T1 Tester
OPERATING AND CALIBRATION MANUAL

SERIAL NUMBERS
This manual applies directly to instruments with serial numbers prefixed 3126U and/or with firmware revision number 3127.
To check the firmware revision number of your instrument, press [AUX] and select [OPTIONS].

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HEWLETT PACKARD
HP Part No. 37701-90006
Microfiche Part No. 37701-90031
Printed in U.K. June 1991
WARNING

READ THE FOLLOWING NOTES BEFORE INSTALLING OR SERVICING ANY INSTRUMENT.

1. IF THIS INSTRUMENT IS TO BE ENERGIZED 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). * 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).
CERTIFICATION

Hewlett-Packard Company certifies that this product met its published specifications at the time of shipment from the factory. Hewlett-Packard further certifies that its calibration measurements are traceable to the United States National Bureau of Standards, to the extent allowed by the Bureau's calibration facility and to the calibration facilities or other International Standards Organization members.

ASSISTANCE

Product maintenance agreements and other customer assistance agreements are available for Hewlett-Packard products.

For any assistance, contact your Hewlett-Packard Sales and Service Office. Addresses are provided at the back of this manual.

NOTICE

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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>Weco 310</td>
<td>15513A E01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15 pin D</td>
<td>15707A E01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RS-232/V.24</td>
<td>15714A E01</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

PRINTING HISTORY

The Printing History shown below lists all Editions and Updates of this manual and the printing date(s). The first printing of this manual is Edition 1. The Edition number increments by 1 whenever the manual is revised. Updates, which are issued between Editions, contain replacement pages to correct the current Edition of the manual. Updates are numbered sequentially starting with Update 1. When a new Edition is created, it contains all the Update information for the previous Edition. Each new Edition or Update also includes a revised copy of this printing history page. Many product updates or revisions do not require manual changes and, conversely, manual corrections may be done without accompanying product changes. Therefore, do not expect a one-to-one correspondence between product updates and manual updates.

Update 1 (37701-90002) February 1991
WARNINGS

WARNING: Risk of electric shock

Ensure repeater power is switched off before connecting or disconnecting connectors. Voltages up to ±130 V dc may be present on telephone lines.

AVERTISSEMENT : Risque de choc électrique

Toujours couper l'alimentation du répétiteur avant de brancher ou de débrancher des connecteurs. La tension de la ligne téléphonique peut atteindre ± 130 V cc.

WARNING

The instrument must be connected to the protective ground via the power cord or the ground terminal provided at any time that there is a connection to the instrument front panel.
WARRANTY

This Hewlett-Packard product is warranted against defects in materials and workmanship for a period of one year from date of shipment. During the warranty period, Hewlett-Packard Company will, at its option, either repair or replace products which prove to be defective.

For warranty service or repair, this product must be returned to a service facility designated by HP. Buyer shall prepay shipping charges to HP and HP shall pay shipping charges to return the product to Buyer. However, Buyer shall pay all shipping charges, duties, and taxes for products returned to HP from another country.

HP warrants that its software and firmware designated by HP for use with an instrument will execute its programming instructions when properly installed on that instrument. HP does not warrant that the operation of the instrument, or software, or firmware will be uninterrupted or error free.

LIMITATION OF WARRANTY

The foregoing warranty shall not apply to defects resulting from improper or inadequate maintenance by Buyer, Buyer-supplied software or interfacing, unauthorized modification or misuse, operation outside of the environment specifications for the products, or improper site preparation or maintenance.

NO OTHER WARRANTY IS EXPRESSED OR IMPLIED. HP SPECIFICALLY DISCLAIMS THE IMPLIED WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY AND FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE.

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THE REMEDIES PROVIDED HEREIN ARE BUYER'S SOLE AND EXCLUSIVE REMEDIES. HP SHALL NOT BE LIABLE FOR ANY DIRECT, INDIRECT, SPECIAL INCIDENTAL, OR CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES, WHETHER BASED ON CONTRACT, TORT, OR ANY OTHER LEGAL THEORY.
Contents

1. Getting Started
   Before Getting Started ........................................... 1-1
   Getting Started ..................................................... 1-2
   Switch On ............................................................. 1-2
   To Set the T1 Tester to a Known State ......................... 1-3
   To Return to the Basic Measurement Display .................. 1-5
   To Set Up the Measurement ......................................... 1-5
   To Loop Transmit/Receive and Make a Measurement .......... 1-6
   To See Alarm Indicator Operation ................................. 1-7
   To See an Alarm Record ............................................ 1-8
   To See More Results ................................................ 1-9
   To Add Transmit Errors at a Fixed Rate ....................... 1-10
   To See Received Signal Details .................................. 1-11
   To See a Time Related Alarm Record ............................. 1-12
   To See All Error Types on One Display ......................... 1-13
   To send Line (CSU) Loopcodes .................................... 1-15
   After Getting Started .............................................. 1-16

2. Getting Ready For T1 Testing
   To Select T1 on Combined T1/Datacom Test Sets ................ 2-1
   Fast Set Up ......................................................... 2-1
   To Automatically Set Frame, Code and Pattern To The Incoming
     Signal ............................................................... 2-2
   To Recall a Stored Set-Up .......................................... 2-2
   To Set Up For Storage of Results ................................. 2-4
   To Set Up Long User Words ......................................... 2-5
   To Set the Date and Time ........................................... 2-6
   To Start the Clock at the Selected Time ....................... 2-8
   To Store Test Set-Ups .............................................. 2-9
   To Indicate Stored Set-Up Content ................................ 2-11
3. T1 Testing

How to Find Set-Up Examples .................................................. 3-1
How a T1 System is Shown in This Manual ......................... 3-2
Out Of Service Testing ......................................................... 3-3
  To Set the Terminated (TERM) T1 Line Interface ............ 3-4
  To Connect the T1 Tester to the T1 Line ....................... 3-4
  To Set The Transmit Timing .............................................. 3-5
  To Use As A Portable CSU / Network Interface ............. 3-5
    To Loop the T1 Tester Manually ................................. 3-5
    To Set the T1 Tester to Respond to a Loopcode (In-Band) 3-7
    To Set the T1 Tester to Respond to a Loopcode (Out-of-Band) 3-9
  To Make Fractional T1 (n x 56 / n x 64 kBit/s) Tests ...... 3-11
  To Transmit Errors and Alarms ....................................... 3-12
    To Transmit Errors ................................................. 3-12
    To Choose the Type of Error ................................... 3-13
    To Choose the Error Rate ....................................... 3-13
    To Add Errors Singly ............................................ 3-14
    To Add Errors at a Fixed Rate of 1E - 3 .................... 3-14
    To Select an Error Rate ........................................... 3-14
    To Transmit Alarms ............................................... 3-16
  To Transmit and Monitor Signaling Bits ......................... 3-17
  To Make Out-of-Service Tests at the Customer Premises ...... 3-19
    Level (for LBO setting), Current, Frequency and Pulse Shape 3-19
  To Measure Round Trip Delay with Higher Resolution ....... 3-22
    To Monitor Errors at the Customer Premises ................ 3-23
    Local loop Tests ................................................... 3-23
  Out of Service Tests From the Central Office ................ 3-24
  End-to-End and Round Trip Loopback Tests ...................... 3-24
    To Loop the CSU, Network Interface, or T1 Tester at the Customer Premises using an In-Band Loopcode 3-25
    To Loop the CSU, Network Interface, or T1 Tester at the Customer Premises using an Out-of-Band Loopcode 3-27
  To Set-Up the T1 Tester for a Looped 15 Minute, QRSS, Logic Error Test ........................................ 3-29
    To Run the Test ..................................................... 3-29
  In-Service Testing ....................................................... 3-30
  To Set the Monitor Interface ...................................... 3-31
4. Displaying Test Results
   To Display Alarms ........................................ 4-2
   To See the Current Alarm Conditions .................. 4-2
   To See the Alarm History .................................. 4-3
   To See the Record of Total Alarm Durations .......... 4-3
   To Display Errors ........................................... 4-4
   To Select One of the Error Displays .................... 4-5
   To Display the Error Count of Each Error Type ........ 4-5
   To Display Details of One Error Type .................. 4-6
   For a Display of Basic Errors in Large Characters .... 4-7
   For a More Detailed Display of One Type Of Error ..... 4-7
   For a G821 Analysis Display of One Type Of Error ..... 4-8
   To Display Alarm and Error Graphs ...................... 4-8
   To Select One of the Graphic Displays .................. 4-9
   To Select the Time “Window” and Resolution of the Graphic
      Display ....................................................... 4-10
   To Return to the Normal Measurement Display .......... 4-11
   To Display Stored Results .................................. 4-12
   To Display One of the Stored Results .................... 4-12
   Graphic Display - to Select Error Type or Alarms ..... 4-14
   Numeric Display - to Select Error Type, Alarms or
      Slips/Wander .............................................. 4-14
   To Return to the Normal Measurement Display .......... 4-14
   To Display Pattern Slips, Clock Slips and Wander ...... 4-15
   To Select One of the Slips/wander Displays ............ 4-15
   For T1 Testers with the Clock Slips/Wander Facility. 4-16
To Display Signal Results ............................................. 4-16
To Display Pulse Shape ............................................. 4-17
To Change the Pulse Mask ......................................... 4-17
To Return to the Normal Measurement Display .................. 4-17

5. Preparing To Print Results.
   To Select a Printer Output ......................................... 5-2
   To Select an Output Suitable for a Hewlett-Packard 80
     Column Printer .................................................... 5-2
   Example Set-Up Using a Hewlett-Packard Thinkjet Printer,
     Model 2225D ....................................................... 5-3
   To Select an Output Suitable for an Alternative Printer ....... 5-4

6. Printing Results
   To Print Only the Occurrence of Major Alarms ................. 6-2
   To Suppress Printing After 10 Consecutive Seconds with Major
     Alarms ............................................................. 6-3
   To Print Only Alarms and Error Count ............................ 6-4
   To Automatically Trigger a Print of Alarms and Error Count. 6-4
   To Suppress Printing After 10 Consecutive Seconds with
     EVENT Results .................................................... 6-5
   To Print Graphs of Alarms and Error Count ....................... 6-6
   To Print Signal Details ............................................ 6-9
   To Print Full Results .............................................. 6-10
   To Automatically Trigger a Print of Full Results ................ 6-10
   To Print Full Results On Demand .................................. 6-11
   To Print the Stored Results of a Previous Test ................ 6-12
   To Print the Pulse Shape ......................................... 6-15
   To Print the Full T1 Tester Settings ............................. 6-16

7. General Information
   Introduction ......................................................... 7-1
   Specification ....................................................... 7-1
   Safety Considerations ............................................ 7-1
   Options Available ................................................ 7-2
   To See a Display of Options Fitted to your T1 Tester ........ 7-2
   Accessories Supplied ............................................. 7-2
   Accessories Available ........................................... 7-3

Contents-4
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Section</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Specification</td>
<td>7-3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Specifications</td>
<td>7-4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TRANSMITTER</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transmitter timing</td>
<td>7-5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Internal Tx Clock</td>
<td>7-5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tx Error Add</td>
<td>7-5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tx Alarms</td>
<td>7-6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tx loopback codes (in-band)</td>
<td>7-6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tx loopback codes (out-of band)</td>
<td>7-6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Idle code</td>
<td>7-7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Output</td>
<td>7-7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RECEIVER</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DSX-MON</td>
<td>7-7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TERMINATED</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BRIDGE</td>
<td>7-7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jitter Tolerance</td>
<td>7-8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alarm LEDs (red)</td>
<td>7-8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Signal Indication</td>
<td>7-9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Frame Sync Criteria</td>
<td>7-9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Frame Loss Criteria</td>
<td>7-10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pattern sync</td>
<td>7-10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Test Period</td>
<td>7-10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CSU EMULATION</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Status Messages</td>
<td>7-10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Autoresponse Mode</td>
<td>7-10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Loopcode Detection</td>
<td>7-11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Line Loopback</td>
<td>7-12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MEASUREMENTS</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Recovered Clock Frequency Measurement</td>
<td>7-13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pattern Slip Measurements</td>
<td>7-13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Simplex Current Measurement</td>
<td>7-13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Signal Level Measurement</td>
<td>7-14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Round Trip Delay Measurement</td>
<td>7-14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CHANNEL ACCESS</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VF Output</td>
<td>7-15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RESULTS</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Error Results</td>
<td>7-16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Error Count</td>
<td>7-16</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Error Seconds .................................................. 7-16
Error Count and Error Second ............................... 7-16
Ave. Error Ratio .............................................. 7-16
Cur. Error Ratio ............................................... 7-16
Error Ratio Format ........................................... 7-16
Error Free Seconds .......................................... 7-16
% Error-free Secs ............................................ 7-16
Percentage format ............................................ 7-16
SEF Count ..................................................... 7-16
OOF Count ..................................................... 7-17
LOF Count ..................................................... 7-17
Frame Loss Seconds .......................................... 7-17
Alarm Seconds ................................................ 7-17
Trouble Scan .................................................. 7-17
Pattern slips .................................................. 7-17
Time-of-day Clock ........................................... 7-17
DATA LOGGING ................................................ 7-17
Logging to external printer ................................. 7-17
Printout types ............................................... 7-17
PRINTER and REMOTE CONTROL PORT .................... 7-18
Printer output ............................................... 7-18
Remote control .............................................. 7-18
Modem operation ............................................. 7-19
General ....................................................... 7-20
Instrument settings storage ............................... 7-20
Connectors .................................................... 7-20
OPTIONS ......................................................... 7-21
Pulse Shape ................................................... 7-21
Measurements ................................................ 7-21
Clock slips measurement ................................... 7-21
Measurements ................................................ 7-21
Timing Reference DSX Input ............................... 7-22
Wander Measurement ....................................... 7-22
Internal electronic result storage ....................... 7-22
Stored End-of-Period Results ............................ 7-23
Stored End-of-period G.821 analysis .................... 7-23
Stored End-of-Period Alarm Seconds .................... 7-23
Graphic result presentation .............................. 7-23
| Error Sources | 7-23 |
| Display Format | 7-23 |
| G.821 error results during measurement | 7-23 |

### 8. Installation

- **Introduction** .................................................. 8-1
- **Initial Inspection** ........................................ 8-1
- **Preparation for Use** ...................................... 8-2
  - Power Requirements ........................................ 8-2
  - Line Fuses ................................................. 8-2
  - Power Cable ............................................... 8-3
- **Battery (Option 002)** .................................... 8-4
  - To Charge the Batteries (Option 002) ................. 8-4
  - To Change the Batteries ................................ 8-5
  - Battery Fuses ............................................. 8-6
  - To Change a Blown Fuse .................................. 8-6
- **Mating Connectors (Front Panel)** ...................... 8-6
- **T1 Tester Selection When Using a T1/DATACOM TEST SET** 8-7
- **ACCESSORY Port - for Datacom Module Connection** .. 8-7
- **RS-232 Port - for Printer or Remote Control Connection** 8-7
  - Modem Connection ....................................... 8-9
- **Rack Mounting** ............................................ 8-10
- **Operating Environment** .................................. 8-11
- **Storage and Shipment** ................................... 8-11
  - Environment ............................................. 8-11
  - Packaging ............................................... 8-12

### 9. T1 Tester Performance Tests

- **Introduction** ............................................. 9-1
- **Calibration Cycle** ...................................... 9-1
- **Recommended Test Equipment** ............................ 9-2
- **Operational Verification** ................................. 9-4
  - Default Settings ....................................... 9-5
  - T1 Tester Self Test .................................... 9-6
  - T1 Self Tests, Order and Fail Codes .................. 9-8
  - Auto Configure ......................................... 9-9
  - Pulse Mask (Option 001) ................................ 9-10
  - Voice Frequency Output ................................ 9-11

**Contents-7**
10. **Remote Control**

   Command History .................................................. 10-1
   Preparation for Remote Control ................................. 10-2
   To Connect to Telephone Lines via Modems .................. 10-3
   To Connect for Direct Operation .............................. 10-3
   To Set the Tester for Operation from a Terminal ........... 10-4
   To Set the Tester for Operation from a Computer .......... 10-5
   Remote Operation ................................................. 10-6
   Terminal Control .................................................. 10-7
   Prompting and Input Editing .................................... 10-8
      The Prompt ..................................................... 10-8
      Input Editing .................................................. 10-8
   Error Reporting .................................................. 10-8
   Mnemonic Responses .............................................. 10-9
   Programming Tips .................................................. 10-11
   Reading of Status Registers ................................... 10-11
   Determining Start and Stop ..................................... 10-11
   Start/Stop operation timing .................................... 10-12
      Restarting with the STR command or with [START/STOP] .... 10-12
Stopping with the STP command, with START/STOP or after a timed measurement 10-12
The Delay in the Execution of Some Commands 10-13
THE COMMANDS 10-14
COMMON CAPABILITY MESSAGES 10-14
Reset 10-14
Remote 10-14
Local 10-14
Clear 10-15
Device Clear 10-15
Key Query 10-15
Request Service Mask 10-16
Instrument Identification 10-18
Instrument Identification Query 10-18
Revision Date Query 10-18
Serial Number Query 10-18
Error Code Query 10-19
Ready Code Query 10-19
Status/Events Query 10-19
Status Query 10-19
Options Query 10-20
CONFIGURATION COMMANDS 10-21
Instrument Configuration 10-21
Framing Type 10-21
Pulse Mask Polarity Query 10-22
Pulse Truncated Query 10-22
Pulse Mask Selection 10-22
Application Type 10-22
Receiver Timeslot Selection 10-23
Transmitter Multiple Timeslot Selection 10-23
Receiver Multiple Timeslot Selection 10-23
Pattern Type 10-24
Special Pattern / Test Type 10-24
Long User Word 10-25
Long User Word Length 10-25
Long User Word Select 10-25
Long User Word Sync Mode 10-26
Long User Word Sync Length 10-26
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Function</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Long User Word Left Hand Bit</td>
<td>10-26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coding Type</td>
<td>10-27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>User Defined Pattern</td>
<td>10-27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>User Defined Pattern (Fractional T1)</td>
<td>10-27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Send Signaling Bits</td>
<td>10-28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Send Background Signaling Bits</td>
<td>10-28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Send Signaling Bits in Channel</td>
<td>10-28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High Resolution Round Trip Delay Transmit Timeslot Selection</td>
<td>10-29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High Res Round Trip Delay Rx Timeslot Select</td>
<td>10-29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High Res Round Trip Delay Rx From Select</td>
<td>10-29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VF Channel Select</td>
<td>10-30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Send Tone in Channel</td>
<td>10-30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VF Channel Audio Select</td>
<td>10-30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VF Channel Mapping</td>
<td>10-30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VF Timeslot Query</td>
<td>10-31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Test Period</td>
<td>10-31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Test Duration</td>
<td>10-31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CSU Auto Mode</td>
<td>10-32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Loopback Band</td>
<td>10-32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CSU Manual Mode</td>
<td>10-33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alarm Generation Type</td>
<td>10-34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Loopback Type</td>
<td>10-34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>User Defined Loopdown</td>
<td>10-35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>User Defined Loopup Code</td>
<td>10-35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Loopup</td>
<td>10-35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Loopdown</td>
<td>10-36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Loopup (in-Band) status Query Command</td>
<td>10-36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Loopback Code Framing</td>
<td>10-36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Printer Squelch</td>
<td>10-36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Printer Demand</td>
<td>10-37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Printer Auto Trigger</td>
<td>10-37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interface Type</td>
<td>10-37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Line Build Out</td>
<td>10-38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transmit Timing</td>
<td>10-38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Signaling Bit Display Type Select</td>
<td>10-38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Signaling Bit Display Channel Select</td>
<td>10-39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Timeslot Map Display Type Select</td>
<td>10-39</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Stored Power Fail Alarm Seconds Result Query ........... 10-73
Stored Yellow Alarm Seconds Result Query ............... 10-73
Stored Excess Zeros Alarm Seconds Result Query ......... 10-74
Stored Pattern Loss Seconds Result Query ............... 10-74
Stored Frame Loss Alarm Seconds Result Query .......... 10-74
Stored Signal Loss Alarm Seconds Result Query .......... 10-75
Stored All Ones AIS Alarm Seconds Result Query ......... 10-75
Stored Uncontrolled Slips Result Query .................. 10-76
Stored Controlled Slips Result Query ..................... 10-76
Stored Bit Slips Result Query .................. 10-76
Stored Estimated Frame Slips Result Query ............... 10-77
Stored Framing Type Query .............................. 10-77
Stored Coding Type Query ................................. 10-77
Stored Pattern Type Query ................................. 10-78
Stored Interface Type Query ............................... 10-78
Stored Test Time Query .......................... 10-78
Stored Elapsed Time Result Query ....................... 10-78
Stored Test Duration (user defined) Query ................. 10-79
Stored User Defined Pattern Query ......................... 10-79
Stored Application Query .............................. 10-79
Stored Receiver Timeslot Selection Query ................. 10-80
Stored Long User Word Selection Query .................... 10-80
Stored Special Pattern/Test Query ......................... 10-80
Stored Transmitter Multiple Timeslot Query ............... 10-80
Stored Receiver Multiple Timeslot Query .................. 10-81
Stored User Defined Pattern (Fractional T1) Query .......... 10-81
Pulse Mask and Data Plot Query .................. 10-81
Pulse Sample Trigger Mask .............................. 10-82
Pulse Sample Trigger Reset ................................ 10-83
Pattern Loss Count Criterion ............................. 10-84
SELF TEST COMMANDS ........................................ 10-85
   Number Of Tests .................................. 10-85
   Number of Sub-tests in a Test ....................... 10-85
   Self-test .............................................. 10-86
Default Conditions ...................................... 10-87
Status Registers .......................................... 10-90
STATUS REGISTER A ......................................... 10-90
STATUS REGISTER B ......................................... 10-92

Contents-13
READY REGISTER ........................................ 10-93
ALARM REGISTER ........................................ 10-94
PULSE SAMPLE MASK REGISTER ....................... 10-96
Error Codes .............................................. 10-97
Parse Time Errors (Error codes -100 to -200) ........ 10-97
Execution Time Errors (Error codes -200 to -349) ... 10-98
Option or Capability Errors (Error codes -350 to -370) 10-99
Error Codes for Stored Measurement Results and Graphics 10-99
Self-Test Errors (Error codes 1 to 1599) ............ 10-100
Restart Causing Commands ......................... 10-105

Index
TIMESLOT MAP DISPLAY TIMESLOT SELECT COMMAND ........................................ 10-39

MISCELLANEOUS COMMANDS ................................................................. 10-40
  AUTOCONFIGURE ........................................................................ 10-40
  STORED PANEL LOCK .................................................................. 10-40
  BEEP COMMAND ....................................................................... 10-40
  VOLUME COMMAND ..................................................................... 10-40
  SAVE PANEL COMMAND ................................................................ 10-41
  PANEL DESCRIPTOR QUERY ....................................................... 10-41
  RECALL PANEL COMMAND .......................................................... 10-41
  START MEASUREMENT ................................................................ 10-41
  STOP MEASUREMENT .................................................................. 10-42
  T1/DATACOM MODE .................................................................. 10-42
  RS232C PRINTER INTERFACE ...................................................... 10-43
  DATE SET-UP ............................................................................ 10-43
  TIME SET-UP ............................................................................ 10-44
  DISPLAY ................................................................................... 10-44
  ALM QUERY ............................................................................. 10-45
  ALARM CHANGE QUERY ............................................................ 10-45
  ALARM MASK ........................................................................... 10-46
  HISTORY QUERY ....................................................................... 10-46
  HISTORY RESET ........................................................................ 10-47

ERROR INSERT COMMANDS ................................................................. 10-48
  ERROR INSERT RATE ................................................................. 10-48
  ERROR INSERT TYPE ................................................................. 10-48
  USER DEFINED ERROR INSERT RATIO ....................................... 10-48
  SINGLE ERROR INSERT ............................................................. 10-49

RESULT QUERY COMMANDS ............................................................... 10-50
  WANDER LOCK QUERY .............................................................. 10-50
  LOGIC ERROR RESULT QUERY .................................................. 10-50
  LOGIC ANALYSIS RESULT QUERY ............................................ 10-51
  BPV ERROR RESULT QUERY ..................................................... 10-52
  FRAME ERROR RESULT QUERY .................................................. 10-52
  FRAME ANALYSIS RESULT QUERY ............................................ 10-53
  CRC ERROR RESULT QUERY ...................................................... 10-54
  CRC ANALYSIS RESULT QUERY ................................................ 10-54
  RECEIVER LEVEL RESULT QUERY .......................................... 10-55
  WANDER RESULTS QUERY ........................................................ 10-55
  SIGNALLING BITS RESULT QUERY ............................................ 10-56
Channel Monitor All Signalling Bits Query Command . . . 10-56
Channel Monitor single signaling bits Query Command . . 10-57
Simplex Current Result Query . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 10-57
Signal Frequency Result Query . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 10-58
Signal Frequency Offset Result Query . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 10-58
Signal Round Trip Delay Query . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 10-58
Power Fail Alarm Seconds Result Query . . . . . . . . . . . . . 10-59
Yellow Alarm Seconds Result Query . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 10-59
Excess Zeros Alarm Seconds Result Query . . . . . . . . . . . . 10-59
Pattern Loss Seconds Result Query . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 10-59
Frame Loss Alarm Seconds Result Query . . . . . . . . . . . . . 10-60
Signal Loss Alarm Seconds Result Query . . . . . . . . . . . . . 10-60
All Ones AIS Alarm Seconds Result Query . . . . . . . . . . . 10-60
Uncontrolled Slips Result Query . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 10-60
Controlled Slips Result Query . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 10-61
Bit Slips Result Query . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 10-61
Estimated Frame Slips Result Query . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 10-61
Pulse Mask Result Query . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 10-62
Pulse Mask Plot Query . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 10-62
Elapsed Time Result Query . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 10-63
Timeslot Monitor Query Command . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 10-63
TX Timeslot bandwidth query . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 10-63
Timeslot Swap Result Query Command . . . . . . . . . . . . . 10-63
Round Trip Delay in Timeslot Query Command . . . . . . . . . 10-64
STORED RESULTS COMMANDS . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 10-65
Get store size and usage . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 10-65
Get store use information . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 10-65
Get store data . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 10-66
Get store data in compressed form . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 10-67
Storage Lock . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 10-68
Stored Logic Error Result Query . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 10-68
Stored Logic Analysis Result Query . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 10-69
Stored BPV Error Result Query . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 10-69
Stored Frame Error Result Query . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 10-70
Stored Frame Analysis Result Query . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 10-71
Stored CRC Error Result Query . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 10-71
Stored CRC Analysis Result Query . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 10-72
Stored Wander Results Query . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 10-72
What the T1 Tester Gives You

- Comprehensive measurements and interfaces to connect at all T1 points - only one box to buy, carry and learn
- Graphic on-screen presentation - at-a-glance interpretation of long-term tests and no need to use a printer
- “Trouble scan” - saves running several tests or stepping through results to find out what’s wrong
- Graphic, on-screen presentation of T1 pulse shape - rapid distinction of marginal pulse failures from gross failures, and simple detection of badly set equipment
- Built-in VF channel access allowing listening, signaling bit display and connection of a TIMS - easy circuit identification, checking if channels are idle and channel performance measurements
- Automatic internal results storage, allowing results to be viewed or printed later - no need to buy and carry field printers to record test results
- High resolution clock slips measurement with graphic presentation - faster and more positive identification of timing problems on T1 networks
- Upgradability - lasting value and protection of your investment in test equipment
FRONT PANEL FEATURES

- **Send Ti Loop Test**: Allows you to loop a CSLU Network interface or another Ti Tester.
- **Green Indicators**: Show status of received signals.
- **Caution**: The Delco/Model B cable must only be connected or disconnected when the instrument is powered down.
- **Red Indicators**: Show alarms.
- **Print Now**: When a printer is used with the instrument, this key allows you to print on demand either the instrument settings or a snapshot of results.
- **Remote**: Shows when the instrument is being controlled remotely.

**Auto Restart**: Stops any measurement which is currently running, clears memory, then automatically starts a new measurement.

**Transmit Error Insert**: Allows the insertion of error, in the transmitted data either at a fixed rate or simply.

**End**: Ends the test and stores the results.

**AUX**: Allows access to other instrument settings and features.

**Warning**: Ti Line voltages are capable of surviving dangerous surges. Power should be removed from the line loop while the Ti Tester is being connected or disconnected. It is recommended that the Ti Tester should be connected at a DST-1 MOV or 3-service testing.

**Timing**: Allows selection of termination, level (LSDI) or Transmit Timing source.

**Timing**: Allows selection of Termination, Level (LSDI) or Transmit Timing source.
Getting Started

This chapter tells you about the basic features of the instrument and shows you how to use them. The items covered are:

- Switching on
- Setting the T1 Tester to a known state
- Returning to the basic measurement display
- Setting up a measurement
- Making a measurement
- Adding transmit errors
- Observing alarm indications
- Displaying an alarm record
- Displaying basic results and full results
- Adding transmit errors at a fixed rate
- Displaying received signal details
- Displaying a time related alarm record
- Sending line (CSU) loopcodes
- Displaying all error types together

Before Getting Started

Ensure that there are no cables connected to the instrument front panel. Connect the instrument to a power supply of between 85 V ac and 264 V ac. If in doubt see "Installation" in chapter 7.
Getting Started

Switch On

Switch on.

You should see.

Followed by.

If the T1 Tester is part of a combined T1/Datacom Test Set, set the Datacom module TEST SELECT to T1.
To Set the T1 Tester to a Known State

The T1 Tester can store 1 fixed and 5 user selectable test set-ups. You are going to recall the fixed set-up. Press \textit{AUX}.

You should see one of the AUX FUNCTION displays with AUX FUNCTION highlighted.

Select \textit{STORED SETTINGS}.

\textbf{NOTE:}
The instrument starts up in the "last used" state. Some of the settings in this procedure may already be selected.
Use \[ 4 \] and \[ 5 \] to highlight
STORED SETTING NUMBER.

Select \[ 0 \].

0 is the fixed stored setting.

Highlight ACTION \[ \]
Select \[ RECALL \].
To Return to the Basic Measurement Display

Any measurement set-up key will get you to the basic measurement display. In this case, Press \textbf{RESULTS}.

You should see.

To Set Up the Measurement

Set the display to:

\textbf{DISPLAY} \\
[ \textbf{ERROR RESULTS} ] [ \textbf{LOGIC} ] \\
[ \textbf{BASIC RESULTS} ] [ \textbf{STORE OFF} ].
To Loop Transmit/Receive and Make a Measurement

Connect

TRANSMIT to RECEIVE
with a WECO 310 cable. Check that received data is correct (green indicators on).

Watch the ERRORS indicator flash and the results display accumulate errors when you press TRANSMIT ERROR INSERT SINGLE a few times.
To See Alarm Indicator Operation

Break the signal path.

You should see the alarm indication for the current situation.
To See an Alarm Record

Reconnect the signal path.

As alarms have occurred in the current test, you should see the HISTORY indicator on.

Press [SHOW HISTORY] to see what they were.

You can use this to check for the occurrence of alarms on unattended tests.

The display is frozen but the test is still running.

Press [SHOW HISTORY] again to unfreeze the display.

Press [RESET HISTORY].

You should see the HISTORY indicator go off.
To See More Results

Highlight
[ ERROR RESULTS ] [ LOGIC ]

BASIC RESULTS

Select ALL RESULTS.

You should see.
To Add Transmit Errors at a Fixed Rate

Use \textbf{RATE} to set \textit{TRANSMIT ERROR INSERT} to 1E-3.

You should see \textit{CURRENT ER} … 1.0E - 0.3.

Use \textbf{RATE} to set \textit{TRANSMIT ERROR INSERT} to \textit{ERR FREE}.

1-10 Getting Started
To See Received Signal Details

Press **RESULTS**.
Select **SIGNAL RESULTS**.

Watch the RECEIVER LEVEL change as you change the transmit level with **LBO** (Line Build Out).
To See a Time Related Alarm Record

Highlight DISPLAY [ ].
Use MORE to change the selections available.
Select [ ].

You should see the alarm durations caused by breaking the signal path.
To See All Error Types on One Display

Highlight DISPLAY [ ].
Select TROUBLE SCAN.
Press START/STOP to start a new test.

You should see.

Press TRANSMIT ERROR INSERT SINGLE a few times.
You should see.
Use TRANSMIT ERROR INSERT TYPE To select FRAME.

Press TRANSMIT ERROR INSERT SINGLE a few times.

You should see.

Use TRANSMIT ERROR INSERT TYPE To select BPV.

Press TRANSMIT ERROR INSERT SINGLE a few times.

You should see.

Press START STOP to reset the display and start a new test.
To send Line (CSU) Loopcodes

Watch the LOOP UP indicator come on briefly when you press \texttt{LOOP UP}, then, watch the LOOP DOWN indicator come on for 8 seconds when you press \texttt{LOOP DOWN}.
After Getting Started

Now that you are familiar with the operation of the instrument and are able to make the basic measurements, it’s time to explore.

Press **AUX** and have a look at some of the other things that you can do.

Select the printer/remote control set-up display **PRINTER/REM CTL**. RS 232 MODE lets you select the function of the RS 232 connector.

Select **PRINTER OUTPUT** and set up an AUTO TRIGGERED PRINT.

Select **VF ACCESS** and switch the AUDIO MONITOR **ON** and **OFF**.

Select **ALARMS & LOOPING**. You can change the USER PROGRAM ERROR RATE and set the T1 tester to transmit an alarm here. You can also select LOOPCODES; set the T1 tester to respond to that loopcode, or force the T1 tester to loop up or down.

Select **PULSE SHAPE** if you have the T1 tester with the pulse shape display option. You will need to press **AUX** again to get back to the other AUXILIARY selections, press a test set-up key to get back to the set-up display or press **RESULTS** to get back to the results display.
Getting Ready For T1 Testing

This chapter tells you how to set features which apply to all T1 tests. Check to see if you want to do any of the things in the following list. If not go on to Chapter 3 T1 Testing.

- Selecting T1 on combined T1/Datacom Test Sets.
- Fast Set up.
- Recalling stored set-ups.
- Storing results.
- Setting long user words.
- Setting the date and time.
- Storing test set-ups.

To Select T1 on Combined T1/Datacom Test Sets

If the T1 Tester is part of a combined T1/Datacom Test Set, set the Datacom module TEST SELECT to T1.

Fast Set Up

There are five ways to set up the T1 tester:

1. Automatically setting Frame, Code and Pattern to the incoming signal.
2. Recalling stored set-ups.
3. Recalling stored set-ups and modifying them.
4. Manually from the front panel (see Chapter 3 T1 Testing).
5. Over an RS 232 link (see Chapter 10 Remote Control).
To Automatically Set Frame, Code and Pattern To The Incoming Signal

Press **AUTO RESTART**

This will also start a new test.

---

To Recall a Stored Set-Up

Press **AUX**

Select **STORED SETTINGS**.

---

2-2 Getting Ready For T1 Testing
Highlight STORED SETTING NUMBER [ ]

and select the set-up you want.

Highlight ACTION [ ].

Select RECALL.
To Set Up For Storage of Results

To see the storage space available before overwriting occurs.

Use **RESULTS, GRAPH RESULTS, TEXT RESULTS STORE STATUS**.

100% = 32 hours at 1 minute resolution.
20 days at 15 minute resolution.
80 days at 1 hour resolution.

Press **RESULTS**.

Set up the test.

Highlight **STORE**.

Start the test by selecting the storage resolution you want.

---

2-4 Getting Ready For T1 Testing
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 [AUX].

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 T1 Tester to sync on.
Highlight LEFT HAND BIT SENT [ ] and select FIRST to transmit bits as shown at the bottom of the display, 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].

Getting Ready For T1 Testing 2-5
To Set the Date and Time

Press **AUX**.

Select **TIME & DATE**.

Highlight CLOCK MODE [ ].

Select **SET-UP**.

---

2-6 Getting Ready For T1 Testing
Highlight DATE [   ].

Use ← and →, 
INCREASE DIGIT / DECREASE DIGIT and
PREVIOUS MONTH / NEXT MONTH

to set the date.

Highlight TIME [   ].

Use ← and →, and INCREASE DIGIT
/ DECREASE DIGIT, to set the time.
To Start the Clock at the Selected Time

Highlight CLOCK MODE [ ].

Select RUN.
To Indicate Stored Set-Up Content

The display area beside the setting number may be used to give the set-up a title or to leave a message for a future user. The title / message may be set remotely using a terminal connected to the RS 232 connector (see the "Remote Operation" chapter) or manually as follows:

Highlight LOCK.

Select OFF.

Highlight the SETTING description line N [ ] .

Use JUMP, PREVIOUS CHAR, NEXT CHAR and ← and → to select characters.

To prevent overwriting without changing LOCK.

Highlight LOCK.

Select ON.

Getting Ready For T1 Testing 2-11
T1 Testing

How to Find Set-Up Examples

The diagram below shows the organization of the information in this chapter. The page numbers lead you to set-up examples.
How a T1 System is Shown in This Manual

Key

CPE = Customer Premises Equipment
CSU = Channel Service Unit
<< = Repeated, metallic, local loop
  showing direction of path
OR = Office Repeater
DSX = Cross Connect

3-2  T1 Testing
Out Of Service Testing

1 Here you can:
   Use the instrument as a CSU
   Measure: Frequency
   Simplex Current
   Level (to set LBO)
   Errors (part of loop from
   generating Tester)
   Alarms
   Pulse shape

2 Here you can:
   Loop up remote CSUs
   Generate the test pattern
   Measure: Errors (both paths)
   Delay (round loop)
   Alarms
   Pulse shape
   Loop down remote CSUs
To Set the Terminated (TERM) T1 Line Interface

Out-of-service tests, including use as a portable CSU, usually require the T1 tester to terminate the T1 line. The TERM interface provides a 100Ω termination at the receiver input. The Loopback facility may be used to complete the signal path if required.

Warning

T1 Line voltages are capable of supplying dangerous currents.
Power should be removed from the local loop while the T1 tester is being connected or disconnected.

Use INTERFACE to set T1 INTERFACE to TERM

To Connect the T1 Tester to the T1 Line

Have the line power disconnected,
Connect the T1 tester to the T1 interface and have the power reconnected.
To Set The Transmit Timing

Use T1 INTERFACE (TRANSMIT TIMING) To select the transmit timing.
If you have to be the source of timing select INTERNAL, otherwise select RECOV'D (LOOP).

To Use As A Portable CSU / Network Interface
You can make tests on the received data while you are using the T1 tester as a CSU / network interface.
You can loop the T1 tester manually OR set it to loop when it receives a loopcode.

To Loop the T1 Tester Manually

Press **AUX**.
Select **ALARMS & LOOPING**.
Highlight TESTER LOOPED [ ].
Select UP.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>AUX FUNCTION</th>
<th>[ALARMS &amp; LOOPING]</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>USER PROGRAM ERROR RATE</td>
<td>1E-3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ALARM GENERATION</td>
<td>OFF</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LOOPCODES TYPE</td>
<td>IN-BAND</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LOOP UP</td>
<td>100000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LOOP DOWN</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FRAMING</td>
<td>INSERTED</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AUTO RESPONSE</td>
<td>OFF</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TESTER LOOPED</td>
<td>OFF</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

STATUS:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DOWN</th>
<th>UP</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

3-6 T1 Testing
To Set the T1 Tester to Respond to a Loopcode (In-Band)

Press **AUX**.

