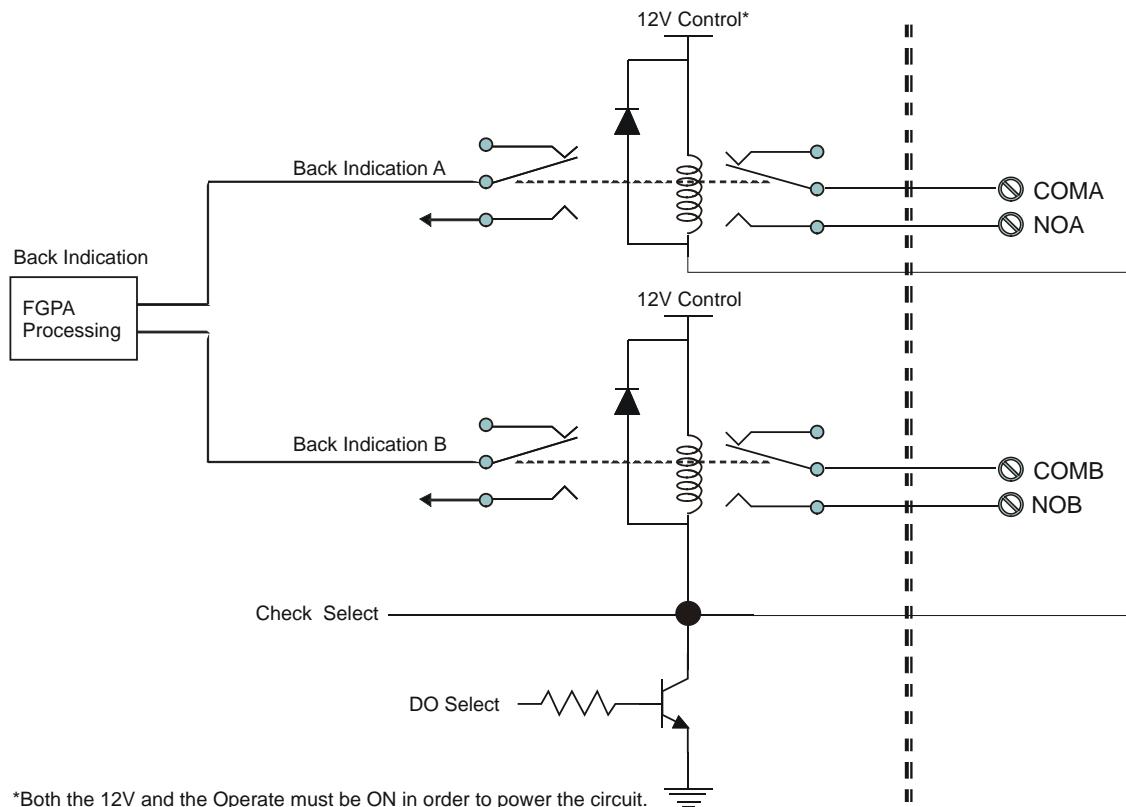
DO ML Relay (SPDT) - Typical Output Circuit

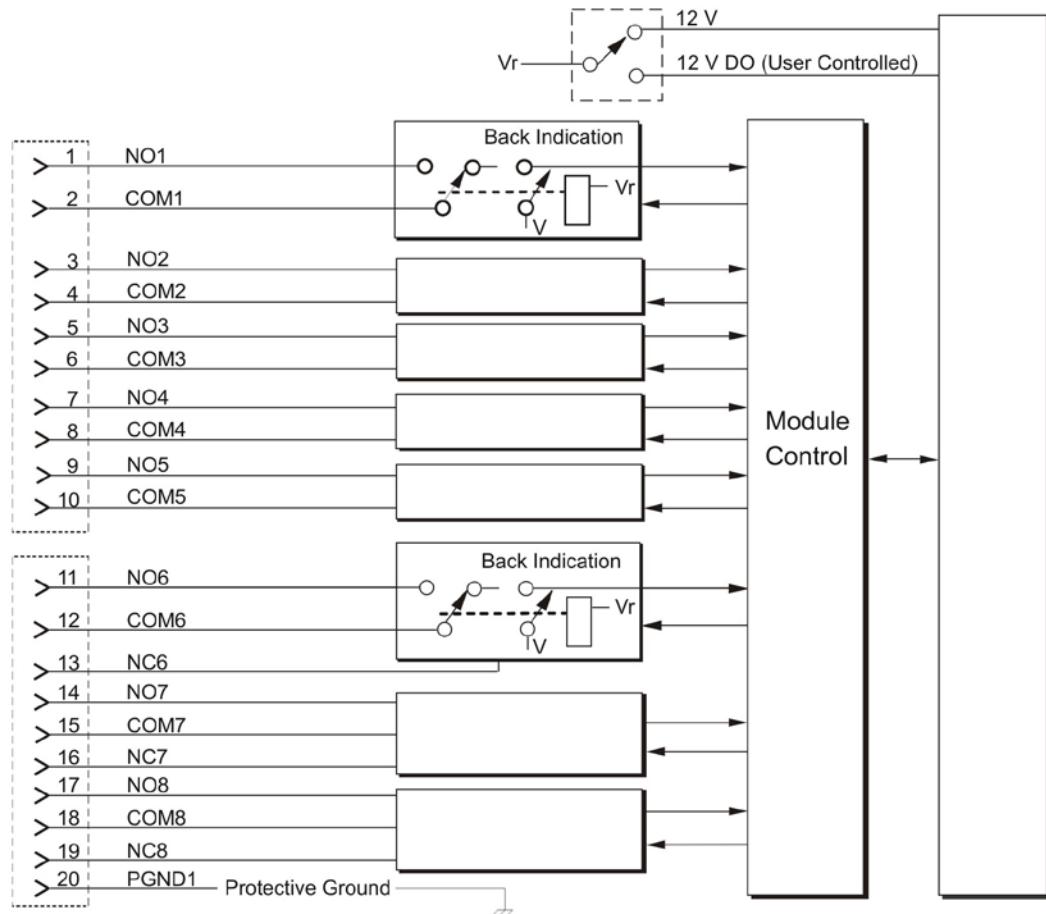


DO ML Relay (SPST) - Typical Output Circuit

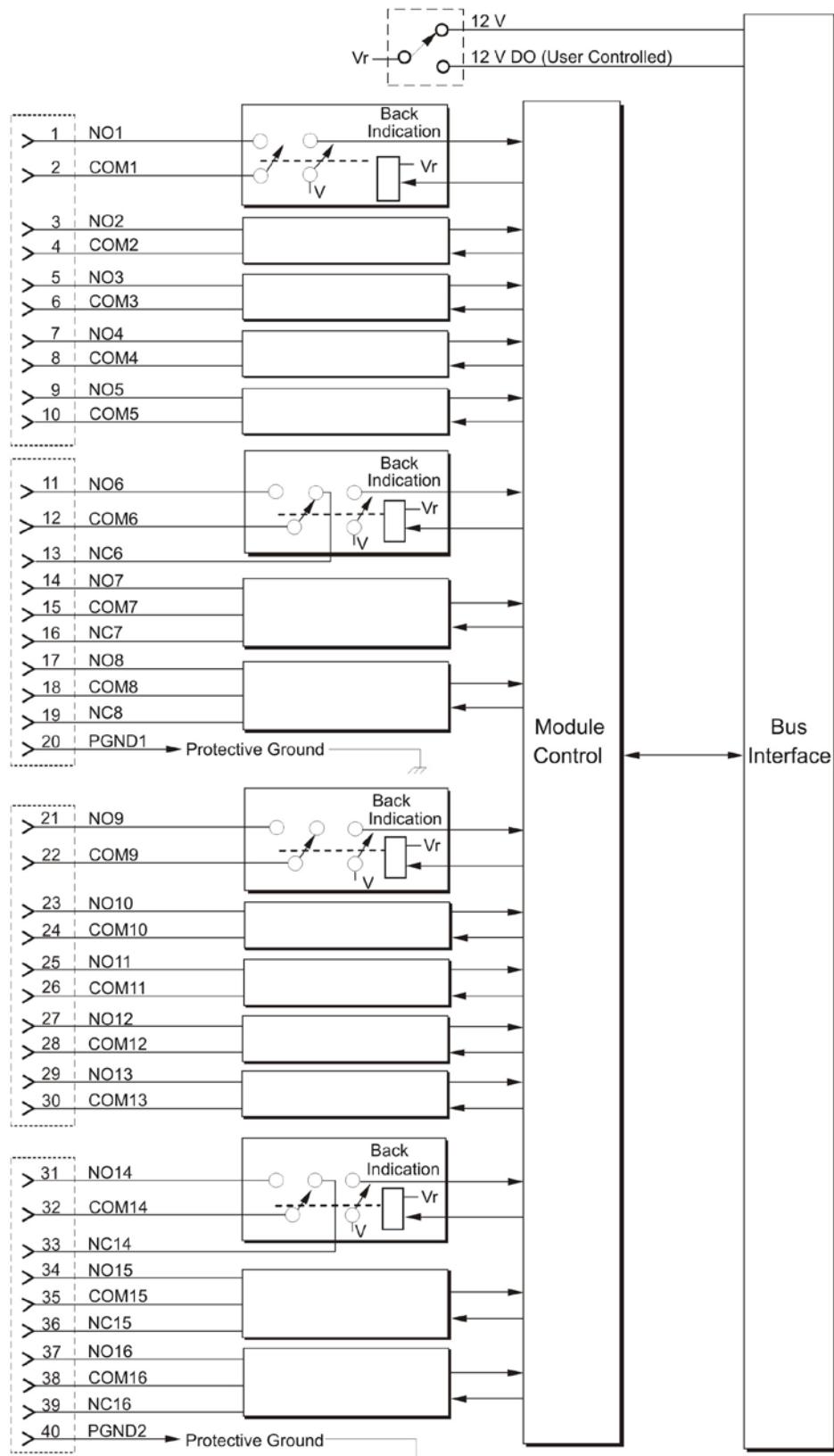


8 DO SBO EE Relay (SPST) -Typical Output Circuit

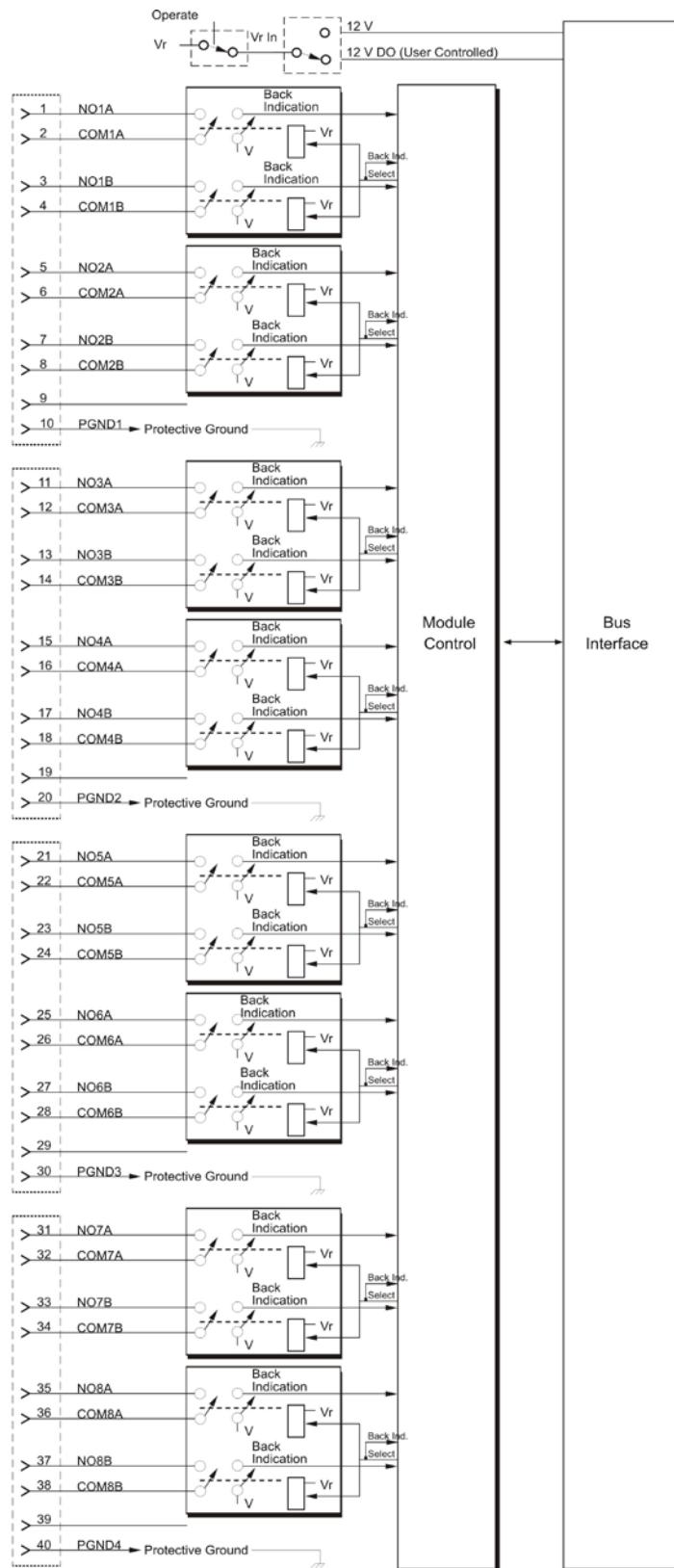


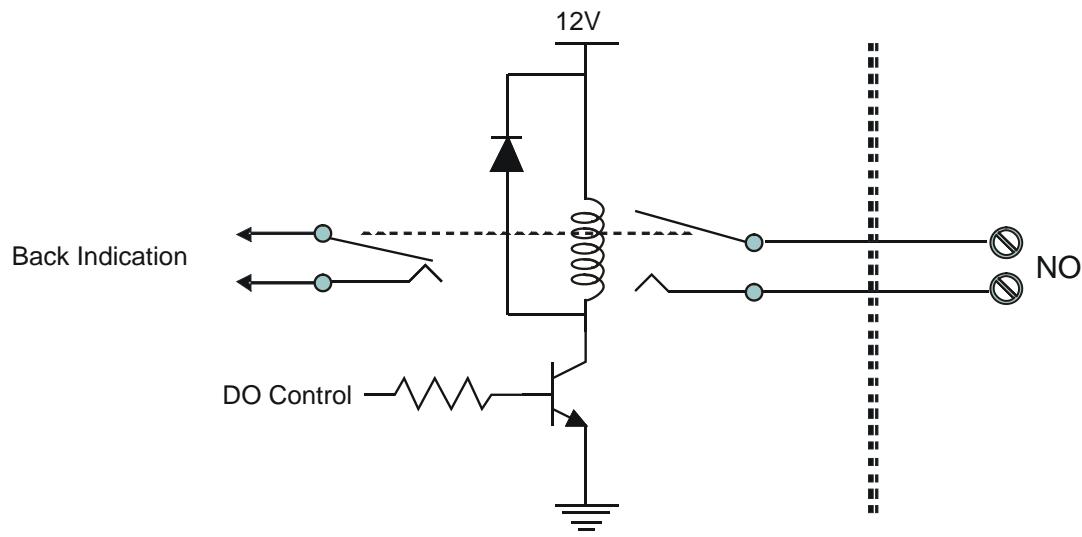
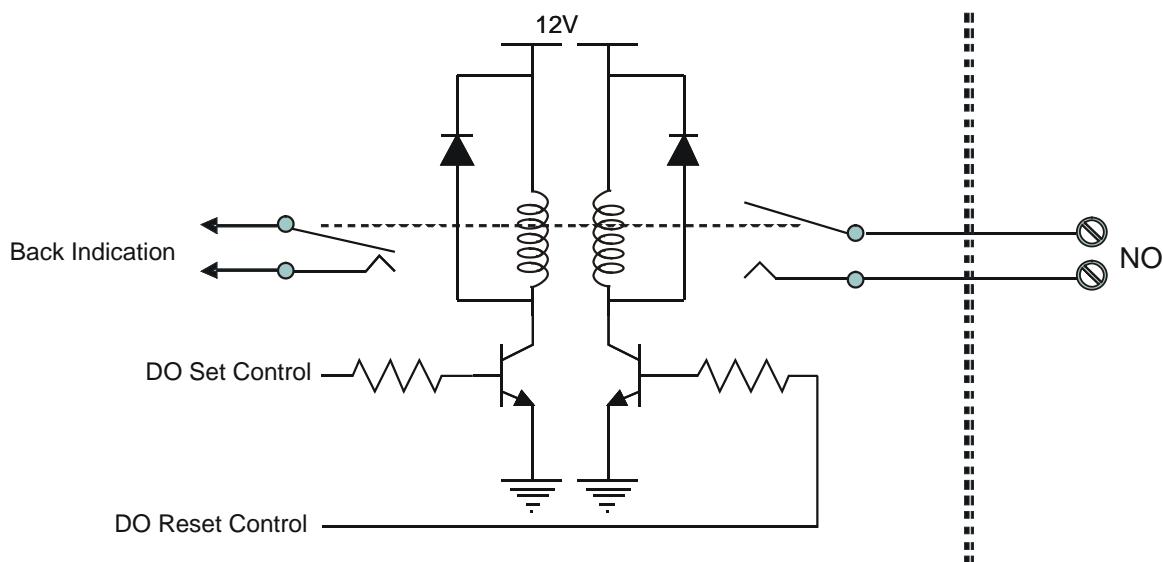
8 DO Module Block Diagram:

16 DO Module Block Diagram:

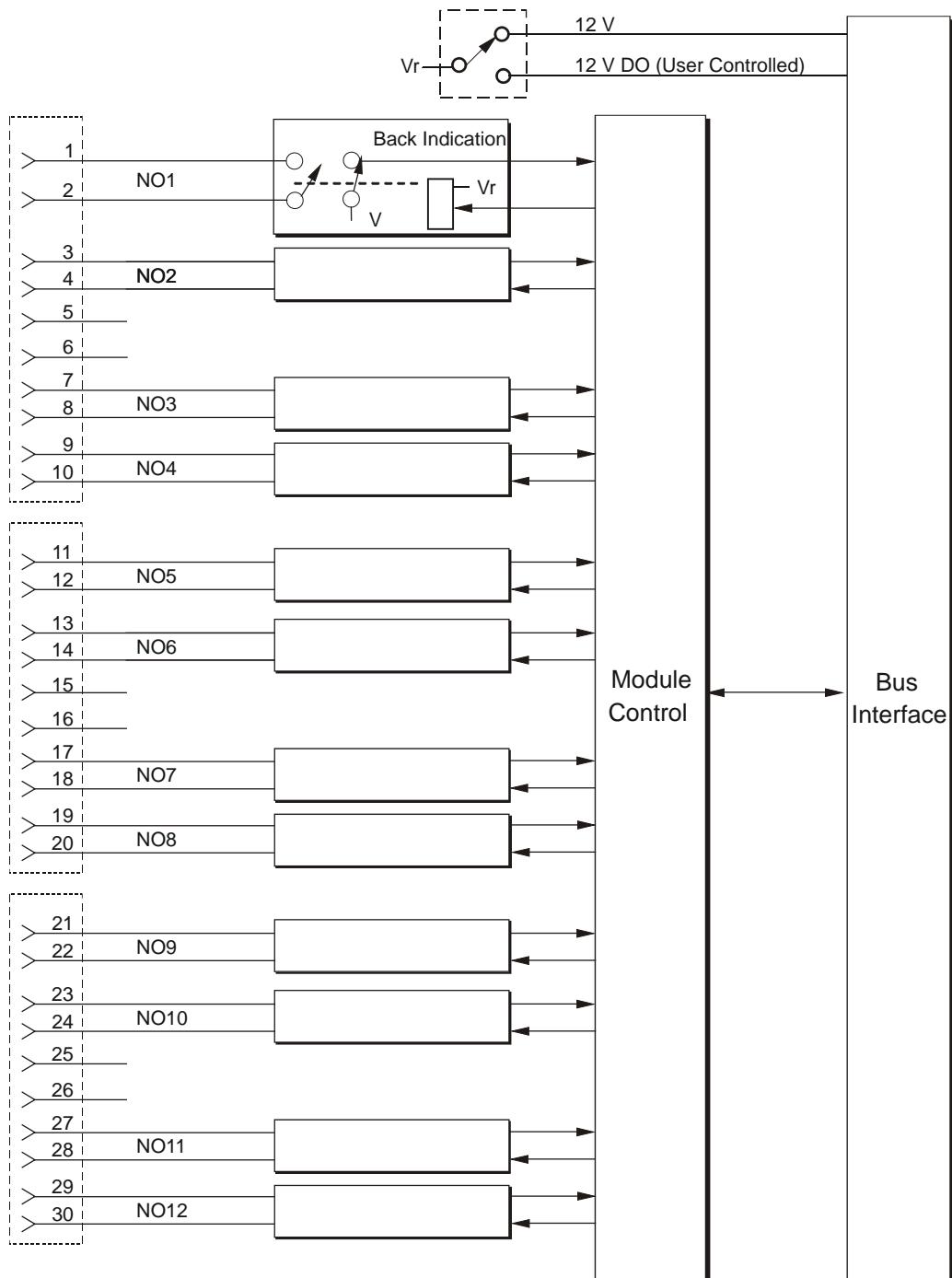


8 DO SBO Module Block Diagram:



120/230V DO I/O Circuit Diagram:**HV DO EE Relay (SPST) - Typical Output Circuit****HV DO ML Relay (SPST) - Typical Output Circuit**

120/230V DO Module Block Diagram:



Analog Input Modules

The Analog Input (AI) modules have 8 or 16 inputs. The modules sample and convert analog data into digital format and transfer the digital data to the CPU module.

The following modules are available:

- 8 AI, ± 20 mA (supports 4-20 mA)
- 16 AI, ± 20 mA (supports 4-20 mA)
- 8 AI, ± 5 V (supports 0-5 V and 1-5 V)
- 16 AI, ± 5 V (supports 0-5 V and 1-5 V)

The module's analog-to-digital conversion resolution is 16 bit (including sign). Each input is fully isolated from the other inputs on the module and also optically isolated from the module internal circuits. The modules are fully calibrated and can be tested and recalibrated in the field.

The measured values are digitally filtered to reduce 50 or 60 Hz noise. The user can select the filtering frequency per module. The measured values can be smoothed by digital filtering.

Smoothing is accomplished by calculating the running average values of a defined number of converted analog values (samples). The user can select the level of smoothing per module. The higher the smoothing level chosen, the more stable the smoothed analog value and the longer it takes until the smoothed analog signal is applied after a step response.

The user can select how the analog values are represented to the user application program, as unit-less numeric values or as scaled values that represent certain Engineering Units (EGU).

Each AI module can include an optional plug-in floating 24V DC power supply to power external devices.

Each analog input has two status LEDs:

- UF - indicates Underflow when lit
- OF - indicates Overflow when lit

The AI Module Configuration includes:

- 50/60 Hz Filtering - This parameter enables the user to configure the module to use 50 or 60 Hz filter on all inputs.
- AI Filter (Smoothing) - This parameter enables the user to configure the level smoothing (averaging) on all inputs. It can be set to 1, 2, 4, 8, 16, 32, 64,128 samples.
- Change Of State (COS) Delta - This parameter sets a delta value for each input. This enables the user application program to get an indication when the input value change is more than \pm delta value.
- Input Range - This parameter sets the input overflow and underflow LEDs limits (refer to AI Module value representation below). In the current input modules, the ranges that can be selected are: ± 20 mA (default) and 4-20 mA. In voltage input modules, the ranges that can be selected are ± 5 V (default), 0-5 V and 1-5 V.
- “Keep Last Value” (KLV) and “Predefined Value” (PDV) - Each input can be configured to KLV or to a PDV. This value is shown to the user application program in the event of AI module failure. The predefined value can also be used during normal operation to force a value that masks the actual input value. In this case the user program will get the PDV instead of the actual input value.
- I/O Legacy Resolution Parameter - In systems with both ACE3600 RTUs and legacy (MOSCAD/MOSCAD-L) RTUs, some MOSCAD/MOSCAD-L applications can be upgraded to ACE3600 without modifying the references to analog values in the applications ('C' or ladder). The I/O Legacy Resolution STS advanced parameter sets the Analog I/O bit resolution to either Actual (ACE3600) or Legacy (MOSCAD/MOSCAD-L).

Parameter	Selection	Default setup	Per Module/ Input	Parameter Setup location
50/60 Hz Filtering	50/60	50 Hz	Module	STS Site configuration
AI Filter (Smoothing)	1/2/4/8/16/32/64/128 (x10 mS)	32	Module	STS Site configuration
Input Range	Current: ± 20 mA 4-20 mA Voltage: ± 5 V/0-5V/ 1-5V	Current: ± 20 mA Voltage: ± 5 V	Module	STS Site configuration
COS Delta	value	0 (disabled)	Input	Application Programmer I/O link table
KLV & PDV	KLV/PDV PDV=value	KLV	Input	Application Programmer I/O link table
Mask	No /Yes	No	Input	Application Programmer I/O link table

In the event of AI Module failure, the I/O module ERR LED will be lit. The event is registered by the CPU in the Error Logger. AI Module failure status is also visible to the user application program.

In addition to the ERR LED, the module includes an Underflow (UDF) and Overflow (OVF) LED for each input.

- When the UDF LED is lit, it indicates that the signal level in the corresponding input is below the nominal range.
- When the OVF LED is lit, this indicates that the signal level in the corresponding input is above the nominal range.
- If both the UDF and OVF LEDs of the same channel are lit, the channel is uncalibrated.

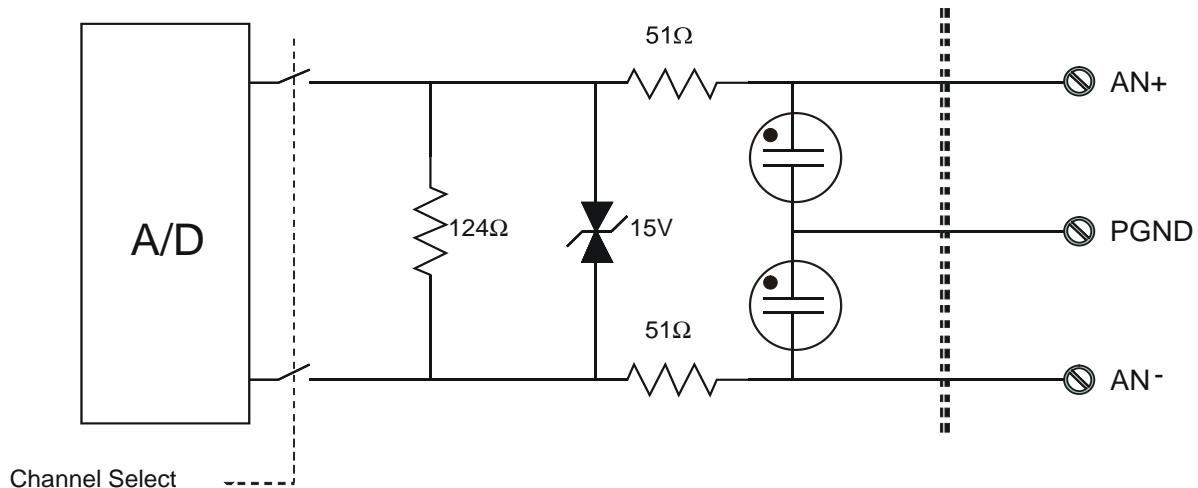
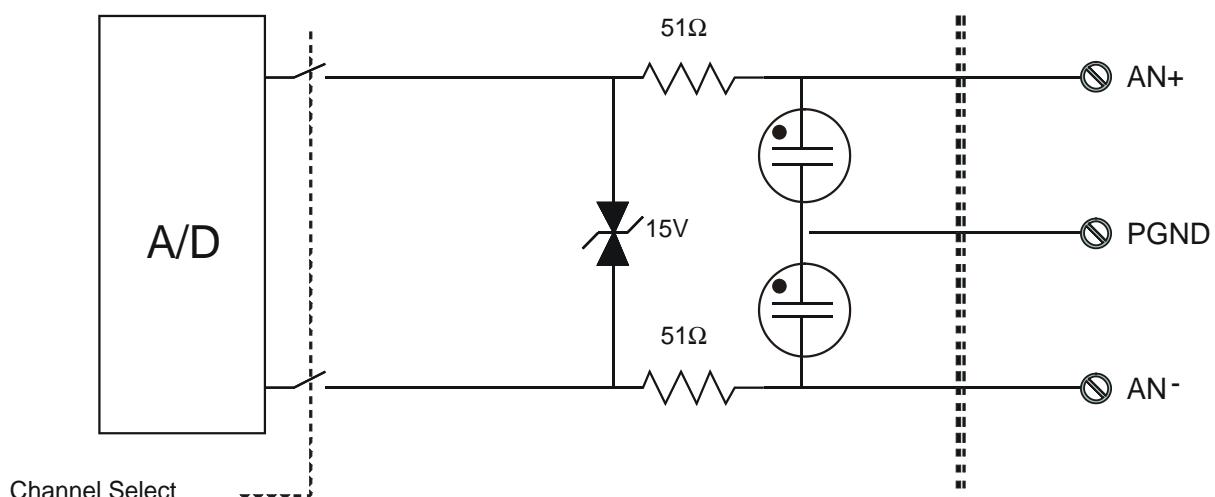
The AI module can be diagnosed and monitored using the STS Hardware Test utility. The Hardware Test verifies that the module is operational, presents the module configuration and shows the actual value of each input, including overflow and underflow. It is also possible to change the input filter setup for the duration of the Hardware Test.

In the Hardware Test utility, it is possible to set the AI module to Freeze Mode. In this mode, the program user will get the KLV or PDV of each input in the module instead of the actual input value. Freeze mode enables testing the inputs while the user application program is running.

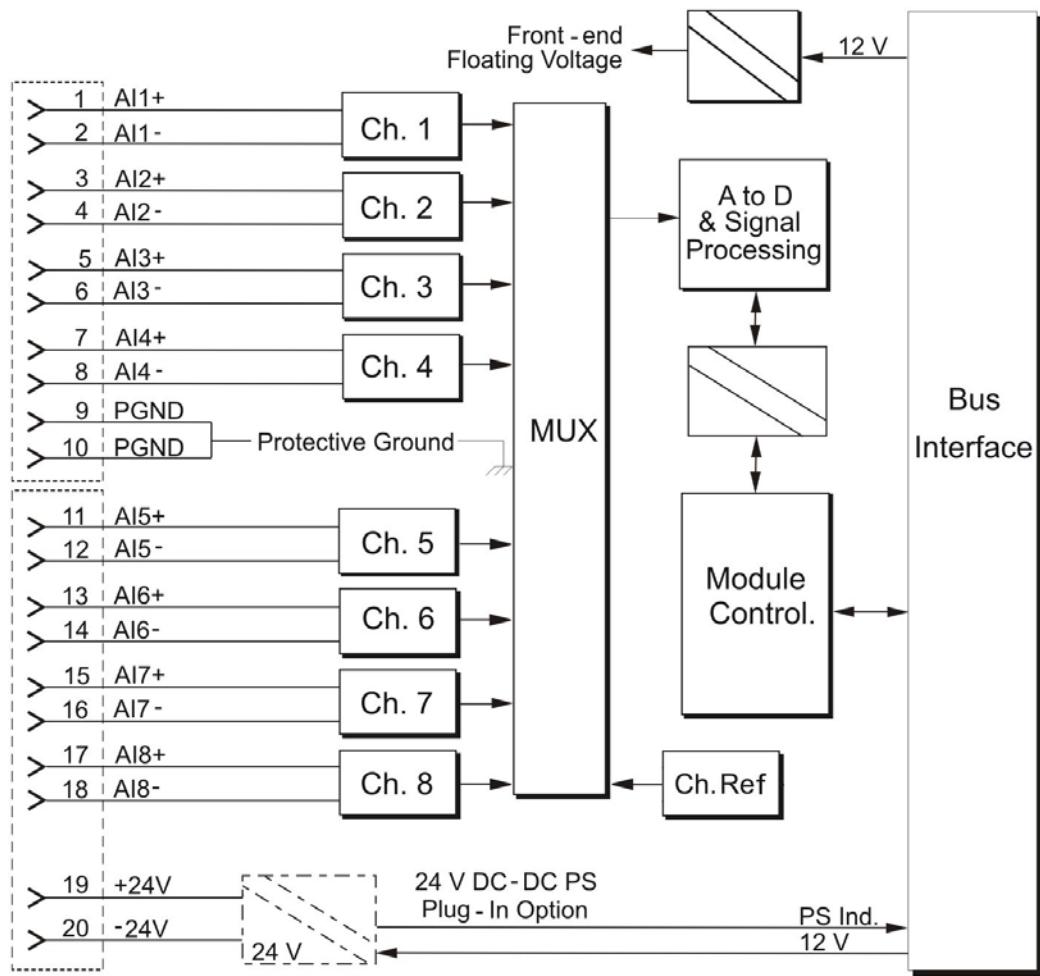
AI Module Value Representation:

In \pm 20 mA current inputs	Decimal Value	Input Current	Indication
	< -32256	< -20.16 mA	Underflow LED ON
	-32000	-20 mA	
	0	0 mA	Rated range (no LED active)
	32000	+20 mA	
	> 32256	> +20.16 mA	Overflow LED ON
In 4 - 20 mA current inputs	Decimal Value	Input Current	Indication
	< 6144	< 3.84 mA	Underflow LED ON
	6400	+4 mA	
	0	0 mA	Rated range (no LED active)
	32000	+20 mA	
	> 32256	> +20.16 mA	Overflow LED ON
In \pm 5 V current inputs	Decimal Value	Input Voltage	Indication
	< -32256	<-5.04V	Underflow LED ON
	-32000	-5 V	
	0	0 V	Rated range (no LED active)
	32000	+5 V	
	> 32256	>+5.04 V	Overflow LED ON
In 0 - 5 V current inputs	Decimal Value	Input Voltage	Indication
	< -256	< -0.04 V	Underflow LED ON
	0	0 V	Rated range (no LED active)
	32000	+5 V	
	> 32256	>+5.04 V	Overflow LED ON
In 1 - 5 V current inputs	Decimal Value	Input Voltage	Indication
	< 6144	< 0.96 V	Underflow LED ON
	6400	1 V	Rated range (no LED active)
	32000	+5 V	
	> 32256	> 5.04 V	Overflow LED ON

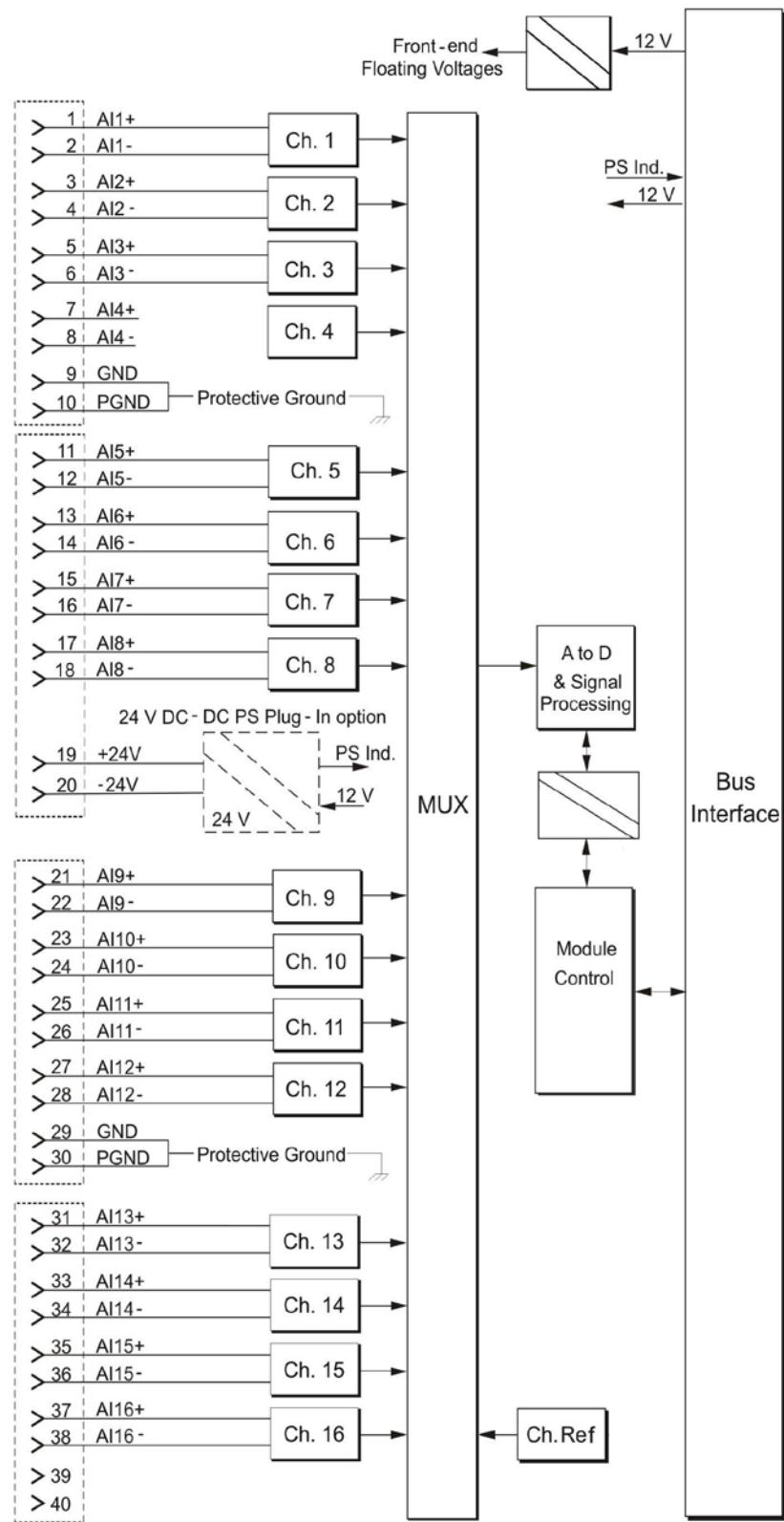
I/O Circuit Diagram:

AI ± 20 mA - Typical Input CircuitAI ± 10 V - Typical Input Circuit

8 AI Module Block Diagram:

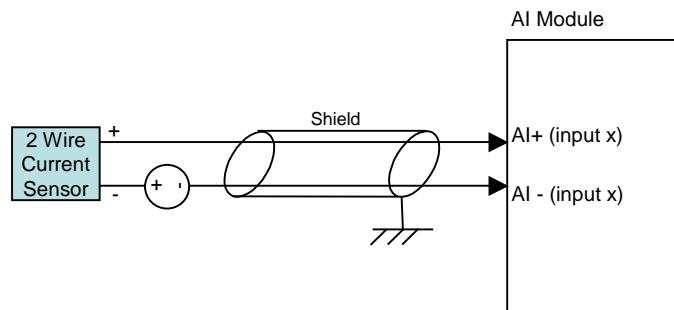
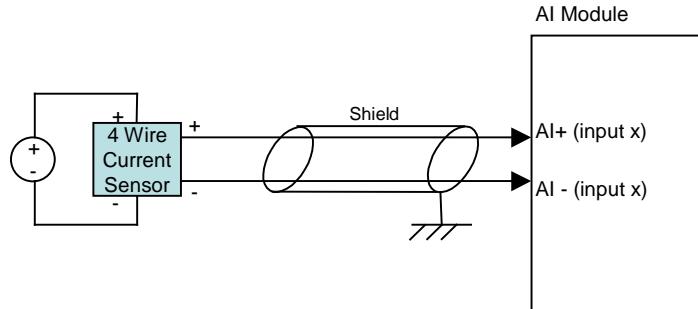


16 AI Module Block Diagram:

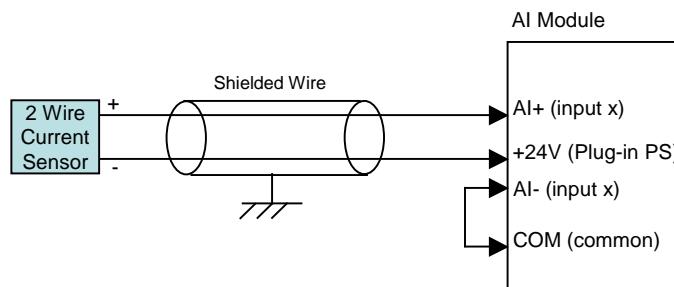
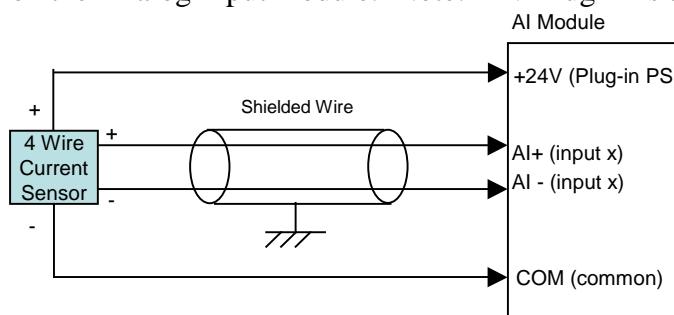


I/O Connection Diagrams:

There are two types of current sensors/transmitters, namely 2-wire and 4-wire. The 2-wire transmitters require a serial power feed for the current loop, whereas 4-wire transmitters have a separate power supply connection. As a result, with 4-wire transmitters a single power supply may be used to provide power to several sensors; the diagram below describes the connection of the two types of current sensors to the analog input module.



The diagram below describes the connection of 2-wire and 4-wire current sensors using the 24V PS plug-in on the Analog Input module. Note: 24V Plug-in is a future option.



Analog Output Modules

The Analog Output (AO) modules have four optically-isolated analog output channels for controlling user devices (see Figure 1). Each channel has two possible outputs: 0-20 mA Interface industry standard current output and 0-5 V Interface industry standard voltage output. Only one of the outputs can be enabled in a particular channel - either current or voltage.

The module's digital to analog converter resolution is 14 bit. The Analog Output channels are optically isolated from the module internal logic circuits. The modules are fully calibrated and can be tested and recalibrated in the field.

Each analog output has three status LEDs, Vout, Iout, and CAL which represent the calibration status of each output for voltage/current.

The AO Module Configuration includes:

- AO Type - The analog outputs can be set to voltage, current, or raw data.
- AO Value - The analog outputs can be set to a numeric value (in the range of 0 to 16000) or either in voltage or current according to the output type. The values for voltage are 0 to 10 V and the values for current are 0 to 20 mA.
- AO Calibration - The upper and lower limits of analog outputs can be calibrated - either as current (20mA upper limit and 4mA lower limit) or voltage (10V upper limit and 2V lower limit). Default upper and lower calibration limits are provided from the factory.
- “Keep Last Value” (KLV) and “Predefined Value” (PDV) - Each output can be configured to KLV or to a PDV. This value is maintained in the event of AO module failure or communication failure with the CPU. The predefined value can also be used during normal operation to force a value that masks the actual output value.
- Sleep Mode - Each AO module can be switched by the user application program to Sleep Mode. In Sleep Mode, the module does not function and the power consumption is minimized. During Sleep mode the user application program will get the predefined values for each output.
- I/O Legacy Resolution Parameter - In systems with both ACE3600 RTUs and legacy (MOSCAD/MOSCAD-L) RTUs, some MOSCAD/MOSCAD-L applications can be upgraded to ACE3600 without modifying the references to analog values in the applications ('C' or ladder). The I/O Legacy Resolution STS advanced parameter sets the Analog I/O bit resolution to either Actual (ACE3600) or Legacy (MOSCAD/MOSCAD-L).

Parameter	Selection	Default setup	Per Module / Output	Parameter Setup location
AO Type	Voltage/Current	User Defined	Output	STS HW Test/User application program

Parameter	Selection	Default setup	Per Module / Output	Parameter Setup location
AO Value	Voltage - 0 to 10 V Current - 0 to 20 mA	User Defined	Output	STS HW Test/User application program
AO Calibration	Voltage - 2 to 10 V Current - 4 to 20 mA	Voltage - 2 to 10 V Current - 4 to 20 mA	Output	STS HW Test
KLV & PDV	KLV/PDV PDV=value	KLV	Output	Application Programmer I/O link table
Mask	No /Yes	No	Output	Application Programmer I/O link table

In the event of AO Module failure, the I/O module ERR LED will be lit. The event is registered by the CPU in the Error Logger. AO Module failure status is also visible to the user application program.

In addition to the ERR LED, the module includes a voltage output (Vout), current output (Iout), and calibration (CAL) LED for each output.

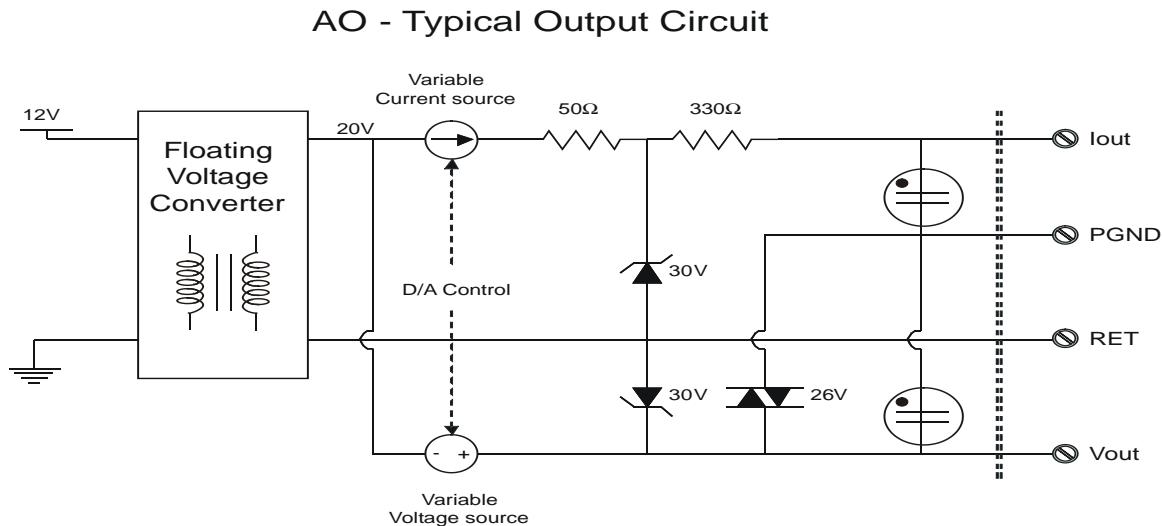
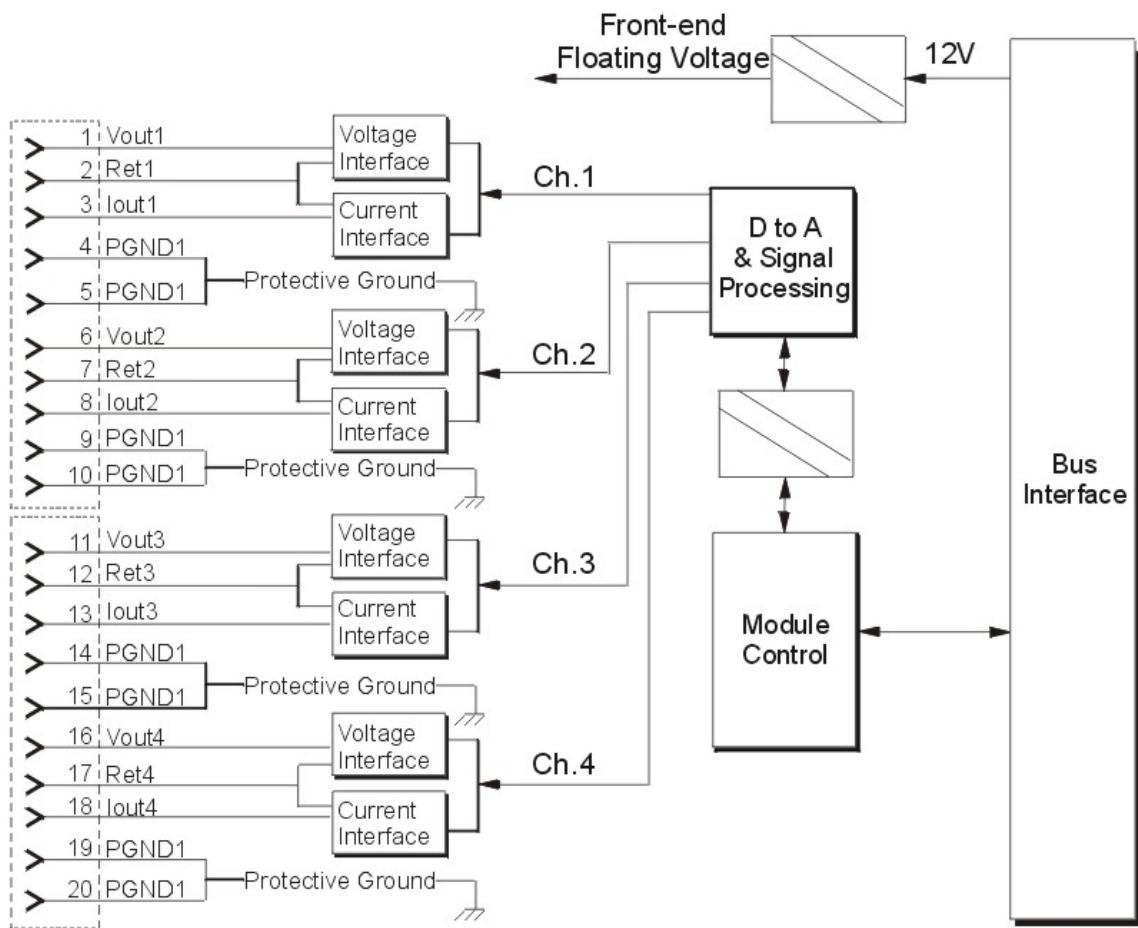
CAL	Vout	Iout	Indication
On	On	On	Neither output is calibrated.
On	Off	On	Iout is uncalibrated.
On	On	Off	Vout is uncalibrated.
Off	On	On	Both outputs are defined by the user, either using HW test or user application program to send raw data.
Off	On	Off	Vout is defined by the user, either using HW test or user application program.
Off	Off	On	Iout is defined by the user, either using HW test or user application program.

