



## Si2493/Si2457/Si2434/Si2415/Si2404 Modem Designer's Guide

### Introduction

This application note is intended to supplement the Si2493/Si2457/Si2434/Si2415 and Si2404 data sheets and is divided into two sections: The "Hardware Design Reference" and the "Software Design Reference". The Hardware Design Reference provides functional descriptions and information necessary to design ISModem<sup>®</sup> hardware. Chipset specifications can be found in the respective data sheets. The Software Design Reference includes information on how to control the functionality of the modem with AT commands and register settings. Particular topics of interest in either design reference can be easily located through the "Table of Contents" or the comprehensive index located at the back of this document.

The Hardware Design Reference is divided into three sections. The first section describes the modulations and protocols supported by the chipset. The modem and DAA chip operation is described, and a reference design including a suggested bill-of-materials is presented. Silicon Laboratories also has printed circuit board layout files available separately. These include

double-sided and single-sided layouts with options for through-hole isolation components. Additionally, evaluation boards, useful for evaluating the modem chipset or for initial prototyping work, are available. Check with your Silicon Laboratories salesperson or distributor for more details.

The Software Design Reference consists of sections focused on the modem controller, memory, and digital interface. The modem controller section includes a complete description of AT commands, "fast connect" options, transparent HDLC/V.80 mode, escape methods, and default settings. The memory section describes the EEPROM interface, S-Registers, and U-Registers including bit-mapped registers used to configure both the modem chip and the line-side DAA chip. The digital interface chapter provides details about the serial and parallel interface capability of the modem. Additionally, there are several programming examples, a section on testing, and a comprehensive section with configuration settings for most countries.

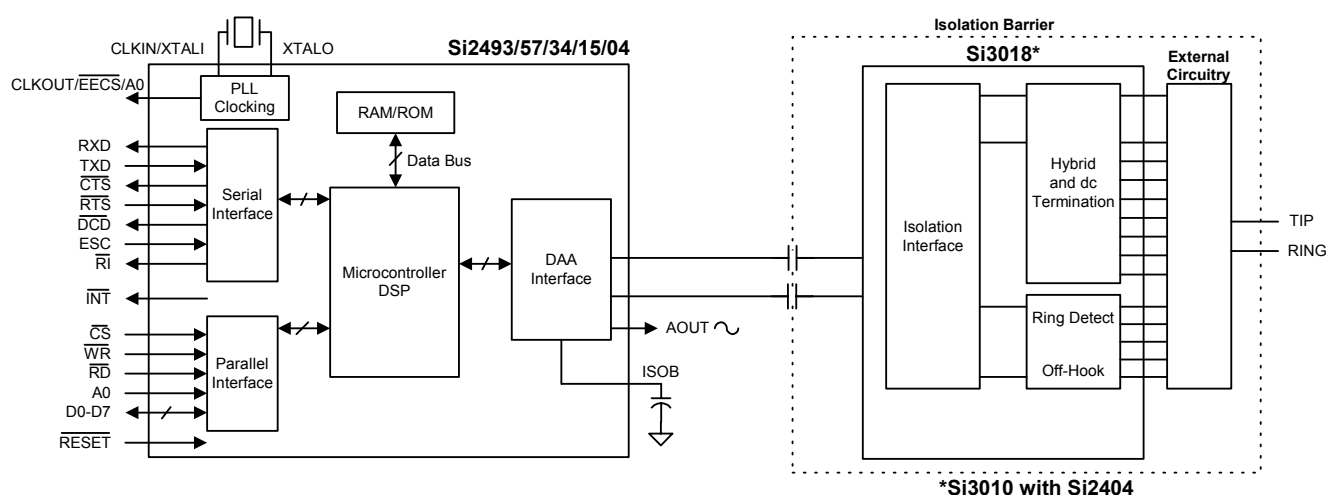


Figure 1. Functional Block Diagram

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## Hardware Design Reference

The Si2493/57/34/15/04 chipset family consists of a 24-pin TSSOP low-voltage modem device (Si2493/57/34/15/04) and a 16-pin SOIC line-side DAA device (Si3018/10) connecting directly with the telephone local loop (TIP and RING). This modem solution is a complete hardware (controller-based) modem that connects to a host processor through a serial or parallel interface. Isolation is provided by Silicon Laboratories' isolation capacitor technology, which uses high-voltage capacitors instead of a transformer. This isolation technology complies with global telecommunications standards including FCC, CTR21, JATE, and all known country-specific requirements. Country, EMI/EMC, and safety test reports are available. Check with your Silicon Laboratories salesperson or distributor for more details. Additional features include programmable ac/dc termination and ring impedance, on-hook and off-hook intrusion detection, caller ID, loop voltage/loop current monitoring, overcurrent detection, ring detection, and the switch-hook function.

All required program and data memory is included in the modem device. When the modem receives a software or hardware reset, all register settings revert to the default values stored in the on-chip program memory. The host processor interacts with the modem controller through AT commands used to change register settings and control modem operation. Changing register settings and controlling the modem is described in the Software Design Reference.

## Modulations and Protocols

Tables 1 through 3 list the modulations and protocols and carriers and tones supported by the Si2493/57/34/15/04 modem family. The Si2493 supports all modulations and protocols from Bell 103 through V.92. The Si2457 supports all modulations and protocols from Bell 103 through V.90. The Si2434 supports all modulations and protocols from Bell 103 through V.34. The Si2415 supports all modulations and protocols from Bell 103 through V.32bis. The Si2404 supports all modulations and protocols from Bell 103 through V.22bis.

**Table 1. Modulations and Protocols**

Specification	Data Rate (bps)	Modulation	Si2493	Si2457	Si2434	Si2415	Si2404
V.92	48k, 40k, 32k, 24k	PCM	✓				
V.90	56k, 54.6k, 53.3k, 52k, 50.6k, 49.3k, 48k, 46.6k, 45.3k, 44k, 42.6k, 41.3k, 40k, 38.6k, 37.3k, 36k, 34.6k, 33.3k, 32k, 30.6k, 29.3k, 28k	PCM	✓	✓			
V.34	33.6k, 31.2k, 28.8k, 26.4k, 24k, 21.6k, 19.2k, 16.8k, 14.4k, 12k, 9600, 7200, 4800, 2400	TCM	✓	✓	✓		
V.32bis	14.4k, 12k, 9600, 7200, 4800	TCM	✓	✓	✓	✓	
V.32	9600 9600, 4800	TCM QAM	✓	✓	✓	✓	
V.29FC	9600	QAM	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓ *
V.23	1200	FSK	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
V.22bis	2400, 1200	QAM	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
V.22	1200	DPSK	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Bell212A	1200	DPSK	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
V.21	300	FSK	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Bell103	300	FSK	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

\*Note: With Si3018 DAA only.

**Table 2. Modulations and Protocols**

Protocol	Function	Si2493	Si2457	Si2434	Si2415	Si2404
V.44	Compression	✓				
V.42bis	Compression	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
V.42	Error Correction	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
MNP5	Compression	✓	✓	✓	✓	
MNP2-4	Error Correction	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
<b>Note:</b> While the Si2493/57/34/15/04 family allows any supported protocol with any modulation, some other manufacturers' modems may not permit some combinations. This is particularly common with 300 bps modulations.						

**Table 3. Carriers and Tones**

Specification	Transmit Carrier (Hz)	Receive Carrier (Hz)	Answer Tone (Hz)	Carrier Detect (Acquire/Release)
V.92	Variable	Variable		per ITU-T V.92
V.90	Variable	Variable		per ITU-T V.90
V.34	Variable	Variable		per ITU-T V.34
V.32bis	1800	1800	2100	per ITU-T V.32bis
V.32	1800	1800	2100	per ITU-T V.32
V.29	1700	1700		per ITU-T V.29
V.22bis, V.22 Originate Answer	1200 2400	2400 1200	2100	–43 dBm/–48 dBm –43 dBm/–48 dBm
V.21 Originate (M/S) Answer (M/S)	1180/980 1850/1650	1850/1650 1180/980	2100	–43 dBm/–48 dBm –43 dBm/–48 dBm
Bell212A Originate Answer	1200 2400	2400 1200	2225	–43 dBm/–48 dBm –43 dBm/–48 dBm
Bell103 Originate (M/S) Answer (M/S)	1270/1070 2225/2025	2225/2025 1270/1070	2225	–43 dBm/–48 dBm –43 dBm/–48 dBm

## Modem and DAA Operation

This section describes hardware design requirements for optimum Si2493/57/34/15/04 modem chipset implementation. There are three important considerations for any hardware design. First, the reference design and components listed in the associated bill-of-materials should be followed exactly. These designs reflect field experience with millions of deployed units throughout the world and are optimized for cost and performance. Any deviation from the reference design schematic and components will likely have an adverse affect on performance. Secondly, circuit board layouts must rigorously follow "Appendix A—ISModem® Layout Guidelines" on page 154. Deviations from these layout techniques will likely impact modem performance and regulatory compliance. Finally, all reference designs use a standard component numbering scheme. This simplifies documentation references and communication with the Silicon Laboratories technical support team. It is strongly recommended that these same component reference designators be used in all ISModem designs.

The following sections describe the operation and design considerations of the modem chip, DAA chip, and associated circuitry.

### Modem (System-Side) Device

The Si2493/57/34/15/04 modem device contains a controller, a DSP, program memory (ROM), data memory (RAM), a serial and parallel interface, a crystal oscillator, and an isolation capacitor interface. The Figure 2 on page 8 clearly shows that in spite of the significant internal complexity of the chip, the external support circuitry is very simple. The following section describes the function and use of the pins and some important considerations for the selection and placement of components.

## Crystal Oscillator

The crystal oscillator circuit requires a 4.9152 MHz fundamental mode parallel-resonant crystal. Typical crystals require a 20 pF load capacitance. This load is calculated as the series combination of the capacitance from each crystal terminal to ground including parasitic capacitance due to package pins and PCB traces. The parasitic capacitance is estimated as 7 pF per terminal. This in combination with the 33 pF capacitor provides 40 pF per terminal, which, in series, yields the proper 20 pF load for the crystal.

Frequency stability and accuracy are critically important to the performance of the modem. ITU-T specifications require less than 200 ppm difference in the carrier frequency of two modems. This value, split between the two modems, requires the oscillator frequency of each modem to be accurate and stable over all operating conditions to within  $\pm 100$  ppm. This tolerance includes the initial accuracy of the crystal, frequency drift over the temperature range the crystal will experience, and five year aging of the crystal. Other factors affecting the oscillator frequency include the tolerance and temperature drift of the load capacitor values. For optimal V.92 performance, it is recommended to increase the oscillator stability to  $\pm 25$  ppm.

The CLKIN/XTALI pin (pin 1) can accept a 3.3 V external 4.9152 MHz clock signal meeting the accuracy and stability requirements described above. This is the only input pin on the modem that is not 5 V tolerant. The Si2493/57/34/04 will accept a 27 MHz clock that meets the voltage and stability requirements described above. Enabling this mode of operation is described in Table 26 on page 53.

The CLKOUT/A0 pin (pin 3) outputs a signal derived from the 4.9152 clock. If the frequency of the output is controlled via register U6E (CK1) using Si2404 or Si2415, this signal is programmable from 2.64 MHz to 40.96 MHz. If using Si2434 or Si2457, this signal is programmable from 3.17 MHz to 49.152 MHz. There are two special cases for the value of R1. If R1 = 00000b, CLKOUT is disabled. If R1 = 11111b (default), CLKOUT = 2.048 MHz.

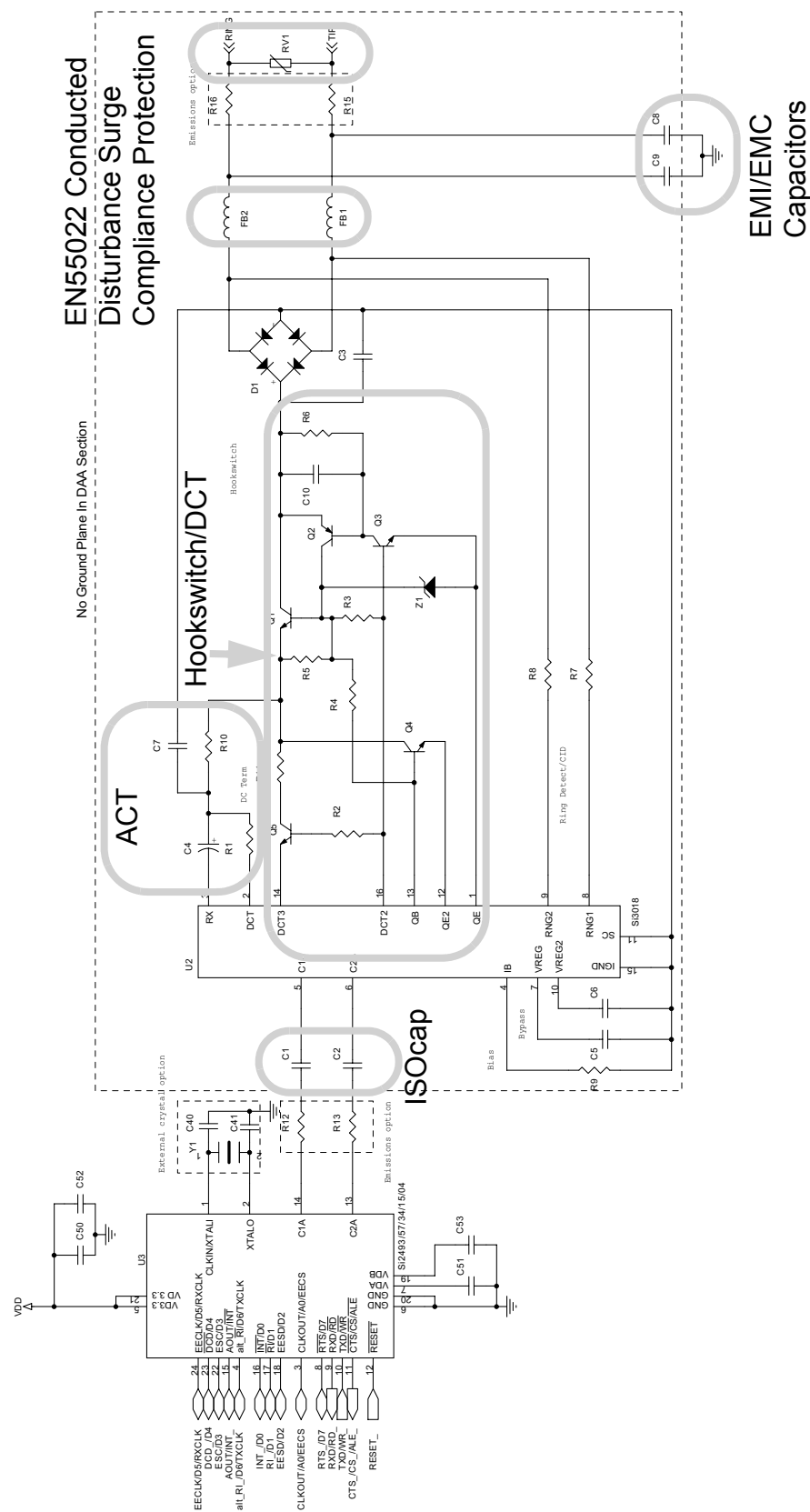


Figure 2. Si3018/10 Component Functions



## Power Supply and Bias Circuitry (Si2493/57/34/15/04)

Power supply bypassing is important for the proper operation of the Si2493/57/34/15/04, the suppression of unwanted radiation and prevention of interfering signals and noise from being coupled into the modem via the power supply. C50 and C52 provide filtering of the 3.3 V system power and must be located as close to the Si2493/57/34/15/04 chip as possible to minimize lead lengths. The best practice is to use surface mount components connected between a power plane and a ground plane. This technique minimizes the inductive effects of component leads and PCB traces and provides bypassing over the widest possible frequency range.

Two bias voltages used inside the modem chip require external bypassing and/or clamping. VDA (pin 7) is bypassed by C51. VDB (pin19) is bypassed by C53. R12 and R13 are optional resistors that can, in some cases, reduce radiated emissions due to signals associated with the isolation capacitor. These components must be located as close to the Si2493/57/34/15/04 chip as possible to minimize lead lengths. The best practice is to use surface mount components connected to a ground plane. This technique minimizes the inductive effects of component leads and PCB traces, provide bypassing over the widest possible frequency range, and minimize loop areas that can radiate radio-frequency energy.

## Isolation Capacitor Interface

The ISOcap is a proprietary high-speed interface connecting the modem chip and the DAA chip through a high-voltage isolation barrier provided by capacitors C1 and C2. The ISOcap serves three purposes. First, it transfers control signals and transmit data from the modem chip to the DAA chip. Secondly, it transfers receive and status data from the DAA chip to the modem chip. Finally, it provides power from the modem chip to the DAA chip while the modem is in the on-hook condition. The signaling on this interface is intended for communication between the modem and the DAA chips and cannot be used for any other purpose. It is important to keep the length of the ISOcap path as short and direct as possible. The layout guidelines for the pins and components associated with this interface are described in "Appendix A—ISOmodem® Layout Guidelines" on page 154 and must be carefully followed to ensure proper operation and avoid unwanted emissions.

## System Interface

There are two system interface options, serial and parallel. The serial interface allows the host processor to communicate with the modem controller through a UART driver. In this mode, the modem is analogous to an external "box" modem. The interface pins are 5 V tolerant, and communicate with TTL compatible low-voltage CMOS levels. RS232 interface chips, such as those used on the Si2457/34/15URT-EVB evaluation board, can be used to make the serial interface directly compatible with a PC or terminal serial port. The operation of these pins is described in the section, "Software Design Reference" on page 18.

## DAA (Line-Side) Device

The Si3018/10, DAA or line-side device, contains an ADC, a DAC, control circuitry, and an ISOcap™ interface. The Si3018/10 and surrounding circuitry provide all functionality for telephone line interface requirement compliance including a full-wave bridge, hookswitch, dc termination, ac termination, ring detect, loop voltage/current monitoring, and call progress monitoring. A schematic of the Si3018/10 circuitry is shown in Figure 2 with the component functions identified. Additionally, the Si3018/10 external circuitry is largely responsible for EMI, EMC, safety, and surge performance.

## Power Supply and Bias Circuitry (Si3018/10)

The Si3018/10 is powered by a small current passed across the ISOcap™ in the on-hook mode and by the loop current in the off-hook mode. Since there is no system ground reference for the line-side chip due to isolation requirements, a virtual ground, IGND, is used as a reference point for the Si3018/10. Several bias voltages and signal reference points used inside the DAA chip require external bypassing, filtering, and/or clamping. VREG2 (pin 10) is bypassed by C6. VREG (pin 7) is bypassed by C5. These components must be located as close to the Si3018/10 chip as possible to minimize lead lengths. The best practice is to use surface mount components and very short PCB trace lengths to minimize the inductive effects of component leads and PCB traces thereby bypassing over the widest possible frequency range and minimizing loop areas that can radiate radio-frequency energy.

## Ringer Network

R7 and R8 comprise the ringer network. These components determine the modem's on-hook impedance at TIP and RING. These components are selected to present a high impedance to the line, and care must be taken to ensure the circuit board area around these components is clean and free of contaminants, such as solder flux and solder flakes. Leakage on RNG1 (Si3018/10 pin 8) and RNG2 (Si3018/10 pin 9) can impair modem performance. R7 and R8 are also used by the modem to monitor the line voltage.

## Line Voltage/Loop Current Sensing

There are two methods for line voltage and loop current sensing. The first method is the legacy mode using U79(LVCS)[4:0]. The legacy mode is intended for backward compatibility in applications originally designed for the previous generation ISModem. This mode is used in the intrusion detection algorithm implemented on the device.

The second method of measuring line voltage and loop current takes advantage of the improved resolution available on the Si3018 and Si3010 DAA chips. U63(LCS)[15:8] represents the value of off-hook loop current as a non-polar binary number with 1.1mA/bit resolution. Accuracy is not guaranteed if the loop current is less than the minimum required for normal DAA operation. U6C(LVS)[15:8] represents the value of on-hook and off-hook loop voltage as a signed, 2's complement number with a resolution of 1V/bit. Bit 15 represents the polarity of the TIP\RING voltage and a reversal of this bit represents a TIP\RING polarity

reversal. LVS=0000h if the TIP\RING voltage is less than 3.0V and, in the on-hook state can be taken as "no line connected."

## Legacy Mode

The Si2493/57/34/15/04 has the ability to measure both line voltage and loop current. The 8-bit LVCS register, U79(LVCS) [7:0], reports line voltage measurements when on-hook and loop current measurements when off-hook.

Using the LVCS bits, the user can determine the following:

- When on-hook, detect if a line is connected.
- When on-hook, detect if a parallel phone is off-hook.
- When off-hook, detect if a parallel phone goes on or off-hook.
- Detect if enough loop current is available to operate.

## Line Voltage Measurement

The Si2493/57/34/15/04 reports the on-hook line voltage with the LVCS bits. LVCS has a full scale of 87 V with an LSB of 3 V. The first code (0 → 1) is skewed such that a 0 indicates the line voltage is < 3 V. The accuracy of the LVCS bits is  $\pm 10\%$ . The user can read these bits directly through the LVCS register. A typical transfer function is shown in Figure 3.

## Loop Current Measurement

When the Si2493/57/34/15/04 is off-hook, the LVCS bits measure loop current in 3.3 mA/bit resolution. These bits enable the user to detect another phone going off-hook by monitoring the dc loop current. The line voltage sense transfer function is shown in Figure 3, and the line current sense is detailed in Table 4.

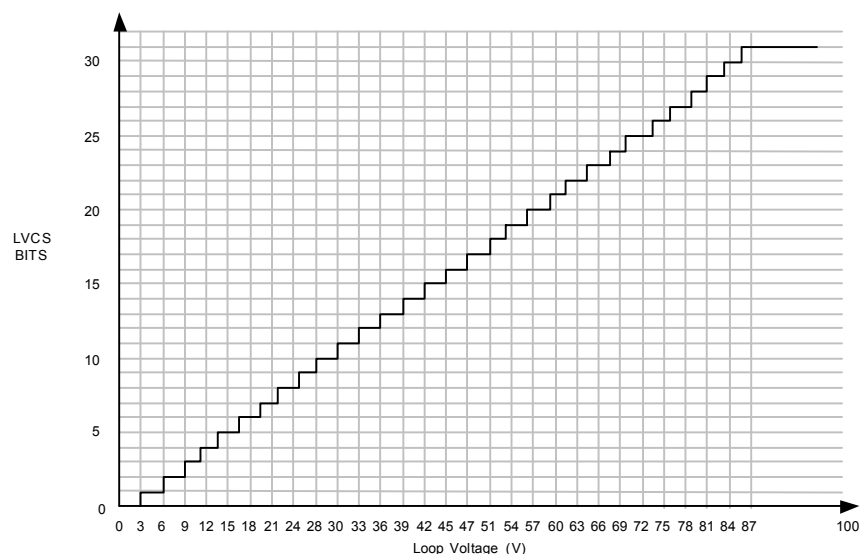


Figure 3. Typical Loop Voltage LVCS Transfer Function

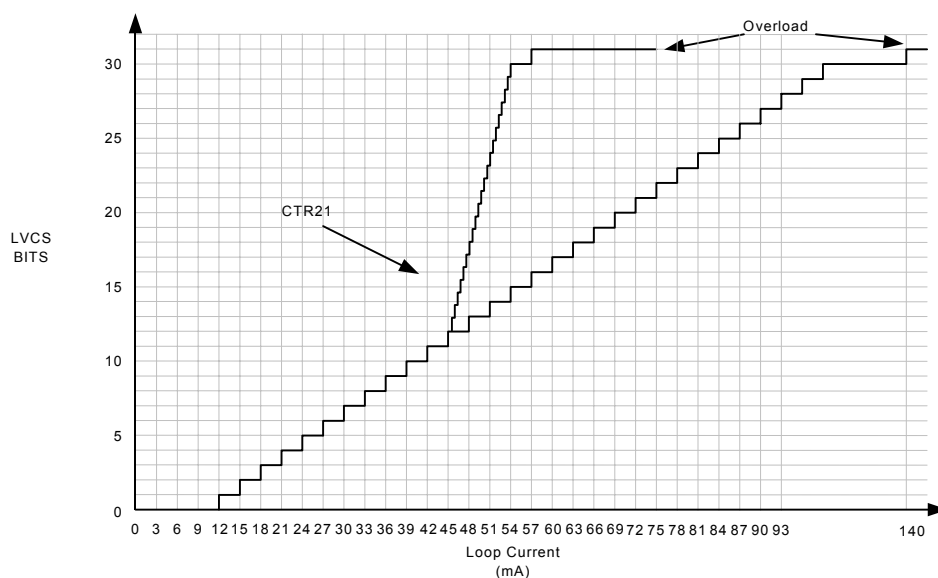


Figure 4. Typical Loop Current LVCS Transfer Function

Table 4. Loop Current Transfer Function

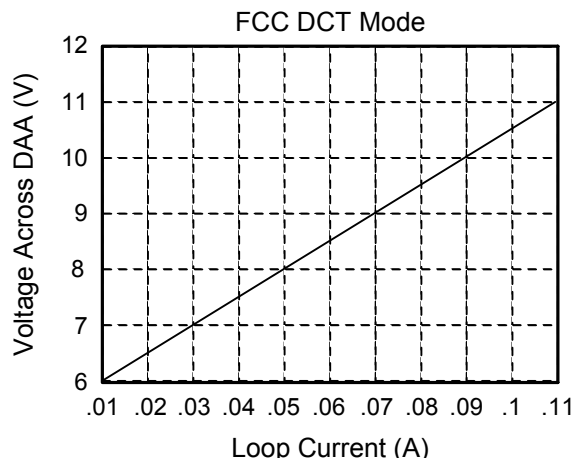
LVCS[4:0]	Condition
00000	Insufficient line current for normal operation. Use the DOD bit (Register 19, bit 1) to determine if a line is still connected.
00001	Minimum line current for normal operation.
11111	Loop current is excessive (overload). Overload > 140 mA in all modes except CTR21. Overload > 56 mA in CTR21 mode.

## Hookswitch and DCTermination

The hookswitch and dc termination circuitry are shown in Figure 2 on page 8. Q1, Q2, Q3, Q4, R5, R6, R7, R8, R15, R16, R17, R19, and R24 perform the hookswitch function. The on-hook/off-hook condition of the modem is controlled by Si3018/10 pins 13 (QB) and 1 (QE).

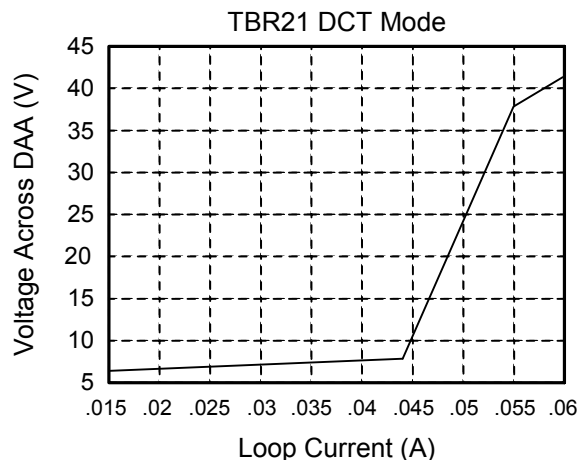
## DC Termination

The DAA has programmable settings for the dc impedance, current limiting, minimum operational loop current and TIP/RING voltage. The dc impedance of the DAA is normally represented with a 50  $\Omega$  slope as shown in Figure 5, but can be changed to an 800  $\Omega$  slope by setting the DCR bit. This higher dc termination presents a higher resistance to the line as loop current increases.



**Figure 5. FCC Mode I/V Characteristics, DCV[1:0] = 11, MINI[1:0] = 00**

For applications requiring current limiting per the legacy TBR21 standard, the ILIM bit may be set to select this mode. In this mode, the dc I/V curve is changed to a 2000  $\Omega$  slope above 40 mA, as shown in Figure 6. This allows the DAA to operate with a 50 V, 230  $\Omega$  feed, which is the maximum linefeed specified in the TBR21 standard.



**Figure 6. TBR21 Mode I/V Characteristics, DCV[1:0] = 11, MINI[1:0] = 00**

The MINI[1:0] bits select the minimum operational loop current for the DAA, and the DCV[1:0] bits adjust the DCT pin voltage, which affects the TIP/RING voltage of the DAA. These bits allow important trade-offs to be made between signal headroom and minimum operational loop current. Increasing TIP/RING voltage increases signal headroom, whereas decreasing the TIP/RING voltage allows compliance to PTT standards in low-voltage countries, such as Japan. Increasing the minimum operational loop current above 10 mA also increases signal headroom and prevents degradation of the signal level in low-voltage countries.

## AC Termination

The Si2493/57/34/15/04 has four ac termination impedances when used with the Si3018 line-side device. The ACT bits in Register U63 are used to select the ac impedance setting on the Si3018. The four available settings for the Si3018 are listed in Table 5. If an ACT[3:0] setting other than the four listed in Table 5 is selected, the ac termination is forced to 600  $\Omega$  (ACT[3:0] = 0000).

**Table 5. AC Termination Settings for the Si3018 Line-Side Device**

ACT[3:0]	AC Termination
0000	600 $\Omega$
0011	220 $\Omega$ + (820 $\Omega$    120 nF) and 220 $\Omega$ + (820 $\Omega$    115 nF)
0100	370 $\Omega$ + (620 $\Omega$    310 nF)
1111	Global complex impedance

## Ringer Impedance and Threshold

The ring detector in many DAAs is ac coupled to the line with a large 1  $\mu$ F, 250 V decoupling capacitor. The ring detector on the Si2493/57/34/15/04 is resistively coupled to the line. This produces a high ringer impedance to the line of approximately 20 M $\Omega$  to meet the majority of country PTT specifications, including FCC and TBR21.

Several countries including Poland, South Africa, and Slovenia, require a maximum ringer impedance that can be met with an internally synthesized impedance by setting the RZ bit (Register 67, bit 1).

Some countries also specify ringer thresholds differently. The RT bit (Register U67, bit 0) selects between two different ringer thresholds: 15 V  $\pm$ 10% and 21.5 V  $\pm$ 10%. These two settings satisfy ringer threshold requirements worldwide. The thresholds are set so that a ring signal is guaranteed to not be detected below the minimum, and a ring signal is guaranteed to be detected above the maximum.

## Pulse Dialing and Spark Quenching

Pulse dialing results from going off- and on-hook to generate make and break pulses. The nominal rate is 10 pulses per second. Some countries have strict specifications for pulse fidelity that include make and break times, make resistance, and rise and fall times. In a traditional solid-state dc holding circuit, there are many problems in meeting these requirements.

The Si2493/57/34/15/04 dc holding circuit actively controls the on-hook and off-hook transients to maintain pulse dialing fidelity.

Spark quenching requirements in countries such as Italy, the Netherlands, South Africa, and Australia deal with the on-hook transition during pulse dialing. These tests provide an inductive dc feed resulting in a large voltage spike. This spike is caused by the line inductance and the sudden decrease in current through the loop when going on-hook. The traditional solution to the problem is to put a parallel resistive capacitor (RC) shunt across the hookswitch relay. However, the capacitor required is large ( $\sim$ 1  $\mu$ F, 250 V) and relatively expensive. In the Si2493/57/34/15/04, loop current can be controlled to achieve three distinct on-hook speeds to pass spark quenching tests without additional BOM components. Through settings of two bits in two registers, OHS (Register U67, bit 6) and OHS2 (Register U62, bit 8), a slow ramp down of loop current can be achieved which induces a delay between the time the OH bit is cleared and the time the DAA actually goes on-hook.

## Billing Tone Detection

“Billing tones” or “metering pulses” generated by the central office can cause modem connection difficulties. The billing tone is typically a 12 kHz or 16 kHz signal and is sometimes used in Germany, Switzerland, and South Africa. Depending on line conditions, the billing tone may be large enough to cause major modem errors. The Si2493/57/34/15/04 chipset can provide feedback when a billing tone occurs and when it ends.

Billing tone detection is enabled by setting the BTE bit (U68, bit 2). Billing tones less than 1.1 V<sub>PK</sub> on the line are filtered out by the low-pass digital filter on the Si2493/57/34/15/04. The ROV bit (U68, bit 1) is set when a line signal is greater than 1.1 V<sub>PK</sub>, indicating a receive overload condition. The BTB bit is set when a line signal (billing tone) is large enough to excessively reduce the line-derived power supply of the line-side device (Si3018/10). When the BTE bit is set, the dc termination is changed to an 800  $\Omega$  dc impedance. This ensures minimum line voltage levels even in the presence of billing tones.

The OVL bit should be polled following billing tone detection. When the OVL bit returns to 0, indicating that the billing tone has passed, the BTE bit should be written to 0 to return the dc termination to its original state. It takes approximately 1 second to return to normal dc operating conditions. The BTD and ROV bits are sticky and must be written to 0 to be reset. After the BTE, ROV, and BTD bits are all cleared, the BTE bit can be set to reenable billing tone detection.

Certain line events, such as an off-hook event on a parallel phone or a polarity reversal, may trigger the ROV or the BTD bits, after which the billing tone detector must be reset. Look for multiple events before qualifying if billing tones are actually present.

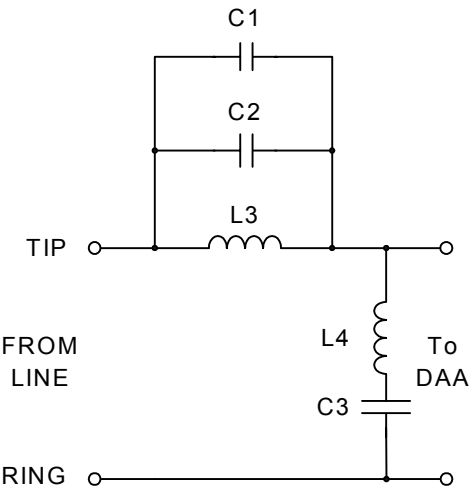
Although the DAA remains off-hook during a billing tone event, the received data from the line is corrupted (or a modem disconnect or retrain may occur) in the presence of large billing tones. To receive data through a billing tone, an external LC filter must be added. A modem manufacturer can provide this filter to users in the form of a dongle that connects on the phone line before the DAA. This keeps the manufacturer from having to include a costly LC filter internal to the modem when it may only be necessary to support a few countries/ customers.

Alternatively, when a billing tone is detected, the host software may notify the user that a billing tone has occurred. This notification can be used to prompt the user to contact the telephone company and have the billing tones disabled or to purchase an external LC filter.

**Billing Tone Filter (Optional)**

To operate without degradation during billing tones in Germany, Switzerland, and South Africa, an external LC notch filter is required. (The Si3018/10 can remain off-hook during a billing tone event, but modem data is lost [or a modem disconnect or retrain may occur] in the presence of large billing tone signals.) The notch filter design requires two notches, one at 12 kHz and one at 16 kHz. Because these components are expensive and few countries supply billing tone support, this filter is typically placed in an external dongle or added as a population option for these countries. Figure 7 shows an example billing tone filter.

L3 must carry the entire loop current. The series resistance of the inductors is important to achieve a narrow and deep notch. This design has more than 25 dB of attenuation at 12 and 16 kHz.



**Figure 7. Billing Tone Filter**

**Table 6. Optional Billing Tone Filters Component Values**

Symbol	Value
C1,C2	0.027 $\mu$ F, 50 V, $\pm$ 10%
C3	0.01 $\mu$ F, 250 V, $\pm$ 10%
L3	3.3 mH, >120 mA, <10 $\Omega$ , $\pm$ 10%
L4	10 mH, >40 mA, <10 $\Omega$ , $\pm$ 10%

The billing tone filter affects the ac termination and return loss. The global complex ac termination passes worldwide return loss specifications with and without the billing tone filter by at least 3 dB.

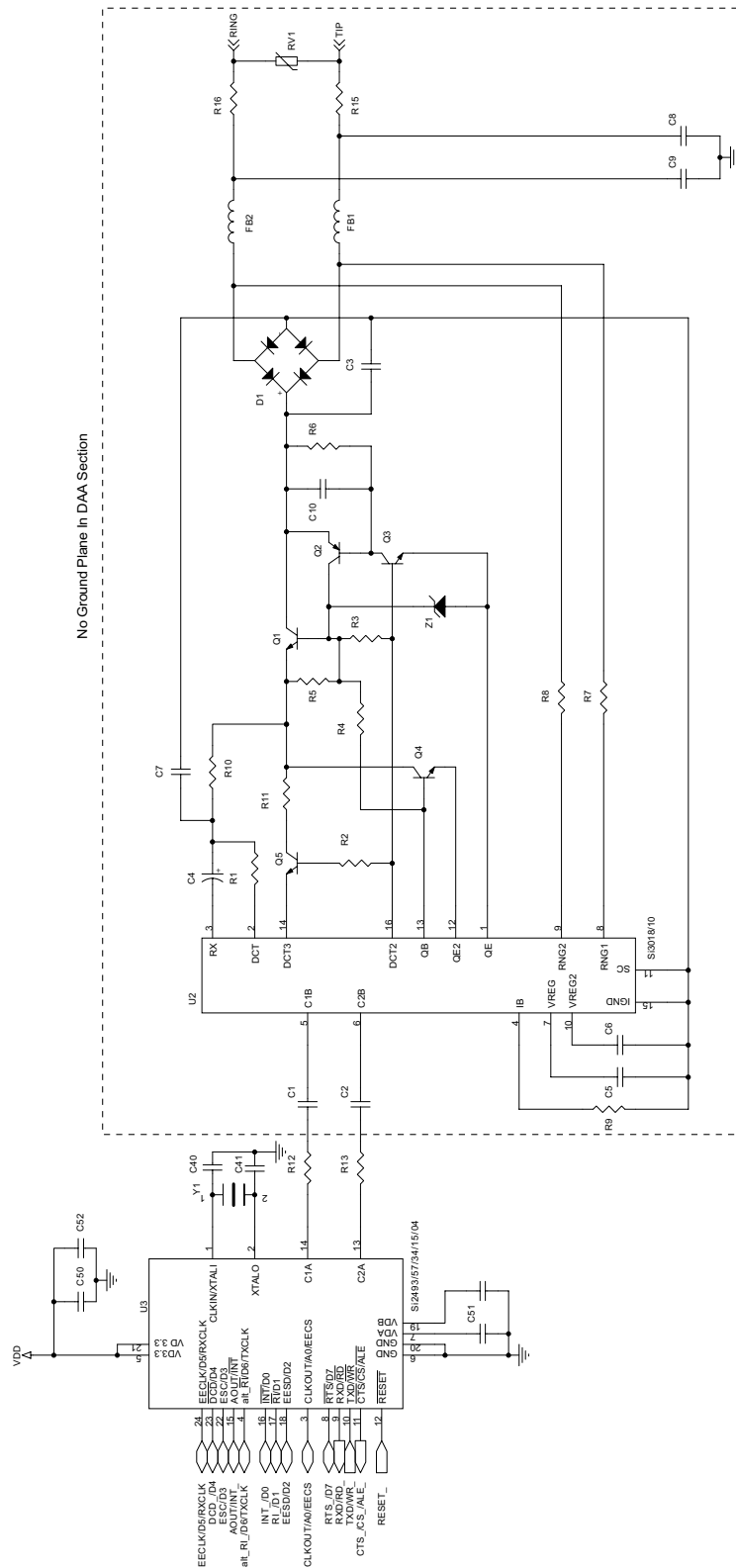
**PCM Interface**

Table 7 lists the pin connections for the Si2493/57/34/ 15/04 PCM interface. This interface enables Voice Mode operation. See the Programming Examples section for additional information.

**Table 7. PCM Interface Pin Connection**

Si24XX Pin	Si24XX Signal
3	CLKOUT
4	FSYNC
24	SDO
18	SDI
12	RESET*

## Typical Application Schematic



## Bill of Materials: Si2493/57/34/15/04 Chipset

Component	Value	Supplier(s)
C1, C2	33 pF, Y2, X7R, $\pm 20\%$	Panasonic, Murata, Vishay
C3	10 nF, 250 V, X7R, $\pm 10\%$	Venkel, SMEC
C4	1.0 $\mu$ F, 50 V, Elec/Tant, $\pm 20\%$	Panasonic
C5, C6, C50, C52	0.1 $\mu$ F, 16 V, X7R, $\pm 20\%$	Venkel, SMEC
C7	2.7 nF, 50 V, X7R, $\pm 20\%$	Venkel, SMEC
C8, C9	680 pF, Y2, X7R, $\pm 10\%$	Panasonic, Murata, Vishay
C10	0.01 $\mu$ F, 16 V, X7R, $\pm 20\%$	Venkel, SMEC
C40, C41 <sup>1</sup>	33 pF, 16 V, X7R, $\pm 20\%$	Venkel, SMEC
C51, C53	0.22 $\mu$ F, 16 V, X7R, $\pm 20\%$	Venkel, SMEC
D1, D2 <sup>2</sup>	Dual Diode, 225 mA, 300 V, CMPD2004S	Central Semiconductor
FB1, FB2	Ferrite Bead, BLM21AG601S	Murata
Q1, Q3	NPN, 300 V, MMBTA42	OnSemi, Fairchild
Q2	PNP, 300 V, MMBTA92	OnSemi, Fairchild
Q4, Q5	NPN, 80 V, 330 mW, MMBTA06	OnSemi, Fairchild
RV1	Sidactor, 275 V, 100 A	Teccor, Protek, ST Micro
R1	1.07 k $\Omega$ , 1/2 W, 1%	Venkel, SMEC, Panasonic
R2	150 $\Omega$ , 1/16 W, 5%	Venkel, SMEC, Panasonic
R3	3.65 k $\Omega$ , 1/2 W, 1%	Venkel, SMEC, Panasonic
R4	2.49 k $\Omega$ , 1/2 W, 1%	Venkel, SMEC, Panasonic
R5, R6	100 k $\Omega$ , 1/16 W, 5%	Venkel, SMEC, Panasonic
R7, R8	20 M $\Omega$ , 1/16 W, 5%	Venkel, SMEC, Panasonic
R9	1 M $\Omega$ , 1/16 W, 1%	Venkel, SMEC, Panasonic
R10	536 $\Omega$ , 1/4 W, 1%	Venkel, SMEC, Panasonic
R11	73.2 $\Omega$ , 1/2 W, 1%	Venkel, SMEC, Panasonic
R12, R13 <sup>3</sup>	0 $\Omega$ , 1/16 W	Venkel, SMEC, Panasonic
R15, R16 <sup>3</sup>	0 $\Omega$ , 1/16 W	Venkel, SMEC, Panasonic
U1	Si2493/57/34/15	Silicon Labs
U2	Si3018	Silicon Labs
Y1 <sup>1,4</sup>	4.9152 MHz, 20 pF, 100 ppm, 150 $\Omega$ ESR	ECS Inc., Siward
Z1	Zener Diode, 43 V, 1/2 W, BZX84C43	On Semi

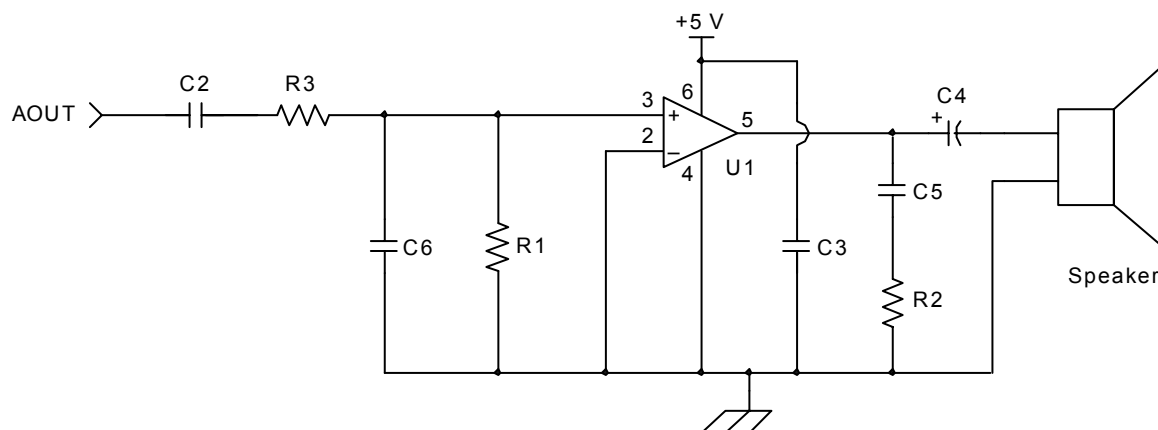
### Notes:

1. In STB applications, C40, C41, and Y1 can be removed by using the 27 MHz clock input feature.
2. Several diode bridge configurations are acceptable. For example, a single DF04S or four 1N4004 diodes may be used.
3. To decrease emissions R15 and R16 may be populated with a BLM21AG601S or equivalent. R12 and R13 may be populated with 5%, 1/16 W, 56  $\Omega$  resistors.
4. To ensure compliance with ITU specifications, frequency tolerance must be less than 100 ppm including initial accuracy, 5-year aging, 0 to 70 °C, and capacitive loading. 50 ppm initial accuracy crystals typically satisfy this requirement.



## Analog Output

Figure 8 illustrates an optional application circuit to support the analog output capability of the Si2493/57/34/15/04 for call progress monitoring purposes.



**Figure 8. Optional Connection to AOUT for a Monitoring Speaker**

**Table 8. Component Values—Optional Connection to AOUT**

Symbol	Value
C2, C3, C5	0.1 $\mu$ F, 16 V, $\pm$ 20%
C4	100 $\mu$ F, 16 V, Elec. $\pm$ 20%
C6	820 pF, 16 V, $\pm$ 20%
R1	10 k $\Omega$ , 1/10 W, $\pm$ 5%
R2	10 $\Omega$ , 1/10 W, $\pm$ 5%
R3	47 k $\Omega$ , 1/10 W, $\pm$ 5%
U1	LM386

## Software Design Reference

This section provides information about the architecture of the modem, the functional blocks, registers, and their interaction. The AT command set is presented and options are explained. The accessible memory locations (S-Registers and U-Registers) and optional external EEPROM are described. Instructions for writing to and reading from them are discussed along with any limitations or special considerations. A large number of configuration and programming examples are offered as illustrations of actual testable applications. These examples can be used alone or in combination to create the desired modem operation.

This section is organized into five major sections: Controller, DSP, Memory, Digital Interface, and Programming Examples. The “Controller” section contains information about using controller functions and features, such as the AT command set, result codes, escape methods, power control, and system reset information. The “DSP” section is brief because the programmer has little control over the operation of the DSP. The use of features that modify DSP behavior is described in other sections. The “Memory” section describes the use of S-Registers and U-Registers to control the operation, features, and configuration of the modem. The optional external SPI EEPROM is useful for the non-volatile storage of configuration settings, such as firmware upgrades or country setup commands. The “Digital Interface” section describes the serial interface and parallel interface.

Finally, the “Programming Examples” section illustrates the implementation of modem functions and features with the required AT commands and register values. Configuration data is provided for most countries. These examples can be used both to test modem operation and as a programming aid.

## Introduction

The Si2493/57/34/15/04 modem chipset family is controller-based. No modem drivers are required to run on the system processor. This makes the Si2493/57/34/15/04 modem family ideal for embedded systems because a wide variety of processors and operating systems can interface with the Si2493/57/34/15/04 through a simple UART (universal asynchronous receiver transmitter) driver.

The modems in this family operate at maximum connect rates of 48 kbps upstream/V.92 (Si2493), 56 kbps downstream/V.90 (Si2457), 33.6 kbps/V.34 (Si2434), 14.4 kbps/V.32b (Si2415), and 2400 bps/V.22b (Si2404) and support all standard ITU-T fall-back modes. These chipsets can be programmed to comply with FCC, JATE, CTR21, and other country-specific PTT requirements. They also support V.42 and MNP2–4 error correction and V.42b and MNP5 compression. A “fast connect” and “transparent HDLC” are also supported.

The Si2493/57/34/15/04 is highly integrated. The basic Si2493/57/34/15/04 functional blocks are shown in Figure 9. The Si2493/57/34/15/04 includes a controller, data pump (DSP), ROM, RAM, an oscillator, phase-locked loop (PLL), timer, serial interface, UART, a parallel interface option, and a DAA interface. The modem software is permanently stored in the on-chip ROM. Only modem setup information (other than defaults) and other software updates must be stored on the host or optional external EEPROM and downloaded to the on-chip RAM during initialization. There is no non-volatile on-chip memory other than Program ROM. The default user interface for the Si2493/57/34/15/04 is the serial interface including the UART.

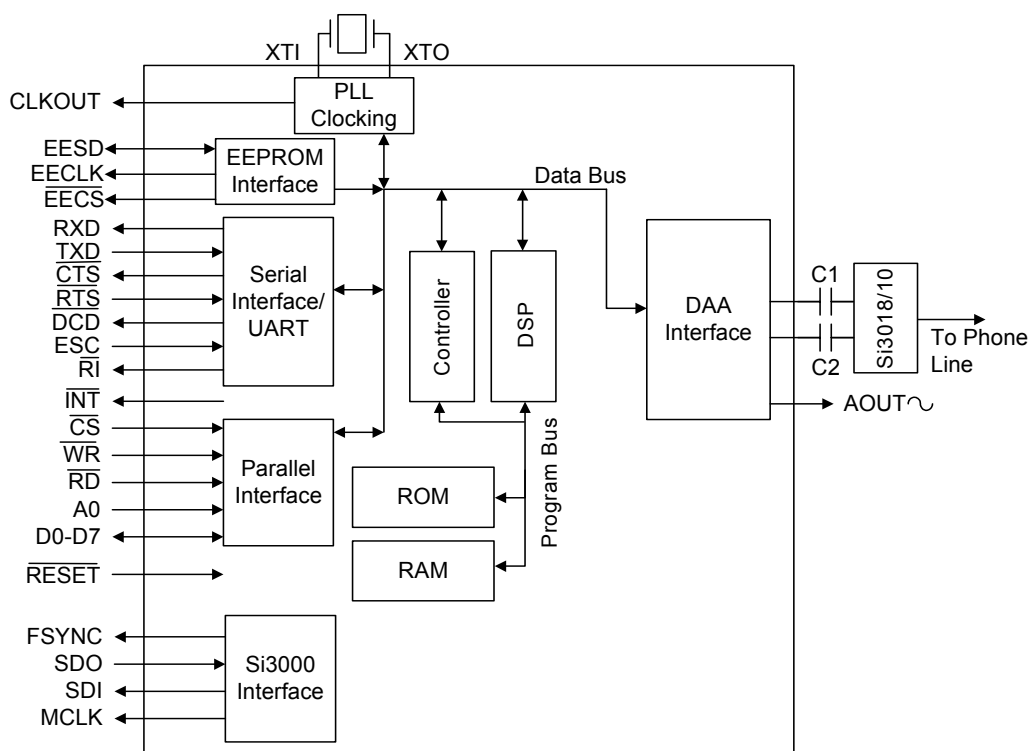


Figure 9. Si2493/57/34/15/04 Functional Block Diagram

## Controller

The controller provides several vital functions including AT command parsing, DAA control, connect sequence control, DCE (data communication equipment) protocol control, intrusion detection, parallel phone off-hook detection, escape control, caller ID control and formatting, ring detect, DTMF (dual tone multi-frequency) control, call progress monitoring, error correction, and data compression. The controller also writes to the control registers that configure the modem. Virtually all interaction between the host and the modem is done via the controller. The controller uses “AT” (ATtention) commands, S-Registers, and U-Registers to configure and control the modem.

## Data Compression

The modem can achieve DTE (host-to-ISModem) speeds greater than the maximum DCE (modem-to-modem) speed through the use of a data compression protocol. The compression protocols available are the ITU-T V.44, V.42bis, and MNP5 protocols. Data compression attempts to increase throughput by compressing the information to be sent before actually sending it. The modem is thus able to transmit more data in a given period of time. Table 9 details the Si2493/57/34/15/04 error correction and data compression modes of operation.

Table 9. Enabling Error Correction/Data Compression

To Enable	Use AT Commands
V.44 <sup>1</sup> V.42bis V.42 (LAPM) MNP5 MNP2-4 Wire	+DS44 (argument) \N3 and %C1 (default)
V.42 and V.42bis only	\N4 and %C1
V.42 only	\N4 and %C0
MNP2-4 only	\N2 and %C0
MNP2-5 only	\N2 and %C1
No data compression and no error correction	\N0 and %C0
<b>Notes:</b> 1. V.44 is available only on Si2493.	

## Error Correction

The Si2493/57/34/15/04 ISModem can employ error correction (reliable) protocols to ensure error-free delivery of data sent between two modems. The error control methods are based on grouping data into frames with checksums determined by the contents of each frame. The receiving modem checks the frames and sends acknowledgments to the transmitting modem. When it detects a faulty frame, the receiving modem requests a re-transmission. Frame length varies according to the amount of data transmitted or the number of re-transmissions requested from the opposite end.

The Si2493/57/34/15/04 supports V.42 and MNP2–4 error correction protocols. V.42 (LAPM) is most commonly used and is enabled in \N3 and \N4 modes. In the default mode (\N3), the Si2493/57/34/15/04 attempts to connect with V.42 error correction and V.42bis data compression (Si2457/34/15) and falls back to either V.42 only, MNP 2–5, or no error correction (wire mode) if necessary. In \N4 mode, the Si2493/57/34/15/04 hangs up if a V.42 connection cannot be established. If the ISModem hangs up in V.42 mode after all data is successfully sent, the result code is “OK”. If the modem hangs up before all data is successfully sent, the result code is “No Carrier”. If the modem connects without a protocol, “No Carrier” is always sent.

The V.42 specification allows an alternate error correction protocol, MNP2-4. MNP2-4 is enabled in \N2 mode. In \N2 mode, the Si2493/57/34/15/04 hangs up if an MNP2, 3, or 4 connection cannot be established.

## Wire Mode

Wire mode (\N0) is used to communicate with standard, non-error-correcting modems. When optioned with \N3, the Si2493/57/34/15/04 falls back to Wire mode if it fails in an attempt to negotiate a V.42 or MNP2-4 link with the remote modem. Error correction and data compression are not active in Wire mode.

## Fast Connect

The Si2493/57/34/15/04 supports several fast connect modes of operation to reduce the time of a connect sequence in originate mode.

## V.29 Fast Connect

In addition to the low modulation speed fast connect modes, the modem (only Si2493/57/34/15) also supports a fast connect mode based on the 9600 bps V.29 fax modulation standard. In order to provide a time-critical interface from the host to the modem (only Si2493/57/34/15), the ISModem uses an interface

derived from the fax class 1 AT command set. The example below shows how the class 1 AT commands for V.29 would commonly be used in a client-side terminal (originating modem).

### Calling Modem Example:

- AT+FCLASS=1  
Set the modem in fax mode so that it can be switched back and forth between Data and Command mode after executing AT FAX commands.
- AT:UAA,2  
Disable normal fax tone during handshaking indicating to answer modem that V.29 fast connect will be requested. Cause the execution of AT+FTM = 2 at the beginning of connection.
- ATDT1234567  
Dial the number and wait for <CONNECT> and <OK> to establish connection.
- AT+FTM=2 (For reference only; there is no need to send this command to the modem)  
Transmit V.21(980 Hz) tone until Answer Tone(2100/2225 Hz) is received for 100 ms, followed by <OK>.
- AT:UAA,0  
Restore UAA to default value.
- AT+FRM=96  
Put modem in V.29 receiving mode. Wait for <CONNECT> and then receive data. Wait for <NO CARRIER>.
- AT+FTM=96  
Set modem to V.29 transmit mode and wait for <CONNECT>. Send Data from DTE to DCE and wait for <OK> after sending <DLE><ETX> characters where DLE is a 0x10 character and ETX is a 0x03 character.
- AT+FRM=95  
Set modem to V.29 short synchronous receiving mode. Wait for <CONNECT> and then receive data. Wait for <NO CARRIER> indicating transmission has ended.
- AT+FTM=95  
Send out short synchronous signal and wait for <CONNECT>. Send Data from DTE to DCE and wait for <OK> after sending <DLE><ETX> characters.
- ATH  
Hang up the modem.

## Legacy Synchronous DCE Mode/V.80 Synchronous Access Mode

The Si2493/57/34/15/04 supports two different DTE interfaces to implement an Asynchronous DTE to Synchronous DCE conversion.

Table 10 provides high-level options to choose between the Legacy Synchronous DCE Mode and the newer V.80 synchronous access mode.

**Table 10. Synchronous Mode Overview**

Synchronous Mode	U-Register	AT+ES Settings
Neither	U7A[2] = 0	+ES = D,,D
Legacy Synchronous DCE Mode	U7A[2] = 1	+ES = D,,D
Synchronous Access Mode		+ES = 6,,8

The synchronous access mode has additional features compared against the Legacy Synchronous DCE Mode. For new designs, use the newer synchronous access mode interface. Otherwise, if there is existing software written with the Legacy Synchronous DCE Mode interface, no software changes are required as long as the AT+ES command settings are not changed from the default value.

### Legacy Synchronous DCE Mode

As shown in Table 10, this Legacy Synchronous DCE Mode is chosen as long as the AT+ES setting is set to its default value of +ES = D,,D.

The fast connect transparent HDLC modes are enabled via U7A and require wire mode operation (\N0). Each of the stages (answer tone detect time, unscrambled ones detect time, etc.) in the connect sequence may be shortened. The amount that each of these are shortened when in fast connect mode depends on the modulation. (See Table 11.) The "transparent HDLC" mode of operation operates with an asynchronous DTE and a synchronous DCE. The Si2493/57/34/15/04 performs HDLC frame packing and unpacking, frame opening and closing, flag generation and detection, CRC computation and checking, and 0 insertion and deletion. To use this mode, the DTE rate must be greater than the DCE rate; flow control via either CTS or /Q and /S must be used and wire mode operation (\N0) is required. (See Table 12.)

**Table 11. Fast Connect/Legacy Synchronous DCE**

Protocol	DCE	Register Settings
All	Normal, Asynchronous	&Hn, \N0, AT+ES = D,,D
V.22, Bell212, V.22bis	Normal, Transparent HDLC	&H6, 7, 8, \N0 U7A = 0002, AT+ES = D,,D
Bell103, V.21	Fast connect, Asynchronous	&H9, 10, \N0 U7A = 0001, AT+ES = D,,D
V.22, Bell212	Fast connect, Asynchronous	&H7, \N0 U7A = 0001, AT+ES = D,,D
V.22, Bell212	Fast connect, Transparent HDLC	&H7, \N0 U7A = 0003, AT+ES = D,,D
V.22bis	Transparent HDLC	&H6, \N0 U7A = 0002, AT+ES = D,,D

On the transmit side, if no data is received on TXD, the Si2493/57/34/15/04 continually transmits HDLC flags at the DCE. As soon as there are 10 characters sent into the transmit buffer, the Si2493/57/34/15/04 begins an HDLC frame at the DCE. The reason for this 10-character "head start" is to reduce the likelihood of an underrun once the HDLC frame has begun at the DCE. As long as the host continues to send data, the Si2493/57/34/15/04 continues to zero insert, update the CRC value, and send data within an HDLC frame. To properly end the frame, the host must send a /Zn (see Table 12) indicating to the Si2493/57/34/15/04 the end of the frame. Once the Si2493/57/34/15/04 encounters the /Zn, it computes and sends the final CRC and begins transmitting HDLC flags.

