



DN100
Outdoor Wireless Intelligent
Access Point

Installation and User Guide

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This Device complies with Part 15 of the FCC Rules. Operation is subject to the following two conditions:

- (1) this device may not cause harmful interference, and*
- (2) this device must accept any interference received, including interference that may cause undesired operation*

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Introduction

The Datasat DN100 is a rugged, full outdoor quad-radio 2x2 MIMO outdoor-rated wireless network system that is designed for the deployment of advanced IEEE 802.11 wireless services in harsh environments. The DN100 can provide IEEE 802.11 wireless service to local wireless clients by simultaneously providing backhaul and access services from the same unit with no bandwidth reduction. Not only can the DN100 simultaneously provide 802.11 a/b/g/n services from the same unit by using multiple interfaces, it can also inject inline power to PoE capable devices, such as cameras, attached directly, thus eliminating home run cabling. Aside from being able to power directly attached external devices, the DN100 itself is capable of being powered through PoE with an optional PoE injector.

Two or more DN100 models can provide point-to-point or point-to-multipoint links between remote Ethernet LANs, and can simultaneously serve wireless service for local clients. The wireless system offers a fast, reliable, and cost-effective solution for connectivity between remote Ethernet LANs or to provide Internet access to an isolated site. The DN100 is unique as it is a multi radio, multi band and multi mode system, that can be used in a multiple scenarios by skilled network planners.

The DN100 is a stand-alone device that provides the following capabilities:

- Dual Band Wireless Access Point (802.11a/b/g/n) with support for wireless access over 5 GHz or 2.4GHz
- Point-to-point and point-to-multipoint access point, bridge and router functions for 5 GHz and 2.4 GHz
- Four RP-TNC type detachable antenna interfaces, two of each for every radio. **Please note:** Only approved and link budget safe antennas may be used with the DN100. Using non-approved antennas may violate local regulations and it is the duty of the installer to check the legality of the link budgets conducted.
- Two Gigabit Ethernet interfaces, with Power over Ethernet IN/OUT. The PoE implementation partly complies with the 802.3at standard. For pin-outs and correct cabling, please get in touch with Datasat Technologies for PoE implementation.

The DN100 requires detachable antennas, sold separately. Please see Appendix A for details on antennas. Datasat Technologies' DN100 Wireless network systems are radio transmission devices and as such are subject to governmental regulations. Datasat Technologies Wireless network systems are sold through authorized, non-retail, distribution channels and are required to be deployed by a Professional Installer / Qualified Network Administrator. The professional installer responsible for the configuration and operation of Access Points must ensure that the installation complies with local regulations, frequencies, channels and output power.



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Unpacking

The packaging is designed to handle normal shipping and handling. Upon receipt of shipment, check for signs of damage before opening and report all damage to the carrier. All shipments made from Datasat Technologies are customer responsibility once they leave our premises.

Before installation begins, we suggest that a complete inventory be taken to minimize problems or questions during installation. Additionally, save all packing material until installation is complete in the unlikely event that a component(s) requires return to the factory. Use the packing slip that came with your unit to verify received inventory.

The following is a standard packing list for the DN100:

Table 1. DN100 Standard Packing Kit

	ITEM DESCRIPTION	QTY
	Wing nut, M6 18-8 stainless steel (for pole mounting)	4
	Washer, flat, M6, 12mm OD, 18-8 stainless steel (for pole mounting)	6
	Washer, split ring lock (for pole mounting)	6
	Screw, hex socket cap, M6-16mm, 18-8 stainless steel (for pole mounting)	2
	Bolt, flat head carriage, M6-93mm (for pole mounting)	4
	Clamp, Pole mounting (for 1.0"-2.5" poles)	4
	Hex key, M6	1
	DC connector, weatherproof	1
	Weatherproof RJ45 boot	2
	Outdoor Power supply (If ordered)	1

The following is a list of optional parts for the DN100 (sold separately)

Table 2. DN100 Optional parts

ITEM DESCRIPTION
POE injector kit
Outdoor Power Supply

1.0 Pre-Installation Planning

1.1 Backhaul Link Planning

The DN100 supports fixed point-to-point or point-to-multipoint wireless links. A single point to point link can be used to connect a remote site to a larger core network. Multiple point to point links can provide a way to connect widespread Ethernet LANs, and provide a high capacity backhaul. For each link in a wireless routed network to be reliable and provide optimum performance, some careful site planning is required. This chapter provides guidance and information for planning wireless links.

1.1.1 US FCC Bands and Rules

The rules and regulations listed below can change without notice. It is the duty of the installer/customer to check local regulations

- 5.15-5.25 GHz. Regulations require use of an integrated antenna. Power limited to 50mW (17dBm)
- 5.25-5.35 GHz. Regulations allow for a user-installable antenna, subject to Dynamic Frequency Selection (DFS, or radar avoidance). Power limited to 250mW (24dBm). **The DN100 Radio does not support DFS/Radar avoidance in this band. This band is not available for equipment supplied to FCC regulatory regions. For DFS support kindly email us and more information can be provided.**
- 5.47-5.725 GHz. Both outdoor and indoor use, subject to Dynamic Frequency Selection (DFS, or radar avoidance). Power limited to 250mW (24dBm). A professional, as described in FCC Part 15.247 and 15.407 must install devices operating in this frequency range. This means that the professional installer must understand the legal limitations of antenna gain and transmitter output power (EIRP), as well as the type of installation whether it is for point-to-point (fixed) or point-to-multipoint. (see table 1.1.2). **The DN100 Radio does not support DFS/Radar avoidance in this band. This band is not available for equipment supplied to FCC regulatory regions. For DFS support kindly email us and more information can be provided.**
- 5.725 to 5.825 GHz. Regulations allow for a user-installable antenna. Power limited to 1W.
- Part 15.247(c)(iii) states the following:
 - (c) *Operation with directional antenna gains greater than 6 dBi.*
 - (1) *Fixed point-to-point operation:*
 - (i) *Systems operating in the 2400-2483.5 MHz band that are used exclusively for fixed, point-to-point operations may employ transmitting antennas with directional gain greater than 6 dBi provided the maximum conducted output power of the intentional radiator is reduced by 1 dB for every 3 dB that the directional gain of the antenna exceeds 6 dBi.*
 - (ii) *Systems operating in the 5725-5850 MHz band that are used exclusively for fixed, point-to-point operations may employ transmitting antennas with directional gain greater than 6 dBi without any corresponding reduction in transmitter conducted output power.*
 - (iii) *Fixed, point-to-point operation, as used in paragraphs (c)(1)(i) and (c)(1)(ii) of this section, excludes the use of point-to-multipoint systems, omnidirectional applications, and multiple co-located intentional radiators transmitting the same information. The operator of the spread spectrum or digitally modulated intentional radiator or, if the equipment is professionally installed, the installer is responsible for ensuring that the system is used exclusively for fixed, point-to-point operations.*
- *As per Part 15.407(a)(1) , for the band 5.15-5.25 GHz, if transmitting antennas of directional gain greater than 6 dBi are used, both the maximum conducted output power and the peak power spectral density shall be reduced by the amount in dB that the directional gain of the antenna exceeds 6 dBi*



- To Comply with safe operating distance rules, in the 5.745GHz-5.825GHz band, antennas should be installed at least 4.47m away from all persons.

FCC 2.4GHz Band Rules (Point-to-Multipoint)

Maximum Power from Intentional Radiator	Maximum Antenna Gain (dBi)	EIRP (dBm)
30dBm or 1 Watt	6	36
27dBm or 500mW	9	36
24dBm or 250mW	12	36
21dBm or 125mW	15	36

FCC 2.4GHz Band Rules (Point-to-Point)

Maximum Power from Intentional Radiator	Maximum Antenna Gain (dBi)	EIRP (dBm)
30dBm or 1 Watt	6	36
27dBm or 500mW	15	42
24dBm or 250mW	24	48
22dBm or 160mW	30	52

NOTE:

- The FCC Terminology of Intentional Radiator is the transmitter power of the wireless equipment such as Access point, router or bridge
- THE FCC rules state that for 2.4GHz Point to Point operation, for every 1 dBm the intentional radiator is reduced below the initial 30dBm, the antenna gain may be increased from the initial 6dBi by 3dBi
- EIRP or Equivalent Isotropically Radiated Power (EIRP) is terminology for the total RF power radiated by the antenna.

1.1.2 Sample Calculations on EIRP

Frequency (GHz)	Permitted Use	P-to-P Transmitter Max Power Output	P-TO-P EIRP Max (gain+power)	P-to-MP Transmitter Max Power Output	P-TO-MP EIRP Max
5.15-5.25	Indoor-Integrated antenna	50mW (17dBm)	200mW (23dBm)	50mW (17dBm)	200mW (23dBm)
5.725-5825	Outdoor	1W (30dBm)	200W (53dBm)	1W (30dBm)	4W (36dBm)

If EIRP exceeds the legal limit as demonstrated in this table, transmitter output power **must be decreased** to bring EIRP within legal constraints. For example, if you deploy a point to multi-point antenna on frequency 5.745GHz with a 10dBi gain, you must decrease the transmitter output power to 4dBm. Note: Some channels only operate at 20MHz channel width (HT20), while others can operate at 40MHz channel width (HT40). The HT40 channels will provide a higher throughput.

