MRV Communications, Inc.

Wireless Optical Communications

TS4400

(TS155/E/DSC/VS)

Installation Manual

WIRELESS OPTICAL COMMUNICATIONS

Installation Manual

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Standards

Standards Compliance

UL 1950; CSA 22.2 No 950; FCC Part 15 Class A; CE-89/336/EEC, 73/23/EEC

FCC Notice

WARNING: This equipment has been tested and found to comply with the limits for a Class A digital device, pursuant to Part 15 of the FCC Rules. These limits are designed to provide reasonable protection against harmful interference when the equipment is operated in a commercial environment. This equipment generates, uses, and can radiate radio frequency energy and, if not installed and used in accordance with the instruction manual, may cause harmful interference to radio communications. Operation of this equipment in a residential area is likely to cause harmful interference in which case the user will be required to correct the interference at his own expense.
The user is cautioned that changes and modifications made to the equipment without approval of the manufacturer could void the user's authority to operate this equipment
It is suggested that the user use only shielded and grounded cables when appropriate to ensure compliance with FCC Rules.

CE Mark

The CE mark symbolizes compliance with the EMC directive of the European Community. Such marking is indicative that the specified equipment meets or exceeds the following technical standards:

- EN 55022 - Limits and Methods of Measurement of Radio Interference Characteristics of Information Technology Equipment
- EN 50081-1- Electromagnetic compatibility - of Radio Interference Characteristics of Information Technology Equipment Generic Emission standard Part 1 – Residential commercial and light industry environment
- EN 50082-1 - Electromagnetic compatibility -- Generic immunity standard Part 1: Residential, commercial and light industry environment
- EN61000-4-2 (previously IEC 1000-4-2) - Electromagnetic compatibility for industrial-process measurement and control equipment Part 4: Section 2 - Electrostatic discharge requirements
- EN61000-4-3 (previously IEC 1000-4-3) - Electromagnetic compatibility for industrial-process measurement and control equipment Part 4: Section 3 - Radiated electromagnetic field requirements
- EN61000-4-4 (previously IEC 1000-4-4) - Electromagnetic compatibility for industrial-process measurement and control equipment Part 4: Section 4 - Electrical fast transient/burst requirements
- EN61000-4-5 - Electromagnetic compatibility for industrial-process measurement and control equipment
  Part 4: Section 5 – Surge Immunity requirements
- EN61000-4-6 - Electromagnetic compatibility for industrial-process measurement and control equipment
  Part 4: Section 6 – Immunity to conducted disturbances induces by radio frequency fields
- EN61000-4-8- Electromagnetic compatibility for industrial-process measurement and control equipment
  Part 4: Section 8– Power frequency magnetic field immunity requirements
- EN61000-4-11 – Electromagnetic compatibility for industrial-process measurement and control equipment Part 4: Section 11 – Voltage dips short interruptions and voltage variations immunity requirements
- EN61000-3-2 – Harmonic standard
- EN61000-3-3 – Voltage Fluctuation and Flicker standard
- CISPR 22 - Radiated and Line-conducted Class A
- EN 60950 - ITE Safety

Other Standards

1. CISPR 22: 1993
AS/NZS 3548: 1995, Class A,
Joint Amendment No. 1: 1997, Joint Amendment No. 2: 1997

2. EN 60950+A1+A2+A3+A4+A11
ACA TS001-1997
AS/NZS 3260: 1993 A4: 1997

ITU G.703, G.704, G.706,G.736, G.737, G.738, G739, G740, G.775, G.823.

MRV ™ Laser Safety Certification

The TereScope is designed, built, and tested to be eyesafe, even if the output beams are viewed directly, provided that no magnifying optics are used.
This product is Class 1M according to the American National Standard for Safe Use of Lasers ANSI Z136.1-1993 provided that there is not a reasonable probability of accidental viewing with optics in the direct path of the beam where the TereScope is installed.
This product is Class 1M according to the International Standard of the International Electrotechnical Commision IEC 60825-1, Amendment 2, January 2001 entitled "Safety of laser products." The following explanatory label is applicable to these products:

LASER RADIATION
DO NOT VIEW DIRECTLY WITH OPTICAL INSTRUMENTS
(BINOCULARS OR TELESCOPES)
CLASS 1M LASER PRODUCT

This product complies with United States FDA performance standards for laser products except for deviations pursuant to Laser Notice No. 50 as published in June, 2001, which allows for the use of the IEC 60825-1 classification standard. Under this standard, these products are Class 1M.
A 'Declaration of Conformity', in accordance with the above standards, has been made and is on file at MRV.

Disclaimer

MRV reserves the right to modify the equipment at any time and in any way it sees fit in order to improve it.

MRV provides this document without any warranty of any kind, either expressed or implied, including, but not limited to, the implied warranties of merchantability or fitness for a particular purpose.

Although much care has been taken in the preparation of this document, omissions and errors may still exist. Therefore, the customer is advised to exercise due discretion in the use of the contents of this document since the customer bears sole responsibility.

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About this Installation Manual

Audience

This manual is intended for the user who wishes to install, operate, manage and troubleshoot TereScope 4400.

Qualifications

Users of this guide are expected to have working knowledge of:

- Electro-optical equipment
- LAN equipment (Layer 2 and 3)
- License to install equipment on buildings/elevated structures
- License to work with power line (mains) voltages 110/230 Vac

Training

Installers are required to do a training course on MRV TereScopes that includes:

- IR links (site survey, installation equipment, alignment, etc.)
- Indoors and outdoors installation
- On-the-job-training
- Proficiency tests

Experience

Installers are required to have experience in coax cable TV home pass installation, PTT home pass installation, LAN installation, IR equipment installation, and home electrical wiring.

Authorization

When all the requirements specified above (namely, Qualifications, Training, and Experience) have been met, the installer must receive authorization from MRV certifying eligibility.

Safety Requirements

All requirements stipulated in the safety laws of the country of installation must be abided by when installing the TereScopes.

⚠	**Caution!** In addition, ensure that the requirements noted in this chapter are met in order to reduce risk of electrical shock and fire and to maintain proper installation.

Before Installing

Power: Ensure that *all* power to the TereScope is cut off. Specifically, disconnect all TereScope power cords from the power line (mains).
Inspection: Ensure by inspection that no part is damaged.

Before Powering On


Figure A: 3 terminal cord forks

Line Power: Ensure that the power from the line (mains) is as specified on the TereScope.

Power Cord: The power cord of The TereScope must have the following specifications:
Flexible 3-conductor power cord approved by the cognizant safety organization of the country. The power cord must be Type HAR (harmonized), with individual conductor wire having cross-sectional area 0.75 sq. mm. min. The power cord terminations should be a suitably rated earthling-type plug at one end and 3 terminal cord forks for M3 screws (1 for each wire) at the other end. Both of the power cord terminations must carry the certification label of the cognizant safety organization of the country.

When Installing

- Ensure, by visual inspection, that no part of the TereScope is damaged.
- Avoid eye contact with the laser beam at all times.
- Ensure that the system is installed in accordance with ANSI Z136.1 control measures (engineering, administrative, and procedural controls).
- Ensure that the system is installed in accordance with applicable building and installations codes.
- Install the TereScope in a restricted location as defined in this manual since it is a Class 1M FSOCS transmitter and receiver. A restricted location is a location where access to the transmission equipment and exposed beam is restricted and not accessible to the general public or

casual passerby. Examples of restricted locations are: sides of buildings at sufficient heights, restricted rooftops, and telephone poles. This definition of a restricted location is in accordance with the proposed IEC 60825-I Part 12 requirements.

- Avoid using controls, adjustments, or procedures other than those specified herein as they may result in hazardous radiation exposure.
- Avoid prolonged eye contact with the laser beam (maximum10 sec.).

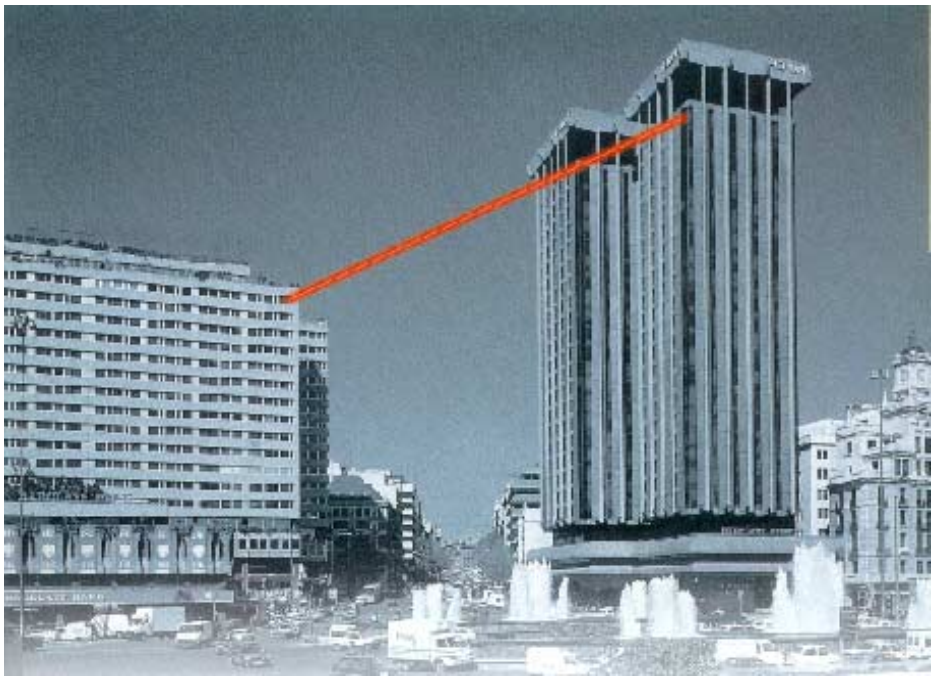
Servicing

All servicing must be carried out only by qualified service personnel. Before servicing, ensure that all power to the TereScope is cut off!

Introduction

READ ATTENTIVELY ENTIRE MANUAL BEFORE INSTALLATION.

An InfraRed (IR) link allows connection without any cable between two distant sites. For that, two identical transceivers, each installed on one site and aligned one facing each other, provide a point to point connectivity. This configuration makes possible data transfer from one terminal to the other through the air over an optical wavelength carrier, the IR.



The installation of such a link can be summed up in 4 stages:

- Site survey
- Installation of the infrastructure
- Mounting of the equipment
- Aiming procedure

Always use appropriate safety equipment and procedures when working with electrical equipment and when working on roofs.

Chapter

1

The Product

Lift and hold the transceiver cautiously, taking care particularly not to damage the front Polycarbonate window.

Models

TS4400	TS155/E/DSC/VS	TereScope 4400 for 34-155 Mbps connectivity up to 2750 m

General Description

1. Front

Each unit comprises a receiver, 4 transmitters and an interface on the rear panel for the connection to the peripheral equipment.

Front view
Showing the receiver side, the transmitters and the telescope

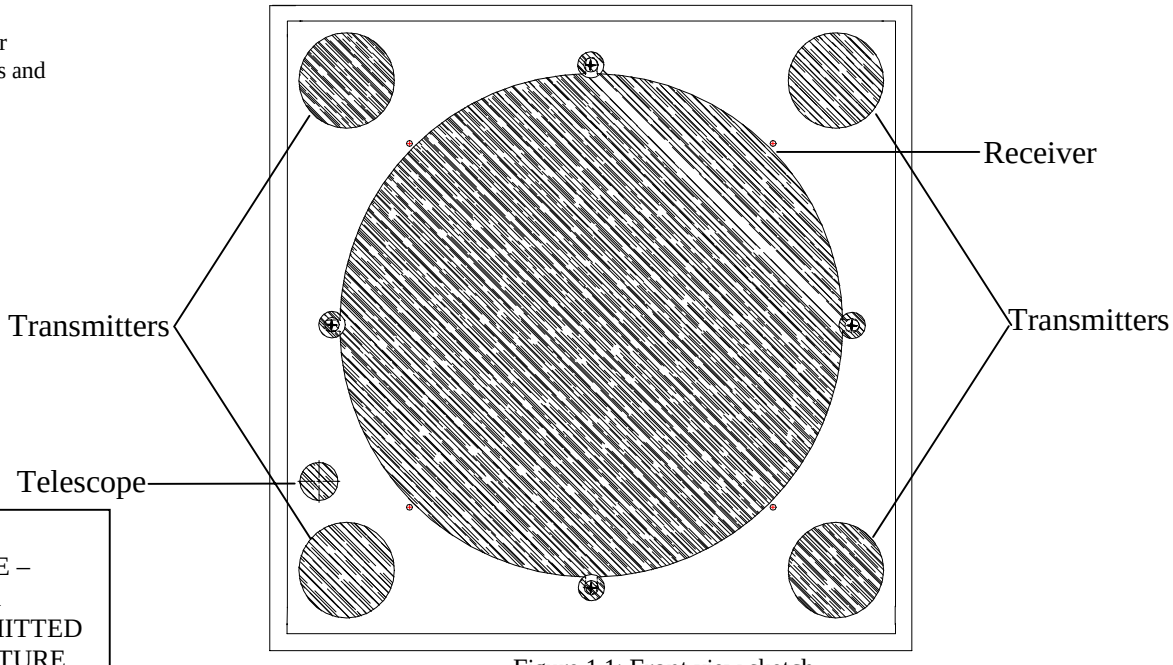
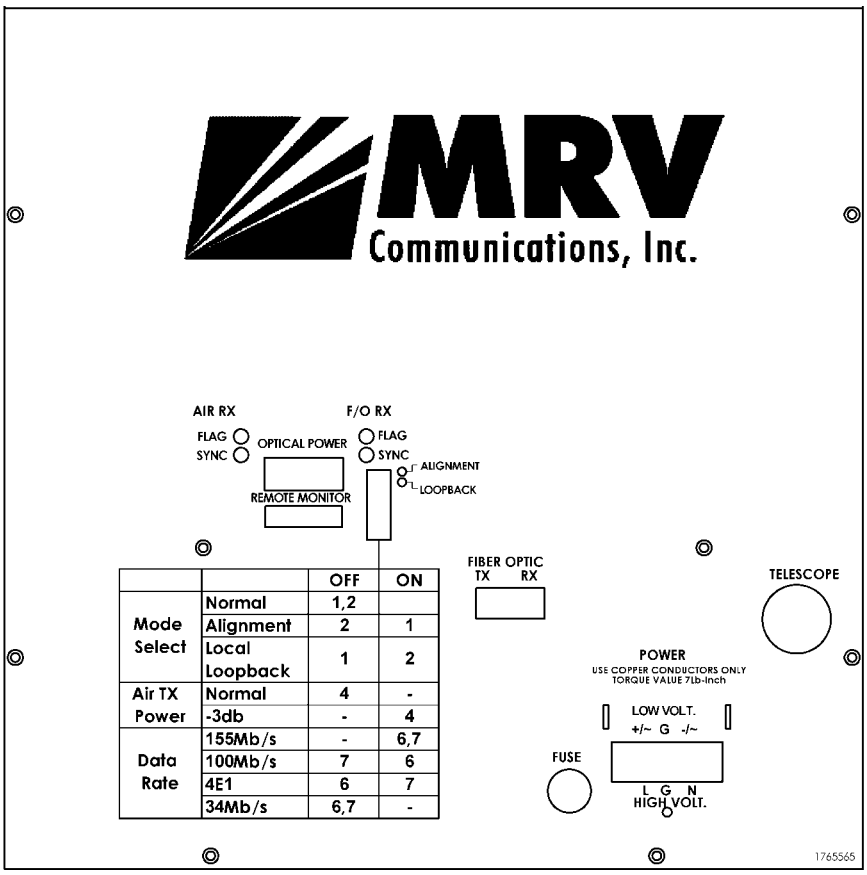


Figure 1.1: Front view sketch

CAUTION!
AVOID EXPOSURE – INVISIBLE LASER RADIATION IS EMITTED FROM THIS APERTURE

2. Back Panel

A. TS4400 standard model



		OFF	ON
Mode Select	Normal	1,2	
	Alignment	2	1
	Local Loopback	1	2
Air TX Power	Normal	4	-
	-3db	-	4
Data Rate	155Mb/s	-	6,7
	100Mb/s	7	6
	4E1	6	7
	34Mb/s	6,7	-

