

Model EM110100

“Raptor”

Integration

Specification

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Model EM110100 Integration Specification

014-0026-00 Rev. A

September 13, 2012

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Revision History

Revision	Release Date	Change Description
A	September 13, 2012	Initial release

1 Overview

The purpose of this document is to provide guidelines allowing an integrator to design a host product that uses the “Raptor” MCM (Meter Communications Module) and ensures that the system meets all of its technical objectives and requirements.

1.1 ULP Wireless Network

The On-Ramp Wireless ULP network is comprised of Nodes (such as Raptor) and Access Points (AP) and operates in the unlicensed 2.4 ISM band. The Raptor circuit card is designed to easily integrate into electric meters, through standard interfaces, enabling robust wireless communication with one or more Access Points interfaced with a service provider’s local or wide area network.

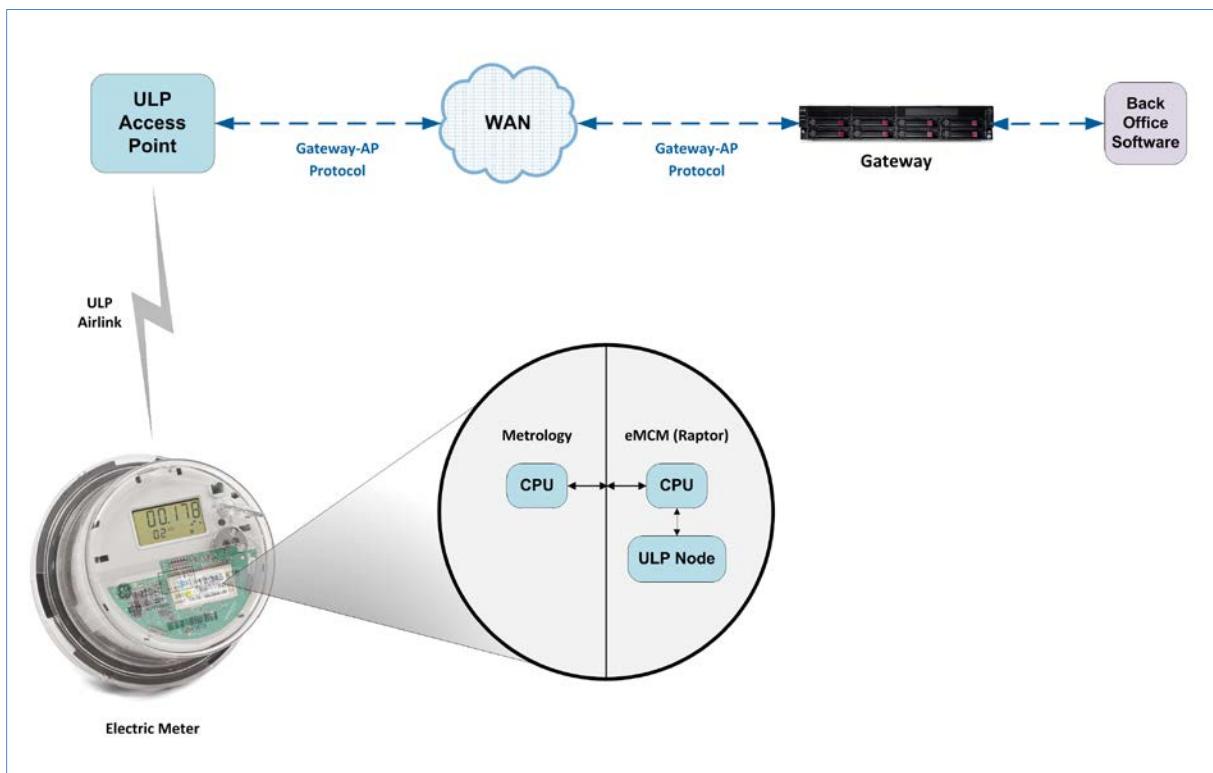


Figure 1. On-Ramp Wireless ULP Network

1.2 Referenced Documents

The following documents are referenced and provide more detail:

- **ULP Node Interface Library (UNIL) (010-0066-00)**
Provides information about the library of portable C code provided by On-Ramp Wireless which can be integrated into a customer's existing software architecture.
- **UNIL API (010-0072-00)**
Provides details relating to the UNIL Application Programming Interface.
- **Test Mode Interface (in Appendix A)**
Provides details relating to the Test Mode Interface.
- **ULP Node Host Message Specification (014-0020-00)**
Provides details relating to Node Host commands and messages.
- **Raptor FCC/IC/TELEC EMC Compliance Grants (TBD, not yet issued)**
These are the Regulatory Grants issued by their respective governments.
- **NPT User Guide (010-0060-00)**
Describes setup, configuration, and use of a collection of utilities called Node Provisioning Tools (NPT) used for Node provisioning.

2 Safety and Regulatory Considerations

2.1 Danger: High Voltages

When the Raptor is integrated to the meter, high voltages are present:

CAUTION: When the Raptor is mounted in an I210 Meter, the term “GND” or “Ground” does NOT refer to Earth ground. All signals will have a 120/240VAC power superimposed onto those lines. All signals to/from the raptor need to be isolated. No grounded instruments, or computers, should touch the Raptor signals.

It is recommended to use the following isolation/drivers.

Isolator:

http://www.bb-elec.com/product_family.asp?FamilyId=651&webSyncID=85656815-ad8a-a188-b050-1143ad0dee45&sessionGUID=bc450985-a6c1-9981-a0d7-6391dc1c046

UART:

<http://www.digikey.com/product-detail/en/TTL-232R-3V3-WE/768-1016-ND/1836394>

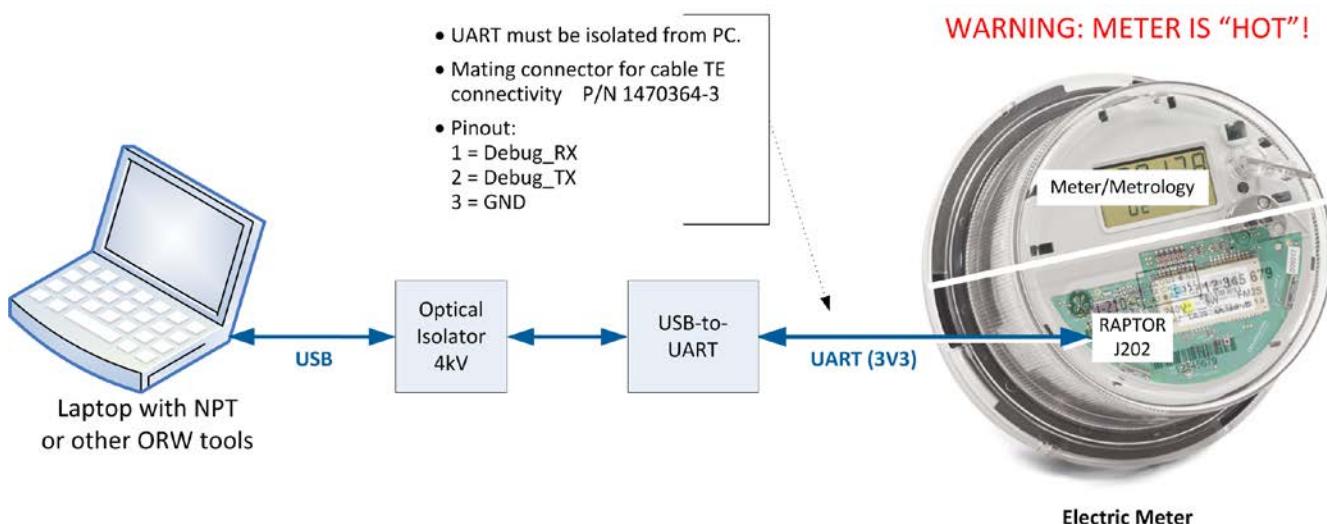


Figure 2. Meter Test Connection Diagram

2.2 FCC Warnings

This device complies with part 15 of the Federal Communications Commission (FCC) Rules. Operation is subject to the following two conditions:

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

Changes or modifications not expressly approved by the manufacturer could void the user's authority to operate the equipment.

NOTE: This equipment has been tested and found to comply with the limits for a Class B digital device, pursuant to Part 15 of the FCC Rules. These limits are designed to provide reasonable protection against harmful interference in a residential installation.

WARNING: This equipment generates, uses, and can radiate radio frequency energy. If not installed and used in accordance with the instructions, this equipment may cause harmful interference to radio communications. However, there is no guarantee that interference will not occur in a particular installation. If this equipment does cause harmful interference to radio or television reception, which can be determined by turning the equipment off and on, the user is encouraged to try to correct the interference by one or more of the following measures:

- Re-orient or relocate the receiving antenna.
- Increase the separation between the equipment and receiver.
- Connect the equipment into an outlet on a circuit different from that to which the receiver is connected.
- Consult the dealer or an experienced radio/TV technician for help.

2.3 IC Warnings

The installer of this radio equipment must ensure that the antenna is located or pointed so that it does not emit RF field in excess of Health Canada limits for the general population. Consult Safety Code 6 which is obtainable from Health Canada's website <http://www.hc-sc.gc.ca/index-eng.php>.

Operation is subject to the following two conditions:

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

To reduce potential radio interference to other users, select the antenna type and its gain so that the equivalent isotropically radiated power (EIRP) is not more than that permitted for successful communication.

Canadian Two Part Warning Statement:

This device complies with Industry Canada licence-exempt RSS standard(s). Operation is subject to the following two conditions: (1) this device may not cause interference, and (2) this device must accept any interference, including interference that may cause undesired operation of the device.

Le présent appareil est conforme aux CNR d'Industrie 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 compromettre le fonctionnement.

2.4 TELEC Warnings

None known.

2.5 Usage

FCC ID: XTE-EM110100. IC: 8655A-EM110100. This device is only authorized for use in fixed and mobile applications. To meet FCC and other national radio frequency (RF) exposure requirements, the antenna for this device must be installed to ensure a separation distance of at least 20cm (8 inches) from the antenna to a person.

2.5.1 Note to Integrators

A label showing the FCC ID and IC designators, listed above, must be affixed to the exterior of any device containing the Raptor (if the Raptor is not visible). The exterior label must include: *Contains FCC ID: XTE-EM110100, IC: 8655A-EM110100, TELEC: TBD, not yet issued.*

2.5.2 RF Exposure Statement

The air interface supports operation on channels in the 2402 MHz – 2476 MHz range for FCC/IC regulatory domains and 2402 MHz – 2482 MHz for the TELEC regulatory domain.

Before this product becomes operational it must undergo a commissioning procedure, during which critical information required for operation is entered into the device and stored in non-volatile storage. It is during the initial commissioning procedure that the regulatory domain, under which the device will operate, is set. Subsequent configuration of the device during operation is checked against the commissioned regulatory domain and non-permitted channels or transmit power levels are rejected and the device will not transmit until a permissible configuration per the commissioned regulatory domain is set.

2.6 Antennas

This device has been certified to operate with the built-in (PCB chip) antenna listed below. To adhere to these EMC certifications requires that only this antenna be used. All other antennas are strictly prohibited for use with the Raptor unless new EMC certifications are obtained. The antenna impedance is 50 ohms.

