Datacom Analyzer

Operating and Calibration Manual

SERIAL NUMBERS

This manual applies directly to datacom modules connected to host instruments with firmware revision (MAIN) number 3431.

To check the firmware revision number of your host instrument, press [OTHER] and select [FIRMWARE & OPTIONS].

HEWLETT PACKARD

HP Part No. 15901-90020
Microfiche Part No. 15901-90045
Printed in U.K. August 1994
WARNING

READ THE FOLLOWING NOTES BEFORE INSTALLING OR SERVICING ANY INSTRUMENT.

1. IF THIS INSTRUMENT IS TO BE ENERGISED VIA AN AUTO-
TRANSFORMER MAKE SURE THAT THE COMMON TERMINAL OF THE AUTO-TRANSFORMER IS CONNECTED TO THE NEUTRAL POLE OF THE POWER SOURCE.

2. THE INSTRUMENT MUST ONLY BE USED WITH THE MAINS CABLE PROVIDED. IF THIS IS NOT SUITABLE, CONTACT YOUR NEAREST HP SERVICE OFFICE. THE MAINS PLUG SHALL ONLY BE INSERTED IN A SOCKET OUTLET PROVIDED WITH A PROTECTIVE EARTH CONTACT. THE PROTECTIVE ACTION MUST NOT BE NEGATED BY THE USE OF AN EXTENSION CORD (POWER CABLE) WITHOUT A PROTECTIVE CONDUCTOR (GROUNDING).

3. BEFORE SWITCHING ON THIS INSTRUMENT:

   a. Make sure the instrument input voltage selector is set to the voltage of the power source.
   
   b. Ensure that all devices connected to this instrument are connected to the protective (earth) ground.
   
   c. Ensure that the line power (mains) plug is connected to a three-conductor line power outlet that has a protective (earth) ground. (Grounding one conductor of a two-conductor outlet is not sufficient).
   
   d. Check correct type and rating of the instrument fuse(s).
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EMC COMPLIANCE

This product has been tested and complies with FTZ 1046 when used with the following cables:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cable</th>
<th>HP Part Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>RS-232 (on left side-panel)</td>
<td>HP 15714A E01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3-pin Siemens</td>
<td>HP 15512A E01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RS-232/V.24</td>
<td>HP 15714A E01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V.35</td>
<td>HP 15708A E01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RS-449/V.11</td>
<td>HP 15692A E01</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

PRINTING HISTORY

Edition 1 (15901-90009) January 1993
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Contents

WARNING .................................................. i
WARRANTY .................................................. ii
LIMITATION OF WARRANTY ................................ ii
EXCLUSIVE REMEDIES ....................................... ii
CERTIFICATION .............................................. iii
ASSISTANCE ................................................ iii
NOTICE ...................................................... iii
EMC COMPLIANCE .......................................... iv
PRINTING HISTORY ......................................... iv
   Instrument Description .................................... v

1. Getting Started
   Introduction ............................................. 1-1
   Switch-On ................................................. 1-2
   To Select the Datacom Default Settings ............ 1-4
   To Choose EFS or %EFS as the Current Results Display 1-6
   Making a Measurement on Asynchronous Data .... 1-7
      Procedure ............................................... 1-7
   Making a Measurement on Synchronous Data .... 1-12
      Procedure ............................................... 1-12
   Measuring RTS/CTS Delay ............................. 1-17
      Procedure ............................................... 1-17

2. Making BER Measurements
   To Configure the Instrument as a Datacom Analyzer 2-2
   To Recall Stored Settings ............................. 2-3
   To Select the Datacom Interface ................... 2-4
      V.24 Interface with Breakout Facility .......... 2-4
      V.11 and V.35 Interface .......................... 2-6
      X.21 Leased Interface ............................. 2-6
   To Select ESF or %ESF on the Results Display ... 2-7

Contents-1
To Emulate a DTE or DCE ........................................ 2-7
  DTE Emulation .............................................. 2-8
  DCE Emulation .............................................. 2-9
To Set up for Asynchronous Operation ..................... 2-10
To Set up for Synchronous Operation ....................... 2-12
  To Select the Clock Source (that clocks data out of the
  Datacom Analyzer) ........................................ 2-13
  To Supply a Clock to the System Under Test (from the
  Datacom Analyzer) ........................................ 2-14
  To Select the Clock Source (that clocks data into the Datacom
  Analyzer) .................................................. 2-15
To Set up Control Circuits (to establish a data path) ...... 2-16
To Select a PRBS or Fixed Pattern .......................... 2-17
To Select a FOX Pattern (Asynchronous TX Function Only) 2-18
To Change Transmit and Receive Data Polarity ............... 2-19
To Select a Test Period ..................................... 2-19
To Set Up Long User Words ................................... 2-21
To Insert Errors into the Transmitted Data ................ 2-22
To Set up the Pattern Sync Loss Threshold ................. 2-23
To Select a Block Length .................................... 2-23
To Store Results ............................................. 2-24
To Check Store Status and Delete Results from the Store 2-24
To Store Instrument Settings ................................ 2-25
To Run a measurement ....................................... 2-26

3. Viewing BER Results
   To View Bit Error Results ................................ 3-2
   To View Alarm Seconds .................................. 3-3
   To View G.821 Analysis Results (Synchronous Data Only) 3-3
   To View TX & RX Rates (Synchronous Data Only) ........ 3-4
   To View Results as Graphs ............................... 3-5
     To View All Error and Alarm Results ................. 3-6
     To View Measurement Results in Detail ............. 3-7
   To View Current Results as Graphs .................... 3-8
   To View Stored Results as Graphs ..................... 3-9
   To View Stored Results as Text ....................... 3-10
4. **Printing BER Results and Settings**
   - Printer Selection ........................................ 4-2
   - To Select Baud Rate, Character Format and Pacing ........ 4-2
   - Cable Connection - (DCE to DTE) ........................ 4-3
   - Using a Hewlett-Packard Printer - HP 2225D ThinkJet .... 4-3
   - Using an Alternative (non Hewlett-Packard) Printer .... 4-6
   - To Print The Results of the Current Test at Timed Intervals ... 4-8
   - To Print Current Results and Settings (on demand) ...... 4-8
   - To Print Current Results as Graphs ......................... 4-9
   - To Print Stored Results .................................. 4-10
       - To Select a Stored Test ................................. 4-10
       - To Print Text Results from the Store ................. 4-11
       - To Print Graphic Results from the Store ........... 4-11

5. **Using and Checking Control Circuits**
   - To Select the Datacom Interface .......................... 5-2
   - To Emulate a DTE or DCE ................................ 5-3
   - To View the Current State of All Control Circuits .... 5-4
   - To Measure RTS-CTS (RS-CS) Delay ......................... 5-6
   - To Measure the Delay between any Two Events .......... 5-8

6. **General Information**
   - Introduction .............................................. 6-1
   - Specification .............................................. 6-1
   - Safety Considerations .................................... 6-2
   - Instruments Covered by Manual ............................ 6-2
   - Options Available ......................................... 6-3
   - Accessories Supplied ...................................... 6-4
   - Accessories Available ..................................... 6-4
   - Specification .............................................. 6-5
   - DATACOM INTERFACES ..................................... 6-6
       - V.24 ..................................................... 6-6
       - V.11 ..................................................... 6-6
       - X.21 Leased ............................................. 6-8
       - V.35 ..................................................... 6-9
       - V.24 Breakout ........................................... 6-10
       - V.11/V.35/X.21 Leased Activity Indicators ............ 6-10
   - TERMINAL EMULATION ..................................... 6-15
DTE Mode ............................................. 6-15
  Data and Clock Circuits: .......................... 6-15
  Control Circuits .................................. 6-15
DCE Mode ............................................. 6-16
  Data and Clock Circuits .......................... 6-16
  Control Circuits .................................. 6-16
TRANSMITTER ......................................... 6-17
  Synchronous Mode .................................. 6-17
  Asynchronous Mode .................................. 6-18
  Transmitter Facilities .............................. 6-18
  Error Add ........................................... 6-18
RECEIVER .............................................. 6-19
  Synchronous Mode .................................. 6-19
  Asynchronous Mode .................................. 6-19
  Receiver Facilities ................................ 6-19
  Pattern Sync ....................................... 6-20
  Receiver Alarms ................................... 6-21
  Beep on Error ...................................... 6-21
PATTERNS ............................................. 6-22
MEASUREMENTS ........................................ 6-23
  Measurement Types ................................ 6-23
  BER Measurement Operation ....................... 6-23
  Test Period ........................................ 6-24
  Bit Error Results ................................ 6-24
  Alarm Duration .................................... 6-24
  Frequency .......................................... 6-24
  Control Circuit Timing ............................ 6-25
G.821 ANALYSIS ....................................... 6-26
STORED MEASUREMENT GRAPHICS ...................... 6-27
  Graphs .............................................. 6-28
  Text Results ....................................... 6-29
  Storage .............................................. 6-29
TIME FUNCTIONS ...................................... 6-30
  Real-Time Clock .................................... 6-30
  Elapsed Time ...................................... 6-30
STORED SETTINGS ..................................... 6-31
DATA LOGGING ........................................ 6-31
PRINTER & REMOTE CONTROL PORT .................... 6-31
USER CONFIDENCE TESTS ............................................ 6-32
POWER SUPPLY ...................................................... 6-32
PHYSICAL ............................................................. 6-33
  Dimensions ......................................................... 6-33
  Weight ............................................................. 6-33
  Environment ....................................................... 6-33

7. Installation
   Introduction ....................................................... 7-1
   Initial Inspection ................................................ 7-1
   Preparation for Use ............................................. 7-2
     Power Requirements .......................................... 7-2
     Line Fuses .................................................... 7-2
     Power Cable ................................................... 7-3
   Battery (Option B12) ........................................... 7-3
     To Charge the Batteries (Option B12) ....................... 7-4
     To Change the Batteries ...................................... 7-4
     Battery Fuses .................................................. 7-5
     To Change a Blown Fuse ...................................... 7-5
   Mating Connectors (Front Panel) ............................... 7-6
   Installing the Datacom Module ............................... 7-7
   ACCESSORY Port - for Datacom Module Connection ......... 7-7
   RS-232 Port - for Printer or Remote Control Connection ... 7-7
     Modem Connection .............................................. 7-9
   Rack Mounts ..................................................... 7-10
   Operating Environment ......................................... 7-11
   Storage and Shipment ......................................... 7-11
     Environment ..................................................... 7-11
     Packaging ....................................................... 7-12

8. Performance Tests
   Introduction ...................................................... 8-1
   Calibration Cycle ............................................... 8-1
   Recommended Test Equipment .................................. 8-2
     Datacom Module Self Test .................................... 8-3
     Datacom Module Self Test, Order and Fail Codes .......... 8-6
     Internal Synthesizer Rates ................................... 8-7
   Test Record ..................................................... 8-10

Contents-5
9. Remote Control

- Preparation for Remote Control ........................................... 9-1
- To Connect to Telephone Lines via Modems ................................. 9-2
- To Connect for Direct Operation ........................................... 9-3
- To Set the Analyzer for Operation from a Terminal ....................... 9-4
- To Set the Analyzer for Operation from a Computer ....................... 9-5

Remote Operation ....................................................................... 9-6

Terminal Control ........................................................................ 9-7
- Prompting and Input Editing ...................................................... 9-8
  - The Prompt ........................................................................... 9-8
  - Input Editing ......................................................................... 9-8
- Error Reporting ...................................................................... 9-8
- Mnemonic Responses ................................................................ 9-9

HP-IB Operation (option H02) ..................................................... 9-11

Connecting to the HP-IB ............................................................... 9-12
- Operating Distances ................................................................ 9-12
- Hewlett-Packard Interface Bus Connector .................................... 9-12
  - Suitable Cables .................................................................. 9-13
  - Connection Over Greater Distances ....................................... 9-14

Setting Up for Printing or Controlling ........................................ 9-14
- To Print using Talk Only .......................................................... 9-14
- To Control the Instrument Remotely ......................................... 9-14
  - Communication with the System Controller ........................... 9-14
  - HP-IB Address Selection ..................................................... 9-15
  - To Return to Local Operation .............................................. 9-15

Status Reporting ........................................................................ 9-15

- Service Request Interrupt Routine ........................................... 9-16
- Poll Using STB? ..................................................................... 9-16
- HP-IB Capability .................................................................... 9-16
- HP-IB Universal Commands .................................................... 9-17

Programming Tips ...................................................................... 9-19

THE COMMANDS ..................................................................... 9-21

COMMON CAPABILITY MESSAGES ............................................. 9-21
  - Reset .................................................................................. 9-21
  - Remote ................................................................................ 9-21
  - Local .................................................................................. 9-21
  - Clear .................................................................................. 9-22
  - Configuration ...................................................................... 9-22
Key Query ................................................. 9-23
Request Service Mask ................................. 9-23
Instrument Identification .......................... 9-25
Revision Date Query .................................. 9-25
Serial Number Query .................................. 9-25
Error Code Query ...................................... 9-26
Ready Code Query ...................................... 9-26
Status/Events Query ................................. 9-26
Status Query ........................................... 9-26
Options Query ......................................... 9-27
Self-test ............................................... 9-27
Accessory Identification Query ..................... 9-27
Accessory Revision Date Query ....................... 9-27
INSTRUMENT SETTINGS COMMANDS ............... 9-29
Datacom Interface Type ............................... 9-29
Emulation Type ....................................... 9-29
Timing Type ........................................... 9-29
Asynchronous Character Length .................... 9-30
Asynchronous Parity .................................. 9-30
Asynchronous Stop Bits .............................. 9-31
Transmit Clock Source ................................ 9-31
Transmit Clock Source Sense ......................... 9-31
Receive Clock Source ................................ 9-32
Receive Clock Source Sense ......................... 9-32
Asynchronous Data Rate ............................. 9-33
Synchronous Data Rate ................................ 9-34
User Program Synchronous Data Rate ............... 9-35
Pattern Type .......................................... 9-35
Pattern Polarity ....................................... 9-36
User Defined Word Pattern ........................... 9-36
Long User Word Selection Number .................. 9-36
Long User Word Byte Length ......................... 9-37
Long User Word Pattern Synchronisation Length ... 9-37
Long User Word User Program Synchronisation Length ... 9-37
Long User Word Send Left Hand Bit ................. 9-38
Long User Word Pattern ............................. 9-38
Display EFS or %EFS Result .......................... 9-39
Printer auto trigger .................................. 9-39
OTHER-PAGE DATACOM SETTINGS ........................................... 9-40
  Transmit Data Polarity ............................................. 9-40
  Receive Data Polarity .............................................. 9-40
  Transmit Output Clock Sense ...................................... 9-40
  Receiver Sync Gain Control ...................................... 9-41
  Sync Loss AUTO Resync Threshold .................................. 9-41
  FOX Character Code ................................................. 9-42
  FOX Flow Control .................................................. 9-42
  Audio Source (Beep On Error) .................................... 9-43
ERROR ADDITION COMMANDS ........................................... 9-44
  Error Add Rate .................................................... 9-44
  Single Error Add .................................................. 9-44
TEST PERIOD AND RESULT CONFIGURATION COMMANDS ............... 9-45
  Block Length ...................................................... 9-45
  Test Period Type .................................................. 9-45
  Single Test Period Duration ..................................... 9-46
  Bit Test Duration .................................................. 9-46
CONTROL CIRCUIT TIMING COMMANDS ................................... 9-47
  Control Circuit Timing Trigger .................................. 9-47
  Control Circuit Timing RANGE ................................... 9-47
  Control Circuit Timing DELAY A-B ................................ 9-48
  Control Circuit Timing Delay Edge-A ............................ 9-48
  Control Circuit Timing Delay Edge-A Sense ...................... 9-48
  Control Circuit Timing Delay Edge-B ............................ 9-49
  Control Circuit Timing Delay Edge-B Sense ...................... 9-49
  Control Circuit Timing Trace Enable ............................ 9-49
  Control Circuit Timing Status ................................... 9-50
  Control Circuit Timing Line Status ............................. 9-50
  Control DCE CTS/CS/I Circuits .................................. 9-51
  Control DCE DSR/DM Circuits ..................................... 9-51
  Control DCE DCD/RR/RLSD Circuits ............................... 9-51
  Control DTE RTS/RS/C Circuits .................................. 9-52
  Control DTE DTR/TR Circuits ..................................... 9-52
RESULT QUERY COMMANDS ........................................... 9-53
  Basic Results Query .............................................. 9-53
  Bit Analysis Results Query ...................................... 9-54
  Alarm Seconds Results Query .................................... 9-54
Frequency Results Query ........................................ 9-55
Delay Measurement Query .................................... 9-55
Elapsed Bit Result Query ...................................... 9-55
Control Circuit Timing Data ................................ 9-56
Control Circuit Timing Compressed Data Query ............ 9-57

STORED MEASUREMENT AND GRAPHICS QUERY

COMMANDS ...................................................... 9-59

Stored Graphical Data Query ................................ 9-59
Stored Graphical Data in Compressed Form Query ....... 9-60
Stored Telecom/Datacom Mode ................................ 9-61
Stored Interface Type ........................................ 9-61
Stored Emulation Type ........................................ 9-62
Stored Timing Type ........................................... 9-62
Stored Asynchronous Character Length .................... 9-62
Stored Asynchronous Parity ................................ 9-63
Stored Asynchronous Stop Bits .............................. 9-63
Stored Transmit Clock Source ................................ 9-63
Stored Receive Clock Source ................................ 9-63
Stored Asynchronous Data Rate .............................. 9-64
Stored Synchronous Data Rate ................................ 9-64
Stored User Program Synchronous Data Rate ............... 9-64
Stored Pattern Type .......................................... 9-65
Stored User Defined Word Pattern ......................... 9-65
Stored Pattern Polarity ....................................... 9-65
Stored Transmit Data Polarity ............................... 9-65
Stored Receive Data Polarity ................................ 9-66
Stored Block Length .......................................... 9-66
Stored Receiver Sync Gain Control ........................ 9-66
Stored Sync Loss AUTO Resync Threshold ................ 9-67
Stored Basic Results Query ................................ 9-67
Stored Bit Analysis Results Query ........................ 9-68
Stored Alarm Seconds Results Query ....................... 9-68
Stored Elapsed Bits ........................................... 9-69

KEYBOARD FUNCTION COMMANDS .......................... 9-70

Telecom/Datacom Mode ....................................... 9-70
Manual Resync .................................................. 9-70

Error Codes .................................................... 9-71
Print Now ....................................................... 9-71
Common Capability Errors ........................................ 9-71
Parse Time Errors (Error codes -100 to -199) .............. 9-71
Execution Time Errors (Error codes -200 to -299) ........ 9-72
Stored Measurement Results and Graphics Errors (Error codes -410 to -499) ........................................ 9-72
Option or Capability Errors (Error codes -600 to -699) .......... 9-73
Self-Test Errors (Error codes 700 to 1599) ................. 9-73
Status Registers .................................................. 9-74
STATUS REGISTER A ........................................... 9-74
STATUS REGISTER B ........................................... 9-77
READY REGISTER ............................................. 9-79
ALARM REGISTER .............................................. 9-80
Default Conditions .............................................. 9-82

A. Synchronous Clock Configurations
   Your Datacom Analyzer as DTE ................................. A-2
      Datacom Analyzer Transmitter Supplies Clock to DCE Under Test ........................................ A-2
      DCE Under Test Supplies Clock to Datacom Analyzer Transmitter ........................................ A-3
   Your Datacom Analyzer as DCE ................................. A-4
      DTE Under Test Supplies Clock to Datacom Analyzer Receiver ........................................ A-4
      Datacom Analyzer Transmitter Supplies Clock to Datacom Analyzer Receiver ........................... A-5
      DTE Under Test Supplies Clock to Datacom Analyzer Receiver and Transmitter ....................... A-6

B. Bit Error Results

C. G.821 Analysis

D. Alarms

Index

Contents-10
Instrument Description

This lightweight, rugged portable Datacom Analyzer provides BER measurements and control circuit timing analysis for manufacturing, installing and troubleshooting datacom circuits and equipment. Some of the main features and benefits of the Datacom Analyzer are listed below:

- Four datacom interfaces V.24, V.11, X.21 and V.35 - (Telecom testing is also provided).
- Datacom rates from 50 bit/s to 2.048 Mbit/s (with a built-in synthesizer).
- Synchronous and asynchronous operation.
- Emulates a DTE - for testing data circuits, or a DCE for testing datacom terminal equipment.
- V.24 breakout facility - helps solve configuration and cabling problems.
- Control circuit timing analysis - identifies faulty interfaces, gives more reliable finger pointing between datacom circuits and terminal equipment.
- On screen graphic presentation of results - helps with the interpretation of long-term tests.
- Results storage - allows results to be viewed or printed later.
- RS-232 remote control - allows for easy integration into network monitoring or manufacturing test systems.
Getting Started

Introduction

This chapter aims to quickly get you using the Datacom Analyzer by taking you step-by-step through instrument switch-on and the following demonstrations:

■ Making a Measurement on Asynchronous Data
■ Making a Measurement on Synchronous Data
■ Measuring RTS/CTS Delay

In these demonstrations the instrument is looped back to itself so that no external equipment is needed. This is done using the V.24 breakout facility to interconnect the appropriate interface circuits (see each demonstration for details). All demonstrations start with the instrument set to its default settings.

Before progressing to Switch-on and the demonstrations, review the front panel features shown on the page opposite.
Switch-On

Caution

Before powering on the instrument, ensure the Datacom Module cable is properly connected to the *ACCESSORY* connector on the side panel. Do not connect or disconnect the cable while the instrument is switched on.

Connect the ac power cord, then switch on. The standard and battery Option B12 instrument side panels are shown below.
The instrument goes through initialization while displaying the following for approximately 5 seconds.

During this period, indicators may light and the audio monitor may beep.

If the instrument is fitted with Option B12 (for battery operation), the green CHARGING indicator on the side panel will also be lit. For more information on the Battery Option, see page 7-3.

After initialization the instrument establishes the settings it had prior to the last power down.

Check the status of the TEST SELECT indicators on the Datacom Module.

If TELECOM is lit, press the TEST SELECT key - this re-runs initialization then configures the instrument as a Datacom Analyzer.

The DATACOM indicator will light after initialization is complete.

The next stage in Getting Started is to establish the instrument default settings - the starting point for the three demonstrations.
To Select the Datacom Default Settings

Press **OTHER** then **STORED SETTINGS**.

Use the cursor keys to highlight the **STORED SETTING NUMBER** setting, then select **0**.

---

1-4 Getting Started
Highlight the ACTION setting, then press RECALL to establish the factory default settings.

When you press RECALL, the display blanks for a few seconds, the audio monitor may beep then the STORED SETTINGS are displayed again. The message Recalling panel.. is displayed for a few seconds.

The status of the Datacom Module indicators are as shown below. If the V.24 indicators are not as shown, check that the breakout isolating switches are set to their CLOSED position. Also ensure that no wires are interconnecting patch points.
To Choose EFS or %EFS as the Current Results Display

During a test EFS or %EFS can be displayed. Printouts and stored results show both EFS and %EFS.

Press **OTHER**

Highlight
**DISPLAY EFS OR %EFS**

Select **EFS**

You should see

1-6 Getting Started
Making a Measurement on Asynchronous Data

This demonstration first gets you to initialize the instrument with its default settings. It then shows you how to set up and run a timed BER measurement for a 9600 b/s asynchronous data circuit with a character format of eight data bits, no parity and two stop bits.

The measurement is first run over a 15 second period using a PRBS pattern of 2047 bits with no errors inserted in the transmitted data. The measurement is then re-run with single errors inserted.

A patch wire loops the instrument back to itself to simulate the data circuit.

Procedure

To Initialize the Instrument

Ensure the instrument is configured as a Datacom Analyzer and set to its default settings, as described on pages 1-2 to 1-5.

Press \text{(SETTINGS)} to highlight the datacom \text{INTERFACE} setting. If the settings on the display are not as shown, repeat the steps on pages 1-2 to 1-5.
To Set the Character Format
Use the cursors keys to highlight the data CHARACTER LENGTH, then select 8.
Highlight the STOP BITS setting, then select 2.
Highlight the PARITY setting, then select NONE.

To Set the Pattern
Use the cursor keys to highlight the PATTERN setting, then select 2047 BITS.

1-8 Getting Started
To Set the Test Period

Press **RESULTS** followed by **BASIC RESULTS**. Highlight the **TEST PERIOD** setting, then select **SINGLE** - 10 SECONDS will appear on the display.

Use the cursor keys to highlight the 1 of the 10.
Use the right arrow key at the bottom of the display to select 0
Use **INCREASE DIGIT** until 15 is displayed.

Connect the Patch Wire

Connect the patch wire as shown.
Ensure all isolating switches are set to their **CLOSED** position then check that:
The green **SIGNAL PRESENT** indicator lights.
The red **SIGNAL LOSS** and **PATTERN LOSS** alarm indicators go out.

Getting Started 1-9
Check the Datacom Module V.24 indicators are as follows.

To Run the Measurement
Press (START/STOP) - the green START/STOP indicator lights and the ELAPSED TIME at the bottom right of the display increments in 1 second steps to 15.

At 15 seconds the measurement stops - the START/STOP indicator goes out and the display is as shown.

1-10 Getting Started
To Insert Single Errors

Press [START/STOP] to start the measurement then press the [SINGLE ERROR ADD] key repeatedly, note how the displayed error result increments each time the key is pressed. A typical display is shown opposite.

You have now completed a measurement on asynchronous data.
Making a Measurement on Synchronous Data

This demonstration first gets you to initialize the instrument with its default settings. It then shows you how to set up and run a BER measurement over $10^6$ bits for a 56 kb/s synchronous data circuit.

The measurement is first run using a $2^{15}-1$ PRBS pattern with no errors being inserted into the transmitted data. The measurement is then re-run with errors being inserted at a fixed rate of 1 error every $10^3$ bits.

Two patch wires loop the instrument back to itself to simulate the data circuit.

Procedure

To Initialize the Instrument

Ensure the instrument is configured as a Datacom Analyzer and set to its default settings, as described on pages 1-2 to 1-5.

Press [SETTINGS] to highlight the datacom INTERFACE setting. If the settings on the display are not as shown, repeat the steps on pages 1-2 to 1-5.

1-12 Getting Started
To Set the Instrument for Synchronous Data

Use the cursor keys to highlight ASYNC, then select SYNC.

To Set the Data Rate

Use the cursor keys to highlight the TX CLOCK SOURCE setting, then select INTERNAL. A TX DATA RATE (SYNC) of 9600 b/s will appear on the display.

Highlight the TX DATA RATE (SYNC) setting, then select 56 kb/s.
To Set the Pattern

Use the cursor keys to highlight the PATTERN setting, press MORE, then select 2-15-1.

To Set the Test Period

Press RESULTS followed by BASIC RESULTS. Highlight the TEST PERIOD setting, then select BIT. A LENGTH setting of 1E4 bits will appear on the display.

Highlight 1E4, then select 1E8 (10^8 bits).

1-14 Getting Started
Connect the Patch Wires

Connect the patch wires as shown.

Ensure all isolating switches are set to their *CLOSED* position then check that:

The green *SIGNAL PRESENT* indicator lights.

The red *SIGNAL LOSS* and *PATTERN LOSS* alarm indicators go out.

Check that the Datacom Module V.24 indicators are as shown.
To Run the Measurement

Press [START/STOP] - the green START/STOP indicator lights and the ELAPSED BITS at the bottom right of the display starts incrementing.

At $10^6$ bits the measurement stops - the START/STOP indicator goes out, and the display is as shown.

To Insert Errors at a Fixed Rate

Press [SETTINGS]. Highlight the ERROR ADD setting, then select 1E-3 (one error in every $10^3$ bits).

Press [RESULTS], then [START/STOP] to start the measurement.

The displayed errors increment at a rate of 1 in $10^6$. At the end of the measurement the displayed results are as shown.

1-16 Getting Started
Measuring RTS/CTS Delay

This demonstration first gets you to initialize the instrument to its default settings. It then shows you how to set up and measure the delay between RTS and CTS control circuits.

As a real data circuit is not used in this demonstration, the RTS/CTS delay is simulated using a patch wire and the CTS isolating switch.

The delay is induced by you changing the CTS switch setting from OPEN to CLOSED. As the delay will be in the order of seconds, the instrument is set for the longest sweep range.

Procedure

To Initialize the Instrument

Ensure the instrument is configured as a Datacom Analyzer and set to its default settings, as described on pages 1-2 to 1-5.

Press SETTINGS to highlight the datacom INTERFACE setting. If the settings on the display are not as shown, repeat the steps on pages 1-2 to 1-5.
To Select Control Circuit Timing

Press **RESULTS**, then select **CONTROL CIRCUITS**.

To Set the Sweep Trigger

Use the cursor keys to highlight the **TRIGGER** setting, then select **SINGLE ON A**.

An A↑ will appear next to RTS on the graph - this indicates that a positive edged RTS signal is required to trigger the sweep.

Similarly, a B↑ will appear next to CTS on the graph - this indicates that the delay measurement will end when a positive edge is detected on the CTS signal.

---

1-18 Getting Started
To Set the Sweep Range

Highlight the **RANGE** setting, then press **10s** - the period for which the instrument will sweep once it has been triggered.

To Set the CTS Control Circuit

Set the **CTS** isolating switch to its **OPEN** position.

Connect a patch wire between the **+ SOURCE** and the pin 5 (**CTS**) patch point.

To Run the Sweep

Highlight the **Sweep** setting, then press **RUN** - the sweep and delay measurement will not start until triggered by a positive edge on **RTS**.
To Measure RTS/CTS Delay

The following steps get you to trigger the sweep then set CTS high. To measure the delay, these two actions must be carried out within the 10 second sweep period.

1. Highlight the RTS setting, then press \( \text{ON} \) - the sweep is triggered by RTS going high.

2. Set the CTS switch to its \textit{CLOSED} position within 10 seconds - this produces a positive edge on CTS. The displayed RTS/CTS delay will be shown graphically and as a numeric result 10 seconds after RTS is set to \( \text{ON} \). In this demonstration, the displayed delay is 5.175 seconds - the time between RTS and CTS going high.

You have now completed the RTS/CTS delay measurement.
Making BER Measurements

This chapter describes the tasks you may need to do to run a datacom BER measurement. To access tasks quickly, refer to the following list of datacom test issues for page references.