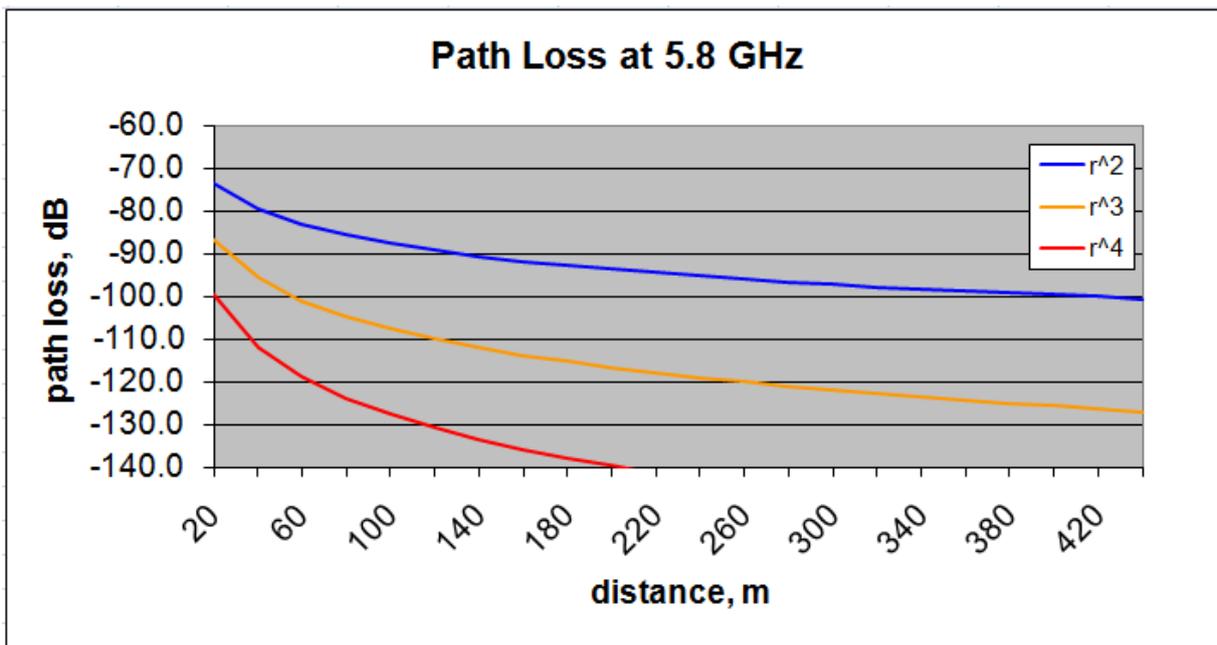
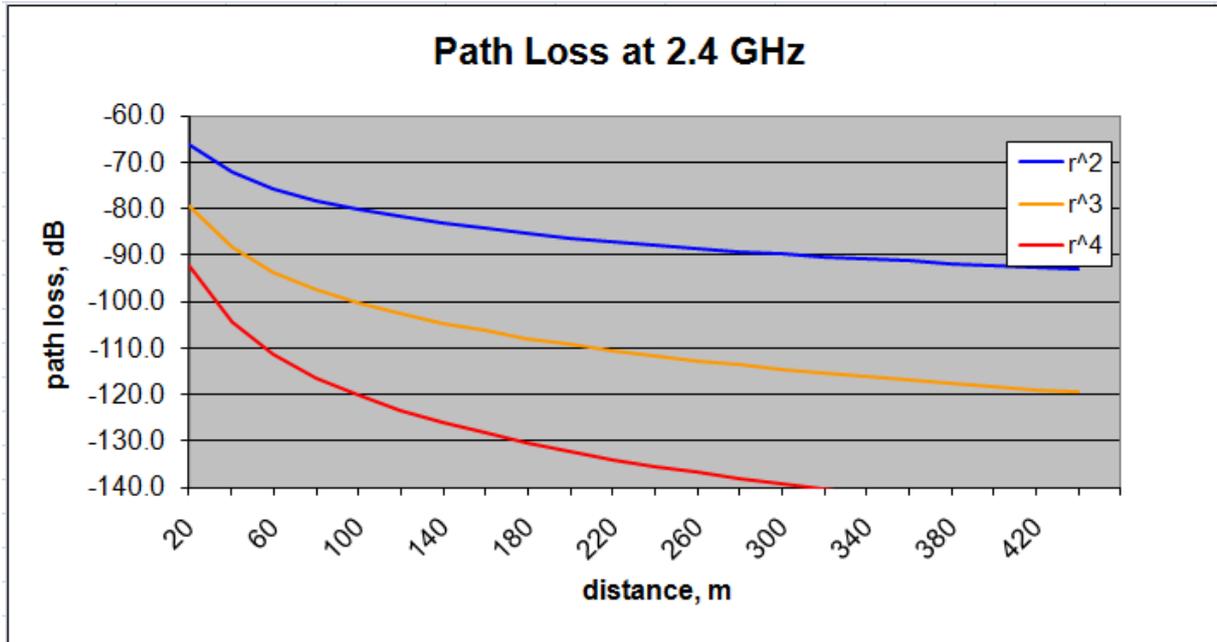
NOTE: IT IS HIGHLY ADVISED THAT A PROFESSIONAL FREQUENCY MANAGEMENT PLAN IS IMPLEMENTED, TO ENSURE MAXIMUM SPECTRAL EFFICIENCY. DATASAT TECHNOLOGIES CAN PROVIDE SUCH A PLAN IF REQUIRED.

1.1.3 Sample Point-To-Point Link Budget

A 5GHz sample link budget is shown. A 2.4GHz budget should also be conducted keeping in mind 1.1.1

Parameter	INPUT VALUES	Units	Source, notes
Transmitter Power	16	dBm	manufacturers data, may vary with the number of Tx antennas used. (The DN100 can be used at 20dBm, based on local regulatory laws)
Transmit cable loss	-2.5	dB	from cable data. Typically in dB/100ft. Loss = length (ft) x loss/100 Shown as a -ve dB gain.
Transmit antenna gain	10	dBi	antenna data. In a MIMO array the gain of the main (centre) antenna in the directions of the co-polar receive antenna should be used. The dBi unit = gain rel to isotropic antenna. Antenna gain may also be quoted in dBd (gain rel to dipole) in which case add 2.2 dB to get the gain in dBi
Transmitter EIRP	23.5	dBm	CALCULATED EIRP = Tx power +cable loss (-dB) + antenna gain

Path Loss	-110 dB	propagation loss between transmit antenna and receive antenna highly variable - shown as a -ve gain. Depends on the frequency and number and type of obstructions within the Fresnel zone within the Fresnel zone of the propagating wave. See path loss graphs.
Receive Antenna Gain	10 dBi	antenna data - see above
Receiver cable loss	-2.5 dB	shown as a -ve dB gain. See transmitter cable loss.
Receiver threshold	-80 dBm	the minimum signal level required for a specific throughput and bit-error rate. The threshold at the higher throughput levels achievable in 802.11n systems is significantly higher than required for 11 Mb/sec. Noise is also a consideration when figuring the receiver threshold. (i.e. Noise floor is 75dBm, that will be your receiver threshold since it's the higher number)
CALCULATED VALUES		
Receive Signal Level	-79 dBm	the signal power delivered to the receiver input
Path Margin	1 dB	this is the difference between the Rx signal and the Rx threshold. a reasonable margin (10 dB) is essential on a wireless link to allow for variation of path loss. The margin may be reduced if diversity antennas are used or MIMO operation is possible



Where,

r² = LOS (Line of Sight): no obstructions between the antennas or near the direct path. path loss exponent = 2

r³ = NLOS (Non line of sight) direct path is partially obstructed, creating weak multipath. Path loss exponent =3

r⁴ = NLOS (Non line of sight) path is completely obstructed, creating strong multipath. Path loss exponent =4

1.1.4 Data rates

Under ideal deployment conditions (line of sight, low interference, and low atmospheric moisture), the DN100 can provide a high-speed connection using a high gain 5 GHz antenna. The range depends on the type of antenna, the frequency and mode of operation used. The maximum data rate for a link decreases as the operating range increases. Channel width (HT20, HT40), modulation used and atmospheric conditions affect throughput and range.

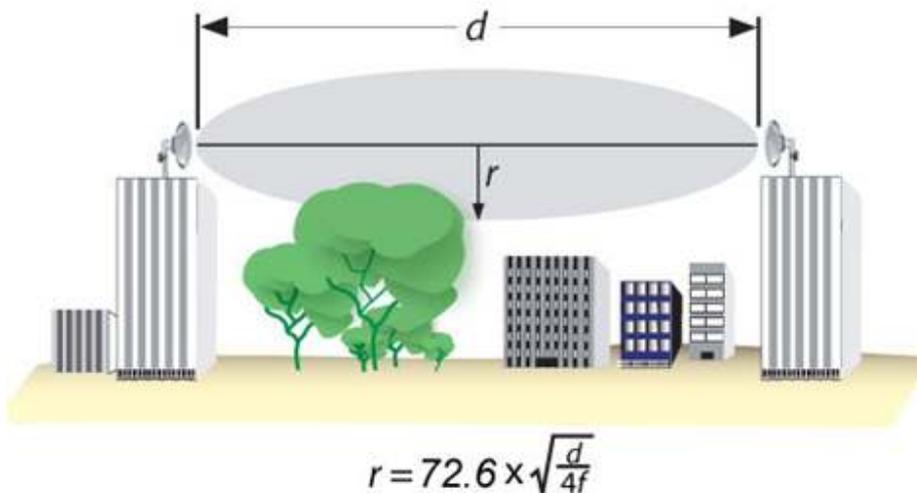
When planning a wireless link, take into account the maximum distance and data rates for the various antenna options.