Select **ALARMS & LOOPING**.

Highlight LOOPCODES TYPE [**[ ]**], then select what you want the T1 Tester to respond to.

If ESF framing is being used, then ensure **[IN-BAND]** is selected.
Highlight AUTO RESPONSE.
Select **ON**.

Highlight TESTER LOOPED.
Select **DOWN**.
To Set the T1 Tester to Respond to a Loopcode (Out-of-Band)

Out-of-band loopcodes are only available with ESF framing.

Press [AUX].
Select [ALARMS & LOOPING].

Highlight LOOPCODES TYPE [\text{EBCDIC}], then select [OUT-BAND].
Select the code you want the T1 Tester to respond to: [LINE (CSU)], [PAYLOAD (CSU)] or [SMARTJACK].

Highlight AUTO RESPONSE [ ].
Select ON.

Highlight TESTER LINE LOOPED [ ] and TESTER PAYLOAD LOOPED [ ].
Select DOWN for each.

3-10 T1 Testing
To Make Fractional T1 (n × 56 / n × 64 kBit/s) Tests

A T1 Tester with the optional Fractional T1 capability is required.

Press **RESULTS**.

Highlight the fractional or full T1 selection

Select **n × 56k** or **n × 64k**.

Select the frame, code and pattern you want.

Highlight **TRANSMIT**[^1], and select the timeslots you want to spread the selected pattern over.

The example shows a 2^7^−1 PRBS transmitted in a 192kBit/s Intermediate Bit Rate (IBR) in timeslots 1, 2, and 3.
To set the receive timeslots for 1:1 mapping select **AS TRANSMIT**.

To define your own receive timeslots select **RECEIVE**.

Highlight **RECEIVE** and select the timeslots that contain the incoming IBR.

The example shows the selection of timeslots 13, 14, and 15.

If results storage or graphs of results are required, start the test by selecting the storage resolution.

### To Transmit Errors and Alarms

You may insert errors by introducing changes into the transmitted pattern. You may introduce the yellow alarm into the transmitted pattern. You may replace the transmitted pattern with unframed all 1's.

### To Transmit Errors

You may choose the type of error and the error rate.

---

3-12  **T1 Testing**
To Choose the Type of Error

Use TYPE to set the type of error you want to introduce.

To Choose the Error Rate

You may choose:
To add errors singly.
To add errors at a fixed rate of 1E-3.
To select the error rate.
To Add Errors Singly

Use **RATE** to select ERR FREE.
Press **SINGLE** to insert an error.

To Add Errors at a Fixed Rate of 1E - 3

Use **RATE** to select 1E - 3.

To Select an Error Rate

Use **RATE** to select USER PRGM.

3-14 T1 Testing
Press **AUX**.
Select **ALARMS & LOOPING**.

Highlight **USER PROGRAM ERROR RATE**.

Select the rate 1E - 3, 1E - 4, 1E - 5, 1E - 6, 1E - 7.
To Transmit Alarms

Press **AUX**.
Select **ALARMS & LOOPING**.

Highlight **ALARM GENERATION**.
Select the type of alarm you want.
To Transmit and Monitor Signaling Bits

Press **RESULTS**.

Highlight PATTERN [SPECIAL].

Select **SPECIAL**.

Highlight PATTERN [SPECIAL].

Select **SIG BIT TEST**.
Select the test signaling bits A B (A B C D with ESF), the CHANNEL you want to send them in and the signalling bits to go in the OTHER channels.

This example shows the selection of 1 and 0 as A and B bits in channel 5 with 0 and 1 in the other channels.

Highlight DISPLAY [SIGNALLING BITS]

To display signaling bits from one channel select SINGLE.
To display signaling bits from all channels select ALL.

Highlight MAPPING

Select the channel / timeslot mapping for the system being tested.

3-18 T1 Testing
To Make Out-of-Service Tests at the Customer Premises

Level (for LBO setting), Current, Frequency and Pulse Shape

Press **TEST PERIOD** to recall the results display.
Select **CONTINUOUS**.
Press **AUTO/RESTART** to set FRAME, CODE and PATTERN to the incoming signal and start an error test.

Highlight **DISPLAY [ ]**.

Select **SIGNAL RESULTS**.

Use the measured RECEIVER LEVEL to set the T1 Tester transmit LBO.

For round trip delay measurement use the QRSS test pattern.

You can now check **SIMPLEX CURRENT** and **FREQUENCY** readings. Current is best checked with an all 1's (max current) pattern. Low current might indicate bad PSU's, bad wiring or a bad repeater.

When the CSU or network interface is replaced or installed, its transmit output LBO should be set to the value you set on the T1 Tester to get the correct RECEIVER LEVEL.

---

3-20  T1 Testing
If the T1 Tester has the optional Pulse Shape display facility
Press \textit{AUX}.

Select \textit{PULSE SHAPE}.

You can check that the received pulse meets the specified mask.
To Measure Round Trip Delay with Higher Resolution

A T1 tester with the fractional T1 capability is required.

Round trip delay is displayed as part of the signal test. A higher resolution display of round trip delay may be obtained as follows:

Press RESULTS.

Highlight PATTERN SPECIAL.

Select HIGH RES RT DELAY.

Select the transmit and receive timeslots.

3-22 T1 Testing
To Monitor Errors at the Customer Premises.

The T1 tester measures and stores all error types simultaneously. The display shows one selected type in “real time”. The other types can be displayed at any time, during and after the test, up to the start of the next test. Results may also be stored for later reference. Single path error tests are most useful as an aid to trouble location when making a looped test from the Central Office or the far end of the circuit with another T1 Tester. With the T1 Tester at the customer premises looped and set up for the Level, Current and Frequency test (with SIGNAL RESULTS selected) the other results: ERROR RESULTS (ALL RESULTS or BASIC RESULTS), TROUBLE SCAN, ALARM SECONDS and SLIPS AND WANDER, apply to the path being received at the Customer Premises. Just select a TEST PERIOD, press START STOP and select the error type that you want to DISPLAY in “real time”.

Local loop Tests

[Diagram showing looped paths A and B between Customer Premises and Central Office (or Far End)]

T1 TESTER
USED AS A CSU/SMART JACK AND MONITORING ERRORS

SHOWS:
ERRORS PATH A

T1 TESTER
TRANSMITTING PATTERN AND MAKING ERROR MEASUREMENTS

SHOWS:
ERRORS PATH A & PATH B
Out of Service Tests From the Central Office

You can make local loop, end to end and round trip loopback tests. Local loop tests are as shown with customer premises tests on page 3-14.

Two kinds of loopback are available when testing devices with ESF framing and out-of-band loopback.

1. LINE (CSU) Loopback - all bits in the T1 signal are retransmitted.

2. PAYLOAD (CSU) Loopback - only the customer data bits are retransmitted, framing and CRC bits are recalculated before being transmitted back to the T1 Tester.

Using both loopbacks help isolate the fault to either the go or return path of the T1 circuit.

End-to-End and Round Trip Loopback Tests

3-24 T1 Testing
To Loop the CSU, Network Interface, or T1 Tester at the Customer Premises using an In-Band Loopcode

The loop can be set manually at the customer premises. Alternatively, the loopcode can be sent from the T1 tester at the Central Office using the following procedure.

Press [AUX].
Select [ALARMS & LOOPING].

Highlight LOOPCODES TYPE [ ].
Select the loopcode that the far end CSU, Smartjack or T1 tester will respond to.
If ESF framing is being used, ensure the LOOPCODE TYPE is set to [IN-BAND].

T1 Testing 3-25
Highlight AUTO RESPONSE. Select OFF.

Highlight TESTER LOOPED. Select DOWN.

To send the loop code.
Press LOOP UP. For round trip loopback tests you may need to press LOOP UP twice.
To Loop the CSU, Network Interface, or T1 Tester at the Customer Premises using an Out-of-Band Loopcode

Out-of-band loopcodes are only available with ESF framing.

The loop can be set manually at the customer premises. Alternatively, the loopcode can be sent from the T1 tester at the Central Office using the following procedure.

Press **AUX**

Select **ALARMS & LOOPING**

Highlight LOOPCODES TYPE [ ]
then select [OUT-BAND].

Select which loopback you want:
[L\(\text{LINE (CSU)}\)], [PAYLOAD (CSU)] or [SMARTJACK].

The LOOP UP and LOOP DOWN codes are shown on the display.
Highlight AUTO RESPONSE [ ] Select [OFF].

Highlight TESTER LINE LOOPED [ ] and TESTER PAYLOAD LOOPED [ ].
Select [DOWN] for each.

To send the loop code.
Press [LOOP UP].
For round trip loopback tests you may need to press [LOOP UP] twice.
To Set-Up the T1 Tester for a Looped 15 Minute, QRSS, Logic Error Test

Press **FRAME**.  
Select **ESF**, **D4**, **SLC96**, or **UNFRAMED**.
Press **CODE**.  
Select **AMI** or **BE25**.  
Press **PATTERN**.  
Select **QRSS**.  
Press **TEST PERIOD**.  
Select **15 MINUTES**.  
Press **RESULTS**.  
Select **DISPLAY**.  
**ERROR RESULTS LOGIC**.  
**BASIC RESULTS**.

To Run the Test

Press **START STOP**.  
The T1 Tester at the central office will display go and return path errors. If a T1 tester is used as a CSU / network interface at the customer premises, use **START STOP** on that T1 tester to display the single path (central office to customer premises) errors.
You can display the other results either during or after the test. The alternatives are: Frame Errors, BPVs and ESF CRC errors (individually or together in Trouble Scan), All (Error) Results, Signal Results, Alarm Seconds, Slips and Wander or Pulse Shape.
In-Service Testing

Here you can:
- Monitor Frequency
- Level
- Pulse shape
- Errors
- Alarms
To Set the Monitor Interface

You can set up to monitor at a protected monitor point (DSX-MON) or at an unprotected point (BRIDGE).

Warning

T1 Line voltages are capable of supplying dangerous currents. Power should be removed from the local loop while the T1 tester is being connected or disconnected. It is recommended that the T1 tester should be connected at a DSX-1 MON for in-service testing.

Use [INTERFACE] to set T1 INTERFACE to DSX-MON or BRIDGE.

To Connect the T1 Tester for In-service Testing

Connect the T1 tester to the monitor point. As the signal is only being received for in-service tests, Transmitter timing selection is not necessary.
To Use the T1 Tester for Line Identification

The least intrusive method of line identification is to look for a known signal in one VF channel.

Press [AUTO/RESTART] to set the T1 tester to the incoming Frame, Code and Pattern and start an error test.

Press [AUX] and select [VF ACCESS].

Highlight MAPPING and select [D1D3], [D2] or [D3/D4].

Highlight CHANNEL [ ].

Select channels using [ ] and [INCREASE DIGIT] or [DECREASE DIGIT] until the known VF signal is heard.

Mapping is automatic, as the channel setting is changed the timeslot reading on the display is automatically updated - you can see at a glance the channel-to-timeslot relationship.

Highlight AUDIO MONITOR [ ].

Select [ ].

Use [ ] and [ ] to adjust the volume.

3-32 T1 Testing
To Make In-Service Tests

To Monitor Circuit Performance

Level, Frequency and Pulse Shape

Press (TEST PERIOD) to recall the results display.
Select CONTINUOUS.

Press (AUTO/RESTART) to set FRAME, CODE and PATTERN to the incoming signal and start an error test.

Highlight DISPLAY [ ]
Select SIGNAL RESULTS.

You can now check LEVEL, and FREQUENCY.
Level outside the expected range might indicate a wrongly set LBO, bad wiring, bad splices or a double terminated circuit.
High frequency offset might indicate serious equipment or configuration problems. For example, a faulty clock oscillator, or the terminals at each end of the circuit loop timed from each other.
If the T1 Tester has the optional Pulse Shape display facility

Press [AUX].

Select PULSE SHAPE.

You can now look for gross distortions of the pulse shape. Remember that the pulse may be slightly distorted by:
The termination of the line.
The monitor point itself.

For testing against a mask, the T1 Tester has to terminate the line directly to avoid these distortions.
To Set-Up the T1 Tester to Monitor Errors

The T1 tester measures and stores all error types simultaneously. The display shows one selected type in "real time". The other types can be displayed at any time, either during or after the test, up to the start of the next test. Results may also be stored for later reference.

Example, to Measure All Errors With Real Time Display of ESF CRC Errors.

Press **TEST PERIOD** to recall the results display.
Select **CONTINUOUS**.

Press **AUTO/RESTART** to set FRAME, CODE and PATTERN to the incoming signal and start an error test.
Highlight **DISPLAY**.
Select **ERROR RESULTS CRC**.
Highlight **ERROR RESULTS** and **CRC**.
Select **ALL RESULTS**.
To Monitor Timeslot Map/Content

A T1 Tester with the fractional T1 capability is required.

Press RESULTS.

Highlight PATTERN [\[\[\]].

Select SPECIAL.

Highlight PATTERN [SPECIAL] [\[\[\]].

Select TIMESLOT CHECK.

Monitoring timeslot 01

11000011
Highlight TIMESLOT MAP [ ]

For a timeslot map select ALL.

To monitor the content of a single timeslot select SINGLE, highlight TIMESLOT MAP [SINGLE] [ ] and select the timeslot number.

11001011
### Full Measurement List.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Error Measurements</th>
<th>Type Of Error</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Logic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Error count</td>
<td>*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Error ratio, average</td>
<td>*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Error ratio, current</td>
<td>*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Error seconds</td>
<td>*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Error free seconds</td>
<td>*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% error free seconds</td>
<td>*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Out of frame events</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Change of frame alignment events</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Frame loss seconds</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Loss of frame events</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Severely errored framing events</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Error Measurements</th>
<th>Type Of Error</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Logic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unavailable seconds</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% availability (unavailability)</td>
<td>*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Error seconds</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Severely errored seconds</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Degraded minutes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Consecutive severely errored seconds</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Alarm Seconds

Power loss
Alarm indication seconds ( <3 zeros in two consecutive frames )
Frame loss
Signal loss ( 175 consecutive zeros )
Yellow Alarm
  ( D4 / SLC-96, zero in bit 2 of every timeslot )
  ( ESF, data link contains repeated 1111111100000000 )
Pattern loss
Ones density / Excess zeros ( >15 zeros )

Signal Results

Frequency, absolute and offset from 15440000Hz
Received level, dBm or dBdsx
Simplex current, mA
Balance
Round trip delay

Slips and Wander

Out of service slips (pattern slips)
Clock slips (optional)

Pulse Shape (optional) access via AUX

Test Patterns

2^15–1 PRBS, 2^20–1 PRBS, 2^23–1 PRBS, QRSS, 3 in 24, ALL ONES, 1 in 8, 1 in 2, 55 octet, userword, live, special (see below).

SPECIAL PATTERNS : Long user word, Signaling bit test, Timeslot check,
High resolution round trip delay, 404Hz tone*, 1004Hz tone*, 2804Hz tone*.

* available only with N x 64kBit/s.
## Auxiliary Functions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Function</th>
<th>Selections</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pulse shape (optional)</td>
<td>T1.403, 62411, CB119 old, T1.102 / 119 new</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Transmit functions
- Error insertion rate: 1E-3, 1E-4, 1E-5, 1E-6, 1E-7
- Alarm generation type: Off, Yellow, All ones (AIS)

### Loopcode
- Mode: In band
- Types: Line, 4-bit network interface, 5-bit network interface, User programmable (3 to 8 bits selectable)
- Loop up
- Loop down
- Framing: Inserted, overwritten

### Printer output
- Squelch: On, off
- Print on demand: Current settings, results snapshot
- Auto triggered print: Off, event results, every 15 minutes, every 2 hours, end of test, messages only

### Stored settings
- Setting number: User selectable 1 to 5
- Fixed setting: 0
- Title/message: User selectable

---

3-40 T1 Testing
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Function</th>
<th>Selections</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Remote control</td>
<td>Computer control, Terminal control, Hewlett Packard printer,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RS-232 mode</td>
<td>Alternative printer (80 col or Condensed)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ENQ ACK</td>
<td>On, off</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X on / X off</td>
<td>Off, Rx only, Tx only, Rx and Tx</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Speed</td>
<td>300, 600, 1200, 1800, 2400, 4800, 9600 baud</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7 bit data</td>
<td>0’s, 1’s, even, odd</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>parity</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stop bits</td>
<td>1, 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Time / date</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Real time clock</td>
<td>Run, set-up</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Set-up</td>
<td>23 hours 59 minutes 59 seconds</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Date</td>
<td>Day month year</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VF access</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Channel</td>
<td>01 to 24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Signalling</td>
<td>A B C D</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Audio monitor</td>
<td>On, off</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pulse shape result</td>
<td>Rise time, fall time, width, overshoot, undershoot, pass/fail</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Instantaneous wander, positive wander, negative wander, pk-pk wander</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Displaying Test Results

The result display choices available are shown on the diagram below. The page numbers lead you to set-up examples.
To Display Alarms

The current alarm conditions are always displayed when the T1 tester is connected to the T1 line.

One or more occurrences of an alarm during a test, since the last history reset, may be displayed at any time until the start of the next test.

A record of total alarm durations may be displayed during or after a test at any time until the start of the next test.

A graphic representation of alarms may be displayed by T1 testers with the graphics facility (see To Display Alarm And Error Graphs).

All alarm displays for previously stored results may be recalled on T1 testers with the storage facility (see To Display Stored Results).

A timed record of alarms may be obtained by triggering a printer output (see PRINTING).

To See the Current Alarm Conditions.

The current alarm conditions are always displayed on the T1 RECEIVE STATUS INDICATORS.

4-2 Displaying Test Results
To See the Alarm History

You can run an unattended test and use alarm history to see if any alarms occurred while you were away.

The occurrence of alarms since the start of a test with (START STOP) / (AUTO/RESTART) or since a history reset during a test, is shown while (SHOW HISTORY) is held down.

To clear this record press (HISTORY RESET).

To See the Record of Total Alarm Durations.

This record is the total of each type of alarm since the start of the test. The record is reset at the start of each test. The results of ten tests are stored by T1 testers with the storage / graphics facility (see To Display Alarm and Error, Graphs) and (To Display Stored Results).

Press (RESULTS).
Select (ALARM SECounds).
To Display Errors

When you run a test, all errors are measured and recorded. You chose how you want to display them. The display can be changed, at any time, during and after the test. The record is reset at the start of each test.

The results of ten tests are stored by T1 testers with the storage / graphics facility.

A timed record of result displays may be obtained by triggering a printer output (see PRINTING).

The choice of display at any one time is:

1. A display of the error count of each error type **TROUBLE SCAN**:
   a. Logic Error Count.
   b. BPV Count.
   c. Frame Error Count.
   d. CRC Error Count.

2. A display of the basic results of one error type in large characters (Logic, Frame, BPV or CRC) **BASIC RESULTS**
   a. Error Seconds.
   b. % Error Free Seconds.
   c. Error Count.
   d. Average Error Rate.

3. A more detailed display of the results of one error type (Logic, Frame, BPV or CRC) **ALL RESULTS**. This shows the basic results plus:
   a. Synchronous Error Seconds.
   b. Error Free Seconds.
   c. Current Error Rate.

4. The G821 analysis of one error type (Logic, Frame or CRC) **ANALYSIS**.

5. Bar charts of error count updated at selected intervals during the test **GRAPH RESULTS** (see To Display Alarm and Error, Graphs).

6. A complete set of results for the previous ten tests in graphic and numeric form including G821 analysis (see To Display Stored Results).
To Select One of the Error Displays

Press RESULTS.

To Display the Error Count of Each Error Type

Select TROUBLE SCAN.

Displaying Test Results 4-5
To Display Details of One Error Type

Select **ERROR RESULTS**.

Highlight the Error Type and select the type of error you want to display.

---

4-6 Displaying Test Results
For a Display of Basic Errors in Large Characters

Highlight
DISPLAY [ERROR RESULTS] [ ]
[ ]

Select **BASIC RESULTS**.

For a More Detailed Display of One Type Of Error

Highlight
DISPLAY [ERROR RESULTS] [ ]
[ ]

Select **ALL RESULTS**.
For a G821 Analysis Display of One Type Of Error

The T1 Tester with the optional G821 Analysis facility is required.

Highlight
DISPLAY
[ERROR RESULTS] [ ]

Select ANALYSIS.

To Display Alarm and Error Graphs

The T1 tester with the optional graphics facility is required.

During and after a test you can display:

A graphic representation of all alarms (in two sections) simultaneously, with a timescale.
A graphic representation of all types of error count, any two simultaneously, with a timescale.
Any combination of the above: one section of the alarm display with the count of one error type simultaneously.

The graphs make it easy to see how errors and alarms relate to each other and to time of day. Knowing the time pattern of errors often helps point to their cause.

The graphs are constructed from results stored at intervals selected before the test (1, 15 or 60 minutes). The displayed resolution is limited to the storage resolution.

4-8 Displaying Test Results
To Select One of the Graphic Displays

To display results as graphs, the test must be started by selecting a storage resolution.

Press [RESULTS].

Select [GRAPH RESULTS].

Select each of the two simultaneous displays with [CHANGE UPPER] and [CHANGE LOWER].
To Select the Time "Window" and Resolution of the Graphic Display

Select the time "window" with $2^{	ext{f}}$ and $3^{	ext{f}}$.

The start time of the cursor is shown in the CURSOR box.
Select the resolution with **ZOOM IN** or **ZOOM OUT**.

**To Return to the Normal Measurement Display**

Press **RESULTS**.
To Display Stored Results

The T1 tester with the optional Storage facility is required.
To display stored results, the test must must have been started by selecting a storage resolution.
You can display the following details of previously stored tests:

- The settings used.
- The alarms.
- The errors and G821 analysis.
- The slips and wander.
- The alarms and error counts in graphical form.
- The test date and time.

You do not need to carry a printer a printer around. You can store the results and process them later.

To Display One of the Stored Results.

Press **RESULTS**.
Select **GRAPH RESULTS**.

---

![Diagram](image)

---

4-12 Displaying Test Results
Select TEXT RESULTS.

Select STORE STATUS.

Use ↙ and ↑ to highlight the test result you want to display.

Select GRAPH RESULT or TEXT RESULT.

Displaying Test Results 4-13
Graphic Display - to Select Error Type or Alarms
see Page 4-9

Numeric Display - to Select Error Type, Alarms or Slips/Wander

Use PREV PAGE / NEXT PAGE to scroll through the displays.

To Return to the Normal Measurement Display
Press RESULTS.

4-14 Displaying Test Results
To Display Pattern Slips, Clock Slips and Wander

The T1 tester with the optional clock slips/wander facility is required for display of clock slips and wander.

The T1 tester needs a reference at the front panel TIMING REF DS1 INPUT for any clock slips/wander test.

You can display CLOCK SLIPS in graphical form at any time when the T1 tester is connected to the T1 line and has a timing reference.
PATTERN SLIPS and CLOCK SLIPS counts may be displayed, during or after a test at any time until the start of the next test.
WANDER analysis may be displayed, during or after a test at any time until the start of the next test.
The recorded total PATTERN SLIPS counts, CLOCK SLIPS counts and WANDER analysis, for each of the previous ten stored test results, may be displayed if a T1 tester with the optional clock slips/wander facility and the optional storage facility is used (see To Display Stored Results Page xx).

To Select One of the Slips/wander Displays

Press [RESULTS].
Select SLIPS or Slips/wander depending on facilities available.
For T1 Testers with the Clock Slips/Wander Facility.

Highlight [SLIPS/WANDER]. Select SLIPS WANDER or GRAPH.

You can quickly see timing differences between two T1 signals with the high resolution of the slips graph feature.

To Display Signal Results

Signal results may be displayed at any time when the T1 tester is connected to a T1 line. Round trip delay is displayed when the QRSS pattern is selected. For high resolution round trip delay see chapter 3.

Press RESULTS. Select SIGNAL RESULTS.

4-16 Displaying Test Results
To Display Pulse Shape

The T1 tester with the optional pulse shape facility is required. Pulse Shape may be displayed at any time when the T1 tester is connected to a T1 line.

Press **AUX**. Select **PULSE SHAPE**.

To Change the Pulse Mask

Select **T1.403, 62411, CB119-OLD** or **T1.102/119 NEW**.

To Return to the Normal Measurement Display

Press **RESULTS**.
Preparing To Print Results.

Printing is enabled by selecting the one of the printing functions of the RS232 connector. The T1 tester can be set to provide an RS232 output to any one of three types of printer:

1. Any Hewlett - Packard 80 column printer (recommended type HP2225D).
2. An alternative type which may be:
   a. Any other 80 column printer.
   b. A 40 column printer which is capable of handling 80 column condensed format.

Cabling information is given in the Installation chapter of this manual.
To Select a Printer Output.
An output suitable for the printer being used, must be selected before any print operation can be performed.

To Select an Output Suitable for a Hewlett-Packard 80 Column Printer.

Press **AUX**.
Select **PRINTER REM Ctl**.

Highlight **RS232 MODE**.
Select **HP PRINTER**.

5-2 Preparing To Print Results.
Example Set-Up Using a Hewlett-Packard Thinkjet Printer, Model 2225D.

To make the printer and T1 tester compatible, the switches on the rear panel of the printer, MODE and RS-232C, and the settings on the T1 tester AUX, PRINTER / REMOTE CONTROL display must be compatible.

The following example gives one set of compatible settings and the information necessary to select alternatives.

**Printer**

Printer MODE and RS-232C Settings

The MODE switches:
1, 2 and 5 = 0 : for all interfaces.
3 = 0 : no perforation skip.
4 = 0 : 11 inch paper length.
4 = 1 for 12 inch.
6, 7 and 8 = 0 : ROMAN characters.

The RS 232C switches:
1 = 0 : XON/XOFF.
1 = 1 for DTR set.
2, 3 = 0 : parity none / 8 bit data.
2, 3 = 0, 1 odd / 7 bit data,
2, 3 = 1, 0 even / 7 bit data,
2, 3 = 1, 1 one / 7 bit data.
4, 5 = 0 : 9600 baud.
4, 5 = 0, 1 19200 baud,
4, 5 = 1, 0 2400 baud,
4, 5 = 1, 1 1200 baud.

**T1 Tester**

Compatible T1 Tester AUX PRINTER / REM CTL display.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>AUX FUNCTION</th>
<th>PRINTER/PER CTL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>MODE</td>
<td>HP PRINTER</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PROTOCOL</td>
<td>XON/XOFF</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SPEED</td>
<td>9600 BPS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PARITY (6 BIT DATA)</td>
<td>7 MUTE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>STOP BITS</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Error number**: +0

Preparing To Print Results. 5-3
To Select an Output Suitable for an Alternative Printer.

Press [AUX].

Select [PRINTER REM CIL].

Highlight [RS232 MODE] [ ].

Select [ALT. PRINTER].

Highlight [PRINT STYLE] [ ].

For an 80 column printer select [NORMAL].

For a 40 column Printer select [COMPRESS].

Set the [PROTOCOL], [SPEED], [PARITY] and [STOP BITS] to be compatible with the printer being used.

5-4 Preparing To Print Results.
Printing Results

Before printing results, an RS232 output, suitable for the printer being used, must be selected (AUX - PRINTER REM CTL). Selection details are given in Chapter 5, Preparing to Print Results.

The following printer outputs are available:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Print</th>
<th>Availability</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Major alarms only.</td>
<td>Automatically triggered</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alarms and Error count.</td>
<td>Automatically triggered.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>For previous tests as graphs *</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Signal details.</td>
<td>The existing signal details at any time.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Full results.</td>
<td>Automatically triggered.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>At any time up to the start of the next test.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>For previous tests in tabular form *</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pulse shape.</td>
<td>The existing pulse shape at any time *</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Full T1 tester settings.</td>
<td>The existing settings at any time.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Availability depends on T1 tester option.
Selections may be changed during a test.
Print on demand is available while auto triggered print is in use.
To Print Only the Occurrence of Major Alarms.

The date, time and state of the following alarms are printed when any of them occur or clear:

- Power loss
- Signal loss
- All ones
- Frame loss
- Pattern loss

Press **AUX**.

Select **PRINTER OUTPUT**.

Highlight **AUTO TRIGGERED PRINT**.

Select **MESSAGES ONLY**.

6-2 Printing Results
To Suppress Printing After 10 Consecutive Seconds with Major Alarms.

Press **AUX**

Select **PRINTER OUTPUT**.

Highlight **SQUELCH**

Select **ON**.

Printing is restored after 2 error free seconds.
To Print Only Alarms and Error Count

The following choices are available:

1. An automatically triggered print of the test being run.
2. A print in graphical form of a stored result if the T1 tester has the optional storage facility.
   a. Between the end of a test and the start of the next test.
   b. For any of the previously stored test results.

To Automatically Trigger a Print of Alarms and Error Count.

Press (AUX).

Select **PRINTER OUTPUT**.

Highlight **AUTO TRIGGERED PRINT**

Select **EVENT RESULTS**.

---

5-4 Printing Results
To Suppress Printing After 10 Consecutive Seconds with EVENT Results

Press **AUX**.

Select **PRINTER OUTPUT**.

Highlight **SQUELCH**.

Select **ON**.

Printing is restored after 2 error free seconds.
To Print Graphs of Alarms and Error Count.

The T1 tester with the optional graphics facility is required.

What you get is what you see plus alarms.

The general procedure is:
Get the result of the test as a graphic display.
Select the pair of error result graphs to be printed.
Select the time period and resolution.
Press PRINT.

Three graphs are printed. The two selected plus a graph of ten alarms (all except Loop up / loop down).
If alarms are displayed an additional graph will be printed.
Results of live traffic, frame off, tests produce only the two valid graphs, BPV errors and alarms.

NOTE: The test must have been started by selecting a storage resolution.

Press RESULTS.

Select GRAPH-RESULTS.

6-6 Printing Results
Select **TEXT RESULTS**.

Select **STORE STATUS**.

Use < and > to highlight the test result to be printed.
Select **GRAPH RESULTS**.

Display the graphs to be printed by selecting **CHANGE UPPER** and **CHANGE LOWER**.

Select the time “window” with 

**6-8 Printing Results**
To Print Signal Details

Signal details may be printed on demand during a test.

The signal details are printed as part of a full results print, see the following information on "To Print Full Results".
To Print Full Results

The following choices are available:

1. An automatically triggered print at time intervals or at the end of the test.
2. A print on demand during or after a test, up to the start of the next test.
3. A print in tabular form of a stored result.

To Automatically Trigger a Print of Full Results.

Press [AUX].

Select [PRINTER OUTPUT].

Highlight AUTO TRIGGERED PRINT.

Select how often you want to print.
The following choices are available:

- Every 15 minutes [EVERY 15 MIN].
- Every 2 hours [EVERY 2 HOURS].
- At the end of the test [END OF TEST].

6-10 Printing Results
To Print Full Results On Demand

The present state of the test may be printed during a test. In this case the analysis, although printed, may not be meaningful. The full results may be printed at any time after a test up to the start of the next test.

Press **AUX**

Select **PRINTER OUTPUT**.

Highlight

PRINT ON DEMAND

Select **RESULTS SNAPSHOT**.

Printing Results 6-11
To Print the Stored Results of a Previous Test

The T1 tester with the optional results storage facility is required.

Press [PRINT NOW].

Press [RESULTS].
Select [GRAPH RESULTS].

Select [TEXT RESULTS].

6-12 Printing Results
Select **STORE STATUS**.

Use **a** and **b** to highlight the test result to be printed.

Select **TEXT RESULT**.

---

Printing Results 6-13
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>STORES SETTINGS</th>
<th>PAGE 1 OF 1</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>FRAME CODE</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INTERFACE</td>
<td>DEV-CON</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CODE</td>
<td>0x28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LBD</td>
<td>0.0 #</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ALARM SECONDS</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DURATIONS</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>POWER LOSS</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FRAME LOSS</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SIGNAL LOSS</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>YELLOW ALARM</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alarms</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PATTERN LOSS</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EXCESS ZEROS</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

6-14 Printing Results
To Print the Pulse Shape

The pulse shape may be printed at any time during a test.

Press **AUX**.

Select **PULSE SHAPE**.

Select **PRINT PULSE**.

---

**Printing Results 6-15**
To Print the Full T1 Tester Settings.

The full T1 tester settings may be printed at any time.

Press **AUX**.

Select **PRINTER OUTPUT**.

Highlight **PRINT ON DEMAND**.

Select **CURRENT SETTINGS**.

Press **PRINT NOW**.

6-16 Printing Results
General Information

Introduction

This manual contains information which allows the user to operate and calibrate the Hewlett-Packard Model 37701A T1 Tester. The T1 tester may be part of an HP 37711A T1/Datacom Test Set.

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 7-4. These specifications are the performance standards or limits against which the instrument is tested.

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.
Options Available

The following options are available and may have been ordered with the T1 Tester:

Option 001 Pulse Shape, Clock Slips and Wander Measurement Facility.
Option 002 Alternative Power Source, Internal Battery.
Option 003 Results Storage and Graphic Presentation Facilities.
Option 004 Fractional T1, Timeslot check and Timeslot high resolution round trip delay.
Option 910 Provides an additional copy of the Operating and Calibration Manual.
Option 915 Used for ordering a copy of the Service Manual to enable a service trained person to troubleshoot and repair the instrument.
Option W30 3-year Extended Support. W30 is an extended hardware support agreement. It provides 2-year extended hardware support beyond the standard 1-year return to bench warranty.

To See a Display of Options Fitted to your T1 Tester.

Press [AUX] and select [OPTIONS]

Accessories Supplied

The accessories supplied with the T1 Tester are:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Accessories Supplied</th>
<th>Part Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Power Cord</td>
<td>See Installation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Operating and Calibration Manual</td>
<td>HP 37701-90006</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Protective Front Cover</td>
<td>HP 37701-00002</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

7-2 General Information
Accessories Available

The following accessories are available and may have been ordered with the T1 Tester:

- **HP 15901A** Datacom Module.
- **HP 15513A** Test Cord, WECO 310 - WECO 310, length 1m (3 feet).
- **HP 15513A** Test Cord, WECO 310 - WECO 310, length 3m (10 feet).
- **H02**
- **HP 18182A** Test Cord, WECO 310 - Alligator clips.
- **HP 15670A** Test Cord, Bantam - Bantam, length 3m (10 feet).
- **HP 15707A** Test Cord, DB15 male - modular RJ48, length 3m (10 feet).
- **HP 92219H** Cable, RS-232-C, T1 Tester (DTE) - Terminal / Computer (DTE), Gnd,Tx,Rx only.
- **HP 5060-4461** Cable, RS-232-C, T1 Tester (DTE) - Modem (DCE), Gnd,Tx,Rx only.
- **HP 15711A** 19-inch rack mount kit.
- **HP 15710A** Carrying Case.
- **HP 2225D** Printer, ThinkJet RS-232-C.
- **HP 15714A** Cable, T1 Tester - HP 2225D Printer.
- **HP 5060-4462** RS 232 Test plug.

Specification

Except where otherwise stated the following parameters are warranted performance specifications. Parameters described as "typical" or "nominal" are supplemental characteristics which provide a useful indication of the typical, but non-warranted, performance characteristics.
Specifications

Framing: D4, ESF, SLC-96 (Ft only), Unframed
Line Code: AMI, B8ZS

Test Patterns

QRSS: 2^20-1 PRBS, D20+D17+1=0 with 14 zero limit
2^15-1 PRBS: D15+D14+1=0
2^20-1 PRBS: D20+D17+1=0
2^23-1 PRBS: D23+D18+1=0

All ones
1:1 (101010 ... )
1:7 (01000000 ... )
3 in 24 (01000100 00000000 00000100 ... )

55 OCTET, (Network Equipment Technologies)
User programmable word, length 3 to 24 bits
4 user programmable patterns, length 8 to 1024 bits in 8 bit intervals. Pattern programmed in hexadecimal from the front panel or over remote control. The order of bit transmission is selectable.
Live (for use when monitoring live traffic)

Notes: Framing bits are inserted into these patterns in D4, SLC96, and ESF modes. For any user pattern with a pattern length which is a sub-multiple of the frame length (192 bits), the pattern is synchronized to the frame such that the F-bit always occurs at the start of the pattern. This helps to prevent excess zeros caused by framing.

All Signaling Bits Display
Used to display the signaling bits for all receive channels. The transmit signaling bits can be set in all signaling channels.

Auto/Rstart
Framing, line code and pattern are automatically determined. The previous measurement results are zeroed and the instrument restarts measuring.

Monitor Mode
Monitor mode is for use on live traffic where no known test pattern exists. No

7-4 General Information
pattern synchronization is attempted and pattern error results and pattern slips are not presented. Monitor Mode can be selected by setting the test pattern to “Live”. It is automatically set on pressing Auto/Restart if no recognizable pattern is found.

**TRANSMITTER**

**Transmitter timing**

The transmitter can be timed from the clock recovered at the receiver (loop timed) or from the internal clock.

**Internal Tx Clock**

- **Frequency:** 1.544 MHz
- **Stability:** ±5 ppm 0 to 40°C (nominal).
  ±10 ppm 0 to 50°C
- **Ageing:** ±2 ppm per year typical

**Tx Error Add**

- **Types:** Logic, BPV, Frame or CRC (ESF only)
- **Rates:** Selectable $10^{-3}$, $10^{-4}$, $10^{-5}$, $10^{-6}$ or $10^{-7}$, or SINGLE

**Notes:** Logic errors are inserted only in test patterns, not in framing bits. They include both 0 to 1 and 1 to 0 conversions without violating the 15-zero constraint in the case of QRSS. With ESF they are inserted before CRC calculation and so do not result in CRC errors. Pattern error insertion never causes bipolar violations, CRC or frame errors. Bipolar violations are inserted across both data bits and F-bits. They include both + to - and - to + conversions with equal probability. Other conversions are excluded since they would result also in logic errors. BPV insertion does not cause logic, CRC or frame errors nor affects B8ZS coding. Frame errors are only added to those F-bits which are used for framing. A CRC error is added by inverting one of the 6 CRC bits in a CRC block (an ESF multiframe). An error injection rate of $10^{-n}$ corresponds to one errored CRC block in $10^n$ CRC BLOCKS.
Specifications

Tx Alarms

AIS: Unframed All Ones.
Yellow Alarm: bit 2 of each timeslot = 0 (D4 and SLC-96) 8 ones/8 zeros pattern in facility data link (ESF)
Validity: Alarms can be generated with any test pattern. They are disabled when loop codes are being generated. Yellow alarm is not available in unframed mode.

Tx loopback codes (in-band)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Loopback</th>
<th>Loop-up code</th>
<th>Loop-down code</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Line loopback</td>
<td>10000</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4-bit “smrtjack” (NI)</td>
<td>1100</td>
<td>1110</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5-bit “smrtjack” (NI)</td>
<td>11000</td>
<td>11100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>User</td>
<td>xxxxxxxx</td>
<td>xxxxxxxx</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The loopback codes may be sent with or without framing. With framing, the default state is that the framing bits temporarily overwrite the loopcode. The user can select framing to be inserted in loopcodes. The loop-up code is sent for 8 seconds, or will stop after loop-up is detected at the receiver. If loop-up is detected within the first second, a “Pre- exist loop” will be flagged. The loop-down code will be sent for 8 seconds, or will stop when the loop-down code ceases to be received. If no loop-down code is detected at the receiver within the first second, then the instrument cannot determine whether the far end has unlooped and the transmission of loop-down will continue for the full 8 seconds. Accuracy of loopcode intervals: ± 1 Second.