Is the instrument configured for datacom testing?  
Do you want to use a set of stored instrument settings?  
Which datacom interface is to be used?  
Is the Datacom Analyzer to emulate a DTE or DCE?  
Are measurements to be made on asynchronous data?  
Are measurements to be made on synchronous data?  
Do control circuits need to be set?  
Which pattern is to be selected?  
Do you want to transmit a FOX pattern?  
Do you want normal or inverted data?  
Which test period do you want?  
Do you want to transmit long user words?  
Are errors to be inserted into transmitted data?  
When should the Datacom Analyzer lose sync?  
What block length should be used for measurements?  
Are results to be stored?  
Is there free space in the results store?  
Do you want to delete results from the store?  
Are instrument settings to be stored?  
Do you want to run a measurement?

Note
Many tasks cannot be performed while running a BER measurement. If you try the message - Press STOP, then change selection - is displayed.
To Configure the Instrument as a Datacom Analyzer

Power-on the instrument, then check the TEST SELECT indicators on the Datacom Module. If TELECOM is lit the instrument is configured as a Telecom Analyzer, if the DATACOM indicator is lit the instrument is configured as a Datacom Analyzer.

To change the instrument configuration, press the TEST SELECT key.
To Recall Stored Settings

Press OTHER followed by STORED SETTINGS.

Highlight the STORED SETTING NUMBER, then select the number you want from the list of stored settings 0 to 5.

Highlight the ACTION setting, then select RECALL. Note that the ACTION setting automatically goes to OFF after the settings have been recalled.
To Select the Datacom Interface

Press [SETTINGS] to highlight the datacom INTERFACE setting.

Listed below are the available settings:

V.24

V.11 TERMINATED

V.11 UNTERMINATED

V.35

X.21 LEASED

Only one interface is active at a time.

V.24 Interface with Breakout Facility

Connection to the V.24 interface is through a 25-way D-subminiature connector and Breakout circuit.

To solve control circuit configuration and cabling problems:

- Isolate the circuits of interest, by setting the appropriate isolating switches to their open position.
- Use wire links to interconnect the appropriate patch points.

For normal operation all isolating switches must be set to their closed position, and all wire links must be removed.

The following two figures illustrate the RS-232/V.24 interface. The first illustrates the actual Datacom Module V.24 interface layout. The second shows the functional layout of the Breakout patch points, isolating switches, and circuit status indicators.

A description of the ten interface circuits implemented are described in To Emulate a DTE or DCE on pages 2-7 to 2-9.

2-4 Making BER Measurements
V.11 and V.35 Interface

Connection to the V.11 interface is through a 37-way D-subminiature connector. Receivers can be 100Ω terminated or unterminated. Terminated operation is recommended for the higher data rates.

Connection to the V.35 interface is through a 34-pin rectangular connector.

The following figure illustrates the actual Datacom Module RS-449/V.11 and V.35 interface layout.

A description of the ten interface circuits implemented are described in To Emulate a DTE or DCE on pages 2-7 to 2-9.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>RS-449/V.11 and V.35</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SD SD 103</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RD RD 104</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CS CS 105</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TT SCT 113</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TR DTR 108</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ST SGT 114</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DM DSR 107</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RT SCR 115</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RR RLS 109</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

X.21 Leased Interface

Connection to the X.21 Leased interface is through the RS-449/V.11 connector on the Datacom Module using a 15-way to 37-way D-subminiature adapter.

A description of the five interface circuits implemented are described in To Emulate a DTE or DCE on pages 2-7 to 2-9.

2-6 Making BER Measurements
To Select ESF or %ESF on the Results Display

ESF and %ESF are both available and both are stored and printed. One of the values is displayed on the BER MEASUREMENT RESULTS display. To select ESF or %ESF on this display use [OTHER] MISCELLANEOUS.

To Emulate a DTE or DCE

Press [SETTINGS], then use the cursor key to highlight the terminal emulation setting (DTE or DCE).

When the emulation setting is changed, the EMULATE indicators on the Datacom Module change state.

Making BER Measurements 2-7
DTE Emulation

The data, clock and control circuits are connected as shown below. Control circuits are inputs or outputs and are used to establish a data path, see *To Set up Control Circuits* on page 2-16.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DTE Emulation</th>
<th>Datacom Interface</th>
<th>V.24</th>
<th>V.11</th>
<th>V.35</th>
<th>X.21</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Data and Clock Circuits</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transmit Data Out</td>
<td>TD</td>
<td>SD</td>
<td>SD</td>
<td>T</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Receive Data In</td>
<td>RD</td>
<td>RD</td>
<td>RD</td>
<td>R</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transmit Clock Out</td>
<td>XTC</td>
<td>TT</td>
<td>SCTE</td>
<td>-</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transmit Clock In</td>
<td>TC</td>
<td>ST</td>
<td>SCT</td>
<td>S</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Receive Clock In</td>
<td>RC</td>
<td>RT</td>
<td>SCR</td>
<td>S</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Control Circuit Outputs</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Request to Send or X.21 Control</td>
<td>RTS</td>
<td>RS</td>
<td>RS</td>
<td>C</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Data Terminal Ready or Terminal Ready</td>
<td>DTR</td>
<td>TR</td>
<td>DTR</td>
<td>-</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Control Circuit Inputs</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clear to Send or X.21 Indication</td>
<td>CTS</td>
<td>CS</td>
<td>CS</td>
<td>I</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Data Set Ready or Data Mode</td>
<td>DSR</td>
<td>DM</td>
<td>DSR</td>
<td>-</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Data Carrier Detect, Receiver Ready or Rcv Line Signal Det</td>
<td>DCD</td>
<td>RR</td>
<td>RLSD</td>
<td>-</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Pin assignments for each interface is contained in the specification on pages 6-6 to 6-12.

2-8 Making BER Measurements
**DCE Emulation**

The data, clock and control circuits are connected as shown below. Control circuits are inputs or outputs and are used to establish a data path, see *To Set up Control Circuits* on page 2-16.

### DCE Emulation

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Datacom Interface</th>
<th>V.24</th>
<th>V.11</th>
<th>V.35</th>
<th>X.21</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Data and Clock Circuits</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transmit Data Out</td>
<td>RD</td>
<td>RD</td>
<td>RD</td>
<td>R</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Receive Data In</td>
<td>TD</td>
<td>SD</td>
<td>SD</td>
<td>T</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transmit Clock Out</td>
<td>RC</td>
<td>RT</td>
<td>SCR</td>
<td>S</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Receive Clock In</td>
<td>TC</td>
<td>ST</td>
<td>SCT</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transmit Clock In</td>
<td>XTC</td>
<td>TT</td>
<td>SCTE</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Receive Clock In</td>
<td>XTC</td>
<td>TT</td>
<td>SCTE</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Control Circuit Outputs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>CTS</th>
<th>CS</th>
<th>CS</th>
<th>I</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Clear to Send or X.21 Indication</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Data Set Ready or Data Mode</td>
<td>DSR</td>
<td>DM</td>
<td>DSR</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Data Carrier Detect, Receiver Ready or or Rcv Line Signal Det</td>
<td>DCD</td>
<td>RR</td>
<td>RLSD</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Control Circuit Inputs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>RTS</th>
<th>RS</th>
<th>RS</th>
<th>C</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Request to Send or X.21 Control</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Data Terminal Ready or Terminal Ready</td>
<td>DTR</td>
<td>TR</td>
<td>DTR</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Pin assignments for each interface is contained in the specification on pages 6-6 to 6-12.
To Set up for Asynchronous Operation

**Note**

Asynchronous operation is not available if you are testing at an X.21 Leased interface. X.21 Leased is synchronous operation only.

Press [SETTINGS], then use the cursor key to highlight the data type setting, then select [ASYNC].

Configure the character format as follows:

Highlight the data **CHARACTER LENGTH** setting, then select either [6], [7], [8] or [E] bits.

Highlight the **STOP BITS** setting, then select either [1] or [2].

The **STOP BITS** is fixed at 1.5 if the character length is set for 5 bits.

Highlight the **PARITY** setting, then select either **ODD**, **EVEN**, [0’s], [1’s] or **NONE**.

2-10 Making BER Measurements
Highlight the **TX DATA RATE (ASYNC)** setting, then select a rate between **50 b/s** and **19.2 kb/s**.
To Set up for Synchronous Operation

The main points to consider for synchronous operation are:

- Which clock source is to be used to clock data out of the Datacom Analyzer?
- Is the Datacom Analyzer to supply a clock to the system under test?
- Which clock source is to be used to clock data into the Datacom Analyzer?

Press [Settings] then use the cursor key to highlight the data type setting, then select [Sync].

You must now consider what transmit and receive clock configuration is to be used, details are given in Appendix A Synchronous Clock Configurations.

Note

When the X.21 interface is selected:
The transmit and receive clocks are fixed at INTERNAL when the instrument emulates a DCE or INTERFACE when the instrument emulates a DTE.

2-12 Making BER Measurements
To Select the Clock Source (that clocks data out of the Datacom Analyzer)

Highlight the **TX CLOCK SOURCE** setting, then select **INTERNAL** if you want the Datacom Analyzer to supply the clock, or select **INTERFACE** if you want the system under test to supply the clock.

If the Datacom Analyzer is set for an **X.21 LEASED** interface, the **TX CLOCK SOURCE** is fixed at: **INTERNAL** if the instrument emulates a **DCE** or **INTERFACE** if the instrument emulates a **DTE**.

If **INTERNAL** is selected, then the **TX DATA RATE (SYNC)** setting will appear on the display (below the **TX OUTPUT CLOCK SENSE** setting).

Highlight the **TX DATA RATE (SYNC)** setting then select a rate between 1200 b/s and 1.924 Mb/s (or up to 64 kb/s if the V.24 interface is selected), or select **USER PROGRAM**.

If **USER PROGRAM** is selected, a rate between 600 b/s and 2.048 Mb/s can be set (or up to 128 kb/s if the V.24 interface is selected).
If INTERFACE is selected, then you can choose which edge of the incoming clock you want to clock data out on. Select to clock on the rising edge, or to clock on the falling edge.

To Supply a Clock to the System Under Test (from the Datacom Analyzer)

The Datacom Analyzer supplies a clock which can be used to clock data into the system under test. This clock is derived from the selected TX CLOCK SOURCE.

Note

No clock is available from the Datacom Analyzer if the X.21 LEASED interface is selected and the instrument is emulating a DTE.

Press SETTINGS, then ensure SYNC is selected.

Highlight the TX OUTPUT CLOCK SENSE setting, then select or .

When is selected, data is clocked out coincident with the rising edge.

When is selected, data is clocked out coincident with the falling edge.

2-14 Making BER Measurements
To Select the Clock Source (that clocks data into the Datacom Analyzer)

Press **SETTINGS**, then ensure **SYNC** is selected.

If the Datacom Analyzer is configured DTE, then **RX CLOCK SOURCE** is supplied from the **INTERFACE** only.

If the Datacom Analyzer is configured as DCE:

Highlight the **RX CLOCK SOURCE** setting. Select **INTERNAL** if you want to use the clock supplied by the Datacom Analyzer to the system under test. Select **INTERFACE** if you want the system under test to supply the clock.

If the **X.21 LEASED** interface has been selected, then the **RX CLOCK SOURCE** is **INTERNAL** only.

For both DCE and DTE configurations – when **INTERNAL** or **INTERFACE** is selected, you can choose which clock edge you want to use for data in on. Select **Ⅰ** to clock on the rising edge, or **Ⅲ** to clock on the falling edge.

---

Making BER Measurements 2-15
To Set up Control Circuits (to establish a data path)

Before BER testing can proceed, it may be necessary to establish a data path by using the instrument control circuits.

If the instrument is emulating a DTE the circuits are as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>V.24</th>
<th>V.11</th>
<th>V.35</th>
<th>X.21</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Request to Send</td>
<td>RTS</td>
<td>RS</td>
<td>RS</td>
<td>C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Data Terminal Ready</td>
<td>DTR</td>
<td>TR</td>
<td>DTR</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

If the instrument is emulating a DCE the circuits are as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>V.24</th>
<th>V.11</th>
<th>V.35</th>
<th>X.21</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Clear to Send</td>
<td>CTS</td>
<td>CS</td>
<td>CS</td>
<td>I</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Data Set Ready</td>
<td>DSR</td>
<td>DM</td>
<td>DSR</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Data Carrier Detect</td>
<td>DCD</td>
<td>RR</td>
<td>RLSD</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Press **RESULTS** followed by **CONTROL CIRCUITS**.

Highlight the control circuit settings then select **ON** and **OFF** as required.

Settings for a typical V.24 interface configured as DCE are shown here.

2-16 Making BER Measurements
To Select a PRBS or Fixed Pattern

Press **SETTING**S highlight the **PATTERN** setting then select the pattern that you want:

**Pattern**       **Select**

- **PRBS 2^6−1**  63 BITS
- **PRBS 2^9−1**  511 BITS
- **PRBS 2^11−1** 2047 BITS
- **PRBS 2^15−1** 2^15−1
- **PRBS 2^20−1** 2^20−1

The above patterns can be inverted. Note in Asynchronous operation the start, stop and parity bits are not inverted. If the whole data stream is to be inverted use the **DATA POLARITY** function, see page 2-19.

All ones

Alternating mark/space  **ALT 1 & 0**

User word (18 bits)  **USER PROGRAM**

If **USER PROGRAM** is selected, a selectable pattern from 3 bits up to 16 bits in length can be set.

Highlight the **WORD LENGTH** setting then use the keys at the bottom of the display to select a word length of between 3 and 16 bits.

Use the cursor keys and the keys at the bottom of the display to set the pattern.

Making BER Measurements  2-17
To Select a FOX Pattern (Asynchronous TX Function Only)

Note

No measurements can be made using the FOX pattern - its function is to enable you to verify that a terminal or printer is operating correctly.

Press **SETTINGS**, highlight the PATTERN setting then press **MORE** (twice), then select **FOX**.

The FOX test pattern has a selectable FOX PATTERN CHARACTER CODE. The codes available depend on the data CHARACTER LENGTH setting. Press **OTHER** followed by **TX & RX DATACOM** to access these settings.

- **Character Length**
  - 8-bit: **ASCII** or **EBCDIC**
  - 7-bit: **ASCII**
  - 6-bit: **BCDIC, EBCD**
  - **IPARS** or **TRANSCODE**
  - 5-bit: **BAUDOT**

If the data CHARACTER LENGTH is set to 7 or 8 bits, then the FOX test pattern can be paced by setting the FLOW CONTROL to XON/XOFF.

2-18 Making BER Measurements
To Change Transmit and Receive Data Polarity

Press [OTHER] followed by [TX & RX DATACOM].

Highlight the TRANSMIT DATA POLARITY setting, then select [NORMAL] or [INVERTED].

Highlight the RECEIVE DATA POLARITY setting, then select [NORMAL] or [INVERTED].

To Select a Test Period

Press [RESULTS], highlight the TEST PERIOD setting then select either [MANUAL], [SINGLE] or [BIT].

If [MANUAL] is selected, the measurement will run continuously when started and can only be stopped with the [START STOP] key. The ELAPSED TIME of the measurement is shown at the bottom right of the display.
If **SINGLE** is selected, a single measurement will be run over the period you select - from 1 second to 100 days in units of seconds, minutes, hours or days. The **ELAPSED TIME** of the measurement is shown at the bottom right of the display.

To select the timed interval:

Highlight the numeric value using the cursor keys then use the keys at the bottom of the display to select the value you want.

Highlight the time unit, then select either **SECONDS**, **MINUTES**, **HOURS** or **DAYS**.

If **BIT** is selected, a single measurement will be run over the number of bits selected, between $10^4$ and $10^{11}$ bits. The **ELAPSED BITS** of the measurement are shown at the bottom right of the display.

To select the bit interval, highlight the bits value using the cursor keys then select an interval between $1E4$ and $1E10$.

2-20 Making BER Measurements
To Set Up Long User Words

You may select and store up to four words of up to 128 bytes. For high error conditions you may select sync on any number of bytes.

Press OTHER.

Select LONG USER WORD.

Highlight BYTE LENGTH [ ] and select the number of bytes you want in the pattern.
Highlight SYNC ON [ ] and select the number of error free bytes you want the TI Tester to sync on.
Highlight LEFT HAND BIT SENT [ ] and select FIRST to transmit the bits as displayed, or LAST to transmit bits in the reverse order.

To change a byte

Highlight each of the two hexadecimal characters for that byte and select the byte you want. The binary value is shown at the bottom of the display.

Select SET-UP.

Making BER Measurements 2-21
To Insert Errors into the Transmitted Data

If the data transmitted is to have errors inserted at a rate determined by the user:

Press **SETTINGS**, then highlight the **ERROR ADD** setting. If you want errors added at a fixed rate during a test, select **1E-2**, **1E-3**, **1E-4**, or **1E-5**.

Select **SINGLE** if you want to add errors singly during a test.

Press the **SINGLE ERROR ADD** key to insert the single errors.

---

2-22 Making BER Measurements
To Set up the Pattern Sync Loss Threshold

Press **OTHER** followed by **TX & RX DATACOM**.

Highlight the **RECEIVE SYNC LOSS** setting, then select **AUTO** or **NONE**.

If **AUTO** is selected, then the **THRESHOLD** setting will appear on the display.

Highlight the **THRESHOLD** setting, then select **LOW**, **MEDIUM** or **HIGH**.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>FUNCTION</th>
<th>TX &amp; RX DATACOM</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>TRANSMIT DATA POLARITY</td>
<td>[ NORMAL ]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RECEIVE DATA POLARITY</td>
<td>[ NORMAL ]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RECEIVER SYNC LOSS</td>
<td>AUTO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>THRESHOLD</td>
<td>LOW</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FCE PATTERN CHARACTER CODE</td>
<td>[ ASCII ]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FLOW CONTROL</td>
<td>[ NONE ]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

To Select a Block Length

Press **SETTINGS**; highlight the **BLOCK LENGTH** setting (near the bottom of the display), then select **AUTO** or **1E+3 BITS**.

If **AUTO** is selected the block length will be equal to the PRBS length for PRBS patterns. For Fixed patterns, the block length is automatically set to 1E+3 (10^3) bits.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>APPLICATION</th>
<th>DATACOM</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>INTERFACE</td>
<td>[ 4.24 ]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[ DTE ] [ DCE ]</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CHARACTER LENGTH</td>
<td>[ 0 ]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>STOP BITS</td>
<td>[ 1 ]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PARITY</td>
<td>[ ODD ]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TX DATA RATE (PRBS)</td>
<td>[ 19.2 Kbps ]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[ 2^15-1 ]</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BLOCK LENGTH ERROR ADD</td>
<td>[ NONE ]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>STATUS</td>
<td>[ AUTO ]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Making BER Measurements 2-23
To Store Results

Press [RESULTS], highlight the STORAGE setting then select the sampling resolution you want - 1 MIN RESOL'N, 15 MIN RESOL'N or 1 HOUR RESOL'N.

The resolution affects the instrument storage capacity as follows:

- A 1 minute sampling resolution gives up to 1 day 8 hours of results.
- A 15 minute sampling resolution gives up to 20 days of results.
- A 1 hour sampling resolution gives up to 80 days of results.

Up to ten sets of results can be stored, the tests can have different resolutions. When the store becomes full the oldest results are overwritten by the new.

Stored results can be displayed later as text or as graphs or they can be printed.

To Check Store Status and Delete Results from the Store

If you want to store a new test or want to view results graphically as you run your test, then check the free space in the store. If there is not enough space to store your new test then delete unwanted results, otherwise results will be overwritten (you may loose results that you wanted to keep).
To check the free space in the store:

Press **GRAPH** followed by **TEXT RESULTS** and **STORE STATUS**.

The **TOTAL FREE** space is shown as a percentage of the total capacity of the store at the bottom right of the display.

To delete results from the store:

Use the cursor keys to highlight the test you want to delete (in the left column on the display), then press **DELETE STORE**.

Note the last (or bottom entry in the table) is the most recent test. **D** denotes a datacom test and a **T** denotes a telecom test.

---

**To Store Instrument Settings**

Having set up the instrument, use the following to store the settings:

Press **OTHER** followed by **STORED SETTINGS**.

Highlight the **STORED SETTING NUMBER**, then select the number that you want settings to be stored under - from **1** to **5**.

---

*Making BER Measurements*  2-25
To add a label next to the SETTING number:
Highlight the LOCK setting, then select OFF.

Move the cursor next to the number that you want labeled.
The label can be made up from the alphabet A to Z, a space character and numbers 0 to 9.
The JUMP key allows you to alternate between letters and numbers.
The NEXT CHARACTER and PREVIOUS CHARACTER keys allows you to select the character you want.
The arrow keys at the bottom of the display allows you to move between characters in the label.
Highlight the ACTION setting, then select SAVE. Note that the LOCK setting automatically changes to ON.

To Run a measurement
Press (START STOP), the green indicator lights to show that the measurement is running.
Pressing (START STOP) again will stop the measurement if it has not already stopped.

2-26 Making BER Measurements
Viewing BER Results

This chapter describes the tasks you may need to do to view datacom BER results. To access tasks quickly refer to the following list of datacom BER results issues for page references.

- Do you want to view current bit error results?  page 3-2
- Do you want to view current alarm seconds?  page 3-3
- Do you want to view G.821 Analysis (synchronous data only)?  page 3-3
- Do you want to view current TX and RX rates (synchronous data only)?  page 3-4
- Do you want to view results as graphs?  page 3-5
- Do you want to view current results as graphs?  page 3-8
- Do you want to view stored results as graphs?  page 3-9
- Do you want to view stored results as text?  page 3-10
To View Bit Error Results

Press RESULTS.

If BASIC RESULTS is selected, a typical set of displayed results is as shown.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>RESULTS DISPLAY</th>
<th>BASIC RESULTS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>TEST PERIOD</td>
<td>MANUAL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>STORAGE</td>
<td>1 MINUTE RESOLUTION</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BIT ERRORS</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>%EFS</td>
<td>35.71%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ES</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AVERAGE ER</td>
<td>9.6E-05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>STATUS</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL RESULTS</td>
<td>RESULTS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ALARM SECONDS</td>
<td>CONTROL CIRCUITS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ELAPSED TIME</td>
<td>00h 00m 00s</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

To select EFS or %EFS before, during or after a test.

Press OTHER

Select MISCELLANEOUS.

If ALL RESULTS is selected, a typical set of displayed results is as shown.

For more details on bit error results, see Appendix B.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>RESULTS DISPLAY</th>
<th>ALL RESULTS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>TEST PERIOD</td>
<td>MANUAL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>STORAGE</td>
<td>1 MINUTE RESOLUTION</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BIT ERROR COUNT</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BIT ERROR SECONDS</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ERROR FREE SECONDS</td>
<td>59.71%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BLOCK COUNT</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BLOCK ERROR COUNT</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BIT ERROR RATIO</td>
<td>9.6E-05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BLOCK ERROR RATIO</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CLOCK SLIPS</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>STATUS</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BASIC RESULTS</td>
<td>RESULTS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ALARM SECONDS</td>
<td>CONTROL CIRCUITS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ELAPSED TIME</td>
<td>00h 00m 00s</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3-2 Viewing BER Results
To View Alarm Seconds

Press RESULTS, then select ALARM SECONDS.

A typical set of displayed alarms is as shown.

For more details on Alarms, see Appendix D.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>RESULTS DISPLAY</th>
<th>ALARM SECONDS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>TEST PERIOD</td>
<td>MANUAL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>STORAGE</td>
<td>1 MINUTE RESOLUTION</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DATA LOSS</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PATTERN LOSS</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CLOCK LOSS</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>POWER LOSS</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ELAPSED TIME</td>
<td>00h 00m 13s</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

To View G.821 Analysis Results (Synchronous Data Only)

The instrument must be set for synchronous data and the measurement TEST PERIOD must be set to MANUAL or SINGLE.

Press RESULTS, then select G.821 ANALYSIS.

A typical set of displayed results is as shown.

For more details on G.821 Analysis, see Appendix C.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>RESULTS DISPLAY</th>
<th>G.821 ANALYSIS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>TEST PERIOD</td>
<td>MANUAL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AVAILABILITY</td>
<td>100.00%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNAVAILABLE SECONDS</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ERRONEOUS SECONDS</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SEVERELY ERRONEOUS SECS</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DESERVED MINUTES</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ELAPSED TIME</td>
<td>00h 00m 20s</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Viewing BER Results 3-3
To View TX & RX Rates (Synchronous Data Only)

The instrument must be set for synchronous data.

Press [RESULTS] followed by [MORE], then select [TX & RX RATES].

A typical TX/RX frequency display is as shown.
To View Results as Graphs

Graphs make it easy to see how errors and alarms relate to each other, and to time. Knowing when and how often errors occur can help you pinpoint their cause.

You can display:

- Up to 1 day 8 hours, 20 days or 80 days of results depending on the sampling resolution selected - see page 2-23.
- A specific part of a measurement in detail by zooming-in to a specific time.

Three graphs are available for display, but only two can be shown at a time.

The graphs available are:

- Bit Errors
- Block Errors
- Alarms

A graph of results can only be displayed if a sampling resolution of 1 minute, 15 minutes or 1 hour is selected before you run your test, see page 2-23.

Press **GRAPH**.

There will be two graphs displayed.

![Graph Display Example](image)
To view the third graph, use either CHANGE UPPER or CHANGE LOWER.

To View All Error and Alarm Results

If the ZOOM setting (in the middle box at the top of the display) is 60 MINS/BAR, then all error and alarm results may be seen.

If the setting is not 60 MINS/BAR, then use the ZOOM function.

The ZOOM function is a repeating fixed sequence:

- 60 MINS/BAR, 15 MINS/BAR then 1 MIN/BAR if a 1 minute sampling resolution has been selected.
- 60 MINS/BAR then 15 MINS/BAR if a 15 minute sampling resolution has been selected.
- 60 MINS/BAR only if a 60 minute sampling resolution has been selected.

You may now want to look in more detail at a specific part of the results.

3-6 Viewing BER Results
To View Measurement Results in Detail

Use the cursor keys to move the cursor on the display to the time of interest (the start time and date is shown in the top right box on the display).

Use the ZOOM function to select either 15 MINS/BAR or 1 MINS/BAR.

A typical display at 15 MINS/BAR is shown here.

A typical display at 1 MINS/BAR is shown here.

You can view results that are not currently on the display as follows:

Move the cursor to either right or left end of the display as appropriate.

Press the cursor key once more to display the next set of results.
To View Current Results as Graphs

If you want to view current results as a graph while you are running a test or at the end of a test, then the sampling resolution must be set to either 1 minute, 15 minutes or 1 hour before you run the test.

When a sampling resolution is selected and you run a test, results are logged into the instrument results store. Note, if results are already in the store, the oldest will be overwritten if there is not enough space to store your current test. Before you run your test see how much free space is available, see page 2-23. It may be necessary to delete unwanted tests.

Press [GRAPHS].

How you view these results is describe in To View Results as Graphs, see page 3-5.
To View Stored Results as Graphs

Press **GRAPH**S followed by **TEXT RESULTS** and **STORE STATUS** to access the store status table.

Use the cursor keys to select the test you want (in the left column on the display). Note the last (or bottom entry in the table) is the most recent test. D denotes a datacom test and T a telecom test.

To select EFS or %EFS press **OTHER** and select **MISCELLANEOUS**.

Press **GRAPH RESULTS**.

How you view these results is describe in *To View Results as Graphs*, see page 3-5.
To View Stored Results as Text

Press \textbf{GRAPHS} followed by \textbf{TEXT RESULTS} and \textbf{STORE STATUS}, to access the store status table.

Use the cursor keys to select the test you want (in the left column on the display). Note the last (or bottom entry in the table) is the most recent test. D denotes a datacom test and T a telecom test.

Press \textbf{TEXT RESULTS}.

Use NEXT PAGE and PREV PAGE to access results and instrument settings.

A typical main instrument setting display is shown here.

A typical error results display is shown here.

---

3-10 Viewing BER Results
A typical alarm seconds results display is shown here.
Printing BER Results and Settings

This chapter contains the tasks you need to do to print results and instrument settings. To access tasks quickly refer to the following list of printing issues for page references.

- What printers are suitable? page 4-2
- What baud rates, character format and pacing can be used? page 4-2
- What cables do you need? page 4-3
- Do you want to use an HP ThinkJet printer? page 4-3
- Do you want to use an non-HP printer? page 4-6
- Do you want to print results at timed intervals? page 4-8
- Do you want to print (on demand) current results and settings? page 4-8
- Do you want to print current results as graphs? page 4-9
- Do you want to print results stored in the instrument? page 4-10
**Printer Selection**

The printer can be any 80-column printer (recommended type HP 2225D ThinkJet), or any 40-column printer with 80-column condensed format capability. Printers must also have a serial V.24/RS-232 interface.

**To Select Baud Rate, Character Format and Pacing**

The baud rate, character format and pacing of the printer being used must be compatible with the HP 37722A or HP 37732A:

- **Baud Rate**: 300, 600, 1200, 1800, 2400, 4800 or 9600
- **Data Bits**: 8
- **Parity**: None
- **Stop Bits**: 1 or 2
- **Pacing**: ENQ/ACK, Xon/Xoff or DTR.*

* If an alternative (non Hewlett-Packard) printer is used then its pacing must be DTR.
Cable Connection - (DCE to DTE)

The accessory cable HP 15714A may be used to connect the printer to the RS-232 port (which is next to the ACCESSORY port on the side-panel) provided the printer connector is a 25-way subminature D-Type, otherwise a suitable DCE to DTE cable connection will have to be made.

Using a Hewlett-Packard Printer - HP 2225D ThinkJet

This section shows you how to set up the baud rate, character format and pacing when using an HP 2225D ThinkJet 80-column printer. The HP 2225D ThinkJet is configure by the RS-232 switch settings on the rear of the printer. The printer switch settings are shown below:

![Switch Settings Diagram]
Press **OTHER**, then select **RS232 PORT**.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>FUNCTION</th>
<th>[ RS232 PORT ]</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>RS232</td>
<td>[ H-P PRINTER ]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PROTOCOL</td>
<td>[ XON/XOFF ]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SPEED</td>
<td>[ 9600 baud ]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PARITY</td>
<td>[ None ]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>STOP BITS</td>
<td>[ 1 ]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**STATUS:** [ COM1/RS232 ] [ Baudrate ] [ Message ] [ Port ] [ More ]

Highlight the **RS232** setting, then select **H-P PRINTER**.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>FUNCTION</th>
<th>[ RS232 PORT ]</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>RS232</td>
<td>[ H-P PRINTER ]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PROTOCOL</td>
<td>[ XON/XOFF ]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SPEED</td>
<td>[ 9600 baud ]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PARITY</td>
<td>[ None ]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>STOP BITS</td>
<td>[ 1 ]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**STATUS:** [ MODEM ] [ RS232 ] [ MODBUS ] [ RTU ] [ Pump ] [ More ]

Highlight the **PROTOCOL** setting, then select **XON/XOFF**.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>FUNCTION</th>
<th>[ RS232 PORT ]</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>RS232</td>
<td>[ H-P PRINTER ]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PROTOCOL</td>
<td>[ XON/XOFF ]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SPEED</td>
<td>[ 9600 baud ]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PARITY</td>
<td>[ None ]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>STOP BITS</td>
<td>[ 1 ]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**STATUS:** [ COM1/RS232 ] [ Baudrate ] [ Message ] [ Port ] [ More ]

---

4-4 Printing BER Results and Settings
Highlight the SPEED setting, then select 9600.