1.1.5 Radio Path Planning

The wireless link requires a “radio line of sight” between the two antennas for optimum performance.

The concept of radio line of sight involves the area along a link through which the bulk of the radio signal power travels. This area is known as the first Fresnel Zone of the radio link. For a radio link, no object (including the ground) must intrude within 60% of the first Fresnel Zone.

The following figure illustrates the concept of a good radio line of sight.



If there are obstacles in the radio path, there may still be a radio link but the quality and strength of the signal will be affected. Calculating the maximum clearance from objects on a path is important as it directly affects the decision on antenna placement and height. It is especially critical for long-distance links, where the radio signal could easily be lost.

NOTE: For wireless links less than 500 m, the IEEE 802.11a radio signal will tolerate some obstacles in the path and may not even require a visual line of sight between the antennas.

When planning the radio path for a wireless link, consider these factors:

- Avoid any partial line of sight between the antennas
- Be cautious of trees or other foliage that may be near the path, or may grow and obstruct the path
- Be sure there is enough clearance from buildings and that no building construction may eventually block the path
- Check the topology of the land between the antennas using topographical maps, aerial photos, or even satellite image data (software packages are available that may include this information for your area)

1.2 Antenna Height

A reliable wireless link is usually best achieved by mounting the antennas at each end, high enough for a clear radio line of sight between them. The minimum height required depends on the distance of the link, obstacles that may be in the path, topology of the terrain, and the curvature of the earth (for links over 3 miles). For long-distance links, the AP may have to be mounted on masts or poles that are tall enough to attain the minimum required clearance. Use the following table to estimate the required minimum clearance above the ground or path obstruction (for 5 GHz links).

Antenna Minimum Height and Clearance Requirements

Total Link Distance	Max Clearance for 60% of First Fresnel Zone at 5.8 GHz	Approximate Clearance for Earth Curvature	Total Clearance Required at Mid-point of Link
0.25 mile (402 m)	4.5 ft (1.4 m)	0	4.5 ft (1.4 m)
0.5 mile (805 m)	6.4 ft (1.95 m)	0	6.4 ft (1.95 m)
1 mile (1.6 km)	9 ft (2.7 m)	0	9 ft (2.7 m)
2 miles (3.2 km)	12.7 ft (3.9 m)	0	12.7 ft (3.9 m)
3 miles (4.8 km)	15.6 ft (4.8 m)	1.8 ft (0.5 m)	17.4 ft (5.3 m)
4 miles (6.4 km)	18 ft (5.5 m)	3.2 ft (1.0 m)	21.2 ft (6.5 m)
5 miles (8 km)	20 ft (6.1 m)	5 ft (1.5 m)	25 ft (7.6 m)
7 miles (11.3 km)	24 ft (7.3 m)	9.8 ft (3.0 m)	33.8 ft (10.3 m)
9 miles (14.5 km)	27 ft (8.2 m)	16 ft (4.9 m)	43 ft (13.1 m)
12 miles (19.3 km)	31 ft (9.5 m)	29 ft (8.8 m)	60 ft (18.3 m)
15 miles (24.1 km)	35 ft (10.7 m)	45 ft (13.7 m)	80 ft (24.4 m)

Note that to avoid any obstruction along the path, the height of the object must be added to the minimum clearance required for a clear radio line of sight. Consider the following simple example, illustrated in the figure below.

1.2.1 Antenna Position and Polarization

Once the required antenna height has been determined, other factors affecting the precise position of the wireless Access Point must be considered:

- Be sure there are no other radio antennas within 2 m (6 ft) of the wireless access point. These include other Wi-Fi radio antennas
- Place the wireless access point away from power and telephone lines
- Avoid placing the wireless device too close to any metallic reflective surfaces, such as roof-installed air-conditioning equipment, tinted windows, wire fences, or water pipes. Ensure that there is at least 5 feet clearance from such objects
- The wireless device antennas at both ends of the link must be positioned with the same polarization direction, either horizontal, vertical or diagonal slant. Proper alignment helps to maximize throughput. Ensure, the antennas are aligned to the main lobes and not mis-aligned to side lobes. The link will give reduced SNR (Signal to Noise Ratio) and be unstable.

The wireless device's antenna sends a radio signal that is polarized in a particular direction. The antenna's receive sensitivity is also higher for radio signals that have the same polarization. To maximize the performance of the wireless link, both antennas must be set to the same polarization direction.

1.2.2 Radio Interference

The avoidance of radio interference is an important part of wireless link planning. Interference is caused by other radio transmissions using the same or an adjacent channel frequency. You should first scan your proposed site using a spectrum analyzer to determine if there are any strong radio signals using the 802.11a/b/g/n channel frequencies, and find the noise floor. Always use a channel frequency that is furthest away from another signal.

If radio interference is still a problem with your wireless link, changing the antenna polarization direction may improve the situation.

1.2.3 Weather Conditions

When planning wireless links, you must take into account any extreme weather conditions that are known to affect the location. Consider these factors:

- **Lightning** — The wireless device includes its own built-in lightning protection via chassis grounding. However, you should make sure that the unit, any supporting structure, and cables are all properly grounded. Additional protection using lightning rods, lightning arrestors, or surge suppressors may also be employed.
- **Humidity** — The DN100 is weatherproofed against rain. However, it is recommended to use weatherproof boots on cables connecting to the DN100 or to apply weatherproof sealing tape around connectors for extra protection. If moisture enters a connector, it may cause degradation in performance or even a complete failure of the link.
- **Snow and Ice** — Falling snow, like rain, has no significant effect on the radio signal. However, a buildup of snow or ice on antennas may cause the link to fail.

1.3 Ethernet Cabling

When a suitable antenna location has been determined, you must plan a cable route from the DN100 wireless device outdoors to the equipment indoors. If a power injector/adaptor module is used, it is for indoor installation only. Consider these points:

- The Ethernet cable length should never be longer than 90 m (295 ft)
- Determine a building entry point for the cable
- Determine if conduits, bracing, or other structures are required for safety or protection of the cable
- Consider using lightning protection at the power injector end of the cable.

1.4 Grounding

It is important that the wireless device, cables, and any supporting structures are properly grounded. The wireless device unit includes a grounding screw for attaching a ground wire. Be sure that grounding is available and that it meets local and national electrical codes.

1.5 System Setup

The DN100 can be set up from the built in Web server (GUI) using the Ethernet 1 port. To set up the radio, make sure you have the following at hand

Powered DN100

Ethernet connection from Ethernet 1 to PC/laptop

Laptop/PC installed with Internet Explorer 6 or higher

Connecting to the Serial Console (CLI)

The DN100 is equipped with a RJ-45 Serial connector, also known as the factory port. A propriety cable can be provided if the installer wishes to perform an installation using the CLI. However, Datasat reserves the right to only provide CLI access to trained and approved installers, to comply with local regulatory laws and restrictions.

1.5.1 Accessing the Web Interface (GUI)

To configure the DN100 via Ethernet 1, follow the steps below

Make sure the DN100 is not powered up.

 Always make sure all power connections are complete before powering the DN100. This is especially true when using the Power over ethernet feature of the DN100.

Connect Ethernet 1 port to a Laptop/PC using a CAT5 or higher grade cable. Once connection has been established, switch the DN100 by connecting the DC power

Now run Internet Explorer (IE) 6 or higher on your laptop.

The default factory IP address of Ethernet Port 1 is 169.254.1.1. In IE, enter 169.254.1.1