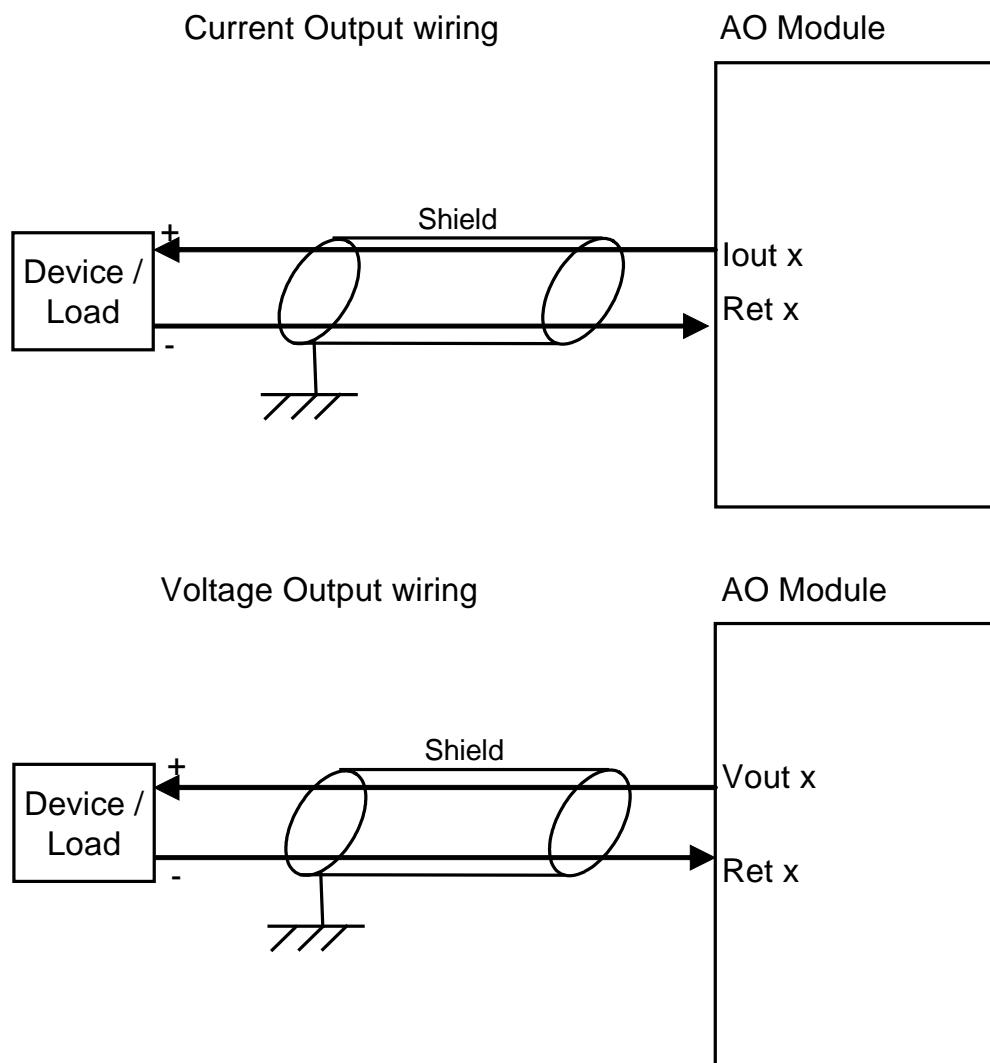
The AO module can be diagnosed and monitored using the STS Hardware Test utility. The Hardware Test verifies that the module is operational, shows the type and actual value of each output, enables calibration, and presents the ROM data calibration factors. The AO type can be set either in the user application program or in the Hardware Test. To set the output value in the Hardware test, the user application program must be stopped or the AO module frozen. To calibrate the output in the Hardware test, the user application program must be stopped or the AO module frozen.

In the Hardware Test utility, it is possible to set the AO module to Freeze Mode. In this mode, the AOs will keep the last value they had at the time they were frozen. Freeze mode enables testing the inputs and outputs while the user program is running.

AO Module Value Representation:

In 0-20 mA current outputs	Decimal Value	Output Current
	0	0
	4000	5 mA
	8000	10 mA
	16000	20 mA
In 0- 10 V voltage outputs	Decimal Value	Output Voltage
	0	0 V
	4000	2.5 V
	8000	5 V
	16000	10 V

I/O Circuit Diagram:**4 AO Module Block Diagram:**

I/O Connection Diagram:

Digital Output and Digital Input FET Modules

The Digital Output/Digital Input (DO/DI) FET modules have 16 or 32 configurable user connections, organized in groups. Each group can be configured as an 8 DO group or as an 8 DI group.

The outputs are optically isolated current sink FET type with back indication. The inputs are optically isolated Dry Contact type with internal “wetting” voltage.

In the 32 DO/DI module, the following I/O combinations can be configured in the ACE3600 STS site configuration:

I/O combination	DI location	DO location
32 DO	-	1-32
8 DI + 24 DO	1-8	9-32
16DI + 16 DO	1-16	17-32
24 DI + 8 DO	1-24	25-32
32 DI	1-32	-

In the 16 DO/DI module, the following I/O combinations can be configured in the ACE3600 STS site configuration:

I/O combination	DI location	DO location
16 DO	-	1-16
8 DI + 8 DO	1-8	9-16
16 DI	1-16	-

The appropriate combination is selected as the I/O module type, when configuring the I/Os in the ACE3600 STS site configuration.

Each DI can be configured as Fast Capture DI in the STS advanced I/O configuration. Fast capture causes the SCAN ladder output operation to get the first change that occurred since the previous scan. When fast capture is disabled (default), the scan gets the current value of the DI (in this case DI changes between scans are missed).

Each input has a hardware input filter to make sure that the input reading is stable. The hardware DI filter range is 0 to 50.8 mS (in 0.2 mS steps). Counter DI filter range is 0 to 12.75 mS (in 0.05 mS steps). The DI filter can be set in the STS advanced I/O configuration.

Note: In this module, the minimum effective filter value is 1 mS.

Each DI can be set in the Application Programmer I/O link table to trigger recording of time tagged events upon any input change of state. The time tagged events are recorded in the CPU memory and can be retrieved for various purposes.

Each input can be configured to KLV or to a PDV (0, 1) in the Application Programmer I/O link table. This value is shown to the user application program in the event of DI module failure. Also, the predefined value can be used during normal operation to force a value that masks the actual input value. In this case the user application program will get the PDV instead of the actual input value.

Each output can be configured to “Keep Last Value” KLV or to a “Predefined Value” PDV (0, 1). This value is executed when the user application program stops or when the module has no communication with the CPU module.

Also, the predefined value can be used during normal operation to force a value on the output by ignoring the user application program value.

The DO/DI FET module features which can be configured are listed in the table below. Some parameters are per module and some are per input.

Parameter	Selection	Default Setup	Per Module/ Input	Parameter Setup Location
DI Fast Capture	Disabled /Enabled	Disabled	Input	RTU configuration
DI Filter *	0-254 (x 0.2 mS)	50 (10 mS)	Module	RTU configuration; ‘C’ Program
DI Counter Filter *	0-255 (x 0.05 mS)	20 (1 ms)	Module	RTU configuration; ‘C’ Program
DI Event Time Tagging	Disabled /Enabled	Disabled	Input	Application Programmer I/O link table
DI Keep Last Value & Predefined Value	KLV/PDV PDV = 0/1	KLV	Input	Application Programmer I/O link table
DI Mask	No /Yes	No	Input	Application Programmer I/O link table
DO Keep Last Value & Predefined Value	KLV/PDV PDV = 0/1	KLV	Output	Application Programmer I/O link table

* The counters are limited to 1Khz; therefore filtering is relevant from 1mS and above. In this module the minimum relevant value for DI Filter is 5 and the minimum value for DI Counter Filter is 20.

Parameter	Selection	Default Setup	Per Module/ Input	Parameter Setup Location
DO Mask	No /Yes	No	Output	Application Programmer I/O link table

Each DO/DI module can be switched by the user application program to Sleep Mode. In Sleep Mode, the module does not function and the power consumption is minimized. During Sleep mode, the user application program will get the KLV or PDV per each DI.

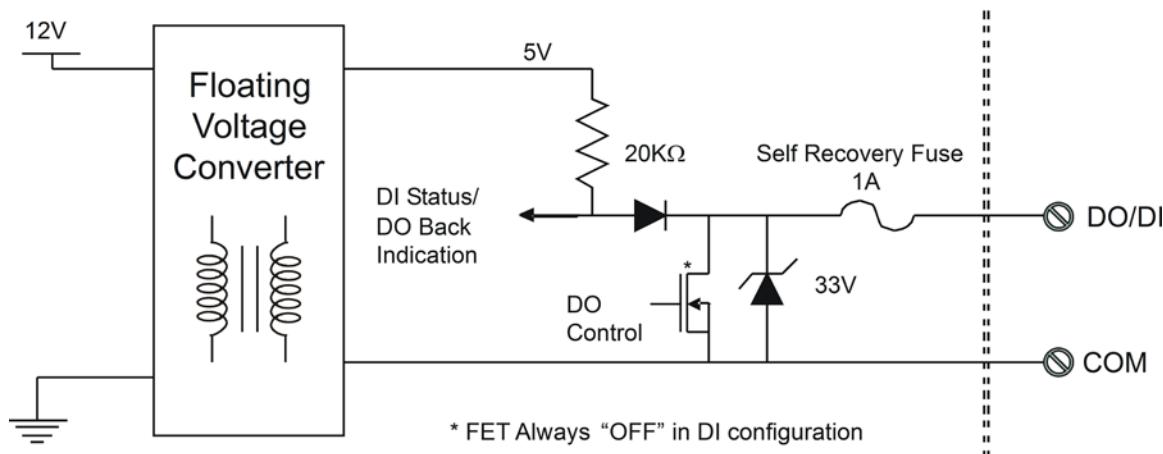
In the event of a DO/DI module failure, the ERR LED on the module will be lit. This event is registered by the CPU in the Error Logger. DO/DI module failure status is also visible to the user application program.

The DO/DI module can be diagnosed and monitored using the STS Hardware Test utility. The Hardware Test verifies that the module is operational, presents the module configuration and shows the actual value of each input and output. It is also possible to change the input filter setup for the duration of the Hardware test and change the value of the DOs.

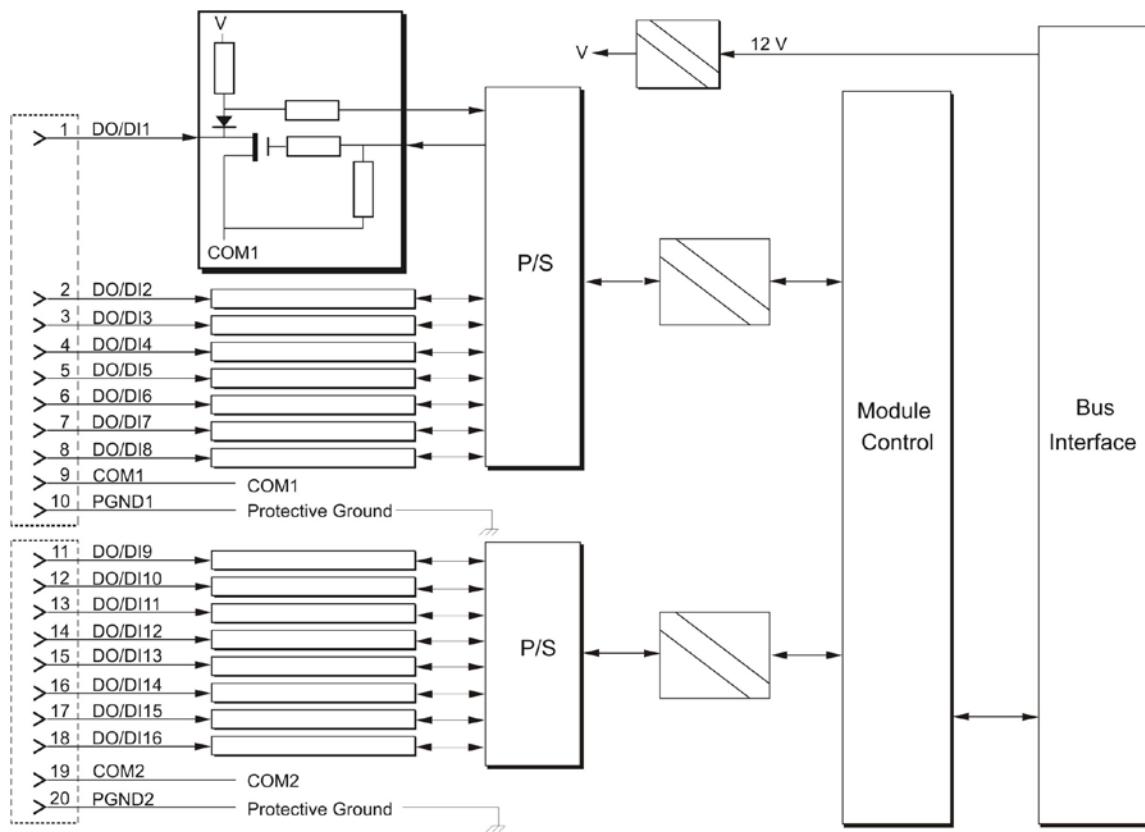
In the Hardware Test utility, it is possible to set the module to Freeze Mode. In this mode the user application program will get the KLV/PDV of each input in the module instead of the actual input value. The DO values will keep the last value they had when the module was switched to Freeze Mode. Freeze mode enables testing the inputs and outputs while the user application program is running.

I/O Circuit Diagram:

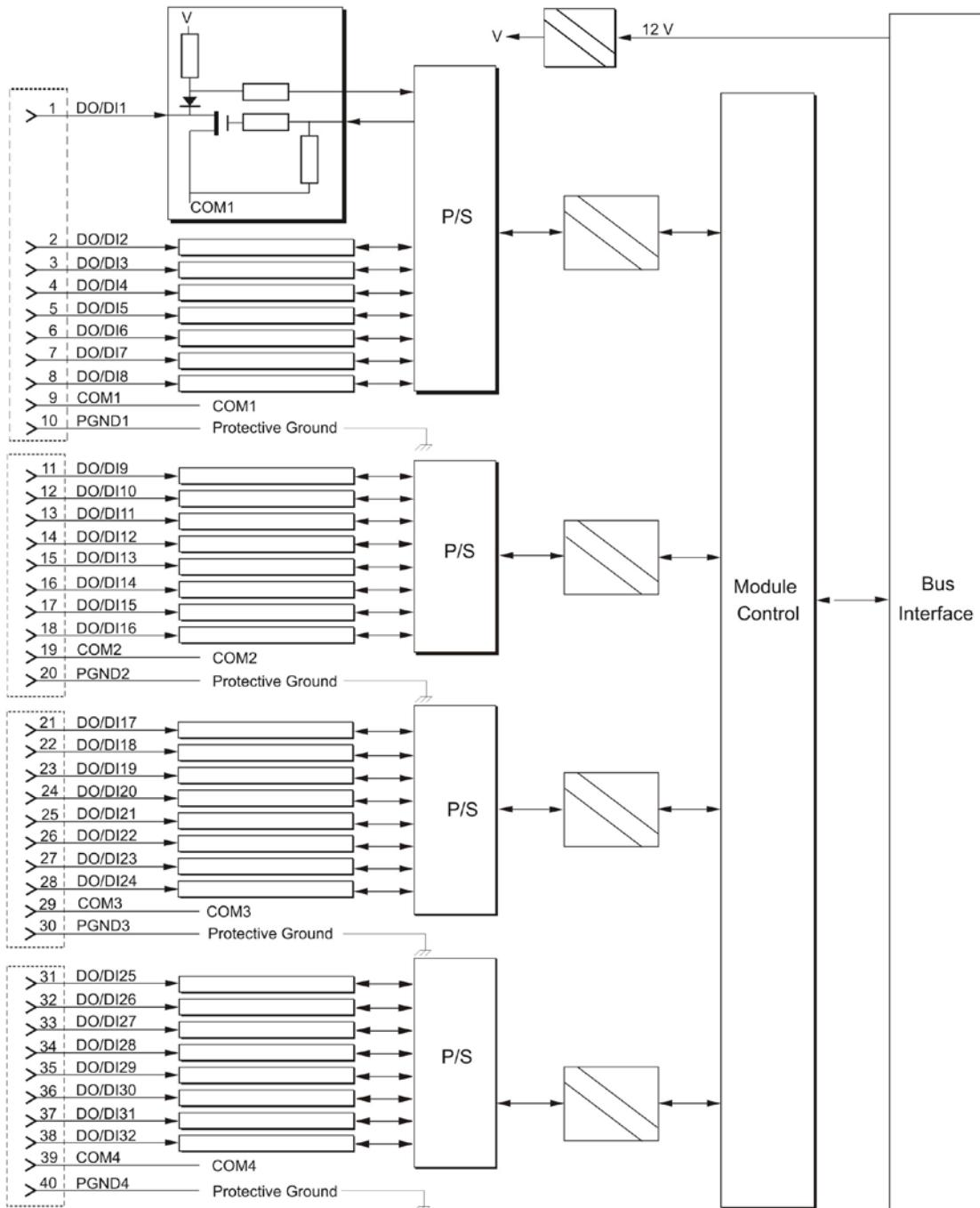
DO/DI - Typical I/O Circuit



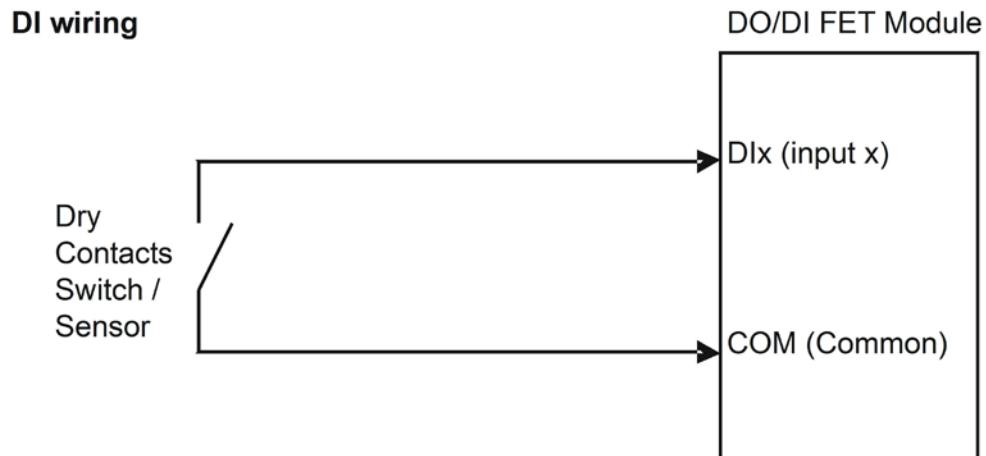
16 DO/DI Module Block Diagram:



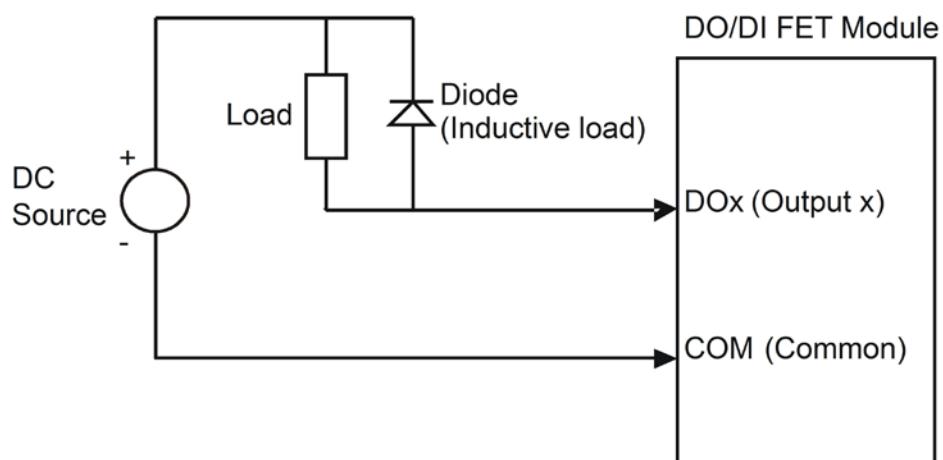
32 DO/DI Module Block Diagram:



I/O Connection Diagram:



DO wiring



Mixed I/O Modules

The ACE3600 Mixed I/O modules include a mixture of Digital Inputs, Relay Outputs and Analog Inputs on the same module.

The available Mixed I/O modules are:

- 16 Digital Inputs + 4 EE DO Relay Outputs + 4 Analog Inputs (± 20 mA)
- 16 Digital Inputs + 4 ML DO Relay Outputs + 4 Analog Inputs (± 20 mA)

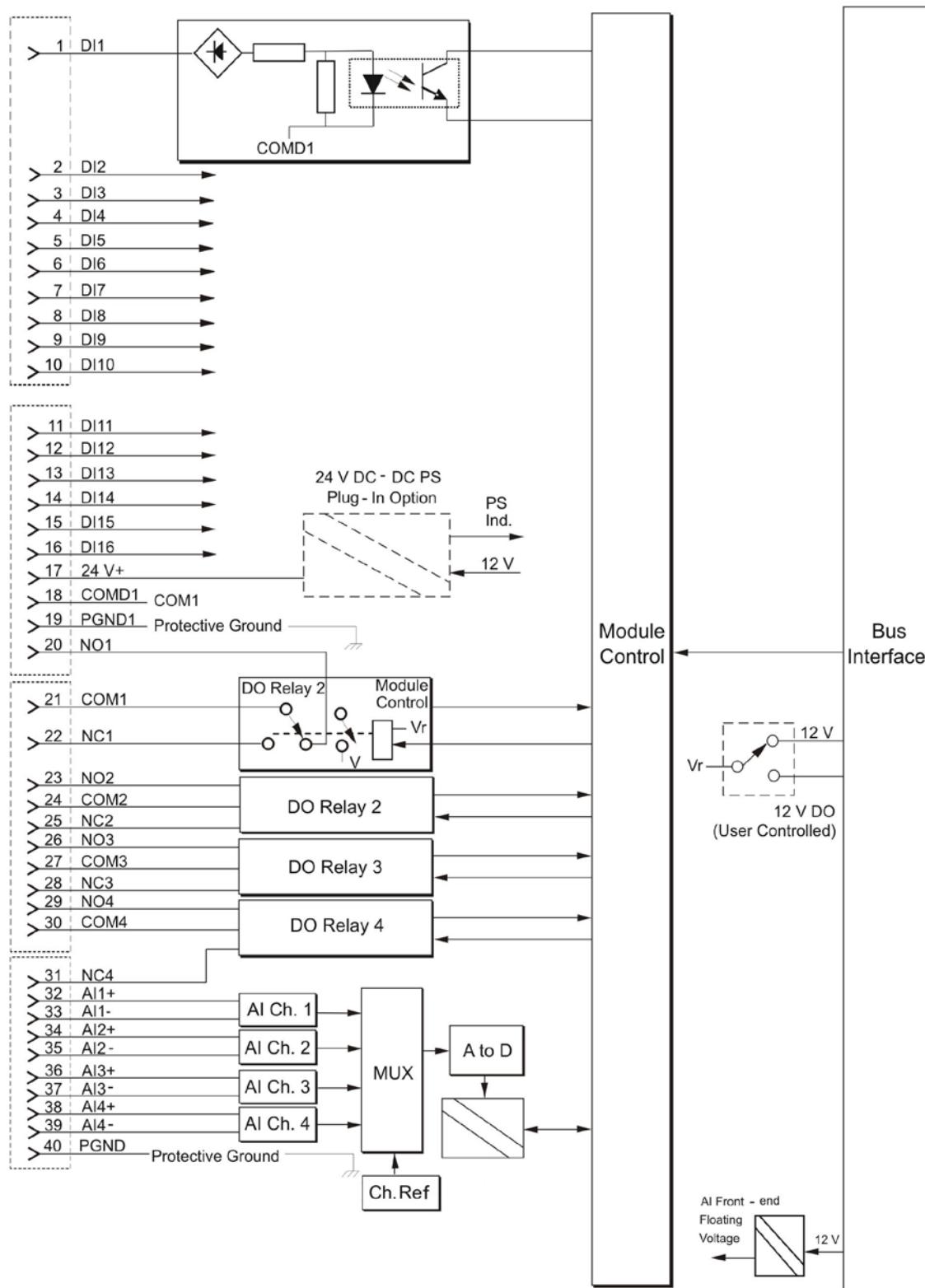
For operation, description, and configuration of the DIs, refer to the Digital Input Modules chapter.

For operation, description, and configuration of the DOs, refer to the Digital Output Relay Modules chapter.

For operation, description, and configuration of the AIs, refer to the Analog Input Modules chapter.

For operation, description, and configuration of the AOs, refer to the Analog Output Modules chapter.

Mixed I/O Module Block Diagram:



Mixed Analog Modules

The ACE3600 Mixed Analog modules include a mixture of Analog Inputs and Analog Outputs on the same module.

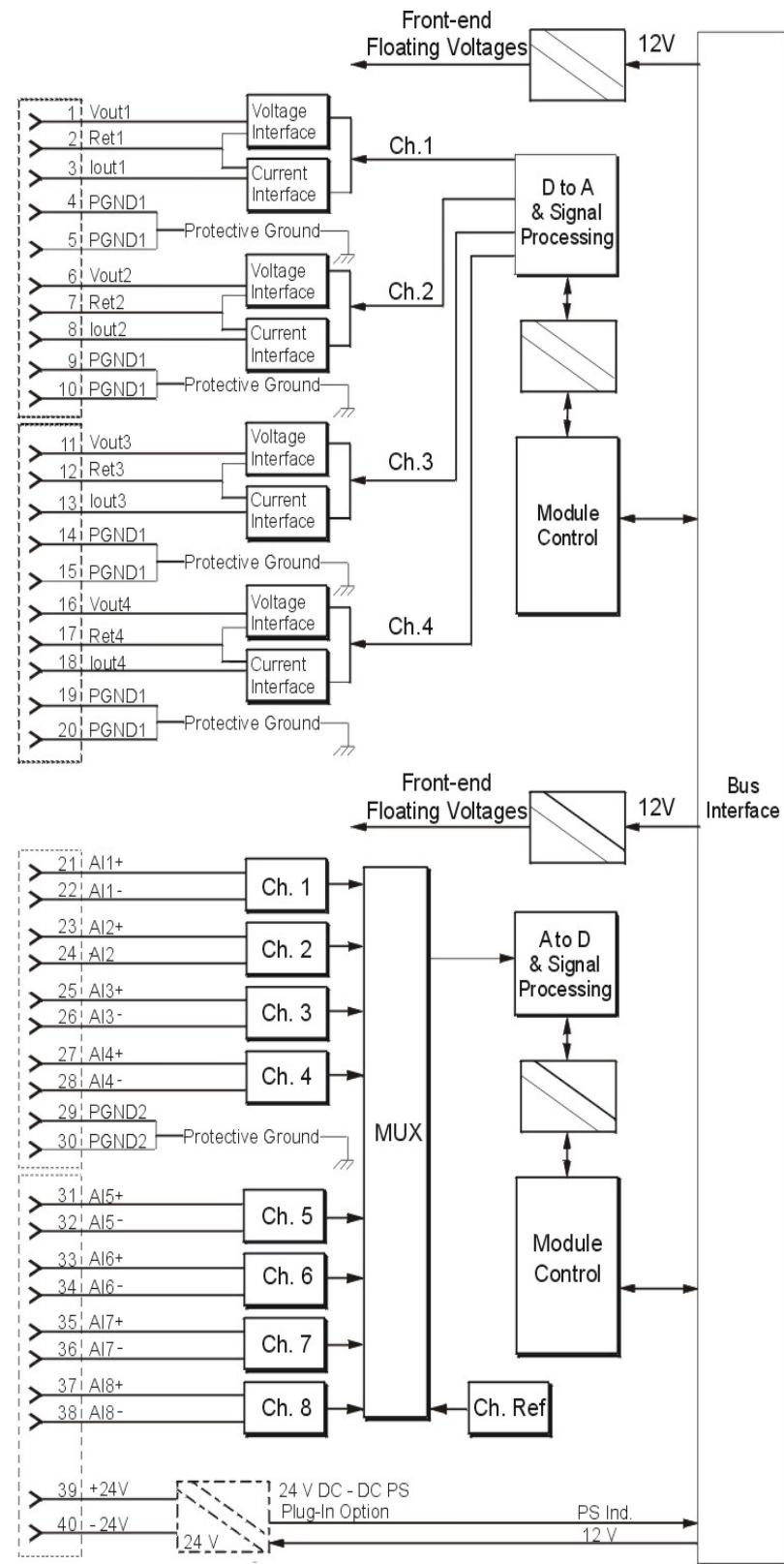
The available Mixed Analog modules are:

- 4 Analog Outputs + 8 Analog Inputs (0-20 mA)
- 4 Analog Outputs + 8 Analog Inputs (0-10V)

For a description of the AIs in the Mixed Analog modules, see the Analog Input Modules chapter. For a description of the AOs in the Mixed Analog modules, see the Analog Output Modules chapter.

The Mixed Analog modules support an optional 24V DC floating plug-in power supply to power external devices.

Mixed Analog Module Block Diagram:



I/O Expansion

The ACE3600 RTU includes the option of expanding the number of I/O modules controlled by a single CPU module on the main frame. The I/O expansion frames can be co-located with RTU on the main frame (installed in the same 19" rack or cabinet) or distributed in the same site (up to 50 meters from the main frame.)

I/O expansion is based on a 100 Base-T full duplex Ethernet connection between the CPU module and the expansion modules. This type of connection enables the user program application to control and monitor the I/O modules on the expansion frames transparently as if they are located on the main frame.

The user can diagnose all the modules on the expansion frames using the STS connected to the CPU on the main frame (locally or remotely.) The STS can also be connected locally to the expansion module's RS232 (STS1) port.

I/O expansion is based on three modules:

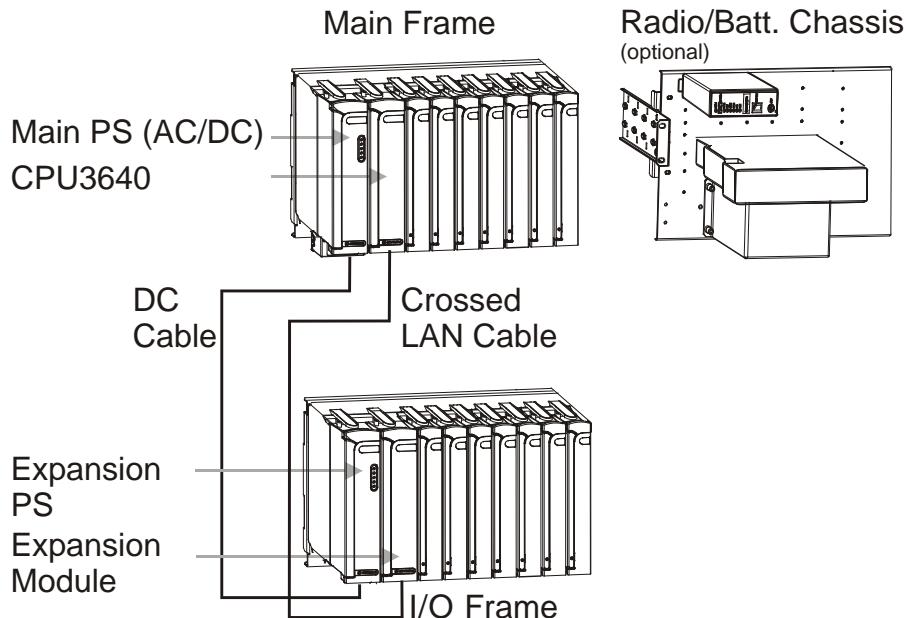
- Expansion LAN Switch: This module is part of the expansion frame. It is installed in the main frame in an I/O module slot. Up to seven expansion frames can be connected through a single expansion LAN switch. (For one expansion frame, the switch is not required.) Eight to thirteen expansion frames can be connected using a combination of two expansion LAN switches.
- Expansion Power Supply: This module is installed in the I/O expansion frame. It extends power (and 12V DO control) from the power supply on the RTU's main frame to the I/O expansion frame, or from one I/O expansion frame to another. This module can be replaced by another ACE3600 power supply option per power requirements or when the expansion frame is not co-located with the main frame.
- Expansion Module: This module is part of the expansion frame. It is installed in the I/O expansion frame next to the power supply. It is connected via LAN to the RTU's main frame, either to the CPU module or to the expansion LAN switch, depending on the configuration. For more information, see Expansion Module below.

Note: Only a dedicated LAN with ACE3600 components should be used by the main CPU and expansion modules to communicate with each other. Connecting other elements such as routers and other devices to the LAN may disrupt the I/O expansion system operation.

Note: The main CPU must include an Eth1 Ethernet port. Therefore, only the CPU 3640 can be used for I/O expansion on the main frame.

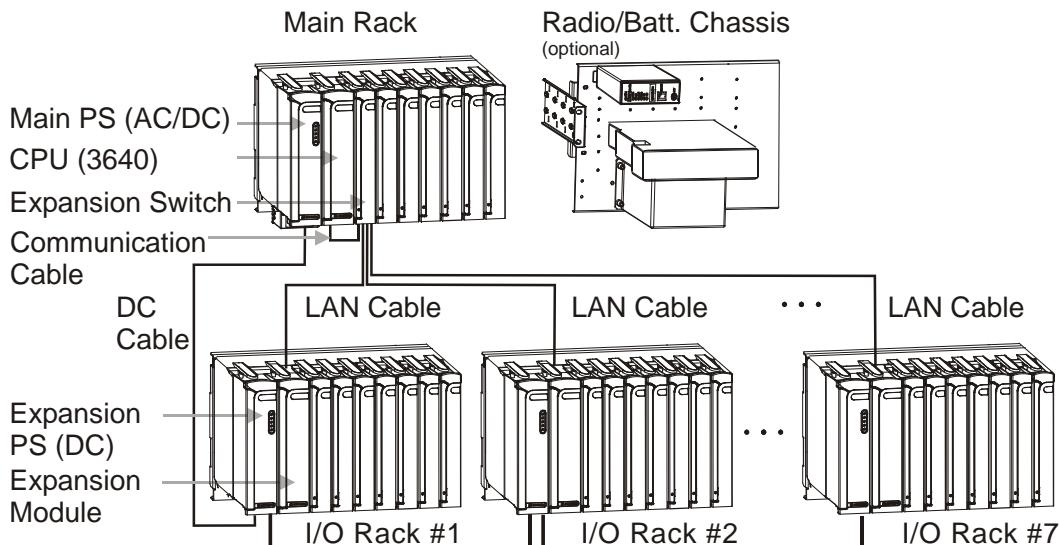
The figure below provides a general view of an ACE3600 CPU with a single I/O expansion frame. The expansion module on the I/O expansion frame is connected using a crossed LAN cable to the CPU 3640 on the main frame (Port Eth1.) The expansion power supply on the I/O expansion frame is attached via DC cable to the power supply on

the main frame. Accessories such as a mobile radio, battery, etc. are attached to a separate optional 19" frame metal back.



ACE3600 I/O Expansion – Single Frame Example

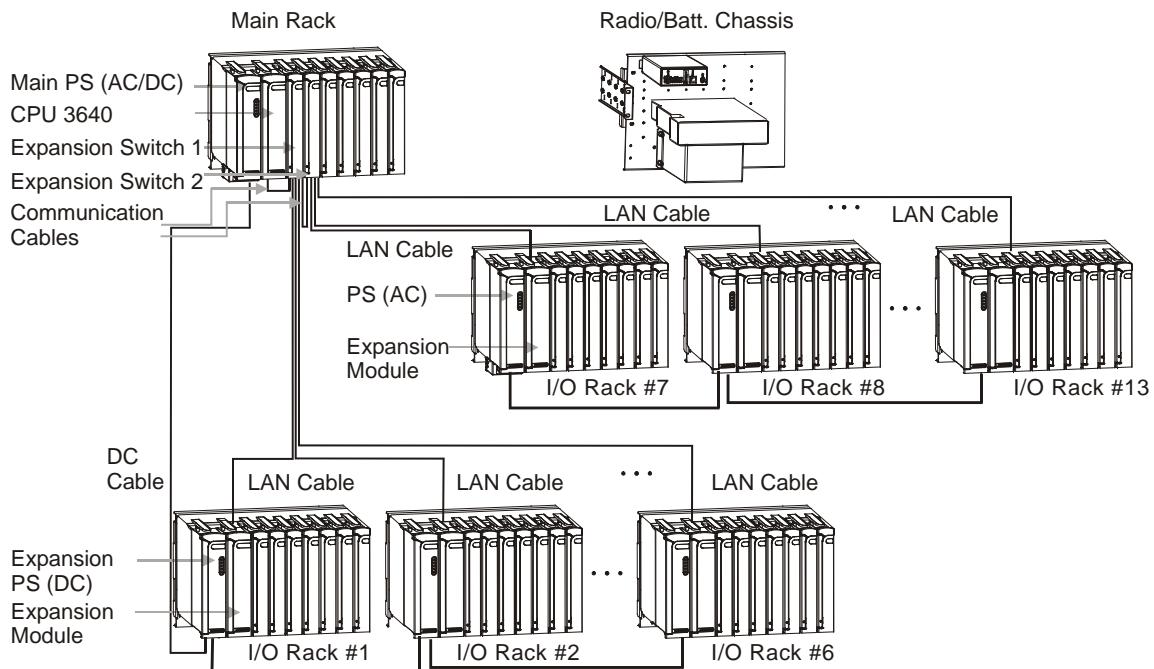
The figure below provides a general view of an ACE3600 CPU with a single I/O expansion frame. The expansion module on the I/O expansion frame is connected using a crossed LAN cable to the CPU 3640 on the main frame (Port Eth1.) The expansion power supply on the I/O expansion frame is attached via DC cable to the power supply on the main frame. Accessories such as a mobile radio, battery, etc. are attached to a separate optional 19" frame metal back.



ACE3600 I/O Expansion – Multi-Frame Example

Note: The number of expansion power supplies that can be cascaded to the power supply on the main frame is limited. When required, optional DC or AC power supplies should be installed on the expansion frames to meet the accumulated power consumption and voltage level requirements.

In the maximal configuration, up to 110 I/Os can be connected to the ACE3600, by using two expansion Ethernet switches on the main frame and thirteen I/O expansion frames. See the figure below.



ACE3600 I/O Expansion – Maximal I/O Configuration

The following table shows the various configurations per required number of I/O slots:

Number of I/O Slots	0-8	9-16	17-23	24-31	32-39	40-47	48-55	56-63	64-70	71-78	79-86	87-94	95-102	103-110
Main Frame F75xx	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
LAN Switch option	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2
Exp. Frame F7510	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
LAN Cable	0	0	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
LAN Crossed Cable	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Note: This table assumes the main frame and expansion frames have 8 I/O slots (use option V108).

I/O Expansion Frame

An I/O expansion frame always includes an expansion module to enable the CPU in the main frame to communicate with and control the expansion frame and its I/O modules. The expansion module is provided with each expansion frame (model F7510). Like the ACE3600 main frame, the I/O expansion frame can contain 2, 3, 5, 7 or 8 I/O slots. The expansion frame is compatible with the chassis and housing options.

I/O Expansion Power

The choice of power supplies for a system with I/O expansion is determined by the specific configuration and the power requirements of the system. In a co-located system where the power supply on the main frame feeds the I/O expansion frame, a low-tier power supply cannot serve as the main power supply. In a distributed system where the power supply on the I/O expansion frame is not connected to the main frame, any power supply modules can be used which suit the power requirements of the system. When applicable, it is recommended to have an external single power on/off switch to control all the power supplies simultaneously. Similarly, it is very important to have a single on/off switch for all 12V DO controls.

Power-up/Restart/Power-down

In a system where the power supply on the main frame feeds the I/O expansion frame, powering up/restarting the main power supply will power-up/restart the expansion frames as well. Power down of the main power supply will power-down the expansion frames as well. In a system where the power supply on the I/O expansion frame is not connected to the main frame, powering down or restarting the main power supply will not impact the I/Os on the expansion frame I/Os. However, these expansion I/Os may be reset after a period of time as a result of this action. If the expansion frame loses communication with the main frame for more than a certain number of seconds (configurable), it will restart. For information on configurable timeouts which may cause the expansion module to restart, see the ACE3600 STS User Guide - Appendix A: Site Configuration Parameters.

Status and Diagnostics

Status and diagnostics information can be retrieved from the expansion module, LAN switch, and power supply using the STS Hardware Test utility and SW Diagnostics and Loggers, via the CPU on the main frame. In a system where the expansion frames are not co-located with the main frame, status and diagnostics information on the expansion components can be retrieved by connecting a PC running STS directly to any expansion module RS232 port.

Expansion Power Supply Module

The expansion power supply module (10.8-16V DC) extends power from the power supply on the RTU's main frame to the I/O expansion frame, or from one I/O expansion frame to another.

Note that this module is provided as default power supply in each I/O expansion frame unless replaced with the other power supply options.

Characteristics of the expansion power supply module:

- Located on the leftmost slot of the expansion frame
- Provides overvoltage protection for the I/O expansion frame

The expansion power supply can only be connected to the power supply on the ACE3600 RTU main frame and to other expansion power supply modules. If all the power supplies on I/O expansion frames are attached via DC cable to the power supply on the previous I/O expansion frame in a daisy-chain manner, the main power supply controls the entire RTU. This enables the user to turn off the entire RTU simply by turning off the main power supply.

If the main power supply does not control all other power supplies in the RTU (e.g. when the total power consumption required does not allow all frames to be daisy chained), it is recommended that the main power provided to the power supplies be connected to a single external on/off power switch.

Important: When adding expansion power supplies, make sure that you do not exceed the total power limit of the main power supply, as all connected expansion power supplies drain energy from it. Also make sure that the voltage provided to each power supply (when connected in a daisy-chain manner) does not fall below the minimum operating voltage (see RTU I/O Expansion - Power Considerations below).

The power supply on each expansion frame must be connected to the grounding strip of its frame.

The expansion power supply includes two slow blow fuses, one 4A fuse for overcurrent protection for the I/O expansion frame and one 8A fuse for maximum current via the Power in/out circuit.

The expansion power supply module is connected to another ACE36000 power supply using a DC power cable (FKN8559A/3002360C26).



Expansion Module

The expansion module provides an interface from the CPU module (either directly or via the expansion LAN switch) on the ACE3600 main frame to the I/O modules on the expansion frame. This enables the CPU on the main frame to control the I/O modules on the expansion frame and process the gathered data.

This module is installed in the I/O expansion frame in the CPU slot, second slot from the left and is connected via dedicated LAN to the RTU's main frame.

The expansion module includes two on board communication ports:

- Exp Eth1 (E1) - 10/100BaseT Ethernet port, used to connect to the expansion Ethernet switch or to the main CPU
- STS 1 (STS1) – RS232 port, used to connect a PC running the ACE3600 STS to perform diagnostics and other STS operations (for distributed I/O), as if it is connected directly to the main CPU.



The expansion module includes a (rotary) selector switch which enables the user to determine the frame number in the expanded RTU. The frame number is used during communication with the main CPU, with the STS, etc. The expansion frame number range is 1 to 13. On the selector switch, A, B, C and D refer to 10,11,12 and13.

Note: Changing the selector position when the expansion frame is running, takes effect only after the next restart.

The expansion module shipped from the factory is set by default to 1. In a multi-expansion frame configuration, the settings of additional I/O expansion frames must be changed accordingly to provide each frame with a unique number.

The expansion module can be connected to the main frame in two ways:

Single expansion frame - Direct connection:

In a system with a single expansion frame, connect the Eth1 port on the expansion module directly to the Eth1 port on the main CPU, using a crossed LAN cable (V665/FKN8525A).

Switch connection:

- In an RTU with more than one expansion frame, the Eth1 port on the expansion module is connected to one of the Ethernet ports Eth2-Eth8 on the expansion Ethernet switch (situated on the main frame). Note: The Eth1 port in the expansion Ethernet switch is reserved for connection to the main CPU.
- If two switches are used, the Eth1 port on the expansion module is connected to one of the Ethernet ports (Eth3-Eth8) on the first expansion Ethernet switch or to one of

the Ethernet ports (Eth2-Eth8) on the second switch. (The Eth2 port on the first switch is connected to the Eth1 (M) port on the second switch Ethernet LAN.)

Expansion frames are provided without cables. For connection, use one of the cables listed below or use any other standard Category 5E shielded (FTP) LAN cable (up to 50 meter length).