Table 1. On-Ramp Wireless EMC Certified Antenna

Manufacturer	Part Number	Gain	Type
Ethertronics	1001013	2 dBi	Monopole

2.7 Block Diagram

Some regulatory domains require a block diagram of the module for their documentation similar to that shown in the following figure.

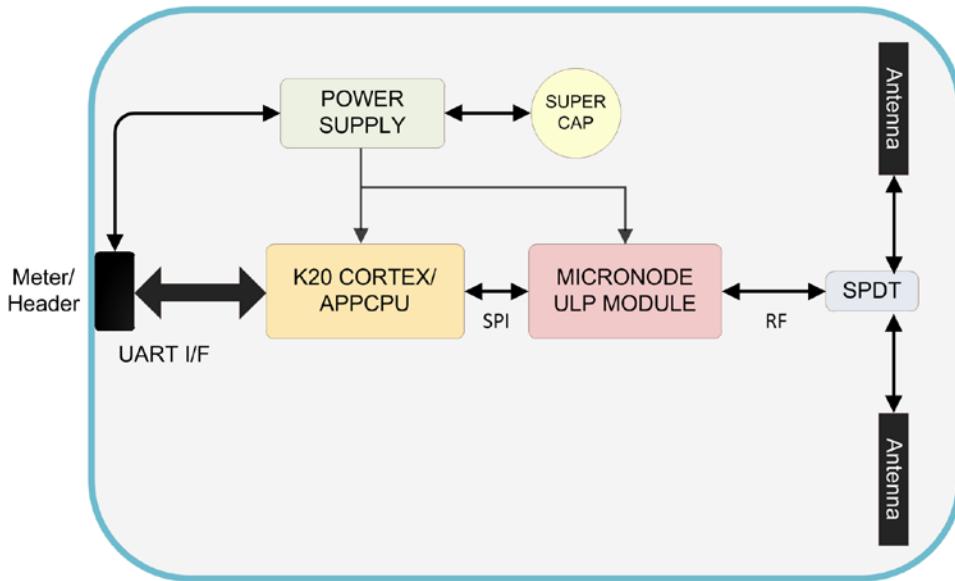


Figure 3. Raptor Block Diagram

2.8 EMC Certifications

The Raptor is designed to meet regulations for world-wide use. It has EMC modular approval certifications in the United States, Canada, and Japan. This allows the Raptor to be installed in any final product and only Unintentional Radiator testing is required of the final product. This saves much cost and time for System Integrators. The certifications currently achieved are listed in the following table. Other countries will vary.

Table 2. Raptor EMC Compliance List

Country	Certifying Agency	Requirement Documents or Paragraph
United States	Federal Communications Commission (FCC)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ 15.207 for powerline conducted emissions. ■ 15.215 for TX 20dB bandwidth ■ 15.247 for RF TX 6dB bandwidth, power, conducted and radiated emissions.
Canada	Industry Canada (IC)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ RSS210e includes FCC tests and IC-specific tests (RX radiated emissions, 99% BW).
Japan	TELEC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ ARIB STD-T66¹ for frequency error, bandwidth, process gain, spurious emissions, antenna power, and EiRP.

¹Note: ARIB STD-T66 is sometimes also referred to as Japanese Radio Law; Article 2, Item 19, Paragraph 1, Category WW with DSSS modulation.

The Grants issued by their respective governments for Raptor are available to System Integrators to ensure that the product has been certified. For more information about these documents, see the list of documents referenced in section 1.

2.9 WEEE Directive

Neither the Raptor nor node are considered “end products” that put them under the WEEE initiatives in the EU. The WEEE directives do not apply to the Raptor product.

2.10 REACH Directive

As of August 2012 the Raptor by itself is REACH compliant under 1907/2006/EC. On Ramp Wireless expects to receive a declaration of conformance from the Taiwan-based manufacturer of the node starting in September 2012. REACH compliance statements are found in Appendix C.

2.11 RoHS Directive

The Raptor and node comply with RoHS directive 2002/95/EC. On Ramp Wireless has received Certificates of Conformance (CoC) for all components, printed circuit board and contract manufacturers for the Raptor and uNode. Copies of the CoCs are stored at On Ramp Wireless and available upon request.

3 DC and RF Characteristics

3.1 Absolute Maximum Ratings

Operation outside of the Absolute Maximum Ratings may damage the unit.

Table 3. Absolute Maximum Ratings

Parameter	Min	Max	Unit
Storage Temperature (Ts)	-40	85	°C
Ambient Temperature (Ta)	-40	85	°C
Input Voltage (VBATT)	0.0	5.0	V

3.2 Recommended Operating Conditions

Operation outside of the Recommended Operating Conditions may not yield proper operation.

Table 4. Operating Conditions

Parameter	Min	Max	Unit
Ambient Temperature (Ta)	-40	85	°C
Input voltage (VBATT)	3.0	4.4	V

3.3 Operating Characteristics

The following characteristics apply across the -40°C to +85°C temperature range unless otherwise noted.

Table 5. Operating Characteristics

Parameter	ORW Raptor Module
Wireless Frequency	2.4 GHz ISM
Bandwidth	1 MHz nominal
Modulation	Dynamic-Direct Sequence Spread Spectrum (D-DSSS)
Multiple Access Scheme	Random Phase Multiple Access (RPMA)
Transmit Power (peak EiRP)	+23 dBm (FCC/IC) +12 dBm (TELEC)
Receive Sensitivity	-136 dBm (includes peak antenna gain)
Antenna	Integrated antenna diversity
Data Throughput	60 kbps (at access point in 1 MHz channel bandwidth)
Outdoor Range (FCC/IC markets)	Pole Top: 4 - 6 square miles Building Top: 70 - 400 square miles Communication Tower: 140 - 420 square miles

Maximum Allowable Path Loss	172 dB (FCC/IC) 152 dB (TELEC)
Current Consumption	0.22A max. @ 4VDC (during TX ¹) 0.20A max. @ 4VDC (during RX ²)
Operating Temperature	-40°C to 85°C
Relative Humidity	5% to 95% non-condensing
Security	AES 128-bit payload encryption, mutual authentication of network elements
Certifications	Raptor FCC, IC, and TELEC EMC certifications pending. Meter ANSI and Unintentional Radiator certifications required once integrated into the meter product.
Note: Specifications subject to change	

Note 1: During TX mode the supercap charger is disabled to reduce peak currents.

Note 2: During RX mode the supercap charger is enabled. The supercap charge current is limited to about 110mA.

3.4 Power Supplies

The Raptor utilizes two main power supplies when it is functioning:

1. Main switching power supply (3.3VDC output).

This main buck-boost power supply is operating at all times. It supplies power to all digital and radio circuits.

2. Supercap Charger (~4.4VDC output).

This boost type switching power supply is used to charge the super capacitors. It can only operate with an input supply up to about 4.4VDC. It is in use at all times when primary power is applied. Once primary power is interrupted this power supply is disabled and the super caps supply power to the main switching power supply.

Additionally the ULP uNode module on the Raptor PCB has its own switching power supply (buck-boost) that uses the Raptor's main switching power supply as its source.

4 Electrical Interface

This chapter describes the electrical interface of the MCM110.

4.1 Signal Connectors

An image of both sides of the MCM110 PCB (circuit card) is shown below.



Figure 4. MCM110 Circuit Card

4.2 Pin and Signal Descriptions

The following table lists the pins and signals for the J500 connector.

MCM Pin #	Pin Name	Signal Description
1	SPARE 1	GPIO to/from AMI, Not Used.
2	SPARE 2	GPIO to/from AMI, Not Used.
3	M_COMM_BD_FORCE	AMI input; 2 functions, Board Detect and Meter in optical communication session.
4	METER_VDD	AMI power input; 4.0VDC nominal.
5	M_PWR_FAIL	AMI input; Power Good = HIGH, Power Off = LOW.
6	GROUND	Electrical Ground.
7	M_RXD_FROM_AMR	AMI output to UART. 9600 bps, 8-bit, no parity, 1 stop bit.
8	M_COMM_BD_SENSE	AMI output for AMR detection initial handshaking.
9	M_TXD_TO_AMR	AMI input to UART. 9600 bps, 8-bit, no parity, 1 stop bit.
10	M_TROUBLE	AMI input for meter trouble notification.
11	M_LINE_ZC	AMI Input, AC line zero crossing signal.
12	M_MUX_CTRL	AMI output, set low to communicate with meter.

4.3 Environmental

4.3.1 ESD

The Raptor has bidirectional ESD protection diodes on its 8 digital I/O pins providing protection to IEC 61000-4-2; level 4.

Table 6. ESD Rating

ESD Model	Class and Minimum Voltage
HBM	Class 1C (>1000V)
MM	Class A (>100V)

The antennas have protection in the form of an inductor to ground, thus allowing some robustness to direct ESD strikes. Additionally, the antennas are encapsulated in the polycarbonate housing of the meter – so there is little chance of high voltages on the antennas, or others of the board.

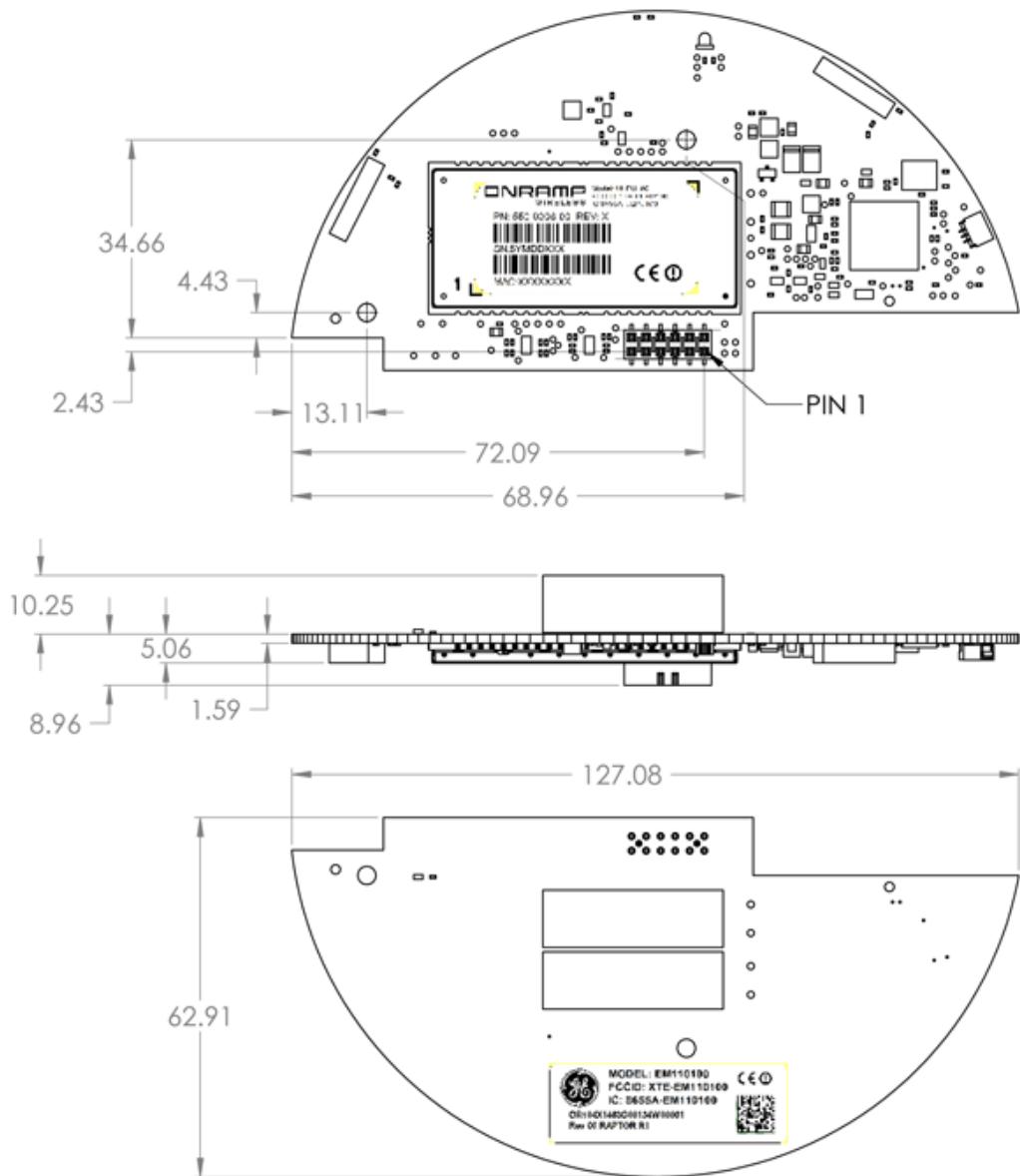
4.3.2 Harsh Environments

The Raptor is designed to be an embedded circuit card in an enclosed protective shell. It is not designed to be exposed to outdoor environments without a case or similar protections. An IP 67 or better protective casing is strongly recommended. The polycarbonate dome of the meter nominally provides robustness to harsh environments.

