



SightLine
APPLICATIONS

EAN-Ethernet and Serial Communication

PN: EAN-Ethernet-and-Serial-Communication

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⚠ CAUTION: Alerts to a potential hazard that may result in personal injury, or an unsafe practice that causes damage to the equipment if not avoided.

❗ IMPORTANT: Identifies crucial information that is important to setup and configuration procedures.

i *Used to emphasize points or reminds the user of something. Supplementary information that aids in the use or understanding of the equipment or subject that is not critical to system use.*



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1 Overview

This document describes passthrough options for SLA-hardware. It provides an example to configure and test using the Panel Plus application and other third-party software. While this document refers primarily to the 3000-OEM, the methods and features are similar for the 1500-OEM.

1.1 Associated Documents

[EAN-Startup Guide 1500-OEM](#): Describes steps for connecting, configuring, and testing the 1500-OEM video processing board on the 1500-AB accessory board.

[EAN-Startup Guide 3000-OEM](#): Describes steps for connecting, configuring, and testing the 3000-OEM video processing board on the 3000-IO interface board.

[Interface Command and Control \(IDD\)](#): Describes the native communications protocol used by the SightLine Applications product line. The IDD is also available as a local download on the [Software Download](#) page.

Panel Plus User Guide: Provides descriptions of all the settings in the Panel Plus application. (Located in the Panel Plus application in the *Help* menu.)

1.2 SightLine Software Requirements

i IMPORTANT: The Panel Plus software version should match the firmware version running on the board.

1.3 Third Party Software

Information and links to virtual serial port emulator software and links to camera control software can also be found on SightLine website.

VSPE from [Eterlogic](#): Virtual serial port emulator used to create, debug, and test applications that use serial ports.

[Tera Term](#) (recommended) or [PuTTY](#): Terminal emulator programs used for debug output, or to issue commands on SLA hardware.

Sony camera control software: A user Interface (UI) that allows camera configuration. Contact a Sony representative for GUI software used in this document.

[Microsoft .NET framework V2.0](#): Depending on the specific operating system of the host PC, this software may be required if not previously installed.



1.4 Background

The serial passthrough capability provides a network bridge for serial communications to attached cameras or other payload devices. A host system (i.e., PC) is used to communicate over a standard network to an attached camera to change settings such as aperture, exposure, focus, and zoom (Figure 1). It also allows data that has been received on these serial ports to be transmitted back to the host PC through the Ethernet connection. Other examples using serial ports might include autopilots, radios, pan-and-tilt turrets and more.

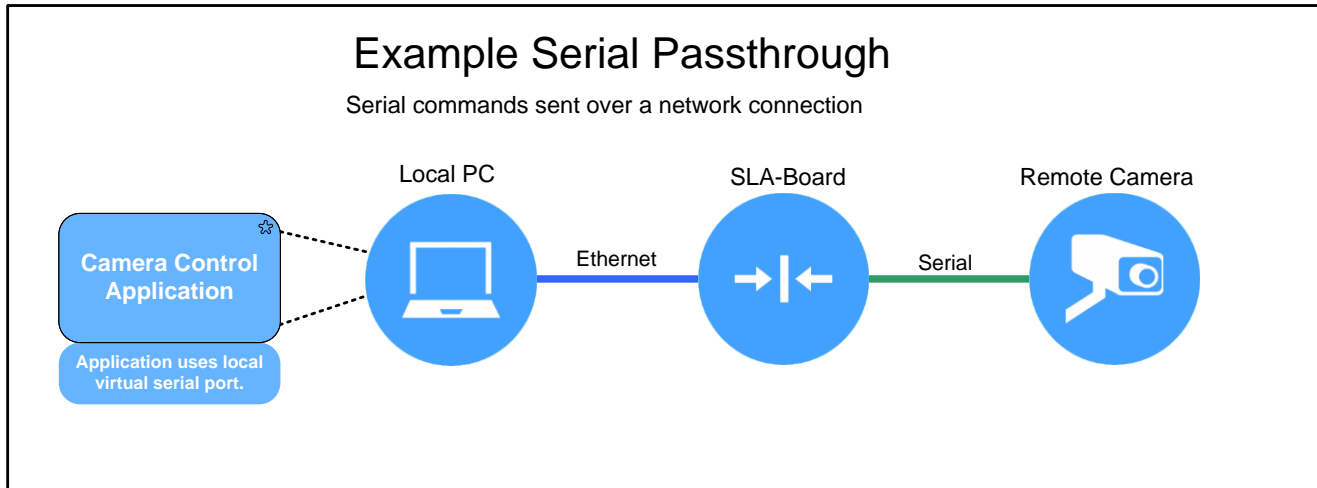


Figure 1: Serial Passthrough Example

Having the 3000-OEM in the system allows using a single physical connection (Ethernet) between the PC and the SLA-board, which in turn serves data to (and from) multiple components over the serial connections. This might allow the integration of multiple individual command and control applications into single simple user interface on the PC, consolidating all connection between the PC and system to a single Ethernet connection.

1.4.1 How does Passthrough Work

To establish the network bridge, IP addresses and IP ports are defined on both the Host PC and the SLA-Board. Each IP address and port are mapped through software to a physical serial port on the SLA-Board. The SLA-Board receives data encapsulated in network packets and forwards those packets to the mapped serial connection. In the above example, the Host PC is running a Virtual Serial port application. To define all these elements for creating a passthrough configuration, please follow steps outline below.

Common Modes of operation:

- Ethernet to Serial: 2-way communication
- Ethernet to Serial: 1-way communication (Examples include simple data transfer, KLV metadata, etc.)
- Serial to Serial: 2-way communication



2 Configuring Serial Communication

The **Set Port Configuration (0x3E)** command is used to configure serial communication. The packet contains the following fields for configuring the functionality. There are reflected in the Serial Port configuration dialog in Panel Plus.

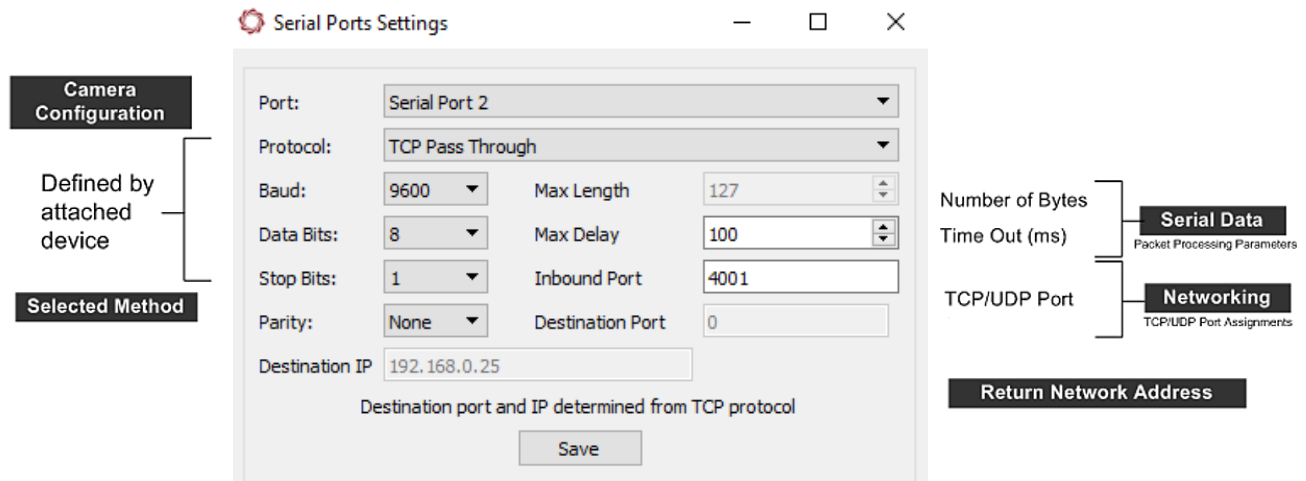


Figure 2: Serial Port Configuration Dialog Example in Panel Plus

2.1 Serial Port Setting

Standard serial port settings of baud rate, data bits, stop bits, and parity control how the data on the wire is interpreted.