The DN100 splash screen should appear requesting user name and password

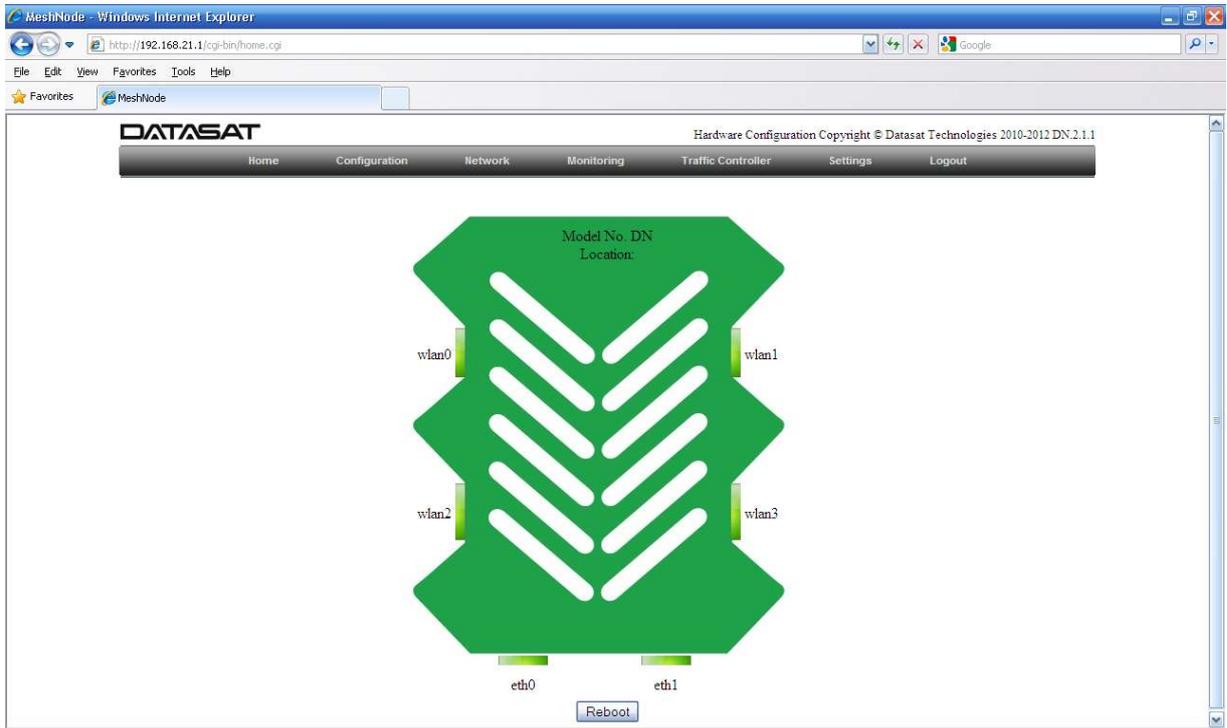
The default user name is '**root**' and password is '**blackout**'

Click submit

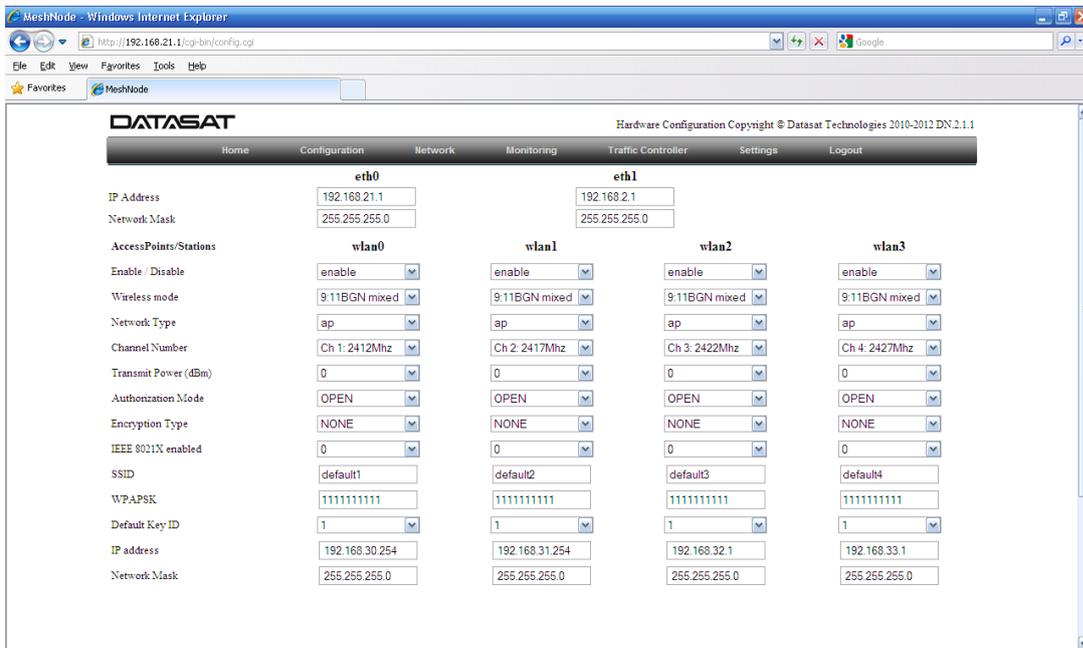
You should now be in the home screen of the DN100. The node can now be set up. This screen will show the available interfaces with the RED and GREEN color indicating the status of the interfaces.

Active interface: Green

In-active Interface: Red



It is advisable to change the Ethernet settings of Eth 1 and Eth 2 ports. If this is not needed at this stage skip to the next step. This setting can be found in the *Configuration* tab. The tab is designed for a top down workflow. If Ethernet settings have been changed, click on *Save*. The confirmation screen will be displayed. Now click on *Home* and then click *Reboot*. The unit takes about 60 secs to reboot. Make sure your Laptop/PC is on the same subnet as the DN100 Ethernet. If unsure, ask your network administrator.



The *Configuration* tab also sets up the radio interfaces. The GUI automatically picks up the radio interfaces and will display their current settings on the page.

 As the DN100 setup works with the onboard radio interfaces, it is essential that the setting changes are carried out one or two parameters at a time. This is because, every change in parameter needs to be applied before other options can be made available. It is also advisable that each configuration change is saved, and then another parameter changed.

Various parameters can now be changed.

Enable Disable : This enables or disables a particular interface. Each card can be enabled or disabled individually.

Wireless Modes:

Legacy modes: These modes do not support the 802.11n standard and are used with legacy clients and radio cards.

Non Legacy Modes: All modes supporting the 802.11n standard

Network type

AP: A unit set in this mode, can connect to nearby wireless clients. This is a very common point to multi point configuration and is used to provide network coverage to a cluster of clients. The AP is the master/intelligent unit and the client follows the AP with respect to channels. A constant beacon is sent by the AP to make clients aware of the AP's presence

STA: This is an infrastructure mode of operation and is used to provide point to point connectivity, with another client units in adhoc mode. STA units do not emit a beacon, and are usually set up to form networks manually.

Ad-Hoc: This is known as the peer-to-peer mode and is usually set up in the absence of any access points. All units in Ad-Hoc mode need to run the same mode and configurations.

Wireless Channel: Select the appropriate wireless channel. The channels displayed are inline with the local regulatory laws. If a channel intended for use is not available, please contact Datasat Technologies and raise a ticket.

Transmit Power: *Transmit power* selection is available only when the *Wireless channel*, *Network type* and *Wireless Mode* have been selected. On the basis of these three selections, transmit power options are available. Once Tx power is selected, *save* and *reboot* the system.

Authorization Mode: Select appropriate encryption type. This should match the *Encryption type* selected below.
Note: 802.11n standard is only available when WPA-2 AES or OPEN type of encryption is used.

Encryption type: Select appropriate encryption type. This should match the *Authorization Mode* selected above.
Note: 802.11n standard is only available when WPA-2 AES or OPEN type of encryption is used.

802.1x enabled: Click *yes* or *No*

SSID: Enter the wireless network name. Do not include any spaces.

WPAPSK: Enter the password for the wireless network here.

IP address: Enter the IP address you wish the radio card to use. Based on the customer requirement, this can be on the same subnet as the Ethernet ports

Network Mask: Enter the subnet as required. *Save* and *reboot* as required

1.5.2 LAN Port (Power over Ethernet)

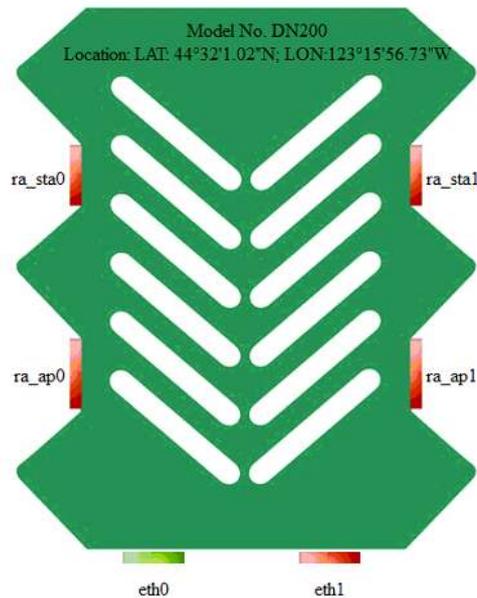
There are two Gigabit Ethernet ports available on the DN100. The ports 1 and 2 can be used as PoE in or PoE out depending on the variant ordered. There are three possible set ups

1. The DN100 is powered using supplied PSU and PoE OUT is disabled: In such a case, the DN100 can be powered by

- a. the DC port via a 12-48V DC 30W or higher power supply unit. No accessories are powered by the DN100 as PoE out is not enabled.
 - b. PoE in via any of the two Ethernet ports. This configuration can be achieved using a PoE injector or by PoE setup already in place at site.
2. The DN100 is powered using supplied PSU and PoE OUT is enabled: In such a mode, the DN100 is used to power one or two PoE based systems like cameras, accessories etc. In such a configuration, the unit should be powered by a 48V DC 60W Power supply through the DC IN port. **ONLY.** A maximum output of 15W at 48V can be supplied per PoE port. Please make sure good quality CAT 5 or higher cable is used. This configuration uses NON STANDARD PoE implementation and it is important that a Datasat approved engineer is only used for such an install
 3. The DN100 is powered over Ethernet via a PoE injector: In such a case, the PoE injector used should be at least rated to 30W. In such a mode the DN100 cannot power any cameras or accessories.