If an HDLC frame is smaller than the 10-character "head start", the HDLC frame is started at the DCE upon receipt of the /Zn character. The /Tn metacharacter is sent to the host to provide an indication that an HDLC frame was sent successfully.

The “n” in the /Zn and /Tn is a single-byte, host-defined tag that can be used to track multiple HDLC frames.

To facilitate transmit flow control, the modem sends the /S and /Q metacharacters to the host. If the transmit buffer (512 bytes) is three quarters full, the /S metacharacter is sent to the host. The host must then stop transmitting. When the transmit buffer empties down to half full, the /Q metacharacter is sent to the host to indicate that it is okay to begin transmitting again. If a transmit underrun occurs, the current frame is aborted, and a /Un is sent to the host. All data from the underrun to the receipt of the /Zn metacharacter is discarded by the modem. A design goal of the host software should be to eliminate any occurrence of the / Un metacharacter.

Because the “/” is an escape character, the host must send a “//” when a “/” appears in the transmit data stream. The Si2493/57/34/15/04 removes one “/” for each instance of “//” that appears on TXD.

On the receive side, as long as HDLC flags are received

by the Si2493/57/34/15/04 at the DCE, it does not pass the data out RXD. Once the first non-flag word is detected, the Si2493/57/34/15/04 performs zero deletion, calculates the CRC value, and passes the data out RXD. The Si2493/57/34/15/04 continues in this manner until detecting the HDLC flags, which indicate the end of the frame. At this point, the HDLC frame is complete, and the Si2493/57/34/15/04 calculates the final CRC and compares it to the CRC value received in the frame. If the CRC matches, the Si2493/57/34/15/04 passes /G to the host. If the CRC does not match, the Si2493/57/34/15/04 passes /B to the host to initiate a retransmit request.

Because the / is an escape character, the Si2493/57/34/15/04 sends a // when a / appears in the receive data stream. The host must remove one / for each instance of // that appears on RXD. Table 12 lists additional escape characters that are used to control the flow of data between the Si2493/57/34/15/04 and the host in the “transparent HDLC” mode.

**Table 12. Legacy Synchronous DCE Mode Metacharacters**

Character*	Direction	Description
/Zn	TX	Follows the last character of a transmit frame. Once the frame has been sent, a /T metacharacter is sent to the host. <i>n</i> denotes a frame tag. <i>n</i> is echoed back later with the /U or /T metacharacters to make frame tracking easier.
//	TX	A forward slash character is to be transmitted.
/E	TX	Escape back to command mode. Si2493/57/34/15/04 returns to command mode.
/Un	RX	A transmit underrun has occurred, but a /Z metacharacter was not received. When an underrun occurs, the current frame is aborted; a /Un is sent to host, where <i>n</i> is the frame tag. All data following the underrun, up to the /Z metacharacter, is discarded by the modem.
/Tn	RX	The transmit frame, <i>n</i> , has been sent. The <i>n</i> from the /Z is echoed with the /Tn to allow tracking frames.
/G	RX	The previous receive frame CRC check was successful.
/B	RX	The previous receive frame CRC check was unsuccessful.
/S	RX	Transmit buffer is almost full; the host must pause transmission to prevent an overflow. If hardware flow control is used, the host may ignore this metacharacter.
/Q	RX	The host may begin transmitting again after a /S (pause) has been sent. If hardware flow control is used, the host may ignore this metacharacter.
//	RX	A forward slash character was received.
/A	RX	Receive frame aborted.
*Note: Characters after “/” must be uppercase.		

## V.80 Mode

As shown in Table 13, the synchronous access mode is chosen by using the AT+ES=6,,8 command setting.

When using the synchronous access mode, it is expected that the AT+N0 command be used to disable all other error correction protocols that may interfere with V.80 synchronous access mode operation.

The V.80 Mode has two distinct submodes. Switching between these two submodes can be accomplished within the confines of the same connection through the use of In-Band commands.

- Transparent Submode
- Framed Submode

The Transparent Submode creates a direct bit-by-bit translation from the DTE to and from the DCE. Any application that requires a method of reconstructing a serial bit-stream at the DCE can use the Transparent Sub-mode.

The Framed Sub-mode represents data at the DCE in HDLC/SDLC frames. This submode is typically used in Point-of-Sale Terminal Applications. A common feature used in conjunction with the Framed Submode is the use of the 16-bit CRC. When used with the CRC option, the Framed Submode can be used in the same applications currently using the Legacy Synchronous DCE Mode.

Prior to sending the ATDT to establish a synchronous access mode connection, the following commands and registers require initialization: +MS, +ES, +ESA, +ITF, +IFC, U87 and U7A.

As an example, the closest equivalent to the Legacy Synchronous DCE Mode is the following initialization setting.

With either Synchronous Access Submode, once a connection has been established, payload data is multiplexed with command / indicator information by use of <EM> shielding. With <EM> shielding, either of the two bytes <0x19> or <0x99>, used to represent <EM>, precedes a special command, or special indicator.

Note that the synchronous access mode <EM> shielding is designed to support XON/XOFF handshaking. As such, the bytes 0x13 and 0x11 (XON/XOFF) are considered to be special characters in the same way the 0x19 and 0x99 bytes, used for <EM>, are special.

Since the payload data is multiplexed with <EM> shielded command/indicator and possibly XON/XOFF characters, Transparency <EM> codes are defined for the purpose of allowing the host software to send 0x13, 0x11, 0x19 and 0x99 bytes to/from the DCE. For

example, if the desire is to send one <0x99> character as a payload character, the host software sends <EM><0x76> instead.

For a complete set of the <EM> command/status see Table 15.

**Table 13. Synchronous Access Mode Settings**

AT+N0	Required to disable MNP,V42 and other protocols
AT+ES = 6,,8	Enable synchronous access mode on originate or answer
AT+ESA = 0,0,0,,1,0	Send Abort on underrun/overflow in Framed Submode. Enable CRC generation and checking.
AT+IFC = 2,2	CTS/RTS Flow Control
AT+ITF = 0383,0128	Controls CTS Flow Control Threshold. CTS off at 383 bytes, CTS On at 128 bytes.
AT:U87,010A	Direct to Framed Sub-mode upon connection. DCE starts to transmit upon receipt of 10 bytes from the DTE.

In addition, a common Point-of-Sale V.22 Fast Connect Handshake Protocol (with transparent HDLC) requires these additional settings:

**Table 14. Fast Connect Settings**

AT+MS = V22	V22 Protocol
AT:U7A,3	Set Fast Connect, Transmit HDLC Flags instead of Marks during handshake negotiation.

Table 15. EM In-band Commands and Status

Command / Indicator pair	Hex Code	Transmit Direction	Receive Direction	Supported in Transparent Submode	Supported in Framed Submode
<EM><t1>	0x5C	Transmit one 0x19 byte	Received one 0x19 byte	Yes <sup>1</sup>	Yes <sup>1</sup>
<EM><t2>	0x76	Transmit one 0x99 byte	Received one 0x99 byte	Yes <sup>1</sup>	Yes <sup>1</sup>
<EM><t3>	0xA0	Transmit one 0x11 byte	Received one 0x11 byte	Yes <sup>1</sup>	Yes <sup>1</sup>
<EM><t4>	0xA1	Transmit one 0x13 byte	Received one 0x13 byte	Yes <sup>1</sup>	Yes <sup>1</sup>
<EM><t5>	0x5D	Transmit two 0x19 bytes	Received two 0x19 bytes	Yes	Yes
<EM><t6>	0x77	Transmit two 0x99 bytes	Received two 0x99 bytes	Yes	Yes
<EM><t7>	0xA2	Transmit two 0x11 bytes	Received two 0x11 bytes	Yes	Yes
<EM><t8>	0xA3	Transmit two 0x13 bytes	Received two 0x13 bytes	Yes	Yes
<EM><t9>	0xA4	Transmit 0x19, 0x99	Received 0x19, 0x99	Yes	Yes
<EM><t10>	0xA5	Transmit 0x19, 0x11	Received 0x19, 0x11	Yes	Yes
<EM><t11>	0xA6	Transmit 0x19, 0x13	Received 0x19, 0x13	Yes	Yes
<EM><t12>	0xA7	Transmit 0x99, 0x19	Received 0x99, 0x19	Yes	Yes
<EM><t13>	0xA8	Transmit 0x99, 0x11	Received 0x99, 0x11	Yes	Yes
<EM><t14>	0xA9	Transmit 0x99, 0x13	Received 0x99, 0x13	Yes	Yes
<EM><t15>	0xAA	Transmit 0x11, 0x19	Received 0x11, 0x19	Yes	Yes
<EM><t16>	0xAB	Transmit 0x11, 0x99	Received 0x11, 0x99	Yes	Yes
<EM><t17>	0xAC	Transmit 0x11, 0x13	Received 0x11, 0x13	Yes	Yes
<EM><t18>	0xAD	Transmit 0x13, 0x19	Received 0x13, 0x19	Yes	Yes
<EM><t19>	0xAE	Transmit 0x13, 0x99	Received 0x13, 0x99	Yes	Yes
<EM><t20>	0xAF	Transmit 0x13, 0x11	Received 0x13, 0x11	Yes	Yes
<EM><mark>	0xB0	Begin Transparent Mode	Abort Detected in Framed Submode	Yes	Yes, Receive Only
<EM><flag>	0xB1	Transmit a flag; enter Framed Submode if currently in Transparent Submode. If +ESA[E]=1, append FCS to end of frame before sending closing HDLC flag.	Detected a non-flag to flag transition. Preceding data was a valid frame. If +ESA[E]=1, sent FCS matches that of the calculated CRC.	Yes	
<EM><err>	0xB2	Transmit an Abort	Detected a non-flag to flag transition. Preceding data is not a valid frame.	Yes	
<EM><under>	0xB4	not applicable	Detected Transmit Data Underrun	Yes	Yes
<EM><tover>	0xB5	not applicable	Detected Transmit Data Overrun	Yes	Yes
<EM><rover>	0xB6	not applicable	Detected Receive Data Overrun	Yes	Yes
<EM><resume>	0xB7	Resume after a data underrun or overrun (applicable if +ESA[C] = 1)	not applicable		Yes
<EM><bnun>	0xB8	not applicable	<octnum0><octnum1> specifies number of octets in the transmit data buffer if +ITF[C] is non-zero <sup>2</sup> .	Yes	Yes
<EM><unum>	0xB9	not applicable	<octnum0><octnum1> specifies number of discarded octets following a data overrun/underrun, after the <EM><resume> command. This is applicable if +ESA[C] = 1 <sup>2</sup> .		
<EM><eot>	0xBA	Terminate carrier, return to command mode.	Loss of carrier detected, return to command mode	Yes	Yes
<EM><ecs>	0xBB	Escape to On-Line command mode	Confirmation of Escape to On-Line command mode.	Yes	Yes
<EM><rrn>	0xBC	Request rate renegotiation	Indicate rate renegotiation	Yes	Yes
<EM><rate>	0xBE	not supported	Retrain/Rate Reneg completed, following octets <tx><rx> indicate tx and rx rates. 0x20 - 1200 bps 0x21 - 2400 bps 0x22 - 4800 bps 0x23 - 7200 bps 0x24 - 9600 bps 0x25 - 12 Kbps 0x26 14.4 Kbps 0x27 - 16.8 Kbps 0x28 - 19.2 Kbps 0x29 - 21.6 Kbps 0x2A - 24 Kbps 0x2B - 26.4 Kbps 0x2C - 28.8 Kbps 0x2D - 31.2 Kbps 0x2E - 33.6 Kbps	Yes	Yes

**Notes:**

1. U87[10] = 1 Can be used to limit the transparency characters in the receive direction, to these four cases only.
2. The actual value represented in <octnum0><octnum1> = (octnum0 / 2) + (octnum1 x 64)
3. <EM><0x45> indicates that an unrecognized <EM> command was sent to the modem.



Given the example initialization settings shown in Table 14, after an ATDT command has been sent to establish a connection, the modem responds with the following.

ATDT12345

CONNECT 1200

PROTOCOL: NONE

<0x19> <0xBE> <0x20> <0x20> <0x19> <0xB1>

The first <EM><rate> indicator shows that the modem connected with a TX rate of 1200 bps, and an RX rate of 1200 bps. The <EM><flag> that occurs immediately after the <EM><rate> indicates that a non-flag to flag transition has occurred, and that the receiver has now been synchronized. Note that an <EM> <flag> indicator is applicable only to the first occurrence of a non-flag to flag transition. Future occurrences of non-flag to flag transitions are indicated with an <EM> <err> instead. Also, this feature is unique to the U87[8]=1 option. Also note that with U87[8]=1, the Framed Submode is entered immediately upon connection. Otherwise, if U87[8]=0, the Transparent Submode is entered instead, and the host is expected to send an <EM> <flag> to switch to the Framed Submode.

After a connection has been established, the modem is ready to transmit and receive frames. For example, if it is desired to send a frame whose contents are:

<0x10><0x11><0x12><0x13><0x14> <0x15>

The host software sends this:

<0x10><0x19><0xA0><0x12><0x19><0xA1><0x14><0x15><0x19><0xB1>

Note the bytes <0x11> and <0x13> are <EM> shielded because these bytes could have been used for XON / XOFF handshaking. In this example, CTS/RTS hardware handshaking is used, so it is also possible for the host to have sent this series of bytes instead:

<0x10><0x11><0x12><0x13><0x14><0x15><0x19><0xB1>

However, if the host does not <EM> shield the 0x11 and 0x13 characters, XON / XOFF software handshaking can no longer be used.

In either of the above transmit frames, the <EM> <flag> is used to indicate that a logical frame has completed. The modem does not begin transmitting the frame at the DCE until the <EM> <flag> is received, or if the number of bytes sent to the modem exceeds the number of bytes programmed into U87[7:0].

In the above example, the transmission:

<0x10><0x19><0xA0><0x12><0x19><0xA1><0x14>

><0x15><0x19><0xB1>

meets BOTH the criteria of having 10 bytes received at the DTE, and receipt of an <EM> <flag> command. In this example, the transmission at the DCE begins approximately after the receipt of the <0xB1> byte.

Once an HDLC frame begins transmitting at the DCE, the host must ensure transmit overruns and underrun do not occur. It is expected that the +ITF command be used to adjust the transmit flow control thresholds so that it is tuned to the system's ability to process the interrupt.

If a transmit underrun occurs, the <EM> <tunder> indicator always appears in the receive path, regardless of how +ESA[C] is programmed.

If +ESA[C] = 0, the modem transmits an abort character at the DCE, at the point of the transmit underrun. Additional transmit frames can then be transmitted normally.

If +ESA[C] = 1, the modem transmits an HDLC flag at the point of the transmit underrun, and the DCE continues to send only HDLC flags until the host sends an <EM> <resume> command. The <EM> <resume> is then followed by the <EM> <unum> command so that the host software can correct this problem.

A transmit overrun can occur if the host does not properly implement transmit flow control. When a transmit overflow occurs, the <EM> <tover> indicator always appears in the receive path. A transmit overflow is considered to be a catastrophic failure, and results in non-deterministic behavior at the DCE. It is recommended that the session be terminated immediately.

It is expected that the <EM> <tover> and <EM> <tunder> indicators be encountered during system debug, and designing the system software properly to avoid having these indicators occur should be the design goal.

In the receive direction, assuming that the remote modem is another Si2457/34/15, this is the expected sequence at the remote receiver DTE, representing the frame sequence of

<0x10><0x11><0x12><0x13><0x14> <0x15>.

<0x10><0x19><0xA0><0x12><0x19><0xA1><0x14><0x15><0x19><0xB1>

In the receive direction, the <EM> <flag> indicates that the CRC check is successful, and the preceding frame was received correctly. If there had been an error in preceding frame, the <EM> <err> would have been sent instead of the <EM> <flag>. The host is expected to discard the entire frame based on whether or not the

frame is terminated with an <EM> <flag> or <EM> <err>. The host should also expect to occasionally see the <EM> <mark> indicator if the sending modem experienced a transmitter underrun or overrun problem.

In general, the RTS flow control is not used. However, if it is used, and if RTS is negated for too long of a time, eventually, the receive buffers will overflow. This is called a receiver overrun, and the modem sends an <EM> <rover> indicator. A receiver overrun is considered to be a catastrophic failure and the host is expected to terminate the session. Host software must be designed so that an <EM> <rover> indicator does not occur.

It is expected that the <EM> <rover> indicator be encountered during system debug, and designing the system software properly to avoid having these indicators occur should be the design goal.

Please note that there is an option available in the U87[10]. The reason for this option is to determine what the modem sends to the DTE when the modem receives back-to-back occurrences of the special characters 0x19, 0x99, 0x11 and 0x13 at the DCE.

As an example, if the following string is received at the DCE:

```
<0x19> <0x19> <0x11> <0x11>
```

If U87[10] = 0, this is what the host software will receive at the DTE:

```
<0x19> <0x5D> <0x19> <0xA2>
```

If U87[10] = 1, this is what the host software will receive at the DTE:

```
<0x19> <0x5C> <0x19> <0x5C> <0x19> <0xA0>
<0x19> <0xA0>
```

The choice of how to program U87[10] is based on whether or not it is desired to simplify the host receive parsing algorithm, or to guarantee that the receive throughput is not overly affected by the <EM> <shielding>. At the very worst case, if there is a large frame consisting only of special characters, the required throughput at the DTE will have to be at least 2x that of the DCE rate to account for the <EM> shielding overhead.

There are two methods of ending a call. One way is to use the <EM> <eot> command, followed by an ATH. Note that sending the <EM> <eot> command will cause the modem to go to command mode and stop the transmitter, however, the modem does not go back on hook until the ATH.

The other method is to use the <EM> <ecs> command to escape to command mode, and then issue an ATH command. The main difference being that the <EM> <ecs> does not shut off the transmitter. The <EM>

<ecs> can also be followed by an ATO command if it is desired that the connection be resumed.

## AT Command Set

AT commands begin with the letters AT, end with a carriage return, and are case insensitive. However, case cannot be mixed in a single command. The only exception to this format is the A/ command. This command is neither preceded by AT nor followed by a carriage return but re-executes the previous command immediately when the "/" character is typed. Generally, AT commands can be divided into two groups, control commands and configuration commands. Control commands, such as ATD, cause the modem to perform an action (in this case, dialing). The value of this type of command is changed at a particular time to perform a particular action. For example, the command "ATDT1234<CR>" causes the modem to go off-hook and dial the number 1234 via DTMF. No change is made to the modem settings during the execution of an action command.

Configuration commands change modem characteristics until they are modified or reversed by a subsequent configuration command or the modem is reset. Modem configuration status can be determined with the use of ATY\$, ATSn?, or AT:Raa commands where Y is a group of AT command arguments, n is an S-register number (decimal), and aa is the hexadecimal address of a U-Register.

The AT commands for reading configuration status are listed in Table 16. Each command is followed by a carriage return.

**Table 16. Configuration Status**

Command	Action
ATY\$ settings	Displays status of a group of settings.
AT\$	Basic AT command settings.
AT&\$	AT& command settings.
AT%\$	AT% command settings.
AT\\$	AT\ command settings.
ATSn?	Displays contents of S-Register n
ATSS\$	Displays contents of all S-Registers
AT:Raa	Displays contents of U-Register aa
AT:R	Displays the current contents of all U-Registers.
AT+VCID?	Displays caller ID setting.

The examples in Table 17 assume the modem is reset to its default condition. Each command is followed by a carriage return.

**Table 17. Command Examples**

Command	Result	Comment
AT\$	E = 001	Configuration status of basic AT commands.
	M = 000	
	Q = 000	
	V = 001	
	X = 004	
	Y = 000	
AT&\$	&D = 001 &G = 017	Configuration of &AT commands.
	&H = 000 (Si2457)	
	&P = 000	
ATS2?	043	S-Register 2 value—Escape code character (+).
AT:R2C	00A0	Value stored in register U2C.

The modem has a 48-character buffer, which makes it possible to enter multiple AT commands on a single line. The multiple commands can be separated with spaces or linefeed characters to improve readability. Neither the AT nor the space (or linefeed characters) are loaded into the buffer and are not included in the 48 characters. The command must end with a carriage return character to instruct the modem to process the command. The modem ignores command lines greater than 48 characters and reports "ERROR".

Table 18 shows examples of multiple AT commands on a single line.

**Table 18. Multiple AT Commands on a Single Line**

Command	Result
ATS0=4M1X1<CR>	The modem auto-answers on the fourth ring. The speaker is on during dial and hand-shake only. Blind dialing is enabled.
AT S0=4 M1 X1 <CR>	Same as above (spaces do not matter).

**Table 18. Multiple AT Commands on a Single Line**

Command	Result
ATS0=4<CR>	Same as above.
ATM1<CR>	
ATX1<CR>	

Consecutive U-Registers can be written in a single command as "AT:Uaa,xxx,yyy,zzzz" where aa is the first U-Register address in the three register consecutive series. This command writes a value of xxx to Uaa, yyy to Uaa+1, and zzzz to Uaa+2. Additional consecutive values may be written up to the 48 character limit.

**Table 19. Consecutive U-Register Writes on a Single Line**

Command	Result
AT:U00,0078,67EF,C4FA	0x0078 written to U00
	0x67EF written to U01
	0xC4FA written to U02

**Caution:** Some U-Register addresses are reserved for internal use and are not available. Consequently, there are gaps in the addresses of available U-Registers. Writing to reserved registers can cause unpredictable results. Be certain the U-Register addresses written with a consecutive write command have consecutive addresses. Only one :U or :R command is allowed per AT command line.

If a command line has multiple commands, there can be only one :U or :R command, and it must be the last command in the string. For example, ATS0=3M1X1:U42,0022.

This restriction also applies to all commands beginning with the “+” character (eg. +VCID).

For example, AT:U42,0022:U43,0010<CR> is an illegal command and causes unpredictable behavior. Also, \Tn commands may not be used on the same command line as an :U or :R command.

The AT command execution time is less than 200 ms. The host must wait for a response after each command (e.g., “OK”) before issuing additional commands. The reset recovery time (the time between a hardware reset or the carriage return of an ATZ command and the time the next AT command can be executed) is less than 300 ms.

Characters must not be sent between the ATDT command and the protocol message. During this time, the modem is in a transition between command and data modes. Any characters sent during this time will cause the connection attempt to fail.

Blind dialing (dialing without waiting for dial tone) is enabled by ATX0, ATX1, and ATX3. Whether or not blind dialing is enabled, use of the W dial modifier causes the modem to look for a dial tone before dialing the number string after the W. For example, an AT command string, “ATX1 DT 9, W123456<CR>”, causes the modem to dial 9 immediately without detecting a dial tone but does not dial 123456 until a dial tone is detected.

AT commands and result codes are listed in Tables 20–24. The default settings are shown in bold type.

Table 20. Basic AT Command Set

Command	Action																		
\$	Display Basic AT command mode settings (see text for details).																		
A	Answer incoming call.																		
A/	Re-execute last command (executes immediately—not preceded by “AT” or followed by <CR>).																		
Dn	<p>Dial</p> <p>The dial command, which may be followed by one or more dial command modifiers, dials a phone number:</p> <table> <tr> <th>Modifier</th><th>Function</th></tr> <tr> <td>! or &amp;</td><td>Flash hook-switch for U4F (FHT) ms (default: 500 ms)</td></tr> <tr> <td>, or &lt;</td><td>Pause before continuing for S8 seconds (default: 2 seconds)</td></tr> <tr> <td>;</td><td>Return to AT command mode after verifying dialtone and dialing any digits.</td></tr> <tr> <td>G</td><td>Telephone voting mode. This modifier, intended for use in Japan, enables a special dial-in voting mode that may be used with certain automated voting systems. When this modifier is placed anywhere in the dial string (e.g, ATDG), the Si2493/57/34/15/04 dials the phone number and waits S7 seconds (60 by default) to detect a busy tone. When the busy tone is detected, the Si2493/57/34/15/04 reports whether a polarity reversal occurs between the time the last digit is dialed and the detection of the busy tone. If the S7 timeout occurs prior to a busy tone detect, “NO CARRIER” will be reported. Polarity reversal monitoring begins after the last digit is dialed and ends when a busy tone is detected or S7 times out. The Si2493/57/34/15/04 reports either “POLARITY REVERSAL” or “NO POLARITY REVERSAL”. It is not possible to establish a modem connection when using this command.</td></tr> <tr> <td>L</td><td>Radial Last Number</td></tr> <tr> <td>P</td><td>Pulse (rotary) dialing—pulse digits: 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9</td></tr> <tr> <td>T</td><td>Tone (DTMF) dialing—DTMF digits: *, #, A, B, C, D, 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9</td></tr> <tr> <td>W</td><td>Wait for dial tone before continuing for S14 seconds (default: 12 seconds). Blind dialing modes X0, X1, and X3 do not affect the W command.  If the DOP bit (U7A, bit 7) is set, the “ATDTW” command causes the Si2457/34/15 to pause dialing and either report an “OK” if a dialtone is detected or “NO DIALTONE” if a dial tone is not detected.</td></tr> </table>	Modifier	Function	! or &	Flash hook-switch for U4F (FHT) ms (default: 500 ms)	, or <	Pause before continuing for S8 seconds (default: 2 seconds)	;	Return to AT command mode after verifying dialtone and dialing any digits.	G	Telephone voting mode. This modifier, intended for use in Japan, enables a special dial-in voting mode that may be used with certain automated voting systems. When this modifier is placed anywhere in the dial string (e.g, ATDG), the Si2493/57/34/15/04 dials the phone number and waits S7 seconds (60 by default) to detect a busy tone. When the busy tone is detected, the Si2493/57/34/15/04 reports whether a polarity reversal occurs between the time the last digit is dialed and the detection of the busy tone. If the S7 timeout occurs prior to a busy tone detect, “NO CARRIER” will be reported. Polarity reversal monitoring begins after the last digit is dialed and ends when a busy tone is detected or S7 times out. The Si2493/57/34/15/04 reports either “POLARITY REVERSAL” or “NO POLARITY REVERSAL”. It is not possible to establish a modem connection when using this command.	L	Radial Last Number	P	Pulse (rotary) dialing—pulse digits: 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9	T	Tone (DTMF) dialing—DTMF digits: *, #, A, B, C, D, 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9	W	Wait for dial tone before continuing for S14 seconds (default: 12 seconds). Blind dialing modes X0, X1, and X3 do not affect the W command.  If the DOP bit (U7A, bit 7) is set, the “ATDTW” command causes the Si2457/34/15 to pause dialing and either report an “OK” if a dialtone is detected or “NO DIALTONE” if a dial tone is not detected.
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En	Local DTE echo.																		
E0	Disable.																		
E1	Enable.																		
Hn	Hook-switch.																		
H0	Go on-hook (hang up modem).																		
H1	Go off-hook.																		
In	Identification and checksum.																		

**Table 20. Basic AT Command Set (Continued)**

Command	Action	
I0	Display Si2493/57/34/15/04 revision code. A = Revision A. B = Revision B, etc.	
I1	Display Si2493/57/34/15/04 firmware revision code (numeric).	
I3	Display line-side revision code. 18(10)C = Si3018/10 revision C.	
I6	Display the ISModem model number. 2404 = Si2404 2415 = Si2415 2434 = Si2434 2457 = Si2457 2493 = Si2493	
I7	Diagnostic Results 1. <b>Format</b> RX <rx_rate>,TX <tx_rate> PROTOCOL: <protocol> LOCAL NAK <rre> REMOTE NAK <rte> RETRN/RR <rn> DISC REASON <dr>	<b>Description</b> Receive/transmit data rate in bps Error correction/data compression protocol. Number of V.42 receive errors Number of V.42 transmit errors Number of retrains/rate renegotiations Disconnect reason code (see Table 25)
I8	Diagnostic Results 2. <b>Format</b> RX LEVEL <rx_level> TX LEVEL <tx_level> EFFECTIVE S/N <esn> RESIDUAL ECHO <re>	<b>Description</b> Receive level power in dBm Transmit level power in dBm. Effective signal-to-noise ratio in dB Ratio of residual echo to signal in dB
Ln	Speaker Volume	
L1	Low	
L2	Medium	
L3	High	
Mn	Speaker operation (via AOUT).	
<b>M0</b>	<b>Speaker is always off.</b>	
M1	Speaker is on while dialing and handshaking; off in data mode.	
M2	Speaker is always on.	
M3	Speaker is off while dialing; on during handshaking and retraining.	
On	Return to data mode from command mode.	
O0	Return to data mode.	
O1	Return to data mode and perform a full retrain (at any speed except 300 bps).	
O2	Return to data mode and perform rate renegotiation.	
Qn	Response mode.	
<b>Q0</b>	<b>Enable result codes.</b> (See Table 24.)	

Table 20. Basic AT Command Set (Continued)

Command	Action
Q1	Disable result codes. (Enable quiet mode.)
Sn	S-Register operations. (See Table 32.)
S\$	List contents of all S-registers.
Sn?	Display contents of S-register n.
Sn=x	Set S-register n to value x. (n and x are decimal values.)
Vn	Result code type. (See Table 24.)
V0	Numeric result codes.
<b>V1</b>	<b>Verbal result codes.</b>
Xn	Call Progress Monitor (CPM)—This command controls which CPM signals are monitored and reported to the host from the Si2493/57/34/15/04. (See Table 24.)
X0	Basic results; disable CPM—Blind dial (does not wait for dial tone). CONNECT message does not include speed.
X1	Extended results; disable CPM—Blind dial. CONNECT message includes speed.
X2	Extended results and detect dial tone only. X1 with dial tone detection.
X3	Extended results and detect busy only. X1 with busy tone detection.
<b>X4</b>	<b>Extended results, full CPM. X1 with dial and busy tone detection.</b>
X5	Extended results—Full CPM enabled including ringback detection. X4 with ring back detection.
Yn	Long space disconnect—Modem hangs up after 1.5 seconds or more of continuous space while on-line.
<b>Y0</b>	<b>Disable.</b>
Y1	Enable.
Z	Hard Reset—This command is functionally-equivalent to pulsing the RESET pin low.
:E	Read from serial EEPROM. The format is AT:Eaaaa where aaaa = EEPROM address in hexadecimal.
:I	Interrupt Read—This command causes the ISModem to report the lower eight bits of the interrupt register U70 (IO0). The CID, OCD, PPD, and RI bits of this register are cleared, and the INT pin (INT bit in parallel mode) is deactivated on this read.
:M	Write to serial EEPROM. The format is AT:Maaaa,xxxx where aaaa = EEPROM address in hexadecimal, and xxxx = EEPROM data in hexadecimal.
:P	Program RAM Write—This command is used to upload firmware supplied by Silicon Labs to the Si2493/57/34/15/04. The format for this command is AT:Paaaa,xxxx,yyyy,... where aaaa is the first address in hexadecimal, and xxxx,yyyy,... is data in hexadecimal. Only one :P command is allowed per AT command line. No other commands can be concatenated in the :P command line. This command is <b>only</b> for use with special files provided by Silicon Laboratories. Do not attempt to use this command for any other purpose. Use &T6 to display checksum for patch verification.
:R	U-Register Read—This command reads U-Register values in hexadecimal. The format is AT:Raa, where aa = A particular U-Register address in hexadecimal. The AT:R command displays all U- register values. Only one :R command is allowed per AT command line.

Table 20. Basic AT Command Set (Continued)

Command	Action
:U	<p>U-Register Write—This command writes to the 16-bit U-Registers. The format is AT:Uaa,xxxx,yyyy,zzzz,..., where</p> <p>aa = user-access address in hexadecimal.</p> <p>xxxx = data in hexadecimal to be written to location aa.</p> <p>yyyy = data in hexadecimal to be written to location (aa + 1).</p> <p>zzzz = data in hexadecimal to be written to location (aa + 2).</p> <p>etc.</p> <p>Only one :U command is allowed per AT command line.</p>
+DR=X	<p>Data compression reporting.</p> <p><u>X</u>    <u>Mode</u></p> <p><b>0</b>    <b>Disabled</b></p> <p>1    Enabled</p> <p>If enabled, the intermediate result code is transmitted at the point after error control negotiation. The format of this result code is as follows:</p> <p><u>Result code</u>    <u>Mode</u></p> <p>+DR:NONE    Data compression is not in use</p> <p>+DR:V42B    Rec. V.42bis is in use in both directions</p> <p>+DR:V42B RD    Rec. V.42bis is in use in receive direction only</p> <p>+DR:V42B TD    Rec. V.42bis is in use in transmit directions only</p> <p>+DR:V44    Rec. V.44 is in use in both directions</p> <p>+DR:V44 RD    Rec. V.44 is in use in receive direction only</p> <p>+DR:V44 TD    Rec. V.44 is in use in transmit directions only</p>
+DS=A,B,C,D	<p>Controls V.42bis data compression function.</p> <p><u>A</u>    <u>Direction</u></p> <p>0    No compression (V.42bis P0 = 0)</p> <p>1    Transmit only</p> <p>2    Receive only</p> <p>3    Both Directions (V.42bis P0 = 11)</p> <p><u>B</u>    <u>Compression_negotiation</u></p> <p>0    Do not disconnect if Rec. V.42 is not negotiated.</p> <p>1    Disconnect is Rec. V.42 is not negotiated.</p> <p><u>C</u>    <u>Max_dict</u> 512 to 65535</p> <p><u>D</u>    <u>Max_string</u> 6 to 250</p>



Table 20. Basic AT Command Set (Continued)

Command	Action
+DS44 = A,B,C,D,E,F,G, H,I	<p>Controls V.44 data compression function*.</p> <p><b>A</b>    <u>Direction</u></p> <p>0      No compression (V.42bis P0 = 0)</p> <p>1      Transmit only</p> <p>2      Receive only</p> <p>3      Both Directions (V.42bis P0 = 11)</p> <p><b>B</b>    Compression_negotiation</p> <p>0      Do not disconnect if Rec. V.42 is not negotiated</p> <p>1      Disconnect is Rec. V.42 is not negotiated</p> <p><b>C</b>    Capability</p> <p>0      Stream method</p> <p>1      Packet method</p> <p>2      Multi-packet method</p> <p><b>D</b>    Max_codewords_tx 256 to 65536</p> <p><b>E</b>    Max_codewords_rx 256 to 65536</p> <p><b>F</b>    Max_string_tx 32 to 255</p> <p><b>G</b>    Max_string_rx 32 to 255</p> <p><b>H</b>    Max_history_tx ≥ 512</p> <p><b>I</b>    Max_history_rx ≥ 512</p> <p><b>*Note:</b> Si2493 only</p>
+ES = A, B, C	<p>Enable synchronous access mode</p> <p><b>A – specifies the mode of operation when initiating a modem connection</b></p> <p>    <b>D = Disable synchronous assess mode</b></p> <p>    6 = Enable synchronous access mode when connection is completed and data state is entered.</p> <p><b>B – This parameter should not be used.</b></p> <p><b>C – Specifies the mode of operation when answer a modem connection</b></p> <p>    <b>D = Disable synchronous assess mode</b></p> <p>    8 = Enable synchronous access mode when connection is completed and data state is entered.</p>

Table 20. Basic AT Command Set (Continued)

Command	Action
+ESA = A,B,C,D,E,F,G	<p>Synchronous access mode control options</p> <p><b><u>A – Specifies action taken if an underrun condition occurs during transparent sub-mode</u></b>  <b>0 = Modem transmits 8-bit SYN sequences (see +ESA[G]) on idle.</b></p> <p><b><u>B – Specifies action taken if an underrun condition occurs after a flag during framed sub-mode</u></b>  <b>0 = Modem transmits 8-bit HDLC flags on idle.</b></p> <p><b><u>C – Specifies action taken if an underrun or overrun condition occurs after a non-flag during framed sub-mode</u></b>  <b>0 = Modem transmits abort on underrun in middle of frame.</b>  <b>1 = Modem transmits flag on underrun in middle of frame and notifies host of underrun or overrun.</b></p> <p><b><u>D – Specifies V.34 half duplex operation.</u></b> This parameter should not be used.</p> <p><b><u>E – Specifies CRC polynomial used while in framed sub-mode</u></b>  <b>0 = CRC generation checking disable</b>  <b>1 = 16-bit CRC generation and checking is performed by the modem</b></p> <p><b><u>F – Specifies NRZI encoding and decoding</u></b>  <b>0 = NRZI encoding and decoding disabled</b></p> <p><b><u>G – Defines 8-bit SYN</u></b>  <b>255 = Fixed at 255 (marks)</b></p>
+FCLASS = X	<p>Class 1 Mode Enable.</p> <p><b><u>X</u></b>      <b><u>Mode</u></b>  <b>0</b>      <b>Off</b></p> <p><b>1</b>      Enables support for V.29 Fast Connect mode.</p> <p><b>256</b>      SMS mode</p>
+FRM = X	<p>Class 1 Receive Carrier.</p> <p><b><u>X</u></b>      <b><u>Mode</u></b>  <b>2</b>      Detect V.21 (980 Hz) tone for longer than 100 ms, then send answer tone (2100/2225 Hz) for 200 ms.</p> <p><b>95</b>      V.29 short synchronous.</p> <p><b>96</b>      V.29 full synchronous.</p> <p><b>200</b>      Returns to data mode prepared to receive an SMS message.</p>
+FTM = X	<p>Class 1 Transmit Carrier.</p> <p><b><u>X</u></b>      <b><u>Mode</u></b>  <b>2</b>      Transmit V.21 (980 Hz) tone and detect (2100/2225 Hz). Stop transmit 980 Hz when (2100/2225 Hz is detected).</p> <p><b>53</b>      Same as &amp;T4, but transmit V.29 7200 bps. Data pattern set by S40 register. AT + FCLASS = 0 must be sent to restore the ISModem to normal operation after test.</p> <p><b>54</b>      Same as &amp;T4, but transmit V.29 9600 bps. Data pattern set by S40 register. AT + FCLASS = 0 must be sent to restore the ISModem to normal operation after test.</p> <p><b>95</b>      V.29 short synchronous.</p> <p><b>96</b>      V.29 full synchronous.</p> <p><b>201</b>      Returns to data mode prepared to transmit an SMS protocol 1 message.</p> <p><b>202</b>      Returns to data mode prepared to transmit an SMS protocol 2 message.</p>

Table 20. Basic AT Command Set (Continued)

Command	Action
+GCI = X	<p>Country settings - Automatically configure all registers for a particular country.</p> <p><b>X</b>      <u>Country</u></p> <p>9      Australia</p> <p>A      Austria</p> <p>F      Belgium</p> <p>16      Brazil</p> <p>1B      Bulgaria</p> <p>20      Canada</p> <p>26      China</p> <p>27      Columbia</p> <p>2E      Czech Republic</p> <p>31      Denmark</p> <p>35      Ecuador</p> <p>3C      Finland</p> <p>3D      France</p> <p>42      Germany</p> <p>46      Greece</p> <p>50      Hong Kong</p> <p>51      Hungary</p> <p>53      India</p> <p>57      Ireland</p> <p>58      Israel</p> <p>59      Italy</p> <p>0      Japan</p> <p>61      South Korea</p> <p>69      Luxembourg</p> <p>6C      Malaysia</p> <p>73      Mexico</p> <p>7B      Netherlands</p> <p>7E      New Zealand</p> <p>82      Norway</p> <p>87      Paraguay</p> <p>89      Philippines</p> <p>8A      Poland</p> <p>8B      Portugal</p> <p>9C      Singapore</p> <p>9F      South Africa</p> <p>A0      Spain</p> <p>A5      Sweden</p> <p>A6      Switzerland</p> <p>B8      Russia</p> <p>FE      Taiwan</p> <p>B4      United Kingdom</p> <p><b>B5</b>      <b>United States</b></p> <p><b>Note:</b> U-Registers are configured to Silicon Laboratories' recommended values. Changes may be made by writing individual registers after sending the AT+GCI command. The +GCI command resets U registers through U86, S7, and S6 (in Japan) to default values before setting country-specific values. Refer to the chart and setup tables beginning with the "Silicon Labs Country Parameter Index" on page 128.</p>
+GCI?	List current country code setting (response is: + GCI:<setting>)

**Table 20. Basic AT Command Set (Continued)**

Command	Action
+GCI = ?	List all possible country code settings.
+IFC Options +IFC = A +IFC = A,B	Specifies the flow control to be implemented. A Specifies the flow control method used by the host to control data from the modem 0 None 1 Local XON/OFF flow control. Does not pass XON/XOFF character to the remote modem. 2 Hardware flow control (RTS) B Specifies the flow control method used by the modem to control data from the host 0 None 1 Local XON/OFF flow control. 2 Hardware flow control (CTS).
+ITF Options +ITF = A +ITF = A,B +ITF = A,B,C	Transmit flow control threshold. A Threshold above which the modem will generate a flow off signal <0 to 511> bytes B Threshold below which the modem will generate a flow on signal <0 to 511> bytes C Polling interval for <EM><BNUM> indicator 0 to 300 in 10 msec units.
+MR=X	Modulation reporting control. <u>X</u> Mode <b>0</b> Disabled 1 Enabled If enabled, the intermediate result code is transmitted at the point during connect negotiation. The format of this result code is as follows: +MCR: <carrier> e.g. +MCR: V32B +MRR: <rate> e.g. +MRR: 14400
+MS Options +MS = A +MS = A,B +MS = A,B,C +MS = A,B,C, D +MS = A,B,C, D,E +MS = A,B,C, D,E,F	Modulation Selection. A Preferred modem carrier V21 ITU-T V.21 V22 ITU-T V.22 V22B ITU-T V.22bis (default for Si2404) V32 ITU-T V.32 V32B ITU-T V.32bis (default for Si2415) V34 ITU-T V.34 (default for Si2434) V90 ITU-T V.90 (default for Si2457) <b>V92 ITU-T V.92 (default for Si2493)</b> B Automatic modulation negotiation 0 Disabled 1 Enabled C,D Min Tx rate/Max Tx rate are optional numeric values that specify the lowest value at which the DCE may establish a connection. If unspecified (set to 0), they are determined by the carrier and automode settings. E,F Min Rx rate/max Rx rate are optional numeric values which specify the highest value at which the DCE may establish a connection. If unspecified (set to 0), they are determined by the carrier and automode settings.

Table 20. Basic AT Command Set (Continued)

Command	Action
+PCW = X	Controls the action to be taken upon detection of call waiting. <u>X</u> <u>Mode</u> 0    Toggle RI and collect type II Caller ID if enabled by +VCID. 1    Hang up. <b>2</b> <b>Ignore call waiting.</b>
+PIG=X	Controls the use of PCM upstream in a V.92 DCE. <u>X</u> <u>Mode</u> <b>0</b> <b>Enable PCM upstream.</b> 1    Disable PCM upstream.
+PMH=X	Controls the modem-on-hold procedures. <u>X</u> <u>Mode</u> <b>0</b> <b>Enables V.92 MOH.</b> 1    Disables V.92 MOH.
+PMHF=X	V.92 MOH hook flash. This command causes the DCE to go on-hook and then return off-hook. If this command is initiated and the modem is not On Hold, Error is returned.
+PMHR=X	Initiate MOH. Requests the DCE to initiate or to confirm a MOH procedure. Valid only if MOH is enabled. <u>X</u> <u>Mode</u> 0    V.92 MOH request denied or not available. 1    MOH with 10 s timeout granted. 2    MOH with 20 s timeout granted. 3    MOH with 30 s timeout granted. 4    MOH with 40 s timeout granted. 5    MOH with 1 min. timeout granted. 6    MOH with 2 min. timeout granted. 7    MOH with 3 min. timeout granted. 8    MOH with 4 min. timeout granted. 9    MOH with 6 min. timeout granted. 10    MOH with 8 min. timeout granted. 11    MOH with 12 min. timeout granted. 12    MOH with 16 min. timeout granted. 13    MOH with indefinite timeout granted. 14    MOH request denied. Future request will also be denied.

**Table 20. Basic AT Command Set (Continued)**

Command	Action
+PMHT=X	Controls access to MOH request and sets the timeout value. <u>X</u> <u>Mode</u> 0    Deny V.92 MOH request. 1    Grant MOH with 10 s timeout. 2    Grant MOH with 20 s timeout. 3    Grant MOH with 30 s timeout. 4    Grant MOH with 40 s timeout. 5    Grant MOH with 1 min. timeout. 6    Grant MOH with 2 min. timeout. 7    Grant MOH with 3 min. timeout. 8    Grant MOH with 4 min. timeout. 9    Grant MOH with 6 min. timeout. 10   Grant MOH with 8 min. timeout. 11   Grant MOH with 12 min. timeout. 12   Grant MOH with 16 min. timeout. 13   Grant MOH with indefinite timeout.
+PQC=X	V.92 Phase 1 and Phase 2 Control. <u>X</u> <u>Mode</u> <b>0    Enable Short Phase 1 and Short Phase 2.</b> 1    Enable Short Phase 1. 2    Enable Short Phase 2. 3    Disable Short Phase 1 and Short Phase 2.
+PSS=X	Selection of full or short startup procedures. <u>X</u> <u>Mode</u> <b>0    The DCEs decide to use short startup procedures.</b> 1    Forces the use of short startup procedures on next and subsequent connections. 2    Forces the use of full startup procedures on next and subsequent connections.
+VCDT = n	Caller ID Type. <u>n</u> <u>Mode</u> <b>0 = After ring only (Bellcore)</b> 1 = Always on (Bellcore) 2 = UK 3 = Japan
+VCID = n	Caller ID Enable. <u>n</u> <b>0 = Off</b> 1 = Formatted caller ID enabled. 2 = Raw data caller ID enabled.
+VCIDR?	Type II caller ID information—" +VCIDR:" will be followed by raw caller ID information including checksum. "No Data" will be displayed if no Type II data is available.

## Extended AT Commands

The extended AT commands, described in Tables 21–23, are supported by the Si2493/57/34/15/04.

**Table 21. Extended AT& Command Set**

Command	Action
&\$	Display AT& current settings (see text for details).
&D0	ESC (pin 22) is not used
<b>&amp;D1</b>	<b>ESC (pin 22) escapes to command mode from data mode if also enabled by HES U70, bit 15.</b>
&D2	ESC (pin 22) assertion during a modem connection causes the modem to go on-hook and return to command mode.
&D3	ESC (pin 22) assertion causes ATZ command (reset and return OK result code).
&Gn	Line connection rate limit—This command sets an upper limit on the line speed that the Si2493/57/34/15/04 can connect. Note that the &Hn commands may limit the line speed as well (&Gn not used for &H0 or &H1). Not all modulations support rates given by &G. Improper settings are ignored.
&G3	1200 bps max
&G4	2400 bps max
&G5	4.8 kbps max.
&G6	7.2 kbps max.
&G7	9.6 kbps max.
&G8	12 kbps max.
<b>&amp;G9</b>	<b>14.4 kbps max</b> (default for Si2415).
&G10	16.8 kbps max.
&G11	19.2 kbps max.
&G12	21.6 kbps max.
&G13	24 kbps max.
&G14	26.4 kbps max.
&G15	28.8 kbps max.
&G16	31.2 kbps max.
<b>&amp;G17</b>	<b>33.6 kbps max</b> (default for Si2457 transmit and Si2434).
&Hn	Switched network handshake mode—&Hn commands must be on a separate command line from ATD, ATA, or ATO commands.
<b>&amp;H0</b>	<b>V.90 with automatic fallback (56 kbps to 300 bps)</b> (default for Si2457).
&H1	V.90 only (56 kbps to 28 kbps).
<b>&amp;H2</b>	<b>V.34 with automatic fallback (33.6 kbps to 300 bps)</b> (default for Si2434).
<b>Notes:</b> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The initial number attempted to test for an outside line is controlled by S51 (default = 1).</li> <li>2. AT&amp;\$ reflects the last AT&amp;P command issued but does not reflect any subsequent changes made by writing U-registers with AT:U.</li> </ol>	

Table 21. Extended AT&amp; Command Set (Continued)

&H3	V.34 only (33.6 kbps to 2400 bps).
&H4	<b>ITU-T V.32bis with automatic fallback (14.4 kbps to 300 bps)</b> (default for Si2415).
&H5	ITU-T V.32bis only (14.4 kbps to 4800 bps).
&H6	<b>ITU-T V.22bis only (2400 bps or 1200 bps)</b> (default for Si2404).
&H7	ITU-T V.22 only (1200 bps).
&H8	Bell 212 only (1200 bps).
&H9	Bell 103 only (300 bps).
&H10	ITU-T V.21 only (300 bps).
&H11	V.23 (1200/75 bps).
&H12	<b>V.92 with automatic fallback</b> (default for Si2493)
&Pn	Japan pulse dialing*
&P0	Configure Si2493/57/34/15/04 for 10 pulse-per-second pulse dialing. For Japan.
&P1	Configure Si2493/57/34/15/04 for 20 pulse-per-second pulse dialing. For Japan.
&Tn	Test mode.
&T0	Cancel Test Mode (Escape to Command mode to issue AT&T0). This command also reports the number of bit errors encountered on the previous &T4 or &T5 test.
&T2	Initiate ITU-T V.54 (ANALOOP) test. Modem mode set by &H. Test loop is through the DSP and DAA interface section of the Si2493/57/34/15/04 only. ISOModem echoes data from TX pin (Register 0 in parallel mode) back to RX pin (Register 0 in parallel mode). <i>This test mode is typically used during board-level debug.</i>
&T3	Initiate ITU-T V.54 (ANALOOP) test. Modem mode set by &H. Test loop is through the DSP (Si2493/57/34/15/04), DAA interface section (Si2493/57/34/15/04), ISOCap™ interface (Si3018/10), and analog hybrid circuit (Si3018/10). ISOModem echoes data from TX pin (Register 0 in parallel mode) back to RX pin (Register 0 in parallel mode). Phone line termination required as in Figure 10. In order to test only the ISOCap link operation, the hybrid and AFE codec can be removed from the test loop by setting U62[1] (DL) = 1.
&T4	Initiate transmit as originating modem with automatic data generation. Modulation, data rate, and symbol rate are set by &H, &G, and S41. Data pattern is set by the S40 register. Continues until the ATH command is sent after an escape into command mode. Data is also demodulated as in ANALOOP, and any bit errors are counted to be displayed after the test using &T0.
&T5	Initiate transmit as answering modem with automatic data generation. Modulation, data rate, and symbol rate are set by &H, &G, and S41. Data pattern is set by the S40 register. Continues until the ATH command is sent after an escape into command mode. Data is also demodulated as in ANALOOP, and any bit errors are counted to be displayed after the test using &T0.
&T6	Compute checksum for firmware-upgradeable section of program memory. If no firmware upgrade is installed, &T6 returns C:4474.
&Xn	Automatic determination of telephone line type.
&X0	Abort &x1 or &x2 command.
<b>Notes:</b> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The initial number attempted to test for an outside line is controlled by S51 (default = 1).</li> <li>2. AT&amp;\$ reflects the last AT&amp;P command issued but does not reflect any subsequent changes made by writing U-registers with AT:U.</li> </ol>	



Table 21. Extended AT&amp; Command Set (Continued)

&X1	Automatic determination of telephone line type. Result code: WXYZn W: 0 = line supports DTMF dialing. 1 = line is pulse dial only. X: 0 = line supports 20 pps dialing. 1 = line supports 10 pps dialing only. Y: 0 = extension network present (PBX). 1 = outside line (PSTN) connected directly. Z: 0 = continuous dialtone. 1 = make-break dialtone. n: 0–9 (number required for outside line if Y = 0). <sup>1</sup>
&X2	Same as &X1, but Y result (PBX) is not tested.
Y2A <sup>2</sup>	Produce a constant answer tone (ITU-T) and return to command mode. The answer tone continues until the ATH command is received or the S7 timer expires.
&Z	Enter low-power wake-on-ring mode.
<b>Notes:</b> 1. The initial number attempted to test for an outside line is controlled by S51 (default = 1). 2. AT&\$ reflects the last AT&P command issued but does not reflect any subsequent changes made by writing U-registers with AT:U.	

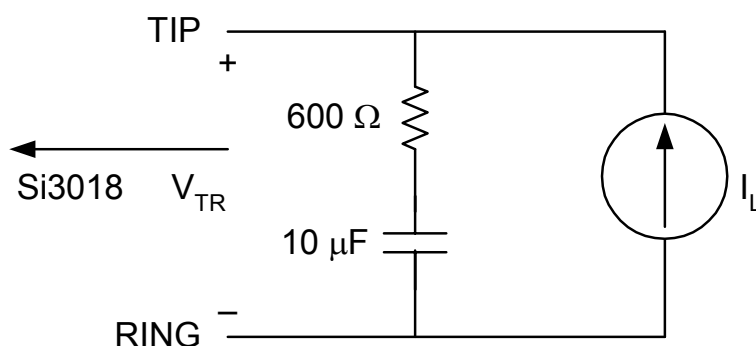


Figure 10. Phone Line Termination Circuit

Table 22. Extended AT% Command Set

Command	Action								
%%\$	Display AT% command settings (see text for details).								
%B	Report blacklist. See also S42 register.								
%Cn	Data compression.								
%C0	Disable V.42bis and MNP5 data compression.								
<b>%C1</b>	<b>Enable V.42bis in transmit and receive paths.</b> If MNP is selected (\N2), %C1 enables MNP5 in transmit and receive paths.								
%C2	Enable V.42bis in transmit path only.								
%C3	Enable V.42bis in receive path only.								
%On	Answer mode.								
<b>%O1</b>	<b>Si2493/57/34/15/04 answers a call in answer mode.</b>								
%O2	Si2493/57/34/15/04 answers a call in originate mode.								
%Vn	Automatic Line Status Detection. After the %V1 and %V2 commands are issued, the Si2493/57/34/15/04 automatically checks the telephone connection for whether a line is present. If a line is present, the Si2493/57/34/15/04 automatically checks if the line is already in use. Finally, the Si2493/57/34/15/04 checks line status both before going off-hook and again before dialing. %V1 uses the fixed method, and %V2 uses the adaptive method. %V0 (default) disables this feature.								
<b>%V0</b>	<b>Disable automatic line-in-use detection.</b>								
%V1	Automatic Line Status Detection - Fixed Method. Description: Before going off-hook with the ATD, ATO, or ATA commands, the Si2493/57/34/15/04 compares the line voltage (via LVCS) to registers NOLN (U83) and LIUS (U84): <table> <tr> <td><u>Loop Voltage</u></td><td><u>Action</u></td></tr> <tr> <td><math>0 \leq LVCS \leq NOLN</math></td><td>Report "NO LINE" and remain on-hook.</td></tr> <tr> <td><math>NOLN \leq LVCS \leq LIUS</math></td><td>Report "LINE IN USE" and remain on-hook.</td></tr> <tr> <td><math>LIUS \leq LVCS</math></td><td>Go off-hook and establish a modem connection.</td></tr> </table> <p>Once the call has begun, the off-hook intrusion algorithm (described in "Intrusion Detection—Off-Hook Condition" on page 147) operates normally. In addition, the Si2493/57/34/15/04 reports "NO LINE" if the telephone line is completely disconnected. If the HOI bit (U77, bit 11) is set, "LINE IN USE" is reported upon intrusion.</p>	<u>Loop Voltage</u>	<u>Action</u>	$0 \leq LVCS \leq NOLN$	Report "NO LINE" and remain on-hook.	$NOLN \leq LVCS \leq LIUS$	Report "LINE IN USE" and remain on-hook.	$LIUS \leq LVCS$	Go off-hook and establish a modem connection.
<u>Loop Voltage</u>	<u>Action</u>								
$0 \leq LVCS \leq NOLN$	Report "NO LINE" and remain on-hook.								
$NOLN \leq LVCS \leq LIUS$	Report "LINE IN USE" and remain on-hook.								
$LIUS \leq LVCS$	Go off-hook and establish a modem connection.								

Table 22. Extended AT% Command Set (Continued)

%V2	<p>Automatic Line Status Detection - Adaptive Method.</p> <p>Description: Before going off-hook with the ATD, ATO, or ATA commands, the Si2493/57/34/15/04 compares the line voltage (via LVCS) to the NLIU (U85) register:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="306 348 464 375"><u>Loop Voltage</u></th><th data-bbox="812 348 886 375"><u>Action</u></th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="306 382 639 409"><math>0 \leq LVCS \leq (0.0625 \times NLIU)</math></td><td data-bbox="812 382 1273 409">Report "NO LINE" and remain on-hook.</td></tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="306 415 781 443"><math>(0.0625 \times NLIU) &lt; LVCS \leq (0.85 \times NLIU)</math></td><td data-bbox="812 415 1321 443">Report "LINE IN USE" and remain on-hook.</td></tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="306 449 566 476"><math>(0.85 \times NLIU) &lt; LVCS</math></td><td data-bbox="812 449 1370 476">Go off-hook and establish a modem connection.</td></tr> </tbody> </table> <p>The NLIU register is updated every 1 ms with the minimum non-zero value of LVCS in the last 30 ms. This allows the Si2493/57/34/15/04 to eliminate errors due to 50/60 Hz interference and also adapt to relatively slow changes in the on-hook dc reference value on the telephone line. This algorithm does not allow any non-zero values for NLIU below 0x0007. The host may also initialize NLIU prior to issuing the %V2 command. Once the call has begun, the off-hook intrusion algorithm (described in "Intrusion Detection—Off-Hook Condition" on page 147) operates normally. In addition, the Si2493/57/34/15/04 reports "NO LINE" if the telephone line is completely disconnected. If the HOI (U77, bit 11) bit is set, "LINE IN USE" is reported upon intrusion.</p>	<u>Loop Voltage</u>	<u>Action</u>	$0 \leq LVCS \leq (0.0625 \times NLIU)$	Report "NO LINE" and remain on-hook.	$(0.0625 \times NLIU) < LVCS \leq (0.85 \times NLIU)$	Report "LINE IN USE" and remain on-hook.	$(0.85 \times NLIU) < LVCS$	Go off-hook and establish a modem connection.
<u>Loop Voltage</u>	<u>Action</u>								
$0 \leq LVCS \leq (0.0625 \times NLIU)$	Report "NO LINE" and remain on-hook.								
$(0.0625 \times NLIU) < LVCS \leq (0.85 \times NLIU)$	Report "LINE IN USE" and remain on-hook.								
$(0.85 \times NLIU) < LVCS$	Go off-hook and establish a modem connection.								

The connect messages shown in Table 23 are sent when link negotiation is complete.