5 Mechanical Information

5.1 Mechanical Drawing

A complete mechanical drawing of the EM110100 board is in Appendix C of this document.



All units in millimeters.

Figure 5. Raptor Mechanical Drawing

6 Installation and Assembly Drawings

6.1 EM110100 Raptor Schematics

Raptor board schematics are found in Appendix C of this document.

6.2 Installation and Assembly

Figures 6 and 7 show how Raptor is mounted inside the GE meter.

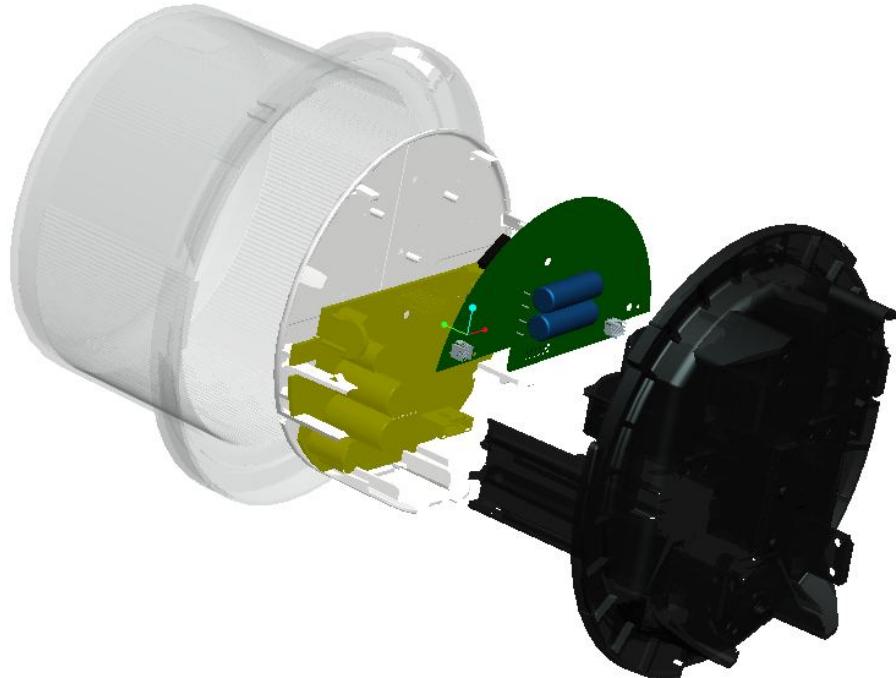


Figure 6. Meter Assembly with Raptor MCM

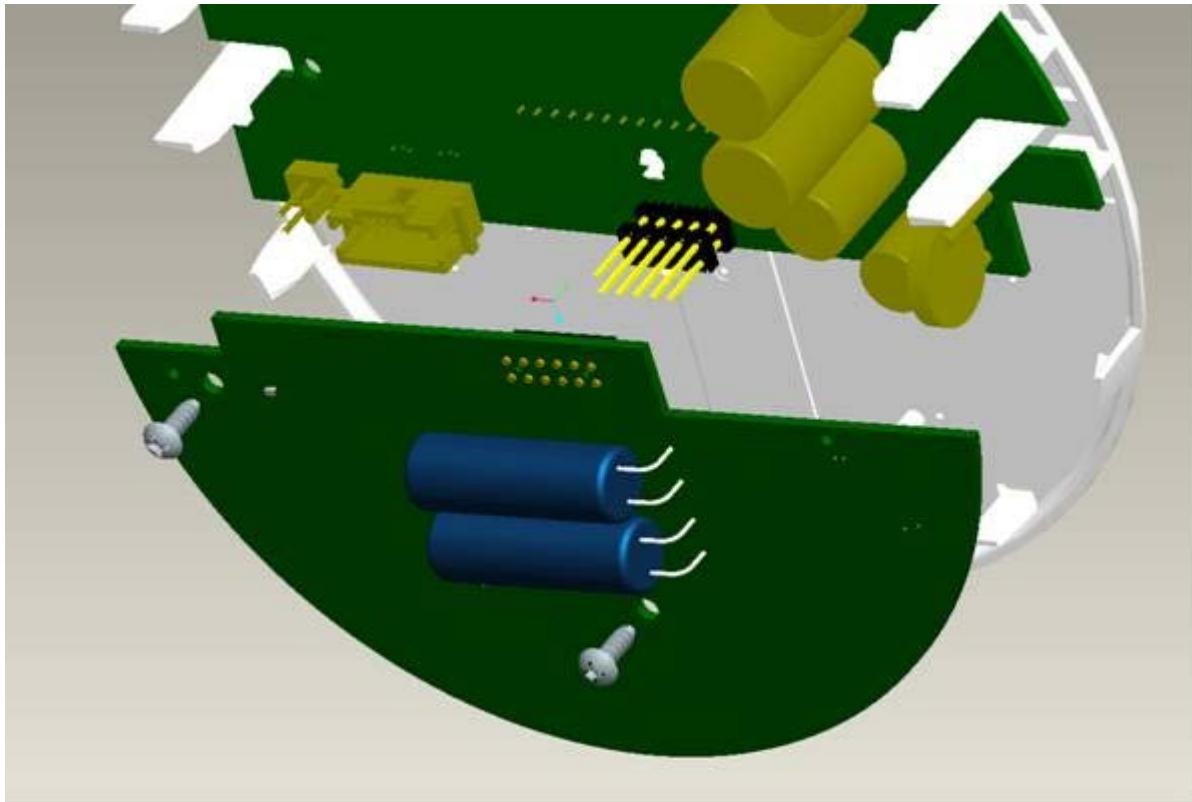


Figure 7. Detail, Raptor Board Mounting

6.2.1 Assembly Torque Values

Two screws (P/N 9925887027, #4-24X.31 self-tapping, type BF Phillips pan-head steel zinc screw) are required to mount Raptor in place. The screws have the following recommended torque values: 6 to 7 in.-lbf.

6.3 Product Labels

The product label is shown in Figure 8.

NOTE: The TELEC ID number shown is NOT our number for this product. It is shown for placement only.

An example of the carton label is shown in Figure 9.



Figure 8. EM110100 Product Label

Sample Received Carton Label:

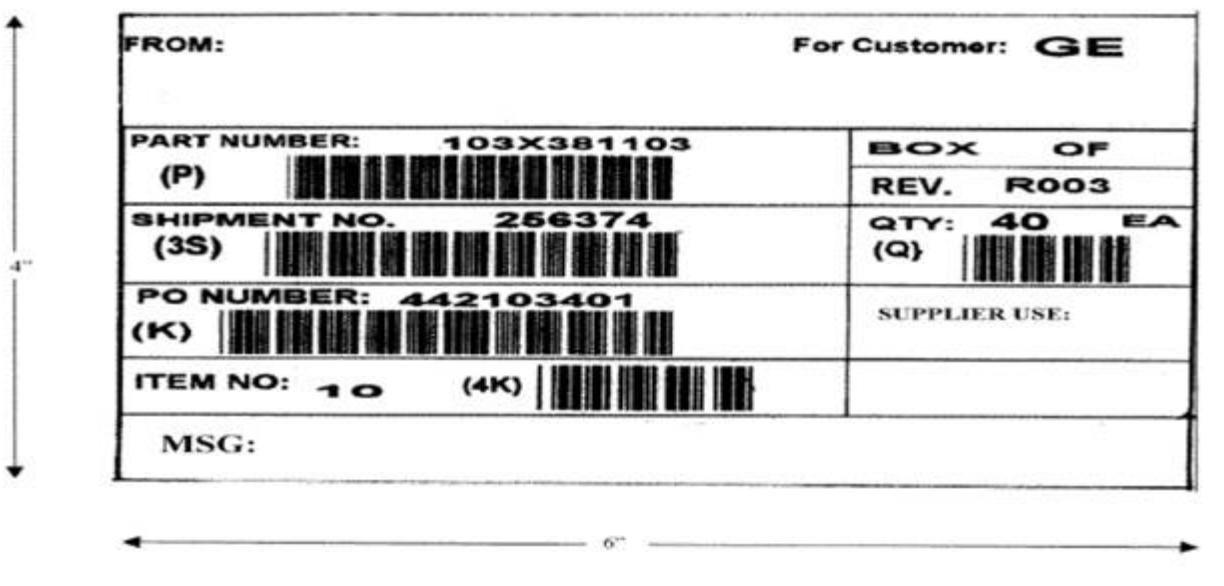


Figure 9. Carton Label

7 Provisioning

The tools and software required for provisioning the Raptor modules are described in this section.

The Provisioning process can be handled in two main ways:

- Manual for small runs
- Automatic for full production.

7.1 Manual

The Node Provisioning Tool (see referenced tools/documents) can be used to provision Raptors in small quantity. The PC will attach to the DUT Raptor via its Provisioning header (UART is 3.3V). The Raptor connector is J202 and requires a “TE Connectivity” connector PN 1470364-3 to mate with it. The pinout is:

- Pin 1 Debug_RX (3V3 logic)
- Pin 2 Debug_TX (3V3 logic)
- Pin 3 GND

CAUTION: When the Raptor is mounted in an I210 Meter, the term “GND” or “Ground” does NOT refer to Earth ground. All signals will have a 120/240VAC power imposed onto those lines. All signals to/from the Raptor board need to be isolated. No grounded instruments, or computers, should touch the Raptor board signals.

Use the setup as described in Figure 2.

7.2 Automatic

The automatic process is defined and built by the Customer. On-Ramp Wireless has assisted in development of these tools but are not a property of On-Ramp Wireless. It is the customer that owns, defines, develops, documents and maintains the Manufacturing Tools.