Figure 1. 2: TS4400 Standard Model Back Panel sketch

Back Panel Description

Connectors	♦ Power	Power source Terminal Block (Main or UPS)
	♦ Fiber optic	Fiber Optic interface for the connection to the peripheral equipment
	♦ Remote Monitor	Connection to an optional Remote Status Monitor or to RSM-DC (for Dry Contact connection) (not included in the standard transceiver kit)
Selectors	♦ Mode Select	Set the Operating Mode ALIGNMENT = Idle transmitted automatically NORMAL = Signal received through the F/O port is transmitted through the Airlink TX. Signal received through the Airlink RX is transmitted through the F/O TX LOOPBACK=The Data received by the F/O RX is directly returned through the F/O TX
	♦ Air TX Power	Used for attenuating the optical power radiated by the Airlink TX (Normal = no attenuation, -3dB=3dB attenuation,)
	♦ Data Rate	Set the transmission rate of the transceiver (internal clock). -ATM/OC3/STM1:155 Mbps: Switches 6,7 ON -Fast Ethernet: 100 Mbps: 7 OFF, 6 ON -4E1(Special rate): 100 Mbps: 6 OFF, 7 ON -E3: 34 Mbps: 6,7 OFF

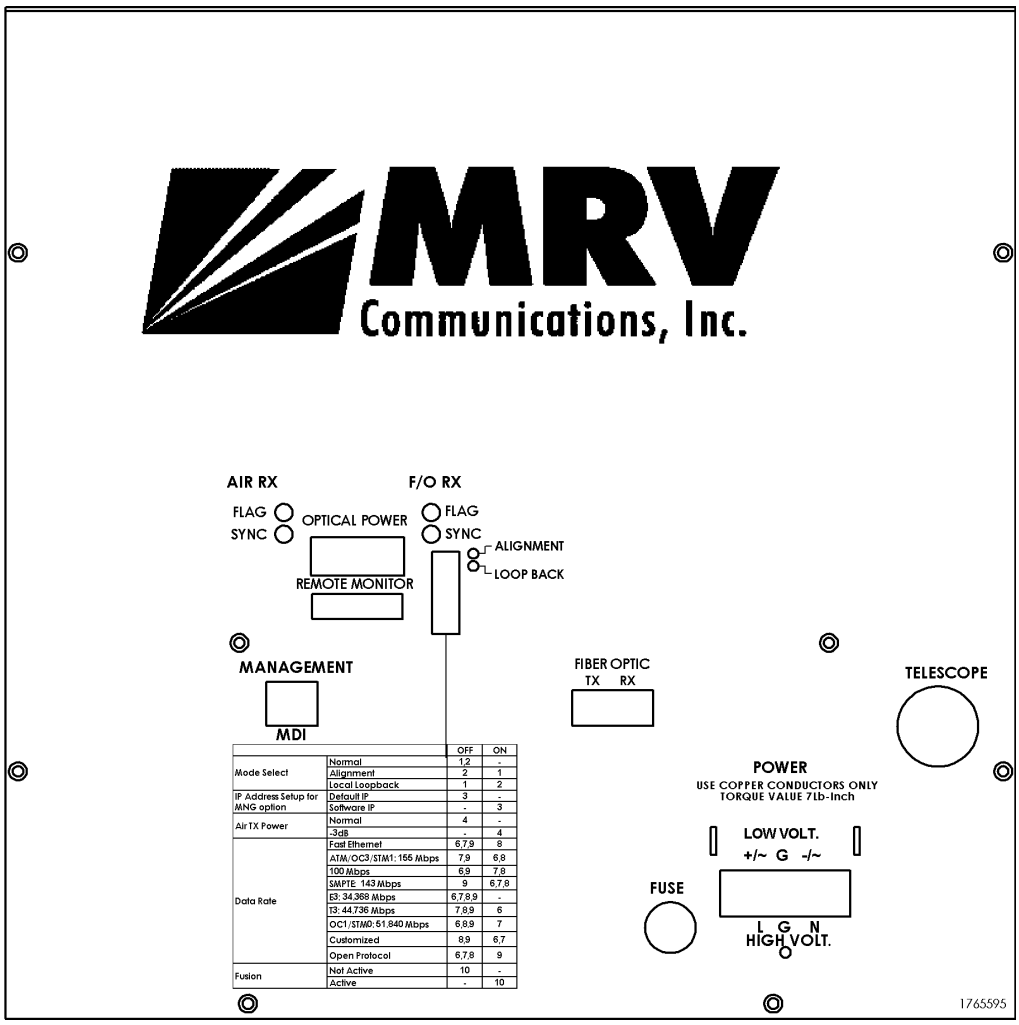
Table 1a: HS Back Panel - description

Display	♦ Air RX Flag	Green LED indicates data is received by the Airlink receiver. Switches ON at the threshold level.
	♦ Air RX Sync	Yellow LED. Switches ON if the rate of the received Data matches the Data Rate set on the Data Rate Dip-switch
	♦ F/O RX Flag	Green LED indicates Data is received by the Fiber Optic receiver. Switches ON at the threshold level.
	♦ F/O RX Sync	Yellow LED. Switches ON if the rate of the received Data matches the Data Rate set on the Data Rate Dip-switch
	♦ Optical Power	Digital readout indicates in mV the Optical Power level received by the Airlink receiver
	♦ Alignment	Yellow LED. Switches ON as the ALIGNMENT Operating Mode is selected
	♦ Loopback	Yellow LED. Switches ON as the LOOPBACK Operating Mode is selected

Table 1b: HS Back Panel description - Display

B. TS4400 with management card (SNMP)

This model of TS4400 supports most of the prevalent protocols in the 34-155 Mbps range. Special protocol which is not on the list can be ordered after coordination with the factory. This model can be used for Open Protocol applications which ensures complete transparency. In this case approximately 6 dB of the performance is lost.



		OFF	ON
Mode Select	Normal	1,2	-
	Alignment	2	1
	Local Loopback	1	2
IP Address Setup for MNG option	Default IP	3	-
	Software IP	-	3
Air TX Power	Normal	4	-
	-3dB	-	4
Data Rate	Fast Ethernet	6,7,9	8
	ATM/OC3/STM1: 155 Mbps	7,9	6,8
	100 Mbps	6,9	7,8
	SMPTE 143 Mbps	9	6,7,8
	E3: 34.368 Mbps	6,7,8,9	-
	T3: 44.736 Mbps	7,8,9	6
	OC1/STM0: 51.840 Mbps	6,8,9	7
	Customized	8,9	6,7
	Open Protocol	6,7,8	9
Fusion	Not Active	10	-
	Active	-	10

Figure 1.3: HS with management card option

Back Panel Description

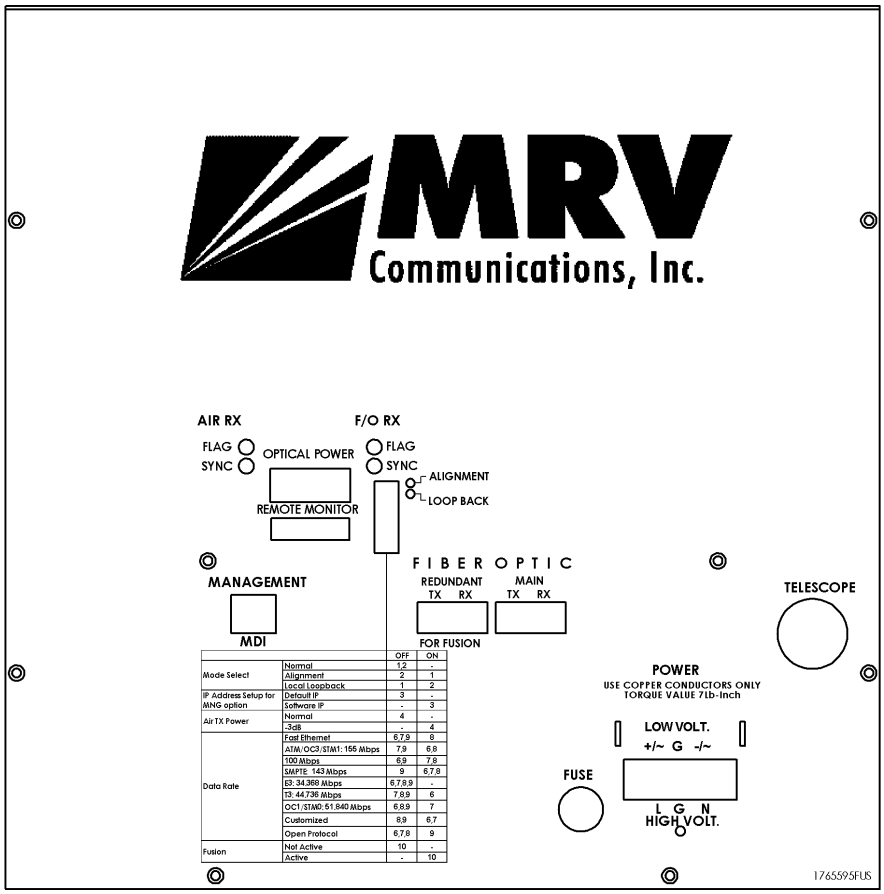
Connectors	♦ Power	Power source Terminal Block (Main or UPS)
	♦ Fiber optic	Fiber Optic interface for the connection to the peripheral equipment
	♦ Remote Monitor	Connection to an optional Remote Status Monitor or to RSM-DC (for Dry Contact connection) (not included in the standard transceiver kit)
	♦ Management	Connection to management interface (SNMP)
Selectors	♦ Mode Select	Set the Operating Mode ALIGNMENT = Idle transmitted automatically NORMAL = Signal received through the F/O port is transmitted through the Airlink TX. Signal received through the Airlink RX is transmitted through the F/O TX LOOPBACK=The Data received by the F/O RX is directly returned through the F/O TX
	♦ IP address set up (for MNG option)	Used only with management option. When the Switch is moved to ON position the system's IP address changes to default, after switching off and on of TS
	♦ Air TX Power	Used for attenuating the optical power radiated by the Airlink TX (Normal = no attenuation, -3dB=3dB attenuation,)
	♦ Data Rate	Set the transmission rate of the transceiver (internal clock). -Fast Ethernet: 6,7,9 OFF, 8 ON -ATM/OC3/STM1:155 Mbps: 7,9 OFF, 6,8 ON -100 Mbps: 6,9 OFF, 7,9 ON -SMPTE 143 Mbps: 9 OFF, 6,7,8 ON -E3: 34.368 Mbps: 6,7,8,9 OFF -T3: 44.736 Mbps: 7,8,9 OFF, 6 ON -OC1/STM0: 51.840 Mbps: 6,8,9 OFF, 7 ON -Customized: 8,9 OFF, 6,7 ON -Open Protocol: 6,7,8 OFF, 9 ON.
	♦ Fusion	This switch enables working with MRV's Fusion system . For additional info see page 7 Switch 10 OFF: Fusion Non Active: 10 ON: Fusion active.

Table 2 a: HS with management card description

Display	♦ Air RX Flag	Green LED indicates data is received by the Airlink receiver. Switches ON at the threshold level.
	♦ Air RX Sync	Yellow LED. Switches ON if the rate of the received Data matches the Data Rate set on the Data Rate Dip-switch
	♦ F/O RX Flag	Green LED indicates Data is received by the Fiber Optic receiver. Switches ON at the threshold level.
	♦ F/O RX Sync	Yellow LED. Switches ON if the rate of the received Data matches the Data Rate set on the Data Rate Dip-switch
	♦ Optical Power	Digital readout indicates in mV the Optical Power level received by the Airlink receiver
	♦ Alignment	Yellow LED. Switches ON as the ALIGNMENT Operating Mode is selected
	♦ Loopback	Yellow LED. Switches ON as the LOOPBACK Operating Mode is selected

Table 2b: HS Back Panel - Display

C. TS4400 with Special Fusion Connection



		OFF	ON
Mode Select	Normal	1,2	-
	Alignment	2	1
	Local Loopback	1	2
IP Address Setup for MNG option	Default IP	3	-
	Software IP	-	3
Air TX Power	Normal	4	-
	-3dB	-	4
Data Rate	Fast Ethernet	6,7,9	8
	ATM/OC3 /STM1: 155 Mbps	7,9	6,8
	100 Mbps	6,9	7,8
	SMPTE 143 Mbps	9	6,7,8
	E3: 34.368 Mbps	6,7,8,9	-
	T3: 44.736 Mbps	7,8,9	6
	OC1 /STM0: 51.840 Mbps	6,8,9	7
	Customized	8,9	6,7
	Open Protocol	6,7,8	9
Fusion	Not Active	10	-
	Active	-	10

Figure 1.4: HS with Fusion - Back Panel

This special TS 4400 model can be connected to the back-up radio system without special MRV's Switch and card supporting Fusion. This TereScope can be connected to any Switch (supporting 10/100) via standard converter which should be connected to the optical port of the TereScope labeled "Redundant", while the back-up radio system is connected to the same Switch.

The TereScope can be also directly connected to MC (Media Converter) of the type 10/100 TX-100 FX (for example MRV's media converter MC102F). When the TereScope stops operating, the connectivity from the main optical module to the air channel stops and starts flowing into the second optical module designated for radio.

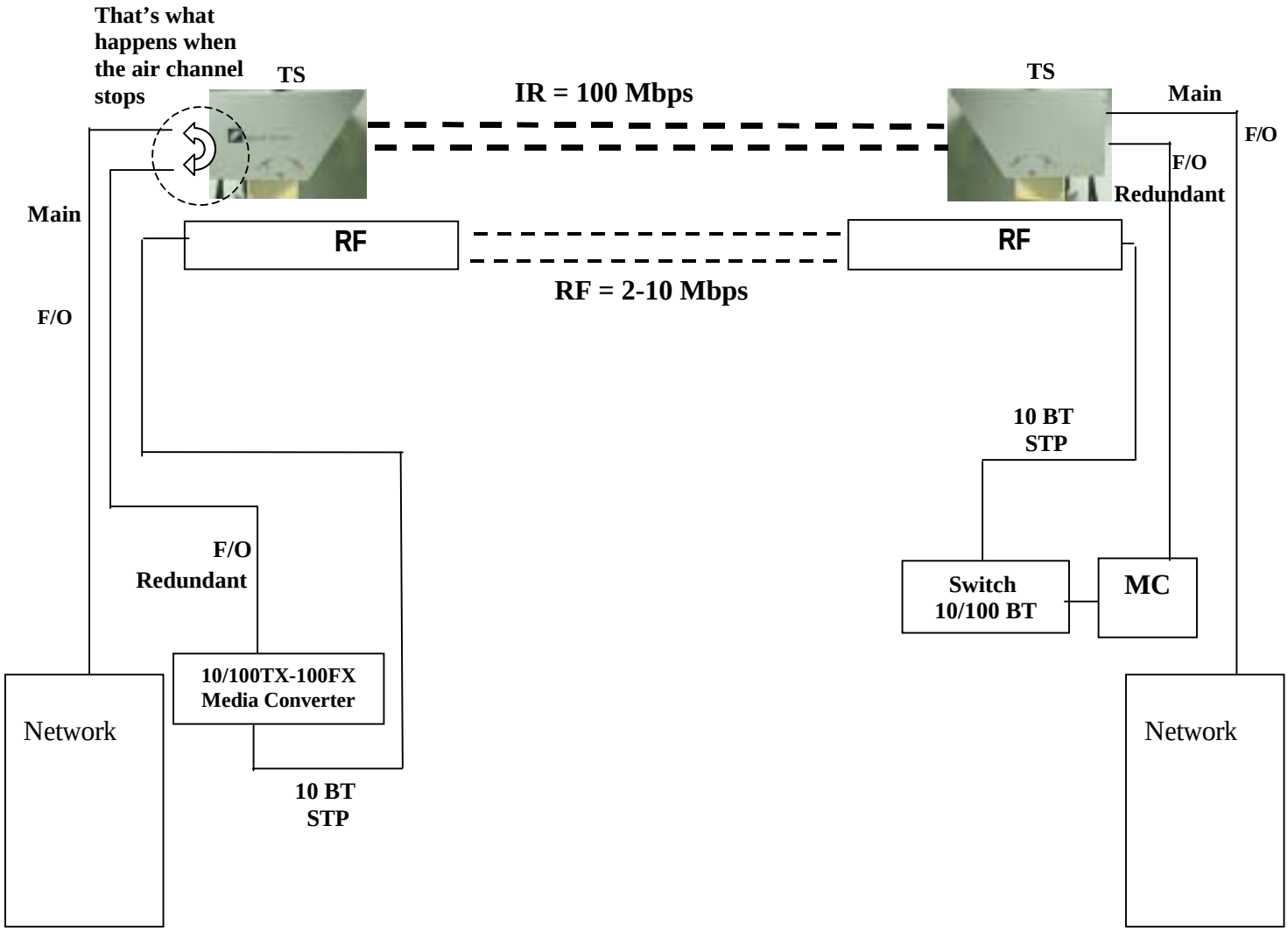


Figure 1.5a: TereScope 4400 & Fusion System Connection

For Decription of the Back Panel and all the functions see Paragraph B, Figure 1.3 - TS 4400 with management card, page 3.

