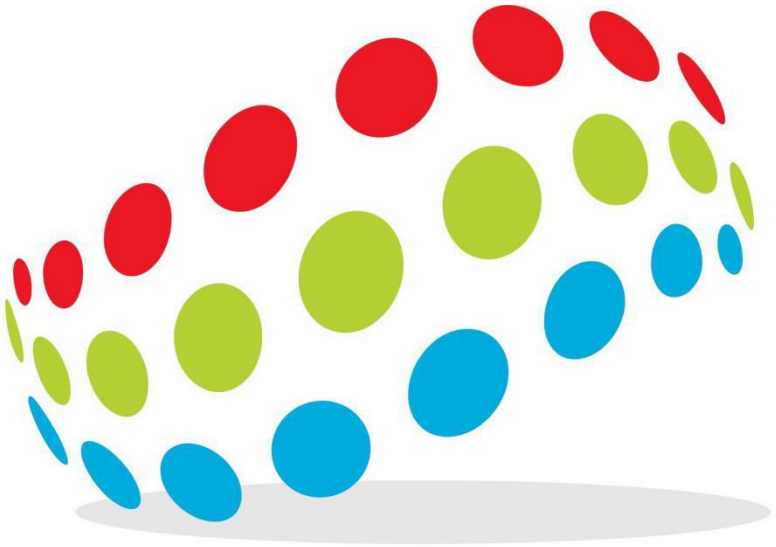
FJ500M User Guide



Positioning Universal Inc.

Version 1.0

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Document Revisions

Date	Version Number	Document Changes
2019.5.11	1.0	First Release

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Regulatory Notice

Federal Communications Commission (FCC) and Industry Canada (IC) Notice

Electronic devices, including computers and wireless modems, generate RF energy incidental to their intended function and are therefore subject to FCC rules and regulations.

This equipment has been tested to, and found to be within the acceptable limits for a Class B digital device, pursuant to Part 15 of the FCC Rules and Industry Canada ICES-003. These limits are designed to provide reasonable protection against harmful interference when the equipment is operated in a residential environment.

This equipment generates radio frequency energy and is designed for use in accordance with the manufacturer's user manual. However, there is no guarantee that interference will not occur in any particular installation. If this equipment causes harmful interference to radio or television reception, which can be determined by turning the equipment off and on, you are encouraged to try to correct the interference by one or more of the following measures.

- Reorient or relocate the receiving antenna.
- Increase the separation between the equipment and the receiver.
- Consult the dealer or an experienced technician for help.

Connect the equipment into an outlet on a circuit different from that to which the receiver is connected

This device complies with Part 15 of the Federal Communications Commissions (FCC) Rules and with Industry Canada (ICES-003). Operation is subject to the following two conditions:

- This device may not cause harmful interference.
- This device must accept any interference received, including interference that may cause undesired operation.

Caution: Changes or modifications not expressly approved by the party responsible for compliance could void the user‘s authority to operate the equipment.

RF Exposure Information

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This device complies with FCC radiation exposure limits set forth for an uncontrolled environment. In order to avoid the possibility of exceeding the FCC radio frequency exposure limits, human proximity to the antenna shall not be less than 20cm (8 inches) during normal operation.

Le présent appareil est conforme aux CNR Innovation, Sciences et Développement économique Canada applicables aux appareils radio exempts de licence. L'exploitation est autorisée aux deux conditions suivantes:

(1) l'appareil ne doit pas produire de brouillage, et

(2) l'utilisateur de l'appareil doit accepter tout brouillage radioélectrique subi, même si le brouillage est susceptible d'en

Innovation, Science and Economic Development Canada ICES-003 Compliance Label:

CAN ICES-3 (B)/NMB-3(B)

This Class B digital apparatus complies with Canadian ICES-003.

Cet appareil numérique de la classe B est conforme à la norme NMB-003 du

Canada.ISED Radiation Exposure Statement

This device complies with RSS-102 radiation exposure limits set forth for an uncontrolled environment. In order to avoid the possibility of exceeding the ISED radio frequency exposure limits, human proximity to the antenna shall not be less than 20cm (8 inches) during normal operation.