Tx loopback codes (out-of band)

Out-of-band loopback is only available with ESF framing. Loopcodes (16-bit message) are sent in the ESF 4 kbit/s data link in the format:

7-6 General Information
Specifications

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Loopback</th>
<th>Loop-up code</th>
<th>Loop-down code</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Line loopback</td>
<td>00001110 11111111 00111000 11111111</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Payload loopback</td>
<td>00010100 11111111</td>
<td>00110010 11111111</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Smartjack loopback</td>
<td>00010010 11111111</td>
<td>00100100 11111111</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Out-of-band loopcode repetition: 15

Idle code. When not transmitting loopcodes, the tx sends idle code (repeated 01111110) in the data link.

Output

Impedance: 100 ohm balanced (nominal)
Pulse Shape: meets ANSI Standard T1.102-1987
Pulse Height: ±3V ±600mv (at the center)
Pulse Imbalance: Ratio of voltage in +ve and -ve pulses; 0 ± 100 mV
Pulse Width: 324 ±30 nsecs (measured at half amplitude)
Rise & Decay Time: 75 ns maximum. (10% to 90%)
LBO: 7.5dB and 15dB nominal

RECEIVER

DSX-MON

For connection to protected monitor points. Automatic gain control (AGC) between 0 and +36dB compensates for the flat loss at these points, no specific frequency dependent gain is provided except ±6db DSX is allowed for cross connect cabling.

Rate: 1.544 Mb/s ± 130 ppm
Pulse shape: DSX-1 compatible per ANSI Std T1.102-1987
Input Impedance: 100 ohms nominal
Dynamic Range: +6 to -30dB relative to DSX-1 level

TERMINATED

For terminating unprotected DSX-1 points or line terminations up to -36db caused by lines of approx 6000 feet of cable. Frequency dependent gain is provided.

General Information 7-7
Specifications

Input Impedance: 100 ohms nominal
Dynamic Range: 6V pk-pk to 95mV pk-pk or 0 to +36db equalization @ 772kHz

BRIDGE

For use where the circuit is already terminated. Specification as TERMINATED, except input impedance is 1kohm (nominal).

Jitter Tolerance

The receiver will operate without error in the presence of a signal with jitter within the nominal mask shown below. These specifications apply for data with maximum zero runs of 14.

![Jitter Tolerance Diagram]

Alarm LEDs (red)

The indication remains for 100 ms beyond the duration of the alarm condition. The history function shows any alarm which occurred during the last measurement period.

Signal Loss: triggered by 175 or more consecutive zeros at the receiver (TR-TSY-000475)
All ones (AIS): triggered when any two consecutive frames contain less than 3 zeroes

7-8 General Information
Specifications

Frame Loss: see Frame Loss Criteria
Pattern Loss: triggered by loss of synchronization to the selected test pattern
Slip: triggered by controlled or uncontrolled slips (out-of-service testing only)
Excess Zeros: triggered by >15 consecutive zeros
Ones Density: triggered by a received ones density <12.5% over a 100mS period
Errors: triggered by an error from any of the available sources in any 1 Second period
Yellow Alarm: triggered by bit 2 of every timeslot set to zero (D4 and SLC-96) or facility data link contains repeated 1111111100000000 (ESF)
Power loss: triggered when power is removed from the instrument during a measurement period
Loop up: triggered when the instrument detects a loop up code (as defined on the AUX RX page) for at least 100mS
Loop Down: triggered when the instrument detects a loop down code (as defined on the AUX RX page) for at least 100mS
Excess Wander (Optional): triggered when greater than 5 UI of wander is exceeded in any 15 minute period or 28 UI in any 24 hour period
Status LEDs (green): T1 pulses, Frame Sync, Pattern Sync, BSZS

Signal Indication

The presence of T1 pulses is indicated when 1) A 1544 kHz clock ± 500ppm (nominal) is recovered, and 2) Peak levels (nominal) are between +6 and -30 dBdsx (DSX-MON) or 0 and -36db at 772 kHz (TERM or BRIDGE).

Frame Sync Criteria

D4: 24 consecutive error-free Ft and Fs bits (nominal)
ESF: 24 consecutive error-free Fe bits and then 3 CRC error-free multiframe (nominal)
SLC-96: 24 consecutive error-free Ft bits (nominal)
Specifications

Frame Loss Criteria
D4: 2 in 4 Ft bits in error
ESF: 2 in 4 Fe bits in error
SLC-96: 2 in 4 Ft bits in error

Pattern sync
Sync Loss: Sync loss is deemed to have occurred if the error ratio exceeds 4% as measured over a decisecond.
Sync Gain: Sync is regained after 32 error-free clock periods.

Test Period
Range: 1 minute to 100 days or continuous.
Resolution: 1 minute/1 hour/1 day
Fixed intervals: 5 min, 15 min, 2 hour
Indicator: Green LED above START/STOP key is illuminated while measurement is in progress.

CSU EMULATION

Status Messages
Loop codes are as set for the transmitter. If a set loop code is detected the presence of LOOP UP or LOOP DOWN will be indicated on the Receive Status LED's (latched by the "history" function).

Autoresponse Mode
In-Band If Autoresponse is ON, the instrument performs a line loopback if the LOOP UP code is present > 5 seconds. If the LOOP DOWN code is detected and Autoresponse is ON, the instrument removes the line loopback if the LOOP DOWN code is present for more than 5 seconds (nominal). The line loopback can be set ON/OFF manually. Tx error injection and alarm generation are disabled in Line loopback mode.

7-10 General Information
Specifications

Out-of-Band When autoresponse is enabled the instrument responds to any out-of-band loopcode. There are two types of loopback available LINE and PAYLOAD. The loopcodes are as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Received Code</th>
<th>Tester Response</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Line loop-up</td>
<td>Enable line loopback</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Line loop-down</td>
<td>Disable line loopback</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Payload loop-up</td>
<td>Enable payload loopback</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Payload loop-down</td>
<td>Disable payload loopback</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Smartjack loop-up</td>
<td>Enable line loopback</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Smartjack loop-down</td>
<td>Disable line loopback</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The instrument is capable of having both loopbacks (line and payload) enabled simultaneously. When this occurs, the net effect is line loopback.

The current status of the two loopbacks is indicated on the LOOPCODES display, these can be manually overridden at any time by the user. The instrument TESTER LOOPED LED lights when either loopback is enabled.

Loopcode Detection

Out-of-Band The receiver constantly monitors for a valid 16-bit message on the ESF data link. Valid messages will remain for at least 10 repetitions and each takes 4 ms. The instrument samples the messages every 5 ms, and a valid loopcode will be flagged whenever 6 out of the last 5 ms samples have contained the same valid loopcode.

Loopcodes are not detected if PATTERN is set to SPECIAL.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Loopback</th>
<th>Loop-up code</th>
<th>Loop-down code</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Line loopback</td>
<td>00001110 11111111</td>
<td>00111000 11111111</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Payload loopback</td>
<td>00010100 11111111</td>
<td>00110010 11111111</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Smartjack loopback</td>
<td>00010010 11111111</td>
<td>00100100 11111111</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Specifications

Line Loopback

When line loopback is selected or set by the LOOP UP code, loop timing is forced and the instrument retransmits the recovered receive data. BPVs, frame errors, CRC errors and logic errors are all preserved.
Specifications

MEASUREMENTS

Error sources: Logic errors, BPVs, Frame errors (Ft & Fs bits for D4 mode, Fe bits for ESF mode, Ft bits for SLC-96 mode), CRC errors (ESF only)

For B8ZS the zero replacement code will not be reported as a BPV error (0V10V1).

Recovered Clock Frequency Measurement

Resolution: 1 Hz
Accuracy: ± 5ppm 0 to 40°C (nominal)
           ± 10ppm 0 to 50°C
Ageing: ±2ppm per year, typical
Result Presentation: Absolute frequency (Hz) and frequency offset in ppm from 1544000Hz.

Pattern Slip Measurements

Valid for all PRBS patterns. If framing is present, then CONTROLLED and UNCONTROLLED slips can be distinguished. For unframed modes it is meaningless to use these terms, and a single measurement of SLIPS is made.

Slip Criteria: Once the error detector has gained sync, a pattern slip is counted if the received pattern is the same as the test pattern over 32 consecutive bits and Sync Loss is simultaneously true.

Uncontrolled Slip: If a pattern slip is accompanied by a COFA (change of frame alignment) then it is an uncontrolled slip.

Controlled Slip: If a pattern slip is not accompanied by a COFA then it is a controlled slip (or frame slip).

Simplex Current Measurement

Volt Drop: Nominal 8 Volts drop @ 60mA
Range: from ± 10 to ± 200 mA (Unsigned)
Accuracy: 5% ± 1mA
Resolution: 1 mA
Specifications

Simplex current measurements are possible on all front panel Tx/Rx connectors.

**Caution**

Span Power Measurements

Extreme care should be taken when operating with hazardous voltages. Span power can generate voltages of up to ± 130V dc.

A dc connection is provided between the receiver and the transmitter paths for operation on wet lines. Ensure span power is removed before connecting or disconnecting the test set.

Signal Level Measurement

**Presentation:** Volts, dBdsx and dBm (the dBm result is the dBdsx result plus 17 dB, correct for an all-ones signal)

**Range:** +6 dBdsx to -36 dBdsx (12 Volts to 100 mV peak to peak)

**Voltage Accuracy:** ± 10% (2 V to 12 V), ± 30% (100 mV to 2 V)

**Voltage Resolution:** 50 mV (2 V to 12 V), 10 mV (60 mV to 2 V)

**Level Accuracy:** ± 1 dB (-9 dBdsx to +6 dBdsx)

± 2 dB (-19 dBdsx to -10 dBdsx)

± 3 dB (-36 dBdsx to -20 dBdsx)

**Level Resolution:** 1 dB

Round Trip Delay Measurement

Only valid for QRSS

**Range:** 1 mS to 670 mS

**Resolution:** 1 mS

**Accuracy:** 3% (nominal)
Specifications

CHANNEL ACCESS
The user can select a single channel (1.24) to be demultiplexed from the incoming T1 stream and u-law decoded D1D, D2 or D3/D4 channel assignment mapping can be selected. The VF signal can be monitored on a loudspeaker mounted behind the instrument front panel or can be fed to an external instrument. The signaling bits associated with the selected channel or all channels simultaneously may be displayed. Voice frequency access, and signaling bit access are available for D4, ESF and SLC—96 modes.

VF Output
Output Impedance: 600 ohm balanced (nominal)
Reference Level: 0dB TLP (nominal)
Dynamic Range: +3dBm to -50 dBm relative
Frequency Response: Within ± 0.25 dB from 300Hz to 3KHz (nominal)
Ref 1010 Hz at -10 dBm: Within +0.25dB,-0.9dB (nominal)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1010 Hz Level</th>
<th>Quantisation Noise</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0 dBm to -30 dBm</td>
<td>-35 dB minimum (nominal)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-30 dBm to -40 dBm</td>
<td>-29 dB minimum (nominal)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-40 dBm to -45 dBm</td>
<td>-24 dB minimum (nominal)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Signal-to-Quantisation Noise Ratio

Gain Tracking Error

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1010 Hz Level</th>
<th>-10 dBm error</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>+3 dBm to -40 dBm</td>
<td>± 0.3 dB maximum (nominal)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-40 dBm to -50 dBm</td>
<td>± 0.6dB maximum (nominal)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Intrinsic Noise: <15 dBmreco (nominal).
Specifications

RESULTS

Error Results

Error Count. Errors are counted for all sources over total elapsed time. Counting is not inhibited during alarm conditions, except during pattern sync loss for 300ms (nominal) following instrument power restoration and during signal loss. The counting of errors during pattern loss is user selectable over remote control.

Elapsed time starts after a signal has been detected at the input. BPV results are available at this time. Frame and CRC results are available only after frame sync has been achieved during a measurement. Pattern (logic) results are available after pattern sync has been achieved.

Error Seconds. Asynchronous error seconds are counted for all error sources

Error Count and Error Second. 6-digit display for < 1,000,000 errors, X.XXX Exponent YY display for >= 1,000,000 errors. For CRC error counts, an incorrect CRC checksum is counted as one error.

Ave. Error Ratio. Average error ratio over total elapsed time

Cur. Error Ratio. Current error ratio, measured over the last second

Error Ratio Format. X.X Exponent YY display

Error Free Seconds. The number of error free seconds expressed as a count

% Error-free Secs. The number of error free seconds expressed as a percentage of the number of seconds in the measurement period

Percentage format. XX.X% or 100.00%

SEF Count. Count of Severely Errored Framing events (SEFs) within the measurement period. An SEF event occurs if 2 or more errors are detected in the framing pattern within a 3 ms period. Consecutive 3 ms periods are examined. Valid in ESF mode only.

7-16 General information
Specifications

**OOF Count.** Count of Out Of Frame events (OOFs) within the measurement period. An OOF event occurs if 2 or more errors are detected in any 4 consecutive frame bits. Valid in all framed modes.

**LOF Count.** A count of the number of times a frame loss occurs for >3 seconds.

**Frame Loss Seconds.** Count of the number of Frame Loss Seconds.

**Alarm Seconds**

- **Display Format:** 9-Digit display for < 1,000,000,000 seconds
- **Alarms presented:** Yellow Alarm, Pattern Loss, Frame Loss, Signal Loss, AIS, Excess Zeros, Power Loss

**Trouble Scan**

Displays any non-zero error count (in “large” characters) for the four error types LOGIC, FRAME, BPV and CRC. If the results are all zero then “No Trouble Found” is displayed.

**Pattern slips**

Uncontrolled (COFAs) and controlled (no COFA). Count of both types with no direction indication.

**Time-of-day Clock**

Stability: ± 0.01 % (nominal)

**DATA LOGGING**

**Logging to external printer**

External printer data logging provides output of results and instrument control settings via the RS-232 serial port. The recommended printer is an HP Thinkjet. A selectable graphics mode supports other common printers e.g. Epson and Seiko.

**Printout types.** Setting, events (printout of current results triggered by errored seconds or alarms), timed (printout of current results every xx minutes), manual (printout of current results on demand). All printouts include time, date and instrument serial number.
Specifications

PRINTER and REMOTE CONTROL PORT

This dual purpose port is a full duplex RS-232-C serial interface configured as a DCE. Direct connection may be made to DTEs, such as printers and terminals. An adaptor (crossover) cable is required for connection to modems, or other DCEs. The port can be assigned either to printing or remote control, but not both together.

Printer output

Baud rate: 300, 600, 1200, 1800, 2400, 4800, 9600
Data bits: 8
Parity: None
Stop bits: 1 or 2
Transmit pacing: ENQ/ACK, Xon/Xoff or DTR

Remote control

Baud rate: 300, 600, 1200, 1800, 2400, 4800, 9600
Data bits: 7
Parity: ODD, EVEN, ZEROS, ONES
Stop bits: 1 or 2
Pacing: ENQ/ACK, Xon/Xoff (Rx only, Tx only or Rx & Tx) or DTR (Tx only)

In addition to Xon/Xoff and ENQ/ACK character handshake flow control, the 37701A provides an optional COMMAND PROMPT to facilitate remote control via a “dumb” terminal. When this feature is in use, the remote control device waits after sending a command until a user-selectable prompt character is returned by the 37701A to signify that it is ready to accept a new command.
Specifications

RS-232-C connector configuration

<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>37701A data input</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>RXD</td>
<td>37701A data output</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>RTS</td>
<td>Internally connected to CTS in 37701A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>CTS</td>
<td>Internally connected to RTS in 37701A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>DSR</td>
<td>Set &quot;ON&quot; by 37701A when powered</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>SGND</td>
<td>Signal ground</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>DCD</td>
<td>Set &quot;ON&quot; by 37701A when powered</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>DTR</td>
<td>When DTR transmit pacing is selected, data output from the 37701A is inhibited if DTR is held &quot;OFF&quot; by receiving device.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Modem operation. Remote control via a modem link requires a pair of full duplex modems. Connection between the 37701A and the modem should be by means of a cable configured as shown below:

```
    HP 37701       MODEM
    PGND (1) →    PGND (1)
    RXD (3) →    TXD (2)
    TXD (2) ←    RXD (3)
    DSR (6) →    RTS (4)
    RTS (4) ←    RTS (4)
    DTR (20) ←   DTR (20)
    SGND (7) →    SGND (7)
```
Specifications

General

Size: 340mm (13.4") wide, 190mm (7.5") high, 208mm (8.2") deep (including front panel cover). Battery power (option 002) adds 64mm (2.5") to depth.

Weight: 4.5kg (10lbs). Battery power (option 002) adds 2.6kg (5.6lbs).

Operating temperature: 0 to +50°C

Storage temperature: -40 to +70°C

AC Supply: 85-265V 47-66Hz, continuous input voltage selection.

Power consumption: 30VA

LpA < 70 dB

operator position am Arbeitsplatz

normal operation Normaler Betrieb

per ISO 7779 nach DIN 45635 T. 19

Instrument settings storage

All settings and results are saved in protected memory when the instrument is switched off. In addition, the user can store up to five complete setups, with names, and recall them.

Connectors

Tx/Rx - bantam jacks, 310 jacks and DB15 connector, all in parallel

Slip reference - bantam jack and 310 jack in parallel

VF output - 310 jack

RS-232 printer output/remote control - DB25 connector
Specifications

OPTIONS

Pulse shape and clock slips measurements (option 001)

Pulse Shape

Measurements. Pulse Width, Rise Time, Fall Time, Overshoot, Undershoot, Level(dBdx), Mask pass/fail, pulse shape display

Range: +6 to -26dBdx (nominal)
Measurement time: 11 seconds (nominal)

The following four items are specified for DSX-1 pulses within ±3dB of 0dBdx, specifications are nominal for other signals.

Pulse width range: 200-500ns, accuracy:± 20ns (nominal)
Rise time resolution: 1nS (nominal)
Fall time resolution: 1nS (nominal)
Overshoot/undershoot resolution: 1% (nominal)

Pulse Masks: Pub 62411, ANSI T1.403, CB 119 (Old equipment), ANSI T1.102/CB 119 (New equipment)

The measured pulse is automatically fitted to the selected mask. For signal levels within ±3dBdx (nominal), pass/fail is indicated. Positive and negative pulses are displayed alternately. On a random data signal, pulses which are preceded and followed by at least 3 zeros are used to compute measurements. If this criterion cannot be met, pulses which are preceded and followed by at least 1 zero will be used. If neither of these criteria can be met, any pulse will be used and a message "insufficient zeros, pulse truncated" will be displayed to the user. Under these conditions, the pulse trace is reduced to 600nS.

Clock slips measurement

Measurements. Estimated Clock Slips, Estimated Frame Slips, Positive Peak Wander, Negative Peak Wander, Peak to Peak Wander,
Time Interval Error, 15 Minute Wander, 24 Hour Wander
Specifications

Timing Reference DSX Input.
Rate: 1.544 Mb/s ± 130 ppm
Pulse Shape: DSX-1 compatible as per ANSI Std T1.102-1987 There is an indication if no reference signal is present.
Input Impedance: 100 ohms (nominal)
Dynamic Range: -6dB to -30dB relative to DSX-1 level (nominal)

Wander Measurement.
Bandwidth: Low pass response -3dB at 10Hz (nominal)
Resolution: 0.125 UI
Accuracy: ± 0.125 UI ± 0.5% of reading, for wander frequency up to 1Hz
Range: ± 99999 UI

Battery power (option 002)
Battery type: sealed lead-acid
Operating time: 1.5 hours (typical, display on continuously)
               3 hours (typical, display timed off)
Built-in recharger, battery charges while instrument is connected to AC, whether operating or not
Recharge time: 9 hours (typical)

Instrument automatically switches off when battery is low, before performance is impaired. Once instrument has switched off, a flashing LED indicates a low battery. A low battery message is displayed 15 minutes (nominal) before the instrument switches off. To maximize operating time, display switches off 5 minutes after user stops pressing keys. Measurements continue and status LEDs remain on. Pressing any key brings the display back on.

Result storage and graphic presentation (option 003)
Internal electronic result storage. Automatic storage for up to 10 periods with a maximum of 99 days total capacity. Once all the store capacity has been used, the oldest test data will be discarded. Storage can be switched on or off. Data is retained when the instrument is switched off.

7-22 General Information
Specifications

**Stored End-of-Period Results.** Errored seconds, error Count, synchronous errored seconds, average error ratio, error free seconds, %error free seconds

**Stored End-of-period G.821 analysis.** %availability, degraded minutes, %degraded minutes, severely errored seconds, %severely errored seconds, errored seconds, %errored seconds, consecutive severely errored seconds, unavailable seconds.

**Stored End-of-Period Alarm Seconds.** Power Loss, AIS, signal loss, frame loss, pattern Loss, excess zeros

**Graphic result presentation.** Histogram display or printout versus time-of-day of two error sources, based on current or stored measurement period.

**Error Sources.** Logic, BPV, Frame, CRC, Alarms

**Display Format.**
- **Width:** 60 bars
- **Bar resolution:** 1 minute, 15 minutes, 60 minutes
- **Error count scale:** Pseudo-logarithmic range of more than 8 decades, each decade represented linearly.

**G.821 error results during measurement.** Performed on logic and CRC errors, limited analysis on F-bit errors.
- %availability, degraded minutes, %degraded minutes, severely errored seconds, %severely errored seconds, errored seconds, %errored seconds, consecutive severely errored seconds, unavailable seconds.

**n x 56/n x 64 kBit/s measurements (option 004)**

- **Fractional T1 modes:** n x 56 kBit/s, n x 64 kBit/s contiguous or non—contiguous. Background timeslots filled with idle code 01111111.
- **Test patterns:** QRSS, 8 bit user defined word (64 kbit/s), 7 bit user defined word (56 kbit/s), 4 user defined patterns (8 to 1024 bits), $2^{15} - 1$ PRBS, $2^{20} - 1$ PRBS, $2^{23} - 1$ PRBS.
- **Test tones (for single 64 kBit/s timeslot only):** 404 Hz, 1004 Hz, 2804 Hz.

*General Information 7-23*
Specifications

Timeslot check: Shows digital content of one or all timeslots. Transmitter sends varying identification in all timeslots simultaneously. The origin timeslot number is displayed for any received timeslot containing an identification code.

Timeslot delay measurement: High resolution round trip delay measurement in any timeslot. Range 10 μs to 0.6 s, resolution 10 μs.
Installation

Introduction

This section provides installation instructions for the Hewlett-Packard Model 37701A T1 Tester and its accessories. 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 5 of this manual. If the contents are incomplete, if there is mechanical damage or defect or if the T1 Tester 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).

**Power Requirements**

The instrument requires a power source of (95 to 240 V ac) ±10%, 47 to 66 Hz single phase. The power consumption is less than 30 VA for any instrument including those with the alternative battery power option (Option 002).

**Line Fuses**

The line fuses are located in a compartment on the side panel above the line power input connector and line switch. The correct rating is 250V, 1 A Timed (HP 2110 - 0674).

**Caution**

Before connecting the instrument to a power outlet ensure that a fuse of the correct rating is fitted.

8-2 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. The number shown below each plug is the Hewlett-Packard part number of a power cable equipped with that plug. 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>Part Number</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8120-2104</td>
<td>6120-1369</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8120-1669</td>
<td>8120-1351</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8120-1378 US</td>
<td>8120-2956</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8120-4753 JAP</td>
<td>8120-4211</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

- Line: Brown
- Neutral: Blue
- Ground: Green/yellow
Battery (Option 002)

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 2.5 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 002)

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.

Installation 8-5
Battery Fuses

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

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 T1 Tester connectors are listed in the following table.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>T1 tester Port</th>
<th>Connector type</th>
<th>Mating Connector Part Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>TRANSMIT</td>
<td>WECO 310</td>
<td>HP 1251-0695</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TRANSMIT</td>
<td>BANTAM</td>
<td>HP 1251-3060</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RECEIVE</td>
<td>WECO 310</td>
<td>HP 1251-0695</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RECEIVE</td>
<td>BANTAM</td>
<td>HP 1251-3060</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TIMING REF DS1 INPUT</td>
<td>WECO 310</td>
<td>HP 1251-0695</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TIMING REF DS1 INPUT</td>
<td>BANTAM</td>
<td>HP 1251-3060</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TRANSMIT/RECEIVE</td>
<td>15 WAY D</td>
<td>HP 1251-5503</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VF OUTPUT</td>
<td>WECO 310</td>
<td>HP 1251-0695</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RS 232 C</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>

8-6 Installation
T1 Tester Selection When Using a T1/DATACOM TEST SET

The T1 Tester may form part of a T1/Datacom Test Set. To select T1 operation, set the DATACOM MODULE, TEST SELECT to T1.

ACCESSORY Port - for Datacom Module Connection

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

RS-232 Port - for Printer or Remote Control Connection

Caution  This port is located on the side panel of the HP 37711A or HP 37701A 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 adaptor cable (see page xx), 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:

8-8 Installation
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Printer Operation</th>
<th>Remote Control</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Band Rate</td>
<td>300, 600, 1200, 1800, 2400, 4800 or 9600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Data Bits</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parity</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stop Bits</td>
<td>1 or 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pacing</td>
<td>ENQ/ACK, Xon/Xoff or DTR</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

For more details on Printer operation and Remote Control, see chapters 5 Preparing to print, chapter 6 Printing Results and chapter 10 Remote Control.

**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:

![Modem Connection Diagram](image)
Rack Mounting

PROCEDURE FOR MOUNTING BRACKETS TO (A)
1. REMOVE 4 SCREWS HOLDING REAR FEET
2. REMOVE 12 SCREWS HOLDING FRONT FEET
3. PLACE BRACKETS ITEM 1 & 2 ON POSITION AND FIX USING EXISTING SCREWS "X" 4 FROM THE REAR FEET AND 12 OFF "Y" FROM THE FRONT FEET

PROCEDURE FOR MOUNTING BRACKETS TO (B)
1. REMOVE 4 SCREWS BEHIND LATCH CATCH AND REMOVE DATACOM ASSY FROM THE PLASTIC COVER
2. REMOVE THE LATCH CATCHES BY REMOVING THE NUTS AND WASHERS ON THE INSIDE OF THE PLASTIC COVER
3. REATTACH DATACOM ASSY INSIDE PLASTIC COVER
4. PLACE BRACKETS ITEMS 1 & 2 IN POSITION AND FIX USING SCREWS ITEMS 5 (4 OFF) AND SPACERS ITEM 6 (OFF)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ITEM</th>
<th>QTY</th>
<th>DESCRIPTION</th>
<th>KIT No.</th>
<th>HP 37711A</th>
<th>HP 37701A</th>
<th>HP 15701A</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>BRACKET</td>
<td>37701-00631</td>
<td>37701-00031</td>
<td>HP 15715A</td>
<td>37701-00031</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>BRACKET</td>
<td>37701-00632</td>
<td>37701-00032</td>
<td>HP 15715A</td>
<td>37701-00032</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>BRACKET</td>
<td>37701-00629</td>
<td>37701-00039</td>
<td>HP 15715A</td>
<td>37701-00039</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

8-10 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.
T1 Tester Performance Tests

Introduction

This chapter contains procedures which test the HP 37701A electrical performance to the specifications in Chapter 7.

There are two levels of performance testing contained in this chapter:

Operational Verification  Provides >90% confidence that the instrument is operating to its full warranted specification.

Full Performance Test  Ensures that the instrument is operating to its full warranted specification.

Results of the Performance Test may be recorded on the Test Record at the end of this chapter, or on the Abbreviated Test Record at the end of the Operational Verification procedures.

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>Signature Multimeter</td>
<td>Unique</td>
<td>HP 5005B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Frequency Counter</td>
<td>0.00015% accuracy up to 1.544 MHz; Trigger Level O/P available</td>
<td>HP 5316B OPT 001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DC Voltmeter</td>
<td>1% accuracy</td>
<td>HP 3456A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AC Voltmeter</td>
<td>2% accuracy at 772 kHz</td>
<td>HP 3458A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Printer</td>
<td>80 column HP-IB printer</td>
<td>HP 2225A Thinkjet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Synthesizer / Function Generator (2 off)</td>
<td>50 Ω unbalanced output. Sinewave frequency range 772 kHz ± 110Hz; Level range 23dBm to −20dBm</td>
<td>HP 3325B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oscilloscope</td>
<td>100 MHz bandwidth; Dual I/P 50 Ω and 1 MΩ</td>
<td>HP 54201A/D</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DC Power Supply</td>
<td>Variable DC supply voltage up to 20 V</td>
<td>HP 6205B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Impedance Converter</td>
<td>110 Ω balanced (nominal) to 75 Ω unbalanced (nominal)</td>
<td>HP 15508B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WECO 310 to WECO 310 cable</td>
<td>Unique</td>
<td>HP 15513A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bantam to bantam cable</td>
<td>Unique</td>
<td>HP 15670A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WECO 310 to BNC adapter (3 off)</td>
<td>Unique</td>
<td>HP 1251-3757</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>75 Ω Termination</td>
<td>75 Ω ±1%</td>
<td>HP 15522-80010</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## 9-2 T1 Tester Performance Tests
Recommended Test Equipment (continued)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Instrument</th>
<th>Critical Specification</th>
<th>Recommended Model</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>15 way connector</td>
<td>15 way D-shell connector male</td>
<td>HP 1251-5503</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RS-232 Loopback connector</td>
<td>Unique</td>
<td>HP 5060-4462</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accessory cable</td>
<td>Unique</td>
<td>HP 15901-60002</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dual BNC to WECO 310 cable</td>
<td>see figure below</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Resistor</td>
<td>100 Ω ± 1%</td>
<td>HP 0757-0178</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Resistor</td>
<td>33 Ω ± 1%; 5W</td>
<td>HP 0811-0563</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Dual BNC to Weco Bantam Cable

![Diagram of Dual BNC to Weco Bantam Cable]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>QTY</th>
<th>HP Part Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>BNC Connector (male)</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1250-1448</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Weco Bantam Jack</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1251-3060</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.2 m Length of Screened Cable</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>8120-2272</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Operational Verification**

The Operational Verification tests quickly establish with >90% confidence that the HP 37701A meets the specifications listed in Chapter 7. If any test fails to meet specification, refer to the Adjustments in the Service Manual. If after adjustment the specification still cannot be met, refer to the troubleshooting in the Service Manual.
Default Settings

Description
The instrument default settings are factory preset and will be called to reconfigure the instrument when the following procedure is performed. The table below lists the default settings.

Procedure
1. Press \textit{AUX}.
2. Press the \textit{STORED SETTINGS} softkey.
3. Select \textit{STORED SETTING NUMBER} and press 0, 0, is the default. Use \textasciitilde {A} and \textasciitilde {B} to highlight this field.
4. Select \textit{ACTION} (again using the \textasciitilde {A} and \textasciitilde {B} keys) and press \textit{RECALL}.
5. Now press \textit{FRAME} to show the results page.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Default Settings</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>FRAME</td>
<td>D4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CODE</td>
<td>B8ZS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PATTERN</td>
<td>QRSS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TRANSMIT ERROR INSERT: TYPE</td>
<td>LOGIC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RATE</td>
<td>ERR FREE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T1 INTERFACE:</td>
<td>DSX-MON</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INTERFACE</td>
<td>0dB(DSX)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LBO</td>
<td>INTERNAL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TRANSMIT TIMING</td>
<td>CONTINUOUS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TEST TIME</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
T1 Tester Self Test

Description
These tests give a high degree of confidence that the HP 37701A is operating to it's warranted specification. A description of each test is given on page 9-8.

Equipment
RS-232 Loopback Connector : HP 5060-4462
15 Way Connector : HP 1251-5503

Procedure
1. Connect the HP 37701A TRANSMIT Weco 310 output to the RECEIVE Weco 310 input (front panel).

2. Connect the RS-232 loopback connector to the RS-232 port (side of the instrument). Alternatively use wire links to either modify an RS-232 connector or connect across the RS-232 port as shown below.

3. Press HP 37701A [AUX], select [SELF TEST] (use [MORE] to bring up the SELF TEST field) and set the TEST TYPE for ALL TESTS.

4. Press HP 37701A [START/STOP] and verify that “TEST STATUS PASSED” is displayed at the end of ALL TESTS, approximately 7 minutes (Opt 004 approx 15 minutes).

9-6 T1 Tester Performance Tests
5. Disconnect the HP37701A TRANSMIT Weco 310 output from the RECEIVE Weco 310 input.

6. Connect the TRANSMIT Bantam output to the RECEIVE Bantam input (front panel).

7. Set the TEST TYPE for PATTERN TEST (use the 31 and 32 keys to bring up the PATTERN TEST field).

8. Press HP37701A (START/STOP) and verify that “TEST STATUS PASSED” is displayed at the end of the PATTERN test.

9. Disconnect the HP37701A TRANSMIT Bantam output from the RECEIVE Bantam input.

10. Take the 15 way Connector and use wire links to connect pins 1 to 3 and pins 9 to 11 (see figure below). Connect the modified 15 way connector to the TRANSMIT/RECEIVE D-Shell connector (front panel) this gives the required loopback.

![15 way connections on the pin out side of HP 1251-5503.](image)

11. Press (START/STOP) and verify that “TEST STATUS PASSED” is displayed at the end of the PATTERN test.

**Note**

If a self test fails, each test can be run individually to discover the extent of the instrument malfunction. Refer to the service manual Troubleshooting to find out how to correct this failure.
T1 Self Tests, Order and Fail Codes

T1 Self Tests, Order and Fail Codes

When ALL TESTS is selected the individual tests (1 to 15) are performed in the order shown in the following table. Test 1 is a general test of the Control Processor Unit (CPU). Tests 2 to 15 use a comparison of measured results and expected results. The measurements are made on signals which are externally looped back from transmitter to receiver. 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. A more detailed list of fail codes is given with the remote control information in chapter 10.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fail Code Group</th>
<th>Test</th>
<th>Test Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 to 99</td>
<td>CPU</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100 to 299</td>
<td>Pattern</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>300 to 399</td>
<td>Frame</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>400 to 499</td>
<td>Line Code</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>500 to 599</td>
<td>Error Type</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>600 to 699</td>
<td>Error Ratio</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>700 to 799</td>
<td>Alarms</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>800 to 899</td>
<td>Line Interface</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>900 to 999</td>
<td>Level Measurement</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1000 to 1099</td>
<td>Clock Recovery</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1100 to 1199</td>
<td>Pulse Shape</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1200 to 1299</td>
<td>Round Trip Delay</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1300 to 1399</td>
<td>Slips</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1400 to 1499</td>
<td>OOF and SEF</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1500 to 1599</td>
<td>Signalling Bit</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Auto Configure

Specifications
Framing, line code and pattern are automatically determined.

Description
The HP 37701A's ability to generate an Unframed, All Ones alarm is used to verify that the receiver will auto configure onto the incoming data.

Equipment
None

Procedure
1. Recall the HP 37701A DEFAULT SETTINGS as shown on page 9-5.
2. Connect the HP 37701A TRANSMIT output to the RECEIVE input.
3. Press HP 37701A [AUX], select ALARMS & LOOPS and set the ALARM GENERATION for ALL ONES.
4. Press HP 37701A [FRAME]. Note that the display shows the FRAME set for D4, the CODE set for B2ZS and the PATTERN set for QRSS. Also, the T1 RECEIVE STATUS leds should show T1 PULSES, ALL ONES, FRAME LOSS, PATTERN LOSS and ERRORS all ON (the HISTORY led may also be on due to previous signal conditions).
5. Press AUTO/RESTART and verify that the display now shows the FRAME set for UNFRAMED, the CODE set for AMI and the PATTERN set for ALL ONES.

The T1 RECEIVE STATUS leds should now show T1 PULSES, PATTERN SYNC and ALL ONES all ON (History may also be on).
Pulse Mask (Option 001)

Specifications
Pulse Masks ANSI T1.403. The measured pulse is automatically fitted to the selected mask. For signal levels within ± 3dBdsx (nominal), pass/fail is indicated. Positive and negative pulses are displayed alternately.

Description
This test verifies the Pulse Mask measurement by connecting the HP 37701A TRANSMIT to RECEIVE and verifying that an isolated pulse from the received data meets the mask called up.

Equipment
None

Procedure
1. Recall the HP 37701A DEFAULT SETTINGS as shown on page 9-5.
2. Connect the HP 37701A TRANSMIT output to the RECEIVE input.
3. Press HP 37701A [FRAME] and select UNFRAMED.
5. Wait 15 seconds. Press HP 37701A [AUX] and select PULSE SHAPE.
6. Ensure that both the positive and negative pulses displayed are within the mask shown and that T1.403 PASS is displayed adjacent to the mask (note: the display will alternate between positive and negative pulses continually).

9-10 T1 Tester Performance Tests
Voice Frequency Output

Specifications

VF Output

Output Impedance: 600 ohm balanced (nominal)
Reference Level: 0dB TLP (nominal)
Dynamic Range: +3dBm to -50 dBm relative
Frequency Response: Within ± 0.25 dB from 300Hz to 3KHz (nominal)

Description

This test verifies the HP 37701A ability to demultiplex a single timeslot from an incoming T1 stream and decode it into a voice frequency signal. The volume control range is also exercised during this test.

Equipment

Oscilloscope: HP 54201A/D (a 1700 series scope can be used)
Weco 310 to BNC Adapter: HP 1251-3757

Procedure

1. Recall the HP 37701A DEFAULT SETTINGS as shown on page 9-5.
2. Connect the HP 37701A TRANSMIT output to the RECEIVE input.
   Connect the VF OUTPUT to the Oscilloscope 1Mohm input using the Weco 310 to BNC adapter.
3. Press HP 37701A **AUX** and select **SELF-TEST** (use the **MORE** key to bring up the **SELF-TEST** field). Set the TEST TYPE for SIG BITS (use the **UP** and **MORE** keys to bring up the **SIG BITS** field).
4. Press HP 37701A **START/STOP** and verify that a 2 volts peak to peak (typically) sinewave with a period of 1.0ms is displayed. Slight stepping may be present on the waveform, but there should be no obvious breaks or other
Voice Frequency Output

visible distortion. (note: If the SELF-TEST ends before this procedure has been completed, simply press the START/STOP key to resume the test).

5. Press HP 37701A [VOL] to verify that the 1 KHz tone is audible from the Loudspeaker. Vary volume level using the [VOL] control keys to ensure that the tone can be increased and reduced to a point where no tone is audible from the loudspeaker.
Recovered Loop Timing

Specifications
Transmitter timing: The transmitter can be timed from the clock recovered at the receiver (loop timed)

Description
This test verifies that the transmitter output data rate can be timed by the received data rate.

Equipment

- Synthesizer : HP 3325B
- Frequency Counter : HP 5316B Option 001
- Weco 310 to BNC Adapter : HP 1251-3757
- Balanced to Unbalanced Converter : HP 15508B
- 75 Ohm Termination : HP 15522-80010
- T Connector

Procedure
1. Recall the HP37701A DEFAULT SETTINGS as shown on page 9-5.
2. Connect the Synthesizer SIGNAL output to the HP37701A RECEIVE input using the Weco 310 to BNC Adapter. Connect the HP37701A TRANSMIT output to the Frequency Counter via the Balanced to Unbalanced Converter terminated in the 75 Ohm Termination (T Connector required).
3. Press HP37701A FRAME and select UNFRAMED.
4. Press HP37701A CODE and select AMT.
5. Press HP37701A PATTERN and select ALL ONES.
6. Set the HP37701A T1 INTERFACE TRANSMIT TIMING to RECOVD (LOOP).
Recovered Loop Timing

7. Set the Synthesizer to generate a 772.110 KHz sinewave, 500mV pk-pk, a.c. coupled signal.

8. Verify that the Frequency Counter tracks the received Synthesizer frequency - 772.11 KHz (Set the Frequency Counter to trigger on positive transitions and adjust the trigger level for a reading. If the Frequency Counter reads incorrectly, adjust the Frequency Counter trigger level for a reading of 1.1 volts at the trigger level output - use a DC Voltmeter to measure this).