To summarize the PoE configurations, the DN100 can either be used as a PoE IN (accept PoE) or a PoE OUT (power devices using the DN100) mode. This mode needs to be defined during the order process so the correct unit is supplied

1.6 System Configuration



	eth0		eth1
IP Address	<input type="text" value="192.168.249.5"/>		<input type="text" value="10.255.254.1"/>
Network Mask	<input type="text" value="255.255.255.0"/>		<input type="text" value="255.255.255.0"/>
AccessPoints/Stations	ra_ap0	ra_ap1	ra_sta0
Wireless mode	<input type="text" value="9:11BGN mixed"/>	<input type="text" value="9:11BGN mixed"/>	<input type="text" value="8:11AN mixed"/>
Authorization Mode	<input type="text" value="WPAPSK"/>	<input type="text" value="WPAPSK"/>	<input type="text" value="OPEN"/>
Encryption Type	<input type="text" value="AES"/>	<input type="text" value="AES"/>	<input type="text" value="NONE"/>
Channel Number	<input type="text" value="Ch 1: 2412Mhz"/>	<input type="text" value="Ch 6: 2437Mhz"/>	<input type="text" value="Ch 36: 5180Mhz"/>
IEEE 8021X enabled	<input type="text" value="0"/>	<input type="text" value="0"/>	<input type="text" value="0"/>
SSID	<input type="text" value="orleans1"/>	<input type="text" value="orleans2"/>	<input type="text" value="link36"/>
WPAPSK	<input type="text" value="2320635669"/>	<input type="text" value="2320635669"/>	<input type="text"/>
Default Key ID	<input type="text" value="select"/>	<input type="text" value="select"/>	<input type="text" value="select"/>
IP address	<input type="text" value="192.168.100.10"/>	<input type="text" value="192.168.200.10"/>	<input type="text" value="192.168.150.10"/>
Network Mask	<input type="text" value="255.255.255.0"/>	<input type="text" value="255.255.255.0"/>	<input type="text" value="255.255.255.0"/>
	<input type="button" value="AdvSettings"/>	<input type="button" value="AdvSettings"/>	<input type="button" value="AdvSettings"/>

Controller based Controller less

1.7 NAT/Firewall

File Path

```

option input ACCEPT
option output ACCEPT
option forward REJECT

config zone
option name wan
option input REJECT
option output ACCEPT
option forward REJECT
option masq 1

config forwarding
option src lan
option dest wan
option mtu_fix 1

### EXAMPLE CONFIG SECTIONS
# do not allow a specific ip to access wan
#config rule
    
```

1.8 Multicast Control

Multicast servers and clients can be on any of the DN100 interfaces. To provision multicast rules, the source and destination of the stream and the multicast address on which the stream flows needs to be identified. The screen below shows a typical multicast configuration.

Example: To enable multicast flows from 192.168.1.92 [attached on the wired segment – eth0] IGMP multimedia server, to all wireless [ra_ap0] clients who are recipients, insert a rule as shown. There can be multiple rules and these rules are launched upon restart of device.

Hardware Configuration Copyright © Datasat Technologies 2010,2011 V1.40

Home Configuration **Network** Monitoring Traffic Controller Settings Power Analysis Logout

Routing Initialization Routing Control OSPF Control Node Start Script DHCP Server **Multicast** Fast Connect File Wall/NAT

Multicast Server Address	Multicast Server Interface	Multicast Client Interface	Multicast Group Address	
192.168.1.92	eth0	ra_ap0	239.255.250.249	Delete

Restore Commit

Multicast Server Address

Multicast Server Interface

Multicast Client Interface

Multicast Group Address

ADD

Upon provisioning the multicast rule, the DN100 boot script is updated. The multicast rules take affect upon reboot of the DN100. The boot script shown below illustrates the rule entry.

Hardware Configuration Copyright © Datasat Technologies 2010,2011 V1.40

Home Configuration **Network** Monitoring Traffic Controller Settings Power Analysis Logout

Routing Initialization Routing Control OSPF Control Node Start Script DHCP Server **Multicast** Fast Connect File Wall/NAT

File Path /etc/rc.d/S61Node1

```
# Tone down debug messages
#
echo 0 > /proc/sys/kernel/printk
#
#
# Start Dynamic routing
/root/start_quagga.sh
#
# Kill default dnsmasq running and initialize dhcp forwarder
#
killall dnsmasq
mkdir /var/lib
/usr/bin/smcroute -d
chmod -x /etc/rc.d/mcast1.sh
/etc/rc.d/mcast1.sh
/lib/wifi/dhcp-helper -i ra_ap0 -b eth0 -s 192.168.1.71
#Script Configuration complete
```

Save Cancel

1.9 Administration

1.9.1 Adding Users & Changing Password

Changing the root password, can be done through the web interface under the “settings” heading.

1.10 DHCP Configuration

The DN100 can be configured as a controller less Mesh Point Portal [MPP] or a controller based Mesh Point [MP]. When configured as MPP, DHCP addresses are allocated by the MPP. The DHCP Directives in the main configuration screen drive the behavior of the unit. Normally, the DHCP server running on the network manager serves all the clients connecting to the units within a block. The DHCP server needs to be aware of the subnets at the access points and be able to assign dynamic addresses based on those subnets.

The DHCP server shall assign a common DNS server to all the clients within the block.

The DHCP server shall be aware of the access point IP address from which the DHCP lease request is received for a client. This IP address is the default router, which shall be assigned to the client requesting DHCP lease.

The block network topology comprises several units and each unit may have an AP within a subnet different from that of the DHCP interface. It is therefore necessary that the unit in which the client connects forward DHCP requests to the DHCP server. The DHCP server will then detect the subnet of the AP from which the DHCP request was originally received and will assign the requesting client an IP address within that same subnet.

In the example below, the network manager issues the addresses.

	eth0	eth1
IP Address	<input type="text" value="192.168.1.1"/>	<input type="text" value="192.168.2.1"/>
Network Mask	<input type="text" value="255.255.255.0"/>	<input type="text" value="255.255.255.0"/>
AccessPoints/Stations		ra_ap0
Wireless mode		<input type="text" value="9:11BGN mixed"/>
Authorization Mode		<input type="text" value="WPAPSK"/>
Encryption Type		<input type="text" value="AES"/>
Channel Number		<input type="text" value="Ch 1: 2412MHz"/>
IEEE 8021X enabled		<input type="text" value="0"/>
SSID		<input type="text" value="orleans"/>
WPAPSK		<input type="text" value="Orleans123"/>
Default Key ID		<input type="text" value="2"/>
IP address		<input type="text" value="192.168.7.20"/>
Network Mask		<input type="text" value="255.255.255.0"/>
		<input type="button" value="AdvSettings"/>
<input checked="" type="radio"/> Controller based <input type="radio"/> Controller less		
Controller		
Controller Gateway Interface	<input type="text" value="eth0"/>	
Controller Server IP Address	<input type="text" value="192.168.1.71"/>	
DHCP Forwarding		
Input Network InterfaceS	<input type="text" value="ra_ap0"/> *Enter multiple interfaces with comma(,)	
Output Network InterfaceS	<input type="text" value="eth0"/> *Enter multiple interfaces with comma(,)	
	<input type="button" value="Save"/>	<input type="button" value="Save&Reset"/>

In the example above, DHCP server running on 192.168.1.71 serves addresses to all clients associating to the AP.

If the DN100 is an MPP (example below), the MPP allocates addresses to clients attaching on all interfaces.

MeshNode - Windows Internet Explorer
 http://192.168.21.1/cgi-bin/config.cgi

File Edit View Favorites Tools Help

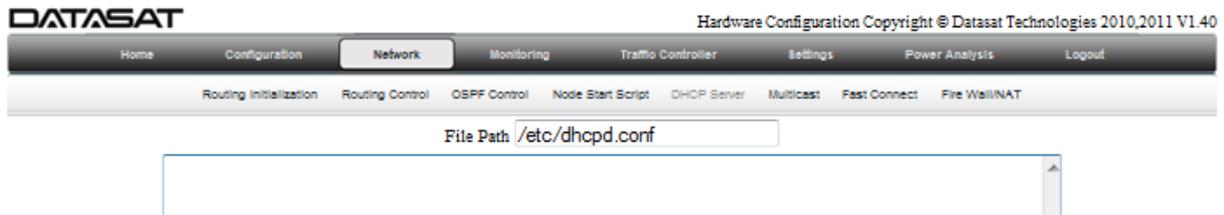
MeshNode

DATASAT Hardware Configuration Copyright © Datasat Technologies 2010-2012 DN.2.1.1

Home Configuration Network Monitoring Traffic Controller Settings Logout

	eth0	eth1	AccessPoints/Stations			
IP Address	192.168.21.1	192.168.2.1				
Network Mask	255.255.255.0	255.255.255.0				
	wlan0	wlan1	wlan2	wlan3		
Enable / Disable	enable	enable	enable	enable		
Wireless mode	9.11BGN mixed	9.11BGN mixed	9.11BGN mixed	9.11BGN mixed		
Network Type	ap	ap	ap	ap		
Channel Number	Ch 1: 2412Mhz	Ch 2: 2417Mhz	Ch 3: 2422Mhz	Ch 4: 2427Mhz		
Transmit Power (dBm)	0	0	0	0		
Authorization Mode	OPEN	OPEN	OPEN	OPEN		
Encryption Type	NONE	NONE	NONE	NONE		
IEEE 8021X enabled	0	0	0	0		
SSID	default1	default2	default3	default4		
WPAPSK	1111111111	1111111111	1111111111	1111111111		
Default Key ID	1	1	1	1		
IP address	192.168.30.254	192.168.31.254	192.168.32.1	192.168.33.1		
Network Mask	255.255.255.0	255.255.255.0	255.255.255.0	255.255.255.0		