Fusion Operation Mode

When at least one of the air channels (IR) is cut for more than one second or drops to approx. 40 mV at the display readout:

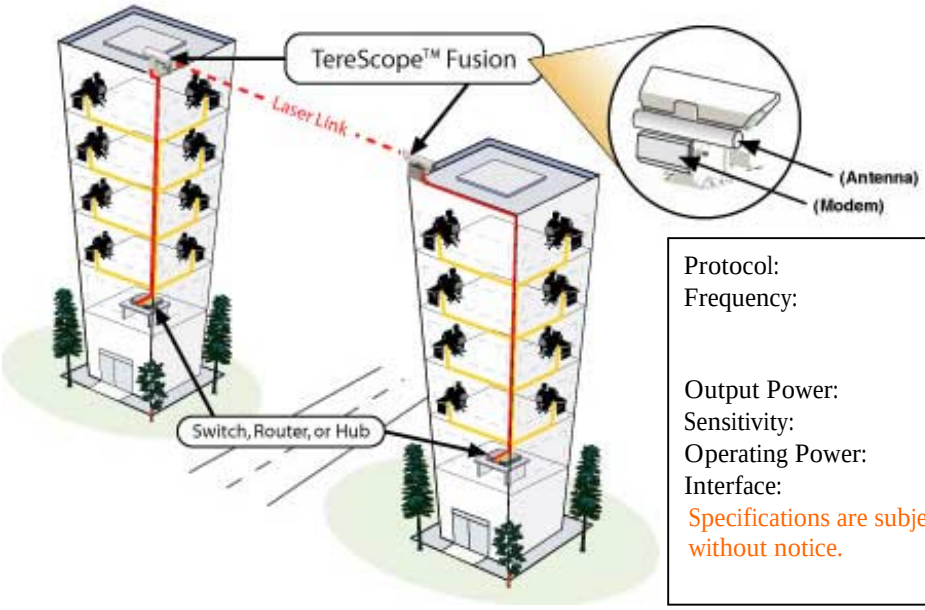
1. TereScope switches to Fusion mode,
2. Data is transmitted from Main module to Redundant module without passing through the air channel,
3. The signal is converted to 10 BT by the Switch and the data Rate decreases to 2-10 Mbps.

The system switches back to IR channel (TereScope) only when the display readout on both sides increases to approx. 120 mV.

Fusion

Maximizing Link Availability in All Weather Conditions.

The TereScope Fusion was designed to combine the best features of two transport mediums, laser light and radio waves, to form a single, seamless, wireless communication link between network devices. By leveraging both technologies, we can provide the 99.999% availability that your network requires.



Protocol:	10Base-T (IEEE 802.1 1 b)
Frequency:	2.4 - 2.4835 GHz ISM band (ETSI, FCC 2.4 – 2.497 GHz (Japan)
Output Power:	-4 to 24 dBm
Sensitivity:	-85 dBm
Operating Power:	110/220 VAC, 500/250 mA
Interface:	Shielded RJ45

Specifications are subject to change at any time without notice.

Figure 1.5b: TS & Fusion

The TereScope Fusion has been specifically constructed to maximize link availability between network nodes. These systems use the internationally unlicensed, 2.4 GHz ISM band and are used as a backup for a number of TereScope systems.

TereScope Fusion systems have an optical wireless link that provides Fast Ethernet connectivity as the primary link and Ethernet RF as the backup link. These systems operate in most weather conditions, including heavy rain, snow and fog, to nearly 100% link availability. Ease of installation and freedom from licensing make these systems very simple to deploy.

Monitoring and Management options

1 - Management

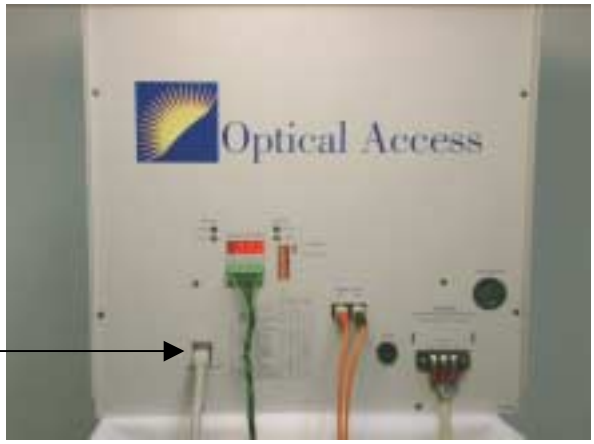


Figure 1.6: SNMP + TS

The TS is manageable by using SNMP option. SNMP monitoring can be performed via MegaVision, MRV's SNMP software.

2 - Dry contact

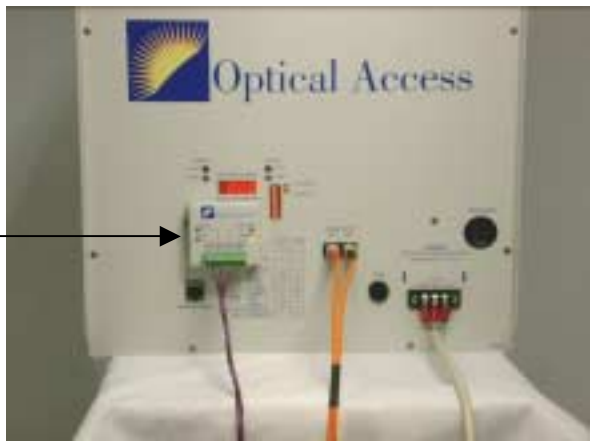


Figure 1.7: RSM-DC + TS

The TS can be connected to dry contact box (RSM-DC). The RSM-DC is directly attached to TS.

3 - RSM

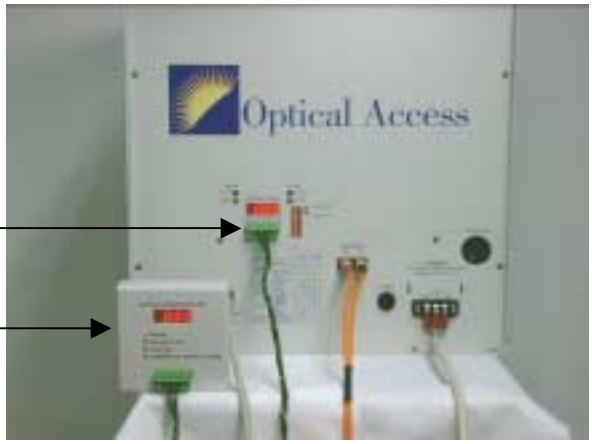


Figure 1.8: RSM + TS

The TS can be connected to monitoring unit: RSM. The connection between the TS and the RSM is made with 7 wires twisted cable.

Typical Connection

In order to implement a connection, each transceiver must be connected to the peripheral/testing equipment through fiber optic cables. A correct connection is notified by the display on the back panel of the transceiver (see the section Display and Results page 21).

IT IS A CROSS CONNECTION:

TX ➔RX AND RX ➔ TX

Scheme of the Connection to peripheral equipment

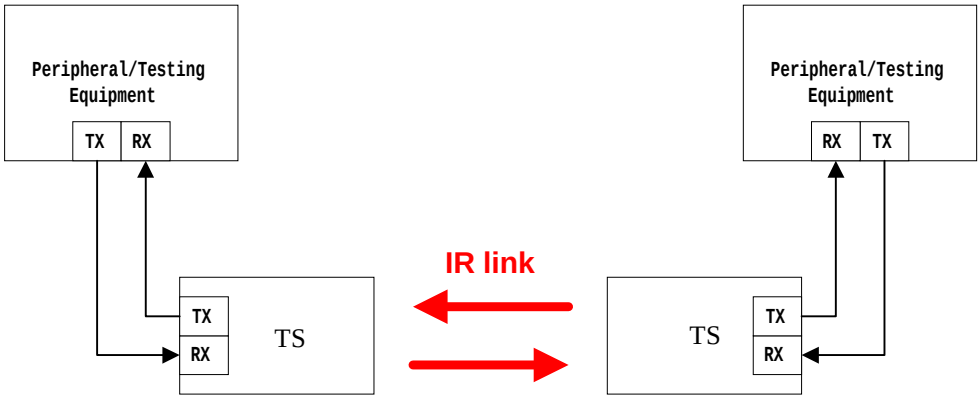


Figure 1.9: Typical connection

Chapter

2

Site Survey

The first step before every installation is to visit the sites to be linked. This in order to make sure that the connection is feasible , to find out potential obstacles or difficulties and to decide on the location and mounting points of the transceivers

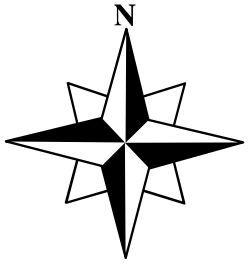
Line of Sight

An imperative condition for linking two distant buildings is that the two mounting sites must be within a clear sight of each other.

Pay attention to:

- Growing vegetation and increasing foliage during spring
- Building sites (cranes movements, ...)
- Chimneys (drained away smokes could block the beam from time to time).

Orientation



As direct sunlight could overload the airlink receiver and generate its saturation, avoid as far as possible the East to West path link.

Note

In case this is not possible the surrounding buildings could shield the transceiver from the direct sunlight otherwise outages lasting several minutes (depending on the time of the year and the angle of the sun) could occur. The system will fully recover once the sun is out of the receiver field of view.

Location and range

1. The mounting of the transceiver must be extremely rigid (preventing the installation from twists of 1 mrad). The key to the required rigidity is to attach the mounting accessories on strong mounting points such as:
   - Stiff building structures
   - Concrete or reinforced concrete surfaces

(1) In case such situations could not be bypassed, special mounting accessories and techniques must be designed and considered (see section Particular Figure Cases\Techniques page 27)

Prefer	Avoid	Pay attention to
Concrete Parapet Structural wall or column	Old constructions Soft material (asphalt, etc.) Non-uniform surfaces Wooden and metal structures	Coloured windows Double glazing The proximity of power radio antennas

For reasons of convenience, it is always preferable to install the units indoors in so much as all the required conditions previously described are satisfied and the customer/building owner allows it. However, when windows intervene to the beam path, the attenuating factor of the glass must be considered regarding the distance and the required fade margin.

2. Referring to the data in Appendix A: Product Specifications, set and record the distance between the two TereScopes of the link. (You can use any of the following equipment to determine the distance: rangefinder laser binoculars, GPS receiver, maps, etc.)
3. Noting that two TereScope units are required per link, record the quantity of each model of the TereScope required.
4. Record the bearing to the opposite site by compass.
5. Record the number of links to be installed at the site.
6. Note whether additional sheltering is needed for the TereScope, for e.g., against strong winds (120km/h or more)

CONSULT FACTORY IN CASE OF DOUBT !

Figure 2.1 and Figure 2.2 show optimal and acceptable locations for the TereScope links. Notice that in both figures the TereScopes are mounted on rooftop edges and high enough above the ground.

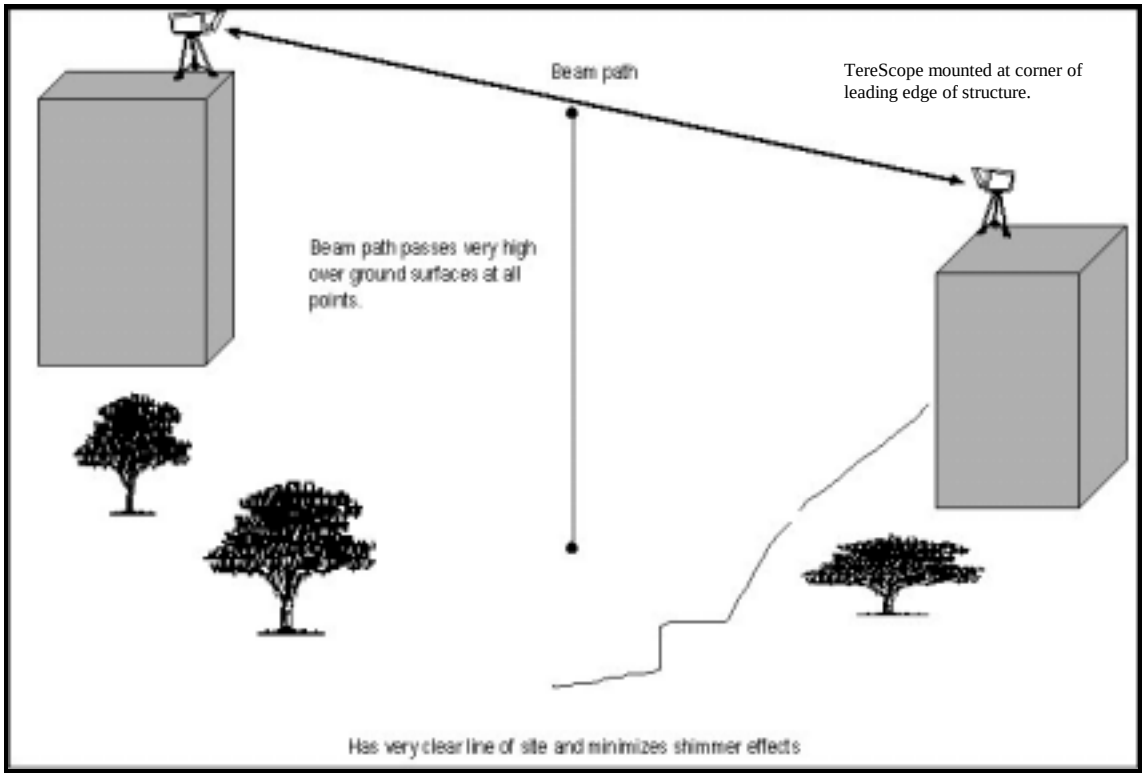


Figure 2.1: Optimal Mounting

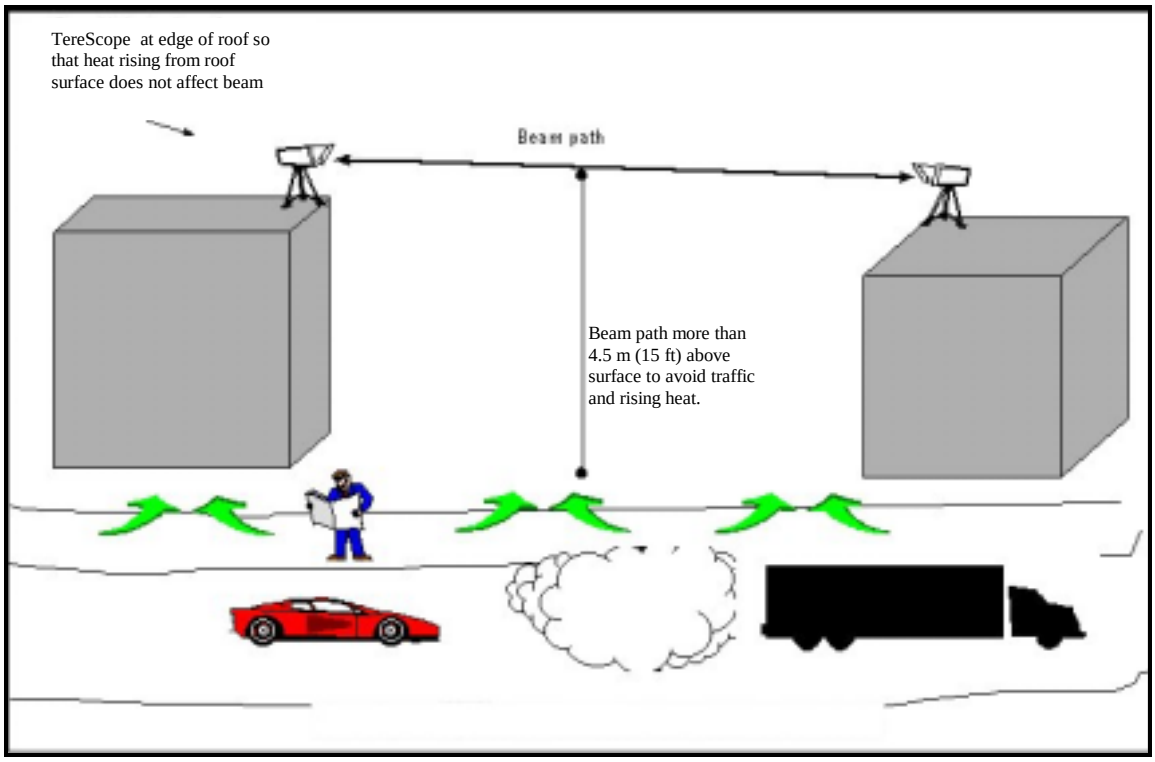


Figure 2.2: Acceptable Mounting

Figure 2.3 shows an unrecommended TereScope link location because of interference by IR. Notice that the TereScopes are mounted far from the rooftop edges or are too close to the ground.