9. Adjust the Synthesizer to generate a 771.890 KHz signal and verify that the Frequency Counter tracks the received Synthesizer frequency - 771.89 KHz.
Internal Transmitter Clock

Specifications

Internal Tx Clock

Frequency: 1.544 MHz
Stability: ±5 ppm 0 to 40°C (nominal)
         ±10 ppm 0 to 50°C
Ageing:  ±2 ppm per year typical

Description

This test verifies that the Internal Transmitter Clock frequency is within 12PPM with the provision that the instrument has been through it's yearly calibration cycle.

Equipment

Frequency Counter : HP 5316B Option 001
Balanced to Unbalanced Converter : HP 15508B
75 Ohm Termination : HP 15522-80010
T Connector

Procedure

1. Recall the HP 37701A DEFAULT SETTINGS as shown on page 9-5.
2. Connect the HP 37701A TRANSMIT port to the Frequency Counter via the Balanced to Unbalanced Converter. Terminate the Frequency Counter input in 75 Ohms (use the T Connector).
4. Press HP 37701A [PATTERN] and select [ALL ONES].
5. Ensure that the Frequency Counter reads between 772,009.3Hz and 771,990.7Hz.
Alarm Leds (red)

This is a functional test of the Alarm leds

Equipment
None

Procedure
1. Connect the HP37701A TRANSMIT output to the RECEIVE input.
2. Recall the HP 37701A DEFAULT SETTINGS as shown on page 9-5.
3. If either the POWER LOSS led or the HISTORY led in the T1 RECEIVE STATUS area of the front panel is on, then press [RESET HISTORY].
4. The following T1 RECEIVE STATUS leds should be on: T1 PULSES, FRAME SYNC, PATTERN SYNC and B8ZS.
5. Disconnect the Transmit port from the Receive port and ensure that the green leds are off and that the SIGNAL LOSS, FRAME LOSS, PATTERN LOSS, SLIP and HISTORY leds are on. The SLIP led depends on the timing of the signal path break and may not always come on.
6. Reconnect the Transmit port to the Receive port.
7. Press HP 37701A [AUX], select [ALARMS AND LOOPING] and set the ALARM GENERATION for All ONES.
8. Ensure that the ALL ONES, FRAME LOSS, PATTERN LOSS, ERRORS and HISTORY leds are on. T1 PULSES should be the only green led on.
9. Set the ALARM GENERATION to OFF.
12. Press HP 37701A [PATTERN] and select [USER WORD]. Set the USER WORD for a 17 bit length (10000000000000000) and ensure that the EXCESS ZEROS and ONES DENSITY leds are on. T1 PULSES and PATTERN SYNC are the only green leds on.

9-16  T1 Tester Performance Tests
13. Decrease the USER WORD length to 16 bits and ensure that the EXCESS
ZEROs led goes off while the ONES DENSITY led remains on. T1
PULSES and PATTERN SYNC are the only green leds on.

14. Decrease the USER WORD length to 9 bits, ensure that the ONES
DENSITY led is on, then decrease the USER WORD length to 8 bits and
ensure that the ONES DENSITY led goes off. T1 PULSES and Pattern
SYNC are the only green leds on.

15. Press HP 37701A (LOOP UP) and ensure that the LOOP UP led comes on
momentarily (ignore other leds which momentarily flash on). T1 PULSES
and PATTERN SYNC are the only green leds on.

16. Press HP 37701A (LOOP DOWN) and ensure that the LOOP DOWN led
comes on for approximately 8 seconds (ignore other leds which momentarily
flash on). T1 PULSES and PATTERN SYNC are the only leds on.

17. Switch the instrument power off then on and ensure that the POWER
LOSS led and the HISTORY leds are on. T1 PULSES and PATTERN
SYNC are the only green leds on.

18. Press HP 37701A (START/STOP) to clear the POWER LOSS led and the
HISTORY led.

19. Disconnect the Transmit port from the Receive port then reconnect again.
Ensure that the HISTORY led is on. Press (SHOW HISTORY) to view the
results of disconnection (HISTORY LED flashes once key is pressed).

20. Press HP 37701A (RESET HISTORY). Ensure that the HISTORY led goes off
and that when (SHOW HISTORY) is pressed, the only Red Led to come on is a
flashing HISTORY led.

21. Press (RESET HISTORY) to disable the flashing HISTORY led.
Performance Tests
T1 Tester Self Test

Description

These tests give a high degree of confidence that the HP 37701A is operating to it's warranted specification. A description of each test is given on page 9-8.

Equipment

RS-232 Loopback Connector: HP 5060-4462
15 Way Connector: HP 1251-5503

Procedure

1. Connect the HP 37701A TRANSMIT Weco 310 output to the RECEIVE Weco 310 input (front panel).

2. Connect the RS-232 loopback connector to the RS-232 port (side of the instrument). Alternatively use wire links to either modify an RS-232 connector or connect across the RS-232 port as shown below.

3. Press HP 37701A [AUX], select [SELF TEST] (use [MORE] to bring up the SELF TEST field) and set the TEST TYPE for ALL TESTS.

4. Press HP 37701A [START/STOP] and verify that “TEST STATUS PASSED” is displayed at the end of ALL TESTS, approximately 7 minutes (Opt 004 approx 15 minutes).
T1 Tester Self Test

5. Disconnect the HP37701A TRANSMIT Weco 310 output from the RECEIVE Weco 310 input.

6. Connect the TRANSMIT Bantam output to the RECEIVE Bantam input (front panel).

7. Set the TEST TYPE for PATTERN TEST (use the - and + keys to bring up the PATTERN TEST field).

8. Press HP37701A [START/STOP] and verify that “TEST STATUS PASSED” is displayed at the end of the PATTERN test.

9. Disconnect the HP37701A TRANSMIT Bantam output from the RECEIVE Bantam input.

10. Take the 15 way Connector and use wire links to connect pins 1 to 3 and pins 9 to 11 (see figure below). Connect the modified 15 way connector to the TRANSMIT/RECEIVE D-Shell connector (front panel) this gives the required loopback.

11. Press [START/STOP] and verify that “TEST STATUS PASSED” is displayed at the end of the PATTERN test.

Note
If a self test fails, each test can be run individually to discover the extent of the instrument malfunction. Refer to the service manual Troubleshooting to find out how to correct this failure.

9-20 T1 Tester Performance Tests
T1 Self Tests, Order and Fail Codes

When ALL TESTS is selected the individual tests (1 to 15) are performed in the order shown in the following table. Test 1 is a general test of the Control Processor Unit (CPU). Tests 2 to 15 use a comparison of measured results and expected results. The measurements are made on signals which are externally looped back from transmitter to receiver. 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. A more detailed list of fail codes is given with the remote control information in chapter 10.

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<th>Test Number</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
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<td>1 to 99</td>
<td>CPU</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100 to 299</td>
<td>Pattern</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>300 to 399</td>
<td>Frame</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>400 to 499</td>
<td>Line Code</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>500 to 599</td>
<td>Error Type</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>600 to 699</td>
<td>Error Ratio</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>700 to 799</td>
<td>Alarms</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>800 to 899</td>
<td>Line Interface</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>900 to 999</td>
<td>Level Measurement</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1000 to 1099</td>
<td>Clock Recovery</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1100 to 1199</td>
<td>Pulse Shape</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1200 to 1299</td>
<td>Round Trip Delay</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1300 to 1399</td>
<td>Slips</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1400 to 1499</td>
<td>OOF and SEF</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1500 to 1599</td>
<td>Signalling Bit</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Internal Transmitter Clock

Specifications

Internal Tx Clock

Frequency: 1.544 MHz
Stability: ±5 ppm 0 to 40°C (nominal)
          ±10 ppm 0 to 50°C
Ageing: ±2 ppm per year typical

Description

This test verifies that the Internal Transmitter Clock frequency is within 7PPM with the provision that the instrument has been through it’s yearly calibration cycle.

Equipment

Frequency Counter : HP 5316B Option 001
Balanced to Unbalanced Converter : HP 15508B
75 Ohm Termination : HP 15522-80010
T Connector

Procedure

1. Recall the HP 37701A DEFAULT SETTINGS as shown on page 9-5.

2. Connect the HP 37701A TRANSMIT port to the Frequency Counter via the Balanced to Unbalanced Converter. Terminate the Frequency Counter input in 75 Ohms (use the T Connector).

3. Press HP 37701A FRAME and select UNFRAMED.

4. Press IIP 37701A PATTERN and select ALL ONES.

5. Ensure that the Frequency Counter reads between 772,009.3Hz and 771,990.7Hz.

9-22 T1 Tester Performance Tests
Transmitter Pattern Generation

Specifications

QRSS: $2^{20}-1$ PRBS, $D20+D17+1=0$ with 14 zero limit
$2^{15}-1$ PRBS: $D15+D14+1=0$
$2^{20}-1$ PRBS: $D20+D17+1=0$
$2^{23}-1$ PRBS: $D23+D18+1=0$
All ones
$1:1$ (101010 ... )
$1:7$ (0100000 ... )
3 in 24 (01000100 00000000 00000100 ... )

55 OCTET (Network Equipment Technologies)
User programmable word, length 3 to 24 bits

Description

A Signature Multimeter is used to verify that the HP37701A transmitter produces the above specified and user defined patterns. Since the output is set to give a repeating pattern the Signature Multimeter produces a unique signature for each pattern.

Equipment

Signature Multimeter : HP 5005B
Accessory Cable : HP 15901-60002

Procedure

1. Set the HP37701A Power switch to OFF.
2. Connect the Accessory Cable to the ACCESSORY port at the side of the instrument.
3. Set the Signature Multimeter as follows:
Transmitter Pattern Generation

FUNCTION : NORM

THRESHOLD DATA (TTL) : High=2.00V, Low= 0.80V
CLOCK (TTL) : 1.40V
ST-SP (TTL) : 1.40V

POLARITY CLOCK : Positive Edge
START : Positive Edge
STOP : Positive Edge

4. Connect the Signature Multimeter probes as follows (note: It will be necessary to attach a wire to pin 15 to allow two probes to be connected):

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Probe</th>
<th>Accessory Cable Connection</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Start (green)</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stop (red)</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clock (yellow)</td>
<td>34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gnd (black)</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

5. Set the HP37701A Power switch to ON.
6. Recall the HP37701A DEFAULT SETTINGS as shown on page 9-5.
7. Set the HP37701A to FRAMES and select UNFRAMED.

9-24 T1 Tester Performance Tests
Transmitter Pattern Generation

8. Press HP37701A [PATTERN], select for the patterns shown in the table below and verify the unique signature on the Signature Multimeter using the probe connected to Accessory Cable pin 40:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pattern</th>
<th>Signature</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>QRSS</td>
<td>PPA5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 IN 24</td>
<td>AC1P</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ALL ONES</td>
<td>7339</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 IN 8</td>
<td>0P5C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 IN 2</td>
<td>H117</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>55 OCTET</td>
<td>FC67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>USER WORD</td>
<td>8C6F</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2^15-1</td>
<td>5A8H</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2^20-1</td>
<td>F149 - allow for settling time</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2^23-1</td>
<td>A38U - allow for settling time</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Transmitter Line Coding

Specifications
Line Code: AMI, B8ZS

Description
A Signature Multimeter is used to verify that the HP37701A transmitter produces the above specified line coding. Since the output is set to give a repeating pattern the Signature Multimeter produces a unique signature for each pattern.

Equipment
Signature Multimeter : HP 5005B
Accessory Cable : HP 15901-60002

Procedure
1. Set the HP37701A Power switch to OFF.
2. Connect the Accessory Cable to the ACCESSORY port.
3. Set the Signature Multimeter as follows:

   FUNCTION : NORM

   THRESHOLD DATA (TTL) : High=2.00V, Low= 0.80V
   CLOCK (TTL) : 1.40V
   ST-SP (TTL) : 1.40V

   POLARITY CLOCK : Positive Edge
   START : Positive Edge
   STOP : Positive Edge

4. Connect the Signature Multimeter probes as follows (note: It will be necessary to attach a wire to pin 15 to allow two probes to be connected):

9-26 T1 Tester Performance Tests
Transmitter Line Coding

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Probe</th>
<th>Accessory Cable Connection</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Start (green)</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stop (red)</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clock (yellow)</td>
<td>34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gnd (black)</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Accessory Cable Pinout

5. Set the HP37701A Power switch to ON.
6. Recall the HP37701A DEFAULT SETTINGS as shown on page 9-5.
7. Press HP37701A FRAME and select UNFRAMED.
8. Press HP37701A CODE and select AMI.
9. Press HP37701A PATTERN and select USER WORD. Set the USER word to 12 bit length (100000000000).
10. Press HP37701A CODE, select as shown in the table below and verify the unique signature on the Signature Multimeter using the probe connected to Accessory Cable pin 40:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CODE</th>
<th>Signature</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>AMI</td>
<td>0814</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B92S</td>
<td>08FH</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

T1 Tester Performance Tests  9-27
Transmitter Line Coding

Transmitter Frame Pattern

Specifications
Framing: D4, ESF, SLC-96 (Ft only)

Description
A Signature Multimeter is used to verify that the HP37701A transmitter continually produces the above specified framing patterns. Since the output is set to give a repeating pattern the Signature Multimeter produces a unique signature for each pattern.

Equipment
Signature Multimeter : HP 5005B
Accessory Cable : HP 15901-60002

Procedure
1. Set the Power switch to OFF.
2. Connect the Accessory Cable to the ACCESSORY port (at the side of the instrument).
3. Set the Signature Multimeter as follows:

   FUNCTION : NORM

   THRESHOLD DATA (TTL) : High=2.00V, Low= 0.80V
   CLOCK (TTL) : 1.40V
   ST-SP (TTL) : 1.40V

   POLARITY CLOCK : Positive Edge
   START : Positive Edge
   STOP : Positive Edge
Transmitter Frame Pattern

4. Connect the Signature Multimeter probes as follows (note: It will be necessary to attach a wire to pin 17, to allow two probes to be connected):

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Probe</th>
<th>Accessory Cable Connection</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Start (green)</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stop (red)</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clock (yellow)</td>
<td>34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gnd (black)</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

5. Set the HP37701A Power Switch to ON.
6. Recall the HP37701A DEFAULT SETTINGS as shown on page 9-5.
7. Press HP37701A [FRAME] and select ESF.
8. Press HP37701A [PATTERN] and select 1 IN 2
9. Press HP37701A [FRAME], to select as per the table below. Use the Signature Multimeter to verify the signatures at pin 40. Note, any of the ESF signatures list below are valid.
Transmitter Frame Pattern

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>FRAME</th>
<th>Signature</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ESF</td>
<td>U5U7, 44FU, U98A, 3224, F54P, 2U66, 64P9 or U457</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D4</td>
<td>333C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SLC95</td>
<td>U880</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Transmitter Error Add

Specifications
Tx Error Add
Types: Logic
Rates: Selectable $10^{-3}$, $10^{-4}$, $10^{-5}$, $10^{-6}$ or $10^{-7}$, or SINGLE

Description
The ability of the HP37701A transmitter to generate various error rates is verified by inserting errors into a repeating AMI (0000) pattern and using a Frequency Counter to count the error rate. When errors are inserted, zeros become ones at a rate dependant on the error ratio. For example, if a 1544kb/s rate has errors inserted at 1E-3, then the positive and negative ones appear at a 1544 Hz (1544kb/s x 1E-3) rate.

Note
In the following procedure the Frequency Counter triggers on the positive pulses therefore the reading on the counter will be at half the error rate (for the example above, 772Hz)

Equipment
Frequency Counter : HP 5316B Option 001
Balanced to Unbalanced Converter : HP 15508B
75 Ohm Termination : HP 15522-80010
T Connector

Procedure
1. Recall the HP37701A DEFAULT SETTINGS as shown on page 9-5.
2. Connect the HP37701A TRANSMIT output to the Frequency Counter input via the Balanced to Unbalanced Converter. Terminate the Frequency Counter in 75 Ohms (use the T Connector).
3. Press HP37701A and select

T1 Tester Performance Tests 9-31
Transmitter Error Add


5. Press HP37701A [PATTERN] and select [USER WORD] then set the [USER WORD] LENGTH to 4 (0000).


7. Verify that the Frequency Counter reads 772 Hz +/- 0.0093 Hz (Set the Frequency Counter to trigger on positive transitions, and adjust for a reading. If the Frequency Counter reads incorrectly, adjust the Frequency Counter trigger level for a reading of 1.1 Volt at the trigger level output - use a DC Voltmeter to measure this).

8. Press HP37701A [AUX] and select [ALARMS & LOOING]. Set the [TRANSMIT ERROR INSERT] [RATE] to USER PRGM. Use the [△] and [▼] keys to select USER PROGRAM ERROR RATE.

Select the rate using the softkeys and check the Frequency Counter reading is as shown in the table below (set the Frequency Counter attenuation to ~20). Note: Frequency Counter period mode could be used in this test.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Error Add Rate</th>
<th>Frequency Counter Reading</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1E-3</td>
<td>772 Hz +/- 0.0093 Hz</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1E-4</td>
<td>77.2 Hz +/- 0.00093 Hz</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1E-5</td>
<td>7.72 Hz +/- 0.000093 Hz</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1E-6</td>
<td>772 x 10^-3 Hz +/- 0.0000093 Hz</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1E-7</td>
<td>77.2 x 10^-3 Hz +/- 0.00000093 Hz</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Error Add - Single**

9. Set the HP37701A [TRANSMIT ERROR INSERT] [RATE] to ERR FREE.

10. Set the Frequency Counter to TOT START (measures absolute count).


12. Verify that the reading on the Frequency Counter is 3 counts (note: Single errors inserted are of opposite polarity therefore the Frequency Counter, being triggered on the positive pulses, reads only half the errors inserted).

9-32 T1 Tester Performance Tests
Transmitter Output

Specifications

Output

Impedance: 100 ohm balanced (nominal)
Pulse Shape: meets ANSI Standard T1.102-1987
Pulse Height: ±3V ±600mv (at the center)
Pulse Width: 324 ±30 nsecs (measured at half amplitude)
Rise & Decay Time: 75 ns maximum. (10% to 90%)

Description

This test verifies the transmitter output level and pulse shape.

Equipment

Oscilloscope: HP 54201A/D
Dual BNC to Weco 310 Cable: see page 9-3
Thinkjet Printer: HP 2225A

Procedure

1. Recall the HP37701A DEFAULT SETTINGS as shown on page 9-5.
2. Connect the TRANSMIT output to the Oscilloscope channels 1 and 2 via the Dual BNC to Weco 310 Cable.
3. Connect the Thinkjet printer, set to LISTEN ALWAYS, to the Oscilloscope via HP-IB.
4. Press HP37701A [FRAME] and select UNFRAMED.
5. Press HP37701A [CODE] and select AMI.
7. Configure the Oscilloscope as follows, then display Channel 1-2
8. Adjust the Oscilloscope Delay to position the positive peak pulse amplitude at mid-pulse-width point on the third division in from the left screen edge.

9. Measure the peak pulse amplitude at mid-pulse-width using the Oscilloscope and verify that this is between 2.4V and 3.6V.

10. Measure the pulse width at half the pulse amplitude and verify that this is between 294ns and 354ns.

11. Measure the rise and decay time (10% to 90%) of the pulse and verify that this is no more than 73ns.

12. Adjust the Oscilloscope Range (gain) to set the peak pulse amplitude at the mid-pulse-width point one division down from the top of the screen (3V).

---

**9-34 T1 Tester Performance Tests**
13. Set the Oscilloscope SYSTEM to Peripherals and set for TALK ONLY and PRINTER.

14. Use the Oscilloscope HARDCOPY function to obtain a printout of the displayed pulse.

15. Place the mask, shown in the following figure, over the pulse and ensure that the pulse falls within the mask (a transparent copy of the following figure should be used).

--- Status: Acquired Frame 04661 ---

Freq 1 - ___ Hz
Rise 1 - ___ s

Graph 1

--- V/div --- V --- s/div --- s

1: [Mem 0:3]

16. Adjust the Oscilloscope Delay to position the negative pulse at mid-pulse-width point on the third division in from the left screen edge then reset the Range (gain) to 1.00 V/div.

17. Repeat steps 9 to 15 for the negative pulse (note: step 12 will be one division UP from the bottom of the screen (-3V).

T1 Tester Performance Tests 9-35
Transmitter Output

Recovered Clock Frequency Measurement

Specifications

Recovered Clock Frequency Measurement

Resolution: 1 Hz
Accuracy: ± 5ppm 0 to 40°C (nominal)
± 10ppm 0 to 50°C
Ageing: ± 2ppm per year, typical

Description

This test verifies that the recovered clock frequency measurement capability is within 12 ppm with the provision that the instrument has been through its yearly calibration cycle.

Note

A Synthesizer is used to generate a signal at 772 Khz (half the data rate) which corresponds to a ternary all ones signal at the receiver input.

Equipment

Synthesizer: HP 3325B
Frequency Counter: HP 5316B Option 001
WeCo 310 to BNC Adapter: HP 1251-3757
T Connector

Procedure

1. Recall the HP37701A DEFAULT SETTINGS as shown on page 9-5.

2. Equipment set-up: Place the T Connector on the Synthesizer SIGNAL output. Connect the Synthesizer to the HP37701A RECEIVE input using the WeCo 310 to BNC Adapter. Also, connect the Synthesizer to the Frequency Counter.


9-36 T1 Tester Performance Tests
Recovered Clock Frequency Measurement

4. Press HP37701A [Pattern] and select ALL ONES.

5. Press HP37701A [Code] and select AMT.

6. Set the Synthesizer to generate a 772 KHz sinewave, 500mV pk-pk, a.c. coupled.

7. Adjust the Synthesizer frequency to set it for 772000 Hz +/- 0.75 Hz as read on the Frequency Counter.

8. Press HP37701A [Results] and select SIGNAL RESULTS.

9. Verify that the HP37701A FREQUENCY displayed is between 1544019 MHz and 1543981 MHz.
**Receiver Equalization, Gain and Level Measurement**

**Specifications**

**DSX-MON** For connection to protected monitor points. Automatic gain control (AGC) between 0 and +36dB compensates for the flat loss at these points.

- **Rate:** 1.544 Mb/s ± 130 ppm
- **Input Impedance:** 100 ohms nominal
- **Dynamic Range:** +6 to -30dB relative to DSX-1 level

**BRIDGE** For use where the circuit is already terminated. Specification as TERMINATED, except input impedance is 1kohm (nominal).

**TERMINATED** For terminating unprotected DSX-1 points or line terminations up to -36db. Frequency dependent gain is provided.

- **Input Impedance:** 100 ohms nominal
- **Dynamic Range:** 6V pk-pk to 95mV pk-pk or 0 to +36db equalization @ 772kHz

**Description**

This test verifies the receiver operation over the specified input level range and that the level measurement accuracy is met. A synthesizer is used to generate a signal at half the data rate which corresponds to a ternary all ones signal. Setting the level from 6.5dBdsx (23dBm) to -36.5dBdsx (-20dBm) relative to the nominal signal level allows us to verify Equalization in the receive TERM and BRIDGE mode and Automatic Gain in the receive DSX-MON mode. Level measurement accuracy is verified in the receive TERM mode. A mismatch between the synthesizer and HP37701A impedance, allows us to generate the required levels into the HP37701A.

9-38  T1 Tester Performance Tests
Receiver Equalization, Gain and Level Measurement

**Equipment**

Synthesizer : HP 3325B  
AC Voltmeter : HP 3458A  
Resistor, 100 Ohms : HP 0757-0178  
Weco 310 to BNC Adapter : HP 1251-3757  
T Connector

**Procedure**

1. Recall the HP37701A DEFAULT SETTINGS as shown on page 9-5.
2. Equipment set up: Place the T connector on the Synthesizer SIGNAL output. Connect the Synthesizer to the HP 37701A RECEIVE input using the WECO to BNC adapter. Also, connect the Synthesizer to the AC Voltmeter.
3. Press HP37701A **FRAME** and select **UNFRAMED**
4. Press HP37701A **CODE** and select **AMI**
5. Press HP37701A **PATTERN** and select **ALL ONES**.
6. Press HP37701A **RESULTS** and select **ERROR RESULTS**.
7. Set the Synthesizer as follows:
   
   Frequency : 772 KHz  
   Function : Sinewave

**DSX-MON (Automatic Gain)**

8. Set the Synthesizer to 9.7Vp-p and fine tune it until the AC Voltmeter reads 4.484Vrms (6.5dBdsex). note: set for AC Voltmeter readings shown and disregard the additional digits throughout these tests.
9. Press HP37701A **START/STOP** and verify that there are no errors displayed.
10. Set the Synthesizer to 139mVp-p and fine tune it until the AC Voltmeter reads 63.3mVrms (-30.5dBdsex) then repeat step 9.
Receiver Equalization, Gain and Level Measurement

TERM (Equalization)

11. Press HP37701A T1 INTERFACE to select TERM.

12. Set the Synthesizer to 4.9Vp-p and fine tune it until the AC Voltmeter reads 2.247Vrms (0.5dBd).

13. Press HP37701A START/STOP and verify that there are no errors displayed.

14. Set the Synthesizer to 70.4mVp-p and fine tune it until the AC Voltmeter reads 31.7Vrms (-36.5dBd), then repeat step 13.

BRIDGE (Equalization)

15. Press the HP37701A T1 INTERFACE to select BRIDGE.

16. Connect the 100 Ohm resistor across the AC Voltmeter terminals and repeat steps 12 to 14.

17. Remove the 100 Ohm resistor.

TERM (Level Measurement)

18. Press HP37701A T1 INTERFACE to select TERM.

19. Press HP37701A RESULTS and select SIGNAL RESULTS.

20. Set the Synthesizer to the synth v p-p level shown in the table below and fine tune it until the AC Voltmeter reads as shown in the Amplitude AC Vrms column then verify that the RECEIVER LEVEL limits for dBD and Volts Fk-Pk given are met.

9-40 T1 Tester Performance Tests
**Receiver Equalization, Gain and Level Measurement**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Amplitude</th>
<th>RECEIVER LEVEL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Synth Vp-p</td>
<td>AC Vrms</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.23</td>
<td>4.233</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.66</td>
<td>2.12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.45</td>
<td>0.67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.467</td>
<td>0.212</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.075</td>
<td>0.0336</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Wander/Slips Measurement (Option 001)

Specifications

Measurements: Estimated Clock Slips, Estimated Frame Slips, Positive Peak Wander, Negative Peak Wander, Peak to Peak Wander, Time Interval Error

Timing Reference DSX Input

Rate: 1.544 Mb/s ± 130 ppm. There is an indication if no reference signal is present.

Wander Measurement

Bandwidth: Low pass response -3dB at 10Hz (nominal)
Resolution: 0.125 UI
Accuracy: ± 0.125 UI ± 0.5% of reading, for wander frequency up to 1Hz

Description

The Wander measurement is verified in two steps - First, the Receiver and Timing Reference inputs have the HP 37701A Transmitter coupled simultaneously to both. This exercises the wander measurement circuitry by using a division of the Reference input to latch the wander counters and so enable a count of the Receiver input bits. With both inputs being the same, the Wander measurement should be zero based on the expected count being correct. Secondly, two sources are used, one to provide an input to the Receiver port and the other as an input to the Timing Reference port. The sources frequencies are locked together but with one source offset by a known frequency. This allows us to measure for an expected number of bit Slips.

Equipment

Synthesizer/Function Generator (2 off) : HP 3325B*
Weco 310 to BNC Adapters (3 off) : HP 1251-3757
T Connector

*A HP 3335 may be substituted for one of the HP 3325B's.
**Procedure**

**Wander**

1. Recall the HP 37701A DEFAULT SETTINGS as shown on page 9-5.

2. Connect the HP 37701A TRANSMIT output to the RECEIVE input and the TIMING REF DS1 INPUT simultaneously using the WECO 310 to BNC Adapters (T Connector required).

3. Press HP 37701A [RESULTS], select SLIPS/WANDER and set the DISPLAY for WANDER (note: the WANDER, SLIPS or GRAPH soft keys are revealed by moving the [4] and [5] keys to the WANDER, SLIP or GRAPH field).

4. Press [START/STOP] and verify that the display shows POSITIVE PEAK WANDER and NEGATIVE PEAK WANDER readings of $0.000 \pm 0.125$ BITS.

5. Remove the input from the TIMING REF DS1 INPUT and ensure that the display shows NO REF for POSITIVE PEAK WANDER, NEGATIVE PEAK WANDER, PEAK TO PEAK WANDER & TIME INTERVAL ERRORS.
Wander/Slips Measurement (Option 001)

Slips and Wander

6. Connect the equipment as shown below:

7. Press HP 37701A **TEST PERIOD**, select **USER PROGRAM** and set the TEST PERIOD for 1 MINUTE.

8. Press HP 37701A **RESULTS** and set the DISPLAY for SLIPS

9. Press HP 37701A **FRAME** and select **UNFRAMED**.

10. Press HP 37701A **CODE** and select **AMT**.

11. Press HP 37701A **PATTERN** and select **ALL ONES**.

12. Set both Synthesizers amplitudes to 500mV pk to pk, ac coupled.

13. Set the Synthesizer connected to the RECEIVE input to generate a sinewave at 772092.36Hz and the Synthesizer connected to the TIMING REF DS1 INPUT to generate a sinewave at 772100.36Hz.

14. Press HP 37701A **START/STOP** and verify that the display shows the following at the end of the test period:

9-44 T1 Tester Performance Tests
Wander/Slips Measurement (Option 001)

UNCONTROLLED SLIPS : N/A
CONTROLLED SLIPS : N/A
ESTIMATED FRAME SLIPS : -4 to -5
ESTIMATED BIT SLIPS : -959 to -961 BITS

15. Press HP 37701A [RESULTS], set the DISPLAY for WANDER and verify that the display shows the following:

    POSITIVE PEAK WANDER : 0.000 BITS
    NEGATIVE PEAK WANDER : 955.125 to 964.875 BITS
    PEAK TO PEAK WANDER : 955.125 to 964.875 BITS
    TIME INTERVAL ERROR : -955.125 to -964.875 BITS
    PEAK TO PEAK 15 MINUTES : .... BITS
    PEAK TO PEAK 2 HOURS : .... BITS

16. Set the DISPLAY for SLIPS.

17. Set The Synthesizer connected to the RECEIVE input to generate 771891.64 Hz and the Synthesizer connected to the TIMING REF DS1 INPUT to generate 771899.64 Hz and repeat steps 14 to 16.

18. Swop over the HP 37701A RECEIVE input with the TIMING REF DS1 INPUT, press HP 37701A [START/STOP] and verify that the display shows the following at the end of the test period:

    UNCONTROLLED SLIPS : N/A
    CONTROLLED SLIPS : N/A
    ESTIMATED FRAME SLIPS : 4 to 5
    ESTIMATED BIT SLIPS : 959 to 961

19. Set the DISPLAY for WANDER and verify that the display shows the following:

    POSITIVE PEAK WANDER : 955.125 to 964.875 BITS
    NEGATIVE PEAK WANDER : 0.000 BITS
    PEAK TO PEAK WANDER : 955.125 to 964.875 BITS
    TIME INTERVAL ERROR : 955.125 to 964.875 BITS
    PEAK TO PEAK 15 MINUTES : .... BITS
    PEAK TO PEAK 2 HOURS : .... BITS

T1 Tester Performance Tests 9-45
Wander/Slips Measurement (Option 001)

Simplex Current Measurement

Specifications

Range: from ± 10 to ± 200 mA (Unsigned)
Accuracy: 5% ± 1 mA
Resolution: 1 mA

Description

This test verifies that the HP 37701A will complete the current path and make a measure of Simplex Current.

Equipment

DC Power Supply : HP 6205B
DC Voltmeter : HP 3456A
33 Ohm, 1%, 5W Resistor : 0811-0563
Simplex Current Measurement

Procedure
1. Recall the HP 37701A DEFAULT SETTINGS as shown on page 9-5.
2. Connect the equipment as shown below:

Note: Weco 310 to BNC Adapters can be used in the HP 37701A TRANSMIT and RECEIVE ports to allow connections to be made.

3. Press HP 37701A RESULTS and select SIGNAL RESULTS.

4. Adjust the DC Power Supply until the DC Voltmeter reads as shown in the table below and verify that the HP 37701A displayed SIMPLEX CURRENT measurement meets the limits given in the table.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DC Voltmeter Reading</th>
<th>SIMPLEX CURRENT</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0.60V</td>
<td>200 +/-11 mA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.98V</td>
<td>60 +/-4 mA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.33V</td>
<td>10 +/-1.5 mA</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Alarm Leds (red)

This is a functional test of the Alarm leds

Equipment

None

Procedure

1. Connect the HP37701A TRANSMIT output to the RECEIVE input.
2. Recall the HP 37701A DEFAULT SETTINGS as shown on page 9-5.
3. If either the POWER LOSS led or the HISTORY led in the T1 RECEIVE STATUS area of the front panel is on, then press [RESET HISTORY].
4. The following T1 RECEIVE STATUS leds should be on: T1 PULSES, FRAME SYNC, PATTERN SYNC and B8ZS.
5. Disconnect the Transmit port from the Receive port and ensure that the green leds are off and that the SIGNAL LOSS, FRAME LOSS, PATTERN LOSS, SLIP and HISTORY leds are on. The SLIP led depends on the timing of the signal path break and may not always come on.
6. Reconnect the Transmit port to the Receive port.
7. Press HP 37701A [AUX], select [ALARMS AND LOOPING] and set the ALARM GENERATION for All ONES.
8. Ensure that the ALL ONES, FRAME LOSS, PATTERN LOSS, ERRORS and HISTORY leds are on. T1 PULSES should be the only green led on.
9. Set the ALARM GENERATION to OFF.
12. Press HP 37701A [PATTERN] and select [USER WORD]. Set the USER WORD for a 17 bit length (10000000000000000) and ensure that the EXCESS ZEROS and ONES DENSITY leds are on. T1 PULSES and PATTERN SYNC are the only green leds on.
13. Decrease the USER WORD length to 16 bits and ensure that the EXCESS
ZEROs led goes off while the ONES DENSITY led remains on. T1
PULSES and PATTERN SYNC are the only green leds on.

14. Decrease the USER WORD length to 9 bits, ensure that the ONES
DENSITY led is on, then decrease the USER WORD length to 8 bits and
ensure that the ONES DENSITY led goes off. T1 PULSES and Pattern
SYNC are the only green leds on.

15. Press HP 37701A [loop up] and ensure that the LOOP UP led comes on
momentarily (ignore other leds which momentarily flash on). T1 PULSES
and PATTERN SYNC are the only green leds on.

16. Press HP 37701A [loop down] and ensure that the LOOP DOWN led
comes on for approximately 8 seconds (ignore other leds which momentarily
flash on). T1 PULSES and PATTERN SYNC are the only leds on.

17. Switch the instrument power off then on and ensure that the POWER
LOSS led and the HISTORY leds are on. T1 PULSES and PATTERN
SYNC are the only green leds on.

18. Press HP 37701A [start/stop] to clear the POWER LOSS led and the
HISTORY led.

19. Disconnect the Transmit port from the Receive port then reconnect again.
Ensure that the HISTORY led is on. Press [show history] to view the
results of disconnection (HISTORY LED flashes once key is pressed).

20. Press HP 37701A [reset history]. Ensure that the HISTORY led goes off
and that when [show history] is pressed, the only Red Led to come on is a
flashing HISTORY led.