Cet appareil est conforme aux limites d'exposition aux rayonnements de la CNR-102 définies pour un environnement non contrôlé. Afin d'éviter la possibilité de dépasser les limites d'exposition aux fréquences radio de la CNR-102, la proximité humaine à l'antenne ne doit pas être inférieure à 20 cm (8 pouces) pendant le fonctionnement normal.

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1 Introduction

The FJ500M is a remote asset tracking device that uses a GPS satellite receiver to determine location information and an LTE transceiver to communicate information to and from a land based server. It is designed to facilitate a broad array of asset tracking and telematics services

This document outlines the operation and configuration of the FJ500M product line using the supplied tracking application.

Integration of the FJ500M to a listening/parsing server and more details regarding hardware use, configuration, and troubleshooting are contained in the FJ500M Integration Guide.

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2 Hardware

2.1 Physical and Electrical Specifications

Dimensions: 88mm * 65mm * 20mm

Weight: 2 oz

Input Voltage: Battery (AAA) included

Power consumption:

- Active mode: 150mA @12VDC
- Low power mode: 15mA @ 12VDC
- Sleep mode: 6mA@ 12VDC

Operating temperature: -30℃ to 75℃

Storage temperature: -40℃ to 85℃

3 Programming and Configuration Summary

FJ500M is programmed and configured either via the serial UART connection or via an Over the Air (OTA) process on the cellular data network.

3.1 DMAN Server

A Device Manager Server on the Positioning Universal infrastructure automatically updates Applications and Settings files for groups of devices. When an update of the application or new settings are released, they are loaded into the DMAN server and assigned to the Groups of devices that are to receive the update. The DMAN server automatically updates devices to the latest assigned versions. In normal operation, devices "check in" to the DMAN server regularly to report their health, and to check whether they are due to get updates.

The application provides standard tracking functionality to the FJ500M. The specific operation and variations in behavior are provided via parameters included in a Settings file. These parameter values may vary depending on the nature of the specific tracking application that the device is employed in.