The Provisioning process nominally deals with:

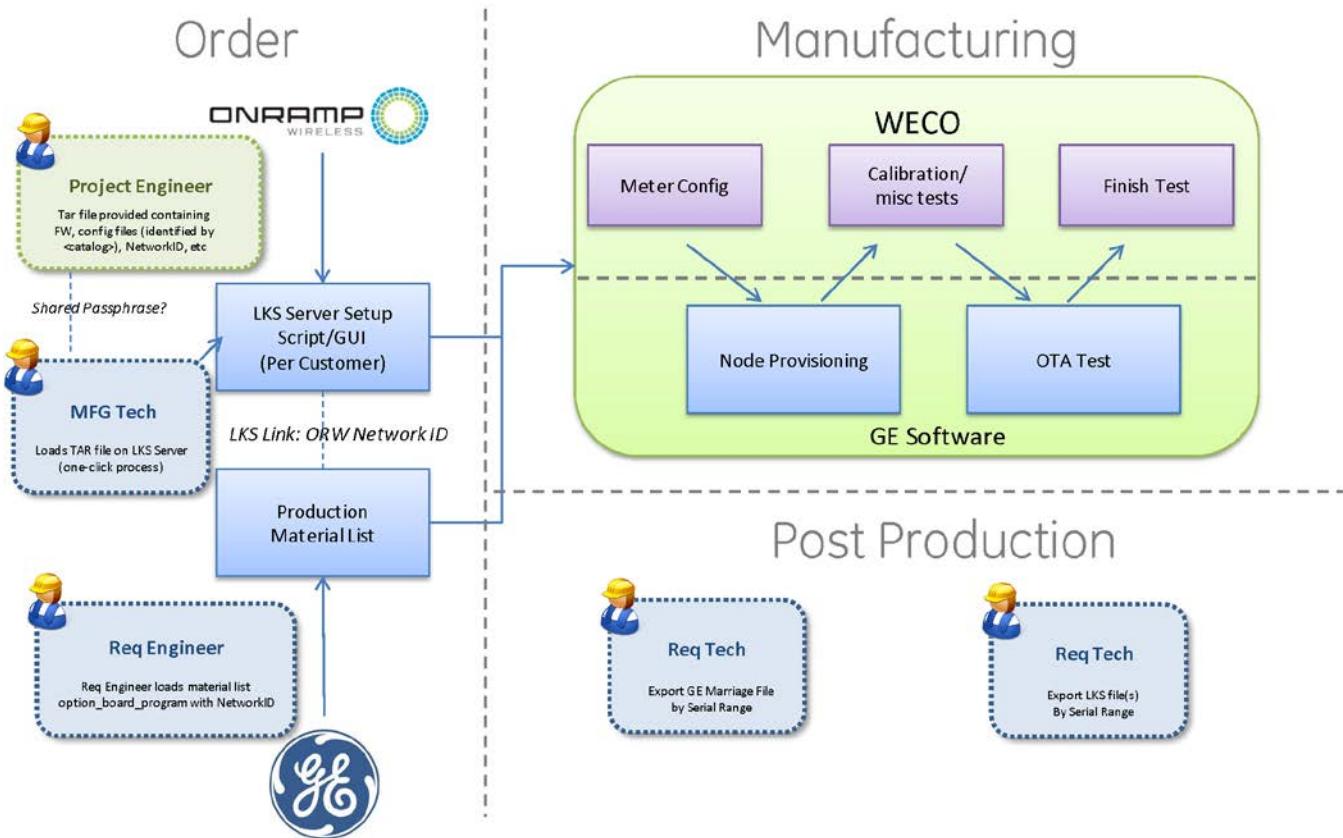
- Loading in current versions of Software to microNode and K20 processors
- Configuring (channels, TX power, etc)
- Setting and configuring Security Keys (via LKS server)
- Performing an OTA test to ensure the complete meter-Raptor-antenna chain is verified
- Lock down all access ports such as UART header and JTAG.

A graphical representation of the provisioning process is shown in Appendix A.

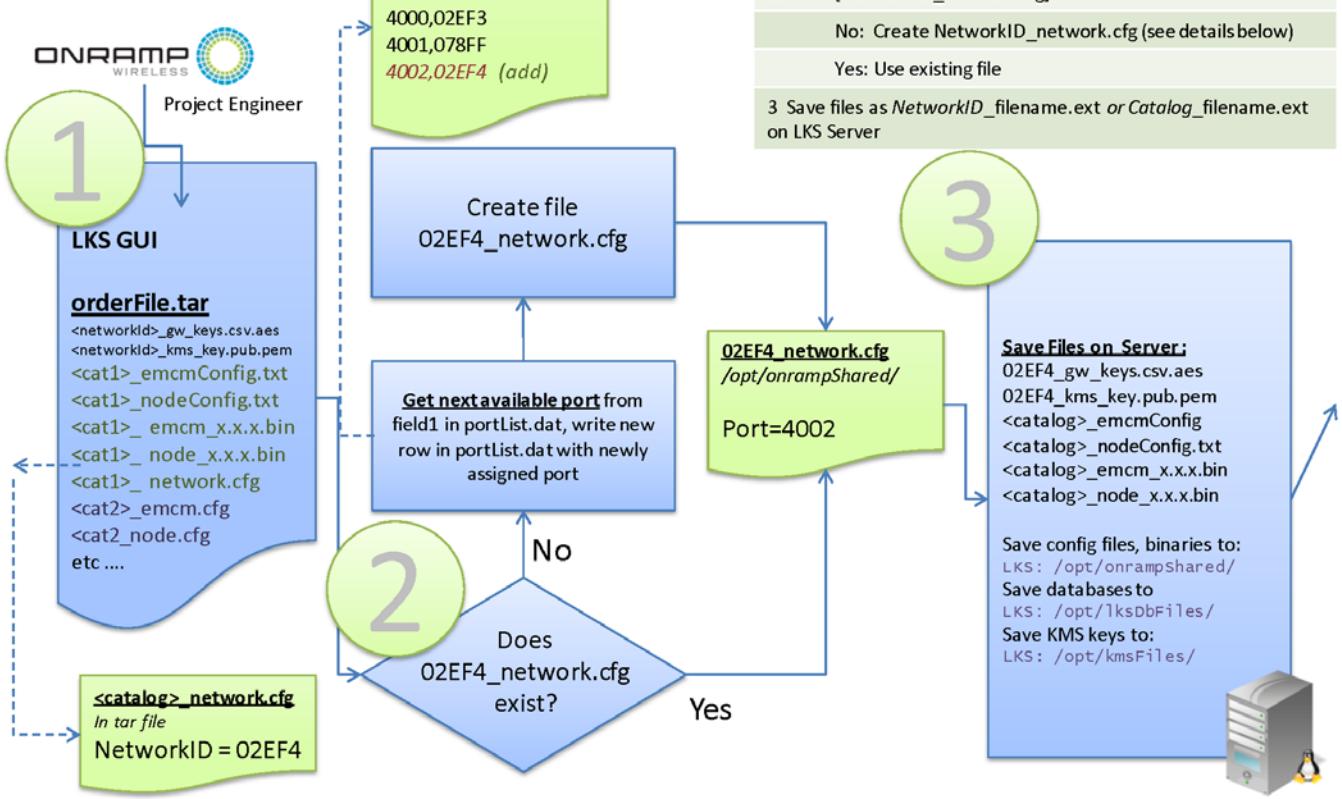
Appendix A Provisioning Process and Work Flow

The following illustrations show a graphical representation of the provisioning process.

Overall Process - High Level

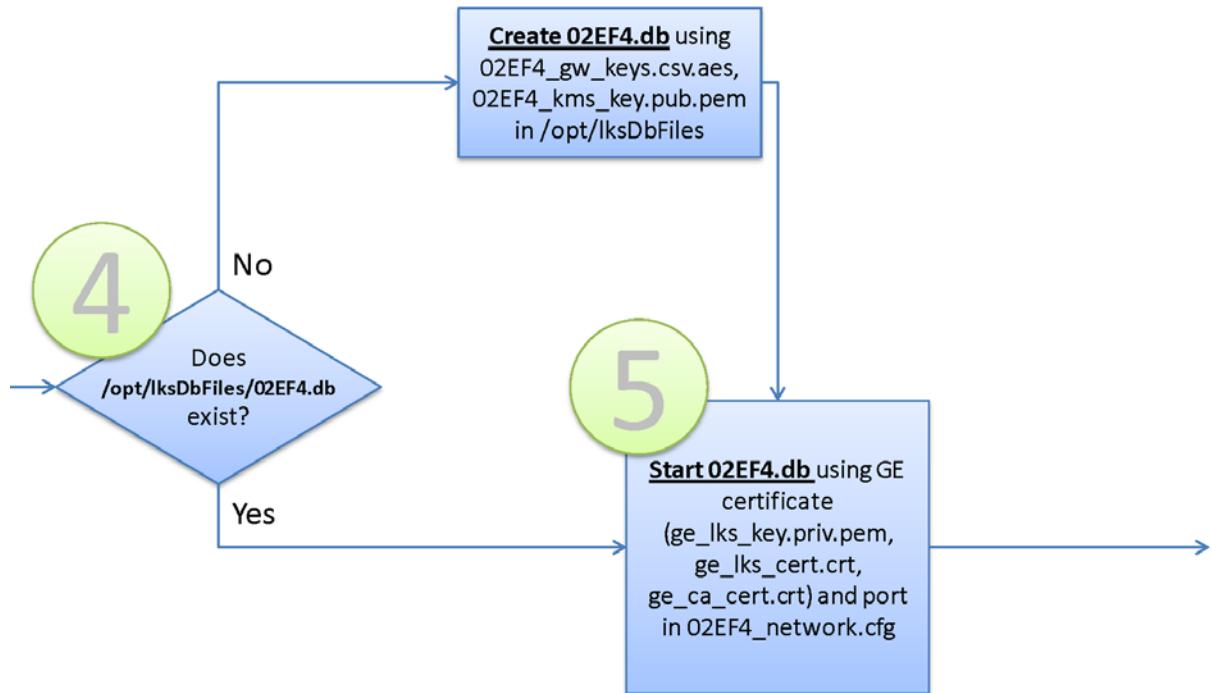


Proposed Order Flow (processTar.py)