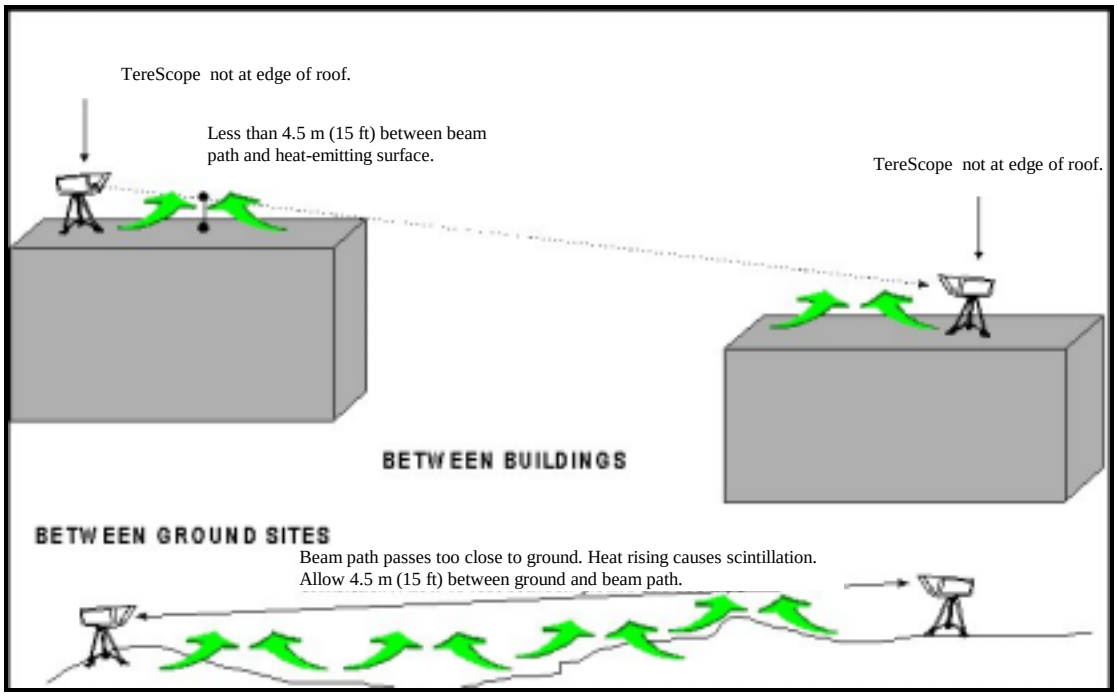


Figure 2.3: Unrecommended Mounting

Figure 2.4 shows an *unacceptable* TereScope link location because of interference by passing vehicles. Notice that the TereScopes are mounted far from the rooftop edges and not high enough above the ground.

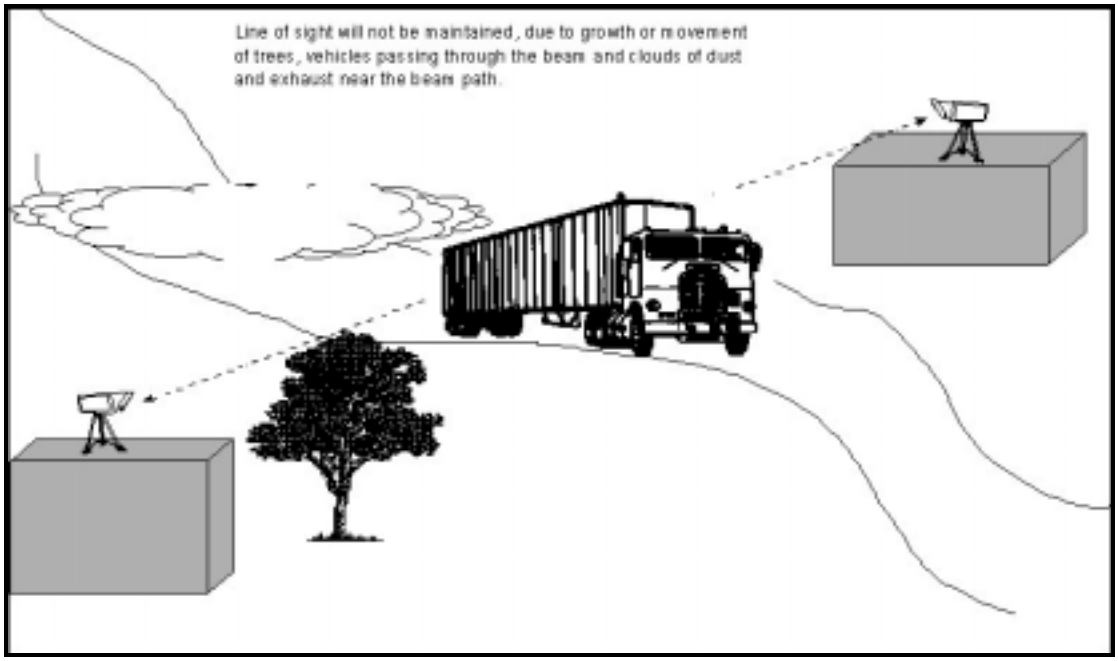


Figure 2.4: Unacceptable Mounting

Mounting Environment & Stability

1. When deciding the mounting location, you should look on the rooftop for vibration sources such as compressors, elevators, motors, and try to avoid them.
2. Photograph the mounting location so as to select the best mounting option.
   Figure 2.5 shows mounting locations on a rooftop in descending order of preference. Location **1** is the best; location **7** is the worst.

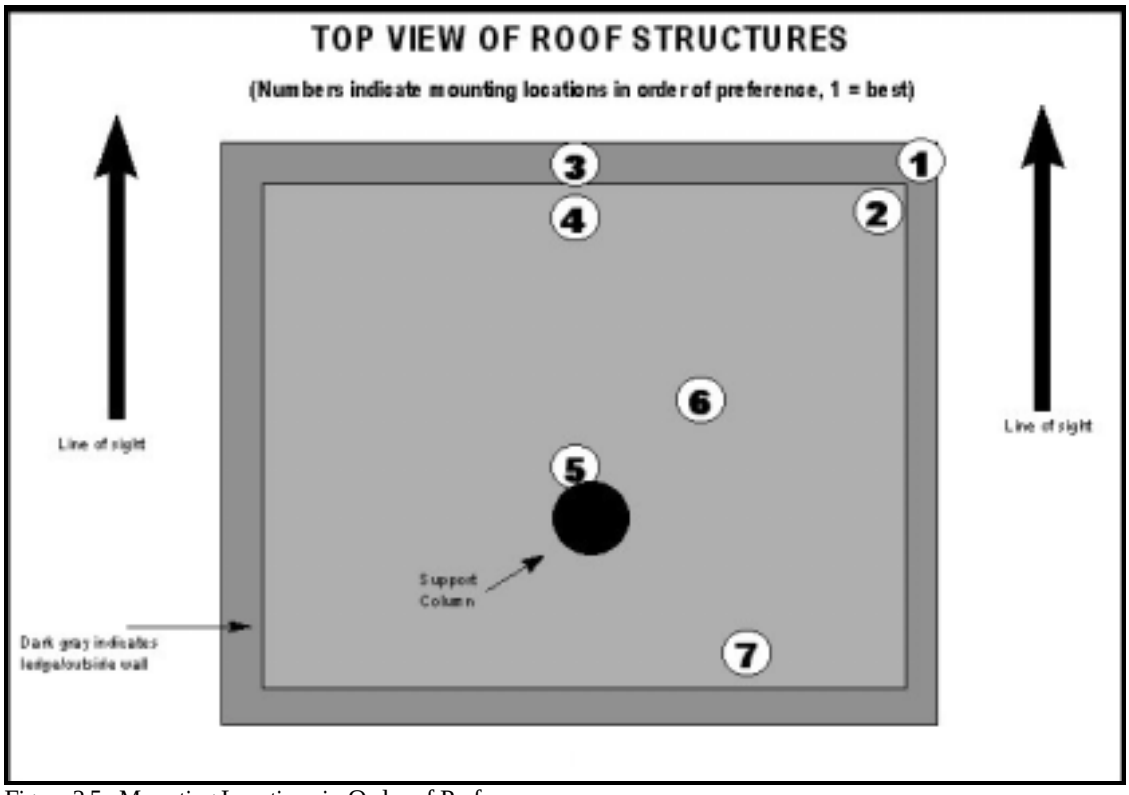


Figure 2.5: Mounting Locations in Order of Preference

Note: If the only option to mount the TereScope is at points 5, 6 or 7, it has to be mounted at least 2 m above the rooftop to overcome the roof scintillation and eventually have people crossing the link beam (If possible, avoid placing the TereScope on the mast).

3. Avoid surfaces with high reflectivity (e.g., white walls) behind the TereScope so as to reduce interference with the optical signal.
4. Get customer approval for the *exact* positions where the TereScopes will be mounted. Using paint, mark these positions.
5. Note the height that each TereScope will be above or aside the rooftop.
6. Identify the floor or wall type and dimensions of the location at which the TereScope is planned to be mounted.
7. For each TereScope unit, select one of the following mounting options[1] and record it.
    a. **Parapet/Ledge Mounting** (Figure 2.6) – This is a standard mounting option that uses only the Plate (JMP).
    b. **Wall Mounting** (Fig. 2.8) – This is a standard mounting option that uses the Plate (JMP) as well as the two Brackets (JMB).
    c. **Floor Pedestal Mounting** (Figure 2.7) – This is a non-standard mounting option that uses the Plate (JMP) as well as a Floor Pedestal (e.g., M015C).
    d. **Wall Pedestal Mounting** (Figure 2.9) – This is a non-standard mounting option that uses the Plate (JMP) as well as a Wall Pedestal (e.g., M054C).
    e. **Extended Wall Mounting** (Figure 2.10) – This is a non-standard mounting option that uses the Plate (JMP) as well as an Extended Wall (e.g., M062C).
    f. **Angle Bracket Mounting** (Figure 2.11) – This is a non-standard mounting option that uses the Plate (JMP) as well as an Angle Bracket (e.g., M001).

Figure 2.6: Parapet/Ledge Mounting (using JMP only)

Figure 2.7: Floor Pedestal Mounting (using JMP and MO15C)

Figure 2.8: Wall Mounting (using JMP and JMB)

Figure 2.9: Wall Pedestal Mounting (using JMP and MO54C)

[1] For more information on these mounting options, refer to *TereScope Installation Guide* (Publication No. 46366).

Figure 2.10: Extended Wall Mounting (using JMP and MO62C)

Figure 2.11: Angle Bracket Mounting (using JMP and M001)

Transmitting through a Window

1. Determine the number of surfaces the beam transits or is reflected from, the reflectivity of each surface, and condensation/precipitation collection areas.

2. Use the data below to determine whether the light beam attenuation is acceptable.
   - 4% attenuation for each surface of light reflection.
   - 15% attenuation for a double pane window.
   - Attenuation due to tint in windowpane must be taken into consideration in choosing the right TereScope model. (The % attenuation depends on the tint and must be measured.)
3. Ensure that the angle of incidence[2] of the beam striking the windowpane is between 1º and 45º.

Note

On high buildings, for indoor window installation, the user should consider that occasionally the window-cleaning elevator might block the link beam.

Figure 2.12 shows the arrangement for transmitting through a window

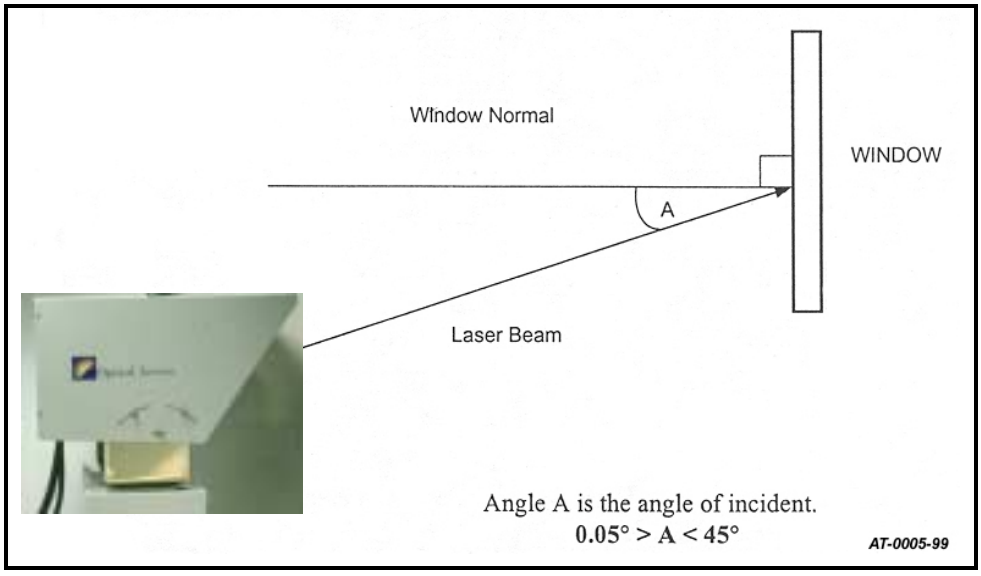


Figure 2.12: Arrangement for transmitting through a window.

[2]Angle which the light beam makes with the perpendicular to the windowpane

Chapter

3

Infrastructure

The only infrastructure required for operating the transceiver and linking the sites is Power and Data/Signal connection to the peripheral networking equipment. This must be ready prior to the airlink installation.

CONCERNING OUTDOORS INSTALLATIONS TAKE CARE TO USE SHIELDED AND WEATHERPROOF MATERIALS (CABLES, INLETS, CONNECTORS) COMPLIANT TO THE SAFETY STANDARD IN FORCE.

Power

Source

The power requirement for standard units is 230VAC @ 50Hz - 22W. An appropriate power supply inlet must be set on each site 1m nearby the mounting point (selected during the site survey).

Note: Units requiring 110VAC @ 60Hz - 22W, 24VDC - 20W or 48VDC-20W can be factory set upon request.

It is recommended to use Surge Suppression System to avoid the damage to the equipment when power supply is unstable. Protection should be at least 25,000A min.

Cabling

Standard 3 conductors power cord are required. (See Safety requirements, Page iv)

Data/Signal Cabling

Type For connecting the Transceiver to the peripheral equipment two optical fiber cables are required (one pair for the transmission and one for the reception). The standard recommended cable is a 62.5/125 µm fiber.

Connectors

Each fiber should be terminated with the ordered type of connector on the transceiver end (SC, ST….).

Optical Fiber Testing

The cabling installer must specify the attenuation of each fiber installed.

A simple power loss test can inform us about the condition of the fibers. This test consists of measuring with an optical power meter the output power at one end of the tested fiber as at the other end a fiber source is connected. If the values are in dBm, the difference between the input power and the output power gives the power attenuation of the fiber (in dB).

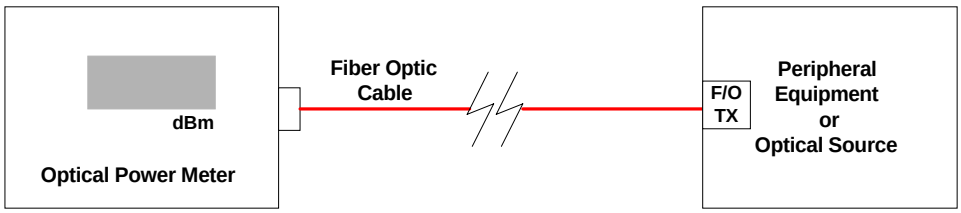


Figure 3.1: F/O cable test.

In case the above equipment is not available, a simple visual test may be performed to locate and reject badly damaged fibers. Place near one end of the fiber a light source and block alternatively the termination, you must observe the light coming out of the other end. (This procedure does not guarantee that a fiber is acceptable)

A standard 62.5µm fiber optic cable is characterised by an attenuation factor of around 3 to 5dB/km. Then a loss value of more than 3dB for runs up to 200m can indicate a suspect fiber.