**Table 23. Extended AT\ Command Set**

Command	Action
\\$	Display AT\ command settings (see text for details).
\Bn	Character length is automatically set in autobaud mode.
\B0	6N1—six data bits, no parity, one stop bit, one start bit, eight bits total (\N0 only)
\B1	7N1—seven data bits, no parity, one stop bit, one start bit, nine bits total (\N0 only)
\B2	7P1—seven data bits, parity optioned by \P, one stop bit, one start bit, 10 bits total
<b>\B3</b>	<b>8N1—eight data bits, no parity, one stop bit, one start bit, 10 bits total</b>
\B5	8P1—eight data bits, parity optioned by \P, one stop bit, one start bit, 11 bits total (\N0 only)
\B6	8X1—eight data bits, one escape bit, one stop bit, one start bit, 11 bits total (enables ninth-bit escape mode)
\Nn	Asynchronous protocol.
\N0	Wire mode (no error correction, no compression).
\N2	MNP reliable mode. The Si2493/57/34/15/04 attempts to connect with the MNP protocol. If unsuccessful, the call is dropped. Compression is controlled by %Cn.
<b>\N3</b>	<b>V.42 auto-reliable—The Si2493/57/34/15/04 attempts to connect with the V.42 protocol. If unsuccessful, the MNP protocol is attempted. If unsuccessful, wire mode is attempted. Compression is controlled by %Cn.</b>
\N4	V.42 (LAPM) reliable mode (or drop call)—Same as \N3 except that the Si2493/57/34/15/04 drops the call instead of connecting in MNP or wire mode. Compression is controlled by %Cn.
\N5	V.42 and MNP reliable mode - The Si2493/57/34/15/04 attempts to connect with V.42. If unsuccessful, MNP is attempted. If MNP is unsuccessful, the call is dropped. Wiremode is not attempted. Compression is controlled by %Cn.
\Pn	Parity type is automatically set in autobaud mode.
<b>\P0</b>	<b>Even</b>
\P1	Space <sup>1</sup>
\P2	Odd
<b>Notes:</b> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. When in autobaud mode, \B0, \B1, and \P1 is not detected automatically. The combination of \B2 and \P3 is detected. This is compatible with seven data bits, no parity, two stop bits. Seven data bits, no parity, one stop bit may be forced by sending AT\T17\B1.</li> <li>2. When changing rates, the result code “OK” is sent at the old DTE rate. Subsequent commands must be sent at the new rate. When the Si2493/57/34/15/04 is configured in autobaud mode, \T0 through \T15 lock the new baud rate and disable autobaud. To eliminate any possibility of a race condition between the receipt of the result code and the changing of the UART speed, CTS is de-asserted while the result code is being sent until after the rate has been successfully changed. The host should send the \T command and wait for the “OK” response. After the “OK” has been received, the host may send data at the new rate as soon as CTS is asserted. The \T command should be the last command sent in a multi-command line and may not be used on the same command line as :U or :R commands. If it is not, the “OK” from the \T command is sent at the old DTE rate, and any other result codes are sent at the new DTE rate.</li> <li>3. The autobaud feature does not detect this rate.</li> <li>4. Default is \T16 (autobaud); otherwise, \T9 (19.2 kbps) if a pulldown is connected to pin 18.</li> </ol>	

Table 23. Extended AT\ Command Set (Continued)

\P3	Mark.
\Qn	Modem-to-DTE flow control.
\Q0	Disable all flow control—This may only be used if the DTE speed and the line (DCE) speed are guaranteed to match throughout the call.
\Q2	<b>Use CTS only.</b>
\Q3	Use RTS/CTS.
\Q4	Enable XON/XOFF flow control for modem-to-DTE interface. Does not enable modem-to-modem flow control.
\Tn	DTE rate. <sup>2</sup>
\T0	300 bps.
\T1	600 bps.
\T2	1200 bps.
\T3	2400 bps.
\T4	4800 bps.
\T5	7200 bps.
\T6	9600 bps.
\T7	12.0 kbps. <sup>3</sup>
\T8	14.4 kbps.
<b>\T9</b>	<b>19.2 kbps.<sup>4</sup></b>
\T10	38.4 kbps.
\T11	57.6 kbps.
\T12	115.2 kbps.
\T13	230.4 kbps.
\T14	245.760 kbps. <sup>3</sup>
\T15	307.200 kbps.

**Notes:**

1. When in autobaud mode, \B0, \B1, and \P1 is not detected automatically. The combination of \B2 and \P3 is detected. This is compatible with seven data bits, no parity, two stop bits. Seven data bits, no parity, one stop bit may be forced by sending AT\T17\B1.
2. When changing rates, the result code "OK" is sent at the old DTE rate. Subsequent commands must be sent at the new rate. When the Si2493/57/34/15/04 is configured in autobaud mode, \T0 through \T15 lock the new baud rate and disable autobaud. To eliminate any possibility of a race condition between the receipt of the result code and the changing of the UART speed, CTS is de-asserted while the result code is being sent until after the rate has been successfully changed. The host should send the \T command and wait for the "OK" response. After the "OK" has been received, the host may send data at the new rate as soon as CTS is asserted. The \T command should be the last command sent in a multi-command line and may not be used on the same command line as :U or :R commands. If it is not, the "OK" from the \T command is sent at the old DTE rate, and any other result codes are sent at the new DTE rate.
3. The autobaud feature does not detect this rate.
4. Default is \T16 (autobaud); otherwise, \T9 (19.2 kbps) if a pulldown is connected to pin 18.

Table 23. Extended AT\ Command Set (Continued)

\T16	<b>Autobaud On.<sup>4</sup></b>
\T17	Autobaud Off. Lock at current baud rate.
\U	Serial mode—causes a low pulse (25 ms) on $\overline{RI}$ and $\overline{DCD}$ . $\overline{INT}$ to be the inverse of $\overline{ESC}$ . $\overline{RTS}$ to be inverse of $\overline{CTS}$ . Parallel mode—causes a low pulse (25 ms) on $\overline{INT}$ . This command terminates with a $\overline{RESET}$ and does not generate an “OK” message.
\Vn	Connect message type.
\V0	<b>Report connect and protocol message.</b>
\V2	Report connect message only (exclude protocol message).
\V4	Report connect and protocol message with both upstream and downstream connect rates.
<b>Notes:</b> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. When in autobaud mode, \B0, \B1, and \P1 is not detected automatically. The combination of \B2 and \P3 is detected. This is compatible with seven data bits, no parity, two stop bits. Seven data bits, no parity, one stop bit may be forced by sending AT\T17\B1.</li> <li>2. When changing rates, the result code “OK” is sent at the old DTE rate. Subsequent commands must be sent at the new rate. When the Si2493/57/34/15/04 is configured in autobaud mode, \T0 through \T15 lock the new baud rate and disable autobaud. To eliminate any possibility of a race condition between the receipt of the result code and the changing of the UART speed, CTS is de-asserted while the result code is being sent until after the rate has been successfully changed. The host should send the \T command and wait for the “OK” response. After the “OK” has been received, the host may send data at the new rate as soon as CTS is asserted. The \T command should be the last command sent in a multi-command line and may not be used on the same command line as :U or :R commands. If it is not, the “OK” from the \T command is sent at the old DTE rate, and any other result codes are sent at the new DTE rate.</li> <li>3. The autobaud feature does not detect this rate.</li> <li>4. Default is \T16 (autobaud); otherwise, \T9 (19.2 kbps) if a pulldown is connected to pin 18.</li> </ol>	

Table 24. Result Codes

Numeric <sup>4</sup>	Meaning	Verbal Response	X0	X1	X2	X3	X4	X5
0	Command was successful	OK	X	X	X	X	X	X
1	Link established at 300 bps or higher	CONNECT	X	X	X	X	X	X
2	Incoming ring detected	RING	X	X	X	X	X	X
3	Link dropped	NO CARRIER	X	X	X	X	X	X
4	Command failed	ERROR	X	X	X	X	X	X
5	Link establish at 1200	CONNECT 1200		X	X	X	X	X
6	Dial tone not present	NO DIALTONE			X		X	X
7	Line busy	BUSY				X	X	X
8	Remote not answering	NO ANSWER	X	X	X	X	X	X
9	Ringback detected	RINGING						X
10	Link established at 2400	CONNECT 2400		X	X	X	X	X
11	Link established at 4800	CONNECT 4800 <sup>5</sup>		X	X	X	X	X
12	Link established at 9600	CONNECT 9600 <sup>5</sup>		X	X	X	X	X
14	Link established at 19200	CONNECT 19200 <sup>1</sup>		X	X	X	X	X
15	Link established at 7200	CONNECT 7200 <sup>5</sup>		X	X	X	X	X
16	Link established at 12000	CONNECT 12000 <sup>5</sup>		X	X	X	X	X
17	Link established at 14400	CONNECT 14400 <sup>5</sup>		X	X	X	X	X
18	Link established at 16800	CONNECT 16800 <sup>1</sup>		X	X	X	X	X
19	Link established at 21600	CONNECT 21600 <sup>1</sup>		X	X	X	X	X
20	Link established at 24000	CONNECT 24000 <sup>1</sup>		X	X	X	X	X
21	Link established at 26400	CONNECT 26400 <sup>1</sup>		X	X	X	X	X
22	Link established at 28800	CONNECT 28800 <sup>1</sup>		X	X	X	X	X
23	Link established at 31200	CONNECT 31200 <sup>1</sup>		X	X	X	X	X
24	Link established at 33600	CONNECT 33600 <sup>1</sup>		X	X	X	X	X
30	Caller ID mark detected	CIDM	X	X	X	X	X	X
31	Hookswitch flash detected	FLASH	X	X	X	X	X	X
32	UK CID State Tone Alert Signal detected	STAS	X	X	X	X	X	X

**Notes:**

1. This message is only supported on the Si2493, Si2457 and Si2434.
2. X is the only verbal response code that does not follow the <CR><LF>Result Code<CR><LF> standard. There is no leading <CR><LF>.
3. This message is only supported on the Si2493 and Si2457.
4. Numeric mode: Result code <CR>.
5. This message is only supported on the Si2493, Si2457, Si2434, and Si2415.

Table 24. Result Codes (Continued)

Numeric <sup>4</sup>	Meaning	Verbal Response	X0	X1	X2	X3	X4	X5
33	Overcurrent condition	X <sup>2</sup>	X	X	X	X	X	X
40	Blacklist is full	BLACKLIST FULL (enabled via S42 register)	X	X	X	X	X	X
41	Attempted number is black-listed.	BLACKLISTED (enabled via S42 register)	X	X	X	X	X	X
42	No phone line present	NO LINE (enabled via %Vn commands)	X	X	X	X	X	X
43	Telephone line is in use	LINE IN USE (enabled via %Vn commands)	X	X	X	X	X	X
44	Polarity reversal detected	POLARITY REVERSAL (enabled via G modifier)	X	X	X	X	X	X
45	Polarity reversal NOT detected	NO POLARITY REVERSAL (enabled via G modifier)	X	X	X	X	X	X
52	Link established at 56000	CONNECT 56000 <sup>3</sup>		X	X	X	X	X
60	Link established at 32000	CONNECT 32000 <sup>3</sup>		X	X	X	X	X
61	Link established at 48000	CONNECT 48000 <sup>3</sup>		X	X	X	X	X
63	Link established at 28000	CONNECT 28000 <sup>3</sup>		X	X	X	X	X
64	Link established at 29333	CONNECT 29333 <sup>3</sup>		X	X	X	X	X
65	Link established at 30666	CONNECT 30666 <sup>3</sup>		X	X	X	X	X
66	Link established at 33333	CONNECT 33333 <sup>3</sup>		X	X	X	X	X
67	Link established at 34666	CONNECT 34666 <sup>3</sup>		X	X	X	X	X
68	Link established at 36000	CONNECT 36000 <sup>3</sup>		X	X	X	X	X
69	Link established at 37333	CONNECT 37333 <sup>3</sup>		X	X	X	X	X
70	No protocol	PROTOCOL: NONE	Set with \V0 command.					
75	Link established at 75	CONNECT 75		X	X	X	X	X
77	V.42 protocol	PROTOCOL: V42	Set with \V0 command.					
79	V.42bis protocol	PROTOCOL: V42bis <sup>5</sup>	Set with \V0 command.					
80	MNP2 protocol	PROTOCOL: ALTERNATE, +CLASS 2	Set with \V command.					
81	MNP3 protocol	PROTOCOL: ALTERNATE, +CLASS 3	Set with \V command.					

**Notes:**

1. This message is only supported on the Si2493, Si2457 and Si2434.
2. X is the only verbal response code that does not follow the <CR><LF>Result Code<CR><LF> standard. There is no leading <CR><LF>.
3. This message is only supported on the Si2493 and Si2457.
4. Numeric mode: Result code <CR>.
5. This message is only supported on the Si2493, Si2457, Si2434, and Si2415.



Table 24. Result Codes (Continued)

Numeric <sup>4</sup>	Meaning	Verbal Response	X0	X1	X2	X3	X4	X5
82	MNP4 protocol	PROTOCOL: ALTERNATE, +CLASS 4	Set with \V command.					
83	MNP5 protocol	PROTOCOL: ALTERNATE, +CLASS 5 <sup>5</sup>	Set with \V command.					
84	V.44 protocol	PROTOCOL: V.44	Set with +DR command					
90	Link established at 38666	CONNECT 38666 <sup>3</sup>		X	X	X	X	X
91	Link established at 40000	CONNECT 40000 <sup>3</sup>		X	X	X	X	X
92	Link established at 41333	CONNECT 41333 <sup>3</sup>		X	X	X	X	X
93	Link established at 42666	CONNECT 42666 <sup>3</sup>		X	X	X	X	X
94	Link established at 44000	CONNECT 44000 <sup>3</sup>		X	X	X	X	X
95	Link established at 45333	CONNECT 45333 <sup>3</sup>		X	X	X	X	X
96	Link established at 46666	CONNECT 46666 <sup>3</sup>		X	X	X	X	X
97	Link established at 49333	CONNECT 49333 <sup>3</sup>		X	X	X	X	X
98	Link established at 50666	CONNECT 50666 <sup>3</sup>		X	X	X	X	X
99	Link established at 52000	CONNECT 52000 <sup>3</sup>		X	X	X	X	X
100	Link established at 53333	CONNECT 53333 <sup>3</sup>		X	X	X	X	X
101	Link established at 54666	CONNECT 54666 <sup>3</sup>		X	X	X	X	X
102	DTMF dial attempted on a pulse dial only line	UN-OBTAINABLE NUMBER	X	X	X	X	X	X

**Notes:**

1. This message is only supported on the Si2493, Si2457 and Si2434.
2. X is the only verbal response code that does not follow the <CR><LF>Result Code<CR><LF> standard. There is no leading <CR><LF>.
3. This message is only supported on the Si2493 and Si2457.
4. Numeric mode: Result code <CR>.
5. This message is only supported on the Si2493, Si2457, Si2434, and Si2415.

Table 25. Disconnect Codes

Disconnect Code	Reason
8002	Handshake stalled.
8	No dialtone detected.
8008	No line available.
9	No loop current detected.
8009	Parallel phone pickup disconnect.
A	No ringback.
B	Busy signal detected.
D	V.42 requested disconnect.
E	MNP requested disconnect.
10	Drop dead timer disconnect.
8014	Loop current loss.
8017	Remote modem requested disconnect.
8018, 8019	Soft reset command received.
1a	V.42 Protocol error.
1b	MNP Protocol error.
801c	Loss-of-carrier disconnect.
801e	Long space disconnect.
801f	Character abort disconnect.
802a	Rate request failed.
802b	Answer modem energy not detected.
802c	V.8 negotiation failed.
2d	TX data timeout.

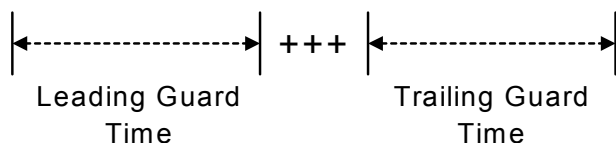
## Escape Methods

There are four ways to escape from data mode and return to command mode once a connection is established. Three of these, “+++”, “9th Bit”, and the “Escape Pin”, allow the connection to be maintained while one or both modems are in the command mode. These three escape methods can be concurrently enabled, and any enabled escape method functions. For example, if “+++” and the “Escape Pin” are both enabled, either returns the modem to the command mode from the data mode. The fourth escape method is to terminate the connection.

Always wait for the “OK” before entering the next command after an escape. When making a new connection, do not try to escape between the connect message and the protocol message. An escape attempt in this interval may fail because the modem is not in data mode until after the protocol message.

### “+++” Escape

The “+++” escape is enabled by default and is controlled by U70[13] (TES). There are equal guard time periods before (leading) and after (trailing) the “+++” set by the S-Register S12, during which there must be no UART activity. If this UART inactivity criterion is met, the Si2493/57/34/15/04 escapes to the command mode at the end of the S12 time period following the “+++”. Any activity in the UART during either the leading or trailing time period causes the ISModem to ignore the escape request and remain in data mode. Timing for this escape sequence is illustrated in Figure 11.



Guard Time = S12 (20 msec units)  
 Default Guard Time S12 = 50 (1.0 sec)  
 Guard Time Range = 10–255 (0.2–5.1 sec)

**Figure 11. “+++” Escape Timing**

### “9th Bit” Escape

The “9th Bit” escape mode feature is enabled by sending the AT\B6 command through autobaud, which detects a 9th bit space as “9th bit” escape mode. If this escape method is selected, a 1 detected on the ninth bit in a data word returns the modem to the command mode. The 9th bit is ignored when the modem is in the command mode. Timing for this escape sequence is illustrated in Figure 12.

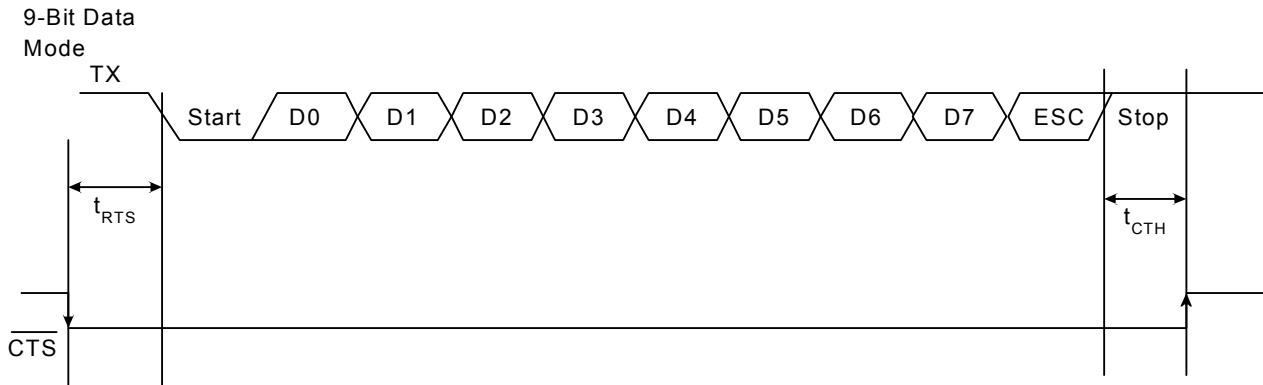
### “Escape Pin” Escape

The “Escape Pin” is controlled by U70[15] (HES). This bit is 0 by default, which disables the Escape pin, ESC, (Si2493/57/34/15/04, pin 22). If HES is set to a 1, a high level on Si2493/57/34/15/04, pin 22, causes the modem to transition to the on-line command mode. The ESC pin status is polled by the processor, and there is a latency before the “OK” is received and the modem is in command mode. Keep the “escape pin” active until the “OK” is received. In the parallel interface mode, the function of the Escape pin is replaced by bit 2 in the Parallel Interface Register 1. Setting bit 2 to a 1 causes the modem to escape to the command mode.

While in data mode, an escape to command mode occurs if ESC is sampled as negated for at least 60 ms, then sampled asserted for at least 60 ms. The modem is then prepared to accept AT commands, regardless of whether the “OK” has been sent to the host. If the modem is already in command mode, the modem does not send the “OK”.

In practice, it is difficult to determine the exact boundary between command mode and data mode. Time the ESC 100 ms low and 100 ms high, and expect that the modem has transitioned to command mode. Then, dump the receive buffer after 100 ms, send “AT”, and wait for “OK”. This way, you know the modem is in command mode because the “OK” is caused by the “AT” and not by the ESC toggling.

## UART Timing for Modem Transmit Path (9N1 Mode with 9th Bit Escape)



**Figure 12. “9th Bit” Escape Timing**

### Sleep Mode

The Si2493/57/34/15/04 can be set to enter a low power sleep mode when not connected and after a period of inactivity determined by the S24 register. The Si2493/57/34/15/04 enters the sleep mode S24 seconds after the last DTE activity, the TX FIFO is empty, and the last data is received from the remote modem. The Si2493/57/34/15/04 returns to the active mode when there is a 1 to 0 transition on TXD in the serial mode or a 1 to 0 transition on  $\overline{CS}$  in the parallel mode or if an incoming ring is detected. The delay range for S24 is 1 to 255 seconds. The default setting of S24 = 0 disables the sleep timer and keeps the modem in the normal power mode regardless of activity level.

### Powerdown

The powerdown mode is a lower power state than sleep mode but is entered immediately upon writing U65[13] (PDN) = 1. Once in the powerdown mode, the modem requires a hardware reset via the  $\overline{RESET}$  pin (Si2493/57/34/15/04, pin 12) to become active.

### Reset/Default Settings

The modem must be reset after power is stable and prior to the first “AT” command. The reset pin (Si2493/57/34/15/04, pin 12) must be asserted at least 5 ms low to adequately reset the on-chip registers.

$\overline{CTS}$  (pin 11) must remain at a Logic 1 (high state) during Reset. The internal pull-up resistor is adequate for most applications. If leakage or transients are present on CTS during Reset, the high value internal resistor should be supplemented with an external 10 k $\Omega$  resistor to  $V_{CC}$ .

Autobaud is enabled on the DTE by default. A 10 k $\Omega$  resistor connected from EESD/D2 (Si2493/57/34/15/04 pin 18) to GND (Si2493/57/34/15/04 pin 20) disables autobaud on powerup or reset and forces 19.2 kbps. Serial or parallel interface selection depends upon the state of Si2493/57/34/15/04, pin 15, AOUT/ $\overline{INT}$ , at the rising edge of the reset pulse. If AOUT/ $\overline{INT}$  is left open, an internal pullup resistor holds the pin at a logic 1, and the serial interface is selected (default). If AOUT/ $\overline{INT}$  is connected to ground through a 10 k $\Omega$  resistor, the parallel interface is selected.

A 10 k $\Omega$  resistor between D6 (Si2493/57/34/15/04 pin 4) and GND (Si2493/57/34/15/04 pin 20) enables the EEPROM interface on powerup or reset. Table 26 summarizes the options for enabling features on powerup and reset by connecting a 10 k $\Omega$  resistor between the indicated Si2493/57/34/15/04 pin and GND (Si2493/57/34/15/04 Pin20). Zeroes indicate a <10 k pull down to ground at startup or reset; “1”s indicate internal pullup (do not pull down externally), and “X”s indicate a don’t care.

**Table 26. Si2493/57/34/15/04 Pull-Downs and Features**

Mode	Pin4	Pin9	Pin10	Pin11	Pin15	Pin18	Pin23
Serial, EEPROM, 27MHz, Autobaud	0	1	X	1	1	1	0
Serial, EEPROM, 27MHz, 19.2K DTE	0	1	X	1	1	0	0
Serial, EEPROM, 4.9152MHz, Autobaud	0	1	X	1	1	1	1
Serial, EEPROM, 4.9152MHz, 19.2K DTE	0	1	X	1	1	0	1
Serial, 27MHz, Autobaud	1	1	X	1	1	1	0
Serial, 27MHz, 19.2K DTE	1	1	X	1	1	0	0
Serial, 4.9152MHz, Autobaud	1	1	X	1	1	1	1
Serial, 4.9152MHz, 19.2K DTE	1	1	X	1	1	0	1
Parallel, 4.9152MHz	X	1	1	1	0	X	X
Parallel, 27MHz	X	1	1	0	0	X	X

The reset recovery time (the time between a hardware reset or the carriage return of an ATZ command and the time the next AT command can be executed) is approximately 300 ms.

There is no non-volatile memory on the Si2493/57/34/15/04 other than Program ROM. When reset, the Si2493/57/34/15/04 reverts to the original factory default settings. Any set-up or configuration data and software updates must be reloaded after every reset. This is true whether the reset occurs due to a power-down/powerup cycle, a power-on reset through a manual reset switch, by writing U6E[4] (RST) = 1, or executing ATZ. A suggested reset sequence is as follows:

1. Apply reset pulse to RESET (Si2493/57/34/15/04, pin 12); write RST bit or ATZ<CR>.
2. Wait > 300 ms.
3. Load firmware updates (if required).
4. Set non-default DAA interface parameters—DCV, ACT, ILIM, OHS2, OHS, RZ, RT, (U67), LIM, (U68).
5. Set non-default cadence values—Busy Tone, Ringback, Ring.
6. Set non-default frequency values—Ring.
7. Set non-default filter parameters.
8. Set non-default S-register (values).

The modem is now ready to detect rings, answer another modem, call, or dial out to a remote modem.

Some key default settings for the modem after reset or powerup include the following:

- Serial interface.

- V.92 and fall-backs enabled (Si2493).
- V.90 and fall-backs enabled (Si2457).
- V.34 and fall-backs enabled (Si2434).
- V.32bis and fall-backs enabled (Si2415).
- V.22bis and fall-backs enabled (Si2404).
- V.42/42bis enabled.
- “+++” escape sequence enabled.
- Answer-on-ring is disabled.
- Speaker off.
- DTE echo enabled.
- Verbal result codes enabled.
- CTS only enabled.
- FCC (US) DAA and call progress settings.

Review the AT command tables and register lists for complete details on all default settings. AT commands and register writes must be used to modify factory defaults after every reset.

## DSP

The DSP (data pump) is primarily responsible for modulation, demodulation, equalization, and echo cancellation. Because the ISModem is controller-based, all interaction with the DSP is via the controller through AT commands, S-Registers, and/or U-Registers.

## Memory

The user accessible memory in the Si2493/57/34/15/04 consists of the S-Registers accessed via the ATSn

command, and the U-Registers from 0x0000 to 0x0079 in the main memory space, accessed via the AT:Raa (register read) and the AT:Uaa (register write) commands (where aa is the two digit hexadecimal address of the register) and the external EEPROM. These memory locations allow the modem to be configured for a wide variety of functions and applications and for global operation.

## Firmware Upgrades

The Si2493/57/34/15/04 contains an on-chip Program ROM that includes the firmware required for the features listed in the data sheet. Additionally, the Si2493/57/34/15/04 contains on-chip Program RAM to accommodate minor changes to ROM firmware. This allows Silicon Labs to provide future firmware updates to optimize the characteristics of new modem designs and those already deployed in the field.

The firmware upgrade, provided by Silicon Labs, is a file loaded into the Si2493/57/34/15/04 Program RAM after a reset using the AT:P command (see Table 20). Once loaded, the upgrade status can be read using the AT:I1 command to verify the firmware revision number. The entire firmware upgrade in RAM is always cleared on a reset. To reload the file after a reset or powerdown, the host processor rewrites the file using the AT:P command during post-reset initialization.

A CRC can be run on the upgrade file loaded into on-chip Program RAM with the AT:T6 command to verify that the upgrade was correctly written to the on-chip memory. The CRC value obtained from executing the AT:T6 command should match the CRC value provided with the upgrade code.

The following memory notation conventions are followed in this document:

- Single variable U-Registers are identified in this document as the register type (i.e., U) followed by the last two digits of the register's hexadecimal address and finally the register "name" in parenthesis. Example: U4A(RGFD). Once the full register reference is made, continuing discussion refers to the register name to simplify the text. The address and value of a single variable U-Register are *always* read from or written to the Si2493/57/34/15/04 in hexadecimal.
- Bit-mapped U-Registers are identified in this document at the top level as the register type (i.e., U) followed by the last two digits of the register's hexadecimal address and finally the register "name" in parenthesis. Example: U67 (ITC1). Once the full register reference is made, continuing discussion of the register at the top level refers to the register name to simplify the text. The address and value of a

bit-mapped U-Register is *always* read from or written to the Si2493/57/34/15/04 in hexadecimal.

- Bits within bit-mapped registers are identified in this document as the register type (i.e., U) followed by the last two digits of the register's hexadecimal address, the bit or bit range within the register in brackets, and finally the bit or bit range "name" in parenthesis. Example: U67[6](OHS) or U67[3:2](DCT). Once the full register reference is made, continuing discussion of the bits or bit range refers to the bit or bit range name to simplify the text. The bit or bit range inside the bracket represents the actual bit or bit range within the register. The value of a bit or bit range is presented in binary for clarity. However, the address and value of a bit-mapped U-Register is *always* read from or written to the Si2493/57/34/15/04 in hexadecimal.
- Si2493/57/34/15/04 S-Registers are identified with a decimal address (e.g., S38) and the number stored in an S-Register is also a decimal value.

## EEPROM Interface

The ISOModem chipset supports an optional serial peripheral interface (SPI) bus EEPROM. The EEPROM must support SPI mode 3 with a 16-bit (8 kbit – 64 kbit range) address. Upon powerup, if a pulldown resistor  $\leq 10\text{ k}\Omega$  is placed between D6 (Si2493/57/34/15/04, pin 4) and GND, the Si2493/57/34/15/04 attempts to detect an EEPROM. The modem looks for a carriage return in the first 10 memory locations. If none is found (unprogrammed EEPROM), the modem stops reading the EEPROM. An installed EEPROM may contain custom default settings, firmware upgrades, and/or user-defined AT command macros for use in custom AT commands or country codes.

Once the EEPROM is detected, customer defaults that are programmed into the EEPROM between the optional heading "BOOT" and the "<CR><CR>" delimiter execute immediately, and AT command macros are loaded into on-chip RAM. The memory that may be allocated to the <commands> portion of the EEPROM is limited to 1000 bytes.

Firmware upgrades may also be automatically loaded into the Si2493/57/34/15/04 using the BOOT format. Note that three <CR>'s must be the last three entries in the EEPROM.

The Si2493/57/34/15/04 includes a simple three-wire interface that may be directly connected to serial SPI EEPROMs that are available from several different manufacturers.

For example:

25LC080—25LC640 Microchip

## AT25080—AT25640 Atmel

The EEPROM must be between 8192 and 65536 bits in size and support the commands given in Table 28. The EEPROM must also support 16-bit addressing regardless of size, allow a minimum clock frequency of 1 MHz, and should assert its output on falling edges of EECLK and latch input data on rising edges of EECLK. A four-wire EEPROM (with separate serial input and

output data wires may be used with the input and output pins connected to EESD so long as SDO is tristated on the last falling edge of EECLK during a read cycle. All data is sent to and from the EEPROM with the LSB first.

Figure 13 shows the connection diagram for the EEPROM feature.

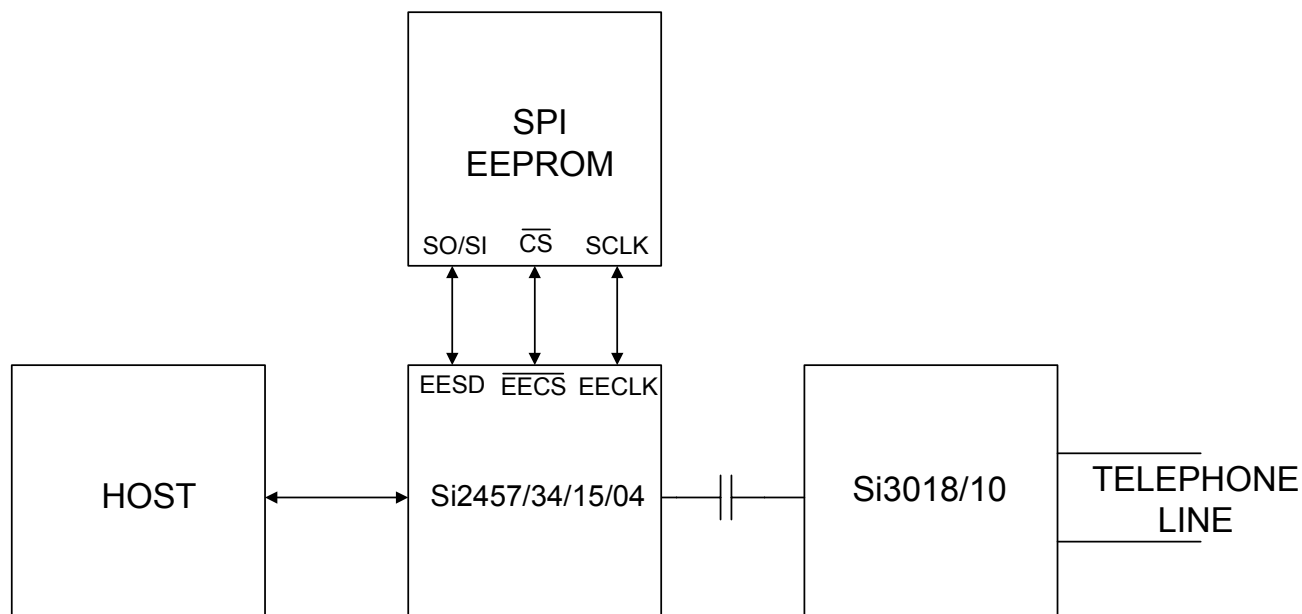


Figure 13. EEPROM Connection Diagram

Table 27. EEPROM Status Register (Any Other Bits are Unused)

7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
—	—	—	—	—	—	WEL	WIP

WEL = write enable latch

WIP = write in progress

Table 28. EEPROM Commands

Instruction Name	Instruction Format	Description
READ	0000 0011	Read data from memory at address
WRITE	0000 0010	Write data to memory array beginning at address
WRDI	0000 0100	Clear write enable bit (disable write operation)
RDSR	0000 0101	Read status register
WRSR	0000 0001	Write status register
WREN	0000 0110	Set write enable bit (enable write operations)

Table 29. EEPROM Timing

Parameter	Symbol	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit
EECLK period	ECLK	1.0	—	—	μs
EESD input setup time	EISU	100	—	—	ns
EESD input hold time	EIH	100	—	—	ns
EESD output setup time*	EOSU	500	—	—	ns
EESD output hold time*	EOH	500	—	—	ns
$\overline{\text{EECS}}$ asserted to EECLK positive edge	ECSS	500	—	—	ns
EESD tristated before last falling EECLK edge during read cycle. Last positive half of EECLK cycle is extended to provide both 500 ns minimum EOH and 100 ns EESD before EECLK falling edge.	EOZ	100	—	—	ns
$\overline{\text{EECS}}$ disable time between accesses	ECSW	500	—	—	ns
$\overline{\text{EECS}}$ asserted after final EECLK edge	ECSH	1	—	—	μs

**\*Note:** EESD output at negative EECLK edge

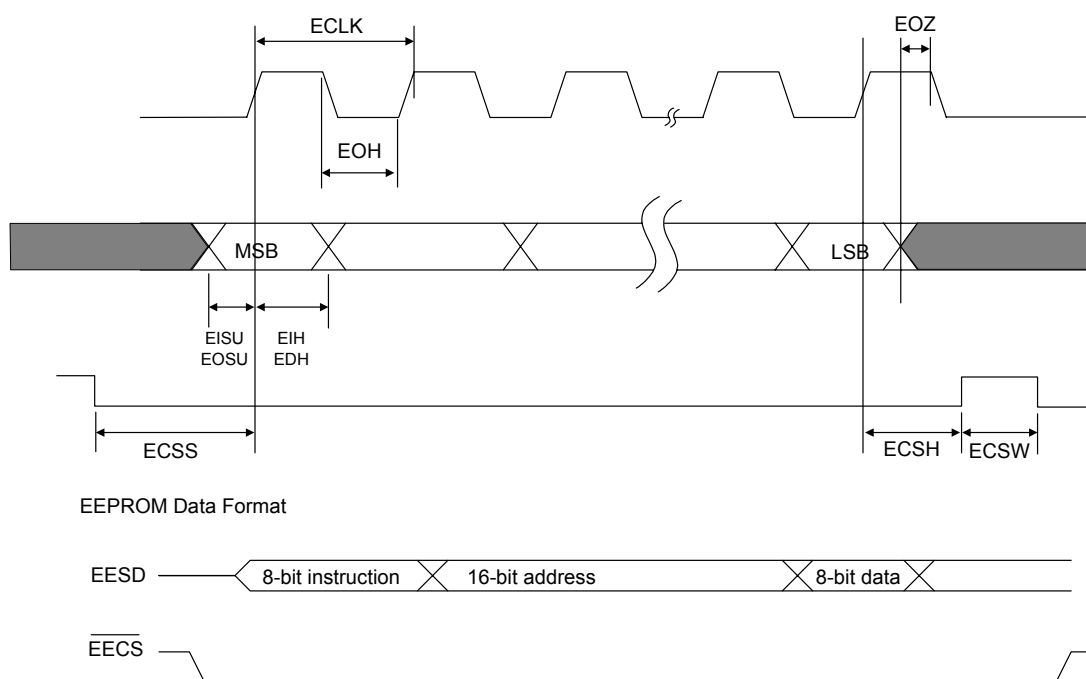


Figure 14. EEPROM Serial I/O Timing



## Detailed EEPROM Examples

EEPROM Data is stored and read in hex ascii format in eight address blocks beginning at a specified hex address. For example, the AT:M0000,y0,y1,y2,y3,y4,y5,y6,y7 command writes the hex values y0...y7 at the hex addresses from 0000 to 0007, respectively. The AT:E0000 command reads the hex values y0...y7 from the hex addresses 0000 to 0007, respectively.

### Boot Commands (custom defaults)

Commands to be executed upon boot-up are stored between the heading "BOOT" and the first <CR><CR> delimiter. The boot command has the following format:

```
BOOT<CR>
<commands><CR>
:<commands><CR>
<CR>
```

The commands end with a <CR> which, in combination with the final<CR>, provides the <CR><CR> delimiter. Boot commands must be the first entry in the EEPROM and are used to set the modem up with custom defaults, such as settings for specific countries, auto answer, or other special settings upon power-up or after a hardware or software reset. This saves the host processor from reloading special configuration strings at power up or after a reset and allows the modem to be customized by programming the EEPROM or substituting pre-programmed EEPROMs. If the BOOT command is the final entry in the EEPROM, it must end with an additional <CR> to provide the <CR><CR><CR> delimiter indicating the end of the EEPROM.

### AT Command Macros (customized AT commands)

Macros allow the creation of single custom AT commands that execute combinations of default AT commands including special register configurations. AT command macros have the following format:

```
<command name><CR>
<commands><CR>
<commands><CR>
<CR>
```

Each AT Command Macro ends with a <CR><CR>. The final entry in the EEPROM ends with an additional <CR> to provide the <CR><CR><CR> delimiter indicating the end of the EEPROM.

### Firmware Upgrades

Firmware upgrades ("patches") are typically executed upon boot-up and stored between the heading "BOOT" and the first <CR><CR> delimiter. A firmware upgrade

has the format: BOOT<firmware upgrade><CR>. The firmware upgrade ends with a <CR> which, in combination with the final<CR> provides the <CR><CR> delimiter. Firmware upgrades could also be stored as an AT command macro if there are cases when using the firmware upgrade is optional.

The following are examples of Boot commands, AT command macros, and automatically-loaded firmware upgrades.

### Boot Command Example

On power-up or reset, it is desired to set the UART rate to 115.2 Kbps and limit the Si2493/57/34/15/04 to V.34 and lower operation.

The AT commands required to do this manually are:

```
AT\T12<CR>
AT&H2<CR>
```

To implement this as a Boot Command, the commands are:

```
BOOT<CR>
AT\T12<CR>
AT&H2<CR>
<CR>
```

This must be written to the EEPROM as ascii hex in eight (8) address blocks. The actual AT commands to store this boot command in the EEPROM starting at hex address 0000 are:

```
AT:M0000,42,4F,4F,54,0D,41,54,5C
AT:M0008,54,31,32,0D,41,54,26,48
AT:M0010,32,0D,0D,00,00,00
```

Note that 41h corresponds to the display character, A, 54h to T, 42 to B, 4F to O etc., and the value 0D for carriage return corresponds to the decimal value 13 stored in S-Register 3 (S3). Table 31 shows the relationship between the decimal values, hex values, and display characters.

### AT Command Macro Example

This example creates an AT command macro, ATN<CR>, to configure the Si2493/57/34/15/04 for operation in Norway.

The AT commands required to do this manually are:

```
AT:U2C,00B0,0080<CR>
AT:U67,000C,0010,0004<CR>
AT:U4D,001<CR>
```

To implement this as an AT command macro, the EEPROM contents should be:

```
N<CR>
AT:U2C,00B0,0080<CR>
```

AT:U67,000C,0010,0004<CR>

AT:U4D,001<CR>

<CR><CR>

This must be written to the EEPROM as ASCII hex in eight (8) address blocks. The actual AT commands to store this boot command in the EEPROM starting at hex address 0000 are:

AT:M0000,4E,0D,41,54,3A,55,32,43

AT:M0008,2C,30,30,42,30,0D,0D,30

AT:M0010,38,30,0D,41,54,3A,55,36

AT:M0018,37,2C,30,30,30,43,2C,30

AT:M0020,30,31,30,2C,30,30,30,34

AT:M0028,0D,41,54,3A,55,34,44,2C

AT:M0030,30,30,31,0D,0D,0D

With this macro installed in the EEPROM, the ATN<CR> command configures the modem for operation in Norway.

## Autoloading Firmware Upgrade Example

This example stores a firmware upgrade in EEPROM that is automatically loaded into the modem after power-up or hardware/software reset with a pulldown on the D6 pin (Si2493/57/34/15/04 pin 4).

The AT commands required to load the firmware upgrade manually are:

AT\*Y254:W0050,0000<CR>

AT:PF800.08D5

To implement this as a boot command macro, the commands are:

BOOT<CR>

AT\*Y254:W0050,0000<CR>

AT:PF800.08D5

This must be written to the EEPROM as ascii hex in eight (8) address blocks. The actual AT commands to store this boot command in the EEPROM starting at hex address 0000 are:

AT:M0000,42,4F,4F,54,0D,41,54,2A

AT:M0008,59,32,35,34,3A,57,30,30

AT:M0010,35,30,2C,30,30,30,30,0D

AT:M0018,41,54,3A,50,46,34,30,30

AT:M0020,2C,30,38,44,35,0D,0D,0D

Note that this firmware upgrade (patch) is only an example meant to illustrate the procedure for loading a patch into the EEPROM. Loading this code into a Si2493/57/34/15/04 causes undesirable behavior.

**Table 30. Combination Example**

Command	Function
BOOT<CR> <commands><CR> <commands><CR>	Start of EEPROM contents
<CR> Custom AT Command Name 1><CR> <commands><CR> <commands><CR>	End of BOOT string Start of Custom AT Command 1
<CR> Custom AT Command Name 2><CR> <commands><CR> <commands><CR>	End of Custom AT Command 1 Start of Custom AT Command 2
<CR> < Custom AT Command Name 3><CR> <commands><CR> <commands><CR>	End of Custom AT Command 2 Start of Custom AT Command 3
<CR>	End of Custom AT Command 3
<CR>	End of EEPROM Contents

Table 31. ASCII Chart

dec	hex	Display	dec	hex	Display	dec	hex	Display	dec	hex	Display
0	00	<NUL>	32	20	<space>	64	40	@	96	60	`
1	01	<SOH>	33	21	!	65	41	A	97	61	a
2	02	<STX>	34	22	"	66	42	B	98	62	b
3	03	<ETX>	35	23	#	67	43	C	99	63	c
4	04	<EOT>	36	24	\$	68	44	D	100	64	d
5	05	<ENQ>	37	25	%	69	45	E	101	65	e
6	06	<ACK>	38	26	&	70	46	F	102	66	f
7	07	<BEL>	39	27	'	71	47	G	103	67	g
8	08	<BS>	40	28	(	72	48	H	104	68	h
9	09	<HT>	41	29	)	73	49	I	105	69	i
10	0A	<LF>	42	2A	*	74	4A	J	106	6A	j
11	0B	<VT>	43	2B	+	75	4B	K	107	6B	k
12	0C	<FF>	44	2C	,	76	4C	L	108	6C	l
13	0D	<CR>	45	2D	-	77	4D	M	109	6D	m
14	0E	<SO>	46	2E	.	78	4E	N	110	6E	n
15	0F	<SI>	47	2F	/	79	4F	O	111	6F	o
16	10	<DLE>	48	30	0	80	50	P	112	70	p
17	11	<DC1>	49	31	1	81	51	Q	113	71	q
18	12	<DC2>	50	32	2	82	52	R	114	72	r
19	13	<DC3>	51	33	3	83	53	S	115	73	s
20	14	<DC4>	52	34	4	84	54	T	116	74	t
21	15	<NAK>	53	35	5	85	55	U	117	75	u
22	16	<SYN>	54	36	6	86	56	V	118	76	v
23	17	<ETB>	55	37	7	87	57	W	119	77	w
24	18	<CAN>	56	38	8	88	58	X	120	78	x
25	19	<EM>	57	39	9	89	59	Y	121	79	y
26	1A	<SUB>	58	3A	:	90	5A	Z	122	7A	z
27	1B	<ESC>	59	3B	;	91	5B	[	123	7B	{
28	1C	<FS>	60	3C	<	92	5C	\	124	7C	
29	1D	<GS>	61	3D	=	93	5D	]	125	7D	}
30	1E	<RS>	62	3E	>	94	5E	^	126	7E	~
31	1F	<US>	63	3F	?	95	5F	_	127	7F	

## S-Registers

S-Registers are typically used to set modem configuration parameters during initialization and are not usually changed during normal modem operation. S-Register values other than defaults must be written via the ATSn=x command after every reset event. S-Registers are specified as a decimal value (S01 for example), and the contents of the register are always a decimal number. Table 32 lists the S-Registers available on the Si2493/57/34/15/04, their function, default value, range of values, and units.

Many S-Registers are becoming industry standards, such as S0 (number of rings for auto answer), S1 (ring count), and S2 (escape character) among others.

However, there are usually variations in the function (and availability) of S-Registers from one chipset to another or from one chipset manufacturer to another. These variations are due to a combination of feature availability and choices made during the chip design. Verify S-Register functions, defaults, ranges, and values when adapting the Si2493/57/34/15/04 to an existing design. This simple step can save time and help speed product development. If a particular S-Register is not available on the Si2493/57/34/15/04, the register may not be necessary or the function of the S-Register may be available with the use of U-Registers (discussed later) or through an AT command.

**Table 32. S-Register Descriptions**

Definition				
S-Register (Decimal)	Function	Default (Decimal)	Range	Units
0	Automatic answer—This value represents the number of rings the Si2493/57/34/15/04 must detect before answering a call. 0 disables auto answer.	0	0–255	rings
1	Ring counter—Counts rings received on current call.	0	0–255	rings
2	ESC code character	43 (+)	0–255	ASCII
3	Carriage return character	13 (CR)	0–255	ASCII
4	Linefeed character	10 (LF)	0–255	ASCII
5	Backspace character	08 (BS)	0–255	ASCII
6	Dial tone wait timer—This timer sets the number of seconds the Si2493/57/34/15/04 waits before blind dialing and is only active if blind dialing is enabled (X0, X1, X3).	02	0–255	seconds
7	Carrier wait timer—This timer starts when dialing is completed. It sets the number of seconds the modem waits without carrier before hanging up and the number of seconds the modem waits for ringback when originating a call before hanging up. The register also sets the number of seconds the answer tone continues while using the AT*Y2A command.	80	0–255	seconds
8	Dial pause timer for “,” and “<” dial command modifiers	02	0–255	seconds
9	Carrier presence timer—Time the remote modem carrier must be detected before activating or reactivating DCD (carrier loss debounce time).	06	1–255	0.1 second

Table 32. S-Register Descriptions (Continued)

Definition				
S-Register (Decimal)	Function	Default (Decimal)	Range	Units
10	Carrier loss timer—The time a remote modem carrier must be lost before the Si2493/57/34/15/04 disconnects. Setting this timer to 255 disables the timer, and the modem does not time out and disconnect. If S10 is less than S9, even a momentary loss of carrier causes a disconnect. Use for V.22bis and lower data rates.	14	1–255	0.1 second
12	Escape code guard timer—Minimum guard time before and after “+++” to recognize a valid escape sequence.	50	10–255	0.02 second
14	Wait for dial tone delay timer. This timer starts when the “W” command is executed in the dial string.	12	0–255	seconds
24	Sleep Inactivity Time—This is the time the modem operates in normal power mode with no activity on the serial port, parallel port, or telephone line before entering the low-power sleep mode and waking on ring. The modem remains in the normal power mode, regardless of activity, if the timer is set to 0.	0	0–255	seconds
30	Disconnect Activity Timer—Sets the length of time that the modem stays online before disconnecting with no activity on the serial port, parallel port, or telephone line (ring, hookswitch flash, or caller ID). This feature is disabled if set to 0.	0	0–255	minutes
38	Hang Up Delay Time—Maximum delay between receipt of ATH0 command and hang up. If time out occurs before all data can be sent, the NO CARRIER (3) result code is sent. OK response sent if all data transmitted prior to time out. This register applies to V.42 mode only. S38=255 disables time out, and the modem only disconnects if data is successfully sent or carrier is lost.	20	0–255	seconds
40	Data Pattern - Data pattern generated during &T4 and &T5 transmit tests. <b>0 – All spaces (0s)</b> 1 – All marks (1s) 2 – Random data	0	0–2	—

Table 32. S-Register Descriptions (Continued)

Definition				
S-Register (Decimal)	Function	Default (Decimal)	Range	Units
41	V.34 symbol rate - Symbol rate for V.34 when using the &T4 and &T5 commands. <b>0 – 2400      symbols/second</b> 1 – 2743      symbols/second 2 – 2800      symbols/second 3 – 3000      symbols/second 4 – 3200      symbols/second 5 – 3429      symbols/second A valid combination of symbol rate (S41) and data rate (&G) must be selected. <b><u>Symbol Rate</u>      <u>Allowable Data Rates</u></b> 2400                  2400 – 21600 2743                  4800 – 26400 2800                  4800 – 26400 3000                  4800 – 28800 3200                  4800 – 31200 3429                  4800 – 33600	5	0–5	—
42	Blacklisting - The Si2493/57/34/15/04 does not dial the same number more than two times in S44 seconds. An attempt to dial a third time within S44 seconds results in a “BLACKLISTED” result code. If the blacklist memory is full, any dial to a new number will result in a “BLACKLIST FULL” result code. Numbers are added to the blacklist only if the modem connection fails. The %B command lists the numbers on the blacklists. <b>0 – disabled</b> 1 – enabled	0 (disabled)	0–1	—
43	Dial attempts to blacklist When blacklisting is enabled with S42, this value controls the number of dial attempts that result in a number being blacklisted.	4	0–4	—
44	Blacklist Timer Period during which blacklisting is active	180	0–255	seconds
50	Minimum on-hook time – Modem remains on-hook for S50 seconds. Any attempt to go off-hook is delayed until this timer expires.	3	0–255	seconds
51	Number to start checking for an outsidePBX line.	1	0–9	—

## U-Registers

U-Registers (user-access registers) are 16-bit registers directly written by the AT:Uaa command and read by the AT:R (read all U-Registers) or AT:Raa (read U-Register aa) commands. (See the AT command list in Table 20.) The U-Register number is the last two digits of the register's hexadecimal address. All values associated with the U-Registers, the address, and the value written to or read from the register are hexadecimal.

Some U-Registers are reserved and not available to the user. Therefore, there are gaps in the available U-Register address sequence. Additionally, some bits within available U-Registers are reserved. Any attempt to write to a non-listed U-Register or to write a reserved bit to a value other than 0<sub>b</sub> causes unpredictable modem operation.

There are two types of U-Registers. The first represents a single 16-bit term, such as a filter coefficient, threshold, delay, or other quantity. These registers can be read from or written to as a single 16-bit value. The second type of U-Register is bit-mapped. Bit-mapped

registers are written and/or read in hexadecimal, but each bit or combination of bits in the register represents an independent value or status information. These individual bits are used to enable or disable features and indicate states. Groups of bits in a bit-mapped register can be used to represent a value. Bits in these registers can be read/write, read only, or reserved, or they may be required to be set as a 1 or 0. Most reserved bits return a 0 when read. Pay particular attention when writing to bit-mapped registers to ensure no reserved bits are overwritten. All U-Registers revert to their default setting after a reset.

The U-Registers can be broken into three groups: Call Progress (U0–U33, U49–U4C), Dialing (U37–U48), and Line Interface and Extended Functions (U4D–UA9). Table 33 lists the available U-Registers, a brief description, and their default values. Table 34 summarizes the signals and values available in the bit-mapped registers.

**Table 33. U-Register Descriptions**

Register	Address (Hex)	Name	Description	Default Value
U00	0x0000	DT1A0	Dial tone detect filters stage 1 biquad coefficients.	0x0800
U01	0x0001	DT1B1		0x0000
U02	0x0002	DT1B2		0x0000
U03	0x0003	DT1A2		0x0000
U04	0x0004	DT1A1		0x0000
U05	0x0005	DT2A0	Dial tone detect filters stage 2 biquad coefficients.	0x00A0
U06	0x0006	DT2B1		0x6EF1
U07	0x0007	DT2B2		0xC4F4
U08	0x0008	DT2A2		0xC000
U09	0x0009	DT2A1		0x0000
U0A	0x000A	DT3A0	Dial tone detect filters stage 3 biquad coefficients.	0x00A0
U0B	0x000B	DT3B1		0x78B0
U0C	0x000C	DT3B2		0xC305
U0D	0x000D	DT3A2		0x4000
U0E	0x000E	DT3A1		0xB50A

**Table 33. U-Register Descriptions (Continued)**

Register	Address (Hex)	Name	Description	Default Value
U0F	0x000F	DT4A0	Dial tone detect filter stage 4 biquad coefficients.	0x0400
U10	0x0010	DT4B1		0x70D2
U11	0x0011	DT4B2		0xC830
U12	0x0012	DT4A2		0x4000
U13	0x0013	DT4A1		0x80E2
U14	0x0014	DTK	Dial tone detect filter output scaler.	0x0009
U15	0x0015	DTON	Dial tone detect ON threshold.	0x00A0
U16	0x0016	DTOF	Dial tone detect OFF threshold.	0x0070
U17	0x0017	BT1A0	Busy Tone Detect filters stage 1 biquad coefficients.	0x0800
U18	0x0018	BT1B1		0x0000
U19	0x0019	BT1B2		0x0000
U1A	0x001A	BT1A2		0x0000
U1B	0x001B	BT1A1		0x0000
U1C	0x001C	BT2A0	Busy tone detect filter stage 2 biquad coefficients.	0x00A0
U1D	0x001D	BT2B1		0x6EF1
U1E	0x001E	BT2B2		0xC4F4
U1F	0x001F	BT2A2		0xC000
U20	0x0020	BT2A1		0x0000
U21	0x0021	BT3A0	Busy tone detect filter stage 3 biquad coefficients.	0x00A0
U22	0x0022	BT3B1		0x78B0
U23	0x0023	BT3B2		0xC305
U24	0x0024	BT3A2		0x4000
U25	0x0025	BT3A1		0xB50A
U26	0x0026	BT4A0	Busy tone detect filter stage 4 biquad coefficients.	0x0400
U27	0x0027	BT4B1		0x70D2
U28	0x0028	BT4B2		0xC830
U29	0x0029	BT4A2		0x4000
U2A	0x002A	BT4A1		0x80E2
U2B	0x002B	BTK	Busy tone detect filter output scaler.	0x0009
U2C	0x002C	BTON	Busy tone detect ON threshold.	0x00A0
U2D	0x002D	BTOF	Busy tone detect OFF threshold.	0x0070



Table 33. U-Register Descriptions (Continued)

Register	Address (Hex)	Name	Description	Default Value
U2E	0x002E	BMTT	Busy cadence minimum total time in seconds multiplied by 7200.	0x0870
U2F	0x002F	BDLT	Busy cadence delta in seconds multiplied by 7200.	0x25F8
U30	0x0030	BMOT	Busy cadence minimum on time in seconds multiplied by 7200.	0x0438
U31	0x0031	RMTT	Ringback cadence minimum total time in seconds multiplied by 7200.	0x4650
U32	0x0032	RDLT	Ringback cadence delta in seconds multiplied by 7200.	0xEF10
U33	0x0033	RMOT	Ringback cadence minimum on time in seconds multiplied by 7200.	0x1200
U34	0x0034	DTWD	Window to look for dialtone in seconds multiplied by 1000.	0x1B58
U35	0x0035	DMOT	Minimum dialtone on time in seconds multiplied by 7200.	0x2D00
U37	0x0037	PD0	Number of pulses to dial 0.	0x000A
U38	0x0038	PD1	Number of pulses to dial 1.	0x0001
U39	0x0039	PD2	Number of pulses to dial 2.	0x0002
U3A	0x003A	PD3	Number of pulses to dial 3.	0x0003
U3B	0x003B	PD4	Number of pulses to dial 4.	0x0004
U3C	0x003C	PD5	Number of pulses to dial 5.	0x0005
U3D	0x003D	PD6	Number of pulses to dial 6.	0x0006
U3E	0x003E	PD7	Number of pulses to dial 7.	0x0007
U3F	0x003F	PD8	Number of pulses to dial 8.	0x0008
U40	0x0040	PD9	Number of pulses to dial 9.	0x0009
U42	0x0042	PDBT	Pulse dial break time (ms units).	0x003D
U43	0x0043	PDMT	Pulse dial make time (ms units).	0x0027
U45	0x0045	PDIT	Pulse dial interdigit time (ms units).	0x0320
U46	0x0046	DTPL	DTMF power level.	0x09B0
U47	0x0047	DTNT	DTMF on time (ms units).	0x0064
U48	0x0048	DTFT	DTMF off time (ms units).	0x0064
U49	0x0049	RGFH	Ring frequency high (2400/maximum valid ring frequency in Hz).	0x0022
U4A	0x004A	RGFD	Ring frequency delta = (2400/minimum valid ring frequency in Hz) – (2400/maximum valid ring frequency in Hz)	0x007A
U4B	0x004B	RGMN	Ring cadence minimum ON time in seconds multiplied by 2400.	0x0258
U4C	0x004C	RGNX	Ring cadence maximum total time in seconds multiplied by 2400.	0x6720
U4D	0x004D	MOD1	This is a bit mapped register.	0x0000
U4E	0x004E	PRDD	Pre-dial delay-time—(ms units).	0x0000

Table 33. U-Register Descriptions (Continued)

Register	Address (Hex)	Name	Description	Default Value
U4F	0x004F	FHT	Flash hook time—(ms units).	0x01F4
U50	0x0050	LCDN	Loop current debounce on time (ms units).	0x015E
U51	0x0051	LCDF	Loop current debounce off time (ms units).	0x00C8
U52	0x0052	XMTL	Transmit level adjust (1 dB units)	0x0000
U53	0x0053	MOD2	This is a bit-mapped register.	0x0000
U62	0x0062	DAAC1	This is a bit-mapped register.	0x0804
U63	0x0063	DAAC3	This is a bit-mapped register.	0x0003
U65	0x0065	DAAC4	This is a bit-mapped register.	0x00E0
U66	0x0066	DAAC5	This is a bit-mapped register.	0x0040
U67	0x0067	ITC1	This is a bit-mapped register.	0x0008
U68	0x0068	ITC2	This is a bit-mapped register.	0x0000
U6A	0x006A	ITC4	This is a bit-mapped register (read only).	n/a
U6C	0x006C	LVS	This is a bit-mapped register.	0x0000
U6E	0x006E	CK1	This is a bit-mapped register.	0x7F20
U6F	0x006F	PTME	This is a bit-mapped register.	0x00FF
U70	0x0070	IO0	This is a bit-mapped register.	0x2700
U71	0x0071	IO1	This is a bit-mapped register.	0x0000
U76	0x0076	GEN1	This is a bit-mapped register.	0x3240
U77	0x0077	GEN2	This is a bit-mapped register.	0x401E
U78	0x0078	GEN3	This is a bit-mapped register.	0x0000
U79	0x0079	GEN4	This is a bit-mapped register.	0x0000
U7A	0x007A	GENA	This is a bit-mapped register.	0x0000
U7C	0x007C	GENC	This is a bit-mapped register.	0x0000
U7D	0x007D	GEND	This is a bit-mapped register.	0x0000
U83	0x0083	NOLN	No-Line threshold. If %V1 is set, NOLN sets the threshold for determination of line present vs. line not present. 3 V/bit	0x0001
U84	0x0084	LIUS	Line-in-use threshold. If %V1 is set, LIUS sets the threshold for determination of line in use vs. line not in use. 3 V/bit	0x0007
U85	0x0085	NLIU	Line-in-use/No line threshold. If %V2 is set, NLIU sets the threshold reference for the adaptive algorithm (see %V2). 3 V/bit	0x0000
U86	0x0086	V9AGG	V.90 rate reduction in 1333 bps units. The V.90 connect rate is reduced by this amount during negotiation.	0x0000

Table 33. U-Register Descriptions (Continued)

Register	Address (Hex)	Name	Description	Default Value
U87	0x0087	SAMCO	This is a bit-mapped register	0x0000
U9F <sup>1</sup>	0x009F	SASF	SAS frequency detection.	0x0000
UA0 <sup>2</sup>	0x00A0	SC0	SAS cadence 0. Sets the duration of the first SAS tone (ms).	0x01E0
UA1 <sup>2</sup>	0x00A1	SC1	SAS cadence 1. Sets the duration of the first SAS silence (ms).	0x0000
UA2 <sup>2</sup>	0x00A2	SC2	SAS cadence 2. Sets the duration of the second SAS tone (ms).	0x0000
UA3 <sup>2</sup>	0x00A3	SC3	SAS cadence 3. Sets the duration of the second SAS silence (ms).	0x0000
UA4 <sup>2</sup>	0x00A4	SC4	SAS cadence 4. Sets the duration of the third SAS tone (ms).	0x0000
UA5 <sup>2</sup>	0x00A5	SC5	SAS cadence 5. Sets the duration of the third SAS silence (ms).	0x0000
UA6 <sup>2</sup>	0x00A6	SC6	SAS cadence 6. Sets the duration of the fourth SAS tone (ms).	0x0000
UA7 <sup>2</sup>	0x00A7	SC7	SAS cadence 7. Sets the duration of the fourth SAS silence (ms).	0x0000
UA8 <sup>2</sup>	0x00A8	SC8	SAS cadence 8. Sets the duration of the fifth SAS tone (ms).	0x0000
UA9 <sup>2</sup>	0x00A9	SC9	SAS cadence 9. Sets the duration of the fifth SAS silence (ms).	0x0000
UAA <sup>2</sup>	0x00AA	V29 MODE	This is a bit-mapped register.	0x0000
<b>Notes:</b> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. See Table 81 for details.</li> <li>2. See Table 82 for details.</li> </ol>				

**Table 34. Bit-Mapped U-Register Summary**

Reg.	Name	Bit 15	Bit 14	Bit 13	Bit 12	Bit 11	Bit 10	Bit 9	Bit 8	Bit 7	Bit 6	Bit 5	Bit 4	Bit 3	Bit 2	Bit 1	Bit 0	
U4D	MOD1		TOCT		NHFP	NHFD	CLPD		FTP	SPDM		GT18	GT55	CTE				
U53	MOD2	REV																
U54	CALT	OHCT																
U62	DAAC1								OHS2						FOH	DL		
U63	DAAC3	LCS								ACT								
U65	DAAC4		PWMG	PDN									PDL					
U66	DAAC5										FDT							
U67	ITC1			MINI				ILIM		DCR	OHS			DCV		RZ	RT	
U68	ITC2														BTE	ROV	BTD	
U6A	ITC4		SQ1		SQ0										OVL			
U6C	LVS	LVS																
U6E	CK1				R1													
U6F	PTME									PTMR								
U70	IO0	HES		TES	CIDM	OCDM	PPDM	RIM	DCDM				CID	OCD	PPD	RI	DCD	
U71	IO1												COMP				PRT	
U76	GEN1	OHSR							FACL	DCL			ACL					
U77	GEN2	IST				HOI		AOC	OHT									
U78	GEN3	IB								IS								
U79	GEN4												LVCS					
U7A	GENA									DOP	ADD				V22HD	HDLC	FAST	
U7C	GENC												RIGPO				RIG-POEN	
U7D	GEND		NLM		TCAL	CALD										ATZD	FDP	
U87	SAM						MINT	SERM	FSMS	XMTT								
UAA	V29MODE															V29 ENA		

### U-Register Detailed Description

U-Registers are identified with the letter "U" followed by the last two digits of the register's hexadecimal address. Values written to or read from these registers are in hexadecimal format. Country-specific register values are presented in "Country Dependent Setup" on page 124. All default settings are chosen to meet FCC requirements.