Highlight the STOP BITS setting, then select 1.
Using an Alternative (non Hewlett-Packard) Printer

This section shows you how to set up the baud rate, character format and pacing when using an alternative (non Hewlett-Packard) printer.

Press **OTHER** then select

**RS232 PORT**

---

**FUNCTION [ RS232 PORT ]**

- **RS232**: [ HP PRINTER ]
- **PROTOCOL**: [ XON/XOFF ]
- **SPEED**: [ 9600 BAUD ]
- **PARITY**: [ NONE ] (8-bit data)
- **STOP BITS**: [ 1 ]

**STATUS:**

- **CONTROL**
- **FEDERAL**
- **DIRECT**
- **COMPAT**
- **NONE**

---

Highlight the **RS232 setting** then select

**ALT. PRINTER**

---

**FUNCTION [ RS232 PORT ]**

- **RS232**: [ ALTERNATE PRINTER ]
- **PRINT STYLE**: [ COMPRESS ]
- **PROTOCOL**: [ DTR ]
- **SPEED**: [ 9600 BAUD ]
- **PARITY**: [ NONE ] (8-bit data)
- **STOP BITS**: [ 1 ]

**STATUS:**

- **CONTROL**
- **FEDERAL**
- **DIRECT**
- **COMPAT**
- **NONE**

---

**4-6 Printing BER Results and Settings**
Highlight the PRINT STYLE setting, then select NORMAL for an 80-column printer or COMPRESS for a 40-column printer.

Highlight the SPEED setting, then select 9600.

Highlight the STOP BITS setting, then select 1.
To Print The Results of the Current Test at Timed Intervals

Press **OTHER**.
Select **MISCELLANEOUS**.
Highlight AUTO TRIGGERED PRINT [ ].
Select the print interval you want.

To Print Current Results and Settings (on demand)

The **PRINT NOW** key on the front panel of the HP37722A or HP 37732A enables the user to print a snapshot of results and instrument settings at any time during a test or after a test. If you print results during a test the measurement results are printed but may not be meaningful.

Press **PRINT NOW**.
To Print Current Results as Graphs

**Note**

A sampling resolution of 1 minute, 15 minutes or 1 hour must be selected before you run your test, see page 2-23.

The current results can be printed as graphs at the end of the test. The graphs will be identical to those shown on the display. Three graphs are available for display (only two can be displayed at a time), all three are printed. To set the graph time base settings, see pages 3-5 to 3-7.

A facility is provided to print from the cursor to the end of the graph.

Press **GRAPHS**.

Ensure the displayed graph time base is set to what you want, see pages 3-5 to 3-7.

Press **MORE** followed by **PRINT**.

Select a print of the displayed screen **THIS SCREEN** or set the cursor to where you want the print to start and print the remainder of the graph with **CURSOR TO END**.
To Print Stored Results

Note

A sampling resolution of 1 minute, 15 minutes or 1 hour must have been selected for results to be stored, see page 2-23.

Up to 10 sets of results can be stored (both datacom and telecom results can be held in the store), each set of results is date and time stamped.

Stored results can be printed as text or as graphs. To print stored results you must:

- Display the table of stored tests.
- Select the test you want to print.
- Select the result format - text or graphs.

For graphs, the printout is identical to the graphs shown on the display.

There are three graphs stored (only two can be displayed at a time), all three graphs are printed. To set the graph time base settings, see pages 3-5 to 3-7.

To Select a Stored Test

Press [GRAPHS] followed by [TEXT RESULTS] and [STORE STATUS].

Use the cursor keys to select the test you want. The D and T in column one on the display denotes a datacom and telecom test respectively.

4-10 Printing BER Results and Settings
To Print Text Results from the Store

Having selected the test you want as shown in To Select a Stored Test on page 4-9:

Press TEXT RESULTS followed by PRINT.

To Print Graphic Results from the Store

Having selected the test you want as shown in To Select a Stored Test on page 4-9:

Press GRAPH RESULTS. Ensure the displayed graph time base is set to what you want, see pages 3-5 to 3-7.

Press MORE followed by PRINT.
Select a print of the displayed screen or set the cursor to where you want the print to start and print the remainder of the graph with CURSOR TO END.
Using and Checking Control Circuits

This chapter describes the tasks you may need to do to use and check control circuits. To access tasks quickly refer to the following list of datacom test issues for page references.

- Which datacom interface is to be used? page 5-2
- Is the Datacom Analyzer to emulate a DTE or DCE? page 5-3
- Do you want to view the current state of all the control circuits? page 5-4
- Do you want to measure RTS-CTS (RS-DS) delay? page 5-6
- Do you want to measure the delay between any two events? page 5-8
To Select the Datacom Interface

Press **SETTINGS** to highlight the **INTERFACE** setting.

Listed below are the available settings:

- **RS-232**
- **RS-449 TERMINATED**
- **RS-449 UNTERMINATED**
- **V.35**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>APPLICATION</th>
<th>DATACOM</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>INTERFACE</td>
<td>V.24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CHARACTER LENGTH</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PARITY</td>
<td>odd</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TX DATA RATE (async)</td>
<td>9600 b/s</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PATTERN</td>
<td>2*20-1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BLOCK LENGTH</td>
<td>AUTO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ERROR ADD</td>
<td>SINGLE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>STATUS</td>
<td>V.24</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Only one interface is active at a time. For more details on datacom interfaces, see page 2.4.

**Note**

Control circuit timing is not available if you select **X.21 LEASED**.

5-2 Using and Checking Control Circuits
To Emulate a DTE or DCE

Press **SETTINGS**, then use the cursor key to highlight the terminal emulation setting (DTE or DCE).

When the emulation setting is changed, the **EMULATE** indicators on the Datacom Module change state.

For more details on emulation, see page 2-7.
To View the Current State of All Control Circuits

If you are testing synchronous data:
Press \textbf{RESULTS} followed by \textbf{MORE}, then select \textbf{CONTROL CIRCuits}.
or
If you are testing asynchronous data:
Press \textbf{RESULTS}, then select \textbf{CONTROL CIRCuits}.

Highlight the TRIGGER setting, then select \textbf{MANUAL}.

5-4 Using and Checking Control Circuits
Highlight the **RANGE** setting, then select the period for which the instrument will sweep, once it has been triggered - either 100ms, 1s or 10s.

```
<p>| | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
```

- **TRIGGER** [MANUAL] **RANGE** [100ms]
- **Sweep** [STOPPED]
- **RTS** [OFF] **DTR** [OFF]

**STATUS:**
- RUN

Highlight the **Sweep** setting, then select **RUN**.

**RUNNING** will be displayed for the period selected in the **RANGE** setting, then the status of all the control circuits will be displayed graphically.

```
<p>| | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
```

- **TRIGGER** [MANUAL] **RANGE** [100ms]
- **Sweep** [RUNNING]
- **RTS** [OFF] **DTR** [OFF]

**STATUS:**
- STOP
To Measure RTS-CTS (RS-CS) Delay

If you are testing synchronous data:
Press **RESULTS** followed by **MORE**, then select **CONTROL CIRCUITS**.

or

If you are testing asynchronous data:
Press **RESULTS**, then select **CONTROL CIRCUITS**.

Highlight the **TRIGGER** setting, then select either **SINGLE ON A** or **REPEAT ON A**.

Note that the **DELAY A-B** setting appears on the display - below the **TRIGGER** setting, and that the trigger sense is shown next to the control circuit names on the graph.

If **SINGLE ON A** is selected, then you can view the status of the control circuits when a particular event occurs.

If **REPEAT ON A** is selected, then you can view the status of the control circuits each time a particular event occurs.

5-6 Using and Checking Control Circuits
Highlight the **RANGE** setting, then select the period for which the instrument will sweep, once it has been triggered - either 100ms, 1s or 10s.

Highlight the **DELAY A-B** setting, then select **FIXED RTS/CTS** (for V.24 interface) or **FIXED RS/CS** (for V.11 or V.35 interface).

Highlight the **SWEEP** setting, then select **RUN**.

**RUNNING** will be displayed until **RTS** goes high, then for the period selected in the **RANGE** setting.

The **RTS/CTS (RS/CS)** delay will then be displayed both graphically and as a measured value.

---

Using and Checking Control Circuits 5-7
To Measure the Delay between any Two Events

If you are testing synchronous data:
Press (RESULTS) followed by MORE, then select CONTROL CIRCUITS.

or

If you are testing asynchronous data:
Press (RESULTS), then select CONTROL CIRCUITS.

Highlight the TRIGGER setting, then select either SINGLE ON A or REPEAT ON A.

Note that the DELAY A-B setting appears on the display - below the TRIGGER setting, and that the trigger sense is shown next to the control circuits names on the graph.

If SINGLE ON A is selected, then you can view the status of the control circuits when a particular event occurs.

If REPEAT ON A is selected, then you can view the status of the control circuits each time a particular event occurs.

5-8 Using and Checking Control Circuits
Highlight the **RANGE** setting, then select the period for which the instrument will sweep once it has been triggered, either **100ms**, **1s**, or **10s**.

Highlight the **DELAY A-B** setting, then select **USER PROGRAM**.

---

**Using and Checking Control Circuits  5-9**
Highlight the A setting, then select the first control circuit you want to monitor events on - RT, CTS, DTR, DSR, DCD or MON (for V.24 interface). Then select the trigger sense (rising edge or falling edge).

Highlight the B setting, then select the second control circuit you want to monitor events on - RT, CTS, DTR, DSR, DCD or MON (for V.24 interface). Then select the trigger sense (rising edge or falling edge).

Highlight the SWEEP setting, then select RUN.

RUNNING will be displayed until event A occurs, then for the period selected in the RANGE setting.

The delay will then be displayed both graphically and as a measured value.

5-10 Using and Checking Control Circuits
General Information

Introduction
This manual contains information which allows the user to operate and calibrate the datacom part of the HP 37732A Telecom/Datacom Analyzer or the HP 15901A Option 001 Datacom Module when fitted to the HP 37722A Digital Telecom Analyzer.

On the title page of this manual is a Microfiche Part Number. This number can be used to order 4 X 6 inch microfilm transparencies of the manual.

Each microfiche contains up to 96 photo duplicates of the manual pages.

Specification
Instrument specifications are listed on page 6-5. These specifications are the performance standards or limits against which the datacom part of the HP 37732A and HP 15901A Option 001 (when fitted to the HP 37722A) are tested.

The telecom specifications for the HP 37732A are contained in the HP 37722A Digital Telecom Analyzer manual.
Safety Considerations

This product is a Safety Class 1 instrument (provided with a protective earth terminal). The instrument and manual should be reviewed for safety markings and instructions before operation. Also read the Warning page at the front of this manual.

Instruments Covered by Manual

If you have a HP 37732A Telecom/Datacom Analyzer then there is only one serial number. If you have a HP 15901A Option 001 Datacom Module fitted to a HP 37722A Digital Telecom Analyzer then there are serial numbers on both the Datacom Module and the Digital Telecom Analyzer. A general description of serial numbers is contained in the following paragraphs.

Attached to the instrument is a serial number plate. This serial number is in the form XXXXUXXXXX. It is in two parts; the first four digits and the letter are the serial prefix and the last five are the suffix. The prefix is the same for all identical instruments, it changes only when a change is made to the instrument. The suffix however, is assigned sequentially and is different for each instrument. The contents of this manual apply to instruments with the serial number prefix(es) listed under SERIAL NUMBERS on the title page.

An instrument manufactured after the printing of this manual may have a number prefix that is not listed on the title page. The unlisted serial number prefix indicates the instrument is different from those described in this manual. The manual for this new instrument is accompanied by a Manual Changes supplement. This supplement contains “change information” that explains how to adapt the manual to the new instrument.

In addition to change information, the supplement may contain information for correcting errors in the manual. To keep this manual as current and accurate as possible, Hewlett-Packard recommends that you periodically request the latest Manual Changes supplement. The supplement for this manual is identified with the manual print date and part number, both of which appear on the manual title page. Complementary copies of the supplement are available from Hewlett-Packard. For information concerning a serial number
prefix that is not listed on the manual title page or in the Manual Changes supplement, contact your nearest Hewlett-Packard office.

**Options Available**

The options which may have been ordered with the HP 37732A Telecom/Datacom Analyzer are as follows:

Option 002  Unframed pattern generation and measurements at 8 Mbit/s.
Option 003  Framed/unframed pattern generation and measurements at 704 kbit/s.
Option 004  Replaces four BNC connectors on the unbalanced ports with small Siemens connectors.
Option 005  Sub rate testing, timeslot access, tone generation and measurement.
Option 006  Timeslot access, tone generation and measurement.
Option 908  Rack mount kit.
Option B12  Battery Power Source (rechargeable).
Option H08  Bit error counting suppressed during pattern sync loss.
Option V01  Virtual remote operation (needs HP 15800A virtual remote software).
Option X58  X.58 testing.

To check which options are fitted - Press the **OTHER** key on the front panel then select **OPTIONS**.
Accessories Supplied

The accessories that are supplied with the HP 37732A Telecom/Datacom Analyzer and the HP 15901A Option 001 Datacom Module are as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Accessories Supplied</th>
<th>Part Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Power Cord*</td>
<td>See Installation Chapter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Operating and Calibration Manual</td>
<td>HP 15901-90009</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V.24 Patch Wires (6 off)</td>
<td>HP 15901-60003</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V.11 to X.21 Adapter</td>
<td>HP 15901-60005</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Only supplied with the HP 37732A.

Accessories Available

The following accessories are available and may have been ordered with the Telecom/Datacom Analyzer:

- HP 15510A Protective monitor probe with BNC connectors for 75 Ω unbalanced systems.
- HP 15511A Protective monitor probe with 3-pin Siemens connectors for 120 Ω balanced systems.
- HP 15512A 1 m (3 ft) test cable with two 3-pin Siemens male connectors.
- HP 15525A 1.3 m (4 ft) coaxial test cable with two BNC unbalanced 75 Ω connectors.
- HP 15525A Opt 003 1.3 m (4 ft) coaxial test cable with two small Siemens unbalanced 75 Ω connectors.
- HP 15713A 19-inch rack mount kit - not suitable for instruments fitted with Battery Option B12.
- HP 15716A 19-inch rack mount kit - suitable for instruments fitted with Battery Option B12.

6-4 General Information
HP 92204S  25-way V.24 Cable, 25-pin female D-type - 25-pin male D-type, length 1.2 m (4 feet).

HP 15692A  37-way V.11 Cable, 37-pin male - 37-pin male, length 3 m (10 feet).

HP 15708A  V.35 Cable, with male connectors at each end, length 3 m (10 feet).

HP 15710A  Carrying Case.

HP 2225D  Printer, ThinkJet RS-232.

HP 15714A  Cable, Telecom/Datacom Analyzer - HP 2225D Printer.

HP 5060-4462  RS-232 Test plug (for connector on side panel).

The following accessories are available and may have been ordered with the HP 15901A Option 001 Datacom Module:

HP 15712A  19-inch rack mount kit - used in conjunction with rack mount kits for the HP 37722A.

HP 92204S  25-way V.24 Cable, 25-pin female D-type - 25-pin male D-type, length 1.2 m (4 feet).

HP 15692A  37-way V.11 Cable, 37-pin male - 37-pin male, length 3 m (10 feet).

HP 15708A  V.35 Cable, with male connectors at each end, length 3 m (10 feet).

**Specification**

This section contains the specification for the datacom part of the HP 37732A Telecom/Datacom Analyzer and the HP 15901A Option 001 Datacom Module (when fitted to the HP 37722A).

The telecom specifications for the HP 37732A are contained in the HP 37722A Digital Telecom Analyzer manual.
Except where otherwise stated the following parameters are typical or nominal. They provide a useful indication of the typical, but non-warranted, performance characteristics.

---

**DATACOM INTERFACES**

The four datacom interfaces are provided via three connectors on the Datacom Module’s front panel. Only one interface is active at any time. The active interface connector is indicated by an adjacent LED.

**V.24**

**General**
Equivalent to RS-232/V.28  
25 pin D-subminiature connector via Breakout.  
Maximum data rate 128 kbit/s.

**Drivers**
Output voltage (into 3 kΩ to 7 kΩ):  
-12 V to -5 V: Binary 1 / Mark / OFF  
+5 V to +12 V: Binary 0 / Space / ON  
Slew rate 30 V/μs maximum.  
Short circuit current less than 50 mA.

**Receivers**
Input voltage:  
0 V max: Binary 1 / Mark / OFF  
+2 V min: Binary 0 / Space / ON  
Maximum input voltage ±18 V.  
Input impedance 3 kΩ to 7 kΩ in parallel with four-state indicators.

**Pin Assignments**  
Pin assignments per ISO 2110-1980 (EIA-232-D)

---

6-6  General Information
The following interface circuits are implemented:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pin</th>
<th>Circuit Name</th>
<th>V.24</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Shield*</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Transmitted Data</td>
<td>TD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Received Data</td>
<td>RD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Request to Send</td>
<td>RTS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Clear to Send</td>
<td>CTS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Data Set Ready</td>
<td>DSR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Signal Ground</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Data Carrier Detect</td>
<td>DCD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Transmit Clock (DCE Source)</td>
<td>TC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>Receive Clock</td>
<td>RC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>Data Terminal Ready</td>
<td>DTR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>Transmit Clock (DTE Source)</td>
<td>XTC</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Connected to chassis. May be connected internally to signal ground. All other pins are unconnected.
V.11

General
Equivalent to RS-449
37 pin D-subminiature connector.
All ten balanced circuits are implemented and conform electrically to V.11 (RS-422-A, X.27).
Signal polarity:
A −ve wrt B: Binary 1 / Mark / OFF
A +ve wrt B: Binary 0 / Space / ON
Terminated or Unterminated operation.

Drivers
Differential output voltage:
2 V minimum into 100 Ω
6 V maximum open circuit
Rise time 80 ns typical.
Short circuit current less than 180 mA.

 Receivers
Differential input threshold voltage ±0.2 V.
Input impedance:
Terminated: 100 Ω
Unterminated: 10 kΩ

Pin Assignments
Pin assignments per ISO 4902-1980 (RS-449).

6-8 General Information
The following interface circuits are implemented:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pin</th>
<th>Circuit Name</th>
<th>V.24</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Shield*</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Send Data (A)</td>
<td>SD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Send Timing (A)</td>
<td>ST</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Receive Data (A)</td>
<td>RD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Request to Send (A)</td>
<td>RS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Receive Timing (A)</td>
<td>RT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Clear to Send (A)</td>
<td>CS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Data Mode (A)</td>
<td>DM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Terminal Ready (A)</td>
<td>TR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Receiver Ready (A)</td>
<td>RR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>Terminal Timing (A)</td>
<td>TT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>Signal Ground</td>
<td>SG</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>Send Data (B)</td>
<td>SD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>Send Timing (B)</td>
<td>ST</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>Receive Data (B)</td>
<td>RD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>Request to Send (B)</td>
<td>RS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26</td>
<td>Receive Timing (B)</td>
<td>RT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27</td>
<td>Clear to Send (B)</td>
<td>CS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29</td>
<td>Data Mode (B)</td>
<td>DM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30</td>
<td>Terminal Ready (B)</td>
<td>TR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31</td>
<td>Receiver Ready (B)</td>
<td>RR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35</td>
<td>Terminal Timing (B)</td>
<td>TT</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Connected to chassis. May be connected internally to signal ground. All other pins are unconnected.
X.21 Leased

General
Leased (point-to-point) operation as specified by X.21. 15-pin D-subminiature connector via adapter block plugged into the V.11 interface. All X.21 circuits are implemented, with the exception of byte timing (circuit B), and conform electrically to X.27 (V.11, RS-422-A).

Pin Assignment
Pin assignments per ISO 4903-1980.

The following interface circuits are implemented:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pin</th>
<th>Circuit Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Shield*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Transmit (A)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Control (A)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Receive (A)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Indication (A)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Signal Element Timing (A)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Signal Ground</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Transmit (B)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Control (B)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Receive (B)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Indication (B)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Signal Element Timing (B)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Connected to chassis. May be connected internally to signal ground. All other pins are unconnected.

6-10  General Information
V.35

General
34 pin rectangular connector.
Data and clock circuits are balanced according to V.35.
Balanced signal polarity:
A -ve wrt B: Binary 1 (OFF)
A +ve wrt B: Binary 0 (ON)
Control circuits are unbalanced according to V.28.

V.35 Drivers
Terminal-to-terminal voltage 0.66 V.
Source impedance 100 Ω ±10%.
Resistance between shorted terminals and ground 150 Ω ±10%.
Rise time less than 40 ns.
DC signal offset less than +0.6 V.

V.35 Receivers
Input impedance 100 Ω ±10%.
Resistance between shorted terminals and ground 150 Ω ±10%.

V.28 Drivers
Output voltage (into 3 kΩ to 7 kΩ)
-12 V to -5 V: Binary 1 / Mark / OFF
+5 V to +12 V: Binary 0 / Space / ON
Slew rate 30 V/µs maximum.
Short circuit current less than 50 mA.

V.28 Receivers
Input voltage
0 V max: Binary 1 / Mark / OFF
+2 V min: Binary 0 / Space / ON
Maximum input voltage ±18 V.
Input impedance 3 kΩ to 7 kΩ.

Pin Assignments
Pin assignments per ISO 2593-1984.
The following interface circuits are implemented:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pin</th>
<th>Circuit Name</th>
<th>V.24</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>Shield*</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B</td>
<td>Signal Ground</td>
<td>102</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C</td>
<td>Request to Send</td>
<td>RS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D</td>
<td>Clear to Send</td>
<td>CS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E</td>
<td>Data Set Ready</td>
<td>DSR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F</td>
<td>Receive Line Signal Detector</td>
<td>RLSD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H</td>
<td>Data Terminal Ready</td>
<td>DTR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P</td>
<td>Send Data (A)</td>
<td>SD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R</td>
<td>Receive Data (A)</td>
<td>RD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S</td>
<td>Send Data (B)</td>
<td>SD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T</td>
<td>Receive Data (B)</td>
<td>RD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U</td>
<td>Serial Clock Transmit External (A)</td>
<td>SCTE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V</td>
<td>Serial Clock Receive (A)</td>
<td>SCR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>W</td>
<td>Serial Clock Transmit External (B)</td>
<td>SCTE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X</td>
<td>Serial Clock Receive (B)</td>
<td>SCR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Y</td>
<td>Serial Clock Transmit (A)</td>
<td>SCT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AA</td>
<td>Serial Clock Transmit (B)</td>
<td>SCT</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Connected to chassis. May be connected internally to signal ground. All other pins are unconnected.

6-12 General Information
## V.24 Breakout

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Component</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Breakout Switches</td>
<td>On all data, clock and control circuits.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Four-state Indicators      | On all data, clock and control circuits.  
Line-powered (less than 3 mA).  
Connected between the interface connector and breakout switches.  
Operation:  
Red: positive interface voltage  
Green: negative interface voltage  
Red and Green: activity  
None: no valid voltage present |
| Monitor Point              | Has its own four-state indicator.  
Appears in control circuit timing.                                                                                                           |
| Patch Points               | On all 25 interface connector pins.  
On all data, clock and control circuits between drivers or receivers and breakout switches.  
6 patch wires are provided.                                               |
| Voltage Sources            | Positive and negative interface voltage sources.                                                                                            |
V.11/V.35/X.21 Leased Activity Indicators

General

Yellow LEDs.
Data and clock indicators flash when there is activity on the circuit.
For X.21 Leased operation, only 5 indicators are active, allocated as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>X.21</th>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Code</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>T</td>
<td>SD</td>
<td>SD103</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R</td>
<td>RD</td>
<td>RD104</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S</td>
<td>ST</td>
<td>ST114</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C</td>
<td>RS</td>
<td>RS105</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I</td>
<td>CS</td>
<td>CS106</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Data Circuits

Indicator operation:
On: Binary 1 / Mark
Off: Binary 0 / Space

Clock and Control Circuits

Indicator operation:
On: ON
Off: OFF
**TERMINAL EMULATION**

The Datacom Module may be configured as DTE or DCE, indicated by two status indicators on its front panel.

**DTE Mode**

**Data and Clock Circuits:**

Connected to the Analyzer Transmitter and Receiver as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>37732A Signal</th>
<th>V.24</th>
<th>V.11</th>
<th>X.21</th>
<th>V.35</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Transmitter Data Out</td>
<td>TD</td>
<td>SD</td>
<td>T</td>
<td>SD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Receiver Data In</td>
<td>RD</td>
<td>RD</td>
<td>R</td>
<td>RD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transmitter Clock Out</td>
<td>XTC</td>
<td>TT</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>SCTE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transmitter Clock In</td>
<td>TC</td>
<td>ST</td>
<td>S</td>
<td>SCT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Receiver Clock In</td>
<td>RC</td>
<td>RT</td>
<td>S</td>
<td>SCR</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Control Circuits:**

Outputs and inputs as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>V.24</th>
<th>V.11</th>
<th>X.21</th>
<th>V.35</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Outputs</td>
<td>RTS</td>
<td>RS</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>RS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>DTR</td>
<td>TR</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>DTR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inputs</td>
<td>CTS</td>
<td>CS</td>
<td>I</td>
<td>CS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>DSR</td>
<td>DM</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>DSR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>DCD</td>
<td>RR</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>RLSD</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Outputs may be turned ON or OFF by the user (Control Circuits RESULTS page).
DCE Mode

Data and Clock Circuits

Connected to the Analyzers Transmitter and Receiver as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>37732A Signal</th>
<th>V.24</th>
<th>V.11</th>
<th>X.21</th>
<th>V.35</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Transmitter Data Out</td>
<td>RD</td>
<td>RD</td>
<td>R</td>
<td>RD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Receiver Data In</td>
<td>TD</td>
<td>SD</td>
<td>T</td>
<td>SD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>RC</td>
<td>RT</td>
<td>S</td>
<td>SCR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transmitter Clock Out</td>
<td>TC</td>
<td>ST</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>SCT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transmitter Clock In</td>
<td>XTC</td>
<td>TT</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>SCTE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Receiver Clock In</td>
<td>XTC</td>
<td>TT</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>SCTE</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Control Circuits

Outputs and inputs as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>V.24</th>
<th>V.11</th>
<th>X.21</th>
<th>V.35</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Outputs</td>
<td>CTS</td>
<td>CS</td>
<td>I</td>
<td>CS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>DSR</td>
<td>DM</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>DSR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>DCD</td>
<td>RR</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>RLSD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inputs</td>
<td>RTS</td>
<td>RS</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>RS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>DTR</td>
<td>TR</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>DTR</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Outputs may be turned ON or OFF by the user (Control Circuits RESULTS page).

6-16  General Information
TRANSMITTER

Synchronous Mode

Clock Sources

- Internal synthesizer.
- Datacom interface. May be inverted, allowing selectable clock/data phase relationship.
- X.21 Leased operation limited as follows:
  - DTE datacom interface
  - DCE internal interface

Synthesizer Rates

- Preset rates: 1.2, 2.4, 4.8, 9.6, 14.4, 19.2, 48, 56, 64, 256, 384, 512 kbit/s; 1.024, 1.984 Mbit/s.
- User defined rate from 600 bit/s to 2.048 Mbit/s.
- Resolution as follows:
  - < 10 kbit/s: 10 bit/s
  - ≥10 kbit/s, < 100 kbit/s: 100 bit/s
  - ≥100 kbit/s: 1 kbit/s
- Preset and user defined rates are limited to 128 kbit/s maximum in V.24 mode.

Synthesizer Accuracy (warranted)

- Preset rates ±10 ppm.
- User defined rate ±0.01%.
- Ageing ±2 ppm per year typical.

Interface Clock Source

- Minimum rate 50 bit/s.
- Maximum rate 2.048 Mbit/s.

Clock Output

- Datacom interface. May be inverted, allowing selectable clock/data phase relationship.
- No clock output on X.21 Leased interface when configured as DTE.
**Asynchronous Mode**

**General**
Not provided for X.21 Leased operation.

**Rates**
Preset rates: 50, 75, 110, 134.5, 150, 200, 300, 600 bit/s, 1.2, 1.8, 2.4, 4.8, 7.2, 9.6, 19.2 kbit/s.

**Character Format**
Character length: 5, 6, 7 or 8 bits.
Parity: odd, even, 0, 1 or none.
Stop bits: 1 or 2 (character length 6, 7 or 8 bits); 1.5 (character length 5 bits).

**Transmitter Facilities**

**Data Polarity**
Normal or inverse polarity may be selected.

**Error Add**

**Type**
Bit error only.

**Mode**
Single error insert using key on Telecom Analyzer’s front panel.
Error add rate 1E-n, n=2 to 5.

**Error Add Criteria**
Only data bits are errored. Framing bits in asynchronous mode are not errored.

---

6-18 General Information
RECEIVER

Synchronous Mode

Rates
Maximum rate 2.048 Mbit/s.

Clock Sources
Datacom interface.
Internal (DCE mode only). Data is clocked coincident with
the transmitter output clock.
Both sources may be inverted, allowing selectable
clock/data phase relationship.
X.21 Leased operation limited as follows:
DTE  datacom interface
DCE  internal interface

Asynchronous Mode

General
Not provided for X.21 operation.

Rates
As selected for the transmitter.

Character Format
As selected for the transmitter.

Significant Bits
Only data bits are used when calculating Bit test periods
or BER measurements.

Receiver Facilities

Data Polarity
Normal or inverse polarity may be selected.
Pattern Sync

Sync Loss

Caused by data loss alarm.
Caused by pressing MANUAL RESYNC key on Datacom Module’s front panel.
Occurs automatically if the error ratio exceeds a user-selectable threshold as follows:
- Low: Error ratio ≥ 0.1 in ≥1000 bits
- Medium: Error ratio ≥ 0.25 in ≥1000 bits
- High: Error ratio ≥ 0.25 in ≥100,000 bits
Automatic sync loss may be declared over fewer bits if the number of errors counted would be sufficient to exceed the threshold ratio over the full 1000 or 100,000 bits.
Automatic sync loss can be disabled.
Sync loss is also caused by changing the pattern.