21. Press [reset history] to disable the flashing HISTORY led.
### Operation Verification Test Record

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Page No.</th>
<th>Test Description</th>
<th>Result</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Min</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9-6</td>
<td><em>T1 Tester Self Test</em>&lt;br&gt;Step 4: “TEST STATUS PASSED” displayed.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9-7</td>
<td>Step 8: “TEST STATUS PASSED” displayed.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Step 11: “TEST STATUS PASSED” displayed.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9-9</td>
<td><em>Auto Configure</em>&lt;br&gt;Step 5: FRAME set for UNFRAMED&lt;br&gt;CODE set for AMI&lt;br&gt;PATTERN set for ALL ONES</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9-10</td>
<td><em>Pulse Mask (Option 001)</em>&lt;br&gt;Step 6: positive pulses within the mask.&lt;br&gt;negative pulses within the mask.&lt;br&gt;T1.40S PASS displayed.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9-11</td>
<td><em>Voice Frequency Output</em>&lt;br&gt;Step 4: 2 volts pk-pk (typically)&lt;br&gt;sinewave with a period of&lt;br&gt;1.0ms displayed.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9-12</td>
<td>Step 5: 1 kHz tone is audible.&lt;br&gt;Tone can be increased and reduced.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 9-50 T1 Tester Performance Tests
### Operation Verification Test Record (continued)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Page No.</th>
<th>Test Description</th>
<th>Result</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Recovered Loop Timing</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9-14</td>
<td>Step 8: received Synthesizer frequency = 772.11 kHz.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Step 9: received Synthesizer frequency = 771.89 kHz.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Internal Transmitter Clock</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9-15</td>
<td>Step 5: Frequency Counter reading.</td>
<td>771.901 Hz</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>772.009 Hz</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9-16</td>
<td><strong>Alarm Leds (red)</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Step 4: T1 PULSES, FRAME SYNC, PATTERN SYNC and BSZS leds on.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Step 5: green leds off. SIGNAL LOSS, FRAME LOSS, PATTERN LOSS and SLIP * leds on.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Step 8: ALL ONES, FRAME LOSS, PATTERN LOSS and ERRORS leds on.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Step 12: EXCESS ZEROS and ONES DENSITY leds on.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Occurrence of SLIP depends on signal path break time.
### Operation Verification Test Record (continued)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Page No.</th>
<th>Test Description</th>
<th>Result</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>9-17</td>
<td>Step 13: EXCESS ZEROS led off and ONES DENSITY led on.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9-17</td>
<td>Step 14: USER WORD length 9 bits, ONES DENSITY led on. USER WORD length 8 bits, ONES DENSITY led off.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9-17</td>
<td>Step 15: LOOP UP led comes on momentarily.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9-17</td>
<td>Step 16: LOOP DOWN led comes on approx. 8 seconds.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9-17</td>
<td>Step 17: POWER LOSS and HISTORY leds on.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9-17</td>
<td>Step 19: HISTORY led on.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9-17</td>
<td>Step 20: HISTORY led goes off. No Red Leds come on.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
# Performance Test Record

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Page No.</th>
<th>Test Description</th>
<th>Result</th>
<th>Min</th>
<th>Actual</th>
<th>Max</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>9-19</td>
<td>T1 Tester Self Test</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Step 4: “TEST STATUS PASSED” displayed.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9-20</td>
<td>Step 8: “TEST STATUS PASSED” displayed.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Step 11: “TEST STATUS PASSED” displayed.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Internal Transmitter Clock</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Step 5: Frequency Counter reading.</td>
<td></td>
<td>771,960.7Hz</td>
<td></td>
<td>772,009.3Hz</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9-22</td>
<td>Transmitter Pattern Generation</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Step 8: QRSS FPA5 3 IN 24 AG1P ALL ONES 7339 1 IN 8 0P5C 1 IN 2 H117 55 OCTET FC67 USER WORD 8C6F 2'15-1 5A8H 2'20-1 F149 2'23-1 A38U</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9-27</td>
<td>Transmitter Line Coding</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Step 10: AMI B825 0814 B825 08FH</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

T1 Tester Performance Tests 9-53
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Page No.</th>
<th>Test Description</th>
<th>Result</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Transmitter Frame Pattern</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9-30</td>
<td>Step 9: ESF FH4C</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>D4 333C</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>SLC96 U880</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Transmitter Error Add</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9-33</td>
<td>Step 7: Frequency Counter reading</td>
<td>771.9907Hz</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9-33</td>
<td>Step 8: Frequency Counter readings</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1E-3 771.9907Hz</td>
<td>772.00093Hz</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1E-4 771.9907Hz</td>
<td>772.00093Hz</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1E-5 7.719907Hz</td>
<td>7.7200093Hz</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1E-6 .7719907Hz</td>
<td>.77200093Hz</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1E-7 .07719907Hz</td>
<td>.077200093Hz</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Step 12: Frequency Counter reading 3 counts.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Transmitter Output</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9-35</td>
<td>Step 9: peak pulse amplitude.</td>
<td>2.4V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Step 10: pulse width at half pulse amplitude.</td>
<td>284ns</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Step 11: rise and decay time &lt;73ns.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Page No.</td>
<td>Test Description</td>
<td>Result</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------</td>
<td>------------------</td>
<td>--------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9-36</td>
<td>Step 15: pulse falls within the mask.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Step 17: Repeat of Steps (9) to (15).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(9) peak pulse amplitude</td>
<td>2.4V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(10) pulse width at half pulse amplitude</td>
<td>294ns</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(11) rise and decay time &lt;73ns.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(15) pulse falls within the mask.</td>
<td>3.6V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Recovered Clock Frequency Measurement</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9-38</td>
<td>Step 9: FREQUENCY displayed.</td>
<td>1543981MHz</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Receiver Equalization, Gain and Level Measurement</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>DSX-MON (Automatic Gain)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9-40</td>
<td>Step 9: no errors displayed.</td>
<td>1544019MHz</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Step 10: no errors displayed.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>TERM (Equalization)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9-41</td>
<td>Step 13: no errors displayed.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Step 14: no errors displayed.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>BRIDGE (Equalization)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Step 16: 2.247V rms - no errors displayed.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>31.7V rms - no errors displayed.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

T1 Tester Performance Tests 9-55
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Page No.</th>
<th>Test Description</th>
<th>Result</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>9-41</td>
<td>Synth Vp-p AC Vrms</td>
<td>Min: +5dBdax, Actual: +7dBdax, Max: 10.75Vpk-pk, +1dBdax, 6.6Vpk-pk, -12dBdax, 2.1Vpk-pk, 0.78Vpk-pk, 0.12Vpk-pk</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9-44</td>
<td>POSITIVE PEAK WANDER NEGATIVE PEAK WANDER</td>
<td>0.125, +0.125</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9-44</td>
<td>POSITIVE PEAK WANDER NEGATIVE PEAK WANDER PEAK TO PEAK WANDER &amp; TIME INTERVAL ERRORS all show NO REF.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9-45</td>
<td>UNCONTROLLED SLIPS - N/A CONTROLLED SLIPS - N/A ESTIMATED FRAME SLIPS ESTIMATED BIT SLIPS</td>
<td>-5, -4, -61, -65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9-45</td>
<td>POSITIVE PEAK WANDER NEGATIVE PEAK WANDER PEAK TO PEAK WANDER TIME INTERVAL ERRORS PEAK TO PEAK 15 MINs .. PEAK TO PEAK 2 HOURS ..</td>
<td>0.000 BITS, 0.000 BITS, 964.875 BITS, 964.875 BITS, -955.125 BITS, -964.875 BITS</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

9-56 T1 Tester Performance Tests
## Performance Test Record (continued)

<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>9-46</td>
<td>Step 17 Repeat of Steps (14) to (16).</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(14) UNCONTROLLED SLIPS - N/A CONTROLLED SLIPS - N/A ESTIMATED FRAME SLIPS ESTIMATED BIT SLIPS</td>
<td>-5</td>
<td>-4</td>
<td>-961</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(15) POSITIVE PEAK WANDER : 0.000 BITS NEGATIVE PEAK WANDER : 955.125 BITS PEAK TO PEAK WANDER : 955.125 BITS TIME INTERVAL ERRORS : -955.125 BITS PEAK TO PEAK 15 MINS..... .... BITS PEAK TO PEAK 2 HOURS..... .... BITS</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Step 18: UNCONTROLLED SLIPS - N/A CONTROLLED SLIPS - N/A ESTIMATED FRAME SLIPS ESTIMATED BIT SLIPS</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>959</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Step 19: POSITIVE PEAK WANDER : 955.125 BITS NEGATIVE PEAK WANDER : 0.000 BITS PEAK TO PEAK WANDER : 955.125 BITS TIME INTERVAL ERRORS : 955.125 BITS PEAK TO PEAK 15 MINS..... .... BITS PEAK TO PEAK 2 HOURS..... .... BITS</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Simplex Current Measurement</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9-49</td>
<td>Step 4: SIMPLEX CURRENT DC Voltmeter Reading</td>
<td>189ma</td>
<td>211ma</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>6.60V</td>
<td>56ma</td>
<td>64ma</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1.98V</td>
<td>8.5ma</td>
<td>11.5ma</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Performance Test Record (continued)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Page No.</th>
<th>Test Description</th>
<th>Result</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Min</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Alarm Leds (red)</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9-50</td>
<td>Step 4: T1 PULSES, FRAME SYNC, PATTERN SYNC and B8ZS</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>led on.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9-50</td>
<td>Step 5: green leds off. SIGNAL LOSS, FRAME LOSS, PATTERN LOSS and SLIP * leds on.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9-50</td>
<td>Step 8: ALL ONES, FRAME LOSS, PATTERN LOSS and ERRORS</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>leds on.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9-50</td>
<td>Step 12: EXCESS ZEROS and</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ONES DENSITY leds on.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Occurrence of SLIP depends on signal path break time.

---

9-58  T1 Tester Performance Tests
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Page No.</th>
<th>Test Description</th>
<th>Result</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>9-51</td>
<td>Step 13: EXCESS ZEROS led off and ONES DENSITY led on.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9-51</td>
<td>Step 14: USER WORD length 9 bits, ONES DENSITY led on. USER WORD length 8 bits, ONES DENSITY led off.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9-51</td>
<td>Step 15: LOOP UP led comes on momentarily.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9-51</td>
<td>Step 16: LOOP DOWN led comes on approx. 8 seconds.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9-51</td>
<td>Step 17: POWER LOSS and HISTORY leds on.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9-51</td>
<td>Step 19: HISTORY led on.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9-51</td>
<td>Step 20: HISTORY led goes off. No Red Leds come on.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Remote Control

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

Additional facilities are available when using remote control:

Complete test configurations may be down loaded to the Tester either for immediate use or to be stored in the tester memory for future use.

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

Command History

The commands contained in this chapter apply directly to instruments with serial prefix(es) and/or firmware revision numbers given on the Title Page of this manual. In the command descriptions which follow you may be directed to the Command History table at the end of this chapter. This table contains a description of command changes for each firmware revision.
Preparation for Remote Control

The Tester may be controlled directly from a controller at the same location as the Tester, 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 Tester 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 tester receive buffer has a capacity of 128 bytes.

Remote Control / Printer Pin Assignments

<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>37701A data input</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>RXD</td>
<td>37701A 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 37701A 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 Tester / modem connection are shown in the following figure.

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 Tester for Operation from a Terminal

Press **AUX**
Select **PRINTER REM CTL**

Highlight
RS232 MODE
Select **TERMINAL CONTROL**

10-4 Remote Control
To Set the Tester for Operation from a Computer

Press **AUX**

Select **PRINTER REM CTL**

Highlight **RS232 MODE**

Select **COMPUTER CONTROL**
Remote Operation

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

Remote operation is performed by a computer or “dumb” terminal connected to the RS 232 C port on the side of the tester. 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 tester for printing at a later time.

The tester 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 COD which selects the line code as has a qualifier <n> which specifies the type of line code AMI or B8ZS.

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 COD 1 is preferred to COD1.

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 line code to AMI or B8ZS is presented in the following form:

    COD n     n = 1 or AMI     AMI coding  
               2 or B8ZS     B8ZS coding

To set the code to AMI send: COD 1 or COD AMI
To set the code to B8ZS send: COD 2 or COD B8ZS
A space between the mnemonic part of the command (COD) and the variable (n) is desirable.

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

10-6 Remote Control
At power on the tester assumes the local state. To gain control of the tester
the controller must put the tester into the remote state. This is accomplished
by sending the “remote control enable” command (RMT). The tester can be
returned to local control by sending the “return to local” command (LCL).

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

---

**Terminal Control**

In general this chapter describes how to control the tester 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 tester 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.
- Selectable variable queries can return mnemonic values.

Note that line feeding 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 280 characters. If the user tries to
type more than 278 characters (the last two are used to store the CR LF), the
terminal bell rings and the extra characters are discarded.
Prompting and Input Editing

The Prompt

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

HP37701A>

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 tester 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 tester outputs a newline followed by a prompt. Pressing \texttt{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 tester reports errors when they occur, without the user performing any special action. When an error occurs, the tester will echo the faulty command with a text message explaining what the problem was.

Examples:

Example 1: IDX? sent instead of ID?.

HP37701A> idx?
idx? : Command header error
Example 2: A command sent when the tester was not under remote control.

```plaintext
HP37701A> rst
rst: Command not executable in local mode
```

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

```plaintext
HP37701A> id? ; idx?
HP37701A
idx?: Command header error
HP37701A>
```

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 tester error register is NOT updated. This is because the tester 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 tester 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

```plaintext
HP37701A> 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

```plaintext
HP37701A> pat?
QRSS
```

"dumb terminal" mode also provides a command history feature. The tester 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 : 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

   HP37701A> !!
   1 : sta?
   2 : rst
   3 : id?
   4 : str
   5 : STA?
   HP37701A>

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

Example : To re-execute the last command.

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

   HP37701> !!
   STA? 20 <RDY FPS>

! 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:

bad history command -- unrecognized history command.

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

10-10 Remote Control
Programming Tips

The programming information given here covers the following:

- The maximum rate of reading status registers.
- How to determine the start/running/stop status of a test.
- Delay in execution of some commands.

Reading of Status Registers

All status registers are updated on a 100ms basis, with the exception of the err register, which will be updated when a remote control error occurs. There is therefore no point in reading the registers at a faster rate than this, and the status register reads actually enforce a 100ms delay before the next read can be attempted. To minimize command queuing therefore, do not send status register query commands at a greater rate than every 100ms.

Determining Start and Stop

There are various bits associated with starting and stopping. These are as follows:

STA:
- EOT - Set at end of testing period
- TIP - Set whilst the tester is testing
- SMG - Set when Stored Measurement and Graphics (SMG) operations are in progress

STB:
- EOT - Set at end of testing period (same as STA)

RDY:
- OST - Set when the tester actually starts testing.

The significance of these bits is as follows: When the OST bit is set, any errors generated at the input to the tester will be counted; and when the SMG bit is set data may not be read from the results store.

The relationships between these bits is shown in the following diagram.
Start/Stop operation timing

Restarting with the STR command or with START/STOP

Under these circumstances, the TIP bit will go TRUE and the EOT bit will go FALSE very soon after the command is received. As soon as a valid measurement can be carried out (i.e. a signal is presented) the OST bit will go TRUE. When testing has started this information is passed to the stored measurement graphics process, which will set the SMG bit some time later. The time it takes to set the bit depends on whatever other loading the tester is getting at the time, but typically may be up to 2 seconds.

Stopping with the STP command, with START/STOP or after a timed measurement

Under these circumstances, the TIP bit will go FALSE, the OST bit will go FALSE and the EOT bit will go TRUE very soon after the command is received. Sometime later the SMG bit will be cleared. All the bits will have settled to their new values by typically 2 seconds after the command is received.
The Delay in the Execution of Some Commands

If the tester is controlled from a computer which sets a timeout for remote control read and write operations then it is important to realize what factors can contribute to delays.

The execution of commands can take a long time, for example RST will typically take 2 seconds for complete execution. The tester has an input buffer in excess of 100 characters, and can buffer up several commands before executing them. This is deliberate and desirable. It can lead to some long response times for example if the command RST;RST;ID? is sent it will be more than 6 seconds before a response to the ID? command is received. The programmer should bear these considerations in mind when programming any timeouts.
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 this chapter. The predefined default state
is as follows:-

- Configuration defined by preset panel 0
- Starts testing
- All buffers flushed
- Stop asserting SRQ (not relevant in this instrument)
- Service request mask set to ERR (not relevant in this instrument)
- Clear all errors
- Clear alarm change and key registers
- Clear status registers except for DAT bit
- Ready register bits LQE, STC, ASC set. RAC set in computer mode, clear in
dumb terminal mode.

The remote control parser and executor are also reset by this command. The
command is as follows:-

RST

Remote

This command causes the instrument to go remote with local lockout. The
command is as follows:-

RMT

Local

This command causes the instrument to disable local lockout and return to
local. The command is as follows:

10-14 Remote Control
LCL.

**Clear**
This command clears all instrument errors and flushes all buffers without affecting the programmed state of the instrument. The following things are performed by executing this command:

- All buffers flushed
- Clear all errors
- Clear alarm change and key registers
- Clear all bits in status registers, except for DAT and TIP which retain their original values
- Ready register: RAC bit set in computer mode, clear in dumb terminal mode

The command is as follows:

CLR.

**Device Clear**
This is implemented on the 37701A by sending a [BREAK]. These will return the instrument to the initialized condition regardless of the current state. A delay of at least 200ms should be allowed after sending this command. Its effect is identical to sending CLR.

**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. The command is as follows:
KEY? returns
1 = Up Arrow
2 = Down Arrow
3 = Softkey 1
4 = Softkey 2
5 = Softkey 3
6 = Softkey 4
7 = Softkey 5
8 = Aux
9 = Interface Select
10 = Line Build Out
11 = Transmitter Timing
12 = Transmit Error Type
13 = Transmit Error Rate
14 = Frame
15 = Code
16 = Pattern
17 = Period
18 = Results
19 = Auto Run
20 = Show History Depressed
22 = Loopup
23 = Loopdown
24 = Decrease Volume
25 = Increase Volume
26 = Start/Stop
27 = Print Now
28 = Reset History
29 = Single Error
31 = Show History Released

Request Service Mask

This command is used to enable or disable the reasons for setting the RQS bit in status register A and B. Associated with status register A is a mask which enables or disables the various sources (ie 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.)

\[ \text{RQS}_n \quad n = 0 \text{ to } 30719 \quad \text{Status reg A mask range} \]

10-16 Remote Control
The mask has a bit map identical to that of 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 STR and ERR then the command would be:-

\texttt{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 STR, ERR and FPS then the command would be:-

\texttt{RQS 256, 4, 32}

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

\texttt{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 \texttt{RQS ON} and \texttt{RQS OFF}. \texttt{RQS OFF} is not equivalent to \texttt{RQS 0} because it disables all reasons for SRQ but remembers the stored mask. Upon receipt of the \texttt{RQS ON} command service requests should 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 \texttt{RQS} bit when the \texttt{RQS ON} command is sent). If the \texttt{RQS ON} command is sent without a corresponding \texttt{RQS OFF} command sent before it, the instrument shall assume the 'RQS ERR' state as a default.

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 Status Registers).

\texttt{RQS?} returns 0 to 30719
**Instrument Identification**

This command sets the response to an instrument identification query, HP 37701A or HP 37711A. The data is stored in an EEROM which may be programmed only a finite number of times. The command should therefore be used sparingly.

\[
\text{ID } n \quad n = 1 \text{ or HP 37701A} \\
2 \text{ or HP 37711A}
\]

**Instrument Identification Query**

This command is a request for identification from the instrument. This is included to be compatible with "common capabilities" and as a standard response. The command is as follows:

**ID?** returns HP37701A

**Revision Date Query**

This command is a request for the instrument's firmware revision information. 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. The command is as follows:

**REV?** returns \( dddd,ffff \)

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{dddd} & = \text{Firmware date code} \\
\text{ffff} & = \text{Codes and Formats date}
\end{align*}
\]

**Serial Number Query**

This command is a request for the instrument to return its individually assigned serial number. The command is as follows:

**SER?** returns "dddddUnnnnn"

A command in the same form, **SER "dddddUnnnnn"** may be used to set a new serial number.

1. Users should be aware that if the tester has an accessory fitted, the id returned will be different, to reflect this.

**10-18 Remote Control**
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 Error Codes 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 the CLR command.

The error register will also contain the result of a remotely initiated selftest command. This is cleared as above. The command is as follows:-

ERR? returns -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 “Status Registers”. The command is as follows:-

RDY? returns 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 “Status Registers”. The command is as follows:-

STA? returns 0 to 32767

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). A detailed description of status register B is given in “Status Registers”. The command is as follows:-

STB? returns 0 to 255
Options Query

This command is a request for the instrument to return its option number. The command is as follows:

OPT? returns nnn or 0

0 = HP37701A (standard instrument)
nfl = Pulse Mask and Wander added
n1n = G821 Analysis and SMG added
1nn = Fractional T1 added

Where n could be zero or a blank in the case of leading zeros.
CONFIGURATION COMMANDS

Instrument 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 the CON? query and hence its internal format is not elaborated.

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 preset panels. One block should not be compared with another in a comparison attempt as redundant but variable information is also included in the block.

The command is as follows:- CON #H

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 command is as follows:-

CON? returns #H data block

Framing Type

Selects the framing configuration.

\[
\text{FRM } n \quad n = 1 \text{ or ESF}
\]
\[
2 \text{ or D4}
\]
\[
3 \text{ or SLC96}
\]
\[
4 \text{ or UNFRAMED}
\]

The corresponding query returns the framing configuration, in integer form as described above:-

FRM? returns frame type = 1 to 4
Pulse Mask Polarity Query

Provides the polarity of the pulse mask displayed.

\[
\text{PPO? returns } \text{pulse polarity} \quad \text{pulse polarity} = 0 \; \text{No pulse has yet been sampled} \\
1 \; \text{Positive pulse on display} \\
2 \; \text{Negative pulse on display}
\]

Pulse Truncated Query

Provides truncation information about the currently displayed pulse.

\[
\text{PTC? returns } \text{pulse truncated info} \quad \text{pulse truncated info} = 0 \; \text{No pulse has yet been sampled} \\
1 \; \text{Pulse on display is not truncated} \\
2 \; \text{Pulse on display is truncated}
\]

Pulse Mask Selection

Selects the type of pulse mask the pulse will be measured against.

\[
\text{PMS n } \quad n = 1 \; \text{or ANSIT1403} \\
2 \; \text{or P62411} \\
3 \; \text{or OCB119} \\
4 \; \text{or NCB119 or ANSIT1102}
\]

The corresponding query returns the current mask selection, in integer form as described above.

\[
\text{PMS? returns } \text{pulse mask type} = 1 \; \text{to} \; 4
\]

Application Type

Selects the major application of the instrument.

\[
\text{APP n } \quad n = 1 \; \text{or FULLT1} \quad \text{Full T1 measurements are enabled} \\
2 \; \text{or N56K} \quad N \times 56k \; \text{timeslot measurements are enabled} \\
3 \; \text{or N64K} \quad N \times 64k \; \text{timeslot measurements are enabled}
\]

The corresponding query returns the currently selected coding, in integer form as described above.

10-22 Remote Control
APP? returns *application type* = 1 to 3

**Receiver Timeslot Selection**

Selects whether the timeslots should map the transmitter timeslots or should be selectable.

\[ \text{RXT } n \quad n = 1 \text{ or ASTX} \quad \text{RXT timeslots are same as transmitter} \\
2 \text{ or RECEIVE} \quad \text{RXT timeslots are selectable} \]

The corresponding query returns the currently selected coding, in integer form as described above:-

RXT? returns *timeslot selection* = 1 to 2

**Transmitter Multiple Timeslot Selection**

Selects the transmit timeslots for fractional T1 measurements. It also selects the receiver timeslots when that selection is as RX. The information is passed as a binary representation of the timeslot selection field. Timeslot n is selected (deselected) depending on the corresponding mask element being 0 or 1.

\[ \text{TTM } "\text{timeslots}" \quad \text{timeslots} = 24 \text{ characters, 0 or 1} \]

The corresponding query returns the currently selected coding, in integer form as described above:-

TTM? returns "timeslots" = 24 characters, 0 or 1

**Receiver Multiple Timeslot Selection**

Selects the receiver timeslots for fractional T1 measurements. The information is passed as a binary representation of the timeslot selection field. Timeslot n is selected (deselected) depending on the corresponding mask element being 0 or 1.

\[ \text{RTM } "\text{timeslots}" \quad \text{timeslots} = 24 \text{ characters, 0 or 1} \]

The corresponding query returns the currently selected coding, in integer form as described above:-
RTM returns "timeslots" = 24 characters, 0 or 1

**Pattern Type**

Selects the pattern to be transmitted and configures the receiver accordingly.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PAT n</th>
<th>Pattern</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 or QRSS</td>
<td>2'20-1 PRBS, D20+D17+1=0 (14 zero limit)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 or THREEIN24</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 or ILLONES</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 or ONEIN8</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 or ONEIN2</td>
<td>101010...</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 or OCTET55</td>
<td>55 octet</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7 or USER</td>
<td>User programmable 3 to 24 bit word</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8 or LIVE</td>
<td>Invokes Monitor Mode</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9 or PRBS15</td>
<td>2'15-1 PRBS, D15+D14+1=0 (inverted)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 or PRBS20</td>
<td>2'20-1 PRBS, D20+D17+1=0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11 or PRBS23</td>
<td>2'23-1 PRBS, D23+D18+1=0 (inverted)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12 or SPECIAL</td>
<td>Special pattern, use of alternative, SPT recommended</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The corresponding query returns the currently selected pattern, in integer form as described above:-

PAT? returns **pattern type** = 1 to 12

If 12 is returned, SPT? is required to define which special pattern is selected.

**Special Pattern / Test Type**

Selects which of several special patterns or tests should be used.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SPT n</th>
<th>Pattern</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 or LONGWRD</td>
<td>8 to 1024 bit long user word</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 or SIGBIT</td>
<td>Signaling bit test</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 or TSCHECK</td>
<td>Timeslot check test</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 or HIRESRTD</td>
<td>High resolution round trip delay</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 or TONE1</td>
<td>Tone 1 (404Hz)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 or TONE2</td>
<td>Tone 2 (1004Hz)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7 or TONE3</td>
<td>Tone 3 (2804Hz)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The corresponding query returns the currently selected pattern, in integer form as described above:

**10-24 Remote Control**
SPT? returns *pattern type* = 0 to 7
Where 0 corresponds to: no special pattern selected.

**Long User Word**

Specifies the identification number and pattern for one of the long user words. The word length is determined automatically by the length of pattern selected.

\[
\text{LUW } n, \#H \text{ data } \quad n = 1 \text{ to } 4 \quad \text{User word number} \\
\#H \text{ data } = \#\text{Haabbcc} \ldots \quad \text{Long user word data (1 to 128 bytes)}
\]

The corresponding query returns the long user word pattern in \#H block form:

\[
\text{LUW? } n \text{ returns } \#H \text{ data }
\]

Where \text{data} is 1 to 128 bytes, each byte comprising 2 hex characters.

**Long User Word Length**

Specifies the pattern length for one of the long user words.

This command may be used to restrict the pattern length of an existing long user word. It may also be used to restore the length to its original value after remotely changing the first \( n \) bytes.

\[
\text{LUL } n, \text{length} \quad n = 1 \text{ to } 4 \quad \text{User word number} \\
\text{length} = 1 \text{ to } 128 \quad \text{Long user word length in bytes}
\]

The corresponding query returns the long user word pattern length:

\[
\text{LUL? } n \text{ returns } \text{length}
\]

**Long User Word Select**

Specifies which of 4 long user words to use.

\[
\text{LUS } n \quad n = 1 \text{ to } 4 \quad \text{Long user word number}
\]
The corresponding query returns the currently selected long user word, in integer form as described above:

LUS? returns long user word = 1 to 4

Long User Word Sync Mode
Specifies whether the sync should be based on the length of the whole word or on a specified number of bytes.

\[
\text{LUX } n, \text{ sync mode} \quad n = 1 \text{ to } 4  \\
\quad \text{sync mode} = 1 \text{ or FULL}  \\
\quad 2 \text{ or VARIABLE} \quad 
\]
User word number
Full word length used
Number of bytes can be controlled

The corresponding query returns the currently selected sync mode:

LUX? \( n \) returns sync mode = 1 or 2

Long User Word Sync Length
Specifies the long user word sync length which will be used when variable sync length is selected.

\[
\text{LSL } n, \text{ length} \quad n = 1 \text{ to } 4  \\
\quad \text{length} = 1 \text{ to } 128 \quad 
\]
Long user word number
Number of bytes for sync

The corresponding query returns the currently selected sync length, in integer form as described above:

LSL? \( n \) returns sync length = 1 to 128

Long User Word Left Hand Bit
Specifies whether the left hand bit of the user word bytes should be sent first or last. This command will set the bit transmission order for all 4 of the long user words.

\[
\text{LEB } \text{ direction} \quad \text{direction} = 1 \text{ or FIRST}  \\
\quad \text{2 or LAST} \quad 
\]
Left hand bit sent first
Left hand bit sent last

10-26 Remote Control
The corresponding query returns the selected direction, in integer form as described above:

LHB? returns direction = 1 or 2

**Coding Type**
Selects the coding type to be transmitted and configures the receiver accordingly.

\[
\text{COD} \ n \quad n = 1 \text{ or } \text{AMI} \\
\quad 2 \text{ or } \text{B8ZS} \quad \text{B8ZS coding}
\]

The corresponding query returns the currently selected coding, in integer form as described above:

COD? returns coding type = 1 to 2

**User Defined Pattern**
Sets the user defined pattern.

\[
\text{PAU} \ length, "patt" \quad \text{length} = 3 \text{ to } 24 \\
"patt" = \text{length} \text{ characters 0 or 1}
\]

The corresponding query command returns the pattern length and content:

PAU? returns length,"patt"

**User Defined Pattern (Fractional T1)**
Sets the user defined pattern.

\[
\text{PAF} \ mode, "pattern" \\
mode = 1 \text{ or } \text{FULLT1} \quad \text{Full T1 user word length 3 to 24 bits} \\
2 \text{ or } \text{N56K} \quad N \times 56\text{Kbit/s user word length 7 bits} \\
3 \text{ or } \text{N64K} \quad N \times 64\text{Kbit/s user word length 8 bits} \\
"pattern" = \text{length} \text{ characters 0 or 1}
\]

The corresponding query command returns the fractional T1 pattern:
PAF? mode returns “user pattern”

Send Signaling Bits

Selects the “foreground” signaling bit sequence for use in the signaling bit test. The user is able to separately select the AB bits for use in D4 etc. and the ABCD bits for use in ESF.

SSB sig bit type, “sig bits”

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{sig bit type} &= \begin{cases} 
1 \text{ or AB} & \text{D4 type} \\
2 \text{ or ABCD} & \text{ESF type}
\end{cases} \\
\text{“sig bits”} &= \begin{cases} 
\text{binary}00 \text{ to } 11 & \text{D4 type signaling bits} \\
\text{binary}0000 \text{ to } 1111 & \text{ESF type signaling bits}
\end{cases}
\end{align*}
\]

The corresponding query command returns the selected signaling bits in integer form as described above:-

SSB? sig bits type returns “sig bits”

Send Background Signaling Bits

Selects the “background” signaling bit sequence for use in the signaling bit test. The signaling bits in all channels except the one selected for the “foreground” will have their signaling bits set to this value.

SS0 sig bit type, “sig bits”

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{sig bit type} &= \begin{cases} 
1 \text{ or AB} & \text{D4 type} \\
2 \text{ or ABCD} & \text{ESF type}
\end{cases} \\
\text{“sig bits”} &= \begin{cases} 
\text{binary}00 \text{ to } 11 & \text{D4 type signaling bits} \\
\text{binary}0000 \text{ to } 1111 & \text{ESF type signaling bits}
\end{cases}
\end{align*}
\]

The corresponding query command returns the selected signaling bits in integer form as described above:-

SS0? sig bits type returns “sig bits”

Send Signaling Bits in Channel

Selects the channel that the foreground signaling bits should be inserted into.

10-28 Remote Control
SSI sig bit channel channel = 1 to 24 Foreground channel.

The corresponding query returns the selected channel, in integer form as described above:
SSI? returns channel = 1 to 24

**High Resolution Round Trip Delay Transmit Timeslot Selection**
Selects the timeslot that the high resolution round trip delay should be transmitted on.

$$\text{RTT rtd timeslot timeslot = 1 to 24 rtd timeslot.}$$

The corresponding query returns the selected channel, in integer form as described above:
RTT? returns timeslot = 1 to 24

**High Res Round Trip Delay Rx Timeslot Select**
Selects the timeslot that the high resolution round trip delay measurement should be received from if the rx timeslot is not “AS TRANSMITTER”.

$$\text{RTR rtd timeslot timeslot = 1 to 24 rtd timeslot.}$$

The corresponding query returns the selected rtd rx timeslot in integer form as described above:
RTR? returns rtd rx timeslot = 1 to 24

**High Res Round Trip Delay Rx From Select**
Selects whether the high resolution round trip delay rx timeslot should be the same as the transmitter timeslot or should be selectable.

$$\text{RTF n n = 1 or ASTX 2 or SELECT Receiver timeslot is the same as transmitter Receiver timeslot is selectable}$$

The corresponding query returns the currently selected timeslot mode in integer form as described above:-
RTF returns timeslot from mode = 1 or 2

**VF Channel Select**
This command selects the VF channel.

\[ \text{VFC} \ n \ n = 1 \text{ to } 24 \quad \text{Channel No.} \]

The corresponding query returns the selected channel, in integer form as described above:

\[ \text{VFC? returns channel number} = 1 \text{ to } 24 \]

**Send Tone in Channel**
Selects the channel number that any tones should be transmitted in.

\[ \text{STO channel no} \quad \text{channel no} = 1 \text{ to } 24 \quad \text{Channel to send tone in.} \]

The corresponding query returns the selected channel, in integer form as described above:

\[ \text{STO? returns channel number} = 1 \text{ to } 24 \]

**VF Channel Audio Select**
This command selects VF access audio on or off.

\[ \text{VFA} \ n \ n = 0 \text{ or OFF} \quad \text{Disable audio} \\
\text{1 or ON} \quad \text{Enable audio} \]

The corresponding query returns the audio selection, in integer form as described above:

\[ \text{VFA? returns audio selection} = 0 \text{ or } 1 \]

**VF Channel Mapping**
This command selects the type of channel mapping to be used.

**10-30 Remote Control**
CHM \(n\)

\[ n = \begin{array}{ll}
1 \text{ or D1D} & \text{D1D mapping} \\
2 \text{ or D2} & \text{D2 mapping} \\
3 \text{ or D3/D4} & \text{D3/D4 mapping}
\end{array} \]

The corresponding query returns the channel mapping selection, in integer form as described above:-

CHM? returns mapping selection = 1, 2 or 3

**VF Timeslot Query**

This command returns the current timeslot, in integer form:-

VFT? returns vf timeslot = 1 to 24

**Test Period**

This command selects the mode of test duration control.

TPD \(n\)

\[ n = \begin{array}{ll}
1 \text{ or CONT} & \text{Continuous (Controlled by START/STOP)} \\
2 \text{ or T15M} & \text{15 minute timed test} \\
3 \text{ or T2H} & \text{2 hour timed test} \\
4 \text{ or T24M} & \text{24 hour timed test} \\
5 \text{ or USER} & \text{User defined test duration (see TDU)}
\end{array} \]

The corresponding query returns the test time mode, in integer form as described above:-

TPD? returns test time type = 1 to 5

**Test Duration**

Selects the user-defined test duration, applicable when the “USER” test time mode is in force.

\[
\begin{array}{ll}
\text{TDU duration, units} & \text{duration} = 1 \text{ to } 100 \\
\text{units} = \begin{array}{ll}
0 \text{ or SECONDS} & \text{Duration of test} \\
1 \text{ or MINUTES} & \text{Test duration is seconds} \\
2 \text{ or HOURS} & \text{Test duration is minutes} \\
3 \text{ or DAYS} & \text{Test duration is hours} \\
\end{array},
\end{array}
\]

Remote Control 10-31
The corresponding query returns the user-defined test duration, in integer form as described above:

TDU? returns \textit{duration}, \textit{units}

\textbf{CSU Auto Mode}

The following commands enable the instrument to automatically respond to in-band and out-of-band loop-up or down codes.

Use the following command if the instrument is to respond to in-band codes.

\texttt{CSA n} \hspace{1em} \texttt{n = 0 or OFF} \hspace{1em} \texttt{CSU auto is disabled}
\texttt{n = 1 or ON} \hspace{1em} \texttt{CSU auto is enabled}

The corresponding query returns the currently selected CSU loop up state, in integer form as described above.

\texttt{CSA?} returns \texttt{csu in-band auto type} = 0 or 1

Use the following command the instrument is to respond to out-of-band codes.

\texttt{COA n} \hspace{1em} \texttt{n = 0 or OFF} \hspace{1em} \texttt{CSU auto is disabled}
\texttt{n = 1 or ON} \hspace{1em} \texttt{CSU auto is enabled}

The corresponding query returns the currently selected CSU loop up state, in integer form as described above.

\texttt{COA?} returns \texttt{csu out-of-band auto type} = 0 or 1

\textbf{Loopback Band}

This command configures the instrument for in-band or out-of-band loopback operation. An error is generated if out-of-band is selected and framing is not ESF.

\texttt{LPB n} \hspace{1em} \texttt{n = 1 or INBAND} \hspace{1em} Set to respond to in-band loopcodes
\texttt{n = 2 or OUTBAND} \hspace{1em} Set to respond to out-of-band loopcodes

The corresponding query returns the current type of loopbacks, in integer form as described above.

\textbf{10-32 Remote Control}
LPB? returns *csu loopback type* = 1 or 2

**CSU Manual Mode**

Three commands can cause the instrument to loop up or down. The instrument can be set for in-band LINE loop-up, or for out-of-band PAYLOAD or LINE loop-up.

Use the following command to achieve an in-band loop-up.

\[
\text{CSM } n \quad n = \begin{cases} 
0 \text{ or } \text{DOWN} & \text{The instrument is not looped up} \\
1 \text{ or } \text{UP} & \text{The instrument is looped up}
\end{cases}
\]

The corresponding query returns the currently selected CSU loop up state, in integer form as described above. Notice that this will also be set to up when the instrument has auto response on and an in-band loop-up code has been received.

CSM? returns *in-band loop up state* = 0 or 1

Use the following command to achieve an out-of-band LINE loop-up.

\[
\text{COL } n \quad n = \begin{cases} 
0 \text{ or } \text{DOWN} & \text{The instrument is not looped up} \\
1 \text{ or } \text{UP} & \text{The instrument is looped up}
\end{cases}
\]

The corresponding query returns the currently selected CSU loop up state, in integer form as described above. Notice that this will also be set to up when the instrument has auto response on and an out-of-band LINE loop up code has been received.

COL? returns *out-of-band line loop up state* = 0 or 1

Use the following command to achieve an out-of-band PAYLOAD loop-up.

\[
\text{COP } n \quad n = \begin{cases} 
0 \text{ or } \text{DOWN} & \text{The instrument is not looped up} \\
1 \text{ or } \text{UP} & \text{The instrument is looped up}
\end{cases}
\]

The corresponding query returns the currently selected CSU loop up state, in integer form as described above. Notice that this will also be set to up when the instrument has auto response on and an out-of-band PAYLOAD loop up code has been received.
the instrument has auto response on and an out-of-band PAYLOAD loop up code has been received.

CPD? returns *out-of-band payload loop up state = 0 or 1*

**Alarm Generation Type**

Selects the type of alarms to be generated. Alarms can be generated with any pattern. They are disabled when loopcodes are being generated. Yellow alarm is not valid in unframed mode. If in unframed mode an error will be generated.

**NOTE**: This value is always set to off after the instrument is power cycled.

\[
\text{ALG n} \quad n = \begin{cases} 
1 & \text{or OFF} \\
2 & \text{or AIS} \\
3 & \text{or YELLOW} 
\end{cases} \\
\text{Alarm generation disabled} \\
\text{Unframed all ones} \\
\text{Yellow alarm}
\]

The corresponding query returns the type of alarm generation in integer form as described above:-

ALG? returns *alarm type = 1 to 3*

**Loopback Type**

Two commands enable the instrument to respond to, or transmit in-band or out-of-band loopcodes.

Use the following command for in-band loopcodes.

\[
\text{LPC n} \quad n = \begin{cases} 
1 & \text{or LINE} \\
2 & \text{or FAC4B} \\
3 & \text{or FAC5B} \\
4 & \text{or USER} 
\end{cases} \\
\text{Line loopback (CSU)} \\
\text{4-bit facility loopback} \\
\text{5-bit facility loopback} \\
\text{User defined (see LPU & LPD commands)}
\]

The corresponding query returns the loopback type, in integer form as described above:-

LPC? returns *in-band loopback type = 1 to 4*

Use the following command for out-of-band loopcodes.

**10-34 Remote Control**
LOC n  
 1 or LINE  Line loopback (CSU)  
 2 or PAYLOAD  Payload loopback  
 3 or SMARTJACK  Smartjack loopback  

The corresponding query returns the loopback type, in integer form as described above:-

LOC? returns out-of-band loopback type = 1 to 3

User Defined Loopdown

Sets the user defined in-band loopdown code.

LPD length,"code"  length = 3 to 8  
"code" = 00000000 to 11111111  
Number of loopcode bits  
length characters

The corresponding query command returns the in-band loopdown length and code:-

LPD? returns length,"code"

User Defined Loopup Code

Sets the user defined in-band loopup code.

LPU length,"code"  length = 3 to 8  
"code" = 00000000 to 11111111  
Number of loopcode bits  
length characters

The corresponding query command returns the in-band loop up length and code:-

LPU? returns length,"code"

Loopup

This command causes the instrument to perform a loopup. It is equivalent to pressing the loopup key on the front panel. If this is attempted during testing, autotest or selftest an error is generated.

LUA
Loopdown

This command causes the instrument to perform a loopdown. It is equivalent to pressing the loopdown key on the front panel. If this is attempted during testing, autosetup or selftest an error is generated.

LDA

Loopup (In-Band) status Query Command

This query command returns the outcome of the last in-band loopup/down command.

LST? returns flag

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>response</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>No attempt to loopup has yet been made</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>The last loopup was successful</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>The last loopup failed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>A pre-existing loopup was detected</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Loopback Code Framing

Selects insertion or overwriting of in-band loopcode framing.

LPF n

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>n</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 or INSERT</td>
<td>insertion of framing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 or OVERWRITE</td>
<td>overwriting of framing</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The corresponding query returns the loopcode framing type, in integer form as described above:

LPF? returns in-band loopcode frm type = 1 or 2

Printer Squelch

PRS n

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>n</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 or OFF</td>
<td>Squelch disabled</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 or ON</td>
<td>Squelch enabled</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The corresponding query returns the loopback type, in integer form as described above:

PRS? returns squelch type = 1 or 2

10-36 Remote Control
**Printer Demand**

Selects the mode of log on demand triggering of printer output.

Note that in practise this command cannot be acted upon immediately. The instrument will only allow logging to occur when the remote control is deselected. This is not a facility available on remote control.