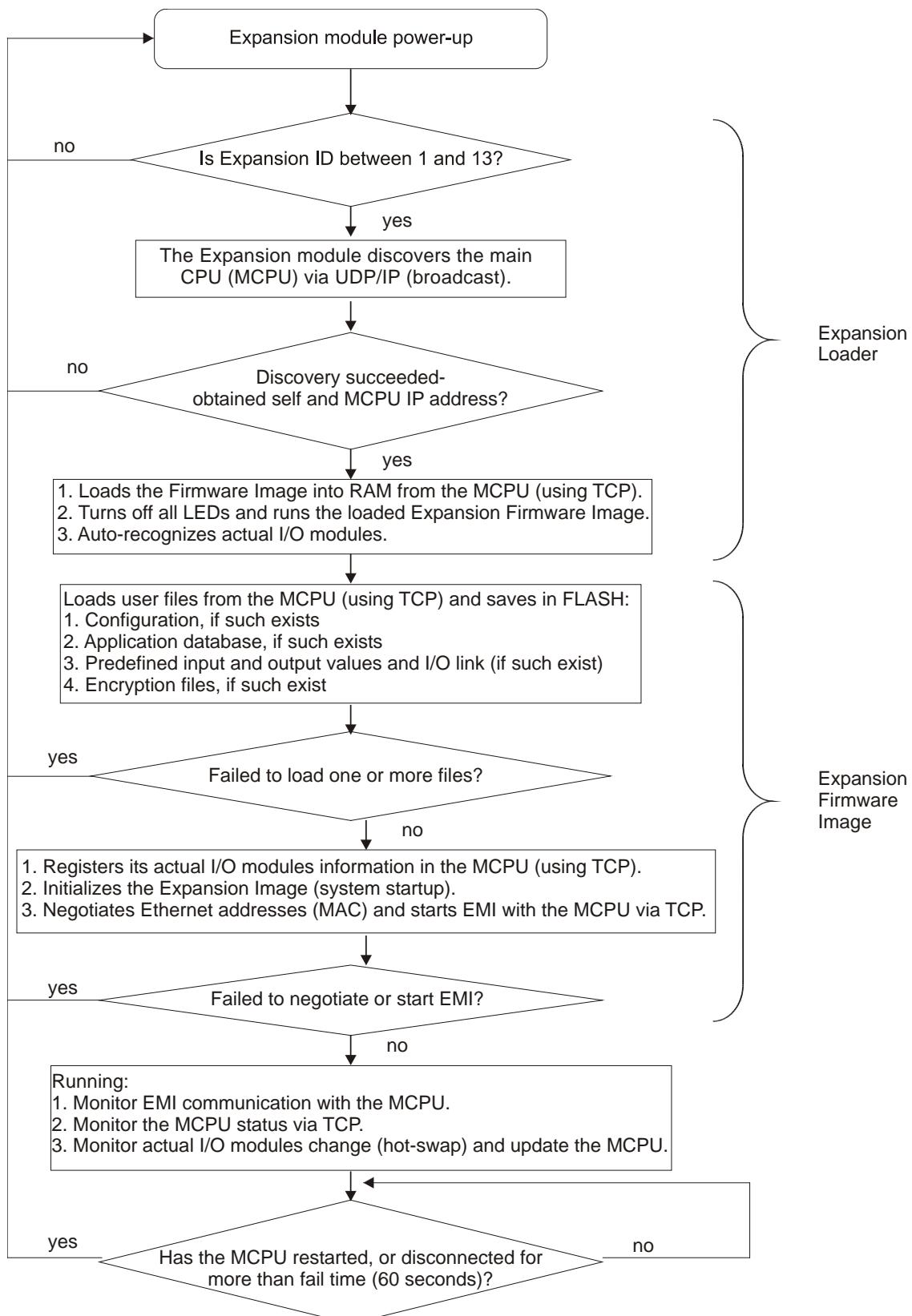
Three different Ethernet cables are available for this purpose. Choose the cable length based on the distance from the main frame to the expansion frame.

- 60 cm (Motorola p/n V529 / FKN8561A) - This cable is used for local connection of the main CPU to the expansion switch, or connection of the first LAN switch to the second, if such exists.
- 2 meter (Motorola p/n V648 / FKN8562A)
- 3 meter (Motorola p/n V666 / FKN8563A)

Module Firmware and Operation Modes

The expansion module firmware extends the main CPU control to the I/O modules located in the expansion frame. The expansion module (expansion CPU) is shipped from the factory with a dedicated firmware called Expansion Loader. After connecting to the main CPU (MCPU), the expansion module loads the Expansion Firmware Image from the main CPU to ensure that all modules use the same firmware version.

The following diagram describes the initiation process of an expansion module after power-up/restart and during run-time.



Expansion Module Power-up and Restart

The MCOM LED on the expansion module indicates the connection status between the expansion module and the main CPU and expansion frame initialization progress.

The main CPU expects the expansion frames to complete the initialization within a configurable period of time (60 seconds default). After this period of time elapses, the main CPU will operate normally with the connected frames and their I/O modules. Any expansion frame that has not completed initialization within that time (e.g. because it was connected later to the RTU) will be ignored until the next main CPU restart.

Note that after the main CPU starts up, it waits for the expansion modules to complete the initialization process. The wait time is derived from the number of expansion frames configured in the RTU. After all the expansion frames have completed the initialization, the main CPU will continue its system startup. The main CPU will wait 60 seconds (default) for all expansion frames to connect.

Expansion Module during Run-Time

The expansion module constantly exchanges I/O data and status data with the main CPU, using the Ethernet Micro-code Interface (EMI). The EMI enables the main CPU to be updated by all the expansion modules every very short period of time via the expansion Ethernet LAN. The main CPU constantly synchronizes the expansion module date and time, and periodically polls the errors, pushbuttons and time tagged data from all the connected expansion modules.

If the connection between the expansion module and the main CPU is lost (e.g. due to main CPU restart, cable disconnection, etc.) for a configurable period of time (1 minute default), the expansion module will restart and the initialization process will begin again.

After the expansion frames have initialized, it is possible to download to the RTU a user program or other user defined files. After successful download, the main CPU automatically updates each expansion module. Note that if the main CPU tries to download a user program or other files to an expansion module during initialization, the expansion module is restarted.

Expansion LAN Switch

The expansion Ethernet switch provides an interface from the ACE3600 CPU (on the master RTU frame) to up to seven expansion frames, or up to 13 expansion frames when two switches are used. This enables up to 110 I/O modules in a single RTU.

The expansion modules can be co-located with the switch (installed in the same 19" frame or cabinet) or distributed in other locations.

The switch is installed only in the RTU's main frame, in either of the first two I/O module slots.

The ACE3600 expansion LAN switch is configured to prioritize different Ethernet data frame types. A special protocol, used for communication between the expansion LAN switch and the main CPU, quickly collects I/O information from the expansion frames to the main CPU and adds the highest priority and special tags to these Ethernet frames. The switch recognizes these frames and gives them the highest priority in the buffer queue, higher than the frames of the standard protocols (MDLC, TCP/IP) used for communication in the ACE3600 system. For this reason, only the ACE3600 expansion LAN switch can be used in an I/O expansion system.

IMPORTANT: When an expansion LAN switch is used on an I/O expansion LAN, only the main CPU and the expansion frames (expansion modules) can be connected to the expansion switch(es).

Any attempt to connect other devices to the expansion switch(es) may result in unpredictable communication delays between the main CPU and the expansion frames and malfunction of the expanded RTU.

The expansion LAN switch includes eight 100BaseT Ethernet communication ports:

The expansion LAN switch can be inserted and extracted while the system is powered up.

LAN switch status and diagnostics information can be retrieved via the main CPU using the STS Hardware Test utility. LAN switch warnings and errors are logged in the main frame CPU memory. The RTU error logger information can be retrieved using the STS Error Logger utility.

The expansion LAN switch option includes a 60 cm Ethernet cable (Motorola p/n V529/FKN8561A). Use this cable to connect from the Eth1 port on the main CPU to the Eth1 (M) port on the expansion switch. For the second switch in a system (if such exists), use this cable to connect from the Eth2 port on first switch to the Eth1 (M) port on the second switch.



One of three Ethernet cables can be used to connect an Ethernet port on the expansion LAN switch to an expansion module in an expansion frame. If the system includes one switch (for up to seven frames), ports Eth2-Eth8 are available. If the system includes two switches (for up to thirteen frames), ports Eth3-Eth8 are available on the first switch and ports Eth2-Eth8 are available on the second switch. Note: The Eth.1 (M) port on the expansion LAN switch is reserved for connection to the main CPU. For details on the Ethernet cables, see Expansion Module above.

In systems with several expansion frames, the ACE3600 STS can be used to provide automatic switch connection configuration. The following physical connections are assumed:

- A system with one expansion frame is connected directly to the main CPU.
- A system with 1-7 frames (frame IDs 1-7) is connected via one switch (to expansion LAN switch ports Eth2-Eth8 respectively.)
- A system with 1-13 frames is connected via two switches (frame IDs 1-6 connected to expansion LAN switch 1 ports Eth3-Eth8 respectively and frame IDs 7-13 connected to expansion LAN switch 2 ports Eth2-Eth8 respectively.)

If the expansion frames are not physically connected as described above, the switch connection must be manually configured in the STS Switch Connections dialog. For more information, see the ACE3600 STS User Guide.

RTU I/O Expansion - Power Considerations

When planning a co-located multi-I/O expansion frame configuration (where all frames are located in the same enclosure or 19" rack), it is possible to cascade the power supplies of the expansion frames to the power supply in the main frame. In the system design stage (before ordering), it is critical to calculate the maximal accumulated power consumption from the main frame power supply (or from a power supply located on an expansion frame which is not an expansion power supply) to make sure it is not overloaded. It is also critical to consider the voltage drop due to the cascading of power supplies.

Power Consumption

The first step in the design is to calculate the number of expansion frames that can be cascaded per the power supply specifications.

The following power consumption information should be accumulated for the RTU:

- Maximal accumulated power consumption of the main frame (CPU, I/O modules, 24 V floating power supplies on modules, radio, etc.)
- Maximal accumulated power consumption of the each expansion frame (expansion module, I/O modules, floating power supplies on modules)

Note: The power consumption information is described in the ACE3600 Owner's Manual and in this document in Appendix C: ACE3600 Maximum Power Ratings.

The accumulated power consumption from the main power supply (located in the main frame) should not exceed its maximum current output specifications. Consider the following example:

- An expanded RTU requires five expansion frames.
- The accumulated power consumption of all frames exceeds the main power supply specifications.
- The accumulated power consumption of the main frame and the four first frames exceeds the main power supply specifications.
- The accumulated power consumption of the main frame and the three first frames does not exceed the main power supply specifications.
- This means that from the power consumption perspective the first three expansion frames can be cascaded to the power supply in the main frame, the expansion power supply on the fourth expansion frame should be replaced with AC or DC power supply option and the fifth expansion power supply can be cascaded to this added power supply.

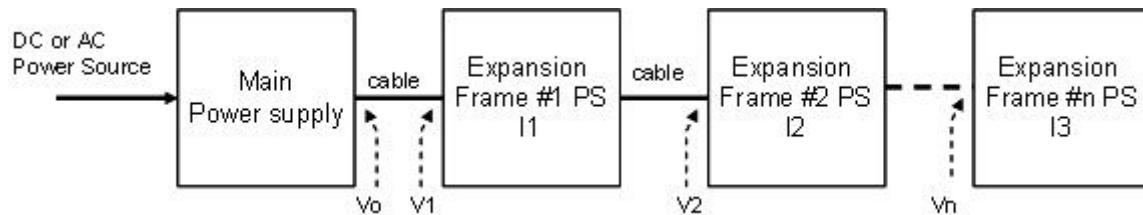
Voltage Drop

The second step is to calculate the number of expansion power supplies that can be cascaded per the allowable input voltage to the expansion power supply.

Each cascaded expansion power supply gets a lower input voltage from the preceding power supply. The voltage drop is a function of the expansion power cable resistance and the current flowing through the cable (which is the accumulated current of the expansion frame and all the following expansion frames cascaded to it.)

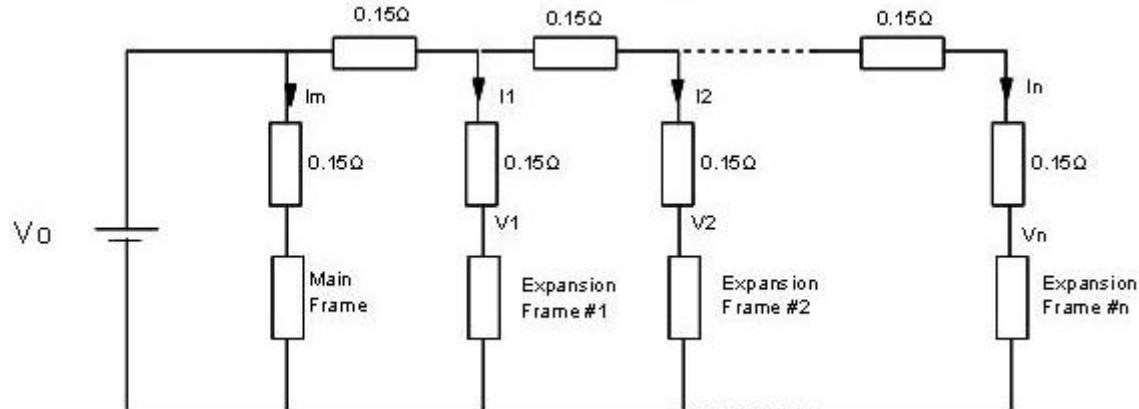
The paragraph below shows how the input voltage of a cascaded expansion frame can be calculated.

Below is a block diagram of cascaded power supplies.



- n the number of expansion frames
- V_o the output voltage of the main power supply
- I_x the maximal power consumption of expansion frame $\#x$ ($x = 1, 2, 3..n$)
- V_x the voltage in the input of expansion power supply $\#x$ ($x = 1, 2, 3..n$)

The equivalent electrical circuit diagram of such system is:



The values of V_1, V_2, \dots, V_n must be calculated.

For example:

Assume $n=4$

$$V_1 = V_o - 0.15(I_1 + I_2 + I_3 + I_4) - 0.15(I_1)$$

$$V_2 = V_o - 0.15(I_1 + I_2 + I_3 + I_4) - 0.15(I_2 + I_3 + I_4) - 0.15(I_2)$$

$$V_3 = V_o - 0.15(I_1 + I_2 + I_3 + I_4) - 0.15(I_2 + I_3 + I_4) - 0.15(I_3 + I_4) - 0.15(I_3)$$

$$V_4 = V_o - 0.15(I_1 + I_2 + I_3 + I_4) - 0.15(I_2 + I_3 + I_4) - 0.15(I_3 + I_4) - 0.15(I_4) - 0.15(I_4)$$

The general equation for V_x is:

$$V_x = V_o - 0.15 \left(I_x + \sum_{j=1}^x \sum_{i=j}^N I_i \right)$$

V_o depends on the power supply configuration. V_o should be 13 V DC when the backup battery option is not used. If the battery option is used with the main power supply, during power fail V_o depends on the battery voltage (which may be below 13 V DC). It is highly recommended to use at least 11 V DC for input voltage V_x .

Consider the following example:

- An expanded RTU includes five expansion frames.
- The maximal accumulated current consumption of each expansion frame (expansion module, I/O modules, floating power supply on modules, etc.) is calculated.
- The input voltage V_x of each expansion power supply (V1-V5) is calculated as described above.
- The input voltage at the first three expansion power supplies (V1, V2, V3) is above 11 V DC.
- The input voltage at the last two expansion power supplies (V4, V5) is below 11 V DC.
- This means that from the voltage drop perspective, the first three expansion frames can be cascaded to the power supply in the main frame, the expansion power supply on the fourth expansion frame should be replaced with an AC or DC power supply option and the fifth expansion power supply can be cascaded from the fourth frame power supply.

IMPORTANT: Design note: The design must take into account the worst case result of both the power consumption calculation and voltage drop calculations.

CPU and Power Supply Redundancy

General

The ACE3600 CPU and power supply redundant configuration enables installation of two redundant CPUs (CPU3680 only) and two redundant power supply modules. The CPU redundancy feature is supported only by the CPU 3680 module, which enables motherboard Ethernet interconnection between the two CPUs. The CPU redundancy ensures continuous RTU operation if one CPU fails. The redundant power supply configuration ensures the supply of the required RTU voltages when one of the power supplies fails.

For detailed information on configuring and programming CPU and power supply redundancy, see the RTU Redundancy section of the ACE3600 STS Advanced Features manual.

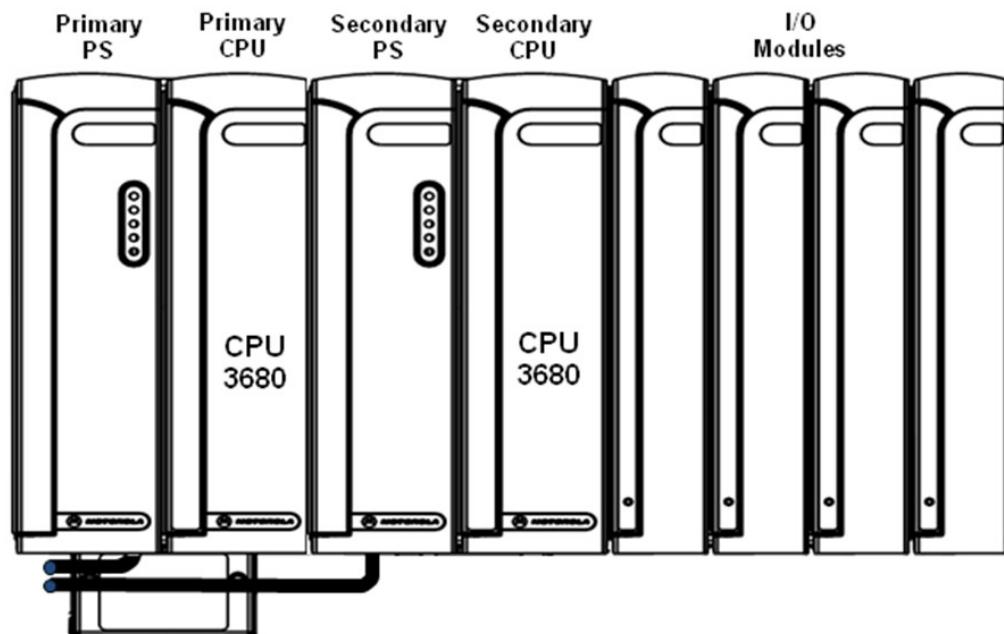
Redundant CPU and Power Supply Frame

The redundant CPU and power supply configuration requires the dedicated dual power supply, dual CPU and 4 I/O slots frame and motherboard.

This frame fits a wall mount installation, large metal chassis and large housing or 19" metal base options.

Redundancy Definitions

- Primary CPU/power supply – leftmost CPU/power supply
- Secondary CPU/power supply – rightmost CPU/power supply
- Active CPU – the CPU that controls the I/O modules.
- Standby CPU – the CPU that does not control the I/O modules.



Redundant CPU

Redundant CPU Behavior

- When redundant CPUs (ACE3680 only) are used, the CPU in the leftmost CPU slot (to the right of the first power supply) is the primary CPU. The CPU in the rightmost CPU slot is the secondary CPU. The primary CPU communicates with the primary power supply and the secondary CPU communicates with the secondary power supply (if the secondary power supply exists.)
- When the RTU is powered up, the primary CPU becomes the active CPU (monitors/controls the I/O modules.) If the primary CPU does not exist or has failed, the secondary CPU becomes the active CPU. If the primary exists and is working, the secondary CPU becomes the standby CPU (which continuously monitors the active CPU.) On the active CPU, the “I1 ACTV” LED is lit.
- If the standby CPU detects that the active CPU has failed, it automatically becomes the active CPU and controls the I/O modules. The CPU switchover takes typically 15-30 milliseconds.
- When the faulty CPU is repaired or replaced with a working CPU, the newly installed CPU becomes the standby CPU.
- If both the primary and secondary CPUs exist and are working, a forced active CPU switchover can be performed from the STS Hardware Test by deactivating the active CPU, after which the standby CPU will become active. A forced switch can also be performed from a ‘C’ user application.
- If both the primary and secondary CPUs exist and are working, hot swap of the CPU is supported. Note that if the active CPU is removed, the standby CPU automatically becomes active. Redundancy switchover occurs within 10 msec of loss of active CPU control (i.e. if the active CPU does not reset the watchdog for more than 5 msec, if the active CPU resets, or if the active CPU is removed from its slot.)

The ACE3680 CPUs include an internal Ethernet 100 Mb/s port used for redundancy only. This interconnection (via motherboard) between the active and standby CPUs enables the active CPU to continuously synchronize the standby CPU’s database and clock.

Redundant Power Supply

Redundant power supplies are used to ensure a continuous supply of the required RTU voltages, in the event that one power supply fails. When one of the power supplies fails, the user application program can sense it and send an alarm to the control center. Both the primary and secondary power supplies must be of the same type. Note that only the

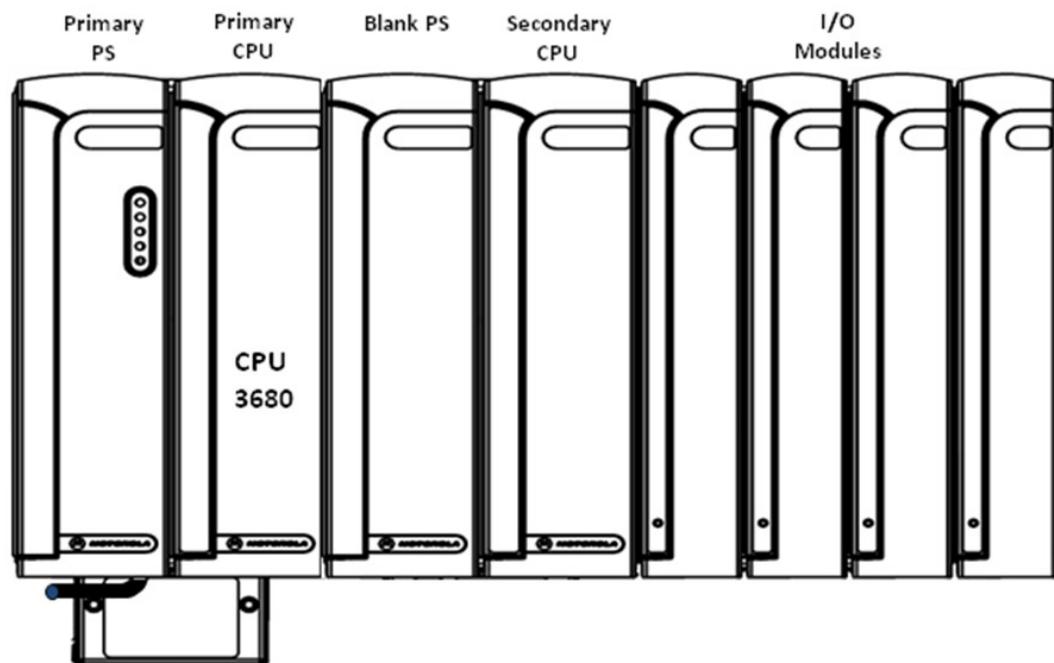
primary power supply is configured in the STS and the configuration is duplicated to the secondary power supply.

Redundant Power Supply Behavior

- The primary power supply always has priority in providing power to the CPUs and I/O modules. The secondary power supply takes over if the primary fails or if the voltage level of the primary is lower than the secondary voltage level by 0.4V.
- The primary PS takes over after a failed primary PS is replaced and switched on.
- In a normal condition when both power supplies are operational (and the primary has control) the auxiliary power outputs of both power supplies can be used to power external devices such as modem, radio, etc.

Redundant CPU and Power Supply Configurations

By default, the Redundant CPU and Power Supply option includes a special frame/motherboard designed for dual power supply, dual CPU, and four I/Os. In addition, two CPU3680 modules, one 12V DC power supply and one blank power supply module are provided.



Default Redundant RTU Configuration

It is possible to replace the default single 12V power supply with any of the power supply options (AC, AC with charger, 18-72 VDC, etc.) except the low-tier power supply. In the case of AC PS or 18-72 VDC PS with battery charger, it is also possible to order a 6.5 Ah

or 10 Ah backup battery option, which also requires ordering the large metal chassis or large metal housing or 19" metal base. If a radio and/or accessory box is ordered, a large chassis or housing option is also required.

Each CPU in the redundant configuration can have the same or different plug-in ports configuration. It is possible to order plug-in port options that will be installed by the factory on the primary CPU, and plug-in ports options that will be installed on the secondary CPU (each plug-in port option also has a "secondary CPU plug-in port" option. The SRAM option can also be ordered for the secondary CPU.

Redundant Power Supply Options

It is possible to order a secondary 12V power supply (dual power supply configuration) instead of the blank power supply module. In this case a dual power cable connecting between the Power junction box and the two power supplies will be provided too.

Note: Dual power supply configuration can be ordered from the factory only with the 12V power supply.

If dual AC PS or dual 18-72 V DC PS is required, the secondary PS and power cable for Dual PS should be ordered separately (not as an option). The primary and secondary PS must be of the same type (FPNnnnn) and the same version (FPNnnnnX).

Important Note: When using dual AC PS or dual 18-72 V DC PS, the maximum ambient operating temperature of the RTU is limited to:

- 50°C (122°F) - when installed inside a metal chassis or closed cabinet.
- 60°C (140°F) - when installed without enclosure or closed cabinet.

Redundant CPUs and power supplies are supported for CPU 3680 firmware version 15.0 and above, with power supply version V2.75 and above only (manufactured from April 2011.) The STS Hardware Test can be used to view the power supply version. The power supply version is not upgradeable.

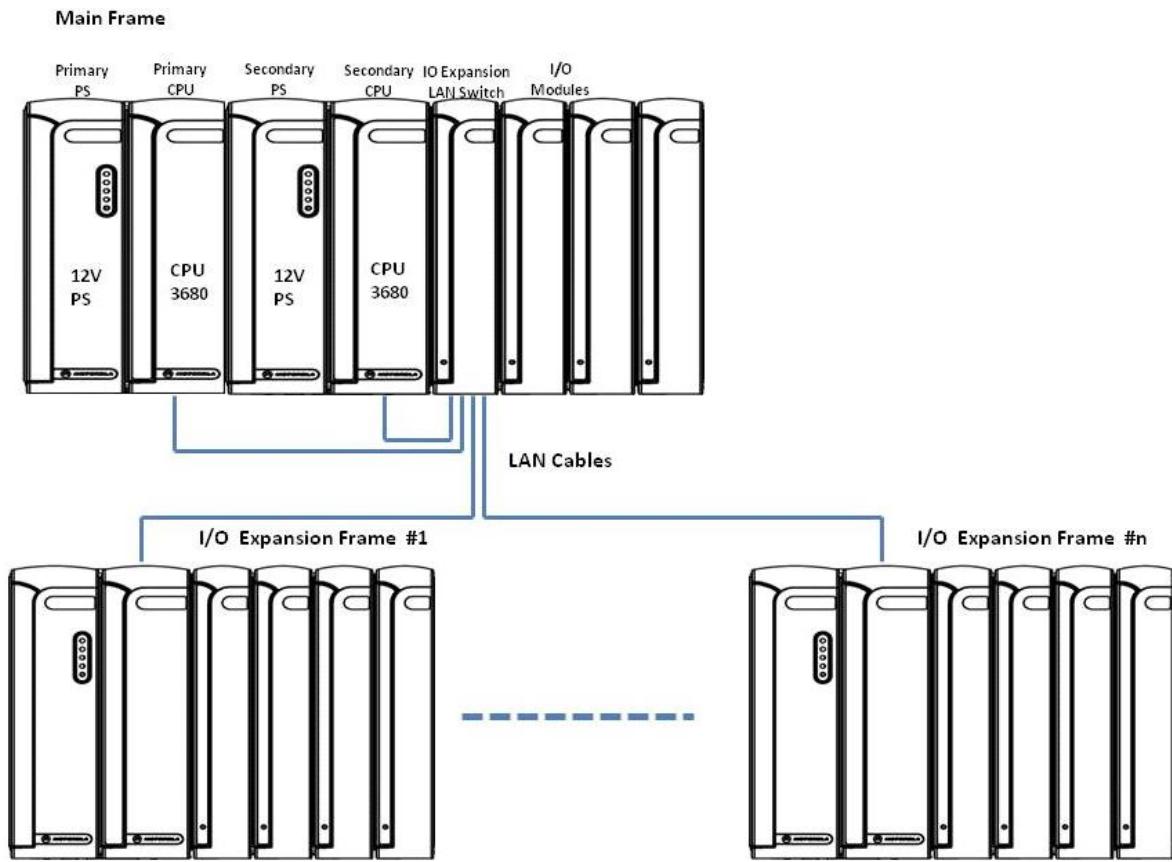
Backup Battery

A 12V backup battery can be connected to the primary PS only.

Important Note: Connecting a backup battery to the secondary PS may result in improper behavior of dual PS configuration.

CPU and Power Supply Redundancy with I/O Expansion

The redundant CPU configuration supports I/O expansion, but are limited to 12 expansion frames. The primary CPU and secondary CPU must be connected to the I/O expansion LAN switch(es). The I/O expansion frames must be connected to the LAN switch (note that with redundant CPUs even a single I/O expansion frame requires an expansion LAN switch module.)



The I/O expansion frames communicate with the active CPU only. When the active CPU fails and the peer CPU becomes active (or when the user deliberately switches the active CPU), the I/O expansion frames will reconnect to the current active CPU (in rare situations the expansion frame will restart before the reconnection.) The I/O expansion frames switchover typically takes 5-15 seconds. During this transition time, the I/O modules in the expansion frames use the Pre-Defined Value / Keep Last Value (PDV/KLV) mode until connection is established with the new active CPU.

The I/O expansion frames can be cascaded only to the primary PS or to the secondary PS.

Redundant CPU Addressing

In the redundant CPU configuration, the RTU Site ID is referred to as the Common ID. Only the active CPU responds to MDLC packets addressed to the Common ID.

Each CPU has its own Private ID:

- Primary CPU private ID = Common ID – 1
- Secondary CPU private ID = Common ID + 1

The Private IDs enable specific communication with the primary CPU or with the secondary CPU.

The active CPU responds to:

- Local STS
- MDLC messages targeted to the RTU Common ID
- MDLC messages targeted to its Private ID

The active CPU forwards MDLC messages targeted to the peer CPU and other RTUs (per the network table.)

The standby CPU responds to:

- Local STS
- MDLC messages targeted to his Private ID

The standby CPU forwards MDLC messages targeted to the peer CPU and other RTUs (per the network table.)

To enable routing through both the active and the standby CPUs, the generic network table includes the primary and secondary private IDs, and does not include the common site ID.

To route only via the active CPU (the common site ID), the two redundant peers must have identical ports and links, and the network table must list the common site ID only.

In this case, create a copy of the generic network table and replace the two private ID entries with one common site ID (with the same identical link/s as before.)

The private IDs must be deleted from this copy of the network table. Download the modified network table to any RTUs which will route using the common site ID.

IMPORTANT: The network table downloaded to the redundant peers themselves must include the private IDs.

CPU Database Synchronization

The new CPU3680 and the new redundant RTU motherboard enable the active and standby CPUs to communicate via the internal Ethernet interconnect on the motherboard. To ensure data integrity when CPU switchover occurs, the user program application running in the active CPU must continuously synchronize the data in the standby CPU database.

Each CPU has new dedicated status flags in the system table:

- “Active/Standby Flag” - indicates if the CPU is Active or Standby.
- “Peer CPU Fail Flag” - indicates that there is a failure in the peer CPU.
- “Primary/Secondary Flag” - indicates if the CPU is Primary or Secondary.

These flags can be monitored by the Ladder application program (also available for ‘C’ programs) running in each CPU.

To facilitate the database synchronization, a CALL function (“Tb2Cpy”) enables batch copy of the required data from the active CPU database to the standby CPU database (available in STS V15.50 and above).

A single parameter of this CALL function points to a table that includes two lists of tables (2 columns):

- Column 0: Source list of tables to copy from
- Column 1: Destination list of tables to copy into, in the peer CPU

For detailed information, see the RTU Redundancy section of the ACE3600 STS Advanced Features manual and the ACE3600 STS User Guide.

ACE 4600 IP Gateway Module

The ACE 4600 IP Gateway module (CPU4600) is a Front End Processor (FEP) which enables SCADA control centers to communicate and interface with ACE3600 RTUs and legacy (MOSCAD-M, MOSCAD, and MOSCAD-L) RTUs in a control system. It acts as an interface between the MDLC world and the TCP/IP world.

The ACE 4600 IP Gateway (IPGW) supports MDLC connection to multiple RTUs (ACE3600 and legacy MOSCAD RTUs) via terminal server ports from multiple SCADA clients.

Data exchange between the SCADA (client) and the ACE IPGW (server) is carried out using “peer -to-peer” communication over a LAN. SCADA clients can be located on the same TCP/IP segment (location), connected directly to the ACE IPGW, or on different TCP/IP segments (locations), connected to the ACE IPGW via a WAN or a bridge device.

The ACE 4600 IP Gateway, like all ACE3600 RTUs supports MDLC and NTP time synchronization, both as client and as server, MDLC encryption, IP firewall, and dynamic IP conversion table update at run time. The Gateway supports all ACE3600 and MOSCAD RTU data types.

The ACE 4600 IP Gateway does not run a user application and does not support I/O modules.

Like the legacy MOSCAD IP Gateway, the ACE 4600 IP Gateway supports redundancy. The primary and secondary ACE IPGWs share the same site ID. The primary ACE IPGW enables bi-directional transfer of both SCADA application messages and Gateway management messages. The secondary ACE3600 IPGW enables transferring of Gateway management messages only. (It does not send or receive any MDLC messages and is logically disconnected from the link.)

For general information on using the ACE IPGW module, see ACE 4600 IP Gateway below.

The ACE IPGW module can be installed on any of the existing ACE3600 chassis options including 19" rack configuration.

Physically, the ACE 4600 IP Gateway module is comparable to the CPU 3680 module, in terms of available communication ports, memory, front panel and LEDs. Note that CPU 3680 is not compatible with the ACE 4600 IP Gateway firmware.

For more information, see ACE 4600 IP Gateway below.

Ordering Information

List of ACE3600 Models

Note All RTU models include no I/O slots frame,
10.8-16 V DC PS and CPU 3640.

No Radio Model

• ACE3600	F7509
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I/O Expansion Model

• Expansion Frame	F7510
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Other Models

Software

• ACE3600 System Tool Suite (STS)	Download from Motorola Online
• ACE3600 C Toolkit (CTK)	Download from Motorola Online
• ACE3600 Enhanced PID	Download from Motorola Online
• ACE3600 AGA 3 + 8	Download from Motorola Online
• ACE3600 AGA 7 + 8	Download from Motorola Online
• AGA History Upload Tool	Download from Motorola Online

Note: All radio options require Metal Chassis or Housing option.

IMPORTANT: F7509A radio options may not be shipped to European Union (EU) countries. The installer must confirm that there are no emissions or harmful interference to the spectrum due integrating the radio into this model.

List of ACE3600 Options

XPR5350/XPR5380		
• MOTOTRBO DIGITAL CONVENTIONAL		VA00159
• MOTOTRBO ANALOG CONVENTIONAL		VA00194
• MOTOTRBO CONNECT PLUS TRUNKING		VA00195
APX6500Li		
• ASTRO 25 DIGITAL CONVENTIONAL		VA00197
• ASTRO 25 ANALOG CONVENTIONAL		VA00198
• ASTRO 25 ANALOG TRUNKING		VA00199
• ASTRO 25 DIGITAL TRUNKING		VA00196
Radio Platforms		
• 136-174 MHz VHF Mobile Radio		VA00160
• 380-470 MHz UHF-R1 Mobile Radio		VA00161
• 450-520 MHz UHF-R2 Mobile Radio		VA00162
• 700/800MHz (APX only) Mobile Radio		VA00201
• 800/900MHz (XPR only) Mobile Radio		VA00202

Radio Installation Kit options

- CDM750 installation kit V143
- CM200/CM140/EM200/GM3188 installation kit V148
- MDS X710/9810 installation kit V152
- HT750/GP320/GP328 /PRO5150 installation kit V154
- XTS 2500 installation kit V156
- XTL5000/2500 Analog installation kit V157
- MDS INET900/Transnet installation kit V680
- XTL5000/2500 Digital installation kit V681
- XPR4350/4380/DM3400/XiR M8220/DGM4100 installation kit V682
- Transnet900 OEM installation kit VA00225
- XPR5350/5380 Connect Plus Installation kit VA00591
- XPR5350/5380 Digital Installation kit VA00589
- XPR5350/5380 Analog Installation kit VA00596
- APX6500Li Digital Installation kit VA00125
- APX6500Li Analog Installation kit VA00587

Frames

- 2 I/O slots frame V102
- 3 I/O slots frame V103
- 5 I/O slots frame V105
- 7 I/O slot frame V107
- 8 I/O slots frame V108
- 19" rack adjustable installation brackets V051

Metal Chassis

- 48 x 48 cm Metal Chassis (up to 7 I/O slots) V056
- 38 x 38 cm Metal Chassis (up to 3 I/O slots) V214
- 28 x 36 cm Metal Chassis (up to 2 I/O slots) V229
- 8 I/O (Expanded 19") Metal Chassis V269
- 19" Frame Metal Back V120

Housing

- 50x50 cm Metal Housing (up to 7 I/O slots) V228
- 50x50 cm Metal Housing with padlock accessory VA00405
- 40x40 cm Metal Housing (up to 3 I/O slots) V276
- 40x40 cm Metal Housing with padlock accessory VA00406
- Housing Tamper Switch V224

Power Supply, Battery Charger & Backup Battery

(Default PS is 10.8-16 V DC input)

- DC Power Supply Low-Tier 10.8-16V V149
- AC Power Supply 100-240 V V346
- DC Power Supply 18-72V V251
- AC PS 100-240 V with Battery charger V261
- DC PS 18-72V with Battery charger V367
- 6.5 Ah Backup Battery V114
- 10 Ah Backup Battery V328

CPU Upgrade

(Default CPU is CPU 3640)

- Plug-in SRAM V447
- ACE3600 CPU 3680 V448
- ACE 4600 IP Gateway CPU 4600 V449

CPU Plug-in Ports

- Plug-in RS232 Port V184
- Plug-in RS 485 PORT V440
- Plug-in Ethernet 10M Port V204
- Plug-in Ethernet 10/100 M Port V212
- Plug-in Radio Port VA00362

Digital Input Modules

• 16 DI FAST 24V DC	V265
• 32 DI FAST 24V DC	V379
• 16 DI FAST 24V IEC TP2	V117
• 32 DI FAST 24V IEC TP2	V959
• 32 DI FAST 48V DC	V474AB
• 16 DI 120/230V	VA00331AA

Relay Output Modules

• 8 DO EE relay 2A	V508
• 16 DO EE relay 2A	V616
• 8 DO ML relay 2A	V314
• 16 DO ML relay 2A	V516
• 12 DO EE relay 120/230V	VA00348
• 12 DO ML relay 120/230V	VA00332
• SBO 8 DO 2 FormA EE Relay 2A	VA00343AB

Analog Input Modules

• 8 AI, ± 20 mA	V318
• 16AI, ± 20 mA	V463
• 8 AI, ± 5 V	V741
• 16AI, ± 5 V	V742

Analog Output Modules

• 4 AO, ± 20 mA	V118
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Mixed Input/Output Modules

• 16 DI/DO FET	V480
• 32 DI/DO FET	V481
• 16 DI 4 DO EE 4 AI, ± 20 mA	V245
• 16 DI 4 DO ML 4 AI, ± 20 mA	V453

Mixed Analog Modules

• 4AO/8AI ± 20 mA	V562
• 4AO/8AI ± 5 V	V460

Blank Module

• Blank I/O module	V20
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I/O Module Cables

• 20-wire cable braid with TB holder 3 m	V253
• 30-wire cable with TB holder 3 m	V202
• 40-wire cable braid with TB holder 3 m	V358
• 20-pin TB Holder kit	V158
• 30-pin TB Holder kit	V203
• 40-pin TB Holder kit	V153

I/O Expansion

Ordering Information

• ACE3600 Expansion LAN Switch	VA00226
• LAN Cable 60cm length	V529
• LAN Cable 2 Meter length	V648
• LAN Cable 3 Meter length	V666
• LAN Cross Cable	V665

CPU and PS Redundancy

• ACE3600 Redundancy	VA00433
• Secondary DC PS 10.5-15.5V	V275
• Secondary CPU Plug-In RS-232 Port	V185
• Secondary CPU Plug-In Ethernet 10M Port	V205
• Secondary CPU Plug-In Ethernet 10/100 M Port	V215
• Secondary CPU Plug-In RS 485 Port	V441AF
• Secondary CPU Plug-In Radio Port	VA00364
• Secondary CPU Plug-In 4 MB SRAM	V444

Communications Interface

RS485 Connection Box	V186
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Third Party Protocol

Third party protocol license	V377
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Accessories

• ACT module	V155
• 24V Plug-in Floating Power Supply	FPN1653A

Software License (RTU Options)

• AGA License	V284
• DNP3+ License	V283
• IEC 60870-5-101 License	V242

General Ordering Requirements

1. All orders must list the Model (F7509) as a main line item.
2. Entering a frequency is mandatory for all models with radio.
3. The default frame for all models is No I/O Slots Frame (CPU and PS slots only). To change to 2, 3, 5, 7 or 8 I/O slots, add the required Frame option to the order (V102, V103, V104, V105, V107 or V108).
4. A frame with 2 I/O slots only fits the Small Metal Chassis option (V229).
5. Installation on 19" rack requires ordering 19" metal back and brackets options (V120 & V051).
6. For installation, when a radio and/or battery and/or accessory are required with 8 I/O slots, V269 metal chassis is required. To install V269 on the 19" rack option, the 19" metal bracket option V051 is required.
7. The Default Power Supply in all models excluding F7510 (expansion frame) is DC 10.8-15.5 V (12 V DC PS), to change the power supply type, add the required PS option.
8. The default CPU module for all models is CPU 3640 (except for MotoTrbo option VA00195/VA00159). To change to CPU 3680 add V448.
9. I/O expansion requires CPU 3640 or CPU 3680.
10. Model with conventional radio or analog trunked radio are provided with plug-in radio modem installed in the CPU module.
11. Models with radio and orders that include battery option or accessories option (such as RS-485 Junction Box) must be ordered with metal chassis or housing options (mandatory).
12. Model F7510 (I/O Expansion Frame) includes an expansion module (expansion CPU), expansion power supply and expansion power cable. To change the power supply type, add the required PS option to the order.
13. The expansion LAN switch occupies an I/O module slot. It is provided with a 60 cm LAN cable.
14. To connect a single expansion frame (for an RTU with up to 16 I/O module slots), use a crossed LAN cable (3 meter length).
15. Order F7509A + VA00433 for redundancy operation include 2 CPU 3680, Default power supply 12V DC and place to install 4 I/O modules. To change the power supply type, add the required PS option. If you need a second power supply, order it separately.

ACE3600 Installation Guidelines

The ACE3600 RTU is shipped from the factory with the modules and plug-in ports assembled. The RTU frame is ready for mounting directly on a wall or in a customer's enclosure. The 8 I/O frame can be installed on a 19" rack.

Note: For specific installation instructions, please refer to the ACE3600 Owner's manual.

Dimensions

Frame Dimensions:

- No I/O slots - PS and CPU modules only, wall mount
117 W x 209 H x 198 D^{*} mm (4.61" x 5.30" x 7.80"), 0.95 Kg (2.1 lb)
- 2 I/O slots - PS, CPU and 2 I/O modules, wall mount,
194 W x 244 H x 198 D^{*} mm (7.64" x 9.61" x 7.80"), Approx. 1.6 Kg (3.56 lb)
- 3 I/O slots - PS, CPU and up to 3 I/O modules, wall mount
234 W x 244 H x 198 D^{*} mm (9.21" x 9.61" x 7.80"), Approx. 1.9 Kg (4.19 lb)
- 5 I/O slots - PS, CPU and up to 5 I/O modules, wall mount
314 W x 244 H x 198 D^{*} mm (12.36" x 9.61" x 7.80"), Approx. 2.4 Kg (5.3 lb)
- 7 I/O slots - PS, CPU and up to 7 I/O modules
391 W x 244 H x 198 D^{*} mm (15.39" x 9.61" x 7.80"), 3. Kg (6.6 lb)
- 8 I/O slots - PS, CPU and up to 8 I/O modules, wall mount or 19" rack
435 W x 244 H x 198 D^{*} mm (17" x 9.61" x 7.80"), Approx. 3.3 Kg (7.3 lb)

Metal Chassis Dimensions:

- Large - for PS, CPU and up to 7 I/O slot frame, two radios and 6.5 or 10 Ah backup battery, wall mount, 448 x 468 mm x 200 D^{**} mm (17.64" x 18.43" x 7.88")
- Medium - for PS, CPU and up to 3 I/O slot frame, one radio and 6.5 Ah backup battery, wall mount, 335 W x 355 H x 198 D^{**} mm (17.64" x 18.43" x 7.80")
- Small - for PS, CPU, 2 I/O slot frame, 1 radio (or 1 accessory box), and 6.5Ah backup battery, wall mount, 264 W x 365 H x 200 D^{**} mm (11.02" x 14.17" x 7.88"*)

^{*} Depth Including Module panel

^{**} Depth Including Frame and Module

Housing Dimensions:

- Large NEM A4/IP66 painted metal - up to 7 I/O slot frame, two radios and 6.5 or 10 Ah, backup battery, 500 W x 500 H x 210 D mm (19.7" x19.7" x 8.26")
- Small NEMA 4/IP66 painted metal - up to 3 I/O slot frame one radio and 6.5 Ah backup, Battery, 380 W x 380 H x 210 D mm (15" x 15" x 8.26")

GENERAL SAFETY INFORMATION:**WARNING:**

Installation of the ACE3600 should be done only by authorized and qualified service personnel in accordance with the US National Electrical Code. Only UL Listed parts and components will be used for installation.

Use UL Listed devices having an environmental rating equal to or better than the enclosure rating to close all unfilled openings. If the installation involves high-voltage connections, technicians must be specifically qualified to handle high voltage. If the I/O connections are powered by a hazardous voltage (>60VDC or >42Vpeak), all inputs should be defined as hazardous and the unit must be installed in a restricted access area for service personnel only.

If the I/O connections are powered by a safety extra low voltage (SELV) (<60VDC or <42Vpeak), all inputs should be defined SELV.

INSTALLATION CODES

This device must be installed according to the latest version of the country's national electrical codes. For North America, equipment must be installed in accordance to the applicable requirements in the US National Electrical Code and the Canadian Electrical Code.

INTERCONNECTION OF UNITS

Cables for connecting RS232 and Ethernet Interfaces to the unit must be UL-certified type DP-1 or DP-2. (Note- when residing in a non LPS circuit.)

OVERCURRENT PROTECTION

A readily accessible Listed branch circuit over current protective device rated 20 A must be incorporated in the building wiring.

Mounting the ACE3600 Frame on a Wall

WARNING:

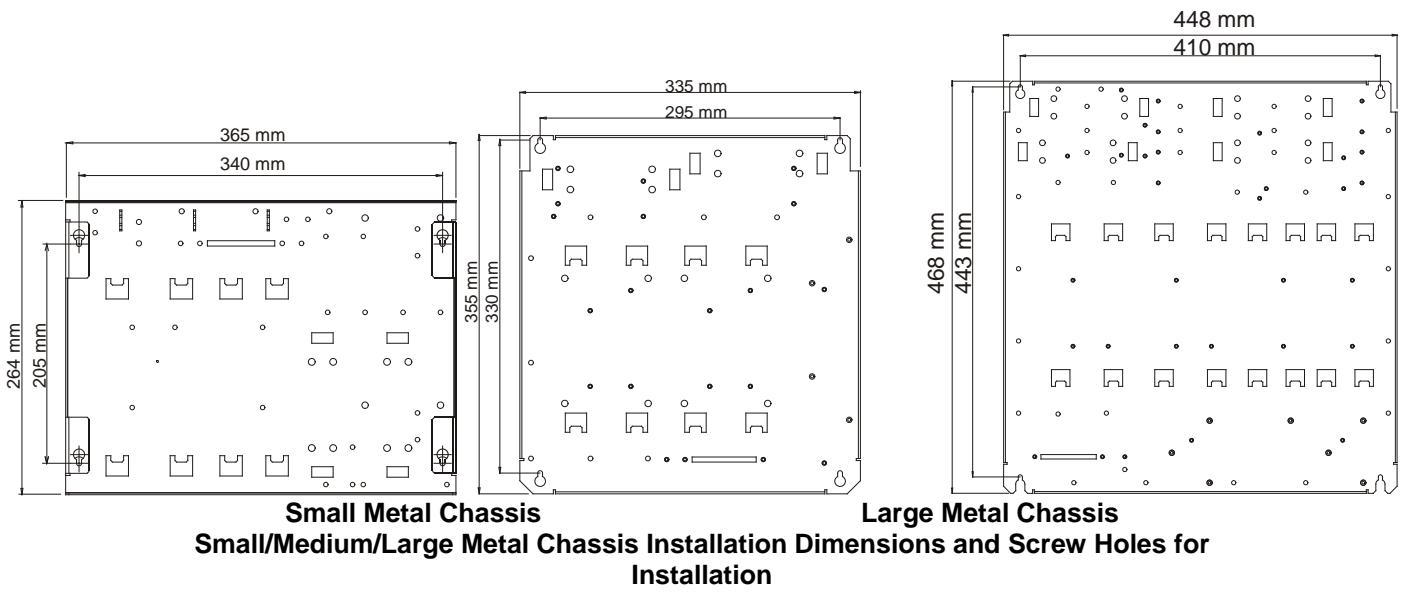
Before drilling holes for mounting the frame, make sure there are no electrical wires installed inside the wall at the holes' location.