2.2 Max Packet Length

Maximum packet length in bytes for input serial or network data.

2.3 Max Delay

Maximum timeout in milliseconds when reading from a port. When timeout is complete, any data received is sent to the destination port.

2.4 Protocol

See below.

2.5 Input Port

Local inbound network port number where UDP/TCP packets are expected. Ethernet port were all payload data will be received. Hardware opens a new socket to listen on this port. Must be greater than 0 (0 is reserved).

2.6 UDP Destination Address

Destination IP address of host where Ethernet packets will be sent.



2.7 UDP Destination Port

Destination port number (port number where remote host is listening). Hardware opens a new socket and sends data to the outbound destination IP Address at the destination port number. Must be greater than 0 (0 is reserved).

2.8 UDP AttNav Port

AttNav port number. When set to a value other than zero, a network socket is created to listen on this port (defaults 65100) for ATTNV packets. Any data received on this port is then sent on to the serial port defined. Only applies when Protocol Type is set to Scan Eagle Aquarius packet parsing and SLA protocol. Requires that Destination IP address be NON - ZERO and Local inbound port number be NON - ZERO.

Table 1: Summary of Field User per Protocol

Protocol	Baud Rate	Data Bits	Stop Bits	Parity	Max Delay	Max Packet Length	Inbound Port	Destination IP	Destination IP Port	Destination Serial Port	attNavPort
SLA Protocol	YES	YES	YES	YES	NA	No (internally 16K)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Aquarius and SLA Protocol	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	Min of length and 16K	YES	YES	YES	NA	YES
Port Not Used	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
TCP	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	No (always 2K)	Yes	NA	NA	NA	NA
Raw	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	Min of length and 16K	YES	YES	YES	NA	NA
KLV	YES	YES	YES	YES	100ms	NO	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Serial-to-Serial	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	No (always 2K)	NA	NA	YES	YES	NA
NMEA	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA



3 Protocols

The SightLine hardware can be configured for command and control, various input protocols, or passthrough communication channels. Passthrough modes are useful to pass to and from auxiliary equipment in the system, while consolidating all connections to the host to one single Ethernet connection. Special care must be taken when configuring these serial ports to get them to work correctly.

The following protocol modes are available on the unit:


SLA Protocol	SightLine Command and Control Protocol
Aquarius and SLA Protocol	Sightline Protocol + Special Protocol simultaneously
Port Not Used	Disable the port so that it can be used by other onboard applications.
TCP Passthrough	Creates a TCP Socket for two-way communication
Raw Passthrough	Creates a UDP Socket for one-way communication
KLV Passthrough	Receives KLV metadata on serial port and attaches that data to any MPEG2-TS streaming video.
Serial-to-Serial Passthrough	Allows user data to be sent between two serial ports
NMEA	Parses any inbound data as NMEA 0183 strings and converts them to Metadata

3.1 SLA Protocol - SightLine Command and Control

The default serial port settings are *57600*, *8*, *1*, and *None*.

There is no hardware flow control. Only *Receive (RX)*, *Transmit (TX)*, and *Ground* are typically needed. These signals are from the SightLine hardware perspective, so *Receive* is the inbound line.

Each hardware platform is different. Check the appropriate Interface Control Document (ICD) to verify if the serial port is 3.3V TTL or RS-232C.

 *Use a NULL modem and several DB-9 gender changers for testing.*

SightLine protocol uses the following terminology:

- **Command and Control:** Any request and response commands for configuring the system.
- **Telemetry:** Synchronous output from the SightLine hardware providing data for tracking objects, steering a gimbal, landing an aircraft, etc.

Each of the serial ports can be used for command and control and telemetry. On both the 1500-OEM and the 3000-OEM, *Serial Port 0* is set for command and control by default. The behavior can be overridden using the SLA Protocol.



Serial Port communication is available at the same time as Ethernet command and control. When working with SightLine hardware, use only one communication method at a time to avoid conflicts. For example, if the autopilot is using the serial port to send commands to the SightLine hardware at the same time Panel Plus is being used, the system behavior will not be well defined.

After three frames of acquisition, the system will send a **Version (0x40)** message to the client. This indicates the system is running and ready to receive commands.

As new firmware is released, some command and control packets do change. Check the version packet upon receipt to verify the firmware matches the version of the command and control functions that were implemented.

By default, telemetry output is sent on every frame. Adjust the rate or disable telemetry output using the **Set Coordinate Reporting Mode (0x0B)** command.

Telemetry includes the frame-to-frame registration and confidence metric and primary target location. See the **Tracking Position (0x43)** message for more information.

All locations are in pixel coordinates. To use the coordinates in the control loop for gimbal steering, calibrate and translate them into position information.

When a serial port is configured for one of the passthrough modes show below, telemetry and command and control is disabled for that serial port.

3.2 Aquarius and SLA Protocol

Supports SLA Protocol for command and control and passes through Aquarius commands to Ethernet IP address and destination. It also listens to ATTNNAV packets on the network (port 65100) and converts them to Aquarius packets for output on the Serial Port.

3.3 Port Not Used

Indicates that the serial port will not be used by the SightLine software but may be used by customer applications running on the ARM processors, or for debugging.

3.4 TCP Passthrough

The system can be used to create a TCP socket connection to a serial port. This allows bidirectional communication with external devices. Each serial port can be configured to accept a single client connection. These connections can be established concurrently. The example in the next section outlines configuring a 3000-OEM for passthrough for a connected Sony FCB EH-6300 camera.

3.4.1 Serial Port Mapping

The Sony interface board is connected to J3 on the 3000-OEM main board and serial 2 is mapped to it. For more details on the 3000-OEM board-to-board connectors, see the [ICD-3000-OEM](#) document.