Note

The fiber optic cables must be installed by a specialist.

HANDLE THE FIBERS VERY CAREFULLY.

Chapter

4

Bench Test

It is always easier and more convenient to locate a failure and solve a problem in a lab on a bench than on a roof under bad conditions. It is then strongly recommended, as the circumstances allow it, to perform a bench test with all the modules prior to the installation in order to check the equipment compatibility and to validate the configuration.

See Unpacking Instructions in Appendix C page 38.

Compatibility

Peripheral equipment

Check the operating of the peripheral equipment connecting them through cables (see Configuration 1 below).

Interfaces

Check the specifications compatibility (type, wavelength, receiver range, output power, data rate) between the TereScope and the peripheral equipment interfaces.

Testing equipment

Chose an appropriate BER (Bit Error Rate) tester for checking the physical link quality. A portable one is preferred for convenient use in the field.

For example: the OC3port plus SONET and ATM analyzer manufactured by Fluke.

A ping test or a file transfer between two workstations - connected to the networking equipment - is useful and easy to implement for testing the performance of the whole configuration.

Setup

Data Rate Dip-switch

According to the application in use set the switches as indicated in the following table:

1. Standard TS4400
Switches: 6&7

	OFF	*ON*
ATM (155Mbps)	-	6.7
Fast-Ethernet, FDDI (100Mbps)	7	6
4E1	6	7
E3 (34 Mbps)	6,7	-

Table 3: Set-up for TS4400 standard

Mode Select Dip-switch
Set all the switches on the position OFF for normal operation.

2. TS4400 with management or Special Fusion
Switches 6,7,8,9

	OFF	*ON*
Fast Ethernet	6,7,9	8
ATM/OC3/STM1: 155 Mbps	7,9	6,8
100 Mbps	6,9	7,8
SMPTE 143 Mbps	9	6,7,8
E3:34.368 Mbps	6,7,8,9	-
T3:44.736	7,8,9	6
OC1/STMO:51.840 Mbps	6,8,9	7
Customized	8,9	6,7
Open Protocol	6,7,8	9

Table 4: Set-up for TS4400 with management or Fusion.

Mode Select Dip-switch
Set all the switches on the position OFF for normal operation

Test configurations

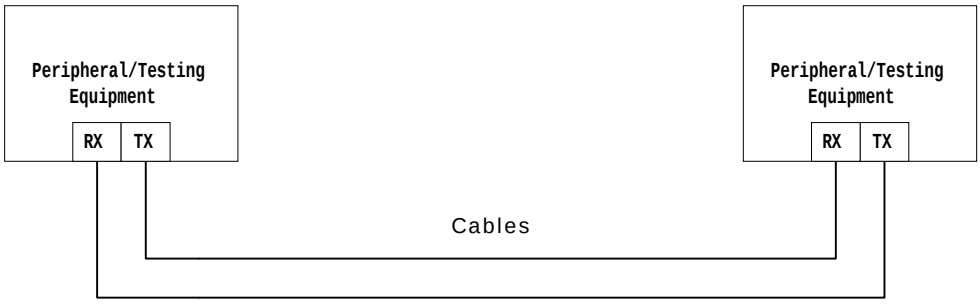
IN ALL THE FOLLOWING CONFIGURATIONS TAKE CARE TO ADJUST THE TRANSCEIVERS OUT OF SATURATION, ALIGNING THEM SLIGHTLY IN AN ANGLE SO THAT THE DIGITAL READOUT SHOWS A READING LOWER THAN 1200 BUT HIGHER THAN 20.

Bench test

To learn more about TS Bench Test please refer to Appendix E, page 41.

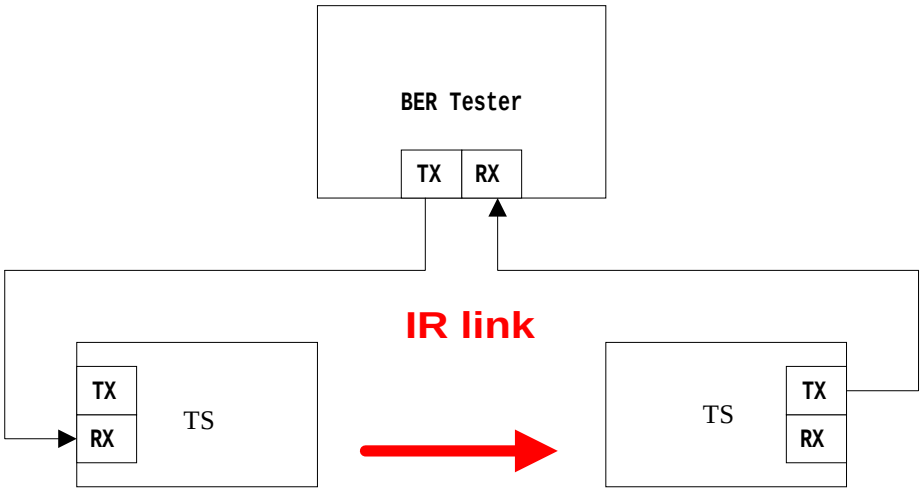
Configuration 1

Peripheral equipment operating test



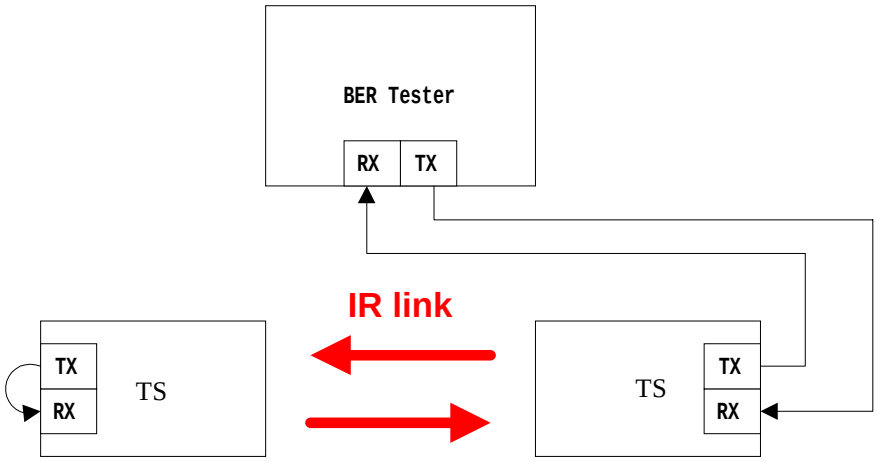
Configuration 2

One way Airlink
BER test



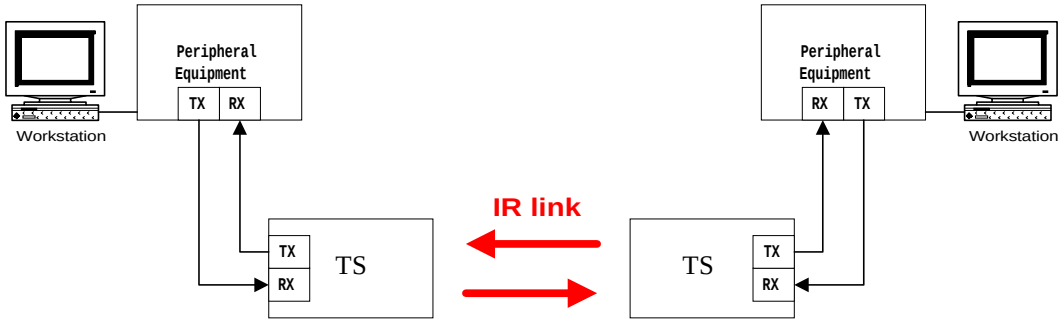
Configuration 3

Loop-back Airlink
BER test



Configuration 4

Whole configuration operating test (Ping test or File transfer)



Display and Results

Proper Display

1. **Indicators**

Indicator → Position ↓	AIR RX		F/O RX		Alignment	Loopback
	Flag	Sync.	Flag	Sync.		
ON	x	x	x	x		
OFF					x	x

Table 5: Indicators

2. **Received power**

20 < OPTICAL POWER < 1200

Expected Results

The BER must be less than 1E-12 for lasting tests and display *NO ERRORS* for brief ones.

The PING test and file transfer procedure should not notify any *TIME OUT alarm* or last too long time compared to cabling connection.

Chapter

5

Installation

This chapter deals with the mounting of the hardware and the unit on the site (see Appendix E for the required material).

See Unpacking Instructions in Appendix C page 38.

CAUTION: Unit to be mounted in horizontal position only. Max angle 45°

Accessories

The standard mounting accessories are supplied with the transceiver in a kit. They are designed for typical mounting on horizontal and vertical surfaces.

Description

The accessories kit consists of : -The Mounting Kit (JMK-10)
-The Aiming Head (JAH-10)
-The Windproof-L (Optional- can be purchased for extra protection against wind).

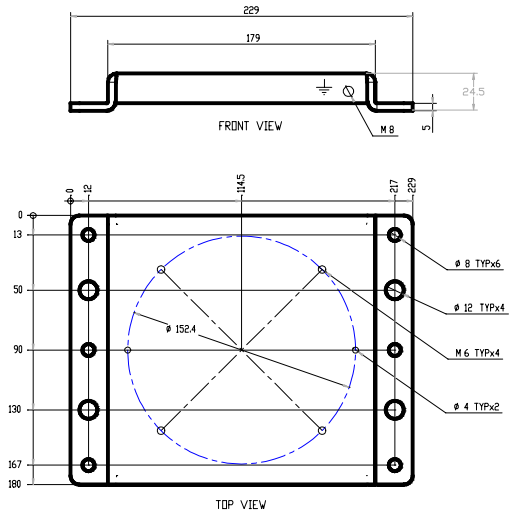
The JMK-10 (comprised of the JMP, JWB and its holder) is used for mounting the transceiver on the support surface. The JWB shields the Transceiver from external perturbations (atmospheric, direct sunlight, heat) and contacts. The JAH-10 allows the aiming of the two units making the link (see chapter 6)

JMK-10

Figures 5.1 to 5.4:
show JMK-10 details

JMP
Mounting Plate
(dimensions in mm)

Figure 5.1a: JMP



Dimensions in mm

Figure 5.1b: JMB scheme

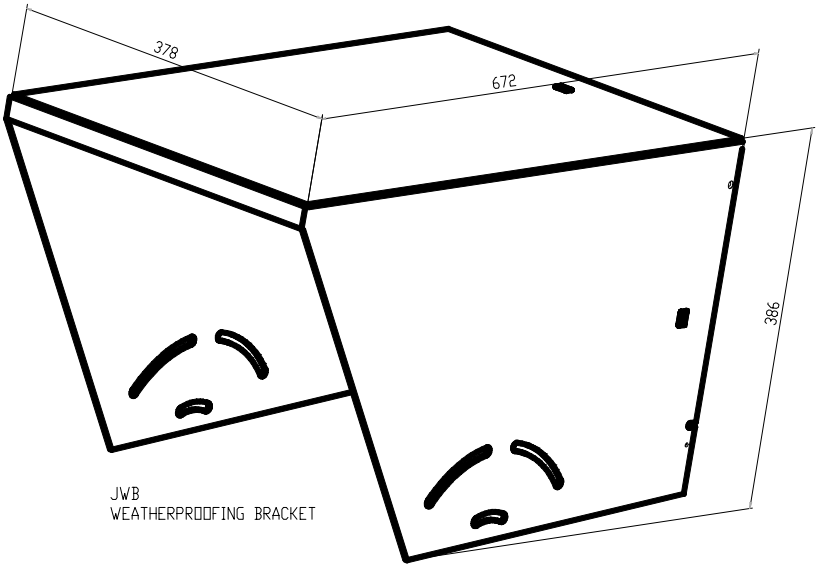


Figure 5.2: JWB Weatherproofing Bracket

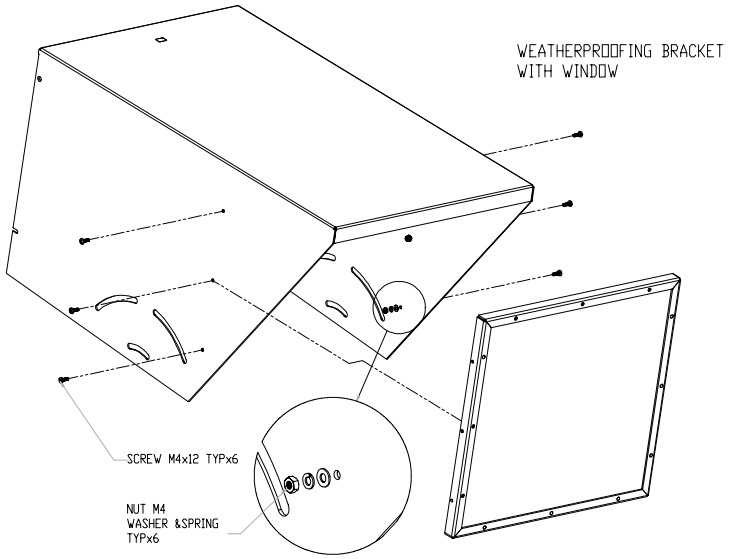


Figure 5.3: Windproof-L (for extra protection against wind)
See Appendix G

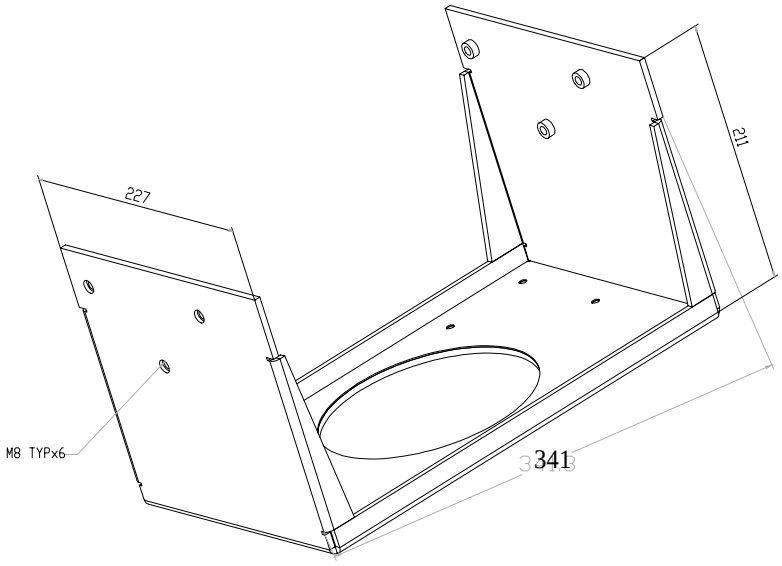
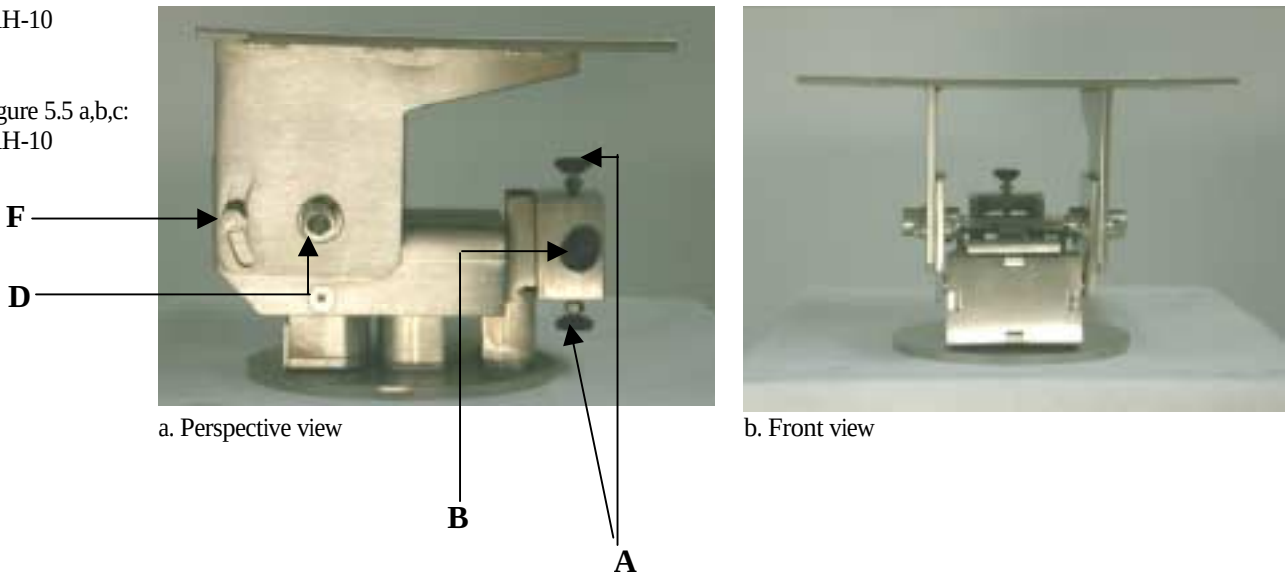