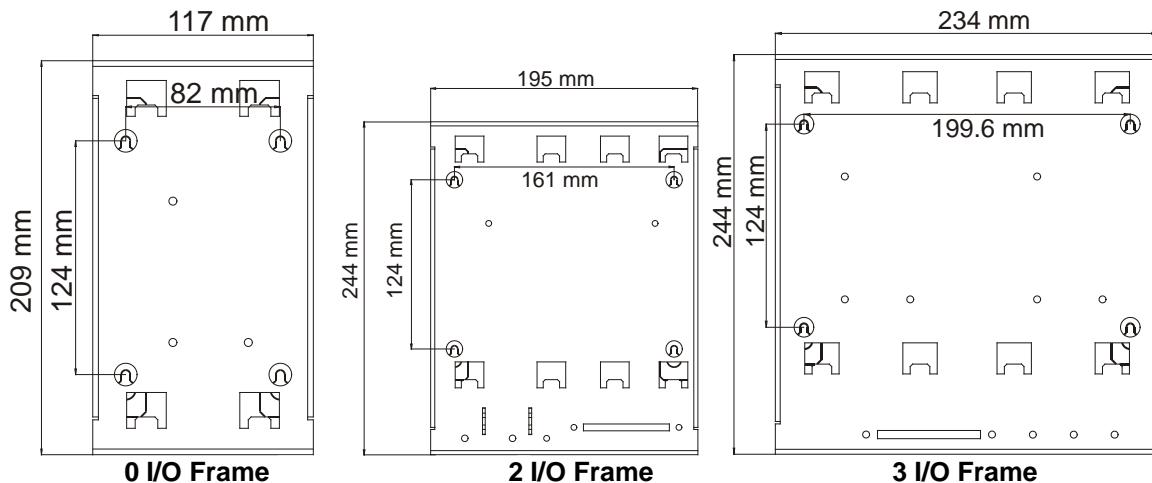
CAUTION:

If the ACE3600 is subject to high levels of shock or vibration, you must take suitable measures to reduce the acceleration or amplitude. We recommend that you install the ACE3600 on vibration-damping materials (for example, rubber-metal anti-vibration mountings).

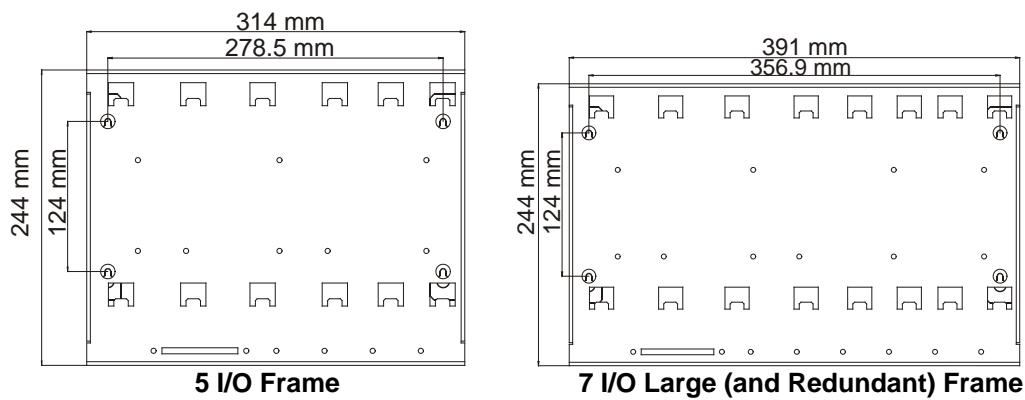
Wall Mount Installation

For convenient installation of the ACE3600 RTU on a wall, allow an additional 6 cm (2.4") (in W, H) and 7 cm (2.75") (in D) around the plate. Four holes are provided, one in each corner of the RTU metal chassis, for wall mounting the RTU. The figures below show the dimensions (in mm) of the various frames/metal chassis and the distances between the holes.





No I/O, 2 I/O and 3 I/O Frame Installation Dimensions and Screw Holes for Installation



5 I/O and 7 I/O Frame Installation Dimensions and Screw Holes for Installation

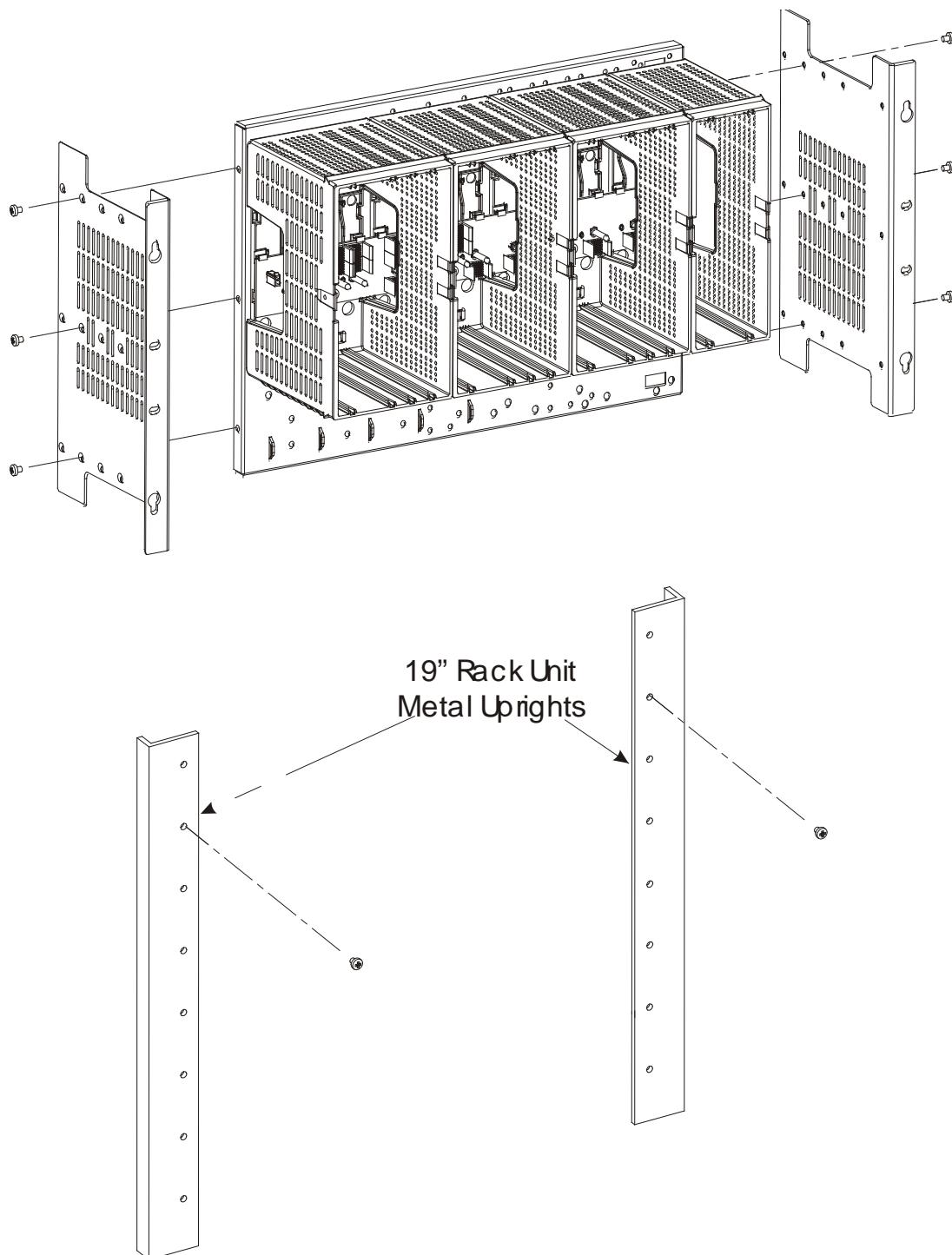
The 8 I/O slots frame (V108), the 8 I/O (expanded 19") metal chassis (V269), and the 19" frame metal back (V120) can be installed on a wall using the brackets that are shipped with these options. The figure below shows the required dimensions (in mm) for installation.

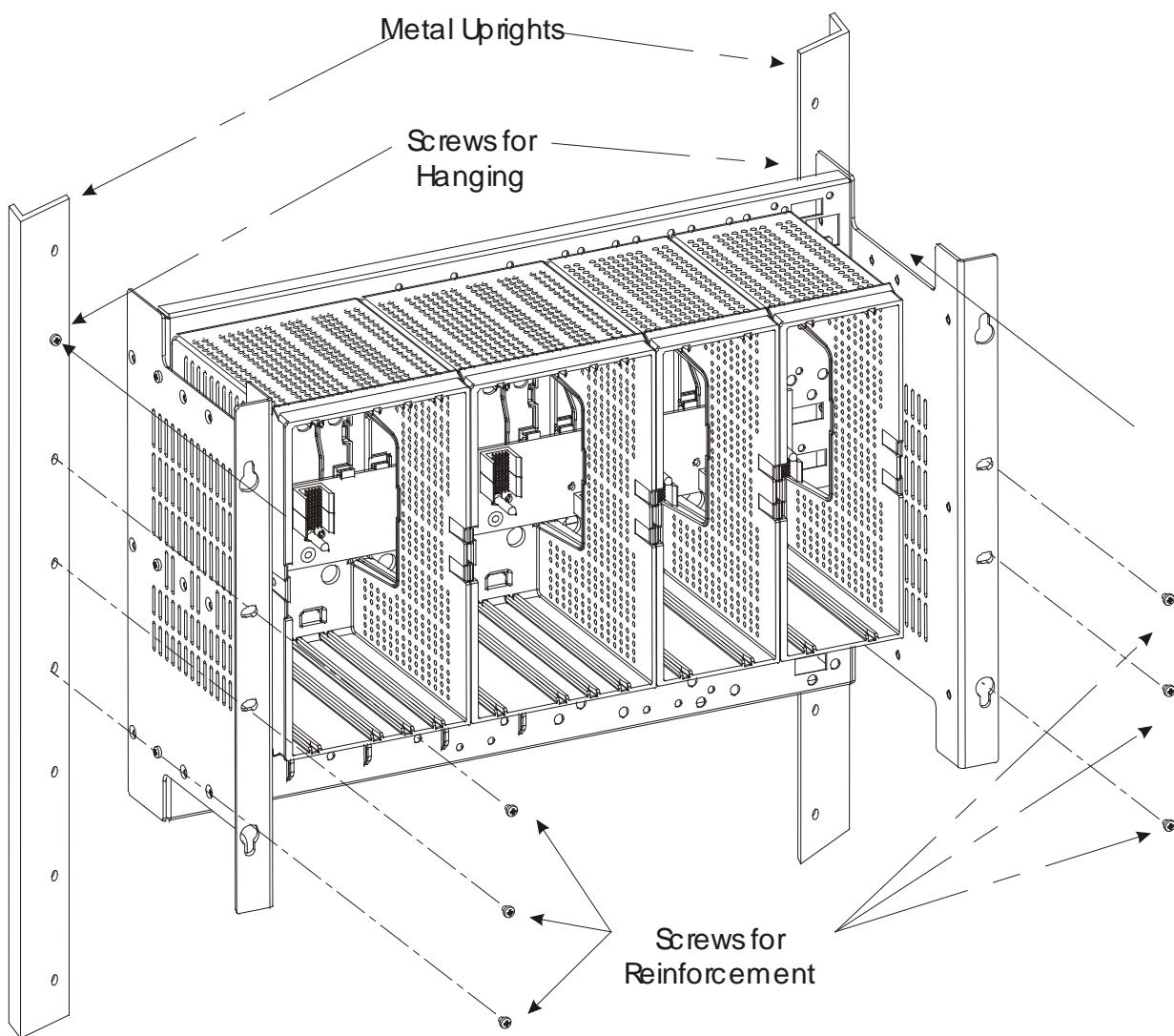


*Additional screws for extra fortification

Installing the ACE3600 in a 19" Rack

The 19" Metal Back (V120) and the 19" Metal Chassis (V269) (including the redundant frame) can be installed on 19" racks using the 19" rack brackets option (V051) as depicted in the pictures below.

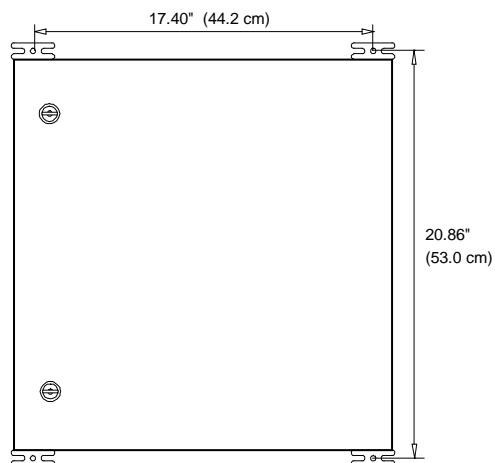




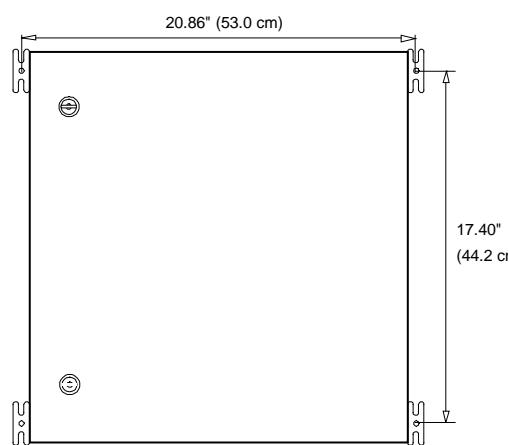
Housing Installation

For convenient installation of the ACE3600 RTU with the NEMA 4 housing, allow an additional 6 cm (2.4") (in W, H) and 7 cm (2.75") (in D) around the housing.

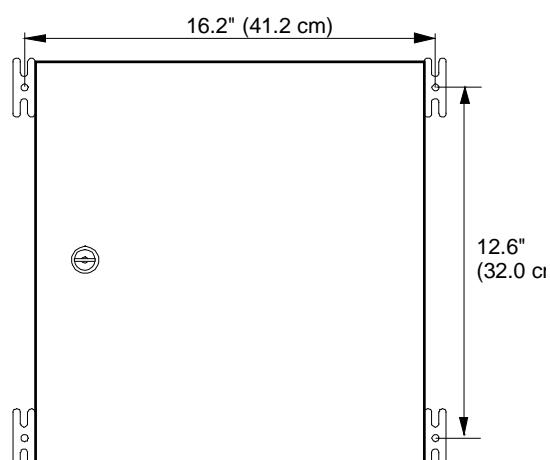
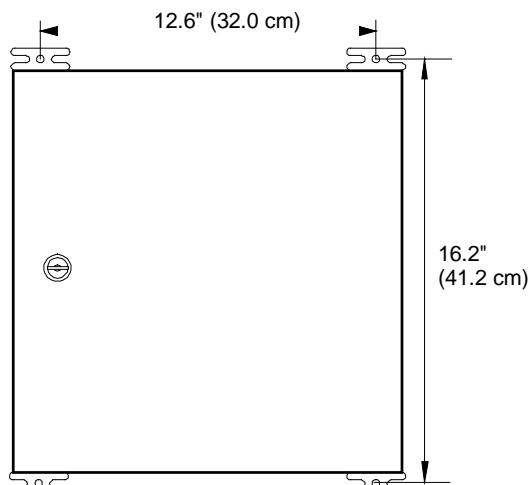
Four mounting brackets are provided, one in each corner of the RTU, for wall mounting the RTU housing (see the figures below). The figures below show the distances between the bracket holes.



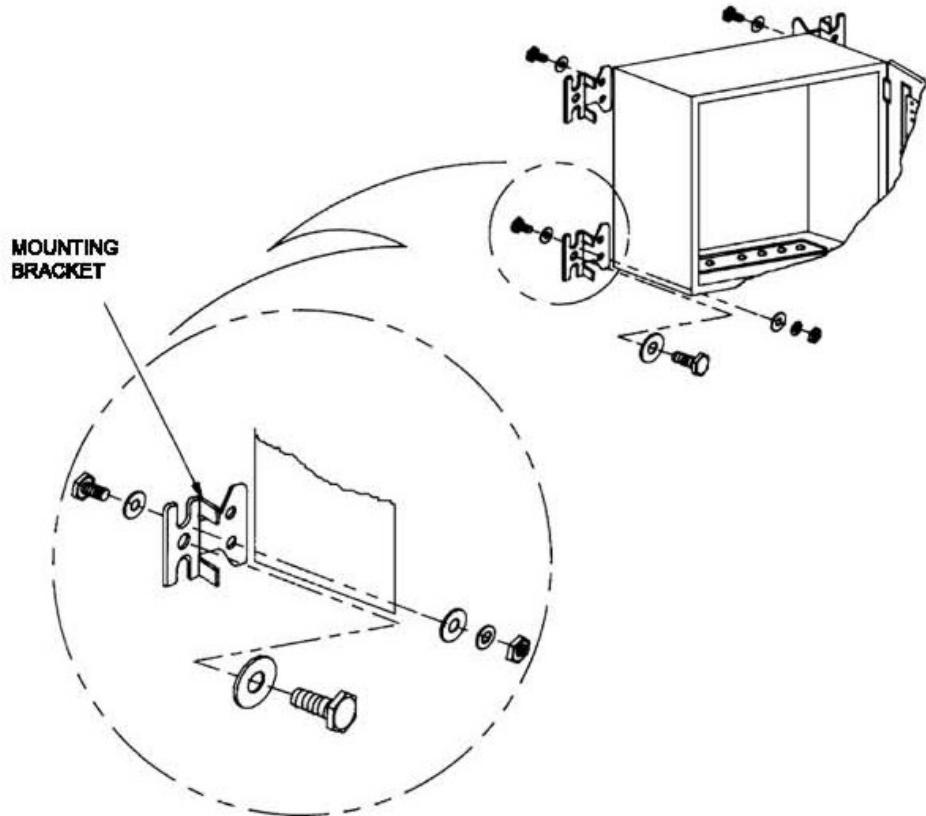
Horizontal Bracket Installation
Large NEMA 4 Housing - Installation Dimensions



Vertical Bracket Installation
Large NEMA 4 Housing - Installation Dimensions



Small NEMA 4 Housing - Installation Dimensions



Mounting the NEMA 4 Housing

Communications

The ACE3600 (as well as MOSCAD family RTUs) facilitates the establishment of a highly sophisticated hybrid data communication network for SCADA that utilizes a variety of radio and/or line communication links. Radio links may include conventional (VHF, UHF, 800 & 900 MHz), analog trunked, digital trunked, and both analog and digital microwave radio technologies. Line links may include point-to-point, multi-drop, Public Service Telephone Network (PSTN) voice/data via dial-up modems, cellular packet data modems and Local Area Networks (LAN).

Multiple data bit rates are available to accommodate the particular need of these links. Lower data speeds are used when the bandwidth of the link is reduced either by their design or by laws in the user's country, or when data speed is sacrificed to achieve greater communication range. The higher data speeds typically usable, combined with the optimized-for-radio MDLC data protocol, ensure high network throughput even if the network is spread over a large geographical area.

The ACE3600 system network consists of RTUs communicating with one or more computerized control centers and/or with other RTUs. Each control center is connected to the communication network.

The system can be relatively simple, comprising several RTUs and one control center. It can be modularly expanded to a more hierarchical system, where several sub-systems (comprising intelligent RTUs and/or sub-centrals controlling their peripheral RTUs) communicate with a central computer.

The communication network is flexible, enabling each RTU to communicate with hierarchies above it (RTU-to-central), parallel to it (RTU-to-RTU), under it (another RTU), and also relaying messages through it (when the RTU serves as a communication node).

While the communication protocol allows for a complex hierarchical system structure, it does not make it complicated. This is because most of the communication interactions are transparent to the user, except in those cases where the communication is to be defined by the user program ladder application. In such cases, you should perform simple programming operations to configure the required application.

Each RTU may be configured to serve as a far-end terminal or as a regional center. The RTU may function as a regional center either by definition or only after loss of communication with the central. It also can act as a communication node (an interconnection point between two or more different links) while performing its other tasks.

The RTU network uses the MDLC protocol, which incorporates all seven layers of the OSI model adapted for SCADA. It supports multiple logical channels per physical port, enabling simultaneous central-to-RTU and RTU-to-RTU sessions. It also enables each

RTU to simultaneously run several kinds of communication applications, such as reporting alarms by contention, on-line monitoring, performing diagnostics checks, etc. The MDLC protocol is discussed below.

MDLC Protocol

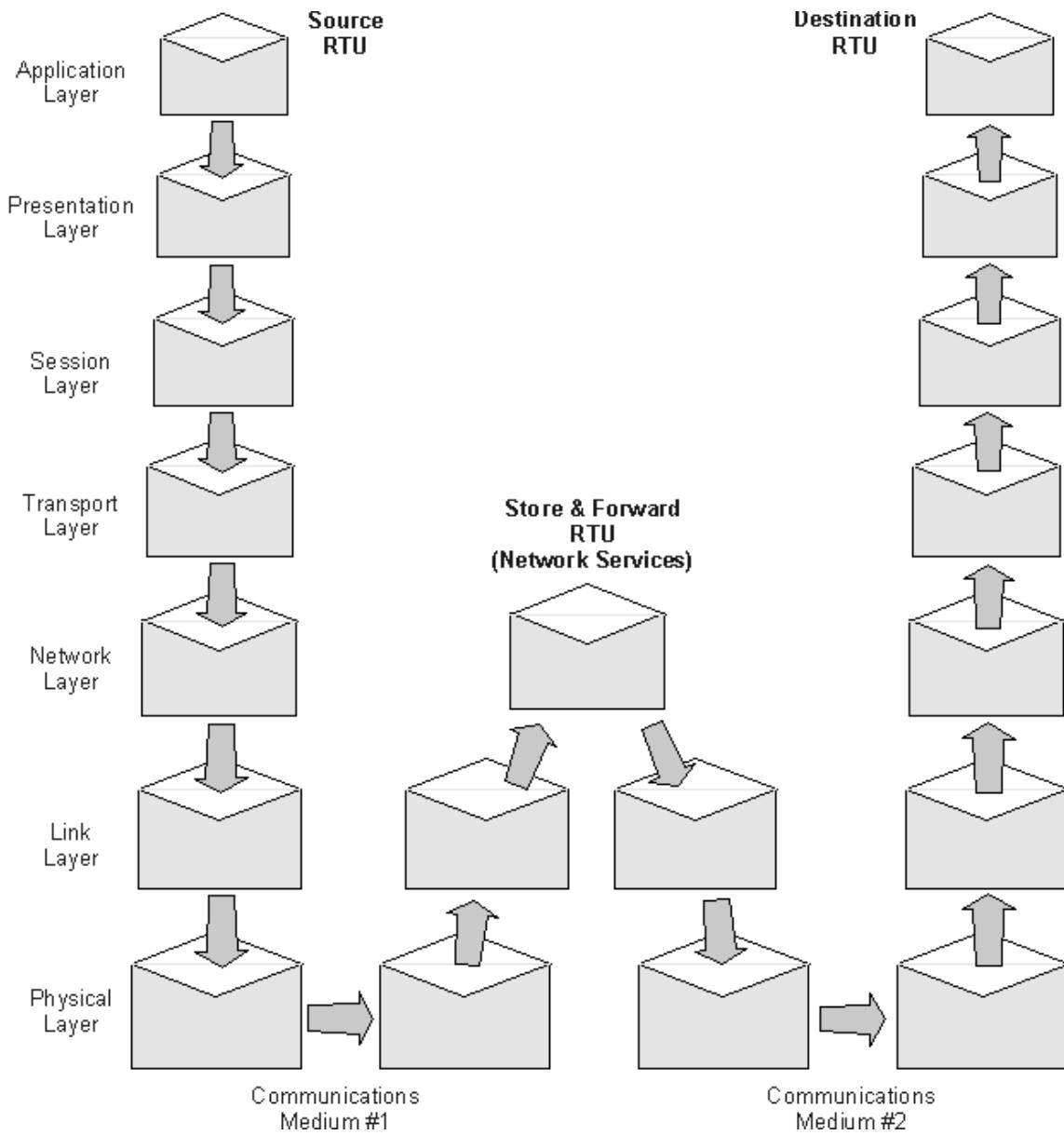
The MDLC protocol is a Motorola SCADA protocol that is based on the Open System Interconnection (OSI) model recommended by the International Organization for Standardization. MDLC utilizes all seven layers of the OSI model. This protocol is designed for optimum operation in SCADA systems which operate with diverse communication media such as two-way radio, line, LAN, etc. Each RTU, FEP, or ToolBox has all seven layers of the MDLC protocol available to them. The functions of the seven layers are summarized below.

Layer	Function
Layer 1: Physical	This layer caters to communications over conventional radio, trunked radio, data radio, serial data channels, modems, Ethernet or telephone lines. The layer is also responsible for channel access and collision control on shared media.
Layer 2: Link	This layer ensures proper communications over a physical link. The layer arranges the data in variable-length frames and attaches addresses, frame sequence numbers, and Cyclic Redundancy Code (CRC) to the frames.
Layer 3. Network	This layer is responsible for the establishment of end-to-end communication paths in a network. This is necessary since communications may take place on more than one link and a message may travel through several nodes before reaching the final destination.
Layer 4. Transport	This layer ensures end-to-end integrity of the information flow between two nodes in the network. This is achieved by remote-end acknowledgement that data has been received completely and passed in the correct order to the next layer.
Layer 5. Session	This layer allows the definition of any number of entities capable of conducting simultaneous sessions with an equivalent entity in some remote unit. This enables transparent communications among multiprocessing machines without interference in their applications.
Layer 6. Presentation	This layer structures the information to/from various applications. This layer may also perform format conversion, data authentication, etc. if implemented.
Layer 7. Application	This layer interfaces to the various applications such as data transfer, configuration downloading, application software monitoring, remote diagnostics, etc.

The MDLC protocol is intended for operation in point-to-multipoint links, such as two-way radio or multidrop wireline, as well as in point-to-point communication networks. The protocol facilitates communications among all sites in the system, including extensive diagnostic messaging. MDLC is transparent and liberates the system engineer

from the technical constraints and complexities of network operations thus allowing the intended application to be the item of focus.

MDLC uses a semi-synchronous data format on two-way radio and an asynchronous format on wirelines. It is not correct to refer to message size in byte notation because of the 16-bit architecture; the data may not be sent in asynchronous format—no start and stop bits—but it is not true synchronous either because there is no single network-provided clock signal. Instead, each CPU has a clock that is entirely adequate to provide the synchronize signal for data transfer. It is therefore better to refer to MDLC in terms of data words where each word may be variable in length, consist of both header and body components, and contain up to 80 16-bit variables within the body. A physical message may consist of a single word or may consist of a concatenated series of words (packets), each word addressed to one or more destination sites with some or all words requiring subsequent store-&-forward operation by the recipient site(s). The concatenated data words may be any combination of the supported functions, i.e. data upload to the SCADA Manager, error logger data to the STS/ToolBox, etc.



The lower three layers of the MDLC protocol stack are commonly known as Network Services. These layers only are used when communicating with intermediary sites which make it possible to pass any data through the system and not require the total system to know the details of the data. Each layer adds (removes) data to what was received and thereby communicates with equivalent layers in the destination (source) site—see figure above.

RTU-to-RTU communications suppress the Presentation, Session, and Transport layers; all layers are present for SCADA Manager-to-RTU communication and for communications with the STS.

MDLC Data Transfer Methods

Three messaging methods are commonly used by the Motorola RTU: Contention (transmission upon change-of-state; also called burst), Polling (interrogation), and Report-by-Exception. The Contention method has the RTU report upon a change-of-state (COS) of conditions/values without waiting for a poll from the SCADA Manager. The RTU recognizes a COS and reports relevant data to the SCADA Manager or to another site as soon as the shared communication medium becomes available. The RTU will repeat the data message until confirmation of reception is received. The RTU listens to the shared communication medium before sending a message and then uses a slotted channel acquisition method to avoid synchronized message collisions. This is the messaging method most often used by Motorola RTUs because it uses the shared communication medium properly.

The Polling (interrogation) method is a periodic activity used to confirm the proper operation of the normally silent RTUs and/or to update the SCADA Manager database at specified intervals or when manually instructed by the operator. The Report-by-Exception method has the RTU report only the conditions/values that have changed since the last poll. The SCADA Manager retains all data conditions and values in a local database for instant use.

Communication Links

The system may support a network comprised of a nearly unlimited number of links. The RTU supports a variety of communication media, protocols and data speeds, as detailed below:

- Serial RS232 ports, up to 115.2 kbps, supports:
 - Local PC using MDLC (MDLC or User Protocol)
 - RTU to RTU (MDLC)
 - External Data (MAS) radio (MDLC, ModBus RTU, DF1 or user protocol)
 - External Wire-line modem (MDLC, ModBus RTU, DF1 or user protocol)
 - External Dial up modem PSTN or Cellular (MDLC)
 - External Cellular packet data modem (MDLC/PPP)
 - ASTRO Digital Trunk Radio (IV&D) XTL5000/XTS2500 (MDLC/PPP)
 - ASTRO Digital Trunk Radio APX6500Li (MDLC/PPP)
 - TETRA MTM700/MTM 800/MTM5200/MTM5400 Radio (MDLC/PPP)
 - Third party PLC/Device (ModBus RTU, DF1 or user protocol)
 - GPS receiver interface

The ACE3600 supports RS232 links to standard modem over PPP on the built-in serial ports and on the plug-in ports. These ports may be connected to an external modem supporting AT commands.

- RS-485 ports, multi-drop 2-Wire up to 460.8 kb/s, supports:
 - RTU to RTU on multi-drop connection (MDLC).
 - Third party PLC/Device on multi-drop connection (ModBus RTU or User protocol).
- Ethernet port, up to 100 Mbps, supports:
 - Local PC using MDLC (MDLC over IP or User Protocol on TCP/IP)
 - RTU to RTU (MDLC over IP)
 - Third party Device (MODBUS RTU, DNP 3.0 and User Protocol on TCP/IP)
- Radio modem port, supports:
 - Conventional radio – DPSK 1.2 kbps, FSK 2.4 kbps, DFM 2.4/3.6/4.8 kbps
 - Analog Trunked radio - DPSK 1.2 kbps (MDLC) - See the list below.

RS232 Ports

On ACE3600 CPU modules, Serial Port 1 and Serial Port 2 (SI1 and SI2) are RS232 ports. Additionally up to two RS232 Plug-in ports can be installed on the CPU module (on PI1 and PI2 plug-in ports). The RS232 ports can be configured to Async or Sync operation mode and they enable local connection of a PC with the ACE36000 STS to the RTU, direct connection of another RTU, connection of modems, digital radios, data radios, third party PLCs and other devices. In addition, the ACE3600 supports RS232 links to standard modem over PPP on the built-in serial ports and on the plug-in ports.

These ports may be connected to an external modem supporting AT commands (refer to IP Ports). The RS232 ports may operate at data speeds up to 115.2 kbps (depending on the total wire length).

RS485 Ports

On ACE CPU modules, Serial Port 1 (SI1) can be configured as RS485 port. Additionally up to two RS485 Plug-in ports can be installed on the CPU module (on PI1 and PI2 plug-in ports).

The RS485 ports permits up to 32 2-wire RS485 devices to be parallel-connected (multi-drop) onto one pair of wires for the exchange of data. A typical ACE3600 use for RS485 is the interconnection among multiple RTUs in the same site. RS485 is also used to connect various devices in the site to the RTU using the ModBus protocol or a user defined protocol. The RS485 Connection Box is available to make this interconnection; or the installer may make the cables by using the small handset-size connectors commonly found on modular telephones. The RS485 port may operate at data speeds up to 460 kbps (depending on the total wire length).

The RS485 specification calls for the circuitry to be capable of communicating at 10 Mbit/s for 40 feet (12 meters). At 4000 feet (1200 meters), maximum cable length, the data rate is reduced to 100 Kbit/s. There are other factors involved including the network configuration; wire characteristics, the device used, biasing resistors and termination resistors (see later) that can influence the data rate. One of the most frequently asked questions and one of the most difficult to answer is the speed/distance/number of drops tradeoff.

Different studies in the industry have given some of the following (often conflicting) results, however the table below provides a conservative estimate based on the assumption of a daisy chain topology with no stubs.

Data Rate (Kbps)	Distance (feet)	Distance (meters)
<100	4000	1200
200	2000	600
300	1000	300
400	800	240
500*	700	210

The following factors affect how far one can reliably transmit at a given data rate:

- Cable length: At a given frequency, the signal is attenuated by the cable as a function of length.
- Cable construction: Cat 5 24AWG twisted pair is a very common cable type used for RS485 systems. Adding shielding to the cable enhances noise immunity, and thereby increases the data rate for a given distance.

- Cable characteristic impedance: Distributed capacitance and inductance slows edges, reducing noise margin and compromising the ‘eye pattern’. Distributed resistance attenuates the signal level directly.
- Termination: A long cable can act like a transmission line. Terminating the cable with its characteristic impedance reduces reflections and increases the achievable data rate.

Although normally required at higher transmission frequencies, it is good practice to terminate the cable runs with a resistor equal to the characteristic impedance of the cable. This reduces the reflection of a signal when it reaches the end of the cable. Avoid adding a termination resistor at other locations as this can overload the driver and reduce the reliability of the data transfer. The distance can be increased by the use of repeaters.

IP Ports (MDLC over IP)

ACE3600 RTUs can use IP (Internet Protocol) technology to interface to advanced radio infrastructure (e.g. TETRA or GPRS) and to standard private IP networks. Most benefits of the MDLC protocol are preserved. MDLC and IP networks can be integrated in the same system, as networking properties are preserved. MDLC applications need not be modified as the lower layers of the protocol support IP.

MDLC packets to be transmitted are enveloped inside UDP/IP datagrams and sent between remote RTUs or between an IP Gateway and an RTU over UDP port 2002. The UDP Port number is configurable for each port.

The ACE3600 RTU can have several MDLC over IP ports, each identified by its own link ID: MDLC over RS232 PPP ports, and MDLC over LAN/Ethernet ports that can have static or DHCP addressing modes. In some cases it is required that an MDLC over IP port have more than one link ID.

Each MDLC over IP port has its own unique link ID. An IP address identifies each port, and is set by the user in a static LAN port (fixed IP address). For DHCP and PPP this address is learned automatically (dynamic IP address), and the user does not need to define it.

A PC running STS can be connected to one of the RTU ports, to one of the serial ports of the IP Gateway, FEP or to the Ethernet.

An MDLC over IP port can be used in one of four ways:

1. ACE3600 RTU port connected to a packet data radio/modem over PPP (Point to Point Protocol). The RTU can act as a remote unit or as a front end serving a SCADA control center (over PLC or user port).
2. ACE3600 RTU port connected to a LAN through one of its on-board or plug-in Ethernet port. A direct LAN connection exists between the Ethernet port and the radio infrastructure. The RTU can act as a remote unit or as a front-end, serving a SCADA center. This port can be configured as static LAN or as DHCP LAN.
3. ACE3600 FEP connected to LAN. An FEP serves as a front-end for a TCP/IP based SCADA central and enables it to communicate with remote RTUs. The FEP can use MODBUS over RS232 or any other proprietary protocol over RS232 or LAN to communicate with the SCADA. If a LAN is used, the 'C' Toolkit socket (user protocol over IP) functions provide that functionality. The ACE3600 RTU can use a direct LAN port connection with other RTUs over the radio infrastructure. It can also be connected with a packet data modem/radio over PPP. For information on the 'C' Toolkit socket functions, see the ACE3600 RTU 'C' Toolkit User Guide.

4. IP Gateway connected to LAN. An IP Gateway (IPGW) serves as a front-end for a TCP/IP-based SCADA central and enables it to communicate with remote RTUs. The IPGW uses a direct LAN connection to the radio infrastructure. It cannot be connected with a packet IP Ports (IP LAN/WAN ports) data modem/radio over PPP. For this purpose an RTU (with packet data radio/modem) is needed with RS232/RS485 to connect them.

Note: Although the ACE3600 RTU has Ethernet ports, it does not have the IP Gateway functionality.

Auto-Negotiation Note: The ACE3600 Ethernet port performs one Auto-Negotiation procedure upon startup. It is recommended to configure the Ethernet port of the device connected to the ACE3600 Ethernet port (e.g. switch, etc.) to Auto-Negotiation mode. If the Auto-Negotiation fails, the ACE3600 Ethernet port default is 10 Mbps half-duplex.

Broadcast and Setcalls

Most wireless packet data networks do not support broadcast IP. When transmitting a group call (Site 0), a separate frame is transmitted to each site specified in the IP Conversion Table over UDP/IP. If broadcast IP exists, then this IP can be specified in the IP Conversion Table under Site 0 with the proper link ID (port). Sending to Site 0 with that link ID will transmit a single message, through that port, to all RTUs over UDP/IP using that address. Note that in ASTRO IV&D, GPRS, TETRA and most wireless media, this is not supported, so a separate message is transmitted to each site. It is preferable to transmit to each site separately, rather than send this setcall, with a delay around 100-300 milliseconds between one transmission and another.

New Features for MDLC over IP in ACE3600

The following features are available in ACE3600 that are not available in legacy MOSCAD RTUs and IP Gateway. These features apply to Ethernet static IP address, Ethernet DHCP, and RS232 PPP port types.

Multiple IP Ports

The user can specify more than one MDLC over IP port in ACE3600. The IP Conversion Table includes a link ID column which enables the same ACE3600 site ID to appear several times, with a different link ID and the same IP address.

In some cases, it is necessary to have more than one link ID per MDLC over IP port. For example, if RTU 1 has a single Ethernet MDLC over IP port, and it communicates with another RTU that has two (or more) MDLC over IP ports LINE1 and LINE2. In this case RTU 1 must have its MDLC over IP port assigned with two link IDs: LINE1 and LINE2. This will enable direct communication to RTU 2 LINE1 port or to RTU 2 LINE2 port.

IP Conversion Table Enhancements

An IP conversion table can be assigned to each RTU/FEP. It maps each site ID+link ID (port) to an IP address. The link ID column supports multiple MDLC over IP ports per RTU. Each link ID uniquely identifies the port/IP connection of that RTU. The table enables the MDLC over IP port to transmit MDLC packet to its destination based upon its site ID and link ID (port).

The enhanced IP conversion table also supports the user of a host name instead of a numeric IPv4 address (IP address). In order to use host names, the operator must support this in the network DNS Server, and the user must specify them in the appropriate port configuration. The IP conversion table is dynamic, which means its numeric addresses are automatically learned/updated in runtime, for example when a new RTU is added, or an existing one changes its addresses. In some cases, such as dynamic addresses of RTUs, there is no need to download that table to FEP, simply because RTUs addresses are updated when they transmit to the FEP. In this case, it is recommended that the user application perform these transmissions periodically. Note: The IP conversion table learns only numeric IP addresses. Host names of other RTUs are not learned.

Using Host Names

Sometime it is necessary to refer to an RTU or FEP using a host name rather than a numeric IP addresses. Any MDLC over IP port (Ethernet or RS232/PPP) has that option, however it is the responsibility of the user and network to make sure this is supported.

In the IP conversion table, it is possible to set a host name instead of a numeric IP address for a specific site + link ID. The link ID, for example LINE5, identifies the port/IP connection of that site.

To enable this, the port needs the list of DNS servers for that MDLC over IP port. DNS list can be automatically learned. The list must be set only for an Ethernet port configured as Static IP address mode. An Ethernet port configured as DHCP or an RS232 port configured as PPP automatically learns this list from the network, and the user does not need to set them.

Note: Some PPP connected radios such as TETRA and ASTRO IV&D radios do not provide DNS information. These systems usually do not use host names either, but if necessary, the user can set the list of DNS Servers in the port configuration.

The FQDN option for an Ethernet port configured as DHCP updates the DNS servers when a new IP address is allocated to it by DHCP. The user need only set the full host name of that port. A warning is logged if the router/DHCP server does not support this option.

Configuring NTP Servers

An Ethernet or RS232 PPP port can be configured for NTP protocol (NTP is UDP port number 123.) In this case, the RTU will retrieve its time from a set of NTP servers specified by the user. The clock offset between the RTU and these servers depends on network delays, and may be up to 100 milliseconds in some wireless media. The clock offset on LAN in the same Ethernet network is approximately 1 millisecond.

Note: It is possible to define an NTP server with a full host name (e.g. www.mysite.com). To do so, the user must set DNS servers for this port, either statically, or from a DHCP server or PPP modem.

User Protocol over IP

Both Ethernet and PPP ports provide an interface for a user application written in the ‘C’ Toolkit using MOSCAD_socket() functions, also known as “User protocol over IP”. An MDLC over IP port can serve a user application at the same time as it serves MDLC which is built in the socket API. MDLC takes one logical UDP port number (2002 by default); other applications can use other TCP or UDP port numbers. For more information on the ‘C’ Toolkit socket functions, see the ACE3600 RTU ‘C’ Toolkit User Guide.

Dynamic IP Address

Many wireless networks do not allocate a fixed IP address to a PPP modem (such as the GPRS network). For the FEP to communicate with the RTU it must know its address or host name. Since these networks do not provide a name for each modem, there is no option of setting them in the FEP beforehand. In this case, the FEP should not be assigned an IP conversion table with that link ID (port). The RTUs should be associated with a table which has the FEP’s IP address. If the network operator assigns a host name to the FEP instead of a numeric address, this can be set in the IP conversion table. When the RTU detects that its modem is connected, it will notify this address, the FEP, of its new IP address, thus updating its table in runtime.

Since this process does not guarantee that the FEP will be updated, it is highly recommended that user application periodically send a message to the FEP. For example, if the user application expects an interrogation every two minutes from the FEP, and it has not received that, it will send a message to the FEP. This will update the RTU address in the FEP.

MDLC over IP Port Routing

In the example mentioned in Dynamic IP Address above, for RTU-to-RTU (modem to modem) communication, set ‘Enable routing of MDLC over IP port’ parameter in the FEP. Then assign to the RTUs an IP conversion table which list the RTUs’ site IDs as having the FEP IP address.

When one RTU transmits to another, the transmission will go through the FEP which will route it to its destination, without the need of a network configuration.

Note: This feature can also be used in an FEP connected to the CEN of ASTRO IV&D or to the Connect Plus XRT Gateway, where it is required for one RTU connected to a radio to communicate with another RTU.

MDLC over IP PPP Connections

The ACE3600 RTU can include up to four RS232/PPP ports - two on-board (SI1 and SI2) and two plug-in RS232 ports (PI1 and PI2.) Each port may be PPP connected to a packet data radio/modem over PPP and have its own link ID.

Several RS232 over PPP connections are supported:

- MDLC via iDEN modem (e.g. iM1000, iM1500)
- MDLC via ASTRO IV&D digital radio (e.g. XTL5000, APX6500Li)
- MDLC via Standard modem, (e.g. GPRS data modem.) See MDLC over Standard Modem Setup for configuration details. A modem configuration file must be attached to the site and downloaded to the RTU when using this connection.
- MDLC via Tetra radio. This is similar to Standard modem. See MDLC over Tetra Setup for configuration details. When using a Motorola radio (e.g. MTM5200/MTM5400), no modem configuration file needs to be downloaded.
- MDLC via Null modem. This is suitable for direct cable connections over PPP with devices such as Terminal Servers, wireless modem, etc. Depending on the modem used you may or may not need to download a modem configuration file.
- MDLC over ASTRO IV&D. See MDLC over ASTRO IV&D for configuration details. When using the ASTRO IV&D (Integrated Voice & Data) connection, no modem configuration file needs to be downloaded.

In order for a variety of modems to be used, a modem configuration file is downloaded to a specific port configured for MDLC over IP. The modem/radio can also be diagnosed using AT commands specified in that file. For MDLC over IP this feature is applicable to all connections: Standard Modem, Null Modem, Tetra, iDEN, and ASTRO IV&D.

Note: The same modem configuration file can be used when configuring a port for MDLC over IP or when configuring the port for dialup. For details, see Modem Configuration File below. Note that for iDEN, Tetra and ASTRO IV&D the modem configuration is not required, since the firmware already has these commands built in.

MDLC over IP/LAN Connections

The ACE3600 RTU can include one on-board 10/100 Ethernet BaseT port (ETH1) and up to two plug-in 10/100 BaseT ports (PI1 and PI2.) Each Ethernet port has its own link ID and can be connected to the same or to a different network mask.

An Ethernet (LAN) port can be configured in one of several modes:

- Static IP address mode
- Dynamic (DHCP)

With static IP address mode, the user is required to set the link ID, IP address, subnet mask and default gateway. If DNS or NTP servers are required, these must be defined as well. DNS servers are only required if this port is to be accessed via a host name rather than a numeric IP address. In this case the operator assigns a host domain name to the FEP or RTU. The IP conversion table must include the domain name well. If an NTP server is to be used to obtain the time, the numeric IP address or domain name of the NTP server must be defined.

In DHCP address mode, the user is only required to set the link ID for this port. If DNS servers are required there is no need to set them, since they are learned from the network. If NTP servers are required, the user must set them since they are not learned from the network.

As an option, user can set a full host domain name for an Ethernet port that is configured as a dynamic DHCP client. Each port should be set with a different name. This option allows the network DNS servers to be updated when the DHCP server changes its IP address, keeping its name up to date. This is called FQDN and is not always supported by the DHCP server (in this case a warning is logged.)

MDLC over IP Site Paging

A paging mechanism is available in each site (peer) to make MDLC over IP more reliable. (This feature is the same as in Toolbox V9.54 and MOSCAD V9.25.) Paging a site before transmitting MDLC data to it over IP, guarantees that the site is reachable. This is necessary because MDLC over IP does not have a confirmed type of link in which the peer acknowledges received packets (as opposed to other types of MDLC ports). It relies on the radio to have a link layer that will guarantee a ‘best effort’ delivery, and thus avoids overloading the channel with excessive traffic.

A site is paged by sending it a poll request and awaiting a poll reply. During this time, the RTU can continue to transmit to other sites (and receive transmission from other sites). If the site responds with a poll reply, or any other MDLC data, it is considered as reachable and all pending transmissions are sent to it immediately. Further transmissions will be sent to it as well without paging until the site is declared as failed.

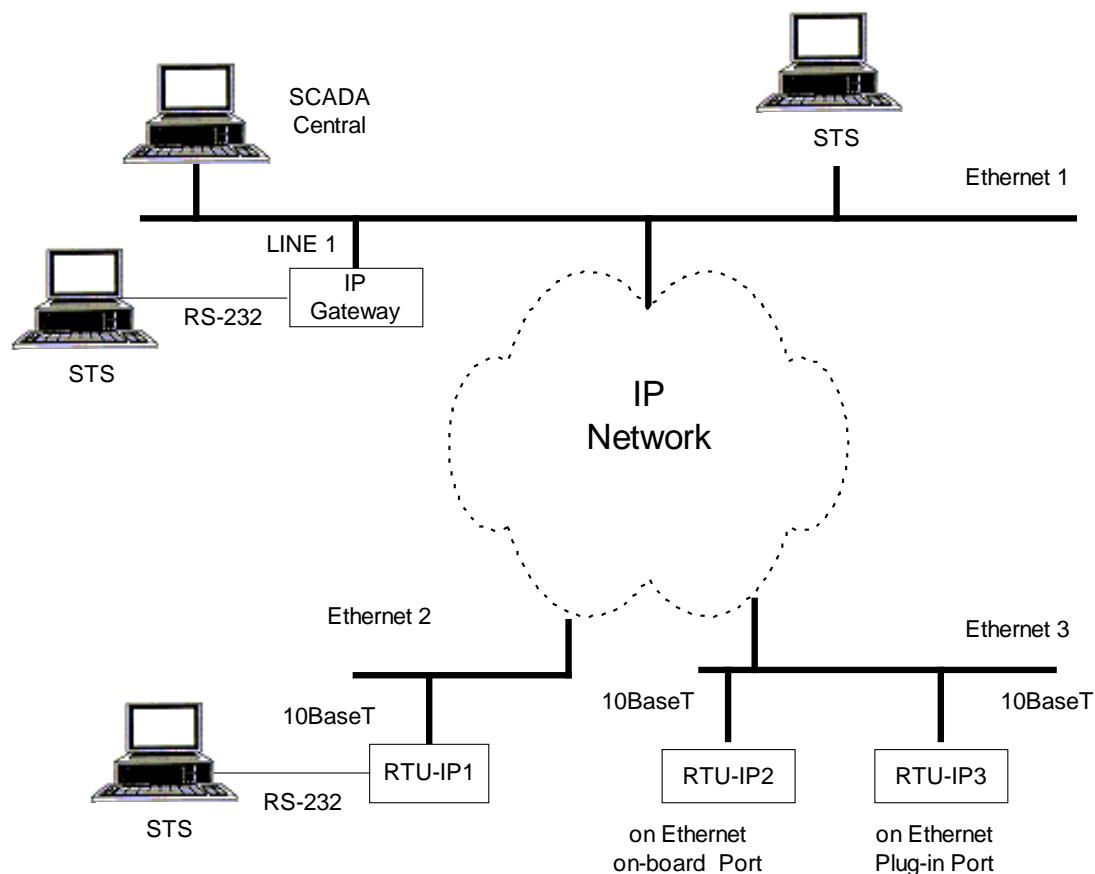
If an ‘ICMP Destination Unreachable’ message is received or if the site does not respond to paging for a configurable poll interval, it will be polled again for a maximum number of polls. If there is still no response, the site is considered to be failed, and the network layer is notified so any pending transmissions can be redirected to an alternative route. If subsequent transmissions are to be sent to the site through an MDLC over IP port, paging

will be performed again before actual transmission takes place. The Site Paging mechanism can be enabled or disabled.