#### U00–U16 (Dial Tone Detect Filter Registers)

U00–U13 set the biquad filter coefficients for stages 1–4 of the Dial Tone detect filter, and U14, U15, and U16 set the Dial Tone detect output scaler, on threshold and off

threshold, respectively. The thresholds are empirically found scalars and have no units. These coefficients are programmed as 16-bit 2's complement values. All A0 values are in 3.12 format where 1.0 = 0x1000. All other coefficients are in 1.14 format where 1.0 = 0xC000. Default settings meet FCC requirements. Additionally, register U34 sets the time window in which dial tone can be detected. Register U35 sets the minimum time within the U34 window that the dial tone must be present for a valid detection. See "U34–U35 (Dial Tone Timing)" on page 73 for more information.

**Table 35. U0–U16 (Dial Tone Registers)**

Register	Name	Description	Default
U00	DT1A0	Dial tone detect filters stage 1 biquad coefficients.	0x0800
U01	DT1B1		0x0000
U02	DT1B2		0x0000
U03	DT1A2		0x0000
U04	DT1A1		0x0000
U05	DT2A0	Dial tone detect filters stage 2 biquad coefficients.	0x00A0
U06	DT2B1		0x6EF1
U07	DT2B2		0xC4F4
U08	DT2A2		0xC000
U09	DT2A1		0x0000
U0A	DT3A0	Dial tone detect filters stage 3 biquad coefficients.	0x00A0
U0B	DT3B1		0x78B0
U0C	DT3B2		0xC305
U0D	DT3A2		0x4000
U0E	DT3A1		0xB50A
U0F	DT4A0	Dial tone detect filters stage 4 biquad coefficients.	0x0400
U10	DT4B1		0x70D2
U11	DT4B2		0xC830
U12	DT4A2		0x4000
U13	DT4A1		0x80E2
U14	DTK	Dial tone detect filter output scaler.	0x0009
U15	DTON	Dial tone detect ON threshold.	0x00A0
U16	DTOF	Dial tone detect OFF threshold.	0x0070

## U17–U30 (Busy Tone Detect Filter Registers)

U17–U2A set the biquad filter coefficients for stages 1–4 of the Busy Tone detect filter, and U2B, U2C, and U2D set the Busy Tone detect output scalar, on threshold and off threshold, respectively. (See Table 36.) The thresholds are empirically found scalars and have no units. These coefficients are programmed as 16-bit 2's complement values. All A0 values are in 3.12 format where 1.0 = 0x1000. All other coefficients are in 1.14 format where 1.0 = 0xC000. Default values meet FCC requirements.

U2E, U2F, and U30 set the busy cadence minimum total time (BMTT), busy cadence delta time (BDLT), and busy cadence minimum on time (BMOT), respectively.

Settings for busy cadences are specified as a range for ON time (minimum ON and maximum ON) and a range for OFF time (minimum OFF and maximum OFF). The three values represented by BMTT, BDLT, and BMOT fully specify these ranges. BMTT, minimum total time, is equal to the minimum ON time plus the minimum OFF time. BDLT (allowable delta) is equal to the maximum total time (maximum ON time plus the maximum OFF time) minus the minimum total time (BMTT). BMOT is the minimum ON time. The values stored in the registers are the hexadecimal representation of the times in seconds multiplied by 7200. Default values meet FCC requirements. See Figure 15 on page 73.

**Table 36. U17–U30 (Busy Tone Detect Registers)**

Register	Name	Description	Default
U17	BT1A0	Busy tone detect filter stage 1 biquad coefficients.	0x0800
U18	BT1B1		0x0000
U19	BT1B2		0x0000
U1A	BT1A2		0x0000
U1B	BT1A1		0x0000
U1C	BT2A0	Busy tone detect filter stage 2 biquad coefficients.	0x00A0
U1D	BT2B1		0x6EF1
U1E	BT2B2		0xC4F4
U1F	BT2A2		0xC000
U20	BT2A1		0x0000
U21	BT3A0	Busy tone detect filter stage 3 biquad coefficients.	0x00A0
U22	BT3B1		0x78B0
U23	BT3B2		0xC305
U24	BT3A2		0x4000
U25	BT3A1		0xB50A
U26	BT4A0	Busy tone detect filter stage 4 biquad coefficients.	0x0400
U27	BT4B1		0x70D2
U28	BT4B2		0xC830
U29	BT4A2		0x4000
U2A	BT4A1		0x80E2
U2B	BTK	Busy tone detect filter output scalar.	0x0009
U2C	BTON	Busy tone detect ON threshold.	0x00A0
U2D	BTOF	Busy tone detect OFF threshold.	0x0070
U2E	BMTT	Busy cadence minimum total time in seconds multiplied by 7200.	0x0870
U2F	BDLT	Busy cadence delta time in seconds multiplied by 7200.	0x25F8
U30	BMOT	Busy cadence minimum on time in seconds multiplied by 7200.	0x0438

Table 37. BPF Biquad Values

BPF Biquad Values	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Stage 4	Output Scalar
<b>310/510</b>					
A0	0x0800	0x00A0	0x00A0	0x0400	—
B1	0x0000	0x6EF1	0x78B0	0x70D2	—
B2	0x0000	0xC4F4	0xC305	0xC830	—
A2	0x0000	0xC000	0x4000	0x4000	—
A1	0x0000	0x0000	0xB50A	0x80E2	—
K	—	—	—	—	0x0009
<b>300/480</b>					
A0	0x0800	0x01A0	0x01A0	0x03A0	—
B1	0x0000	0x6E79	0x7905	0x7061	—
B2	0x0000	0xC548	0xC311	0xC8EF	—
A2	0x0000	0xC000	0x4000	0x4000	—
A1	0x0000	0x0000	0xA7BE	0x8128	—
K	—	—	—	—	0x0009
<b>320/630</b>					
A0	0x0078	0x0210	0x0330	0x0330	—
B1	0x67EF	0x79E0	0x68C0	0x7235	—
B2	0xC4FA	0xC252	0xCB6C	0xC821	—
A2	0x4000	0x4000	0x4000	0x4000	—
A1	0x0214	0x8052	0xB1DC	0x815C	—
K	—	—	—	—	0x0008
<b>325/550</b>					
A0	0x0100	0x0600	0x0600	0x0600	—
B1	0x71CC	0x78EF	0x69B9	0x68F7	—
B2	0xC777	0xC245	0xC9E4	0xC451	—
A2	0x4000	0x4000	0x4000	0x4000	—
A1	0x81C2	0x806E	0xAFE9	0xFCA6	—
K	—	—	—	—	0x0009
<b>100/550</b>					
A0	0x0800	0x01C0	0x01C0	0x01C0	—
B1	0x7DAF	0x5629	0x7E3F	0x6151	—
B2	0xC1D5	0xCF51	0xC18A	0xDC9B	—
A2	0x4000	0xC000	0x4000	0x4000	—
A1	0x8000	0x0000	0xB96A	0x8019	—

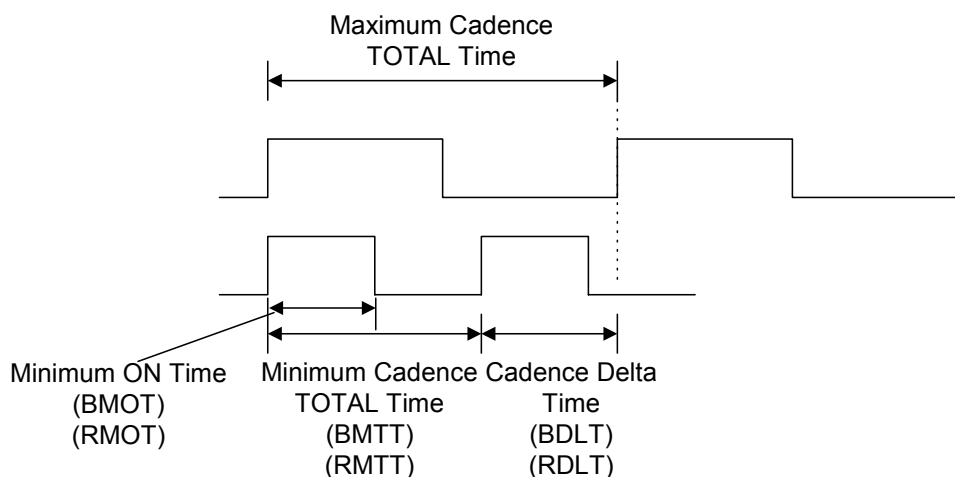
**Table 37. BPF Biquad Values**

<b>BPF Biquad Values</b>	<b>Stage 1</b>	<b>Stage 2</b>	<b>Stage 3</b>	<b>Stage 4</b>	<b>Output Scalar</b>
K	—	—	—	—	0x0005
<b>400/440</b>					
A0	0x0020	0x0200	0x0400	0x0040	—
B1	0x7448	0x7802	0x73D5	0x75A7	—
B2	0xC0F6	0xC0CB	0xC2A4	0xC26B	—
A2	0x4000	0x4000	0x4000	0x4000	—
A1	0x96AB	0x8359	0x8D93	0x85C1	—
K	—	—	—	—	0x0008



**Example:** The United States specifies a busy tone with on time from 450 to 550 ms and off time from 450 to 550 ms. Thus, minimum ON time equals 0.450 s, maximum ON time equals 0.550 s, minimum OFF time equals 0.450 sec, and maximum OFF time equals 0.550 sec. Busy Cadence Minimum Total Time = 0.450 s + 0.450 s = 0.900 s. Therefore, BMTT = (0.900)(7200)d = 0x1950. Maximum total time = 0.550 s + 0.550 s = 1100 ms, so BDLT = (1.10–0.900)(7200)d = 0x05A0, and

BMOT = (0.450)(7200)d = 0x0CA8. The hexadecimal values are stored in the appropriate registers using the AT:Uaa command where aa is the U-Register number (hexadecimal address). Detection parameters can be wider than the minimum specifications. This is often done in the modem defaults and other suggested settings so that one set of parameters can cover a large number of different country requirements.



**Figure 15. Cadence Timing**

### U31–U33 (Ringback Cadence Registers)

U31, U32, and U33 set the ringback cadence minimum total time (RMTT), ringback cadence delta time (RDLT), and ringback cadence minimum on time (RMOT). (See Table 38.) Country-specific settings for ringback cadences are specified as a range for ON time (minimum ON and maximum ON) and a range for OFF time (minimum OFF and maximum OFF). The three values represented by RMTT, RDLT, and RMOT fully specify these ranges. RMTT, minimum total time, is

equal to the minimum ON time plus the minimum OFF time. RDLT (allowable delta) is equal to the maximum total time (maximum ON time plus the maximum OFF time) minus the minimum total time (RMTT). RMOT is the minimum ON time. The values stored in the registers are the hexadecimal representation of the times in seconds multiplied by 7200. Default values meet FCC requirements.

**Table 38. Ringback Cadence Registers**

Register	Name	Description	Default
U31	RMTT	Ringback cadence minimum total time in seconds multiplied by 7200.	0x4650
U32	RDLT	Ringback cadence delta in seconds multiplied by 7200.	0xEF10
U33	RMOT	Ringback cadence minimum on time in seconds multiplied by 7200.	0x1200

### U34–U35 (Dial Tone Timing)

U34 determines the period of time the modem attempts to detect a dial tone. U35 sets the time within this window the dial tone must be present in order to return a valid dial tone detection. The value stored in U35 is the hexadecimal representation of the time in seconds

multiplied by 7200. The value in U34 is the hexadecimal representation of the time in seconds multiplied by 1000. The time window represented in U34 must be larger than the dial tone present time represented in register U35. (See Table 39.)

**Table 39. Dial Tone Timing Register**

Register	Name	Description	Default
U34	DTWD	Window to look for dial tone in seconds multiplied by 1000	0x1B58
U35	DMOT	Minimum dial tone on time in seconds multiplied by 7200	0x2D00

**U37–U45 (Pulse Dial Registers)**

Registers U37–U40 set the number of pulses to dial digits 0 through 9, respectively. (See Table 40.) The values are entered in hexadecimal format with digit 0 having a default setting of 0x000A (10 decimal) pulses, digit 1 having a default setting of one pulse, digit 2 having a default setting of two pulses, etc. This pulse arrangement is used throughout most of the world. There are, however, two exceptions—New Zealand and Sweden. New Zealand requires 10 pulses for 0, nine pulses for 1, eight pulses for 2, etc. Sweden, on the other hand, requires one pulse for 0, two pulses for 1,

etc. Complete information is provided in "Country Dependent Setup" on page 124.

U42, U43, and U45 set the pulse dial break-time (PDBT), make-time (PDMT), and inter-digit delay time (PDIT), respectively. The values are entered in hexadecimal format and represent ms units. The default values meet FCC requirements. The default dialing speed is 10 pps. See "Country Dependent Setup" on page 124 for Japanese 20 pps dialing configuration.

**Table 40. Pulse Dial Registers**

Register	Name	Description	Default
U37	PD0	Number of pulses to dial 0.	0x000A
U38	PD1	Number of pulses to dial 1.	0x0001
U39	PD2	Number of pulses to dial 2.	0x0002
U3A	PD3	Number of pulses to dial 3.	0x0003
U3B	PD4	Number of pulses to dial 4.	0x0004
U3C	PD5	Number of pulses to dial 5.	0x0005
U3D	PD6	Number of pulses to dial 6.	0x0006
U3E	PD7	Number of pulses to dial 7.	0x0007
U3F	PD8	Number of pulses to dial 8.	0x0008
U40	PD9	Number of pulses to dial 9.	0x0009
U42	PDBT	Pulse dial break time (ms units).	0x003D
U43	PDMT	Pulse dial make time (ms units).	0x0027
U45	PDIT	Pulse dial interdigit time (ms units).	0x0320

**U46–U48 (DTMF Dial Registers)**

U46–U48 set the DTMF power level, DTMF on time, and DTMF off time, respectively. (See Table 41.) The DTMF power level set in register U46 is a 16-bit hexadecimal value with the format 0x0(H)(L)0. Where H is a hexadecimal number (0–F) for the dBm level of the high-frequency DTMF tone, and L is a hexadecimal number (0–F) for the dBm level of the low-frequency DTMF tone. The difference between the level of the high-frequency tone and the low-frequency tone is called "twist" and can be set with the choice of the H

and L values in –1 dBm steps. The DTMF output level is 0 dBm for each tone if U46 = 0x0000 and –15 dBm if U46 = 0x0FF0. The default power level is –9 dBm for the high tone and –11 dBm for the low tone.

U47 and U48 set the DTMF on time (DTNT) and DTMF off time (DTFT) respectively as a hexadecimal value with ms units. The default value for both U47 and U48 is 100 ms, and the range of values is 0–1000 ms.

Table 41. DTMF Dial Registers

Register	Name	Description	Default
U46	DTPL	DTMF power level	0x09B0
U47	DTNT	DTMF on time (ms units).	0x0064
U48	DTFT	DTMF off time (ms units).	0x0064

**U49–U4C (Ring Detect Registers)**

U49, U4A, U4B, and U4C set a representation of the maximum ring frequency, the difference between the highest and lowest valid ring frequency, minimum ring on time, and maximum ring cadence time (time on + time off), respectively. U49 is set as the hexadecimal equivalent of 2400 divided by the highest valid ring frequency in Hz. U4A is set as the hexadecimal equivalent of 2400 divided by the minimum valid ring

frequency in Hertz minus 2400 divided by the maximum valid ring frequency in Hertz. U4B and U4C are set as the hexadecimal equivalents of the times in seconds multiplied by 2400. The default high ring frequency, RGFH (U49), is 70.6 Hz. The default ring cadence minimum on time, RGMN, is 250 ms. The default ring cadence maximum total time is 11 seconds.

Table 42. Ring Detect Registers

Register	Name	Description	Default
U49	RGFH	Ring frequency high (2400/maximum valid ring frequency in Hz).	0x0022
U4A	RGFD	Ring frequency delta (2400/minimum valid ring frequency in Hz)— (2400/maximum valid ring frequency in Hz).	0x007A
U4B	RGMN	Ring cadence minimum ON time in seconds multiplied by 2400.	0x0258
U4C	RGNX	Ring cadence maximum total time in seconds multiplied by 2400.	0x6720

**U4D (Modem Control Register 1—MOD1)**

U4D is a bit-mapped register that controls various telephony functions including the enabling of calling and guard tones and loop current verification prior to dialing. All bits in this register are read/write except the reserved bits 15, 13, 9, 6, 2, and 0. These bits must not be written with a logic 1 and reading them returns a value of 0. (See Table 43.)

Bit 14 (TOCT) = 0 (default) turns off Calling Tone after Answer Tone detection and allows Calling Tone cadence to complete before proceeding with connect sequence (per V.25). TOCT = 1 turns off Calling Tone 200 ms after Answer Tone detection begins.

Bit 12 (NHFP) = 0 (default) disables hook-flash during pulse dialing (ignores & and ! dial modifiers). NHFP = 1 enables hook-flash during pulse dialing.

Bit 11 (NHFD) = 0 (default) disables hook-flash during dial string (tone or pulse). NHFD = 1 enables hook-flash during (tone or pulse) dial string.

Bit 10 (CLPD) = 0 (default) Modem ignores loop current prior to dialing. If CLPD = 1, modem measures loop current prior to dialing. This bit is used in conjunction with the loop current debounce registers U50 and U51 (LCDN and LCDF), and U4D bit 1 (LLC). U50 provides a delay between the modem going off-hook and the

loop current measurement. The delay allows the loop current to stabilize prior to the measurement. Some countries require the presence of loop current prior to dialing.

Bit 8 (FTP) = 0 (default) allows mixing tone and pulse dialing in a single AT command. FTP = 1 forces the first dialing mode encountered (tone or pulse) for the entire AT command.

Bit 7 (SPDM) = 0 (default) causes the modem to pulse dial if an ATDP command is given. If this bit is set to 1 the pulse dial modifier, P, is ignored, and the dial command is carried out as a tone dial (ATDT).

Bit 5 (GT18) = 0 (default) disables the 1800 Hz Guard tone. GT18 = 1 enables the 1800 Hz Guard tone.

Bit 4 (GT55) = 0 (default) disables the 550 Hz Guard tone. GT55 = 1 enables the 550 Hz Guard tone.

Bit 3 (CTE) = 0 (default) disables and CTE = 1 enables the Calling Tone referred to in bit 14 (TOCT). The Calling Tone is a 1300 Hz tone in originate mode with a 0.5–0.7 sec on/1.5–2.0 sec off cadence as described in V.25.

Table 43. Register U4D Bit Map

Bit	Name	Function
15	Reserved	Read returns zero.
14	TOCT	<b>Turn Off Calling Tone.</b> 0 = Disable. 1 = Enable.
13	Reserved	Read returns zero.
12	NHFP	<b>No Hook-Flash Pulse.</b> 0 = Disable. 1 = Enable.
11	NHFD	<b>No Hook-Flash Dial.</b> 0 = Disable. 1 = Enable.
10	CLPD	<b>Check Loop Current Before Dialing.</b> 0 = Ignore. 1 = Check.
9	Reserved	Read returns zero.
8	FTP	<b>Force Tone or Pulse.</b> 0 = Disable. 1 = Enable.
7	SPDM	<b>Skip Pulse Dial Modifier.</b> 0 = No. 1 = Yes.
6	Reserved	Read returns zero.
5	GT18	<b>1800 Hz Guard Tone Enable.</b> 0 = Disable. 1 = Enable.
4	GT55	<b>550 Hz Guard Tone Enable.</b> 0 = Disable. 1 = Enable.
3	CTE	<b>Calling Tone Enable.</b> 0 = Disable. 1 = Enable.
2	Reserved	Read returns zero.
1	Reserved	Read returns zero.
0	Reserved	Read returns zero.

**U4E (Pre-dial Delay Time Register)**

U4E sets the delay time between the ATD command carriage return and when the modem goes off-hook and starts dialing (either tone or pulse). (See Table 44.) This delay establishes the minimum time the modem must be on-hook prior to going off-hook and dialing. France, Sweden, Switzerland, and Japan have minimum on-hook time requirements. The value stored in U4E is the desired delay minus 100 ms. The 100 ms offset is due to a delay inherent in the dialing algorithm. The value stored in the register is a hexadecimal number with ms units. "Country Dependent Setup" on page 124, has information about country-specific values for this register.

**U4F (Flash Hook Time Register)**

U4F sets the time the modem goes on-hook as a result of a "!" or "&" dial modifier (flash hook). The value stored in the register is a hexadecimal number with ms units. (See Table 45.)

**U50–U51 (Loop Current Debounce Registers)**

U50 (LCDN) sets the loop current debounce on-time, and U51 (LCDF) sets the loop current debounce off-time. (See Table 46.) Loop current debounce is used in

cases where the presence or absence of loop current must be determined prior to taking some action. For example, it may be desirable, or required, to verify the presence of loop current prior to dialing. The loop current debounce on-time, LCDN, is used to program a delay in measuring loop current after the modem goes off-hook to ensure the loop current is stable prior to the measurement. LCDN is used in conjunction with U4D[10] (CLPD) and U4D[0] (LCN). Loop current debounce off-time, LCDF, is used in conjunction with LCN to delay the modem going on-hook if loop current is interrupted during a connection. The values stored in the registers are hexadecimal numbers with ms units. The default value for LCDN is 350 ms. The default value for LCDF is 200 ms. The range of values for these registers is 0–65535 in ms units.

**U52 (Transmit Level Register)**

U52 (XMTL) adjusts the modem transmit level appearing on a 600  $\Omega$  line. (See Table 47.) The default value of 0x0000 results in a –9.85 dBm transmit level. U52 can be used to decrease this level in 1 dBm units to the minimum modem receive threshold of –48 dBm with a register value of 0x0026.

**Table 44. Pre-Dial Delay Timer Register**

Register	Name	Description	Default
U4E	PRDD	Pre-dial delay-time after ATD command that modem waits to dial (ms units). The Si2493/57/34/15/04 stays on-hook during this time.	0x0000

**Table 45. Flash Hook Time Register**

Register	Name	Description	Default
U4F	FHT	Flash Hook Time (ms units).	0x01F4

**Table 46. Loop Current Debounce Registers**

Register	Name	Description	Default
U50	LCDN	Loop current debounce on time (ms units).	0x015E
U51	LCDF	Loop current debounce off time (ms units).	0x00C8

**Table 47. Transmit Level Register**

Register	Name	Description	Default
U52	XMTL	Transmit level adjust (1 dB units).	0x0000

## U53 (Modem Control Register 2)

U53 (MOD2) is a bit-mapped register with all bits, except bit 15, reserved. (See Table 52). The AT&H11 command sets the V.23 1200/75 bps mode. Bit 15 (REV) is used to enable V.23 reversing. This bit is set to 0<sub>b</sub> (disable reversing) by default. Setting this bit to 1<sub>b</sub> enables reversing transmit and receive speeds. Reversing is initiated by the modem in the “origination mode” (low speed TX and high speed RX). U53 resets to 0x0000 with a power-on or manual reset.

## U54 (CAL7)

U54 (CAL7) sets the time between off-hook and DAA calibration if timed calibration is enabled with the TCAL bit (U7D, bit 12). The OHCT bits (15:8) control this timing in 32 ms units.

## U62 (DAAC1)

U62 (DAAC1) is a bit-mapped register with only bits 1, 2, and 8 available. All other bits in this register are reserved and must be set according to Table 50. U62 resets to 0x0804 with a power-on or manual reset.

Bit 1 (DL) = 1 or 0 causes digital loopback to occur beyond the ISOcap™ interface out to and including the analog hybrid circuit. Setting bit 1 to 1 enables digital loopback across the isolation barrier only. This setting is used in conjunction with the ATH and AT&T3 commands.

Bit 2 (FOH) controls when automatic Si3018/10 calibration takes place.

**Table 48. U53 Bit Map**

Bit	Name	Function
15	REV	<b>V.23 Reversing.</b> <b>0 = Disable.</b> <b>1 = Enable.</b>
14:0	Reserved	Read returns zero.

**Table 49. U54 Bit Map**

Bit	Name	Function
15:8	OHCT	Off-hook to calibration timing in 32ms units. If enabled with TCAL (U7D bit 12), this value controls the time between off-hook and DAA calibration.
7:0	Reserved	Must be set to zero.

**Table 50. U62 Bit Map**

Bit	Name	Function																
15:12	Reserved	Must be set to zero.																
11	Reserved	Must be set to one.																
10:9	Reserved	Must be set to zero.																
8	OHS2	<b>On-Hook Speed 2.</b> This bit, in combination with the OHS bit and the SQ[1:0] bits on-hook speeds specified are measured from the time the OH bit is cleared until loop current equals zero. <table><tr><th>OHS</th><th>OHS2</th><th>SQ[1:0]</th><th>Mean On-Hook Speed</th></tr><tr><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>00</td><td>Less than 0.5 ms</td></tr><tr><td>0</td><td>1</td><td>00</td><td>3 ms ±10% (meets ETSI standard)</td></tr><tr><td>1</td><td>X</td><td>11</td><td>26 ms ±10% (meets Australia spark quenching spec)</td></tr></table>	OHS	OHS2	SQ[1:0]	Mean On-Hook Speed	0	0	00	Less than 0.5 ms	0	1	00	3 ms ±10% (meets ETSI standard)	1	X	11	26 ms ±10% (meets Australia spark quenching spec)
OHS	OHS2	SQ[1:0]	Mean On-Hook Speed															
0	0	00	Less than 0.5 ms															
0	1	00	3 ms ±10% (meets ETSI standard)															
1	X	11	26 ms ±10% (meets Australia spark quenching spec)															
7:3	Reserved	Must be set to zero.																
2	FOH	0 = Automatic calibration timer set to 426 ms. 1 = Automatic calibration timer set to 106 ms.																
1	DL	0 = Digital loopback beyond ISOcap™ interface. 1 = Digital loopback across ISOcap interface only.																
0	Reserved	Must be set to zero.																

Table 51. U63 Bit Map

Bit	Name	Function								
15:8	LCS	Off-hook loop current (1.1 mA/bit).								
7:4	ACT	<b>AC Termination Select.</b> <b>ACT AC Termination</b> <table><tr><td>0000</td><td>Real 600 Ω</td></tr><tr><td>0011</td><td>220 Ω + (820 Ω    120 nF) and 220 Ω + (820 Ω    115 nF)</td></tr><tr><td>0100</td><td>370 Ω + (620 Ω    310 nF)</td></tr><tr><td>1111</td><td>Global complex impedance</td></tr></table>	0000	Real 600 Ω	0011	220 Ω + (820 Ω    120 nF) and 220 Ω + (820 Ω    115 nF)	0100	370 Ω + (620 Ω    310 nF)	1111	Global complex impedance
0000	Real 600 Ω									
0011	220 Ω + (820 Ω    120 nF) and 220 Ω + (820 Ω    115 nF)									
0100	370 Ω + (620 Ω    310 nF)									
1111	Global complex impedance									
3:0	Reserved	Read returns 0x0003.								

**U65 (DAAC4)**

U65 (DAAC4) is a bit-mapped register with bits 3:0 and 12:5 reserved. Bits 1:0 and 6:5 must not be changed in a read-modify-write cycle.

Bit 14 (PWMG) = 0 (default) provides 0 dB gain to AOUT. PWMG = 1 provides a 6 dB gain to AOUT.

Bit 13 (PDN) = 0 allows the device to operate at normal power level. PDN = 1 completely powers down both the Si3018/10 and the Si2493/57/34/15/04 chips. The bit takes effect at the carriage return of the AT command writing this bit to a 1. Once this bit is set, the modem

must be reset via the  $\overline{\text{RESET}}$  pin (Si2493/57/34/15/04, pin 12) to become active. When reset, the modem reverts to the default settings.

Bit 4 (PDL) = 0 (default) allows the modem to operate at normal power levels. PDL = 1 powers down the Si3018/103018/10. This is a test mode typically used for board-level debugging, not normal modem operation.

U65 resets to 0x00E0 with a power-on or manual reset.

Table 52. U65 Bit Map

Bit	Name	Function
15	Reserved	Read returns zero.
14	PWMG	<b>PWM Gain.</b> <b>0 = No gain.</b> <b>1 = 6 dB gain applied to AOUT.</b>
13	PDN	<b>Powerdown.</b> <b>0 = Normal.</b> <b>1 = Powerdown.</b>
12:7	Reserved	Read returns zero.
6:5	Reserved	Must not change in a read-modify-write.
4	PDL	<b>Powerdown Line-Side Chip.</b> <b>0 = Normal operation.</b> <b>1 = Places the Si3018/10 in powerdown mode.</b>
3:2	Reserved	Read returns zero.
1:0	Reserved	Must not change in a read-modify-write.

## U66 (DAA Control Register 5, DAAC5)

U66 (DAAC5) is a bit-mapped register with all bits except bit 6 reserved. (See Table 53.)

Bit 6 (FDT) is a read-only bit that reports whether or not an ISOcap™ frame lock is established. FDT is typically used for board-level debugging and is not used during normal modem operation.

U66 resets to 0x0040 with a power-on or manual reset assuming framelock is established.

## U67–U6A (International Configuration Registers)

International Configuration Registers include U67 through U6A. These are bit-mapped registers that control international configuration settings, such as dc and ac termination, ringer impedance and detection, current limit, and billing tone protection.

### U67 (ITC1)

U67 is a bit-mapped register with bits 5:4, 8, 11:10, and 15:14 reserved. (See Table 54.) U67 resets to 0x0008 with a power-on or manual reset.

Bit 7 (DCR) is used to set the dc line termination of the modem.  $DCR = 0_b$  is the normal mode of operation with dc impedance selected by U67[3:2] (DCV). When  $DCR = 1_b$ , the device presents a dc line impedance of  $800\ \Omega$ , which can be used to enhance operation with a parallel phone, for improved low line voltage performance and for overload. This bit *must* be set to 0 when the modem is on-hook. See "DC Termination" on page 126 for details.

Bit 6 (OHS) is used to control the speed with which the modem drops the line. The default setting,  $OHS = 0_b$ ,

causes the modem to go from the off-hook state (drawing loop current) to the on-hook state (not drawing loop current) quickly.

This operation is acceptable in many countries. However, some countries, such as Italy, South Africa, and Australia, have spark quenching requirements. Spark quenching can be accomplished by placing a resistor and a capacitor across the hookswitch or by controlling the off-hook to on-hook transition speed to prevent excessive voltage build-up. Slowly reducing the loop current to zero fulfills the spark quenching requirement without the extra components. Setting  $OHS = 1_b$  causes the hookswitch to turn off the loop current with a ramp instead of a step.

Bits 3:2 (DCV) select the dc termination for the modem.  $DCV = 00_b$  is the lowest voltage mode supported on the Si2493/57/34/15/04.  $DCV = 01_b$  is the next lowest voltage mode. See "DC Termination" on page 126 for details.

Bit 1 (RZ) = 0 (default) allows ringer impedance to be determined by external components. This impedance is typically 800–900 k $\Omega$ .  $RZ = 1$  enables on-chip synthesis of a lower ringer impedance for countries, such as Poland, South Africa, and South Korea.

Bit 0 (RT), Ring Threshold, is used to satisfy various country ring detect requirements.  $RT = 0_b$  (default) sets the ring threshold for 11–22 V<sub>RMS</sub>.  $RT = 1_b$  sets the ring threshold for 17–33 V<sub>RMS</sub>. Signals below the lower level of the range are not detected. Signals above the upper level of the range are always detected.

**Table 53. U66 Bit Map**

Bit	Name	Function
15:7	Reserved	Read returns zero.
6	FDT	<b>Frame Detect.</b> 0 = ISOcap frame lock not established 1 = ISOcap frame lock established
5:0	Reserved	Read returns zero.



Table 54. U67 Bit Map

Bit	Name	Function										
15:14	Reserved	Read returns zero.										
13:12	MINI[1:0]	<b>Minimum Operational Loop Current.</b> Adjusts the minimum loop current at which the DAA can operate. Increasing the minimum operational loop current can improve signal headroom at a lower TIP/RING voltage. <table><tr><th>MINI[1:0]</th><th>Min Loop Current</th></tr><tr><td>00</td><td>10 mA</td></tr><tr><td>01</td><td>12 mA</td></tr><tr><td>10</td><td>14 mA</td></tr><tr><td>11</td><td>16 mA</td></tr></table>	MINI[1:0]	Min Loop Current	00	10 mA	01	12 mA	10	14 mA	11	16 mA
MINI[1:0]	Min Loop Current											
00	10 mA											
01	12 mA											
10	14 mA											
11	16 mA											
11:10	Reserved	Read returns zero										
9	ILIM	<b>Current Limiting Enable.</b> <b>0 = Current limiting mode disabled.</b> 1 = Current limiting mode enabled. This mode limits loop current to a maximum of 60 mA per the CTR21 standard.										
8	Reserved	Read returns zero.										
7	DCR	<b>DC Impedance Selection.</b> <b>0 = 50 Ω dc termination slope is selected. This mode should be used for all standard applications.</b> 1 = 800 Ω dc termination is selected.										
6	OHS	<b>On-Hook Speed.</b> See OHS2.										
5:4	Reserved	Read returns zero.										
3:2	DCV[1:0]	<b>TIP/RING Voltage Adjust.</b> These bits adjust the voltage on the DCT pin of the line-side device, which affects the TIP/RING voltage on the line. Low voltage countries should use a lower TIP/RING voltage. Raising the TIP/RING voltage can improve signal headroom. <table><tr><th>DCV[1:0]</th><th>DCT Pin Voltage</th></tr><tr><td>00</td><td>3.1 V</td></tr><tr><td>01</td><td>3.2 V</td></tr><tr><td><b>10</b></td><td><b>3.35 V</b></td></tr><tr><td>11</td><td>3.5 V</td></tr></table>	DCV[1:0]	DCT Pin Voltage	00	3.1 V	01	3.2 V	<b>10</b>	<b>3.35 V</b>	11	3.5 V
DCV[1:0]	DCT Pin Voltage											
00	3.1 V											
01	3.2 V											
<b>10</b>	<b>3.35 V</b>											
11	3.5 V											
1	RZ	<b>Ringer Impedance.</b> <b>0 = Maximum (high) ringer impedance.</b> 1 = Synthesize ringer impedance. C15, R14, Z2, and Z3 must not be installed when setting this bit. See the “Ringer Impedance” section in AN93.										
0	RT	<b>Ringer Threshold Select.</b> Used to satisfy country requirements on ring detection. Signals below the lower level does not generate a ring detection; signals above the upper level are guaranteed to generate a ring detection. <b>0 = 11 to 22 V<sub>rms</sub>.</b> 1 = 17 to 33 V <sub>rms</sub> .										

## U68 (ITC2)

U68 is a bit-mapped register with bits 15:3 reserved. Reading these bits returns zero. Bits 4 and 2:0 are all read/write. (See Table 55.)

Bit 2 (BTE) = 0<sub>b</sub> (default) is disabled by default. When BTE = 1<sub>b</sub>, the DAA automatically responds to a collapse of the line-derived power supply during a billing tone event. When off-hook, if BTE = 1<sub>b</sub> and BTB goes high, the dc termination is increased to 800 Ω to reduce loop current. If BTE and U70[9] (RIM) are set to 1<sub>b</sub>, an interrupt from U70[1] (RI) also occurs when BTB goes to 1<sub>b</sub> (high).

Bit 1 (ROV) is normally 0<sub>b</sub> and is set to 1<sub>b</sub> to report an

excessive receive input level. ROV is cleared by writing it to 0<sub>b</sub>.

Bit 0 (BTB) = 0<sub>b</sub> normally but is set to 1 if a billing tone is detected. BTB is cleared by writing a 0<sub>b</sub> to BTB.

U68 resets to 0x0000 with a power-on or manual reset.

## U6A (ITC4)

U6A is a bit-mapped register with bits 15:3 and 1:0 reserved. Reading these bits returns zero. Bit 2 is read only. (See Table 56.)

Bit 2 (OVL) is a read-only bit that detects a receive overload. This bit is similar to U68[1] (ROV) except OVL clears itself after the overload condition is removed.

**Table 55. U68 Bit Map**

Bit	Name	Function
15:8	Reserved	Read returns zero.
7	Reserved	Do not modify.
6	Reserved	Do not modify.
5	Reserved	Do not modify.
4:3	Reserved	Do not modify.
2	BTE	<b>Billing Tone Protect Enable.</b> 0 = Disabled. 1 = Enabled.
1	ROV	<b>Receive Overload.</b> 0 = Normal receive input level. 1 = Excessive receive input level.
0	BTB	<b>Billing Tone Detected.</b> 0 = No billing tone. 1 = Billing tone detected (cleared by writing 0).

**Table 56. U6A Bit Map**

Bit	Name	Function
15	Reserved	Read returns zero.
14	SQ1	Spark quenching. See OHS2.
13	Reserved	Read returns zero.
12	SQQ	Spark quenching. See OHS2.
11:3	Reserved	Read returns zero.
2	OVL	Overload Detected. This bit has the same function as ROV, but clears itself after the overload has been removed. This bit is only masked by the off-hook counter and is not affected by the BTE bit.
1	Reserved	Read only, value indeterminate.
0	Reserved	Read returns zero.

**U6C (LVS)**

U6C contains the line voltage status register, LVS, and resets to 0x0000. Bits 7:0 are reserved, and a read returns zero.

**Modem Control and Interface Registers**

Modem Control and Interface registers include registers U6E, U70–U73, and U76–U79. These are bit-mapped registers that control functions including TX/RX gain, clocking, I/O, PCM codecs, intrusion detection, and LVCS (line voltage current sense).

**U6E (CK1)**

U6E controls the clockout divider. Bits 15:13 and 7:0 are reserved. U6E resets to 0x7F20 with a power-on or manual reset. (See Table 58.)

Bits[12:8] (R1) make up the R1 clockout divider. A 81.92 MHz (Si2404/15) or 98.304 MHz (Si2434/57) clock signal passes through a  $\div(R_1+1)$  circuit to derive the CLKOUT signal on pin 3 of the Si2493/57/34/15/04. If  $R_1 = 00000_b$ , CLKOUT is disabled. R1 is set at a

default value of  $11111_b$  resulting in CLKOUT = 2.048 MHz (Si2434/57) or CLKOUT = 2.048 MHz (Si2404/15). The CLKOUT adjustment range ( $1 \leq R_1 \leq 30$ ) is 2.64 MHz to 40.96 MHz for the Si2404/Si2415 and 3.17 MHz to 49.152 MHz for the Si2434/Si2457/Si2493.

**U6F (PTME)**

U6F contains the parallel port receive FIFO interrupt timer and resets to 0x00FF.

Bits [15:8] are reserved and should not be written to any value other than 0b.

Bits[7:0] set the period of an internal timer that is reset whenever the parallel port receive FIFO (Parallel Interface 0 register) is read. If the internal timer expires with data in the RX FIFO, an interrupt is generated regardless of the state of RXF (Parallel Interface 1 register, bit 7). This ensures that the host always removes all receive data from the parallel port receive FIFO even if RXF is not set.

**Table 57. U6C Bit Map**

Bit	Name	Function
15:8	LVS[7:0]	<b>Line Voltage Status.</b> Eight bit signed, twos complement number representing the tip-ring voltage. Each bit represents 1 V. Polarity of the voltage is represented by the MSB (sign bit). 0000_0000 = Measured voltage is < 3 V.
7:0	Reserved	Read returns zero.

**Table 58. U6E Bit Map**

Bit	Name	Function
15:13	Reserved	Do not modify.
12:8	R1	<b>R1 CLKOUT Divider.</b>
7:0	Reserved	Read returns zero. (bit 5 returns 1) Do not modify.

**Table 59. U6F Bit Map**

Bit	Name	Function
15:8	Reserved	Do not modify
7:0	PTMR	Parallel Port Receive FIFO Interrupt Timer. PTMR (msec units)

## U70 (I/O)

U70 controls escape and several indicator and detector masks and provides several read-only status bits. (See Table 60.) Bits 5, 6, 7, and 14 are reserved.

Bits 4:0 are read only, and bits 15 and 13:8 are read/write. U70 resets to 0x2700 with a power-on or manual reset.

Bit 15 (HES) = 0<sub>b</sub> (default) disables the hardware escape pin (Si2493/57/34/15/04, pin 22 [ESC]). Setting HES = 1<sub>b</sub> enables ESC. When ESC is enabled, escape from the data mode to the command mode occurs at the rising edge of the ESC pin. Multiple escape options can be enabled simultaneously. For example, U70[13] (TES) = 1<sub>b</sub> by default, which enables the “+++” escape. If HES is also set (HES = 1<sub>b</sub>), either escape method works. Additionally, the 9th bit escape can also be enabled with the ATVB6 command or through autobaud.

Bit 13 (TES) = 1<sub>b</sub> (default) enables the traditional “+++” escape sequence. To successfully escape from data mode to command mode using “+++”, there must be no UART activity for a guard period, determined by register S12, both before and after the “+++”. S12 can be set for a period ranging from 200 ms to 5.1 seconds.

Bit 12 (CIDM) = 0<sub>b</sub> (default) prevents a change in U70[4] (CID), caller ID, from triggering an interrupt. If

CIDM = 1<sub>b</sub>, an interrupt is triggered with a low-to-high transition on CID.

Bit 11 (OCDM) = 0<sub>b</sub> (default), an interrupt is not triggered with a change in OCD. If OCDM = 1<sub>b</sub> a low-to-high transition on U70[3] (OCD), overcurrent detect, triggers an interrupt. This bit must be set for Australia and Brazil.

Bit 10 (PPDM) = 1<sub>b</sub> (default) causes a low-to-high transition in U70[2] (PPD), parallel phone detect, to trigger an interrupt. If PPDM = 0<sub>b</sub>, an interrupt is not triggered with a change in PPD.

Bit 9 (RIM) = 1<sub>b</sub> (default) causes a low-to-high transition in U70[1] (RI), ring indicator, to trigger an interrupt. If RIM = 0<sub>b</sub>, an interrupt is not triggered with a change in RI.

Bit 8 (DCDM) = 1<sub>b</sub> (default) causes a high-to-low transition in U70[0] (DCD), data carrier detect, to trigger an interrupt. If DCDM = 0<sub>b</sub>, an interrupt is not triggered with a change in DCD.

Bits 4:0 are the event indicators described below. All are “sticky” (i.e., remain set to 1<sub>b</sub> after the event) and clear on an interrupt read (AT:I).

**Table 60. U70 Bit Map**

Bit	Name	Function
15	HES	<b>Enable Hardware Escape Pin.</b> 0 = Disable. 1 = Enable.
14	Reserved	Read returns zero.
13	TES	<b>Enable Escape (+++).</b> 0 = Disable. 1 = Enable.
12	CIDM	<b>Caller ID Mask.</b> 0 = Change in CID does not affect $\overline{\text{INT}}$ . 1 = CID low-to-high transition triggers $\overline{\text{INT}}$ .
11	OCDM	<b>Overcurrent Detect Mask.</b> 0 = Change in OCD does not affect INT. (“X” result code is not generated in command mode.) 1 = OCD low-to-high transition triggers INT. (“X” result code is generated in command mode.)
10	PPDM	<b>Parallel Phone Detect Mask.</b> 0 = Change in PPD does not affect $\overline{\text{INT}}$ . 1 = PPD low-to-high transition triggers $\overline{\text{INT}}$ .

Table 60. U70 Bit Map (Continued)

Bit	Name	Function
9	RIM	<b>Ring Indicator Mask.</b> 0 = Change in RI does not affect $\overline{\text{INT}}$ . 1 = RI low-to-high transition triggers $\overline{\text{INT}}$ .
8	DCDM	<b>Data Carrier Detect Mask.</b> 0 = Change in DCD (U70, bit 0) does not affect $\overline{\text{INT}}$ . 1 = DCD high-to-low transition triggers $\overline{\text{INT}}$ .
7:5	Reserved	Read returns zero.
4	CID	<b>Caller ID (sticky).</b> 1 = Caller ID preamble detected; data to follow. Clears on :I read.
3	OCD	<b>Overcurrent Detect (sticky).</b> 1 = Overcurrent condition has occurred. Clears on :I read.
2	PPD	<b>Parallel Phone Detect (sticky).</b> 1 = Parallel phone detected since last off-hook event. Clears on :I read.
1	RI	<b>Ring Indicator (sticky).</b> 1 = Ring event has occurred (Si2493/57/34/15/04 on-hook). Clears on :I read.
0	DCD	<b>Data Carrier Detect (status).</b> 1 = carrier detected (inverse of $\overline{\text{DCD}}$ pin).

## U71 IO1

Bit	D15	D14	D13	D12	D11	D10	D9	D8	D7	D6	D5	D4	D3	D2	D1	D0
Name												COMP				PRT
Type	R/W															R/W

Reset settings = 0x0000

Bit	Name	Function
15:5	Reserved	Read returns zero.
4	COMP	<b>0 – Disables compression (PCM mode).</b> 1 – Enables linear compression.
3:1	Reserved	
0	PRT	<b>0 – Disables PCM mode.</b> 1 – Enables PCM mode.

## U76 (GEN1)

U76 provides control for parallel phone detect (PPD) intrusion parameters including the off-hook sample rate (OHSR), absolute current level with modem off-hook (ACL), ACL update from LVCS (FACL), and the difference in current between ACL and LVCS that trigger an off-hook intrusion detection (DCL). All bits in U76 are read/write. (See Table 61.)

OHSR[15:9] sets the off-hook loop current sample rate for intrusion algorithms in 40 ms units. The default value is 25 (1 sec). The minimum recommended value is 5 (200 ms). The sample rate can be adjusted to much lower values; however, the likelihood of false intrusion detections increases sharply with sample rates less than 520 ms.

Bit 8 (FACL). If FACL = 0<sub>b</sub> (default), the ACL register is automatically updated to the LVCS value at the sample rate determined by OHSR. This feature is used to ensure the ACL value is continuously updated. Updating ACL allows host software to determine the loop current (value returned in ACL) provided the modem is off-hook longer than the time defined by U77(IST). Loop current on a particular line can vary over time due to a variety of factors including temperature and weather conditions. Updating ACL reduces the probability of false intrusion detection by ensuring the ACL reference reflects the most recent off-hook conditions. If FACL = 1<sub>b</sub>, a value can be written into ACL by the host. This value is not updated and remains in the ACL register until overwritten by the host or until FACL is returned to 0 and updates from LVCS

overwrite the stored value. Writing an initial value to ACL eliminates the possibility of the modem going off-hook for the first time simultaneously with an intrusion and storing the intrusion loop current in ACL.

Bits 7:5 (DCL) set the differential level between ACL and LVCS that triggers an off-hook PPD interrupt. DCL is adjustable in 3 mA units. The default value is 2 (6 mA).

Bits 4:0 (ACL): ACL provides a means of detecting a parallel phone intrusion during the time between the modem going off-hook and the U77[15:12] (IST) time value. If ACL = 0, the ISModem has no reference and must use the loop current sample from the first off-hook event as a reference for parallel phone intrusion detection. Typically, the host sets ACL to an approximate value and FACL = 0 before the first off-hook event after powerup or reset. This allows the updated ACL value to be used for subsequent calls and eliminates a potential detection problem if an intrusion occurs simultaneously when the modem goes off-hook for the first time after a powerup or reset. If ACL = 0<sub>b</sub>, it is ignored by the off-hook intrusion algorithm. A PPD interrupt is generated if U79[4:0] (LVCS) is DCL less than ACL for two consecutive samples. The ISModem writes ACL with the contents of LVCS after an intrusion with the last LVCS value before the intrusion. The default value for ACL is 0<sub>b</sub>.

U76 resets to 0x3240 with a power-on or manual reset. (See Table 61.)

**Table 61. U76 Bit Map**

Bit	Name	Function
15:9	OHSR	<b>Off-Hook Sample Rate for Intrusion Detection (40 ms units). (1 second default)</b>
8	FACL	<b>Force ACL.</b> 0 = While off-hook, ACL is automatically updated with LVCS value. 1 = While off-hook, ACL saves previously written value.
7:5	DCL	<b>Differential Current Level (3 mA units). (6 mA default)</b>
4:0	ACL	<b>Absolute Current Level (3 mA units). (0 default)</b>

**U77 (GEN2)**

U77 is a bit-mapped register that controls parameters relating to intrusion detection and overcurrent detection. U77 resets to 0x401E with a power-on or manual reset. (See Table 62.)

Bits 15:12 (IST) set the delay between the time the modem goes off-hook and the intrusion detection algorithm begins. This register has 250 ms increments, and the default value is 4 (1 sec).

Bit 11 (HOI) determines whether the host or modem responds to an intrusion. HOI = 0<sub>b</sub> (default) prevents the modem from hanging-up in response to an intrusion without host intervention. In this case, the host monitors U70[2] (PPD) and takes the appropriate action when PPD is asserted indicating an intrusion. If HOI = 1<sub>b</sub>, the modem hangs up immediately and will not go off-hook and dial when an intrusion is detected without host intervention. If %V<sub>N</sub> commands are set, HOI also causes the "LINE IN USE" result code upon PPD interrupt.

Bit 9 (AOC) = 0<sub>b</sub> (default) disables AutoOvercurrent. If enabled and an overcurrent condition is detected, the dc termination switches to 800 Ω, thus, reducing the current. If AOC = 0, the overcurrent condition is only reported by U70[3] (OCD).

Bits 8:0 (OHT) set the delay between the time the modem goes off-hook and LVCS is read for an overcurrent condition. The default value for this register is 30 ms. (See Table 62.)

**U78 (GEN3)**

U78 is a bit-mapped register that controls intrusion detection blocking and intrusion suspend. U78 resets to 0x0000 with a power-on or manual reset. (See Table 63.)

Bits 15:14 (IB) controls intrusion blocking after dialing has begun. Table 63 defines the bit values and intrusion blocking.

Bits 7:0 (IS) set the delay between the start of dialing and the start of the intrusion algorithm when IB = 10<sub>b</sub>. (See Table 63.)

**Table 62. U77 Bit Map**

Bit	Name	Function
15:12	IST	<b>Intrusion Settling Time (250 ms units) 1 second default.</b>
11	HOI	<b>Hang-Up On Intrusion.</b> 0 = ISModem does not automatically hang up after an off-hook PPD interrupt. 1 = ISModem automatically hangs up after an off-hook PPD interrupt.
10	Reserved	Read returns zero.
9	AOC	<b>AutoOvercurrent.</b> 0 = Disable. 1 = Enable.
8:0	OHT[8:0]	<b>Off-Hook Time (1 ms units) 30 ms default.</b>

**Table 63. U78 Bit Map**

Bit	Name	Function
15:14	IB	<b>Intrusion Blocking.</b> 00 = No intrusion blocking. 01 = Intrusion disabled from start of dial to end of dial. 10 = Intrusion disabled from start of dial to IS register time-out. 11 = Intrusion disabled from start of dial to "CONNECT XXX", "NO DIALTONE", or "NO CARRIER".
13:8	Reserved	Read returns zero.
7:0	IS	<b>Intrusion Suspend (500 ms units) default = 0 ms.</b>

## U79 (GEN4)

U79 is a bit-mapped register. Bits 15:5 are reserved.

Bits 4:0 represent the line voltage, loop current, or on-hook line monitor. (See Table 64.) While the modem is on-hook, the value in the LVCS register measures loop voltage. (See Table 65.) This value can be used to determine if a line is connected or if a parallel phone or other device goes off-hook or on-hook. The accuracy of the LVCS bits is  $\pm 20\%$ . When the modem goes off-hook, the value in the LVCS register measures loop current. LVCS can indicate when a parallel phone or other

device goes on-hook or off-hook and detect whether enough loop current is available for the modem to operate or if an overload condition exists.

The line voltage monitor full scale may be modified by changing R5 as follows:

$$V_{MAX} = V_{MIN} + 4.2 (10M + R5 + 1.78k) / (R5 + 1.78k) / 5$$

(See Table 65.) LVCS is backward-compatible with older ISModem<sup>®</sup> revisions. The value is absolute and does not reflect loop polarity. See U6C (LVS) [15:8] for 1 V/bit resolution and signed 2's complement output.

**Table 64. Monitor Mode Values**

On-Hook Voltage Monitor Mode	Off-Hook Current Monitor Mode
00000 = No line connected.	00000 = No loop current.
00001 = Minimum line voltage ( $V_{MIN} = 2.5 \text{ V} \pm 0.5 \text{ V}$ ).	00001 = Minimum loop current.
11111 = Maximum line voltage ( $87 \text{ V} \pm 20\%$ )	11110 = Maximum loop current.
	11111 = Loop current is excessive (overload). Overload > 155 mA (60 mA in CTR21 mode).

**Table 65. U79 Bit Map**

Bit	Name	Function
15:5	Reserved	Read returns zero.
4:0	LVCS	<b>Line Voltage Current Sense.</b> On-Hook = Voltage Monitor (2.75 V/bit). Off-Hook = Loop Current Monitor (3 mA/bit).



**U7A (GENA)**

U7A is a bit-mapped register. U7A resets to 0x0000. Bits 15:8 and 5:3 are reserved.

Bit 7 (DOP) is used in a method to determine whether a phone line supports DTMF or pulse only dialing. See "Pulse/Tone Dial Decision" on page 148 for details.

Bit 6 (ADD) attempts DTMF dial, then falls back to pulse dialing if unsuccessful. First digit is dialed as DTMF. If a dialtone is still present after two seconds, the Si2493/57/34/15/04 redials the first digit and remaining digits as pulse. If a dialtone is not present after two seconds, the Si2493/57/34/15/04 dials the remaining digits as DTMF.

Bit 1 (HDLC) controls whether the normal asynchronous mode (default) is used or the transparent HDLC mode is enabled. (See "Legacy Synchronous DCE Mode/V.80 Synchronous Access Mode" on page 20 for more details on these modes.)

Bit 0 controls whether the normal ITU/Bellcore modem handshake (default) or a special fast connect handshake is used. Fast connect is typically used in specialized applications such as point-of-sale terminals where it is important to rapidly connect and transfer a small amount of data. (See Table 66.)

**Table 66. U7A Bit Map**

Bit	Name	Function
15:8	Reserved	Read returns zero.
7	DOP	<b>0 = Normal ATDTW operation.</b> 1 = Use ATDTW for pulse/tone dial detection (see "Pulse/Tone Dial Decision" on page 148 for details).
6	ADD	<b>Adaptive Dialing.</b> 1 = Enable <b>0 = Disable</b>
5:3	Reserved	Read returns zero.
2	Reserved	Read returns zero.
1	HDLC	<b>Synchronous Mode.</b> <b>0 = Normal asynchronous mode.</b> 1 = Transparent HDLC mode.*
0	FAST	<b>Fast Connect.</b> <b>0 = Normal modem handshake timing per ITU/Bellcore standards.</b> 1 = Fast connect modem handshake timing.*
*Note: When HDLC or FAST is set, the \N0 (Wire mode) setting must be used.		

## U7C (GENC)

U7C is a bit-mapped register with bits 15:5 and bits 3:1 reserved. U7C resets to 0x0000 with a power-on or manual reset.