Figure 5.4: JWB Holder

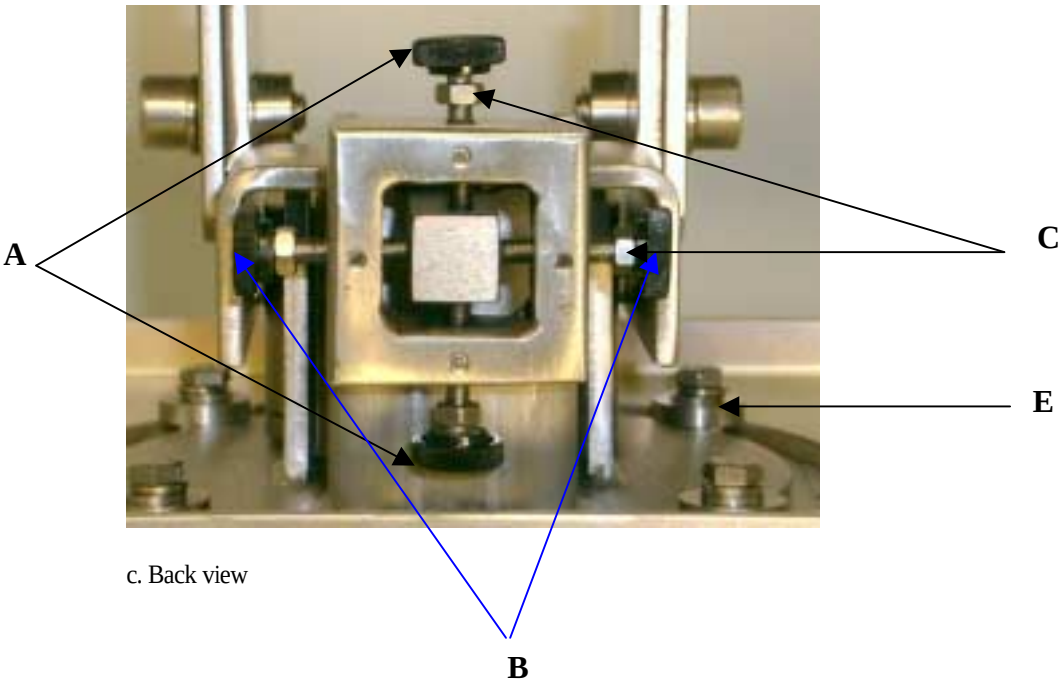
JAH-10

Figure 5.5 a,b,c:
JAH-10



a. Perspective view

b. Front view



c. Back view

AIMING HEAD ADJUSTMENT AND LOCKS:

A: Vertical Motion Fine Aiming Screws (2)
B: Horizontal Motion Fine Aiming Screws (2)
C: Fine Locking Nuts(4)
D: Gross Elevation Axis & Vertical Locking Screws (2)
E: Lug Bolts (4) (Attachment between JAH-10 & JWB holder) & Horizontal Locking Screws.
F: Extra Elevation Locking Screws (2)

Mounting

1- Accessories

- Horizontal surfaces (parapet, ...):

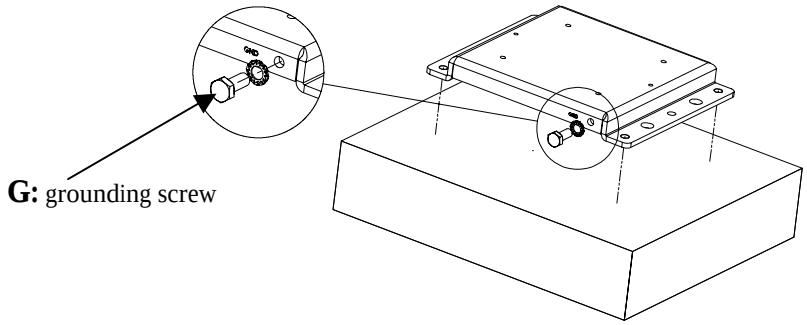


Figure 5.6: JMP on the fixation surface

THE JMP SHOULD BE ORIENTED IN SUCH A WAY THAT THE GROUNDING SCREW IS LOCATED ON THE BACK (CLOSE TO THE INSTALLER) AND THE FRONT IS FACING THE OPPOSITE SIDE .

Install the JAH-10 and the JWB Holder on the accessory (JMP) already mounted, taking care to place the Fine Tuning Device on the back, and tighten slightly the four Lug bolts (E). These bolts should be tightened firmly only after coarse alignment.

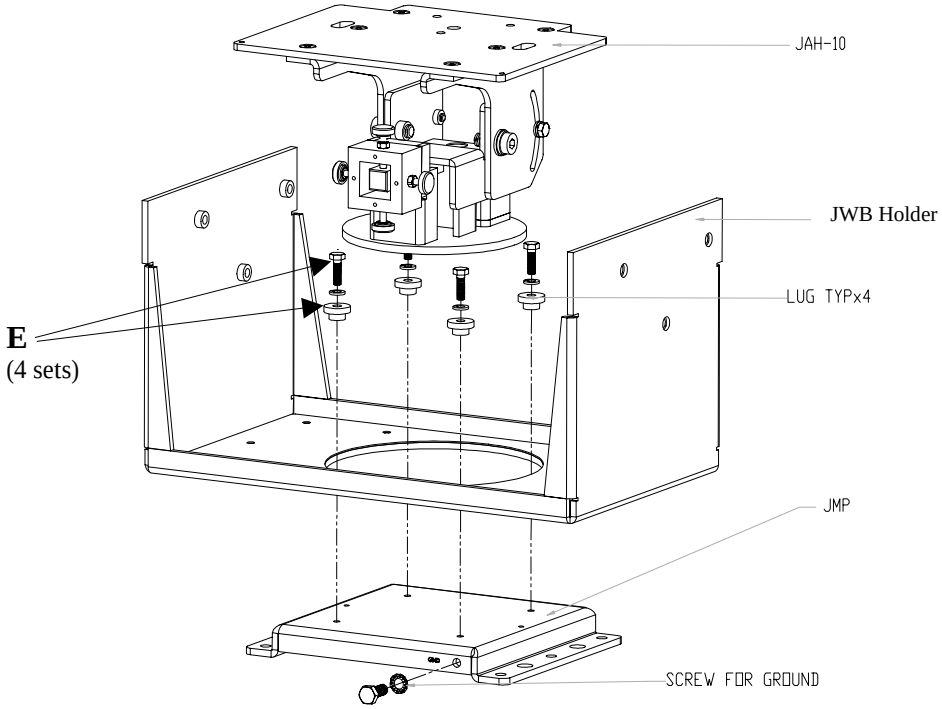


Figure 5.7: Mounting accessories assembly

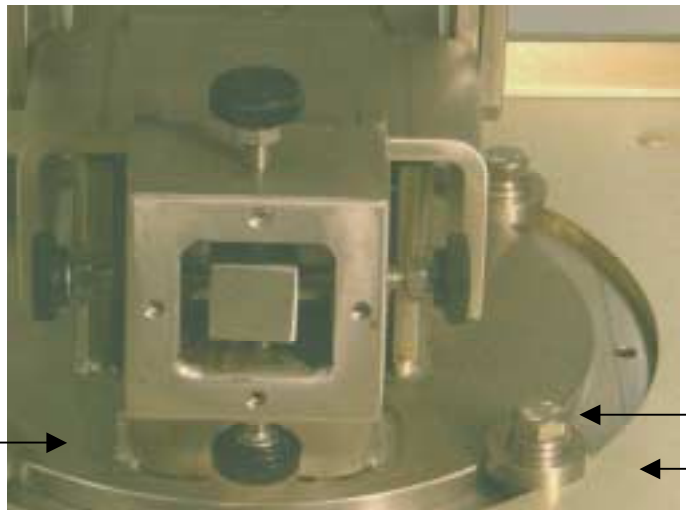


Figure 5.8: Closing of Lug Bolts between JAH-10 & JWB-Holder

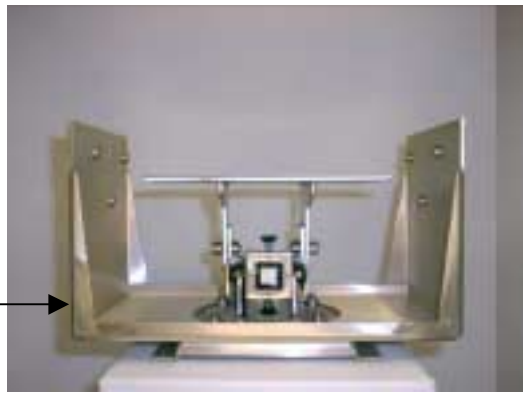


Figure 5.9: Back view
JWB Holder, JAH-10 & JMP

Figure 5.10: Top view.
JWB Holder, JAH-10 & JMP

Note

The JWB Holder should be oriented so as to set the side holes close to the front

2-Attachment of the Transceiver

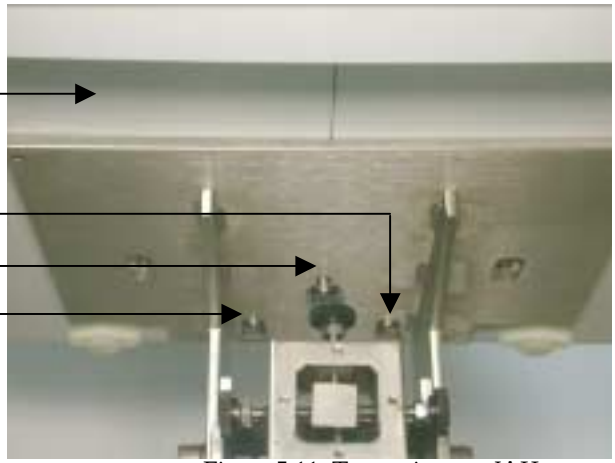


Figure 5.11: Transceiver on JAH-

Mount the Transceiver - front face oriented towards the opposite site - onto the JAH-10, using the three bolts and washers provided. Tighten firmly these bolts.

AT THIS STAGE THE JMB IS NOT YET MOUNTED

Particular Figure Cases/Techniques

1. Mounting on the floor

In some cases the only place where the installation is acceptable, possible or authorized is on the floor (for example on a roof without any parapet or if the parapet is metallic, ...). In such situations drilling holes on the floor is out of the question.

The principle consists in fixing in a very stable way a tower standing on the floor. The transceiver will be attached on the top of the tower.

Two techniques using a small concrete block are suggested for stabilizing the tower on the floor.

- The concrete slab is directly poured on the basis of the tower
- Four bolts are inserted in the concrete slab placed on the floor. The tower mount is fixed on the slab with the inserted bolts using nuts.

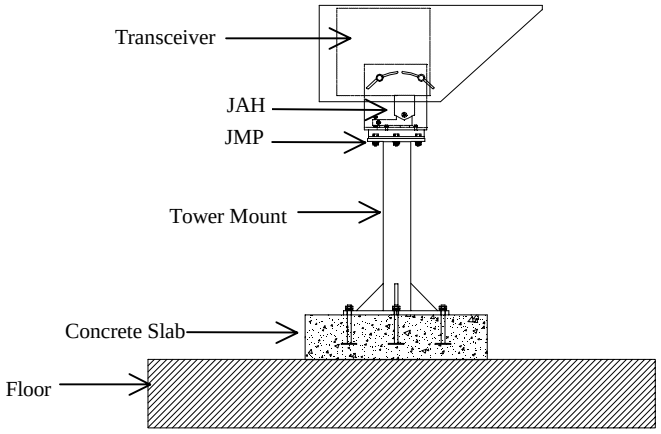
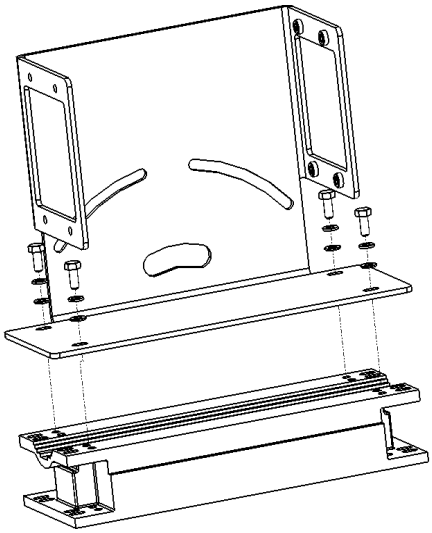


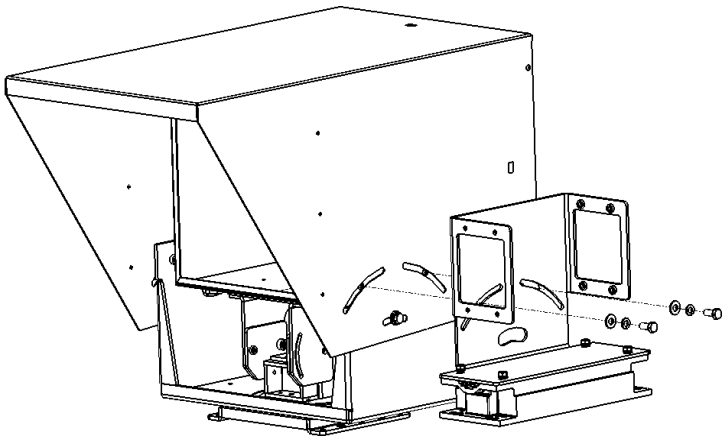
Figure 5.12: Mounting on a concrete slab

TAKE CARE TO REMOVE ANY INTERVENING SOFT MATERIAL, SUCH AS ASPHALT, BETWEEN THE SLAB/TOWER BASIS AND THE FLOOR. ONCE THE INSTALLATION IS COMPLETED RESTORE THE ROOF WATER-TIGHTNESS WITH A SEALING MATERIAL AROUND THE SLAB.

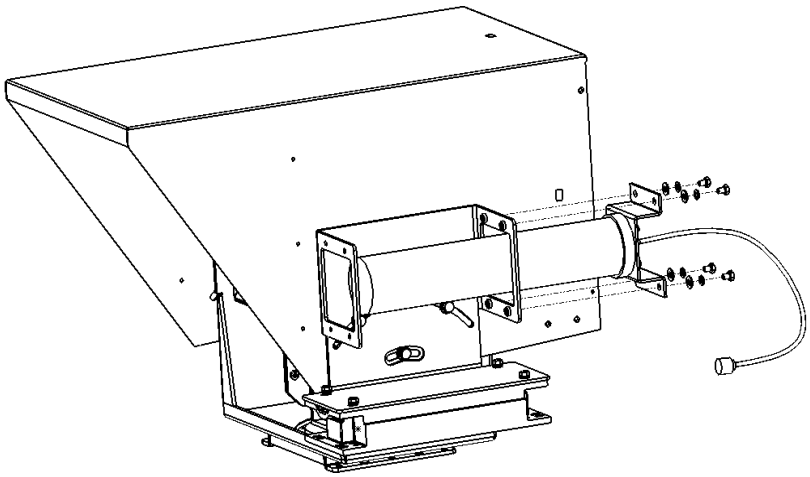
2. Mounting of Fusion



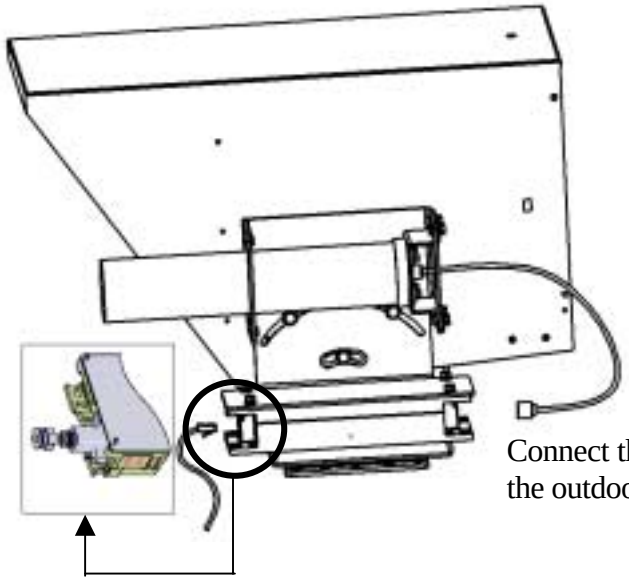
Step 1: RF outdoor unit attachment



Step 2: Attachment to the TS



Step 3: Yagi antenna attachment



Routing the Indoor-to-Outdoor Cable Through the Waterproof Seal

Connect the Yagi Antenna to the outdoor unit

Step 4 : Cables connection

Chapter

6

Aiming Procedure

Point to point connections require the orientation face to face of both "transceiving" ends of the link. Concerning wireless optical links this should be done as accurate as possible for positioning the beam symmetrically all around the remote receiver.