Sync Gain

Sync is regained after 31 consecutive error-free bits.
Pattern sync is indicated by a green SIGNAL PRESENT LED on the Telecom Analyzer’s front panel.

Resync

Resync is attempted automatically upon sync loss.
**Receiver Alarms**

**Data Loss**
Loss of valid data for a second or more, defined as follows:
Sync mode: No clocks received
Async mode: No characters received
Red alarm LED on Datacom Module's front panel.

**Pattern Sync Loss**
See *Pattern Sync* paragraph on previous page.
Red alarm LED on Datacom Module's front panel.

**Errors**
Bit errors detected in received data.
Red alarm LED on Datacom Module's front panel.

**Clock Slips**
One or more bits have been added to or deleted from the received pattern.
Only valid for PRBS patterns.
Red alarm LED on Datacom Module's front panel.

**Power Loss**
Analyzers power supply interrupted during a BER measurement period.
No alarm LED.

**Beep on Error**

**Operation**
Beep on error can be enabled.
Beeper volume adjustable using keys on Telecom Analyzer’s front panel.

**General Information**  6-21
PATTERNS

PRBS
63 (2^6 - 1). Feedback taps on bits 5 and 6.
511 (2^9 - 1) per 0.153.
2047 (2^11 - 1) per 0.153.
2^15 - 1 per 0.151.
2^20 - 1 per 0.153.
Polarity may be inverted on all PRBS patterns.

Fixed Patterns
Permanent mark.
Alternating mark/space (ratio 1:1).
3 to 16 bit user-definable word.

User Defined Word
8 to 1024 bits in 8 bit intervals.

FOX Message
A repetitive FOX message is provided as a confidence check in asynchronous mode but no measurements are performed on it.
A different choice of character codes is possible depending on the character length selected.
5 bit: Baudot
6 bit: BCDIC, EBCD, IPARS or Transcode
7 bit: ASCII
8 bit: ASCII or EBCDIC
XON-XOFF flow control can be enabled with ASCII or EBCDIC character codes.
The FOX message is “THE QUICK BROWN FOX JUMPS OVER THE LAZY DOG 0123456789” followed by a carriage return and line feed.

6-22 General Information
MEASUREMENTS

Measurement Types

BER Measurements  Bit errors. Counting is not inhibited during alarm conditions. With Option H08, Bit errors are suppressed during pattern sync loss. Alarm duration.

LTMER Measurements  Long term mean error ratio is calculated for available time excluding the effects of any errors occurring in Severely Errored Seconds.

Other Measurements  TX and RX frequency. Control circuit timing.

BER Measurement Operation

General  BER measurements are made over a specified test period controlled by the START/STOP key.

START/STOP  Pressing the START/STOP key once starts the measurement. Pressing the START/STOP key again stops the measurement if it has not yet finished.
Test Period

Continuous
Test period manually controlled by user.

Timed
Interval 1 to 100 seconds, 1 to 100 minutes, 1 to 100 hours or 1 to 100 days depending on selected resolution. Interval resolution selectable as seconds, minutes, hours or days.

Bit
Interval 1En bits, n = 4 to 10.

Indicator
Green LED above START/STOP key is illuminated while BER measurement is in progress.

Elapsed Test Period
Part of all BER and frequency measurement displays. Shown as Elapsed Time for Continuous or Timed test periods. Shown as Elapsed Bits for Bit test periods. Display is frozen at the end of the test period and cleared when the next BER measurement is started.

Bit Error Results
See Appendix B for a list of Bit Error Results.

Alarm Duration
See Appendix D for a list of Alarm Durations.

Frequency

Operation
TX and RX frequency measurement. Synchronous mode only. 1 Hz resolution. Accuracy ±10 ppm ±1 count. Ageing ±2 ppm per year typical.

Display Format
Two 7-digit displays, updated every second.

6-24 General Information
Control Circuit Timing

Control circuit timing allows the user to examine in detail the states of control circuits on the currently selected interface. Its operation is similar to that of a logic analyzer.

There are two main features:

1. Graphic display of the control circuits over time.
2. Time delay measurement.

The display sweep can be triggered manually or by a user-specified event (event A). When triggered by event A, the time delay between the start of the sweep and a second event (event B) is measured and displayed. An event consists of an OFF-ON or ON-OFF transition on a single control circuit.

Control circuit timing always uses the circuit names for the currently selected interface. These are different for each interface but for simplicity only V.24 circuit names are used below.

Control circuit timing is not available with X.21 Leased operation and 19.2 kbit/s async operation.

Control circuit timing can be found on the Control Circuits RESULTS page.

Sweep Trigger  Manual. A single sweep is triggered when the sweep control is set to RUN.
                Single on A. A single sweep is triggered by event A.
                Repeat on A. The sweep is repeatedly triggered by event A.
                Each sweep runs to completion before the next sweep can be triggered.

Sweep Range    100 ms, 1 s or 10 s.

Sweep Control  RUN triggers a manual sweep immediately or initiates the sweep to trigger on event A.
                Single sweeps stop automatically at the end of their range.
                MANUAL STOP can be used to stop the sweep on demand.
Delay Measurement
Measures the time between event A and event B.
Fixed RTS/CTS. Event A is an OFF-ON transition on RTS; event B is an OFF-ON transition on CTS.
User Selected. Events A and B are independently configurable.
Measurement is only valid within the selected sweep range.
Resolution as follows:
Range 100ms, 1s: 0.1 ms
Range 10s: 1 ms

Events
Control circuit: RTS, CTS, DTR, DSR or DCD. Also the monitor point (MON) in V.24 mode.
OFF-ON (▲) or ON-OFF (▼) transition.
If events A and B are the same, a delay of 0 s will be measured.
Events A and B are marked on the graph beside their respective traces.

Glitch Detection
Pulses shorter than 1/100 of the sweep range but longer than 0.1 ms are shown as dotted vertical lines on the timing graph.

G.821 ANALYSIS
See Appendix C for information on G.821 Analysis.
STORED MEASUREMENT GRAPHICS

37732A Stored Measurement Graphics is an extension to the feature specified in the HP 37722A Digital Telecom Analyzer Operating Manual. The following specification, which applies to datacom testing, should therefore be treated as complementary to the Telecom specification.

Information on how to store measurement graphics is given in Section 4 Printing BER Results and Settings.
Graphs

General
Two error source histograms displayed or printed versus time.
User can choose which two error sources are to be shown.
Sampling resolution is selectable - 1 minute or 15 minutes.
Graphs of the current measurement are only available if storage has been enabled by the user.

Error Sources
Bit errors.
Block errors.
Alarms:
Power Loss, Data Loss, Pattern Sync Loss and Clock Slips.

Display Format
Width: 60 bars.
Bar resolution: 1, 15 or 60 minutes.
Bar resolution ≥ sampling resolution
Error count scale is pseudo logarithmic with a range of more than 8 decades, each decade being represented linearly.
Alarm is solid bar indicating loss, opposite alarm label.
Cursor width: 30 bars (1 min resolution), 4 bars (15 min resolution) or 1 bar (60 min resolution).
Cursor moved left or right using the cursor keys.
Earlier data can be displayed by moving the cursor beyond the extreme left of the current display. 30 bars of data will move in from the left and the cursor will be repositioned to the left of display center.
Later data can be displayed by moving the cursor beyond the extreme right of the current display. 30 bars of data will move in from the right and the cursor will be repositioned to the right of display center.

Printing
Facilities are provided to print the displayed graphs or to print from the cursor to the end of the graph.

6-28 General Information
Text Results

General
Settings and results are stored at the end of a BER measurement.
All settings on main and OTHER datacom pages are stored except those relating to the FOX pattern.
Results stored:
Alarm Seconds, Bit Error Results and G.821 Analysis (where applicable).

Storage

General
Storage can be enabled or disabled by the user.
Up to 10 tests can be stored.
Total capacity varies according to sampling resolution:
   1 min: 32 hours max
   15 min: 480 hours max
Tests with different sampling resolutions can be mixed within the store.
When remaining store capacity has been used, data from previous tests will be overwritten.
Tests may be deleted singly or all together.
No lock mechanism for individual tests
Telecom test data marked 'T', datacom test data marked 'D'.
TIME FUNCTIONS

Real-Time Clock

Stability
Crystal controlled ±0.01% nominal at room temperature.

Display Format
Time example: 14:06:57
Date example: 24-JAN-86

Set-up
Both time and date can be set when no BER measurement is in progress.

Elapsed Time

Function
Monitors time which has elapsed since the start of the current test period.

Display Format
Elapsed time example: 00d 01h 41m 27s
Updated every second.
Display is frozen at the end of the test period and cleared when the next BER measurement is started.
STORED SETTINGS

General
Stored settings are complete instrument setups stored in non-volatile memory.

User Settings
Up to ten settings can be stored - five telecom settings and five datacom settings. Settings are numbered, but can be named by the user. User settings can be saved or recalled. A lock prevents settings from being accidentally overwritten.

Factory Default Settings
Cannot be changed. Recalling factory default settings returns both T1 and datacom settings to their default states.

DATA LOGGING

Refer to Section 4 Printing BER Results and Settings for information on how to log data directly to a Printer.

PRINTER & REMOTE CONTROL PORT

Refer to Section 7 Installation for information on the Printer and Remote Control port.
USER CONFIDENCE TESTS

There are two sets of self tests to give the user a high confidence level that the instrument operates to specification. They also provide service information for fault location.

Digital Telecom Analyzer self tests can be found on the Self Test OTHER page while telecom testing is selected.

Datacom Module self tests can be found on the Self Test OTHER page while datacom testing is selected.

POWER SUPPLY

General

Power supply as specified for the 37722A Digital Telecom Analyzer.

Power Consumption

Datacom Module adds 10 VA to Digital Telecom Analyzer. Total 80 VA for combined Telecom/Datacom Analyzer without battery power (Option B12).
PHYSICAL

Dimensions

Telecom/Datacom Analyzer  340 mm wide x 190 mm high x 155 mm deep.
Datacom Module           Battery power (Option B12) adds 64 mm to depth.
                          340 mm wide x 175 mm high x 55 mm deep.

Weight

Digital Telecom Analyzer  4.5 kg.
Datacom Module           Battery power (Option B12) adds 2.6 kg.
                          1.4 kg.

Environment

HP Class B1 with reduced operating temperature range of 0 to 50°C.
The recommended warm-up time for this instrument is 15 minutes.
Installation

Introduction

This section provides installation instructions for the Hewlett-Packard Model 37732A Telecom/Datacom Analyzer and the HP 15901A Option 001 Datacom Module when fitted to the HP 37722A Digital Telecom Analyzer. This section also includes information about initial inspection, preparation for use, packaging, storage and shipment.

Initial Inspection

**Warning**

To avoid hazardous electrical shock, do not perform electrical tests when there are signs of shipping damage to any portion of the outer enclosure (covers, panels, meters and so on).

Inspect the shipping container for damage. If the shipping container or cushioning material is damaged, it should be kept until the contents of the shipment have been checked for completeness and the instrument has been checked mechanically and electrically. Procedures for checking electrical performance are given in Chapter 8 of this manual. If the contents are incomplete, if there is mechanical damage or defect or if the instrument does not pass the Performance Tests, notify the nearest Hewlett-Packard office. If the shipping container is damaged or the cushioning material shows signs of stress, notify the carrier as well as the Hewlett-Packard office. Keep the shipping materials for the carrier’s inspection. The HP office will arrange for repair or replacement at HP option without waiting for claim settlement.
Preparation for Use

Warning
To avoid the possibility of injury or death, the following precautions must be followed before the instrument is switched on.

A. Note that the protection provided by grounding the instrument cabinet may be lost if any power cable other than the three-pronged type supplied is used to couple the ac line voltage to the instrument.

B. If this instrument is to be energized via an auto-transformer to reduce or increase the line voltage, make sure that the common terminal is connected to the neutral pole of the power source.

C. The power cable plug shall only be inserted into a socket outlet provided with a protective earth contact. The protective action must not be negated by the use of an extension cord without a protective conductor (grounding).

D. For operator protection during battery operation, connect the chassis terminal on the rear panel to earth ground.

Power Requirements
The instrument requires a power source of 95 to 240V ac ±10%, 48 to 66 Hz single phase, or can be powered from a Battery (Option B12). The instrument's power consumption is less than 60 VA.

Line Fuses
Two line fuses are required, they are located in the line power input module on the side panel. The correct rating is 250V, 1 A Timed (HP 2110-0782).

Caution
Before connecting the instrument to a power outlet ensure that the fuses are correctly rated.

7-2 Installation
Power Cable

This instrument is equipped with a three-wire power cable. When connected to a properly grounded power outlet, this cable grounds the instrument case. The type of power cable supplied with each instrument depends on the country of destination. Refer to the following figure for the part numbers of the power cables and plug configurations available. If the appropriate power cable is not included with the instrument, notify the nearest Hewlett-Packard Sales and Service Office and a replacement will be provided.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>8120-2704</th>
<th>8120-1369</th>
<th>8120-2869</th>
<th>8120-1351</th>
<th>8120-1375 US</th>
<th>8120-2763 JAP</th>
<th>8120-2956</th>
<th>8120-4211</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

The color code used in each power cable is given below:

- **Line**: Brown
- **Neutral**: Blue
- **Ground**: Green/yellow

Battery (Option B12)

**Warning**

For operator protection during battery operation, connect the chassis terminal on the rear panel to earth ground.

Two 6 V 3 Ah lead acid batteries (HP 1420-0123) are located inside the battery compartment at the rear of the instrument.
The instrument will run with fully charged batteries (at an ambient temperature of 25 degrees centigrade) for nominally 1.5 hours with settings and results displayed or 2 hours with the display blanked.

Power consumption is optimized by automatically blanking the display if there is greater than 2 minutes between key presses. Pressing any key re-displays settings.

When the instrument detects that the battery voltage is low, it displays a Battery low !!!!! status message. This message remains displayed until the battery voltage drops below the minimum level that guarantees valid results. When this condition is reached, there is an automatic instrument power down and the red LOW BATTERY indicator on the side panel then flashes to show the batteries require re-charging.

It is recommended that the batteries be re-charged as soon as possible to optimize battery life.

To Charge the Batteries (Option B12)

Caution To avoid over charging, do not use an external charger. The instrument has its own charging circuit.

Connect the ac power cord, the green CHARGING indicator lights - full charge is obtained after 9 hours at 25 degrees centigrade. The battery charges with the power switch in the ON or STANDBY position.

To Change the Batteries

Warning The battery should only be changed by someone who is aware of the hazards involved.

Do not short circuit the battery terminals, it may cause serious personal injury.

Do not incinerate or otherwise mutilate the battery. It might burst or release toxic materials causing personal injury.
1. Ensure that the instrument power switch is set to *STANDBY* and disconnect the ac power cord (if one is connected).

2. Remove the eleven securing screws on the rear panel then remove the back-plate.

3. Disconnect the batteries.

4. Replace the batteries.

5. Re-connect the new batteries.

**Battery Fuses**

Two 5 A fast blow fuses (HP 2110-0010) are located inside the battery compartment at the rear of the instrument (see figure above).

**To Change a Blown Fuse**

1. Ensure that the instrument power switch is set to *STANDBY* and disconnect the ac power cord (if one is connected).

2. Remove the eleven securing screws on the rear panel then remove the back-plate.

3. Disconnect the batteries.
4. Replace blown fuse.
5. Re-connect the batteries.

**Mating Connectors (Front Panel)**

Connectors which mate with the Telecom/Datacom Analyzer are listed below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Telecom/Datacom Analyzer Port</th>
<th>Connector type</th>
<th>Mating Connector Part Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CLOCK OUT</td>
<td>BNC</td>
<td>1250-1448</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SIGNAL OUT</td>
<td>Siemens (3-pin)</td>
<td>1252-3033</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SIGNAL OUT</td>
<td>BNC</td>
<td>1250-1448</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CLOCK IN</td>
<td>BNC</td>
<td>2150-1448</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SIGNAL IN</td>
<td>Siemens (3-pin)</td>
<td>1252-3033</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SIGNAL IN</td>
<td>BNC</td>
<td>1250-1448</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RS-232</td>
<td>25 W D SUBMIN</td>
<td>HP 1251-0063 (plug)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>HP 1251-1438 (hood)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Connectors which mate with the Datacom Module are listed below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Telecom/Datacom Analyzer Port</th>
<th>Connector type</th>
<th>Mating Connector Part Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>RS-232/V.24</td>
<td>25 W SUBMIN</td>
<td>HP 1251-0063 (plug)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>HP 1251-1438 (hood)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V.35</td>
<td></td>
<td>*VMCT34M00P0Y0 (connector)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>MS120N (pins, 12 off)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RS-449/V.11</td>
<td>37 W SUBMIN</td>
<td>HP 1251-4586 (plug)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>HP 1251-2388 (hood)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Positronic Industries Part Number

7-6 Installation
Installing the Datacom Module

Use the four screws provided to attach the HP 15901A Option 001 Datacom Module to the bottom (front frame) of the HP 37722A Digital Telecom Analyzer.

ACCESSORY Port - for Datacom Module Connection

**Caution**

The Datacom Module cable must only be connected or disconnected with the instrument powered down.

The Datacom Module cable must be properly connected to the ACCESSORY port on the side panel of the HP 37722A or HP 37732A before either can be configured as Datacom Analyzer.

RS-232 Port - for Printer or Remote Control Connection

**Caution**

This port is located on the side panel of the HP 37732A or HP 37722A and is NOT to be confused with the RS-232/V.24 port on the Datacom Module.

This port is a full duplex RS-232C serial interface configured as Data Communications Equipment (DCE). This port can be connected directly to printers, dumb terminals and controllers which are configured as Data Terminal Equipment (DTE).

Using an adapter cable (see page 7-9), this port can also be connected to modems and other devices which are configured as DCE.
The RS-232 connector pinout configuration and signal flow are shown in the following diagram:

The RS-232 port can only transmit or receive asynchronous data, any device connected to it must be set for asynchronous operation. The character formats for Printer and Remote Control are as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Printer Operation</th>
<th>Remote Control</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Baud Rate</strong></td>
<td>300, 600, 1200, 1800, 2400, 4800 or 9600</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Data Bits</strong></td>
<td>8</td>
<td>Odd, Even, Zeros, Ones</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Parity</strong></td>
<td>None</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Stop Bits</strong></td>
<td>1 or 2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Pacing</strong></td>
<td>ENQ/ACK, Xon/Xoff or DTR</td>
<td>ENQ/ACK, Xon/Xoff (RX only) (TX only) (RX &amp; TX or off)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

For more details on Printer operation and Remote Control, see Chapters 4 and 9 respectively.

7-8 Installation
Modem Connection

Only a full duplex modem may be used. The cable connecting the RS-232 port to the modem should be configured as follows:
Rack Mounts

Procedure for Mounting Brackets to (A)
1. Remove 4 screws (C) holding rear feet
2. Remove 12 screws (D) holding front feet
3. Place brackets items 3 & 2 off (A) from the rear feet and 4 off (D) from the front feet

Procedure for Mounting Brackets to (B)
1. Remove 4 screws beneath latch catch and remove datacoms rear from the plastic cover
2. Remove the latch catches by removing the nuts and washers on the nose of the plastic cover
3. Rent datacoms rear inside plastic cover
4. Place brackets items 1 & 2 in position and fix using screws item 5 & 6 off (D) and spacers item 6 & 6 (A)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ITEM</th>
<th>QTY</th>
<th>DESCRIPTION</th>
<th>HP 37722A</th>
<th>HP 37722A</th>
<th>HP 15701A</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>BRACKET</td>
<td>37701-00031</td>
<td>37701-00031</td>
<td>37701-00031</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>BRACKET</td>
<td>37701-00032</td>
<td>37701-00032</td>
<td>37701-00032</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>BRACKET</td>
<td>37701-00029</td>
<td>37701-00029</td>
<td>37701-00029</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

7-10 Installation
Operating Environment

Temperature  The instrument may be operated in temperatures from 0 degrees centigrade to +50 degrees centigrade. The temperature for battery operation is 0 degrees centigrade to +40 degrees centigrade.

Humidity  The instrument may be operated in environments with humidity up to 95% at 40 degrees centigrade. However, the instrument should also be protected from temperature extremes which may cause condensation within the instrument.

Altitude  The instrument may be operated at altitudes up to 4,600m (15,000 ft).

Air Flow  To provide adequate cooling, an air gap of approximately 3-inches should be maintained around the instrument.

Storage and Shipment

Environment

The instrument may be stored or shipped in environments within the following limits:

Temperature  -40 degrees centigrade to +75 degrees centigrade without a battery and -20 degrees centigrade to +55 degrees centigrade with a battery.

Humidity  90%

Altitude  15,300m (50,000 ft)

The instrument should also be protected from temperature extremes which may cause condensation within the instrument.
Packaging

Tagging for Service
If the instrument is being returned to Hewlett-Packard for service, please complete one of the blue repair tags located at the front of the service manual (if you have one) or give details on a label then attach the tag or label to the instrument.

Original Packaging
Containers and material identical to those used in the factory packaging are available through Hewlett-Packard offices. If the instrument is being returned to Hewlett-Packard for servicing, attach a tag indicating the type of service required, return address, model number and full serial number. Also mark the container “FRAGILE” to ensure careful handling.

Other Packaging
The following general instructions should be used for re-packing with commercially available materials:

a. Wrap instrument in heavy paper or plastic. (If shipping to Hewlett-Packard office or service center, attach a tag indicating type of service required, return address, model number and full serial number.)

b. Use strong shipping container. A double-walled carton of 35-pound test material is adequate.

c. Use a layer of shock absorbing material 70 to 100 mm (3 to 4 inch) thick around all sides of the instrument to provide firm cushioning and prevent movement inside the container. Protect the control panel with the front cover provided or with cardboard.

d. Seal shipping container securely.

e. Mark the shipping container clearly.

f. In any correspondence, refer to instrument by model number and full serial number.
Performance Tests

Introduction

The following procedures check the electrical performance of the Datacom part of the HP 37732A Telecom/Datacom Analyzer or the HP 15901A Option 001 Datacom Module when fitted to the HP 37722A Digital Telecom Analyzer to the specifications listed in Chapter 6.

If any of the following tests fail, carry out the adjustments for Transmit Clock Frequency described in the HP 37732A Service Manual. If this fails to correct the problem, refer to the troubleshooting section of the Service Manual or return the instrument to the nearest HP Service Office.

Calibration Cycle

Results recorded on the Test Record at incoming inspection can be used for comparison in yearly maintenance and calibration or after repairs or adjustments.
Recommended Test Equipment

The test equipment required is listed in the following table. Equipment which meets or exceeds the critical specifications may be substituted for the recommended model.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Instrument</th>
<th>Critical Specification</th>
<th>Recommended Model</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Frequency Counter</td>
<td>0.00015% accuracy up to 2.048 MHz</td>
<td>HP 5315B Option 001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RS-232/V.24 Mating Connector</td>
<td></td>
<td>HP 1251-0063</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RS-449/V.11 Mating Connector</td>
<td></td>
<td>HP 1251-4586</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10:1 Divider Probe</td>
<td></td>
<td>HP 10435A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Test Pin (2 off)</td>
<td></td>
<td>HP 0360-0535</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24 Gauge Jumpered Wire</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

8-2 Performance Tests
Datacom Module Self Test

Description
These tests give a high degree of confidence that the Datacom part of the HP 37732A Telecom/Datacom Analyzer or the HP 15901A Option 001 Datacom Module when fitted to the HP 37722A Digital Telecom Analyzer is operating to its warranted specification. A table listing each test and its associated Fail Code Group is given on page 8-6.

Equipment
RS-232/V.24 Mating Connector : HP 1251-0063
V.35 Loopback Connections * : Refer to Procedure step 5
RS-449/V.11 Mating Connector : HP 1251-4586
24 Gauge Jumpered Wire

*See Section 7 (Installation) for the manufacturers V.35 mating connector part numbers. These parts can be used to construct a V.35 loopback connector with the connections listed in step 5 of the following procedure made.

Procedure
1. Set the instrument power switch to OFF.

Caution
The Datacom-lid cable must only be connected or disconnected with the instrument powered down.

2. Connect the Datacom Module to the ACCESSORY port on the side of the instrument.
3. Use wire links to make connections between pins on the RS-232/V.24 Mating Connector as shown in the following figure:
Datacom Module Self Test


5. Use 24 gauge jumpered wire to make connections directly across the V.35 interface as shown in the following figure:

   - C connected to D
   - E connected to H
   - P connected to R
   - S connected to T
   - U connected to V
   - W connected to X

6. Use wire links to make connections between pins on the RS-449/V.11 Mating Connector as follows:


8. Power the instrument ON.

8-4 Performance Tests
Datacom Module Self Test

9. Press **TEST SELECT** on the Datacom Module to select DATACOM (if required).

10. Press **OTHER** followed by **MORE**, then select **SELF-TEST**. Set the TEST TYPE for **ALL TESTS**.

11. Press **START/STOP** and verify that **TEST STATUS PASSED** is displayed at the end of **ALL TESTS**, approximately 2 minutes.

---

**Note**

A Datacom Module Self Test failure may not be due to the datacom module - it may be due to a fault on the HP 37722A or the HP 37732A to which it is connected. If Datacom Self Test fails, go to Chapter 9 of the Telecom Analyzer Operating and Calibration manual and perform the Telecom Analyzer Self Tests. If it passes, then run each of the Datacom Module Self Tests individually to discover the extent of the malfunction. Refer to the Service Manual Troubleshooting to find out how to correct this failure.
Datacom Module Self Test, Order and Fail Codes

When ALL TESTS is selected the individual tests (1 to 4) are performed in the order shown in the following table. Tests 1 to 3 use a comparison of measured results and expected results. The measurements are made on signals which are internally looped back from transmitter to receiver. Test 4 uses the same method except that an external loopback has to be made on each datacom interface. If a test failure occurs, the failure code displayed indicates the part of the individual test which has failed. The test which failed is indicated by the group of failure codes shown in the following table.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fail Code Group</th>
<th>Test</th>
<th>Test Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>100 to 199</td>
<td>CPU</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>200 to 299</td>
<td>SYNTH</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>300 to 399</td>
<td>ASYNC</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>400 to 499</td>
<td>INTERFACE</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

8-6 Performance Tests
Internal Synthesizer Rates

Specifications

Synthesizer Rates

Preset Rates: 1.2 kbit/s, 19.2 kbit/s, 1.984 Mbit/s
Preset Accuracy: ±10 ppm. (±5 ppm nominal from 0 to 40°C)
User defined rate: 600 bit/s, 1.024 Mbit/s, 2.048 Mbit/s.
User defined accuracy: ±0.01%
Ageing: ±2 ppm per year typical.

Description

This test verifies that the internal synthesizer can generate Preset transmit data rates to within 12 ppm providing that the instrument has been through its yearly calibration and that User defined rates meet specification.

Equipment

Frequency Counter : HP 5316B Option 001
10:1 Divider Probe : HP 10435A
RS-449/V.11 Mating Connector : HP 1251-4586
Test Pin (2 off) : HP 0360-0535

Procedure

1. Set the instrument power switch to OFF.

Caution

The Datacom-lid cable must only be connected or disconnected with the instrument powered down.

2. Connect the Test Pins to pin 17 and pin 19 of the RS-449/V.11 Mating Connector respectively.
Internal Synthesizer Rates


4. Use the 10:1 Divider Probe to connect the Frequency Counter to pin 17 of the modified RS-449/V.11 Mating Connector - the probe ground should be connected to pin 19.

5. Connect the Datacom Module to the ACCESSORY port on the side of the instrument.

6. Power the instrument ON.

7. Press TEST SELECT on the Datacom Module to select DATACOM (if required).

8. Press SETTINGS to display the currently set parameters.

9. Use [ ] and the softkeys to set the parameters as shown in the following figure:

![Application Settings Diagram]

8-8 Performance Tests
Internal Synthesizer Rates

Preset TX Data Rates

10. Use and to highlight the TX Data Rate (SYNC) setting.

11. Select TX Data Rate (SYNC) as listed in the table below and check that the associated Frequency Counter reading is within the limits listed in the right hand column of the following table.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TX Data Rate (SYNC)</th>
<th>Freq Counter reading</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.984 Mb/s</td>
<td>$1.984 \times 10^6 \text{ Hz} \pm 23.8 \text{ Hz}$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19.2 kb/s</td>
<td>$19.2 \times 10^3 \text{ Hz} \pm 0.230 \text{ Hz}$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1200 b/s</td>
<td>$1.2 \times 10^3 \text{ Hz} \pm 0.0144 \text{ Hz}$</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

User Defined TX Data Rates

12. Set the TX Data Rate (SYNC) for USER PROGRAM - note that an additional data rate setting appears.

13. Set the USER PROGRAM settings as listed in the table below, check that the associated Frequency Counter reading is within the limits listed in the right hand column of the table:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>USER PROGRAM Setting</th>
<th>Freq Counter reading</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>600 b/s</td>
<td>$600 \text{ Hz} \pm 0.06 \text{ Hz}$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1024000 b/s</td>
<td>$1.024 \times 10^6 \text{ Hz} \pm 102.4 \text{ Hz}$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2048000 b/s</td>
<td>$2.048 \times 10^6 \text{ Hz} \pm 204.8 \text{ Hz}$</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Test Record

Hewlett-Packard Model 37732A Telecom/Datacom Analyzer

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location:</th>
<th>Serial No.:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Tested by:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Temperature:</th>
<th>Certified by:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Humidity:</td>
<td>Date:</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## Performance Test Record

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Page No.</th>
<th>Test Description</th>
<th>Min</th>
<th>Actual</th>
<th>Max</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8-3</td>
<td>Datacom Module Self Test</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Step 11 TEST STATUS</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>PASSED (√)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8-7</td>
<td>Internal Synthesizer Rates</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8-9</td>
<td>PRESET TX DATA RATES</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Step 11</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1.984 Mb/s</td>
<td>1,983,976.2 Hz</td>
<td></td>
<td>1,984,023.8 Hz</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>19.2 kb/s</td>
<td>19,199.770 Hz</td>
<td></td>
<td>19,200.230 Hz</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1200b/s</td>
<td>1,199.9856 Hz</td>
<td></td>
<td>1200.0144Hz</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8-9</td>
<td>USER DEFINED TX DATA RATES</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Step 13</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>600 b/s</td>
<td>599.94 Hz</td>
<td></td>
<td>600.06 Hz</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1.024 Mb/s</td>
<td>1,023,897.6 Hz</td>
<td></td>
<td>1,024,102.4 Hz</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2.048 Mb/s</td>
<td>2,047,795.2 Hz</td>
<td></td>
<td>2,048,204.8 Hz</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 8-10 Performance Tests
Remote Control

There are three forms of remote control available:

- Virtual remote, (option V01) using software HP 15800A. This provides operation via a front panel displayed on a workstation, the keys being operated with a mouse. Separate documentation is supplied for this type of remote operation.
- RS-232-C commands from a terminal or computer.
- HP-IB commands from a computer (option H01)

Tests may be set up and run, results may be stored and retrieved, using the remote control facility. The operation of the Analyzer is the same as in manual operation from the front panel.