Under the menu [Network | DHCP], you will find the network address, subnet, and range.



```
authoritative;
ddns-update-style interim;
default-lease-time 600;
max-lease-time 1200;
option domain-name "dtsdcinema.com";
option domain-name-servers 192.168.249.1;
  subnet 10.131.5.0 netmask 255.255.255.0 {
    range 10.131.5.60 10.131.5.200;
    option broadcast-address 10.131.5.255;
  }
  subnet 10.130.9.0 netmask 255.255.255.0 {
    range 10.130.9.60 10.130.9.200;
    option broadcast-address 10.130.9.255;
  }
  subnet 10.131.9.0 netmask 255.255.255.0 {
    range 10.131.9.60 10.131.9.200;
    option broadcast-address 10.131.9.255;
  }
  subnet 10.150.9.0 netmask 255.255.255.0 {
    range 10.150.9.60 10.150.9.200;
    option broadcast-address 10.150.9.255;
  }
  subnet 10.151.9.0 netmask 255.255.255.0 {
    range 10.151.9.60 10.151.9.200;
    option broadcast-address 10.151.9.255;
  }
  subnet 10.140.9.0 netmask 255.255.255.0 {
    range 10.140.9.60 10.140.9.200;
    option broadcast-address 10.140.9.255;
  }
  subnet 10.141.9.0 netmask 255.255.255.0 {
    range 10.141.9.60 10.141.9.200;
    option broadcast-address 10.141.9.255;
  }
  subnet 10.150.5.0 netmask 255.255.255.0 {
    range 10.150.5.60 10.150.5.200;
    option broadcast-address 10.150.5.255;
  }
  subnet 10.151.5.0 netmask 255.255.255.0 {
    range 10.151.5.60 10.151.5.200;
    option broadcast-address 10.151.5.255;
  }
  subnet 10.140.5.0 netmask 255.255.255.0 {
    range 10.140.5.60 10.140.5.200;
    option broadcast-address 10.140.5.255;
  }
  subnet 10.141.5.0 netmask 255.255.255.0 {
    range 10.141.5.60 10.141.5.200;
    option broadcast-address 10.141.5.255;
  }
  subnet 192.168.249.0 netmask 255.255.255.0 {
  }
```

1.11 Site Survey

A site survey should be conducted prior to every installation. Local regulatory and licensing laws should be consulted. Datasat Technologies can provide such a service. Contact your local Distributor/Installer to get more information.

The DN100 Outdoor Wireless Access Point has been designed to be deployed outdoors, operate in extreme heat or sun, rain, snow, ice, cold and be mounted on a wall, pole, or mast. The DN100 is supplied complete with its own mounting hardware kit for attaching the unit to a 1-2.5" diameter metal pole or tube or as part of a radio mast or tower structure.

The supplied DN100 48V power supply is suitable for outdoor use.

The optional DN100 indoor-rated Power over Ethernet injector (Datasat part #9004H49000) must be deployed indoors, or within an enclosure protecting it from the elements.

Hardware installation of the wireless device involves these steps:

1. Mount the DN100 unit on a wall, pole, mast, or tower using the mounting hardware.
2. Mount external antennas on the same supporting structure as the device and connect them to the device unit.
3. Connect a grounding wire to the DN100 unit.
4. Connect the Ethernet cables to the DN100 unit.
5. Connect the power supply to the DN100, and to an AC power source.
6. Connect the power injector (if used) to the Ethernet cable, a local LAN switch, and an AC power source.
7. Align antennas at both ends of the link.

Before mounting antennas to set up your wireless links, be sure you have selected appropriate locations for each antenna. Follow the guidance and information in [“Link Planning.”](#)

Also before mounting units in their intended locations, you should first configure the devices as described in Section 0 [“System Setup”](#) and Section 1.6, [“System Configuration.”](#) You should also test the basic operation of the wireless device links in a controlled environment over a very short range, as described in [“Testing Basic Link Operation”](#), Section 1.12.1.

1.12 Before Installing

Before installing your DN100 Outdoor Wireless Access Point/Router, verify that you have the following:

- Outdoor Ethernet cable of required length or a cable meeting the pin-out configuration specification to the required length (not to exceed 90 meters total), shielded CAT-5 Ethernet 8-pin DIN to RJ-45
- Power supply shipped with the DN100
- An appropriate and stable mounting location
- A suitable electrical grounding point (on AP mounting mast/pole)
- Appropriate tools (wrench for mounting bolts, Phillips head screwdriver, DC voltmeter (if RSSI-based link alignment is to be performed))

Mounting items not supplied with the DN100 — screws, bolts, and straps — should be ordered and available prior to installation.

Due to the typically inaccessible location often best suited to deploying an outdoor wireless device (for example, on rooftops, sides of buildings, or on a radio tower) it is recommended that the network administrator pre-provision the DN100 system to be installed (taking note of settings, passwords, Channel, MAC and IP addresses) prior to physical installation, and confirm that the device is fully operational and free from fault.

1.12.1 Testing Basic Link Operation

Set up the units over a very short range (15 to 25 feet), either outdoors or indoors. Connect the units as indicated in this chapter and be sure to perform all the basic configuration tasks outlined in [“System Setup.”](#) When you are satisfied that the links are operating correctly, proceed to mount the units in their intended locations.

1.13 Mount the DN100 Unit - Pole-Mounting

The hardware shown below is provided with the DN100 (see Table 10 for hardware descriptions). It may be used to mount the DN100 to a metal pole or tube between 1 and 2.5 inches in diameter.



Figure 1. Pole Mounting Hardware

Perform the following steps to mount the DN100 to a pole:

1. Thread carriage bolts through square holes of those clamp pieces, which also have a center hole. Make sure that the square shoulders on the carriage bolts line up with the square holes in the clamps.
2. Place the clamps on the backside of the DN100 so that the bolt heads sit in the dimples (see Figure 2)

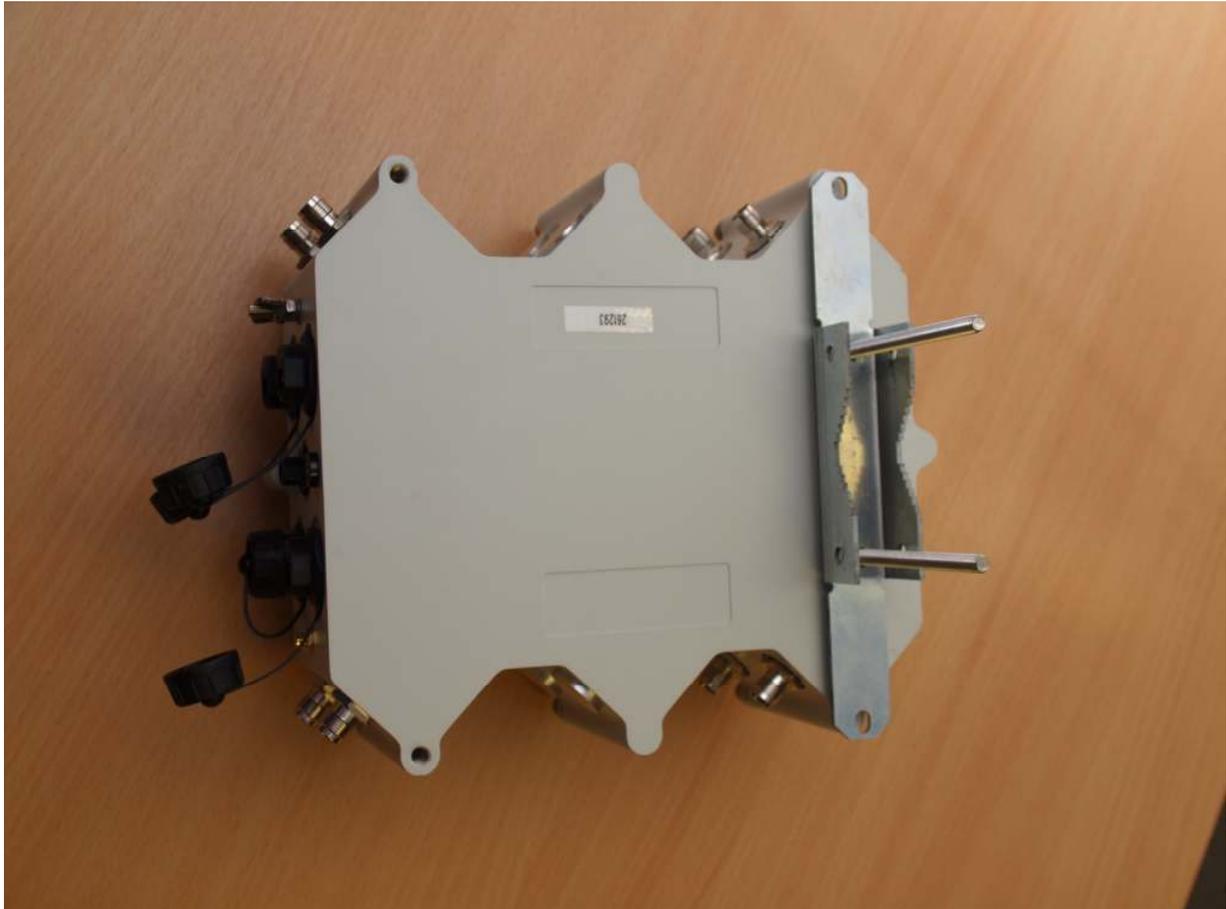


Figure 2. Clamp Placement on the DN100

3. Screw the clamp to the DN100 using a socket cap screw. Use a lock washer under the screw head and then a flat washer against the clamp. The provided hex key may be used to tighten the screw.