Powering on the TereScope

Fig. 6.1: Power cable & Terminal block

Fig. 6.2: Power Terminal Block Locked

1 - Make sure that the power cable isn't connected to electrical power.
2 - Connect the power cables to the Terminal Block paying attention to L=Line, G=Ground & N=Neutral.

3 -After connecting the power cables to corresponding sockets close tightly the screws of the Terminal block and try pulling the cable to check that it doesn't come out. Cover the Terminal Block with plastic cover (if available).

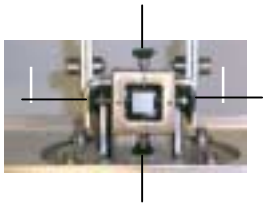
Fig. 6.3: Power cover

4 - Cover the Terminal Block with the power cover. Now the power cable can be connected to electrical power and the TereScope is powered on.

The aiming procedure is implemented in two stages:

Coarse Alignment

This stage is intended to point, looking through the telescope, the transceiver at the opposite site and to get a first readout on the digital display.



Horizontal orientation

Rotate the Transceiver-JAH-10 assembly left or right, so as to place the horizontal axis of the telescope reticule on the same horizontal level as the opposite site. Move in the same direction the JWB Holder so that its vertical edges will be parallel to those of the Transceiver. Tighten the four Lug Bolts to maintain this position.

Vertical orientation

Similarly, slightly loosen the Gross Elevation Locking Screws (on the side of the Yoke) and rotate the Transceiver-JAH-10 assembly up or down, so as to place the vertical axis of the telescope reticule on the same vertical level as the opposite.

Fine Positioning

Connect the transceivers to the electrical power and set the Mode Select Dip-switch on the normal position on both sites

- **This stage requires one person on each site.**
- **Provide yourself with a walkie talkie, a mobile phone or any other equipment giving you a way to talk to the assistant working on the opposite site.**

The target at this stage is to aim **only the local transmitter**, using the Fine Tuning Device (the 4 Fine Aiming Screws A&B), so that the **remote receiver** will be situated at the middle of the beam cross section at the shot distance.

Front view
Transceiver at the middle of the beam cross section

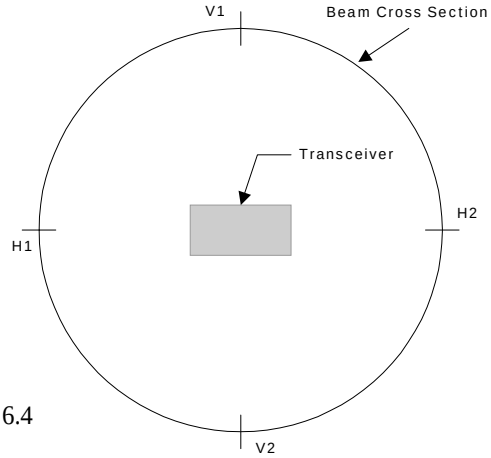
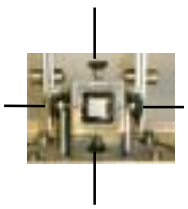


Figure 6.4



Procedure: 1. Find the horizontal and vertical Beam edges (H1, H2, V1, V2)
2. Set successively the remote transceiver in the middle of the two segments [H1,H2] and [V1,V2].

Position at the beginning (after the coarse alignment)

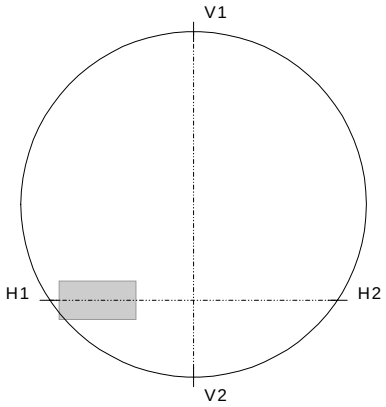


Figure 6.5

To determine the horizontal beam edges H1 and H2, move slowly left and right the local transceiver until the digital readout on the remote unit becomes 20. Locate these two points relating to reference points on the opposite site looking through the telescope. Set the remote transceiver - moving the local transceiver - at the middle of these two reference points.

Position after the horizontal aiming

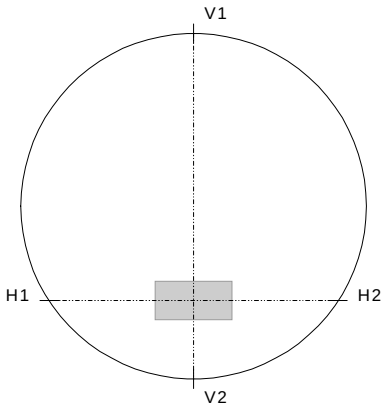


Figure 6.6

Repeat this process for the vertical positioning (middle of segment [V1,V2]).

Final position after the vertical aiming

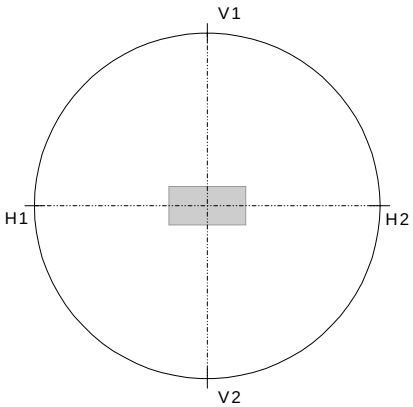


Figure 6.7

Once the position is reached, tighten firmly the 4 Fine Locking Nuts.

Repeat this procedure exchanging roles with the assistant on the opposite site (i.e. he will move the remote transceiver and you will report to him the digital readout on the local one).

At the end of the process the digital readout should be approximately the same on both units (see Appendix B page 37 for expected readings).

For short distances below or close to the minimum distance specified for each model (see section Technical Specifications), pay attention that the digital readout does not exceed 1200. In case of saturation (Reading exceeding 1300) the signal can be attenuated using 3 dB switch on Dipswitch on the back panel .

Chapter

7

Installation Completion

Link Operating Test

Set back the Mode Select Dip-Switch on the Normal position (the Alignment indicator should switch OFF).

Connect on both sites the optical fiber cables coming from the peripheral equipment to the fiber optic port of the transceiver.

IT IS A CROSS CONNECTION:

TX → RX AND RX → TX

The F/O RX Flag and Sync. indicators should switch ON as soon as the peripheral equipment is powered ON.

A BER test is recommended. In case this is not possible check at least with the customer/user the performances of the whole link (see the chapter Bench Test).

Installation Log

Write down all the information about the installation (including digital readout and the setup of the transceivers) in an installation log. This information could be a valuable reference for future maintenance or troubleshooting visits.

An installation form is proposed as an example in Appendix H (see page 47).

Sealing of the units

JWB Mounting

- Mount the JWB above the Transceiver and fix it on its holder tightening slightly the six provided screws in the side holes.
- Adjust the JWB elevation level so that its horizontal edges will be parallel to those of the Transceiver.
- Tighten firmly the six side screws.

Rear Door Closing

- Check that the cables are well engaged in the connectors (big hole for data cable, little hole for Power Cable), and the Fine Locking nuts well tightened.
- Lock the door with the Door Locking Screws located on the vertical of the Rear Door.

Fig. 7.1: Rear door mounting

Holes for cables

Figure 7.2: JWB mounted

Chapter

8

Maintenance

Periodic visits (every three months) should be planned for:

- Checking the display
- Checking the mounting
- Cleaning the optical aperture of the transceivers
- Cleaning the building windows for indoors installations.

At cleaning time, the reading of the digital readout should be marked down in a service log book. Once the optical aperture is cleaned, if the reading is substantially lower than that noted at installation time, the aiming accuracy should be examined and restored if necessary.

Note

Aiming accuracy should be checked looking through the telescope and comparing the present scene sighting to the one sketched in the Installation Log at installation time.

APPENDIX A Product Specifications

Part Number			TS4400
Application / Data Protocol			E3, Fast-Ethernet, FDDI, ATM, OC-3, STM-1. Other data rates between 34 & 155 Mbps can be provided upon request
Performance	Rate		34, 45, 100, 125, 155 Mbps
	Range [1] @ 10dB/km		1500 m
	@ 17dB/km		1100 m
	@ 30dB/km		770 m
	Minimum Range[4]		300 m
	Bit Error Rate		Less than 1E-12 (unfaded)
	MTBF		8 years
Transmitter	Light source		LASER
	Wavelength		850 nm
	Output power		21 mW total
	Beam divergence		2.2 mrad
Receiver	Detector		Si PIN
	Field of view		5 mrad
	Sensitivity		-34 dBm
Interface	Type		Fiber Optic Transceiver - Multimode (Singlemode available upon request)
	Connectors		SC
	Wavelength		1300 nm
	Output power		-17 ± 3 dBm[2]
	Receiver operating range		-14 to -30 dBm
Power Supply			Factory set: 230 VAC @ 50 Hz or 100-117VAC @ 60 Hz or 24 VDC (or-48 VDC option) (22 W)
Environmental Information	Operating Temp.		-50 °C to +50 °C
	Storage Temp.		-50 °C to +70 °C
	Humidity		Less than 90% non-condensing
	Housing		Weatherproof
Mechanical Design	Dimensions [mm]		674X 380 X 508 * with Fusion: 674 x 504 x 508
	Weight	Unit	7 kg
		Accessories	15 kg
Diagnostics Indicators / Selectors	Indicators		Airlink: Flag, Sync.
			Fiber Optic: Flag, Sync.
			Alignment
			Loopback
			Receive Signal Strength (Digital Display)
	Selectors		Data Rate
			Alignment, Loopback (local)
			Air Tx Output Power (attenuation [dB])

Notes:

[1] Medium to Heavy rain 45mm/hr)-Light snow-Thick fog
[2] Cloudburst(100mm/hr)-Medium snow-Light snow
[3] Rain(up to 180mm/hr)-Blizzard-Moderate fog
[4] Installation below this range is not recommended, as the four transmitted beams do not yet overlap sufficiently, resulting in a potential power loss in the receiver.

APPENDIX B

Digital Readout vs. Distance

These tables are only intended to give you an idea of what digital readout you could expect according to the distance to link.

D= Distance [m]

R= Reading (Digital readout)

TS4400

D	400	600	800	1000	1200	1400	1600	1800	2000
R	>1200	1100	1010	960	890	860	660	540	460

D	2200	2400	2600	2800	3000	3500	4000
R	380	280	220	200	180	100	80

Actual reading may be greater or up to 15% lower.

APPENDIX C

Unpacking Instructions

The Accessories are shipped already assembled together inside the packing box. You must therefore dismantle the assembly prior to tests and installation.

Once all the assembly outside the box, follow the next steps:

1. Loosen completely the four Lug Bolts and take the assembly JWB-Holder/JAH-10 off (at this stage the JWB Holder and the JWB are free of any fastener).

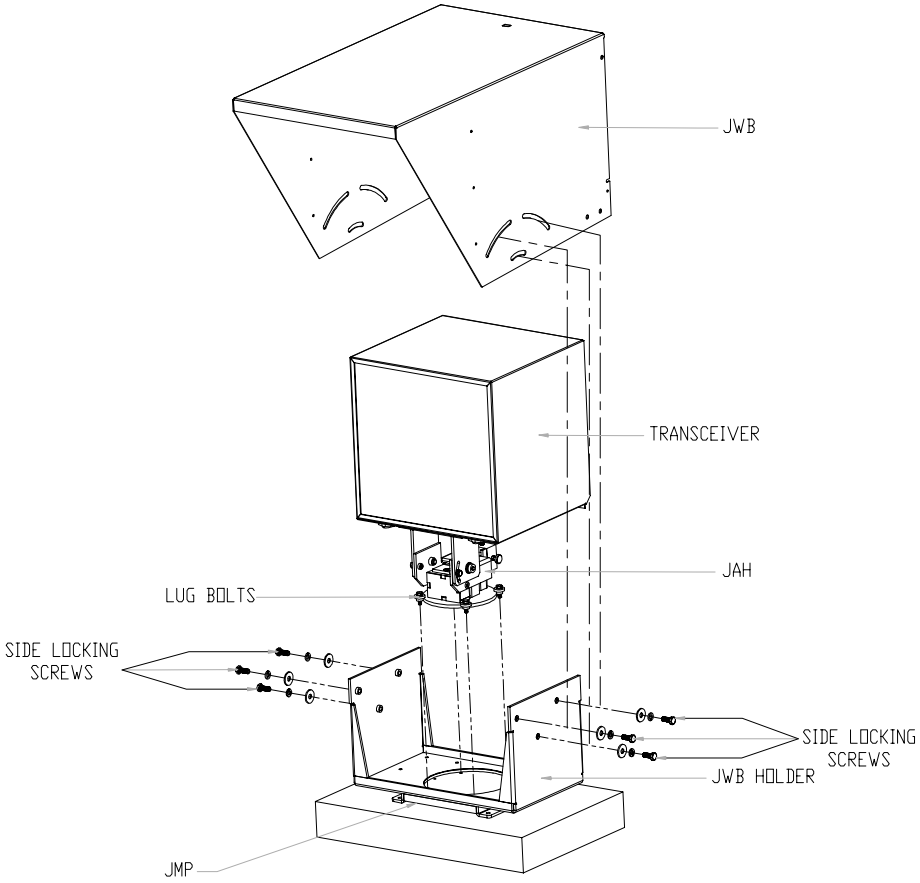
2. Detach the JMP from JAH-10 and JWB-Holder.

3. Remove the screws (6 units) from JWB-Holder. These screws will be used afterwards for attachment of JWB to JWB-Holder.

Description of the dismantling procedure

The packing box contains:

- Transceiver TS x 1
- JWB x 1
- JWB Holder x 1
- JMP x 1
- JAH-10 x 1
- Screws JAH/TS x 3
- Screws JAH-10/ JMP/JWB holder x 4
- Lug bolts x 4
- Screws JWB/JWB Holder x 6
- CD (Manuals)
- Tools (See Appendix E)
- Screws (for JMB or Pedestal – if needed)
- Flexible ducts x 2
- Flange x 2



KEEP IN SECURE PLACE ALL THE BOLTS AND SCREWS. YOU WILL NEED THEM FOR THE INSTALLATION.

APPENDIX D Tool Kit, Equipment and Materials

TOOLS	1. Electric drill (impact for masonry), reversible, with speed control and 0-13mm chuck 2. Drills set High Speed Steel (HSS) 3-13mm. 3. Concrete carbide .bit drills 6,8,9 and 10mm (regular and long shank). 4. Adjustable (crescent) wrench 6", 10". 5. Open-ring wrenches (spanners), standard and metric. 6. Vise grip pliers 10-12" 7. Cutter, long nose pliers, electrician's pliers (insulated). 8. Pen, Pencil, Permanent markers. 9. Lens cleaning clothes. 10. Screwdrivers (flat and Philips), sizes 1, 2, 3 + power screwdriver bits. 11. 50m extension cable + 3 outlet multiple electrical tap 12. 200g hammer. 13. Blade knife. 14. Ratchet handle driver. 15. Socket wrenches 8mm, 10mm, 11mm, 13mm, 14mm, ½" . 16. Allen 8mm and Allen 2.5mm.
MATERIALS	1. Anchors (wall plugs) "UPAT" 10mm diameter 2. Hex-head screws to fit wall plugs 40, 60, 75mm length. 3. Assortment of screws, nuts, washers, spring washers. 4. Electric insulation tape. 5. Super glue, tie wraps (Panduit™). 6. 20 mm fuse SB, 125mA, 160mA, 250mA, 500mA, 1A
ELECTRONIC & GENERAL EQUIPMENT	1. Digital voltmeter (DVM) 2. 2 Walkie Talkies or cellular phones. 3. Binoculars 4. Four STP cables (two cross and two straight) terminated with RJ-45 connectors each end.
OPTICAL EQUIPMENT (if relevant)	1. Optical Power Meter (Fotec, Noyes) with fiber sockets. 2. 2 sets of multimode (62.5 µm) optical fibers with SC terminations.
LAB EQUIPMENT	E1/ETH/ATM/Fast Ethernet BER Test equipment- depending on TS model.