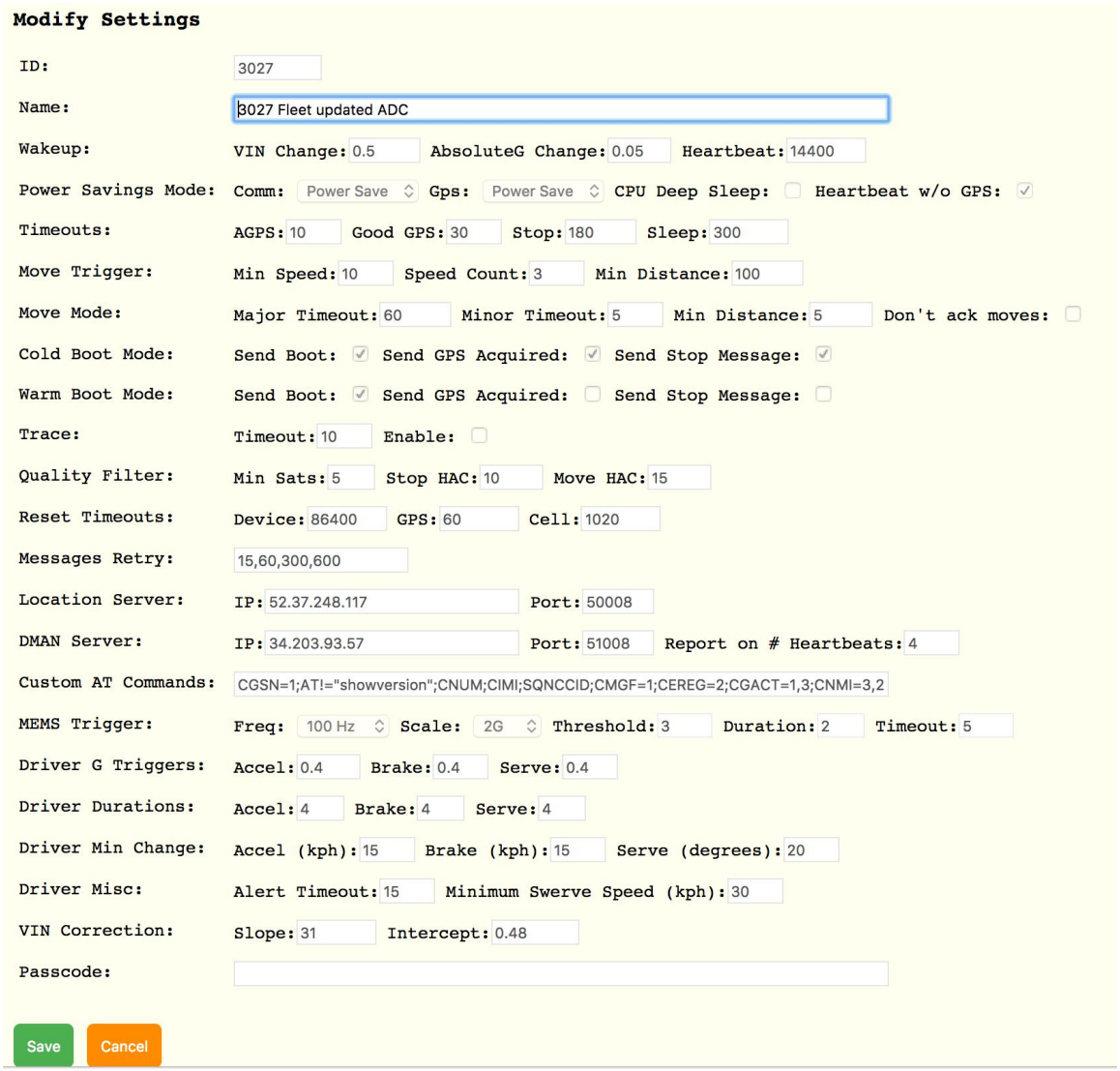
3.2 Applications

The Tracking Application is software developed to run on the FJ500M device family and provide functions that are typically used in vehicle and asset tracking. Updates to the application are provided by Positioning Universal to provide improvements, corrections, and add new functionality when it is ready for release.

3.3 Settings Files

The parameters used by the application to control tracking and other functions are contained in a settings file on the DMAN server and loaded to devices over the air. A simple interface allows users to specify the values of relevant parameters for devices or groups of devices. Below is an example of the settings file creation interface.

Please see the DMAN User Guide for details on how to create Settings Files.


Modify Settings
ID: 3027
Name: 3027 Fleet updated ADC
Wakeup: VIN Change: 0.5 AbsoluteG Change: 0.05 Heartbeat: 14400
Power Savings Mode: Comm: Power Save Gps: Power Save CPU Deep Sleep: Heartbeat w/o GPS:
Timeouts: AGPS: 10 Good GPS: 30 Stop: 180 Sleep: 300
Move Trigger: Min Speed: 10 Speed Count: 3 Min Distance: 100
Move Mode: Major Timeout: 60 Minor Timeout: 5 Min Distance: 5 Don't ack moves:
Cold Boot Mode: Send Boot: Send GPS Acquired: Send Stop Message:
Warm Boot Mode: Send Boot: Send GPS Acquired: Send Stop Message:
Trace: Timeout: 10 Enable:
Quality Filter: Min Sats: 5 Stop HAC: 10 Move HAC: 15
Reset Timeouts: Device: 86400 GPS: 60 Cell: 1020
Messages Retry: 15,60,300,600
Location Server: IP: 52.37.248.117 Port: 50008
DMAN Server: IP: 34.203.93.57 Port: 51008 Report on # Heartbeats: 4
Custom AT Commands: CGSN=1;AT!="showversion";CNUM;CIMI;SQNCCID;CMGF=1;CEREG=2;CGACT=1,3;CNMI=3,2
MEMS Trigger: Freq: 100 Hz Scale: 2G Threshold: 3 Duration: 2 Timeout: 5
Driver G Triggers: Accel: 0.4 Brake: 0.4 Serve: 0.4
Driver Durations: Accel: 4 Brake: 4 Serve: 4
Driver Min Change: Accel (kph): 15 Brake (kph): 15 Serve (degrees): 20
Driver Misc: Alert Timeout: 15 Minimum Swerve Speed (kph): 30
VIN Correction: Slope: 31 Intercept: 0.48
Passcode:
Save
Cancel

4 Tracking Behavior Summary

FJ500M applications address the needs of typical vehicle and asset tracking. Variations in functional behavior for specific applications is controlled via parameters in the settings file.