Additional facilities are available when using remote control:

Complete test configurations may be downloaded to the Analyzer either for immediate use or to be stored in the analyzer memory for future use.

Results may be returned to the controller for display, printing or further analysis.

Preparation for Remote Control

The Analyzer may be controlled directly from a controller at the same location as the Analyzer, or over a telephone link via modems.

Where control is over a telephone link, the link may be a leased line or a dial-up line.

The controller may be a "dumb" terminal or a computer.
The Analyzer must be correctly connected and correctly set up for successful remote control.

The RS232C port may be configured for either printer or remote control operation. When printer operation is selected, 8 bit data is transmitted and Xon/Xoff selection may be “ON” or “OFF” only. When remote control operation is selected, 7 bit data is assumed and Xon/Xoff selections are:

OFF, Rx ONLY, Tx ONLY or Rx AND Tx.

The analyzer receive buffer has a capacity of 128 bytes.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pin</th>
<th>Mnemonic</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>PGND</td>
<td>Connected to chassis ground</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>TXD</td>
<td>37732A data input</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>RXD</td>
<td>37732A data output</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>RTS</td>
<td>Looped to pin 5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>CTS</td>
<td>Looped to pin 4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>SGND</td>
<td>Signal ground</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>DTR</td>
<td>Inhibits data output from the 37732A when held “OFF” by the receiving device.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

To Connect to Telephone Lines via Modems

The connections of a cable suitable for Analyzer / modem connection are shown in the following figure.

![Modem Connections Diagram]

9-2 Remote Control
To Connect for Direct Operation

The connections of a cable suitable for direct connection to a controller are shown in the following figure.
To Set the Analyzer for Operation from a Terminal

Press **OTHER**

Select **RS-232 PORT**

Highlight

RS232

Select **TERMINAL CONTROL**

9-4 Remote Control
To Set the Analyzer for Operation from a Computer

Press **OTHER**

Select **RS 232 PORT**

Highlight **RS232**

Select **COMPUTER CONTROL**

Remote Control  9-5
Remote Operation

The following information assumes the user is familiar with the local operation of the analyzer.

Remote operation is performed by a computer or "dumb" terminal connected to the RS 232 C port on the side of the analyzer. This port is also used as the printer output port. The printing of results may be performed by returning the results to the computer or printing terminal, or alternatively by storing them in the analyzer for printing at a later time.

The analyzer is operated by commands which are listed later in this chapter. Commands are shown in the actual form required and are presented in "computer type" for example the command for starting a test is shown as STR.

Many commands must be qualified with a variable for example the command DTI which selects the interface timing type as has a qualifier \( n \) which specifies the type of interface, asynchronous or synchronous.

The qualifier \( n \) is presented in italic type.

The preferred form of the complete command has a space between the mnemonic and the variable. For example DTI 1 is preferred to DTI1.

The possible alternative values for \( n \) are presented as a list. There is usually a choice in the form of the variable, a digit or an alpha-numeric code.

The command information for setting the interface timing type to asynchronous or synchronous is presented in the following form:

\[
\text{DTI} \ n \quad n = 1 \text{ or ASYNC} \quad \text{Asynchronous timing} \\
2 \text{ or SYNC} \quad \text{Synchronous timing}
\]

To set the interface to Asynchronous send: DTI 1 or DTI ASYNC
To set the interface to Synchronous send: DTI 2 or DTI SYNC
A space between the mnemonic part of the command (DTI) and the variable \( n \) is desirable.

In local operation, all of the front panel controls are responsive and control the analyzer. In remote operation the controls which change parameters are inoperative, the analyzer being controlled by the remote controller. The front panel display reflects the remote programming commands received.

9-6 Remote Control
At power on the analyzer assumes the local state. Under local control all remote commands will be ignored. To gain control of the analyzer the controller must put the analyzer into the remote state. This is accomplished by sending the "remote control enable" command (RMT). The analyzer can be returned to local control by sending the "return to local" command (LCL), or by power cycling the instrument.

Commands are normally separated by "newlines" which can be either a single carriage return character or a carriage return-line feed pair.

Note that line feeds are always ignored in input. It is possible to put multiple commands on one line by separating them with semicolons. Output lines are always separated by carriage return-line feed pairs, regardless of which separator was used on input. This is different to "computer mode", where the separator used for output is always the same as was used for input.

The length of an input line is limited to 80 characters. If the user tries to type more than 78 characters (the last two are used to store the CR LF), the terminal bell rings and the extra characters are discarded.

---

**Terminal Control**

In general this chapter describes how to control the analyzer under computer control. The differences when using a terminal are given here.

The operational differences with terminal use are:

- Characters typed are echoed to the terminal.
- The analyzer provides a prompt at the beginning of the command line.
- Rudimentary input editing (backspace, erase line) is provided.
- An asynchronous interrupt (quit) is provided.
- Errors are reported as text messages.
- A command history is provided.
- Status bit queries indicate active bits in mnemonic form.
- Queries of instrument configuration will return text values.

---

Remote Control 9-7
Prompting and Input Editing

The Prompt

With terminal operation, the analyzer provides a prompt which is displayed on the terminal screen. This prompt may be customized by the user using the ID command. The preset prompt is:

HP37732A>

Input Editing

There are three special function characters used for input editing:

BACKSPACE This character (DELETE) causes the last character typed to be erased (the analyzer outputs BACKSPACE-SPACE-BACKSPACE). If the user attempts to backspace over the prompt, the terminal bell rings.

KILL This character (control-U) causes all of the line from the prompt to the end to be erased.

INTERRUPT This character (control-C) interrupts the execution of the current command and the analyzer outputs a newline followed by a prompt. Pressing [BREAK] has the same effect.

Error Reporting

When using “computer” mode, errors in parsing or execution cause the processing of the current command to cease, and an error code describing the nature of the problem is placed in the error register, which the user can examine by issuing the ERR? command. In “dumb terminal” mode, the analyzer reports errors when they occur, without the user performing any special action. When an error occurs, the analyzer will echo the faulty command with a text message explaining what the problem was.

Examples:

Example 1: IDX? sent instead of ID?.

HP37732A> idx?
idx?: Command header error
Example 2: A command sent when the analyzer was not under remote control.

    HP37732A> rst
    rst : Command not executable in local mode

Example 3: A mixture of valid and invalid commands sent.

    HP37732A> id? ; idx?
    HP37732A
    idx?: Command header error
    HP37732A>

In the third example above, a line contains one legal command (id?), and one illegal command (idx?). The legal command is executed, and the response written to the terminal, followed by an error message for the illegal command.

Note that in “dumb terminal” mode, the analyzer error register is NOT updated. This is because the analyzer effectively follows each error with an internal ERR? command, which has the effect of clearing the error register.

Mnemonic Responses

When in “computer mode”, commands which query analyzer status registers (e.g., STA?, RQS?, etc.) simply return integers. Where these registers are really collections of bits, each indicating a separate condition, “dumb terminal” mode will output a mnemonic string indicating which bits are active, in addition to the integer value of the register.

Example

    HP37732A> sta?
    28 <RDY LCL FPS&>

In addition to mnemonic responses for status register queries, “dumb terminal” mode has the facility to return mnemonic responses to selectable variable queries.

Example

    HP37732A> cod?
    HDE3

“dumb terminal” mode also provides a command history feature. The analyzer maintains a buffer of up to 20 commands (or 200 characters, whichever runs...
out first) of commands entered. Commands are entered into the history buffer whether legal or not, and a command is only not put into the history if it is exactly the same as the last command sent. If there is no space in the history store when a new command is received, commands are deleted from the store, oldest first, until there is enough space.

Commands are provided to list the contents of the store, re-execute the last command sent and to re-execute a particular command, specified by its number. These commands are not themselves placed into the history store.

!1 : Lists the contents of the history store (if any).

NOTE: The character 1 in this command must be the lower case of character L.

Example : Response to a request to list the contents of the history store !1

    HP37732A> !!
    1 : sta?
    2 : rst
    3 : id?
    4 : str
    5 : stp
    HP37732A>

!! : Echoes and re-execute the last command in the history store.

Example : To re-execute the last command.

The last command in the previous example was stp.
Typing !! after the prompt will cause the STOP command to be returned to the terminal and re-executed.

    HP37732> !!
    stp

!n : Echoes and re-executes command number n in the history store.

The command number is either the number given by the "!!" command, or a negative number indicating the "second from last (-2)" etc. If the selected command is not in the store the command is echoed and an error message is written to the terminal.

The following errors can occur when using history commands:

9-10 Remote Control
bad history command -- unrecognized history command.

no such history command -- the specified command is not in the store.

---

**HP-IB Operation (option H02)**

The standard Telecom / Datacom Testers are provided with RS-232 printer output and remote control.

The special option H02 instruments are provided with Hewlett-Packard Interface Bus (HP-IB) printer output and remote control.

The printing and control information, including commands, in this manual, apply to both RS 232 and HP-IB. The variations in setting up the instrument for HP-IB operation are given in the following pages.

HP-IB Provides a parallel interface which allows the instrument to be incorporated into a system by the connection of other devices, for example: a Personal Computer or a Printer. Such a system allows great flexibility in communicating and controlling data.

The performance of the instrument may be extended by storing a greater number of test set-ups in the controller (or on disc) and loading them into the instrument as required. Similarly a greater number of results may be returned to the controller or printer for later analysis.

If long distance communication is required, suitable HP-IB Extenders are available. HP-IB Extenders are connected within the test system at both ends of the communication link.
Connecting to the HP-IB

The following points should be considered when connecting the instrument to the HP-IB:

- Operating distances
- Communication with the system controller

Operating Distances

To achieve interface design performance standards, restrictions are placed on the HP-IB system cable lengths. These restrictions allow the bus interface to maintain correct line voltage levels and timing relationships.

When connecting an HP-IB system the following rules should be observed:

1. The total length of HP-IB cable must not exceed 2 meters (6 feet) × the number of devices in the system.

2. The total length of HP-IB cable, used to interconnect all devices in the system, must not exceed 20 meters (65 feet).

Hewlett-Packard Interface Bus Connector

A standard HP-IB connector is provided on the instrument rear panel. The connections and HP-IB logic levels are shown in the following figure. The Mating connector part number is HP 1251-0293 or Amphenol 57-30240.

9-12 Remote Control
HP-IB Connections and Logic Levels

Suitable Cables

The instrument may be connected to the HP-IB with one of the following HP-IB cables.

Table 9-1. HP-IB Interconnecting Cables

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Length</th>
<th>Accessory Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 meter</td>
<td>10833A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 meters</td>
<td>10833B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 meters</td>
<td>10833C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.5 meter</td>
<td>10833D</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Connection Over Greater Distances

Operating distances can be increased by using HP-IB Extenders, HP 37204A or HP 37201A:

Up to 1250 meters use HP 37204A.
Over 1250 meters use two HP 37201A and two suitable Modems.

Setting Up for Printing or Controlling

A printout of alarms, results and instrument settings may be obtained by connecting a printer to the HP-IB connector and selecting the TALK ONLY mode of operation.

Instrument/system control may be obtained by connecting a controller to the HP-IB connector and selecting the ADDRESSABLE mode of operation.

To Print using Talk Only

Press **OTHER**
Select **HPIB PORT**
Highlight HPIB [ ]
Select **TALK ONLY**

Use the information in chapter 6, Printing Results, to set the instrument for the type of print you want.

To Control the Instrument Remotely

Communication with the System Controller

Each device in the system must have a unique address to allow the controller to access it individually. The address is selectable from the instrument front panel.

9-14 Remote Control
HP-IB Address Selection

To select the HP-IB address:
- Press [OTHER]
- Select [HPIB PORT]
- Highlight HPIB [ ]
- Select [ADDRESSABLE]
- Highlight ADDRESS [ ]
- Select a “system unique” address in the range 1 to 30

To Return to Local Operation

There are two alternative methods of returning to local operation from remote:
- By sending the LCL command
- By selecting [OTHER], [HPIB PORT], RETURN TO LOCAL

Status Reporting

The instruments contain 5 Registers which can be interrogated for status information. Two Status registers, A and B, Alarm register, Ready register and Error register.

To determine the current status of the instrument you must interrogate the
Primary Status Byte register, Status register B. Three methods of interrogation
are possible via HP-IB but only one method is available via RS-232-C. The
three methods and the remote interface on which they are valid are listed
below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Method of Interrogation</th>
<th>HP-IB</th>
<th>RS-232-C</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Poll using STB?</td>
<td>YES</td>
<td>YES</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Repeated Serial Poll (SPOOLL)</td>
<td>YES</td>
<td>NO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poll using a Service Request interrupt routine</td>
<td>YES</td>
<td>NO</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Remote Control 9-15
Service Request Interrupt Routine

- Select the condition(s), under which you require the instrument to Request Service by using the "RQS n" command.
- Specify the action to be taken when an interrupt is issued by using the controller dependent ENABLE INTR and ON INTR (Basic) statements.
- Acquire the Primary Status Byte using the SPOLL (basic) statement.

The printer/remote control display used for setting the HP-IB address, gives a service request indication.

Poll Using STB?

- Select the condition(s), under which you require the instrument to Request Service by using the "RQS n" command.
- Enter a waiting loop and acquire the Primary Status Byte by using the "STB?" command.

HP-IB Capability

SH1 (complete capability)
AH1 (complete capability)
T5 (Basic talker, serial poll, talk only mode, unaddress if MLA)
TE0 (No extended talker capability)
L4 (Basic listener, unaddress if MTA)
LE0 (No extended listener capability)
SRI (Complete SRQ capability)
RL1 (Complete remote-local capability)
PP0 (No parallel poll capability)
DC1 (Complete device clear capability)
DT0 (No device trigger capability)
C0 (No controller capability)

9-16 Remote Control
**HP-IB Universal Commands**

- DEVICE CLEAR
- SELECTIVE DEVICE CLEAR
- INTERFACE CLEAR
- REMOTE ENABLE
- LOCAL
- LOCAL LOCKOUT

**Device Clear and Selective Device Clear (SDC)**

These commands are usually sent at the beginning of a program to reset the HP-IB interface of the instrument to a known state without changing the panel settings:

- All buffers flushed
- Stop asserting SRQ
- Service request mask set to ERR (32)
- Clear all errors
- Clear status and key registers
- Ready register RAC bit set

Device Clear using an HP 200 series controller is: CLEAR 7 (Where 7 is the Bus I/O select code).

Selective Device Clear using an HP 200 series controller is: CLEAR 705 (Where 7 is the Bus I/O code and 05 is the device address).
Interface Clear (IFC)

This command clears the HP-IB interface and returns the instrument to the listener idle state; it does not affect the parser or any of the internal buffers of the instrument.

Instrument Clear command using an HP series 200 controller is: ABORT 7 (Where 7 is the Bus I/O select code).

Remote Enable (REN)

The Remote Enable command instructs the instrument to accept instruction via the HP-IB. The instrument will accept commands while in local mode only if they do not change the configuration of the instrument. When the instrument receives the remote enable command, the front panel REMOTE indicator comes on.

It is highly recommended that the instrument be put into the remote with local lockout state (RWLS) when being controlled via the HP-IB. This will disable the front panel LOCAL selection and guarantee that the system controller has sole control of the instrument at all times. To do this the controller should send the REN command followed by the LLO command.

When in RWLS, selecting OTHER, HPIB PORT, RETURN TO LOCAL will cause bit 2 (FPS) of the status byte to be set, generating an SRQ if the SRQ mask is enabled. It is then at the discretion of the controller whether to return the instrument to local control or ignore the request.

Local (LCL)

The instrument can be returned to the local state from the remote state by selecting OTHER, HPIB PORT, RETURN TO LOCAL, or by sending the LCL command from the controller.

Local command using an HP series 200 controller is: LOCAL 705 (Where 7 is the Bus I/O select code and 05 is the device address).

The Local command (LCL) overrides Local Lockout.

9-18 Remote Control
Programming Tips

The graphics page is very CPU intensive. If the instrument is operated under remote control while displaying graphs, then these remote control functions may take a considerable time to execute, e.g. 10s for RST.

The hardware may require a settling time after receiving configuration commands.

For example, if the instrument is in a production test environment then use can be made of the alarm register to determine when the instrument hardware has fully settled.

When programming the error generator, always allow a settling time for the correct error ratio to appear, comparable to the data rate selected. For example, allow 4 seconds for a 600 baud rate.

It should be noted that users rapidly polling registers during certain instrument functions, such as self-test, auto-setup or printing, can expect these functions to slow significantly in their execution as the remote control interface has a priority response time over these functions. It is recommended that a delay of 100ms always be placed between successive polls.

There are three flags associated with various registers in the instrument which are related to the start/stop testing function. These are the TIP, EOT and OST flags of status register-A and the ready register respectively. The TIP flag behaves as a gate to prevent controllers so programmed from attempting to change instrument configuration. It is set immediately on receipt of a STR command and cleared a short time after receipt of a STP command once all results are calculated and the instrument has settled. The EOT flag is similar in scope to TIP except that it is cleared on receipt of STR and set once the results are available but cleared again when a result is queried.
The OST flag can be thought of as a hardware gate in that it gets set when the instrument counters are actually accumulating results. This usually occurs a short time after receipt of the STR command. The bit is cleared as soon as the instrument counters are no longer accumulating data. Visually:

```
TIP

EOT

OST

START COMMAND
ERROR COUNTING STARTED

STOP COMMAND
ERROR COUNTING STOPPED

CONFIGURATION CHANGE PERMITTED
```
THE COMMANDS

COMMON CAPABILITY MESSAGES

Reset
The reset action message presets the instrument to its default state. A full listing of this default state is given in the Default Conditions part of this chapter. The predefined default state is as follows:

- Configuration defined by stored setting 0
- Stopped testing, self-testing, printing and autosetup
- All buffers flushed
- Stop asserting SRQ (HP-IB version)
- Service request mask set to ERR (HP-IB version)
- Clear all errors
- Clear status, alarm mask and key registers
- Ready register set to RAC, ASC, STC and LQE (not RAC in TERMINAL CONTROL)

The remote control parser and executor are also reset.

RST

Remote
This command causes the instrument to go remote with local lockout. (This is functionally equivalent to the $REN+$LLO meta-message used in HP-IB interfaces).

RMT

Local
This command causes the instrument to clear local lockout and return to local. (This is functionally equivalent to the clear $LLO and $RTL meta-message used in HP-IB interfaces).
LCL

Clear

This command clears all instrument errors and flushes all buffers without affecting the programmed state of the instrument. (This is functionally equivalent to the $DCL or $DC meta-messages used in HP-IB interfaces). The following things are performed by executing this command:

- All buffers flushed except printer output
- Stop asserting SRQ (HP-IB version)
- Service request mask set to ERR
- Clear all errors
- Clear status, alarm mask and key registers
- Ready register RAC set (not in RS232C terminal control)

The command is as follows:-

CLR

Configuration

This command takes as its parameter a block of data which specifies the instrument’s internal setup state. The block is a IEEE Std 728 #H format. This is intended only for restoring an instrument state saved using CON? and hence its internal format is not elaborated upon.

NOTE: This command does not record the settings of remote control sources, or current states of remote control registers. It is equivalent in scope to store/recall stored settings. One block should not be compared with another in a comparison attempt as redundant but variable information is also included in the block.

CON #H where #H = IEEE Std 728 “#H” block of data

The complement of this command is used to enquire about the configuration of the instrument; it returns the configuration of the instrument in exactly the same form, namely the IEEE Std 728 #H data block.

The length of the block will not exceed 2000 characters.

9-22 Remote Control
CON? returns #H

**Key Query**

This command returns the value of the last key pressed on the front panel. The value is returned as an integer whose meaning is given below. If no key was pressed since the last time the command was used, 0 is returned.

Note that this command does not wait until a key is pressed. Using this command clears the key register to 0 and clears FPS in status registers A & B.

| KEY? returns | 1 = Cursor Up   | 2 = Cursor Down | 3 = Softkey-1 | 4 = Softkey-2 | 5 = Softkey-3 | 6 = Softkey-4 | 7 = Softkey-5 | 8 = Settings | 9 = Results | 10 = Other | 11 = Graph | 12 = (unused) | 13 = Auto Setup | 14 = Show History | 15 = Key Release | 16 = Push To Talk | 17 = Volume Lower | 18 = Volume Raise | 19 = Run/Stop | 20 = Print Now | 21 = Reset History | 22 = Single |
|--------------|------------------|-----------------|---------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|----------------|------------------|-----------------|------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|----------------|-----------------|-----------------|

\[ n = 1 \text{ to } 22 \]

**Request Service Mask**

This command is used to enable or disable the source for setting the RQS bit in status registers A and B. It takes as a parameter a 16-bit integer which is used to mask the various causes for the setting of this bit. Associated with
status register A is a mask which enables or disables the various sources of setting the RQS bit (i.e. only the positive edge of a bit in status register A with its corresponding mask bit enabled will cause the RQS bit to be set.) It is this mask which the Request Service command addresses. (In instruments with HP-IB this command sets/clears the sources for SRQ).

RQS \( n \) where \( n = 0 \) to 30719

The mask has an identical bit map as status register A and can be set in three different ways.

1) The parameter can be a single 16 bit integer, corresponding to the addition of binary weighted bits wishing to be enabled, e.g. if we wished to enable EOT and ERR then the command would be:

\[
\text{RQS 288}
\]

2) The parameter can be a list of the binary weighted integers corresponding to all those sources wishing to be enabled separated by commas, e.g. if we wished to enable EOT, FPS and ERR then the command would be:

\[
\text{RQS 256,4,32}
\]

3) The parameter can be a list of three letter mnemonics defined in The Status Registers part of this chapter, separated by commas, e.g. if we wished to enable ERR, RDY and LCL then the command would be:

\[
\text{RQS ERR, RDY, LCL}
\]

As well as the three methods of passing the parameter outlined above, any combination may be used, remembering that the result is always evaluated to a 16 bit integer. Care should be taken to ensure the resultant integer is in range and the desired sources are enabled. (Although range checking is done, no checking of constituent parameters is performed to ensure that they are binary values). There are two other special parameters to this command. They are RQS ON and RQS OFF. RQS OFF is not equivalent to RQS 0 because the former disables all reasons for setting the RQS bit (status-A) but remembers the stored mask. Upon receipt of the RQS ON command, service requests will be enabled again with the same mask as before (NOTE any positive edges of sources with their mask set should be caught, so that they will set the RQS bit when the RQS ON command is sent). If the RQS ON command is sent without a corresponding RQS OFF command sent before it, the instrument shall assume the RQS ERR state as a default.

9-24 Remote Control
The complement of this command is used to inspect the Service Request Mask. The command responds with a 16 bit integer equivalent to the binary weighted values of those sources which are enabled (outlined in The Status Registers part of this chapter).

RQS? returns \( n \) where \( n = 0 \) to 30719

**Instrument Identification**

This command programs the identification for the instrument. This is included to be compatible with "common capabilities" and as a standard response. The identification appears on printed output and on the stored measurement page and as a prompt in TERMINAL CONTROL. The string is stored in the instruments EEPROM and will be remembered through power fails and stored settings events. No difference in function can be inferred from the two possible responses, i.e. A HP37732A can have the same functionality as a HP37722A if the accessory is disconnected.

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{ID } n & = 1 \text{ or HP 37722A} \\
2 & \text{ or HP 37732A}
\end{align*}
\]

The corresponding query command ID? returns HP37722A or HP37732A

**Revision Date Query**

This command is a request for the instruments firmware revision date and the latest applicable Codes and Formats document (HP728) and Capabilities document to which the instrument was designed. The instrument returns two four digit date codes separated by a comma, these date codes are in standard HP serial number format (a four digit code, where the first two digits indicate the year (from 1960) and the next two indicate the week (01 to 52). The firmware revision date comes first, followed by the Codes and Formats date.

REV? returns \( dddd,2332 \) where \( dddd = \) Firmware date code.

**Serial Number Query**

This command is a request for the instrument to return it’s individually assigned serial number.

SER? returns \( ddddUnnnnn \)
**Error Code Query**

This command is a request to read the instrument’s error register. The error register contains an integer in the range -32768 to 32767. The error codes have various meanings, some defined by “common capabilities” and some instrument dependent (see The Error Codes listing at the end of this chapter for a full listing). If no error exists at the time of enquiry, then 0 is returned. The error register is cleared on reading the register or by sending either the CLR or RST command. The error register will also contain the result of a remotely initiated self-test command. This is also cleared as above.

ERR? returns \( n \) where \( n = -32768 \) to 32767

**Ready Code Query**

This command is a request to read the instrument’s ready register. The result is a binary weighted decimal integer. The meanings of the bits is given in the Status Registers part of this chapter.

RDY? returns \( n \) where \( n = 0 \) to 127

**Status/Events Query**

This command is a request for the instrument to return the contents of status register A. It responds with an integer which represents the 16 bit binary weighted contents of the status register bits. A detailed description of status register A is given in The Status Registers part of this chapter.

STA? returns \( n \) where \( n = 0 \) to 30719

**Status Query**

This command is a request for the instrument to return the contents of status register B. It responds with an integer which represents the 8 bit binary weighted contents of the status register bits. The act of executing this command also clears the RQS bit in status registers A and B, (similar to the serial poll of HP-IB interfaces). A detailed description of status register B is given in The Status Registers part of this chapter.

STB? returns \( n \) where \( n = 0 \) to 255

---

9-26 Remote Control
**Options Query**

This command is a request for the instrument to return its options. The result returned is a decimal weighted integer corresponding to the options fitted.

OPT? returns $n$ where $n = 0$ to $111$ : Coded as below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>001</td>
<td>001 Timeslot Access</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>010</td>
<td>002 8Mb/s</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100</td>
<td>003 704kb/s</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Self-test**

The definition of this command is altered for datacom. The self-test command instructs the instrument to perform a selected self-test. Testing runs until completion or stops at the first test to fail. On test completion a subsequent response of 0 to ERR? indicates that the test has passed, any other number indicates a failure, (see service manual for a full list of self-test error codes). Self-test progress can be monitored by polling the STC bit in the ready register.

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{TST } n & = 0 \text{ or ALL} \\
& 1 \text{ or TEST1} \\
& 2 \text{ or TEST2} \\
& 3 \text{ or TEST3} \\
& 4 \text{ or TEST4}
\end{align*}
\]

- All tests
- CPU test
- Synthesizer test
- Asynchronous data test
- Interface test

**Accessory Identification Query**

This command is a request for the attached accessory to return an identification response.

ACCID? returns:-

- HP15901A : Datacom lid is present on the accessory interface.
- NONE : No accessory connected.

**Accessory Revision Date Query**

This command is a request for the accessory’s firmware revision date and the latest applicable Codes and Formats document (HP 728) and Capabilities document to which the instrument was designed. The instrument returns two four digit date codes separated by a comma, these date codes are in standard...
Hewlett-Packard serial number format (a four digit code, where the first two digits indicate the year (from 1960) and the next two indicate the week (01 to 52). The firmware revision date comes first, followed by the Codes and Formats date.

ACCREV? returns: dddd,2332 where dddd = Firmware date code
INSTRUMENT SETTINGS COMMANDS

Datacom Interface Type
Selects the datacom electrical interface.

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{DIF } n & \quad n = 1 \text{ or } V24 \quad \text{V.24 interface} \\
& \quad 2 \text{ or } V11TERM \quad \text{V.11 terminated} \\
& \quad 3 \text{ or } V11UNTERM \quad \text{V.11 unterminated} \\
& \quad 4 \text{ or } V35 \quad \text{V.35 interface} \\
& \quad 5 \text{ or } X21 \quad \text{X.21 leased interface}
\end{align*}
\]

DIF?
Returns:-
\( n \) where \( n = 1 \) to 5

Emulation Type
Selects data terminal or data communication equipment emulation mode.

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{DEM } n & \quad n = 1 \text{ or } \text{DTE} \quad \text{Data terminal equipment} \\
& \quad 2 \text{ or } \text{DCE} \quad \text{Data communication equipment}
\end{align*}
\]

DEM?
Returns:-
\( n \) where \( n = 1 \) or 2

Timing Type
Selects the interface timing type. Synchronous involves the use of a clock signal or signals across the interface while asynchronous uses an internally derived timing clock to retime or transmit data. For the X.21 leased interface, only synchronous timing is available.

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{DTI } n & \quad n = 1 \text{ or } \text{SYNC} \quad \text{Asynchronous} \\
& \quad 2 \text{ or } \text{SYNC} \quad \text{Synchronous}
\end{align*}
\]
DTI?

Returns:

n where n = 1 or 2

**Asynchronous Character Length**

Selects the asynchronous data character length.

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{CHL} n & \quad n = 5 \text{ or FIVE} \\
& \quad 6 \text{ or SIX} \\
& \quad 7 \text{ or SEVEN} \\
& \quad 8 \text{ or EIGHT}
\end{align*}
\]

CHL?

Returns:

n where n = 5 to 8

**Asynchronous Parity**

Selects the asynchronous data parity type.

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{PAR} n & \quad n = 1 \text{ or ODD} & \text{Odd parity} \\
& \quad 2 \text{ or EVEN} & \text{Even parity} \\
& \quad 3 \text{ or ZEROS} & \text{Zeros parity} \\
& \quad 4 \text{ or ONES} & \text{Ones parity} \\
& \quad 5 \text{ or NONE} & \text{No parity}
\end{align*}
\]

PAR?