MDLC over LAN/Ethernet

The ACE3600 RTU can communicate over Ethernet media, via the onboard Ethernet port or 10/100BT plug-in ports.

The figure below illustrates an example of a SCADA system with IP Gateway and ACE3600 RTUs connected to Ethernet LAN:



With SCADA systems the ACE3600 RTU can be connected to Ethernet/LAN as an FEP (FIU) for a SCADA, and an RTU. It communicates with MDLC over IP between FEP/IP Gateway and RTU. The IP Gateway unique functionality provides an API over TCP/IP API, for the SCADA PC. It provides the SCADA with the current values of the RTU tables and with the events (Bursts) that are associated with each entity. The ACE3600 does not have that functionality built-in and requires an IP Gateway.

Unlike IP Gateway, ACE3600 can be connected to several Ethernet connections. They can reside on the same or on different network subnet masks, and are distinguished from one another by a link name.

A number of connection methods are available when configuring an Ethernet-based RTU:

1. Static IP address – The user sets the IP address within the configuration of the device in the STS. To use this method, follow the instructions for configuring an RTU in the Operation chapter in the ACE3600 STS User Guide. All DHCP parameters will remain at default values.
2. DHCP-supplied reserved IP address – For every ACE3600 RTU, an IP address will be reserved within the DHCP server. The link between the RTU and the reservation will be based on unique ID. In the DHCP Server, set the unique ID. The default unique is the MAC address. In the DHCP server, define a reservation for a specific RTU based on its MAC address.
3. DHCP-supplied dynamic IP address – A dynamic IP address is distributed from the DHCP server to the ACE3600 RTUs. The IP address of each ACE device is unpredictable. In this case you will need a DNS server that will resolve the link between the IP address and the RTU. You will have to supply a name for each RTU. This name will be updated within the DNS server along with IP address of the RTU. Within IP conversion table of ACE3600 RTU you will use this DNS name instead of IP address.

In order to comply with IP networks standards, all configuration methods described in this chapter are based on standard procedures used in IP networks.

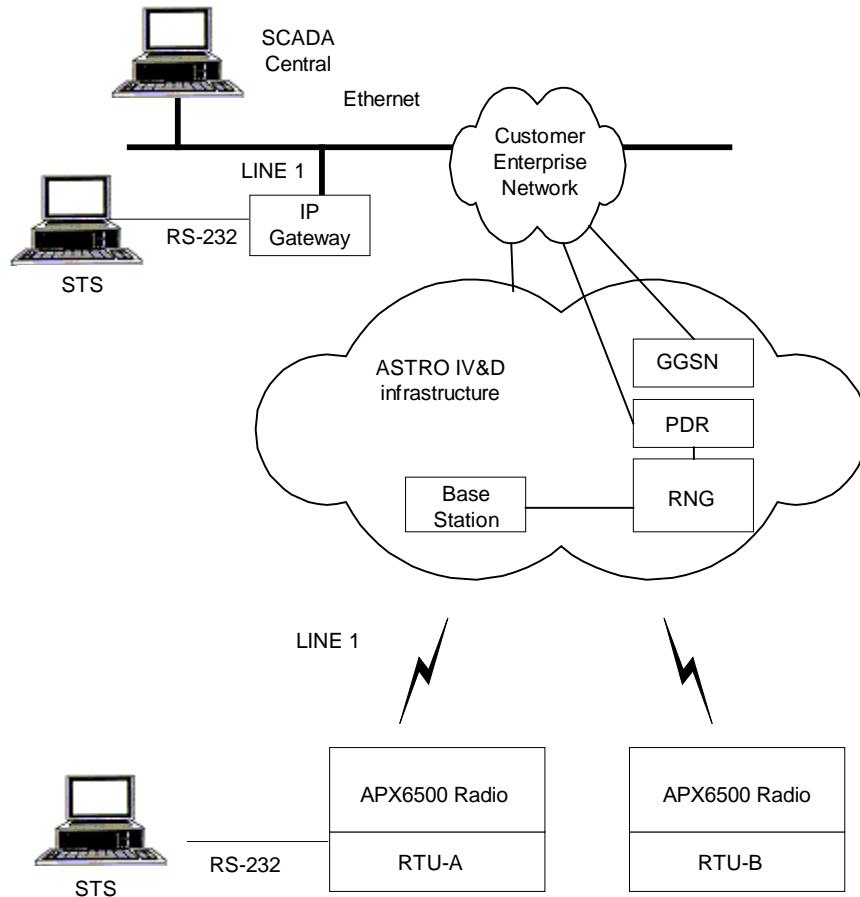
MDLC over ASTRO IV&D

With SCADA systems, ACE3600 RTUs can be connected to an ASTRO IV&D radio. The ASTRO infrastructure (R6.4 or higher) and radio must support integrated voice and data (named IV&D). This is relevant to Motorola subscriber data radios such as the XTL5000 mobile, XTS2500 portable and APX6500Li mobile.

The connection to ASTRO IV&D can be made via LAN or via radio. The LAN is called a CEN (Customer Enterprise Network). An IP Gateway or RTU with an Ethernet port can be connected to the CEN. On the other end, an RTU can be connected to an ASTRO IV&D radio via an RS232 data cable. Note that a specific codeplug which supports the data option must be used when programming them.

In the figure below, the SCADA central and IP Gateway are connected via LAN to a Customer Enterprise Network (CEN). The CEN is connected via a border router gateway to the ASTRO IV&D infrastructure. An RTU, running MDLC over IP protocol over PPP, is connected via XTL5000 or APX6500Li radio using an RS232 data cable. A unique IP address is assigned by the GPRS Gateway Support Node (GGSN) to each RTU according to its radio individual unit ID (UID), such that when a frame is transmitted from the CEN to that IP address, the Packet Data Router (PDR) and Radio Network Gateway (RNG) transmit it to the appropriate radio.

Unlike other infrastructures (such as iDEN and TETRA), this IP address and radio unit ID cannot be retrieved for diagnostics from the radio. Instead a dummy IP Address is provided by the radio as it is configured using the CPS (Codeplug Programming Software).



A PC running STS can be connected directly to an RTU, directly to a radio, or it can operate remotely over the CEN.

For an RTU or PC to communicate over the air using an ASTRO IV&D radio, the radio must be context activated, or registered for data, in addition to the PPP connection over RS232 interface.

The RTU uses SNMP protocol and sets a value in a MIB variable defined for this radio. When this succeeds, the radio configuration is completed, and the radio (using the IP address provided periodically by the GGSN in the infrastructure) is able to receive and transmit data. If the context activation fails or is deactivated, the RTU causes the radio to restart (power itself off and on.) Once the radio has been context activated, an RTU (or PC) can transmit IP frames over the air to the PDR which routes them to the GGSN and CEN.

Certain configuration steps are performed on the radio itself using the CPS and in the infrastructure using the UCM tool. See the relevant radio documentation for more information.

There are two types of hardware interface between the RTU and the radio: For a mobile radio such as the XTL5000 or APX6500Li, the interface is comprised of a radio data cable over RS232.

Note: A PC needs a tool called Data Link Manager (DLM) in order to communicate over the air

NOTE:

ASTRO IV&D does not support group calls (RTU-to-RTU broadcasts). To send a frame to a group of sites, the application should send to each site individually, leaving a short wait time between each transmission (300-1000 milliseconds depending upon the communication used.)

Sending frames from one RTU to another when both are connected to radios may not be reliable, because of the ASTRO IV&D's limited resources. It is recommended to have an RTU connected to LAN (CEN) that will route the information between them.

MDLC over MotoTrbo

With SCADA systems, ACE3600 RTUs and ACE 4600 IP Gateways can be connected to a MotoTrbo radio in digital mode, to use MDLC over IP communication via the MotoTrbo digital mode radio system. The MotoTrbo radio is connected directly (not via hub) to one of the RTU/IPGW's USB host ports. The port connection between the RTU and the radio is a USB host running IP over RNDIS (Microsoft Remote NDIS protocol version Revision 1.1.) Note: The DHCP protocol is also used for obtaining IP address from the radio. This IP address is internal within the USB connection and does not reflect the actual IP address over the air.

The STS (PC) may be connected directly (locally) to the radio via a single unit, by specifying the radio's IP address in the Communication Setup. For example, if radio's network ID is 12 and the radio ID is 10, specify 13.0.0.10 (13 because to access the unit specify the network ID 12 plus 1). The STS should not be connected remotely to other units connected to the MotoTrbo radio network due to performance issues.

A Radio ID in MOTOTRBO is a 24-bit number within the range of 1 to 16776415 written in decimal format in the CPS. In Capacity Plus and Linked Capacity Plus, the Radio ID is a 16-bit number (from 1 to 65535), which can be treated as a 24-bit number where the most significant 8 bits are zero. For example, the Radio ID 16776415 is represented by a hexadecimal 24-bit number as FFFCDF. When broken into three 8-bit sections, this becomes FF, FC, and DF. This in decimal is 255, 252, and 223. Therefore, a radio that is configured with an Individual ID of 16776415 and a CAINetwork address of 12 (the default), will have a Radio Network IP address of 12.255.252.223.

The user may perform STS operations such as loggers, download, hardware test, monitor, and set/ get date & time (effective data throughput ~800 bps). MDLC time synchronization is not recommended, because of the long delays added by the radio/repeater. Network Time Protocol (NTP) provides better time synchronization accuracy, ~200 ms accuracy with a repeater. By default, MDLC time synchronization is disabled, but it can be enabled in the port's advanced physical parameters.

In single repeater or IP site connect topologies, the unit attached to the MotoTrbo radio may initiate or receive MDLC group calls over a single link ID. For example: If a radio network group ID=225, set site ID 0 to IP address 225.0.0.1. Note: Adding this feature requires changes in the CPS of the radio (adding a digital Call to the contact list, and referring to it in the RX Group list; marking the 'forward to PC' field in the network folder.) If using MDLC time synchronization, it is important to set a group IP address. For example if using Digital Call ID 1, set it to 225.0.0.1 in the STS.) Note: There may be delays, depending on the topology used.

IMPORTANT: For sending group calls, the default group IP address can be configured in the advanced link layer of the HU1/HU2 port tab, or in the IP conversion table for site ID 0 and the proper link ID. This is the only way a setcall can be delivered by MotoTRBO in digital mode.

Each RTU or FEP has a fixed IP address. This address is derived from the radio to which it is connected. For example: If the radio ID=1 and the network ID=12, the address is 13.0.0.1. The network mask is always 255.255.255.0.

The unit learns the local radio IP address dynamically. For example: If 199.19.10.1 is configured in the radio CPS, this is not the real IP address transmitted over the air. The real IP is 13.0.0.1.

Unlike other infrastructures such as iDEN and TETRA, the radio's IP address and radio unit ID cannot be retrieved for diagnostics from the radio. Instead a dummy IP Address is provided by the radio as configured in its CPS.

The general steps of the MDLC over MotoTrbo Setup are like those of MDLC over IP Setup. There is no need to download a modem configuration file, just an IP conversion table.

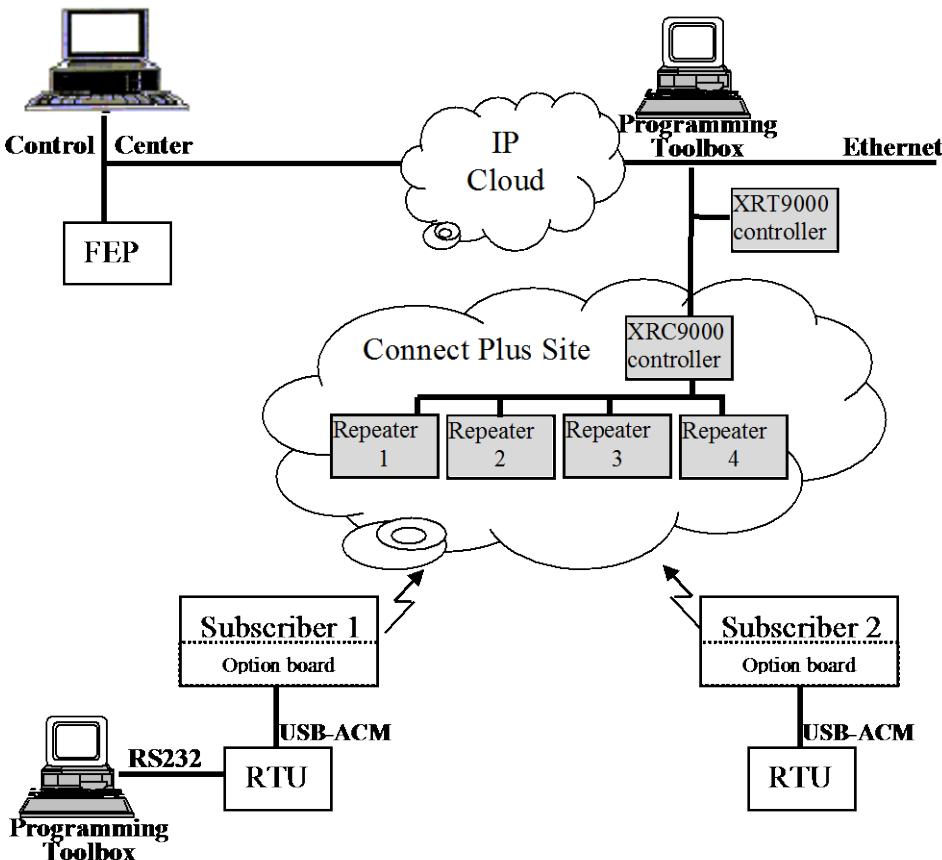
Note that the data throughput over the MotoTrbo system is up to 900 bps (less if the same frequency/slot is shared for voice and data).

MDLC over MotoTrbo Connect Plus

With SCADA systems, ACE3600 RTUs and ACE IP Gateways can be connected to a MotoTrbo Connect Plus system. In this scheme, FEP and control center reside as a host on LAN. FEP is connected to WAN/LAN and its IP Address is registered within XRT

Gateway. One or more remote RTUs are connected to a MotoTrbo subscriber, with their Subscriber ID (SUID, or radio ID) also registered in the infrastructure. In a mixed system, FEP means any of the following: ACE3600, ACE4600, or ACE1000. The RTU may be ACE3600, ACE4600, or ACE1000.

The following figure shows a MOSCAD system with a wireline control center within its infrastructure.



In the figure, the Control Center is connected with FEP, which is connected to LAN. FEP and the Control Center can be connected both to Ethernet, communicating TCP/IP between them (FEP being an IP Gateway), or to RS232, communicating MODBUS. To communicate with one or more remote RTUs, the FEP must be registered within XTR9000 as an XRT client.

Each remote RTU has one or two Connect Plus subscribers (ACE1000 has only one subscriber on USB2). The subscribers are connected to an RTU via USB-ACM (non-IP). Programming toolbox (STS) is used to program and diagnose FEP or RTU either locally or remotely. It can reside within LAN and communicate with the FEP IP address over LAN using MDLC over IP, or it can communicate with remote RTUs via that FEP using MOSCAD MDLC protocol. It can also connect locally to each RTU via ETHERNET, RS232, or USB.

With respect to MotoTrbo Connect Plus, the FEP has a direct TCP connection (port 10001) to XRT Gateway, but it does not communicate with remote RTUs. Instead, the

XRT Gateway routes in its own protocol raw data requests to remote RTUs. The protocol between FEP and XRT is called XRT API, or non-IP raw data.

The port configured for XRT Gateway over LAN in ACE3600 or in ACE4600 supports other protocols over LAN in addition to Connect Plus. These are: MDLC over LAN, Network Time Protocol, MODBUS over TCP, DNP over TCP/UDP, and more. These protocols do not relate to MotoTrbo Connect Plus.

An RTU that is connected to a radio is called a non-IP raw peripheral. It is connected directly (not via hub) to one or two Connect Plus radios. Unlike MotoTrbo digital, with Connect Plus radio the USB host port is a serial USB Host driver. It is not an IP based protocol but an XCMP/XNL protocol, where the RTU acts as an XCMP device and the radio acts as an XCMP master, routing packets between RTU and its Connect Plus option board. The actual MDLC protocol transmitted and received over the air is encapsulated within that protocol as XCMP data requests. Towards FEP, the XRT Gateway encapsulates as an XRT data calls. The actual address of RTU over the air is the subscriber ID of the radio configured in CPS. The actual address of FEP is the subscriber ID (data path ID) configured in XRT and in STS. In the IP Conversion Table, these IDs need to be specified instead of IP addresses.

It is not possible to communicate directly between RTUs, because Connect Plus does not allow direct connection between radios for raw data. However, thanks to the MDLC protocol, communication can be routed between remote RTUs via the FEP (as is the case in the ASTRO system). Therefore, it is recommended to have two IP Conversion Tables, one holding all subscriber IDs to be associated with the FEP, and another holding only the FEP addresses to be associated with the RTUs connected to radios.

The user may perform STS operations such as loggers, download, hardware test, monitor, and set/get date and time (effective data throughput outbound ~800 bps). Due to bandwidth limitations, the following recommendations apply:

1. Avoid using MDLC time synchronization because of the long delays added by the radio/repeater. Network Time Protocol (NTP) is not supported either, as it is not an IP-based communication. By default, MDLC time synchronization is disabled, but it can be enabled in the advanced physical parameters of the port.
2. There is no support for MDLC group calls over MotoTrbo Connect Plus. Transmitting to site 0 will result in it being replicated and sent per each Site in IP Conversion Table for specified link ID. Depending on the number of sites in IP Conversion for that Link ID, it may take a long time (from LAN around 2.5 seconds per site, and from radio around 7.5 seconds per site). During this time all other communication via that physical connection is withheld. Therefore, it is recommended not to send MDLC Setcalls.
3. RTU or FEP has a fixed address. The RTU learns its address from the radio it is connected to (and update its IP conversion table) but the RTU or IP Gateway connected to LAN are unable to. Therefore user is required to specify the correct ID in port configuration. User may check the radio ID using STS diagnostics (LINxL level 100). By default, depending on advanced parameter (enabled by default) when connected, it will be sent to all Sites in IP Conversion Table.

Define at least two Link IDs in MotoTrbo Connect Plus XRT Gateway connected to LAN. One Link ID should be allocated for MotoTrbo Connect Plus, and another for MDLC over LAN with STS or other RTUs connected to LAN.

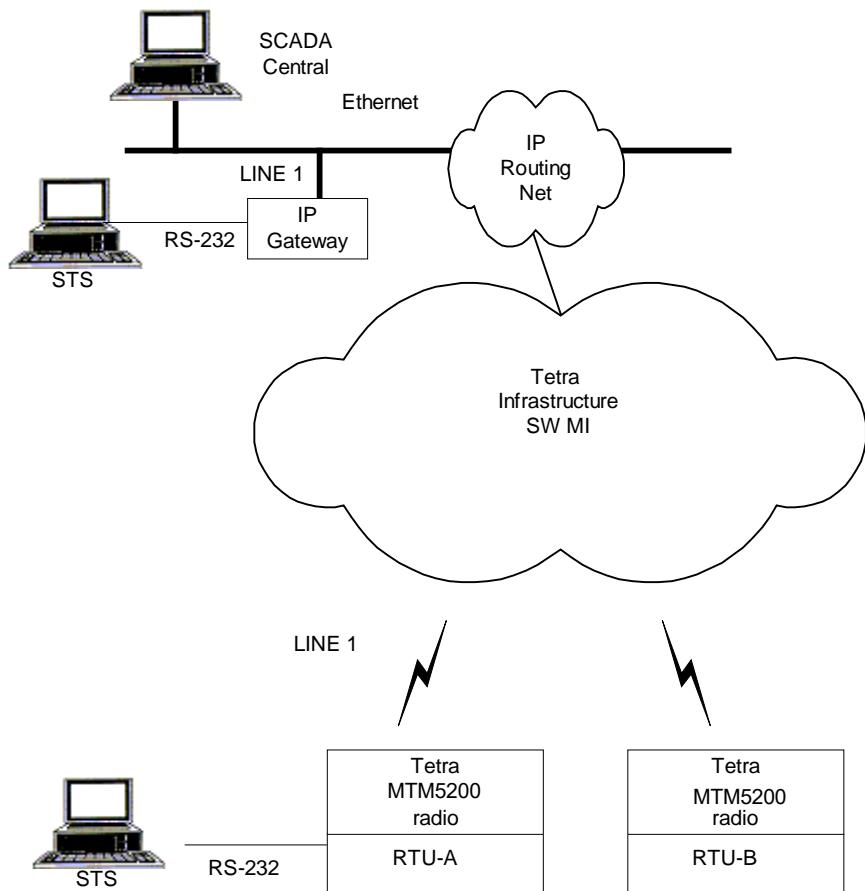
For more information, see “MDLC over MotoTrbo Connect Plus” in the *ACE3600 STS Advanced Features* manual.

MDLC over Tetra

ACE3600 RTUs can be connected to a Tetra radio. Tetra infrastructure and radio should support packet data.

The connection to Tetra can be made via LAN or via radio. An IP Gateway or an RTU with and Ethernet plug-in or on-board port can be connected to a LAN. In Tetra terms, an RTU that is connected through LAN is called a LAN RTU. An RTU that is connected to a radio is called a PEI (Peripheral Interface) RTU. A PEI RTU is connected to a radio through RS232 using standard PPP (Point to Point Protocol).

In the figure below, the SCADA central and IP Gateway are connected via LAN to Tetra infrastructure. Each RTU has an MTM700 or MTM800 radio connected to its MDLC over IP Port using PPP. A unique IP address is assigned to each RTU according to its radio's identifier (SSI). All communication between RTUs and the IP Gateway involve sending datagrams in packets over the Internet (IP). A PC running ACE3600 STS can be connected directly to an RTU or operate remotely over IP.



The STS can communicate with remote RTUs over IP using the Tetra infrastructure. The PC running the STS is connected to the Tetra radio (e.g. MTH500 radio) or to the RTU. For this purpose, the PC should have a Tetra PD installation (as specified in the CPS user manual).

After setting up the connection, the user should run the STS Communication Setup utility, select Ethernet port and specify in a focal point RTU/IP Gateway IP Address under 'Local Site IP Address'.

It is important to note that RTU to RTU communication is routed through the infrastructure LAN system and not directly.

Note that a paging mechanism to each site (peer) in IP conversion table makes MDLC over IP more reliable. For details, see MDLC over IP Site Paging.

Tetra does not support group calls (RTU-to-RTU broadcasts). To send a frame to a group of sites, the application should send to each site individually, leaving a short wait time between each transmission (about 300 milliseconds).

MDLC over IP – Standard Modem

To avoid system setup for each modem/radio which supports packet data, a general concept has been introduced for, whereby IP can connect to any modem or radio supporting packet data.

A standard modem supporting packet data is a modem which requires an AT command set to configure and PPP to initiate. It can connect to a PC using Microsoft Standard Modem and RAS setup. A modem configuration file can be downloaded into the RTU specifying the exact command set needed by the modem/radio. A default AT command set is used in case this file is not downloaded. The same concept is used for circuit data modem over dial port.

For information of downloading modem configuration files, refer to ACE3600 STS Advanced Features Manual.

Connection to Standard modem is made using RS232 PPP over the operator infrastructure. Since the operator infrastructure connects to LAN as well, a LAN-connected RTU can communicate directly with these RTUs over that infrastructure, if enabled by the operator.

Some modems have an internal fixed IP address for PPP connection. If so, only one modem of the same vendor can be connected to RTU, since they all have the same IP address. Other modems such as Motorola g18 do not have an internal IP address; in this case several MDLC over IP ports can be configured to connect with them.

To verify if more than one modem can be used, try to connect two modems and see if you get an error message: “IP Address in use by other ports”.

MDLC over Null Modem

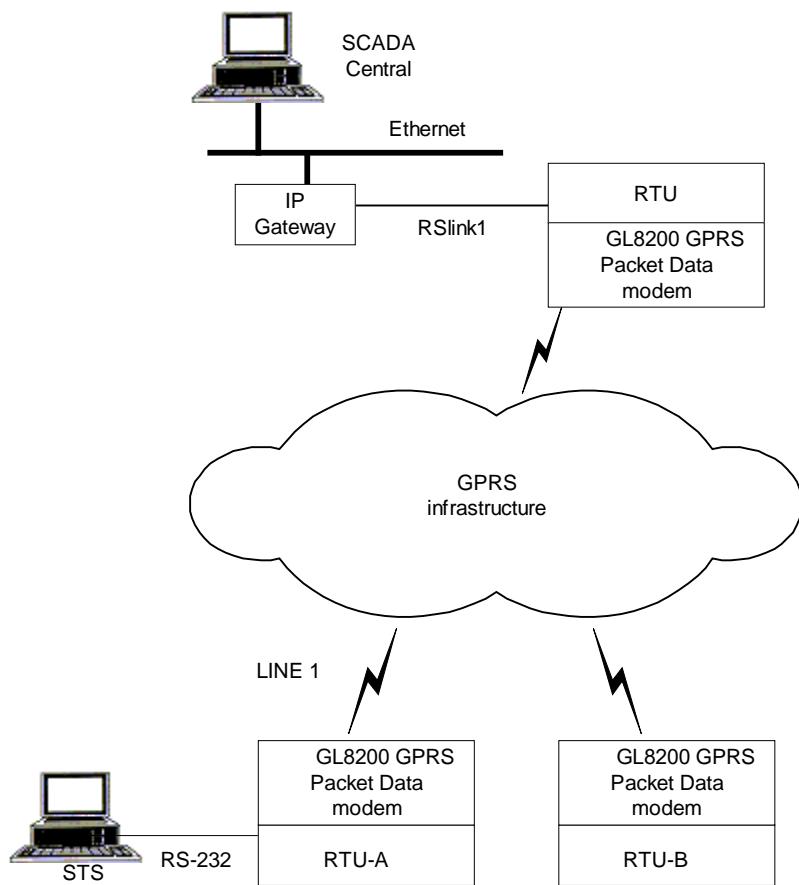
The RTU can connect to any device using PPP.

This connection is made using PPP and is basically the same as MDLC over Standard modem. When the RTU is powered up, it sends a client string and expects a client-server response. Only when it gets that response will it initiate PPP and poll for CD signal (carrier detect). CD is constantly being polled, and if it drops, PPP is disconnected. The user can opt to ignore CD using Advanced Link Layer parameters in the site configuration. In this case, PPP is initiated upon power up. When connected, CD is polled in order to stay connected. If it drops, then PPP is reconnected. By default, the RTU acts as a Windows Null modem connection. It sends a client string and expects a client-server response before initiating PPP. The user can override this behavior by downloading a modem configuration file.

MDLC over G3/GPRS Network

An RTU can be connected to G3/GPRS (GSM) network through a LAN or through a radio. An IP Gateway or an RTU with an Ethernet port can be connected to the LAN.

In the figure below, the SCADA central and IP Gateway are connected via LAN to the GPRS infrastructure. Each RTU has a GL8200 G3 GPRS/GSM modem connected to its MDLC over IP Port using PPP. A unique IP address is assigned to each RTU according to its modem identifier (IMSI). All communication between the RTUs and the IP Gateway involves sending datagrams in packets. The GPRS infrastructure routes those packets directly between two RTUs, or between IP Gateway and an RTU. A PC running STS can be connected directly to an RTU or operate remotely over IP.



A single GPRS modem can be connected to an RTU. Other ports can be connected to other GSM modems using dialup ports.

It is recommended that the operator provides an APN (Access Point Name) for a fixed IP address and enable one modem to communicate with another over UDP port 2002. However it is not always possible, so the following steps can be made:

1. Assign FEP need to have a fixed IP or host name. Make sure operator support UDP port 2002 from modem to FEP and vice versa.
2. Assign an IP conversion Table for RTUs having that FEP IP address or host name.
3. In application of RTUs transmit periodically to FEP, so it learns the recent address. Recommended time every 2 minutes. A better example is to wait for a timeout and if not getting anything from FEP send it a message.

Since there is no fixed IP addresses one modem cannot communicate with another. If this is required, the FEP can be used to route information between modems as follows:

1. Assign an IP conversion Table for RTUs that has the FEP Site ID + Link ID and IP address, along with all other relevant sites it needs to communicate over that GPRS Link ID.
2. In FEP enable the 'Enable routing of MDLC over IP port' parameter for that Link ID.

GPRS does not support group calls (RTU-to-RTU broadcasts). To send a frame to a group of sites, the application should send to each site individually, leaving a short wait time between each transmission (about 300 milliseconds).

Configuring an RTU to operate over GPRS is the same as configuring MDLC over IP for the Standard modem connection. If a modem configuration file is used (e.g. GL8200.stm), this too must be downloaded to the appropriate RTU port.

Note that before downloading the modem configuration file for GPRS, you need to change its APN according to your operator instructions. The APN (Access Point Name) is an address such as intranet.motorola.com. The APN defines the security and capabilities set by your provider for your SIM cards.

Note: Each SIM Card has unique identifiers for a GPRS/GSM modem. Placing a given SIM card on different modems causes the same settings to be retrieved from infrastructure (phone number, IP Address etc.) regardless of the modem.

Use the STS Add-Ons Manager and Downloader to select the modem configuration file for the specified port and download the GL8200.stm file.

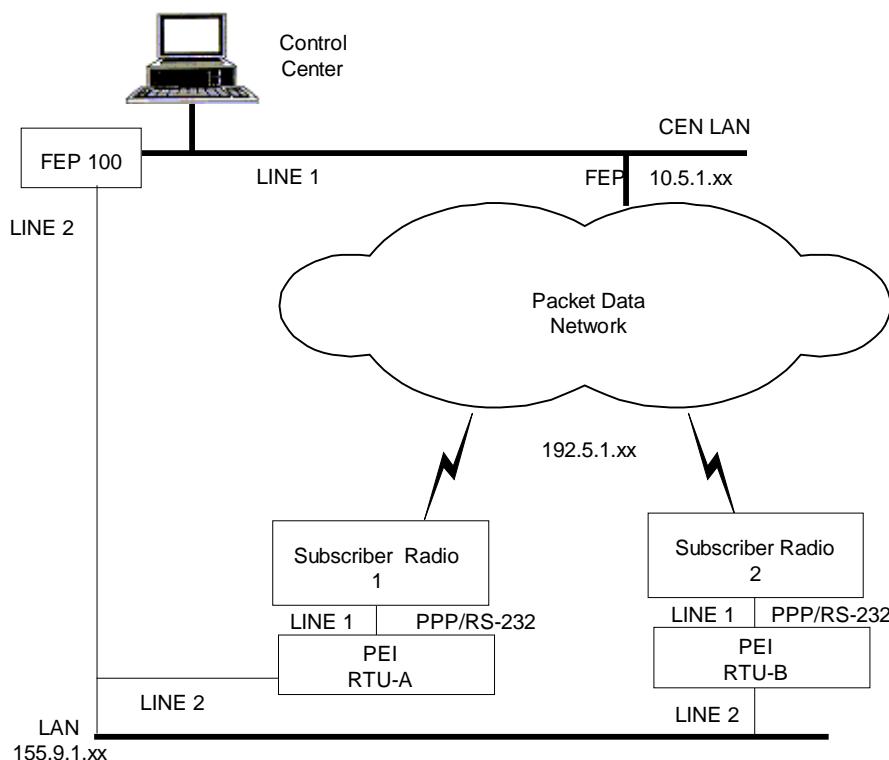
Various STM files can be found in the STS config folder.

IP Conversion Tables

The IP conversion table is created in the ACE3600 STS using the IP Conversion Table Manager. Note that unlike the network configuration, there is no default, and any IP conversion tables must be created manually. The IP conversion table maps sites in the system (site ID+link ID) to IP addresses or host names. Each site ID/link ID pair can have one unique entry in the table, though an IP address can appear in more than one row. A site ID of 0 is reserved for a group call.

In RS232/PPP and Ethernet DHCP, the IP address is read from the network once it is connected to the RTU. In ASTRO IV&D, this is not the real IP address set by the infrastructure; rather, it is a dummy address configured in the radio via the CPS Mobile Computer IP address which is (by default 192.168.128.2). In the IP conversion table do not specify this address, but the actual IP address assigned by the infrastructure operator.

The ACE3600 IP conversion table format includes a link ID column which allows more than one port in the same site to be connected to LAN or to PPP. Any legacy MOSCAD RTU or IP Gateway in the network must be defined using its own Toolbox IP Conversion Table utility.



In the example above, two sets of IP conversion tables should be created and the FEP's Table should be assigned to the RTUs:

The following IP Conversion Table should be loaded to the RTUs:

Site ID	Link ID	IP Address or Host name
100	LINE1	10.5.1.160
100	LINE2	155.9.1.17

The following IP Conversion Table should be loaded to the FEP:

Site ID	Link ID	IP Address or Host name
1	LINE1	192.5.1.161
1	LINE2	155.9.1.18
2	LINE1	192.5.1.162
2	LINE2	155.9.1.19

As another example the IP conversion table can be set with names rather than numeric IPv4 addresses. In this case make sure these names are the full host names set by your network administrator. Make sure the DNS Servers are either learned (DHCP or PPP) or set them manually in port configuration (Static LAN).

In this example assume the operator has assigned two names for the FEP:

- FEP1.moto.com for port LINE1
- FEP2.moto.com for port LINE2.

The following IP Conversion Table should be loaded to the RTUs:

Site ID	Link ID	IP Address or Host name
100	LINE1	FEP1.moto.com
100	LINE2	FEP2.moto.com

In this example, LINE2 is Static LAN so the user needs to set the DNS servers of LINE2 network in the LINE2 port configuration of RTU #1 and RTU #2. LINE1 is PPP, so there is no need to set these servers – they are learned from the network automatically.

In principle it is recommended to create two sets of IP conversion tables – one that will be assigned to an FEP/IP Gateway on the LAN, and one to all other RTUs which are connected with the ASTRO IV&D radios. The first will include the above information concerning each RTU, and the second will have only the FEP/IP Gateway.

For MDLC over iDEN, MDLC over Tetra, and MDLC over Standard or Null Modem, consult the system provider for the infrastructure relating to the IP addresses.

Firewall

The ACE3600 Firewall enables the user to define a variety of firewall protections.

The firewall is configured and activated in the ACE3600 STS site configuration per site, for all IP ports in the site. The user can specify the list of IP addresses to accept, i.e. the list of IP addresses allowed to pass through this firewall. If no IP addresses are defined, then all addresses are allowed.

When the firewall is active, all UDP/ TCP ports will be blocked (e.g. telnet, http) except the following:

- DHCP port
- DNS port
- MDLC port (UDP 2002)
- NTP port
- MODBUS port (TCP 502)
- Expansion TCP connectivity and data ports (configurable, by default 57001, and 57002)
- Expansion UDP discovery port (57001, not user configurable)
- Timer event (UDP 57003)

The firewall also enables the user to define the maximum length of ICMP Echo (ping) allowed. A ping packet with a bigger size will be ignored, no response will be sent back.

In a system with I/O expansion, an enabled firewall could potentially block communication from expansion frames to the main frame. To enable communication from expansion frames to a main frame with enabled firewall, either:

- Manually enter the IP addresses of the expansion frames and main frame OR
- Make sure that no address ranges are defined in the firewall Address List (default) and the firewall will allow all IP communication.

MDLC over Dialup Modem Configuration

The ACE3600 can be connected to dial-up modem. The user can configure the modem from the RTU using the MDLC over Dialup port. A configuration modem string can be defined in the Physical Layer to configure the modem. The modem configuration file enables the user includes the configuration modem string and other AT commands. If no modem configuration file exists, the configuration modem string will be used. If both exist, the modem configuration file will be used.

MDLC over Dialup is different than MDLC over IP in the way it configures modem and connects it. It is important to note that in many cases the same modem can work in both modes, but the user must decide when configuring the port, what method to use. With MDLC over Dialup, the modem is placed in circuit data mode, meaning it establishes phone call conversations with remote sites upon transmitting to them. It accepts calls when another site transmits an MDLC frame to it. Most of the time the modem is idle, meaning it is in command mode. It only moves into data mode, when it needs to transmit or is called from another site. After a predetermined idle time, the modem disconnects the call. With MDLC over IP, the modem is ALWAYS in a “call”. The “call” is actually PPP mode. This enables it to receive MDLC over IP frames from remote sites, as well as sending them. This “call” does not consume any air resources since it begins with the RTU and ends in the modem itself.

To make it more reliable when using wireless modems in dial mode, the modem can be monitored periodically to check if it is registered in the wireless network. This is done periodically every few seconds.

Radio Communications

The ACE3600 RTU is designed to operate with various Motorola conventional and trunked radio transceivers (see table below). Other Third Party conventional radios can be interfaced to the ACE3600 using the radio modem ports using DPSK 1.2 kbps modulation (for more information consult Motorola support).

Radio	Bands	Modulation
XPR5350, XPR5380	VHF 136-174 MHz UHF 403-470 MHz UHF 450-512 MHz 764-806 MHz 806-869 MHz	DPSK 1200 bps FSK 2400 bps
APX6500Li	VHF 136-174 MHz UHF 380-470 MHz UHF 450-520 MHz 764-776MHz 794-806 MHz 806-824 MHz 851-870MHz	DPSK 1200 bps

Radio FCC information

Radio	Band	Power Output*	Transmitter Type Acceptance	Emissions	Applicable Rules
APX6500Li	VHF 136-174 MHz	10-50W	AZ492FT3824	16K0F3E, 11K0F3E	90
	UHF 380-470 MHz	10-40W	AZ492FT4894		
	UHF 450-520 MHz	10-45W	AZ492FT4896		
XPR5350 XPR5380	764 - 870 MHz	10-35W	AZ492FT5858	16K0F3E 11K0F3E 11K0F2D	22 74 90
	136-174 MHz	1-25 W	ABZ99FT3083		90.210
	403-470 MHz	1-25 W	ABZ99FT4081		
	450-512 MHz	1-40 W	ABZ99FT4083		
	806-870 MHz 10- 35 W	800 MHz: 10-35W	ABZ99FT5010	11K0F3E 16K0F3E 16K0F2D 11K0F2D	90 90.210
	896-941 MHz* 10-30 W	900 MHz: 10-30W			
				8K10F1D 8K10F1E 11K0F3E 16K0F3E 20K0F1E	22 74 90
				20K0F1D 8K10F1D 8K10F1E 11K0F3E 16K0F3E 20K0F1E	20K0F1D 22 74 90

Radio	Band	Power Output*	Transmitter Type Acceptance	Emissions	Applicable Rules
				11K0F3E 16K0F3E 20K0F1E 8K10F1E 8K10F1D	22 74 90
				16K0F3E 11K0F3E 8K10F1E 8K10F1D 8K10F1W 20K0F1E	22, 74, 80, 90, 90.210, 90.210(e)

*For frequencies 901–902, 940–941 MHz, FCC Rule Part 24 limits power to 7W ERP.

Conventional and Analog Trunked Radio Modulation Types

The physical interface to the conventional or analog trunked radio is through a plug-in radio modem board on the CPU module; the characteristics programmed into the plug-in modem determine the emission characteristics of the radio. The data may directly modulate the FM transceiver's oscillator to most effectively use the radio bandwidth. Motorola refers to this modulation technique as DFM; in the U.S. this is also described by the FCC as an F1 emission. The figure below shows the modulation sideband created by DFM. FCC licenses specifically state when F1 emission may be used and only radios having an F1 emission designator may be used in those licensed systems. No F1 emission is suitable when intermediate amplifiers (voice/RT repeaters) are present and should not be used with PL/DPL, but F1 emissions are fully compatible with the ACE3600 store-&-forward operation.

The data may instead modulate a tone oscillator to produce a variable tone or variable phase output; this signal output then modulates the FM transceiver's oscillator. Motorola refers to this modulation technique as FSK (variable tone) or DPSK (variable phase). The figures below show the modulation sidebands created by FSK and DPSK. The FCC has revised the rules governing the use of these emissions, so please read carefully the Refarming section below. FSK or DPSK must be used whenever any intermediate amplifier (voice/RT repeater: conventional or trunked) is present; DPSK must be used when any degraded bandwidth condition (notch filters, etc.) exists, and DPSK is the only emission allowable in the U.S. VHF splinter channels. FSK and DPSK are also fully compatible with store-&-forward operation.

Modulation Technique	Data Speeds in bps (* = recommended)
DFM	4800(*), 3600, 2400
FSK	2400(*), 1800
DPSK	1200

Note: Intrac modulation is not supported in ACE3600.

PL & DPL

Private Line (PL) and Digital Private Line (DPL), also known as Continuous Tone-Coded Squelch System (CTCSS), was created for voice users of two-way radio to suppress activity from other co-channel users from being heard; it offered the illusion of a private channel. PL/DPL adds a decoder to the receiver that keeps the receiver muted until a signal having a specific low-frequency tone (PL) or slow data code (DPL) is received. All transmitters must encode the proper tone/code to open the protected receiver. Some repeaters, notably those in the UHF band, use PL or DPL to prevent unwanted access to the repeater system by co-channel users.

In the U.S. the FCC's rules for Fixed Secondary Signaling and for Telemetry operations require data not to interfere with voice operations—the data message must wait until the voice message is finished. This is a practical matter also—if a data message were attempted simultaneously with any co-channel message, there is a high probability that the data would be corrupted and throughput would be zero. So why create the interference for no gain. Therefore the data equipment must listen to all on-channel activity; PL/DPL protection on the receiver is unwanted.

PL/DPL may be used in ACE3600 or MOSCAD systems when it operates through some existing voice repeater system that requires PL or DPL for repeater access, but the PL/DPL is added to the transmitter and not the receiver. Note that PL/DPL should never be used on VHF splinter channels: the FCC limits the occupied channel bandwidth by severely limiting deviation; PL or DPL would consume too much of the authorized deviation to produce an effective system. Never use PL/DPL with DFM modulation.

FCC Reframing (USA only)

In the U.S., the FCC has revised the rules that govern the frequencies between 150.8 and 512 MHz; the rules for the frequencies above 806 MHz have not changed. Two issues addressed by the new rules are channel bandwidth and data efficiency on those channels.

The VHF and UHF channel bandwidth have been split. The former 25 kHz channels have been split into two 12.5 kHz channels and will be split further into four 6.25 kHz channels in the future. Manufacturers are required to design all new products to comply with the new channel bandwidth requirements, but there are no requirements that force licensees to migrate to 12.5 kHz channel operation. The MT-2000 and MCS-2000 radios used within MOSCAD may operate on either 25 kHz or 12.5 kHz bandwidth channels; Radio Service Software is used to define the mode of operation.

Radios used for data must meet a minimum efficiency requirement. In a separate action, the FCC clarified key definitions.

- Data is any signal that bypasses the microphone input's filters (i.e., the splatter filter).
- Voice is any signal that passes through the microphone input's filter.

The FSK and DPSK modulating signals are indeed data superimposed onto tone carriers and these signals always pass through the radio's splatter filter. Therefore, these modulating signals are voice, require an emission designator with the F3E characteristic, and are not required to satisfy a data efficiency requirement.

VHF Splinter Channels (USA only)

In the U.S. the FCC has defined certain frequencies in the 154 MHz and 173 MHz bands for data operation—the splinters. The frequencies are few in number, some have a 12.5 kHz bandwidth, all have a FCC-imposed deviation restriction, and are very commonly used. In an attempt to insure that the transmitted emission stays within the assigned channel bandwidth, the FCC has stipulated that an F2 emission must be used and that the

Sum of the Highest Modulating Frequency plus Deviation shall not exceed a stated maximum. For most channels, that maximum is 2800 Hz but on two frequencies (173.2100 and 173.3900 MHz) the maximum is 1700 Hz. The splinters were exempt from all Refarming actions and still require a 5K60F2D emission designator.

ACE3600, when using DPSK modulation, uses a 1200 Hz modulating tone; the legal allowable deviation on the “2800” channels is therefore 1.6 kHz whereas on the “1700” channels the legal deviation is an unusable 500 Hz. FSK is theoretically usable but at an impractical small deviation (300 Hz); DFM may not be used because it is not an F2 emission. PL/DPL must never be used because their deviation (750 Hz) must be subtracted from the data deviation which worsens an already marginal situation.

Therefore, DPSK modulation at 1.6 kHz is the only legal emission available for “2800” splinter frequency use; never use the “1700” frequencies and never use PL/DPL on a splinter frequency. Refer to the FCC rules or other applicable regulations to understand additional constraints on maximum Effective Radiated Power, antenna height, and antenna directivity.

Analog Trunked Radio Systems

In an analog trunked radio system, any unit that needs to send a message, requests, and is assigned to, a channel by the trunking system controller. The ACE3600 RTUs are typically clustered into a single trunked data group and are managed by the trunking system controller as a single entity. Therefore, any RTU that requests a channel causes all RTUs to switch to the assigned channel so that all units hear, decode, and may appropriately respond to the data transmitted. Two way data transfer among many RTUs may occur following a single channel request/assignment. Also, trunked systems provide an infrastructure that is inherently redundant—if one base station should fail, the trunked system automatically assigns communications to a remaining station. SCADA system data and trunked radio systems are very compatible!

Most analog trunked radio systems are set up to optimize the performance of the many mobile and portable voice radios in the system. This setup may not be optimal for data users. ACE3600 operates best in the Message Trunking mode whereas many systems are setup to use the PTT-ID Trunking mode. ACE3600 may be made compatible by lengthening the delay-before-transmit time to allow the PTT-ID activity to be completed before the ACE3600 data is transmitted.

Many trunked radio systems are designed with multiple transmit and receive sites. This is advantageous for the mobile and portable users that roam over a large territory but detrimental to ACE3600 data use. Receiver voting is present so the best quality received audio will be used; a quality analysis will occur at regular intervals, typically 350 msec, and a switch to the better quality signal may occur. That switch (revote) may introduce a small hole and/or a signal phase change into the audio message. Voice users are minimally affected by the hole/phase-change, but those artifacts may compromise the data message so that no throughput occurs (complete destruction). When ACE3600 is used in a multi-site system, the antenna choice and placement must be carefully selected so that only one site will receive a strong signal — this will prevent the site switch associated with a revote.

System engineers are encouraged to contact the ACE3600 Product Support Group during the design phase of any trunked radio system so that these and other issues may be discussed.

Digital Trunked Radio Systems

In digital trunked radio systems such as ASTRO 25 IV&D, MotoTRBO Connect Plus and TETRA (Dimetra), the ACE3600 uses the packet data capability of the system. The digital trunked radio system behaves as an IP network. The ACE3600 interfaces to the digital radio using an RS232 port configured to PPP protocol. For more information refer to the MDLC over ASTRO 25 IV&D and MotoTRBO Connect Plus chapters in the ACE3600 STS Advanced Features Manual.

Considerations for Replacing CM200, MCS2000, MaxTrac, and CDM750 Radios with XPR5350/5380 Radios on MOSCAD Unit

MOSCAD unit should be replaced by ACE3600. Radios need to be replaced. The user needs to migrate the MOSCAD application manually from the MOSCAD Toolbox to the ACE 3600 STS.