Table 2: Serial Port Mapping and Camera Names

Connector	SLA Name (16/24bit)	SLA Name (8bit)
J3 (serial 2)	Camera 0 (Cam 0)	Camera 0 and Camera 1
J4 (serial 3)	Camera 2 (Cam 2)	Camera 2 and Camera 3



3.4.2 Defining TCP Passthrough Settings

1. Load the Panel Plus application and connect to the 3000-OEM board.
2. Click the *Comms* tab and enter the following settings in the *Passthrough Settings* dialog window:

Port:	<i>Serial Port 2</i>	Parity:	<i>None</i>
Baud:	<i>9600</i>	Protocol:	<i>TCP Pass Through</i>
Data Bits:	<i>8</i>	Max Delay:	<i>100</i>
Stop Bits:	<i>1</i>	Inbound Port:	<i>4001</i>

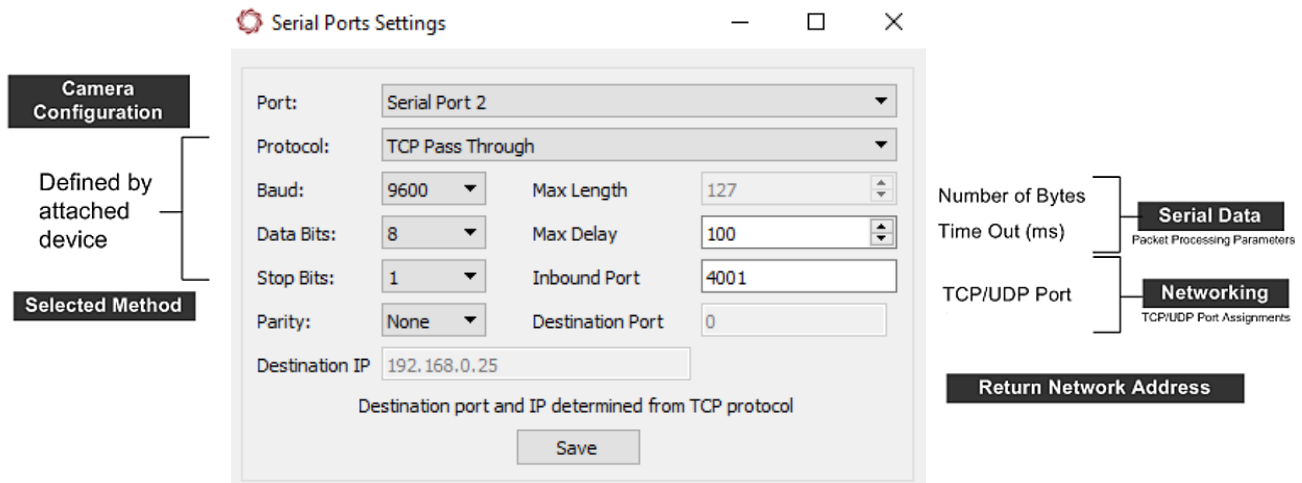
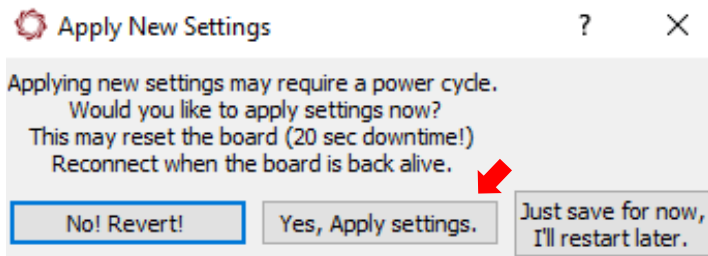


Figure 3: Serial Passthrough Settings Example

For TCP Passthrough, the client (PC) needs to know the server IP address and inbound port (SLA-hardware). The TCP protocol determines the rest of the information. The Destination IP and Destination Port of the client are implied / supplied by the connection socket.

3. Select the *Save* button. Select *Yes, Apply settings*. The system will restart. Upon reboot the 3000-OEM will be ready to accept packets on port 4001 and will send that data to Serial Port 2.



See the [Appendix](#) for steps on how to set up software to act as a virtual serial port on the Host PC, where the camera GUI control application will run other serial control software.



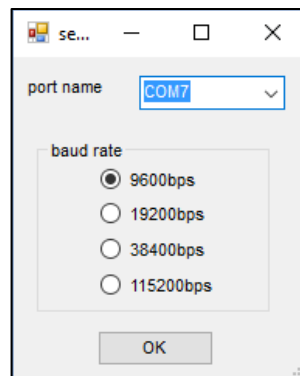
3.5 Example Camera Control GUI Connection

Many camera manufactures provide a User Interface (UI) that allows configuration of their camera. These UI's may assume a direct serial port connection to that camera. This section describes how to create a virtual serial port (COM PORT) that uses *TCP Passthrough* to connect to the remote camera connected to the SightLine hardware.

Contact a Sony representative for GUI software used in this example. Depending on the specific operating system of the host PC, Microsoft .NET framework V2.0 or higher may be required if not previously installed.

3.5.1 Sony Control GUI

1. See the [Appendix](#) for steps on how to create a virtual com port for this example.
2. Start the Sony GUI camera control application.
3. For this example, select COM7 and a baud rate of 9600bps.
4. After connecting, the main application screen loads. The top right corner will display camera information, such as model, ROM version, baud rate, system, etc. To verify commands are sent through the serial passthrough configuration, change the zoom levels or white balance.





3.6 Raw Passthrough

Creates one or more UDP socket for communication with attached devices. The SightLine hardware listens on the inbound port for UDP packets from any IP address. The content of the packet is passed out the serial port. Data received on the serial port is sent as a UDP packet to the *Destination IP* address and *Destination Port*. The inbound data can be from a different IP address than the *Destination* address of the outbound data.

Figure 4: Serial Port Settings

3.7 KLV Passthrough

KLV data received on the serial port or ethernet port is injected into MPEG2-TS stream along with compressed digital video. Formatted KLV metadata is generated by an external processor. The KLV data is parsed for the Universal Key (16-bytes), the length field, and then reads the remaining data. There is no other parsing or validation of the KLV data.

When using this mode, internally-generated KLV metadata is skipped for the frame that received the data on the serial port and then reengages for the next frame. When passing raw KLV data to the serial port, no additional SightLine headers or checksums are necessary.

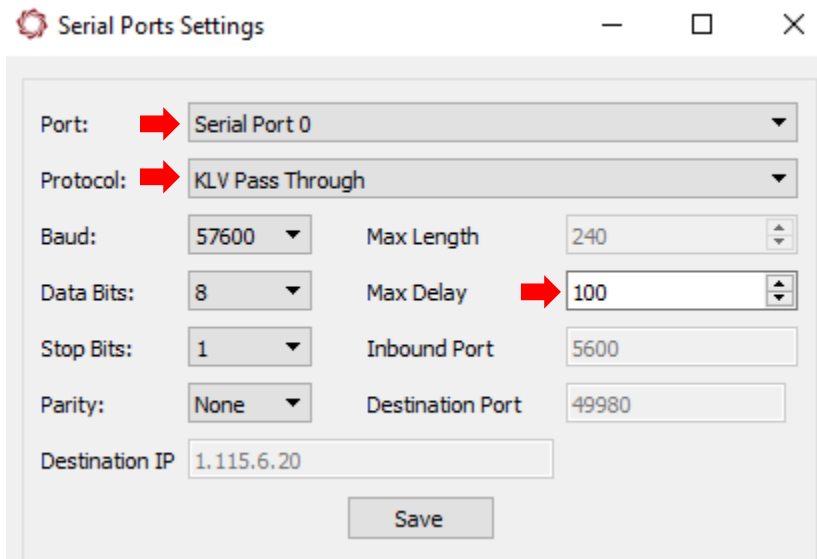
As an alternative to sending raw KLV over the serial port or the ethernet port, use the **Set KLV Data (0x61)** command from the SightLine Protocol, which allows the data to be sent over an Ethernet connection along with other SightLine commands.