4.1 Power State Reporting

The FJ500M can be configured to report power up and rebooting behavior in a variety of ways depending on what is desired. Cold Boot, Warm Boot, and first GPS Acquisition are reported if so configured following Power Up events, power cycling, commanded reboots, and configured periodic reboots. In addition, there is an option to report a Stop event following a reboot of a non-moving device to address some customer needs to ensure that the corner case of a reboot occurring at the end of a trip doesn't result in an error in trip or idle reporting by the server.

4.2 Absolute G detection

Absolute G is an algorithm that detects low frequency changes in the resultant vector of the acceleration reported by a MEMs accelerometer. This permits the device to detect things like vehicle acceleration without a GPS fix. Higher frequency activity like normal vibration, doors opening or closing, are filtered out. Exceeding the Absolute G threshold specified in the Settings file will wake a device and put it in the Stopped state.

4.3 Moving State

A device enters Moving state either due to detection of a hardwired Ignition signal, an increase in the supply voltage, detection of movement by the GPS, or an "Absolute G" detection. While in Moving state, the device reports periodically as configured. Both primary Moving interval reports with full data, and "minor intervals" (with only latitude, longitude, speed, and time) for data compression can be reported while in Moving state.

4.4 Stopped State

A device enters Stopped state when it wakes from Sleep, or when it exits Moving State due to detection of a Stop event.

4.5 Sleeping State

A device enters Sleeping state from Stopped state when all of vibration, GPS movement,

and primary voltage are quiescent for a sufficient duration. The qualifying duration of quiescence, and the degree of sleep encountered, are controlled by parameters in the Settings file.

4.6 Heartbeat Reporting

The device reports a Heartbeat message at an interval specified regardless of state. If the device is sleeping when the Heartbeat timer expires, it will wake up and generate the Heartbeat message. Whether the device attempts a GPS fix for each Heartbeat message can be specified.

4.7 Driver Behavior

Driver Behavior reporting is still in development and is not recommended for use at this time.

Driver Behavior reporting generates alerts based on detection of g values that exceed thresholds specified in the Settings file. The direction of the acceleration determines whether the event represents Hard Acceleration, Hard Braking, or a Swerve.