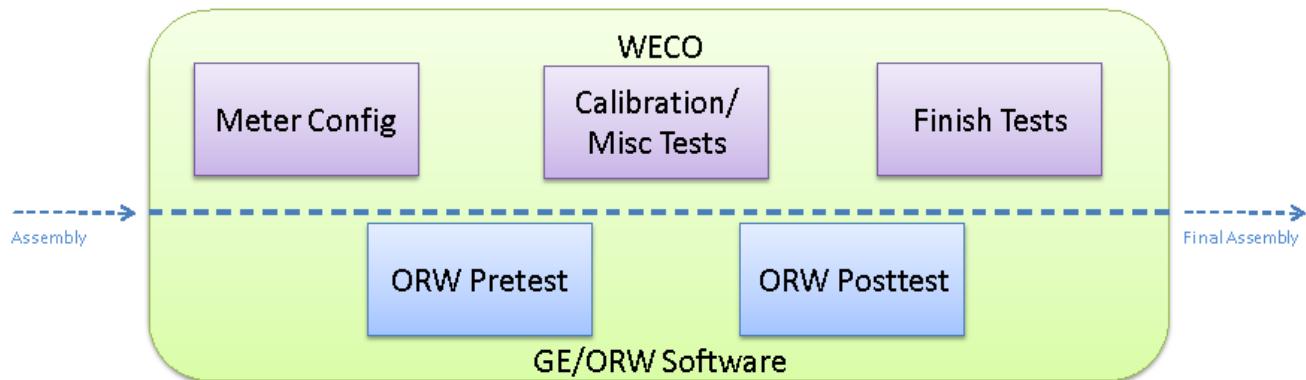


Proposed Order Flow

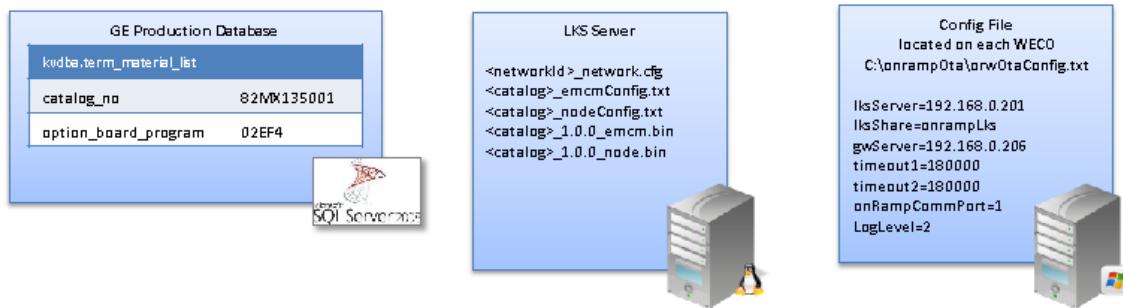
Process Steps
4 Does DB Exist?
No: Create 02EF4.db
5 Start 02EF4.db using GE Certs



Manufacturing Data Flow - WECO



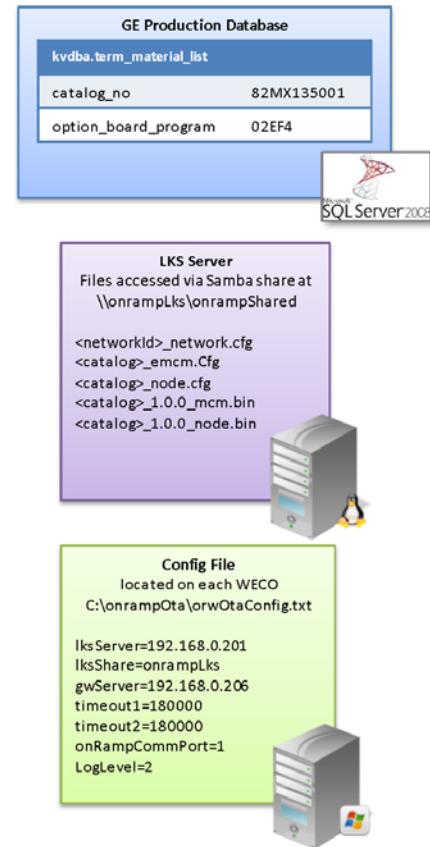
Data Sources



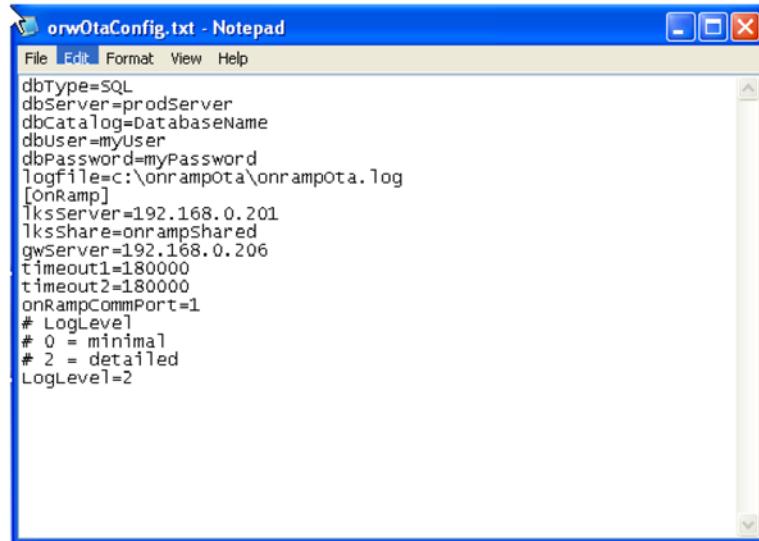
Detailed Manufacturing Data Flow

Building Command Line variables for python script

- **Batch:** GE Serial number (from WECO)
- **Config files:** based on <catalog_node>/emcmConfig.txt
- **EMCM FW Version:** Get last(alpha) file matching pattern <catalog>_emcm*.bin (82MX135001_emcm_1.0.0.bin)
 - Extract FW version from filename
- **FW binaries:** based on <catalog>_node/emcm_x.x.x.bin
- **Gateway Server:** based on config file (gwServer)
- **LKS Port:** Get port from <networkId>_network.cfg
 - *Directory is determined by Config File:*
 - lksServer
 - lksShare
- **LKS Server:** is based on configFile(lksServer)
- **LogFile:** is c:\onrampOta\onrampOta.log
- **NetworkId:** Query DB based on catalog
- **NodeID:** from WECO call (based on matchpointscan)
- **Node FW Version:** Get last(alpha) file matching pattern <catalog>_node*.bin (example: 82MX135001_node_2.5.1.bin)
 - Extract FW version from filename
- **Pre-test timeout:** is based on config file(timeout1)
- **Post-test timeout:** is based on config file(timeout2)
- Config for MFG during pre-test is assumed to use filename mfgTest_emcmConfig.txt or mfgTest_nodeConfig.txt
- **Serial Port** based on config file (onRampCommPort)
- **Verbosity:** based on config file (LogLevel)



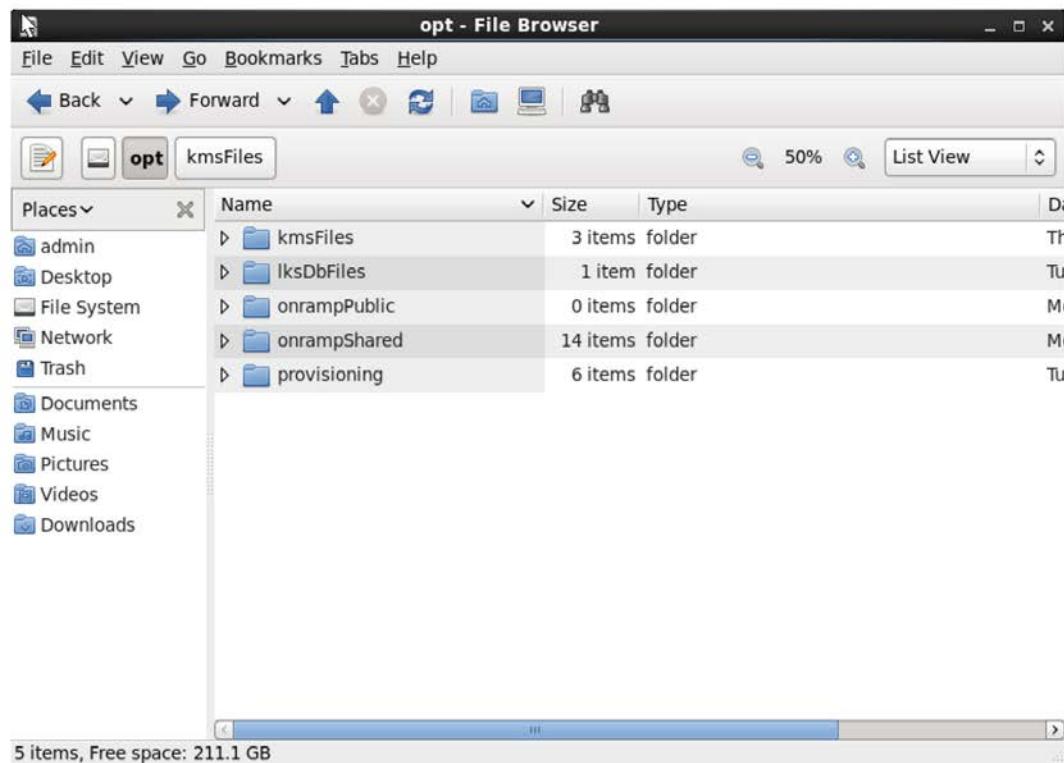
Sample config file



orwOtaConfig.txt - Notepad

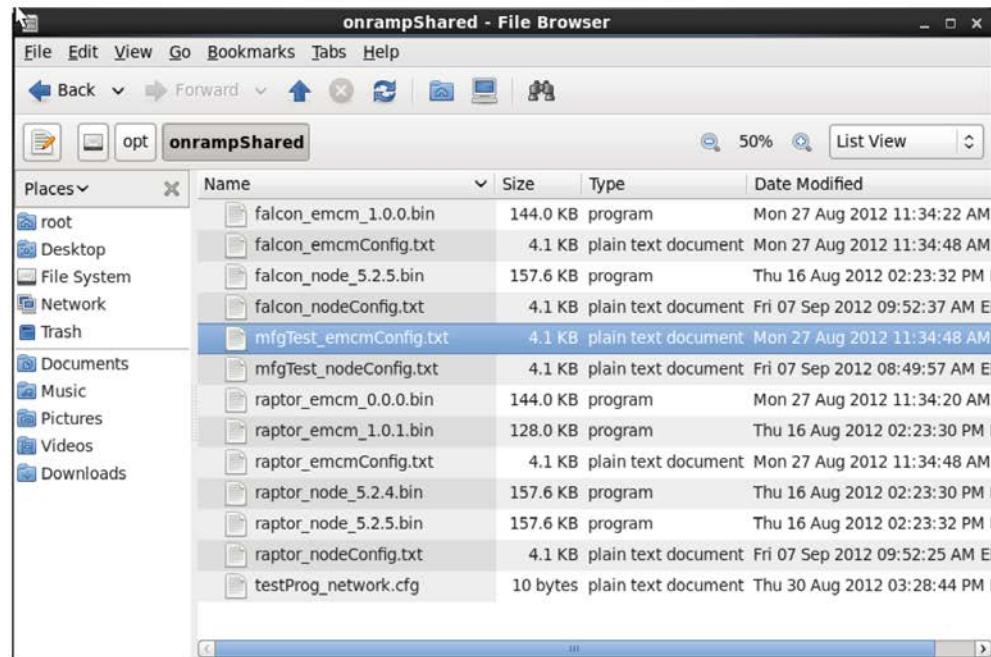
```
File Edit Format View Help
dbType=SQL
dbServer=prodServer
dbCatalog=databaseName
dbUser=myUser
dbPassword=myPassword
logFile=c:\onrampota\onrampota.log
[OnRamp]
lksserver=192.168.0.201
lksshare=onrampshared
gwserver=192.168.0.206
timeout1=180000
timeout2=180000
onRampCommPort=1
# LogLevel
# 0 = minimal
# 2 = detailed
LogLevel=2
```