3.7.1 KLV Passthrough - Serial Port Example

The [Tera Term](#) emulator program is used in this example.

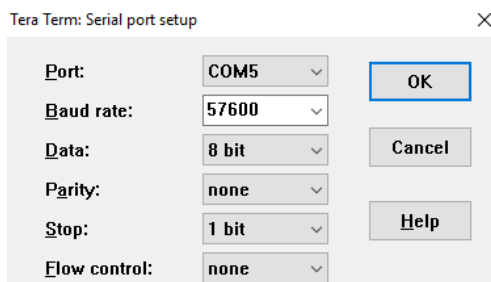
1. Connect to the board through Panel Plus.
2. Configure *Serial Port 0* for KLV Passthrough using the settings shown.



3. Set *Max Delay* (default is 100 ms). This is the time the serial port waits to accumulate data.
4. Click *Save* to transmit the configuration to the hardware.
5. Click *Yes apply settings* to save the parameters and reboot the system. The parameters will take effect after the system reboot.

The system is now ready to receive a block of KLV data over the serial port and send it out on the MPEG2-TS stream.

6. Open Tera Term and connect to COM port. Verify serial port settings.



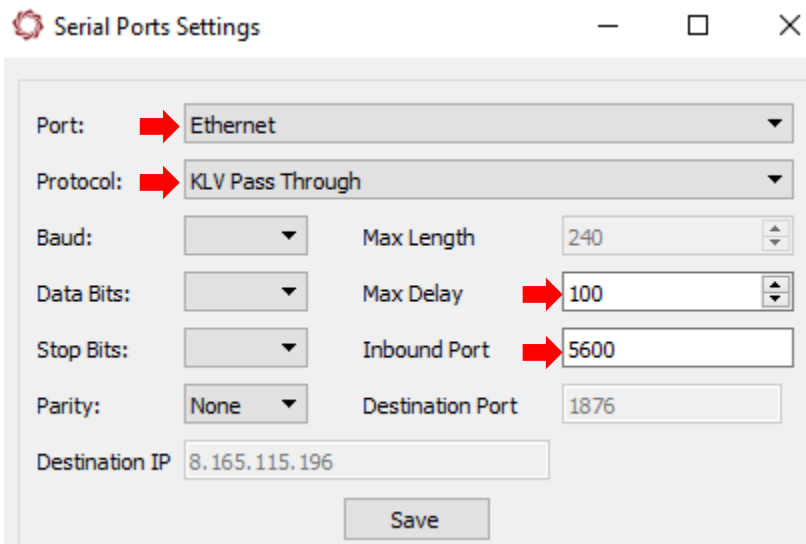
7. Copy the KLV blob and paste it in the Tera Term console (see [Appendix](#)).
8. Use the SLADeCode sample from the SightLine web site to validate that the KLV passthrough is working (see [Figure 5](#) below).



3.7.2 KLV Passthrough - Ethernet Port Example

KLV Passthrough over ethernet port is only supported through serial port 15 (Ethernet). This port is reserved for Ethernet use

1. Connect to the board through Panel Plus.
2. Configure serial port 15 (Ethernet) for KLV Passthrough using the settings shown.



3. Set *Max Delay* (default is 100 ms). This is the time the serial port waits to accumulate data.
4. Choose the inbound UDP port. Make sure to choose an unused port.
5. Ignore all other parameters.
6. Click *Save* to send the parameters to the board.
7. Click *Yes apply settings* to save the parameters and reboot the system. The parameters will take effect after the system reboot. The system is now ready to receive a block of KLV data over the ethernet port and send it out on the MPEG2-TS stream.
8. Send a properly structured block of KLV data using a program which can send data over UDP port. See [Testing KLV Passthrough over Serial or Ethernet in the Appendix](#)).
9. Use the SLADecode sample from the SightLine web site to validate that the KLV passthrough is working (Figure 5).

```

280 void myCallback(void *context, SLAImage *image, KLVData *k1v, KLVData *recent)
281 {
282     CallbackContextType *p = (CallbackContextType*)context;
283
284     // Display the video frame (will blank for null)
285     if (k1v && image)
286         p->display->Show(image, recent->Ucttime);
287     else
288         p->display->Show(image, 0);
289
290     if(!image) {
291         p->decoder->StopSaving();
292         return;
293     }
294
295     if(k1v && image) {
296         // OutputDebugString(A2w(" Got KLV\n"));
297         static int count = 0;
298         count++;

```

Figure 5: SLADecode Sample




3.8 Serial-to-Serial Passthrough

Serial-to-Serial sends any input from one serial port to another serial port specified in Destination port number. Maximum packet length, inbound port, destination IP and AttNav are ignored. By configuring two ports to output to each other, the two ports behave as if they are connected.

3.8.1 Serial Passthrough Example 1500-OEM

In the following example, the 1500-OEM will be configured to pass data from Serial 0 to Serial 1. The configuration will then be tested using two serial ports on our PC, and two separate instances of Tera Term.

1. Hardware bench setup:
 - a. Attach the 1500-OEM board to the 1500-AB accessory board using the board connectors.
 - b. Attach the Molex 14-pin cable (SLA-CAB-C1514) to the 1500-OEM connector and the 1500-AB connector.

 Additional serial ports are available using the IO port header pins on the 1500-AB board.

2. Power the 1500-OEM serial ports:

Supply 3.3V to (VIOSEL) to use these additional serial ports using the jumper connector shown in Figure 5. Connecting VIOSEL to 3.3V enables Serial Port 1 and Serial Port 2.