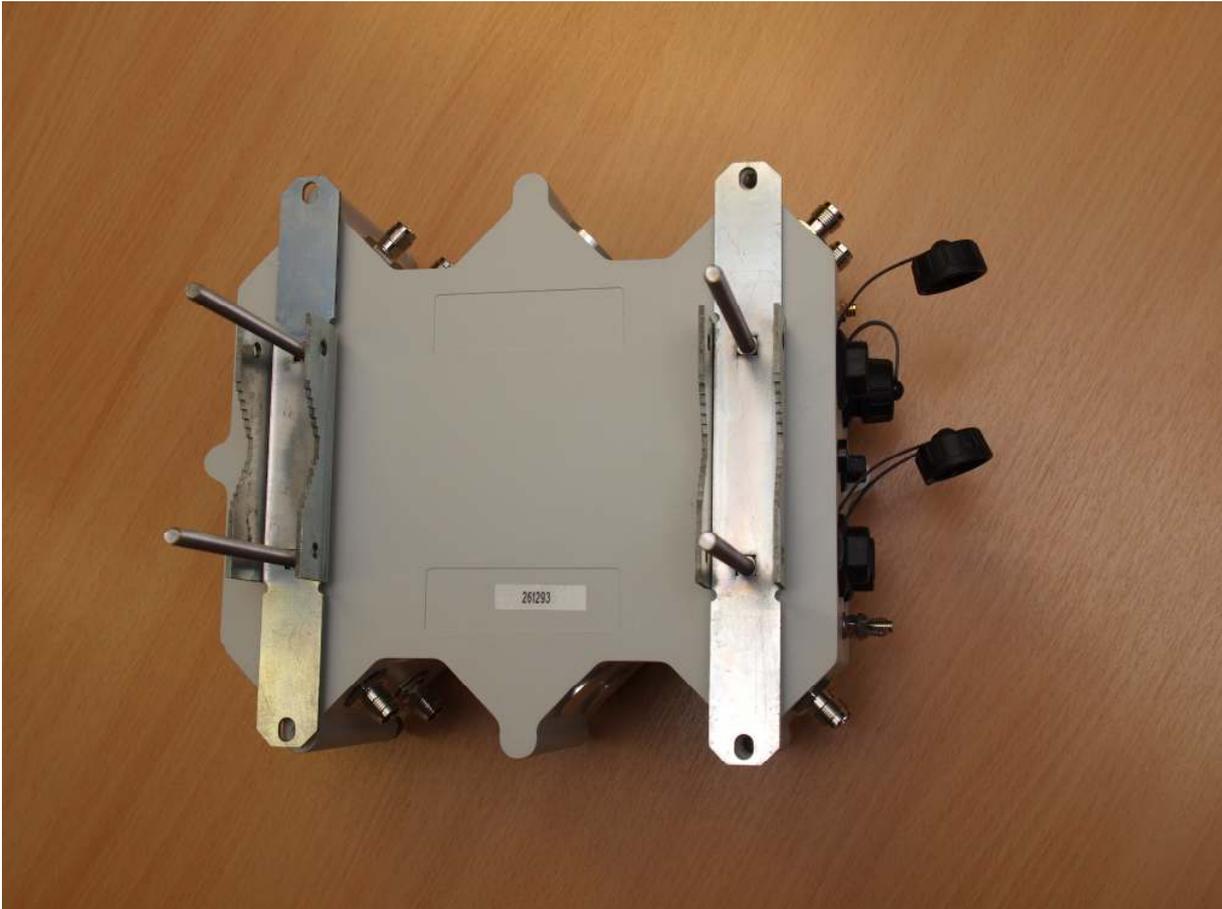


Figure 3. Clamp Installed on the DN100

4. Place the DN100 against the pole and thread on the remaining clamp pieces, followed by flat washers, lock washers and wing nuts. Tighten the wing nuts just enough to securely hold the DN100 to the pole (do not over tighten).

1.14 Connect External Antennas

When deploying a DN100 Wireless Network System for a router link or an access point operation, you need to mount external antennas and connect them to the devices RP-TNC type connectors. You will want to choose an antenna suited for the frequency chosen on each interface. Only approved and authorized antenna types are to be used with the DN100. Please refer to the Appendix A for details on antenna types and their approved use. Keep in mind that the DN100 is a 2x2 MIMO product, and where possible, use a 2x2 MIMO antenna. For MIMO to effectively work, complete isolation needs to be provided between the two radio streams. You may use a single dual polarized antenna or multiple similarly polarized antennas (e.g. Omni directional) spaced more than 10cms apart to achieve full isolation between the two RF signals. However, avoid using multiple Omni directional antennas, or more than one antenna in the same sector with the same polarity, as this will cause self-interference and adversely affect throughput, even when placed spatially apart. While it is possible to have multiple antennas in the same sector of opposing polarities, it is far easier to align one antenna than it is to align two antennas pointing the same direction. On the other hand, the further distance you have between antennas, the more diversity you attain, thus optimizing your throughput. The polarity difference should provide enough diversity, to not require the physical distance between antennas.



Perform these steps:

1. Mount the external antenna to the same supporting structure as the device, within 3 m (10 ft) distance, using the bracket supplied in the antenna package.
2. Connect the antenna to the device's antenna connector using the RF coaxial cable provided in the antenna package.
3. Apply weatherproofing tape to the antenna connectors to help prevent water entering the connectors.

1.14.1 Frequency, Wavelength and Velocity

Instead of saying “cycles per second”, we use the word Hertz (abbreviated Hz) in honor of Heinrich Hertz who discovered radio waves. Since we are dealing with high frequencies, we use prefixes like kilo (1,000), Mega (1,000,000) and Giga (1,000,000,000) in front of Hertz, to further simplify the terminology.

5 cycles per second = 5 Hz

5,000 cycles per second = 5 kHz

5,000,000 cycles per second = 5 MHz

5,000,000,000 cycles per second = 5 GHz

We know that radio waves travel at the speed of light (~186,000 miles per sec. or 3×10^8 meters per sec.) and we can measure the frequency of the radio waves, therefore we can find out how far the wave travels in 1 cycle by dividing its' speed by its' frequency. We call this a wavelength

Frequency Wavelength

150 MHz 2.0 m

900 MHz 33.3cm

2.4 GHz 12.5cm

5.8 GHz 52cm

1.14.2 The Decibel

The decibel (dB) is a ratio, measured in logarithm, used to measure quantity. A dB has no dimensions. The decibel is used to compare one power (or voltage level) to another.

Ratio in dB = $10\log_{10}$ (Power Ratio) = $20\log_{10}$ (Voltage Ratio)

(Power is proportional to the voltage squared)

20 dB means a power ratio of 102 to 1 or 1,000:1

10 dB means a power ratio of 10 to 1 or 100:1

0 dB means a power ratio of 1 to 1 or 1:1

Because the dB is a ratio, it is dimensionless, however many times reference is made to the unit that is made as a ratio.

e.g. dBm in the case of milliwatts 20 dBm means 100:1 over 1 milliwatt or 100mW

e.g. converting 4W into dBm $10\log_{10} 4000\text{mW} / 1\text{mW} = 36 \text{ dBm}$

Later, we will see that if an antenna has twice the power gain of a half wave dipole (an antenna used as a standard reference), that is a power ratio of 2 over the 1/2 wave dipole, then the antenna is said to have a gain of 3dBd. (3db over the 1/2 wave dipole)

$$10\log 2=3$$

A +3dB gain represents a doubling of power while a -3dB loss represents 1/2 of the power

1.15 Connect a Grounding Wire to the DN100

Provide Earth ground to the DN100 wing nut/stud. Use a wire gauge and color that complies with local electrical codes. It is recommended that the wire be securely fastened to a weather resistant ring terminal before attaching it to the DN100.

⚠ CAUTION: Be sure that grounding is available and that it meets local and national electrical codes. For additional lightning protection, use lightning rods, lightning arrestors, or surge suppressors.



1.16 Connect Ethernet Cable to the DN100

1. Attach the Ethernet cable to the Ethernet port on the DN100. (See Figure 4 below.)



Figure 4. DN100 Ethernet connections

- ☑ **Note:** Ethernet cables are not included with the PoE injector kit. Please use connector pinout information in Appendix when choosing a cable.
- ☑ **Note:** If using the optional POE injector kit, combined cable lengths connecting the store-and-forward Ethernet device, the PoE injector, and the AP must not exceed 90 meters (295 feet).

2. For extra protection against rain or moisture, use the supplied weatherproof RJ45 boot. This boot must be installed prior to crimping on the RJ45 connector. Alternatively, apply weatherproofing tape (not included) around the Ethernet connector. Tape is a less desirable solution.