LKS structure - directories



LKS structure - onrampShared

- This shows configs for 2 catalogs (fake names for testing):
 - "raptor"
 - "falcon"
- mfgTest_config.txt for node/emcm exists for config during MFG AP join
- This shows a network.cfg file for a networkId of "testProg"



Sample Log Files (verbose)

onrampOta.log - Scite

File Edit Search View Tools Options Language Buffers Help

1 onrampOta.log

09-11-2012 15:30:11 Running Pre Calibration Test
09-11-2012 15:30:11 Getting OnRamp Data
09-11-2012 15:30:11 Validating Node (000306e8)
09-11-2012 15:30:11 Valid=True
09-11-2012 15:30:11 Getting Network ID
09-11-2012 15:30:11 select * from option_board_program from kvdba.term_material_list where catalog_no = 'raptor'
09-11-2012 15:30:11 NetworkID = testProg
09-11-2012 15:30:11 Valid=True
09-11-2012 15:30:11 Getting Node FW Version
09-11-2012 15:30:11 getFileNamed(): Prefix: RAPTOR_NODE Extension: BIN Directory: \\192.168.0.201\\onrampShared
09-11-2012 15:30:11 Getting list of files
09-11-2012 15:30:11 Found raptor_node_5.2.5.bin
09-11-2012 15:30:11 Last File Found: raptor_node_5.2.5.bin
09-11-2012 15:30:11 Extracting FW version from filename raptor_node_5.2.5.bin
09-11-2012 15:30:11 Node FW = 5.2.5
09-11-2012 15:30:11 Valid=True
09-11-2012 15:30:11 Getting EMCM Firmware Version
09-11-2012 15:30:11 getFileNamed(): Prefix: RAPTOR_EMCM Extension: BIN Directory: \\192.168.0.201\\onrampShared
09-11-2012 15:30:11 Getting list of files
09-11-2012 15:30:11 Found raptor_emcm_0.0.0.bin
09-11-2012 15:30:11 Found raptor_emcm_1.0.1.bin
09-11-2012 15:30:11 Last File Found: raptor_emcm_1.0.1.bin
09-11-2012 15:30:11 Extracting FW version from filename raptor_emcm_1.0.1.bin
09-11-2012 15:30:11 EMCM FW = 1.0.1
09-11-2012 15:30:11 Valid=True
09-11-2012 15:30:11 Getting LKS Port
09-11-2012 15:30:11 LKS Port = 4001
09-11-2012 15:30:11 Valid=True
09-11-2012 15:30:11 Completed Getting OnRamp Data
09-11-2012 15:30:32 python.exe pylorv_ge_factory.py -d COM1 --node_id=0x000306e8 --node_firmware_id=0x000306e8
09-11-2012 15:30:32 Completed Pre Calibration Test
09-11-2012 15:30:32 Exit Code: 0
09-11-2012 15:30:32 Pass
09-11-2012 15:30:32 Exit Code: 0
09-11-2012 15:30:35 insert into kvdba.auxiliary_test_result (station_id, assembly_serial_no, ge_sn, cus

GE

onrampOta.log.python - Scite

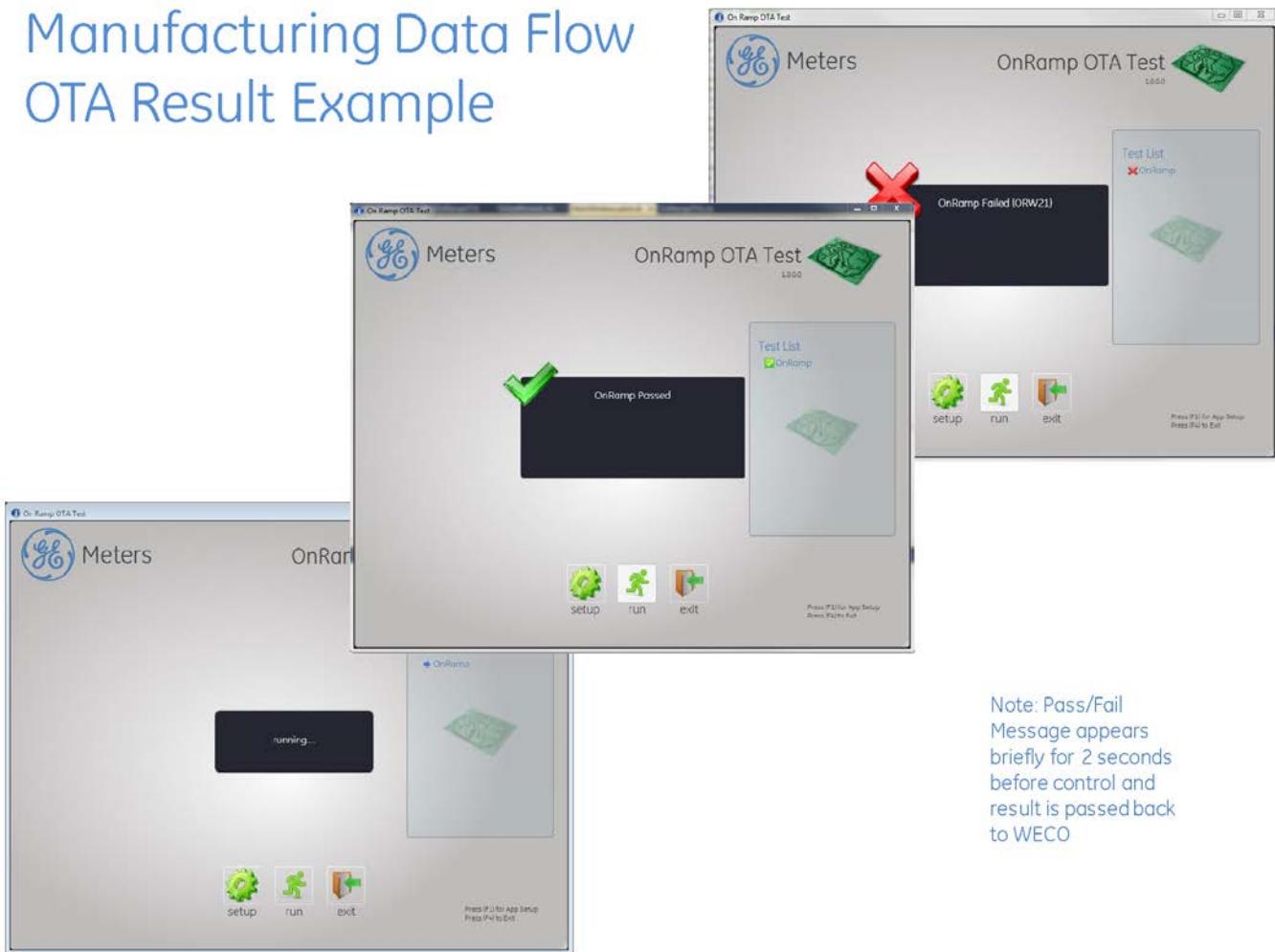
File Edit Search View Tools Options Language Buffers Help

1 onrampOta.log.python

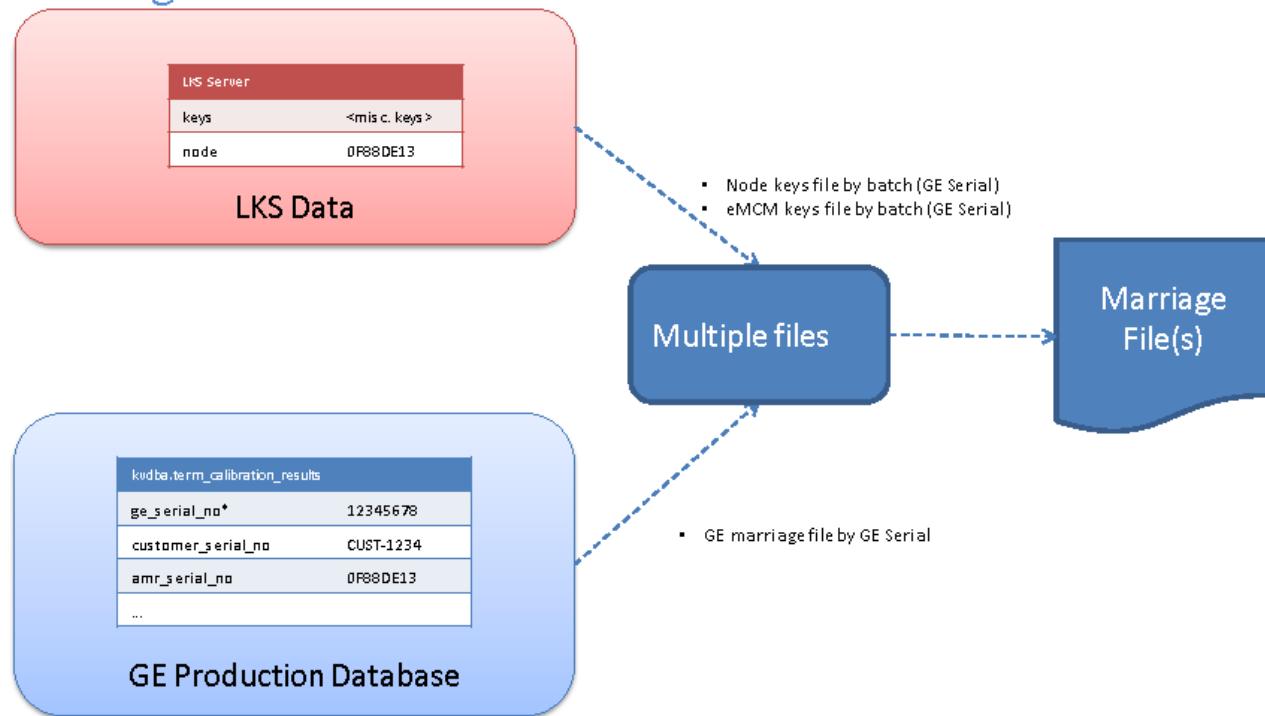
2012-09-11 15:30:22,515 INFO config_node.py 163 : Finished writing configuration to flash.
2012-09-11 15:30:22,640 INFO config_node.py 222 : Flash config read back matches.
2012-09-11 15:30:22,671 INFO emcm_provision.py 134 : Node configuration successful
2012-09-11 15:30:22,671 INFO emcm_provision.py 145 : Already running target version
2012-09-11 15:30:22,780 INFO emcm_set_cfg.py 181 : Configuring emcm from \\192.168.0.201\\onrampShared
2012-09-11 15:30:22,780 DEBUG emcm_ota_mfg_testing.py 205 : Success
2012-09-11 15:30:22,780 DEBUG emcm_ota_mfg_testing.py 221 : sending message: ucs_get_node_id_list
2012-09-11 15:30:22,780 DEBUG emcm_ota_mfg_testing.py 222 : sending message:
2012-09-11 15:30:22,780 DEBUG emcm_ota_mfg_testing.py 260 : response message is ucs_gw_ucs_keep_alive_event
2012-09-11 15:30:22,780 DEBUG emcm_ota_mfg_testing.py 260 : response message is ucs_ap_phy_info_event
2012-09-11 15:30:22,780 DEBUG emcm_ota_mfg_testing.py 260 : response message is ucs_gw_ucs_keep_alive_event
2012-09-11 15:30:22,780 DEBUG emcm_ota_mfg_testing.py 260 : response message is ucs_node_id_list_event
2012-09-11 15:30:22,780 DEBUG emcm_ota_mfg_testing.py 260 : response message is ucs_node_status_event
2012-09-11 15:30:22,780 DEBUG emcm_ota_mfg_testing.py 260 : response message is ucs_node_ip_info_event
2012-09-11 15:30:22,780 DEBUG emcm_ota_mfg_testing.py 260 : response message is ucs_phy_stat_event
2012-09-11 15:30:22,780 DEBUG emcm_ota_mfg_testing.py 260 : response message is ucs_node_status_event
2012-09-11 15:30:22,780 DEBUG emcm_ota_mfg_testing.py 260 : response message is ucs_gw_ucs_keep_alive_event
2012-09-11 15:30:22,780 DEBUG emcm_ota_mfg_testing.py 260 : response message is ucs_get_node_id_list_rsp
2012-09-11 15:30:22,780 DEBUG emcm_ota_mfg_testing.py 265 : >>> SUCCESS_RESPONSE: ucs_get_node_id_list_rsp
2012-09-11 15:30:22,780 DEBUG emcm_ota_mfg_testing.py 514 : existing node list is [197117, 198657]
2012-09-11 15:30:22,780 INFO orv_ge_factory.py 97 : Finished check Node existence.
2012-09-11 15:30:22,780 INFO emcm_ota_mfg_testing.py 181 : key nodded, value 198376
2012-09-11 15:30:22,780 INFO emcm_ota_mfg_testing.py 181 : key apptype, value 0x0a
2012-09-11 15:30:22,780 INFO emcm_ota_mfg_testing.py 181 : key custid, value 0x0000000000
2012-09-11 15:30:22,780 DEBUG emcm_ota_mfg_testing.py 221 : sending message: ucs_set_node_ue_ue_li
2012-09-11 15:30:22,780 DEBUG emcm_ota_mfg_testing.py 222 : sending message: nodeid = 0x306e8
apptype = 0x0a
custid = 0x00000000
li = 0x0
nodded = 0x306e8
2012-09-11 15:30:23,000 DEBUG emcm_ota_mfg_testing.py 181 : key ui, value 0x00
2012-09-11 15:30:23,000 DEBUG emcm_ota_mfg_testing.py 181 : key li, value 0x00
2012-09-11 15:30:23,000 DEBUG emcm_ota_mfg_testing.py 181 : key nodded, value 198376
2012-09-11 15:30:23,000 DEBUG emcm_ota_mfg_testing.py 221 : sending message: ucs_set_node_ue_ue_li
2012-09-11 15:30:23,000 DEBUG emcm_ota_mfg_testing.py 222 : sending message: ui = 0x00
2012-09-11 15:30:23,000 DEBUG emcm_ota_mfg_testing.py 260 : response message is ucs_set_node_ue_ue_li_rsp
2012-09-11 15:30:23,000 DEBUG emcm_ota_mfg_testing.py 265 : >>> SUCCESS_RESPONSE: ucs_set_node_ue_ue_li_rsp