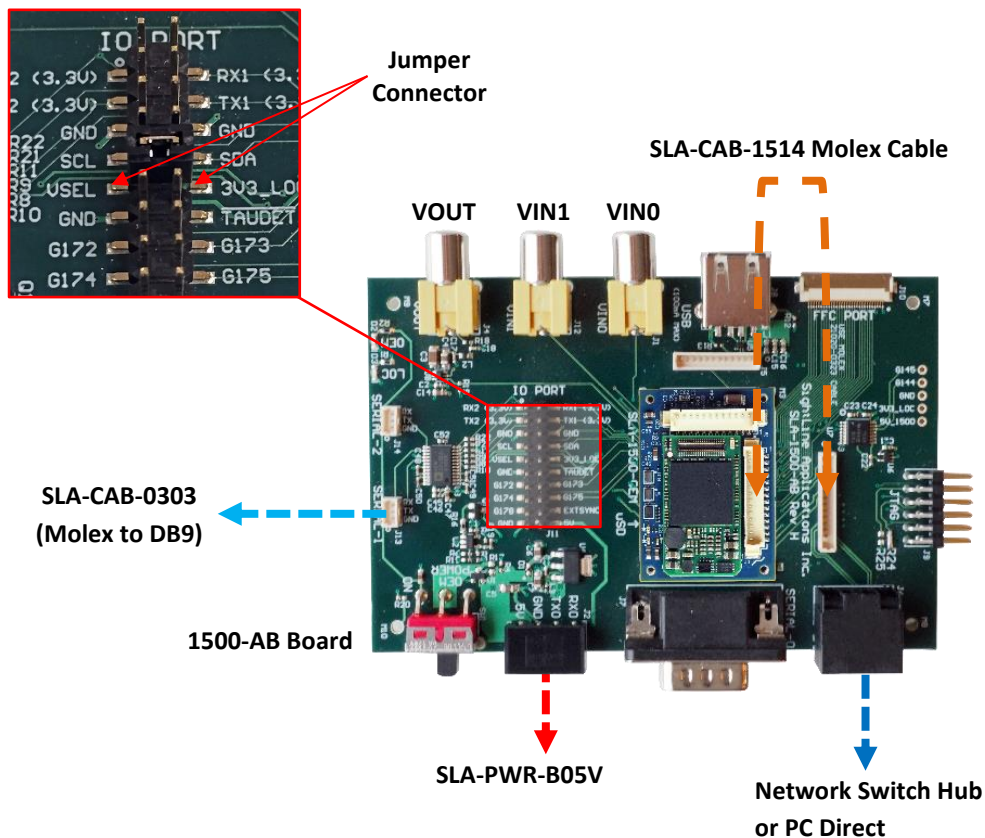


Figure 6: Supply 3.3V to VIOSEL



3. Panel Plus setup:

- a. In Panel-Plus, configure Serial Port 0 as shown.

The screenshot shows the 'Serial Ports Settings' window with the following configuration for Serial Port 0:

- Port: Serial Port 0
- Protocol: Serial-Serial Pass Through
- Baud: 57600
- Max Length: 127
- Data Bits: 8
- Max Delay: 100
- Stop Bits: 1
- Inbound Port: 0
- Parity: None
- Destination IP Port: 0
- Destination IP: 0.0.0.0

Red arrows point to the Protocol, Baud, and Destination IP Port fields, and the Save button.

- b. Configure Serial Port 1 as shown.

The screenshot shows the 'Serial Ports Settings' window with the following configuration for Serial Port 1:

- Port: Serial Port 1
- Protocol: Serial-Serial Pass Through
- Baud: 57600
- Max Length: 127
- Data Bits: 8
- Max Delay: 100
- Stop Bits: 1
- Inbound Port: 0
- Parity: None
- Destination IP Port: 0
- Destination IP: 0.0.0.0

Red arrows point to the Port, Baud, and Destination IP Port fields, and the Save button.

- c. Save and activate the settings:

Main menu » Parameters » Save to Board.

Main menu » Reset » Board.

Wait for the system to boot, and then reconnect to the board.



4. Tera Term setup:

- a. Use Tera Term to open serial port connections to a COM port on the PC. The port should be connected physically to SLA-1500-AB at Serial Port 0. The example below uses COM9 to Serial 0.

Tera Term: Serial port setup

Port: **COM9** (indicated by a red arrow)

Baud rate: 57600

Data: 8 bit

Parity: none

Stop: 1 bit

Flow control: none

Transmit delay: 0 msec/char, 0 msec/line

Buttons: OK, Cancel, Help

- b. Open another instance of Tera Term to open serial port connections to another COM port on the PC. This port should be connected physically to SLA-1500-AB at Serial Port 1. The example uses COM5 to Serial 1.

Tera Term: Serial port setup

Port: **COM5** (indicated by a red arrow)

Baud rate: 57600

Data: 8 bit

Parity: none

Stop: 1 bit

Flow control: none

Transmit delay: 0 msec/char, 0 msec/line

Buttons: OK, Cancel, Help

5. Testing serial-to-serial passthrough. The serial-to-serial passthrough test sends text from the serial port of the PC through the serial port of the 1500-OEM and back into another serial port of the PC.
 - a. In the COM9 Tera Term window, type any text, i.e., TEST. Text should display in COM5 of the Tera Term window.
 - b. In the COM5 Tera Term window, type any text. Text should display in COM9 of the Tera Term window.

3.9 NMEA

A serial port can be configured to receive NMEA 0183 compatible strings. The external device (GPS), which generates the strings, is connected to the specified serial port. The serial port is configured for



the compatible baud rate and other settings to match the external device (all Ethernet settings are ignored and can be set to zeros). Strings are parsed and converted to appropriate Metadata values. All other data is ignored.

ⓘ IMPORTANT: KLV licensing is required for this feature to work. The licensing can be verified on the *Connect* tab of Panel Plus.

Important NMEA points to know:

- NEMO mode listens for NMEA 0183 data over the serial port.
- Default settings: *4800, 8, 1, None* (other settings can be used).
- Very simple NMEA parsing of \$GPGGA and \$GPRMC.
- Serial Port 1 is used in the example below. Other serial ports may be used.
- SLA-hardware can be used in passthrough mode to allow configuration of a GPS.
- NMEA mode converts known fields into comparable MISB Metadata (below).
- The user can continue to set other Metadata fields using **Set Metadata Values (0x13)** commands or other metadata functions.
- Use the correct enable bits to avoid conflict with the fields set by NMEA.

3.9.1 Configure NMEA Input

The example assumes a GPS device is connected to Serial Port

1.

1. From the Panel Plus main menu, go to *Configure » Serial Ports...*
2. Select Serial Port 1 and configure the baud rate and other settings to match the attached GPS.
3. Click *Save*. When prompted, click *Yes Apply Setting* to save the configuration to the onboard parameter file.
4. Reboot the system to have the setting take effect.

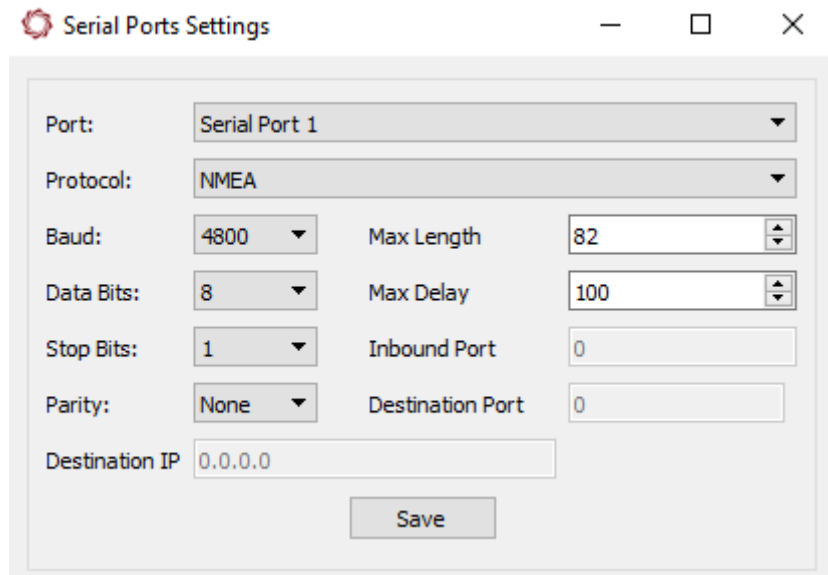


Figure 7: Configure Serial Ports

3.9.2 Test NMEA Parsing

You can validate that the system is reading the NMEA strings and converting them to Metadata. The example assumes that video streaming is enabled.