Bit 4 (RIGPO) is output on RI (Si2493/57/34/15/04 pin 15) when U7C[0] (RIGPOEN) = 1<sub>b</sub>. This allows the RI pin to be configured as a general-purpose output pin under host processor control.

Bit 0 (RIGPOEN)=0 (default) allows RI (Si2493/57/34/15/04 pin 15) to indicate a valid ring signal. When Bit 0 = 1<sub>b</sub>, RI outputs the value of RIGPO. (See Table 67.)

## U7D (GEND)

U7D is a bit-mapped register with bits 15,13:9 and bits 8:2 reserved. U7D resets to 0x0000 with a power-on or manual reset.

Bit 14 (NLM) = 0 (default) causes the modem to automatically detect loop current absence or loss. When bit 14 = 1<sub>b</sub>, this feature is disabled.

Bit 12 (TCAL) = 0 (default) when set to 1 forces the DAA to calibrate at a programmable time after going off-hook. The time between going off-hook and the start of calibration is programmed with U54[15:8] in 32 ms units.

Bit 11 (OHCT) = 0 (default) when set to 1 forces the DAA to calibrate at the start of dialing. The first dial character should be a delay (“,”) to prevent interference with the first digit.

Bit 1 (ATZD) = 0 (default) allows the ATZ command to be active. When Bit 1 = 1<sub>b</sub>, the ATZ command is disabled.

Bit 0 (FDP) = 0 (default). FSK data processing stops when the carrier is lost. Unprocessed data is lost. Setting Bit 0 = 1 causes FSK data processing to continue for up to two bytes of data in the pipeline after carrier is lost.

**Table 67. U7C Bit Map**

Bit	Name	Function
15:5	Reserved	Read returns zero.
4	RIGPO	<b>RI (Si2493/57/34/15/04 pin 15).</b> Follow this bit when U7C[0] (RIGPOEN) = 1 <sub>b</sub> .
3:1	Reserved	Read returns zero.
0	RIGPOEN	<b>0 = RI (Si2493/57/34/15/04 pin 15) indicates valid ring signal.</b> 1 = RI (Si2493/57/34/15/04 Pin 15) follows U7C[4] (RIGPO).

**Table 68. U7D Bit Map**

Bit	Name	Function
15	Reserved	Read returns zero.
14	NLM	<b>0 = Enables “No Loop Current” Detect.</b> 1 = Disables “No Loop Current” Detect.
13	Reserved	Read returns zero.
12	TCAL	<b>0 = Timed calibration disabled.</b> 1 = Timed calibration. The time between off-hook and calibration is set in U54 (OHCT).
11	CALD	<b>0 = No calibration during dial.</b> 1 = Calibrate during dial. It is recommended that the dial string start with “,” to prevent first digit loss.
10:2	Reserved	Read returns zero.
1	ATZD	<b>0 = ATZ enabled.</b> 1 = ATZ disabled.
0	FDP	<b>0 = FSK data processing stops when carrier is lost.</b> 1 = FSK data processing continues for two bytes after carrier is lost.

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**U87 SAM Synchronous Access Mode Configuration Options**


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Bit	Name	Function
15:11	Reserved	Read returns zero.
10	MINT	<b>Minimal Transparency</b> <b>0 = Generate two-byte &lt;EM&gt; transparency sequences.</b> This option will use codes <EM><T5> through <RM><T20>, if possible, for received data containing two back-to-back bytes requiring transparency. <b>1 = Generate one-byte &lt;EM&gt;transparency sequences.</b> This option will only use codes <EM><T1> through <EM><T4> for received data.
9	SERM	<b>Special Error Reporting Mode</b> <b>0 = Ignore unrecognized in-band commands.</b> <b>1 = Generate &lt;EM&gt;&lt;0x45&gt; ("E" for error) in response to any unrecognized in-band commands.</b>
8	FSMS	<b>Framed Sub-Mode Startup</b> <b>0 = Upon successful connection, enter Transparent Sub-Mode.</b> An <EM><FLAG> is required to enter Framed Sub-Mode. <b>1 = Upon successful connection, immediately enter Framed Sub-Mode.</b> The first received <EM><err> (from a successful hunt) is transformed into an <EM><flag>.
7:0	XMTT	<b>Transmitter Threshold</b> This value represents the number of bytes before a transmission is started. The following values are special: 0 The same as ten. Upon receipt of ten bytes, data is transferred. The DTE must supply a closing flag within the required time or an underrun will occur. 255 The same as infinity, e.g. never start a packet until the closing flag is received.

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**UAA V.29 MODE**


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Bit	Name	Function
15:2	Reserved	Read returns zero.
1	V29ENA	<b>0 – Disables V.29.</b> <b>1 – Enables V.29.</b>
0	Reserved	Read returns zero.

## Digital Interface

The Si2493/57/34/15/04 can be connected to a host processor through either a serial or parallel interface. Direct connection to the chip requires low-voltage CMOS signal levels from the host and any other circuitry directly interfacing with the Si2493/57/34/15/04. The following sections describe in detail the serial and parallel digital interface options.

### Serial Interface/UART

The DTE rate is set by the autobaud feature after reset. If a pulldown resistor  $\leq 10\text{ k}\Omega$  is placed between EESD/D2 (Si2493/57/34/15/04, pin 18) and GND (Si2493/57/34/15/04, pin 6), the UART is configured to 19.2 kbps 8-bit data no parity and 1 stop bit on reset. The UART data rate is programmable from 300 bps to 307 kbps with the AT\Tn command. After the AT\Tn command is issued, the ISOModem echoes the result code at the old DTE rate. After the result code is sent, all subsequent communication is at the new DTE rate.

The DTE baud clock is within the modem crystal tolerance (typically  $\pm 50\text{ ppm}$ ), except for DTE rates that are uneven multiples of the modem clock. All DTE rates are within the  $+1\%/-2.5\%$  required by the V.14 specification. Table 69 shows the ideal DTE rate, the actual DTE rate, and the approximate error.

**Table 69. DTE Rates**

Ideal DTE Rate (bps)	Actual DTE Rate (bps)	Approximate Error(%)
300	300	
600	600	
1200	1200	
2400	2400	
7200	7202	0.01
9600	9600	
12000	12003	0.02
14400	14400	
19200	19200	
38400	38400	
57600	57488	0.2
115200	115651	0.4
230400	228613	0.8
245760	245760	
307200	307200	

The UART interface synchronizes on the start bits of incoming characters and samples the data bit field and stop bits. The interface is designed to accommodate character lengths of 8, 9, 10, and 11 bits giving data fields of 6, 7, 8, or 9 bits. Data width can be set to 6, 7,

or 8 bits with the AT\Bn command. Parity can be set to odd, even, mark, or space by the AT\Pn command in conjunction with AT\B2 or AT\B5. Other AT\Bn settings have no parity.

### Autobaud

The Si2493/57/34/15/04 includes an automatic baud rate detection feature that allows the host to start transmitting data at any standard DTE rate from 300 bps to 307.2 kbps. This feature is enabled by default. When autobaud is enabled, it continually adjusts the baud rate, and the Si2493/57/34/15/04 always echoes result codes at the same baud rate as the most recently-received character from the host. Autobaud can be turned off using the AT commands, \T0 through \T15 and \T17. Autobaud can be turned on again using the AT command, \T16.

Autobaud is off when dialing, answering, and in data mode and set to the most recently active baud rate prior to entering one of these states. When in autobaud mode, autoparity is performed when either an 'at' or an 'AT' is detected. Autoparity detects the following formats:

7N1, 7N2, 7O1, 7E1, 8N1, 8E1, 8O1, and 9N1

**Note:** For 7N1, the modem is programmed to 7 data bits, mark parity, and this may be changed with the AT\P and AT\B commands. In autobaud mode, 7N1 is properly interpreted and echoed, but the AT\P and AT\B commands must be sent prior to dialing in order to lock the parity and format to 7N1. Otherwise, the Si2493/57/34/15/04 locks to 7 bits, mark parity mode (7N2).

### Flow Control

The Si2493/57/34/15/04 supports flow control through RTS/CTS and XON/XOFF. RTS (request-to-send) is a control signal from the terminal (DTE) to the modem (DCE) indicating data may be sent from the modem to the terminal. CTS (clear-to-send) is a control signal from the modem (DCE) to the terminal (DTE) indicating data may be sent from the terminal to the modem for transmission to the remote modem. This arrangement is typically referred to as hardware flow control. There is a 14-word FIFO and a 1024 word elastic transmit buffer (see Figure 16). CTS goes inactive (high) when the 1024 word buffer reaches 796 words, then reasserts (low) when the buffer falls below 128 words. There is no provision to compensate for FIFO overflow. Data received on TXD when the FIFO is full is lost.

XON/XOFF is a software flow control in which the modem and the terminal control data flow by sending XON characters (^Q/11h) and XOFF characters (^S/13h). XON/XOFF flow control is enabled on the Si2493/57/34/15/04 with AT\Q4.

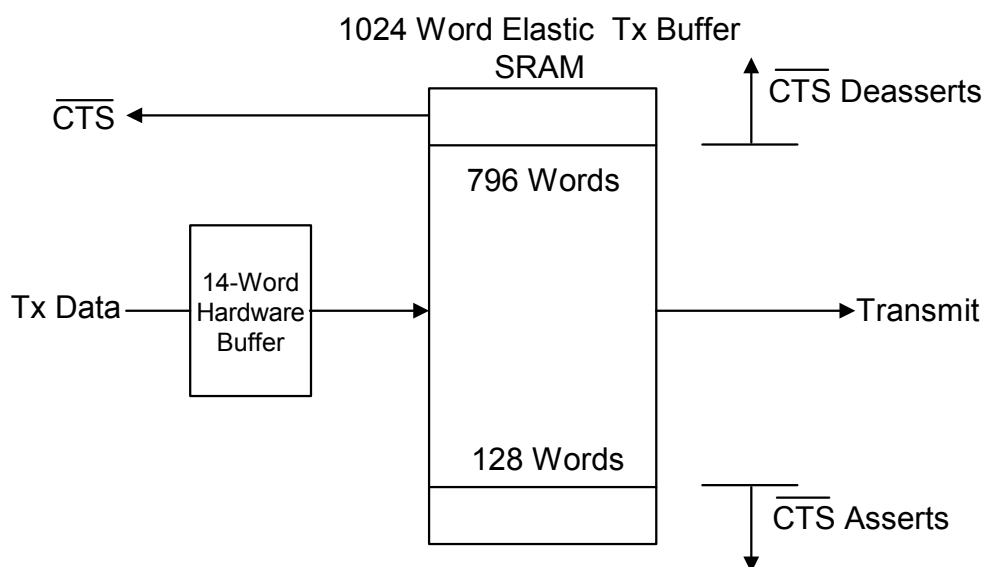


Figure 16. Transmit Data Buffers

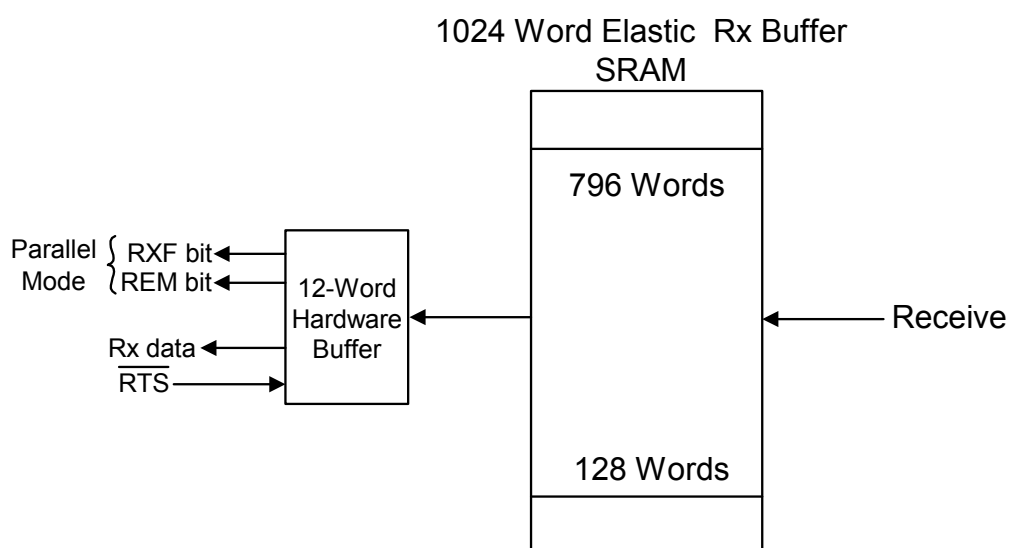


Figure 17. Receive Data Buffers

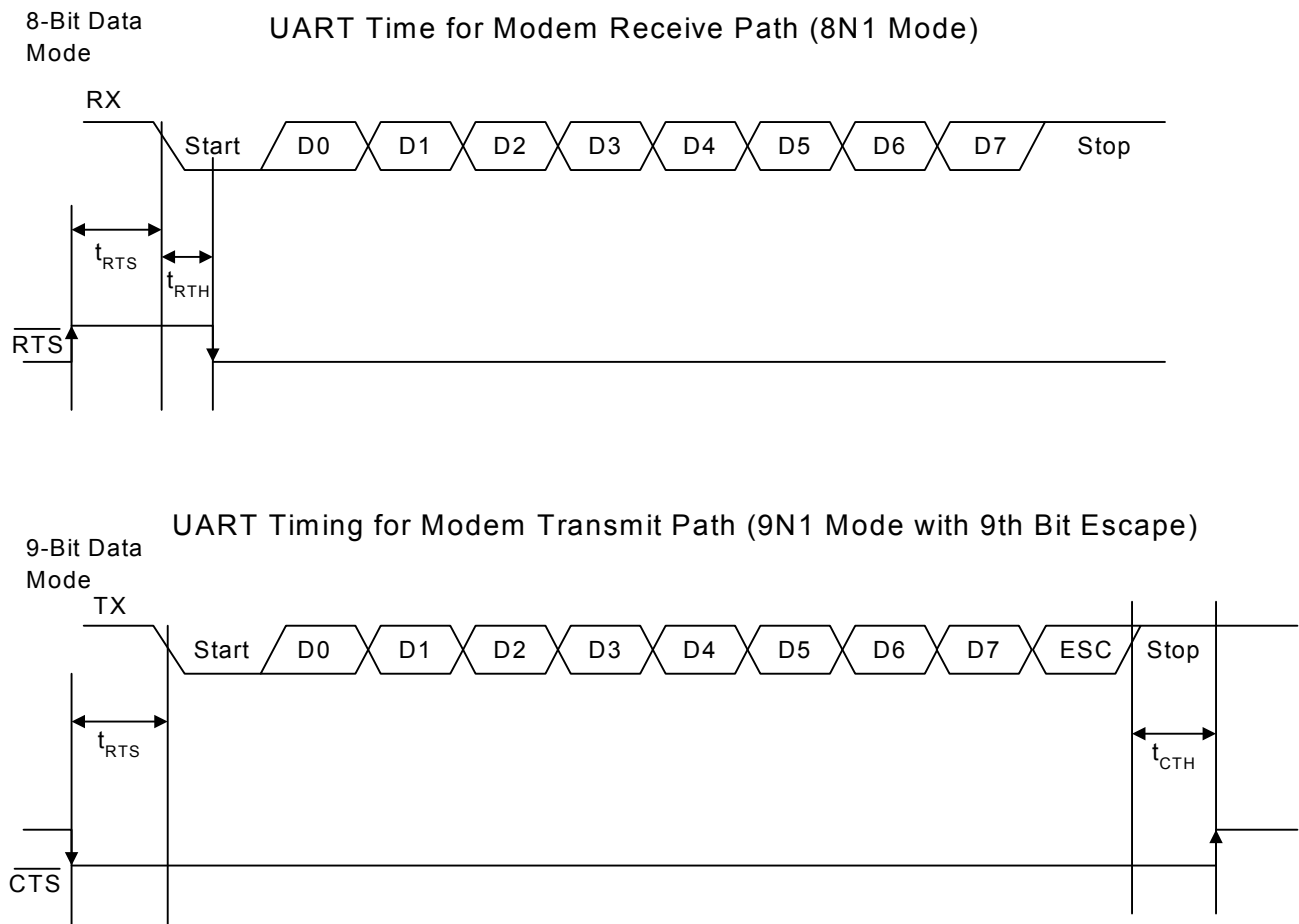
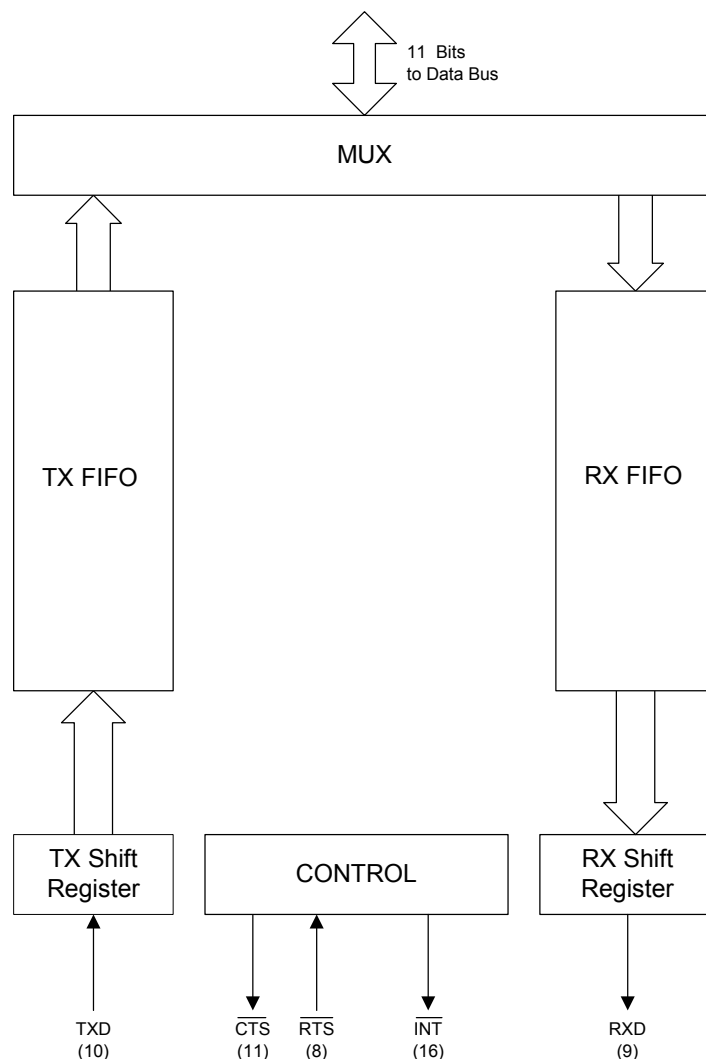


Figure 18. Asynchronous UART Serial Interface Timing Diagram

The  $\overline{\text{DCD}}$  and  $\overline{\text{RI}}$  pins can be used as a hardware monitor of carrier detect and ring signals. Additionally, the  $\overline{\text{INT}}$  pin can be programmed to monitor the bits in register U70 listed in Table 70. The RI, PPD, OCD, CID, and RST bits are sticky, and the AT:I command reads and clears these signals and deactivates the  $\overline{\text{INT}}$  pin if  $\overline{\text{INT}}$  is enabled. A block diagram of the UART in the serial interface mode is shown in Figure 19.

Table 70. Register U70 Signals  $\overline{\text{INT}}$  Can Monitor

Signal	U70 Bit	Function
DCD	0	Data Carrier Detect—active high (inverse of $\overline{\text{DCD}}$ ).
RI	1	Ring Indicate—active high (inverse of $\overline{\text{RI}}$ ).
PPD	2	Parallel Phone Detect.
OCD	3	Overcurrent Detect.
CID	4	Caller ID Preamble Detect.



**Figure 19. UART Serial Interface**

## Parallel Interface

The parallel interface is intended for applications where a serial interface is not available. The parallel interface has an 8-bit data bus and a single address bit. The parallel interface is selected by forcing AOUT/INT (Si2493/57/34/15/04 Pin 15) to a logic 0 (low) through an external pulldown resistor  $\leq 10\text{ k}\Omega$ . 27 MHz operation is possible in the parallel mode. See Table 26 on page 53 for details. Several pins on the Si2457 change function when the parallel interface mode is selected. Refer to “AN60: Si2493/57/34/15/04 Parallel Interface Software” for detailed parallel interface applications information (see note below).

Table 71 shows the function of the affected pins in the serial and parallel interface modes.

**Note:** The parallel port has been modified in Si2456 revision H and Si2457 revision B and later to allow interrupt driven operation and remove the requirement of using CTS and RTS for flow control (see “AN60: Si2456/33/14 Parallel Interface Software”). Updates that may affect existing host software written for the Si2456 family with revisions before revision H or the Si2457 family revision A are:

1. It is possible to clear the RXF bit by writing '0' in this bit position of parallel register 1. It is recommended that this bit always be written with '1' unless intentionally clearing the RXF bit to remove an RXF interrupt.
2. An inactivity timer controlled by register U6F will assert an interrupt if data is available in the RX FIFO for U6F milliseconds (default 255).

This is important to note when upgrading a hardware design from the Si2456 family to the Si2457 family. A small change to existing host software may be necessary.

**Table 71. Pin Function Changes in Parallel Interface Mode**

Pin	Serial Mode Function	Parallel Mode Function
3	CLKOUT	A0
8	$\overline{\text{RTS}}$	D7
9	RXD	$\overline{\text{RD}}$
10	TXD	$\overline{\text{WR}}$
11	$\overline{\text{CTS}}$	$\overline{\text{CS}}$
15	AOUT	$\overline{\text{INT}}$
16	$\overline{\text{INT}}$	D0
17	$\overline{\text{RI}}$	D1
22	ESC	D3
23	$\overline{\text{DCD}}$	D4

The parallel interface uses the FIFOs to buffer data the same way as the serial mode. The main difference is the additional control pins,  $\overline{\text{RD}}$ ,  $\overline{\text{WR}}$ ,  $\overline{\text{CS}}$ , and the addition of Parallel Interface Register 0 and Parallel Interface Register 1. Flow control must be implemented by monitoring TXE and RXF in Parallel Register 1. There is no protection against FIFO overflow. Data transmitted when the TX FIFO is full is lost.

The register, Parallel Interface register 0 or 1, available to the Si2493/57/34/15/04 data pins, depends upon the state of address pin A0. When A0 is low (logic 0), the data pins D7–D0 and the parallel mode control pins provide an interface to the transmit and receive FIFOs through Parallel Interface Register 0. The functions of D7–0 when A0 = 0<sub>b</sub> are listed in Table 72. When A0 is high (logic 1), the data pins D7–D0 and the parallel mode control pins provide an interface to the signals in Parallel Interface Register 1. The functions of D7–D0 when A0 = 1<sub>b</sub> are listed in Table 73.

**Table 72. Parallel Interface Register 0 Bit Map**

Bit	Name	Function
7:0	TX/RX[7:0]	Transmit/Receive Data

### Parallel Interface Register 0

This register receives transmit data from the parallel port and provides received data to the parallel port. In parallel mode, eight data bits are loaded into the TX FIFO for every parallel write to Register 0. Transmit and receive flow control in the parallel mode is controlled by

the  $\overline{\text{RTS}}$  and  $\overline{\text{CTS}}$  bits and the RXF and TXE bits in Parallel Register 1. The operation of  $\overline{\text{RTS}}$  and  $\overline{\text{CTS}}$  is analogous to that in Serial mode. These bits control the transfer of data to and from a 1024 byte software buffer. Flow control with TXE prevents block writes from overflowing the TX hardware FIFO. All bits in this register are read/write. The register resets to 0x63 after a manual or power-on reset.

**Table 73. Parallel Register 1 Signals**

Data Bit	Signal	Function
D7	RXF	Receive FIFO Almost Full
D6	TXE	Transmit FIFO Almost Full
D5	REM	Receive FIFO Empty
D4	INTM	Interrupt Mask
D3	INT	Interrupt
D2	ESC	Escape
D1	$\overline{\text{RTS}}$	Request-to-Send
D0	$\overline{\text{CTS}}$	Clear-to-Send

### Parallel Interface Register 1

This register controls the flow of data in the parallel mode and is reset to 0x63.

Bit 7 (RXF) is a read/write bit that gives the status of the 12-byte deep receive FIFO. If RXF = 0<sub>b</sub>, the receive FIFO contains less than 10 bytes. If RXF = 1<sub>b</sub>, the receive FIFO contains more than 9 bytes and is full or almost full. Writing RXF = 0<sub>b</sub> clears the interrupt.

Bit 6 (TXE) is a read/write bit that gives the status of the 14-byte deep transmit FIFO. If TXE = 0<sub>b</sub>, the transmit FIFO contains three or more bytes. If TXE = 1<sub>b</sub>, the transmit FIFO contains two or fewer bytes. Writing TXE = 0<sub>b</sub> clears the interrupt but does not change the state of TXE.

Bit 5 (REM) is a read-only bit that indicates when the receive FIFO is empty. If REM = 0<sub>b</sub>, the receive FIFO contains valid data. If REM = 1<sub>b</sub>, the receive FIFO is empty. The timer interrupt set by U6F ensures that RX FIFO contents ≤ 9 bytes are serviced properly.

Bit 4 (INTM) is a read/write bit that controls whether or not INT (bit 3) triggers the  $\overline{\text{INT}}$  pin (Si2493/57/34/15/04, pin 15 in the parallel mode).

Bit 3 (INT) is a read-only bit that reports Interrupt status in the parallel mode. If INT = 0<sub>b</sub>, no interrupt has occurred. If INT = 1<sub>b</sub>, an interrupt due to CID, OCD, PPD, RI, or DCD (U70 bits 4, 3, 2, 1, 0, respectively) has occurred. This bit is reset by :I.

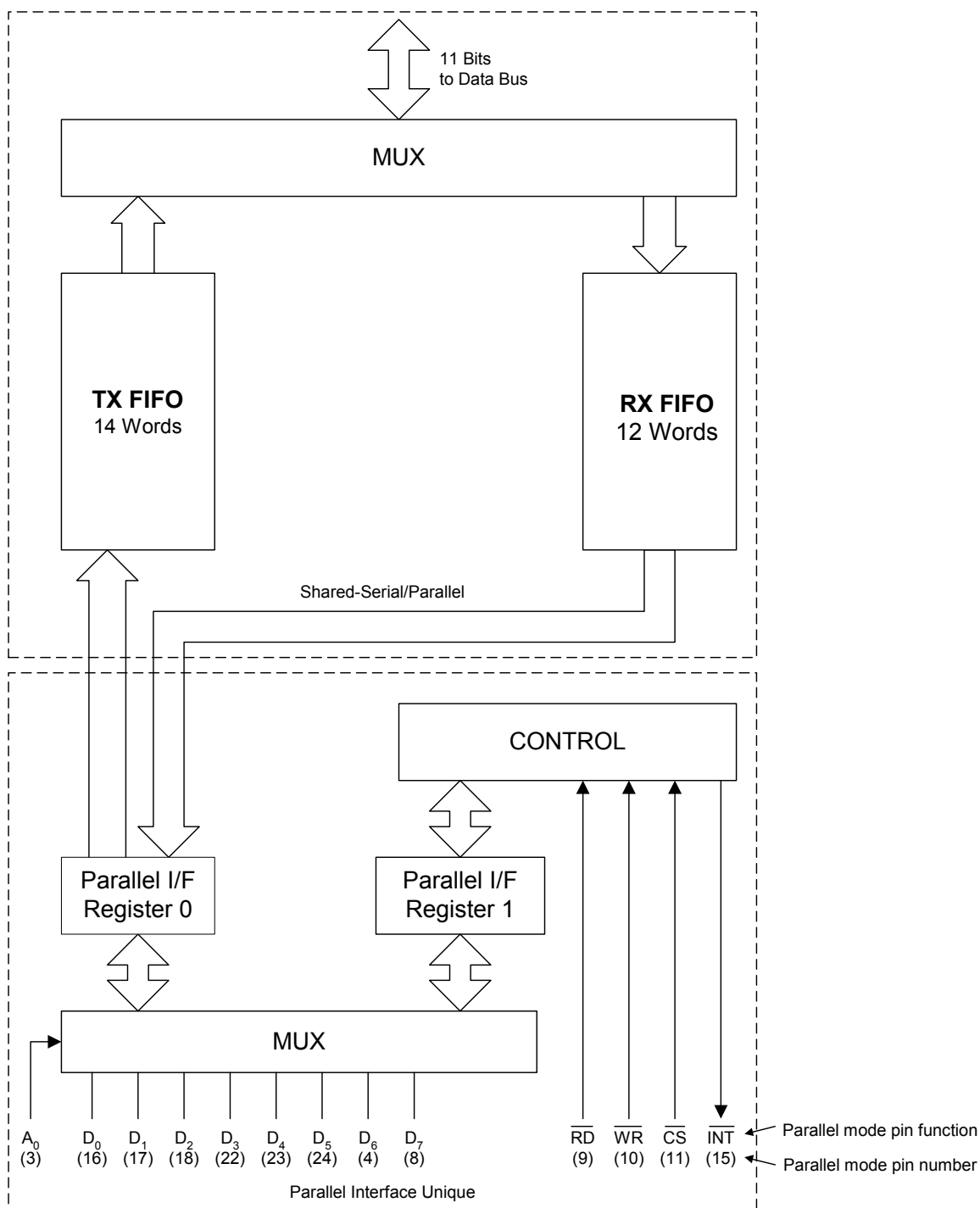
Bit 2 (ESC) is a read/write bit that is functionally equivalent to the ESC pin in the serial mode. The operation of this bit, like the ESC pin, is enabled by setting U70[15] (HES) = 1<sub>b</sub>.



Bit 1 ( $\overline{\text{RTS}}$ ) is a read/write bit that functions in the parallel mode like the  $\overline{\text{RTS}}$  pin (Si2493/57/34/15/04, pin 8) in the serial mode. The operation of  $\overline{\text{RTS}}$  and  $\overline{\text{CTS}}$  is analogous to that in the serial mode and must be enabled with AT\Q3. Bit 0 ( $\overline{\text{CTS}}$ ) is a read-only bit that functions in the parallel mode like the  $\overline{\text{CTS}}$  pin (Si2493/57/34/15/04, pin 11) in the serial mode.

**Table 74. Parallel Interface Register 1**

Bit	Name	Function
7	RXF	<b>Receive FIFO Almost Full (status).</b>
6	TXE	<b>Transmit FIFO Almost Empty (status).</b>
5	REM	<b>Receive FIFO Empty.</b>
4	INTM	<b>Interrupt Mask.</b> 0 = INT pin triggered on rising edge of RXF or TXE only. 1 = INT pin triggered on rising edge of RXF, TXE or INT (bit 3 below).
3	INT	<b>Interrupt.</b> 0 = No interrupt. 1 = Interrupt triggered.
2	ESC	<b>Escape.</b>
1	$\overline{\text{RTS}}$	<b>Request-to-Send.</b>
0	$\overline{\text{CTS}}$	<b>Clear-to-Send.</b>



**Figure 20. Parallel Interface**

## Programming Examples

The following programming examples are intended to facilitate the evaluation of various modem features and serve as example command strings used in part or in combination to create the desired modem operation. Table 75 summarizes the modem function/feature and the associated hardware pins, AT commands, S-

Registers, and U-Registers. When a command string is created to enable a particular feature, Table 75 should be reviewed to make sure all necessary pins, commands, and registers have been considered.

**Table 75. Modem Feature vs. Hardware, AT Command and Register Setting**

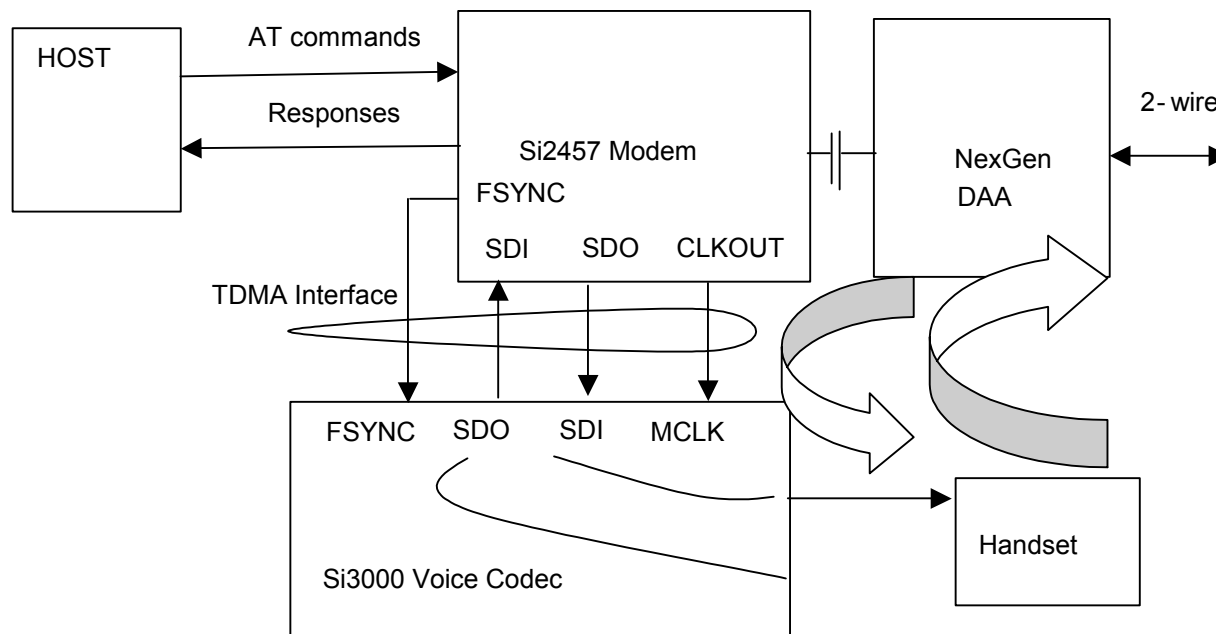
Function/Feature	Hardware (Si2493/57/34/15/04 pin #)	AT Commands	S-Registers	U-Registers
Autobaud	18	\T16, \T17		
Blacklisting		%B	42, 43, 44	
Caller ID T1		+VCID, +VCDT		U70[12,4]
Caller ID T2		+PCW +VCID +VCIDR		
Country Dependent Settings				U0–U4C, U4D[10,1,0], U50–U52, U62[8], U67[6, 3:2, 1, 0], U68[2, 1, 0], U69[6, 5, 4]
DTE Interface	18	En, \Bn, \Pn, \Qn, \Tn, \U		
DTMF Dialing		D	6, 8, 14	U46–U48, U4E
EEPROM	3,4,18,24	:E, :M		
Escape (Parallel)				U70[15], Parallel Register 1[2]
Escape (Serial)	22	\B6	12	U70[13,15]
Intrusion Detection				U6A[1], U69[2], U70[10, 2], U76[15:9, 8, 7:5, 4:0], U77[15:12, 11], U78[15:14, 7:0], U79[4:0]
Line Rate		&Gn, &Hn		
Modem on hold		+PCW +PMHF +PMHR +PMHT +PMH +ATO		
Overcurrent Detection				U67[7], U70[11, 3], U77[10, 9, 8:0], U79[4:0]
Parallel Interface	16, 17, 18, 22, 23, 24, 4, 8, 3, 15, 9, 10, 11			

**Table 75. Modem Feature vs. Hardware, AT Command and Register Setting (Continued)**

Function/Feature	Hardware (Si2493/57/34/15/04 pin #)	AT Commands	S-Registers	U-Registers
PCM/Voice	3,4,24,18,12	:U *Y		U71
Power Control		&Z	24	U6E[2, 1:0], U65[13]
Pulse Dialing		D	6, 8, 14	U37–U45, U4E
Quick connect		+PQC +PSS		
Reset	12	Z		U6E[4], U70[7,5]
SAS detect				U9F–UA9
Self Test		&Tn, &Hn	40, 41	
Serial Interface	10, 11, 8, 16, 9			
SMS		+FCLASS +FRM +FTM		
V.29		+FCLASS +FTM +FRM		
V.42/V.42b		+DR, %Cn, \Nn, +DS		
V.44*		+DS44, +DR		
V.92		+MS +PIG		
<b>*Note:</b> Si2493 only.				

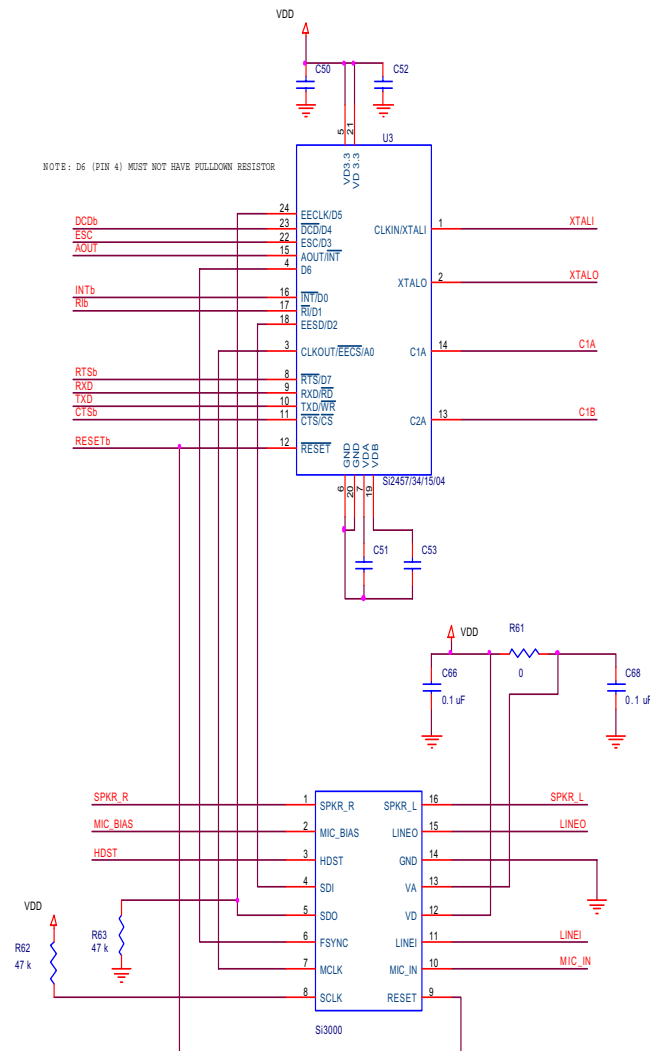
## PCM/Voice Mode

The Si3000 is used in conjunction with the Si2493/57/34/15/04 to transmit and receive 16-bit voice samples to and from telephone line as shown in Figure 21.



**Figure 21. Voice Mode Block Diagram**

Figure 22 shows the actual circuit connection between the Si2493/57/34/15/04 and the Si3000.



**Figure 22. Si2457/Si3000 Connection**

To use voice mode register U71 and U59 must be properly configured.

Setting U59 = 0001h enables the Si24XX TDMA interface. When U71 is set to the value 0011h a 16-bit voice sample will be transmitted from the Si3000 through the Si2493/57/34/15/04 and DAA to the remote device. Likewise, an analog signal from the remote device will pass through the DAA where it is converted to a 16-bit voice sample, the Si24XX and finally the Si3000 where it is converted back to the analog receive signal.

The modem must be the master, and it outputs FSYNC and MCLK to the Si3000. In this example, the Si3000 has its digital TDMA interface configured as the Slave Serial Mode by adding a 50 kΩ pull-down resistor to

SDO pin and a pull-up 50 kΩ resistor to SCLK pin. In this mode, the Si3000's MCLK is driven by the 2048 kHz clock from Si2493/57/34/15/04. The FSYNC has an 8 kHz pulse input. The bit clock is  $2048 / 8 = 256$  bits per frame sync. Refer to Si3000 documentation for further details.

To send control information to Si3000, the Si2493/57/34/15/04 modem chip provides a PCM control port 0x004B that allows user to send control words across by using the AT memory write command. See Table 76 for details. Wait for the "OK", approximately 300 msec, after each command. When a connection is established, the "AT.T" command is used to generate the DTMF tone of a number, e.g. ATDT3<CR> will generate a number 3 DTMF tone without the need of an external DTMF generator.

**Table 76. Voice Commands**

<b>AT Commands</b>	<b>Purposes</b>
AT:U71,11	Tell modem send/receive data in linear mode to/from Si3000 interface
AT*Y254:W0059,7785	Enable Si2457 modem TDMA's interface by setting LSBit of memory 0x0059
AT*Y254:W004B,011C	Write to Si3000 Control Reg1: Line Driver, Handset Driver, and Microphone Bias Normal Operations are enabled.
AT*Y254:W004B,0200	Write to Si3000 Control Reg2 : HPF enabled, PLL divided by 5, Digital Loopback Off
AT*Y254:W004B,0300	Write to Si3000 Control Reg3: PLL Divider N1
AT*Y254:W004B,0400	Write to Si3000 Control Reg4: PLL Divider M1
AT*Y254:W004B,055A	Write to Si3000 Control Reg5: Line-In, Mic-In, Handset-In, FIR are activated.
AT*Y254:W004B,067F	Write to Si3000 Control Reg6: Line-Out, Handset-Out are activated.
AT*Y254:W004B,075F	Write to Si3000 Control Reg7: SPKR_L, SPLR_R are activated.
ATH1	Off-hook command for calling
AT.1	Dial individual number 1
AT.0	Dial individual number 0
AT.4	Dial individual number 4 and wait for answer

## Voice Mode Example

Perform the following steps:

1. Connect hardware as shown in Figure 22. Note that the Si3000 Evaluation Board requires an external 12-volt supply, and derives 5-volt power from the Si24xx-EVB. The Si24xx-EVB should be connected to the supplied power adapter or powered through USB.

2. Enter the following AT commands to initialize the modem:

```
ATZ                reset modem
ATE0              disable echo
AT:U0071,11       enable voice routing firmware
AT*Y254:W0059,7785enable Si3000 Hardware Interface

In actual application, this line
                    must be implemented as a read-modify-
                    write consisting of the following:
                    n = AT*Y254:Q0059
                        n |= 1
                    AT*Y254:W0059,n

AT*Y254:W004B,011CSi3000 Reg 01 = 1C
                    This applies power to SPKRx,HDST,LINEO

AT*Y254:W004B,0545Si3000 Reg 05 = 45
                    Enable HDST into ADC mixer
                    MIC input disabled
                    LINEI input disabled

AT*Y254:W004B,065DSi3000 Reg 06 = 6D
                    Activate HDST as output
                    Keep LINEO muted

0 db Receive Gain Setting

AT*Y254:W004B,075CSi3000 Reg 07 = 5C
                    0 dB Transmit Gain
                    Keep SPKRx muted
```

3. Type "ATDTnnn", where nnn represents the telephone number of the remote telephone.
4. The remote phone rings and should be picked up.
5. Also pick up the local phone connected to the Si3000 Evaluation Board.
6. At this point, a voice connection exists between the two telephones.
7. It is also possible to send a series of single digit DTMF tones to the remote phone using the "AT.N" command (dot character is in-between "AT" and "N", where N is a DTMF digit 0-9,A-F). The main reason for using the "AT.N" instead of ATDT is that usage of AT.N ensures that carrier loss detection is not enabled inadvertently. Using ATDT and may result in a connection hang-up if the ambient noise is too low. Example:

AT.1        sends DTMF digit 1, return to voice mode.



## SMS Support

Short Message Service (SMS) is a service that allows text messages to be sent and received from one telephone to another via an SMS service center. The Si2493/57/34/15/04 provides an interface that offers a great deal of flexibility in handling multiple SMS standards. This flexibility is possible because most of the differences between standards is handled by the host in the data itself. The Si24xx performs the necessary modulation of the data and provides two options for message packet structure (protocol 1 and protocol 2 as defined in ETSI ES 201 912). The rest of the data link layer and the transfer layer are defined by the host system.

The Si24xx uses a V.23 half-duplex modulation to transmit and receive the data over the PSTN. Two packet structures are provided: protocol 1 and protocol 2. Protocol 2 differs from protocol 1 in that a packet is preceded by 300 bits of channel seizure. ETSI ES 201 912 describes the other differences between protocols 1 and 2, but the host processor handles these when structuring the data within the packet.

**Table 77. Protocol 1**

80 bits of mark (constant 1s)	Message
-------------------------------	---------

**Table 78. Protocol 2**

300 bits of channel seizure (alternating 1's and 0's)	80 bits of mark (constant 1s)	Message
--	----------------------------------	---------

There are four commands that control the behavior of the SMS feature.

**Table 79.**

Command	SMS Feature Behavior
AT+FCLASS = 256	Prepares the modem for handling SMS calls.
ATDT;	Goes off hook and returns to command mode. If a phone number is provided, it is dialed prior to returning to command mode.
AT+FRM = 200	Returns to data mode prepared to receive an SMS message.
AT+FTM = 201	Returns to data mode prepared to transmit an SMS protocol 1 message.
AT+FTM = 202	Returns to data mode prepared to transmit an SMS protocol 2 message.

To enable the SMS features on the Si24xx, the host must send "AT+FCLASS = 256" to the modem prior to handling an SMS call. The host can then dial or answer an SMS call using the "ATDTxxxx;" , where xxxx is the number to be dialed, or "ATDT;" commands, respectively. Note the semi-colon at the end of the command, which places the modem immediately into command mode after dialing and responds with "OK". The host can then prepare the modem for transmitting or receiving SMS data.

To receive protocol 1 or protocol 2 data, the host must send "AT+FRM = 200". This causes the modem to return to data mode silently listening for data from the remote SMS server. If the modem detects a valid protocol 1 or protocol 2 packet, it responds with a "CONNECT" message followed by the SMS message (without channel seizure and mark). When the carrier stops, the modem returns to command mode and responds with "OK".

To transmit protocol 1 or protocol 2 data, the host must send "AT+FTM = 201" or "AT+FTM = 202", respectively. This causes the modem to return to data mode and wait silently until data is received from the host processor for transmission. Once data is received from the host, the modem transmits the proper number of channel seizure and mark bits followed by the data it received from the host. After the modem has begun transmitting, it will send marks when it does not have data to send and will continue to do so until the host escapes to command mode.

The content of the data message is entirely up to the host including any checksum or CRC. ETSI ES 201 912 describes two standard data and transfer layers that are commonly used. SMS typically relies on caller identification information to determine if the call should be answered using an SMS device or not. Please refer to the section on caller ID for more information on how to configure the modem for caller ID detection.

## Type II Caller ID/SAS Detection

When a call is in progress, the Subscriber Alerting Signal (SAS) tone is sent by the central office to indicate a second incoming call. The central office may also issue a CPE Alert Signal (CAS) after the SAS to indicate that call waiting caller ID (CWCID) information is available. If properly configured, the modem will acknowledge the CAS tone, receive the CWCID data, and perform a retrain.

The Si24xx is configured through the +PCW command to toggle the RI pin (+PCW=0), hang-up (+PCW=1), or do nothing (+PCW=2) upon receipt of the SAS tone. The default is to ignore the SAS tone. The modem, enabled through the +VCID command, will collect caller ID information if +PCW is set to toggle the RI pin. The AT:I command can be used to verify receipt of the SAS and CWCID data. Bit 9 will be set for SAS receipt due to the RI toggle. Bit 4 will be set if CWCID data is received.

The CWCID data is collected using the +VCIDR? command. The data message is displayed in hexadecimal format using ASCII text. The modem will return NO DATA if no caller ID is available. The +VCIDR response is listed below for the following example CWCID message:

```
Date & Time:      09/11 16:21
                  ICLID Number:512-555-1234
                  Calling Name:JOHN_DOE

+VCIDR:
80 20 01 08 30 39 31 31 31 36 32 31 02 0A 35 31
32 35 35 35 31 32 33 34 07 08 4A 4F 48 4E 5F 44
4F 45 40
OK
```

Table 80 defines the Multiple Data Message Format (MDMF) parameters in the example response.

**Table 80. MDMF Parameters**

Character Description	Hex Value	ASCII Value
Message Type (MDMF)	80	
Message Length	20	
Parameter Type (Date/Time)	01	
Parameter Length	08	
Month	30 39	09
Day	31 31	11
Hour	31 36	16
Minutes	32 31	21
Parameter Type (Number)	02	
Parameter Length	0A	
Number	35 31 32 35 35 35 31 32 33 34	5125551234
Parameter Type (Name)	07	
Parameter Length	08	
Name	4A 4F 48 4E 5F 44 4F 45	JOHN_DOE
Checksum	40	

The SAS tone varies between countries and requires configuration of the user registers U9F – UA9. The SAS\_FREQ (U9F) register sets the expected SAS tone frequency as shown in Table 81. The default SAS frequency is 440Hz. The expected cadence is set in the ten cadence registers SAS\_CADENCE0 (UA0) through SAS\_CADENCE9 (UA9). The even numbered registers (UA0,UA2,etc.) control the time that the tone is expected to be present and the odd numbered registers select the time that the tone must not be present. The values are expressed in 10 millisecond units. For example, a cadence of on 500 ms, off 300 ms then on for 500 ms may be selected by writing 0032h to UA0, 001Eh to UA1 and 0032h to UA2. The unused registers should be written to 0. The default cadence setting is UA0 equal to 001Eh and the remaining nine registers are set to zero.

Table 81. SAS Tone Frequency

SAS_FREQ (U9F)	SAS Frequency
0x0000	440 Hz (default)
0x0001	400 Hz
0x0002	420 Hz
0x0003	425 Hz
0x0004	480 Hz
0x0005	450 Hz
0x0006	900 Hz
0x0007	950 Hz
0x0008	523 Hz
0x0009	1400 Hz

Table 82 defines the SAS cadence for each supported country. The on-time is listed in bold. This data was obtained from the ITU-T Recommendation E.180 Supplement 2 (04/98).

Table 82. SAS Cadence for Supported Countries\*

COUNTRY	tone	FREQUENCY (Hz)	CADENCE (Seconds)	U Registers
ANGOLA	WAITING TONE	400	<b>1.0</b> – 5.0	U9F=0x0001 UA0=0x0064 UA1=0x01F4
ANGUILLA	WAITING TONE	440	<b>0.5</b> – 10.0 – <b>0.5</b>	U9F=0x0000 UA0=0x0032 UA1=0x03E8 UA2=0x0032
ANTIGUA AND BARBUDA	CALL WAITING TONE	480	<b>0.6</b> – 10.0	U9F=0x0004 UA0=0x003C UA1=0x03E8
ARGENTINE REPUBLIC	WAITING TONE	425	<b>0.4</b> – 0.2 – <b>0.4</b> – 4.0	U9F=0x0003 UA0=0x0028 UA1=0x0014 UA2=0x0028 UA3=0x0190
ARUBA	CALL WAITING TONE	425	<b>0.2</b> – 0.2 – <b>0.2</b> – 4.4	U9F=0x0003 UA0=0x0014 UA1=0x0014 UA2=0x0014 UA3=0x01B8

Table 82. SAS Cadence for Supported Countries\* (Continued)

COUNTRY	tone	FREQUENCY (Hz)	CADENCE (Seconds)	U Registers
AUSTRALIA	CALL WAITING TONE	425	<b>0.2 – 0.2 – 0.2 – 4.4</b>	U9F=0x0003 UA0=0x0014 UA1=0x0014 UA2=0x0014 UA3=0x01B8
AUSTRIA	WAITING TONE	420	<b>0.04 – 1.95</b>	U9F=0x0002 UA0=0x0004 UA1=0x00C3
BERMUDA	WAITING TONE	440	(two bursts, ten seconds apart)	U9F=0x0000
BHUTAN	WAITING TONE	400	<b>0.5 – 0.25</b>	U9F=0x0001 UA0=0x0032 UA1=0x0019
BOTSWANA	WAITING TONE	425	<b>0.2 – 1.0</b>	U9F=0x0003 UA0=0x0014 UA1=0x0064
BRAZIL	WAITING TONE	425	<b>0.05 – 1.0</b>	U9F=0x0003 UA0=0x0005 UA1=0x0064
BRITISH VIRGIN ISLANDS	WAITING TONE	440	<b>0.5 – 10.0 – 0.5</b>	U9F=0x0000 UA0=0x0032 UA1=0x03E8 UA2=0x0032
BRUNEI DARUS-SALAM	CALL WAITING TONE	400×24	<b>0.5 – 0.25</b>	U9F=0x0001 UA0=0x0032 UA1=0x0019
CHANNEL ISLANDS: JERSEY	WAITING TONE	400	<b>0.1 – 2.5 – 0.1</b>	U9F=0x0000 UA0=0x000A UA1=0x00FA UA2=0x000A
CHILE	WAITING TONE	900+1300	<b>0.5 – 0.5</b>	U9F=0x0006 UA0=0x0032 UA1=0x0032
CHINA	WAITING TONE	450	<b>0.4 – 4.0</b>	U9F=0x0005 UA0=0x0028 UA1=0x0190

Table 82. SAS Cadence for Supported Countries\* (Continued)

COUNTRY	tone	FREQUENCY (Hz)	CADENCE (Seconds)	U Registers
CROATIA	CALL WAITING TONE	425	0.3 – 8.0	U9F=0x0003 UA0=0x001E UA1=0x0320
CYPRUS	CALL WAITING TONE	425	0.1 – 0.1 – 0.1 – 5.3	U9F=0x0003 UA0=0x000A UA1=0x000A UA2=0x000A UA3=0x0212
CZECH Rep.	CALL WAITING TONE	425	0.33 – 9.0	U9F=0x0003 UA0=0x0021 UA1=0x0384
DOMINICA (Commonwealth of)	CALL WAITING TONE	440	10.5 – 10.0 – 0.5	U9F=0x0000 UA0=0x0032 UA1=0x03E8 UA2=0x0032
ECUADOR	CALL WAITING TONE	425	0.2 – 0.6	U9F=0x0003 UA0=0x0014 UA1=0x003C
ESTONIA	CALL WAITING TONE	950/1400/1800	3×(0.33 – 0.3)	U9F=0x0007
ETHIOPIA	CALL WAITING TONE	425	0.2 – 0.6	U9F=0x0003 UA0=0x0014 UA1=0x003C
FINLAND	WAITING TONE	425	0.15 – 8.0	U9F=0x0003 UA0=0x000F UA1=0x0320
GERMANY	WAITING TONE	425	0.2 – 0.2 – 0.2 – 5.0	U9F=0x0003 UA0=0x0014 UA1=0x0014 UA2=0x0014 UA3=0x01F4
GHANA	WAITING TONE	400	0.8 – 0.2 – 0.3 – 3.2	U9F=0x0001 UA0=0x0050 UA1=0x0014 UA2=0x001E UA3=0x0140

Table 82. SAS Cadence for Supported Countries\* (Continued)

COUNTRY	tone	FREQUENCY (Hz)	CADENCE (Seconds)	U Registers
GIBRALTAR	WAITING TONE	400	0.1 – 3.0	U9F=0x0001 UA0=0x000A UA1=0x012C
GREECE	CALL WAITING TONE	425	0.3 – 10.0 – 0.3 – 10.0	U9F=0x0003 UA0=0x001E UA1=0x03E8 UA2=0x001E UA3=0x03E8
GUYANA	WAITING TONE	480	0.5 – 18.0	U9F=0x0004 UA0=0x0032 UA1=0x0708
HONDURAS	CALL WAITING TONE	440	0.5 – 0.5 – 0.2 – 4.0	U9F=0x0000 UA0=0x0032 UA1=0x0032 UA2=0x0014 UA3=0x0190
HONG KONG	CALL WAITING TONE	440	3×(0.5 – 0.5) – 8.0)	U9F=0x0000 UA0=0x0032 UA1=0x0032 UA2=0x0032 UA3=0x0032 UA4=0x0032 UA5=0x0352
HUNGARY	WAITING TONE	425	0.04 – 1.96	U9F=0x0003 UA0=0x0004 UA1=0x00C4
ICELAND	WAITING TONE	425	4x (0.2 – 0.2 – 0.2 – 3.6 – 0.2 – 0.2 – 0.2)	U9F=0x0003 UA0=0x0014 UA1=0x0014 UA2=0x0014 UA3=0x0168 UA4=0x0014 UA5=0x0014 UA6=0x0014
IRAN	WAITING TONE	425	0.2 – 0.2 – 0.2 – 10.0	U9F=0x0003 UA0=0x0014 UA1=0x0014 UA2=0x0014 UA3=0x03E8

Table 82. SAS Cadence for Supported Countries\* (Continued)

COUNTRY	tone	FREQUENCY (Hz)	CADENCE (Seconds)	U Registers
ISRAEL	CALL WAITING TONE	400	1x(0.15 – 10.0 – 0.15)	U9F=0x0001 UA0=0x000F UA1=0x03E8 UA2=0000xF
JAPAN	CALL WAITING TONE I	400x16/400	0.5 – 0.0~4.0 – 0.05 – 0.45 – 0.05 – 3.45 – 0.05 – 0.45 – 0.05 – 3.45	U9F = 0x0001 UA0 = 0x0032 UA1=0x0000 to 0x0190 UA2 = 0x0005 UA3 = 0x002D UA4 = 0x0005 UA5 = 0x0159 UA6 = 0x0005 UA7 = 0x002D UA8 = 0x0005 UA9 = 0x0159
	CALL WAITING TONE II	400x16/400	0.1 – 0.1 – 0.1 – 3.0	U9F=0x0001 UA0=0x000A UA1=0x000A UA2=0x000A UA3=0x012C
	CALL WAITING TONE III	400x16/400	0.064 – 0.436 – 0.064 – 3.436	U9F=0x0001 UA0=0x0007 UA1=0x002C UA2=0x0007 UA3=0x0158
	CALL WAITING TONE IV	400x16/400	0.25 – 0.25 – 0.25 – 3.25	U9F=0x0001 UA0=0x0019 UA1=0x0019 UA2=0x0019 UA3=0x0145
JORDAN	WAITING TONE	420x40// 400+440	0.5 – 2x(0.3 – 0.2) – 3.0	U9F=0x0001 or 0x0002 UA0=0x0032 UA1=0x001E UA2=0x0014 UA3=0x001E UA4=0x0014 UA5=0x012C
KENYA	CALL WAITING TONE	425	CONTINUOUS	U9F=0x0003

Table 82. SAS Cadence for Supported Countries\* (Continued)

COUNTRY	tone	FREQUENCY (Hz)	CADENCE (Seconds)	U Registers
KIRIBATI	WAITING TONE	425	<b>0.1 – 0.2 – 0.1 – 4.7</b>	U9F=0x0003 UA0=0x000A UA1=0x0014 UA2=0x000A UA3=0x01D6
KOREA (Rep. of)	WAITING TONE	350+440	<b>0.25 – 0.25 – 0.25 – 3.25</b>	U9F=0x0000 UA0=0x0019 UA1=0x0019 UA2=0x0019 UA3=0x0145
LAO P.D.R.	WAITING TONE	425	<b>0.4 – 0.4</b>	U9F=0x0003 UA0=0x0028 UA1=0x0028
LITHUANIA	WAITING TONE	950/1400/1800	<b>3×(0.333 – 1.0)</b>	U9F=0x0007
MACAU	CALL WAITING TONE	425	<b>0.2 – 0.6</b>	U9F=0x0001 UA0=0x0014 UA1=0x003C
MADAGASCAR	CALL WAITING TONE	440	<b>0.1 – 1.9</b>	U9F=0x0000 UA0=0x000A UA1=0x00BE
MALAYSIA	WAITING TONE	425	<b>1.0 – 10.0 – 0.5 – 0.25 – 0.5 – 10.0 – 0.5 – 0.25</b>	U9F=0x0003 UA0=0x0064 UA1=0x03E8 UA2=0x0032 UA3=0x0019 UA4=0x0032 UA5=0x03E8 UA6=0x0032 UA7=0x0019
MALDIVES	CALL WAITING TONE	400	<b>1.0 – 10.0</b>	U9F=0x0001 UA0=0x0064 UA1=0x03E8
MONTserrat	WAITING TONE	440	<b>0.5 – 10.0 – 0.5</b>	U9F=0x0000 UA0=0x0032 UA1=0x03E8 UA2=0x0032



Table 82. SAS Cadence for Supported Countries\* (Continued)

COUNTRY	tone	FREQUENCY (Hz)	CADENCE (Seconds)	U Registers
NETHERLANDS	WAITING TONE	425	0.5 – 9.5	U9F=0x0003 UA0=0x0032 UA1=0x03B6
NEW ZEALAND	WAITING TONE I	400+450	0.5	U9F=0x0001 UA0=0x0032
	WAITING TONE II	400	0.25 – 0.25 – 0.25 – 3.25	U9F=0x0001 UA0=0x0019 UA1=0x0019 UA2=0x0019 UA3=0x0145
	WAITING TONE III	523/659	3×(0.2 – 3.0) – 0.2	U9F=0x0008 UA0=0x0014 UA1=0x012C UA2=0x0014 UA3=0x012C UA4=0x0014 UA5=0x012C UA6=0x0014
NIGERIA	CALL WAITING TONE	400	2.0 – 0.2	U9F=0x0001 UA0=0x00C8 UA1=0x0014
OMAN	WAITING TONE	425	0.3 – 1.0	U9F=0x0003 UA0=0x001E UA1=0x0064
PAPUA NEW GUINEA	WAITING TONE	425	0.04 – 10.0 – 0.04 – 20.0 – 0.04 – 20.0	U9F=0x0003 UA0=0x0004 UA1=0x03E8 UA2=0x0004 UA3=0x07D0 UA4=0x0004 UA5=0x07D0
PARAGUAY	WAITING TONE	950/950/1400	0.65 – 0.325 – 0.125 – 1.3 – 2.6	U9F=0x0007 UA0=0x0041 UA1=0x0021 UA2=0x00D UA3=0x0082 UA4=0x0104

Table 82. SAS Cadence for Supported Countries\* (Continued)

COUNTRY	tone	FREQUENCY (Hz)	CADENCE (Seconds)	U Registers
POLAND	WAITING TONE	425	<b>0.15</b> – 0.15 – <b>0.15</b> – 4.0	U9F=0x0003 UA0=0x000F UA1=0x000F UA2=0x000F UA3=0x0190
PORTUGAL	CALL WAITING TONE	425	<b>0.2</b> – 0.2 – <b>0.2</b> – 5.0	U9F=0x0003 UA0=0x0014 UA1=0x0014 UA2=0x0014 UA3=0x01F4
RUSSIA	WAITING TONE	950/1400/ 1800	<b>3×0.333</b> – 1.0	U9F=0x0007
St.-KITTS-AND-NEVIS	WAITING TONE	440	<b>0.5</b> – 10.0 – <b>0.5</b>	U9F=0x0000 UA0=0x0032 UA1=0x03E8 UA2=0x0032
St. LUCIA	CALL WAITING TONE	425	<b>0.2</b> – 0.2 – <b>0.2</b> – 0.2	U9F=0x0003 UA0=0x0014 UA1=0x0014 UA2=0x0014 UA3=0x0014
SAUDI ARABIA	CALL WAITING TONE	425	<b>0.15</b> – 0.2 – <b>0.15</b> – 10.0	U9F=0x0003 UA0=0x000F UA1=0x0014 UA2=0x000F UA3=0x03E8
SIERRA LEONE	WAITING TONE	425	1.0	U9F=0x0003 UA0=0x0064
SINGAPORE	CALL WAITING TONE	425	<b>0.3</b> – 0.2 – <b>0.3</b> – 3.2	U9F=0x0003 UA0=0x001E UA1=0x0014 UA2=0x001E UA3=0x0140
SLOVENIA	WAITING TONE	425	<b>0.3</b> – 10.0	U9F=0x0003 UA0=0x001E UA1=0x03E8
SOLOMON	WAITING TONE	400+450/400	<b>0.5</b> – 0.5	U9F=0x0001 UA0=0x0032 UA1=0x0032

Table 82. SAS Cadence for Supported Countries\* (Continued)

COUNTRY	tone	FREQUENCY (Hz)	CADENCE (Seconds)	U Registers
<b>SOUTH AFRICA</b>	CALL WAITING TONE	400×33	<b>0.4 – 4.0</b>	U9F=0x0001 UA0=0x0028 UA1=0x0190
<b>SPAIN</b>	CALL WAITING TONE	425	<b>0.175 – 0.175 – 0.175 – 3.5</b>	U9F=0x0003 UA0=0x0012 UA1=0x0012 UA2=0x0012 UA3=0x015E
<b>SRI LANKA</b>	CALL WAITING TONE	425	<b>0.5 – 2.5</b>	U9F=0x0003 UA0=0x0032 UA1=0x00FA
<b>SWEDEN</b>	CALL WAITING TONE I	425	<b>0.2 – 0.5 – 0.2</b>	U9F=0x0003 UA0=0x0014 UA1=0x0032 UA2=0x0014
<b>TAJIKISTAN</b>	CALL WAITING TONE	950/1400/1800	<b>0.8 – 3.2</b>	U9F=0x0007 UA0=0x0050 UA1=0x0140
<b>TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO</b>	WAITING TONE	440	<b>0.3 – 10.0</b>	U9F=0x0000 UA0=0x001E UA1=0x03E8
<b>TURKEY</b>	CALL WAITING TONE	450	<b>0.2 – 0.6 – 0.2 – 8.0</b>	U9F=0x0005 UA0=0x0014 UA1=0x003C UA2=0x0014 UA3=0x0320
<b>TURKS AND CAICOS ISLANDS</b>	WAITING TONE	440	<b>0.5 – 10.0 – 0.5</b>	U9F=0x0000 UA0=0x0032 UA1=0x03E8 UA2=0x0032
<b>UNITED STATES</b>	CALL WAITING TONE	440	<b>0.3</b>	U9F=0x0000 UA0=0x001E UA1=0x03E8 UA2=0x001E UA3=0x03E8

Table 82. SAS Cadence for Supported Countries\* (Continued)

COUNTRY	tone	FREQUENCY (Hz)	CADENCE (Seconds)	U Registers
URUGUAY	WAITING TONE	425	<b>0.2 – 0.2 – 0.2 – 4.4</b>	U9F=0x0003 UA0=0x0014 UA1=0x0014 UA2=0x0014 UA3=0x01B8
VANUATU	CALL WAITING TONE	425	<b>0.3 – 10.0</b>	U9F=0x0003 UA0=0x001E UA1=0x03E8
ZIMBABWE	CALL WAITING TONE	523/659	<b>1.5 – 1.5</b>	U9F=0x0003 UA0=0x0096 UA1=0x0096
<p><b>*Note:</b>      <b>Explanation of Symbols</b></p> <p><b>1×f2</b>      f1 is modulated by f2.</p> <p><b>f1+f2</b>      the juxtaposition of two frequencies f1 and f2 without modulation.</p> <p><b>f1/f2</b>      f1 is followed by f2.</p> <p><b>f1//f2</b>      in some exchanges frequency f1 is used and in others frequency f2 is used.</p>				

## Modem On Hold

The Si2493 supports modem-on-hold as defined by the ITU-T V.92 specification. This feature allows a connected Si2493 to place a server modem on-hold while a second call, typically a voice call, uses the phone line. The maximum time the modems will remain on-hold is controlled by the modem receiving the modem-on-hold request. Once the second call has completed, the Si2493 will re-initiate the data connection if the time elapsed has not exceed the time negotiated by the two modems. The Si2493 can also be placed on hold itself by a remote modem allowing a far-end user to make or receive a voice call. Modem on hold is only supported on the Si2493 for V.34 (14400–33600 bps) and higher speed modulations. The AT+PMH command is used to enable (+PMH = 0) or disable (+PMH = 1) modem-on-hold.