ORW

Manufacturing Data Flow OTA Result Example



Post Production Data Flow – Marriage Files



Appendix B Test Mode

The test modes, described below, are set by setting the "testMode" parameter in the EMCM's config file.

Normal Operating Mode 0

This mode is entered based on a flash configuration setting. This mode is persistent across boots. This is the normal operating mode of the EMCM. UNIL is initialized to communicate with the node. The meter software layer is initialized to communicate with the meter. Although the EMCM is in its normal operating mode, as determined by the flash config setting, other factors may subsequently cause the EMCM to change to a non-normal operating mode (e.g. meter is not in metering mode).

Non-Persistent Idle / Factory Test Mode 1

This mode is entered based on the testMode flash configuration setting. This mode is not persistent across boots (self clearing). UNIL is initialized to pass-through mode. Meter software layer is not initialized. The UART on the AMR (automatic meter reading) serial interface is placed in loopback mode (using the same baud rate as the meter, e.g. 9600). Same as mode 2 except the flash testMode setting is automatically cleared to mode 0 when entering this mode. A subsequent "set test mode" command can set the cleared value to some other test mode value.

Persistent Idle / Factory Test Mode 2

This mode is entered based on the testMode flash configuration setting. This mode is persistent across boots. UNIL is initialized to pass-through mode. Meter software layer is not initialized. The UART on the AMR serial interface is placed into loopback mode (using the same baud rate as the meter, e.g. 9600). Same as mode 1 except the flash testMode setting is persistent across boots. To exit this mode, the test mode configuration setting must be set to another value which will take effect on eMCM reset.

Non-Persistent Node RF Test Mode 3

This mode is entered based on the testMode flash configuration setting. This mode is not persistent across boots (self clearing). UNIL is initialized to pass-through mode. The meter software layer is not initialized. Same as mode 4 except the flash testMode setting is automatically cleared to mode 0 when entering this mode. A subsequent "set test mode" command can set the cleared value to some other test mode value.

- The TX test mode is controlled by the "txTestMode" parameter in the config file.
 - 1 = CW_CENTER
 - 2 = CW_OFFSET
 - 3 = MODULATED
- The antenna is controlled by the "txTestAntenna" parameter in the config file.
 - 0 or 1.

- The frequency is controlled by the "txTestCenterFreqKhzOffset" parameter in the config file.
 - KHz offset from 2.4 GHz
 - 2000 - 100000
 - e.g., 50000 = 2.45 GHz
- The VGA is controlled by the "txTestVga" parameter in the config file.
 - 0 - 63, 255
- The on/off duration is controlled by the "txTestModeSec" and "txTestModeUsec" parameters in the config file.

Persistent Node RF Test Mode 4

This mode is entered based on the testMode flash configuration setting. This mode is persistent across boots. UNIL is initialized to pass-through mode. The meter software layer is not initialized. Same as mode 3 except the flash testMode setting is persistent across boots. To exit this mode, the test mode configuration setting must be set to another value which will take effect on eMCM reset.

Non-Persistent Manufacturing Cal Mode 5

This mode is entered based on the testMode flash configuration setting. This mode is not persistent across boots (self clearing). UNIL is initialized normally so that it communicates with the node. The meter software layer is not initialized. The UART on the AMR serial interface is not initialized or used. Same as mode 6 except the flash testMode setting is automatically cleared to mode 0 when entering this mode. A subsequent "set test mode" command can set the cleared value to some other test mode value.

Persistent Manufacturing Cal Mode 6

This mode is entered based on the testMode flash configuration setting. This mode is persistent across boots. UNIL is initialized normally so that it communicates with the node. The meter software layer is not initialized. The UART on the AMR serial interface is not initialized or used. Same as mode 5 except the flash testMode setting is persistent across boots. To exit this mode, the test mode configuration setting must be set to another value which will take effect on eMCM reset.

Non-Persistent Meter Diagnostic Mode (Not Yet Implemented)

This mode is entered based on a flash configuration setting. This mode is not persistent across boots (self clearing). UNIL is initialized normally so that it communicates with the node. The meter software layer is initialized and communication to the meter is tested and validated. If communication with either the node or the meter fails (or any other error condition detected), then the red LED is blinked with an error code indefinitely (or until the deployment mode LED timer expires). If no errors are detected, the green LED is blinked normally to indicate network connection state (scanning, joined, etc). A reset is required to recover. Note: this mode may not be needed if a basic diagnostic or POST check is done by the EMCM as part of its initialization process.

Setting EMCM to Test Mode 1 - Non-Persistent Idle Factory Test Mode

How to Enter

- Set the 'testMode' flag in the config file to one.
e.g. ./emcm_set_cfg.py -d /dev/ttyS0 --testMode=1
- Reset the EMCM to take effect.
e.g. ./emcm_dev_reset.py -d /dev/ttyS0 --emcm

How to Exit

- Because this mode is non-persistent, it can be exited via an EMCM reset.
- Reset the EMCM to exit the test mode. By default, the EMCM will return to normal operational mode 0 after reset unless another mode was explicitly specified with the emcm_set_cfg.py command prior to resetting.
e.g. ./emcm_dev_reset.py -d /dev/ttyS0 --emcm
- If a different mode is desired upon reset, explicitly

Description

- UNIL is in pass-through mode.
- Meter UART is in loopback mode.
- AHP debug port is functional.
- Mode is not persistent after resets.

Setting EMCM to Test Mode 2 - Persistent Idle Factory Test Mode

How to Enter

- Set the 'testMode' flag in the config file to two.
e.g. ./emcm_set_cfg.py -d /dev/ttyS0 --testMode=2
- Reset the EMCM to take effect.
e.g. ./emcm_dev_reset.py -d /dev/ttyS0 --emcm

How to Exit

- Because this mode is persistent, it will remain in effect across EMCM resets.
- Set the 'testMode' flag to the new desired mode, e.g. normal operational mode 0.
e.g. ./emcm_set_cfg.py -d /dev/ttyS0 --testMode=0
- Reset the EMCM for the new mode to take effect.
e.g. ./emcm_dev_reset.py -d /dev/ttyS0 --emcm

Description

- UNIL is in pass-through mode.
- Meter UART is in loopback mode.
- AHP debug port is functional.
- Mode is persistent across resets.

Setting EMCM to Test Mode 3 - Non-Persistent RF Test Mode

How to Enter

- Set the 'testMode' flag in the config file to three.
e.g. ./emcm_set_cfg.py -d /dev/ttyS0 --testMode=3
- Reset the EMCM to take effect.
e.g. ./emcm_dev_reset.py -d /dev/ttyS0 --emcm

How to Exit

- Because this mode is non-persistent, it can be exited via an EMCM reset.
- Reset the EMCM to exit the test mode. By default, the EMCM will return to normal operational mode 0 after reset unless another mode was explicitly specified with the emcm_set_cfg.py command prior to resetting.
e.g. ./emcm_dev_reset.py -d /dev/ttyS0 --emcm
- If a different mode is desired upon reset, explicitly

Description

- UNIL is partially operational.
- Meter UART is disabled.
- AHP debug port is functional.
- Mode is not persistent after resets.

Setting EMCM to Test Mode 4 - Persistent RF Test Mode

How to Enter

- Set the 'testMode' flag in the config file to four.
e.g. ./emcm_set_cfg.py -d /dev/ttyS0 --testMode=4
- Reset the EMCM to take effect.
e.g. ./emcm_dev_reset.py -d /dev/ttyS0 --emcm

How to Exit

- Because this mode is persistent, it will remain in effect across EMCM resets.
- Set the 'testMode' flag to the new desired mode, e.g. normal operational mode 0.
e.g. ./emcm_set_cfg.py -d /dev/ttyS0 --testMode=0
- Reset the EMCM for the new mode to take effect.
e.g. ./emcm_dev_reset.py -d /dev/ttyS0 --emcm

Description

- UNIL is partially operational.
- Meter UART is disabled.
- AHP debug port is functional.

Mode is persistent across resets.

Appendix C REACH Compliance Statements



Building Tomorrow's Technology . . . Today

February 25, 2012

To Whom It May Concern:

Subject: REACH Regulations, http://echa.europa.eu/reach_en.asp

The European Union Regulation on Registration, Evaluation, Authorization and Restriction of Chemicals (REACH) Directive has become of significant interest to our customers. DDI considers manufactured Printed Circuit Boards (PCBs) to be an "article" per REACH, Article 3(3); thus, exempt from the REACH Regulations, unless;

1. DDI ships an article to the EU that exceeds a SVHC (Substance of Very High Concern) concentration of 0.1%w/w. , or
2. Greater than one metric ton per year is intended to be released under normal or reasonably foreseeable conditions of use.