From the Panel Plus main menu, go to *Configure » KLV Setup*. The Latitude and Longitude fields should be updating from the GPS device.

NMEA Parsing notes:

- See the Troubleshooting section below for instructions on how to see the raw NMEA data coming into the serial port.
- The SLA-hardware can be configured for TCP passthrough when setting up a GPS device. Once complete, the serial port for NMEA parsing can be configured.
- The Metadata fields shown in [Table 3](#) can be updated from the NMEA inputs. Use the Tag Source Selector (0x98) to set NMEA as the source for these MISB Tags.

Table 3: Current Metadata Data Values (0x13)

Description	Tag
UTC time	2
Platform Heading Angle	5
Sensor latitude	13
Sensor longitude	14
Sensor True Altitude	15
Platform Ground Speed	56

4 Max Length and Max Delay

The *Max Length (bytes)* and *Max Delay (ms)* act as a form of software flow control for serial port communication. *Max Length* indicates that the software should stop reading the serial port after a fixed number of bytes are received. The software then analyzes the bytes to see if a complete message has been received. The message is determined by the protocol selected in SightLine [Set Port Configuration \(0x3e\)](#) command. A complete message, for example, can NMEA 0183 sentence, an SLA (SightLine Applications) command and control packet, or others. The software will continue to internally cache the bytes received until a fully formed command can be determined. A fully formed command is one that complies with a known header, length, and checksum, or whatever rules apply to that Protocol.


The *Max Delay* indicates how long in milliseconds the system will wait for the sender to complete transmission of characters before timing out.

Examples of how they might be used:

1. Sender transmits the SLA command for **Get Version (0x00)** which is only 5 bytes
 2. The Max Length is set to 18.
 3. The 5ms timeout set by Max Delay, forces the receiver to timeout, reads the serial port buffer and execute the command.
1. Sender transmits a command that is 42 bytes long.
 2. The receiver reads the first 18 bytes as set by Max Length.
 3. The bytes are analyzed but it does not make a fully formed command.





4. The receiver reads the next 18 bytes – it appends it to the first 18 for a total of 36 bytes, but is still not a fully formed command.
5. The *Max Delay* times out and the remaining 6 bytes are read.
6. These 6 bytes are appended to the 36 for a total of 42 bytes.
7. The bytes are analyzed, and a complete command can now be executed.

 *Not every Protocol uses Max Delay or Max Length. But for most commands involving serial port communication, these values are used.*

5 Troubleshooting

There are many things that can go wrong with serial port communication. Issues such as incorrect voltage levels, grounding, crossing transmit and receive signals, bad cables, and incorrect settings can all be diagnosed with simple testing techniques. This section describes a troubleshooting test to validate that the SightLine hardware is functioning as expected.

 **IMPORTANT:** It is important to start with a known working configuration and then change one variable at a time until the root cause of the problem is found.

 *It may be necessary to either stop the VideoTrack1500 process or configure the serial port as port not used before beginning.*

5.1 Serial 1 to Serial 2 Test

1. Supply 3.3V to VIOSEL using the jumper connector shown in [Figure 7](#).
2. Using two terminal windows (both windows using SSH), connect Serial-1 to Serial-2 as shown in [Figure 7](#). Apply power to the 1500-OEM.

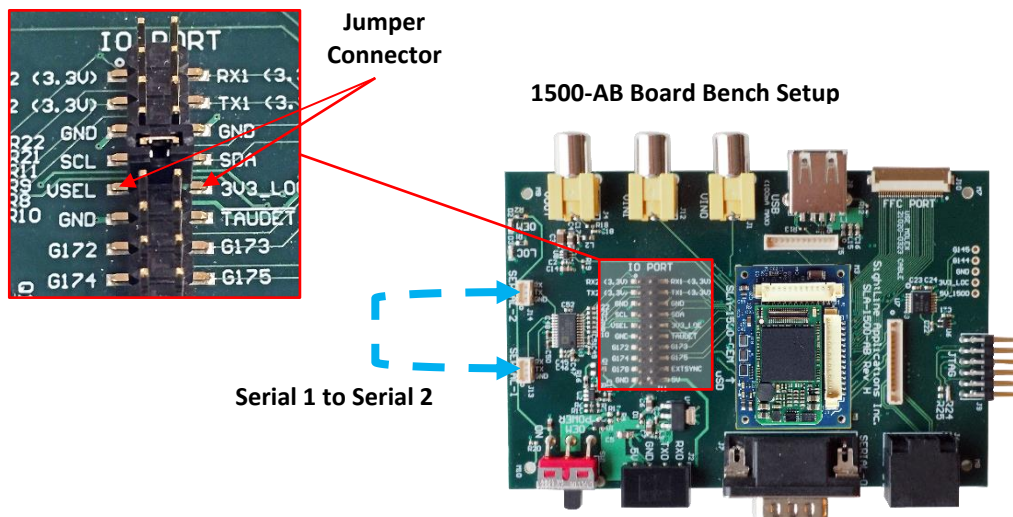


Figure 8: Serial 1-to-Serial 2 On-Board Test

3. Configure the serial ports for the same baud rate.

```
stty -F /dev/ttyO1 57600
```



```
stty -F /dev/ttyO2 57600
```

4. In one window, read from the serial port using *cat*.

```
cat /dev/ttyO2
```

5. In the other window, send some data using *echo*.

```
echo "hello" > /dev/ttyO1
```

6. Test confirms that serial 1 can transmit and serial 2 can receive.

This test can be repeated for serial port 0.

5.2 NMEA Output Test in Tera Term

The following method in Tera Term can be used to test NMEA output from the GPS device.

A screenshot of a Tera Term terminal window titled "192.168.1.119 - Tera Term VT". The terminal shows the command "cat /dev/ttyO1" being executed, resulting in NMEA data output from a GPS device. The output consists of several lines of text, including "\$GPGGA" and "\$GPUTG" commands, followed by numerical data and checksums. The terminal window has a menu bar with "File", "Edit", "Setup", "Control", "Window", and "Help" options.

```
192.168.1.119 - Tera Term VT
File Edit Setup Control Window Help
DM-37x# cat /dev/ttyO1
'A.4532.26164,N,12240.29287,W,7,00,,,,,*4C
$GPUTG,,,,,M*33
$GPGGA,,4532.26164,N,12240.29287,W,7,00,,,,,*4C
$GPUTG,,,,,M*33
$GPGGA,,4532.26164,N,12240.29287,W,7,00,,,,,*4C
$GPUTG,,,,,M*33
```

Figure 9: NMEA Test in Tera Term

5.3 Additional Troubleshooting Tips

If the RX and TX lines are swapped use a NULL modem. Verify the baud rate, data bits, and other serial settings match for each serial port.



6 SightLine Command and Control

This section describes passthrough and other communication related commands.

Table 4: Commands

Communication Commands	Description
Configure Communication Port (0x3E)	Set up serial and Ethernet ports
Get Port Configuration (0x3F)	Request the current settings.
Current Port Configuration (0x53)	Reply message containing the settings for the current port.
Set Network Parameters (0x1C)	Configure network settings such as IP Address, etc.
Get Network Parameters (0x1D)	Request network settings such as IP Address, etc.
Current Network Parameters (0x49)	Reports network settings such as IP address, etc.
Command Passthrough (0x3D)	Method to passthrough data using SLA command and control packets.
Save Parameters (0x25)	
Reset (0x01)	

7 Important Serial Port Configuration Notes

Some changes that are made to the serial port configuration require that the parameters be saved, and the hardware restarted. Reset can be done by cycling power to the board or by sending the soft reset command to the board.