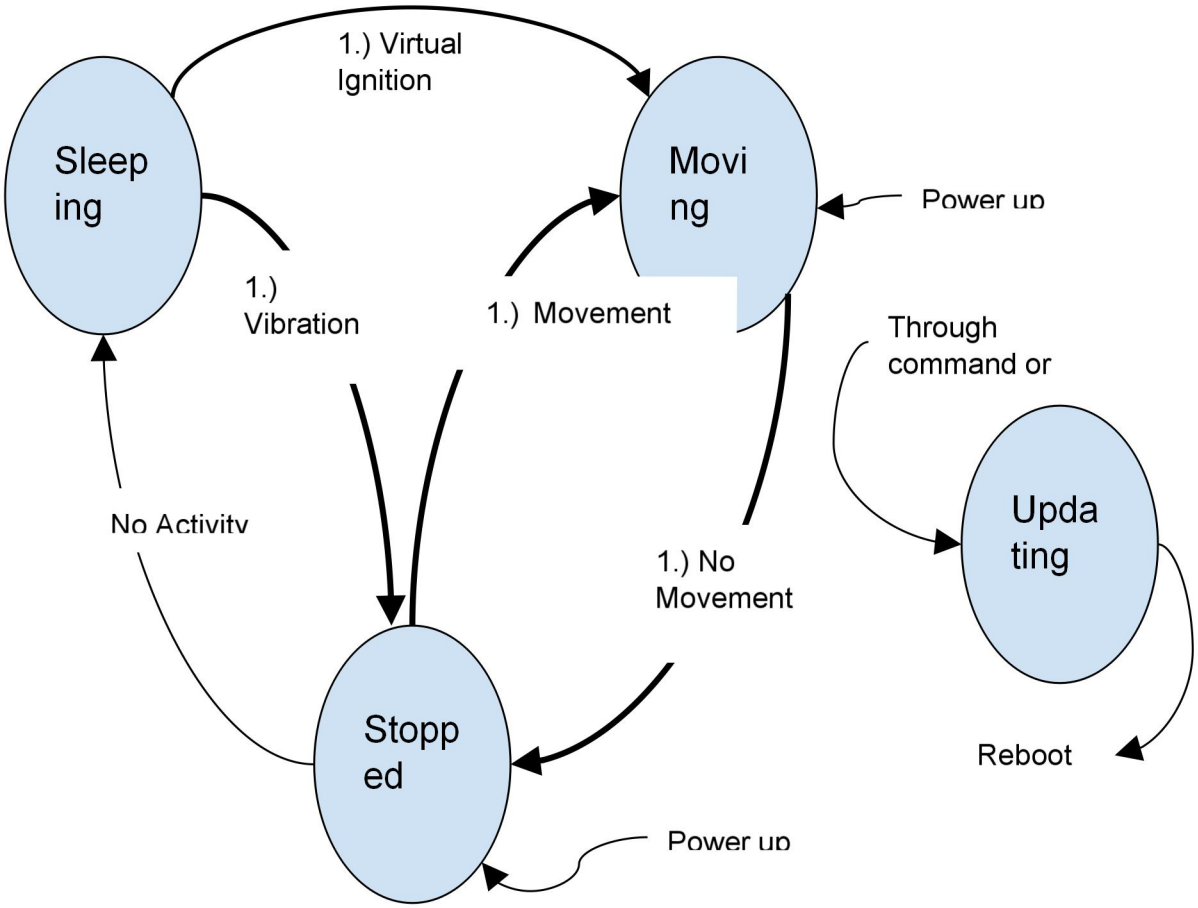
4.8 AGPS

Where the inbound server has the capability, Assisted GPS is employed if a GPS fix is not available.

5 Detailed State Behavior

5.1 State Transitions

The following diagram details possible state transitions.



There are 3 main states in the software state machine: Moving, Stopped, Sleeping. There is also an Updating state when the application or settings information on unit are being updated. When in Updating state the device will ignore all normal behavior until unit is updated at which time it is rebooted. The parameters and thresholds applied for state transitions are primarily contained in the Settings File.

6 Detailed Moving Interval Reporting Logic

6.1 Moving Interval Locations

Move Interval Location messages are triggered by a time interval after the device has entered the Moving state. Messages are sent on this time interval until the unit moves into Stopped state.

If the unit enters a poor GPS area then the Move Location message is populated with the last good latitude, longitude, satellites, horizontal accuracy. However, the VIN (main power voltage), battery voltage, IO state, and RSSI are updated to current values.

6.2 Moving Minor Locations

Minor Move Location messages are size optimized messages which are appended to a Location message representing offsets from main Location message.

If a device enters poor coverage, the minors associated up to the last good GPS location are reported with next Move Major Message.

If a device receives an Ignition Off then all current minors are dumped with the Ignition Off message.

However, if a device enters poor GPS coverage and then enters good GPS coverage during a Move Major timeout, only the minors associated with the current good GPS coverage are reported. So for example, if a device reports a Major Move then 10 seconds later enters poor GPS coverage and then 20 seconds later enters good GPS coverage and stays in good coverage until next Major Move report, only minors for the last 30 seconds are reported as part of the Major Move.

If a unit moves more than 700 meters between minor locations then all minors are dumped and the minor location logic is restarted.

7 Detailed Reset Logic

7.1 Device Reboot

Cold Boot

Any time there is a physical power up event the device checks the status of the Cold Boot Settings parameter and sends a Cold Boot message, a GPS Acquired message, and a Stop message at the appropriate time if they have been specified.

Warm Boot

Any time there is a warm boot event the device checks the status of the Warm Boot Settings parameter and sends a Warm Boot message, a GPS Acquired message, and a Stop message at the appropriate time if they have been specified.

Periodic Reboot

Based on a parameter, the device can be set to perform a reboot periodically to address any unhandled issues that may arise in the device.

Watchdog Reboot

If the microprocessor hasn't been able to reach processor idle loop for 20 seconds then the unit is automatically rebooted. This is to stop any endlessly running loop from hanging the unit. This reboot is reported as a Cold Boot and is treated as a Cold Boot from the point of view of Boot Settings.

Update Reboot

Every time the device has its application or settings file updated, the device is rebooted. Also if the device times out during update it will reboot. This reboot appears on server as a Cold Boot and is treated as a Cold Boot from the point of view of Boot Settings.