Returns:

n where n = 1 to 5

9-30 Remote Control
Asynchronous Stop Bits
Selects the number of stop bits for asynchronous data. 1.5 stop bits cannot normally be selected but are forced as a result of a character length of 5-bits.

\[
\begin{array}{ll}
\text{SBT} n & n = 1 \text{ or ONE} & 1 \text{ stop bit} \\
& 2 \text{ or TWO} & 2 \text{ stop bits} \\
& 3 \text{ or ONEpFIVE} & 1.5 \text{ stop bits}
\end{array}
\]

SBT?  
Returns: -  
n where \( n = 1 \) to 3

Transmit Clock Source
Selects the transmit clock source when in synchronous timing. When the interface is X.21 leased, the source is fixed to INTERFACE with DTE timing and to INTERNAL with DCE timing.

\[
\begin{array}{ll}
\text{TXC} n & n = 1 \text{ or INTERFACE} & \text{Looped tx clk} \\
& 2 \text{ or INTERNAL} & \text{Internal tx clk}
\end{array}
\]

TXC?  
Returns: -  
n where \( n = 1 \) or 2

Transmit Clock Source Sense
Selects the transmit clock source sense when the transmitter clock source is INTERFACE.

\[
\begin{array}{ll}
\text{ICS} n & n = 1 \text{ or POS} & \text{Positive edge} \\
& 2 \text{ or NEG} & \text{Negative edge}
\end{array}
\]

ICS?  
Returns: -  
n where \( n = 1 \) or 2

Remote Control  9-31
Receive Clock Source

Selects the receive clock source when in synchronous timing. When the interface is X.21 leased with DCE timing, the source is fixed to INTERNAL. When the timing is DTE for all interface types, the source is fixed to INTERFACE.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>RXC n</th>
<th>n = 1 or INTERFACE</th>
<th>Looped rx clk</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2 or INTERNAL</td>
<td>Internal rx clk</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

RXC?
Returns:-
n where n = 1 or 2

Receive Clock Source Sense

Selects the receive clock source sense, this is valid for receiver clock sources INTERFACE and INTERNAL.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CSE n</th>
<th>n = 1 or POS</th>
<th>Positive edge</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2 or NEG</td>
<td>Negative edge</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

CSE?
Returns:-
n where n = 1 or 2

9-32 Remote Control
Asynchronous Data Rate

Selects the asynchronous data rate for asynchronous timings.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ADR n</th>
<th>n</th>
<th>Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 or R19200</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>19.2kb/s</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 or R9600</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>9.6kb/s</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 or R7200</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>7.2kb/s</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 or R4800</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4.8kb/s</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 or R2400</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>2.4kb/s</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 or R1800</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>1.8kb/s</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7 or R1200</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>1.2kb/s</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8 or R600</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>600b/s</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9 or R300</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>300b/s</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 or R200</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>200b/s</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11 or R150</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>150b/s</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12 or R1345</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>134.5b/s</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13 or R110</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>110b/s</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14 or R75</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>75b/s</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15 or R50</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>50b/s</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

ADR?

Returns:–

n where n = 1 to 15
Synchronous Data Rate

Selects the synchronous data rate for synchronous timing. Note that the highest rates of 1.984Mb/s to 256kb/s are not permitted for the V.24 interface.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SDR n</th>
<th>n = 1 or R1984M</th>
<th>1.984Mb/s (not V.24)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2 or R1024M</td>
<td>1.024Mb/s (not V.24)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3 or R512K</td>
<td>512kb/s (not V.24)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>4 or R384K</td>
<td>384kb/s (not V.24)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>5 or R256K</td>
<td>256kb/s (not V.24)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>6 or R64K</td>
<td>64kb/s</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>7 or R56K</td>
<td>56kb/s</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>8 or R48K</td>
<td>48kb/s</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>9 or R19200</td>
<td>19.24kb/s</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>10 or R14400</td>
<td>14.4kb/s</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>11 or R9600</td>
<td>9600b/s</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>12 or R4800</td>
<td>4800b/s</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>13 or R2400</td>
<td>2400b/s</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>14 or R1200</td>
<td>1200b/s</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>15 or USER</td>
<td>user program</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

SDR?

Returns:

n where n = 1 to 15

9-34 Remote Control
**User Program Synchronous Data Rate**

Selects the user defined data rate from 600Hz to 2.048MHz. In V.24 the maximum user defined rate is 128 kHz. For all other interfaces the maximum rate is 2.048MHz. The command parameter can make optional use of the alpha-suffixes “Hz”, “kHz” or “MHz” as a multiplier.

\[
\text{URR } n \quad n = 600\text{Hz to 10kHz} \quad \text{in 10Hz steps}
\]
\[
10\text{kHz to 100kHz} \quad \text{in 100Hz steps}
\]
\[
100\text{kHz to 2.048MHz} \quad \text{in 1kHz steps}
\]

**URR?**

**Returns:-**

\[n \text{ where } n = 600 \text{ to } 2048000\]

**Pattern Type**

Selects the pattern to be transmitted and received. Pattern FOX is a transmit only pattern available for ASYNC timing only and no receiver measurements are performed when FOX is selected. Long user word is only available for SYNC timing.

\[
\text{DPT } n \quad n = 1 \text{ or PRBS20} \quad 2^{20}-1 \text{ PRBS}
\]
\[
2 \text{ or BIT63} \quad 63\text{-bits}
\]
\[
3 \text{ or BIT511} \quad 511\text{-bits}
\]
\[
4 \text{ or BIT2047} \quad 2047\text{-bits}
\]
\[
5 \text{ or PRBS15} \quad 2^{15}-1 \text{ PRBS}
\]
\[
6 \text{ or MARK} \quad \text{Permanent mark}
\]
\[
7 \text{ or USER} \quad 3 \text{ to } 16 \text{ bit user word}
\]
\[
8 \text{ or ALT} \quad \text{alternating mark/space}
\]
\[
9 \text{ or FOX} \quad \text{repetitive FOX pattern}
\]
\[
10 \text{ or LONG} \quad \text{Long user word}
\]

**DPT?**

**Returns:-**

\[n \text{ where } n = 1 \text{ to } 10\]
Pattern Polarity
Selects the polarity of the PRBS derived data patterns (DPT 1-5).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>POL n</th>
<th>n = 1 or NORMAL</th>
<th>Normal polarity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2 or INVERTED</td>
<td>Inverted polarity</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

POL?
Returns:
n where n = 1 or 2

User Defined Word Pattern
Configures the length and setting for the USER programmable word.

UPP length,"patt"
length = 3 to 16 : word length
"patt" = length characters 0 or 1

UPP?
Returns:

length,"patt" where
length = 3 to 16 : word length
"patt" = length characters 0 or 1

Long User Word Selection Number
This command selects which long user word pattern, from a choice of four, is to be transmitted and received by the instrument when the appropriate pattern choice is made (PAT command).

LUS n
n = 1 to 4 Long user word pattern

LUS? returns n where n = 1 to 4

9-36 Remote Control
Long User Word Byte Length

This command selects which long user word byte length for one of the four long user words. Parameter one relates to which long user word selection number is being addressed. As a word reduces in length, the unused bytes will be removed from the right hand side of the word. Subsequent increases in length will restore those previously hidden bytes.

LUL n,length
    n = 1 to 4       Long user word pattern
    length = 1 to 128  Byte length for word n

LUL? n
    n = 1 to 4

Returns:

length
    length = 1 to 128

Long User Word Pattern Synchronisation Length

This command selects the long user word pattern synchronisation byte length for one of the four long user words. Parameter one relates to which long user word selection number is being addressed. The sync length is either the FULL length of the word or it can be programmed to a desired USER value.

LUY n, sync
    n = 1 to 4       Long user word pattern
    sync = 1 or FULL  Full length pattern sync
                      2 or USER      User program length pattern sync

LUY? n
    n = 1 to 4

Returns:

sync
    sync = 1 or 2

Long User Word User Program Synchronisation Length

This command selects the long user word pattern synchronisation byte length for one of the four long user words. Parameter one relates to which long user word selection number is being addressed and parameter two is the user
programmable synchronisation length. The sync length must be less than or equal to the word length. An error will be reported if an attempt is made to do otherwise.

\textbf{LSL} \ n \ , \ \textit{length} \hspace{1cm} n = 1 \ to \ 4 \hspace{1cm} \text{Long user word number} \\
\hspace{1.5cm} \textit{length} = 1 \ to \ 128 \hspace{1cm} \text{Sync length for word} \ n \\

\textbf{LSL?} \ n \hspace{1cm} \ \ n = 1 \ to \ 4 \\

\textbf{Returns:-} \\
\hspace{1.5cm} \textit{length} \hspace{1cm} \textit{length} = 1 \ to \ 128 \\

\textbf{Long User Word Send Left Hand Bit} \\
This command selects the long user word bit transmission order for all of the four long user words. The function reverses the order of bit transmission and reception within each byte while maintaining the order of byte transmission.

\textbf{LHE} \ n \hspace{1cm} n = 1 \ \text{or} \ \text{FIRST} \hspace{1cm} \text{Send LH bit first} \\
\hspace{1.5cm} 2 \ \text{or} \ \text{LAST} \hspace{1cm} \text{Send LH bit last} \\

\textbf{LHB?} \ returns \ n \ \text{where} \ n = 1 \ \text{or} \ 2 \\

\textbf{Long User Word Pattern} \\
This command selects the long user word pattern for one of the four long user words. Parameter one relates to which long user word selection number is being addressed and parameter two is the user word itself passed as a hexadecimal (\#H) block of ASCII characters, two characters per byte. There must be an even number of characters in the block or an error will be reported. The instrument will automatically set the long user word byte length (LUL) dependent on the number of bytes programmed by this command. If fewer than 128 bytes are programmed, the original latter parts of the long user word byte data will not be altered and can be recovered by increasing the byte length.

9-38 \ Remote Control
**LUW n, #block**

\[ n = 1 \text{ to } 4 \]

Long user word number

\[ block = (1 \text{ to } 128) \times 2 \text{ hexadecimal characters} \]

0 to 9, A to F

**LUW? n**

\[ n = 1 \text{ to } 4 \]

Returns:

**#block**

\[ block = (1 \text{ to } 128) \times 2 \text{ hexadecimal characters} \]

---

**Display EFS or %EFS Result**

This command selects whether the instrument displays EFS or %EFS results. Both results are simultaneously valid and may be accessed via remote control queries.

**EFS n**

\[ n = 1 \text{ or EFS} \]

Display EFS result

2 or PCEFS

Display %EFS result

**EFS? returns n where n = 1 or 2**

---

**Printer auto trigger**

This command allows setting of the instrument to print its measurement results at a 15-minute or a 1-hour or a 24-hour interval.

**PRA n**

\[ n = 0 \text{ or OFF} \]

Auto trigger off

1 or FIFTEENMIN

Print at 15 minute intervals

2 or ONEHOUR

Print at 1 hour intervals

3 or ONEDAY

Print at 1 day intervals

**PRA? returns n where n = 0 to 3**

---

Remote Control 9-39
**OTHER-PAGE DATACOM SETTINGS**

This group of commands correspond to the settings found on the OTHER datacom sub-page. These include Tx and Rx data polarity control, pattern syn control, and fox pattern control.

**Transmit Data Polarity**

Selects the polarity of the transmit data.

\[
\text{DOP } n \quad n = 1 \text{ or NORMAL} \quad \text{Normal polarity} \\
2 \text{ or INVERTED} \quad \text{Inverted polarity}
\]

**DOP?**

Returns: -

\( n \) where \( n = 1 \) or 2

**Receive Data Polarity**

Selects the polarity of the receive data.

\[
\text{DIP } n \quad n = 1 \text{ or NORMAL} \quad \text{Normal polarity} \\
2 \text{ or INVERTED} \quad \text{Inverted polarity}
\]

**DIP?**

Returns: -

\( n \) where \( n = 1 \) or 2

**Transmit Output Clock Sense**

Selects the transmitter output clock sense when the interface timing is synchronous.

\[
\text{OCS } n \quad n = 1 \text{ or POS} \quad \text{Positive clock sense} \\
2 \text{ or NEG} \quad \text{Negative clock sense}
\]

**9-40 Remote Control**
OCS?
Returns:

\[ n \text{ where } n = 1 \text{ or } 2 \]

**Receiver Sync Gain Control**

Selects the receiver pattern sync gain resync mode. When sync is lost and NONE is selected the receiver will not attempt to re-sync to the pattern until the manual resync key is pressed on the 15901A lid. If AUTO is selected, the receiver will automatically try and re-sync upon loss of pattern sync. Note that the manual resync key is still available with this selection also.

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{DSL } n & \quad n = 1 \text{ or NONE} \\
& \quad 2 \text{ or AUTO}
\end{align*}
\]

No resync attempted after loss
Resync attempted after loss

DSL?
Returns:

\[ n \text{ where } n = 1 \text{ or } 2 \]

**Sync Loss AUTO Resync Threshold**

Selects the error threshold that must be crossed before pattern synchronization is lost and resync is automatically attempted. This occurs when the receiver sync gain control is AUTO.

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{ATH } n & \quad n = 1 \text{ or LOW} \\
& \quad 2 \text{ or MEDIUM} \\
& \quad 3 \text{ or HIGH}
\end{align*}
\]

100 errors in 1000 bits
250 errors in 1000 bits
25000 errors in 100000 bits

ATH?
Returns:

\[ n \text{ where } n = 1 \text{ to } 3 \]
FOX Character Code

Selects the FOX character code. There are a number of restrictions on this based on the asynchronous character length. These are shown below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Char Length</th>
<th>FOX Character Code</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>BAUDOT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>BCDIC, EBCD, IPARS, TRANSCODE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>ASCII</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>ASCII, EBCDIC</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

\[ \text{FXC } n \quad n = \begin{cases} 1 \text{ or ASCII} \\ 2 \text{ or EBCDIC} \\ 3 \text{ or BCDIC} \\ 4 \text{ or EBCD} \\ 5 \text{ or IPARS} \\ 6 \text{ or TRANSCODE} \\ 7 \text{ or BAUDOT} \end{cases} \]

FXC?

Returns:-

\[ n \text{ where } n = 1 \text{ to } 7 \]

FOX Flow Control

Selects the FOX flow control. There are a number of restrictions on this based on the asynchronous character length. These are shown below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Char Length</th>
<th>FOX Flow Control</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>NONE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>NONE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Xon-Xoff, NONE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Xon-Xoff, NONE</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

\[ \text{FXF } n \quad n = \begin{cases} 1 \text{ or XONXOFF} \quad \text{Xon-Xoff flow control} \\ 2 \text{ or NONE} \quad \text{No flow control} \end{cases} \]

9-42 Remote Control
FXF?

Returns:

$n$ where $n = 1$ or $2$

**Audio Source (Beep On Error)**

This command selects the beep on bit error for the audio output.

\[
\text{AUS } n \quad \begin{array}{c|c|c}
0 \text{ or OFF} & \text{Off} \\
1 \text{ or ON} & \text{Beep on bit error}
\end{array}
\]

AUS?

Returns:

$n$ where $n = 0$ or $1$
ERROR ADDITION COMMANDS

The following command adds bit errors to the generated data stream.

Error Add Rate

Selects whether the bit error rate is continuous or awaiting a single error add command.

\[
\text{DEU } n \quad n = 1 \text{ or } \text{SINGLE} \\
2 \text{ or } \text{EMIN2} \\
3 \text{ or } \text{EMIN3} \\
4 \text{ or } \text{EMIN4} \\
5 \text{ or } \text{EMIN5}
\]

DEU?

Returns:-

\( n \) where \( n = 1 \text{ to } 5 \)

Single Error Add

This command injects a single error into the generated output stream provided that the generator has single error add enabled. If not, an error is produced. This command is equivalent to pressing the front panel [SINGLE ERROR ADD] key.

SEA

9-44 Remote Control
TEST PERIOD AND RESULT CONFIGURATION COMMANDS

Block Length
Selects the receiver block length for use in block error measurements. If AUTO is selected and the currently selected pattern is a PRBS then the block length is the PRBS cycle time. Otherwise AUTO selects a block length of 1E+3.

\[
\text{BLL } n \quad n = 1 \text{ or } \text{AUTO} \quad \text{Automatic block length}
\]
\[
2 \text{ or } \text{EPLUS3} \quad 1000 \text{ bits}
\]

BLL?
Returns:
\(n\) where \(n = 1\) or 2

Test Period Type
Selects the type of test period. MANUAL test periods are controlled from the START/STOP key, SINGLE test periods are started from the START key and will complete in a selected timespan and periods of type BIT will take an amount of time inversely proportionate to the data rate to complete.

\[
\text{DPD } n \quad n = 1 \text{ or } \text{MANUAL} \quad \text{Keyboard control}
\]
\[
2 \text{ or } \text{SINGLE} \quad \text{Timed duration}
\]
\[
3 \text{ or } \text{BIT} \quad \text{Bit duration}
\]

DPD?
Returns:
\(n\) where \(n = 1\) to 3
**Single Test Period Duration**

Selects the single test period duration.

\[
\text{DTD } \text{period,units} \quad \text{period} = 1 \text{ to } 100 \quad \text{Single test period}
\]

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{units} & = 1 \text{ or SECONDS} & \text{Units of seconds} \\
& = 2 \text{ or MINUTES} & \text{Units of minutes} \\
& = 3 \text{ or HOURS} & \text{Units of hours} \\
& = 4 \text{ or DAYS} & \text{Units of days}
\end{align*}
\]

**DTD?**

Returns:-

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{period,units where} & \quad \text{period} = 1 \text{ to } 100 \\
& \quad \text{units} = 1 \text{ to } 4
\end{align*}
\]

**Bit Test Duration**

Selects the bit testing length for test period type BIT.

\[
\text{DBG } n \quad n = 4 \text{ or EPLUS4} \quad 1E+4 \text{ bits}
\]

\[
\begin{align*}
5 \text{ or EPLUS5} & \quad 1E+5 \text{ bits} \\
6 \text{ or EPLUS6} & \quad 1E+6 \text{ bits} \\
7 \text{ or EPLUS7} & \quad 1E+7 \text{ bits} \\
8 \text{ or EPLUS8} & \quad 1E+8 \text{ bits} \\
9 \text{ or EPLUS9} & \quad 1E+9 \text{ bits} \\
10 \text{ or EPLUS10} & \quad 1E+10 \text{ bits}
\end{align*}
\]

**DBG?**

Returns:-

\[
4 \text{ to } 10
\]

---

**9-46 Remote Control**
CONTROL CIRCUIT TIMING COMMANDS

This group of commands control the configuration of the control circuit timing and control circuits facility as found on the RESULTS page. Control circuit timing is not available for the X.21 leased interface or for FOX patterns or for an asynchronous data rate of 19.2kb/s. Control circuits, however, is always available and the offerings are dependent on the emulation type (DCE/DTE).

Control Circuit Timing Trigger

Selects what event triggers the sweep of the control circuit timing measurement. The measurement itself is initiated by selecting RUN on the softkey offered by the SWEEP field.

\[
\begin{array}{ccc}
\text{TDP} & n & \text{Controlled from softkeys} \\
& 1 \text{ or MANUAL} & \\
& 2 \text{ or SINGLEA} & \text{Trigger from edge A} \\
& 3 \text{ or REPEATA} & \text{Repeat trigger on edge A} \\
\end{array}
\]

TDP?

Returns:-

\[ n \text{ where } n = 1 \text{ to } 3 \]

Control Circuit Timing RANGE

Selects the resolution and the range of the control circuit timing diagram.

\[
\begin{array}{ccc}
\text{TRG} & n & \text{Range is} \\
& 1 \text{ or ONEHUNDRED} & 100\text{ms} \\
& 2 \text{ or ONE} & 1\text{s} \\
& 3 \text{ or TEN} & 10\text{s} \\
\end{array}
\]

TRG?

Returns:-

\[ n \text{ where } n = 1 \text{ to } 3 \]
Control Circuit Timing DELAY A-B

Selects the A to B line events for the delay measurement of control circuit timing. Delay is measured edge-A to edge-B. For the FIXED choice the events are dependent on the interface selected; for V.24 and V.35 it is RTS/CTS and for V.11 it is RS/CS.

\[
\text{TMM } n \quad n = 1 \text{ or FIXED} \quad \text{RTS/CTS or RS/CS} \\
2 \text{ or USER} \quad \text{User programmable}
\]

TMM?
Returns:-
\( n \) where \( n = 1 \) or 2

Control Circuit Timing Delay Edge-A

Selects edge-A for the control circuit timing user program delay and trigger event. Delay measurement is from edge-A to edge-B. The measurement is triggered from edge-A.

\[
\text{TIS } n \quad n = 1 \text{ or RTS or RS} \quad \text{Control line} \\
2 \text{ or CTS or CS} \quad \text{Control line} \\
3 \text{ or DTR or TR} \quad \text{Control line} \\
4 \text{ or DSR or DM} \quad \text{Control line} \\
5 \text{ or DCD or RR or RLSD} \quad \text{Control line} \\
6 \text{ or MON} \quad \text{Control line}
\]

TIS?
Returns:-
\( n \) where \( n = 1 \) to 6

Control Circuit Timing Delay Edge-A Sense

Selects the sense (positive or negative going) of delay edge-A. When the sweep is running and the line with this sense is detected then the measurement will trigger.

9-48 Remote Control
STE n
n = 1 or POS Positive going sense
  2 or NEG Negative going sense

STE?
Returns:
  n where n = 1 or 2

Control Circuit Timing Delay Edge-B
Selects edge-B for the control circuit timing user program delay event. Delay measurement is from edge-A to edge-B. The measurement is triggered from edge-A.

TIE n
n = 1 or RTS or RS Control line
  2 or CTS or CS Control line
  3 or DTR or TR Control line
  4 or DSR or DM Control line
  5 or DCD or RR or RLSD Control line
  6 or NON Control line

Control Circuit Timing Delay Edge-B Sense
Selects the sense (positive or negative going) of delay edge-B. When the sweep is running and the line with this sense is detected then the measurement will stop.

SPE n
n = 1 or POS Positive going sense
  2 or NEG Negative going sense

SPE?
Returns:
  n where n = 1 or 2

Control Circuit Timing Trace Enable
Controls the sweep of the control circuit timing measurement. When RUN is selected and the trigger is MANUAL, the sweep will capture the control line
status for a period determined by the RANGE parameter. If the trigger is either SINGLE ON A or REPEAT ON A then the sweep will not start until the appropriate event A has occurred.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TTR n</th>
<th>n = 1 or RUN</th>
<th>Sweep enable</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2 or STOP</td>
<td>Sweep disable</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

TTR?

Returns:-

n where n = 1 to 2

**Control Circuit Timing Status**

This query provides information as to the status of a control circuit timing measurement. Its operation is analogous to that of the EOT bit in status registers A and B.

TTA?

Returns:-

n where n = 0 or 1

A 0 indicates that the current sweep has not yet completed. A 1 indicates that the current sweep is complete and results may be read.

**NOTE:** If the trigger is set to REPEAT, then this bit is set at the end of every measurement. It is reset by starting a measurement using the TTR command, by a RST or CLR, by reading any control circuit timing result, or by changing any setting which causes the control circuit display to be cleared.

**Control Circuit Timing Line Status**

Returns the current status of the control circuit timing lines as a binary weighted integer

CCT?

Returns:-

n where n = 0 to 63

9-50 Remote Control
The bits represent the following (D0 is lsb):

- D0: RTS or RS
- D1: CT or CS
- D2: DTR or TR
- D3: DSR or DM
- D4: DCD or RR or RLSD
- D5: MON

**Control DCE CTS/CS/I Circuits**

Controls the CTS/CS/I circuit for DCE interfaces.

\[
\text{DCC1 } n = \begin{cases} 
1 & \text{ON} \\
2 & \text{OFF} 
\end{cases} \quad \text{CTS/CS/I on/off}
\]

**DCC1?**

Returns:

\( n \) where \( n = 1 \) or \( 2 \)

**Control DCE DSR/DM Circuits**

Controls the DSR/DM circuit for DCE interfaces.

\[
\text{DCC2 } n = \begin{cases} 
1 & \text{ON} \\
2 & \text{OFF} 
\end{cases} \quad \text{DSR/DM on/off}
\]

**DCC2?**

Returns:

\( n \) where \( n = 1 \) or \( 2 \)

**Control DCE DCD/RR/RLSD Circuits**

Controls the DCD/RR/RLSD circuit for DCE interfaces.

\[
\text{DCC3 } n = \begin{cases} 
1 & \text{ON} \\
2 & \text{OFF} 
\end{cases} \quad \text{DCD/RR/RLSD on/off}
\]

Remote Control 9-51
DCC3?

Returns:

n where n = 1 or 2

**Control DTE RTS/RS/C Circuits**

Controls the RTS/RS circuit for DTE interfaces.

\[
\begin{array}{ccc}
\text{DTC1} & n & \text{RTS/RS/C} \\
1 & \text{on} & 2 & \text{OFF}
\end{array}
\]

DTC1?

Returns:

n where n = 1 or 2

**Control DTE DTR/TR Circuits**

Controls the DTR/TR circuit for DTE interfaces.

\[
\begin{array}{ccc}
\text{DTC2} & n & \text{DTR/TR} \\
1 & \text{on} & 2 & \text{OFF}
\end{array}
\]

DTC2?

Returns:

n where n = 1 or 2

**9-52 Remote Control**
RESULT QUERY COMMANDS

This section contains all measurement result query commands. If these commands are executed outside testing, the last test period results are returned; during testing the results returned are the current results.

Some results are not always available, therefore they return not only the result but a validity flag. In addition, a second flag oor (out-of-range) will indicate whether the result is underrange (0), inrange (1) or overrange (2).

NOTE: The commands in this section have the effect of clearing the EOT bit in Status Registers A and B.

Basic Results Query

This requests one of the basic bit or block error results. The format of the result returned will depend on the selected result. Basic results are not available for pattern FOX. Clock slip results are valid only with PRBS type patterns.

\[
\text{RLR? } n \quad n = \begin{array}{l}
1 \text{ or EC} \\
2 \text{ or BC} \\
3 \text{ or BER} \\
4 \text{ or BLER} \\
5 \text{ or PCEFS} \\
6 \text{ or ES} \\
7 \text{ or BLE} \\
8 \text{ or CLK} \\
9 \text{ or EFS}
\end{array} \quad \text{Error Count} \\
\begin{array}{l}
\text{Block Count} \\
\text{Bit Error Rate} \\
\text{Block Error Rate} \\
\text{% Error Free Seconds} \\
\text{Errored Seconds} \\
\text{Block Error Count} \\
\text{Clock Slips} \\
\text{Error Free Seconds}
\end{array}
\]

Returns:

\[
\text{flag,oor,n} \quad \begin{array}{l}
\text{flag} = 0 \text{ or 1} \\
oor = 1 \\
n = 0 \text{ to 999999} \\
n = 1.000E+6 \text{ to 9.99E+99} \\
n = 0 \text{ to 1.0E+00} \\
0.00 \text{ to 100.00}
\end{array} \quad \begin{array}{l}
\text{Validity Flag} \\
\text{Inrange} \\
\text{EC,BC,ES,BLE,CLK,EFS} \\
< 1,000,000,000 \\
\text{EC,BC,ES,BLE,CLK,EFS} \\
\geq 1,000,000,000 \\
\text{BER,BLER} \\
\text{PCEFS}
\end{array}
\]

Remote Control 9-53
Bit Analysis Results Query

This requests one of the bit analysis results. The format of the result returned will depend on the selected result. Bit analysis results are not available for ASYNC timing or for bit test durations of type BIT or for the FOX pattern.

RAR? n  
\[
\begin{array}{ll}
\text{n} = 1 & \text{or PCDM} \\
\text{2} & \text{or PCAV} \\
\text{3} & \text{or PCSES} \\
\text{4} & \text{or PCES} \\
\text{5} & \text{or DM} \\
\text{6} & \text{or SES} \\
\text{7} & \text{or ESG821} \\
\text{8} & \text{or UAS} \\
\text{9} & \text{or LTER} \\
\end{array}
\]

\% Degraded minutes
\% Availability
\% Severely errored seconds
\% Errored seconds
Degraded minutes
Severely errored seconds
Errored seconds
Unavailable seconds
Long Term Mean error ratio

Returns:-
flag,oor,n  
\[
\begin{array}{ll}
\text{flag} = 0 & \text{or 1} \\
\text{oor} = 1 \\
\text{n} = 0 & \text{to 9999999} \\
\text{n} = 1.000E+6 & \text{to 9.99E+99} \\
\text{n} = 0.0 & \text{to 100.00} \\
\end{array}
\]

Validity Flag
Inrange
DM,SES,ESG821,UAS,LTMER <1000000
DM,SES,ESG821,UAS,LTMER \geq 1000000
PCDM,PCAV,PCSES

Alarm Seconds Results Query

Returns the total number of seconds for which a particular alarm has been present in the current or previous test period.

RAL? n  
\[
\begin{array}{ll}
\text{n} = 1 & \text{or DATALOSS} \\
\text{2} & \text{or PATLOSS} \\
\text{3} & \text{or CLKSLIP} \\
\text{4} & \text{or PWRLOSS} \\
\text{5} & \text{or PATEVENT} \\
\end{array}
\]

Data loss
Pattern loss
Clock slip seconds
Power loss
Pattern sync loss events

Returns:-
flag,oor,n  
\[
\begin{array}{ll}
\text{flag} = 0 & \text{or 1} \\
\text{oor} = 1 \\
\text{n} = 0 & \text{to 9999999999} \\
\end{array}
\]

Validity Flag
Inrange
Result

9-54 Remote Control
Frequency Results Query

Returns the frequency results in Hertz for either the transmit or receive interface. This result is always available and does not require the instrument test period to be started.

Note that the frequency result remains valid even if no signal is present. Under this circumstance the count will be zero.

\[ \text{FRQ? } n \quad n = 1 \text{ or TXFREQ} \quad \text{Transmit frequency} \]
\[ 2 \text{ or RXFREQ} \quad \text{Receive frequency} \]

Returns:

\[ \text{flag,oor,n} \quad \text{flag = 0 or 1} \quad \text{Validity Flag} \]
\[ \text{oor = 1} \quad \text{Inrange} \]
\[ n = 0 \text{ to 999999} \quad \text{Result} \]

Delay Measurement Query

Returns the control circuit timing delay result. This measurement is initiated by the SWEEP control on the control circuit timing page. This will reset the sweep completed bit obtained by TTA?

\[ \text{DEL?} \]

Returns:

\[ \text{flag,oor,n} \quad \text{flag = 0 or 1} \quad \text{Validity Flag} \]
\[ \text{oor = 1} \quad \text{Inrange} \]
\[ n = 0 \text{ to 99.999} \quad \text{Result in seconds (10s range)} \]
\[ n = 0 \text{ to 9999.9} \quad \text{Result in milliseconds (1s/100ms range)} \]

Elapsed Bit Result Query

Returns the number of elapsed bits in the current or last testing period. This result is always available in timed and bit test types.

N.B. Elapsed time (ELP?) is always available also.

\[ \text{ELB?} \]

Returns:
flag, n

flag = 0 or 1
n = 0 to 999999
n = 1.000E+6 to 9.999E+99

Validity Flag
Count < 1000000
Count ≥ 1000000

Control Circuit Timing Data

Returns the binary state and change data representing the control circuit timing diagram. The data is returned as a list of n binary weighted integers; each word contains both state and change information as detailed in the table. If the data is currently invalid then n will be returned as 0, if it is valid then n = 101, followed by 100 entries m of status information. This will reset the sweep completed bit obtained by TTA?.