Serial Passthrough (0x3E):

Byte 5 through 8 (serial port settings) require the settings to be saved and a reboot to take effect. Parameters 9 through 21 can be changed without having to reboot. The IP address and inbound / outbound ports can be changed at run time.

The serial port settings (baud rate, etc.) should only need to be set once and will stay fixed for the life of the design. However, the destination IP address of the remote device may not be known until much later, so changing this at run time is useful.


See SightLine hardware specific ICD's for more information on specific serial ports that are available for passthrough.


In some cases, a UDP protocol is preferred over TCP, specifically when lost packets are not critical to the operation of the system. The setup for UDP passthrough will be identical to the example above except for the TCP Passthrough protocol used. Because it is UDP-packet based, there is no guarantee against lost packets.

Another way to utilize the serial port is to send a specific command to the SightLine hardware using the **Command Passthrough (0x3D)** message, which includes the content the user wishes to emit on the serial port. This achieves a one-way communication only, as the data included as a payload within the command to the SightLine hardware is transmitted on the serial port, but there is no equivalent command to receive data and send it back.



When utilizing more than one serial port on the SightLine hardware, it is important to select a different set of IP ports for each serial port configured. An Ethernet connection is also serving the control of the SightLine hardware itself on the default ports 14001 and 14002. Do not select these numbers as IP ports. Digital video is sent to the host PC on default ports 15004 or 5004, which should also be avoided. A more complete list is available in the SightLine Command and Control Protocol Guide (IDD).

 *Firewalls or other system administration applications on the host PC might be preventing certain network ports from being used.*

 *When using Panel Plus, connect a scope or other device to the TX serial pins and test the setup of the serial passthrough by sending characters to the SLA board (Figure 9).*

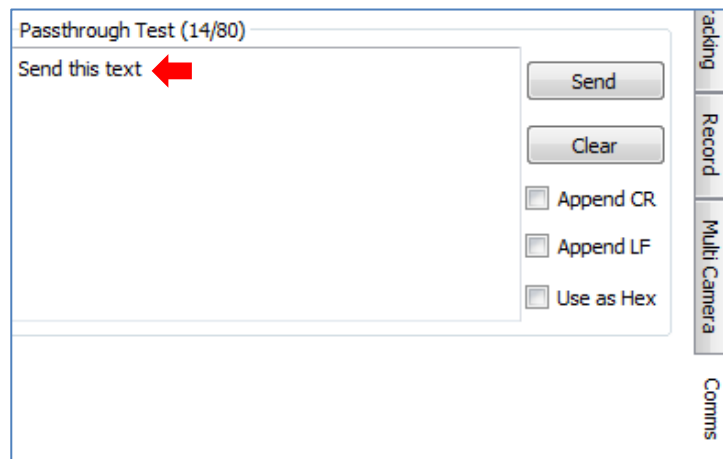


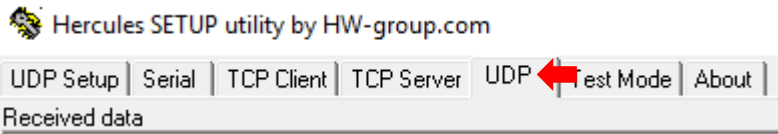
Figure 10: Passthrough Test

8 Questions and Additional Support

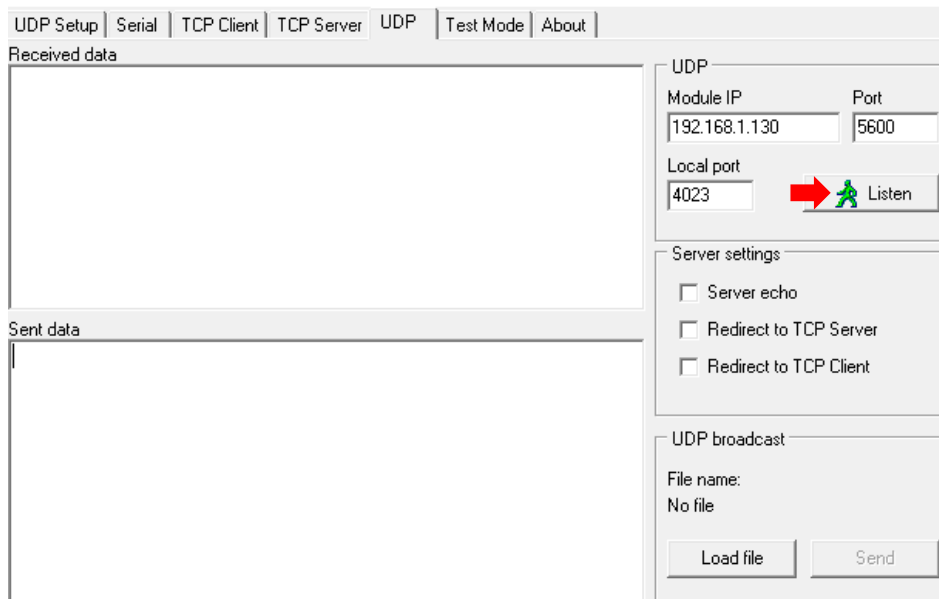
For questions and additional support, please contact [Technical Support](#). Additional support documentation and Engineering Application Notes (EANs) can be found on the Support pages of the SightLine Applications [website](#).



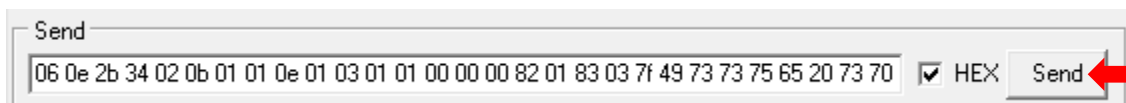
3. KLV passthrough over Ethernet:
 - a. Click the *UDP* tab.



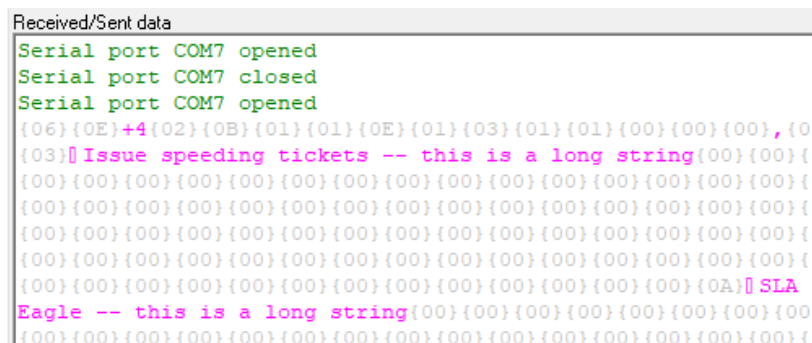
- b. Choose the same inbound port used in configuring KLV passthrough over ethernet using panel plus. In this example it is 5600.
 - c. Click *Listen*.