```
PRD n n = 1 or SETTINGS Instrument settings output
       2 or RESULTS Results snapshot output
```

PRD? returns *print on demand type = 1 or 2*

**Printer Auto Trigger**

Selects the mode of auto triggering of printer output.

Note that in practise this command cannot be acted upon immediately. The instrument will only allow logging to occur when the remote control is deselected. This is not a facility available on remote control.

```
PRA n n = 1 or OFF No auto triggered output
       2 or EVENT Event log summaries
       3 or FIFTEENMIN Results at 15 minute intervals
       4 or TWOHOUR Results at 2 hour intervals
       5 or ENDOFTEST End of test results
       6 or MESSAGEONLY Only major messages
```

PRA? returns *auto trigger type = 1 to 6*

**Interface Type**

Selects T1 interface type.

```
IFC n n = 1 or DSX DSX monitor interface
       2 or TERM 100 ohm terminated interface
       3 or BRIDGE > 1kohm bridged interface
```

The corresponding query returns the interface type, in integer form as described above.
IFC? returns interface type = 1 to 3

Line Build Out
Selects T1 line build out.

\[
\begin{array}{c|c|c}
LBO n & n = 1 \text{ or ZERO} & 0 \text{dB} \\
& 2 \text{ or SEVENPOINTFIVE} & 7.5 \text{dB} \\
& 3 \text{ or FIFTEEN} & 15 \text{dB}
\end{array}
\]

The corresponding query returns the line build out value, in integer form as described above:-

LBO returns line build out type = 1 to 3

Transmit Timing
Selects transmit timing source.

\[
\begin{array}{c|c|c}
TRT n & n = 1 \text{ or INTERNAL} & \\
& 2 \text{ or RECOVERED} & 
\end{array}
\]

The corresponding query returns the transmit timing source, in integer form as described above:-

TRT? returns timing source type = 1 or 2

Signaling Bit Display Type Select
This command allows either single or all signaling bits to be displayed. This is necessary because certain results may only be read when this is correctly configured. (Cf. SIG?, SCG?)

\[
\begin{array}{c|c|c}
SBD n & n = 1 \text{ or SINGLE} & \text{A single t/s sig. bit is displayed} \\
& 2 \text{ or ALL} & \text{All t/s sig. bits are displayed}
\end{array}
\]

SBD? returns displayed sig bit type = 1 or 2

10-38 Remote Control
Signaling Bit Display Channel Select

Selects the channel number that should be displayed when the single channel monitor test is selected.

\[ \text{SBS channel no} \quad \text{channel} = 1 \text{ to } 24 \quad \text{Channel to display.} \]

The corresponding query returns the selected channel in integer form as described above:

SBS? returns \text{channel no} = 1 \text{ or } 24

Timeslot Map Display Type Select

This command allows either single or all timeslots to be displayed in the timeslot check measurement. This is necessary because certain results may only be read when this is correctly configured. (Cf. TSS?, BIT?)

\[ \text{TMD n} \quad n = 1 \text{ or } \text{SINGLE} \quad A \text{ single t/s sig. bit is displayed} \]
\[ \quad 2 \text{ or } \text{ALL} \quad \text{All t/s sig. bits are displayed} \]

TMD? returns \text{displayed t/s check type} = 1 \text{ or } 2

Timeslot Map Display Timeslot Select Command

Selects the timeslot number that should be displayed when a single timeslot is selected in the timeslot map test.

\[ \text{TMS timeslot no} \quad \text{timeslot} = 1 \text{ to } 24 \quad \text{Timeslot to display.} \]

The corresponding query returns the selected timeslot in integer form as described above:

TMS? returns \text{timeslot no} = 1 \text{ or } 24
MISCELLANEOUS COMMANDS

Autoconfigure

This command causes the autotrigger to be initiated. It is equivalent to pressing the “auto” key. The progress of the autoconfigure can then be determined by the bit in the RDY register. If autoconfigure or self test is in progress an error is generated. The instrument will start testing when autoconfigure has been completed.

AUT

Stored Panel Lock

This command allows the stored panels to be store locked. That is to say, if the stored panel lock is set then the save operation is prohibited. After any save or recall operation this field is always set back to ON.

\[ \text{SLK } n \quad s = 0 \text{ or OFF} \quad \text{Stored panel lock disabled} \]
\[ 1 \text{ or ON} \quad \text{Stored panel lock enabled} \]

\[ \text{SLK? returns } \text{store lock status} = 0 \text{ or } 1 \]

Beep Command

This command causes an audio “beep” to be made by the instrument. It has no local equivalent operation and is as follows:

BEEP

Volume Command

This command sets the volume. It is equivalent to pressing either the increase or decrease volume keys on the front panel.

\[ \text{VOL parameter parameter = OFF or 0} \quad \text{Switches sound to its quietest level} \]
\[ \text{ON or 1} \quad \text{Switches sound to its loudest level} \]
\[ \text{DECREASE or 2} \quad \text{Decreases the level} \]
\[ \text{INCREASE or 3} \quad \text{Increases the level} \]
\[ \text{MIDRANGE or 4} \quad \text{Sets the level to a midrange value} \]

10-40 Remote Control
**Save Panel Command**

This command instructs the instrument to save its current configuration in one of the non-volatile memory locations. They are numbered 1 thru 5.

```
SAV n, "panel_descriptor"  n = Panel selector (1 to 5)
    "panel_descriptor" = Text string (0 to 32 characters)
```

2. See also the SLK command.

**Panel Descriptor Query**

This command returns the text string descriptor associated with the designated panel.

```
NAM? n
```

The response is a text string of 0 .. 32 characters.

**Recall Panel Command**

This command instructs the instrument to configure itself as defined in one of the non-volatile memory locations, dependent upon the associated parameter. Recalling panel 0 will reset the instrument to its default settings (similar to RST command).

```
RCL n
```

**Start Measurement**

This command causes the instrument to start or restart testing, the period being defined by the 'TPD' command. This command is always valid, except when a special test such as signaling bits, timeslot check or high resolution round trip delay has been selected, and clears all error counters before commencing. This command is equivalent to pressing the Start/Stop button on the front panel, and is as follows:-

```
STR
```

Remote Control 10-41
There will be a delay of up to 500ms between the execution of this command and the actual start of testing. This is because the start of testing must be synchronized to the instruments internal 100ms clock, see Programming Tips for more details.

Stop Measurement

This command causes the instrument to stop testing, irrespective of the type of test period it is performing. The results are now left unchanged and can be inspected at leisure.

STOP

There will be a delay of up to 500ms between the execution of this command and the actual end of testing. This is because the end of testing must be synchronized to the instruments internal 100ms clock, see Programming Tips for more details.

If this command is sent while the instrument has stopped, an error is generated.

T1/Datacom Mode

Selects the mode of the instrument to be either telecom or datacom.

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.

\[
\text{MODE } n \quad n = 1 \text{ or DATACOM} \\
\quad 2 \text{ or TELECOM}
\]

An error is generated if this command is sent to an HP 37701A, i.e. the accessory must be fitted for correct operation of this command.

The corresponding query command returns the currently selected mode in integer format as described below:

MODE? returns 1 or 2

10-42 Remote Control
**RS232C Printer Interface**

This command configures the printer serial interface configuration. Notice that it sets up parameters for both HP and ALT type printers.

\[
\text{PTR } \text{baud\_rate,stop\_bits,protocol,style} \quad \begin{align*}
\text{baud\_rate} &= 1 \text{ or } 300 \\
&\quad 2 \text{ or } 600 \\
&\quad 3 \text{ or } 1200 \\
&\quad 4 \text{ or } 1800 \\
&\quad 5 \text{ or } 2400 \\
&\quad 6 \text{ or } 4800 \\
&\quad 7 \text{ or } 9600 \\
\text{stop\_bits} &= 1 \text{ or } \text{ONE} \\
&\quad 2 \text{ or } \text{TWO} \\
\text{protocol} &= 0 \text{ or } \text{OFF} \\
&\quad 1 \text{ or } \text{ENQUACK} \\
&\quad 2 \text{ or } \text{XONXOFF} \\
&\quad 3 \text{ or } \text{DTR} \\
\text{style} &= 1 \text{ or } \text{COMPRESSED} \\
&\quad 2 \text{ or } \text{NORMAL}
\end{align*}
\]

Notice that the data width is always set to 8 bits wide. This is equivalent to 7 bit wide data with zeroes parity. Notice that this command does not set the RS 232 port up to be a printer interface, it only sets up the parameters.

\[
\text{PTR? returns } \text{baud\_rate,stop\_bits,protocol,style} \quad \begin{align*}
\text{baud\_rate} &= 1 \text{ to } 7 \\
\text{stop\_bits} &= 1 \text{ or } 2 \\
\text{protocol} &= 0 \text{ to } 3 \\
\text{style} &= 1 \text{ or } 2
\end{align*}
\]

**Date Set-Up**

This command sets the date in the instrument, in terms of the year, month, and day. If a non-existent date is passed (31st November), then an error is generated. This command is equivalent to selecting “TIME AND DATE SETUP” mode on the front panel, updating the setup date, then selecting “TIME AND DATE RUN” mode.
The complementrary command returns current the real time clock date in string form as shown above.

DAT? returns years,months,days

**Time Set-Up**

This command sets the time in the instrument in terms of hours, minutes, and seconds. This command is equivalent to selecting "TIME AND DATE SETUP" mode on the front panel, updating the setup time, then selecting "TIME AND DATE RUN" mode.

\[
\begin{align*}
TIN & \; \text{hours,mins,secs} \\
& \; \text{hours} = 0 \text{ to } 23 \\
& \; \text{mins} = 0 \text{ to } 59 \\
& \; \text{secs} = 0 \text{ to } 59 \\
\end{align*}
\]

The complementrary command returns the time in string form as shown above.

TIM? returns hours,mins,secs

**Display**

Switches the Instrument electroluminescent display ON or OFF. Notice that for instruments without battery power, this will not have any effect (ie. the display will remain on, even if off is sent). The command is still valid however, as is the corresponding query command.

**10-44 Remote Control**
\textbf{DIS} \ n \ n = \ 0 \ or \ \text{OFF} \quad \text{Display disabled}
\n1 \ or \ \text{ON} \quad \text{Display enabled}

The complementary command returns the current threshold in integer form as described above:

\textbf{DIS?} returns \textit{display status} = 0 \ or \ 1

\textbf{ALM Query}

This command is a request for the instantaneous status of the alarms in the instrument. They are returned as an integer representing the binary weighted alarm bits of the Alarm Register.

When executed, the “\textbf{ALM}” command clears the ALC bit in both status register A and B. A change in state of any of these alarms causes the ALC bit to be set in status registers A and B only if their corresponding mask is enabled in the alarm mask register.

The “\textbf{ALM}” command has no local equivalent, and is as follows:

\textbf{ALM?}

The complementary command returns the current threshold in integer form as described above:

\textbf{ALM?} returns \(n = 0\) to \(16383\)

\textbf{Alarm change Query}

This command is a request to determine which alarms have changed their state. The bits which have changed are returned as an integer representing the binary weighted alarm bits of the Alarm Register.

When executed, the “\textbf{ALC?}” command clears all alarm change bits.

The “\textbf{ALC?}” command has no local equivalent, and is as follows:

\textbf{ALC?} returns \(n = 0\) to \(16383\)

Where the bits have the same significance as the alarm register.
Alarm Mask

Sets up Alarm Mask Register (AMR). This register is used to determine under what conditions the Alarm Change (ALC) bit in Status Register A should be set. If a bit in the Alarm Status register changes (either from 1 to 0 or vice-versa), and the corresponding bit in the Alarm Mask Register is set, the ALC bit in Status Registers A and B are set. The ALC bit is cleared by the ALM?, RST, CLR commands.

The argument to AMR can be specified in a number of ways:

- As a binary-weighted integer
- As a list of integer values (which are OR’ed)
- As a list of alarm mnemonics

AMR n n = 0 to 30719

To disable all alarms, specify AMR 0 or AMR NONE.

The corresponding query returns the current value of Alarm Mask Register in integer form as described above.

AMR? returns n = 0 to 30719

History Query

This command is a request to determine which alarms have been set during the last testing period or during the current testing period if testing is in progress. The history alarms are all reset at the start of a testing period. In addition they may be reset by the “HSR” command. The bits which have been set are returned as an integer representing the binary weighted alarm bits of the Alarm Register.

The “HIS?” command is equivalent to pressing the history key on the front panel, and is as follows:

HIS? returns n = 0 to 16383

Where the bits have the same significance as the alarm register.

10-46 Remote Control
History Reset

This command resets the history leds and the bits in the history register. It is equivalent to pressing the history reset key on the front panel and is as follows:-

HSR

TSS? n

Returns:-

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>flag, oor, n</th>
<th>flag = 0 or 1</th>
<th>oor = 0</th>
<th>oor = 1</th>
<th>n = 0 to 255</th>
<th>n = 1 to 24</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Validity Flag</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>The monitor result is timeslot data</td>
<td>The monitor result is a mapped timeslot</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Monitor result (timeslot data)</td>
<td>Monitor result (mapped timeslot)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
ERROR INSERT COMMANDS

Error Insert Rate
Selects the rate of error addition into the transmitter data stream.

\[
\text{EIR } n \quad n = 1 \text{ or ERRFREE} \quad \text{Error insert disabled}
\]
\[
2 \text{ or ONEINMIN3} \quad \text{Insert errors at } 10^{-3} \text{ ratio}
\]
\[
3 \text{ or USER} \quad \text{Insert errors at user defined rate}
\]

The corresponding query returns the error insert mode, in integer form as described above:-

EIR? returns \textit{error insert mode} = 1 to 3

Error Insert Type
Selects the type of errors to be inserted. Error insert rate must be set to other than “ERRFREE”.

\[
\text{EIT } n \quad n = 1 \text{ or LOGIC} \quad \text{Insert logic errors}
\]
\[
2 \text{ or FRAME} \quad \text{Insert frame errors}
\]
\[
3 \text{ or CRC} \quad \text{Insert CRC errors}
\]
\[
4 \text{ or BPV} \quad \text{Insert BPV errors}
\]

The corresponding query returns the error insert type, in integer form as described above:-

EIT? returns \textit{error insert type} = 1 to 4

User Defined Error Insert Ratio
Selects user defined error insert ratio.

\[
\text{EIF } n \quad n = 1 \text{ or EMIN3} \quad 1 \text{ in } 10^{-3}
\]
\[
2 \text{ or EMIN4} \quad 1 \text{ in } 10^{-4}
\]
\[
3 \text{ or EMIN5} \quad 1 \text{ in } 10^{-5}
\]
\[
4 \text{ or EMIN6} \quad 1 \text{ in } 10^{-6}
\]
\[
5 \text{ or EMIN7} \quad 1 \text{ in } 10^{-7}
\]

EIF? returns \textit{error rate} = 1 to 5

10-48 Remote Control
Single Error Insert

This command injects a single error into the generator output stream provided that the generator is in error free mode. If not, an error is produced. This command is equivalent to pressing the front panel single error button.

SEI
RESULT QUERY COMMANDS

This section contains all measurement result query commands. If these commands are executed outside testing, the last testing period results are returned; during testing the results returned are dependent on the type of measurement period.
If the instrument is in CONTINUOUS, TIMED or USER modes, 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 indicates whether the result is inrange, under or overrange. For most results this will always be inrange, but it is used in the case of simplex current and wander results. It is included in all results however, to maintain a consistent format.

Wander Lock Query

This query command returns the instantaneous lock status of the wander measurement.

\[ \text{WLX? returns flag} = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{No reference present} \\ 1 & \text{Reference is present} \end{cases} \]

Logic Error Result Query

This command requests one of the logic error results. The format of the result returned will depend upon the selected result. This will reset the EOT bits in STA and STB.

\[ \text{RLE? n} \quad n = \begin{cases} 1 \text{ or ES} & \text{Asynchronous error seconds count} \\ 3 \text{ or EFS} & \text{Error free seconds} \\ 4 \text{ or PCEFS} & \% \text{ error free seconds} \\ 5 \text{ or EC} & \text{Error count} \\ 6 \text{ or ER} & \text{Average error ratio} \\ 7 \text{ or CUER} & \text{Current error ratio} \end{cases} \]

See also the Command History table at the end of this chapter.

10-50 Remote Control
Returns:—

\[
\begin{array}{ll}
\text{flag} = 0 \text{ or } 1 & \text{Validity Flag} \\
\text{oor} = 1 & \text{Out of range (always inrange)} \\
\text{n} = 0 \text{ to } 999999999 & \text{Count, Seconds Result if } <1000000000 \\
\text{n} = XX.XXE+X & \text{Count, Seconds Result if } \geq1000000000 \\
\text{n} = 0.0 \text{ to } 1.0E-XX & \text{Ratio Result} \\
\text{n} = XX.XXX \text{ or } 100.000 & \text{Percentage Result}
\end{array}
\]

These results will be invalid if the pattern is LIVE.

Logic Analysis Result Query

This command requests one of the logic analysis results. The format of the result returned will depend upon the selected result. This will reset the EOT bits in STA and STB.

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{RLA? n} & \\
\text{n} = 1 \text{ or } \text{PCAVAIL} & \% \text{ availability} \\
& 2 \text{ or } \text{DM} \quad \text{Degraded minutes count} \\
& 3 \text{ or } \text{PCDM} \quad \% \text{ degraded minutes} \\
& 4 \text{ or } \text{SES} \quad \text{G821 severely errored seconds count} \\
& 5 \text{ or } \text{PCSES} \quad \% \text{ G821 severely errored seconds} \\
& 6 \text{ or } \text{ES} \quad \text{G821 error seconds count} \\
& 7 \text{ or } \text{PES} \quad \% \text{ G821 error seconds} \\
& 8 \text{ or } \text{CSES} \quad \text{Consecutive severely errored seconds} \\
& 9 \text{ or } \text{UAS} \quad \text{Unavailable seconds count}
\end{align*}
\]

Returns:—

\[
\begin{array}{ll}
\text{flag} = 0 \text{ or } 1 & \text{Validity Flag} \\
oor = 1 & \text{Out of range (always inrange)} \\
n = 0 \text{ to } 999999999 & \text{Count, Seconds Result if } <1000000000 \\
n = XX.XXE+X & \text{Count, Seconds Result if } \geq1000000000 \\
n = XX.XXX \text{ or } 100.000 & \text{Percentage Result}
\end{array}
\]

These results will be invalid if the pattern is LIVE.
BPV Error Result Query

This command requests one of the BPV error results. The format of the result returned will depend upon the selected result. This will reset the EOT bits in STA and STB.

```plaintext
RBP? n
  n =  1 or ES  Asynchronous error seconds count
    2 or EFS    Error free seconds
    3 or PCEFS  % error free seconds
    4 or EC     Error count
    5 or ER     Average error ratio
    6 or CUEER  Current error ratio
```

Returns:

```plaintext
flag,oor,n
  flag = 0 or 1  Validity Flag
    oor = 1       Out of range (always inrange)
    n = 0 to 999999999  Count, Seconds Result if <1000000000
    n = XX.XXE+X    Count, Seconds Result if ≥1000000000
    n = 0.0 to 1.0E-XX  Ratio Result
    n = XX.XX or 100.000  Percentage Result
```

Frame Error Result Query

This command requests one of the frame error results. The format of the result returned will depend upon the selected result. This will reset the EOT bits in STA and STB.