### Initiating Modem On Hold

Modem on hold is typically initiated when a connected client modem receives a subscriber alert signal (SAS) tone as described in "Type II Caller ID/SAS Detection" on page 106. However, it may be initiated any time the modem is on-line in command mode. The command AT+PMHR is used to initiate a modem on hold request. After this command is issued, the modem will place a

modem on hold request to the server and the command response +PMHR: will indicate the server's response to the request. The possible responses may be seen in Table 83.

If the server refuses to grant a modem on hold request, the modem will use the +PMHT setting to determine what to do. If +PMHT = 0 then the modem will remain connected to the server. If +PMHT is set to a non-zero value, the modems will disconnect. The Si2493 will indicate these conditions with the result code "MHnack; Disconnecting..." or "MHnack; Reconnecting...".

Once modem on hold has been initiated, it may be necessary for the Si2493 to perform a hook-flash to indicate to the central office the incoming call may be accepted. This is initiated with the AT+PMHF command. The Si2493 will go on-hook for the time in user register U4F and remain off-hook while on-hold. Usually a second hook-flash is necessary to reestablish a data connection with the remote modem

The Si2493 will attempt to reestablish a data connection with the remote modem upon receipt of the ATO command and will indicate the connection has been reestablished with the CONNECT message. If the modems fail to renegotiate the connection, the Si2493 will send the NO CARRIER message.

**Table 83. Possible Responses to PMHR Command from Remote Modem**

<value>	Description
0	V.92 Modem on Hold Request Denied or not available. The modem may initiate another Modem-on-hold request later.
1	MOH with 10 second timeout Granted
2	MOH with 20 second timeout Granted
3	MOH with 30 second timeout Granted
4	MOH with 40 second timeout Granted
5	MOH with 1 minute timeout Granted
6	MOH with 2 minute timeout Granted
7	MOH with 3 minute timeout Granted
8	MOH with 4 minute timeout Granted
9	MOH with 6 minute timeout Granted
10	MOH with 8 minute timeout Granted
11	MOH with 12 minute timeout Granted
12	MOH with 16 minute timeout Granted
13	MOH with indefinite timeout Granted
14	MOH Request denied. Future requests will also be denied during this session.

## Receiving Modem On Hold Requests

If Modem On Hold is enabled via the +PMH=1 command, the Si2493 may be placed on hold by a remote modem. The maximum time the modem will remain on hold is configured with the +PMHT setting. Possible values of +PMHT are given in Table 84. Upon receipt of a Modem On Hold request, the Si2493 will indicate +PMHR: followed by the code corresponding to the timeout granted. The DCD pin will de-assert while the modem is on hold and the CONNECT result code will indicate a return to data mode. A modem disconnect due to a timeout or failed negotiation will result in a NO CARRIER result code.

## V.92 Quick Connect

The Si2493 supports ITU-T V.92 shortened phase 1 and phase 2 to decrease the time required to connect to a server modem using the V.90 modulation. After the first

call, the Si2493 will retain line parameters that allow it to use shortened phase 1 and 2 to reduce the total negotiation time. If line conditions change or the remote server does not support the shortening of these phases, the modem will automatically connect with the normal phase 1 and phase 2 negotiation unless specifically commanded not to. Two AT commands control this feature, AT+PQC and AT+PSS.

The AT+PQC command controls the enabling and disabling of shortened phase 1 and phase 2 individually according to Table 85. It is recommended that both shortened phases be used to realize the maximum reduction in connect time. The possible settings of the AT+PSS command are shown below in Table 86. The AT+PSS command may be used to force quick connect by setting AT+PSS = 1; however, this is not recommended as calling a server that does not support this feature will result in a failed connection.

**Table 84. Possible +PMHT Settings**

<value>	Description
0	Deny V.92 Modem-on-Hold Request
1	Grant MOH with 10 second timeout
2	Grant MOH with 20 second timeout
3	Grant MOH with 30 second timeout
4	Grant MOH with 40 second timeout
5	Grant MOH with 1 minute timeout
6	Grant MOH with 2 minute timeout
7	Grant MOH with 3 minute timeout
8	Grant MOH with 4 minute timeout
9	Grant MOH with 6 minute timeout
10	Grant MOH with 8 minute timeout
11	Grant MOH with 12 minute timeout
12	Grant MOH with 16 minute timeout
13	Grant MOH with indefinite timeout

**Table 85. AT+PQC Parameters**

<value>	Description
0	Enable Short Phase 1 and Short Phase 2
1	Enable Short Phase 1
2	Enable Short Phase 2
3	Disable Short Phase 1 and Short Phase 2

Table 86. AT+PSS Parameters

<value>	Description
0	The DCEs decide whether or not to use the short startup procedures. The short startup procedures shall only be used if enabled by the +PQC command.
1	Forces the use of the short startup procedures on the next and subsequent connections if they are enabled by the +PQC command.
2	Forces the use of the full startup procedures on the next and subsequent connections independent of the setting of the +PQC command.

## Testing

This section contains information about using the Si2493/57/34/15/04 built-in self-test features and suggestions for board-level testing and presents special test commands and methods useful for regulatory testing.

### Self Test

The Si2493/57/34/15/04's advanced design provides the system manufacturer with increased ability to determine system functionality during production tests and to support end-user diagnostics. In addition to local echo, a loopback mode exists allowing increased coverage of system components. For the loopback test mode, a line-side power source is required. While a standard phone line can be used, the test circuit in shown Figure 23 is adequate.

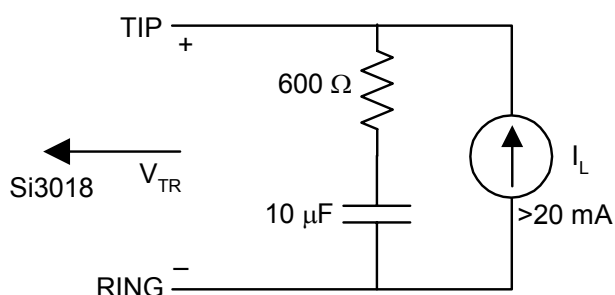


Figure 23. Loop Test Circuit

The AT&Tn command, in conjunction with the AT&Hn command, performs a loopback self test of the modem. AT&Hn determines the modulation used for the test (V.22bis, V.32bis, etc). If an AT&Hn command is not issued just prior to the start of the test, the default or previously-selected modulation is used. The modulation options and defaults are listed in Table 21 on page 39. The test is started with an AT&T2 or AT&T3 command. During the test, the modem is in data mode. To end the

test, you must escape data mode using one of the "Escape" methods, such as "+++", and end the test with AT&T0.

The AT&T2 command initiates a test loop from the DSP through the DAA interface circuit of the Si2493/57/34/15/04. Transmit data is returned to the DSP through the receive channel. In the parallel mode, the transmit data is passed to the receiver via Parallel Register 0. AT&T2 tests only the Si2493/57/34/15/04 chip, not the Si3018/10.

The AT&T3 command initiates a test loop from the DSP through the DAA interface, the ISOcap™ interface, the Si3018/10, and the hybrid circuit. This test exercises the Si2493/57/34/15/04, the Si3018/10, and many of the external components. A phone line termination with loop current and no dial tone is required for this test since it involves the line-side chip (Si3018/10) and the hybrid. The modem is off-hook during this test. The AT&T3 mode is useful during emitted and conducted radiation testing. Set U62(DL) [1] = 1, and issue the AT&T3 command to test the ISOcap link only.

The ATU command is also useful as a production test. This command places a 25 ms low pulse on RI (Si2493/57/34/15/04, pin 17) and DCD (Si2493/57/34/15/04, pin 23). It also makes INT (Si2493/57/34/15/04, pin 16) the inverse of ESC (Si2493/57/34/15/04, pin 22) and RTS (Si2493/57/34/15/04, pin 8) the inverse of CTS (Si2493/57/34/15/04, pin 11). Sending the ATU command can be used to verify the connection of these pins to the circuit board. This command is terminated by resetting the Si2493/57/34/15/04.

### Board Test

The modem and DAA chips come from Silicon Laboratories 100% functionally tested on automatic test equipment to guarantee compliance with the published chip specifications. The functionality of a finished product containing an ISModem chipset depends on

not only the functionality of the modem chipset after assembly but also discrete parts and product-related software. Therefore, finished product test requirements and procedures depend on the manufacturer and the product. Consequently, no universal final test procedure can be defined.

Testing the modem in a finished product is done for several reasons. First, it is important to be sure the modem chipset and peripheral components were installed correctly during assembly and were not damaged. Second, it is necessary to be sure the correct component values were installed and that there are no manufacturing problems, such as solder bridges, cold solder joints, or missing components.

Functional testing can be used to test special features, such as intrusion detection, caller ID, and overcurrent detection. An intrusion can be simulated by placing a 1 kΩ resistor across TIP and RING through a relay. Caller ID testing requires special test equipment, such as the Rochelle 3500 or Advent AI-150.

Many manufacturers choose to use built-in self-test features, such as the &T3 Loopback test described above. Others do a complete functional test of the modem by originating and answering a call and successfully passing a data file in each direction. This process tests the modem and line-side chip functionality, the associated external components, and the software controlling the modem. This test can be done with a modem under test (MUT) and a known-good reference modem or between two modems under test. Testing two modems under test at once reduces test and setup time. Modem operational testing is time consuming and adds to product cost. It is up to the manufacturer to determine whether operational testing is warranted.

Analog modems (Bell 103 through V.34) can be tested by connecting the modems through a telephone line simulator, such as Teltone TLS-3. A call can be placed or received in either direction at the speed set in the modems. A test script must be written for a computer to control the dialing, monitor the call progress, send a file, and compare the received and sent file. Figure 24 illustrates this test configuration.

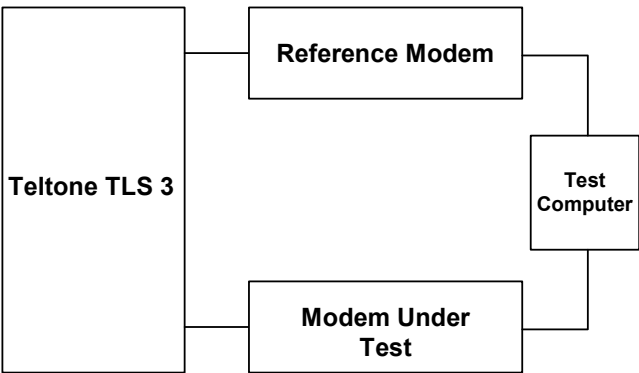


Figure 24. Bell 103–V.34 Modem Functional Test Connection

V.90 modems must be tested with a digital modem, such as the USR Courier I. If you do not use a digital modem as illustrated in Figure 25, the highest connect speed a V.90 modem will support is 33.6 kbps. A call can be placed or received in either direction at the speed set in the modems. A test script must be written for a computer to control the dialing, monitor the call progress, send a file, and compare the received and sent file. Figure 25 illustrates this test configuration.

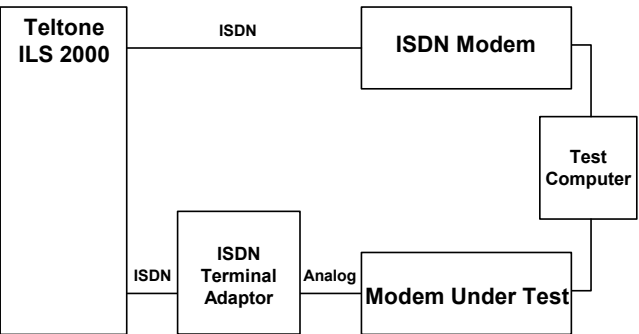


Figure 25. V.90 Modem Functional Test Connection

Table 87 compares the coverage of &T2, &T3, and full bi-directional functional testing.



## Compliance Testing

Regulatory compliance testing requires the modem to be configured in specific ways and controlled to perform specific operations necessary to make required measurements. Compliance testing commands and configuration information are provided.

Some helpful commands for conducting compliance testing on the Si2493/57/34/15/04 are listed in Table 88. The modem register defaults configure the modem for FCC operation.

**Table 87. Test Coverage**

Circuit or Function	&T2	&T3	Functional Test
Si2493/57/34/15/04 chip	Yes	Yes	Yes
ISOCap™ Operation	Yes	Yes	Yes
Si3018/10 Operation		Yes	Yes
Hookswitch		Yes	Yes
dc Termination		Yes	Yes
Bridge		Yes	Yes
AC Termination		Yes	Yes
Line Voltage Monitor			Yes
Ringer Network			Yes
Intrusion Detection			Yes
Caller ID			Yes
Overcurrent Detection			Yes

**Table 88. AT Commands for Compliance Testing**

AT Command/Test Method	Desired Response
ATH1	Continuous off-hook
ATH0	Return on-hook
AT&Hn (see command description for n)	Set modulation
AT&T3 (requires load and loop current)	Turn on carrier (originate)
Set S10 = 255 to keep the modem under test from hanging up after the remote modem is unplugged. Connect with another modem (Si24xx in answer mode), then unplug other modem.	Turn on carrier (answer)
AT&T4	Initiate transmit as originating modem with automatic data generation
AT&T5	Initiate transmit as answering modem with automatic data generation
ATX0	Blind dial (no dialtone)
AT*Y1D<digit> (example: AT*Y1D1 for DTMF1)	Send continuous DTMF digit
ATM2	Speaker on continuously
ATM0	Turn off speaker

Table 88. AT Commands for Compliance Testing (Continued)

AT:Uaa,xxxx (aa is U-Register and xxxx is the hex value to be written)	Write a U-Register
AT:Raa (aa is U-Register)	Read a U-Register
AT:R	Read all U-Registers
ATA	Send Answer Tone for 3 seconds
AT:U4D,0008 ATX0 ATDT	Send Calling Tone
Connect test modem and remote modem through a telephone line simulator. Configure test modem without protocol. Set test modem S10 = 255. Connect phone in parallel to remote modem. Set remote modem to desired modulation. Dial remote modem and connect. Take parallel phone off-hook. Remove power from remote modem. Test modem transmits indefinitely.	Transmit a specific modulation

Homologation testing requires that the Si2493/57/34/15/04 signal output be measured for each modulation and data rate. The AT&T3 command establishes an analog loopback connection to the phone line and places the modem in data mode. The modulation is controlled by the &H command. This command is insufficient for homologation for several reasons:

- It is not possible to configure the output tone to be as if from the answering or originating modem.
- It is not possible to configure the data rate used in an analog connection within a given modulation.
- Three data patterns need to be sent during output testing: all marks, all spaces, and random data.

Once transmission with automatic data generation is initiated, the modem goes off-hook and begins to transmit the data in the modulation selected by the existing &H command. Transmission continues until the ATH command is sent after escape.

The data sent during &T4 and &T5 transmission tests is controlled by the S40 register.

The data rate for &T4 and &T5 commands is controlled by the existing &G command. In V.34 cases, where a data rate may use multiple symbol rates, the symbol rate is controlled by the S41 register. If an invalid combination of data/symbol rate is selected, the modem chooses a valid symbol rate. It is the responsibility of the operator to select valid combinations for testing.

Table 89. Symbol/Data Rate

S41	V.34 Symbol Rate	Allowable Data Rates
0 (default)	2400 symbols/second	2400—21600
1	2743 symbols/second	4800—26400
2	2800 symbols/second	4800—26400
3	3000 symbols/second	4800—28800
4	3200 symbols/second	4800—31200
5	3429 symbols/second	7200—33600

After the &T4 or &T5 command is issued and the modulation output has begun, a result code stating "CONNECT" followed by the data rate (as if the output were an actual connection) is sent. The 300bps rate does not give the speed after "CONNECT." The &G4 command allows V.34/2400bps operation, and &G3 allows V.22bis/1200 bps operation.

The answer tone output must also be measured during homologation testing. A bit in memory allows a continuous answer tone to be output in the same way as a continuous DTMF tone through the AT\*Y1 command. After issuing the commands AT&H10 and AT\*Y2A (separate line required for each), a constant answer tone is produced, and the modem is returned to command mode. The tone continues until a character is received or the S7 timer expires. After the command has been terminated, the modem returns on-hook and sends the "NO CARRIER" message.

For homologation testing, it may be necessary to output the V.29 modulation with transmit data. The +FTM command includes additional codes given in Table 90 to initiate output with the transmit data specified in S40.

**Table 90. V.29 Data Rate**

+FTM=	Transmit Modulation	Data Rate
53	v.29	7200
55	v.29	9600

The AT+FCLASS=0 command must be sent before any other analog test or connection is made. The modem must remain on-hook for a time programmed in S-register 50. Any attempt to go off-hook is delayed by this time in 1 s units. S-50 default is 3 seconds.

### Emissions/Immunity

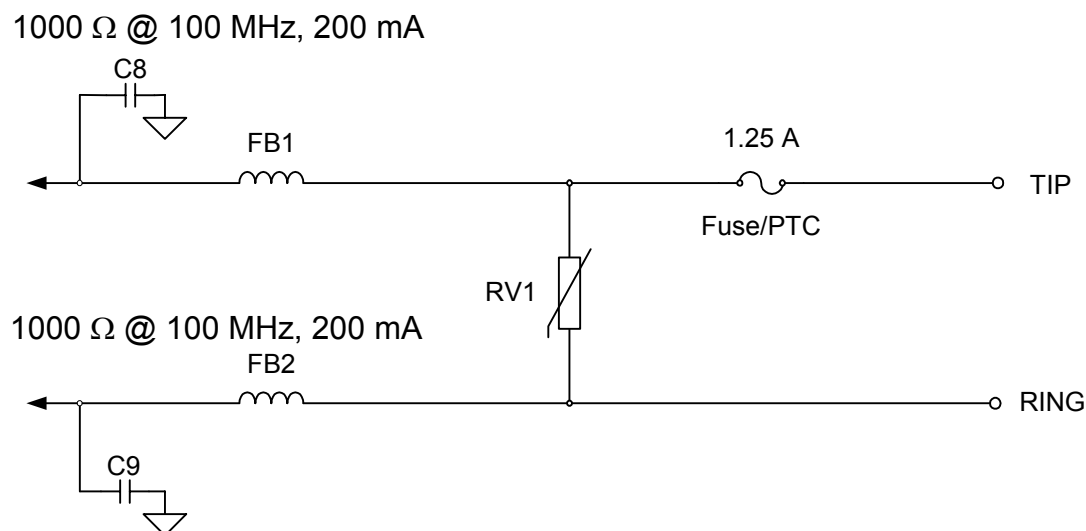
The Si2493/57/34/15/04 chipset and recommended DAA schematic are fully-compliant with and pass all international electromagnetic emissions and conducted immunity tests (includes FCC part 15,68; EN50082-1). Careful attention to the Si2493/57/34/15/04 bill of materials (page 16), schematic (page 15), and layout guidelines ensure compliance with these international standards. In designs with difficult layout constraints, the addition of R12 and R13 to the C8 and C9

recommended capacitors may improve modem performance on emissions and conducted immunity. For such designs, a population option for R12 and R13 may allow additional flexibility for optimization after the printed circuit board has been completed.

Also, under some layout conditions, C8 and C9 may improve the immunity to telephone line transients.

### Safety

Designs using the Si2493/57/34/15/04 pass all overcurrent and overvoltage tests for UL1950 3rd Editions given the addition of a 1.25 A Fuse or PTC, as shown in Figure 26. In a cost-optimized design, it is important to remember that compliance to UL1950 does not always require overvoltage tests. In the design cycle, it is important to plan ahead and know which overvoltage tests apply to your system. System level elements in the construction, such as fire enclosure and spacing requirements, need to be considered during the design stages. Consult with your Professional Testing Agency during the design of your product to determine which tests apply to your system.

**Figure 26. Circuits that Pass all UL1950 Overvoltage Tests**

## Country Dependent Setup

Configuring the Si2493/57/34/15/04 for operation in different countries is done easily with AT commands. No hardware changes are required. For this reason, the Si2493/57/34/15/04 is truly a global modem solution. The U-Register values for various countries are presented in the country configuration tables beginning on 130. All U-Register values are in hexadecimal.

The settings for different countries can be broken into three groups: Call Progress, Dialing, and Line Interface/Control. Call Progress settings include filter coefficients, cadence data, and threshold values. Dialing includes DTMF levels, thresholds, and timing and pulse dialing parameters. Line Interface settings include ac line impedance, off-hook voltage and current characteristics, ringer sensitivity, and transmit levels. CID (caller ID) settings are discussed in a separate section.

Tables 93–95 list the registers and bits used for global configuration and the functions performed by each. Many countries use all or at least some of the default FCC settings.

## Blacklisting

Blacklisting in the Si2493/57/34/15/04 prevents dialing the same phone number more than three times in three minutes. An attempt to dial a fourth time within three minutes results in a “BLACKLISTED” result code. If the blacklisting memory is full, any dial to a new number results in a “BLACKLIST FULL” result code. The number of allowable calls may be adjusted in S43. If S43 = 3, the third call in S44 seconds is blacklisted. The blacklisting time may be adjusted with register S44 (second units). A number is added to the blacklist only if the connection fails. The S42 register controls blacklisting.

Any number that is currently blacklisted is reported with the %B command.

S42	Blacklisting
0 (default)	Disabled
1	Enabled

AT Command	Function
%B	Report blacklisted number (if any) followed by “OK” Example: AT%B\r 5121234567 OK

## Special Country Requirements for India

To output a 0 dBm sine wave, use the following commands for Si2493/57/34/15/04 (revision A only):

AT:PF800, C4DD, 7B5C, 595F

AT\*Y254:W50, 0, 5B86,1

AT:U46,0

AT\*Y1X1DT1

This command string turns off the high-frequency DTMF tone leaving you with a single (the DTMF low-frequency) tone when an ATDT is sent. The tone is output continuously until any key is pressed. To restart the tone output, type AT\*Y1DT1. To change the tone power level, type ATU46,00X0 (where X is a hex value 0–F representing power in –dBm from 0 to –15 dBm, respectively).

See the AT Command section beginning on page 4 for additional information on the AT Command set and writing and reading U and S registers.

## Caller ID

The ISModem supports all major caller ID (CID) types. CID is disabled (+VCID = 0) when the modem is in the default state. Setting +VCID = 1 via the AT+VCID = 1 command enables decoded CID, while setting +VCID = 2 causes raw caller ID data to be output. The specific CID mode is selected by +VCDT, which is set to the US Bellcore standard by default. The “AT+VCDT = n” command is used to define the CID mode according to the decimal values of “n” defined in Table 91. U70[4] (CID) is a sticky bit that is set when a CID preamble is received and cleared with an AT:I (“Interrupt read”) command.

**Table 91. Caller ID Modes**

n	+VCDT Settings
0	After ring only (US Bellcore) default
1	Force CID monitor (always on)
2	UK
3	Japan

Table 92 shows the AT command string that configures the ISModem for Japan caller ID.

**Table 92. Japan Caller ID**

Command	Function
AT+VCID = 1	Enables caller ID.
AT+VCDT = 3	Selects Japan CID mode.

The following sections describe each CID mode.

#### US Bellcore Caller ID

The ISModem detects the first ring burst, echoes "RING" to the host, and prepares to detect the CID preamble. If +VCID = 2, 50 continuous mark bits (1s) are detected, the "CIDM" response is echoed to the host (indicating the mark sequence was received and FSK modulated CID data will follow), and  $\overline{\text{INT}}$  is triggered if enabled. Next the CID algorithm looks for the start bit, assembles the characters, and sends them to the host as they are received. When the CID burst is finished, the carrier is lost, and "NO CARRIER" is echoed to the host. The ISModem continues to detect subsequent ring bursts, echoes "RING" to the host, increments the ring counter, S1, and automatically answers after the number of rings specified in S0.

#### Forced Caller ID

In this mode, the ISModem continuously monitors TIP and RING while on-hook for the CID mark sequence and FSK data. This mode is useful in systems requiring detection of CID data before the ring burst. It is also useful for detecting voice mail indicator signals and for supporting Type II Caller ID.

#### UK Caller ID

The ISModem first detects a line polarity reversal, echoes "FLASH" to the host, and triggers the  $\overline{\text{INT}}$  pin. The ISModem then searches for the Idle State Tone Alert signal and when detected echoes "STAS" to the host. After the Idle State Tone Alert Signal is completed, the ISModem goes off-hook then on-hook to apply the 15 ms wetting pulse to the local loop. Next, the ISModem prepares to detect the CID preamble. After 50 continuous mark bits (1s) are detected, the "CIDM" response is echoed to the host indicating the mark sequence was received and FSK modulated CID data will follow, and  $\overline{\text{INT}}$  is again triggered. Then, the CID algorithm looks for the start bit, assembles the characters, and sends them to the host as they are received. When the CID burst is finished, the carrier is lost, and "NO CARRIER" is echoed to the host. The ISModem detects ring bursts, echo "RING" to the host, increment the ring counter, S1, and automatically

answer after the number of rings specified in S0.

#### Japan Caller ID

The ISModem detects a line polarity reversal and a brief ring burst, then goes off-hook and triggers the  $\overline{\text{INT}}$  pin. CID data is sent using the V.23 specification. After detecting 40 mark bits (1s), the ISModem searches for a start-bit. "CIDM" is echoed to the host when a start bit is received. The modem then starts to assemble characters and sends them to the host. When the CID signal is lost, the ISModem hangs up and echoes "NO CARRIER" to the host. The modem then waits for the normal ring signal.

**Table 93. International Call Progress Registers**

Register	Value	Function
<b>Dial Tone Control</b>		
U0–U14		Dial Tone Detect Filter Coefficients
U15	DTON	Dial Tone On Threshold
U16	DTOF	Dial Tone Off Threshold
U34	DTWD	Dial Tone Detect Window
U35	DMOT	Dial Tone Minimum On Time
<b>Busy Tone Control</b>		
U17–U2B		Busy Tone Detect Filter Coefficients
U2C	BTON	Busy Tone On Threshold
U2D	BTOF	Busy Tone Off Threshold
U2E	BMTT	Busy Tone Minimum Total Time
U2F	BDLT	Busy Tone Delta Time
U30	BMOT	Busy Tone Minimum On Time
<b>Ringback Cadence Control</b>		
U31	RMTT	Ringback Tone Minimum Total Time
U32	RDLT	Ringback Tone Delta Time
U33	RMOT	Ringback Tone Minimum On Time
<b>Ring Detect Control</b>		
U49	RGFH	Ring Frequency High
U4A	RGFD	Ring Frequency Delta
U4B	RGMN	Ring Cadence Minimum On Time
U4C	RGNX	Ring Cadence Maximum Total Time

Table 94. Dial Registers

Register	Value	Function
<b>Pulse Dial Control</b>		
U37–U40		Pulse per Digit Definition
U42	PDBT	Pulse Dial Break Time
U43	PDMT	Pulse Dial Make Time
U45	PDIT	Pulse Dial Interdigit Time
<b>DTMF Control</b>		
U46	DTPL	DTMF Power Level (and Twist)
U47	DTNT	DTMF On Time
U48	DTFT	DTMF Off Time

Table 95. Line Interface/Control Registers

Register	Bit	Value	Function
U4D	10	CLPD	Check Loop Current Before Dialing
	1	LLC	Low Loop Current Detect (set for CTR21)
	0	LCN	Loop Current Needed
U50		LCDN	Loop Current Debounce On Time
U51		LCDF	Loop Current Debounce Off Time
U52		XMTL	Transmit Level
U67: 13:12 MINI 9 ILIM	7	DCR	DC Impedance Select
	6	OHS	On-Hook Speed
	3:2	DCV	DC Termination Select
	1	RZ	Ringer Impedance
	0	RT	Ringer Threshold Select
U68	2	BTE	Billing Tone Protect Enable
	1	ROV	Receive Overload
	0	BTD	Billing Tone Detected

### DC Termination

The ISOModem offers a great deal of flexibility in setting dc termination. Several bits can be used to adapt to particular country requirements and unusual line conditions. The dc termination control bits are shown in Table 96.

Table 96. DC Termination Control Bits

Reg	Bit	Val	Function
U67	7	DCR	DC Impedance Select

Table 96. DC Termination Control Bits

U67	3:2	DCV	DC Termination Select
U7D	10	LLV	Special low-voltage mode

A detailed description of each bit is given in the relevant U-Register description section of this manual. The following discussion centers on the use of these bits alone or in combination to meet particular country requirements.

### Yugoslavia – Special Network Requirements

The following are special network requirements for Yugoslavia. These specifications are based on the best information available and are believed to be correct. A complete specification was not available.

- DC Feed: 48 or 60 V
- Feeding Bridge: 2x400  $\Omega$  or 2x500  $\Omega$
- Network Impedance: 600  $\Omega$  resistive
- On-Hook (Idle State) Noise: <–60 dBm
- On-Hook ac (Ringer) impedance: >2.5 k $\Omega$
- DTMF Transmit: –9/–11 dBm and –6/–8 dBm are allowed.
- Data Transmit Level: 0 dBm to –15 dBm in 1 dB steps (average –13 dBmo)
- Out-of-band energy: Not specified
- Pulse Dial: 1.6/1  $\pm$ 15% (Pulse/pause)
  - Rep Rate: 10 pps
  - Interdial Pause: 250 ms <x> 800 ms,  $\pm$ 10%
- Ring Tone: 25 Hz 80–90 V<sub>eff</sub>
- Dial Tone: 425 Hz  $\pm$ 15%
  - Level: –8 dBm  $\geq$  x  $\geq$  –12 dBm
  - Cadence: 200 ms  $\pm$ 10% ON  
300 ms  $\pm$ 10% OFF  
700 ms  $\pm$ 10% ON  
800 ms  $\pm$ 10% OFF
- Busy Tone: 425 Hz  $\pm$ 15%
  - Level: –8 dBm  $\geq$  x  $\geq$  –12 dBm
  - Cadence: 500 ms  $\pm$ 10% ON  
500 ms  $\pm$ 10% OFF

## Country Configuration Tables

The country configuration tables separate countries into groups. These groups include countries with the same, or very similar, telecommunication requirements. The modem default settings are for the US-like countries. Many countries in all groups use at least some of the default register settings. Default values do not have to be written when configuring the modem to operate in a particular country assuming the modem was reset just prior to the configuration process. If the modem is being reconfigured from one country to another without being reset, default values may have to be rewritten to some registers. To avoid confusion and possible errors, the modem should be reset prior to reconfiguration between countries.

Some countries have unusual requirements. For example, registers U37–U40 set the number of pulses to dial digits 0 through 9, respectively. By default, digit 1 has a setting of 1 pulse, digit 2 has a setting of 2 pulses, and so on. Digit 0 has a setting of Ah (10 decimal) pulses. This pulse arrangement is used nearly universally throughout the world. However, there are two exceptions: New Zealand and Sweden. New Zealand requires ten pulses for 0, nine pulses for 1, eight pulses for 2, and so on. Sweden, on the other hand, requires one pulse for 0, two pulses for 1, and so on.

Japan has a requirement for both the default 10 pps pulse dialing and 20 pps pulse dialing. To configure the modem for 20 pps, set U42 (PDBT) = 0x0022, U43 (PDMT) = 0x0010, and U45 (PDIT) = 0x0258. The %P command may also be used.

The Netherlands has a unique dial tone filter. Other countries, such as Japan, have special low-voltage loop requirements. South Korea, Poland, and South Africa have special ringer impedance requirements. Set all country-specific parameters listed in the Country Configuration tables beginning on 130.

## Country Setting Update

There have been several recent changes to various country requirements. This section summarizes these changes. The +GCI commands will load the U-Register values specified in the country tables beginning on page 130 into the modem and do not reflect the updates below. In cases where a country now accepts TBR21, use the values in the CTR/TBR21 table or the +GCI command for a country that previously used that table without modification for ATAAB notes. If you want to use the +GCI command for a country and modify one or more U-Registers, be sure to execute the +GCI command first, then modify the desired register(s). The

+GCI command resets all U-Registers through U86, S6 and S7 to factory defaults before applying the country-specific settings. Check with your compliance laboratory to verify whether countries now accepting TBR21 still accept their previous settings.

Countries now accepting TBR21 include the following.

Egypt  
Hungary  
Slovakia

A recent change to TBR21 drops the requirement for loop current limiting. The set-up table on page 130 is configured to enable current limiting. If you want to disable loop current limiting, Change the setting for U67(ILIM)[9] = 0b after the +GCI command.

Other country changes are as follows.

Brazil	U67(DCV)[3:2] = 10b
China	Accepts FCC settings
Kazakstan	Accepts FCC settings
Russia	Accepts FCC settings
South Korea	U67(RZ)[1] = 1b
Taiwan	Accepts FCC settings

When using GOST settings for Armenia, Belarus, Georgia, Kazakstan, Kyrgyzstan or Moldova set U67(DCV)[3:2] = 10b.

## Silicon Labs Country Parameter Index

Country	Type	+GCI code (hex)	+GCI support	Comments	Page
Algeria	CTR	2			130
Argentina	Argentina	7			132
Australia	AUS	9	y		132
Austria (TBR21 + ATAAB)	CTR	A	y		130
Bahrain	CTR	C			130
Belarus	GOST				131
Belgium (TBR21 + ATAAB)	CTR	F	y		130
Brazil	Brazil	16	y		133
Brunei	TAS	1A			131
Bulgaria	CTR	1B	y		130
Canada	FCC	20	y		130
Chile	Chile	25			133
China	China	26	y		134
Columbia	FCC	27	y	Not required	130
Croatia	CTR				130
TBR21 + ATAAB	CTR				130
Cyprus	CTR	2D			130
Czech Republic	CTR	2E	y		130
Denmark (TBR21 + ATAAB)	CTR	31	y		130
Ecuador	FCC	35	y	As FCC	130
Egypt	Egypt	36			134
Estonia	CTR				130
Finland (TBR21 + ATAAB)	CTR	3C	y		130
France (TBR21 + ATAAB)	CTR	3D	y		130
Germany (TBR21 + ATAAB)	CTR	42	y		130
Ghana	CTR	44			130
Greece (TBR21 + ATAAB)	CTR	46	y		130
Hong Kong	Hong Kong	50	y		135
Hungary	Hungary	51	y		135
India	India	53	y		136
Indonesia	Indonesia	54			136
Ireland (TBR21 + ATAAB)	CTR	57	y		130
Israel	CTR	58	y		130
Italy (TBR21 + ATAAB)	CTR	59	y		130
Ivory Coast	CTR				130
Japan	Japan	0	y		137
Jordan	Jordan	5E			137
Kazakhstan	GOST				131
Latvia	CTR				130
Lebanon	CTR	64			130
Lesotho	SA	65		As South Africa	143
Lithuania	Lithuania				138
Luxembourg (TBR21 + ATAAB)	CTR	69	y		130
Malaysia	Malaysia	6C	y		138
Malta	CTR	70			130
Mexico	Mexico	73	y		139
Morocco	CTR	77			130
Netherlands (TBR21 + ATAAB)	CTR	7B	y		130



Country	Type	+GCI code (hex)	+GCI support	Comments	Page
New Zealand	NZ	7E	y		139
Norway (TBR21 + ATAAB)	CTR	82	y		130
Oman	Oman	83			140
Pakistan	Pakistan	84			140
Paraguay	FCC	87	y		130
Peru	FCC	88			130
Philippines	Philippines	89	y		141
Poland (TBR21 + ATAAB)	CTR	8A	y		130
Portugal (TBR21 + ATAAB)	CTR	8B	y		130
Puerto Rico	FCC	8C		As FCC	130
Qatar	Qatar	8D			141
Romania	Romania	8E			142
Russia	GOST	B8	y		131
Singapore	TAS	9C	y		131
Slovakia	Slovakia	C5			142
Slovenia	CTR	C6			130
South Africa	SA	9F	y		143
South Korea	FCC	61	y		130
Spain (TBR21 + ATAAB)	CTR	A0	y		130
Sri Lanka	TAS	A1			131
Sweden (TBR21 + ATAAB)	CTR	A5	y		130
Switzerland (TBR21 + ATAAB)	CTR	A6	y		130
Taiwan	Taiwan	FE	y		144
Thailand	Thailand	A9			144
Tunisia	Tunisia	AB			145
Turkey	CTR	AE			130
Ukraine	GOST	B2			131
United Arab Emirates (UAE)	UAE	B3			145
United Kingdom (TBR21 + ATAAB)	CTR	B4	y		130
United States of America (USA)	FCC	B5	y		130
Uruguay	FCC	B7		As FCC	130
Venezuela	FCC	BB			130
Vietnam		BC		Not required	
Zambia	CTR	C3			130

## Country Register Settings for CTR/TBR21 ATAAB and CTR21 Type Countries

## Country Register Settings for: TBR21 ATAAB and TBR21 Type Countries

U00	U01	U02	U03	U04	U05	U06	U07	U08	U09	U0A	U0B
0800	0000	0000	0000	0000	01A0	6E79	C548	C000	0000	01A0	7905
U0C	U0D	U0E	U0F	U10	U11	U12	U13	U14	U15	U16	U17
C311	4000	A7BE	03A0	7061	C8EF	4000	8128	0009	00A0	0070	0800
U18	U19	U1A	U1B	U1C	U1D	U1E	U1F	U20	U21	U22	U23
0000	0000	0000	0000	01A0	6E79	C548	C000	0000	01A0	7905	C311
U24	U25	U26	U27	U28	U29	U2A	U2B	U2C	U2D	U2E	U2F
4000	A7BE	03A0	7061	C8EF	4000	8128	0009	00A0	0070	0870	25F8
U30	U31	U32	U33	U34	U35	U36	U37	U38	U39	U3A	U3B
0438	4650	EF10	1200	1B58	0E10	0000	000A	0001	0002	0003	0004
U3C	U3D	U3E	U3F	U40	U41	U42	U43	U44	U45	U46	U47
0005	0006	0007	0008	0009	0000	Note 1	Note 1	0000	Note 1	0680	0090
U48	U49	U4A	U4B	U4C	U4D	U4E	U4F	U50	U51	U52	U53
0090	0022	007A	0258	6720	Note 2	0000	01F4	015E	00C8	0000	0000
U54	U55	U56	U57	U58	U59	U5A	U5B	U5C	U5D	U5E	U5F
0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000
U60	U61	U62	U63	U64	U65	U66	U67	U68	U69	U6A	U6B
0000	0000	0904	0033	0000	00E0	0640	020C	0000	0906	502A	0000
U6C	U6D	U6E	U6F	U70	U71	U72	U73	U74	U75	U76	U77
2900	0000	7F20	00FF	2700	0000	0000	0000	0000	3240	401E	
U78	U79	U7A	U7B	U7C	U7D	U7E	U7F	U80	U81	U82	U83
0000	0005	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0168	0000	0000	0001

Used for	
Algeria	Italy**
Austria**	Ivory Coast
Bahrain	Latvia*
Belgium**	Lebanon
Bulgaria*	Luxembourg**
Croatia	Malta
Cyprus	Morocco
Czech Republic*	Netherlands**
Denmark**	Norway
Estonia	Poland*
Finland**	Portugal**
France	Slovenia
Germany	Spain*
Ghana	Sweden*
Greece**	Switzerland**
Ireland**	Turkey*
Israel	Zambia

\* Pulse dial additions

\*\* Check latest ATAAB notes.

The above basic arrangement can be used for all these countries with Pulse dialling variants as shown on Note 1 and certain changes for Poland

- Notes:
- The Register settings for Pulse Dialling are for a 60/40 and a 66/33 Pulse string.  
The reason for this is: for ATAAB notes you must meet both of these requirements.

## CTR ATAAB

String	U42	U43	U45
60/40	3D	27	384
66/33	41	21	384

## Other Countries

U42	U43	Variants in addition to above
3D	27	Czech Republic
3D	28	Bulgaria, Latvia, Turkey and Poland

## Poland Additional changes

U2E	1680
U2F	0B40
U30	0B40
U35	DEFAULT
U67	000F
U77	4410

Rest as above plus Note 1

- For Blind Dialling the AT S-Register 6 must be defaulted to 3 and must not be adjustable below this value.
- Fot Poland the AT-S Register 7 must be defaulted to 50

## Country Register Settings for FCC Type Countries

## Country Register Settings for: FCC Type Countries

U00	U01	U02	U03	U04	U05	U06	U07	U08	U09	U0A	U0B
0800	0000	0000	0000	0000	00A0	6EF1	C4F4	C000	0000	00A0	78B0
U0B	U0C	U0D	U0F	U10	U11	U12	U13	U14	U15	U16	U17
C305	4000	B50A	0400	70D2	C830	4000	80E2	0009	00A0	0070	0800
U18	U19	U1A	U1B	U1C	U1D	U1E	U1F	U20	U21	U22	U23
0000	0000	0000	0000	00A0	6EF1	C4F4	C000	0000	00A0	78B0	C305
U24	U25	U26	U27	U28	U29	U2A	U2B	U2C	U2D	U2E	U2F
4000	B50A	0400	70D2	C830	4000	80E2	0009	00A0	0070	0870	25F8
U30	U31	U32	U33	U34	U35	U36	U37	U38	U39	U3A	U3B
0438	4650	EF10	1200	1B58	2D00	0000	000A	0001	0002	0003	0004
U3C	U3D	U3E	U3F	U40	U41	U42	U43	U44	U45	U46	U47
0005	0006	0007	0008	0009	0000	Note 1	Note 1	0000	Note 1	09B0	0064
U48	U49	U4A	U4B	U4C	U4D	U4E	U4F	U50	U51	U52	U53
0064	0022	007A	0258	6720	0000	0000	01F4	015E	00C8	0000	0000
U54	U55	U56	U57	U58	U59	U5A	U5B	U5C	U5D	U5E	U5F
0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000
U60	U61	U62	U63	U64	U65	U66	U67	U68	U69	U6A	U6B
0000	0000	0804	0003	0000	00E0	0640	000C	0000	0906	502A	0000
U6C	U6D	U6E	U6F	U70	U71	U72	U73	U74	U75	U76	U77
2900	0000	7F20	00FF	2700	0000	0000	0000	0000	3240	401E	
U78	U79	U7A	U7B	U7C	U7D	U7E	U7F	U80	U81	U82	U83
0000	0005	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0168	0000	0000	0001

Used for

Canada
Paraguay
* Peru
Puerto Rico
South Korea
Uruguay
USA
Canada
Ecuador
Colombia

\* = Pulse dial add'ns

Notes:

- AT S-Register 7 must be defaulted to 59.
- The Register settings for Pulse Dialling are for a 66/33 Pulse string. (PERU ONLY)

String	U42	U43	U45
66/33	41	21	384

## Country Register Settings for Russia (GOST) Type Countries

U00	U01	U02	U03	U04	U05	U06	U07	U08	U09	U0A	U0B
0800	0000	0000	0000	0000	00A0	6EF1	C4F4	C000	0000	00A0	78B0
U0B	U0C	U0D	U0F	U10	U11	U12	U13	U14	U15	U16	U17
C305	4000	B50A	0400	70D2	C830	4000	80E2	0009	0030	0020	0800
U18	U19	U1A	U1B	U1C	U1D	U1E	U1F	U20	U21	U22	U23
0000	0000	0000	0000	00A0	6EF1	C4F4	C000	0000	00A0	78B0	C305
U24	U25	U26	U27	U28	U29	U2A	U2B	U2C	U2D	U2E	U2F
4000	B50A	0400	70D2	C830	4000	80E2	0009	0030	0020	06C0	1DD0
U30	U31	U32	U33	U34	U35	U36	U37	U38	U39	U3A	U3B
0360	4650	EF10	1200	1B58	3840	0000	000A	0001	0002	0003	0004
U3C	U3D	U3E	U3F	U40	U41	U42	U43	U44	U45	U46	U47
0005	0006	0007	0008	0009	0000	003D	0027	0000	0320	0680	0064
U48	U49	U4A	U4B	U4C	U4D	U4E	U4F	U50	U51	U52	U53
0064	0022	007A	0258	6720	4008	0000	01F4	015E	00C8	0001	0000
U54	U55	U56	U57	U58	U59	U5A	U5B	U5C	U5D	U5E	U5F
0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000
U60	U61	U62	U63	U64	U65	U66	U67	U68	U69	U6A	U6B
0000	0000	0804	0003	0000	00E0	0640	3000	0000	0906	502A	0000
U6C	U6D	U6E	U6F	U70	U71	U72	U73	U74	U75	U76	U77
2900	0000	7F20	00FF	2700	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	3240	401E
U78	U79	U7A	U7B	U7C	U7D	U7E	U7F	U80	U81	U82	U83
0000	0005	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0168	0000	0000	0001

Used for

Belarus  
Kazakhstan  
Russia  
Ukraine

## Notes:

- 1) AT S-Register 7 must be defaulted to 59.

## Country Register Settings for Singapore (TAS) Type Countries

U00	U01	U02	U03	U04	U05	U06	U07	U08	U09	U0A	U0B
0800	7DAF	C1D5	4000	8000	01C0	5629	CF51	C000	0000	01C0	7E3F
U0C	U0D	U0E	U0F	U10	U11	U12	U13	U14	U15	U16	U17
C18A	Default	B96A	01C0	6151	DC9B	4000	8019	0009	00A0	0050	0800
U18	U19	U1A	U1B	U1C	U1D	U1E	U1F	U20	U21	U22	U23
0000	0000	0000	0000	00A0	6EF1	C4F4	C000	0000	00A0	78B0	C305
U24	U25	U26	U27	U28	U29	U2A	U2B	U2C	U2D	U2E	U2F
4000	B50A	0400	70D2	C830	4000	80E2	0009	00A0	0070	0870	25F8
U30	U31	U32	U33	U34	U35	U36	U37	U38	U39	U3A	U3B
0438	4650	EF10	1200	1B58	2D00	0000	000A	0001	0002	0003	0004
U3C	U3D	U3E	U3F	U40	U41	U42	U43	U44	U45	U46	U47
0005	0006	0007	0008	0009	0000	003D	0027	0000	0320	0680	0064
U48	U49	U4A	U4B	U4C	U4D	U4E	U4F	U50	U51	U52	U53
0064	0022	007D	01E0	5460	0000	0000	01F4	015E	00C8	0000	0000
U54	U55	U56	U57	U58	U59	U5A	U5B	U5C	U5D	U5E	U5F
0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000
U60	U61	U62	U63	U64	U65	U66	U67	U68	U69	U6A	U6B
0000	0000	0804	0003	0000	00E0	0640	000C	0000	0906	502A	0000
U6C	U6D	U6E	U6F	U70	U71	U72	U73	U74	U75	U76	U77
2900	0000	7F20	00FF	2700	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	3240	401E
U78	U79	U7A	U7B	U7C	U7D	U7E	U7F	U80	U81	U82	U83
0000	0005	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0168	0000	0000	0001

Used for

Brunei  
Singapore  
Sri Lanka

## Notes:

- 1) AT S-Register 7 must be defaulted to 59.

## Country Register Settings for Argentina

U00	U01	U02	U03	U04	U05	U06	U07	U08	U09	U0A	U0B
0800	0000	0000	0000	0000	00A0	6EF1	C4F4	C000	0000	00A0	78B0
U0C	U0D	U0E	U0F	U10	U11	U12	U13	U14	U15	U16	U17
C305	4000	B50A	0400	70D2	C830	4000	80E2	0009	0030	0020	0800
U18	U19	U1A	U1B	U1C	U1D	U1E	U1F	U20	U21	U22	U23
0000	0000	0000	0000	00A0	6EF1	C4F4	C000	0000	00A0	78B0	C305
U24	U25	U26	U27	U28	U29	U2A	U2B	U2C	U2D	U2E	U2F
4000	B50A	0400	70D2	C830	4000	80E2	0009	0030	0020	06C0	1DD0
U30	U31	U32	U33	U34	U35	U36	U37	U38	U39	U3A	U3B
360	4650	EF10	1200	1B58	3840	0000	000A	0001	0002	0003	0004
U3C	U3D	U3E	U3F	U40	U41	U42	U43	U44	U45	U46	U47
0005	0006	0007	0008	0009	0000	0041	0021	0000	0320	0680	0064
U48	U49	U4A	U4B	U4C	U4D	U4E	U4F	U50	U51	U52	U53
0064	0022	007A	0258	6720	4008	0000	01F4	015E	00C8	0001	0000
U54	U55	U56	U57	U58	U59	U5A	U5B	U5C	U5D	U5E	U5F
0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000
U60	U61	U62	U63	U64	U65	U66	U67	U68	U69	U6A	U6B
0000	0000	0804	0003	0000	00E0	0640	000C	0000	0906	502A	0000
U6C	U6D	U6E	U6F	U70	U71	U72	U73	U74	U75	U76	U77
2900	0000	7F20	00FF	2700	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	3240	401E
U78	U79	U7A	U7B	U7C	U7D	U7E	U7F	U80	U81	U82	U83
0000	0005	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0168	0000	0000	0001

### Notes:

- 1) AT S-Register 7 must be defaulted to 50.

## Country Register Settings for Australia

U00	U01	U02	U03	U04	U05	U06	U07	U08	U09	U0A	U0B
0800	0000	0000	0000	0000	00A0	6EF1	C4F4	C000	0000	00A0	78B0
U0C	U0D	U0E	U0F	U10	U11	U12	U13	U14	U15	U16	U17
C305	4000	B50A	0400	70D2	C830	4000	80E2	0009	0030	0020	0800
U18	U19	U1A	U1B	U1C	U1D	U1E	U1F	U20	U21	U22	U23
0000	0000	0000	0000	00A0	6EF1	C4F4	C000	0000	00A0	78B0	C305
U24	U25	U26	U27	U28	U29	U2A	U2B	U2C	U2D	U2E	U2F
4000	B50A	0400	70D2	C830	4000	80E2	0009	0030	0020	06C0	1DD0
U30	U31	U32	U33	U34	U35	U36	U37	U38	U39	U3A	U3B
0360	4650	EF10	1200	1B58	3840	0000	000A	0001	0002	0003	0004
U3C	U3D	U3E	U3F	U40	U41	U42	U43	U44	U45	U46	U47
0005	0006	0007	0008	0009	0000	003D	0027	0000	0320	680	0064
U48	U49	U4A	U4B	U4C	U4D	U4E	U4F	U50	U51	U52	U53
0064	0022	0089	0258	6720	4008	0000	01F4	015E	00C8	0001	0000
U54	U55	U56	U57	U58	U59	U5A	U5B	U5C	U5D	U5E	U5F
0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000
U60	U61	U62	U63	U64	U65	U66	U67	U68	U69	U6A	U6B
0000	0000	0804	0033	0000	00E0	0640	3040	0000	0906	502A	0000
U6C	U6D	U6E	U6F	U70	U71	U72	U73	U74	U75	U76	U77
2900	0000	7F20	00FF	2700	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	3240	421E
U78	U79	U7A	U7B	U7C	U7D	U7E	U7F	U80	U81	U82	U83
0000	0005	0000	0000	0000	0200	0000	0000	0168	0000	0000	0001

### Notes:

- 1) AT S-Register 7 must be defaulted to 50.
- 2) U70[11] must be set, and host software must respond to the overcurrent interrupt by commanding the modem to go back on hook for compliance to ring fault tests.