1.17 Connect the External DC Power

The DN100 can be ordered with a 48VDC 60W outdoor power supply. This may be used to power the DN100, or the customer may provide their own (see below for requirements).

1.17.1 DN100 Standard configuration, no internal POE board

Use a 48VDC 60W or greater external supply to the 12-48V connector on the DN100. In this configuration, the Ethernet ports do not provide power (POE).



1.17.2 DN100 Configured with the internal POE enabled.

Use a 48VDC 60W or greater external supply to the DC IN connector on the DN100.

In this configuration (2) powered Ethernet devices (typically cameras) may be powered. Output voltage of the Ethernet ports is equal to that of the external supply used.

⚠ Caution: Do not exceed 15.4 Watts load on each Ethernet port.



1.17.3 Wiring an external supply.

The DN100 is supplied with a power supply. If you wish to use your own supply, wire the supply using the DC plug provided with the DN100. A cable with a weather resistant jacket should be used, with a diameter that provides a tight fit with the connector's boot. The center pin is positive.



- Note:** When mating the power plug to the jack on the DN100, it is important to make sure that the red O-ring is inserted. This assures a weather resistant connection between the plug on the cable and the jack on the DN100.



1.18 Connecting the Optional External Power Injector (9004H49000)

⚠ Caution: Do not install the indoor power injector module outdoors. The unit is for indoor installation only.

⚠ Caution: If the DN100 is equipped with an optional internal POE, make sure that the external DC power supply is not connected to the DN100 12-48V power jack before using the External POE. Using both may result in damage to the DN100.

- Note:** The DN100's Ethernet port does not support Power over Ethernet (PoE) based on the IEEE 802.3af standard. Do not try to power the unit by connecting it directly to a network switch that provides IEEE 802.3af. Always connect the unit to the included power injector module.

1.19 Antenna Alignment

After the DN100 units have been mounted, connected, and their radios are operating, the antennas must be accurately aligned to ensure optimum performance on the wireless links. This alignment process is particularly important for long-range point-to-point links. In a point-to-multipoint configuration the DN100 uses an Omni-directional or sector antenna, which does not require alignment.

Point-to-Point Configurations – In a point-to-point configuration, the alignment process requires one person at each end of the link. The use of cell phones or two-way radio communication may help with coordination. To start, you can just point the antennas at each other, using binoculars or a compass to set the general direction. For accurate alignment, you must set the transmitter to output in continuous transmit mode, and set the receiver to be in continuous receive frame mode. As the antenna moves horizontally and vertically, the RSSI values vary and are indicated on the management interface.

Point-to-Multipoint Configurations – In a point-to-multipoint configuration all Slave devices must be aligned with the Master device antenna. The alignment process is the same as in point-to-point links, but only the Slave end of the link requires the alignment.

1.19.1 Vibration Certification

June 16, 2010

Report No. 32315 - 0619293

DATASAT TECHNOLOGIES
3631 Topanga Canyon Place
Chatsworth CA 91311

Attention: Carl Campbell

Reference: (1) DATASAT TECHNOLOGIES
Purchase Order No. 20229
(2) Environment Associates Job No. 32315 - 0619293
(3) Environment Associates Shipper No. 37668,37690
(4) Specification ISO 2631-2nd Edition & Mil-Std -810E,
Fig. 514.4-A67



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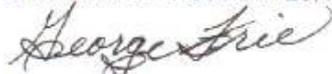
CERTIFICATION

Environment Associates, Inc. hereby certifies that one (1) Mesh Node Enclosure S/N(s) 10010 was subjected to Vibration testing in accordance with the above references as evidenced by and reported in the accompanying data.

The original of this report is on file at Environment Associates, Inc. under the above referenced job number for review by authorized persons. The results of the testing reported herein relate only to the actual items tested.

Respectfully submitted,

ENVIRONMENT ASSOCIATES, INC.



George Frie,
Laboratory Manager

GF/dl

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maintains laboratory accreditation to ISO/IEC 17025 and ISO 9001

2.0 Specifications

2.1 Product features

- Quad-radio Wireless dual-band transceiver
- Various antenna options
- Protocol-independent networking functionality
- Supports IEEE 802.11a,n or IEEE 802.11a/b/g/n operation as an AP
- Supports IEEE 802.11a,n and IEEE 802.11a/b/g/n operation as an STA
- Seamless connectivity to wired LANs augment existing networks quickly and easily

2.2 Ethernet Compatibility

The DN100 Outdoor Wireless Access Point/router attaches to 10/100/1000 Mbps Ethernet (FE) LAN segments that utilize 10Base-T/100Base-TX (twisted-pair) wiring. The device appears as an Ethernet device and performs a routing function by moving packets between the wired LAN and remote workstations on the wireless infrastructure.

2.3 Power Over Ethernet

The DN100 Outdoor Wireless Access Point/router supports Power Over Ethernet (POE), and can be used to power up to two PoE devices, as long as power restrictions are met.

2.4 Radio Characteristics

The DN100 Outdoor Wireless Access Point/router can be configured to support IEEE 802.11a/n or IEEE 802.11a/b/g/n operation as an AP or STA, and supports both IEEE 802.11a/n and IEEE 802.11a/b/g/n operation as an AM (where allowed):

- 802.11a/n provides a high data rate and reliable wireless connectivity 802.11a/n operation uses a radio modulation technique known as Orthogonal Frequency Division Multiplexing (OFDM), and a shared collision domain (CSMA/CA). It operates in the 5 GHz Unlicensed National Information Infrastructure (UNII) band. Data is transmitted over a half-duplex radio channel operating at up to 300 Megabits per second (Mbps)
- 802.11b/g provides an alternative to wired LANs that can dramatically cut costs

APPENDIX A- APPROVED ANTENNA CONFIGURATION

Any Datasat Technologies Radio is only to be configured with one of the following antenna types. Failure to do so could result in illegal operation (based on regulatory laws). Datasat Technologies cannot be held responsible for any legal or other action, resulting from the use of non approved antenna types being used. It is the responsibility of the final customer/installer, to make sure that link budgets are in line with local rules and regulations, and the radio installed does not violate local regulatory laws.

ANTENNA TYPES

2.4GHz

SNo.	Antenna	Model Number	Details
1.		DT-OM3600-2415-N	Type: Omni Frequency: 2.4GHz Gain: 15dBi Polarization: Vertical Connector: N Type Coverage: H- 360, E- 8
2.		DT-ST0900-2416-RSMA	Type: Sector 90 Frequency: 2.4GHz Gain: 16dBi Polarization: 45 Dual Slant Connector: N Type Coverage: H- 90, E- 9
3.		DT-PT0170-2419-N	Type: Plate Point to Point Frequency: 2.4GHz Gain: 19dBi Polarization: Dual, V and H Connector: N Type Coverage: H- 17, E- 17

4.		DT-OM360I-2409-RPTNC	<p>Type: Omni Directional Frequency: 2.4GHz Gain: 9dBi Polarization: Vertical Connector: RP-TNC Type Coverage: H- 360, E- NA</p>
5 GHz Antenna types			
1.		DT-OM360O-5810-N	<p>Type: Omni-directional Frequency: 4.9-5.875GHz Gain: 10dBi Polarization: Vertical Connector: N Type Coverage: H- 360, E- 10</p>
2.		DT-OM360I-5805-RPTNC	<p>Type: Omni-directional Frequency: 5.1-5.875GHz Gain: 5dBi Polarization: Vertical Connector: RP-TNC Type Coverage: H- 360, E- NA</p>
3.		DT-PT004O-5834-RSMA	<p>Type: Dish Point to Point Frequency: 4.9-5.9GHz Gain: 34dBi Polarization: Dual Linear Connector: RPSMA Type Coverage: H- 5, E- 5</p>

4.		DT-ST-0900-5820-RSMA	<p>Type: Sector Frequency: 4.9-5.8GHz Gain: 2x20dBi Polarization: Vertical and Dual Slant Connector: RSMA Type Coverage: 5GHz H- 91, E-4</p>
5.		DT-PT0040-5829-N	<p>Type: Plate Point to Point Frequency: 4.9-6.1GHz Gain: 28/29dBi Polarization: Dual Slant Connector: N Type Coverage: H- 4.4, E- 4.4</p>
2.4GHz and 5 GHz Antenna types			
1.		DT-ST1200-5805-N	<p>Type: Sector Frequency: 2.4/5.1-5.8GHz Gain: 2x5dBi Polarization: Vertical and Dual Slant Connector: N Type Coverage: 5GHz H- 120, E- 70 2.4GHz H-120, E- 70</p>
2.		DT-ST0600-5875-N	<p>Type: Sector Frequency: 2.4/5.1-5.8GHz Gain: 2x7.5dBi Polarization: Vertical and Dual Slant Connector: N Type Coverage: 5GHz H- 65, E- 60 2.4GHz H-70, E- 65</p>
3.		DT-OM360I-2403-RPTNC	<p>Type: Omni Directional Frequency: 2.4/5.1-5.8GHz Gain: 5GHz 2dBi 2.4GHz 3dBi Polarization: Vertical Connector: RP-TNC Type Coverage: 5GHz H- 65, E- 60 2.4GHz H-70, E- 65</p>