RTD?

Returns:-

n
[m1]
[m2]
[ ]
[ ]
[mn]

The information bits m have the following significance:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DB7</th>
<th>DB6</th>
<th>DB5</th>
<th>DB4</th>
<th>DB3</th>
<th>DB2</th>
<th>DB1</th>
<th>DB0</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CH1</td>
<td>CH0</td>
<td>ST5</td>
<td>ST4</td>
<td>ST3</td>
<td>ST2</td>
<td>ST1</td>
<td>ST0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DB15</th>
<th>DB14</th>
<th>DB13</th>
<th>DB12</th>
<th>DB11</th>
<th>DB10</th>
<th>DB9</th>
<th>DB8</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>CH5</td>
<td>CH4</td>
<td>CH3</td>
<td>CH2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Bit 0 ST0: This bit indicates the state of the RTS/RS sampled control line.
Bit 1 ST1: This bit indicates the state of the CTS/CS sampled control line.
Bit 1 ST2: This bit indicates the state of the DTR/DR sampled control line.
Bit 1 ST3: This bit indicates the state of the DSR/DM sampled control line.
Bit 1 ST4: This bit indicates the state of the DCD/RR/RLSD sampled control line.
Bit 1 ST5: This bit indicates the state of the MON sampled control line.
This will always be 0 if the interface is V.11 or V.35.
Bit 1 CH0: This bit indicates that a glitch was present on the RTS/RS sampled control line.
Bit 1 CH1: This bit indicates that a glitch was present on the CTS/CS sampled control line.
Bit 1 CH2: This bit indicates that a glitch was present on the DTR/DR sampled control line.
Bit 1 CH3: This bit indicates that a glitch was present on the DSR/DM sampled control line.
Bit 1 CH4: This bit indicates that a glitch was present on the DCD/RR/RLSD sampled control line.
Bit 1 CH5: This bit indicates that a glitch was present on the MON sampled control line.
This will always be 0 if the interface is V.11 or V.35.

A "glitch" means that a transition was detected between the sampling points, but the state of the line at the sampled points remained the same.

Control Circuit Timing Compressed Data Query

Returns the binary state and change data representing the timing diagram in a compressed format. It is in effect the same data as in the RTD? command but duplicated lines are compressed onto one line with a repeat_count before the information integer m. If the data is currently invalid then n will be returned as 0, if it is valid then n ≤ 101, followed by n-1 entries of repeat count and status information. This will reset the sweep completed bit obtained by TTA?.
RTZ?

Returns:

n
[repeat_count-1,m1]
[repeat_count-2,m2]

[repeat_count-n,mn]
STORED MEASUREMENT AND GRAPHICS QUERY COMMANDS

The following commands are only available outwith a test period. They access stored measurement information from previously run tests. In the case of stored measurement result query commands, the commands are broadly similar to those listed in the RESULT QUERY COMMAND section with the addition of a first parameter pointing to the store in question. (This parameter should have value "0" to access the "LAST" measurement store.)

These commands do not affect any status registers unlike their RESULT QUERY COMMAND counterparts.

Stored Graphical Data Query

This command has a modified response for datacom stores and returns store sample data as a series of records, one for each sample for store n. (A sample can be either for a 1, 15 or 60 minute period). This could return as much as 6000 lines of information.

SMD? n  n = -9 to 0  Store number

Returns:-

\[ g1\text{-}data, g2\text{-}data, g3\text{-}data, g4\text{-}data, g5\text{-}data, \text{"alarm\text{-}bits"} \]
\[ g1\text{-}data, g2\text{-}data, g3\text{-}data, g4\text{-}data, g5\text{-}data, \text{"alarm\text{-}bits"} \]
\[ \text{\ldots} \]
\[ g1\text{-}data = \text{XE}+Y \quad \text{Bit error count in sample} \]
\[ g2\text{-}data = \text{XE}+Y \quad \text{Block error count in sample} \]
\[ g3\text{-}data = \text{XE}+Y \quad \text{Unused} \]
\[ g4\text{-}data = \text{XE}+Y \quad \text{Unused} \]
\[ g5\text{-}data = \text{XE}+Y \quad \text{Unused} \]
\[ \text{"alarm\text{-}bits"} = 8 \text{ characters 1 or 0} \quad \text{Alarms for that sample} \]

Remote Control  9-59
NOTE: From left to right the alarms are Power Loss, Data Loss, Pattern Loss and Clock Slip seconds, a "1" indicating that the alarm was present. The four least significant bits are unused.

An example of returned data for an 8 sample period is:

0E+0, 0E+0, 0E+0, 0E+0, 0E+0, "00000000"
1E+0, 0E+0, 0E+0, 0E+0, 0E+0, "00000000"
4E+1, 5E+2, 0E+0, 0E+0, 0E+0, "00010000"
0E+0, 0E+0, 0E+0, 0E+0, 0E+0, "00000000"
0E+0, 0E+0, 0E+0, 0E+0, 0E+0, "00000000"
8E+8, 9E+8, 0E+0, 0E+0, 0E+0, "01100000"
0E+0, 0E+0, 0E+0, 0E+0, 0E+0, "00000000"
0E+0, 0E+0, 0E+0, 0E+0, 0E+0, "00000000"

EOI

Stored Graphical Data in Compressed Form Query

This command has a modified response for datacom stores and returns store sample data for the specified store in a more compressed form than that of the SMD? command. Each output line is prepended by an integer repeat counter. Since for live data a lot of the samples will be zero, the data size will be very much compressed. It is up to the controller to interpret the data back to its uncompressed form.

SMZ? n  n = -9 to 0  Store number

Returns:

n1,g1-data,g2-data,g3-data,g4-data,g5-data, "alarm-bits"
n2,g1-data,g2-data,g3-data,g4-data,g5-data, "alarm-bits"
n3,g1-data,g2-data,g3-data,g4-data,g5-data, "alarm-bits"

EOI

9-60 Remote Control
\[ n1, n2 = 1 \text{ to } 6000 \]
\[ g1\text{-}data = \text{XE}+\text{Y} \]
\[ g2\text{-}data = \text{XE}+\text{Y} \]
\[ g3\text{-}data = \text{XE}+\text{Y} \]
\[ g4\text{-}data = \text{XE}+\text{Y} \]
\[ g5\text{-}data = \text{XE}+\text{Y} \]

"alarm\text{-}bits" = 8 characters 1 or 0

Alarms for that sample

NOTE: From left to right the alarms are Power Loss, Data Loss, Pattern Loss and Clock Slip seconds, a "1" indicating that the alarm was present. The four least significant bits are unused.

An example of returned data for SMD? is shown below.

\begin{align*}
1, & \text{OE}+0, \text{OE}+0, \text{OE}+0, \text{OE}+0, \text{OE}+0, "00000000" \\
2, & \text{OE}+0, \text{OE}+0, \text{OE}+0, \text{OE}+0, \text{OE}+0, "00000000" \\
3, & \text{OE}+1, \text{OE}+2, \text{OE}+0, \text{OE}+0, \text{OE}+0, "00010000" \\
4, & \text{OE}+0, \text{OE}+0, \text{OE}+0, \text{OE}+0, \text{OE}+0, "00000000" \\
5, & \text{OE}+0, \text{OE}+0, \text{OE}+0, \text{OE}+0, \text{OE}+0, "01000000" \\
6, & \text{OE}+0, \text{OE}+0, \text{OE}+0, \text{OE}+0, \text{OE}+0, "00000000" \\
\end{align*}

EOI

**Stored Telecom/Datacom Mode**

This queries whether a particular store holds telecom or datacom result information. The response is as per MODE?.

**SMOD?**

\[ n = -9 \text{ to } 0 \]

Store number

Returns:

\[ n \]

where \[ n = 1 \text{ or } 2 \]

1 - Datacom, 2 - Telecom

**Stored Interface Type**

This queries the interface type for a particular store. The response is as per DIF?.

**SDIF?**

\[ n = -9 \text{ to } 0 \]

Store number
Returns:-

$n$ where $n = 1$ to $5$

**Stored Emulation Type**

This queries the emulation type for a particular store. The response is as per DEM?.

$SDEM? \ n \ n = -9$ to $0 \ \ Store \ number$

Returns:-

$n$ where $n = 1$ or $2$

**Stored Timing Type**

This queries the timing type for a particular store. The response is as per DTI?.

$SDTI? \ n \ n = -9$ to $0 \ \ Store \ number$

Returns:-

$n$ where $n = 1$ or $2$

**Stored Asynchronous Character Length**

This queries the asynchronous data character length for a particular store. The response is as per CHL?.

$SCHEL? \ n \ n = -9$ to $0 \ \ Store \ number$

Returns:-

$n$ where $n = 1$ to $4$

9-62 Remote Control
** Stored Asynchronous Parity **

This queries the asynchronous data parity setting for a particular store. The response is as per PAR?.

\[ \text{SPAR? } n \quad n = -9 \text{ to } 0 \quad \text{Store number} \]

Returns:-

\[ n \text{ where } n = 1 \text{ to } 5 \]

** Stored Asynchronous Stop Bits **

This queries the number of stop bits for asynchronous data for a particular store. The response is as per SBT?.

\[ \text{SBT? } n \quad n = -9 \text{ to } 0 \quad \text{Store number} \]

Returns:-

\[ n \text{ where } n = 1 \text{ to } 3 \]

** Stored Transmit Clock Source **

This queries the transmit clock source for a particular store. The response is as per TXC?.

\[ \text{STXC? } n \quad n = -9 \text{ to } 0 \quad \text{Store number} \]

Returns:-

\[ n \text{ where } n = 1 \text{ or } 2 \]

** Stored Receive Clock Source **

This queries the receive clock source for a particular store. The response is as per RXC?.

\[ \text{SRXC? } n \quad n = -9 \text{ to } 0 \quad \text{Store number} \]
Returns:-

\[ n \text{ where } n = 1 \text{ or } 2 \]

**Stored Asynchronous Data Rate**

This queries the asynchronous data rate for a particular store. The response is
as per ADR?.

\[ \text{SADR}? n \quad n = -9 \text{ to } 0 \quad \text{Store number} \]

Returns:-

\[ n \text{ where } n = 1 \text{ to } 15 \]

**Stored Synchronous Data Rate**

This queries the synchronous data rate for a particular store. The response is
as per SDR?.

\[ \text{SSDR}? n \quad n = -9 \text{ to } 0 \quad \text{Store number} \]

Returns:-

\[ n \text{ where } n = 1 \text{ to } 15 \]

**Stored User Program Synchronous Data Rate**

This queries the user program synchronous data rate for a particular store.
The response is as per URR?.

\[ \text{SURR}? n \quad n = -9 \text{ to } 0 \quad \text{Store number} \]

Returns:-

\[ n \text{ where } n = 600 \text{ to } 2048000 \]

9-64 **Remote Control**
Stored Pattern Type
This queries the pattern type for a particular store. The response is as per DPT?.

SDPT? n n = -9 to 0 Store number

Returns:
n where n = 1 to 10

Stored User Defined Word Pattern
This queries user word pattern for a particular store. The response is as per UPP?.

SUPP? n n = -9 to 0 Store number

Returns:
length,"patt" where length = 3 to 16
"patt" = "length" characters 0 or 1

Stored Pattern Polarity
This queries the PRBS pattern polarity for a particular store. The response is as per POL?.

SPOL? n n = -9 to 0 Store number

Returns:
n where n = 1 or 2

Stored Transmit Data Polarity
This queries the transmit data polarity for a particular store. The response is as per DOP?.
SDOP? n  n = -9 to 0  Store number

Returns:

n where  n = 1 or 2

Stored Receive Data Polarity
This queries the receive data polarity for a particular store. The response is as per DIP?.

SDIP? n  n = -9 to 0  Store number

Returns:

n where  n = 1 or 2

Stored Block Length
This queries the receiver block length for a particular store. The response is as per BLL?.

SBLL? n  n = -9 to 0  Store number

Returns:

n where  n = 1 or 2

Stored Receiver Sync Gain Control
This queries the receiver pattern sync gain control for a particular store. The response is as per DSL?.

SDSL? n  n = -9 to 0  Store number

Returns:

n where  n = 1 or 2

9-66  Remote Control
Stored Sync Loss AUTO Resync Threshold

This queries the receiver pattern sync loss resync threshold for a particular store. The response is as per ATH?.

\[ \text{SATH? } n \quad n = -9 \text{ to } 0 \quad \text{Store number} \]

Returns:

\[ n \text{ where } n = 1 \text{ to } 3 \]

Stored Basic Results Query

This queries the basic results for a particular store. The response is as per RLR?.

\[ \text{SRLR? } n,b \quad n = -9 \text{ to } 0 \quad \text{Store number} \]

\[ b = 1 \text{ or } \text{EC} \quad \text{Error Count} \]
\[ 2 \text{ or } \text{BC} \quad \text{Block Count} \]
\[ 3 \text{ or } \text{BER} \quad \text{Bit Error Rate} \]
\[ 4 \text{ or } \text{BLER} \quad \text{Block Error Rate} \]
\[ 5 \text{ or } \text{PCEFS} \quad \% \text{ Error Free Seconds} \]
\[ 6 \text{ or } \text{ES} \quad \text{Errored Seconds} \]
\[ 7 \text{ or } \text{BLE} \quad \text{Block Error Count} \]
\[ 8 \text{ or } \text{CLK} \quad \text{Clock Slips} \]
\[ 9 \text{ or } \text{EFS} \quad \text{Error Free Seconds} \]

Returns:

\[ \text{flag,cor,n} \quad \text{flag} = 0 \text{ or } 1 \quad \text{Validity Flag} \]
\[ \text{cor} = 1 \quad \text{Inrange} \]
\[ n = 0 \text{ to } 999999 \quad \text{EC,BC,ES,BLE,CLK,EFS} \]
\[ n = 1.000E+6 \text{ to } 9.99E+99 \quad \text{EC,BC,ES,BLE,CLK,EFS} \]
\[ n = 0 \text{ to } 1.0E+00 \quad \text{BER,BLER} \]
\[ 0.00 \text{ to } 100.00 \quad \text{PCEFS} \]
**Stored Bit Analysis Results Query**

This queries the bit analysis results for a particular store. The response is as per RAR?.

\[ \text{SRAR? } n,b \quad n = -9 \text{ to } 0 \quad \text{Store number} \]

\[ b = \begin{array}{ll} 
1 \text{ or PCDM} & \% \text{ Degraded minutes} \\
2 \text{ or PCAV} & \% \text{ Availability} \\
3 \text{ or PCSES} & \% \text{ Severely errored seconds} \\
4 \text{ or PCES} & \% \text{Errored seconds} \\
5 \text{ or DM} & \text{Degraded minutes} \\
6 \text{ or SES} & \text{Severely errored seconds} \\
7 \text{ or ESG821} & \text{Errored seconds} \\
8 \text{ or UAS} & \text{Unavailable seconds} \\
9 \text{ or LTMER} & \text{Long Term Mean error ratio} 
\end{array} \]

**Returns:**

\[ \text{flag,oor,n} \]
\[ \begin{array}{ll} 
\text{flag} = 0 \text{ or } 1 & \text{Validity Flag} \\
\text{oor} = 1 & \text{Inrange} \\
\text{n} = 0 \text{ to } 999999 & \text{DM, SES, ESG821, UAS, LTMER} < 1000000 \\
\text{n} = 1.000E+6 \text{ to } 9.999E+99 & \text{DM, SES, ESG821, UAS, LTMER} \geq 1000000 \\
\text{n} = 0.0 \text{ to } 100.00 & \text{PCDM, PCAV, PCSES} 
\end{array} \]

**Stored Alarm Seconds Results Query**

This queries the alarm seconds results for a particular store. The response is as per RAL?.

\[ \text{SRAR? } n,b \quad n = -9 \text{ to } 0 \quad \text{Store number} \]

\[ b = \begin{array}{ll} 
1 \text{ or DATALOSS} & \text{Data loss} \\
2 \text{ or PATLOSS} & \text{Pattern loss} \\
3 \text{ or CLKSLIP} & \text{Clock slip seconds} \\
4 \text{ or PWRLOSS} & \text{Power loss seconds} \\
5 \text{ or PATEVENT} & \text{Pattern sync loss events} 
\end{array} \]

**Returns:**

\[ 9-68 \quad \text{Remote Control} \]
$flag, oor, n$

$flag = 0$ or $1$  

Validity Flag

$oor = 1$  

Inrange

$n = 0$ to $999999999$  

Result

**Stored Elapsed Bits**

This queries the elapsed bits for a particular store. The response is as per ELB?

$SELB? n$  

$n = -9$ to $0$  

Store number

Returns:-

$flag, n$

$flag = 0$ or $1$  

Validity Flag

$n = 0$ to $999999$  

Count < $1000000$

$n = 1.000E+6$ to $9.999E+99$  

Count ≥ $1000000$
KEYBOARD FUNCTION COMMANDS

Telecom/Datacom Mode

This command swaps the operation of the instrument to be either telecom or datacom and equates to the corresponding key on the datacom lid. Each mode is exclusive of the other in that telecom tests and configurations are not permitted when in datacom operation and vice-versa.

NOTE: This command causes the instrument to be completely reconfigured. During this reconfiguration any remote control commands sent to the instrument will be ignored, and afterwards the instrument will be LOCAL.

\[
\text{MODE } n \quad n = 1 \text{ or DATACOM} \\
\quad \quad 2 \text{ or TELECOM}
\]

MODE?
Returns:
\[ n \text{ where } n = 1 \text{ or } 2 \]

Manual Resync

This command equates to pressing the MANUAL RESYNC key on the datacom lid. It can be sent freely at any time.

MAN

9-70 Remote Control
Error Codes

Within this chapter are listed all error codes for the instrument, including the datacom module. They are all accessed by the ERR? command.

Print Now

This command causes the instrument to produce a printout (on demand). The output will be returned to the controller as a common port is used for controlling and printing. This command is equivalent to pressing the front panel print now key.

REMLOG

Common Capability Errors

The error codes that appear under this section are the recommended error numbers as defined in the document Reserved HP-IB commands, Recommended Practice for Common Capabilities. They are divided into three sections, although there may be a few instrument dependent error codes appearing under these sections also.

These are indicated by an asterisk.

Parse Time Errors (Error codes -100 to -199)

The errors listed here occur during the parsing of HPIB commands.

-100 Command error (Unknown command)
-101 Invalid character received
-110 Command header error
-111 Header delimiter error
-120 Numeric argument error
-121 Wrong data type (Numeric expected)
-122 Precision error; rounding occurred
-123 Numeric overflow
-129 Missing numeric argument
-130 Non numeric argument error (mnemonic not recognized)
-131 Wrong data type (char expected)
-132 Wrong data type (string expected)
-133 Wrong data type (block type #A required)
-134 Data overflow: string or block too long
-135 Error in #H block
-139  Missing non numeric argument
-141  Command buffer overflow
-142  Too many arguments
-143  Argument delimiter error
-144  Invalid message unit delimiter
-150  Unexpected EOI
-151  CR found without following LF
-160*  RS232 Parity Error
-161*  RS232 Framing Error
-162*  RS232 UART Overrun Error
-163*  RS232 Internal Input Buffer Overrun Error

* = Instrument dependent error code.

**Execution Time Errors (Error codes -200 to -299)**

These errors are caused at execution time of remote control commands.

-200  No can do (generic execute error)
-201  Not executable in local mode
-202  Settings lost due to RTL or PON
-203  Trigger ignored
-211  Legal command, but settings conflict
-212  Argument out of range
-221  Busy doing something else
-222  Insufficient capability or configuration
-231  Input buffer full or overflow
-232  Output buffer full or overflow
-240  Command provided through meta message only (HP-IB only)
-241  Command not implemented
-243  Command not executable while remote
-250  Command illegal during testing
-251  Command illegal when not testing
-252  Commands in incorrect sequence
-260  Reserved

**Stored Measurement Results and Graphics Errors**

(Error codes -410 to -499)

-410  Not allowed while SMG running
-411  Requested SMG store out of range
-412  Requested SMG store unused - no data
-413  Requested SMG text result out of range

9-72  Remote Control
Option or Capability Errors (Error codes -600 to -699)

The error codes in this section are issued if a legal command is received, but it cannot be executed due to insufficient capability or unsuitable option configuration. They are all diagnosed by the remote control parser or executor.

600* Instrument has no timeslot access option fitted
601* Instrument has no 704kb/s interfaces fitted
602* Instrument has no 8Mb/s interfaces fitted
603* Instrument has no HP-IB interface fitted
604* Not running under battery power
605* Command not permitted in datacom operation
606* Command not permitted in telecom operation
607* Instrument has no accessory fitted
608* Command only permitted in RS232C operation
609* Command only permitted in HP-IB operation
610* Command not permitted while control circuit sweep not running
611* Command not permitted while control circuit sweep running
612* Accessory fault detected

* = Instrument dependent error code.

Self-Test Errors (Error codes 700 to 1599)

There is only one self-test error, which indicates that the instrument has failed one of the tests specified in the TST command. No errors are reported by the power-on tests. Test failure is indicated by a fail code. Fail codes are grouped to indicate the test which has failed. More detailed information is supplied in the service documentation.
**Status Registers**

**STATUS REGISTER A**

This register is accessed by the STA? command and contains a 16 bit word describing the instrument's status. Nine of the sixteen bits are defined by the document *HP practice for common capabilities* of 8 August 1983, while the other seven are instrument dependent (indicated below). Each bit is a latched record of an event (not an instantaneous reading). The cause of setting and method of clearing is described below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DB15</th>
<th>DB14</th>
<th>DB13</th>
<th>DB12</th>
<th>DB11</th>
<th>DB10</th>
<th>DB9</th>
<th>DB8</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>SMG</td>
<td>DAT</td>
<td>TIP</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>ALC</td>
<td>EOT</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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<th>DB3</th>
<th>DB2</th>
<th>DB1</th>
<th>DB0</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>MSG</td>
<td>RQS</td>
<td>ERR</td>
<td>RDY</td>
<td>LCL</td>
<td>FPS</td>
<td>PWR</td>
<td>RQC</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Bit 0 RQC:** For compatibility with “common capabilities”. Not used in this instrument - always reads as 0.

**Bit 1 PWR:** For compatibility with “common capabilities”. The instrument is about to power down or the battery (where fitted) is in a low state of charge.

**Bit 2 FPS:** Front panel service request. A front panel key has been pressed. Cleared by KEY?, RST or CLR or the meta messages $DCL, $SBC (HP-IB) or (break) (RS232C).

**Bit 3 LCL:** Local operation. This is set when the power has been cycled. Cleared by STA?, STB?, CLR or RST or the meta messages $DCL, $SBC (HP-IB) or (break) (RS232C).

**Bit 4 RDY:** This bit is a direct reflection of the DRO bit (bit-3) of the ready register. (See RDY? and the ready register).

9-74 Remote Control
Bit 5 ERR : Error. A remote control or self-test error of some description has occurred (see ERR? command and The Error Code listing at the end of this chapter for further information). Cleared by ERR?, CLR or RST or the meta messages $DCL, $SDC (HP-IB) or (break) (RS232C). Some errors, such as ROM checksum, will not go away until the ROM is changed.

Bit 6 RQS : Service requested. This bit is primarily intended for instruments fitted with HP-IB and is set if an SRQ is generated. In instruments running under RS232C remote control the bit will still behave as described under the RQS command. Cleared by STB?, RST, CLR or the meta messages $DCL, $SDC and serial poll (HP-IB) or (break) (RS232C).

Bit 7 MSG : For compatibility with “common capabilities”. There is an ASCII string in the display area or the instrument has something to say.

Not used in this instrument - always reads as 0.

Bit 8 *EOT : End of testing. This bit is set when the instrument reaches the end of its test period, whether it be manual or single. NOTE: There may be a delay of up to 200ms between the actual end of the test period and this bit being set. Cleared at the start of any test period by STR or by RST, CLR or the meta messages $DCL, $SDC (HP-IB) or (break) (RS232C) or any query command requesting measurement results. This bit can be used to determine when it is safe to send configuration commands which may be locked out due to testing.

Bit 9 *ALC : Alarm change. This is set when any of the alarms in the alarm status register change and the corresponding bit in the alarm mask register is enabled, (see ALM? and AMR). Cleared by ALM?, RST or CLR or the meta messages $DCL, $SDC (HP-IB) or (break) (RS232C).

Bit 12 *TIP : Test in progress. This bit is set on receipt of a STR command to indicate that the instrument has started testing and no further configuration commands will be accepted. There may be a delay of up to 200ms between this bit being set and the actual start of testing. (The ready register OST bit can be used to determine when the instruments counters are actually counting). Cleared at the end of any test period by STP or by RST. This bit can be used to determine when it is safe to send configuration commands and when end of test results are available.
Bit 13 **DAT**: Datacom application. This bit is set if, when the datacom lid option is fitted, the instrument is in datacom application mode.

Bit 14 **SMG**: Busy downloading information into its internal SMG store. Stored measurement information can only be accessed when this bit is clear.

Bit 15 **0**: Zero. This is included to be compatible with “common capabilities” and is used to ensure a positive number for STA? response in 16 bit computers.

* = Instrument dependent status bits

Each of the bits in this register (excluding bit 6) can give rise to a change of state of bit 6 (RQS) and hence in the case of instruments with HP-IB capability, can generate an SRQ dependent upon the state of the SRQ mask setting. The RQS command is used to set the SRQ mask which has bits identical to that in status register A. An SRQ, and hence a change of state of the RQS bit, is generated on the positive edge of any bit in status register A if the corresponding bit in the SRQ mask is set. If this function is disabled by the RQS OFF command, any positive transition of a source with its mask bit enabled will be caught and SRQ’d when the RQS ON command is sent.

9-76 Remote Control
STATUS REGISTER B

This register is accessed by the STB? command (or a serial poll in the case of HP-IB) and contains an 8 bit word describing the important instrument status information. Each bit is a latched record of an event (not an instantaneous reading). The causes of setting and method of clearing are described below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DB7</th>
<th>DB6</th>
<th>DB5</th>
<th>DB4</th>
<th>DB3</th>
<th>DB2</th>
<th>DB1</th>
<th>DB0</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>RQS</td>
<td>ERR</td>
<td>RDY</td>
<td>LCL</td>
<td>FPS</td>
<td>ALC</td>
<td>EOT</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Bit 0 *EOT : End of testing. This bit is set when the instrument reaches the end of its test period, whether it be manual or single.

NOTE: There may be a delay of up to 200ms between the actual end of the test period and this bit being set. Cleared at the start of any test period by STR or by RST, CLR or the meta messages $DCL, $SDC (HP-IB) or (break) (RS232C) or any query command requesting measurement results. This bit can be used to determine when it is safe to send configuration commands which may be locked out due to testing.

Bit 1 ALC : Alarm change. This is set when any of the alarms in the alarm status register change and the corresponding bit in the alarm mask register is enabled, (see ALM? and AMR). Cleared by ALM?, RST or CLR or the meta messages $DCL, $SDC (HP-IB) or (break) (RS232C).

Bit 2 FPS : Front panel service request. A front panel key has been pressed. Cleared by KEY?, RST or CLR or the meta messages $DCL, $SDC (HP-IB) or (break) (RS232C).

Bit 3 LCL : Local operation. This is set when the power has been cycled. Cleared by STA?, STB?, CLR or RST or the meta messages $DCL, $SDC (HP-IB) or (break) (RS232C).

Bit 4 RDY : This bit is a direct reflection of the DRO bit (bit-3) of the ready register. (See RDY? and the ready register).
Bit 5 ERR :  Error. A remote control or self-test error of some description has occurred (see ERR? command and The Error Code listing for further information). Cleared by ERR?, CLR or RST or the meta messages $DCL, $SDC (HP-IB) or (break) (RS232C). Some errors, such as ROM checksum, will not go away until the ROM is changed.

Bit 6 RQS :  Service requested. This bit is primarily intended for instruments fitted with HP-IB and is set if an SRQ is generated. In instruments running under RS232C remote control the bit will still behave as described under the RQS command. Cleared by STB?, RST, CLR or the meta messages $DCL, $SDC and serial poll (HP-IB) or (break) (RS232C). Cleared by STB?, RST or CLR.
READY REGISTER

This register is accessed using the RDY? command. The ready register is a byte with binary weighted bits assigned as follows:-

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DB7</th>
<th>DB6</th>
<th>DB5</th>
<th>DB4</th>
<th>DB3</th>
<th>DB2</th>
<th>DB1</th>
<th>DB0</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>LQE</td>
<td>STC</td>
<td>ASC</td>
<td>DRO</td>
<td>AOC</td>
<td>OST</td>
<td>RAC</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Bit 0 RAC : Ready to accept new command. This bit is included for common capabilities and is not used in this instrument. This bit will always appear set.

Bit 1 OST : Operation started, this bit is set when the instrument starts testing and reset when it has stopped. The flag reflects the actual start of measurement timing but it is not an indication of when results are available or when configuration commands are permitted. (see status-A EOT, TIP flags and Programming Tips section).

Bit 2 AOC : All operations complete. This bit is included for common capabilities and is not used in this instrument. This bit will always appear clear.

Bit 3 DRO : Data ready for output. This bit is set while a command is outputting data on reply to a query command and is included for common capabilities but has no real use in this instrument. However, the RDY bit in status registers A and B directly follow this bit and a positive transition of the former will generate an SRQ (HP-I8) and change of state of status A RQS bit if its mask is enabled. On reads of these registers this bit will always appear set.

Bit 4 ASC : Auto-setup complete. This bit is cleared following a request for auto-setup, and set on completion of that setup. Not available in Datacom operation.

Bit 5 STC : Self-Test complete. This bit is cleared following a request for self test, and set on test complete.

Bit 6 LQE : Logging (Printer) Queue Empty. This bit is clear while there is data present in the instruments internal printer output buffer and set when this buffer is empty. NOTE: No account is taken of buffering within an external printing device.

Remote Control 9-79
ALARM REGISTER

This register is accessed by the ALM? command. The format shown below for the alarm register also applies to the alarm change register and the alarm mask register. Alarm history is not available in Datacom mode. A “1” in a bit position indicates that the specified condition is prevailing. If a given alarm condition changes and the corresponding bit in the alarm mask register (see AMR) is a “1”, then the alarm change (ALC) bit will be set in Status Registers A & B. Note that for instruments fitted with and under HP-IB control this may generate an SRQ (and set status A RQS) if the ALC bit in the RQS mask register (see RQS) is a “1”. The execution of this command clears the ALC bits in status registers A and B.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DB15</th>
<th>DB14</th>
<th>DB13</th>
<th>DB12</th>
<th>DB11</th>
<th>DB10</th>
<th>DB9</th>
<th>DB8</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>UAV</td>
<td>PWL</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DB7</th>
<th>DB6</th>
<th>DB5</th>
<th>DB4</th>
<th>DB3</th>
<th>DB2</th>
<th>DB1</th>
<th>DB0</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>ERR</td>
<td>PAT</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>SGL</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Bit 0 SGL : Signal loss. Set when no signal is present at the selected input port.