## Country Register Settings for Brazil

U00	U01	U02	U03	U04	U05	U06	U07	U08	U09	U0A	U0B
0800	0000	0000	0000	0000	00A0	6EF1	C4F4	C000	0000	00A0	78B0
U0C	U0D	U0E	U0F	U10	U11	U12	U13	U14	U15	U16	U17
C305	4000	B50A	0400	70D2	C830	4000	80E2	0009	0030	0020	0800
U18	U19	U1A	U1B	U1C	U1D	U1E	U1F	U20	U21	U22	U23
0000	0000	0000	0000	00A0	6EF1	C4F4	C000	0000	00A0	78B0	C305
U24	U25	U26	U27	U28	U29	U2A	U2B	U2C	U2D	U2E	U2F
4000	B50A	0400	70D2	C830	4000	80E2	0009	0030	0020	6C0	1DD0
U30	U31	U32	U33	U34	U35	U36	U37	U38	U39	U3A	U3B
0360	4650	EF10	1200	1B58	3840	0000	000A	0001	0002	0003	0004
U3C	U3D	U3E	U3F	U40	U41	U42	U43	U44	U45	U46	U47
0005	0006	0007	0008	0009	0000	0041	0021	0000	0320	08A0	0064
U48	U49	U4A	U4B	U4C	U4D	U4E	U4F	U50	U51	U52	U53
0064	0028	0078	0258	6720	4008	0000	01F4	015E	00C8	0001	0000
U54	U55	U56	U57	U58	U59	U5A	U5B	U5C	U5D	U5E	U5F
0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000
U60	U61	U62	U63	U64	U65	U66	U67	U68	U69	U6A	U6B
0000	0000	0804	0003	0000	00E0	0640	3000	0000	0906	502A	0000
U6C	U6D	U6E	U6F	U70	U71	U72	U73	U74	U75	U76	U77
2900	0000	7F20	00FF	2700	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	3240	401E
U78	U79	U7A	U7B	U7C	U7D	U7E	U7F	U80	U81	U82	U83
0000	0005	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0168	0000	0000	0001

### Notes:

- 1) AT S-Register 7 must be defaulted to 50.
- 2) U70[11] must be set, and host software must respond to overcurrent interrupt by commanding the modem to go back on hook.

## Country Register Settings for Chile

U00	U01	U02	U03	U04	U05	U06	U07	U08	U09	U0A	U0B
0800	0000	0000	0000	0000	00A0	6EF1	C4F4	C000	0000	00A0	78B0
U0C	U0D	U0E	U0F	U10	U11	U12	U13	U14	U15	U16	U17
C305	4000	B50A	0400	70D2	C830	4000	80E2	0009	0030	0020	0800
U18	U19	U1A	U1B	U1C	U1D	U1E	U1F	U20	U21	U22	U23
0000	0000	0000	0000	00A0	6EF1	C4F4	C000	0000	00A0	78B0	C305
U24	U25	U26	U27	U28	U29	U2A	U2B	U2C	U2D	U2E	U2F
4000	B50A	0400	70D2	C830	4000	80E2	0009	0030	0020	6C0	1DD0
U30	U31	U32	U33	U34	U35	U36	U37	U38	U39	U3A	U3B
0360	4650	EF10	1200	1B58	3840	0000	000A	0001	0002	0003	0004
U3C	U3D	U3E	U3F	U40	U41	U42	U43	U44	U45	U46	U47
0005	0006	0007	0008	0009	0000	003D	0027	0000	0320	0680	0064
U48	U49	U4A	U4B	U4C	U4D	U4E	U4F	U50	U51	U52	U53
0064	0028	0083	0258	6720	4008	0000	01F4	015E	00C8	0001	0000
U54	U55	U56	U57	U58	U59	U5A	U5B	U5C	U5D	U5E	U5F
0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000
U60	U61	U62	U63	U64	U65	U66	U67	U68	U69	U6A	U6B
0000	0000	0804	0003	0000	00E0	0640	000C	0000	0906	502A	0000
U6C	U6D	U6E	U6F	U70	U71	U72	U73	U74	U75	U76	U77
2900	0000	7F20	00FF	2700	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	3240	401E
U78	U79	U7A	U7B	U7C	U7D	U7E	U7F	U80	U81	U82	U83
0000	0005	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0168	0000	0000	0001

### Notes:

- 1) AT S-Register 7 must be defaulted to 180.

## Country Register Settings for China

<b>U00</b>	<b>U01</b>	<b>U02</b>	<b>U03</b>	<b>U04</b>	<b>U05</b>	<b>U06</b>	<b>U07</b>	<b>U08</b>	<b>U09</b>	<b>U0A</b>	<b>U0B</b>
0800	0000	0000	0000	0000	00A0	6EF1	C4F4	C000	0000	00A0	78B0
<b>U0C</b>	<b>U0D</b>	<b>U0E</b>	<b>U0F</b>	<b>U10</b>	<b>U11</b>	<b>U12</b>	<b>U13</b>	<b>U14</b>	<b>U15</b>	<b>U16</b>	<b>U17</b>
C305	4000	B50A	0400	70D2	C830	4000	80E2	0009	0030	0020	0800
<b>U18</b>	<b>U19</b>	<b>U1A</b>	<b>U1B</b>	<b>U1C</b>	<b>U1D</b>	<b>U1E</b>	<b>U1F</b>	<b>U20</b>	<b>U21</b>	<b>U22</b>	<b>U23</b>
0000	0000	0000	0000	00A0	6EF1	C4F4	C000	0000	00A0	78B0	C305
<b>U24</b>	<b>U25</b>	<b>U26</b>	<b>U27</b>	<b>U28</b>	<b>U29</b>	<b>U2A</b>	<b>U2B</b>	<b>U2C</b>	<b>U2D</b>	<b>U2E</b>	<b>U2F</b>
4000	B50A	0400	70D2	C830	4000	80E2	0009	0030	0020	6C0	1DD0
<b>U30</b>	<b>U31</b>	<b>U32</b>	<b>U33</b>	<b>U34</b>	<b>U35</b>	<b>U36</b>	<b>U37</b>	<b>U38</b>	<b>U39</b>	<b>U3A</b>	<b>U3B</b>
0360	4650	EF10	1200	1B58	3840	0000	000A	0001	0002	0003	0004
<b>U3C</b>	<b>U3D</b>	<b>U3E</b>	<b>U3F</b>	<b>U40</b>	<b>U41</b>	<b>U42</b>	<b>U43</b>	<b>U44</b>	<b>U45</b>	<b>U46</b>	<b>U47</b>
0005	0006	0007	0008	0009	0000	003D	0027	0000	0348	08A0	0064
<b>U48</b>	<b>U49</b>	<b>U4A</b>	<b>U4B</b>	<b>U4C</b>	<b>U4D</b>	<b>U4E</b>	<b>U4F</b>	<b>U50</b>	<b>U51</b>	<b>U52</b>	<b>U53</b>
0064	0022	007A	0258	6720	4008	1388	01F4	015E	00C8	0001	0000
<b>U54</b>	<b>U55</b>	<b>U56</b>	<b>U57</b>	<b>U58</b>	<b>U59</b>	<b>U5A</b>	<b>U5B</b>	<b>U5C</b>	<b>U5D</b>	<b>U5E</b>	<b>U5F</b>
0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000
<b>U60</b>	<b>U61</b>	<b>U62</b>	<b>U63</b>	<b>U64</b>	<b>U65</b>	<b>U66</b>	<b>U67</b>	<b>U68</b>	<b>U69</b>	<b>U6A</b>	<b>U6B</b>
0000	0000	0804	00F3	0000	00E0	0640	3000	0000	0906	502A	0000
<b>U6C</b>	<b>U6D</b>	<b>U6E</b>	<b>U6F</b>	<b>U70</b>	<b>U71</b>	<b>U72</b>	<b>U73</b>	<b>U74</b>	<b>U75</b>	<b>U76</b>	<b>U77</b>
2900	0000	7F20	00FF	2700	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	3240	401E
<b>U78</b>	<b>U79</b>	<b>U7A</b>	<b>U7B</b>	<b>U7C</b>	<b>U7D</b>	<b>U7E</b>	<b>U7F</b>	<b>U80</b>	<b>U81</b>	<b>U82</b>	<b>U83</b>
0000	0005	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0168	0000	0000	0001

**Notes:**

- 1) AT S-Register 7 must be defaulted to 50.

## Country Register Settings for Egypt

<b>U00</b>	<b>U01</b>	<b>U02</b>	<b>U03</b>	<b>U04</b>	<b>U05</b>	<b>U06</b>	<b>U07</b>	<b>U08</b>	<b>U09</b>	<b>U0A</b>	<b>U0B</b>
0800	0000	0000	0000	0000	00A0	6EF1	C4F4	C000	0000	00A0	78B0
<b>U0C</b>	<b>U0D</b>	<b>U0E</b>	<b>U0F</b>	<b>U10</b>	<b>U11</b>	<b>U12</b>	<b>U13</b>	<b>U14</b>	<b>U15</b>	<b>U16</b>	<b>U17</b>
C305	4000	B50A	0400	70D2	C830	4000	80E2	0009	0030	0020	0800
<b>U18</b>	<b>U19</b>	<b>U1A</b>	<b>U1B</b>	<b>U1C</b>	<b>U1D</b>	<b>U1E</b>	<b>U1F</b>	<b>U20</b>	<b>U21</b>	<b>U22</b>	<b>U23</b>
0000	0000	0000	0000	00A0	6EF1	C4F4	C000	0000	00A0	78B0	C305
<b>U24</b>	<b>U25</b>	<b>U26</b>	<b>U27</b>	<b>U28</b>	<b>U29</b>	<b>U2A</b>	<b>U2B</b>	<b>U2C</b>	<b>U2D</b>	<b>U2E</b>	<b>U2F</b>
4000	B50A	0400	70D2	C830	4000	80E2	0009	0030	0020	6C0	1DD0
<b>U30</b>	<b>U31</b>	<b>U32</b>	<b>U33</b>	<b>U34</b>	<b>U35</b>	<b>U36</b>	<b>U37</b>	<b>U38</b>	<b>U39</b>	<b>U3A</b>	<b>U3B</b>
0360	4650	EF10	1200	1B58	3840	0000	000A	0001	0002	0003	0004
<b>U3C</b>	<b>U3D</b>	<b>U3E</b>	<b>U3F</b>	<b>U40</b>	<b>U41</b>	<b>U42</b>	<b>U43</b>	<b>U44</b>	<b>U45</b>	<b>U46</b>	<b>U47</b>
0005	0006	0007	0008	0009	0000	0042	0021	0000	0344	0460	0064
<b>U48</b>	<b>U49</b>	<b>U4A</b>	<b>U4B</b>	<b>U4C</b>	<b>U4D</b>	<b>U4E</b>	<b>U4F</b>	<b>U50</b>	<b>U51</b>	<b>U52</b>	<b>U53</b>
0064	0022	007A	0258	6720	0000	0000	01F4	015E	00C8	0000	0000
<b>U54</b>	<b>U55</b>	<b>U56</b>	<b>U57</b>	<b>U58</b>	<b>U59</b>	<b>U5A</b>	<b>U5B</b>	<b>U5C</b>	<b>U5D</b>	<b>U5E</b>	<b>U5F</b>
0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000
<b>U60</b>	<b>U61</b>	<b>U62</b>	<b>U63</b>	<b>U64</b>	<b>U65</b>	<b>U66</b>	<b>U67</b>	<b>U68</b>	<b>U69</b>	<b>U6A</b>	<b>U6B</b>
0000	0000	0904	0033	0000	00E0	0640	020C	0000	0906	502A	0000
<b>U6C</b>	<b>U6D</b>	<b>U6E</b>	<b>U6F</b>	<b>U70</b>	<b>U71</b>	<b>U72</b>	<b>U73</b>	<b>U74</b>	<b>U75</b>	<b>U76</b>	<b>U77</b>
2900	0000	7F20	00FF	2700	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	3240	401E
<b>U78</b>	<b>U79</b>	<b>U7A</b>	<b>U7B</b>	<b>U7C</b>	<b>U7D</b>	<b>U7E</b>	<b>U7F</b>	<b>U80</b>	<b>U81</b>	<b>U82</b>	<b>U83</b>
0000	0005	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0168	0000	0000	0001

**Notes:**

- 1) The Register settings for Pulse Dialling are for a 66/33 Pulse string.
- 2) The Register settings for Pulse Dialling are for a 66/33 Pulse string.

String	U42	U43
66/33	42	21
- 3) For Blind Dialling the AT S-Register 6 must be defaulted to 3 and must not be adjustable below this value.

## Country Register Settings for Hong Kong

U00	U01	U02	U03	U04	U05	U06	U07	U08	U09	U0A	U0B
0800	0000	0000	0000	0000	00A0	6EF1	C4F4	C000	0000	00A0	78B0
U0C	U0D	U0E	U0F	U10	U11	U12	U13	U14	U15	U16	U17
C305	4000	B50A	0400	70D2	C830	4000	80E2	0009	0030	0020	0800
U18	U19	U1A	U1B	U1C	U1D	U1E	U1F	U20	U21	U22	U23
0000	0000	0000	0000	00A0	6EF1	C4F4	C000	0000	00A0	78B0	C305
U24	U25	U26	U27	U28	U29	U2A	U2B	U2C	U2D	U2E	U2F
4000	B50A	0400	70D2	C830	4000	80E2	0009	0030	0020	6C0	1DD0
U30	U31	U32	U33	U34	U35	U36	U37	U38	U39	U3A	U3B
0360	4650	EF10	1200	1B58	2D00	0000	000A	0001	0002	0003	0004
U3C	U3D	U3E	U3F	U40	U41	U42	U43	U44	U45	U46	U47
0005	0006	0007	0008	0009	0000	003D	0027	0000	0320	08A0	0064
U48	U49	U4A	U4B	U4C	U4D	U4E	U4F	U50	U51	U52	U53
0064	0022	007A	0258	6720	4008	0000	01F4	015E	00C8	0001	0000
U54	U55	U56	U57	U58	U59	U5A	U5B	U5C	U5D	U5E	U5F
0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000
U60	U61	U62	U63	U64	U65	U66	U67	U68	U69	U6A	U6B
0000	0000	0804	0003	0000	00E0	0640	000C	0000	0906	502A	0000
U6C	U6D	U6E	U6F	U70	U71	U72	U73	U74	U75	U76	U77
2900	0000	7F20	00FF	2700	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	3240	401E
U78	U79	U7A	U7B	U7C	U7D	U7E	U7F	U80	U81	U82	U83
0000	0005	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0168	0000	0000	0001

**Notes:**

- 1) AT S-Register 7 must be defaulted to 50.

## Country Register Settings for Hungary

U00	U01	U02	U03	U04	U05	U06	U07	U08	U09	U0A	U0B
0800	0000	0000	0000	0000	00A0	6EF1	C4F4	C000	0000	00A0	78B0
U0C	U0D	U0E	U0F	U10	U11	U12	U13	U14	U15	U16	U17
C305	4000	B50A	0400	70D2	C830	4000	80E2	0009	0030	0020	0800
U18	U19	U1A	U1B	U1C	U1D	U1E	U1F	U20	U21	U22	U23
0000	0000	0000	0000	00A0	6EF1	C4F4	C000	0000	00A0	78B0	C305
U24	U25	U26	U27	U28	U29	U2A	U2B	U2C	U2D	U2E	U2F
4000	B50A	0400	70D2	C830	4000	80E2	0009	0030	0020	06C0	1DD0
U30	U31	U32	U33	U34	U35	U36	U37	U38	U39	U3A	U3B
0360	4650	EF10	1200	1B58	3840	0000	000A	0001	0002	0003	0004
U3C	U3D	U3E	U3F	U40	U41	U42	U43	U44	U45	U46	U47
0005	0006	0007	0008	0009	0000	0041	0021	0000	0320	0460	0064
U48	U49	U4A	U4B	U4C	U4D	U4E	U4F	U50	U51	U52	U53
0064	0022	007A	0258	6720	4008	0000	01F4	015E	00C8	0000	0000
U54	U55	U56	U57	U58	U59	U5A	U5B	U5C	U5D	U5E	U5F
0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000
U60	U61	U62	U63	U64	U65	U66	U67	U68	U69	U6A	U6B
0000	0000	0804	0003	0000	00E0	0640	000C	0000	0906	502A	0000
U6C	U6D	U6E	U6F	U70	U71	U72	U73	U74	U75	U76	U77
2900	0000	7F20	00FF	2700	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	3240	401E
U78	U79	U7A	U7B	U7C	U7D	U7E	U7F	U80	U81	U82	U83
0000	0005	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0168	0000	0000	0001

**Notes:**

- 1) AT S-Register 7 must be defaulted to 50.

## Country Register Settings for India

U00	U01	U02	U03	U04	U05	U06	U07	U08	U09	U0A	U0B
0800	0000	0000	0000	0000	00A0	6EF1	C4F4	C000	0000	00A0	78B0
U0C	U0D	U0E	U0F	U10	U11	U12	U13	U14	U15	U16	U17
C305	4000	B50A	0400	70D2	C830	4000	80E2	0009	0030	0020	0800
U18	U19	U1A	U1B	U1C	U1D	U1E	U1F	U20	U21	U22	U23
0000	0000	0000	0000	00A0	6EF1	C4F4	C000	0000	00A0	78B0	C305
U24	U25	U26	U27	U28	U29	U2A	U2B	U2C	U2D	U2E	U2F
4000	B50A	0400	70D2	C830	4000	80E2	0009	0030	0020	06C0	1B00
U30	U31	U32	U33	U34	U35	U36	U37	U38	U39	U3A	U3B
0360	4650	EF10	1200	1B58	3840	0000	000A	0001	0002	0003	0004
U3C	U3D	U3E	U3F	U40	U41	U42	U43	U44	U45	U46	U47
0005	0006	0007	0008	0009	0000	003D	0027	0000	0320	08A0	0064
U48	U49	U4A	U4B	U4C	U4D	U4E	U4F	U50	U51	U52	U53
0064	0022	007A	0258	6720	4008	0000	01F4	015E	00C8	0001	0000
U54	U55	U56	U57	U58	U59	U5A	U5B	U5C	U5D	U5E	U5F
0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000
U60	U61	U62	U63	U64	U65	U66	U67	U68	U69	U6A	U6B
0000	0000	0804	0043	0000	00E0	0640	000C	0000	0906	502A	0000
U6C	U6D	U6E	U6F	U70	U71	U72	U73	U74	U75	U76	U77
2900	0000	7F20	00FF	2700	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	3240	401E
U78	U79	U7A	U7B	U7C	U7D	U7E	U7F	U80	U81	U82	U83
0000	0005	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0168	0000	0000	0001

**Notes:**

- 1) AT S-Register 7 must be defaulted to 50.

## Country Register Settings for Indonesia

U00	U01	U02	U03	U04	U05	U06	U07	U08	U09	U0A	U0B
0800	0000	0000	0000	0000	00A0	6EF1	C4F4	C000	0000	00A0	78B0
U0C	U0D	U0E	U0F	U10	U11	U12	U13	U14	U15	U16	U17
C305	4000	B50A	0400	70D2	C830	4000	80E2	0009	0030	0020	0800
U18	U19	U1A	U1B	U1C	U1D	U1E	U1F	U20	U21	U22	U23
0000	0000	0000	0000	00A0	6EF1	C4F4	C000	0000	00A0	78B0	C305
U24	U25	U26	U27	U28	U29	U2A	U2B	U2C	U2D	U2E	U2F
4000	B50A	0400	70D2	C830	4000	80E2	0009	0030	0020	06C0	1DD0
U30	U31	U32	U33	U34	U35	U36	U37	U38	U39	U3A	U3B
0360	4650	EF10	1200	1B58	3840	0000	000A	0001	0002	0003	0004
U3C	U3D	U3E	U3F	U40	U41	U42	U43	U44	U45	U46	U47
0005	0006	0007	0008	0009	0000	003D	0027	0000	0320	08A0	0064
U48	U49	U4A	U4B	U4C	U4D	U4E	U4F	U50	U51	U52	U53
0064	0022	007A	0258	6720	4008	0000	01F4	015E	00C8	0001	0000
U54	U55	U56	U57	U58	U59	U5A	U5B	U5C	U5D	U5E	U5F
0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000
U60	U61	U62	U63	U64	U65	U66	U67	U68	U69	U6A	U6B
0000	0000	0804	0003	0000	00E0	0640	000C	0000	0906	502A	0000
U6C	U6D	U6E	U6F	U70	U71	U72	U73	U74	U75	U76	U77
2900	0000	7F20	00FF	2700	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	3240	401E
U78	U79	U7A	U7B	U7C	U7D	U7E	U7F	U80	U81	U82	U83
0000	0005	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0168	0000	0000	0001

**Notes:**

- 1) AT S-Register 7 must be defaulted to 50.



## Country Register Settings for Japan

U00	U01	U02	U03	U04	U05	U06	U07	U08	U09	U0A	U0B
0800	0000	0000	0000	0000	00A0	6EF1	C4F4	C000	0000	00A0	78B0
U0C	U0D	U0E	U0F	U10	U11	U12	U13	U14	U15	U16	U17
C305	4000	B50A	0400	70D2	C830	4000	80E2	0009	0030	0020	0800
U18	U19	U1A	U1B	U1C	U1D	U1E	U1F	U20	U21	U22	U23
0000	0000	0000	0000	00A0	6EF1	C4F4	C000	0000	00A0	78B0	C305
U24	U25	U26	U27	U28	U29	U2A	U2B	U2C	U2D	U2E	U2F
4000	B50A	0400	70D2	C830	4000	80E2	0009	0030	0020	06C0	1DD0
U30	U31	U32	U33	U34	U35	U36	U37	U38	U39	U3A	U3B
0360	4650	EF10	1200	1B58	2D00	0000	000A	0001	0002	0003	0004
U3C	U3D	U3E	U3F	U40	U41	U42	U43	U44	U45	U46	U47
0005	0006	0007	0008	0009	0000	0041	0021	0000	0384	09B0	0064
U48	U49	U4A	U4B	U4C	U4D	U4E	U4F	U50	U51	U52	U53
0064	0022	007A	0258	6720	0000	0000	01F4	015E	00C8	0000	0000
U54	U55	U56	U57	U58	U59	U5A	U5B	U5C	U5D	U5E	U5F
0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000
U60	U61	U62	U63	U64	U65	U66	U67	U68	U69	U6A	U6B
0000	0000	0804	0003	0000	00E0	0640	3000	0000	0906	502A	0000
U6C	U6D	U6E	U6F	U70	U71	U72	U73	U74	U75	U76	U77
2900	0000	7F20	00FF	2700	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	3240	401E
U78	U79	U7A	U7B	U7C	U7D	U7E	U7F	U80	U81	U82	U83
0000	0005	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0168	0000	0000	0001

**Notes:**

- 1) For Blind Dialling the AT S-Register 6 must be defaulted to 3 and must not be adjustable below this value.

## Country Register Settings for Jordan

U00	U01	U02	U03	U04	U05	U06	U07	U08	U09	U0A	U0B
0800	0000	0000	0000	0000	00A0	6EF1	C4F4	C000	0000	00A0	78B0
U0C	U0D	U0E	U0F	U10	U11	U12	U13	U14	U15	U16	U17
C305	4000	B50A	0400	70D2	C830	4000	80E2	0009	0030	0020	0800
U18	U19	U1A	U1B	U1C	U1D	U1E	U1F	U20	U21	U22	U23
0000	0000	0000	0000	00A0	6EF1	C4F4	C000	0000	00A0	78B0	C305
U24	U25	U26	U27	U28	U29	U2A	U2B	U2C	U2D	U2E	U2F
4000	B50A	0400	70D2	C830	4000	80E2	0009	0030	0020	06C0	1DD0
U30	U31	U32	U33	U34	U35	U36	U37	U38	U39	U3A	U3B
0360	4650	EF10	1200	1B58	3840	0000	000A	0001	0002	0003	0004
U3C	U3D	U3E	U3F	U40	U41	U42	U43	U44	U45	U46	U47
0005	0006	0007	0008	0009	0000	0041	0021	0000	0320	08A0	0064
U48	U49	U4A	U4B	U4C	U4D	U4E	U4F	U50	U51	U52	U53
0064	0022	007A	0258	6720	4008	0000	01F4	015E	00C8	0001	0000
U54	U55	U56	U57	U58	U59	U5A	U5B	U5C	U5D	U5E	U5F
0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000
U60	U61	U62	U63	U64	U65	U66	U67	U68	U69	U6A	U6B
0000	0000	0804	0003	0000	00E0	0640	3000	0000	0906	502A	0000
U6C	U6D	U6E	U6F	U70	U71	U72	U73	U74	U75	U76	U77
2900	0000	7F20	00FF	2700	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	3240	401E
U78	U79	U7A	U7B	U7C	U7D	U7E	U7F	U80	U81	U82	U83
0000	0005	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0168	0000	0000	0001

**Notes:**

- 1) AT S-Register 7 must be defaulted to 50.

## Country Register Settings for Lithuania

U00	U01	U02	U03	U04	U05	U06	U07	U08	U09	U0A	U0B
0800	0000	0000	0000	0000	00A0	6EF1	C4F4	C000	0000	00A0	78B0
U0C	U0D	U0E	U0F	U10	U11	U12	U13	U14	U15	U16	U17
C305	4000	B50A	0400	70D2	C830	4000	80E2	0009	0030	0020	0800
U18	U19	U1A	U1B	U1C	U1D	U1E	U1F	U20	U21	U22	U23
0000	0000	0000	0000	00A0	6EF1	C4F4	C000	0000	00A0	78B0	C305
U24	U25	U26	U27	U28	U29	U2A	U2B	U2C	U2D	U2E	U2F
4000	B50A	0400	70D2	C830	4000	80E2	0009	0030	0020	06C0	1DD0
U30	U31	U32	U33	U34	U35	U36	U37	U38	U39	U3A	U3B
0360	4650	EF10	1200	1B58	3840	0000	000A	0001	0002	0003	0004
U3C	U3D	U3E	U3F	U40	U41	U42	U43	U44	U45	U46	U47
0005	0006	0007	0008	0009	0000	003D	0027	0000	0344	0680	0064
U48	U49	U4A	U4B	U4C	U4D	U4E	U4F	U50	U51	U52	U53
0064	0022	007A	0258	6720	4008	0000	01F4	015E	00C8	0000	0000
U54	U55	U56	U57	U58	U59	U5A	U5B	U5C	U5D	U5E	U5F
0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000
U60	U61	U62	U63	U64	U65	U66	U67	U68	U69	U6A	U6B
0000	0000	0804	0003	0000	00E0	0640	3000	0000	0906	502A	0000
U6C	U6D	U6E	U6F	U70	U71	U72	U73	U74	U75	U76	U77
2900	0000	7F20	00FF	2700	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	3240	401E
U78	U79	U7A	U7B	U7C	U7D	U7E	U7F	U80	U81	U82	U83
0000	0005	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0168	0000	0000	0001

**Notes:**

- 1) AT S-Register 7 must be defaulted to 50.

## Country Register Settings for Malaysia

U00	U01	U02	U03	U04	U05	U06	U07	U08	U09	U0A	U0B
0800	0000	0000	0000	0000	00A0	6EF1	C4F4	C000	0000	00A0	78B0
U0C	U0D	U0E	U0F	U10	U11	U12	U13	U14	U15	U16	U17
C305	4000	B50A	0400	70D2	C830	4000	80E2	0009	0030	0020	0800
U18	U19	U1A	U1B	U1C	U1D	U1E	U1F	U20	U21	U22	U23
0000	0000	0000	0000	00A0	6EF1	C4F4	C000	0000	00A0	78B0	C305
U24	U25	U26	U27	U28	U29	U2A	U2B	U2C	U2D	U2E	U2F
4000	B50A	0400	70D2	C830	4000	80E2	0009	0030	0020	06C0	1DD0
U30	U31	U32	U33	U34	U35	U36	U37	U38	U39	U3A	U3B
0360	4650	EF10	1200	1B58	3840	0000	000A	0001	0002	0003	0004
U3C	U3D	U3E	U3F	U40	U41	U42	U43	U44	U45	U46	U47
0005	0006	0007	0008	0009	0000	0042	0021	0000	0344	0460	0064
U48	U49	U4A	U4B	U4C	U4D	U4E	U4F	U50	U51	U52	U53
0064	0022	007A	0258	6720	4008	0000	01F4	015E	00C8	0000	0000
U54	U55	U56	U57	U58	U59	U5A	U5B	U5C	U5D	U5E	U5F
0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000
U60	U61	U62	U63	U64	U65	U66	U67	U68	U69	U6A	U6B
0000	0000	0804	0003	0000	00E0	0640	3000	0000	0906	502A	0000
U6C	U6D	U6E	U6F	U70	U71	U72	U73	U74	U75	U76	U77
2900	0000	7F20	00FF	2700	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	3240	401E
U78	U79	U7A	U7B	U7C	U7D	U7E	U7F	U80	U81	U82	U83
0000	0005	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0168	0000	0000	0001

**Notes:**

- 1) AT S-Register 7 must be defaulted to 50.

## Country Register Settings for Mexico

U00	U01	U02	U03	U04	U05	U06	U07	U08	U09	U0A	U0B
0800	0000	0000	0000	0000	00A0	6EF1	C4F4	C000	0000	00A0	78B0
U0C	U0D	U0E	U0F	U10	U11	U12	U13	U14	U15	U16	U17
C305	4000	B50A	0400	70D2	C830	4000	80E2	0009	0030	0020	0800
U18	U19	U1A	U1B	U1C	U1D	U1E	U1F	U20	U21	U22	U23
0000	0000	0000	0000	00A0	6EF1	C4F4	C000	0000	00A0	78B0	C305
U24	U25	U26	U27	U28	U29	U2A	U2B	U2C	U2D	U2E	U2F
4000	B50A	0400	70D2	C830	4000	80E2	0009	0030	0020	06C0	1DD0
U30	U31	U32	U33	U34	U35	U36	U37	U38	U39	U3A	U3B
0360	4650	EF10	1200	1B58	3840	0000	000A	0001	0002	0003	0004
U3C	U3D	U3E	U3F	U40	U41	U42	U43	U44	U45	U46	U47
0005	0006	0007	0008	0009	0000	003D	0027	0000	0320	0680	0064
U48	U49	U4A	U4B	U4C	U4D	U4E	U4F	U50	U51	U52	U53
0064	0022	007A	0258	6720	4008	0064	01F4	015E	00C8	0001	0000
U54	U55	U56	U57	U58	U59	U5A	U5B	U5C	U5D	U5E	U5F
0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000
U60	U61	U62	U63	U64	U65	U66	U67	U68	U69	U6A	U6B
0000	0000	0804	0003	0000	00E0	0640	000C	0000	0906	502A	0000
U6C	U6D	U6E	U6F	U70	U71	U72	U73	U74	U75	U76	U77
2900	0000	7F20	00FF	2700	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	3240	401E
U78	U79	U7A	U7B	U7C	U7D	U7E	U7F	U80	U81	U82	U83
0000	0005	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0168	0000	0000	0001

**Notes:**

- 1) AT S-Register 7 must be defaulted to 50.

## Country Register Settings for New Zealand

### Country Register Settings for: New Zealand

U00	U01	U02	U03	U04	U05	U06	U07	U08	U09	U0A	U0B
0800	0000	0000	0000	0000	00A0	6EF1	C4F4	C000	0000	00A0	78B0
U0C	U0D	U0E	U0F	U10	U11	U12	U13	U14	U15	U16	U17
C305	4000	B50A	0400	70D2	C830	4000	80E2	0009	0030	0020	0800
U18	U19	U1A	U1B	U1C	U1D	U1E	U1F	U20	U21	U22	U23
0000	0000	0000	0000	00A0	6EF1	C4F4	C000	0000	00A0	78B0	C305
U24	U25	U26	U27	U28	U29	U2A	U2B	U2C	U2D	U2E	U2F
4000	B50A	0400	70D2	C830	4000	80E2	0009	0030	0020	06C0	1DD0
U30	U31	U32	U33	U34	U35	U36	U37	U38	U39	U3A	U3B
0360	4650	EF10	1200	1B58	3840	0000	000A	0009	0008	0007	0006
U3C	U3D	U3E	U3F	U40	U41	U42	U43	U44	U45	U46	U47
0005	0004	0003	0002	0001	0000	003D	0027	0000	0320	0580	0064
U48	U49	U4A	U4B	U4C	U4D	U4E	U4F	U50	U51	U52	U53
0064	0022	0089	0258	6720	4008	0000	01F4	015E	00C8	0001	0000
U54	U55	U56	U57	U58	U59	U5A	U5B	U5C	U5D	U5E	U5F
0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000
U60	U61	U62	U63	U64	U65	U66	U67	U68	U69	U6A	U6B
0000	0000	0804	0043	0000	00E0	0640	000C	0000	0906	502A	0000
U6C	U6D	U6E	U6F	U70	U71	U72	U73	U74	U75	U76	U77
2900	0000	7F20	00FF	2700	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	3240	401E
U78	U79	U7A	U7B	U7C	U7D	U7E	U7F	U80	U81	U82	U83
0000	0005	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0168	0000	0000	0001

**Notes:**

- 1) AT S-Register 7 must be defaulted to 50.  
2) AT S-Register 0 must be defaulted to 3.

## Country Register Settings for Oman

U00	U01	U02	U03	U04	U05	U06	U07	U08	U09	U0A	U0B
0800	0000	0000	0000	0000	00A0	6EF1	C4F4	C000	0000	00A0	78B0
U0C	U0D	U0E	U0F	U10	U11	U12	U13	U14	U15	U16	U17
C305	4000	B50A	0400	70D2	C830	4000	80E2	0009	0030	0020	0800
U18	U19	U1A	U1B	U1C	U1D	U1E	U1F	U20	U21	U22	U23
0000	0000	0000	0000	00A0	6EF1	C4F4	C000	0000	00A0	78B0	C305
U24	U25	U26	U27	U28	U29	U2A	U2B	U2C	U2D	U2E	U2F
4000	B50A	0400	70D2	C830	4000	80E2	0009	0030	0020	06C0	1DD0
U30	U31	U32	U33	U34	U35	U36	U37	U38	U39	U3A	U3B
0360	4650	EF10	1200	1B58	3840	0000	000A	0001	0002	0003	0004
U3C	U3D	U3E	U3F	U40	U41	U42	U43	U44	U45	U46	U47
0005	0006	0007	0008	0009	0000	003D	0027	0000	0320	0680	0064
U48	U49	U4A	U4B	U4C	U4D	U4E	U4F	U50	U51	U52	U53
0064	0022	007A	0258	6720	4008	0000	01F4	015E	00C8	0001	0000
U54	U55	U56	U57	U58	U59	U5A	U5B	U5C	U5D	U5E	U5F
0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000
U60	U61	U62	U63	U64	U65	U66	U67	U68	U69	U6A	U6B
0000	0000	0804	0003	0000	00E0	0640	3000	0000	0906	502A	0000
U6C	U6D	U6E	U6F	U70	U71	U72	U73	U74	U75	U76	U77
2900	0000	7F20	00FF	2700	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	3240	401E
U78	U79	U7A	U7B	U7C	U7D	U7E	U7F	U80	U81	U82	U83
0000	0005	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0168	0000	0000	0001

**Notes:**

- 1) AT S-Register 7 must be defaulted to 50.

## Country Register Settings for Pakistan

U00	U01	U02	U03	U04	U05	U06	U07	U08	U09	U0A	U0B
0800	0000	0000	0000	0000	00A0	6EF1	C4F4	C000	0000	00A0	78B0
U0C	U0D	U0E	U0F	U10	U11	U12	U13	U14	U15	U16	U17
C305	4000	B50A	0400	70D2	C830	4000	80E2	0009	0030	0020	0800
U18	U19	U1A	U1B	U1C	U1D	U1E	U1F	U20	U21	U22	U23
0000	0000	0000	0000	00A0	6EF1	C4F4	C000	0000	00A0	78B0	C305
U24	U25	U26	U27	U28	U29	U2A	U2B	U2C	U2D	U2E	U2F
4000	B50A	0400	70D2	C830	4000	80E2	0009	0030	0020	06C0	1DD0
U30	U31	U32	U33	U34	U35	U36	U37	U38	U39	U3A	U3B
0360	4650	EF10	1200	1B58	3840	0000	000A	0001	0002	0003	0004
U3C	U3D	U3E	U3F	U40	U41	U42	U43	U44	U45	U46	U47
0005	0006	0007	0008	0009	0000	003D	0027	0000	0320	08A0	0064
U48	U49	U4A	U4B	U4C	U4D	U4E	U4F	U50	U51	U52	U53
0064	0022	007A	0258	6720	4008	0000	01F4	015E	00C8	0001	0000
U54	U55	U56	U57	U58	U59	U5A	U5B	U5C	U5D	U5E	U5F
0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000
U60	U61	U62	U63	U64	U65	U66	U67	U68	U69	U6A	U6B
0000	0000	0804	0003	0000	00E0	0640	3000	0000	0906	502A	0000
U6C	U6D	U6E	U6F	U70	U71	U72	U73	U74	U75	U76	U77
2900	0000	7F20	00FF	2700	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	3240	401E
U78	U79	U7A	U7B	U7C	U7D	U7E	U7F	U80	U81	U82	U83
0000	0005	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0168	0000	0000	0001

**Notes:**

- 1) AT S-Register 7 must be defaulted to 50.

## Country Register Settings for Philippines

U00	U01	U02	U03	U04	U05	U06	U07	U08	U09	U0A	U0B
0800	0000	0000	0000	0000	00A0	6EF1	C4F4	C000	0000	00A0	78B0
U0C	U0D	U0E	U0F	U10	U11	U12	U13	U14	U15	U16	U17
C305	4000	B50A	0400	70D2	C830	4000	80E2	0009	0030	0020	0800
U18	U19	U1A	U1B	U1C	U1D	U1E	U1F	U20	U21	U22	U23
0000	0000	0000	0000	00A0	6EF1	C4F4	C000	0000	00A0	78B0	C305
U24	U25	U26	U27	U28	U29	U2A	U2B	U2C	U2D	U2E	U2F
4000	B50A	0400	70D2	C830	4000	80E2	0009	0030	0020	06C0	1DD0
U30	U31	U32	U33	U34	U35	U36	U37	U38	U39	U3A	U3B
0360	4650	EF10	1200	1B58	3840	0000	000A	0001	0002	0003	0004
U3C	U3D	U3E	U3F	U40	U41	U42	U43	U44	U45	U46	U47
0005	0006	0007	0008	0009	0000	003D	0027	0000	0320	0680	0064
U48	U49	U4A	U4B	U4C	U4D	U4E	U4F	U50	U51	U52	U53
0064	0022	007A	0258	6720	4008	0000	01F4	015E	00C8	0001	0000
U54	U55	U56	U57	U58	U59	U5A	U5B	U5C	U5D	U5E	U5F
0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000
U60	U61	U62	U63	U64	U65	U66	U67	U68	U69	U6A	U6B
0000	0000	0804	0003	0000	00E0	0640	3000	0000	0906	502A	0000
U6C	U6D	U6E	U6F	U70	U71	U72	U73	U74	U75	U76	U77
2900	0000	7F20	00FF	2700	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	3240	401E
U78	U79	U7A	U7B	U7C	U7D	U7E	U7F	U80	U81	U82	U83
0000	0005	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0168	0000	0000	0001

**Notes:**

- 1) AT S-Register 7 must be defaulted to 50.

## Country Register Settings for Qatar

U00	U01	U02	U03	U04	U05	U06	U07	U08	U09	U0A	U0B
0800	0000	0000	0000	0000	00A0	6EF1	C4F4	C000	0000	00A0	78B0
U0C	U0D	U0E	U0F	U10	U11	U12	U13	U14	U15	U16	U17
C305	4000	B50A	0400	70D2	C830	4000	80E2	0009	0030	0020	0800
U18	U19	U1A	U1B	U1C	U1D	U1E	U1F	U20	U21	U22	U23
0000	0000	0000	0000	00A0	6EF1	C4F4	C000	0000	00A0	78B0	C305
U24	U25	U26	U27	U28	U29	U2A	U2B	U2C	U2D	U2E	U2F
4000	B50A	0400	70D2	C830	4000	80E2	0009	0030	0020	06C0	1DD0
U30	U31	U32	U33	U34	U35	U36	U37	U38	U39	U3A	U3B
0360	4650	EF10	1200	1B58	3840	0000	000A	0001	0002	0003	0004
U3C	U3D	U3E	U3F	U40	U41	U42	U43	U44	U45	U46	U47
0005	0006	0007	0008	0009	0000	0041	0021	0000	0320	08A0	0064
U48	U49	U4A	U4B	U4C	U4D	U4E	U4F	U50	U51	U52	U53
0064	0022	007A	0258	6720	4008	0000	01F4	015E	00C8	0001	0000
U54	U55	U56	U57	U58	U59	U5A	U5B	U5C	U5D	U5E	U5F
0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000
U60	U61	U62	U63	U64	U65	U66	U67	U68	U69	U6A	U6B
0000	0000	0804	0003	0000	00E0	0640	3000	0000	0906	502A	0000
U6C	U6D	U6E	U6F	U70	U71	U72	U73	U74	U75	U76	U77
2900	0000	7F20	00FF	2700	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	3240	401E
U78	U79	U7A	U7B	U7C	U7D	U7E	U7F	U80	U81	U82	U83
0000	0005	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0168	0000	0000	0001

**Notes:**

- 1) AT S-Register 7 must be defaulted to 50.

## Country Register Settings for Romania

<b>U00</b>	<b>U01</b>	<b>U02</b>	<b>U03</b>	<b>U04</b>	<b>U05</b>	<b>U06</b>	<b>U07</b>	<b>U08</b>	<b>U09</b>	<b>U0A</b>	<b>U0B</b>
0800	0000	0000	0000	0000	00A0	6EF1	C4F4	C000	0000	00A0	78B0
<b>U0C</b>	<b>U0D</b>	<b>U0E</b>	<b>U0F</b>	<b>U10</b>	<b>U11</b>	<b>U12</b>	<b>U13</b>	<b>U14</b>	<b>U15</b>	<b>U16</b>	<b>U17</b>
C305	4000	B50A	0400	70D2	C830	4000	80E2	0009	0030	0020	0800
<b>U18</b>	<b>U19</b>	<b>U1A</b>	<b>U1B</b>	<b>U1C</b>	<b>U1D</b>	<b>U1E</b>	<b>U1F</b>	<b>U20</b>	<b>U21</b>	<b>U22</b>	<b>U23</b>
0000	0000	0000	0000	00A0	6EF1	C4F4	C000	0000	00A0	78B0	C305
<b>U24</b>	<b>U25</b>	<b>U26</b>	<b>U27</b>	<b>U28</b>	<b>U29</b>	<b>U2A</b>	<b>U2B</b>	<b>U2C</b>	<b>U2D</b>	<b>U2E</b>	<b>U2F</b>
4000	B50A	0400	70D2	C830	4000	80E2	0009	0030	0020	06C0	1DD0
<b>U30</b>	<b>U31</b>	<b>U32</b>	<b>U33</b>	<b>U34</b>	<b>U35</b>	<b>U36</b>	<b>U37</b>	<b>U38</b>	<b>U39</b>	<b>U3A</b>	<b>U3B</b>
0360	4650	EF10	1200	1B58	3840	0000	000A	0001	0002	0003	0004
<b>U3C</b>	<b>U3D</b>	<b>U3E</b>	<b>U3F</b>	<b>U40</b>	<b>U41</b>	<b>U42</b>	<b>U43</b>	<b>U44</b>	<b>U45</b>	<b>U46</b>	<b>U47</b>
0005	0006	0007	0008	0009	0000	003D	0027	0000	0320	0680	0064
<b>U48</b>	<b>U49</b>	<b>U4A</b>	<b>U4B</b>	<b>U4C</b>	<b>U4D</b>	<b>U4E</b>	<b>U4F</b>	<b>U50</b>	<b>U51</b>	<b>U52</b>	<b>U53</b>
0064	0022	007A	0258	6720	4008	0000	01F4	015E	00C8	0000	0000
<b>U54</b>	<b>U55</b>	<b>U56</b>	<b>U57</b>	<b>U58</b>	<b>U59</b>	<b>U5A</b>	<b>U5B</b>	<b>U5C</b>	<b>U5D</b>	<b>U5E</b>	<b>U5F</b>
0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000
<b>U60</b>	<b>U61</b>	<b>U62</b>	<b>U63</b>	<b>U64</b>	<b>U65</b>	<b>U66</b>	<b>U67</b>	<b>U68</b>	<b>U69</b>	<b>U6A</b>	<b>U6B</b>
0000	0000	0804	0003	0000	00E0	0640	000C	0000	0906	502A	0000
<b>U6C</b>	<b>U6D</b>	<b>U6E</b>	<b>U6F</b>	<b>U70</b>	<b>U71</b>	<b>U72</b>	<b>U73</b>	<b>U74</b>	<b>U75</b>	<b>U76</b>	<b>U77</b>
2900	0000	7F20	00FF	2700	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	3240	401E
<b>U78</b>	<b>U79</b>	<b>U7A</b>	<b>U7B</b>	<b>U7C</b>	<b>U7D</b>	<b>U7E</b>	<b>U7F</b>	<b>U80</b>	<b>U81</b>	<b>U82</b>	<b>U83</b>
0000	0005	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0168	0000	0000	0001

**Notes:**

- 1) AT S-Register 7 must be defaulted to 50.

## Country Register Settings for Slovakia

<b>U00</b>	<b>U01</b>	<b>U02</b>	<b>U03</b>	<b>U04</b>	<b>U05</b>	<b>U06</b>	<b>U07</b>	<b>U08</b>	<b>U09</b>	<b>U0A</b>	<b>U0B</b>
0800	0000	0000	0000	0000	00A0	6EF1	C4F4	C000	0000	00A0	78B0
<b>U0C</b>	<b>U0D</b>	<b>U0E</b>	<b>U0F</b>	<b>U10</b>	<b>U11</b>	<b>U12</b>	<b>U13</b>	<b>U14</b>	<b>U15</b>	<b>U16</b>	<b>U17</b>
C305	4000	B50A	0400	70D2	C830	4000	80E2	0009	0030	0020	0800
<b>U18</b>	<b>U19</b>	<b>U1A</b>	<b>U1B</b>	<b>U1C</b>	<b>U1D</b>	<b>U1E</b>	<b>U1F</b>	<b>U20</b>	<b>U21</b>	<b>U22</b>	<b>U23</b>
0000	0000	0000	0000	00A0	6EF1	C4F4	C000	0000	00A0	78B0	C305
<b>U24</b>	<b>U25</b>	<b>U26</b>	<b>U27</b>	<b>U28</b>	<b>U29</b>	<b>U2A</b>	<b>U2B</b>	<b>U2C</b>	<b>U2D</b>	<b>U2E</b>	<b>U2F</b>
4000	B50A	0400	70D2	C830	4000	80E2	0009	0030	0020	06C0	1DD0
<b>U30</b>	<b>U31</b>	<b>U32</b>	<b>U33</b>	<b>U34</b>	<b>U35</b>	<b>U36</b>	<b>U37</b>	<b>U38</b>	<b>U39</b>	<b>U3A</b>	<b>U3B</b>
0360	4650	EF10	1200	1B58	3840	0000	000A	0001	0002	0003	0004
<b>U3C</b>	<b>U3D</b>	<b>U3E</b>	<b>U3F</b>	<b>U40</b>	<b>U41</b>	<b>U42</b>	<b>U43</b>	<b>U44</b>	<b>U45</b>	<b>U46</b>	<b>U47</b>
0005	0006	0007	0008	0009	0000	003D	0027	0000	0320	0680	005A
<b>U48</b>	<b>U49</b>	<b>U4A</b>	<b>U4B</b>	<b>U4C</b>	<b>U4D</b>	<b>U4E</b>	<b>U4F</b>	<b>U50</b>	<b>U51</b>	<b>U52</b>	<b>U53</b>
005A	0022	007A	0258	6720	4008	0000	01F4	015E	00C8	0000	0000
<b>U54</b>	<b>U55</b>	<b>U56</b>	<b>U57</b>	<b>U58</b>	<b>U59</b>	<b>U5A</b>	<b>U5B</b>	<b>U5C</b>	<b>U5D</b>	<b>U5E</b>	<b>U5F</b>
0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000
<b>U60</b>	<b>U61</b>	<b>U62</b>	<b>U63</b>	<b>U64</b>	<b>U65</b>	<b>U66</b>	<b>U67</b>	<b>U68</b>	<b>U69</b>	<b>U6A</b>	<b>U6B</b>
0000	0000	0804	0033	0000	00E0	0640	000C	0000	0906	502A	0000
<b>U6C</b>	<b>U6D</b>	<b>U6E</b>	<b>U6F</b>	<b>U70</b>	<b>U71</b>	<b>U72</b>	<b>U73</b>	<b>U74</b>	<b>U75</b>	<b>U76</b>	<b>U77</b>
2900	0000	7F20	00FF	2700	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	3240	401E
<b>U78</b>	<b>U79</b>	<b>U7A</b>	<b>U7B</b>	<b>U7C</b>	<b>U7D</b>	<b>U7E</b>	<b>U7F</b>	<b>U80</b>	<b>U81</b>	<b>U82</b>	<b>U83</b>
0000	0005	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0168	0000	0000	0001

**Notes:**

- 1) AT S-Register 7 must be defaulted to 50.

## Country Register Settings for South Africa

U00	U01	U02	U03	U04	U05	U06	U07	U08	U09	U0A	U0B
0800	7DAF	C1D5	4000	8000	01C0	5629	CF51	C000	0000	01C0	7E3F
U0C	U0D	U0E	U0F	U10	U11	U12	U13	U14	U15	U16	U17
C18A	4000	B96A	01C0	6151	DC9B	4000	8019	0009	00A0	0050	0800
U18	U19	U1A	U1B	U1C	U1D	U1E	U1F	U20	U21	U22	U23
7DAF	C1D5	4000	8000	01C0	5629	CF51	C000	0000	01C0	7E3F	C18A
U24	U25	U26	U27	U28	U29	U2A	U2B	U2C	U2D	U2E	U2F
4000	B96A	01C0	6151	DC9B	4000	8019	0050	00A0	0070	0870	25F8
U30	U31	U32	U33	U34	U35	U36	U37	U38	U39	U3A	U3B
0438	4650	EF10	1200	1B58	2D00	0000	000A	0001	0002	0003	0004
U3C	U3D	U3E	U3F	U40	U41	U42	U43	U44	U45	U46	U47
0005	0006	0007	0008	0009	0000	See Note 1	See Note 1	0000	0384	0680	0090
U48	U49	U4A	U4B	U4C	U4D	U4E	U4F	U50	U51	U52	U53
0090	0022	007A	0258	6720	0000	0000	01F4	015E	00C8	0000	0000
U54	U55	U56	U57	U58	U59	U5A	U5B	U5C	U5D	U5E	U5F
0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000
U60	U61	U62	U63	U64	U65	U66	U67	U68	U69	U6A	U6B
0000	0000	0804	0033	0000	00E0	0640	004E	0000	0906	502A	0000
U6C	U6D	U6E	U6F	U70	U71	U72	U73	U74	U75	U76	U77
2900	0000	7F20	00FF	2700	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	3240	401E
U78	U79	U7A	U7B	U7C	U7D	U7E	U7F	U80	U81	U82	U83
0000	0005	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0168	0000	0000	0001

## Notes:

- 1) The Register settings for Pulse Dialling are for a 60/40 and a 66/33 Pulse string.  
The reason for this is: for ATAAB notes you must meet both of these requirements.

String	U42	U43
66/33	41	21

- 2) For Blind Dialling the AT S-Register 6 must be defaulted to 3 and must not be adjustable below this value.
- 3) AT S-Register 7 should be defaulted to 50

## Country Register Settings for Taiwan

U00	U01	U02	U03	U04	U05	U06	U07	U08	U09	U0A	U0B
0800	0000	0000	0000	0000	00A0	6EF1	C4F4	C000	0000	00A0	78B0
U0C	U0D	U0E	U0F	U10	U11	U12	U13	U14	U15	U16	U17
C305	4000	B50A	0400	70D2	C830	4000	80E2	0009	0030	0020	0800
U18	U19	U1A	U1B	U1C	U1D	U1E	U1F	U20	U21	U22	U23
0000	0000	0000	0000	00A0	6EF1	C4F4	C000	0000	00A0	78B0	C305
U24	U25	U26	U27	U28	U29	U2A	U2B	U2C	U2D	U2E	U2F
4000	B50A	0400	70D2	C830	4000	80E2	0009	0030	0020	06C0	1DD0
U30	U31	U32	U33	U34	U35	U36	U37	U38	U39	U3A	U3B
0360	4650	EF10	1200	1B58	3840	0000	000A	0001	0002	0003	0004
U3C	U3D	U3E	U3F	U40	U41	U42	U43	U44	U45	U46	U47
0005	0006	0007	0008	0009	0000	0042	0021	0000	0344	0680	0064
U48	U49	U4A	U4B	U4C	U4D	U4E	U4F	U50	U51	U52	U53
0064	0022	007A	0258	6720	4008	Note 2	01F4	015E	00C8	0001	0000
U54	U55	U56	U57	U58	U59	U5A	U5B	U5C	U5D	U5E	U5F
0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000
U60	U61	U62	U63	U64	U65	U66	U67	U68	U69	U6A	U6B
0000	0000	0804	0003	0000	00E0	0640	3000	0000	0906	502A	0000
U6C	U6D	U6E	U6F	U70	U71	U72	U73	U74	U75	U76	U77
2900	0000	7F20	00FF	2700	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	3240	401E
U78	U79	U7A	U7B	U7C	U7D	U7E	U7F	U80	U81	U82	U83
0000	0005	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0168	0000	0000	0001

### Notes:

- 1) AT S-Register 7 must be defaulted to 50.
- 2) For Auto redial requirement in Clause 12(d) of no more than 2 additional attempts in a 3 Minute period. Register U4E can be set to EA60 giving you a 60 second delay before going OFFHook to dialing which will meet this requirement.

## Country Register Settings for Thailand

U00	U01	U02	U03	U04	U05	U06	U07	U08	U09	U0A	U0B
0800	0000	0000	0000	0000	00A0	6EF1	C4F4	C000	0000	00A0	78B0
U0C	U0D	U0E	U0F	U10	U11	U12	U13	U14	U15	U16	U17
C305	4000	B50A	0400	70D2	C830	4000	80E2	0009	0030	0020	0800
U18	U19	U1A	U1B	U1C	U1D	U1E	U1F	U20	U21	U22	U23
0000	0000	0000	0000	00A0	6EF1	C4F4	C000	0000	00A0	78B0	C305
U24	U25	U26	U27	U28	U29	U2A	U2B	U2C	U2D	U2E	U2F
4000	B50A	0400	70D2	C830	4000	80E2	0009	0030	0020	06C0	1DD0
U30	U31	U32	U33	U34	U35	U36	U37	U38	U39	U3A	U3B
0360	4650	EF10	1200	1B58	3840	0000	000A	0001	0002	0003	0004
U3C	U3D	U3E	U3F	U40	U41	U42	U43	U44	U45	U46	U47
0005	0006	0007	0008	0009	0000	0042	0021	0000	0344	0240	0064
U48	U49	U4A	U4B	U4C	U4D	U4E	U4F	U50	U51	U52	U53
0064	0022	007A	0258	6720	4008	0000	01F4	015E	00C8	0000	0000
U54	U55	U56	U57	U58	U59	U5A	U5B	U5C	U5D	U5E	U5F
0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000
U60	U61	U62	U63	U64	U65	U66	U67	U68	U69	U6A	U6B
0000	0000	0804	0003	0000	00E0	0640	3000	0000	0906	502A	0000
U6C	U6D	U6E	U6F	U70	U71	U72	U73	U74	U75	U76	U77
2900	0000	7F20	00FF	2700	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	3240	401E
U78	U79	U7A	U7B	U7C	U7D	U7E	U7F	U80	U81	U82	U83
0000	0005	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0168	0000	0000	0001

### Notes:

- 1) AT S-Register 7 must be defaulted to 50.



## Country Register Settings for Tunisia

U00	U01	U02	U03	U04	U05	U06	U07	U08	U09	U0A	U0B
0800	0000	0000	0000	0000	00A0	6EF1	C4F4	C000	0000	00A0	78B0
U0C	U0D	U0E	U0F	U10	U11	U12	U13	U14	U15	U16	U17
C305	4000	B50A	0400	70D2	C830	4000	80E2	0009	0030	0020	0800
U18	U19	U1A	U1B	U1C	U1D	U1E	U1F	U20	U21	U22	U23
0000	0000	0000	0000	00A0	6EF1	C4F4	C000	0000	00A0	78B0	C305
U24	U25	U26	U27	U28	U29	U2A	U2B	U2C	U2D	U2E	U2F
4000	B50A	0400	70D2	C830	4000	80E2	0009	0030	0020	06C0	1DD0
U30	U31	U32	U33	U34	U35	U36	U37	U38	U39	U3A	U3B
0360	4650	EF10	1200	1B58	3840	0000	000A	0001	0002	0003	0004
U3C	U3D	U3E	U3F	U40	U41	U42	U43	U44	U45	U46	U47
0005	0006	0007	0008	0009	0000	0041	0021	0000	0320	0680	0064
U48	U49	U4A	U4B	U4C	U4D	U4E	U4F	U50	U51	U52	U53
0064	0022	007A	0258	6720	4008	0000	01F4	015E	00C8	0001	0000
U54	U55	U56	U57	U58	U59	U5A	U5B	U5C	U5D	U5E	U5F
0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000
U60	U61	U62	U63	U64	U65	U66	U67	U68	U69	U6A	U6B
0000	0000	0804	0003	0000	00E0	0640	000C	0000	0906	502A	0000
U6C	U6D	U6E	U6F	U70	U71	U72	U73	U74	U75	U76	U77
2900	0000	7F20	00FF	2700	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	3240	401E
U78	U79	U7A	U7B	U7C	U7D	U7E	U7F	U80	U81	U82	U83
0000	0005	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0168	0000	0000	0001

**Notes:**

- 1) AT S-Register 7 must be defaulted to 50.

## Country Register Settings for UAE

U00	U01	U02	U03	U04	U05	U06	U07	U08	U09	U0A	U0B
0800	0000	0000	0000	0000	00A0	6EF1	C4F4	C000	0000	00A0	78B0
U0C	U0D	U0E	U0F	U10	U11	U12	U13	U14	U15	U16	U17
C305	4000	B50A	0400	70D2	C830	4000	80E2	0009	0030	0020	0800
U18	U19	U1A	U1B	U1C	U1D	U1E	U1F	U20	U21	U22	U23
0000	0000	0000	0000	00A0	6EF1	C4F4	C000	0000	00A0	78B0	C305
U24	U25	U26	U27	U28	U29	U2A	U2B	U2C	U2D	U2E	U2F
4000	B50A	0400	70D2	C830	4000	80E2	0009	0030	0020	6C0	1DD0
U30	U31	U32	U33	U34	U35	U36	U37	U38	U39	U3A	U3B
0360	4650	EF10	1200	1B58	3840	0000	000A	0001	0002	0003	0004
U3C	U3D	U3E	U3F	U40	U41	U42	U43	U44	U45	U46	U47
0005	0006	0007	0008	0009	0000	0042	0021	0000	0344	0460	0064
U48	U49	U4A	U4B	U4C	U4D	U4E	U4F	U50	U51	U52	U53
0064	0022	007A	0258	6720	0000	0000	01F4	015E	00C8	0000	0000
U54	U55	U56	U57	U58	U59	U5A	U5B	U5C	U5D	U5E	U5F
0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000
U60	U61	U62	U63	U64	U65	U66	U67	U68	U69	U6A	U6B
0000	0000	0804	0003	0000	00E0	0640	000C	0000	0906	502A	0000
U6C	U6D	U6E	U6F	U70	U71	U72	U73	U74	U75	U76	U77
2900	0000	7F20	00FF	2700	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	3240	401E
U78	U79	U7A	U7B	U7C	U7D	U7E	U7F	U80	U81	U82	U83
0000	0005	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0168	0000	0000	0001

**Notes:**

- 1) The Register settings for Pulse Dialling are for a 66/33 Pulse string.
- 2) The Register settings for Pulse Dialling are for a 66/33 Pulse string.