A LIST OF THE TOOLS SUPPLIED BY MRV COMMUNICATIONS WITH EVERY TERESCOPE HEAD

.

	Description	**Qty**	**Where to use**
a.	WRENCH #8 FOR JAH (M5 NUT)	1	**J:** JAH-10: -Fine Locking nuts
b.	WRENCH #10 FOR JAH (M6 SCREW)	1	**E:** JMP - Horizontal Locking screws (between JAH-10 and JWB holder) **F:** JAH - Extra elevation locking screws
c.	WRENCH #11 FOR JAH (1/4"SCREW)	1	**H:** Screws attaching the JAH-10 to the Transceiver (TS)
d.	d. WRENCH #13 FOR JMP/JWB (M8 SC.)	1	**G:** JMP - Grounding screw **I:** JWB - Locking screws between JWB and JWB holder Screws between JMP and JMB (if needed) Screws between JMP and pedestals (if needed)
e.	WRENCH #14 FOR JAH (3/8"SCREW)	1	For B,C,D models (4") for screw between JAH and TS
f.	BALLDRIVER L WRENCH 2.5MM	1	**J:** Rear door locking screws
g.	BALLDRIVER L WRENCH 8MM*200MM	1	**D:** JAH-10 - Gross elevation locking screws
h.	INSTALLATION TOOL CASE	1	Tool case

Wrenches Kit for TS Installation

APPENDIX E

TereScopes Bench Test Procedure

Introduction

All TS Products are bench tested indoors prior to outdoor installation to ensure that the system is fully functional.
The bench test is a simple procedure whereby a link pair is aligned on the table and activated to simulate a channel of communication (see fig.1).

2 Points to Remember

1. Since the link distance during the bench test is very short (i.e. the devices activated are very close), the receivers will go into saturation unless the signal is attenuated.
To avert entering saturation, the transmit signal must be physically attenuated.
We recommend the simple procedure of inserting a piece of paper or the like into the beam path, or concealing a portion of the beam with an opaque (non-transparent) material. This will reduce the signal power entering the receiver.
Make sure to attenuate the signal enough so that the receiver's optical power meter value falls below the saturation estimate of the device. See table below for saturation estimate.

2. An additional derivative of the short link distance is the presence of reflections.
The signal will reflect off the front window of the receiver back at the transmitting device and may be mistaken as part of the opposite transmission.
This interference is commonly called "cross talk".
To avoid cross talk during the bench test, it is advisable to check whether interfering reflections exist by shutting off power to one device and verifying that the optical power meter reading in the other (active) device is zero.
This should be repeated for the opposite device.
Alternatively, a practical setup for bench testing the 4" series (models B, C and D) and Light series (models A and C2) is presented in Figure 1; the bench test setup for the 10" series (models E and F) is presented in Figures 2a,2b.
In the 4"/Light setup, a thin physical barrier, such as a piece of cardboard, is used as a wall to divide between the beam paths, thus ensuring that no cross talk occurs.
In the 10" setup, the two devices are not centrally aligned; instead, only one corner of each device faces the opposite device. This allows for testing each transmitter separately. By rotating the devices 45 degrees, the next pair of transmitters is tested. Hence, testing all 8 transmitters in the link pair requires only 3 rotations.

Table 1: Bench Test Information for TS Products

Product name	Opt. Power M. "Sub-Saturation" value	Potential for Interference
TSxxxx	1100	low
TSxxx/ETH	1200	med
TSxxx/E1	1200	High
TSxxxx/ST	1200	med

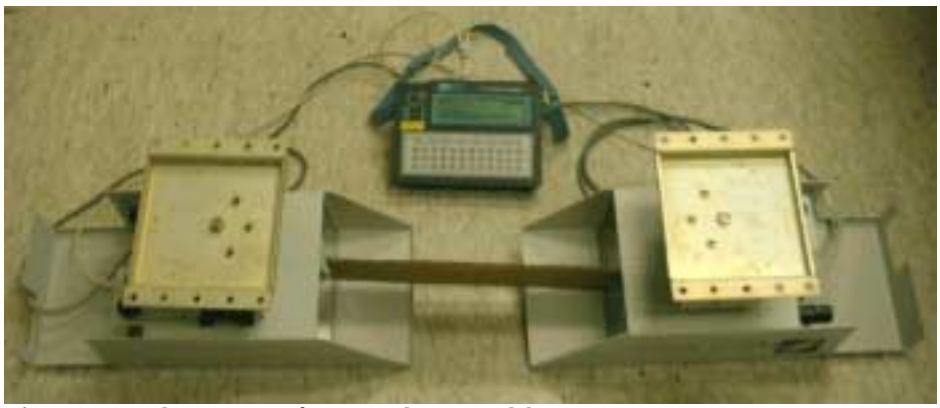


Figure 1: Bench Test setup for 4"/Light TS models.

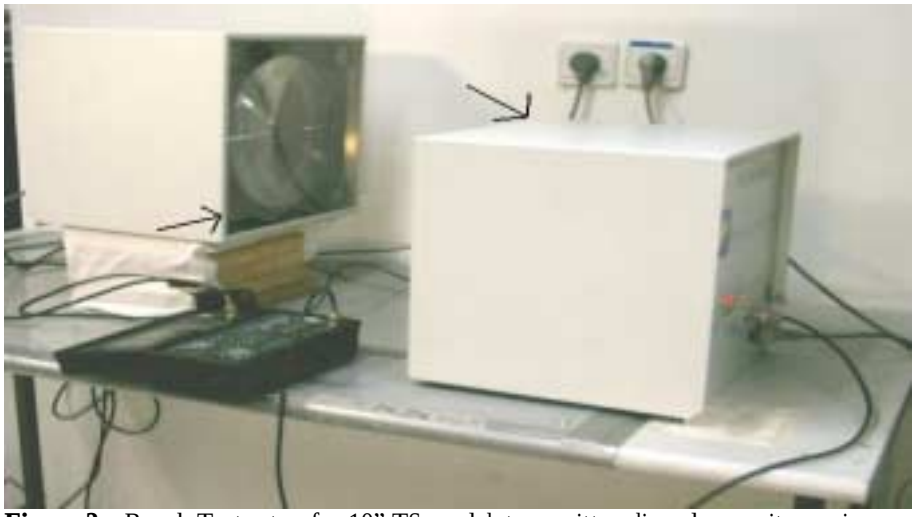


Figure 2a: Bench Test setup for 10" TS model; transmitter aligned opposite receiver marked with arrows.

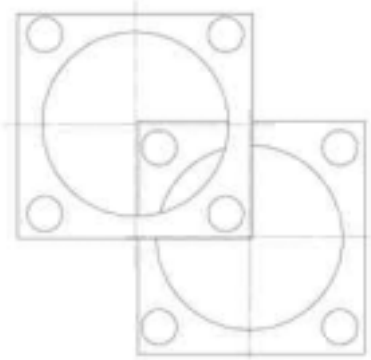


Figure 2b: Bench Test setup drawing for 10" TS model.
Note that one device is higher than the other and shifted over to the side so that only one transmitter from each device is facing opposite the other device's receiver.

APPENDIX F Effect of Wind on Terescope Devices

Introduction

The outdoor environment in which our devices are normally placed exposes the link to wind pressures that may affect the accuracy of the link's alignment.
Several factors play a role in the determination of the extent to which the directionality of a TS device may be affected by the wind:
Wind speed
Wind direction
Surface area of device perpendicular to wind
Mechanical stability of aiming head – device system.

For example, the mechanical stability is greatest along the side-side axis of the device. Although the surface area along the side of the device is greatest, the resultant wind force – even at very high wind speeds – will barely have an impact on the beam's direction, due to the rigid mechanics along the side-side axis.

Wind Limits for TS Devices

All TS devices have been tested in "worst-case" scenario of the above four factors.
The force necessary to deviate beam was measured from different direction.
From here[1], the minimum wind speed with maximum effect on beam deviation was determined.
The following table lists the minimum wind speeds for different TS products that may cause:
A momentary lapse in the communication.
An extended lapse requiring mechanical repair.

TS Device	Momentary	Extended
• 10" (E&F models)	110 Km/hr	200 Km/hr
• 10" with Windproof-L Accessory	Over 180 Km/hr	Over 250 Km/hr
• 4" (B,C, D models)	150 Km/hr	Over 250 Km/hr
• 4" with Windproof-S	220 Km/hr	Over 300 km/hr
• PhoneLight (A&C2 models)	150 Km/hr	Over 250 Km/hr
• PAL (TS1)	180 Km/hr	Over 250 Km/hr

[1] We include here the formula for calculating the effective wind force on a flat surface, given a known wind speed:

Wind Force = 0.79 x (Wind Speed)^2 x (Area of Surface)

For instance, assuming a wind speed of 27.78 m/s (equal to 100Km/hr) on a surface area of 0.04m^2 (400cm^2), the force is equal to 24.4 Newtons.

Appendix G FSO Chaining

What is Chaining?

The Chaining of FSO is required when the two sites are connected by more than one link using at least one additional building as a mid-point.

When is the Chaining required?

The Chaining of FSO links is required in the following cases:

a) When there is no direct line of sight between the sites;
b) When the distance between the sites is too long;
c) When the distance between the sites is reachable with one link but the customer wants much more Power Budget for higher reliability.

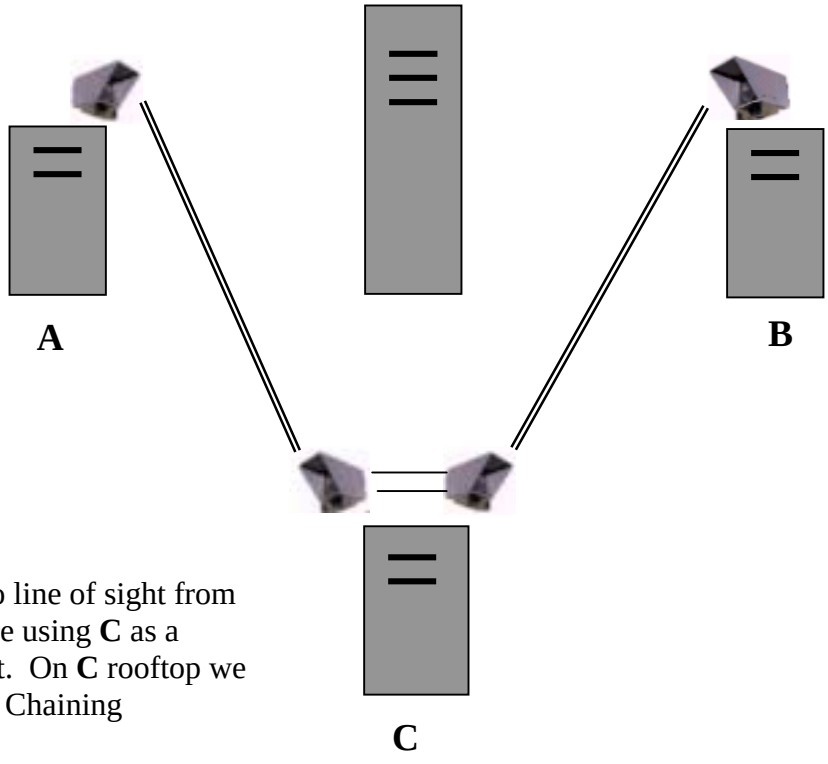


Fig. 1
As there is no line of sight from **A** to **B**, we are using **C** as a repeater point. On **C** rooftop we used "Direct Chaining connectivity

Indirect Chaining

Indirect Chaining is required for connecting FSO units not including clock recovery circuits. In cases of indirect connectivity, the connection between the two FSO units on the same roof must be done through the Switch or Router or another means of connection that is located inside the building. For example, in Fig. 2, we use the indoor switch in building C for the chaining.

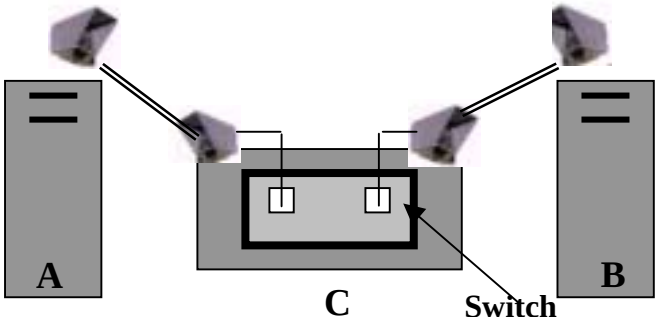


Fig.2
Indirect chaining

Direct Chaining

Direct Chaining is the capability to directly connect two FSO units on the same roof (used as repeaters) i.e.. direct crossing between Rx and TX of the two units. For example, in Fig. 3 connection is achieved on rooftop of building **C** <u>without</u> the need to enter the building.

Direct connection is possible for FSO that include clock recovery circuits. The clock recovery regenerates the signal and enables smooth direct chaining.

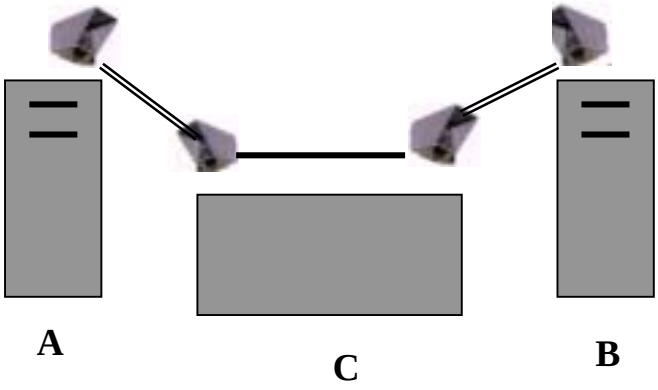


Fig. 3
Direct chaining

Chaining Limits

The number of links that can be chained is limited due to the Jitter parameter. Sensitivity to jitter is different for every protocol and can vary with different manufacturers. The typical number is 3-4 chained links. If more chains are required, please consult your MRV representative.

FSO products & Chaining

Product series	Chaining	No of chained links
TS3000G (1Gbps) TS1000G (1 Gbps) TS 622 (622 Mbps)	Indirect	3-4
TS155-PI (10-155 Mbps)	Indirect	3-4
TS155-PS (34-155 Mbps)	Direct	3-4
TS 25 (Open Protocol, 1-25 Mbps)	Direct	3-4
TS 10 (Ethernet)	Direct	3-4
TS Mux (Mux 4E1, 4T1)	Direct	No Limits*
TS 2 (E1, T1)	Direct	No Limits*

**No Limits – it refers to Networking extentions. If the extentions are of TDM type (E1,E3,STM-1, STM-3), after some chains we might face some "jitter"problems. Therefore,in such cases, chaining should be considered on a case by case basis.*

APPENDIX H Installation Log

D.1. Client / Dealer details

	Customer	Dealer
Company Name		
Address City Country		
Contact Person		
Tel		
Fax		
e-mail		

D.2. Application details

Type of network	☐ E1 , ☐ Ethernet , ☐ Token Ring , ☐ Fast Ethernet , ☐ FDDI , ☐ ATM , ☐ Other (Specify)
Product	
Evaluated distance by customer	
Address of installation (site A)	
Address of installation (site B)	

D.3. Sketch of the area

D.4. Site survey

Done by	
Customer representative	
Distance	
Date	

	Site A	Site B
Location		
Floor		
Orientation (NSEW)		
Installation site scheme		
Indoor / Outdoor		
Plate JMP / Bracket JMB		
Window attenuation		
On-line UPS		
Voltage required (110V / 230V)		
Ground earthing		
Radio antenna field		

Associated interface equipment	Site A	Site B
Manufacturer		
Type		
Model number		
Interface type		

D.5. Installation

Done by	
Customer representative	
Date	

	Site A	Site B
System model		
Serial number		
Location : Same as site survey, if not provide details		
Accessories : Same as site survey, if not provide details		
Digital readout		
Telescope calibration : if cannot , sketch the telescope view		

BER test	
BER equipment type	
Loopback location	
Error type (random, burst)	
Brief interruption test	

D.6. System failure

Visit made by	
Customer representative	
Date	

	Site A	Site B
Sketch of telescope view		
Digital readout		
Failure detail		
Action items		

Visit made by	
Customer representative	
Date	

	Site A	Site B
Sketch of telescope view		
Digital readout		
Failure detail		
Action items		