```plaintext
RFE? n
  n =  1 or ES  Asynchronous error seconds count
    2 or EC     Error count
    3 or O0FC   Out of frame events count
    4 or COFA   COFA events count
    5 or LGSS   Frame loss seconds count
    6 or LGFC   Loss of frame events count
    7 or SEFC   Severely errored framing events count
    8 or ER     Average error ratio
```

10-52 Remote Control
Returns:

\[ flag, oor, n \]

\begin{align*}
flag &= 0 \text{ or } 1 & \text{Validity Flag} \\
oor &= 1 & \text{Out of range (always inrange)} \\
n &= 0 \text{ to } 999999999 & \text{Count, Seconds Result if } < 1000000000 \\
n &= XX.XXE+X & \text{Count, Seconds Result if } \geq 1000000000 \\
n &= 0.0 \text{ to } 1.0E-XX & \text{Ratio Result}
\end{align*}

These results will be invalid if the framing type is UNFRAMED.

Frame Analysis Result Query

This command requests one of the frame analysis results. The format of the result returned will depend upon the selected result. This will reset the EOT bits in STA and STB.

\[ \text{RFA? } n \]

\begin{align*}
n &= 1 \text{ or } \text{PCAVAIL} & \% \text{ availability} \\
2 &= \text{UAS} & \text{Degraded minutes count} \\
3 &= \text{SES} & \text{Unavailable seconds count} \\
4 &= \text{CSES} & \text{G821 severely errored seconds count} \\
& & \text{Consecutive severely errored seconds}
\end{align*}

Returns:

\[ flag, oor, n \]

\begin{align*}
flag &= 0 \text{ or } 1 & \text{Validity Flag} \\
oor &= 1 & \text{Out of range (always inrange)} \\
n &= 0 \text{ to } 999999999 & \text{Count, Seconds Result if } < 1000000000 \\
n &= XX.XXE+X & \text{Count, Seconds Result if } \geq 1000000000 \\
n &= XX.XXX \text{ or } 100.000 & \text{Percentage Result}
\end{align*}

These results will be invalid if the framing type is UNFRAMED.
CRC Error Result Query

This command requests one of the CRC error results. The format of the result returned will depend upon the selected result. This will reset the EOT bits in STA and STB.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>RCR? n</th>
<th>n = 1 or ES</th>
<th>Asynchronous error seconds count</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2 or EFS</td>
<td>Error free seconds</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3 or PCEFS</td>
<td>% error free seconds</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>4 or EC</td>
<td>Error count</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>5 or ER</td>
<td>Average error ratio</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>6 or CUER</td>
<td>Current error ratio</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Returns:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>flag, oor, n</th>
<th>flag = 0 or 1</th>
<th>Validity Flag</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>oor = 1</td>
<td>Out of range (always in range)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>n = 0 to 999999999</td>
<td>Count, Seconds Result if &lt;1000000000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>n = XX.XXE+X</td>
<td>Count, Seconds Result if ≥1000000000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>n = 0.0 to 1.0E-XX</td>
<td>Ratio Result</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>n = XX.XXX or 100.000</td>
<td>Percentage Result</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

These results will only be valid if the framing type is ESF.

CRC Analysis Result Query

This command requests one of the CRC analysis results. The format of the result returned will depend upon the selected result. This will reset the EOT bits in STA and STB.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>RCA? n</th>
<th>n = 1 or PCAVAIL</th>
<th>% availability</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2 or DM</td>
<td>Degraded minutes count</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3 or PCDM</td>
<td>% degraded minutes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>4 or SES</td>
<td>G821 severely errored seconds count</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>5 or PCSES</td>
<td>% G821 severely errored seconds</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>6 or ES</td>
<td>G821 error seconds count</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>7 or PCES</td>
<td>% G821 error seconds</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>8 or CSES</td>
<td>Consecutive severely errored seconds</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>9 or UAS</td>
<td>Unavailable seconds count</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

10-54 Remote Control
Returns:

\[ \text{flag,oor,n} \]

- \( \text{flag} = 0 \text{ or } 1 \) \quad \text{Validity Flag}
- \( \text{oor} = 1 \) \quad \text{Out of range (always inrange)}
- \( n = 0 \text{ to } 9999999999 \) \quad \text{Count, Seconds Result if } <10000000000
- \( n = XX.XXX+XX \) \quad \text{Count, Seconds Result if } \geq10000000000
- \( n = XX.XXX \text{ or } 100.000 \) \quad \text{Percentage Result}

These results will only be valid if the framing type is ESF.

**Receiver Level Result Query**

This command requests the receiver level result. This will reset the EOT bits in STA and STB.

\[ \text{RRL? n} \]

- \( n = 1 \text{ or } \text{LEVDSX} \) \quad \text{Signal level in dBx}
- \( 2 \text{ or } \text{LEVDBM} \) \quad \text{Signal level in dBm}
- \( 3 \text{ or } \text{LEVOLTS} \) \quad \text{Signal level in volts}
- \( 4 \text{ or } \text{LEVBAL} \) \quad \text{Imbalance in volts}

Returns:

\[ \text{flag,oor,n} \]

- \( \text{flag} = 0 \text{ or } 1 \) \quad \text{Validity Flag}
- \( \text{oor} = 0 \text{ or } 1 \) \quad \text{Underrange or inrange}
- \( n = -40 \text{ to } +6 \) \quad \text{dBx}
- \( n = -23 \text{ to } +23 \) \quad \text{dBm}
- \( n = 0 \text{ to } XX \) \quad \text{Volts}

The measurement will be underrange if no signal is present.

**Wander Results Query**

This command requests the wander results. Opt.001 is required to perform this measurement and an error number will be generated if it is not fitted. This will reset the EOT bits in STA and STB.
RWN? n

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>n</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 or WANINST</td>
<td>instantaneous wander</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 or WANPOS</td>
<td>positive pk wander</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 or WANNEG</td>
<td>negative peak wander</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 or WANPPK</td>
<td>pk-pk wander</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 or WAN15MIN</td>
<td>15 min wander</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 or WAN24HR</td>
<td>24 hour wander</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Returns:

flag, oor, n

- flag = 0 or 1  Validity Flag
- oor = 0 or 1   underrange
- n = 0 to XXX.XXX Wander

The result will be underrange if the wander reference circuit has lost lock.
The result will be invalid in no wander measurement hardware is present.

**Signaling Bits Result Query**

This command requests the signaling bits result as displayed on the VF access page. This will reset the EOT bits in STA and STB.

RSG? returns flag, oor, n, "sigbits"

- flag = 0 or 1  Validity Flag
- oor = 1        Out of range (always inrange)
- n = 0, 2, 4    length
- "sigbits" = 0000 to 1111 signaling bits

The result will be invalid if the framing is SLC96 or UNFRAMED, or the SIGNALING BIT, TIMESLOT CHECK or HI RTD special tests have been selected.

**Channel Monitor All Signalling Bits Query Command**

This command requests the bit result for the currently selected signalling bit display. The returned result will be a binary number string. Results will be invalid if the pattern is anything other than SPECIAL - SIG BIT TEST with the displayed result type field set to ALL.

10-56 Remote Control
The timeslot that the channel corresponds to will depend on the mapping selected (Cf. CHM command).

This will reset the EOT bits in STA and STB.

SIG? when \( n \) is a channel number

Returns:

\[
\begin{align*}
flag,oor, "n" & \quad flag = 0 \text{ or } 1 \\
oor = 1 & \quad \text{Validity Flag} \\
"n" = "00" \text{ to } "11" & \quad \text{Inrange} \\
"0000" \text{ to } "1111" & \quad \text{Signaling bits for non ESF framing in channel } n \\
& \quad \text{Signaling bits for ESF framing in channel } n
\end{align*}
\]

**Channel Monitor single signaling bits Query Command**

This command requests the signaling bit result from the currently selected channel. The result will only be valid if the special signaling bit test has been selected, and the display type is set to single. The returned result will be a binary number string.

The timeslot that the channel corresponds to will depend on the mapping selected (Cf. CHM command).

This will reset the EOT bits in STA and STB.

SCG?

Returns:

\[
\begin{align*}
flag,oor, "n" & \quad flag = 0 \text{ or } 1 \\
oor = 1 & \quad \text{Validity Flag} \\
"n" = "00" \text{ to } "11" & \quad \text{Inrange} \\
"0000" \text{ to } "1111" & \quad \text{Signaling bits for non ESF framing} \\
& \quad \text{Signaling bits for ESF framing}
\end{align*}
\]

**Simplex Current Result Query**

This command requests the simplex current result. This will reset the EOT bits in STA and STB.

BSI? returns \( flag,oor,n \)

\[
\begin{align*}
flag = 0 \text{ or } 1 & \quad \text{Validity Flag} \\
oor = 0 \text{ or } 1 & \quad \text{underrange} \\
\quad n = 0 \text{ to XXX} & \quad \text{milliamps}
\end{align*}
\]
The result will be underrange if the current drops below 10mA.

**Signal Frequency Result Query**

This command requests the signal frequency result. This will reset the EOT bits in STA and STB.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>RSF? returns $flag,oor,n$</td>
<td>$flag = 0 \text{ or } 1$ (Validity Flag) $oor = 1$ (Out of range (always in range)) $n = \text{XXXXXX}$ (Hz)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Notice that this result remains valid even if no signal is present. Under these circumstances the count will be zero.

**Signal Frequency Offset Result Query**

This command requests the signal frequency offset result. This will reset the EOT bits in STA and STB.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>RFO? returns $flag,oor,n$</td>
<td>$flag = 0 \text{ or } 1$ (Validity Flag) $oor = 1$ (Out of range (always in range)) $n = 0 \text{ to XXX}$ (parts per million)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Notice that this result remains valid even if no signal is present. Under these circumstances the count will be zero.

**Signal Round Trip Delay Query**

This command requests the signal round trip delay. This will reset the EOT bits in STA and STB.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>RRT? returns $flag,oor,n$</td>
<td>$flag = 0 \text{ or } 1$ (Validity Flag) $oor = 0 \text{ or } 1$ (underrange) $n = 1 \text{ to 500}$ (milliseconds)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The result will go underrange if no signal is present.
Power Fail Alarm Seconds Result Query

This command requests the power fail alarm seconds result. This will reset the EOT bits in STA and STB.

\[
\text{RPF?} \quad \text{flag, oor, n} \quad \begin{array}{ll}
\text{flag} = 0 \text{ or } 1 & \text{Validity Flag} \\
\text{oor} = 1 & \text{Out of range (always inrange)} \\
\text{n} = 0 \text{ to } 999999999 & \text{Seconds}
\end{array}
\]

Yellow Alarm Seconds Result Query

This command requests the yellow alarm seconds result. This will reset the EOT bits in STA and STB.

\[
\text{RYA?} \quad \text{flag, oor, n} \quad \begin{array}{ll}
\text{flag} = 0 \text{ or } 1 & \text{Validity Flag} \\
\text{oor} = 1 & \text{Out of range (always inrange)} \\
\text{n} = 0 \text{ to } 999999999 & \text{Seconds}
\end{array}
\]

This result will be invalid if the framing selection is OFF.

Excess Zeros Alarm Seconds Result Query

This command requests the excess zeros alarm seconds result. This will reset the EOT bits in STA and STB.

\[
\text{RZX?} \quad \text{flag, oor, n} \quad \begin{array}{ll}
\text{flag} = 0 \text{ or } 1 & \text{Validity Flag} \\
\text{oor} = 1 & \text{Out of range (always inrange)} \\
\text{n} = 0 \text{ to } 999999999 & \text{Seconds}
\end{array}
\]

Pattern Loss Seconds Result Query

This command requests the pattern loss alarm seconds result. This will reset the EOT bits in STA and STB.

\[
\text{RPL?} \quad \text{flag, oor, n} \quad \begin{array}{ll}
\text{flag} = 0 \text{ or } 1 & \text{Validity Flag} \\
\text{oor} = 1 & \text{Out of range (always invalid)} \\
\text{n} = 0 \text{ to } 999999999 & \text{Seconds}
\end{array}
\]

This result will be invalid if the pattern is set to LIVE.
Frame Loss Alarm Seconds Result Query

This command requests the frame loss alarm seconds result. This will reset the EOT bits in STA and STB.

\[
\text{RFL?} \quad \text{flag.oor.n} \quad \begin{align*}
\text{flag} &= 0 \text{ or } 1 \\
\text{oor} &= 1 \\
\text{n} &= 0 \text{ to } 999999999
\end{align*} \quad \begin{align*}
\text{Validity Flag} \\
\text{Out of range (always inrange)} \\
\text{Seconds}
\end{align*}
\]

This command will be invalid if the framing is set to OFF.

Signal Loss Alarm Seconds Result Query

This command requests the signal loss alarm seconds result. This will reset the EOT bits in STA and STB.

\[
\text{RSL?} \quad \text{flag.oor.n} \quad \begin{align*}
\text{flag} &= 0 \text{ or } 1 \\
\text{oor} &= 1 \\
\text{n} &= 0 \text{ to } 999999999
\end{align*} \quad \begin{align*}
\text{Validity Flag} \\
\text{Out of range (always invalid)} \\
\text{Seconds}
\end{align*}
\]

All Ones AIS Alarm Seconds Result Query

This command requests the all ones (AIS) alarm seconds result.

\[
\text{RAO?} \quad \text{flag.oor.n} \quad \begin{align*}
\text{flag} &= 0 \text{ or } 1 \\
\text{oor} &= 1 \\
\text{n} &= 0 \text{ to } 999999999
\end{align*} \quad \begin{align*}
\text{Validity Flag} \\
\text{Out of range (always invalid)} \\
\text{Seconds}
\end{align*}
\]

Uncontrolled Slips Result Query

This command requests the uncontrolled slips result. This will reset the EOT bits in STA and STB.

\[
\text{RUS?} \quad \text{flag.oor.n} \quad \begin{align*}
\text{flag} &= 0 \text{ or } 1 \\
\text{oor} &= 1 \\
\text{n} &= 0 \text{ to } 999999999
\end{align*} \quad \begin{align*}
\text{Validity Flag} \\
\text{Out of range (always invalid)} \\
\text{Slip count}
\end{align*}
\]

This result will be valid if we have a PRBS or QRSS pattern or we have any framing other than unframed.

10-60 Remote Control
**Controlled Slips Result Query**

This command requests the controlled slips result. This will reset the EOT bits in STA and STB.

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{RCS?} & \quad \text{flag,oor,n} & \text{flag} = 0 \text{ or } 1 & \text{Validity Flag} \\
\text{returns} & \quad & \text{oor} = 1 & \text{Out of range (always inrange)} \\
& & n = 0 \text{ to } 999999999 & \text{Slip count}
\end{align*}
\]

This result is only valid if the pattern is a PRBS or QRSS and the framing is anything other than unframed.

**Bit Slips Result Query**

This command requests the bit slips result. This will reset the EOT bits in STA and STB.

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{RBS?} & \quad \text{flag,oor,n} & \text{flag} = 0 \text{ or } 1 & \text{Validity Flag} \\
\text{returns} & \quad & \text{oor} = 1 & \text{Out of range (always inrange)} \\
& & n = 0 \text{ to } 999999999 & \text{Slip count}
\end{align*}
\]

This result will only be valid if the option is fitted.

**Estimated Frame Slips Result Query**

This command requests the estimated frame slips result. This will reset the EOT bits in STA and STB.

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{RFS?} & \quad \text{flag,oor,n} & \text{flag} = 0 \text{ or } 1 & \text{Validity Flag} \\
\text{returns} & \quad & \text{oor} = 1 & \text{Out of range (always inrange)} \\
& & n = 0 \text{ to } 999999999 & \text{Slip count}
\end{align*}
\]

This result will only be valid if the option is fitted.
Pulse Mask Result Query

This command requests the pulse mask result.

Only valid when pulse mask option fitted. This will reset the EOT bits in STA and STB.

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{RPM? n} & \quad n = 1 \text{ or RTIME} & \text{pulse rise time (nS)} \\
& \quad 2 \text{ or FTIME} & \text{pulse fall time (nS)} \\
& \quad 3 \text{ or WIDTH} & \text{pulse width (nS)} \\
& \quad 4 \text{ or OVERSHOOT} & \text{pulse overshoot (nS)} \\
& \quad 5 \text{ or UNDERSHOOT} & \text{pulse undershoot (nS)} \\
& \quad 6 \text{ or OVERALL} & \text{pass/fail}
\end{align*}
\]

Returns:

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{flag,oor,n} & \quad \text{flag} = 0 \text{ or 1} & \text{Validity Flag} \\
& \quad \text{oor} = 1 & \text{Out of range (always inrange)} \\
& \quad n = 0 \text{ to 999} & \text{Pulse mask result} \\
& \quad n = 0 \text{ or 1} & \text{Overall result; 1 = pass, 0 = fail}
\end{align*}
\]

Pulse Mask Plot Query

This command requests the pulse plot information.

Only valid when pulse mask option fitted.

\[
\text{RPP? returns n,cr,lf,'validity,lwr_msk_pnt, pulse_pnt,upp_msk_pnt,cr,lf}*n
\]

validity indicates that the pulse points are valid. Some will not be valid if the pulse has been truncated. A value of 0 for \( n \) means that the result is not yet available.

The points themselves are in terms of the pixel coordinates as would be sent to a printer.

10-62 Remote Control
Elapsed Time Result Query

This command requests the elapsed time since the start of the current test. This will reset the EOT bits in STA and STB.

\[
\text{ELP? returns } flag, dd, hh, mm, ss \\
\text{flag = 0 to 1 Validity Flag} \\
\text{dd = 0 to 99 Days} \\
\text{hh = 0 to 23 hours} \\
\text{mm = 0 to 59 Minutes} \\
\text{ss = 0 to 59 Seconds}
\]

Timeslot Monitor Query Command

This command requests the bit result from the currently selected timeslot. The returned result will be a binary number string. This will reset the EOT bits in STA and STB. The result will be invalid if the test has not been selected.

\text{BIT?}

Returns:-

\[
\text{flag, oor, "n" flag = 0 or 1} \\
\text{oor = 1} \\
\text{"n" = "00000000" to "11111111"}
\]

TX Timeslot bandwidth query

This command requests the TX fractional T1 bandwidth in kHz. It corresponds to the tx bandwidth field displayed beside the tx timeslot selection field.

\[
\text{TBW? returns } n \quad n = 0 \text{ to } 1544 \quad \text{Bandwidth (in kHz)}
\]

Timeslot Swap Result Query Command

This result gives details about any swapped timeslots. Querying a particular timeslot will return information specifying that either a valid timeslot data stream has been detected or that no valid signature has been detected. In the case of the latter the current timeslot data is returned instead.

This will reset the EOT bits in STA and STB.
Round Trip Delay in Timeslot Query Command

This result gives details of round trip delay in a timeslot. The result will be underrange if no signal is present and invalid if the test has not been selected.

This will reset the EOT bits in STA and STB.

RDT?

Returns:

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{flag}, \text{oor}, n & \\
\text{flag} & = 0 \text{ or } 1 & \text{Validity Flag} \\
\text{oor} & = 0 \text{ to } 11 & \text{Underrange or Inrange} \\
\text{n} & = 0 \text{ to } 999.999 & \text{Round trip delay in timeslot (ms)}
\end{align*}
\]
STORED RESULTS COMMANDS

In general the commands do not work during testing since the stored measurement graphics (SMG) store would be subject to manipulations that corrupt the access made by the remote control.

All query commands which request G.821 analysis data from the store will generate an error if the G.821 option is not fitted. All the remainder of the commands will generate an error if the stored measurement graphics option is not fitted.

Get store size and usage

SMS? returns storesize,storeuse

\[\text{storesize} = \text{SMG store size in samples}\]
\[\text{storeuse} = \text{How many store entries are in use}\]

Note that automatic compaction will take place when the store is full.

Get store use information

SMC? returns storenum,demobit,year,month,day,hour,min,length,res

\[\text{storenum} = \text{store number (-9 to 0) where 0 is the most recent}\]
\[\text{demobit} = 1 \text{ for DEMO measurements, else 0}\]
\[\text{year} = \text{year test was started}\]
\[\text{month} = \text{month test was started}\]
\[\text{day} = \text{day test was started}\]
\[\text{hour} = \text{hour test was started}\]
\[\text{min} = \text{minute test was started}\]
\[\text{length} = \text{the number of samples in the test}\]
\[\text{res} = \text{the resolution of the samples in minutes}\]

followed by one line: EOI
Entries will only be printed for store entries that are in use. For example:

\[ 0, 0, 1990, 1, 24, 10, 14, 2345, 1 \]
\[ -1, 0, 1990, 1, 10, 23, 54, 12980, 1 \]
\[ -2, 1, 1989, 12, 24, 7, 45, 458, 15 \]
\[ -3, 0, 1989, 12, 5, 7, 23, 561, 15 \]
\[ -4, 0, 1989, 11, 7, 8, 12, 2197, 60 \]
EOI

Get store data

`SMD? n` returns store sample data as a series of records, one for each sample, for store `n`. The number of records depends on how many values are sampled in each period. The store number `n` should be in the range 0 to -9. The form is:

`logic-data,bpv-data,frame-data,crc-data,"alarms1","alarms2"`

followed by one line: EOI

Graph data is returned as exponential numbers for example 3E+6. The alarms are organized as follows:

"alarms1" =

\[ d0 \] Ones density alarm
\[ d1 \] Excess zeros alarm
\[ d2 \] Slip alarm
\[ d3 \] Pattern loss alarm
\[ d4 \] Frame loss alarm
\[ d5 \] AIS alarm
\[ d6 \] Signal loss alarm
\[ d7 \] Power loss alarm

"alarms2" =

\[ d0 \] reserved for future use (may be 0 or 1)
\[ d1 \] reserved for future use (may be 0 or 1)
\[ d2 \] reserved for future use (may be 0 or 1)
\[ d3 \] reserved for future use (may be 0 or 1)
\[ d4 \] Loopdown detected alarm
\[ d5 \] Loopup detected alarm
\[ d6 \] Excess wander alarm
\[ d7 \] Yellow alarm

10-66 Remote Control
Note the precision is limited to one decimal digit of mantissa and one decimal digit of exponent. Alarms are returned as strings of 1's and 0's, for example “10011000”.

An example of the response to SMD? n is:

0E+0, 0E+0, 0E+0, 0E+0, "00000000", "00000000"
1E+0, 0E+0, 0E+0, 0E+0, "00000000", "00000000"
4E+1, 5E+2, 1E+1, 0E+0, "00010000", "10000000"
0E+0, 0E+0, 0E+0, 0E+0, "00000000", "00000000"
0E+0, 0E+0, 0E+0, 0E+0, "00000000", "00000000"
8E+8, 5E+5, 2E+2, 1E+0, "00000110", "00110000"
0E+0, 0E+0, 0E+0, 0E+0, "00000000", "00000000"
0E+0, 0E+0, 0E+0, 0E+0, "00000000", "00000000"
EOI

Get store data in compressed form

The command SM2? n returns store sample data for store n in a more compressed form than that of the SMD? command. Each output line is prepended by a integer repeat count. Since for live data a lot of the samples will be zero, the data size will be very much compressed, this is useful when operating over modems where transmission is slow. It is up to the controller to interpret the data back to its uncompressed form. Example output:

2, 0E+0, 0E+0, 0E+0, 0E+0, "00000000", "00000000"
1, 4E+1, 5E+2, 1E+1, 0E+0, "00010000", "10000000"
2, 0E+0, 0E+0, 0E+0, 0E+0, "00000000", "00000000"
1, 8E+8, 5E+5, 2E+2, 1E+0, "00000110", "00110000"
2, 0E+0, 0E+0, 0E+0, 0E+0, "00000000", "00000000"
EOI
Storage Lock

This command enables/disables the storing of results to the store. An error will be generated if the instrument is not fitted with stored measurement graphics.

SRG n
n = 0 or OFF data will not be stored
1 ON or MIN1 data will be stored at 1 minute resolution
2 or MIN15 data will be stored at 15 minute resolution
3 or HR1 data will be stored at 1 hour resolution

The corresponding query returns the current storage status, in integer form as described above:

SRG? returns storage selection = 0 to 3

NOTE: The string of results is always disabled after the instrument has stopped or is restarted. Notice that this command causes the instrument to restart, and no “STR” command is required. If an “STR” command is sent then the instrument will restart and disable the storage.

Stored Logic Error Result Query

This command requests a logic error result from a specified store. The format of the result returned will depend upon the selected result.

SRLE? store, result
store = -9 to 0 Store number
result = 1 or ES Asynchronous error seconds count
3 or EFS Error free seconds
4 or PCEFES % error free seconds
5 or EC Error count
6 or ER Average error ratio

See also the Command History table at the end of this chapter.

Returns:-

10-68 Remote Control
flag,oor,n  flag = 0 or 1  Validity Flag
oor = 1  Out of range (always inrange)
n = 0 to 999999999  Count, Seconds Result if <1000000000
n = XX.XXE+X  Count, Seconds Result if ≥1000000000
n = 0.0 to 1.0E-XX  Ratio Result
n = XX.XXX or 100.000  Percentage Result

These results will be invalid if the stored pattern was LIVE.

**Stored Logic Analysis Result Query**

This command requests a stored logic analysis result from a specified store. The format of the result returned will depend upon the selected result.

SRLA? store,result  store = -9 to 0  Store number
result = 1 or PCAVAIL  % availability
2 or DM  Degraded minute count
3 or PCDM  % degraded minutes
4 or SES  G821 severely errored seconds count
5 or PCSES  % G821 severely errored seconds
6 or ES  G821 error seconds count
7 or PCES  % G821 error seconds
8 or CSES  Consecutive severely errored seconds
9 or UAS  Unavailable seconds count

Returns:-

flag,oor,n  flag = 0 or 1  Validity Flag
oor = 1  Out of range (always inrange)
n = 0 to 999999999  Count, Seconds Result if <1000000000
n = XX.XXE+X  Count, Seconds Result if ≥1000000000
n = XX.XXX or 100.000  Percentage Result

These results will be invalid if the stored pattern was LIVE.

**Stored BPV Error Result Query**

This command requests a stored BPV error result from a specified store. The format of the result returned will depend upon the selected result.
SRBP? store, result

store = -9 to 0
result = 1 or ES
2 or EFS
3 or PCEFS
4 or EC
5 or ER

Store number
Asynchronous error seconds count
Error free seconds count
% error free seconds
Error count
Average error ratio

Returns:

flag, oor, n
flag = 0 or 1
oor = 1
n = 0 to 999999999
n = XX.XXE+X
n = 0.0 to 1.0E-XX
n = XX.XXX or 100.000

Validity Flag
Out of range (always inrange)
Count, Seconds Result if <1000000000
Count, Seconds Result if ≥1000000000
Ratio Result
Percentage Result

Stored Frame Error Result Query

This command requests a stored frame error result from a specified store. The format of the result returned will depend upon the selected result.

SRFE? store, result

store = -9 to 0
result = 1 or ES
2 or EC
3 or ODFC
4 or COFA
5 or LOSS
6 or LOGC
7 or SEFC
8 or ER

Store number
Asynchronous error seconds count
Error count
Out of frame events count
COFA events count
Frame loss seconds count
Loss of frame events count
Severely errored framing events count
Average error ratio

Returns:

flag, oor, n
flag = 0 or 1
oor = 1
n = 0 to 999999999
n = XX.XXE+X
n = 0.0 to 1.0E-XX

Validity Flag
Out of range (always inrange)
Count, Seconds Result if <1000000000
Count, Seconds Result if ≥1000000000
Ratio Result

10-70 Remote Control
These results will be invalid if the stored framing type was UNFRAMED.

**Stored Frame Analysis Result Query**

This command requests a stored frame analysis result from a specified store. The format of the result returned will depend upon the selected result.

\[
\text{SRFA? store,result} \quad \begin{align*}
\text{store} & = -9 \text{ to } 0 \\
\text{result} & = \begin{array}{l}
1 \text{ or PCAVAIL} \\
2 \text{ or UAS} \\
3 \text{ or SES} \\
4 \text{ or CSES}
\end{array}
\end{align*}
\]

- Store number
- % availability
-Unavailable seconds count
- G821 severely errored seconds count
- Consecutive severely errored seconds

**Returns:**

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{flag,oor,n} & \quad \begin{align*}
\text{flag} & = 0 \text{ or } 1 \\
\text{oor} & = 1 \\
\text{n} & = 0 \text{ to } 999999999 \\
\text{n} & = \text{XX.XX} \text{ or } 100.000
\end{align*}
\end{align*}
\]

- Validity Flag
- Out of range (always inrange)
- Count, Seconds Result if \(<1000000000\)
- Count, Seconds Result if \(\geq1000000000\)
- Percentage Result

These results will be invalid if the stored framing type was UNFRAMED.

**Stored CRC Error Result Query**

This command requests a stored CRC error result from a specified store. The format of the result returned will depend upon the selected result.

\[
\text{SRCR? store,result} \quad \begin{align*}
\text{store} & = -9 \text{ to } 0 \\
\text{result} & = \begin{array}{l}
1 \text{ or ES} \\
2 \text{ or EFS} \\
3 \text{ or PCEFS} \\
4 \text{ or EC} \\
5 \text{ or ER}
\end{array}
\end{align*}
\]

- Store number
- Asynchronous error seconds count
- Error free seconds count
- % error free seconds
- Error count
- Average error ratio

**Returns:**
flag,oor,n  flag = 0 or 1  Validity Flag
  oor = 1  Out of range (always inrange)
  n = 0 to 999999999  Count, Seconds Result if <1000000000
  n = XX.XXX+X  Count, Seconds Result if ≥1000000000
  n = 0.0 to 1.0E-XX  Ratio Result
  n = XX.XXX or 100.000  Percentage Result

These results will only be valid if the stored framing type was ESF.

**Stored CRC Analysis Result Query**

This command requests a stored CRC analysis result from a specified store. The format of the result returned will depend upon the selected result.

**SRCA? store,result**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>store</th>
<th>result</th>
<th>Store number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>= 0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>% availability</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 or DM</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Degraded minute count</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 or PCDM</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>% degraded minutes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 or SES</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>G821 severely errored seconds count</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 or PCSES</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>% G821 severely errored seconds</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 or ES</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>G821 error seconds count</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7 or PCES</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>% G821 error seconds</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8 or CSES</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>Consecutive severely errored seconds</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9 or UAS</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>Unavailable seconds count</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Returns:**

flag,oor,n  flag = 0 or 1  Validity Flag
  oor = 1  Out of range (always inrange)
  n = 0 to 999999999  Count, Seconds Result if <1000000000
  n = XX.XXX+X  Count, Seconds Result if ≥1000000000
  n = XX.XXX or 100.000  Percentage Result

These results will only be valid if the stored framing type was ESF.

**Stored Wander Results Query**

This command requests a stored wander result from a specified store. Opt.001 is required to perform this measurement and an error number will be generated if it is not fitted.

10-72  Remote Control
SRWN? store,result

store = -9 to 0
result = 1 or WANINST
2 or WANPOS
3 or WANNEG
4 or WANPKPK
5 or WAN15MIN
6 or WAN24HR

Store number
instantaneous wander
positive pk wander
negative peak wander
pk-pk wander
15 min wander
24 hour wander

Returns:-

flag,oor,n

flag = 0 or 1
oor = 0 or 1
n = 0 to XXX.XXX

Validity Flag
underrange
Wander

The result will be underrange if the wander reference circuit had lost lock when the result was being stored.

Stored Power Fail Alarm Seconds Result Query

This command requests the stored power fail alarm seconds result from a specified store.

SRPF? store = -9 to 0

Store number

Returns:-

flag,oor,n

flag = 0 or 1
oor = 1
n = 0 to 999999999

Validity Flag
Out of range (always inrange)
Seconds

Stored Yellow Alarm Seconds Result Query

This command requests the stored yellow alarm seconds result from a specified store.

SRYA? store = -9 to 0

Store number

Returns:-
flag, oor, n  
flag = 0 or 1  
oor = 1  
  n = 0 to 999999999  
Validity Flag
Out of range (always inrange)
Seconds

This result will be invalid if the stored framing selection was OFF.

**Stored Excess Zeros Alarm Seconds Result Query**

This command requests the stored excess zeros alarm seconds result from a specified store.

SRXZ? store = -9 to 0  
Store number

Returns:

flag, oor, n  
flag = 0 or 1  
oor = 1  
  n = 0 to 999999999  
Validity Flag
Out of range (always inrange)
Seconds

**Stored Pattern Loss Seconds Result Query**

This command requests the stored pattern loss alarm seconds result from a specified store.

SRPL? store = -9 to 0  
Store number

Returns:

flag, oor, n  
flag = 0 or 1  
oor = 1  
  n = 0 to 999999999  
Validity Flag
Out of range (always invalid)
Seconds

This result will be invalid if the stored pattern was set to LIVE.

**Stored Frame Loss Alarm Seconds Result Query**

This command requests the stored frame loss alarm seconds result from a specified store.
SRFL? store = -9 to 0  Store number

Returns:-

flag,oor,n  
flag = 0 or 1  Validity Flag
oor = 1  Out of range (always inrange)
n = 0 to 999999999  Seconds

This result will be invalid if the stored framing was set to OFF.

Stored Signal Loss Alarm Seconds Result Query

This command requests the stored signal loss alarm seconds result from a specified store.

SRSL? store = -9 to 0  Store number

Returns:-

flag,oor,n  
flag = 0 or 1  Validity Flag
oor = 1  Out of range (always inrange)
n = 0 to 999999999  Seconds

Stored All Ones AIS Alarm Seconds Result Query

This command requests the stored all ones (AIS) alarm seconds result from a specified store.

SRAO? store = -9 to 0  Store number

Returns:-

flag,oor,n  
flag = 0 or 1  Validity Flag
oor = 1  Out of range (always inrange)
n = 0 to 999999999  Seconds
**Stored Uncontrolled Slips Result Query**

This command requests the stored uncontrolled slips result from a specified store.

\[ \text{SRUS? store = -9 to 0} \quad \text{Store number} \]

Returns:

\[ \text{flag,oor,n} \quad \begin{align*}
\text{flag} &= 0 \text{ or } 1 \quad \text{Validity Flag} \\
\text{oor} &= 1 \quad \text{Out of range (always inrange)} \\
\text{n} &= 0 \text{ to } 999999999 \quad \text{Slip count}
\end{align*} \]

This result will be valid if the stored pattern was a PRBS or QRSS pattern and the stored framing was anything other than unframed.

**Stored Controlled Slips Result Query**

This command requests the stored controlled slips result from a specified store.

\[ \text{SRCS? store = -9 to 0} \quad \text{Store number} \]

Returns:

\[ \text{flag,oor,n} \quad \begin{align*}
\text{flag} &= 0 \text{ or } 1 \quad \text{Validity Flag} \\
\text{oor} &= 1 \quad \text{Out of range (always inrange)} \\
\text{n} &= 0 \text{ to } 999999999 \quad \text{Slip count}
\end{align*} \]

This result will be valid if the stored pattern was a PRBS or QRSS pattern and the stored framing was anything other than unframed.

**Stored Bit Slips Result Query**

This command requests the bit slips result. Opt.001 is required to perform this measurement and an error number will be generated if it is not fitted.

\[ \text{SRBS? store = -9 to 0} \quad \text{Store number} \]

Returns:

**10-76 Remote Control**
\( \text{flag,oor,n} \)

- \( \text{flag} = 0 \text{ or } 1 \)  
  Validity Flag
- \( \text{oor} = 1 \)  
  Out of range (always inrange)
- \( n = 0 \text{ to } 999999999 \)  
  Slip count

**Stored Estimated Frame Slips Result Query**

This command requests the stored estimated frame slips result from a specified store. Opt.001 is required to perform this measurement and an error number will be generated if it is not fitted.

\[ \text{SRFS? store = -9 to 0} \quad \text{Store number} \]

Returns:

\( \text{flag,oor,n} \)

- \( \text{flag} = 0 \text{ or } 1 \)  
  Validity Flag
- \( \text{oor} = 1 \)  
  Out of range (always inrange)
- \( n = 0 \text{ to } 999999999 \)  
  Slip count

**Stored Framing Type Query**

This command requests the stored framing type for a specified store.

\[ \text{SFRM? store = -9 to 0} \quad \text{Store number} \]

Returns \( \text{frame type = 1 to 4} \)

Refer to the FRM? command for a detailed breakdown of the reply.

**Stored Coding Type Query**

This command requests the stored coding type for a specified store.

\[ \text{SCOD? store = -9 to 0} \quad \text{Store number} \]

Returns \( \text{code type = 1 to 2} \)

Refer to the COD? command for a detailed breakdown of the reply.
**Stored Pattern Type Query**

This command requests the stored pattern type for a specified store.

\[ \text{SPAT? store } = \text{-9 to 0} \quad \text{Store number} \]

Returns \textit{pattern type} = 1 to 12

Refer to the PAT? command for a detailed breakdown of the reply.

**Stored Interface Type Query**

This command requests the stored interface type for a specified store.

\[ \text{SIFC? store } = \text{-9 to 0} \quad \text{Store number} \]

Returns \textit{interface type} = 1 to 3

Refer to the IFC? command for a detailed breakdown of the reply.

**Stored Test Time Query**

This command requests the stored test time for a specified store.

\[ \text{STPD? store } = \text{-9 to 0} \quad \text{Store number} \]

Returns \textit{test time type} = 1 to 5

Refer to the TPD? command for a detailed breakdown of the reply.

**Stored Elapsed Time Result Query**

This command requests the elapsed time since the start of the current test from a specific store.

\[ \text{SELP? store } = \text{-9 to 0} \quad \text{Store number} \]

Returns \textit{flag}, \textit{dd}, \textit{hh}, \textit{mm}, \textit{ss}

**10-78 Remote Control**
\[ \text{flag} = 0 \text{ or } 1 \quad \text{Validity} \\
\text{dd} = 0 \text{ to } 99 \quad \text{Flag Days} \\
\text{hh} = 0 \text{ to } 23 \quad \text{Hours} \\
\text{mm} = 0 \text{ to } 59 \quad \text{Minutes} \\
\text{ss} = 0 \text{ to } 59 \quad \text{Seconds} \]

**Stored Test Duration (user defined) Query**

This command requests the stored user defined test duration from a specific store.

\[
\text{STDU? store} = -9 \text{ to } 0 \quad \text{Store number}
\]

Returns \(\text{duration,units}\)

Refer to the TDU? command for details of this reply.

**Stored User Defined Pattern Query**

This command requests the user defined pattern from a specified store.

\[
\text{SPAU? store} = -9 \text{ to } 0 \quad \text{Store number}
\]

Returns \(\text{length,“patt”}\)

Refer to the PAU? command for details of this reply.

**Stored Application Query**

This command requests the stored major application of the instrument.

\[
\text{SAPP? store} = -9 \text{ to } 0 \quad \text{Store number}
\]

Returns \(\text{application type 1 to 3}\)

Refer to the APP? command for details of this reply.
Stored Receiver Timeslot Selection Query
This command requests the stored timeslot mapping.

\[ SRXT? \text{ store} = -9 \text{ to } 0 \quad \text{Store number} \]

Returns \textit{timeslot mode} 1 to 2
Refer to the RTX? command for details of this reply.

Stored Long User Word Selection Query
This command requests the stored long user word number.

\[ SLUS? \text{ store} = -9 \text{ to } 0 \quad \text{Store number} \]

Returns \textit{long user word number} 1 to 4
Refer to the LUS? command for details of this reply.

Stored Special Pattern/Test Query
This command requests the special pattern/test from a specified store.

\[ SSPT? \text{ store} = -9 \text{ to } 0 \quad \text{Store number} \]

Returns \textit{special pattern/test} 0 to 7
Refer to the SPT? command for details of this reply.

Stored Transmitter Multiple Timeslot Query
This command requests the stored transmit timeslots for fractional T1 measurements.

\[ SSTM? \text{ store} = -9 \text{ to } 0 \quad \text{Store number} \]

Returns \textit{"timeslots"} 24 characters, 0 or 1
Refer to the TTM? command for details of this reply.

10-80 Remote Control
**Stored Receiver Multiple Timeslot Query**

This command requests the stored transmit timeslots for fractional T1 measurements.

\[ \text{SRTM? store = -9 to 0 Store number} \]

Returns "timeslots" 24 characters, 0 or 1

Refer to the RTM? command for details of this reply.

**Stored User Defined Pattern (Fractional T1) Query**

This command requests the stored user pattern.

\[ \text{SPAF? store = -9 to 0 Store number} \]

Returns "user pattern"

Refer to the PAF? command for details of this reply.

**Pulse Mask and Data Plot Query**

This command requests the pulse plot information along with the various measurements which are carried out on the pulse. This command is used in conjunction with the PST/PST? and PSR commands.

Only valid when pulse mask option fitted.

RPD? Returns

0, cr, if

or

u, cr, if

\[ \text{trigger date, cr, if} \]

\[ \text{trigger time, cr, if} \]

\[ \text{mask, pol, rise, fall, width, osh, ush, lol, pass/fail, cr, if} \]
Followed by
validity, hvr msk pnt, pulse pnt, upp msk pnt, cr, If
for each point. (There will be n-3 of these lines).

where

trigger date = yyyy,mm,dd

trigger time = hh,mm,ss

mask = 1 to 4

pol = 0 or 1

rise = 0 to 999 ns

fall = 0 to 999 ns

width = 0 to 999 ns

osh = 0 to 100%

ush = 0 to 100%

tvl = -40 to +10 dBdsx

pass/fail = 0 or 1

Validity indicates that the pulse points are valid. Some will not be valid if
the pulse has been truncated. A value of 0 for <n> means that the trigger
condition has not yet been satisfied.

The points themselves are in terms of the pixel coordinates as would be sent to
a printer.

**Pulse Sample Trigger Mask**

This command is used to enable or disable the conditions for storing data and
point information about a pulse shape and mask measurement.

PST # n = 0 to 63 Pulse sample trigger mask range

The mask 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. Eg. if we wished to trigger

10-82 Remote Control
on truncated pulses which failed to fit the mask, then the command would be:-

PST 20

2. The parameter can be a list of the binary weighted integers corresponding to all those trigger events to be enabled, separated by commas. For example if we wished to enable POS, FIT and NTR then the command would be:-

PST 1,8,32

3. The parameter can be a list of three letter mnemonics, defined in the status register section of this chapter, separated by commas. For example if we wished to enable POS, NFT and TRU then the command would be:-

PST POS,NFT,TRU

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). A special form of the command is PST ANY or PST 0 which has the effect of accepting any pulse as suitable.

The complement of this command is used to inspect the pulse sample trigger mask. The command responds with a 16 bit integer equivalent to the binary weighted values of those sources which are enabled (detailed under status registers).

The corresponding query returns the trigger mask, in integer form as described above:

PST? returns range = 0 to 63

**Pulse Sample Trigger Reset**

This command is used to reset (or rearm) the pulse mask trigger. After this command has been sent, the first pulse to meet the trigger conditions specified by the pulse sample trigger register will have its points and data stored for subsequent reading by the RPD? command.

PSR
Pattern Loss Count Criterion

This command is used to specify whether errors should be counted or suppressed during periods of pattern loss. This information is stored in EEROM and will be retained under all circumstances. It is supplied so that you can customize the instrument to your own requirements.

As an EEROM can only be programmed a finite number of times, the use of this command should be limited.

\[
\text{PTLC } n \quad n = 0 \text{ or XCOUNT} \quad \text{Errors will not be counted during pattern loss}
\]
\[
1 \text{ or COUNT} \quad \text{Errors will be counted during pattern loss}
\]

The corresponding query returns the currently selected count criterion, in integer form as described above:

PTLC? returns \textit{count criterion} = 0 or 1
SELF TEST COMMANDS

Number Of Tests
This command yields the total number of self tests implemented in this instrument as used by the 'TST' command. i.e. If the reply is '3' then the commands 'TST 0 ... TST 3' are legal.

\[ \#TST? \] returns \( n = 15 \) for this instrument

Number of Sub-tests in a Test
This command yields the total number of selftest sub-tests within a test, i.e. 'TST 3' is a selftest. Within this test are a number of hidden sub-tests which can be accessed by the command:

\[ \#SUB? \ t \] returns
\[ n = \text{Total number of tests within subtest } t \]
\[ m = \text{Number of runnable tests in current option structure} \]
**Self-test**

The self test command performs a selected self-test on the instrument. A subsequent response of “0” to the “ERR?” query command indicates that the test has passed, any other number indicates a failure (error codes are listed at the end of this chapter).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TST n</th>
<th>n = 0 or ALL</th>
<th>Do all the tests</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 or TEST1</td>
<td>Test CPU ROM/RAM etc</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 or TEST2</td>
<td>Test all words and prbs’s</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 or TEST3</td>
<td>Test the different types of framing</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 or TEST4</td>
<td>Test AMI and B8ZS coding</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 or TEST5</td>
<td>Test the different error types</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 or TEST6</td>
<td>Test the different error ratios</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7 or TEST7</td>
<td>Test AIS and yellow alarm</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8 or TEST8</td>
<td>Test the interfaces</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9 or TEST9</td>
<td>Tests different input levels</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 or TEST10</td>
<td>Tests recovered clock with 2-23 sequence</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11 or TEST11</td>
<td>Checks pulse mask spec</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12 or TEST12</td>
<td>Tests round trip delay</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13 or TEST13</td>
<td>Tests COFAs and uncontrolled slips</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14 or TEST14</td>
<td>Tests OOF and SEF counts</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15 or TEST15</td>
<td>Tests signaling bits</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Default Conditions

The following settings are used for the instrument following loss of non-volatile memory (NVM). The "RST" command and "RCL 0" command reset the instrument (except for remote control settings) to these conditions.

System:
(Unaffected by "RCL 0")
- SRQ mask register
- Status register A (STA)
- Ready register
- Error register
- Alarm mask register
- Key register
  ERR
  LCL*, RDY
  LQE, STC, ASC, DRO
  0
  32767
  0

Transceiver Settings:
- Application
  FULL T1
  D4
- Frame
- Code
- Pattern
- Interface
- Clk Source
  B8ZS
  QRSS
  DSX-MON
  INT

Transmitter Settings:
- Error Type
- Error Rate
- Transmit Timeslots
- Prog. Error Rate
- Alarm Generation
  LOGIC
  ERR FREE
  TIMESLOT 1 ONLY
  10E-3**
  OFF

Receiver Settings:
- Receiver Timeslot Mode
- Receiver Timeslots
  AS TRANSMITTER
  TIMESLOT 1 ONLY

Results Control:
- Test Period Type
- Test Duration (User)
  CONTINUOUS
  10 MINUTES

Printer:
- Squelch
- Print On Demand
- Auto Triggered Print
  CURRENT SETTINGS
  OFF
  OFF

Remote Control 10-87
Loopcodes in-band (DEFAULT):

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type</th>
<th>LINE (CSU)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Framing</td>
<td>INSERTED</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>User Prog. Loopup</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Length</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>User Prog. Loopup</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pattern</td>
<td>10101010</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>User Prog. Loopdown</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Length</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>User Prog. Loopdown</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pattern</td>
<td>10101010</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Auto Response</td>
<td>OFF</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tester Looping</td>
<td>DOWN</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Loopcodes out-of-band:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code</th>
<th>LINE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Auto response</td>
<td>OFF</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Line looped</td>
<td>DOWN</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Payload looped</td>
<td>DOWN</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

VF access:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Channel</th>
<th>1</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Audio Monitor</td>
<td>OFF</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Channel mapping</td>
<td>D3/D4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Signaling bit test:

Foreground:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Channel</th>
<th>01</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Signaling bits (non-ESF)</td>
<td>01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Signaling bits (ESF)</td>
<td>0101</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Background:

| Signaling bits (non-ESF)  | 01   |
| Signaling bits (ESF)      | 0101 |

Tones pattern:

| Send tone in              | 01   |

Timeslot map test:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Mode</th>
<th>SINGLE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Timeslot</td>
<td>01</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

High resolution round trip delay:

| Tx Timeslot               | 01    |
| Rx Timeslot               | 01    |
| Rx mode                   | AS TRANSMITTER |

10-88 Remote Control
Other Functions:

- Pulse Mask Type: ANSI T1.403
- Stored Setting Number: 0
- Stored Panel Lock: ON
- Real Time clock mode: RUN
- Selftest Function: ALL
- Storage: OFF

* This default only after power on
** Only available when Error Rate selection set to USER PRGM.
Status Registers

STATUS REGISTER A

This register is accessed by the “STA?” command and contains a 16 bit word describing the instrument’s status. Each bit is a latched record of an event (not an instantaneous reading). The cause of setting and method of clearing are 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>-</td>
<td>SCA</td>
<td>ALC</td>
<td>EOT</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Bits marked (-) may be either 0 or 1.

Bit 0 RQC : For compatibility with “common capabilities”. Not used in this instrument.

Bit 1 PWR : For compatibility with “common capabilities”. The instrument is about to power down or the battery is in a low state of charge.

Bit 2 FPS : Front panel service request. A front panel switch has been pressed. Cleared by “KEY?” , “RST” or “CLR”.

Bit 3 LCL : Local operation. This is set when the power has just been cycled. Cleared by “STA?” , “STB?” , “CLR” or “RST”.

Bit 4 RDY : This bit is a direct reflection of the DRO bit (bit 3) of the ready register. It is set when a command causes the instrument to output data, cleared when the instrument has finished outputting the data.

Bit 5 ERR : Error. An error of some description has occurred (see “ERR?” command and Error Codes for further information). Cleared by “ERR?” , “CLR” or “RST”.

10-90 Remote Control
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Bit</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>6 RQS</td>
<td>Service requested. This is required for common capability reasons. It has no function in this instrument.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7 MSG</td>
<td>For compatibility with &quot;common capabilities&quot;. There is an ASCII string in the display area or the instrument has something to say. Not used in this instrument.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8 *EOT</td>
<td>This bit is set when the instrument reaches the end of its testing period. It is set as the results become valid at EOT. Cleared by &quot;STR&quot;, &quot;RST&quot; or &quot;CLR&quot;, or by reading any result.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9 *ALC</td>
<td>Alarm change. This is set when any of the alarms in the alarm status register change and their corresponding mask in the alarm mask register is enabled. Cleared by &quot;ALM?&quot;, &quot;RST&quot; or &quot;CLR&quot;.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 *SCA</td>
<td>Scan Trouble detected. Set when the scan has found an error in one of its tests. Cleared by &quot;STR&quot;, &quot;RST&quot; or &quot;CLR&quot;.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12 *TIP</td>
<td>This bit is set during any testing period and cleared when the instrument is not testing. It is set at the start of any period by &quot;STR&quot; and cleared by &quot;RST&quot; or &quot;CLR&quot;.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13 *DAT</td>
<td>When set the instrument is in datacom mode, else it is in telecom mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14 *SMG</td>
<td>When set the instrument is logging data to an smg store. Stored results or setting information can only be read when this is cleared.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15 0</td>
<td>Zero. This is included to be compatible with &quot;common capabilities&quot; and is used to ensure a positive number for &quot;STA?&quot; response in 16 bit computers.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* = Status bit not HP standard.
STATUS REGISTER B

This register is accessed by the “STB?” command 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>DAT</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 : This bit is set when the instrument reaches the end of its testing period. It is set as the results become valid at EOT. Cleared by “STR”, “RST” or “CLR”, or by reading any result.

Bit 1 ALC : Alarm change. This is set when any of the alarms in the alarm status register change and their corresponding mask in the alarm mask register is enabled. Cleared by “ALM?” , “RST” or “CLR”.

Bit 2 FPS : Front panel service request. A front panel switch has been pressed. Cleared by “KEY?” , “RST” or “CLR”.

Bit 3 LCL : Local operation. This is set when the power has just been cycled. Cleared by “STA?” , “STB?” or “CLR”.

Bit 4 RDY : Ready. A direct reflection of the DRO bit (bit 3) of the ready register. It is set when a command causes the instrument to output data, cleared when the instrument has finished outputting the data. NOTE: There is a (small but) finite time between reading the last byte of a message and the RDY bit going low.