String	U42	U43
66/33	42	21

- 3) For Blind Dialling the AT S-Register 6 must be defaulted to 3 and must not be adjustable below this value.

## Intrusion/Parallel Phone Detection Example

The modem may share a telephone line with a variety of other devices, particularly telephones. In most cases, the modem has a lower priority for access to the phone line. Someone dialing 911 in an emergency, for example, has a higher priority than a set-top box updating billing information. If someone is using a telephone, the modem should not go off-hook. If someone picks up a phone while the modem is connected or dialing, the modem should drop the connection and allow the phone call to proceed. The modem must monitor the phone line for intrusion in both the on-hook and off-hook conditions.

### Intrusion Detection—On-Hook Condition

When the ISModem is on-hook, the U79[4:0] (LVCS) value represents TIP-RING voltage, the ISModem is in the command mode, and the host can easily monitor LVCS with the AT:R79 command. A typical local loop has a TIP-to-RING voltage greater than 40 V if all devices sharing the loop (telephones, FAX machines, modems, etc.) are on-hook. The typical local loop has a large dc impedance that causes the TIP-RING voltage to drop below 25 V when a device goes off-hook. The host can monitor LVCS to determine whether the TIP-RING voltage is approximately 40 V or something less than 25 V to determine if a parallel device is off-hook. This type of monitoring may also be performed with the %V1 command. Alternatively, the host could be programmed to periodically monitor LVCS and store the maximum value as the “all devices on-hook” line voltage and establish the on-hook intrusion threshold as a fraction (possibly 50%) of that value. This would allow the system to adapt to different or changing local loop conditions. An on-chip adaptive monitoring algorithm may be enabled with the %V2 command.

### Line not present/in use indication (method 1 - fixed)

If enabled with %V1, this feature checks the line status before going off-hook and again before dialing. Before going off-hook with the ATD, ATO, or ATA command, the Si2493/57/34/15/04 reads the line voltage and compares it to U83 (NOLN)[15:0] and U84 (LIUS)[15:0].

Loop voltage	Action
$0 \leq LVCS \leq U83$	Report “NO LINE” remain on-hook
$U83 < LVCS \leq U84$ (U-register)	Report “LINE IN USE” remain on-hook
$U84 < LVCS$	Go off-hook and establish connection

A debounce timer controlled by U-registers 50 and 51 prevents polarity reversals from being detected as a loss of loop current. The intrusion detection algorithm continues to operate if U77(HOI)[11] is set. In this case, a parallel phone intrusion while off-hook gives a “LINE IN USE” result code to indicate the Si2493/57/34/15/04 has gone on-hook due to a parallel phone intrusion.

**Note:** This method may not be as good as method 2, particularly for low-voltage lines.

Pros:

- Easy to understand and predict
- Allows reference level control

Cons:

- Chosen levels must work for all lines—Not adaptive

### Line not present/in use indication (method 2—Adaptive)

This method is enabled through %V2. This feature checks the line status before going off-hook and again before dialing. While on-hook, the part monitors line voltage and updates U85(NLIU)[15:0] with this value.

Before going off-hook with the ATD, ATO, or ATA command, the Si2493/57/34/15/04 reads the line voltage and compares it with the stored reference.

Loop Voltage	Action
$0 \leq LVCS \leq 6.25\% \times U85$	Report “NO LINE” remain on-hook
$6.25\% \times \text{ref.} < LVCS \leq 85\% \times U85$	Report “LINE IN USE” remain on-hook
$85\% \times \text{ref.} < LVCS$	Go off-hook and establish connection

To prevent polarity reversals from being detected as a loss of loop current, a debounce timer controlled by U-registers 50 and 51 is used. However, if the HOI bit is set, a parallel phone intrusion while off-hook will give a "LINE IN USE" result code to indicate that the Si2493/57/34/15/04 has gone on-hook due to a parallel phone intrusion.

#### Intrusion Detection—Off-Hook Condition

When the ISOModem is off-hook, the U79[4:0] (LVCS) value represents loop current. Additionally, the ISOModem is typically in the data mode, and it is difficult for the host to monitor the LVCS value. For this reason, a controller-based off-hook intrusion algorithm is used.

There is a delay between the ISOModem going off-hook and the start of the intrusion algorithm set by U77[15:12] (IST) (Intrusion Settling Time). This avoids false intrusion detection due to loop transients during the on-hook to off-hook transition. The off-hook intrusion algorithm monitors the value of LVCS at a sample rate determined by U76[15:9] (OHSR). The algorithm compares each LVCS sample to the reference value in U76[4:0] (ACL). ACL = 0 at the first off-hook event after reset unless a value is written to it by the host. If ACL = 0, the ISOModem does not begin the intrusion algorithm until after two LVCS samples have been received. If the host writes a non-zero value to ACL prior to the ISOModem going off-hook, a parallel phone intrusion occurring during the IST interval and maintained until the end of the IST interval triggers a PPD interrupt. The ISOModem also automatically updates ACL with the LVCS value while off-hook if an intrusion has not occurred. An ACL value can be written by the host and forced to remain unchanged by setting U76[8] (FACL) = 1b. If LVCS is lower than ACL by an amount greater than the value set in U76[7:5] (DCL) (6 mA default) for two consecutive samples, U70[2] (PPD), Parallel Phone Detect is set. If U70[10] (PPDM) (Parallel Phone Detect Mask) is set to 1b (default condition), the INT pin (Si2493/57/34/15/04, pin 14) in serial mode or the INT bit (Parallel Interface Register 1, bit 3) in parallel mode is also triggered. The host can monitor PPD or issue an AT:I to verify the cause of an interrupt and clear PPD. The host can take the appropriate action when the intrusion is confirmed.

The Intrusion Detection Algorithm is as follows:

if  $LVCS(t) = LVCS(t - 40 \text{ ms} \times OHSR)$

and  $ACL - LVCS(t) < DCL$

then  $ACL = LVCS(t)$

if  $(ACL - LVCS(t - 40 \text{ ms} \times OHSR) > DCL$

and  $ACL - LVCS(t) > DCL$

then  $PPD = 1$

and  $\overline{INT}$  (or INT bit in parallel mode) is asserted ( $PPDM = 1$ )

The ISOModem can also be programmed to go on-hook automatically on a PPD interrupt by setting U77 (HOI)[11] (Hang-Up On Intrusion) to 1b.

The off-hook intrusion algorithm may be suspended for a period defined by U78[15:14] (IB) after the start of dialing. This guards against false PPD detects due to dial pulses or other transients caused by Central Office switching.

Table 97 lists the U-Registers and bits used for Intrusion Detection.

**Table 97. Intrusion Detection**

Register	Bit(s)	Name	Function
U70	10	PPDM	Parallel Phone Detect Mask
U70	2	PPD	Parallel Phone Detect
U76	15:9	OHSR	Off-Hook Sample Rate
U76	8	FACL	Force ACL
U76	7:5	DCL	Differential Current Level
U76	4:0	ACL	Absolute Current Level
U77	15:12	IST	Intrusion Settling Time
U77	11	HOI	Hang-Up On Intrusion
U78	15:14	IB	Intrusion Blocking
U78	7:0	IS	Intrusion Suspend
U79	4:0	LVCS	Line Voltage/Current Sense
U83	15:0	NOLN	No Line Threshold %V1
U84	15:0	LIUS	Line-in-use Threshold %V1
U85	15:0	NLIU	Line-in-use/No Line Threshold %V2

The Si2493/57/34/15/04 has an internal analog-to-digital converter used to monitor the loop voltage when on-hook and loop current when off-hook to check for parallel devices going off-hook. The host measures loop voltage or current by reading U79[4:0] (LVCS). To set the Si2493/57/34/15/04 to monitor loop voltage in the on-hook state, the host issues the following commands:

Command	Function
AT:R79<CR>	Host reads the loop voltage from the LVCS Register U79 bits 4:0 while the modem is on-hook.

To set the Si2457 to monitor loop current in the off-hook state, the host would issue the following commands:

Command	Function
ATH1	To go off-hook
AT:R79	Host reads loop current from the LVCS Register U79 bits 4:0 while the modem is off-hook.

### Overcurrent Detection Example

The Si2493/57/34/15/04 has a built-in overcurrent detection feature (disabled by default) that measures loop current a programmable amount of time after going off-hook. This allows the modem to detect an improper line condition. The overcurrent detect feature is enabled by setting U70[11] (OCDM) = 1<sub>b</sub>. During the time after the modem goes off-hook, loop current is measured and set by U77[8:0] (OHT). The default delay is 16 ms. After the delay, current is sampled every 1 ms. An overcurrent is detected if two consecutive samples indicate an overcurrent condition. If this feature is enabled and excessive current is detected, the Si2493/57/34/15/04 sends the "X" result code and triggers an interrupt by asserting the INT pin or by setting the INT bit in the parallel mode. After an interrupt is received, the host issues the AT:I command to verify the OCD interrupt and clear the OCD bit. The delay between modem off-hook and loop current measurement is set by the OHT bits. OHT is a 9-bit register with 1 ms units. The default delay is 16 ms. When the modem is off-hook in an overload condition, LVCS = 11111 (full scale—overload error condition), an X is sent to the DTE, and the OCD bit is set.

The Overcurrent Detection feature is controlled by changing U-Register settings. The registers and bits that control these features are shown in Table 98.

**Table 98. Overcurrent Detection**

Register	Bit	Value	Function
U67	7	DCR	DC Impedance Select
U70	11	OCDM	Overcurrent Detect Mask
U70	3	OCD	Overcurrent Detect
U77	8:0	OHT	Off-Hook Time
U79	4:0	LVCS	Line Voltage Current Sense

### Pulse/Tone Dial Decision

There are three methods to detect whether a telephone line supports DTMF dialing or pulse dialing only. The first method, which is the simplest, may require the modem to go off-hook more than once. The second method is slightly more complicated but does not require the modem to go off-hook multiple times.

#### Method #1: Multiple off-hook transitions:

Use DTMF to dial the desired number with the "ATDT" command. If the line accepts tone dialing, the call is completed, and connection to the remote modem proceeds as usual.

If the line only allows pulse dialing, the modem hangs up and reports "UN-OBTAINABLE NUMBER." This indicates the modem detected a dial tone after the DTMF dial attempt. Dial the number again using the "ATDP" command instead of "ATDT" to use pulse dialing.

#### Method #2: Single off-hook transition:

Use this method if it is undesirable for the modem to go off-hook more than once or to DTMF dial a single digit. This method is somewhat more complicated and is best illustrated with an example, dialing the number 1234 below. This method only works with rev. F and later.

Set bit 7 of U-register 7A (U7A[7](DOP) = 1<sub>b</sub>) and send ATDT1;<cr> (Dial the first digit using DTMF and wait for a response). A response of "OK" indicates the DTMF digit, 1, was sent, and you can continue. If a response of "NO DIALTONE" is received, the command failed because there was no dial tone (no line available), and the call cannot be completed.

If a response of "OK" is received after sending ATDT1;<cr>, continue by sending ATDTW;<cr> to perform the 2nd dial tone detection and wait for a response. A response of "NO DIALTONE" "OK" indicates that no dial tone was detected for 2 seconds, and the line is DTMF capable. Complete the dialing by sending ATDT2345<cr> (DTMF dial beginning with the second number since the first number was successfully

sent initially).

If an OK (dial tone present) was received after the ATDTW;<cr>, the line requires pulse dialing. Pulse dial the entire telephone number using ATDP12345<cr>.

### Method #3: Adaptive dialing

Adaptive dialing attempts to dial with DTMF, then falls back to pulse dialing. It is enabled with bit 6 of U7A. If bit 6 is set, the first digit is dialed with DTMF, and the Si2493/57/34/15/04 waits 2 seconds. If a dial tone is still present, the first digit is resent with pulse dialing followed by the other digits in the dial string. If dialtone is not present, the remaining digits are dialed with DTMF. Adaptive dialing does not select 10 pps vs. 20 pps dialing. This must be configured beforehand. This method always results in pulse dialing when used with a PBX since a dialtone is sent after the first number.

## Automatic Phone Line Configuration Detection

The modem may automatically determine the following characteristics of the telephone line:

DTMF or pulse dialing only

- Determine if 20 pps is supported on a pulse dial only line,
- Identify it as an outside line or extension network (PBX)
- If connected to a PBX, determine if the dial tone is constant or make-break
- If connected to a PBX, determine the number to dial for an outside line

The AT&X1 command automatically determines the above parameters through a series of off-hooks and dialed digits.

**Table 99. Automatic Phone Line Configuration**

AT Command	Result Code
&X1	WXYZn W = 0 line supports DTMF dialing 1 line is pulse dial only X = 0 line supports 20 pps dialing 1 line supports 10 pps dialing only Y = 0 extension network (PBX) 1 connected to outside line Z = 0 continuous dialtone 1 make-break dialtone n = 0–9, number for outside line

### Line Type Determination

The digit dialed to determine 10 pps vs. 20 pps is programmable through S51. The &X2 command works as described above; however, only DTMF/20 pps/10 pps determination is made (no PBX). The &X1 and &X2 commands may be aborted by sending the command, AT&X0. The result code will be "OK."

### Telephone Voting Mode

The telephone voting mode (TVM) of operation monitors the line to detect polarity reversals after dialing. It waits for a busy tone to be detected and reports "POLARITY REVERSAL" or "NO POLARITY REVERSAL" followed by "OK".

To enable TVM, use the "G" character in the dial string (eg. ATDTG1). The "G" character must be used for each TVM call. The S7 timer operates during TVM and indicates "NO CARRIER" if a timeout occurs before the busy tone is detected. Polarity reversal monitoring begins after the last digit is dialed and ends at the detection of the busy tone. Any loss of line-side power (drop out) is considered a polarity reversal if loop current is restored within U51 milliseconds.

## HDLC Example: Bit Errors on a Noisy Line

Bit errors can occur on an impaired line. The problem is determining and ignoring the spurious data resulting from poor line conditions and recovering the valid data. This example illustrates a typical data corruption problem due to a noisy line and how to analyze it.

For this example, the modem is a Si2404 configured with the following initialization string after reset.

```
AT+ES=6,,8
AT+ESA=0,0,0,,1,0
AT+ITF=0383,0128
AT:U87,010A
AT+MS=V22
AT:U7A,3
```

The following data stream was received over a noisy line.

```
0D 0A 43 4F 4E 4E 45 43 54 20 31 32 30 30 0D 0A 19 BE 20 20 19 B1 19 B0 19 B2 30 93
19 B1 19 B2 30 93 19 B1 19 B2 30 93 19 B1 19 B2 19 B2 B6 9E F7 46
19 B0 19 B2 29 C6 19 B0 19 B2 FF 98 89 18 19 B0 19 B2 92 6E EF 14 65 19 B0 19 B2 DA
BE C6 07 EA D8 31 C2 05 3C FA C8 86 C4 40 E6 19 A0 CA EA A8 F9 19 B2 8D 00 57 A5 43
29 19 B0 19 B2 05 CB 14 9F 7C 2D 19 B0 19 B2 19 B2 19 BA 0D 0A 4E 4F 20 43 41 52 52
49 45 52 0D 0A
```

First the data will be analyzed to point out the occurrence of bit errors and spurious data. Secondly, a simple algorithm to filter the data will be proposed. Finally, the resulting valid data will be presented.

Table 100 lists an initial analysis of some recurring data patterns.

**Table 100. Bit Errors**

Data	Meaning
19 B0	Is an indication the modem has detected a pattern with > 6 marks in a row. Once this occurs, the receiver begins looking for HDLC flags. Until the occurrence of HDLC flags, 19 B2 and subsequent data is discarded.
19 B2	<p>This pattern has three meanings.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ If the receiver is looking for HDLC flags, 19B2 means that the receiver has found an HDLC flag.</li> <li>■ If 19B2 is received after a packet has started (prior data exists), the receiver assumes the CRC check does not match the FCS bytes sent by the remote transmitter, and declares the packet bad.</li> <li>■ An isolated 19 B2 pattern (no preceding data) is normal. This can occur when the following example data pattern is seen: 7E 7E XX 7E 7E (where XX can be up to 2 bytes of non-FLAG bit patterns at the DCE).</li> </ul> <p>The data can be analyzed as follows with valid data shown in bold.</p>
0D 0A 43 4F 4E 4E 45 43 54 20 31 32 30 30 0D 0A	CONNECT 1200
19 BE 20 20	tx 1200 rx 1200

Table 100. Bit Errors

Data	Meaning
19 B1	received first flag
Beginning of Packet	
19 B0	A spurious byte received with > 6 mark bits in a row, the modem is looking for HDLC flags
19 B2	HDLC flag detected
Beginning of Packet	
30 93 19 B1	Good Packet
Beginning of Packet	
19 B2	If a 1 bit error is received in an HDLC flag, the modem assumes a new single-byte packet. Since a 1-byte packet is invalid, 19 B2 is generated by modem.
Beginning of Packet	
30 93 19 B1	Good Packet
Beginning of Packet	
19 B2	A 1-bit error is received in an HDLC flag, the modem assumes a new single-byte packet. Since a 1-byte packet is invalid, 19 B2 is generated by modem.
Beginning of Packet	
30 93 19 B1	Good Packet
Beginning of Packet	
19 B2	A 1-bit error is received in an HDLC flag, the modem assumes a new single-byte packet. Since a 1-byte packet is invalid, 19 B2 is generated by modem.
Beginning of Packet	
30 93 19 B1	Good Packet
Beginning of Packet	
19 B2	A 1-bit error is received in an HDLC flag, the modem assumes a new single-byte packet. Since a 1-byte packet is invalid, 19 B2 is generated by modem.
Beginning of Packet	
30 93 19 B1	Good Packet
Beginning of Packet	
19 B2	A 1-bit error received in an HDLC flag, the modem assumes a new single-byte packet. Since a 1-byte packet is invalid, 19 B2 is generated by modem.
Beginning of Packet	

Table 100. Bit Errors

Data	Meaning
19 B2	A 1-bit error is received in an HDLC flag, the modem assumes a new single-byte packet. Since a 1-byte packet is invalid, 19 B2 is generated by modem.
Beginning of Packet	
B6 9E F7 46	Spurious data
19 B0	Followed by a data byte with > 6 mark bits in a row. The modem looks for HDLC flags
19 B2	HDLC Flag detected
Beginning of Packet	
29 C6	Spurious data
19 B0	Followed by a data byte with > 6 mark bits in a row. The modem looks for HDLC flags
19 B2	HDLC Flag detected
Beginning of Packet	
FF 98 89 18	Spurious data
19 B0	Data byte with > 6 mark bits in a row. The modem looks for HDLC flags
19 B2	HDLC Flag detected
Beginning of Packet	
92 6E EF 14 65	Spurious data
19 B0	Data byte with > 6 mark bits in a row. The modem looks for HDLC flags.
19 B2	HDLC Flag detected
Beginning of Packet	
DA BE C6 07 EA D8 31 C2 05 3C FA C8 86 C4 40 E6	Spurious data
19 A0	Transparency code, represents 0x11 data byte found in receive data.
CA EA A8 F9	Spurious data
19 B2	Calculated CRC not equal FCS. The modem assumes this is a bad Frame
Beginning of Packet	
8D 00 57 A5 43 29	Spurious data



Table 100. Bit Errors

Data	Meaning
19 B0	Followed by a data byte with > 6 mark bits in a row. The modem looks for HDLC flags.
19 B2	HDLC Flag detected
Beginning of Packet	
05 CB 14 9F 7C 2D	Spurious data
19 B0	Followed by a data byte with > 6 mark bits in a row. The modem looks for HDLC flags.
19 B2	HDLC Flag Detected
19 B2	If there is 1 bit error received in an HDLC flag, the modem assumes a new single-byte packet. Since a 1-byte packet is invalid, 19 B2 is generated by modem.
19 BA	Loss of Carrier Detected
0D 0A 4E 4F 20 43 41 52 52 49 45 52 0D 0A	NO CARRIER

The following two steps will allow the spurious data and bit errors to be eliminated while preserving the valid data.

1. Ignore 19 B0.
2. Use 19 B2 to discard all collected receive data.

The filtered version of the HDLC frames, based on this algorithm, is shown below with the valid data in bold.

0D 0A 43 4F 4E 4E 45 43 54 20 31 32 30 30 0D 0A 19 BE 20 20 19 B1 19 B0 19 B2 30 93  
 19 B1 19 B2 30 93 19 B1 19 B2 30 93 19 B1 19 B2 30 93 19 B1 19 B2 19 B2 B6 9E F7 46  
 19 B0 19 B2 29 C6 19 B0 19 B2 FF 98 89 18 19 B0 19 B2 92 6E EF 14 65 19 B0 19 B2 DA  
 BE C6 07 EA D8 31 C2 05 3C FA C8 86 C4 40 E6 19 A0 CA EA A8 F9 19 B2 8D 00 57 A5 43  
 29 19 B0 19 B2 05 CB 14 9F 7C 2D 19 B0 19 B2 19 B2 19 BA 0D 0A 4E 4F 20 43 41 52 52  
 49 45 52 0D 0A

# APPENDIX A—ISOMODEM® LAYOUT GUIDELINES

## Layout Guidelines

The key to a good layout is proper placement of components. It is best to copy the placement shown in Figure 27. Alternatively, perform the following steps, referring to the schematics and Figure 28. It is strongly recommended to complete the checklist in Table 101 while reviewing the final layout.

1. All traces, open pad sites and vias connected to the following components are considered to be in the DAA section, and must be physically separated from non-DAA circuits by 5 mm to achieve best possible surge performance: R1, R2, R3, R4, R5, R6, R6, R8, R9, R10, R11, R15, R16, U2, Z1, D1, FB1, FB2, RJ11, Q1, Q2, Q3, Q4, Q5, C3, C4, C5, C6, C7, C8, C9, C10, RV1, C1 pin 2 only, C2 pin 2 only, C8 pin 2 only, C9 pin 2 only.
2. The Isolation Capacitors C1, C2, C8 and C9 are the only components permitted to straddle between the DAA section and non-DAA section components and traces. This means that for each of these capacitors, one of the terminals is on the DAA-side, the other is not. Maximize the spacing between the terminals (between pin 1 to pin 2) of each of these capacitors.
3. Place and group the following components: U1, U2, R12, R13, C1, C2.
  - a. U1 and U2 are placed so that the right side of U1 faces the left side of U2.
  - b. C1 and C2 should be placed directly between U1 and U2.
  - c. Keep R12 and R13 close to U1.
  - d. Place U1, U2, C1, and C2 so that the recommended minimum creepage spacing for the target application is implemented.
  - e. Place C1 and C2 so that traces connected to U2 pin 5 (C1B) and U2 pin 6 (C2B) are physically separated from traces connected to:
    - i. C8, R15, FB1
    - ii. C9, R16, FB2
    - iii. U2 pin 8, R7
    - iv. U2 pin 9, R9
4. Place and group the following components around U2: C4, R9, C7, R2, C5, C6, R7, R8. These components should form the critical 'inner circle' of components around U2.
  - a. Place C4 close to U2 pin 3. This is best achieved by placing C4 northwest of U2.
  - b. Place R9 close to U2 pin 4. This is best achieved by placing R9 horizontally, directly to the north of U2.
  - c. Place C7 close to U2 pin 15. This is best achieved by placing C7 next to R9.
  - d. Place R2 next to U2 pin 16. This is best achieved by placing R2 northeast of U2.
  - e. Place C6 close to U2 pin 10. This is best achieved by placing C6 southeast of U2.
  - f. Place R7 and R8 close to U2. This is best achieved by placing these components to the south of U2.
  - g. Place C5 close to U2 pin 7. This is best achieved by placing C5 southwest of U2.
5. Place Q5 next to R2 so that the base of Q5 can be connected to R2 directly.
6. Place Q4 such that the base of Q4 can be routed to U2 pin 13 easily, and that the emitter of Q4 can be routed to U2 pin 12 easily. Route these two traces next to each other so that the loop area formed by these two traces are minimized.
7. Place and group the following components around the RJ11 jack: FB1, FB2, RV1, R15, R16, C8 and C9.
  - a. Use 20 mil width traces on this grouping to minimize impedance.
  - b. Place C8 and C9 close to the RJ11 jack, recognizing that, a GND trace will be routed between C8 and C9, back the Si24xx GND pin, through a 20-mil width trace. The GND trace from C8 and C9 must be isolated from the rest of the Si3018/10 traces.
  - c. The trace from C8 to GND and the trace from C9 to GND must be short and equidistant.
8. After the previous step, there should be some space between the grouping around U2 and the grouping of components around the RJ11 jack. Place the rest of the components in this area, given the following guidelines:
  - a. Space U2, Q4, Q5, R1, R3, R4, R10 and R11 away from each other for best thermal performance.
  - b. The tightest layout can be achieved by grouping R6, C10, Q2, R3, R5 and Q1.
  - c. Place C3 next to D1.
  - d. Make the size of the Q4 and Q5 collector pad larger to improve heat dissipation. Implement collector pads on solder side and use vias between them to improve heat transfer.
9. U2 pin 15 is also known as IGND. This is the ground return path for many of the discrete components, and requires special mention
  - a. Route traces associated with IGND using 20 mil traces.
  - b. The area underneath U2 should be ground-filled and connected to IGND (U2 pin 15). Ground fill both solder side and component side and stitch together using vias.

- c.C5, C6, C7 IGND return path should be direct.
- d.The IGND plane must not extend past Q4 and Q5.
10. The traces from R7 to FB1 and from R8 to FB2 should be well matched. This can be achieved by routing these traces next to each other as possible. Ensure that these traces are not routed close to the traces connected to C1 or C2.
11. Minimize all traces associated with Y1, C26, and C27.
12. Decoupling capacitors (size 0.22 uF and 0.1 uF capacitors connected to VDA, VDB, VDD) must be placed next to those pins. Traces of these decoupling capacitors back to the Si24xx GND pin should be direct and short.

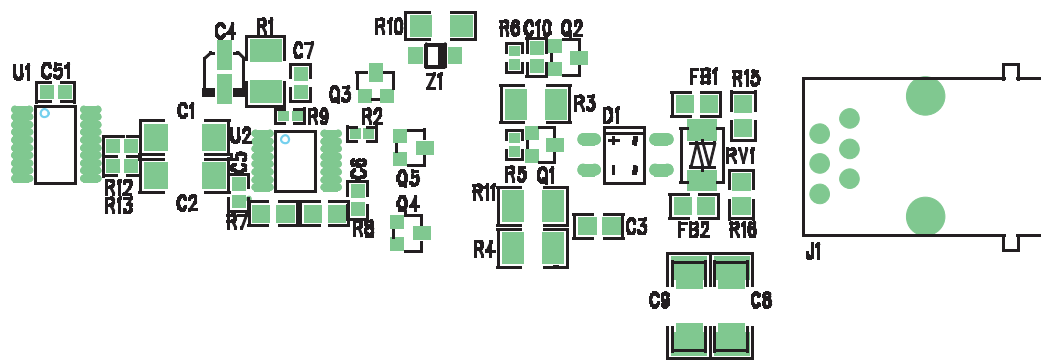
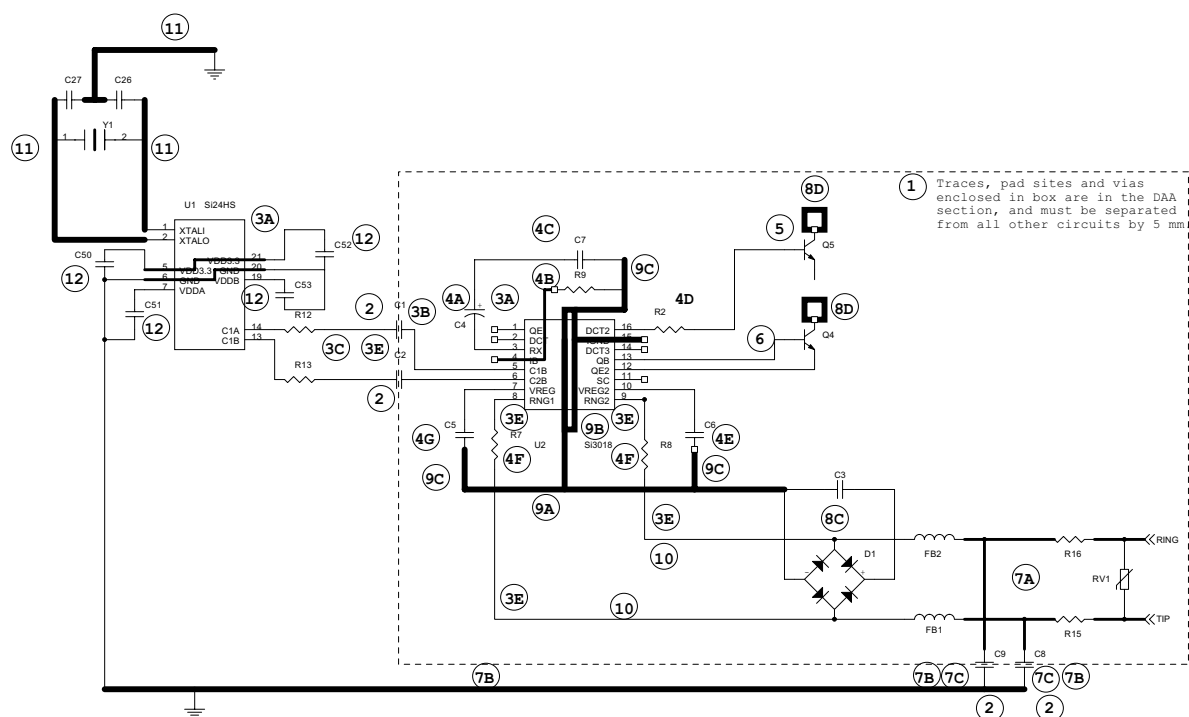


Figure 27. Reference Placement



Note: Encircled references are described in the numbered paragraphs in Appendix A.

This is not a complete schematic. Only critical component placement and nets are drawn.

Figure 28. Illustrated Layout Guidelines+

## Si2493/57/34/15/04 Layout Check List

Table 101 is a checklist that the designer can use during the layout process to ensure all the recommendations in this application note have been implemented. Additionally, Figure 28 provides an annotated diagram of all of the relevant layout guidelines for the Si3054 CNR/AMR/ACR applications.

**Table 101. Layout Check List**

✓	#	Layout Items	Required
	1	U1 and U2 are placed so that pins 9–16 of U1 are facing pins 1–8 of U2. C1 and C2 are placed directly between U1 and U2.	
	2	Place U1, U2, C1, and C2 so that the recommended minimum creepage spacing for the target application is implemented. R12 and R13 should be close to U1.	
	3	C1 and C2 should be placed directly between U1 and U2. Short, direct traces should be used to connect C1 and C2 to U1 and U2. These traces should never be longer than two inches and should be minimized in length. Place C2 such that its accompanying trace to the C2B pin (pin 6) on the Si3018 is not close to the trace from R7 to the RNG1 pin on the Si3018 (pin 8).	
	4	Place R7 and R8 as close as possible to the RNG1 and RNG2 pins (pins 8 and 9), ensuring a minimum trace length from the RNG1 or RNG2 pin to the R7 or R8 resistor. In order to space the R7 component further from the trace from C2 to the C2B pin, it is acceptable to orient it 90 degrees relative to the RNG1 pin (pin 8).	
	5	The area of the loop from C50 to U1 pin 4 and from C51 to pin 13 back to pin 12 (DGND) should be minimized. The return traces to U2 pin 12 (DGND) should be on the component side.	
	6	The loop formed by XTALI, Y1, and XTALO should be minimized and routed on one layer. The loop formed by Y1, C40, and C41 should be minimized and routed on one layer.	
	7	The digital ground plane is made as small as possible, and the ground plane has rounded corners.	
	8	Series resistors on clock signals are placed near source.	
	9	Use a minimum of 15 mil width traces in DAA section, use a minimum of 20 mil width traces for IGND.	
	10	C3 should be placed across the diode bridge, and the area of the loop formed from Si3018/19 pin 11 through C3 to the diode bridge and back to Si3018/19 pin 15 should be minimized.	
	11	FB1, FB2, and RV1 should be placed as close as possible to the RJ11.	
	12	C8 and C9 should be placed so that there is a minimal distance between the nodes where they connect to chassis ground.	
	13	Use a minimum of 20 mil wide trace from RJ11 to FB1, FB2, RV1, C8, C9, and F1.	
	14	The routing from TIP and RING of the RJ11 through F1 to the ferrite beads should be well matched.	
	15	The traces from the RJ11 through R7 and R8 to U2 pin 8 and pin 9 should be well matched. These traces may be up to 10 cm long.	

Table 101. Layout Check List (Continued)

✓	#	Layout Items	Required
	16	Distance from TIP and RING through EMC capacitors C8 and C9 to chassis ground is short.	
	17	There should be no digital ground plane in the DAA Section.	
	18	Minimize the area of the loop from U2 pin 7 and pin 10 to C5 and C6 and from those components to U2 pin 15 (IGND).	
	19	R2 should be placed next to the base of Q5, and the trace from R2 to U2 pin16 should be less than 20 mm.	
	20	Place C4 close to U2 and connect C4 to U2 using a short, direct trace.	
	21	The area of the loop formed from U2 pin 13 to the base of Q4 and from U2 pin 12 to the emitter of Q4 should be minimized.	
	22	The trace from C7 to U2 pin 15 should be short and direct.	
	23	The trace from C3 to the D1/D2 node should be short and direct.	
	24	Provide a minimum of 5 mm creepage (or use the capacitor terminal plating spacing as a guideline for small form factor applications) from any TNV component, pad or trace to any SELV component, pad or trace.	
	25	Minimize the area of the loop formed from U2 pin 4 to R9 to U2 pin 15.	
	26	Cathode marking for Z1.	
	27	Pin 1 marking for U1 and U2.	
	28	Space and mounting holes to accommodate for fire enclosure if necessary.	
	29	IGND plane does not extend under C3, D1, FB1, FB2, R15, R16, C8, C9, or RV1.	

## Module Design and Application Considerations

Modem modules are more susceptible to radiated fields and ESD discharges than modems routed directly on the motherboard because the module ground plane is discontinuous and elevated above the motherboard ground plane. This separation also creates the possibility of loops that couple these interfering signals to the modem. Additionally, system designers can adversely impact the ESD and EMI immunity and performance of a properly-designed module with a poor motherboard layout.

### Module Design

Particular attention should be paid to power supply bypassing and reset line filtering when designing a modem module. Trace routing is normally very short on modules since they are generally designed to be as small as possible. Care should be taken to use ground and power planes in the low-voltage circuitry whenever possible and to minimize the number of vias in the ground and power traces. Ground and power should each be connected to the motherboard through one pin only to avoid the creation of loops. Bypassing and filtering components should be placed as close to the modem chip as possible with the shortest possible traces to a solid ground. It is recommended that a pi

filter be placed in series with the module  $V_{CC}$  pin with a filter, such as the one shown in Figure 29, on the reset line. This filter also provides a proper power-on reset to the modem. Careful module design is critical since the module designer frequently has little control over the motherboard design and the environment the module will be used in.

### Motherboard Design

Motherboard design is critical to proper modem module performance and immunity to EMI and ESD events. First and foremost, good design and layout practices must be followed. Use ground and power planes whenever possible. Keep all traces short and direct. Use ground fill on top and bottom layers. Use adequate power supply bypassing and use special precautions with the power and reset lines to the modem module. Bypass  $V_{CC}$  right at the modem module connector. Be sure the modem module is connected to  $V_{CC}$  through a single pin. Likewise, be sure ground is connected to the modem module through one pin connected to the motherboard ground plane. The modem reset line is sensitive and must be kept very short and routed well away from any circuitry or components that could be subjected to an ESD event. Finally, mount the modem module as close to the motherboard as possible. Avoid high-profile sockets that increase the separation between the modem module and the motherboard.

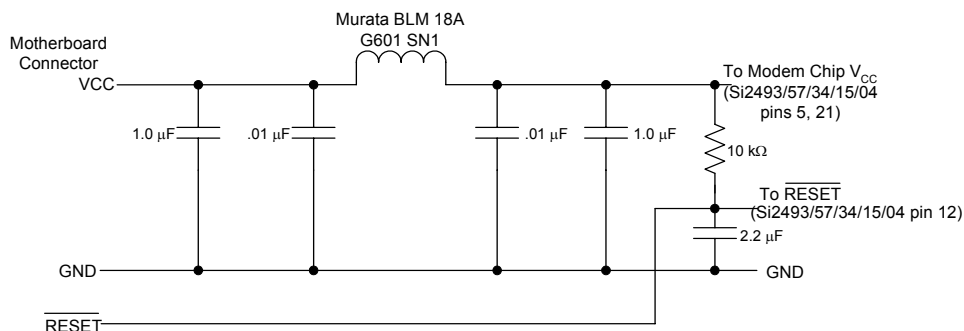


Figure 29. Modem Module  $V_{CC}$  and RESET Filter

## APPENDIX B—PROTOTYPE BRING-UP GUIDE

### Introduction

This appendix provides help with the debugging of initial prototypes. Although most ISModem® prototype designs function as expected, there is the potential for layout errors, omitted or incorrect components used in the initial assembly run, and host software problems. If the prototype modem does not function correctly, the techniques outlined in this guide will help quickly isolate the problem and get the prototype functioning correctly. A functional Si2457/34/15URT-EVB and data sheet and a computer with HyperTerm is required for some of the troubleshooting steps. It is assumed that the designer has read the data sheet, used the reference design and recommended bill-of-materials, and has carefully followed the layout guidelines presented in “Appendix A—ISModem® Layout Guidelines”. The troubleshooting steps begin with system-level checks, and then proceed to the component level.

### Visual Inspection

Before troubleshooting, be certain that the circuit boards and components are clean. Carefully wash the boards to remove all solder flux and solder flakes. Inspect the modem circuitry to ensure all components are installed, and inspect all solder joints for incomplete connections, cold solder joints, and solder bridges. Check all polarized components, such as diodes, Zener diodes, and capacitors for correct orientation. Thoroughly clean the circuit board after replacing a component or soldering any connections.

#### Reset the Modem

Be sure the modem is properly reset after power is applied and stable.

#### Basic Troubleshooting Steps

##### ■ Check Power

With power off, use an Ohm meter to verify system ground is connected to Si2493/57/34/15/04 pin 6. Turn on system power and measure the voltage between pin 5 and pin 6 and between pin 21 and pin 6 on the Si2457/34/15. In both cases, the voltage should be 3.3 V. If this is not the case, check the power routing. If power is present, go to the next step.

##### ■ Check Phone Line

Check the phone line with a manual telephone to be sure there is a dial tone and dialing is possible. The dc voltage across TIP and RING should read approximately 40–52 V with the phone on-hook.

##### ■ Reset Modem

Do a manual reset on the modem. Hold Si2493/57/34/15/04 pin 12 ( $\overline{\text{RESET}}$ ) low for 300 ms, return to  $V_{DD}$  (3.3 V) in less than 5 ms and wait for at least 300 ms before executing the first AT command.

##### ■ Check DTE Setup

Be sure the DTE (Host) serial port is configured the same as the modem. The default condition is eight data bits, no parity-bit, one stop-bit, and a DTE rate of 19.2 kbps.

##### ■ Check DTE Connection

Check the DTE interface connection. Be sure the  $\overline{\text{RTS}}$  (Si2493/57/34/15/04 pin 8) and  $\overline{\text{CTS}}$  (Si2493/57/34/15/04 pin 11) signals are low.

##### ■ Check pullup/pulldown configuration resistor.

#### Check modem configuration

Read back the modem register settings and correct any inconsistencies. The AT+S command lists the contents of all S-Registers, and the AT+R command lists the contents of all U-Registers.

If the problem was not located with these basic troubleshooting steps, it is time to narrow the problem down to the host system (hardware and software), the Si2493/57/34/15/04 chip (and associated components), or the Si3018/10 (and associated components).

#### AT OK?

The modem responds with an “OK” to the command “AT<cr>.”

This indicates the host processor/software is communicating with the modem controller and problems are in one of the following areas:

##### ■ Inappropriate Commands

Verify that all AT commands used are supported by the Si2493/57/34/15/04 and comply with the proper format. Be sure the command and argument are correct. Do not mix upper and lower case alpha characters in an AT command. An AT command string contains 48 or fewer characters followed by a carriage return. Command strings greater than 48 characters are ignored.

##### ■ Command Timing

The execution time for an AT command is approximately 200 ms. Execution is complete when the “OK” is received. Subsequent AT commands should wait for the “OK” message, which appears

within 200 ms after the carriage return. The reset recovery time (the time between a hardware reset or the carriage return of an ATZ command and the time the next AT command can be executed) is approximately 300 ms. When a data connection is being established, do not try to escape to the command mode until after the protocol message.

## ■ Register Configurations

The AT\$ command lists the contents of all S-Registers, and the AT:R command lists the contents of all U-Registers.

## ■ Si3018/10 and/or Associated Components

If the modem goes off-hook and draws loop current as a result of giving the ATH1 command, go to the Si3018/10 Troubleshooting section.

If the modem does not go off-hook and draw loop current as a result of giving the ATH1 command and receiving an "OK" message, begin troubleshooting with the ISOcap™ at the Si2457/34/15. First check all solder joints on the ISOcaps, Si3018/10, and associated external components. If no problems are found, proceed to the following ISOcap

Troubleshooting section to verify whether the problem is on the Si2493/57/34/15/04 or the Si3018/10 side of the ISOcap. If the problem is found to be on the Si2493/57/34/15/04 side, check C50, C51, C53, the corresponding PCB traces, and Si2493/57/34/15/04 pins. Correct any problems. If no problems are found with the external components, replace the Si2457/34/15.

If the problem is found to be on the Si3018/10 side of the ISOcap, go to the Si3018/10 Troubleshooting section.

The modem does NOT respond with an "OK" to the command "AT<cr>."

This indicates the host processor/software is not communicating with the modem controller, and the problem can be isolated as follows.

## ■ Si2493/57/34/15/04 Clock is Oscillating

First be sure the Si2493/57/34/15/04 is properly reset and RESET, pin 12, is at 3.3 V. Next, check the DTE connection with the host system. If this does not isolate the problem, go to the Host Interface Troubleshooting section.

## ■ Si2493/57/34/15/04 Clock is Not Oscillating

Check the voltage on the Si2493/57/34/15/04, pins 5 and 21, to be sure the chip is powered. Also, check that pins 6 and 20 are grounded. Next, check the solder joints and connections (PCB traces) on C40, C41, Y1 and the Si2493/57/34/15/04 pin 1 and pin 2. Measure C26 and C27 (or replace them with known good parts) to ensure they are the correct value. If these steps do not isolate the problem, replace the

Si2457/34/15.

## Host Interface Troubleshooting

The methods described in this section are useful as a starting point for debugging a prototype system or as a continuation of the troubleshooting process described above. The procedures presented in this section require a known good Si2457/34/15URT-EVB evaluation board and data sheet. This section describes how to substitute the evaluation board for the entire modem circuitry in the prototype system. Substituting a known operational modem can help to quickly isolate problems. The first step is to substitute the evaluation board for the complete modem solution in the prototype system. This demonstrates immediately whether any modem functionality problems are in the prototype modem circuitry or in the host processor, interface, or software.

## ■ Verify Si2457/34/15URT-EVB Functionality

Connect the evaluation board to a PC and a phone line or telephone line simulator. Using a program such as HyperTerm, make a data connection between the evaluation board and a remote modem. Remove power and the RS232 cable from the evaluation board and proceed to the next step.

## ■ Connect Evaluation Board to Prototype System

Completely disconnect the embedded modem from the host interface in the prototype system. Connect the Si2457/34/15URT-EVB to the host interface using JP3 as described in the Si2457/34/15URT-EVB data sheet section titled Direct Access Interface. This connection is illustrated in Figure 30. Be sure to connect the evaluation board ground to the prototype system ground. Power up and manually reset the evaluation board then power up the prototype system and send "AT<cr>." If an "OK" response is received, make a connection to the remote modem as in the previous step. If no "OK" response is received, debug host interface and/or software. If a connection is successfully made, go to the next step to isolate the problem in the prototype modem.

An alternative approach is to connect the prototype modem to the Si2457/34/15URT-EVB motherboard in place of the daughter card and use a PC and HyperTerm to test the prototype modem. See Figure Figure 31 for details.

## ISOcap™ Troubleshooting

Connect Evaluation Board ISOcap to Prototype Modem Si3018/10. Remove C1 on the evaluation board and on the prototype system. Solder one end of the evaluation board, C1, to the Si2457/34/15-side pad leaving the other end of C1 unconnected. Next, solder a short jumper wire from the unconnected side of C1 on the



evaluation board to the Si3018/10-side C1 pad on the prototype system. This connection is illustrated in Figure 32. Connect the phone line to the prototype system RJ-11 jack.

Power up and manually reset the evaluation board, then power up the prototype system. Attempt to make a connection using the host processor and software, the evaluation board Si2493/57/34/15/04 and the prototype system Si3018/10 and associated external components. If this connection is successful, the problem lies with the PCB layout, the external components associated with the Si2493/57/34/15/04 or the Si2493/57/34/15/04 device itself.

If the connection attempt is not successful, the problem lies with the Si3018/10 and/or associated components. Proceed to the section, "Si3018/10 Troubleshooting".

This diagnosis can be validated by connecting the Host ISOCap capacitors to the Si3018/10 on the evaluation board as shown in Figure 33.

### Si3018/10 Troubleshooting

Start by measuring the on-hook and off-hook voltages at the Si3018/10 pins with respect to IGND (pin 15). Compare these voltages to those in Figure 34. This may indicate an area of circuitry to investigate further using the Component Troubleshooting techniques. The voltages you measure should be close to (although not exactly the same as) those in the figure.

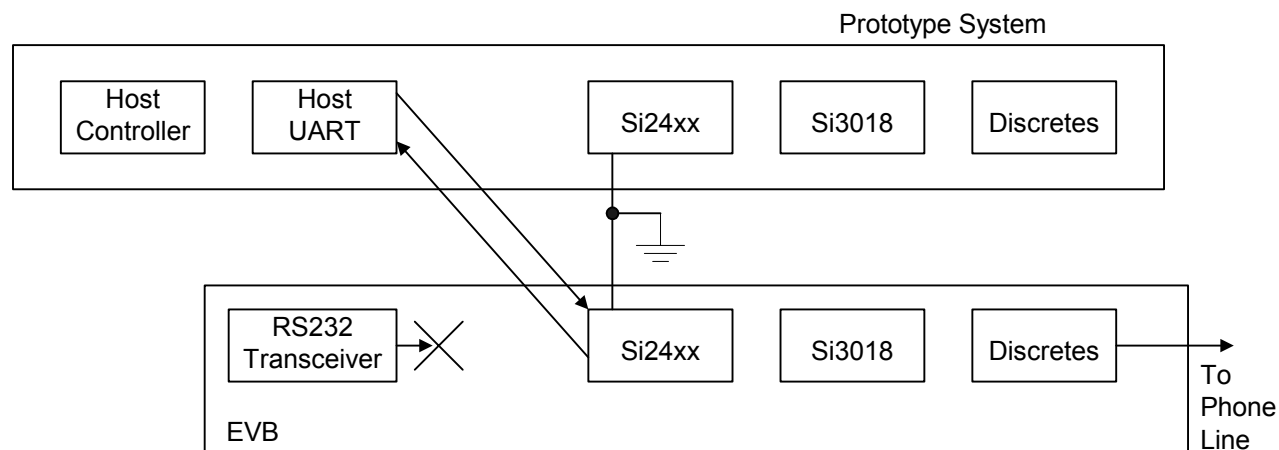
If any of the on-hook and off-hook Si3018/10 pin

voltages are grossly different than those in Figure 34 and nothing seems wrong with the external circuitry after using the Component Troubleshooting techniques, replace the Si3018/10.

### Component Troubleshooting

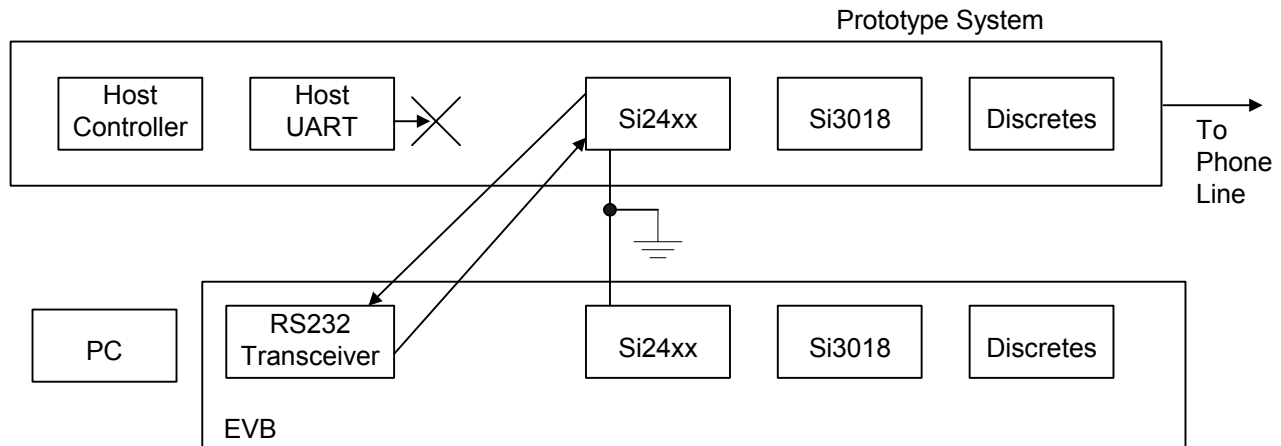
A digital multi-meter is a valuable tool to verify resistance across components, diode direction, transistor polarity and node voltages. During this phase of troubleshooting, it is highly useful to have a known good Si2457/34/15URT-EVB to compare against measurements taken from the prototype system. The resistance values and voltages listed in Tables 102, 103, and 104 will generally be sufficient to troubleshoot all but the most unusual problem.

Start with power off and the phone line disconnected. Measure the resistance of all Si3018/10 pins with respect to pin 15 (IGND). Compare these measurements with the values in Table 102. Next, measure the resistance across the components listed in Table 103 and compare the readings to the values listed in the table. Finally, using the diode checker function on the multi-meter, check the polarities of the transistors and diodes as described in Table 104. The combination of these measurements should indicate the faulty component or connection. If none of the measurements appears unusual and the prototype modem is not working, replace the Si3018/10.



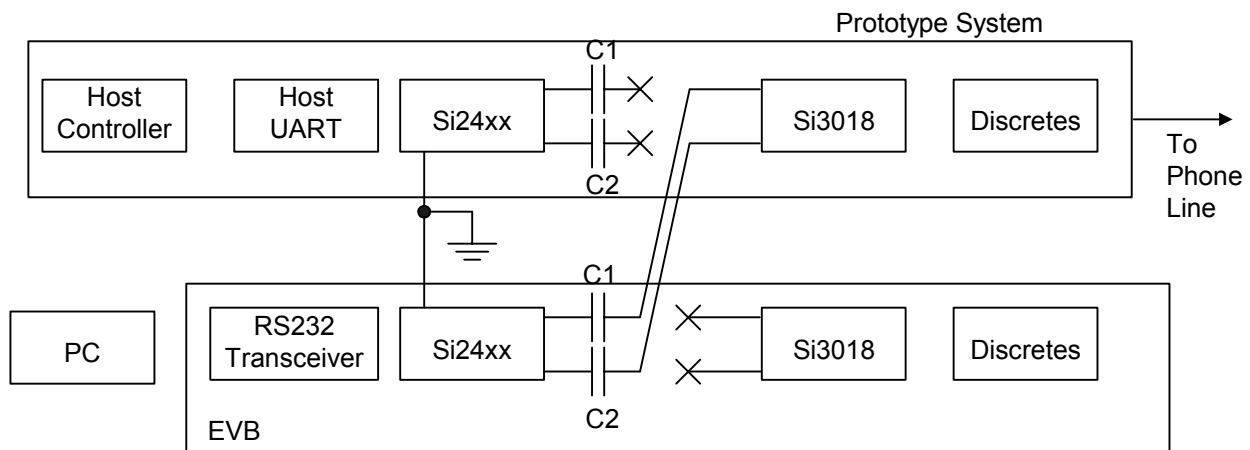
- Connect prototype system ground to EVB ground
- Disable RS232 transceiver outputs (check evaluation board data sheet)
- Disconnect prototype modem interface
- Connect the evaluation board to the target system

Figure 30. Test the Host Interface



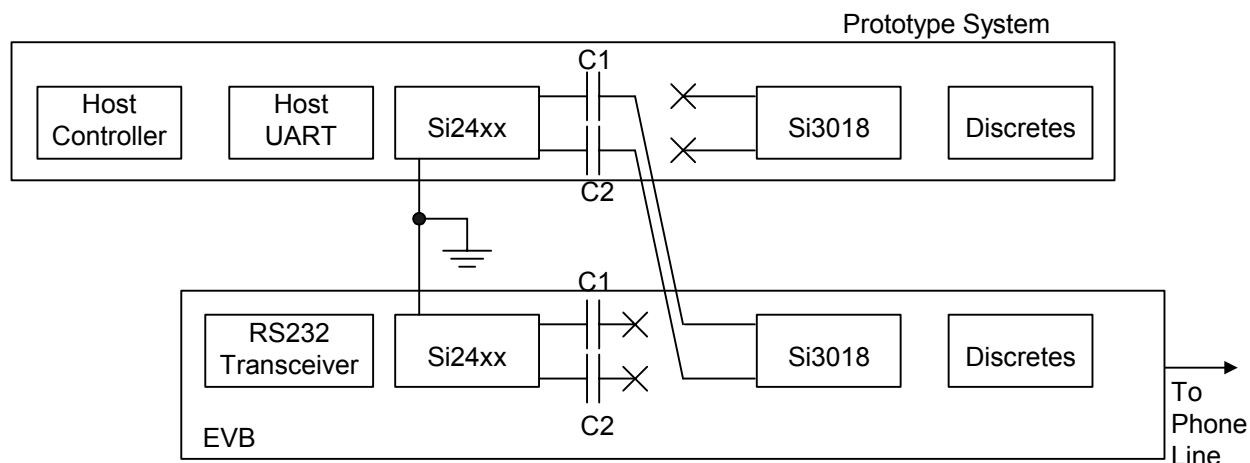
- Connect prototype system ground to EVB ground
- Remove modem module from EVB
- Disconnect host outputs from prototype modem
- Connect EVB RS232 transceivers to prototype modem
- Use PC with HyperTerminal to test prototype modem

**Figure 31. Test the Prototype Modem**



- Connect the prototype ground to the EVB ground.
- Lift prototype C1 and C2 and EVB C1 and C2 so the Si3018 is disconnected from the Si24xx on both modems.
- Connect EVB C1 and C2 to the Si3018 pad of prototype system C1 and C2.
- Connect the phone line to the RJ11 jack on the prototype system.
- Use PC and HyperTerm and attempt to establish a modem connection.

**Figure 32. Test the Prototype Si3018/10 Circuitry**



- Connect the prototype ground to the EVB ground
- Lift prototype and EVB C1 and C2 to decouple the line side from the DSP side. Do same on evaluation board.
- Connect prototype system C1 and C2 to the Si3018 pad of EVB C1 and C2
- Connect the phone line to the RJ11 jack on the EVB
- Run the prototype system software to attempt a modem connection

**Figure 33. Verify Prototype Si3018/10 Failure**

On-Hook				Off-Hook			
0 V	QE	DCT2	0 V	1.6 V	QE	DCT2	2.2 V
0 V	DCT	IGND	—	3.4 V	DCT	IGND	0 V
0 V	RX	DCT3	0 V	2.5 V	RX	DCT3	1.6 V
0 V	IB	QB	0 V	0 V	FB	QB	2.8 V
0.8 V	C1B	QE2	0 V	0.8 V	C1B	QE2	2.1 V
0.7	C2B	S2	0 V	0.8 V	C2B	SC	0 V
~2.3 V	VREG	VREG2	0 V	2.3 V	VREG	VREG2	1.8 V
~1.0 V	RNG1	RNG2	~1.0 V	1.0 V	RNG1	RNG2	0.9 V

Voltages measured with respect to IGND (Si3018 pin 15)

**Figure 34. Si3018/10 Typical Voltages**

**Table 102. Resistance to Si3018/10 Pin 15**

Si3018/10	Resistance
Pin 1	>6M
Pin 2	>5M
Pin 3	>2M
Pin 4	1M
Pin 5	>5M
Pin 6	>5M
Pin 7	>1M
Pin 8	>2M
Pin 9	>2M
Pin 10	>1M
Pin 11	0
Pin 12	>2M
Pin 13	>5M
Pin 14	>14M
Pin 16	>5M

**Table 103. Resistance across Components**

Si3018/10	Resistance
FB1	<1
FB2	<1
RV1	>20M
R1	1.07K
R2	150
R3	3.65K
R4	2.49K
R5	100K
R6	100K
R7	4.5M or 16M
R8	4.5M or 16M
R9	>800k
R10	536
R11	73
R12	<1
R13	<1
R15	<1
R16	<1
C1	>20M
C2	>20M
C3	>3M
C4	3.5M or 9.7M
C7	2M or 5M
C8	>20M
C9	>20M

**Note:** If two values are given, the resistance measured is dependent on polarity.

**Table 104. Voltage across Components with Diode Checker**

Component	Voltage
Q1, Q3, Q4, Q5 Base to Emitter Base to Collector Verifies transistors are NPN	0.6 V 0.6 V
Q2 Emitter to Base Collector to Base Verifies transistor is PNP	0.6 V 0.6 V
Q2 collector to Si3018/10 pin 1 If test fails, Z1 is reversed	>1 V

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## Document Change List

### Revision 0.5 to Revision 0.6

- Added Si2493 to title.
- Added V.92 information.
- Added V.44 information.
- Added and expanded several "AT+" commands.
- Added U71 and U9F-UAA registers.
- Corrected CTS\* trigger points.
- Added note for U70 configuration for Australia and Brazil
- Expanded "Legacy Synchronous DCE Mode/V.80 Synchronous Access Mode" on page 20.
- Added "PCM/Voice Mode" on page 101.
- Added "SMS Support" on page 105.
- Added "Type II Caller ID/SAS Detection" on page 106.
- Added "Modem On Hold" on page 117.
- Added "V.92 Quick Connect" on page 118.

### Revision 0.6 to Revision 0.7

- Added V.29FC to Table 1.
- Updated part numbers in Bill of Materials on page 16.
- Updated EE section and example code.
- Updated Table 33, "U-Register Descriptions," on page 63.
- Updated U63 bit map.
- Updated U7D bit map
- Updated "Country Register Settings for CTR/TBR21 ATAAB and CTR21 Type Countries" on page 130.
- Corrected New Zealand Pulse dial settings in "Country Register Settings for New Zealand" on page 139.
- Updated Table 97 on page 147.
- Deleted references to U69 (now for internal use only).

### Revision 0.7 to Revision 0.8

- Updates to Registers CALT and GEND.

**Notes:**

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