4. Copy and paste the sample KLV blob data above into the *Send* field. Click *Send*.




5. Verify the output data was sent. The KLV data should be received by the target and sent in the MPEG-2 TS stream.



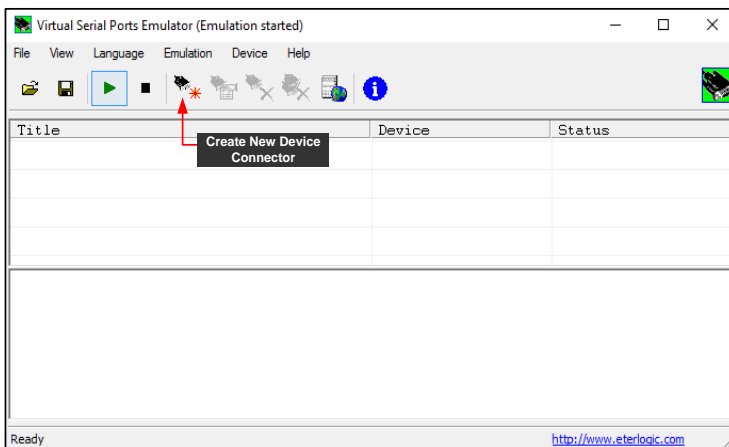


Appendix B - Virtual Serial Port Emulator Software

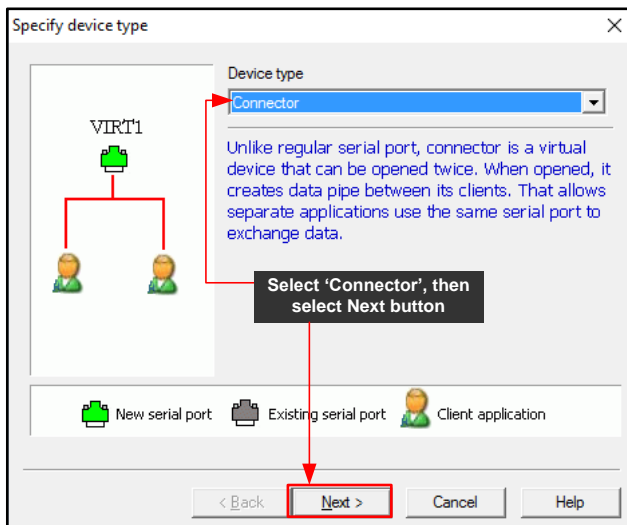
This procedure creates two virtual devices for connecting to the camera serially over the network with the camera GUI software. This procedure requires the Virtual Serial Port Emulator from [Eterlogic](http://www.eterlogic.com).

 Review the physical serial ports on the host PC. Create virtual serial ports that are not already assigned or in use on the current system. Since these numbers are typically COM1 to COM4, it is important to assign higher numbers. For this example, COM7 will be used.

1. Open the Virtual Serial Port Emulator application.
2. To create a connector, select the *Create Device* icon from the main menu.

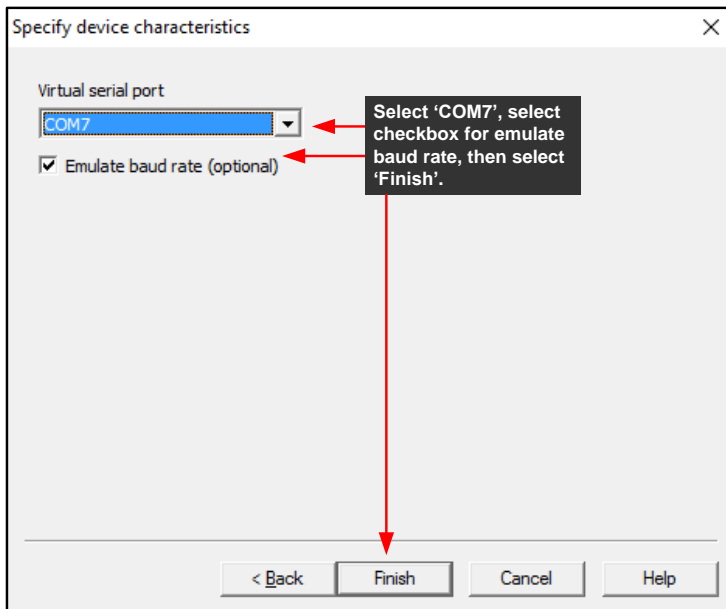


3. Select the *Connector* as the device type, and then select *Next*.

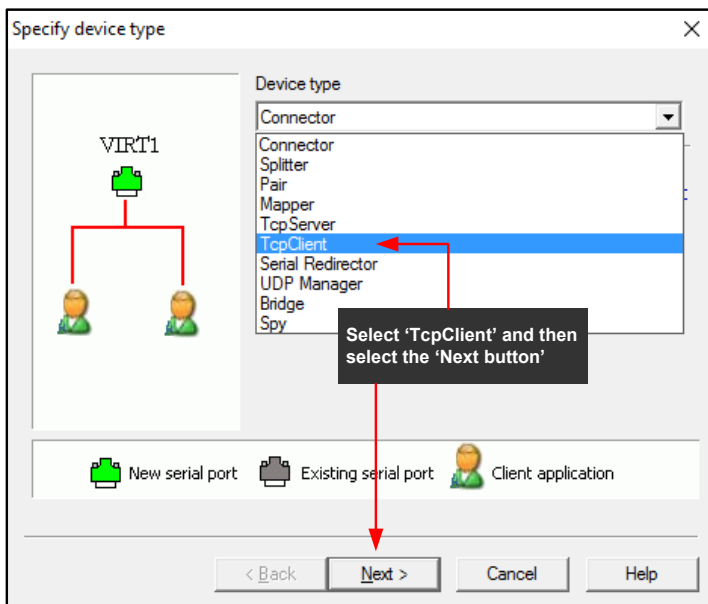




- Select *COM7* from the dropdown menu. Select the checkbox for *Emulate baud rate*, and then select *Finish*.



- Create another device and select *TcpClient* from the device type dropdown and select *Next*.



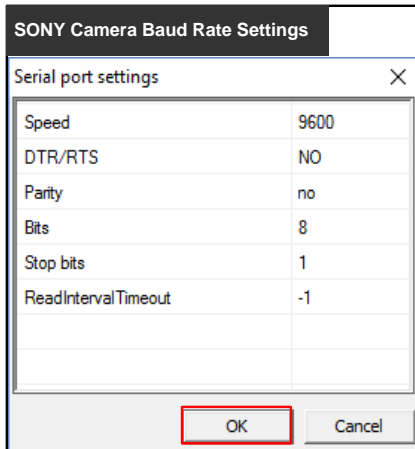
- Type in the following device elements. Use the values configured in the [Serial Passthrough Example 1500-OEM](#).

- Remote TCP Host (the SLA-Board's IP): 192.168.0.117
- Remote TCP port (the SLA-Board's defined port): 4001
- Source serial port is the VSPE 'Connector' we defined for this configuration: COM7

DTR/RTS - leave checked (default).



7. Select the *Settings* button under the selected port. Enter the camera baud rate settings, and then select *OK*.



8. Click *Finish* from the device characteristics settings window to start the emulation. This completes the virtual connection setup and allows connection to the camera over the network with the camera GUI.