Bit 5 PAT : Pattern loss. Set when datacom pattern sync loss occurs. Clear out within this criterion.

Bit 6 ERR : Errors detected. Set if any bit errors has occurred in the last 100ms.

Bit 10 PWL : Power loss. This history flag is set if the power has failed during the last or current test period. Cleared at the start of the next test period.

Bit 11 UAV : Unavailability. This flag is set during testing if the system under test is deemed unavailable. The system under test is deemed available at the start of testing and the flag remains as history at the end of testing.

9-80 Remote Control
Notes:

(a) UAV bit only changes during test periods, it has no meaning otherwise other than as a measurement result during and after testing.

(b) Bits 0-9 are direct reflections of the corresponding front panel leds where fitted.

(c) The PWL bit will be set if power fails during a test interval. It will be reset upon starting of the next test.
Default Conditions

The following settings are used by the instrument following backup RAM failure. The RST command and RCL 0 command reset the instrument to these conditions.

System: (Unaffected by RCL 0)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Setting</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SRQ mask register</td>
<td>ERR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Status Registers A and B</td>
<td>LCL*, RDY</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ready Register</td>
<td>RAC, ASC, STC, LQE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Error register</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alarm mask register</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Key register</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Transceiver Settings:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Setting</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Interface</td>
<td>V.24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Emulate</td>
<td>DTE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Timing</td>
<td>ASYNC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tx Clock Source</td>
<td>Interface (positive edge)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rx Clock Source</td>
<td>Interface (negative edge)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ASYNC Character Length</td>
<td>7-bits</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ASYNC Parity</td>
<td>Odd</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ASYNC Stop Bits</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tx Data Rate (ASYNC/SYNC)</td>
<td>9600b/s</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tx Data Rate (/SYNC user prog)</td>
<td>128kb/s</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tx Output Clock Sense</td>
<td>Positive Edge</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pattern</td>
<td>2”20-1 (normal)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Block Length</td>
<td>AUTO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Error Add</td>
<td>Single</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Other Settings:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Setting</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Tx Data Polarity</td>
<td>Normal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rx Data Polarity</td>
<td>Normal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FOX Character Code</td>
<td>ASCII</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FOX Flow Control</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

9-82    Remote Control
### Results Control:
- **Display** Basic Results
- **Test Period** Manual
- **Single Period Duration** 10s
- **Bit Period Duration** 1E4 Bits
- **Storage** Off

### Control Circuits:
- **Trigger** Manual
- **Range** 100ms
- **Delay A-B** Fixed
- **Edge-A (user)** positive edge
- **Edge-B (user)** negative edge
- **Sweep** Stopped
- **Circuit RTS/CS/etc Control** Off

### RS232 Port:*
- **RS232** COMPUTER CONTROL
- **Connection** HARDWIRED
- **Xon/Xoff** RX & TX
- **Enq/Ack** OFF
- **Speed** 9600bd
- **Parity** ODD
- **Stop Bits** 1
- **(HP-IB Address)** 5

### Printer:*
- **Protocol** XON-XOFF
- **Speed** 9600bd
- **Stop bits** 1
- **Print Style** Compress

### Other Functions:
- **Stored Setting Number** 0
- **Stored Setting Lock** ON
- **Deselected Timeslots** PRBS 2^-6-1
- **Beep On Error** OFF
- **Keyboard Lock** OFF
- **Real Time Clock Mode** RUN
- **Self-test Function** ALL

* This default only after power on.

Remote Control 9-83
** These settings unaffected by RST or RCL 0 but are set to these values following non-volatile memory failure.
Synchronous Clock Configurations

The Datacom Analyzers can use various clock configurations when emulating a DTE or DCE.

The examples shown in the illustrations apply to the V.24, V.11 and V.35 interfaces, but for simplicity only the V.24 circuit names are used.
Your Datacom Analyzer as DTE

When your Datacom Analyzer is configured as a DTE, it can be connected to a DCE (normally a modem or some other data set) making it possible to test the whole datacom circuit from end to end. The DCE under test always supplies data (on RD) and clock (on RC) to the Datacom Analyzer.

Datacom Analyzer Transmitter Supplies Clock to DCE Under Test

The Datacom Analyzer uses its internal synthesizer to clock out data (on TD) to the DCE under test. It supplies a clock on XTC which should be used to clock this data into the DCE.

The Datacom Analyzer does not use the clock on TC, if provided by the DCE under test.

Diagram:

Instrument Settings:

- DATACOM [ DTE ] [ SYNC ]
- TX CLOCK SOURCE [ INTERNAL ]

A-2 Synchronous Clock Configurations
**DCE Under Test Supplies Clock to Datacom Analyzer Transmitter**

The Datacom Analyzer uses the clock supplied on TC to clock out data (on TD) to the DCE under test. A delayed version of this clock is sent back to the DCE on XTC.

With this configuration, there are two ways that the DCE can clock in data from the Datacom Analyzer:

- The data is clocked into the DCE coincident with the clock it is supplying on TC. XTC is not used by the DCE. This approach is appropriate at lower data rates.
- The delayed clock on XTC is used to clock data into the DCE. This approach is more appropriate at higher data rates.

![Diagram of Datacom Analyzer and DCE Under Test connections](image)

**Instrument Settings:**
- **Datacom** [DTE] [SYNC]
- **TX Clock Source** [INTERFACE]

---

*Synchronous Clock Configurations  A-3*
Your Datacom Analyzer as DCE

When your Datacom Analyzer is configured as a DCE, it can be connected to terminal equipment for confidence checking. It can also be connected to transmission equipment which has been configured DTE.

Like a real data test set, the Datacom Analyzer Transmitter supplies data (on RD) and clocks (on RC and TC) to the DTE under test. Both clock signals are derived from the same source.

DTE Under Test Supplies Clock to Datacom Analyzer Receiver

The Datacom Analyzer uses the clock supplied on XTC to clock in data (on TD). The DTE under test may have generated this clock internally or may have derived it from the clock supplied by the Datacom Analyzer (on TC).

The Datacom Analyzer uses its internal synthesizer to clock out data (on RD) and also to derive clock signals (on RC and TC).

A-4 Synchronous Clock Configurations
Datacom Analyzer Transmitter Supplies Clock to Datacom Analyzer Receiver

The Datacom Analyzer clocks in data (on TD) using the same clock that it supplies to the DTE under test (on TC). It follows that the DTE must use TC to clock out data on TD. The Datacom Analyzer does not use the clock on XTC, if provided by the DTE under test.

The Datacom Analyzer uses its internal synthesizer to clock out data (on RD) and also to derive clock signals (on RC and TC).

Instrument Settings:
- TX CLOCK SOURCE: [INTERNAL]
- RX CLOCK SOURCE: [INTERNAL]
DTE Under Test Supplies Clock to Datacom Analyzer Receiver and Transmitter

The Datacom Analyzer uses the clock supplied on XTC to clock in data (on TD). The DTE under test should have generated this clock internally.

The Datacom Analyzer uses the clock supplied on XTC to clock out data (on RD) and also to derive clock signals (on RC and TC).

A-6 Synchronous Clock Configurations
# Bit Error Results

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Bit Errors</strong></th>
<th>The number of bit errors counted over the elapsed test period.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Bit Error Ratio</strong> (BER)</td>
<td>The ratio of bit errors counted to bits received over the elapsed test period.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Block Count</strong></td>
<td>The number of blocks counted over the elapsed test period. Block length is selectable as 1E3 bits or auto. Auto defaults to the current PRBS length or 1E3 bits for non-PRBS pattern.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Block Errors</strong></td>
<td>The number of block errors counted over the elapsed test period. Block error is defined as a block in which one or more bit errors occur.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Block Error Ratio</strong> (BLER)</td>
<td>The ratio of block errors counted to blocks received over the elapsed test period.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Error Seconds (ES)  
The number of asynchronous error seconds counted over the elapsed test period.

Asynchronous error second is defined as a second during which one or more bit errors occur.

Error seconds are not valid for Bit test periods.

Error-Free Seconds (EFS)  
The number of error-free seconds during the elapsed test period.

% Error-Free Seconds (%EFS)  
The number of error-free seconds expressed as a percentage of the elapsed test period.

Clock Slips  
The number of clock slips counted over the elapsed test period.

B-2  Bit Error Results
G.821 Analysis

G.821 Analysis, based on available and unavailable time, is only performed on synchronous data during a continuous or timed measurement.

A system becomes available when the error ratio measured in 1 second intervals is lower than the severely errored second threshold for ten or more consecutive seconds.

A system becomes unavailable when the error ratio measured in 1 second intervals is greater than the severely errored second threshold for ten or more consecutive seconds.

For the purpose of determining availability, pattern sync loss and data loss seconds are considered as seconds with error ratios exceeding the availability threshold. Power loss seconds are discarded.

SeverelyErrored Seconds (SES)  The number of severely errored seconds counted over the total available time.

Severely errored second is a second during which there is an error ratio greater than the threshold value $1 \times 10^{-3}$.

%SeverelyErrored Seconds (SES)  The number of severely errored seconds counted over the total available time expressed as a percentage.

Error Seconds (ES)  The number of errored seconds over the total available time.
% Error Seconds  The number of errored seconds during available time expressed as a percentage.

Degraded Minutes  The number of degraded minutes counted over the total available time.

Degraded minute is a 60 second (1 minute) composite interval (excluding severely errored seconds) during which the error ratio is greater than the threshold value of 1E−6 (10⁻⁶).

% Degraded Minutes  The number of degraded minutes during available time expressed as a percentage of the total minutes made up of available non-severely errored seconds.

% Availability  The number or available seconds expressed as a percentage of the total elapsed time.

Unavailable Seconds  The number of unavailable seconds counted over the total elapsed time.
### Alarms

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Data Loss</td>
<td>The loss of valid data for a second or more. In sync mode it means <em>no clocks received</em>. In async mode it means <em>no characters received</em>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Data Loss Seconds</td>
<td>The number of seconds during which data loss was detected, counted over the elapsed test period.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Power Loss</td>
<td>A power loss alarm occurs when the instrument power is interrupted during a BER measurement.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Power Loss Seconds</td>
<td>The number of seconds for which the instrument’s power supply is interrupted during a test period.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clock Slips</td>
<td>These occur when one or more bits have been added to or deleted from a received PRBS pattern.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clock Slip Seconds</td>
<td>The number of seconds during which clock slips were detected, counted over the elapsed test period.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pattern Sync Loss</td>
<td>Occurs if the error ratio exceeds a selectable threshold:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------------</td>
<td>----------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Low - Error ratio $\geq 0.1$ in $\geq 1000$ bits</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Medium - Error ratio $\geq 0.25$ in $\geq 1000$ bits</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>High - Error ratio $\geq 0.25$ in $\geq 100,000$ bits</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Sync loss can also be caused by a data loss alarm, by pressing [MANUAL RESYNC] or by changing pattern.

| Pattern Sync Loss Seconds | The number of seconds during which pattern sync loss was detected, counted over the elapsed test period. |

**D-2 Alarms**
Index

4
40-Column Printer Setup, 4-6

8
80-Column Hewlett-Packard Printer Setup, 4-3
80-Column non Hewlett-Packard Printer Setup, 4-6

A
Accessories Available, 6-4
Accessories Supplied, 6-4
ACCESSORY Connector, 1-2
Accessory Identification Query
ACCID?, 9-27
ACCESSORY Port, 7-7
Accessory Revision Date Query
ACCREV?, 9-27
ACCID?
Accessory Identification Query, 9-27
ACCREV?
Accessory Revision Date Query, 9-27
ADR
Asynchronous Data Rate, 9-33
Alarm register, 9-80
Alarms, 6-21
:Alarm Seconds Results Query
RAL?, 9-54
Asynchronous Character Length
DSL, 9-30
Asynchronous Data - making a measurement, 1-7
Asynchronous Data Rate, 2-10
ADR, 9-33
Asynchronous Operation, 2-10, 6-18,
6-19
Asynchronous Parity
PAR, 9-30
Asynchronous Stop Bits
SBT, 9-31
ATH
Sync Loss AUTO Resync Threshold,
9-41
Audio Source
AUS, 9-43
AUS
Audio Source, 9-43

B
:Basic Results Query
RLR?, 9-53
Battery - Option B12, 7-3
Baud Rate
Instrument, 4-2
Printer, 4-2
BER Measurements, 6-23
:Bit Analysis Results Query
RAR?, 9-54
Bit Test Duration
DBG, 9-46
BLL
Block Length, 9-45
Block Length
BLL, 9-45

Index-1
Cable Connection - DCE to DTE, 4-3
CCT?
Control Circuit Timing Line Status, 9-50
Changing Battery Fuses, 7-5
Changing the Batteries, 7-4
Character Codes - for FOX Pattern, 2-18
Character Format, 4-2
character length, 2-10
Parity, 2-10
Stop Bits, 2-10
Character Format - Printer/Remote Control, 7-8
CHARGING indicator (Option B12), 1-2
Charging the Batteries (Option B12), 7-4
CHL
Asynchronous Character Length, 9-30
Clear
CLR, 9-22
CLR
Clear, 9-22
Commands, remote control, 9-21
Computer, operation from, 9-5
CON
Configuration, 9-22
Configuration
CON, 9-22
Control Circuit Status, 5-4
Control Circuit Timing, 6-25
Control Circuit Timing commands, 9-47
Control Circuit Timing Compressed Data Query
RTZ?, 9-57
Control Circuit Timing Data
RTD?, 9-56
Control Circuit Timing DELAY A-B TMM, 9-48

Control Circuit Timing Delay Edge-A TIS, 9-48
Control Circuit Timing Delay Edge-A Sense STE, 9-48
Control Circuit Timing Delay Edge-B TIE, 9-49
Control Circuit Timing Delay Edge-B Sense SPE, 9-49
Control Circuit Timing Line Status CCT?, 9-50
Control Circuit Timing RANGE TRG, 9-47
Control Circuit Timing - RTS/CTS delay measurement, 1-17
Control Circuit Timing Status TTA?, 9-50
Control Circuit Timing Trace Enable TTR, 9-49
Control Circuit Timing Trigger TDP, 9-47
Control DCE CTS/CS/I Circuits DCC1, 9-51
Control DCE DCD/RR/RLSD Circuits DCC3, 9-51
Control DCE DSR/DM Circuits DCC2, 9-51
Control DTE DTR/TR Circuits DTC2, 9-52
Control DTE RTS/RS/C Circuits DTC1, 9-52
CSE
Receive Clock Source Sense, 9-32

Data Bits, 4-2
Data Character Length, 2-10
Datacom Analyzer Configuration, 1-3, 2-2
Datacom Connector, 1-2

Index-2
DATACOM indicator, 1-3
Datacom Interface
   RS-232, 5-2
   RS-449, 5-2
   V.11, 2-4
   V.24, 2-4
   V.35, 2-4
   X.21, 2-4
Datacom Interface Type
   DIF, 9-29
Datacom Module Connection - ACCESSORY Port, 7-7
Data Logging, 8-31
Data Rate - Async, 2-10
Data Flow - FOX Pattern, 2-18
DBG
   Bit Test Duration, 9-46
DCC1
   Control DCE CTS/CS/I Circuits, 9-51
DCC2
   Control DCE DSR/DM Circuits, 9-51
DCC3
   Control DCE DCD/RR/RLSD Circuits, 9-51
DCE Circuits, 2-9
   Data and Clock (TD, RD, XTC, TC and RC), 2-9
   Inputs (RTS and DTR), 2-9
   Outputs (CTS, DSR and DCD), 2-9
DCE Emulation, 2-7, 5-3, 6-16
DCE to DTE Cable Connection, 4-3
Default conditions, 9-82
Default Settings, 1-4
DEL?
   Delay Measurement Query, 9-55
Delay between Two Events, 5-8
Delay Measurement Query
   DEL?, 9-55
Delay - RTS/CTS, 5-6
DEM
   Emulation Type, 9-29
DIF
   Datacom Interface Type, 9-29
DIP
   Receive Data Polarity, 9-40
   Display Current Results as Graphs, 3-8
   Display EFS or %EFS result, EFS, 9-39
Displaying
   Alarms, 3-3
   Analysis Results, 3-3
   Bit Error Results, 3-2
   Graphs, 3-5
   TX/RX Frequency, 3-4
Displaying Graphs of all Errors and Alarms, 3-6
Displaying Graphs of part of a Measurement, 3-7
DOP
   Transmit Data Polarity, 9-40
DPD
   Test Period Type, 9-45
DPT
   Pattern Type, 9-35
DSL
   Receiver Sync Gain Control, 9-41
DTC1
   Control DTE RTS/RS/C Circuits, 9-52
DTC2
   Control DTE DTR/TR Circuits, 9-52
DTD
   Single Test Period Duration, 9-46
DTE Circuits
   Data and Clock (TD, RD, XTC, TC and RC), 2-8
   Inputs (CTS, DSR and DCD), 2-8
   Outputs (RTS and DTR), 2-8
DTE Emulation, 2-7, 5-3, 6-15
DTI

Index-3
Timing Type, 9-29
DTR, 4-2

E
EFS, display EFS or %EFS result, 9-39
EFS or %EFS selection, 1-6
Elapsed Bit Result Query
ELB?, 9-55
Elapsed Time, 6-30
ELB?
   Elapsed Bit Result Query, 9-55
Emulating
   DCE, 2-7, 5-3
   DTE, 2-7, 5-3
Emulation Type
   DEM, 9-29
ENQ/ACK, 4-2
ERR?
   Error Code Query, 9-26
Error Add, 6-18
Error addition commands, 9-44
Error Code Query
   ERR?, 9-26
Error Codes, 9-71
Errors Insertion, 2-22
ERR? responses, 9-71
%EFS or ESF display selection, 2-7
ESF or %EFS display selection, 2-7

F
Fixed Patterns, 2-17
FOX Character Code
   FXC, 9-42
FOX Character Codes, 2-18
FOX Flow Control
   FXF, 9-42
FOX Pattern - async TX only, 2-18
Frequency, 6-24
Frequency Results Query
   FRQ?, 9-55
FRQ?

Frequency Results Query, 9-55
Fuses, 7-2
FXC
   FOX Character Code, 9-42
FXF
   FOX Flow Control, 9-42

G
Graphs, 3-5, 6-27
Graphs of all Errors and Alarms, 3-6
Graphs of part of a Measurement, 3-7

H
HP-IB address, 9-15
HP-IB connector, 9-12

I
ICS
   Transmit Clock Source Sense, 9-31
ID
   Instrument Identification, 9-25
Initial Inspection, 7-1
Inserting Errors into TX Data, 2-22
Instrument Baud Rate, 4-2
Instrument Identification
   ID, 9-25
Instruments Covered by Manual, 6-2
Instrument Settings Commands, 9-29
Instrument Settings - Recalled from
   Store, 2-3
Isolating Switches, 1-5, 2-4

K
KEY?
   Key Query, 9-23
Keyboard Function Commands, 9-70
Key Query
   KEY?, 9-23

Index-4
L
LCL
Local, 9-21
LHB, Long User Word Send Left Hand
Bit, 9-38
Line Fuses, 7-2
Local
LCL, 9-21
Logging Results, 6-31
Long User Word Byte Length, LUL, 9-37
Long user word, content selection, 2-21
Long User Word Pattern, LUW, 9-38
Long User Word Pattern Synchronisation Length, LUY, 9-37
Long User Word Program
Synchronisation Length, LSL, 9-37
Long User Word selection Number, LUS, 9-36
Long User Word Send Left Hand
Bit, LHB, 9-38
LOW BATTERY indicator (Option B12, 1-2
LSL, Long User Word Program
Synchronisation Length, 9-37
LUL, Long User Word Byte Length, 9-37
LUS, Long User Word selection Number, 9-36
LUW, Long User Word Pattern, 9-38
LUY, Long User Word Pattern
Synchronisation Length, 9-37

M
MAN
Manual Resync, 9-70
Manual Resync
MAN, 9-70
Mating Connectors, 7-6
Measurements, 6-23
MODE

Telecom/Datacom Mode, 9-70
Modern connection, 9-2

O
OCS
Transmit Output Clock Sense, 9-40
Operating Environment, 7-11
OPT?
Options Query, 9-27
Option B12 - Battery, 7-3
Options Available, 6-3
Options Query
OPT?, 9-27
Other-Page datacom settings, 9-40

P
Pacing - XON/XOFF, ENQ/ACK or
DTR, 4-2
PAR
Asynchronous Parity, 9-30
Parity, 2-10, 4-2
Patch Points, 1-5, 2-4
Pattern Polarity
POL, 9-36
Patterns, 2-17, 6-22
Pattern Sync Threshold, 2-23
Pattern Type
DPT, 9-35
POL
Pattern Polarity, 9-36
Polarity - Rx & TX Data, 2-19
Power Cable, 7-3
Power Connection, 1-2
Power Requirements, 7-2
Power Source, 6-32
PRA, Printer auto trigger, 9-39
PRBS Patterns, 2-17
Preparation for Use, 7-2
Print Current Results, 4-8
Print Current Results as Graphs, 4-9
Printer auto trigger, PRA, 9-39

Index-5
Printer Baud Rate, 4-2
Printer Output - Character Format, 7-8
Printer Port, 7-7
Printers, 4-2
Printing at timed intervals, 4-8
Printing Graphs, 4-11
Printing Setup
  Using an Alternative (non Hewlett-Packard) Printer, 4-6
  Using Hewlett-Packard Printer, 4-3
Printing Stored Results, 4-10
Print Now.REMLOG, 9-71
Print Settings, 4-8
Programming tips, 9-19
Protocol - XON/XOF, ENQ/ACK or DTR, 4-2

R
Rack Mount Kits, 7-10
RAR?
  Alarm Seconds Results Query, 9-54
RAR?
  Bit Analysis Results Query, 9-54
RDY?
  Ready Code Query, 9-26
Ready Code Query
  RDY?, 9-26
Ready register, 9-79
Real Time Cock, 6-30
Recalling stored instrument settings, 2-3
Receive Clock Source
  RXC, 9-32
Receive Clock Source Sense
  CSE, 9-32
Receive Data Polarity
  DIP, 9-40
Receiver Sync Gain Control
  DSL, 9-41
REMLOG, Print Now, 9-71
Remote

RMT, 9-21
Remote Control - Character Format, 7-8
Remote control commands, 9-21
Remote control common capability messages, 9-21
Remote control, direct connection, 9-3
Remote Control Port, 7-7
Remote control, preparation, 9-1
Remote control status registers, 9-74
Remote operation command example, 9-6
Remote operation, general information, 9-6
Repeat Sweep, 5-6, 5-8
Request Service Mask
  RQS, 9-23
Reset
  RST, 9-21
Result Query Commands, 9-53
Results Storage, 2-24
REV?
  Revision Date Query, 9-25
Revision Date Query
  REV?, 9-25
RLR?
  Basic Results Query, 9-53
RMT
  Remote, 9-21
RQS
  Request Service Mask, 9-23
RS-232 Interface, 5-2
RS-232 Port (on side panel), 7-7
RS-449 Interface, 5-2
RST
  Reset, 9-21
RTD?
  Control Circuit Timing Data, 9-56
RTS/CTS Delay, 5-6
RTZ?
Control Circuit Timing Compressed
Data Query, 9-57
Running a measurement, 2-26
RXC
Receive Clock Source, 9-32
RX Clock Source, 2-15
RX Data Polarity, 2-19

S
SADR?
Stored Asynchronous Data Rate, 9-64
Safety Considerations, 6-2
Sampling Resolution, 2-24
SATH?
Stored Sync Loss AUTO Resync
Threshold, 9-67
SBLL?
Stored Block Length, 9-66
SBT
Asynchronous Stop Bits, 9-31
SCHL?
Stored Asynchronous Character
Length, 9-62
SDEM?
Stored Emulation Type, 9-62
SDIF?
Stored Interface Type, 9-61
SDIP?
Stored Receive Data Polarity, 9-66
SDOP?
Stored Transmit Data Polarity, 9-65
SDPT?
Stored Pattern Type, 9-65
SDR
Synchronous Data Rate, 9-34
SDSL?
Stored Receiver Sync Gain Control, 9-56
SDTI?
Stored Timing Type, 9-62
SELB?

Stored Sync Loss AUTO Resync
Threshold, 9-69
Self-test
TST, 9-27
Self Test, 8-32
SER.
Serial Number, 9-25
Serial Number
SER, 9-25
Single Sweep, 5-6, 5-8
Single Test Period Duration
DTD, 9-46
SMD?
Stored Graphical Data Query, 9-59
SMOD
Stored Telecom/Datacom Mode, 9-61
SMZ?
Stored Graphical Data in Compressed
Form Query, 9-60
SPAR?
Stored Asynchronous Parity, 9-63
SPE
Control Circuit Timing Delay Edge-B
Sense, 9-49
Specification, 6-1, 6-5
SPOL?
Stored Pattern Polarity, 9-65
SRAL?
Stored Alarm Seconds Results Query, 9-68
SRAR?
Stored Bit Analysis Results Query, 9-68
SRLR?
Stored Basic Results Query, 9-67
SRXC?
Stored Receive Clock Source, 9-63
SSBT?
Stored Asynchronous Stop Bits, 9-63
SSDR?
Stored Synchronous Data Rate, 9-64

Index-7
STA?
  Status/Events Query, 9-26
Starting/Stopping a test, 2-26
Status/Events Query
  STA?, 9-26
Status Query
  STB?, 9-26
Status register A, 9-74
Status register B, 9-77
Status registers, 9-74
STB?
  Status Query, 9-26
STE
  Control Circuit Timing Delay Edge-A
  Sense, 9-48
Stop Bits, 2-10, 4-2
Storage and Shipment, 7-11
Storage - Results, 6-29
Storage - Settings, 6-31
Stored Alarm Seconds Results Query
  SRAL?, 9-68
Stored Asynchronous Character Length
  SCHL?, 9-62
Stored Asynchronous Data Rate
  SADR?, 9-64
Stored Asynchronous Parity
  SPAR?, 9-63
Stored Asynchronous Stop Bits
  SSBT?, 9-63
Stored Basic Results Query
  SRLR?, 9-67
Stored Bit Analysis Results Query
  SRAR?, 9-68
Stored Block Length
  SBLL?, 9-66
Stored Elapsed Bits
  SELB?, 9-69
Stored Emulation Type
  SDEM?, 9-62
Stored Graphical Data in Compressed Form Query
  SMZ?, 9-60
Stored Graphical Data Query
  SMD?, 9-59
Stored Interface Type
  SDIF?, 9-61
Stored Measurement and Graphics Query
  Commands, 9-59
Stored Pattern Polarity
  SPOL?, 9-65
Stored Pattern Type
  SDPT?, 9-65
  SUPP?, 9-65
Stored Receive Clock Source
  SRXC?, 9-63
Stored Receive Data Polarity
  SDIP?, 9-66
Stored Receiver Sync Gain Control
  SDSL?, 9-66
Stored Results as Graphs, 3-9
Stored Results as Text, 3-10
Stored Synchronous Data Rate
  SSDR?, 9-64
Stored Sync Loss AUTO Resync Threshold
  SATH?, 9-67
Stored Telecom/Datacom Mode
  SMOD, 9-61
Stored Timing Type
  SDTI?, 9-62
Stored Transmit Clock Source
  STXC?, 9-63
Stored Transmit Data Polarity
  SDOP?, 9-65
Stored User Program Synchronous Data Rate
  SURR?, 9-64
Storing Instrument Settings, 2-25
Storing Results, 2-24
STXC?
  Stored Transmit Clock Source, 9-63
  SUPP?
Stored Pattern Type, 9-65
SURR?
   Stored User Program Synchronous Data Rate, 9-64
Sweep
   Repeat, 5-6, 5-8
   Single, 5-8, 5-8
Synchronous Data - making a measurement, 1-12
Synchronous Data Rate
   SDR, 9-34
Synchronous Operation, 2-12, 6-17, 6-19
Synchronous TX Clock Source, 2-12
Synchronous TX Data Rate, 2-12
Sync Loss AUTO Resync Threshold
   ATH, 9-41

T
TDP
   Control Circuit Timing Trigger, 9-47
Telecom/Datacom Mode
   MODE, 9-70
Telephone lines, connecting to via modems, 9-2
Terminal, control from, 9-7
Terminal Emulation (DTE/DCE), 6-15
Terminal, setting up for operation from, 9-4
Test Period, 2-19
Test Period and Result configuration commands, 9-45
Test Periods, 6-24
Test Period Type
   DPD, 9-45
TEST SELECT indicators, 1-3
TIE
   Control Circuit Timing Delay Edge-B, 9-49
Timing Type
   DTI, 9-29
TIS

Control Circuit Timing Delay Edge-A, 9-48
TMM
   Control Circuit Timing DELAY A-B, 9-48
Transmit Clock Source
   TXC, 9-31
Transmit Clock Source Sense
   ICS, 9-31
Transmit Data Polarity
   DOP, 9-40
Transmit Output Clock Sense
   OCS, 9-40
TRG
   Control Circuit Timing RANGE, 9-47
TST
   Self-test, 9-27
TTA?
   Control Circuit Timing Status, 9-50
TTR
   Control Circuit Timing Trace Enable, 9-49
TXC
   Transmit Clock Source, 9-31
   TX Clock Source, 2-12, 2-13
   TX Clock Source Trigger, 2-14
   TX Data Polarity, 2-19
   TX Data Rate, 2-12

U
UPP
   User Defined Word Pattern, 9-36
URR
   User Program Synchronous Data Rate, 9-35
User Defined Word Pattern
   UPP, 9-36
User Program Synchronous Data Rate
   URR, 9-35

Index-9
V
V.11 Interface, 2-4, 2-6, 6-8
V.11/V.35/X.21 Leased Indicators, 6-14
V.24 Breakout, 6-13
V.24 indicators, 1-5
V.24 Interface, 2-4, 6-6
V.35 Interface, 2-4, 2-6, 5-2, 6-11
Viewing
   Alarms, 3-3
   Analysis Results, 3-3
   Bit Error Results, 3-2
   Graphs, 3-5
   TX/RX Frequency, 3-4

Viewing Current Results as Graphs, 3-8
Viewing Graphs of all Errors and Alarms, 3-6
Viewing Graphs of part off a Measurement, 3-7

X
X.21 Interface, 2-4
XON/XOFF, 4-2

Z
Zoom, 3-7
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