Bit 5 ERR : Error. An error of some description has occurred (see “ERR?” command for further information). Cleared by “ERR?” , “CLR” or “RST”.

Bit 6 RQS : Service requested. This bit is set if an SRQ is generated for any reason. Cleared by “STB?” , “RST” or “CLR”.

Bit 7 *DAT : Set when the instrument is in datacom mode, else it is in telecom mode.

10-92  Remote Control
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 except in dumb terminal mode where it will always appear clear.

Bit 1 OST : Operation started, this bit is set when the instrument starts testing and reset when it has stopped. This is used to show when the testing has actually started. (cf. STR in Stat reg A).

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 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.

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 queue empty. This bit indicates that the logging queue is empty. Included for common capabilities, but will always be set on this instrument.
ALARM REGISTER

This register is accessed by the ALM? command. 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/AMR?) is a “1”, then the Alarm Change (ALC) bit will be set in Status Registers A & B.

<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>ERR</td>
<td>OSD</td>
<td>EX0</td>
<td>SLP</td>
<td>PTL</td>
<td>FML</td>
<td>AIS</td>
<td>SGL</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>-</td>
<td>UAV</td>
<td>EXW</td>
<td>LPD</td>
<td>LPU</td>
<td>PWL</td>
<td>YEL</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Bits marked (-) may be either 0 or 1.

Bit 0 SGL : Signal loss. Set when no signal is present.
Bit 1 AIS : All 1s signal. Set when an all ones data pattern is received.
Bit 2 FML : Frame loss. Set when frame sync is lost.
Bit 3 PTL : Pattern loss. Set when pattern sync is lost.
Bit 4 SLP : Slip detected. Set if a slip has occurred in the last 100mS.
Bit 5 EX0 : Excess Zeros. Set if excess zeros have occurred in the last 100mS.
Bit 6 OSD : Ones Density. Set if density < 12.5 % in the last 100mS.
Bit 7 ERR : Errors. Set if an error has occurred in the last 100mS.
Bit 8 YEL : Yellow Alarm. Set if a yellow alarm has occurred in the last 100mS.
Bit 9 PWL : Power Loss. Set if a power loss has occurred during the last run period, or the currently running period.
Bit 10 LPU : Loopup detected. Set if a loopup pattern is being detected.
Bit 11 LPD : Loopdown detected. Set if a loopdown pattern is being detected.

10-94 Remote Control
Bit 12 EXW: Excess Wander. Set if excess wander has occurred.

Bit 13 UAV: Unavailability. This flag is set when the system under test appears to be unavailable during a testing period (Notice that this will be set if any of the three types of error (ie. logic, frame or crc) go unavailable. If option 003 is not fitted, then this bit will always be false.
**PULSE SAMPLE MASK REGISTER**

This register is accessed by the PST/PST? commands. Reading or writing a “1” in a bit position indicates that the specified condition is prevailing.

<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></td>
<td></td>
<td>NTR</td>
<td>TRU</td>
<td>FIT</td>
<td>NFT</td>
<td>NEG</td>
<td>POS</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>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Bits marked (-) may be either 0 or 1.

Bit 0 POS: Positive Pulse: Pulse must be positive polarity to satisfy the trigger condition.

Bit 1 NEG: Negative Pulse: Pulse must be negative polarity to satisfy the trigger condition.

Bit 2 NFT: No Fit. The pulse must be outwith the mask to satisfy the trigger condition.

Bit 3 FIT: Fit. The pulse must be fit within the mask to satisfy the trigger condition.

Bit 4 TRU: Truncated. The pulse must be truncated to satisfy the trigger condition.

Bit 5 NTR: Not Truncated. The pulse must be non-truncated to satisfy the trigger condition.
# Error Codes

The following tables list the error codes which are returned following an `ERR?` command.

## Parse Time Errors (Error codes -100 to -200)

The errors listed here occur during the parsing of HPIB commands.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>-100</td>
<td>Command error (Unknown command)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-101</td>
<td>Invalid character received</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-110</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-111</td>
<td>Command header error</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-120</td>
<td>Header delimiter error</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-121</td>
<td>Numeric argument error</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-122</td>
<td>Wrong data type (Numeric expected)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-123</td>
<td>Precision error; rounding occurred</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-129</td>
<td>Numeric overflow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-130</td>
<td>Missing numeric argument</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-131</td>
<td>Non numeric argument error</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-132</td>
<td>Wrong data type (char expected)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-133</td>
<td>Wrong data type (string expected)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-134</td>
<td>Wrong data type (block type #A required)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-135</td>
<td>Data overflow : string or block too long</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-139</td>
<td>Error in #H block</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-141</td>
<td>Missing non numeric argument</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-142</td>
<td>Command buffer overflow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-143</td>
<td>Comma is not a legal command separator</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-144</td>
<td>Argument delimiter error</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-150*</td>
<td>Comma is not a legal command separator</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-151*</td>
<td>Invalid message unit delimiter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-160</td>
<td>CR found without following LF</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-161</td>
<td>RS232 Parity Error</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-162</td>
<td>RS232 Framing Error</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-163</td>
<td>RS232 UART Overrun Error</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>RS232 Internal Input Buffer Overrun Error</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* = Instrument dependent error code.
Execution Time Errors (Error codes -200 to -349)

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*  Reserved
-241*  Command not implemented
-250*  Command illegal during testing
-251*  Command illegal when not testing
-252*  Cannot start with testing period of zero
-300*  Only permitted when the selection is error free
-301*  Recall settings only allowed
-302*  Only allowed in telecom mode
-303*  Only allowed in datacom mode
-304*  Not allowed when tx is generating an alarm
-305*  Not allowed when an HP37761A
-306*  The cct is already sweeping
-307*  The cct is not sweeping
-308*  Not allowed when sweep running
-309*  Not allowed because accy faulty
-310*  Only allowed when store is telecom
-311*  Only allowed when store is datacom
-312*  Cannot start when generating FOX pattern
-313*  Not allowed when async data rate is 19.2kb/s
-314*  Only allowed when out-of-band loopcode selected
-315*  Only allowed when in-band loopcode selected
-316*  Only allowed when ESF framing selected
-317*  Not allowed when tester looped
-318*  Only allowed when application in Nx64
-319*  Not allowed when special test selected

* = Instrument dependent error code.
Option or Capability Errors (Error codes -350 to -370)

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.

-350 Instrument has no pulse mask measurement capability
-351 Instrument has no wander measurement capability
-352 Instrument has no G821 analysis capability
-353 Instrument has no Fractional T1 capability

Error Codes for StoredMeasurement Results and Graphics

-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
-414 SMG option not fitted
Self-Test Errors (Error codes 1 to 1599)

Self-test halts when a self-test error occurs. The error codes are listed below.

1 to 99  CPU Self-Test Errors

10  ROM ID's different
11  ROM 1 Number Incorrect
12  ROM 2 Number Incorrect
13  ROM max number values do not agree
14  ROM dates do not agree
15  ROM 1 CRC test fails
16  ROM 2 CRC test fails
20  RAM test fails
51  Printer RS232 loopback test fails
60  RTC set incorrectly
61  RTC not ticking correctly
81  Keybd processor internal RAM fails
82  Keybd processor external RAM fails
83  Keybd processor ROM fails
90  Video RAM fails

100 to 299  Pattern Test Errors

211  DSX i/f; PRBS 15 failed to sync
213  DSX i/f; PRBS 15 had errors
214  odd t/s; QRSS failed to sync
216  odd t/s; QRSS had errors
217  odd t/s; QRSS failed to sync
219  odd t/s; QRSS had errors
221  DSX i/f; PRBS 20 failed to sync
223  DSX i/f; PRBS 20 had errors
224  even t/s; QRSS failed to sync
226  even t/s; QRSS had errors
227  odd t/s; PRBS 15 failed to sync
229  odd t/s; PRBS 15 had errors
231  DSX i/f; QRSS failed to sync
233  DSX i/f; QRSS had errors
234  all t/s; QRSS failed to sync
236  all t/s; QRSS had errors
237  odd t/s; PRBS 20 failed to sync
241  DSX i/f; PRBS 23 failed to sync
243  DSX i/f; PRBS 23 had errors
244  mixed t/s; QRSS failed to sync
246  mixed t/s; QRSS had errors
247  odd t/s; PRBS 23 failed to sync
249  odd t/s; PRBS 23 had errors

10-100  Remote Control
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Range</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>251</td>
<td>DSX i/f; 1 in 2 failed to sync</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>252</td>
<td>DSX i/f; 1 in 2 had errors</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>261</td>
<td>DSX i/f; 1 in 8 failed to sync</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>265</td>
<td>DSX i/f; 1 in 8 had errors</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>271</td>
<td>DSX i/f; 3 in 24 failed to sync</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>275</td>
<td>DSX i/f; 3 in 24 had errors</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>281</td>
<td>DSX i/f; 55 OCTET failed to sync</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>283</td>
<td>DSX i/f; 55 OCTET had errors</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>291</td>
<td>DSX i/f; All Ones failed to sync</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>293</td>
<td>DSX i/f; All Ones had errors</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Framing Test Errors**

| 311    | D4 Framing failed to sync                       |
| 313    | D4 Framing had errors                           |
| 321    | E5F Framing failed to sync                      |
| 323    | E5F Framing had errors                          |
| 331    | SLC96 Framing failed to sync                    |
| 333    | SLC96 Framing had errors                        |

**Coding Test Errors**

| 411    | AMI coding failed to sync                       |
| 413    | AMI coding had errors                           |
| 421    | BSZS coding failed to sync                      |
| 423    | BSZS coding had errors                          |

**Error Type Test Errors**

| 511    | Logic error subtest failed to gain sync         |
| 512    | Logic error result too low                     |
| 513    | Logic error result too high                    |
| 521    | BPV error subtest failed to gain sync           |
| 522    | BPV error result too low                       |
| 523    | BPV error result too high                      |
| 531    | Frame error subtest failed to gain sync         |
| 532    | Frame error result too low                     |
| 533    | Frame error result too high                    |
| 541    | CRC error subtest failed to gain sync           |
| 542    | CRC error result too low                       |
| 543    | CRC error result too high                      |
### Error Ratio Test Errors

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>611</td>
<td>1E-3 error subtest failed to gain sync</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>612</td>
<td>1E-3 error result too low</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>613</td>
<td>1E-3 error result too high</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>621</td>
<td>1E-4 error subtest failed to gain sync</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>622</td>
<td>1E-4 error result too low</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>623</td>
<td>1E-4 error result too high</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>631</td>
<td>1E-5 error subtest failed to gain sync</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>632</td>
<td>1E-5 error result too low</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>633</td>
<td>1E-5 error result too high</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>641</td>
<td>1E-6 error subtest failed to gain sync</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>642</td>
<td>1E-6 error result too low</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>643</td>
<td>1E-6 error result too high</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>651</td>
<td>1E-7 error subtest failed to gain sync</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>652</td>
<td>1E-7 error result too low</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>653</td>
<td>1E-7 error result too high</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>661</td>
<td>Single error subtest failed to gain sync</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>662</td>
<td>Single error result too low</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>663</td>
<td>Single error result too high</td>
</tr>
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</table>

### Alarm Test Errors

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>710</td>
<td>Framing off; no alarm generated; but alarm being detected</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>720</td>
<td>Framing off; could not detect AIS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>730</td>
<td>Framing off; could not deselect AIS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>740</td>
<td>Framing D4; could not detect Yellow Alarm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>750</td>
<td>Framing D4; could not deselect Yellow Alarm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>760</td>
<td>Framing ESP; could not detect Yellow Alarm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>770</td>
<td>Framing ESP; could not deselect Yellow Alarm</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Interface Test Errors

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>811</td>
<td>TERM i/f; PRBS 15 failed to sync</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>812</td>
<td>TERM i/f; PRBS 15 had errors</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>821</td>
<td>TERM i/f; PRBS 20 failed to sync</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>822</td>
<td>TERM i/f; PRBS 20 had errors</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>831</td>
<td>TERM i/f; QRSS failed to sync</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>833</td>
<td>TERM i/f; QRSS had errors</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>841</td>
<td>TERM i/f; PRBS 23 failed to sync</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>843</td>
<td>TERM i/f; PRBS 23 had errors</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>851</td>
<td>TERM i/f; 1 in 2 failed to sync</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>853</td>
<td>TERM i/f; 1 in 2 had errors</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>861</td>
<td>TERM i/f; 1 in 8 failed to sync</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>863</td>
<td>TERM i/f; 1 in 8 had errors</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>871</td>
<td>TERM i/f; 3 in 24 failed to sync</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>873</td>
<td>TERM i/f; 3 in 24 had errors</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>881</td>
<td>TERM i/f; 55 OCTET failed to sync</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>883</td>
<td>TERM i/f; 55 OCTET had errors</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>891</td>
<td>TERM i/f; All Ones failed to sync</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>892</td>
<td>TERM i/f; All Ones had errors</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Remote Control

10-102
### Level Test Errors

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>911</td>
<td>DSX i/f subtest failed to gain sync</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>912</td>
<td>DSX i/f result too low</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>913</td>
<td>DSX i/f result too high</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>915</td>
<td>0dB TERM i/f subtest failed to gain sync</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>922</td>
<td>0dB TERM i/f result too low</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>923</td>
<td>0dB TERM i/f result too high</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>931</td>
<td>7.5dB TERM i/f subtest failed to gain sync</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>932</td>
<td>7.5dB TERM i/f result too low</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>933</td>
<td>7.5dB TERM i/f result too high</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>941</td>
<td>15dB TERM i/f subtest failed to gain sync</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>942</td>
<td>15dB TERM i/f result too low</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>943</td>
<td>15dB TERM i/f result too high</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Clock Test Errors

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1011</td>
<td>Clock recovery test failed to sync</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1012</td>
<td>Clock recovery count too low</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1013</td>
<td>Clock recovery count too high</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Pulse Mask Test Errors

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1111</td>
<td>Pulse mask failed</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Round Trip Delay Test Errors

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1211</td>
<td>Could not gain sync</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1212</td>
<td>Result not valid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1213</td>
<td>Result not correct</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1221</td>
<td>Could not gain sync</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1222</td>
<td>Result not valid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1223</td>
<td>Result not correct</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Slip Test Errors

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1311</td>
<td>Could not gain sync</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1312</td>
<td>Could not gain sync</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1313</td>
<td>Incorrect counts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1314</td>
<td>Results not valid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1321</td>
<td>Could not gain sync</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1322</td>
<td>Could not gain sync</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1323</td>
<td>Incorrect counts</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
1400 to 1499  OOF & SF Test Errors

BASE COUNTS
1410, 1416, 1422, 1428, 1434
1440, 1446, 1452, 1458, 1464
1470, 1476

BASE COUNT + 1  Could not gain sync
BASE COUNT + 2  Incorrect OOF count
BASE COUNT + 3  Incorrect SF count
BASE COUNT + 4  Incorrect frame error count
BASE COUNT + 5  Incorrect validity bits

1500 to 1599  Signaling Bit Test Errors

BASE COUNTS
1510, 1515, 1520, 1525, 1530
1535, 1540, 1545, 1550, 1555
1560, 1565, 1570

BASE COUNT + 2  Incorrect decoded signaling bits
BASE COUNT + 3  Incorrect decoded signaling bits
BASE COUNT + 4  Incorrect validity bits

10-104 Remote Control
## Restart Causing Commands

The following commands cause the instrument to discard current results and start a new test.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Mnemonic</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>FEM</td>
<td>If application is full T1 or Opt 004 not fitted</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>COD</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PAT</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PAU</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TDU</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PAF</td>
<td>If word modified is relevant to current application</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TPD</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SAV</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RCL</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TIM</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DAT</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IFC</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LUW</td>
<td>If longer user word is active</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LUL</td>
<td>If longer user word is active</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LUS</td>
<td>If longer user word is active</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LUY</td>
<td>If longer user word is active</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LUY</td>
<td>If longer user word is active</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LSL</td>
<td>If longer user word is active</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LLL</td>
<td>If longer user word is active</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SPT</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>STO</td>
<td>If tones are selected</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TTM</td>
<td>If the application is n x 56 or n x 64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RTM</td>
<td>If the application is n x 56 or n x 64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>STR</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SRG</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RST</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Command History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command</th>
<th>Page No.</th>
<th>Change Description</th>
<th>Firmware</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>RLE?</td>
<td>10-41</td>
<td>Add 2 or SYES (synchronous error seconds count) to result parameter</td>
<td>3049 and below</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SALE?</td>
<td>10-57</td>
<td>Add 2 or SYES (synchronous error seconds count) to result parameter</td>
<td>3049 and below</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>APP</td>
<td>10-22</td>
<td>Delete</td>
<td>3113 and below</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BIT?</td>
<td>10-63</td>
<td>Delete</td>
<td>3113 and below</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LHB</td>
<td>10-26</td>
<td>Delete</td>
<td>3113 and below</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LSL</td>
<td>10-26</td>
<td>Delete</td>
<td>3113 and below</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LUL</td>
<td>10-25</td>
<td>Delete</td>
<td>3113 and below</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LUS</td>
<td>10-25</td>
<td>Delete</td>
<td>3113 and below</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LWU</td>
<td>10-25</td>
<td>Delete</td>
<td>3113 and below</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LUY</td>
<td>10-26</td>
<td>Delete</td>
<td>3113 and below</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OPT?</td>
<td>10-20</td>
<td>Delete 3 (fractional T1)</td>
<td>3113 and below</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PAF</td>
<td>10-27</td>
<td>Delete</td>
<td>3113 and below</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PAT</td>
<td>10-24</td>
<td>Delete 12 or SPECIAL</td>
<td>3113 and below</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PTLC</td>
<td>10-84</td>
<td>Delete</td>
<td>3113 and below</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RPD?</td>
<td>10-81</td>
<td>Delete</td>
<td>3113 and below</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PST</td>
<td>10-82</td>
<td>Delete</td>
<td>3113 and below</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RDT?</td>
<td>10-64</td>
<td>Delete</td>
<td>3113 and below</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RTF</td>
<td>10-29</td>
<td>Delete</td>
<td>3113 and below</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RTM</td>
<td>10-23</td>
<td>Delete</td>
<td>3113 and below</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RTR</td>
<td>10-29</td>
<td>Delete</td>
<td>3113 and below</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ATT</td>
<td>10-29</td>
<td>Delete</td>
<td>3113 and below</td>
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<tr>
<td>RXT</td>
<td>10-23</td>
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</tr>
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<td>SAPP?</td>
<td>10-79</td>
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<td>3113 and below</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SED?</td>
<td>10-38</td>
<td>Delete</td>
<td>3113 and below</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SBS?</td>
<td>10-39</td>
<td>Delete</td>
<td>3113 and below</td>
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<tr>
<td>SCG?</td>
<td>10-57</td>
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<td>3113 and below</td>
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<tr>
<td>SIG?</td>
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<td>SPAF?</td>
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<td>SLUS?</td>
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<tr>
<td>SRG</td>
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<td>Delete</td>
<td>3113 and below</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SRM?</td>
<td>10-81</td>
<td>Delete</td>
<td>3113 and below</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SRXT?</td>
<td>10-80</td>
<td>Delete</td>
<td>3113 and below</td>
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</table>

10-106  Remote Control
## Command History (continued)

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SPT</td>
<td>10-24</td>
<td>Delete</td>
<td>3113 and below</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SSB</td>
<td>10-28</td>
<td>Delete</td>
<td>3113 and below</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SSI</td>
<td>10-28</td>
<td>Delete</td>
<td>3113 and below</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SSO</td>
<td>10-28</td>
<td>Delete</td>
<td>3113 and below</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SSPT?</td>
<td>10-80</td>
<td>Delete</td>
<td>3113 and below</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>STO</td>
<td>10-38</td>
<td>Delete</td>
<td>3113 and below</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SSIM?</td>
<td>10-80</td>
<td>Delete</td>
<td>3113 and below</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TBW?</td>
<td>10-63</td>
<td>Delete</td>
<td>3113 and below</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TDU</td>
<td>10-31</td>
<td>Delete</td>
<td>3113 and below</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TMD</td>
<td>10-39</td>
<td>Delete</td>
<td>3113 and below</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TMS</td>
<td>10-39</td>
<td>Delete</td>
<td>3113 and below</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TSS?</td>
<td>10-63</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>TTM</td>
<td>10-23</td>
<td>Delete</td>
<td>3113 and below</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Index

5
56kBit/s Fractional T1 testing, 3-11

6
64kBit/s Fractional T1 testing, 3-11

A
Accessories Available, 7-3
Accessories Supplied, 7-2
ACCESSORY Port, 8-7
Alarm history example, 1-8
Alarm indication example, 1-7
Alarm register, 10-94
Alarms display, current conditions, 4-2
Alarms display, durations, 4-3
Alarms display, history, 4-3
Alarm seconds display, 4-3
Alarm seconds example, 1-12
Alarms only printing, 6-2
Alarm transmission, 3-16
All (error) results display selection, 4-7
All results example, 1-9
Automatic setting of frame code and pattern, 2-2
Auto restart, 2-2
Auxiliary functions, full list, 3-40

B
Basic results display selection, 4-7
Battery - Option 002, 8-4
Break, response to, 10-15
Bridge connection, 3-31

C
Cable, dual BNC to WECO, 9-3
Calibration cycle, 9-1
Changing the Batteries, 8-5
Channel access specifications, 7-15
Channel selection, 3-32
Character Format - Printer/Remote Control, 8-8
Charging Battery Fuses, 8-6
Charging the Batteries (Option 002), 8-4
Clock slips display selection, 4-15
Clock slips measurement specifications, 7-21
Clock starting, 2-8
Command execution delays, 10-11
Commands
Alarm change query, ALC?, 10-45
Alarm generation type, ALG, 10-34
Alarm mask, AMR, 10-46
ALC?, Alarm change query, 10-45
ALG, Alarm generation type, 10-34
All ones AIS alarm seconds result query, RAO?, 10-60
ALM?, ALM query, 10-45
ALM query, ALM?, 10-45
AMR, Alarm mask, 10-46
APP, Application type, 10-22
Application type, APP, 10-22
AUT, Autoconfigure, 10-40
Autoconfigure, AUT, 10-40

Index-1
BEEP, Beep command, 10-40
Beep command, BEEP, 10-40
Bit slips result query, RBS?, 10-61
BIT?, Timeslot Monitor Query Command, 10-63
BPV Error result query, RBP?, 10-52
Channel Monitor All Signalling Bits Query Command, SIG?, 10-56
Channel Monitor single signaling bits Query Command, SCG?, 10-57
CHM, VF Channel mapping, 10-30
Clear command, CLR, 10-15
CLR, Clear command, 10-15
COD, Coding type, 10-27
Caching type, COD, 10-27
CON #H, Instrument configuration command, 10-21
Controlled slips result query, RCS?, 10-61
CRC Analysis result query, RCA?, 10-54
CRC Error result query, RCR?, 10-54
CSA, CSU Auto mode, 10-32
CSM, CSU Manual mode, 10-33
CSU Auto mode, CSA, 10-32
CSU Manual mode, CSM, 10-33
Datacom Mode/T1, MODE, 10-42
DAT, Date set-up, 10-43
Date set-up, DAT, 10-43
DIS, Display, 10-44
Display, DIS, 10-44
EIR, Error insert rate, 10-48
EIT, Error insert type, 10-48
EIU, User defined error insert ratio, 10-48
Elapsed time result query, ELP?, 10-63
ELP?, Elapsed time result query, 10-63
ERR?, Error code query command, 10-19
Error code query command, ERR?, 10-19
Error insert rate, EIR, 10-48
Error insert type, EIT, 10-48
Estimated frame slips result query, RFS?, 10-61
Excess zeros alarm seconds result query, RXZ?, 10-59
Frame analysis result query, RFA?, 10-53
Frame error result query, RF?, 10-52
Frame loss alarm seconds result query, RFL?, 10-60
Framing type command, FRM, 10-21
FRM, Framing type command, 10-21
High resolution round trip delay transmit timeslot selection, RTT, 10-29
High Res Round Trip Delay Rx From Select, RTF, 10-29
High Res Round Trip Delay Rx Timeslot Select, RTR, 10-29
HIS?, History query, 10-46
History query, HIS?, 10-46
ID, Instrument identification command, 10-18
ID?, Instrument identification query command, 10-18
IFC, Interface type, 10-37
Instrument configuration command, CON #H, 10-21
Instrument identification command, ID, 10-18
Instrument identification query command, ID?, 10-18
Interface type, IFC, 10-37
KEY, Key query command, 10-15
Key query command, KEY?, 10-15
LBO, Line build out, 10-38
LCL, Local command, 10-14
LDA, Loopdown, 10-36

Index-2
LHB, Long user word left hand bit, 10-26
Line build out, LBO, 10-38
Local command, LCL, 10-14
Logic analysis result query, RLA?, 10-51
Logic error result query, RLE?, 10-50
Long user word left hand bit, LHB, 10-26
Long user word length, LUL, 10-25
Long user word, LUW, 10-25
Long user word select, LUS, 10-25
Long user word sync length, LSL, 10-25
Long user word sync mode, LUY, 10-26
Loopback band, LPB, 10-32
Loopback code framing, LPF, 10-36
Loopback type, LPC, 10-34
Loopdown, LDA, 10-36
Loopup (In-Band) status query command, LST?, 10-36
Loopup, LUA, 10-35
LPB, Loopback band, 10-32
LPC, Loopback type, 10-34
LPD, User defined loopdown, 10-35
LPF, Loopback code framing, 10-36
LPU, User defined loopup code, 10-35
LSL, Long user word sync length, 10-26
LST?, Loopup (In-Band) status query command, 10-36
LUA, Loopup, 10-35
LUL, Long user word length, 10-25
LUS, Long user word select, 10-25
LUW, Long user word, 10-25
UY, Long user word sync mode, 10-26
MODE, T1/Datacom Mode, 10-42
NAM?, Panel descriptor query, 10-41
NTST?, Number of tests, 10-85
Number of tests, NTST?, 10-85
Options query command, OPT?, 10-20
OPT?, Options query command, 10-20
PAF, User defined pattern (fractional T1), 10-27
Panel descriptor query, NAM?, 10-41
PAT, Pattern type, 10-24
Pattern loss count criterion, PTLC, 10-84
Pattern loss seconds result query, RPL?, 10-59
Pattern type, PAT, 10-24
PAU, User defined pattern, 10-27
PMS, Pulse mask selection, 10-22
Power fail alarm seconds result query, RPF?, 10-59
PRA, Printer auto trigger, 10-37
PRD, Printer demand, 10-37
Printer auto trigger, PRA, 10-37
Printer demand, PRD, 10-37
printer interface, RS232C, PTR, 10-43
Printer squelch, PRS, 10-36
PRS, Printer squelch, 10-36
PSR, Pulse sample trigger reset, 10-83
PST, Pulse sample trigger mask, 10-82
PTC?, Pulse truncated command, 10-22
PTLC, Pattern loss count criterion, 10-84
PTR, RS232C printer interface, 10-43
Pulse mask and data plot query, RPD?, 10-81
Pulse mask plot query, RPP?, 10-62
Pulse mask result query, RPM?, 10-62
Pulse mask selection, PMS, 10-22
Pulse sample trigger mask, PST, 10-82
Pulse sample trigger reset, PSR, 10-83
Pulse truncated command, PTC?, 10-22
RAO?, All ones AIS alarm seconds result query, 10-60
RBP?, BPV Error result query, 10-52
RBS?, Bit slips result query, 10-61
RCA?, CRC Analysis result query, 10-54
RCL, Recall panel command, 10-41
RCR?, CRC Error result query, 10-54
RCR?, Controlled slips result query, 10-61
RDT?, Round Trip Delay in Timeslot Query Command, 10-64
RDY?, Ready code query command, 10-19
Ready code query command, RDY?, 10-19
Recall panel command, RCL, 10-41
Receiver level result: query, RRL?, 10-55
Receiver multiple timeslot selection, RTM, 10-23
Receiver timeslot selection, RXT, 10-23
Remote command, RMT, 10-14
Request service mask command, RQS, 10-16
Reset command, RST, 10-14
Revision date query command, REV?, 10-18
REV?, Revision date query command, 10-18
RFA?, Frame analysis result query, 10-53
RFE?, Frame error result query, 10-52
RFL?, Frame loss alarm seconds result query, 10-60
RFO?, Signal frequency offset result query, 10-58
RFS?, Estimated frame slips result query, 10-61
RLA?, Logic analysis result query, 10-51
RLF?, Logic error result query, 10-50
RMT, Remote command, 10-14
Round Trip Delay in Timeslot Query Command, RDT?, 10-64
RPD?, Pulse mask and data plot query, 10-81
RPF?, Power fail alarm seconds result query, 10-59
RPL?, Pattern loss seconds result query, 10-59
RPM?, Pulse mask result query, 10-62
RPP?, Pulse mask plot query, 10-62
RQS, Request service mask command, 10-16
RRL?, Receiver level result query, 10-55
RRT?, Signal round trip delay query, 10-58
RS232C printer interface, PTR, 10-43
RSF?, Signal frequency result query, 10-58
RSG?, Signaling bits result query, 10-56
RSI?, Simplex current result query, 10-57
RSL?, Signal loss alarm seconds result query, 10-60
RST, Reset command, 10-14
RTF, High Res Round Trip Delay Rx From Select, 10-29
RTM, Receiver multiple timeslot selection, 10-23
RTR, High Res Round Trip Delay Rx Timeslot Select, 10-29
RTT, High resolution round trip delay transmit timeslot selection, 10-20
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>RUS?</td>
<td>Uncontrolled slips result query, 10-60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RWN?</td>
<td>Wander results query, 10-55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RXT</td>
<td>Receiver timeslot selection, 10-23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RXZ?</td>
<td>Excess zeros alarm seconds result query, 10-59</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RYA?</td>
<td>Yellow alarm seconds result query, 10-59</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SAPP?</td>
<td>Stored application query, 10-79</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SAV</td>
<td>Save panel command, SAV, 10-41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SBD</td>
<td>Signaling bit display type select, 10-38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SBS</td>
<td>Signaling bit display channel select, 10-39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SCG?</td>
<td>Channel Monitor single signaling bits Query Command, 10-57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SCOD?</td>
<td>Stored coding type query, 10-77</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SEI</td>
<td>Single error insert, 10-49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SEL</td>
<td>Self-test, TST, 10-86</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SELP?</td>
<td>Stored elapsed time result query, 10-78</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SSMB</td>
<td>Send signaling bits (background), SSO, 10-28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SSI</td>
<td>Send signaling bits in channel, SSI, 10-28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SSB</td>
<td>Send signaling bits, SSB, 10-28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>STO</td>
<td>Send tone in channel, STO, 10-30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SER?</td>
<td>Serial number query command, SER?, 10-18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SFRM?</td>
<td>Stored framing type query, 10-77</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SIFC?</td>
<td>Stored interface type query, 10-78</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SIG?</td>
<td>Channel Monitor All Signalling Bits Query Command, 10-56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RFO?</td>
<td>Signal frequency offset result query, 10-58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RSF?</td>
<td>Signal frequency result query, RSF?, 10-58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SBS</td>
<td>Signaling bit display channel select, SBS, 10-39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SBD</td>
<td>Signaling bit display type select, SBD, 10-38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RSG?</td>
<td>Signaling bits result query, RSG?, 10-56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RSL?</td>
<td>Signal loss alarm seconds result query, RSL?, 10-60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RRT?</td>
<td>Signal round trip delay query, RRT?, 10-58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RSI?</td>
<td>Simplex current result query, RSI?, 10-57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SEI</td>
<td>Single error insert, SEI, 10-49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SLK</td>
<td>Stored panel lock, 10-40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SMC?</td>
<td>Store use information, 10-65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SMD?</td>
<td>Store data, 10-66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SMS?</td>
<td>Store size and usage, 10-65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SMZ?</td>
<td>Store data in compressed form, 10-67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SPAF?</td>
<td>Stored user defined pattern (fractional T1) query, 10-81</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SPAT?</td>
<td>Stored pattern type query, 10-78</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SPAU?</td>
<td>Stored user defined pattern query, 10-79</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SPT</td>
<td>Special pattern, SPT, 10-24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SPT?</td>
<td>Special pattern / test type, 10-24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SRAO?</td>
<td>Stored all ones AIS alarm seconds result query, 10-75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SRBP?</td>
<td>Stored BPV error result query, 10-69</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Index-5**
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SRS?</td>
<td>Stored bit slips result query</td>
<td>10-76</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SRCA?</td>
<td>Stored CRC analysis result query</td>
<td>10-72</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SRR?</td>
<td>Stored CRC error result query</td>
<td>10-71</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SRRS?</td>
<td>Stored controlled slips result query</td>
<td>10-76</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SRF?</td>
<td>Stored frame analysis result query</td>
<td>10-71</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SRF?</td>
<td>Stored frame error result query</td>
<td>10-70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SRF?</td>
<td>Stored frame loss alarm seconds result query</td>
<td>10-74</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SRFS?</td>
<td>Stored estimated frame slips result query</td>
<td>10-77</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SRA?</td>
<td>Storage lock</td>
<td>10-68</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SRLA?</td>
<td>Stored logic analysis result query</td>
<td>10-69</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SRL?</td>
<td>Stored logic error result query</td>
<td>10-68</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SRPF?</td>
<td>Stored power fail alarm seconds result query</td>
<td>10-73</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SRPL?</td>
<td>Stored pattern loss seconds result query</td>
<td>10-74</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SRS?</td>
<td>Stored signal loss alarm seconds result query</td>
<td>10-75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SRTM?</td>
<td>Stored receiver multiple timeslot query</td>
<td>10-81</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SRS?</td>
<td>Stored uncontrolled slips result query</td>
<td>10-76</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SRWN?</td>
<td>Stored wander results query</td>
<td>10-72</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SRXT?</td>
<td>Stored receiver timeslot selection query</td>
<td>10-80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SRS?</td>
<td>Stored excess zeros alarm seconds result query</td>
<td>10-74</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SRYA?</td>
<td>Stored yellow alarm seconds result query</td>
<td>10-73</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SSB</td>
<td>Send signaling bits</td>
<td>10-28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SSI</td>
<td>Send signaling bits in channel</td>
<td>10-28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SSO</td>
<td>Send signaling bits (background)</td>
<td>10-28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SSPT?</td>
<td>Stored special pattern/test query</td>
<td>10-80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>START</td>
<td>Start measurement</td>
<td>10-41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>STA?</td>
<td>Status/events query command</td>
<td>10-19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ST?</td>
<td>Status/events query command (user defined)</td>
<td>10-19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ST?</td>
<td>Status query command</td>
<td>10-19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>STB?</td>
<td>Status query command</td>
<td>10-19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>STDU?</td>
<td>Stored test duration (user defined) query</td>
<td>10-79</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>STP</td>
<td>Stop measurement command</td>
<td>10-42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SRL</td>
<td>Stored all ones AIS alarm seconds result query</td>
<td>10-68</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SRAO?</td>
<td>Stored application query</td>
<td>10-75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SAPP?</td>
<td>Store data in compressed form</td>
<td>10-79</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SMZ?</td>
<td>Store data form</td>
<td>10-67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SMD?</td>
<td>Stored bit slips result query</td>
<td>10-66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SRS?</td>
<td>Stored BPV error result query</td>
<td>10-69</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SSBP?</td>
<td>Stored coding type query</td>
<td>10-77</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SCOD?</td>
<td>Stored controlled slips result query</td>
<td>10-76</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SRRS?</td>
<td>Stored CRC analysis result query</td>
<td>10-72</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SRR?</td>
<td>Stored CRC error result query</td>
<td>10-71</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SRLP?</td>
<td>Stored elapsed time result query</td>
<td>10-78</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SRLS?</td>
<td>Stored estimated frame slips result query</td>
<td>10-77</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Stored excess zeros alarm seconds result query, SRXZ?, 10-74
Stored frame analysis result query, SRFA?, 10-71
Stored frame error result query, SRFE?, 10-70
Stored frame loss alarm seconds result query, SRFL?, 10-74
Stored framing type query, SFRM?, 10-77
Stored interface type query, SIFC?, 10-78
Stored logic analysis result query, SRLA?, 10-69
Stored logic error result query, SRLC?, 10-68
Stored long user word selection query, SLUS?, 10-80
Stored pattern loss seconds result query, SRPL?, 10-74
Stored pattern type query, SPAT?, 10-78
Stored power fail alarm seconds result query, SRPF?, 10-73
Stored receiver multiple timeslot query, SRTM?, 10-81
Stored receiver timeslot selection query, SRXT?, 10-80
Stored signal loss alarm seconds result query, SRLS?, 10-75
Stored special pattern/test query, SSPT?, 10-80
Stored test duration (user defined) query, STDU?, 10-79
Stored test time query, STPD?, 10-78
Stored transmitter multiple timeslot query, STTM?, 10-80
Stored uncontrolled slips result query, SRUS?, 10-76
Stored user defined pattern (fractional T1) query, SPAP?, 10-81
Stored user defined pattern query, SPAU?, 10-79
Stored wander results query, SRWN?, 10-72
Stored yellow alarm seconds result query, SRYA?, 10-73
Store size and usage, SMS?, 10-65
Store use information, SMC?, 10-65
STO, Send tone in channel, 10-30
STPD?, Stored test time query, 10-78
STP, Stop measurement command, 10-42
STR, Start measurement, 10-41
STTM?, Stored transmitter multiple timeslot query, 10-80
T1/Datacom Mode, MODE, 10-42
TBW?, TX Timeslot bandwidth query, 10-63
TDU, Test duration, 10-31
Test duration, TDU, 10-31
Test period, TPD, 10-31
Test type, SPT, 10-24
Time set-up, TIM, 10-44
Timeslot map display timeslot select Command, TMS, 10-39
Timeslot Map display type select, TMD, 10-39
Timeslot Monitor Query Command, BIT?, 10-63
Timeslot Swap Result Query Command, TSS?, 10-63
TIM, Time set-up, 10-44
TMD, Timeslot Map display type select, 10-39
TMS, Timeslot map display timeslot select Command, 10-39
TPD, Test period, 10-31
Transmitter multiple timeslot selection, TTM, 10-23
Transmit timing, TRT, 10-38
TRT, Transmit timing, 10-38
TSS?, Timeslot Swap Result Query Command, 10-63
TST, Self-test, 10-86
TTM, Transmitter multiple timeslot selection, 10-23
TX Timeslot bandwidth query, TBW?, 10-63
Uncontrolled slips result query, RUS?, 10-80
User defined error insert ratio, EIU, 10-48
User defined loopdown, LPD, 10-35
User defined loopup code, LPU, 10-35
User defined pattern (fractional T1), PAF, 10-27
User defined pattern, PAU, 10-27
VFA, VF Channel audio select, 10-30
VF Channel audio select, VFA, 10-30
VF Channel mapping, CHM, 10-30
VF Channel select, VFC, 10-30
VFC, VF Channel select, 10-30
VF Timeslot query, VFT?, 10-31
VFT?, VF Timeslot query, 10-31
Volume command, VOL, 10-40
VOL, Volume command, 10-40
Wander lock query, WLK?, 10-50
Wander results query, RWN?, 10-55
WLK?, Wander lock query, 10-50
Yellow alarm seconds result query, RYA?, 10-59
Commands, remote control, 10-14
Commands which cause restart, 10-105
Computer, operation from, 10-5
Connection to T1 line, 3-4, 3-31
CSU emulation specifications, 7-10
CSU, using tester as, 3-5
Current measurement, 3-19
current settings printing, 6-16
Cursor movement, 1-4

D
Datacom Module Connection - ACCESSORY Port, 8-7
Datacom / T1 selection, 2-1, 8-7
Datacom / T1 selection, 1-2
Data logging specifications, 7-17
Date setting, 2-6
Default conditions, 10-87
Default settings, 9-5
Device clear command, 10-15
DSX-MON connection, 3-31

E
End-to-end tests, 3-24
Error add example, 1-10
Error Codes, 10-97
Error insertion, 3-12
Error monitoring, 3-35
Error monitoring at customer premises, 3-23
Error results display selection, 4-6
Errors display, choices, 4-4
Errors display, selection, 4-5
ERR? responses, 10-97
Event results printing, 6-4

F
Fixed set-up recall, 1-3
Fractional T1 testing, 3-11
Frequency measurement, 3-19
Frequency Measurement, 3-33
Full results printing, 6-10
Fuses, 8-2

G
G821 analysis display, 4-8
General specifications, 7-20
Graph display, leaving, 4-11
Graph display of results, 4-8
Graph display resolution selection, 4-11
Graph display selection, 4-9
Graph display time window selection, 4-10
Graphic presentation specifications, 7-22
Graph result printing, 6-6

H
High resolution round trip delay, 3-22
History of alarms, example, 1-8

I
IBR testing, 3-11
Identification of line, 3-32
Initial Inspection, 8-1
In-service testing, 3-30
Intermediate Bit Rate (IBR) testing, 3-11

L
Level measurement, 3-19, 3-33
Line Fuses, 8-2
Line termination, 3-4
Local loop tests, 3-23
Long user word, content selection, 2-5
Loopcode of tester, setting, 3-7, 3-9
Loopcode transmission, 3-25, 3-27
Looping at the customer premises, 3-25, 3-27
Looping down tester, 3-8, 3-10
Looping tester manually, 3-5

M
Mating Connectors, 8-6
Measurement display, return to, 1-5
Measurements, full list, 3-38
Measurements specification, 7-13
Messages only printing, 6-2
Modem connection, 10-3
Monitor point connection, 3-31

N
Naming stored set-ups, 2-11
Network interface, using tester as, 3-5
N x 56kBit/s Testing, 3-11
N x 64kBit/s Testing, 3-11

O
Operational verification, 9-4
Operational verification test record, 9-50
Option 002 - Battery, 8-4
Options Available, 7-2
Options fitted display, 7-2
Options specifications, 7-21
Out of service testing, 3-3

P
Pattern slips display selection, 4-15
Patterns, test, 3-39
Performance test record, 9-52
Performance tests, 9-18
Power Cable, 8-3
Power Requirements, 8-2
Preparation for Use, 8-2
Print alarms and error count only, 6-4
Print at end of test, 6-10
Print at timed intervals, 6-10
Printer and remote control port specifications, 7-18
Printer choices, 5-1
Printer Output - Character Format, 8-8
Printer output selection, 5-2
Printer Port, 8-7
Print full results, 6-10
Print Graphs of results, 6-6
Print major alarms, 6-2
Print on demand, 6-11
Print out choices, 6-1
Print pulse shape, 6-15
Print signal results, 6-9
Print stored results, 6-12

Index-9
Print suppression, 6-3, 6-5
Print tester settings, 6-16
Programming tips, 10-11
Pulse sample mask register, 10-96
Pulse shape display, 4-17
Pulse shape display, leaving, 4-17
Pulse shape measurement, 3-19, 3-33
Pulse shape measurement options, 7-21
Pulse shape printing, 6-15

R
Rack mounting, 8-10
Ready register, 10-93
Recall fixed set-up, 1-3
Recall stored set-up, 2-2
Receiver specifications, 7-7
Recommended test equipment, 9-2
Remote Control - Character Format, 8-8
Remote control commands, 10-14
Remote control common capability messages, 10-14
Remote control configuration commands, 10-21
Remote control, direct connection, 10-3
Remote control error insert commands, 10-48
Remote control miscellaneous commands, 10-40
Remote Control Port, 8-7
Remote control, preparation, 10-2
Remote control result query commands, 10-50
Remote control self test commands, 10-85
Remote control status registers, 10-90
Remote control stored result query commands, 10-65
Remote operation command example, 10-6
Remote operation, general information, 10-6
Restart causing commands, 10-105
Results snapshot, 6-11
Results specifications, 7-16
Results storage set-up, 2-4
Round trip delay, high resolution, 3-22
Round trip delay measurement, 3-19
Round trip loopback, 3-24
RS-232 Port (on side panel), 8-7

S
Safety Considerations, 7-1
Signaling bit monitor, 3-17
Signaling bit selection, 3-17
Signal result printing, 6-9
Signal results display, 4-16
Signal results example, 1-11
Simplex current measurement, 3-19
Slips display, 4-15
Specification, 7-3
Squelch, 6-3, 6-5
Start of test, remote indication, 10-11
Status register A, 10-90
Status register B, 10-92
Status register reading, 10-11
Status registers, 10-90
Status registers reading rate, 10-11
Stopped test, remote indication, 10-11
Storage resolution - selection, 2-4
Stored result printing, 6-12
Stored results display choices, 4-12
Stored results display, leaving, 4-14
Stored results display selection, 4-12
Stored results specification, 7-22
Stored set-up naming, 2-11
Stored set-up recall, 2-2
Store results set-up, 2-4
Storing test set-ups, 2-9
T
T1 / Datacom selection, 1-2, 2-1, 8-7
T1 line connection, 3-4, 3-31
Telephone lines, connecting to via
modems, 10-3
Terminal, control from, 10-7
Terminal, setting up for operation from,
10-4
Terminating the line in 100 ohms, 3-4
Test patterns, 3-39
Test record, operational verification,
9-50
Test record, performance tests, 9-52
Test setup storing, 2-9
Timed interval printing, 6-10
Time setting, 2-6
Timeslot content monitor, 3-36
Timeslot map display, 3-36
Timing selection, transmit, 3-5
Transmitter specifications, 7-5
Trouble scan display selection, 4-5
Trouble scan example, 1-13
U
Unprotected point connection, 3-31
V
VF Access selection, 3-32
W
Wander display, 4-15
Wander display selection, 4-15
Wideband T1 testing, 3-11
Z
Zoom in / zoom out, 4-11
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September 1985
Installing Your Datacom Manual

Follow the instructions given below to install this manual into the binder containing your T1 Tester manual.

1. Remove the existing spine insert from the T1 Tester binder and replace it with the spine insert contained in this package.

2. Move the current binder contents over the D rings onto the curved side of the D.

3. Open the ring mechanism by pulling it apart.

4. Add the contents of this package to the ring binder at the back of the T1 Tester manual then close the ring binder mechanism.

The binder contents now cover operation and calibration of both the T1 Tester and Datacom Tester.