The European Chemicals Agency (ECHA) issued its first list of Substances of Very High Concern (SVHC) in 2008. Various other chemicals have been published and included in the SVHC candidate list every year thereafter. The tables below contain all known chemicals that have been submitted by ECHA thus far; additional chemicals will be added to this statement as soon as they become available. It is DDI's commitment to insure current and accurate information is provided to our customers. We will continue to monitor updates to the SVHC list as they are submitted for consultation.

Candidate List Tables

2008 List

Anthracene (CAS# 120-12-7)	4,4'-diaminodiphenylmethane (CAS# 101-77-9)	Dibutyl phthalate (CAS# 84-74-2)	Benzyl butyl phthalate (CAS# 85-68-7)
Hexabromocyclododecane (HBCDD) and all major diastereoisomers (CAS# 3194-55-6; 25637-99-4)	Cobalt dichloride (CAS# 7646-79-9)	Diarsenic pentoxide (CAS# 1303-28-2)	Diarsenic trioxide (CAS# 1327-53-3)
Sodium dichromate, dehydrate (CAS# 7789-12-0/ 10588-01-9)	Musk xylene (CAS# 81-15-2)	Bis (2-ethylhexyl)phthalate (CAS# 117-81-7)	Bis (tributyltin) oxide (CAS# 56-35-9)
Lead hydrogen arsenate (CAS# 7784-40-9)	Triethyl arsenate (CAS# 15606-95-8)	C10-C13 chlorinated paraffins (CAS# 85535-84-8)	

2009 List

Anthracene oil (CAS# 90640-80-5)	Coal tar pitch, high temperature (CAS# 65996-93-2)	Diisobutyl Phthalate (CAS# 84-69-5)	Anthracene oil, Anthracene paste, (CAS# 90640-81-6)
Anthracene oil, Anthracene paste, distin. Lights (CAS# 91995-17-4)	Acrylamide (CAS# 79-06-1)	Lead chromate * (CAS# 7758-97-6)	2,4-Diminitrotoluene (CAS# 121-14-2)
Anthracene oil, Anthracene paste, Anthracene fraction (CAS# 91995-15-2)	Lead Sulfochromate yellow (C.I. Pigment Yellow 34) (CAS# 1344-37-2)	Lead Chromate Molybdate Sulphate red (C.I. Pigment Red 104) (CAS# 12656-85-8)	Tris (2-chloroethyl) Phosphate (CAS# 115-96-8)
Anthracene oil, Anthracene-low distin. (CAS# 90640-82-7)	Zirconia Aluminosilicate Refractory <i>Ceramic Fibres covered by index number 650-017-00-8 in Annex VI, part 3, table 3.2 of Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008</i>	Aluminosilicate Refractory <i>Ceramic Fibres are fibres covered by index number 650-017-00-8 in Annex VI, part 3, table 3.2 of Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008</i>	

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TEL: 886-3-598-5535
FAX: 886-3-597-2103

DECLARATION OF CONFORMITY WITH RoHS DIRECTIVE AND REACH REGULATION

Gemtek declares that the product or part set forth below,

Customer Product Name: uNode/ 550-0006-00

Product Name: WMDO-142 jNode

Product Number: 990-900-0124R

has been manufactured in compliance with the EU Directive 2011/65/EU Restriction of Hazardous Substance (RoHS) and the regulation concerning Registration, Evaluation, Authorization and Restriction of Chemicals (REACH) by meeting the following demand,

1. Said Gemtek Product is through utilization of exemption as below:
 - 1) Copper alloy containing up to 4% lead by weight
 - 2) Lead in high melting temperature type solders (i.e., lead-based alloys containing 85% by weight or more lead)
 - 3) Electrical and electronic components containing lead in a glass or ceramic other than dielectric ceramic in capacitors ,e.g. piezoelectronic devices, or in a glass or ceramic matrix compound .
2. In regard to the information on substances in the said product, in case a concentration therein is above 0.1 % weight by weight (w/w), Gemtek will provide customers with the information outlined in addendum A to allow safe use of the product.

Compliance with RoHS and REACH has been verified via internal design controls and/or analytical test data. The person undersigned below is entitled and authorized to furnish this letter to customers.

WMDO-142 jNode is under development and will follow RoHS & REACH rule.

Signature:

Printed Name: Eddy Chen

Title: A.V.P Quality

Date: 2012/08/20

Contact Information: Eddy chen@gemtek.com.tw +886 3 5985535 Ext.1060

Appendix D Abbreviations and Terms

Abbreviation/Term	Definition
AGC	Automatic Gain Control
ALC	Automatic Level Control
AMI	Advanced Metering Infrastructure
AMR	Automatic Meter Reading
AP	Access Point (this product)
API	Application Programming Interface
ASIC	Application-Specific Integrated Circuit
BOM	Bill of Materials
BW	Bandwidth
CMOS	Complementary Metal-Oxide-Semiconductor
CPOL	Clock Polarity (for SPI)
CPU	Central Processing Unit
DFS	Dynamic Frequency Selection
DPLL	Digital Phase-Locked Loop
EMC	Electromagnetic Compatibility
ESD	Electrostatic Discharge
ETSI	European Telecommunications Standards Institute
EVM	Error Vector Magnitude
FCC	Federal Communications Commission
FER	Frame Error Rate
GND	Ground
GPIO	General Purpose Input/Output
HBM	Human Body Model
IC	Industry Canada
IIP3	Input Third-Order Intercept Point
LDO	Low Drop Out
LNA	Low Noise Amplifier
LO	Local Oscillator
microNode	Second generation of the ULP wireless module that communicates sensor data to an Access Point. The microNode forms the basis for ULP communications of the Raptor product.
MISO	Master Input, Slave Output
MM	Machine Model
MOSI	Master Output, Slave Input
MRQ	Master Request
MSL	Moisture Sensitivity Level
Node	The generic term used interchangeably with eNode, microNode, or dNode.
NPT	Node Provisioning Tools

Abbreviation/Term	Definition
OTA	Over-the-Air
PA	Power Amplifier
PAPR	Peak-to-Average Power Ratio
PCB	Printed Circuit Board
POR	Power On Reset
QoS	Quality of Service
Raptor	On-Ramp Wireless AMI circuit card (PCB)
RF	Radio Frequency
RFIC	Radio Frequency Integrated Circuit
RoHS	Restriction of Hazardous Substances
RSSI	Receive Signal Strength Indicator
RT	Remote Terminal
RTC	Real Time Clock
RX	Receive/Receiver
SCLK	Serial Clock
SMT	Surface Mount Technology
SNR	Signal-to-Noise Ratio
SPI	Synchronous Peripheral Interface
SRDY	Slave Ready
SRQ	Slave Request
TX	Transmit/Transmitter
UART	Universal Asynchronous Receiver/Transmitter
ULP	Ultra-Link Processing™. On-Ramp Wireless proprietary wireless communication technology.
UNIL	ULP Node Interface Library
VCO	Voltage Controlled Oscillator
VCTCXO	Voltage Controlled Temperature Compensated Crystal Oscillator
VSWR	Voltage Standing Wave Ratio
XO	Crystal Oscillator

Appendix E Raptor Mechanical Drawing and Schematics

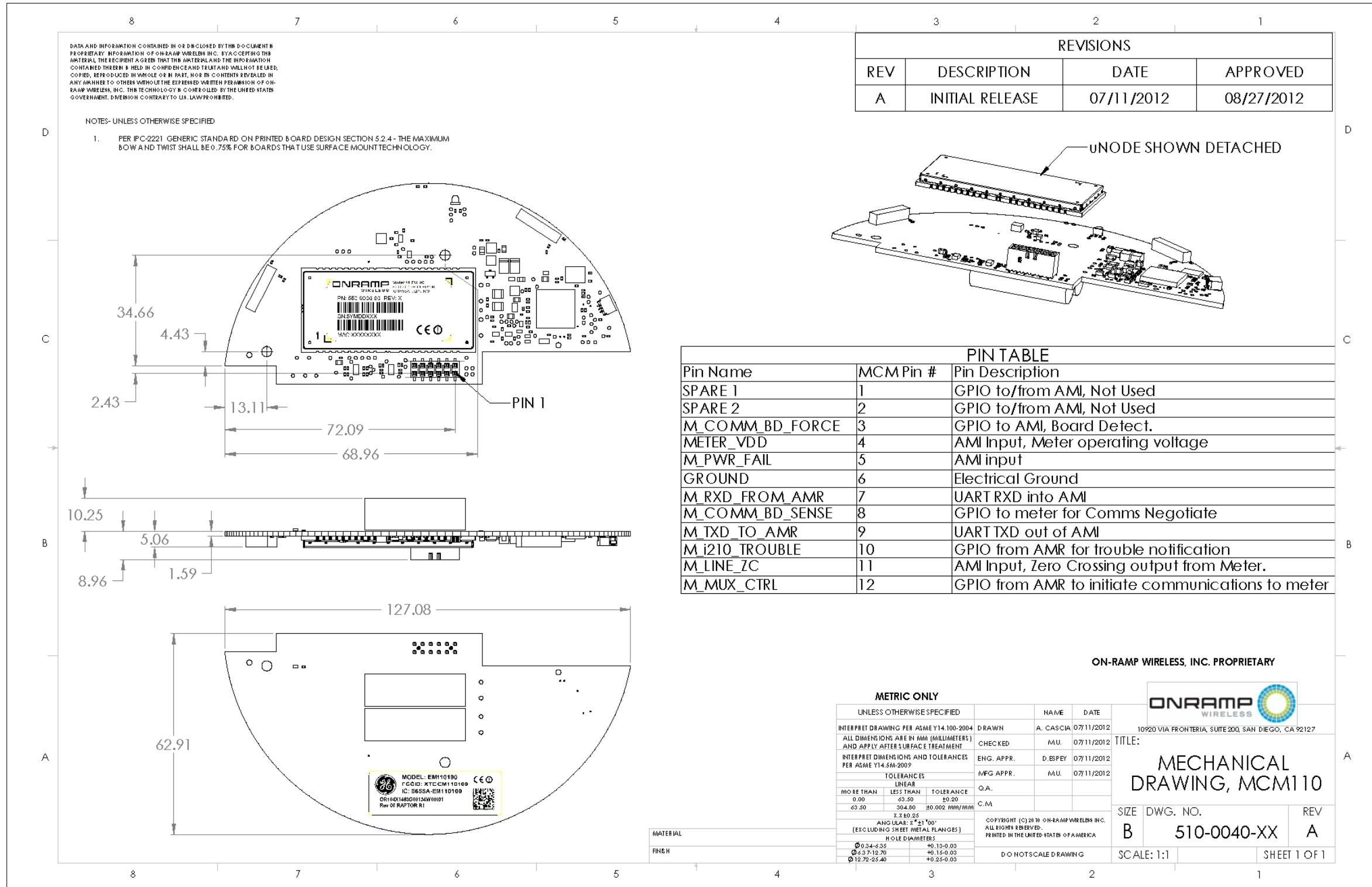


Figure 10. Raptor Mechanical Dimensions