Motorola only supports XPR5000 and APX6500 analog radios with the ACE 3600 RTU platform. Motorola does not support XPR and APX mobile radios on any other RTU platforms (Motorola MOSCAD, MOSCAD-L, etc). While it may be possible to connect the analog XPR and APX models to non-ACE 3600 RTUs, customers do so at their own risk, and assume all responsibility for the support of those configurations.

Considerations for Replacing XTL2500/5000 with APX6500Li on MOSCAD Unit

MOSCAD unit should be replaced by ACE3600. Radios need to be replaced. The user needs to migrate the MOSCAD application manually from the MOSCAD Toolbox to the ACE 3600 STS.

Replacing XTL radios with APX on any RTU platform other than ACE 3600 is not supported. While it may be possible to replace the XTL mobile with the APX mobile on non-ACE 3600 RTUs, customers do so at their own risk, and assume all responsibility for the support of those configurations.

Considerations for Replacing CM200/CM140/EM200/GM3188/CDM750/MCS2000/MaxTrac Radios with the XPR5350/XPR5380/DM4400/XiR M8620/DGM5000 Radios on an ACE3600

To replace a radio with a new one, the associated data cable and the hardware installation kit (brackets and screws) should be replaced.

The power cable and the antenna cable are the same and do not have to be replaced. Replace communication cable (FKN8427A) with CB000139A01. This cable is orderable via the Motorola Radio Parts and Services Division (RPSD):

http://www.motorolasolutions.com/en_us/services/support/repair/parts.html

Using the STS v19.50.26 or later, upgrade the ACE3600 to firmware version 19.50. Reconfigure the ports by performing “RTU Port Configuration for the MotoTrbo Analog Radio” in *ACE3600 RTU Owner’s Manual*.

Reconfigure the Channel Monitor Resolution and First Warm-up Delay parameters. See Conventional Analog Radio Interoperability

Neighboring ACE3600 RTUs in the same system do not need to be upgraded but should have the same values for warm-up delay and channel monitor resolution parameters as the radio with the longest warm-up delay and channel monitor resolution.

Considerations for Replacing XPR4350/DM3400/XiR M8220/ DGM4100 Radios with XPR5350/XPR5380/DM4400/XiR M8620/ DGM5000 Radios on an ACE3600

To replace a radio with a new one, the associated data cable and the hardware installation kit (brackets and screws) should be replaced.

The power cable and the antenna cable are the same and do not have to be replaced.

Replace the communication cable (FKN8644A) with 30013015001. This cable is orderable via the Motorola Radio Parts and Services Division (RPSD):

http://www.motorolasolutions.com/en_us/services/support/repair/parts.html

Using the STS v19.50.26 or later, the ACE3600 must be upgraded to firmware version 19.50. ACE3600 port reconfiguration is not required. Neighboring ACE3600 RTUs in the same system do not need to be upgraded or have their parameters modified.

Considerations for Replacing XTL2500/5000 with APX6500Li on an ACE3600

To replace a radio with a new one, the associated data cable and the hardware installation kit (brackets and screws) should be replaced.

The power cable and the antenna cable are the same and do not have to be replaced.

Using the STS v19.50.26 or later, upgrade the ACE3600 to firmware version 19.50. Reconfigure the ports by performing “RTU Port Configuration for the APX 6500Li Analog Radio” in *ACE3600 RTU Owners Manual*.

Reconfigure the Channel Monitor Resolution and First Warm-up Delay parameters. See Conventional Analog Radio Interoperability.

Neighboring ACE3600 RTUs in the same system do not need to be upgraded or have their parameters modified but should have the same values for warm-up delay and channel monitor resolution parameters as the radio with the longest warm-up delay and channel monitor resolution.

Considerations for Upgrading XPR5350/5380 from Analog to Digital mode on an ACE3600

To replace a radio with a new one, the associated data cable and the hardware installation kit (brackets and screws) should be replaced.

The power cable and the antenna cable are the same and do not have to be replaced.

Combinations of legacy MOSCAD equipment and new ACE3600 equipment are not possible with XPR digital MotoTRBO modes.

Several considerations must be taken into account when migrating from analog FSK/DPSK to digital MotoTRBO data mode. The most important consideration is the lack of interoperability between Analog FSK/DPSK and MotoTRBO data. The user should consult the TRBO system administrator and devise a plan to pre-configure the ACE3600 XPR radio for digital mode with appropriate channel access settings, and work with the ACE3600 software provider to implement a method to cutover the system from analog to digital (and back to analog in the event that unexpected issues arise).

Each ACE3600 with XPR in the field will require a site visit to connect the CPS software and configure the digital mode on the XPR radio.

Install XPR5350 digital cable kit (FKN8644A).

Using the STS v19.50.26 or later, the ACE3600 must be upgraded to firmware version 19.50. The radio must be re-configured as XPR5350. Neighboring ACE3600 RTUs in the same system do not need to be upgraded or have their parameters modified. See the ACE3600 Owner's Manual for details regarding the parameter changes.

When migrating from analog to Connect Plus, in addition to the lack of interoperability between Analog FSK/DPSK and MotoTRBO Connect Plus data, the bandwidth limitations of MotoTRBO Connect Plus Data must be considered. The XPR must negotiate with the Connect Plus control channel to gain access to a data resource, and the XPR must change its frequency to that of the assigned data channel. This exercise can take a considerable amount of time (as much as 1 second) and will increase as the number of active radios on the Connect Plus system increases. The user should consult the TRBO system administrator and use system monitoring tools (IGW3 TRBO by Genesis) to understand the existing available channel capacity for data on the Connect Plus system. As with conventional MotoTRBO digital systems, the TRBO system administrator must be consulted to devise a plan to pre-configure each ACE3600 XPR radio for digital mode with the correct system access settings, and work with the ACE3600 software provider (VAR) to implement a method to cutover the system from analog to digital (and back to analog in the event that unexpected issues arise).

To support ACE3600 data communications, the Connect Plus system must be at least version 1.5 and equipped with a XRT9000 gateway. An ACE4600 IP Gateway is required to process the data communications from the ACE3600 RTUs via the XRT9000 gateway. To facilitate ACE3600 RTU to RTU communications, the ACE4600 IP Gateway re-routes the data it receives to the destination ACE3600 RTU. Direct RTU to RTU radio communications are not possible on Connect Plus networks.

The XPR5350 requires a cable (different than the conventional TRBO cable). Using the STS v19.50.26 or later, the ACE3600 must be upgraded to firmware version 19.50. The ACE3600 must be reconfigured for Connect Plus operation.

For more information, see the *ACE3600 RTU Owner's Manual*.

Considerations for Upgrading APX6500Li and XTL2500/5000 from Analog to Digital Mode on an ACE3600

To replace a radio with a new one, the associated data cable and the hardware installation kit (brackets and screws) should be replaced.

The power cable and the antenna cable are the same and do not have to be replaced.

Combinations of legacy MOSCAD equipment (with XTL radios) and new ACE3600 equipment are possible with APX6500Li digital ASTRO 25 modes.

Digital trunked mode and analog conventional and trunk are supported.

Several considerations must be taken into account when migrating from analog APX6500Li and XTL2500/5000 to digital APX6500Li and XTL2500/5000 data mode. The most important consideration is the lack of interoperability between Analog FSK/DPSK and ASTRO 25 data. The user should consult the ASTRO system administrator and devise a plan to pre-configure the ACE3600 APX6500Li or XTL2500/5000 radio for digital mode. See “Programming the Astro IV&D Digital Radio using CPS” for XTL2500|5000 or “Programming the APX 6500Li ASTRO IV&D Digital Radio using CPS” for APX6500Li in *ACE3600 Owner's Manual*). The user should work with the ACE3600 software provider to implement a method to cutover the system from analog to digital (and back to analog in case unexpected issues arise).

Each ACE3600 with APX6500Li or XTL2500/5000 in the field requires a site visit to connect the CPS software and configure the digital mode on the radio. The firmware upgrade is not required.

Install APX6500Li or XTL2500/500 digital cable kit (VA00125AA, FLN1072A or V681AT, respectively).

For XTL2500/5000, using using the STS v10.50 or later, upgrade the ACE3600 to firmware version 10.00 or later.

For APX6500Li, using the STS v19.50.26 or later, upgrade the ACE3600 to firmware version 19.50. RTU ports should be reconfigured. Follow the procedure “RTU Port Configuration for the Astro IV&D Digital Radio” for XTL2500/5000 radio, or procedure “RTU Port Configuration for the APX 6500Li ASTRO IV&D Digital Radio” for APX6500Li in *ACE3600 Owner's Manual*. Neighboring ACE3600 RTUs in the same system do not need to be upgraded or have their parameters modified. See the ACE3600 Owner's Manual for details regard the parameter changes.

Conventional Analog Radio Interoperability

Introduction

Since the first MOSCAD RTU was introduced to the market, various models of Motorola conventional analog radios had been used with Motorola RTUs. In cases where new RTUs are added to existing systems with newer radio models, or when legacy radios are replaced with newer models, it is important to make sure the radios can interoperate in the same system.

The purpose of this technical note is to provide important information on Motorola radio interoperability in control systems that use MOSCAD, MOSCAD-L, MOSCAD-M, ACE3600, and Front End Processors (FEPs) such as MCP-M and IP Gateway. The radios discussed in this document are Motorola conventional radios.

Channel Monitor Resolution Parameter (MDLC Slot Time)

The MDLC protocol uses a slotted time channel access algorithm for radio communications. The Channel Monitor Resolution parameter sets the time slot period (in milliseconds) in the RTU/FEP. The types of radios used in the system determine the value of this parameter (typically 100 to 300 ms).

Please note that the Channel Monitor Resolution parameter should be the same in all the RTUs/FEPs in the system. When different radios are used in the system, the parameter is determined by the radio that requires the longest slot time.

For example, in a system which uses both 200 ms and 300 ms radios, the Channel Monitor Resolution parameter should be set to 300 ms in all the RTUs/FEPs in the system. To determine how to set up the Channel Monitor Resolution parameter in RTUs in your system, see the table on the following page.

First Warm-up Delay Parameter

When the radio's PTT is activated, the radio starts transmitting a carrier wave. The other radios on the same frequency channel that receive the carrier wave activate the Channel Monitor and signal the RTU that the channel is busy. For each type of radio, there is a specific delay between the activation of the PTT in the transmitting radio and the activation of the channel monitor signal in the receiving radios. The types of radios that are used in the system determine the value of this parameter (typically 200 to 350 ms in Motorola conventional radios).

Please note that this parameter should be the same in all the RTUs that reside on the same frequency channel and communicate with each other. When different radios reside on the same frequency channel, the parameter is determined by the radio that requires the longest Warm-up.

For example, in a system which uses both 200 ms and 300 ms radios on the same channel, the First Warm-up parameter should be set to 300 ms in all the RTUs. To determine how to set up the First Warm-up Delay parameter in RTUs in your system, see the table on the following page.

F1-F2 Repeater Considerations

When the system uses an F1-F2 repeater, the First Warm-up Delay Parameter should be longer from the values in the table below. Also the Channel Monitor Resolution Parameter might be longer. In this case, the parameter setting in the system is determined by the RTUs/FEP radios and the repeater's performance.

For technical support concerning setting parameters in system with F1-F2 repeaters, please contact Motorola technical support.

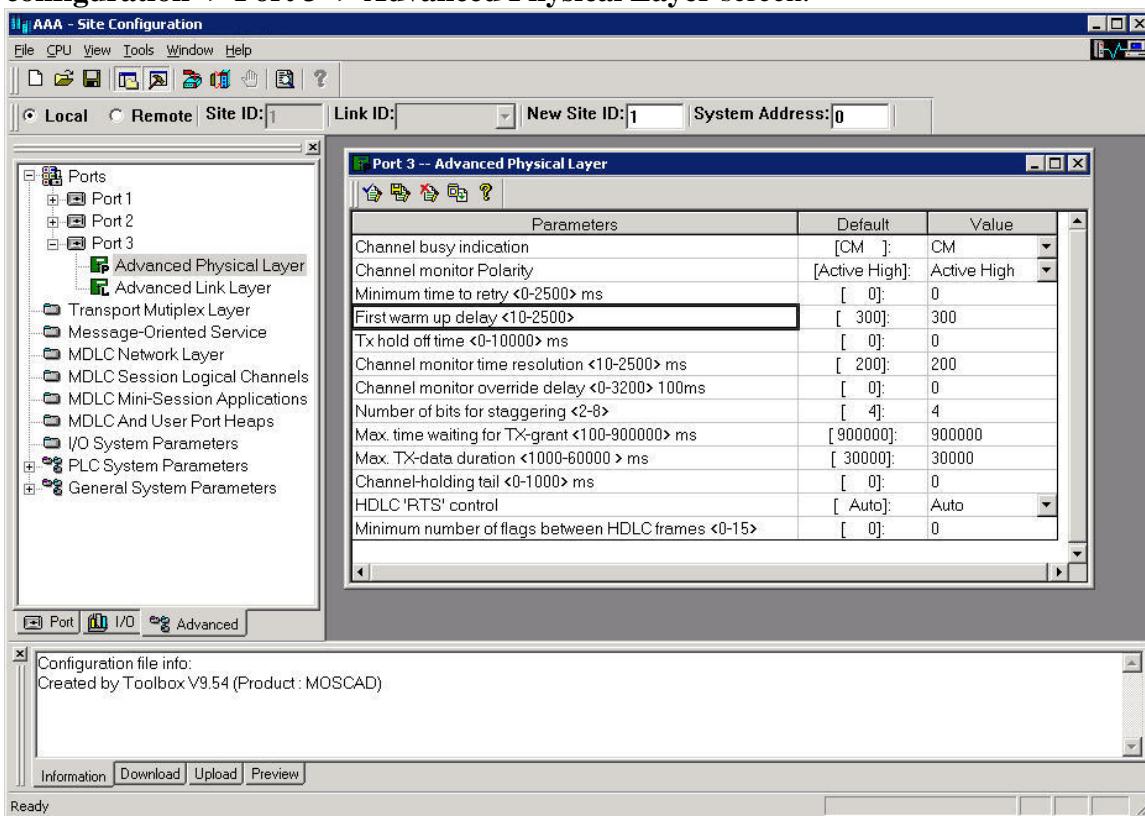
Parameter Setting for Motorola Conventional Radios in MOSCAD / ACE3600 Systems

Radio	Modulation	First Warm-Up Delay [ms]	Channel Monitor Resolution [ms]
XPR5350/5380 analog conventional operation	FSK & DPSK	350	250
XPR5350/5380 analog conventional operation with one repeater	FSK & DPSK	500	400
APX6500 analog conventional operation	DPSK only	350	250
APX6500 analog trunked operation	SmartNet - DPSK	500; consequent: 500	300
	SmartZone - DPSK	850; consequent: 850	500
XTL2500/5000 analog conventional operation	DPSK only	300	200
CDM750	FSK & DPSK @ 12.5 KHz channel spacing	200	100
	DFM @ 25KHz channel spacing	200	100
CM140;CM200;EM200;GM3188; GM338;GM339;GM340;GM350	FSK & DPSK @ 12.5 KHz channel spacing	300	200
	DFM @ 25KHz channel spacing	300	200

MCS2000; Maxtrac	FSK & DPSK @ 12.5 KHz channel spacing	200	100
	DFM @ 25KHz channel spacing	200	100
MTS2000	FSK & DPSK @ 12.5 KHz channel spacing	300	200
HT1000	DPSK only	300	200

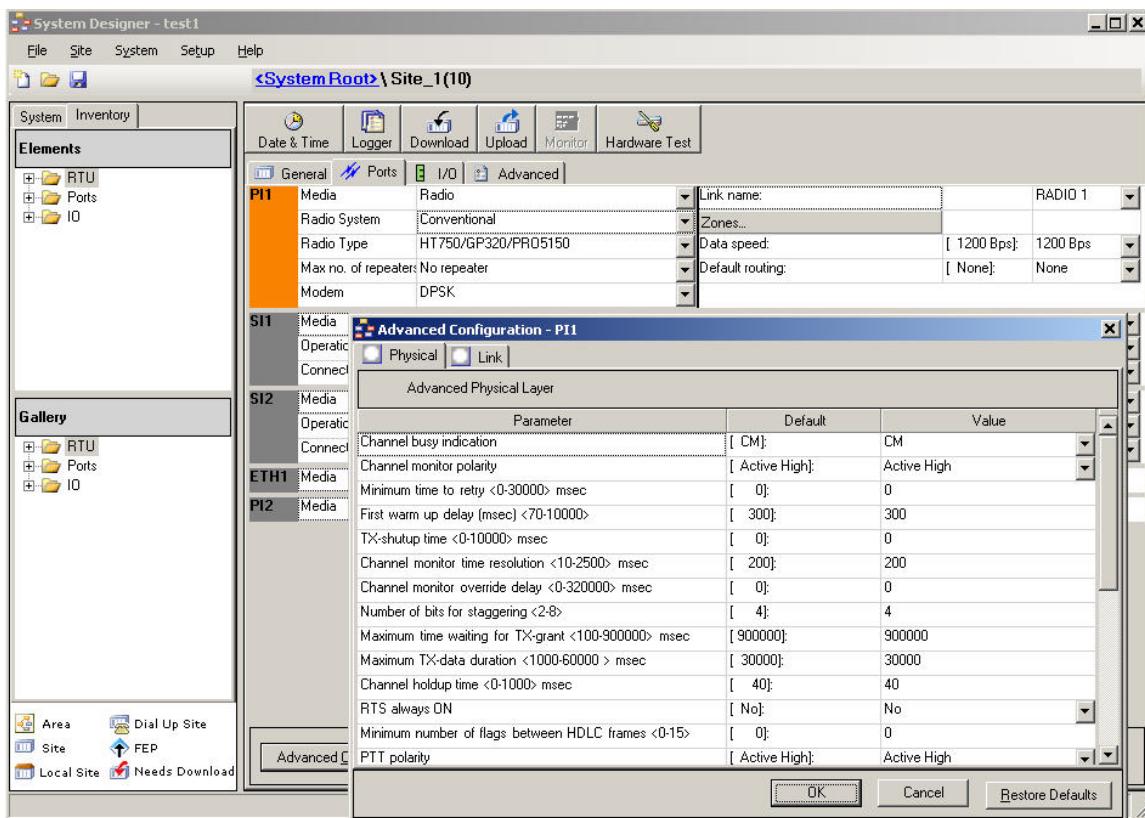
Setting the Parameters in the MOSCAD/MOSCAD-L ToolBox

The Channel Monitor Resolution and First Warm-up Delay parameters are set in the **Site configuration -> Port 3 -> Advanced Physical Layer** screen.



Setting the Parameters in the ACE3600 STS

The Channel Monitor Resolution and First Warm-up Delay parameters are set in the **Site -> Port Tab -> Port X -> Advanced Configuration -> Physical Tab** screen.



Communication Network

The ACE3600 system network consists of RTUs communicating with one or more computerized control centers and/or with other RTUs. Each control center is connected to the communication network.

The system can be relatively simple, comprising several RTUs and one control center. It can be modularly expanded to a more hierarchical system, where several sub-systems (comprising intelligent RTUs and/or sub-centrals controlling their peripheral RTUs) communicate with a central computer.

The communication network is flexible, enabling each RTU to communicate with hierarchies above it (RTU-to-central), parallel to it (RTU-to-RTU), under it (another RTU), and also relaying messages through it (when the RTU serves as a communication node).

While the communication protocol allows for a complex hierarchical system structure, it does not make it complicated. This is because most of the communication interactions are transparent to the user, except in those cases where the communication is to be defined by the ladder application. In such cases, you should perform simple programming operations to configure the required application.

Each RTU may be configured to serve as a far-end terminal or as a regional center. The RTU may function as a regional center either by definition or only after loss of

communication with the central. It also can act as a communication node (an interconnection point between two or more different links) while performing its other tasks.

The RTU network uses the MDLC protocol, which incorporates all seven layers of the OSI model adapted for SCADA. It supports multiple logical channels per physical port, enabling simultaneous central-to-RTU and RTU-to-RTU sessions. It also enables each RTU to simultaneously run several kinds of communication applications, such as reporting alarms by contention, on-line monitoring, performing diagnostics checks, etc. The MDLC protocol is discussed later in this manual.

The ACE3600 System Tools Suite (STS) may perform monitoring, modification, diagnostics, error logging, etc., on any RTU in the system from any RS232 port in the system, configured as either RS232 Local Computer port, RTU-to-RTU RS232 (RS-link1) or from any IP port in the system (not necessarily RTU port).

Communication Types

The RTUs in the system are linked to a radio or line network as defined by the system engineer, according to user requirements. Each RTU executes its application and, simultaneously, supports the communications link (or links) defined for it, and serves as a network node, if so defined.

The ACE3600 system supports up to 29 line links (LINE 1 to LINE 29), up to nine radio links (RADIO 1 to RADIO 9), up to 19 local RTU-to-RTU links (RS-link 1 to RS-link 19) that use RS232, up to 29 IP links (LINE 1 to LINE 29), and one dial link. Any of the radios may be either conventional or analog trunked. Computers may be connected to the ports configured as RS232 Local Computer, as local RTU-to-RTU link, or via Ethernet.

For conventional radios, up to nine zones can be defined on every frequency (of the nine supported frequencies). A radio link for conventional radios is divided into zones when not all sites can communicate with each other and F1/F2 repeaters (using two frequencies) are not to be used. In this case, some RTUs will serve as Store & Forward repeaters and the link is divided into zones.

A zone is defined as a group of one or more sites that can directly communicate with each other without a Store & Forward repeater. The name of a zone is composed of the link name and the zone number. For example, for RADIO 3 zone number 1 is named RADIO 3/1, zone number 2 - RADIO 3/2 and so on.

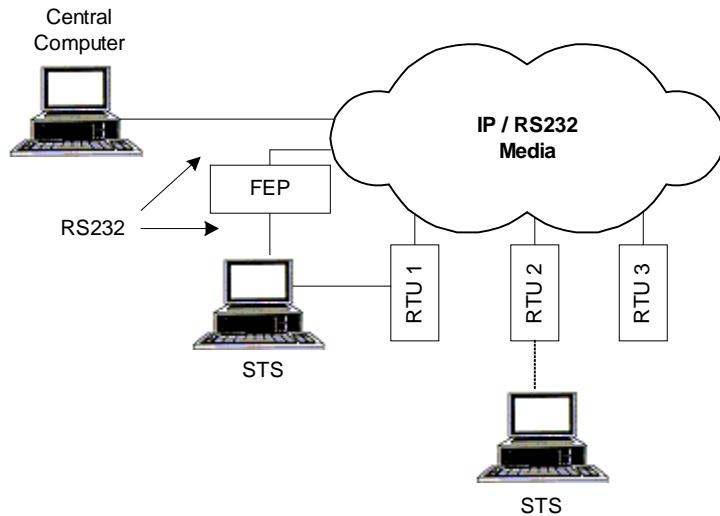
After defining the communications network, the user must define the various links used in the system as well as the RTUs that serve as nodes between the links. A network node is an RTU that functions as an interconnection point between two or more different links. A Store & Forward node, on the other hand, is a network node, which relays messages using the same physical port.

Network Configurations

The ACE3600 system supports both simple and complex communication networks. The following sections describe various configurations from different aspects.

Simple System

A simple system, comprised of a central computer and RTUs connected over one communication link, is shown in the following figure:

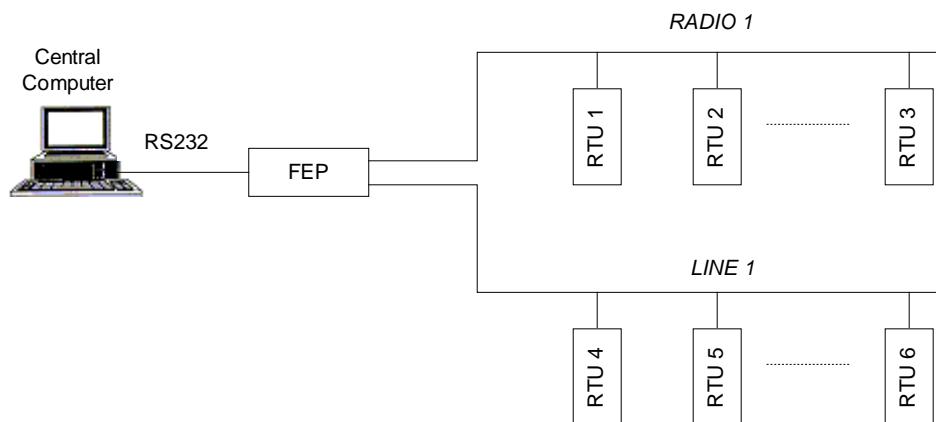


The STS may be connected to any port of the RTU.

The ports of the RTUs should be defined via Site Configuration. The logical name (e.g. LINE1, etc.) of the communication link is also defined.

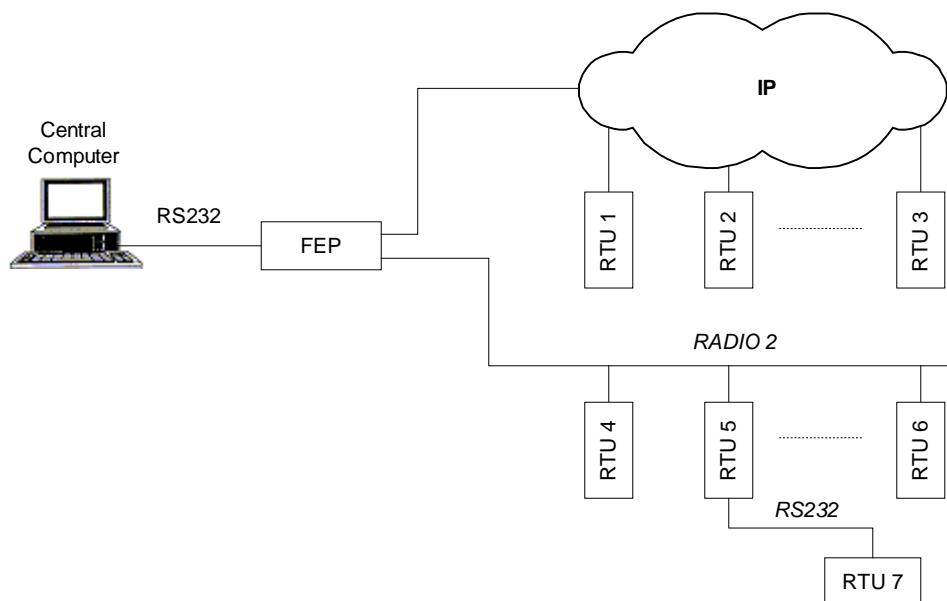
Two-Link and Multiple Link Systems

A two-link system utilizing a communications network, comprised of two communication links, is described in the following figure:



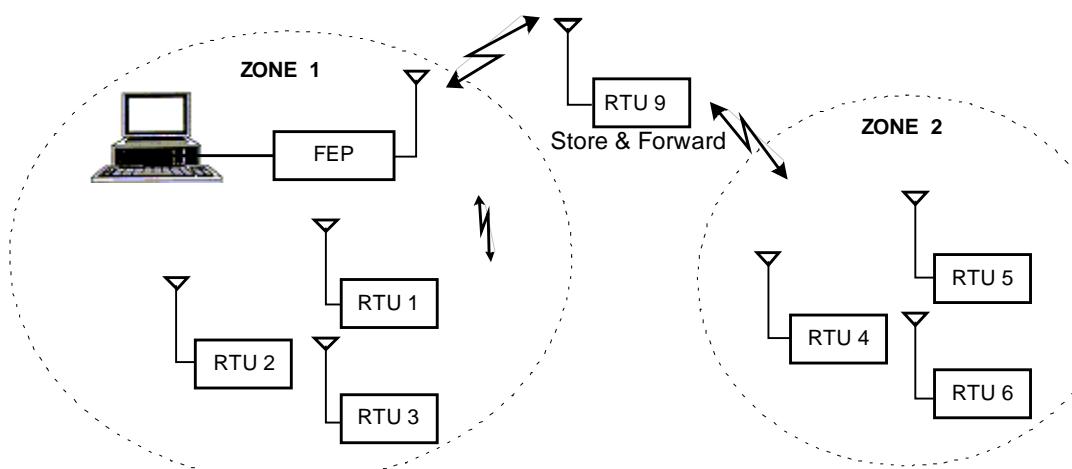
The FEP in the system illustrated above serves as a network node between link RADIO 1 and link LINE 1. Configuring the FEP to have access to two different links enables it to serve as a node between these links. The MDLC protocol permits RTU-to-RTU communications without the intervention of the central computer. RTUs that are not on the same link communicate with each other via the network node (in this case, the FEP).

A multi-link system is a network that uses several link types. The following figure illustrates a system where a third link type, RS232, connects an RTU to another terminal that communicates over RADIO 2. RTUs connected to the IP link can reach RTU 7 via IP network and then RADIO 2.



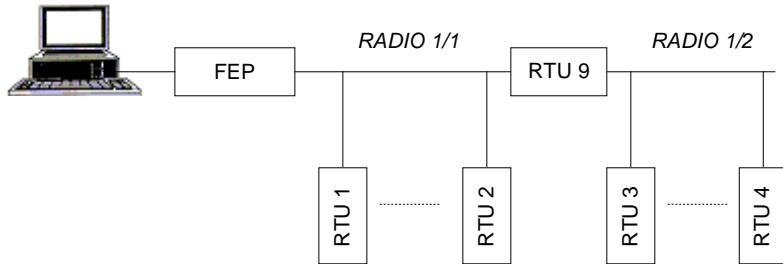
Two-Zone System

A two-zone system that uses conventional radio over a single frequency is described in the following figure:



RTU 9 (Site ID = 9) is configured as a Store & Forward repeater. It performs data exchange between units that operate on the same frequency but are unable to communicate directly for reasons of path and propagation. Any RTU in zone 1 may communicate with any RTU in zone 2 via this repeater.

The figure below illustrates this system schematically. In this case, RTU 9 is a network node between the RADIO 1/1 and RADIO 1/2 links. The network software treats the Store & Forward node as it treats the node between line and radio: logically the links appear as two different links, but physically they share the same port.

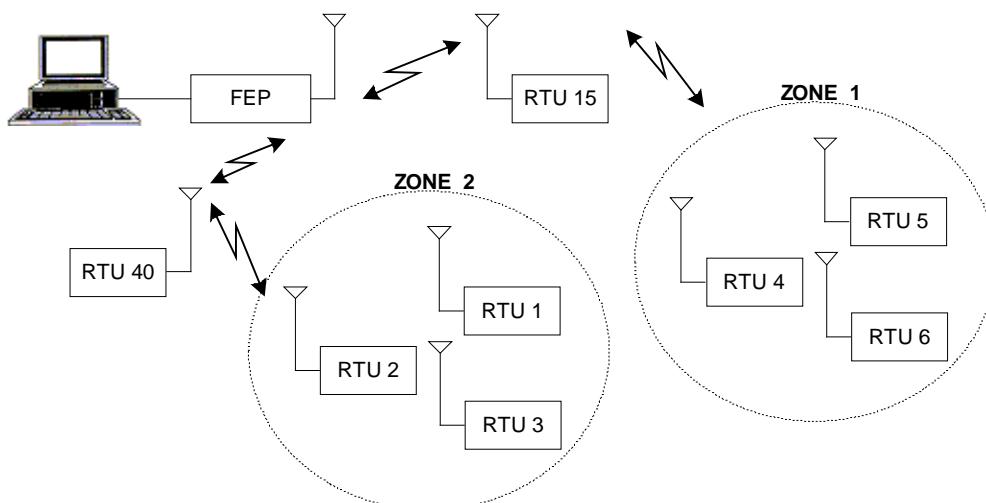


Using Site Configuration, the FEP and the RTUs in zone 1 are configured to have access to the RADIO 1/1 link. The RTUs in zone 2 are configured to have access to the RADIO 1/2 link, and RTU 9, the network node, is configured to have access to both RADIO 1/1 and RADIO 1/2 links.

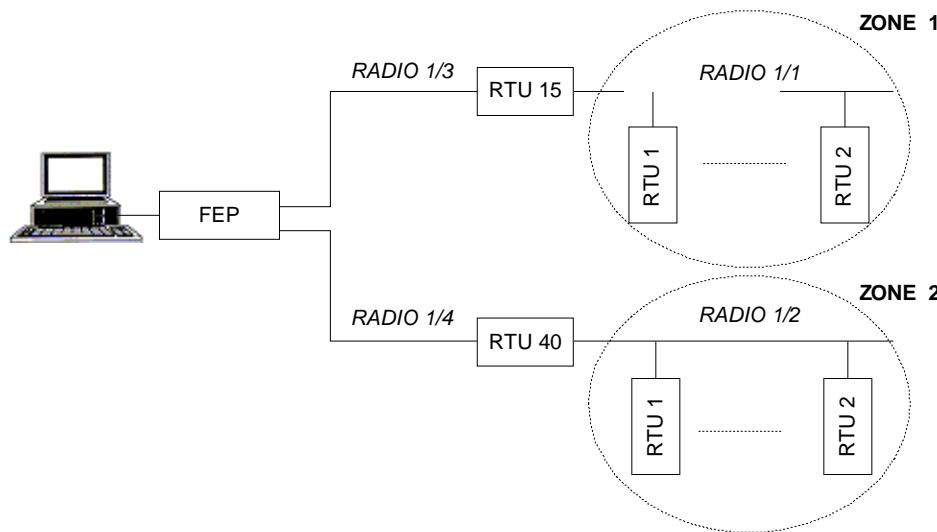
Using Network Configuration, RTU 9 is configured as the only node in the network. This terminal is configured to have two links, RADIO 1/1 and RADIO 1/2.

Multiple Zone System

The following figure illustrates an ACE3600 system spanning multiple zones.

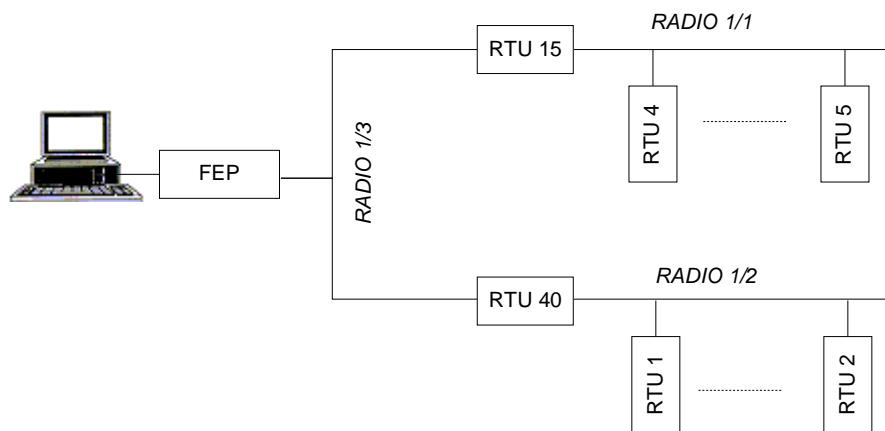


The schematic representation of this system is shown below. The system assumes that the two nodes, RTU 15 and RTU 40, cannot “hear” each other. They communicate via the FEP, which is also a Store & Forward node. This system, therefore, consists of four zones and three nodes (RTU 15, RTU 40, and FIU). Any communication between RTUs in different zones passes through these three nodes.



In the above situation, three nodes with their accessible (logical) links should be defined. Using the STS site configuration, the RTUs in zone 1 should be configured to have access to the RADIO 1/1 link, and the RTUs in zone 2 to the RADIO 1/2 link. RTU 15 should be configured to have access to both RADIO 1/1 and RADIO 1/3 links, while RTU 40 should be configured to have access to both RADIO 1/2 and RADIO 1/4 links.

The FEP is configured to have access to both RADIO 1/3 and RADIO 1/4 links. Assuming that the two nodes (RTU 15 and RTU 40) can “hear” each other, the result is a system consisting of three zones and two nodes, as shown in the following figure:



In this case, the two nodes do not communicate through the FEP. Therefore, the FEP does not serve as a node in the system. Note that the communication between RTUs in different zones passes only through two nodes.

Clock Functions and Synchronization

RTU Clock

The ACE3600 RTU has one time source, an internal system clock which is in microsecond resolution. This time source is updated using a backup source of the RTC hardware component - Real Time Clock (seconds accuracy).

In addition, external clocks, such as GPS and NTP servers can be used as a time source. See NTP Clock Synchronization and Global Positioning System (GPS) below.

The time resolution of the system clock is hour, minute, second, millisecond, microsecond. The date resolution is day, month, year. Leap year support is automatic.

When the RTU first starts up, the system clock is set according to the RTC, which always retains its time in seconds (even when the RTU is powered down.) The RTU time can then be set using a number of mechanisms.

The RTU clock controls the date and time of the ACE3600 unit. Date and time information is used for timestamps on events such as time tagging changes to time tagged discrete inputs, etc.

The ACE3600 includes configurable time zone support, where RTUs in one time zone can adjust messages received from another time zone. The time zone is commonly used in conjunction with NTP servers and GPS receiver. These servers operate in UTC (Universal Time Clock) which is in the (Greenwich Mean Time) GMT time zone. Setting time zone in a unit will adjust it to the local time.

The ACE3600 also supports daylight savings time. Daylight savings time is used only in conjunction with a time zone. The start and end dates for daylight savings time (month, day, year) can be defined in the Daylight Saving Dates table. (The current year is assumed.) The RTU will check these dates and adjust the time by one hour when appropriate. The time zone is set in the STS site configuration and the daylight savings time is set in the application system table.

Time Adjustment and Synchronization

MDLC time synchronization of the RTU clock can be performed locally or remotely, using MDLC protocol over a variety of communication media, including conventional radio, RS485, and RS232. Synchronization is accurate to 1 millisecond+0.5 (very low delay). With IP media, this feature can be enabled, but because its accuracy/delay is unpredictable it is not recommended. NTP, the recommended method of obtaining the time over IP media (PPP or Ethernet), allows accuracy of 1 to 100 milliseconds depending on the media.

In ACE3600 RTUs, a new MLDC extended time synchronization can be enabled which includes the synchronizing RTU's password. In this case, all RTUs in the system must use the same password. This extended time synchronization also enables synchronizing two RTUs in different time zones, and better accuracy than the MOSCAD MDLC legacy synchronization. Note that by default, the ACE3600 uses MOSCAD MDLC legacy synchronization (to support IP Gateway and MOSCAD RTUs) which does not include the time zone and password features.

Note: An extended time synchronization of two RTUs, where only one is configured for time zone, will proceed as if both RTUs are in the same time zone.

The RTU clock can be synchronized during runtime using a number of methods. Before synchronizing the clock, make sure that the appropriate parameters have been configured properly. (See Time Parameter Configuration below.)

User Time Control Actions

- STS Date & Time utility – From the STS, the user sets the RTU date/time to the PC's date/time (which is limited to second accuracy.) For information on using the Date & Time utility, see the Operation chapter of the ACE3600 STS User Guide.
- STS Sync utility – From the STS, the user instructs the local RTU to synchronize (in milliseconds accuracy) the date/time of other RTUs attached to one or all links. It is recommended to synchronize all links, so that the entire system has the same date/time. For information on using the Sync utility, see the Operation chapter of the ACE3600 STS User Guide. Note that MDLC dialup links do not support synchronization.
- User Application – The user application (ladder or 'C') can synchronize RTUs on one or all links using the Sync function. It is recommended that an RTU with a reliable clock source synchronize all RTUs in the system once per day to correct clock drift.

The requirement for legacy MOSCAD RTUs to synchronize RTUs at least once every 48 days is not relevant to ACE3600 RTUs. However, ACE3600 has a drift of 30 ppm which is 2.6 seconds per day if not connected to an NTP server and/or GPS receiver. The worst case is a drift of 1.8 milliseconds per minute, or 18 milliseconds per 10 minutes. Typical tests show better results at 1 millisecond per 2 minutes, or 5 millisecond per 10 minutes. The interval of sending a time sync, is proportional to that clock offset/accuracy – sending a sync every 2 minutes assures a 1 millisecond offset typically.)

For information on the Sync function, see Appendix B: Ladder Diagram Language in the ACE3600 STS User Guide and 'C' Toolkit for ACE3600 RTUs User Guide.

When the user application (ladder or 'C') updates the Time & Date database

system table, it also changes the RTU time and date. For more information on the Time & Date database system table, see Appendix C: Database Tables and Data Types in the ACE3600 STS User Guide.

The user can update the same Time & Date database system table (HH:MM:SS) using the Application Programmer database monitor function. In this case, synchronization is direct (no time zone aspect.) For information on monitoring a database table, see the Application Programmer chapter of the ACE3600 STS User Guide.

System Time Control Actions

- GPS Connection – An RTU which is connected to a GPS receiver continuously polls the GPS time and synchronizes itself. Because the clock source is reliable, this RTU can be used to synchronize the rest of the system. See the Global Positioning System (GPS) section below.
- NTP Connection – An RTU which is connected to an NTP server continuously polls the NTP server(s). Because the clock source is reliable, this RTU can be used to synchronize the rest of the system. The accuracy of NTP time depends on the link to the NTP server. It can be 1 millisecond in a LAN where the NTP server resides on the same network, and up to 100 milliseconds if using wireless media such as GPRS or TETRA. See the NTP Clock Synchronization section below.

If the synchronizing RTU is in a different time zone than the RTU being synchronized, the system will adjust the time accordingly; the receiving RTU will add the time zone of the sender to the global time (GMT) and use this. If only one of the two RTUs involved is configured for time zone support, the synchronization will proceed as if both sites are in the same time zone.

Note: A legacy MOSCAD RTUs is treated as an RTU which is not configured for time zone support.

Note: In systems with I/O expansion, clock synchronization of the expansion modules is controlled by the main CPU. In addition, a sequencing mechanism ensures that time tags and timer events are sequenced properly in chronological order.

NTP Clock Synchronization

The Network Time Protocol (NTP) can be used as an external clock source to synchronize the ACE3600 RTU over IP with one or more NTP servers.

In the MOSCAD system, the NTP works in client/server mode, in which a client RTU polls another server and gets a reply. The server can be another RTU operating NTP, or a host (PC, Unix, Linux). NTP poll the server RTU every 2 seconds, every 4 seconds, 8 and so on, up to a poll every 17 minutes. NTP provides client accuracies typically within a millisecond on LANs and up to 100 milliseconds on WANs (Internet, GPRS). Any

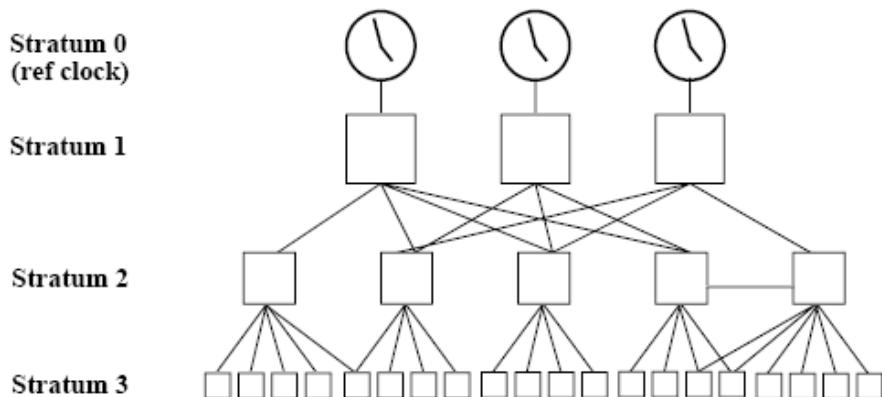
RTU (usually FEP) can act as a server. This enable setting its time via MDLC time sync, for example, and having other RTUs specify it as an NTP server and obtain their time from it.

NTP synchronizes clock both in time and frequency. In time means it make its clock offset as close as possible to the server. In frequency means it learns the server drift (time between “ticks”) in order to avoid polling it every few seconds. An example, not related to NTP, is ACE3600 send MDLC Sync over radio to another ACE3600. The clock offset guaranteed to be less than 1 millisecond. However a 30ppm clock drift after 1 minute offset will be 1.8 milliseconds. NTP prevents that by learning the drift frequency of the server.

User can set a single NTP server, or several ones. NTP operates under the assumption that each server's time should be viewed with a certain amount of distrust. NTP really prefers to have access to several sources of lower stratum time (at least three) since it can then apply an agreement algorithm to detect insanity on the part of any one of these. Normally, when all servers are in agreement, NTP will choose the best of these, where “best” is defined in terms of lowest stratum, closest (in terms of network delay) and claimed precision, along with several other considerations.

As the below figure shows, at the top of any NTP hierarchy are one or more stratum 0 reference clocks. These are electronic clocks such as GPS signals, radio signals, or extremely accurate frequency control. Reference clocks are assumed to be accurate. In ACE3600 a GPS port can be configured, it will serve as a reference clock for that RTU. In this case RTU will operate on stratum 1 with an accuracy of 200 microseconds.

FIGURE 1 NTP Strata



NTP Architecture

As the above figure shows, time is distributed from an NTP subnet of servers. Each server comprises a **stratum**, which designate its location in terms of hops to the **UTC source**. The **stratum 1** is the most accurate server of which all servers should be synchronized to. Up to 15 **stratum** levels may exist. **Stratum 16** means server unreachable.

The accuracy of other clocks is judged according to how “close” a clock is to a reference clock (the *stratum* of the clock, the network latency to the clock, and the claimed accuracy of the clock. The accuracy of NTP thus depends on the network environment. Because NTP uses UDP packets, traffic congestion could temporarily prevent synchronization, but the client can still self-adjust, based on its historic drift. Under good conditions on a LAN without too many routers or other sources of network delay, synchronization to within a few milliseconds is normal. Anything that adds latency, such as hubs, switches, routers, or network traffic, will reduce this accuracy. The synchronization accuracy on a WAN is typically within the range of 10-100 ms. For the Internet/GPRS synchronization accuracy is unpredictable, so special attention is needed when configuring a client to use public NTP servers. Testing with the ACE3600 connected with the Internet gains accuracy of 20-30ms, but theoretically it may be even 100ms.

NTP uses UTC time base (Coordinated Universal Time). UTC evolved from Greenwich Mean Time (GMT). GMT is based on the earth’s rotation, which is not constant enough to be used for detailed time measurements. UTC is based on a standard second length determined by the quantum phenomena. There is a difference of a few seconds between the two (14seconds in 2006), so every several years add one more second (called leap second) to UTC. This is built in NTP protocol.

To translate the UTC time into local time, user can configure Time zones and Daylight Savings in RTU. Note however, that if setting NTP server to another stand alone ACE3600, which has no time zone, both will operate with the same local time if no time zone set. If that ACE3600 is connected to a GPS or to another NTP server then there is a need to set a time zone.

Global Positioning System (GPS)

The ACE3600 system can use a GPS receiver precise time measurement application for synchronization purposes, to synchronize the RTU with other SCADA systems.

The ACE3600 RTUs use GPS timing receivers equipped with a 1 Pulse per Second (PPS) output. The receivers are connected to an RTU port. In case of a satellite failure, the time is manufactured internally and the receiver indicates its inability to trace the satellite.

The recommended GPS receiver is the Synergy Systems SynPaQ/E GPS Sensor with M12+ Timing Receiver which must be purchased from a Synergy vendor. Along with the timing receiver, a data/power cable and antenna should be purchased. For details on connecting to the GPS receiver, see Appendix A: RS232/RS485 Adaptor Cables in the ACE3600 STS Advanced Features manual.

SCADA System Components

Control Center – SCADA Manager

Supervisory Control And Data Acquisition (SCADA) originally described a monitor and control process wherein all intelligence resided in a central computer (the SCADA Manager). The human operators would manage the system by observing the data as presented on the computer's terminal(s).