7.2 Comm Module Reset

There are a number of conditions which trigger the comm module be reset.

No ACK Reset

If a message has been sent requiring an ack then a timer is set. If no ack is received before the timer then the module will be reset. This logic is intended to cause the comm module to be reset if it is locked up but still reporting some kind of comm update.

No Comm Available Reset

If the module has not reported that it is available for comm within the time specified then the module will be reset.

No AT Command Reset

If no AT response has been received from the Comm module for a given time after sending an AT command, then the Comm module is reset.

Command Based Reset

If the device receives a "comm,reset" command through UDP or SMS or serial port, then the module is reset.

7.3 GPS Module Reset

No Location Message Reset

The GPS module is rebooted (physically powered off and then on) if no gps location is received from it for a specified number of seconds. This will prevent the GPS module being powered up and having sent a number of locations and then stopping. A typical value for this parameter is 30 seconds.

Command Based Reset

If the device receives a "gps,reset" command through UDP or SMS or serial port, then the module is reset.

8 Message Resend Logic

A send fails if an ack is not received within the specified retry interval.

The interval of resend is specified through a parameter array in seconds, e.g. [15, 60, 300, 600]. In this case, a send fails if no ack received within 15 seconds on the first message send, 60 seconds on the second and so on.

Each time a message is retried the backoff index is incremented by 1 so in example above after sending a message and not receiving a response the next message will be 15 seconds. When the last value of array is reached, it is repeated until a server ack is received. An ack reverts the logic to original state.

9 Flash Storage Logic

Pending location messages are stored in a small RAM based queue.

Once more than 3 messages are queued in RAM then all queued locations and all subsequent locations are stored in flash memory until there are no outstanding locations at which point it reverts to a RAM queue. If the device enters sleep mode then all messages in RAM are stored in flash.

Controlled reboots are caused by the reboot command, and periodic timeouts and result in the saving of RAM queue to flash. All other reboots can't be controlled and the up to 3 messages in the RAM queue will be lost.

It is desirable to store as few locations to flash as possible since flash on device can wear out after 10K erase cycles so the RAM queue greatly reduces number of unnecessary write cycles.

The FJ500M can store around 2150 messages in flash memory.

10 Pinning, GPS Quality Filter, and AGPS

The Quality Filter is needed to prevent poor quality gps data from triggering erroneous events. Only good quality locations which meet the quality filter are used in move locations. The GPS module reports locations on a 5 HZ interval.

10.1 Pinning

Typically, the location reported by a GPS device is an estimate of location based on the calculations inside the GPS module. This estimate can vary over time, even for a stationary vehicle because of the effects of the moving satellites and atmospheric and local conditions. This can result in the module reporting a stationary object as moving slowly. In addition, occasional interferences or satellite signal reflections can result in errant location reporting.

GPS quality is used to filter out suspect information based on the number of satellites whose signals are reaching the GPS module at any given time, in addition to estimates the module makes of how accurate the fix might be. To reduce the risk of falsely reporting that a stationary device is moving, the GPS module "pins" the device location to a fixed point when the fix appears to be stable and not moving a significant distance.

10.2 Filter Parameters

A location will be considered good if it meets the following criteria:

- has more than or equal to the minimum number of satellites
- has at least the minimum Horizontal Accuracy (HAC) estimate. Note that the minimum can vary based on Stopped or Moving state. A tighter HAC threshold is typically used in Stopped state to reduce the incidence of "false" indication of movement

10.3 Adding Events In Poor Coverage

If a location is below the quality threshold then it will not be used for event reporting. Instead the last good location will be used for new events. This means that when a vehicle enters an underground garage, it will appear to stop at the entrance to the garage since the device probably hasn't received any good locations after it entered.

10.4 AGPS

The device attempts to download GPS assist data from the DMAN server using current cell tower information when the following conditions are met:

- The device has transitioned to Moving state
- The device doesn't have a valid GPS fix
- The AGPS delay timer has expired (since transition to Moving state)

The transition to Moving state with an invalid GPS can only occur on Ignition On or Virtual Ign On event. The device must enter Sleeping state before another Moving state transition will cause another AGPS request.