FEP

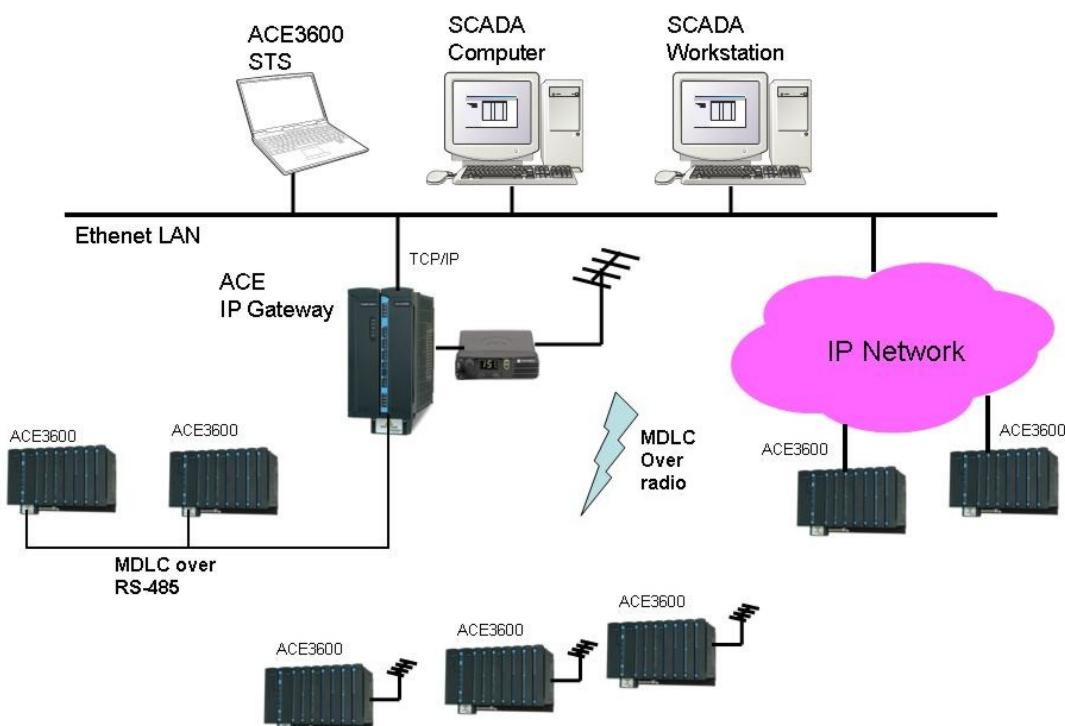
The SCADA Manager in most cases consists of a personal computer(s), the software package on that computer, the configuration files/screens created for the system and an interface assembly between the computer system and the communication system—this interface is the Front End Processor (FEP). Commonly, the FEP is isolated and the term SCADA Manager is used instead to describe the computer, software, etc.; that convention will be used hereafter.

The SCADA Manager typically does not support the MDLC protocol; the SCADA Manager might not support conventional, trunked, or data radio; it might not support LAN or dial-up. The FEP provides this support and passes data to the SCADA Manager. The SCADA Manager “assumes” it is communicating with the field units but is truly communicating only with (or through) the FEP. The technology used within the FEP is necessarily different according to the connectivity available in the SCADA Manager.

ACE 4600 IP Gateway

The ACE 4600 IP Gateway is a real-time protocol converter that connects MDLC on its communication medium to TCP/IP. It does not contain a database. It is configured using the ACE3600 STS by simply assigning an MDLC and an IP address for their respective systems' use. An API is provided to enable SCADA HMI vendors to develop a communication driver between the SCADA programs that require data from the IP Gateway and the IP Gateway itself (contact your Motorola Data Specialists to determine if a driver is already available for the host hardware/software being used).

A typical example of the ACE 4600 IP Gateway (IPGW) is shown in the figure below; a SCADA control center is connected via the ACE 4600 IP Gateway to RTUs on a radio link, to RTUs on an RS485 link and to RTUs on an IP in the ACE3600 system.



The SCADA control center, which includes workstations and a SCADA computer, exchanges data with the ACE3600/MOSCAD system via the ACE 4600 IP Gateway, which serves as a Gateway from the TCP/IP world to the MDLC world.

The ACE 4600 IP Gateway uses the TCP/IP LAN Protocol for exchanging data application messages with the SCADA software. The ACE 4600 IP Gateway API

(Application Programming Interface) allows SCADA driver developers to quickly and easily build the ACE 4600 IP Gateway Interface (driver), which serves as a communication interface with the MDLC world.

The ACE 4600 IP Gateway API and the MOSCAD IP Gateway API are not compatible – applications developed for the MOSCAD IP Gateway API must be re-written when migrating to the ACE 4600 IP Gateway.

Data exchange between the SCADA (client) and the ACE 4600 IP Gateway (server) is carried out using TCP/IP “peer -to-peer” communication over LAN. The ACE 4600 IP Gateway can support multiple connections that are initiated from multiple SCADA computers.

The implementation of the ACE 4600 IP Gateway interface in the SCADA software allows the SCADA to perform the following operations:

- Poll an RTU in order to get data and COS (Change-of-State) events from the RTU tables.
- Send commands to the RTU and download parameters to its local process.
- Send commands via broadcasts to any required group of RTUs.
- Download parameters (set-points) to the RTU local process.
- Receive spontaneous reports (by contention) from RTUs (both burst and event transmission).
- Receive time-tagged events logged in the RTUs (1 msec resolution).
- Adjust the RTUs’ clocks (1 sec resolution).
- Synchronize the RTUs’ clocks.
- Support redundant ACE 4600 IP Gateway configuration by setting the Gateway mode to be Primary/Secondary).
- Retrieve Gateway status.
- Retrieve RTU links status.
- Update RTU links in the site table.
- Retrieve software diagnostics from ACE 4600 IP Gateway itself.

For a detailed description of the interface, please refer to the ACE 4600 IP Gateway API manual.

ACE 4600 IP Gateway System Overview

SCADA System

The complete control system is comprised of the SCADA control center (or centers) communicating with ACE3600/MOSCAD RTUs over various communication links, such as:

- Conventional radio
- Analog trunked radio
- ASTRO 25 IV&D radio
- TETRA radio
- Motorola MotoTRBO radio (digital mode)
- Motorola MotoTRBO Connect Plus

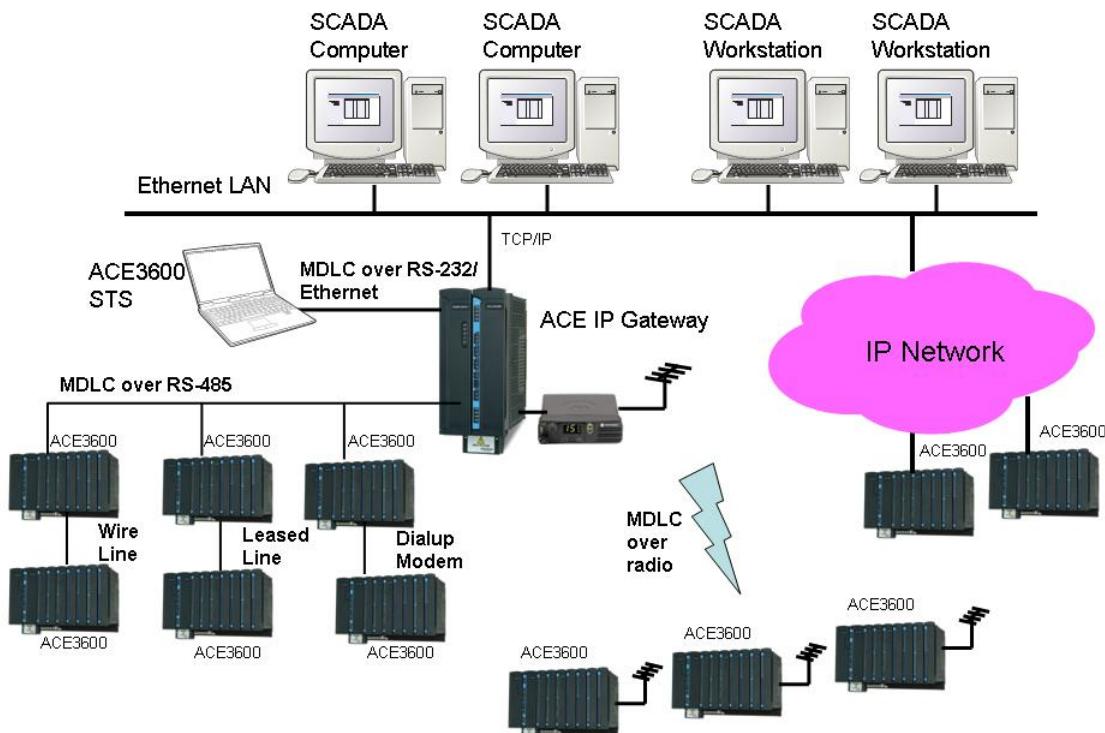
- Data radio
- Cellular modems
- Dial-up lines
- IP network (LAN, WAN)
- Mixed media networks

The communication system is used for transmitting alarms, status and telemetry, calculated data diagnostics and error logging information from the RTUs to the central facility computer and vice versa. It is also used for downloading, monitoring and debugging the application program at the sites.

The system may be relatively simple, comprising several RTUs and a single control center, or a more complicated hierarchical system, where several sub-control-centers communicate with lower, parallel and higher hierarchies. The RTUs may also communicate with each other and/or with any other hierarchy in the system.

The figure below depicts a system with more than one SCADA control center, an ACE 4600 IP Gateway, and RTUs which are connected to a variety of media including RS232, RS485, IP and radio link.

Note that the ACE3600 STS can be connected to the ACE 4600 IP Gateway or to any ACE3600 RTU over RS232 or over Ethernet.



The ACE3600/MOSCAD system uses the MDLC protocol, based on the seven layers of the OSI model published by ISO, and adapted for SCADA communications. It provides network support, multiple logical channels per physical port, allowing each RTU to simultaneously run several communication sessions, such as data exchange, on-line monitoring, diagnostics, etc.

The ACE3600 system is supplied with a Software Tools Suite (STS) package that runs on a PC running Windows XP or Windows Vista. All RTU functions such as configuration, database and process definition, downloading, monitoring, hardware and software diagnostics, etc. are defined using the STS. The ACE3600 STS can communicate with the Gateway via RS232 or IP.

The STS may be connected either locally to an RTU or via the MDLC port of the ACE 4600 IP Gateway to any RTU in the system. All programming and monitoring functions can be performed either locally or remotely. (The Gateway can serve as an MDLC router between the ACE3600 STS and RTUs.)

Note: When the ACE3600 STS is connected locally to one of the RTUs in the system, it can service any other RTU in the system via the MDLC communication network.

The ACE3600 C Toolkit (CTK) is used to build custom software applications and drivers for the ACE3600 RTU. It runs in the Cygwin unix emulator environment in Windows. Applications and drivers are written in the 'C' programming language using C library calls to manipulate the input and output resources installed in the ACE3600 card cage. Applications are compiled into executable binaries and installed onto the ACE3600 with the STS software.

Multiple SCADA control centers can simultaneously perform multiple sessions with the ACE 4600 IP Gateway in order to send commands and polling requests to the RTUs and to receive data and contention reports from the ACE3600 RTUs. All this can be done via a single physical Ethernet Gateway static LAN port. By default the Gateway port is ETH1, but any Ethernet port may be used.

In a SCADA system, ACE3600 RTUs and ACE 4600 IP Gateways can use IP (Internet Protocol) technology to interface to advanced radio infrastructure (e.g. digital ASTRO 25 IV&D and TETRA systems) and to standard private IP networks. MDLC and IP networks can be integrated in the same system, as MDLC networking properties are preserved. MDLC applications need not be modified as the lower layers of the protocol support IP. For details on these various interfaces, see MDLC over IP Communication above.

SCADA Interface

Client-Server environment

The SCADA application for the ACE 4600 IP Gateway is based on a client-server approach.

The Gateway application acts as a server while the SCADA Interface acts as a client. In such a relationship, the SCADA Interface must establish the connections with the Gateway needed for communicating with the ACE3600 RTUs.

After the connections have been established, the SCADA Interface can send data, commands, and polling requests to the field RTUs. It can also establish a special connection that enables receipt of data transmissions initiated by the field RTUs (so called burst/RTU event data, contention data or Change-Of-State [COS] messages).

Note: The ACE 4600 IP Gateway checks its connections to the SCADA from its end, to make sure they are alive. At the same time, the SCADA must check from its end that its connections to the ACE 4600 IP Gateway are alive.

Channels and Channel types

The SCADA Interface must establish at least one connection toward the Gateway server. These connections are called channels and are used to transfer messages from the SCADA center toward both the Gateway and the RTUs in the field. The client application can open different types of channels to best serve its SCADA Interface process.

The two basic channel types are:

- Regular
- Spontaneous

A Regular channel enables asynchronous sending/receiving of data and requests. It uses a mailbox mechanism for mapping the request messages to their replies.

A Spontaneous channel allows receiving burst data (Spontaneous COS messages) and RTU events - i.e. transmissions initiated by the field RTUs. This feature almost eliminates the need for the SCADA application to poll data since every change in one of the telemetry field variables can immediately be transmitted to the SCADA application.

ACE3600/MOSCAD System - RTU Definitions

To make the ACE3600/MOSCAD field system definition transparent to the SCADA client application and to correctly parse the data received from the ACE3600/MOSCAD system, the API builds an internal data structure defining the types and numbers of the field RTUs. To do so, it uses two external system definition files (in ASCII format).

This automatic system definition done by the API routines hides the field system structure from the SCADA application and eliminates the need for any application modifications when working with different ACE3600/MOSCAD systems. Moreover, new RTUs can be added to the system at run time using the appropriate API routine.

Primary/Secondary Gateway Modes

The ACE 4600 IP Gateway supports a redundant configuration. There are two modes of operation: Primary and Secondary. If there is a single standalone ACE 4600 IP Gateway, then it starts up as Primary. If the system configuration includes redundant Gateways,

then both start up as Secondary and the SCADA must determine which one will be set to function as Primary. At any other time, the SCADA can change the mode of operation by calling the appropriate API set mode routine. The API also supplies a routine for checking the current mode of operation. This functionality of the ACE 4600 IP Gateway provides redundant gateway operation, which minimizes the risk of communication failure. For more information, see ACE 4600 IP Gateway Redundancy below.

Communicating with the ACE 4600 IP Gateway

Once a channel has been established with the Gateway, the SCADA interface can issue requests to the Gateway. The request categories are Send routines, Receive routines, Data Analysis routines and Management routines.

Typical API sequence calls are the following:

Connect	/* Establish Connection to Gateway. */
Poll	/* Send a polling request. */
Receive	/* Receive MDLC communication (answer) buffer. */

Troubleshooting

The ACE 4600 IP Gateway communication can be diagnosed using the STS Software Diagnostics and Loggers tool. For detailed information, see the ACE3600 Software Diagnostics and Error Messages manual.

Health Check Mechanism

General

The ACE 4600 IP Gateway system includes a Health Check mechanism which manages the MDLC connectivity to the sites. Associated with each site are two links, through which the site can be reached. A background MDLC “ping” mechanism in both the Gateway and the ACE3600 units constantly verifies which links are available. If both links are failed, no communication will be forwarded from the SCADA to that failed RTU.

The Health Check mechanism uses the site table as the basis for its operations. Health Check reduces communication overhead (retries and delays) by identifying which links are available and routing frames to operational links.

MDLC Infrastructure

MDLC provides a frame-sequence service for the Health Check mechanism. Specifically, a dedicated channel is allocated for this activity at both the RTU and the Gateway. All Health Check messages are transmitted and received through this channel. Being a frame-sequence channel, the Health Check MDLC channel is both reliable and a low-resource consumer at the same time.

MDLC provides a framework for the two entities (the Gateway and RTUs) to maintain this mechanism but the actual protocol (data, timing, policy, etc.) is determined in the RTU/Gateway firmware.

Mechanism

In the ACE 4600 IP Gateway, the Health Check mechanism relies on the MDLC infrastructure denoted above. When activated, it takes the dedicated Health Check channel provided by MDLC and uses the site table as a source for all sites to be managed. For each site, the Health Check performs the following process:

At a predefined interval, the Gateway sends a “ping” frame to each site, one through each of the site’s links. It then expects to receive a response frame for each “ping” sent. A “ping” arriving from a certain site through a certain link, will set the communication status of that link to OK. A site that possesses at least one link in OK status is considered reachable. This process constantly monitors the status of each site’s links and provides the ACE 4600 IP Gateway with an updated communication status of all sites in the field.

The Health Check protocol uses a minimal amount of system resources (length of data, and time.)

On the RTU side, the Health Check mechanism relies on the MDLC infrastructure described above. It operates in slave mode. When a “ping” frame is received by the RTU, the RTU Health Check mechanism replies with an echo of that frame. The RTU transmits a response back to the ACE 4600 IP Gateway over the same link. Unless it is “pinged”, the RTU Health Check mechanism will not initiate any communication.

Disabled Health Check

When Health Check is disabled in the ACE 4600 IP Gateway, the Gateway assumes that all sites registered in the site table are reachable.

When Health Check is disabled in the RTU, the RTU MDLC stack will not allow any incoming Health Check messages. Instead, an automatic response indicating that Health Check application is blocked will be communicated back to the originator of an incoming “ping” frame. The ACE 4600 IP Gateway Health Check assumes the link is OK if such a response is received. However, indications received from the Health Check mechanism may not be accurate, since the specific path through which the response packet arrived cannot be determined.

ACE 4600 IP Gateway Terminal Server Ports

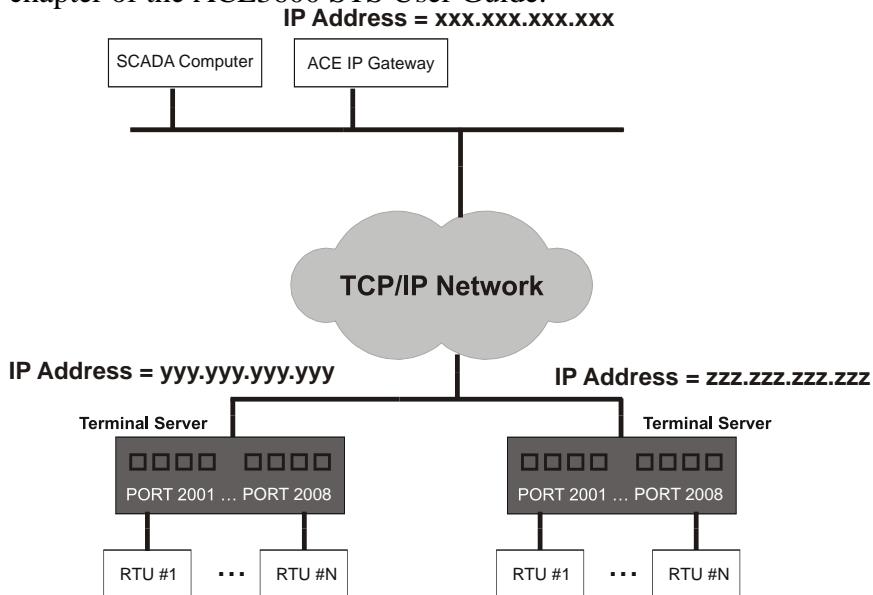
The ACE 4600 IP Gateway (CPU 4600) supports a number of on-board and plug-in ports. If more serial ports are required for MDLC communications, external hardware such as a Terminal Server can be added. The Terminal Server, which has an Ethernet port and many RS232 ports, conveys communication traffic from the Ethernet port to the RS232 ports and vice versa.

The ACE 4600 IP Gateway establishes a connection to the Terminal Server over the LAN and establishes IP sessions for each RS232 port that is utilized for MDLC communication. The connection remains opened even if there is no data to transmit/receive. Every connection is associated with an IP address (of the Terminal

Server), a TCP port ID (associated with the specific RS232 port in that specific Terminal Server), the MDLC link ID for the port, and the physical port over which the Gateway will route packets to the Terminal Server.

The Gateway is designed to support up to 32 ports connected to one or more Terminal Servers.

For more information on adding and configuring ACE 4600 IP Gateway Terminal Server ports in the ACE3600 STS, see Customizing the Configuration of a Site in the Operation chapter of the ACE3600 STS User Guide.



ACE 4600 IP Gateway Redundancy

A redundant ACE 4600 IP Gateway can be configured to minimize the risk of a SCADA control center single point of failure (lost contact with sites), and to ensure high availability for its applications. Two Gateways are set up with similar configurations. After startup, both will act as secondary Gateways. When the SCADA establishes connections to the Gateways, the SCADA driver designates one of the Gateways as 'primary' and the other as 'secondary'. Only one ACE 4600 IP Gateway can be primary at any time. When redundant ACE 4600 IP Gateways peers exist, only the primary Gateway will update the network.

Note: When the unit is shipped from the factory, it will start up initially (before site configuration download), as a primary Gateway in Standalone mode, even in systems with redundant Gateways.

	ACE 4600 IP Gateway Site ID 10044/1		ACE 4600 IP Gateway Site ID 10044/2	
	Gateway Designation	Startup Mode	Gateway Designation	Startup Mode
When the unit is	Primary	Standalone	Primary	Standalone

shipped from the factory:				
After initial download of site configuration:	Secondary	Redundant GW1	Secondary	Redundant GW2
After SCADA driver changes the Gateway Redundancy Mode:	Primary	Redundant GW1	Secondary	Redundant GW2
After the 1 st ACE 4600 IP Gateway becomes unavailable and the SCADA changes the 2 nd Gateway to Primary:	Secondary	Redundant GW1	Primary	Redundant GW2

The primary Gateway communicates properly over MDLC communication and over the SCADA channels. There is bi-directional transfer of both SCADA application messages and ACE 4600 IP Gateway management messages.

The secondary Gateway transfers ACE 4600 IP Gateway management messages only. (It does not send or receive any MDLC messages, since it is logically disconnected from the link.)

- The secondary Gateway does not acknowledge any frame received by the MDLC communication (except local connection).
- The requests queued in the secondary Gateway will return errors once activated. (In most cases this will be immediately. However, in some cases it could take as long as the longest MDLC session timeout defined.)
- The secondary Gateway disconnects from all the Terminal Server ports defined in the site configuration.

When the primary Gateway becomes unavailable, the secondary (similarly configured) Gateway takes over. To increase the availability of the LAN network, dual Ethernet segments can be used, and each Gateway can be connected to a different segment.

When a Gateway is configured for redundancy, it checks each of the channels to the unit. If all the channels to the Gateway are disconnected or unavailable, the Gateway automatically switches to 'secondary' mode.

Redundant ACE 4600 IP Gateway Configurations

There are several possible options for Redundant ACE 4600 IP Gateway system configuration:

1. Both ACE 4600 IP Gateways are connected to the MOSCAD system over an IP network. Using this configuration, the ACE 4600 IP Gateway's mode change takes effect immediately for requests going from the ACE 4600 IP Gateway to the RTUs. The

SCADA should initiate a communication to the RTU through the ‘new’ primary ACE 4600 IP Gateway in order for the RTU being able to send Bursts to it.

2. Both ACE 4600 IP Gateways are connected to the MOSCAD system over the same many-to-many media (i.e. RS485/Radio). In this configuration, when the secondary ACE 4600 IP Gateway becomes primary, the ACE 4600 IP Gateway’s mode changes take effect immediately.
3. Both ACE 4600 IP Gateways are connected to the MOSCAD system over the same Terminal Sessions. In this configuration, the ‘old primary’ ACE 4600 IP Gateway must close all of the Terminal Server connections, the terminal server must end its sessions with the ‘old primary’ ACE 4600 IP Gateway and then the ‘new primary’ ACE 4600 IP Gateway must establish connection with the Terminal server. In this configuration, several minutes may elapse before the ACE 4600 IP Gateway’s mode changes take effect.

MOSCAD IP Gateway

The legacy MOSCAD IP Gateway (was MCP-T) supports this TCP/IP connectivity.

The legacy IP Gateway module has communication ports but it does not support any I/O modules. Both 10BaseT and AIX connectors are available to connect the IP Gateway to the 10 Mbps Ethernet LAN.

As with the ACE 4600 IP Gateway, the IP Gateway is a gateway—a real-time protocol converter—that connects MDLC on its communication medium to TCP/IP. It does not contain a database. It is configured by simply assigning an MDLC and an IP address for their respective systems’ use; a configuration software program is provided with the IP Gateway to ease this task. An API is also provided which the system engineer must use to develop a driver between the programs in the server that require data from the IP Gateway and the IP Gateway itself. **The ACE 4600 IP Gateway API and the MOSCAD IP Gateway API are not compatible – applications developed for the MOSCAD IP Gateway API must be re-written when migrating to the ACE 4600 IP Gateway.** Contact your Motorola Data Specialists to determine if a driver is already available for the host hardware/software being used.

Legacy ModBus FEP

ModBus is a wireline protocol in common use in SCADA markets (now also available on TCP/IP networks). It is supported by many SCADA Manager vendors and it is traditionally used in MOSCAD systems at the central. ModBus drivers typically expect prompt communications between the computer and the field units; they do not tolerate well the random delays encountered when a shared communication medium is used. The legacy MOSCAD Communications Processor for ModBus (MCP-M) was designed to interface ModBus to both MDLC and the shared media. MCP-M exists in many existing MOSCAD system where additional ACE3600 RTUs can be installed.

Note: The .out file created by the STS can be used to create the central file for MCP-M with the following limitations:

1. The user tables in the user program should use only MOSCAD data types and should not use the new data types added to the ACE3600.
2. The first six characters of each variable in the user program should be unique.

The MCP-M contains a Series 400 CPU module with a RAM expansion board and a special FEP program. The MCP-M is packaged in the small NEMA 4 enclosure, contains the 8Amp power supply/charger, battery, and communications device (radio or wireline modem) according to the needs of the system. The FEP program retains the communication ports but does not support any I/O modules. A serial data cable connects between either Port 1B or Port 2 (or both—the MCP-M supports two simultaneous ModBus sessions) on the CPU module and the appropriate COM port on the PC computer; ModBus data typically at 19.2 kbps exists on this connection.

The MCP-M maintains an internal database of all the reportable data from all of the MOSCAD RTUs in the system. A System Builder software program is provided with the MCP-M to ease this task: it reads the export file created by the MOSCAD Programming ToolBox for each of the many RTUs' applications and prompts the system engineer to identify which data items are to be collected and which are not. Each identified data item has an equivalent ModBus address according to some very simple yet rigorous rules; therefore, the database in the MCP-M may easily be read, or written to, by the SCADA Manager. The MCP-M's database is kept accurate by any combination of the communication modes discussed in the Communication chapter. If the SCADA Manager should change the contents of any database items defined as outbound (a control), that change will automatically be sent to the associated RTU.

The MCP-M may be configured to periodically interrogate (poll) one or more RTUs to collect some or all of the reportable data in those RTUs and to update the MCP-M database accordingly. Multiple interrogation schedules may be defined: short time intervals for the sites with more interesting data and less often for the other sites.

Appendix A - ACE3600 Specifications

General

Frames	<p><u>No I/O slots</u> - PS and CPU modules only, wall mount, Dimensions (WxHxD[*]): 117 x 244 x 198 mm (4.61" x 8.23" x 7.80"), Weight: 0.95 Kg (2.1 lb)</p> <p><u>2 I/O slots</u> - PS, CPU and 2 I/O modules, wall mount, Dimensions (WxHxD[*]): 194 x 244 x 198* mm (7.64" x 9.61" x 7.80"**), Weight: approx. 1.6 Kg (3.56 lb)</p> <p><u>3 I/O slots</u> - PS, CPU and 3 I/O modules, wall mount, Dimensions (WxHxD[*]): 234 x 244 x 198 mm (9.21" x 9.61" x 7.80"), Weight: approx. 1.9 Kg (4.19 lb)</p> <p><u>5 I/O slots</u> - PS, CPU and 5 I/O modules, wall mount, Dimensions (WxHxD[*]): 314 x 244 x 198 mm (12.36" x 9.61" x 7.80"), Weight: approx. 2.4 Kg (5.3 lb)</p> <p><u>7 I/O slots</u> - PS, CPU and 7 I/O modules; wall mount, Dimensions (WxHxD[*]): 391 x 244 x 198 mm (15.39" x 9.61" x 7.80"), Weight: 3.0 Kg (6.6 lb)</p> <p><u>8 I/O slots</u> - PS, CPU and 8 I/O modules, wall mount OR 19" rack, Dimensions (WxHxD[*]): 435 x 244 x 198 mm (17" x 9.61" x 7.80"), Weight: approx. 3.3 Kg (7.3 lb)</p> <p>Redundant CPU and power supply frame - Dual PS, Dual CPU, and 4 I/O modules; wall mount OR 19" rack, Dimensions (WxHxD[*]): 391 x 244 x 198 mm (15.39" x 9.61" x 7.80"), Weight: 3.0 Kg (6.6 lb)</p>
Expansion Frame	<p><u>Number of I/O slots</u> - 3, 5, 7, or 8</p> <p><u>Default power supply</u> - Expansion power supply</p> <p><u>Compatible power supplies</u> - All except: 10.8-16V DC low-tier power supply</p>

^{*} Depth including Module panel

Metal Chassis	<p><u>19"</u> <u>frame metal back</u> - for PS, ACE 4600 IP Gateway, radio and 6.5 or 10 Ah backup battery, 2 accessory boxes; wall/rack mount, OR PS, CPU, radio and 6.5 or 10 Ah backup battery, 0, 3, 5, 8 I/O slot frame, up to 2 accessory boxes, wall/rack mount, Dimensions (WxHxD^{**}): 434.5 x 310.4 x 200 mm (17.11"x 12.22" x 7.88").</p> <p><u>Large</u> - for PS, CPU and up to 7 I/O slot frame, two radios and 6.5 or 10 Ah backup battery, wall mount, Dimensions (WxHxD^{**}): 448 x 468 x 200 mm (17.64"x 18.43" x 7.88")</p> <p><u>Medium</u> - for PS, CPU and up to 3 I/O slot frame, one radio and 6.5 Ah backup battery, wall mount, Dimensions (WxHxD^{**}): 335 x 355 x 198 mm (13.19" x 13.98" x 7.80")</p> <p><u>Small</u> - for PS, CPU, 2 I/O slot frame, 1 radio (or 1 accessory box), and 6.5Ah backup battery, wall mount, Dimensions (WxHxD^{**}): 264 x 365 x 200 mm (11.02"x 14.17" x 7.88").</p>
Housing	<p><u>Large NEMA 4/IP66 painted metal</u> - up to 7 I/O slot frame, two radios and 6.5 or 10 Ah, backup battery, Dimensions (WxHxD): 500 x 500 x 210 mm (19.7" x19.7" x 8.26")</p> <p><u>Small NEMA 4/IP66 painted metal</u> - up to 3 I/O slot frame one radio and 6.5 Ah backup battery, Dimensions (WxHxD): 380 x380 x 210 mm (15" x 15" x 8.26")</p>
Power Supply	<p>10.8-16 V DC low-tier 10.8-16 V DC (default) 18-72 V DC 18-72 V DC with 12V smart battery charger 100-240 V AC, 50-60 Hz 100-240 V AC, 50-60 Hz, with 12V smart battery charger</p>
Backup Battery	<p>6.5 Ah - Sealed Lead-Acid 10 Ah - Sealed Lead-Acid</p>
Operating Temperature	<p>-40 °C to +70 °C (-40 °F to 158 °F)</p> <p>Notes: 1) When using a metal housing option, the maximum operating temperature outside the housing is +60 °C (140 °F). 2) ACT module and Motorola radios operating temperature range is:-30 °C to +60 °C (-22 °F to 140 °F).</p>

^{**} Depth including Frame and Module

3) In redundant AC or 18-72 VDC power supplies:

- up to 50°C (122°F) - when installed inside a metal chassis or closed cabinet.
- up to 60°C (140°F) - when installed without enclosure or closed cabinet.

The full operating temperature range is supported when using redundant 12V power supplies.

Storage Temperature	-55 °C to +85 °C (-67 °F to 185 °F)
Operating Humidity	5% to 95% RH @ 50 °C without condensation
Mechanical Vibrations	Per EIA/TIA 603 Base-station, Sinusoidal 0.07mm @ 10 to 30 Hz, 0.0035 mm @ 30-60 Hz
Operating Altitude	-400m to +4000 meter (-1312 ft to + 13120 ft) above sea level Note: When using 18-72V DC or 100-240 VAC power supply, the operating altitude is -400 to +3000m.

Regulatory Standards

Safety	UL 60950-1 (UL listed), CSA 22.2-950-1, EN60950-1, IEC 60950-1, AS/NZS 60950 FM/cFM certified as Nonincendive Class I, Division 2 - standard FM 3611 (Note: FM approval refers to model F7509 only and most of the ACE3600 options)
Emission	Emission standards for industrial environments CFR 47 FCC part 15, subpart B (class A); CE EMC: EN50081-2/EN61000-6-4 (CISPER 11/EN55011 class A)
Immunity	Immunity standards for industrial environments Per EN50082-2 /IEC 61000-6-2

Communications

Communication Ports	Up to 5 ports per CPU (CPU 3640), up to 8 ports per CPU (CPU 3680/4600) Serial - up to 4 RS232 ports Multi-drop – up to 3 RS485 port Ethernet - up to 2 10/100 MB ports and 1 10 MB Two-way radio/analog trunked radio - up to 2 modem ports USB Host for MotoTrbo- up to 2 ports Internal Ethernet 10/100 Mb/s port (for redundant CPU configuration)
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Motorola Radio Support	<u>Analog trunked radios</u> – XTL5000, XTL2500, APX6500Li <u>Digital trunked radios</u> – XTL5000, XTL2500, APX6500Li, MTM800, MTM5200 (TETRA) MotoTrbo radios – XPR5350e/5380e, DM4400e, XiR M8220e, DGM5000e
Third Party Radio Support	Two-way radios, Data radios, TETRA radios (PD)
Modem Support	Dial-up modems, Cellular modems (dial mode and PD)
Protocols	MDLC, TCP, UDP, IP, PPP, NTP, DHCP
Third Party Protocols	MODBUS RTU: master and slave on RS232/RS485/Ethernet DF1 (Allen Bradley): master on RS232 DNP 3.0: master/slave on RS232/RS485/Ethernet IEC 60870-5-101: slave on RS232
User Protocol (user program)	Possible on RS232, RS485 and Ethernet ports

Specifications subject to change without notice.

Power Supply Module Specifications

The following charts detail the specifications of the various power supply modules. For specifications of the power supply module used with I/O expansion frames, see Expansion Power Supply Module Specifications below.

12V DC Power Supply Module (Default)

Input Voltage	DC 10.8-16 V The low limit of the DC power supply (10.8-16V) can be configured to 10.5V. The default is 10.8.
Outputs	Motherboard connector (to CPU and I/O modules): equal to input voltage, max. 4 A AUX1A/AUX1B: equal to input voltage, max. 8 A, on/off controlled by user program AUX2A/AUX2B (configurable): 3.3, 5, 7.5, 9 V DC $\pm 10\%$, max. 2.5A, on/off (default) OR equal to AUX1A/AUX1B output voltage max. 8A Note: max. 8 A total current consumption from all outputs
No Load Power Consumption	Max. 50 mA
Diagnostic LEDs	Status LED for: input voltage, AUX1 and AUX2 outputs, 12V control for DO modules
Input Protection	Internal line fuse, replaceable
Output Protection	AUX2A/B short circuit, automatic recovery on 3.3, 5, 7.5, 9 V
Dimensions	56 mm W x 225 mm H x 180 mm D (2.2" W x 8.7" H x 7.1" D)
Weight	Approx. 0.43Kg (0.95 Lb)

12V DC Low-Tier Power Supply Module

Input voltage	10.8-16 V DC
Outputs	Motherboard connector (to CPU and I/O modules): The same as input voltage / max. 4 A AUX1A/AUX1B: equal to input voltage max. 8A Note: max. 8 A total current consumption from all outputs
Input Protection	Internal line fuse, replaceable
Dimensions	56 mm W x 225 mm H x 180 mm D (2.2" W x 8.7" H x 7.1" D)
Weight	Approx. 0.43Kg (0.95 Lb)

Specifications subject to change without notice.

18-72V DC Power Supply Modules

Input Voltage	18-72 V DC
Total Power	18-72 V DC Max. 60 W continuous; max. 105 W peak @ 25% duty cycle
Outputs	<p>Motherboard connector (to CPU and I/O modules): 13.2 V DC $\pm 20\%$, max. 4 A</p> <p>AUX1A/AUX1B: 13.2 V DC $\pm 20\%$, max. 8 A, on/off controlled by user program</p> <p>AUX2A/AUX2B (configurable): 3.3, 5, 7.5, 9 V DC $\pm 10\%$, max. 2.5A, on/off (default)</p> <p>OR equal to AUX1A/AUX1B output voltage max. 8A</p> <p>Note: max. 8 A total current consumption from all outputs</p>
Battery Charger	<p>12 V Lead Acid battery charger (in PS model with charger)</p> <p>Automatic charging of 6.5 or 10 Ah backup battery, battery temperature sensing, overcharging protection, battery capacity test and diagnostics, automatic battery switch-over</p>
Diagnostic LEDs	Status LED for: input voltage, AUX1 and AUX2 outputs, 12 V Control DO for DO modules, and battery
No Load Power Consumption	Max. 250 mA
Efficiency	80% typical, 76% with full load
Inrush Current	10 A maximum, for 2 mSec. Max, cold start at 25°C
Protection	Internal line input fuse (replaceable), short circuit automatic recover
Output Protection	AUX2A/B short circuit, automatic recovery on 3.3, 5, 7.5, 9 V
Insulation	Input to case: 500 V DC, input to output 500 V DC
Dimensions	56 mm W x 225 mm H x 180 mm D (2.2" W x 8.7" H x 7.1" D)
Weight	Approx. 1Kg (2.2 Lb)

Specifications subject to change without notice.

AC Power Supply Modules

Input voltage	100-240 V AC, 50/60 Hz 100-240 V AC, 50/60 Hz with 12V smart battery charger
Total Power	Maximum 60 W continuous; maximum 105 W peak @ 25% duty cycle
Outputs	Motherboard connector (to CPU and I/O modules): 13.2 V DC $\pm 20\%$, max. 4 A AUX1A/AUX1B: 13.2 V DC $\pm 20\%$, max. 8 A, on/off controlled by user program AUX2A/AUX2B (configurable): 3.3, 5, 7.5, 9 V DC $\pm 10\%$, max. 2.5A, on/off (default) OR equal to AUX1A/AUX1B output voltage max. 8A Note: max. 8 A total current consumption from all outputs
Battery Charger	12 V Lead Acid battery charger (in PS with charger) Automatic charging of 6.5 or 10 Ah backup battery, battery temperature sensing, overcharging protection, battery capacity test and diagnostics, automatic battery switch-over
Diagnostic LEDs	Status LED for: input voltage, AUX1 and AUX2 outputs, 12V Control for DO modules, and battery
No Load Power Consumption	130 mA @ 220 V AC
Efficiency	80% typical @230 V AC, 76% typical @115 V AC (full load)
Inrush Current	25 A maximum, for 2 mSec. Max, cold start at 25°C
Power Factor	0.98 typical at 230 V AC, 0.99 typical at 115 V AC
Protection	Internal line fuse, replaceable
Output Protection	AUX2A/B short circuit, automatic recovery on 3.3, 5, 7.5, 9 V
Insulation	Input to case: 1500 V AC, input to output: 3000 V AC
Dimensions	56 mm W x 225 mm H x 180 mm D (2.2" W x 8.7" H x 7.1" D)
Weight	Approx. 1kg (2.2 lb)

Specifications subject to change without notice.

CPU 3610*/CPU 3640 Module Specifications

Microprocessor	Freescale – Power PC II MPC8270, 32-bit, extended communication capability, DMA and floating point calculation support
Microprocessor Clock	200 MHz
Memory	Flash: 16 MB/3 MB free for user DRAM: 32 MB/10 MB free for user SRAM plug-in (Optional): 4 MB total, all free for user
Real-Time Clock	Full calendar with leap year support (year, month, day, hours, minutes, seconds). Time drift: max. 2.5 Seconds per day (when power is on)
SRAM and RTC Retention	3 V Rechargeable lithium backup battery
Serial Port 1	Configurable RS232 or RS485 port: - RS232: Asynch, Full Flow Control, up to 230.4 kb/s, GPS receiver interface - RS485, multi-drop 2-Wire up to 230.4 kb/s
Serial Port 2	RS232, Asynch, Full Flow Control, up to 230.4 kb/s, GPS receiver interface
Ethernet Port 1	10/100 Mb/s (on CPU 3640 only)
Plug-In Port 1	Supports the following Plug-In ports: - Radio Modem, DPSK 1.2 kb/s, FSK 1.2/1.8/2.4 kb/s, DFM 2.4/3.6/4.8 kb/s - RS232, Sync/Asynch, Full Flow Control, up to 230.4 kb/s, GPS receiver interface - RS485, multi-drop 2-Wire up to 230.4 kb/s - Ethernet 10/100 Mb/s
Plug-In Port 2	Supports the following Plug-In ports: - Radio Modem, DPSK 1.2 kb/s, FSK 1.2/1.8/2.4 kb/s, DFM 2.4/3.6/4.8 kb/s - RS232, Sync/Asynch, Full Flow Control, up to 230.4 kb/s, GPS receiver interface - RS485, multi-drop 2-Wire up to 230.4 kb/s - Ethernet 10 Mb/s
LEDs Display	4 CPU diagnostic LEDs, Port status LEDs and user application LEDs
Power Consumption	Refer to Appendix C: ACE3600 Maximum Power Ratings.
Operating Voltage	10.8-16 V DC (from the motherboard connector)
Dimensions	56 mm W x 225 mm H x 180 mm D (2.2" W x 8.7" H x 7.1" D)
Weight	Approx. 0.38 Kg (0.84 Lb)

Specifications subject to change without notice.

* Discontinued model

CPU 3680 Module Specifications

Microprocessor	Freescale – Power PC II MPC8270, 32-bit, extended communication capability, DMA and floating point calculation support
Microprocessor Clock	200 MHz
Memory	Flash: 32 MB/19 MB free for user SDRAM: 128 MB/100 MB free for user SRAM plug-in (Optional): 4 MB total, all free for user
Real-Time Clock	Full calendar with leap year support (year, month, day, hours, minutes, seconds). Time drift: max. 2.5 Seconds per day (when power is on)
SRAM, RTC, and Security Chip Retention	3 V Rechargeable lithium backup battery
USB Host Port 1, 2	Type A host full speed 12 Mbs ports (HU1 on left and HU2 on right) for MDLC over IP communication via the MotoTrbo digital mode radio system. For MotoTrbo radio only; No other USB devices or USB Hubs are supported.
Serial Port 1	Configurable RS232 or RS485 port: - RS232: Asynch, Full Flow Control, up to 230.4 kb/s, GPS receiver interface - RS485, multi-drop 2-Wire up to 230.4 kb/s
Serial Port 2	RS232, Asynch, Full Flow Control, up to 230.4 kb/s, GPS receiver interface
Ethernet Port 1	Ethernet 10/100 Mb/s
USB Device Port 1	USB device port, Type B connector (for future use)
Plug-In Port 1	Supports the following plug-in ports: - Radio Modem, DPSK 1.2 kb/s, FSK 1.2/1.8/2.4 kb/s, DFM 2.4/3.6/4.8 kb/s - RS232, Sync/Asynch, Full Flow Control, up to 230.4 kb/s, GPS receiver interface - RS485, multi-drop 2-Wire up to 230.4 kb/s - Ethernet 10/100 Mb/s
Plug-In Port 2	Supports the following plug-in ports: - Radio Modem, DPSK 1.2 kb/s, FSK 1.2/1.8/2.4 kb/s, DFM 2.4/3.6/4.8 kb/s - RS232, Sync/Asynch, Full Flow Control, up to 230.4 kb/s, GPS receiver interface - RS485, multi-drop 2-Wire up to 230.4 kb/s - Ethernet 10 Mb/s
Internal Port 1	Ethernet 10/100 Mb/s (for redundant CPU configuration)
LEDs Display	4 CPU diagnostic LEDs, Port status LEDs and user application LEDs

Appendix A – ACE3600 Specifications

Module Replacement	Hot swap replacement – module extraction/insertion under voltage in redundant CPU configuration only.
Power Consumption	Refer to Appendix C: ACE3600 Maximum Power Ratings.
Operating Voltage	10.8-16 V DC (from the motherboard connector)
Dimensions	56 mm W x 225 mm H x 180 mm D (2.2" W x 8.7" H x 7.1" D)
Weight	Approx. 0.38 Kg (0.84 Lb)

Specifications subject to change without notice.

DI Module Specifications

16/32 DI FAST 24V Modules

Total Number of Inputs	16 DI (Option V265); 32 DI (Option V379)
Input Arrangement	Isolated groups of 16 inputs with shared common
Fast Counter Inputs	Inputs that can be used as fast counters: - All inputs in 16 DI module; - First 20 inputs in 32 DI module
AC Input Frequency	45 – 65 Hz
AC Input Delay	Maximum 0.2 mS
Fast Counter Input Frequency	0 - 12.5 KHz, minimum pulse width 40 μ S
Max. DC Input Voltage	Max. \pm 40 V DC (relative to input common)
“ON” DC Voltage Range	+9 to +30 V DC, -30 to -9 V DC
“OFF” DC Voltage Range	-3 to +3 V DC
“ON” AC Voltage Range	10 to 27 V AC (RMS)
“OFF” AC Voltage Range	0 to 5 V AC (RMS)
Input Current	Max. 3.5 mA
Fast Capture Resolution	1 mS (Interrupt upon change of state)
Event Time Tagging Resolution	1 mS (Interrupt upon change of state)
Input Filtering	0 to 50.8 mS (DC, programmable in 0.2 mSec steps)
Counter Input Filtering	0 to 12.75 mS (programmable in 0.05 mSec steps for inputs configured as high speed counters)
24 V DC Output	Supports optional isolated 24 V plug-in “Wetting” Power Supply (one in 16 DI, two in 32 DI)
Diagnostic LEDs	Status LED per each input, module error LED, 24V plug-in status LED
User Connection	2 or 4 Terminal Blocks (3.5mm pitch), Maximum 18 AWG
Cable and TB Holder	20 or 40 Wire Cable with TB Holder connector, 26 AWG wires
Module Replacement	Hot swap replacement – module extraction/insertion under voltage
Input Isolation	2.5 kV RMS between input and module logic per IEC60255-5
Input Insulation	Insulation resistance 100 M Ω @ 500 V DC, per IEC60255-5
Operating Voltage	10.8-16 V DC and 3.3 V DC (from the motherboard connector)
Power Consumption	Refer to Appendix C: ACE3600 Maximum Power Ratings.
Dimensions	37 mm W x 225 mm H x 180 mm D, (1.5" W x 8.7" H x 7.1" D)

Weight	16 DI: approx. 0.28 Kg (0.62 lb); 32 DI: approx. 0.29 Kg (0.63 lb)
16/32 DI FAST 24V IEC 61131-2 TYPE II Modules	
Total Number of Inputs	16 DI (Option V117) 32 DI (Option V959)
Input Arrangement	Isolated groups of 16 inputs with shared common
Fast Counter Inputs	Inputs that can be used as fast counter: - All inputs in 16 DI module - First 20 inputs in 32 DI module
Fast Counter Input Frequency	0 - 10 KHz, minimum pulse width 50 μ S
Max. DC Input Voltage	Max. \pm 40 V DC (relative to input common)
“ON” DC Voltage Range	+11 to +30 V DC, -30 to -11 V DC
“OFF” DC Voltage Range	-5 to +5 V DC
Input Current	6-10 mA
Fast Capture Resolution	1 mS (Interrupt upon change of state)
Event Time Tagging Resolution	1 mS (Interrupt upon change of state)
Input Filtering	0 to 50.8 mS (DC, programmable in 0.2 mSec steps)
Counter Input Filtering	0 to 12.75 mS (programmable in 0.05 mSec steps for inputs configured as high speed counters)
24V DC Output	Supports optional isolated 24 V plug-in “Wetting” Power Supply (one in 16 DI, two in 32 DI)
Diagnostic LEDs	Status LED per each input, module error LED, 24V plug-in status LED
User Connection	2 or 4 Terminal Blocks (3.5mm pitch), Maximum 18 AWG
Cable and TB Holder	20 or 40 Wires Cable with Terminal Block Holder connector, 26 AWG wires
Module Replacement	Hot swap replacement – module extraction/insertion under voltage
Input Isolation	2.5 kV RMS between input and module logic per IEC60255-5
Input Insulation	Insulation resistance 100 M Ω @ 500 V DC, per IEC60255-5
Operating Voltage	10.8-16 V DC and 3.3 V DC (from the motherboard connector)
Power Consumption	Refer to Appendix C: ACE3600 Maximum Power Ratings.
Dimensions	37 mm W x 225 mm H x 180 mm D, (1.5" W x 8.7" H x 7.1" D)

Weight	16 DI: approx. 0.28 Kg (0.62 lb) 32 DI: approx. 0.29 Kg (0.63 lb)
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32 DI FAST 48V Modules

Total Number of Inputs	32 DI
Input Arrangement	Isolated groups of 16 inputs with shared common
Fast Counter Inputs	Inputs that can be used as fast counters: First 20 inputs
Fast Counter Input Frequency	2.0 KHz (minimum pulse width 250 μ S)
Max. DC Input Voltage	Max. ± 72 V DC (relative to input common)
“ON” DC Voltage Range	+36 to +60 V DC
“OFF” DC Voltage Range	0 to +6 V DC
Input Current	Max. 3 mA
Fast Capture Resolution	1 mS (Interrupt upon change of state)
Event Time Tagging Resolution	1 mS (Interrupt upon change of state)
Input Filtering	0 to 50.8 mS (DC, programmable in 0.2 mSec steps)
Counter Input Filtering	0 to 12.75 mS (programmable in 0.05 mSec steps for inputs configured as high speed counters)
Diagnostic LEDs	Status LED per each input, module error LED
User Connection	4 Terminal Blocks (3.5mm pitch), Maximum 18 AWG
Cable and TB Holder	40 Wire Cable with TB Holder connector, 26 AWG wires
Module Replacement	Hot swap replacement – module extraction/insertion under voltage
Input Isolation	2.5 kV RMS between input and module logic per IEC60255-5
Input Insulation	Insulation resistance 100 M Ω @ 500 V DC per IEC60255-5
Operating Voltage	10.8-16 V DC and 3.3 V DC (from the motherboard connector)
Power Consumption	Refer to Appendix C: ACE3600 Maximum Power Ratings.
Dimensions	37 mm W x 225 mm H x 180 mm D, (1.5“ W x 8.7“ H x 7.1“ D)
Weight	16 DI: approx. 0.28 Kg (0.62 Lb); 32 DI: approx. 0.29 Kg (0.63 Lb)

120/230V 16DI Module

Total Number of Inputs	16 DI
Input Characteristics	IEC 61131-2 Type 1
Input Arrangement	Two isolated groups of 6 inputs and one isolated group of 4 inputs.
AC Input Frequency	47 – 63 Hz

Appendix A – ACE3600 Specifications

AC Input Change Delay	Maximum 25.0 msec	
Max. DC Input Voltage	Max. ± 264 V DC (relative to input common)	
DC Input Pulse Width	Minimum 7.0 msec @ 230 V DC	
“ON” DC Voltage Range	+79.0 V DC to +264.0 V DC, -79.0 V DC to -264.0 V DC	
“OFF” DC Voltage Range	-40 to +40 V DC	
“ON” AC Voltage Range	79 to 264 V AC (RMS)	
“OFF” AC Voltage Range	0 to 40 V AC (RMS)	
Input Current	At 110V DC At 230V DC At 110V AC At 230V AC	1.0 to 3.0 mA 0.4 to 2.0 mA > 2.0 mA RMS > 3.0 mA RMS
Permitted Voltage Difference Between Groups	2.5 kV RMS	
Input Filtering	0 to 50.8 msec (DC, programmable in 0.2 msec steps) Note: Minimum effective filter value is 7.0 msec.	
Diagnostic LEDs	Status LED per each input, module error LED	
User Connection	3 Terminal Blocks (5.00mm pitch), Maximum 14 AWG	
Cable and TB Holder	30 Wire Cable with TB Holder connector, 20 AWG wires	
Module Replacement	Hot swap replacement – module extraction/insertion under voltage	
Input Isolation	2.5 kV RMS between input and module logic per IEC60255-5	
Input Insulation	Insulation resistance 100 M Ω @ 500 V DC	
Operating Voltage	10.8-16 V DC and 3.3 V DC $\pm 10\%$ (from the motherboard connector)	
Power Consumption	Refer to Appendix C: ACE3600 Maximum Power Ratings.	
Dimensions	37 mm W x 225 mm H x 180 mm D, (1.5" W x 8.7" H x 7.1" D)	
Weight	approx. 0.367 kg (0.80 lbs)	

Specifications subject to change without notice.

DO/DI FET Module Specifications

Total Number of I/Os	16 (Option V480); 32 (Option V481)
I/O Arrangement	Two or four group of 8 I/Os with shared common Each group can be configured as FET DO or dry contact DI Selectable combinations (32 DO/DI): 32 DO/ 8 DI+24 DO/ 16 DI+16 DO/ 24 DI+8 DO/ 32 DI Selectable combinations (16 DO/DI): 16 DO/ 8 DI+8 DO/ 16 DI
Counter Inputs	The first 20 inputs (of the 32 DI) and all 16 inputs (of the 16 DI) can be used as counter inputs.
Counter Input Frequency	0 - 1 KHz, minimum pulse width 500 μ S. Note: Although filters are defined in steps of 0.2mSec and 0.05mSec, it is relevant only from 1mSec.
Max. DC Input Voltage	Max. 30 V DC (relative to input common)
Input “ON” Resistance	0-4 k Ω
Input “OFF” Resistance	\geq 50 k Ω
Fast Capture Resolution	1 mS (Interrupt upon change of state)
Event Time Tagging Resolution	1 mS (Interrupt upon change of state)
Input Current	Max. 0.3 mA (when the input is shorted)
Input Filtering	0 to 50.8 mS (programmable in 0.2 mSec steps), minimum effective filter value - 1mSec
Counter Input Filtering	0 to 12.75 mS (programmable in 0.05 mSec steps), minimum effective filter value - 1mSec
Output Type	MOSFET
Output Voltage Range	5-30 V DC (user supplied voltage)
DO Frequency	Max. 1 KHz (resistive load)
DO Output Current	Max. 500 mA sink current (resistive load)
Output Fail State	Configurable output state on CPU fail: On, Off or ‘last value’
Diagnostic LEDs	LED per each input / output status, module error LED
User Connection	4 Terminal Blocks (3.5mm pitch), Maximum 18 AWG
Cable and TB Holder	20 or 40 Wire Cable with Terminal Block Holder connector, 26 AWG
Module Replacement	Hot swap replacement– module extraction/insertion under voltage
Input/Output Isolation	1.5 kV between input/output and module logic
Input Insulation	Insulation resistance 100 M Ω @ 500 V DC per IEC60255-5
Operating Voltage	10.8-16 V DC and 3.3 V DC (from the motherboard connector)
Power Consumption	Refer to Appendix C: ACE3600 Maximum Power Ratings.
Dimensions	37 mm W x 225 mm H x 180 mm D (1.5" W x 8.7" H x 7.1" D)
Weight	Approx. 0.25 Kg (0.55 lb)

Specifications subject to change without notice.

DO Relay Module Specifications

8/16 DO Relay EE/ML Modules

Total Number of Outputs	8 EE relay outputs (Option V508) 16 EE relay outputs (Option V616) 8 ML relay outputs (Option V314) 16 ML relay outputs (Option V516)
Output Arrangement	8 DO : 3 X Form C (SPDT) and 5 X Form A (SPST) 16 DO: 6 X Form C (SPDT) and 10 X Form A (SPST)
Contact Voltage Ratings	Max. 60 V DC or 30 V AC RMS (42.4 V peak).
Contact Power Ratings	2A @ 30 V DC, 0.6A @ 60V DC or 0.6A @ 30V AC (resistive load)
Relay Back Indication	Contact position - hardware back indication
DO Frequency	Max. 10 Hz
Diagnostic LEDs	LED per each output status, module error LED
User Connection	2 or 4 Terminal Blocks (3.5mm pitch), Maximum 18 AWG
Cable and TB Holder	20 or 40 Wire Cable with Terminal Block Holder connector, 26 AWG
Fail State	Configurable relay state on CPU fail: On, Off or 'last value'
All Relays Disable/Enable	Selectable per module, controlled from the power supply
Module Replacement	Hot swap replacement – module extraction/insertion under voltage
Output Isolation	Between open contacts: 1kV, Between contact and coil: 1.5 kV, Between contact sets: 1.5 kV
Insulation	Insulation resistance 100 MΩ @ 500 V DC per IEC60255-5, Insulation impulse 1.5 kV per IEC60255-5
Operating Voltage	10.8-16 V DC and 3.3 V DC (from the motherboard connector)
Power Consumption	Refer to Appendix C: ACE3600 Maximum Power Ratings.
Dimensions	37 mm W x 225 mm H x 180 mm D (1.5" W x 8.7" H x 7.1" D)
Weight	8 DO : approx. 0.29 Kg (0.64 lb) 16 DO: approx. 0.32 Kg (0.7 lb)

8 DO SBO Relay Modules

Total Number of Outputs	8 EE relay outputs
Output Arrangement	2 X Form A (SPST) - (two Normally Open contacts per DO)
Contact Voltage Ratings	Max. 60 V DC or 30 V AC RMS (42.4 V peak)
Contact Power Ratings	2A @ 30 V DC, 0.6A @ 60V DC or 0.6A @ 30V AC (resistive load)
Relay Back Indication	Contact Back Indication: Indicating Contact position
Relay Select Back Indication	Indicating relay selection before relay activation
DO Frequency	Max. 10 Hz
Diagnostic LEDs	LED per each output status, module error LED, Controlled DO (CDO) LED Controlled DO LED states: a. OFF - 12V is not controlled. b. ON - 12V is controlled and exists. c. Blinking - 12V is controlled and does not exist.
User Connection	4 Terminal Blocks (3.5mm pitch), Maximum 18 AWG
Cable and TB Holder	40 Wire Cable with Terminal Block Holder connector, 26 AWG
All Relays Disable/Enable	Selectable per module, controlled from the power supply
Module Replacement	Hot swap replacement – module extraction/insertion under voltage
Output Isolation	Between open contacts: 1kV, Between contact and coil: 1.5 kV, Between contact sets: 1.5 kV
Insulation	Insulation resistance 100 MΩ @ 500 V DC per IEC60255-5, Insulation impulse 1.5 kV per IEC60255-5
Operating Voltage	10.8-16 V DC and 3.3 V DC (from the motherboard connector)
Power Consumption	Refer to Appendix C: ACE3600 Maximum Power Ratings.
Dimensions	37 mm W x 225 mm H x 180 mm D (1.5" W x 8.7" H x 7.1" D)
Weight	Approx. 0.32 Kg (0.7 Lb)

120/230V 12DO Relay Modules

Total Number of Outputs	12 EE relay outputs 12 ML relay outputs
Output Arrangement	12 x 1 Form A
Contact Power Ratings	3A @ 250 V AC, 3A @ 30 V DC, or 0.20A @ 125 V DC (resistive load)
Minimum Contact Load Current	10.0 mA @+5.00 V DC
Maximum Switching Current	3.00 A
Relay Back Indication	Contact position - hardware back indication
DO Frequency	Max. 10 Hz (resistive load)
Diagnostic LEDs	LED per each output status, module error LED
User Connection	3 Terminal Blocks (5.00mm pitch), Maximum 14 AWG
Cable and TB Holder	30 Wire Cable with Terminal Block Holder connector, 20 AWG
Fail State	Configurable relay state on CPU fail: On, Off or ‘last value’
All Relays Disable/Enable	Selectable per module, controlled from the power supply
Module Replacement	Hot swap replacement – module extraction/insertion under voltage
Output Isolation	Between output and module logic 2.5 kV per IEC60255-5
Insulation	Insulation resistance 100 MΩ @ 500 V DC per IEC60255-5, Insulation impulse 5 kV per IEC60255-5
Operating Voltage	10.8-16 V DC and 3.3 V DC ±10% (from the motherboard connector)
Power Consumption	Refer to Appendix C: ACE3600 Maximum Power Ratings.
Dimensions	37 mm W x 225 mm H x 180 mm D (1.5" W x 8.7" H x 7.1" D)
Weight	approx. 0.423 kg (0.90 lbs)

Specifications subject to change without notice.

AI Module Specifications

Total Number of Inputs	8 AI ± 20 mA (4-20 mA) (Option V318) 16 AI ± 20 mA (4-20 mA) (Option V463) 8 AI ± 5 V (0-5 V, 1-5 V) (Option V742) 16 AI ± 5 V (0-5 V, 1-5 V) (Option V743)
Input Configuration	Isolated (floating) analog inputs
A to D Resolution	16 bit (including sign)
Input Accuracy	$\pm 0.05\%$ full scale @ 25°C
Input Sampling Time	10 mSec @ 50 Hz filtering ;8.33 mSec @ 60 Hz filtering
Smoothing	Selectable input averaging: 1,2,4,8,16,32,64,128 samples (x10 mS)
Permitted Potential Between Inputs	75 V DC, 60 V AC (RMS)
Input Impedance	± 20 mA input: $R_{in} < 250 \Omega$ ± 5 V input: $R_{in} > 1 M\Omega$
Crosstalk Rejection	Better than 80 dB between any pair of inputs
Temperature Stability	25 PPM/°C
Interference Suppression	Selectable 50 or 60 Hz filtering, Common mode rejection > 100 dB, Differential mode rejection > 50 dB
24 V DC Output	Supports optional isolated 24V plug-in Power Supply (one in 8 DI, two in 16 DI)
Diagnostic LEDs	Overflow and Underflow LED per each input status, Module error LED The module Overflow and Underflow levels can be configured to: Current inputs: ± 20 mA / 4-20 mA Voltage inputs: ± 5 V / 0-5 V /1-5 V
User Connection	2 or 4 Terminal Blocks (3.5mm pitch), Maximum 18 AWG
Cable and TB Holder	20 or 40 Wire Cable with TB Holder connector, 26 AWG
Module Replacement	Hot swap replacement– module extraction/insertion under voltage
Input Isolation	1.5 kV RMS between input and module logic, per IEC60255-5
Input Insulation	Insulation resistance 100 MΩ @ 500 V DC, per IEC60255-5
Operating voltage	10.8-16 V DC and 3.3 V DC (from the motherboard connector)
Power Consumption	Refer to Appendix C: ACE3600 Maximum Power Ratings.
Dimensions	37 mm W x 225 mm H x 180 mm D, (1.5" W x 8.7" H x 7.1" D)
Weight	8 AI : approx.0.032 Kg (0.71 lb) 16 AI: approx. 0.34 Kg (0.75 lb)

Specifications subject to change without notice.

AO Module Specifications

Total Number of Outputs	4 AO current (0-20 mA) or voltage (0-10 V)
Output Arrangement	Isolated floating channels, each channel can be connected as 0-20 mA or 0-10 V DC voltage
D to A Resolution	14 bit
Output Accuracy	$\pm 0.05\%$ full scale @ 25°C
Temperature Stability	25 PPM/°C
Internal Settling Time	Max. 1.0 msec
Output Load	Voltage: > 1.0 kΩ, < 1.0 μF Current: < 750 Ω (internal power source)
Crosstalk Rejection	Better than 50 dB between any pair of outputs
Interference suppression	Common mode rejection > 60 dB
Output Protection	Voltage output: short circuit current, max. 30 mA Current output: No-load voltage max. 22 V DC
Diagnostic LEDs	Module error LED, Voltage mode LED, Current mode LED, Calibration LED per channel
User Connection	2 Terminal Blocks (3.5mm pitch), Maximum 18 AWG
Cable and TB Holder	20 Wire Cable with TB Holder connector, 26 AWG
Module Replacement	Hot swap replacement– module extraction/insertion under voltage
Isolation	1.5 kV between output and module logic
Insulation	Insulation resistance 100 MΩ @ 500 V DC, per IEC60255-5
Operating voltage	10.8-16 V DC and 3.3 V DC (from the motherboard connector)
Power Consumption	Refer to Appendix C: ACE3600 Maximum Power Ratings.
Dimensions	37 mm W x 225 mm H x 180 mm D, (1.5" W x 8.7" H x 7.1" D)
Weight	Approx. 0.29 Kg (0.64 Lb)

Specifications subject to change without notice.

Mixed I/O Module Specifications

Total Number of Inputs / Outputs	16 Digital Inputs + 4 EE Relay Outputs + 4 Analog Inputs (± 20 mA) (Option V245) 16 Digital Inputs + 4 ML Relay Outputs + 4 Analog Inputs (± 20 mA) (Option V453)
I/O Arrangement	1 group of 16 DIs with shared common 4 relay outputs - Form C 4 isolated analog inputs
DI Counter Inputs	The first 12 inputs can be configured as fast counters.
DI Frequency	0 - 1 KHz
DI Fast Counter Frequency	0 - 5 KHz, minimum pulse width 100 μ S
DI Max. DC Voltage	Max. 40 V DC
DI “ON” DC Voltage Range	+11 to +30 V DC, -30 to -11 V DC
DI “OFF” DC Voltage Range	-5 to +5 V DC
DI Current	6-10 mA
Fast Capture Resolution	1 mS (Interrupt upon change of state)
Event Time Tagging Resolution	1 mS (Interrupt upon change of state)
DI Filtering	0 to 50.8 mS (DC, programmable in 0.2 mSec steps)
DI Counter Filtering	0 to 12.75 mS (programmable in 0.05 mSec steps for inputs configured as high speed counters)
DO Contact Voltage Ratings	Max. 60 V DC or 30 V AC RMS (42.4 V peak).
DO Contact Power Ratings	2A @ 30 V DC, 0.6A @ 60V DC or 0.6A @ 30V AC (resistive load)
DO Relay Back Indication	Contact position - hardware back indication
DO Fail State	Configurable relay state on CPU fail: On, Off or ‘last value’
AI Resolution	16 Bit (including sign)
AI Accuracy	$\pm 0.05\%$ full scale @ 25°C
AI Sampling Time	10 mSec @ 50 Hz filtering 8.33 mSec @ 60 Hz filtering
AI Smoothing	Selectable input averaging: 1, 2, 4, 8, 16, 30, 60 or 128 samples (x10 mS)
AI max. Potential between AIs	75 V DC, 60 V AC (RMS)
AI Impedance	$R_{in} < 250 \Omega$
AI Crosstalk Rejection	Better than 80 dB between any pair of inputs
AI Temperature Stability	25 PPM/°C

AI Interference Suppression	Selectable 50 or 60 Hz filtering, common mode rejection > 100 dB, differential mode rejection > 50 dB
Diagnostic LEDs	Module error LED, Status LED per each DO and DI. Overflow and Underflow LED per each AI, 24V Plug-in status LED (AI) AI Overflow and Underflow levels can be configured to: Current inputs: $\pm 20\text{mA}$ / 4-20 mA Voltage inputs: $\pm 5\text{ V}$ / 0-5 V / 1-5 V
24 V DC Output	Supports one isolated 24V plug-in “wetting” power supply
User Connection	4 Terminal Blocks (3.5mm pitch), Maximum 18 AWG
Cable and TB Holder	40 wire cable with Terminal Block Holder connector, 26 AWG
Module Replacement	Hot swap replacement– module extraction/insertion under voltage
Input/Output Isolation	DI: 2.5 kV RMS between input and module logic per IEC60255-5 DO: Between open contacts: 1kV, between output and module logic: 1.5 kV, per IEC60255-5 AI: 1.5 kV between input and module logic, per IEC60255-5
Input Insulation	Insulation resistance 100 M Ω @ 500 V DC per IEC60255-5
Operating Voltage	10.8-16 V DC and 3.3 V DC (from the motherboard connector)
Power Consumption	Refer to Appendix C: ACE3600 Maximum Power Ratings.
Dimensions	37 mm W x 225 mm H x 180 mm D (1.5" W x 8.7" H x 7.1" D)
Weight	Approx. 0.31 Kg (0.68 lb)

Specifications subject to change without notice.

Mixed Analog Module Specifications

Total Number of I/Os	4 Analog Outputs + 8 Analog Inputs (± 20 mA) or 4 Analog Outputs + 8 Analog Inputs (± 5 V DC)
I/O Arrangement	AO - each channel can be connected as 0 -20 mA or 0-10 V, AI - Isolated (floating) analog inputs
AO D to A Resolution	14 bit
AO Accuracy	$\pm 0.05\%$ full scale @ 25°C
AO Temperature Stability	25 PPM/°C
AO Internal Settling Time	Max. 1.0 msec
AO Load	Voltage: > 1.0 kΩ, < 1.0 μ F Current: < 750 Ω (with internal power supply)
AO Crosstalk Rejection	Better than 50 dB between any pair of outputs
AO Interference suppression	Common mode rejection > 60 dB
AO Voltage Output Protection	Short circuit protection, max. 30 mA (all other operating channels remain fully functional)
AO Current Output No-load Voltage	Max. 22.0 V DC
AO Isolation	1.5 kV between output and module logic
AO Insulation	Insulation resistance 100 MΩ @ 500 V DC per IEC60255-5
AI A to D Resolution	16 Bit (including sign)
AI Accuracy	$\pm 0.05\%$ full scale @ 25°C
AI Sampling Time	10 mSec @ 50 Hz filtering 8.33 mSec @ 60 Hz filtering
AI Smoothing	Selectable input averaging: 1, 2, 4, 8, 16, 32, 64 or 128 samples (x10 mS)
Permitted. Potential between Inputs	75 V DC, 60 V AC (RMS)
AI Input Impedance	± 20 mA input: $R_{in} < 250$ Ω ± 5 V input: $R_{in} > 1$ MΩ
AI Crosstalk Rejection	Better than 80 dB between any pair of inputs
AI Temperature Stability	25 PPM/°C
AI Interference Suppression	Selectable 50 or 60 Hz filtering, common mode rejection > 100 dB, differential mode rejection > 50 dB
24 V DC Output	Supports one isolated 24V Plug-in “wetting” power supply

Diagnostic LEDs	AO - Voltage mode LED, Current mode LED, Calibration LED per channel AI - Overflow and Underflow LED per each input, 24V Plug-in status LED The module Overflow and Underflow levels can be configured to: Current inputs: $\pm 20\text{mA}$ / 4-20 mA Voltage inputs: $\pm 5\text{ V}$ / 0-5 V /1-5 V General - Module error LED
AI Input Isolation	1.5 kV between input and module logic
AI Input Insulation	Insulation resistance 100 M Ω @ 500 V DC per IEC60255-5
User Connection	4 Terminal Blocks (3.5mm pitch), Maximum 18 AWG
Cable and TB Holder	40 wire cable with Terminal Block Holder connector, 26 AWG
Module Replacement	Hot swap replacement– module extraction/insertion under voltage
Operating Voltage	10.8-16 V DC and 3.3 V DC (from the motherboard connector)
Power Consumption	Refer to Appendix C: ACE3600 Maximum Power Ratings.
Dimensions	37 mm W x 225 mm H x 180 mm D (1.5" W x 8.7" H x 7.1" D)
Weight	Approx. 0.34 Kg (0.75 Lb)

Specifications subject to change without notice.

Expansion Power Supply Module Specifications

Input Voltage	DC 10.8-16 V
Outputs	To Motherboard connector – +10.80 to +16.00 VDC, max. 4A To cascaded expansion power supply - +10.80 to +16.00 VDC, max. 8A
Over Current Protection	4.0 A (Slow blow fuse), protecting the expansion frame 8.0 A (Slow blow fuse), protecting the cascaded expansion power supply
Maximum Current via Power IN/OUT circuit	8.0 A (Slow blow fuse)
Over Voltage Protection	+17.00 \pm 1 VDC (protecting the expansion frame)
Absolute Maximum Voltage	+18.00 VDC
Dimensions	56 mm W x 225 mm H x 180 mm D (2.2" W x 8.7" H x 7.1" D)
Weight	Approx. 0.43Kg (0.94 Lb)

Specifications subject to change without notice.

Expansion Module Specifications

Microprocessor	Freescale – Power PC II, MPC8270, 32-bit
Microprocessor Clock	200 MHz
Serial Port	RS232C Asynch, Full Flow Control port, up to 230.4 kb/s; used for STS only
Ethernet Port	10/100 Mb/s – connection to the main frame
LAN Cable	Category 5E shielded (FTP), up to 50 meter
LEDs Display	4 CPU diagnostic LEDs, Port status LEDs and Expansion Address LEDs
Power Consumption	Refer to Appendix C: ACE3600 Maximum Power Ratings.
Operating Voltage	10.8-16 V DC (from the motherboard connector)
Dimensions	56 mm W x 225 mm H x 180 mm D (2.2" W x 8.7" H x 7.1" D)
Weight	Approx. 0.38 Kg (0.84 Lb)

Specifications subject to change without notice.

Expansion LAN Switch Specifications

Ethernet Port 1-8	8 on board 10/100 Mb/s Ethernet ports (Auto crossover)
LEDs Display	Error LED, Port status LEDs
Power Consumption	Refer to Appendix C: ACE3600 Maximum Power Ratings.
Module Replacement	Hot swap replacement – module extraction/insertion under voltage
Operating Voltage (from the motherboard connector)	10.8-16 V DC, 3.30 VDC +/-10%
User Connection (Ethernet Ports)	8 shielded RJ45 connectors
LAN Cable	Category 5E shielded (FTP), up to 50 meter
Dimensions	37 mm W x 225 mm H x 180 mm D (1.5" W x 8.7" H x 7.1" D)
Weight	Approx. 0.32 Kg (0.7 Lb)

Specifications subject to change without notice.

ACE 4600 IP Gateway Module (CPU 4600) Specifications

Microprocessor	Freescale – Power PC II MPC8270, 32-bit, extended communication capability, DMA and floating point calculation support
Microprocessor Clock	200 MHz
Memory	Flash: 32 MB SDRAM: 128 MB
Real-Time Clock	Full calendar with leap year support (year, month, day, hours, minutes, seconds). Time drift: max. 2.5 Seconds per day (when power is on)
RTC Retention	3 V Rechargeable lithium backup battery
Serial Port 1	Configurable RS232 or RS485 port: - RS232: Asynch, Full Flow Control, up to 230.4 kb/s, GPS receiver interface - RS485, multi-drop 2-Wire up to 230.4 kb/s
Serial Port 2	RS232, Asynch, Full Flow Control, up to 230.4 kb/s, GPS receiver interface
Ethernet Port 1	10/100 Mb/s
Plug-In Port 1	Supports the following plug-in ports: - Radio Modem, DPSK 1.2 kb/s, FSK 1.2/1.8/2.4 kb/s, DFM 2.4/3.6/4.8 kb/s - RS232, Sync/Asynch, Full Flow Control, up to 230.4 kb/s, GPS receiver interface - RS485, multi-drop 2-Wire up to 230.4 kb/s - Ethernet 10/100 Mb/s
Plug-In Port 2	Supports the following plug-in ports: - Radio Modem, DPSK 1.2 kb/s, FSK 1.2/1.8/2.4 kb/s, DFM 2.4/3.6/4.8 kb/s - RS232, Sync/Asynch, Full Flow Control, up to 230.4 kb/s, GPS receiver interface - RS485, multi-drop 2-Wire up to 230.4 kb/s - Ethernet 10 Mb/s
USB Host Port 1, 2	Type A host full speed 12 Mb/s ports (HU1 on left and HU2 on right) for MDLC over IP communication via the MotoTrbo digital mode radio system
USB Device Port 1	USB Device port (for future use)
LEDs Display	4 CPU diagnostic LEDs and Port status LEDs
Power Consumption	Refer to Appendix C: ACE3600 Maximum Power Ratings.
Operating Voltage	10.8-16 V DC (from the motherboard connector)
Dimensions	56 mm W x 225 mm H x 180 mm D (2.2" W x 8.7" H x 7.1" D)
Weight	Approx. 0.38 Kg (0.84 Lb)

Specifications subject to change without notice.

ACT Module* Specifications

Operation Voltage	9 to 16VDC
Power Consumption	Refer to Appendix C: ACE3600 Maximum Power Ratings
Dimensions (H x W x L)	25mm x 95mm x 115mm (1" x 3.6" x 4.5")
Operating Temperature	-30° to +60° C (-22° to +140°F)
Relative Humidity	0-95% @ 50° C without condensation
Power connector	Molex 2 pin with polarity
COM IN RS232	Phone 8-pin
COM OUT RS232	Phone 8-pin
Low-level Audio In/Out	4 screw TB connector
High-level In/Out	8 screw TB
Low-level Audio Input	0.8 to 1.5 Vp-p, 300-3300 Hz, Minimum 50 kΩ ±10% input impedance – 4.6KV isolated
Low-level Audio Output	1Vp-p ±60% - 4.6KV isolated, via Isolation Board.
High-level Audio	Maximum 0.05 Ω - Impedance Minimum signal: 100 mV, 100 μA
High-level Audio Input	Maximum 30 VAC RMS, 0.5 A RMS
High-level Audio Output	30 V RMS, 0.5 A RMS maximum per one output
Electrostatic Discharge	IEC 1000-4-2, level 3
Radiated Electromagnetic Field	IEC 1000-4-3, level 3
Electrical Fast Transient / Burst	IEC 1000-4-4, level 3
Radiated Emission	EN55022

Specifications subject to change without notice.

* The ACT module is not compliant with RoHS European Directive no. 2002/95/EC.

Appendix B - FCC Information Spectrum and Regulatory Update

The Federal Communications Commission (FCC) has made a series of changes over the years to the rules and regulations that govern the use of frequencies that constitute the VHF and UHF bands. They affect in several ways how MOSCAD devices are used on traditional, conventional two-way radio channels. This update is a summary document and not intended as a complete licensing guide. Refer to the FCC rules or other applicable regulations for additional information or requirements. This summary will cover:

- FCC Rules Updates
- Licensing of Fixed Data Systems
- Spectrum available for Fixed Data Systems

FCC Rules Update

Refarm and Narrow Banding

In the mid 90's, the FCC began implementing a plan to increase the capacity and promote spectrum efficiency within the VHF and UHF frequency bands, 150MHZ to 512 MHz. The rule changes established a channel plan that includes 25 kHz channels (the original 'legacy' channels), 12.5 kHz channels, (the old 'offset' frequencies) and 6.25 kHz channels. Users could, and until January 1, 2011 can still, license at all three bandwidths. The FCC instituted a minimum data efficiency standard of 4800 bps per 6.25 KHz (9600 bps per 12.5 kHz).

In the initial decision, the FCC declined to establish deadlines for existing users to convert systems to 12.5 and/or 6.25 kHz technologies, deciding instead to manage the narrowband conversion through the equipment certification process (type acceptance). Starting in January 1997, all new radio designs submitted for FCC approval by radio manufacturers were required to include a 12.5 kHz operational mode. Dual mode 25 kHz and 12.5 kHz designs were also permitted and manufacturers could continue to sell previously approved radios that only contained a 25 kHz mode of operation. Existing users/licensees of 25 kHz equipment were not mandated to migrate to narrowband operation.

UHF Offset Channels

Prior to the FCC's adoption of refarming, FCC Rule Section 90.267 allowed for the use of 25 kHz bandwidth "offset" channels in the 450-470 MHz band. These were channels offset 12.5 kHz from the primary UHF channels and limited to 2 watts ERP and antenna heights of 20 feet. The offset channels supported 25 kHz wide transmissions. These

were channels licensed for data (or voice) use on a “secondary” basis; that is usage could not interfere with operations licenses on the primary channels.

Through the adoption of the refarming decision, the low-power, secondary offset channels have been converted to primary channels with a maximum bandwidth of 12.5 kHz. Many of the old offset channels have been (or soon will be) converted to high power operations. However, a fairly large number of these channels have been designated for continued low power use and can be a good source of spectrum for some MOSCAD systems. More about this in the Spectrum section.

VHF Splinter Channels

The FCC had defined certain frequencies in the 154 MHz and 173 MHz bands for data operation. The frequencies are few in number, are heavily used and have severe deviation restrictions. These splinter frequencies, whose availability and use were not affected by refarming, require the use of a radio certified with a less common F2 emission designator (digital FM emission with a modulated subcarrier). A few radios may be used with MOSCAD for these frequencies, but refer to the FCC rules for limitations on power output, antenna height and antenna gain.

Emission Designators

MOSCAD units interface to the radio through several different modems, typically DFM, FSK or DPSK. The nature of these modems will determine the type of emission characteristics of the radio. FCC rules define and classify the basic characteristics of the radio waves according to the type of modulation of the main carrier as well as the nature of the signals that modulate the main carrier and the general type of information that is transmitted (see FCC rule sections 2.201 and 90.207)¹. Traditional MOSCAD radios such as a MTS2000 use FM modulation (indicated by the FCC emission designator – F), operate in the analog mode (indicated by the FCC emission designator -3) and are used for voice (telephony) (indicated by FCC emission designator – E), or Data, (telemetry, or telecommand) (indicated by emission designator – D). Hence, a radio used for DPSK or FSK could use a F3E or F3D designation whereas a DFM application would require a F1D to reference a digital FM signal containing digital information. See section below on data efficiency.

Data Efficiency Standards

As part of its initial refarming decisions, the FCC adopted a new minimum data efficiency standard of 4800 bits per second per 6.25 kHz of channel bandwidth. Initially, the FCC definition of data was not clear and caused confusion as to how the standard was

¹ FCC Rules can be found in Title 47 of the Code of Federal Regulations. Part 90 of that title provides rules applicable to the private land mobile radio services. Among other things, Part 2 of that title provides rules governing the equipment authorization process. Current FCC rules can be found at this web site: <http://wireless.fcc.gov/rules.html>

to be applied. In a subsequent decision, (FCC MO&O96-492) the FCC clarified their intent and restated the previous classes of data operations. Key to the issue of the type of operation is determining the actual path of the signaling through the radio. The FCC acknowledged a difference between signals that pass through a radio's external microphone port and those that do not. The former path, since it includes FCC-proscribed audio filters does not have to meet the data rate standard. The interpretation of this statement however still allows for some confusion. If the signal is not required to meet the data efficiency standard, is it still considered data? The consensus opinion is that it is audio and can be considered as telephony, and not telemetry. This seemingly minor detail consideration is important, since it will influence what radio or model of radio that can be used. All Motorola radios carry a F3E designator, not all of them are also certified for F3D or F1 or F2 operation. This interpretation says MOSCAD can use radios only certified for F3E operation.

This opinion is based on the consideration that the source of the signal whether microphone or tone modem (MOSCAD) is of concern to the user of the system, but not the licensing party whose only concern is the type of signal, not content. Note however, that this opinion and the FCC stop short of considering this type of signaling used by MOSCAD as voice except for the express purpose of satisfying the data efficiency standards.

Narrowbanding Update

The FCC set dates for mandatory moves to narrowband channels in February 2003. In December 2004, in response to several Petitions for Reconsideration, they modified the deadlines as follows:

- No new applications for operations using 25 kHz channels after 1/1/11 unless they meet the 12.5 kHz efficiency standards².
- No modifications to existing 25 kHz systems that exceed existing interference contours after 1/1/11 unless the equipment meets the 12.5 kHz efficiency standard³
- No equipment capable of 1 voice path per 25 kHz will be certified beginning 1/1/05. (Deadline stayed as of 12/22/04 until FCC rules on issues raised in Third Further Notice in WT Docket 99-87)
- No manufacture or importation of 25 kHz equipment beginning 1/1/11 unless it meets the 12.5 kHz efficiency standard⁴.
- Mandatory migration to 12.5 kHz technology:
 - Non-Public Safety – 1/1/13
 - Public safety – 1/1/13

² One voice channel per 12.5 kHz of bandwidth or 4800 bits per second per 6.25 kHz of bandwidth for data

³ Ibid

⁴ Ibid

In February of 2003, the FCC asked for comments on its tentative conclusion that transition dates for 6.25 kHz conversion would have to be adopted. Many commenters said that it was too soon to establish a date for conversion to 6.25 kHz technologies; there is no interoperability standard for 6.25 kHz equivalent technologies and equipment has not been fielded and tested under real world conditions. The FCC has not yet made a decision, but transition deadlines may be issued for conversion to 6.25 kHz technology.

Licensing of Fixed Data Systems

There are a few important considerations when applying for a license for a MOSCAD system.

1. Location Description Code: Fixed, unless applying for certain frequencies that allow Mobile designations to be used for fixed sites, typically with power and/or antenna restrictions. Various Motorola radios can be licensed as mobile, but the MOSCAD units are almost always at fixed, permanent locations.
2. Define operations as telephony, transfer of analog information from one to multiple sites.
3. If the User is a Public entity, use the appropriate frequencies listed in the Public Safety Pool.

Spectrum Available for Fixed Data Systems

UHF Low Power Pool

There are several options available for licensing Fixed Data systems. One of the possible good ones is the new low power pool. In March of 2003, the FCC adopted new LMCC low power pool recommendations. These frequencies come from the old UHF offset channels and are grouped into five subsets, all 12.5 kHz. They are defined as:

- Group A – Campus type systems
- Group B – Data primary operations such as crane control
- Group C - Uncoordinated, itinerant use such as construction
- Group D – Central Station protection operation
- Public Safety

Using these low power pool channels, MOSCAD can be licensed as mobile, defining the service area by KMRA of set of coordinates. You must observe the mobile power restrictions. Fixed use on these channels is considered primary status unlike the old rules where data was secondary.

Low Power Pool Group Specifications

Limitation	Group A	Group B	Group C	Group D	Public Safety
# Channels	39 pairs, 1 unpaired Group A1; 10 pairs Group A2	10 pairs	21 pairs, 4 unpaired	5 pairs	14 pairs
Data	Co-Primary	Primary	Co-Primary	Co-Primary	Co-Primary
Low Power	A1 within 50 miles of Top 100 cities; A2 Nationwide	Nationwide	Nationwide	Nationwide	Nationwide
ERP Base	20 watts*	6 watts	6 watts	N/A	6 watts
ERP Mobile	6 watts*	6 watts	6 watts	N/A	6 watts
ERP Portable	2 watts*	2 watts	2 watts	N/A	2 watts
TPO	N/A	N/A	N/A	2 watts	N/A
Antenna Height to Tip	75'	20'	20'	20'	20'
Frequency Coordination	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
Itinerant	No	No	Yes	No	No

*Outside 50 MIRA of top 100 cities, these frequencies can be used at full power, up to 500 watts (90.205)

For Public Safety Operations, the following frequencies are available nationwide:

453/458.0375	453/458.1375	453/458.9625	460/465.5375
453/458.0625	453/458.8875	453/458.9875	460/465.5625
453/458.0875	453/458.9125	460/465.4875	
453/458.1125	453/458.9375	460/465.5125	

Other Part 90 Frequency Options

There are several other options that could be used depending on the availability of frequencies or existing infrastructure.

- Section 90.235 – Secondary fixed signaling UHF or VHF high power bands. The fixed operations are secondary to mobile voice or data operations and must be licensed as part of the voice system. No additional channels can be added to accommodate the fixed operations.
- 800 or 900 MHz private or commercial trunked systems – Fixed data can be added to existing trunked systems, although they do not count toward channel loading.
- 700 MHz Guard band systems – Fixed data can be added to existing trunked systems although they do not count toward channel loading.
- 700 MHz Public Safety systems – NPSTC (National Public Safety Telecommunications Council) is seeking a clarification from the FCC as to whether fixed data is permitted in the 700 MHz band in the same manner it is permitted in the 800 MHz band.
- ASTRO 25 Digital Trunked Systems with Data option. Starting with release 6.3, MOSCAD data systems can be added to this digital trunked infrastructure. There are some differences in operation than with analog, so check with the MOSCAD product group for details.

Appendix C: ACE3600 Maximum Power Ratings

The tables below list the typical maximum power consumption (at room temperature) for each of the ACE3600 RTU building blocks (CPU, Power Supply, I/O modules, radios, etc.) and the maximum peak power allowed for a fully loaded RTU, based on the housing type.

The values in the tables below are derived by using the power supply (AC: 100 to 240 VAC or DC: 18 to 72 VDC and 13.8 VDC) and have the power supply efficiency factor included in them.

Before deploying your RTU, add up the power consumption of all components of your system to verify that it is within the maximum peak power for your housing type. In systems with I/O expansion, consider all modules which consume power from their respective AC/DC main power sources when calculating the required power requirements.

Table C-1 Maximum Peak Power Allowed for Fully Loaded RTU

Housing Type Description	Maximum Input Power into Power Supply Module (Watts)
19" Rack (w/out metal enclosure)	100
Large NEMA metal housing (50x50 cm)	120*
Small NEMA metal housing (40x40 cm)	105*

Table C-2 Power Consumption per RTU Module

Module Name	Self Power Consumption, no active I/O (Watts)	Maximum Power Consumption, per Active I/O (Watts)	Self Power Consumption, no active I/O (Watts)	Maximum Power Consumption, per Active I/O (Watts)	Maximum Power Consumption, all I/Os, LEDs Active (Watts)
	AC: 100 to 240 VAC DC: 18 to 72 VDC		Vin = +13.8 VDC		
Power Supply (maximum)	12.60	N/A	2.20 (156 mA) (12 VDC Power Supply Module ONLY)	N/A	N/A
Power Supply (Expansion)	0.0	N/A	0.0	N/A	N/A

* NOTE: When powered at Vin = 100VAC, the maximum input power of the power supply module is limited to 80 Watts ONLY.

Appendix C: ACE3600 Maximum Power Ratings

Module Name	Self Power Consumption, no active I/O (Watts)	Maximum Power Consumption, per Active I/O (Watts)	Self Power Consumption, no active I/O (Watts)	Maximum Power Consumption, per Active I/O (Watts)	Maximum Power Consumption, all I/Os, LEDs Active (Watts)
AC: 100 to 240 VAC DC: 18 to 72 VDC		<i>V_{in} = +13.8 VDC</i>			
CPU (3680/3640/3610**)	5.20	N/A	4.20 (304 mA)	N/A	N/A
Expansion Module	5.20	N/A	4.20 (304 mA)	N/A	N/A
Expansion LAN Switch	1.50	0.220	1.20 (87 mA)	0.176 (12.75 mA)	3.10 (225 mA) (x8 ports ON)
Digital Input Fast 24V (x16/x32)	0.100	0.100 (powered by internal 24V PS)	0.080 (5.8 mA)	0.100 (7 mA) (powered by internal 24V PS)	3.50 (254 mA) (x32 inputs ON powered by x1 internal 24V PS)
Digital Input Fast 24V IEC Type 2 (x16/x32)	0.100	0.230 (powered by internal 24V PS)	0.080 (5.8 mA)	0.230 (17 mA) (powered by internal 24V PS)	8.20 (594 mA) (x32 inputs ON powered by x2 internal 24V PS)
Digital Input Fast 48V (x32)	0.100	0.100	0.080 (5.8 mA)	0.100 (7 mA)	3.50 (254 mA) (x32 inputs ON)
Digital Input 120/230V	0.100	0.015	0.080 (5.8 mA)	0.012 (1 mA)	0.524 (38 mA) (x16 inputs ON)
Digital Output ML Relay (x8/x16)	0.120	0.010	0.100 (7.2 mA)	0.008 (0.5 mA)	0.483 (35 mA) (x16 relays ON)
Digital Output EE Relay (x8/x16)	0.170	0.200	0.136 (10 mA)	0.160 (11.6 mA)	3.26 (236 mA) (x16 relays ON)
Digital Output SBO EE Relay (x8)	0.170	0.400	0.136 (10 mA)	0.320 (23.2 mA)	3.26 (236 mA) (x8 relays ON)
Digital Output ML Relay 120/230V	0.200	0.006	0.160 (11.6 mA)	0.005 (0.4 mA)	0.248 (18.0 mA) (x12 relays ON)
Digital Output EE Relay 120/230V	0.290	0.260	0.232 (17 mA)	0.210 (0.15 mA)	3.12 (226 mA) (x12 relays ON)

** The CPU 3610 model is discontinued.

Appendix C: ACE3600 Maximum Power Ratings

Module Name	Self Power Consumption, no active I/O (Watts)	Maximum Power Consumption, per Active I/O (Watts)	Self Power Consumption, no active I/O (Watts)	Maximum Power Consumption, per Active I/O (Watts)	Maximum Power Consumption, all I/Os, LEDs Active (Watts)
AC: 100 to 240 VAC DC: 18 to 72 VDC		<i>V_{in} = +13.8 VDC</i>			
FET Digital Output/Digital Input	0.120	DI = 0.014 (per input channel) DO = 0.014 (per output channel)	0.100 (7.2 mA)	DI = 0.011 (per input channel) DO = 0.011 (per output channel)	0.552 (40 mA) (x32 LEDs/ inputs ON)
Mixed I/O (DO ML +DI IEC Type 2)	0.480	DI = 0.250 (powered by internal 24V PS) DO = 0.010	0.384 (28 mA)	DI = 0.250 (powered by internal 24V PS) DO = 0.008	4.70 (341 mA) (x4 relays ON x16 inputs ON x4 AI ON powered by internal 24V PS)
Mixed I/O (DO EE + DI IEC Type 2)	0.480	DI = 0.250 (powered by internal 24V PS) DO = 0.200	0.384 (28 mA)	DI = 0.250 (powered by internal 24V PS) DO = 0.160	5.50 (400 mA) (x4 relays ON x16 inputs ON x4 AI ON powered by internal 24V PS)
Analog Output	1.10	0.600 (per output channel @20.0 mA)	0.880 (64 mA)	0.480 (35 mA) (per output channel @20.0 mA)	3.33 (241 mA) (x4 outputs sourcing 20.0 mA)
Mixed Analog Current/Voltage	1.40	0.600 (per output channel @20.0 mA)	1.12 (81 mA)	0.480 (35 mA) (per output channel @20.0 mA)	3.61 (261 mA) (x4 outputs sourcing 20.0 mA)
Analog Input Current/Voltage (x8/x16)	0.530	N/A	0.440 (32.0 mA)	N/A	0.870 (63.0 mA)
24V Floating Plug-In Power Supply (No load)	0.410	N/A	0.328 (24 mA)	N/A	N/A
24V Floating Plug-In Power Supply (externally loaded 150 mA)	4.80	N/A	3.84 (278 mA)	N/A	N/A

Appendix C: ACE3600 Maximum Power Ratings

Accessory Box Interface	Typical Power (Watts)	Power when all I/Os are on (Watts)	Typical Power (Watts)	Power when all I/Os are on (Watts)
	AC: 100 to 240 VAC DC: 18 to 72 VDC		Vin = +13.8 VDC	
Audio Control and Tone (ACT) Module	0.60	2.20	0.480 (35 mA)	1.76 (127.50 mA)

Radios	Power in RX Mode (Watts)	Power in TX Mode (Watts)	Power in RX Mode (Watts)	Power in TX Mode (Watts)
	AC: 100 to 240 VAC DC: 18 to 72 VDC		Vin = +13.8 VDC	
XTL5000 (15 Watt)	8.80	66.90	7.10 (515 mA)	53.50 (4.0 A)
XTL2500 (15 Watt)	8.80	66.90	7.10 (515 mA)	53.50 (4.0 A)
XTS2500 (3 Watt)	1.20	9.90	1.00 (72.5 mA)	8.00 (580 mA)
HT750/GP320/PR O5150/GP328 (UHF 4 Watt/ VHF 5 Watt)	0.70	13.10	0.560 (40.6 mA)	10.50 (761 mA)
CM200/CM140/E M200/GM3188 (UHF 20 Watt/ VHF 25 Watt)	3.70	75.10	3.00 (217 mA)	60.00 (4.40 A)
GM328/338/339/340 (UHF 20 Watt/ VHF 25 Watt)	3.60	73.20	2.90 (210 mA)	59.00 (4.3 A)
CDM750 (UHF 20 Watt/VHF 25 Watt)	3.90	74.50	3.20 (232 mA)	60.00 (4.40 A)
XPR4350/4380 DM3400/ XiR M8220/ DGM4100 (UHF 20 Watt/ VHF 25 Watt)	10.50	51.5	8.4 (600 mA)	41.5 (3 A)
APX6500Li(15W)	8.50	78.70	8.50 (620 mA)	78.70 (5.7 A)
XPR5350/DM4400/XiR	5.1 (370mA) VHF	18 (1.3A)	5.1 (370mA)	18 (1.3A) VHF

Appendix C: ACE3600 Maximum Power Ratings

M8620/DGM5000 VHF 25W/UHF 20W /	29 (2.1A) UHF R1 43 (3.1A) UHF R1			29 (2.1A) UHF R1 43 (3.1A) UHF R1
XPR5380 8/900M 15W	5.1 (370mA)	31.5 (2.28A)	5.1 (370mA)	31.5 (2.28A)