OPERATING

MANUAL

4945A

TRANSMISSION IMPAIRMENT

MEASURING SET

SERIAL NUMBERS

This manual applies directly to instruments with serial numbers prefixed 2344A.

For additional important information about serial numbers see INSTRUMENTS COVERED BY THIS MANUAL in Section I.

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PRINTING HISTORY

New editions of this manual will incorporate all material updated since the previous editions. Update packages may be issued between editions and contain replacement and additional pages to be merged into the manual by the user. Each update page will be indicated by a revision date at the bottom of the page. A vertical line in the margin indicates the changes on each page. Pages which are rearranged due to changes on a previous page are not considered revised.

The manual printing date and part number indicate its current edition. The printing date changes when a new edition is printed. The manual part number changes when extensive technical changes are incorporated.

November 1983 - First Edition

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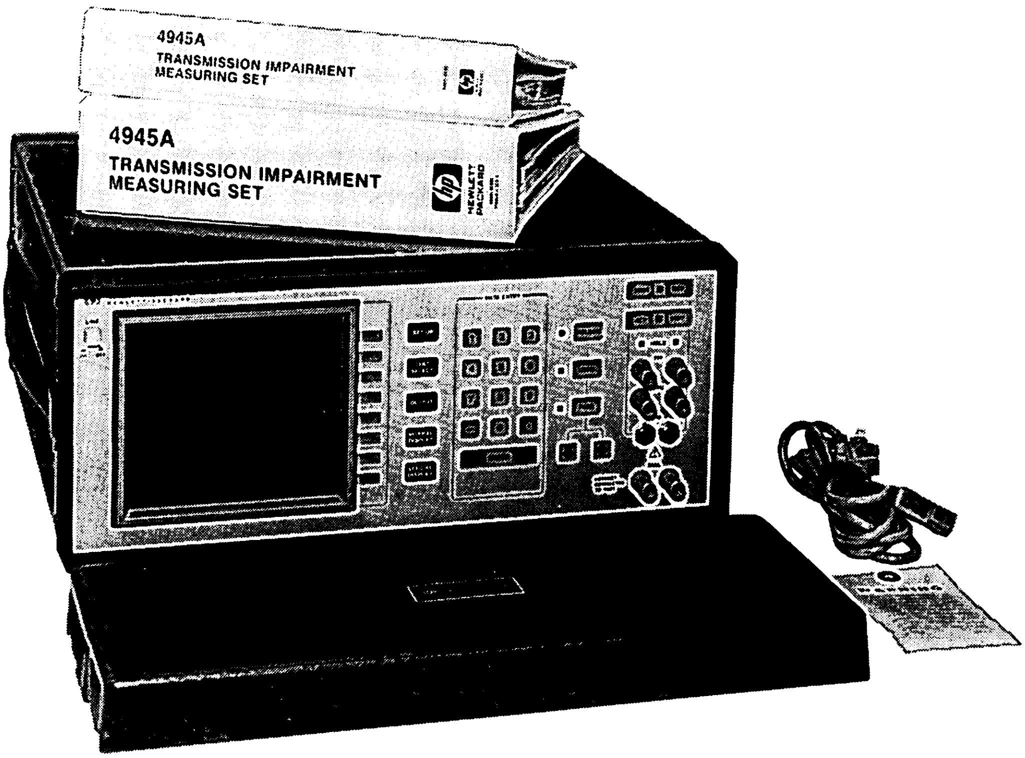


Figure 1-1. HP Transmission Impairment Measuring Set

CHAPTER I. GENERAL INFORMATION

INTRODUCTION

This Operating Manual contains information required to install and operate the HP Model 4945A Tranmission Impairment Measuring Set (TIMS). Figure 1-1 shows the HP Model 4945A and the accessories supplied with the instrument. Throughout the remainder of this manual the Model 4945A will be referred to as the 4945A or the instrument.

Listed on the title page of this manual is a microfiche part number. This number can be used to order 4-X 6-inch mircofilm transparencies of this manual. Each microfiche contains up to 96 photo-duplicates of the manual pages. The microfiche package also includes the latest Manual Changes supplement.

SPECIFICATIONS

Instrument specifications are listed in table 1-1. These specifications are the performance standards or limits against which the instrument is tested. See Section IV in the 4945A Service Manual for the performance test.

SAFETY CONSIDERATIONS

This product is a Safety Class 1 instrument (provided with a protective earth terminal). The instrument and the manual should be reviewed for safety markings and instructions before operation.

INSTRUMENTS COVERED BY THIS MANUAL

Attached to the instrument is a serial number plate. The serial number is in the form: 0000A00000. It is in two parts; the first four digits and the letter are the serial prefix and the last five digits are the suffix.

The prefix is the same for all identical Instruments; it changes only when a change is made to the instrument. The suffix however, is assigned sequentially and is different for each instrument. The contents of this manual apply to instruments with the serial number prefix listed under SERIAL NUMBERS on the title page.

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

To keep this manual as current and accurate as possible, Hewlett-Packard recommends that you periodically request the latest Manual Changes supplement. Complimentary copies of the supplement are available from Hewlett-Packard.

For information concerning a serial number prefix that is not listed on the title page or in the Manual Changes supplement, contact your nearest Hewlett-Packard office.

DESCRIPTION

The 4945A is a multifunction test set that is used to measure the quality of voice grade, program and wideband data communications channels. The instrument is designed for problem isolation on high-speed data transmission circuits.The instrument has mounting feet on the rear panel, the right side, as well as on the bottom panel. This allows the instrument to be set vertically or horizontally as required. A rack mounting option is also available.

The 4945A interfaces are RS-232C, HP-IB, and HP-IL. The front panel contains a membrane switch-type keyboard. Measurement results are displayed on a nonglare CRT.

The 4945A incorporates master-slave provisions for use on 4-wire circuits. Measurement control for both directions of transmission is at one end of the circuit. At the control end is the master unit. At the remotely controlled end is the slave unit. All test results for both directions are displayed at the master unit. Choice of the direction of test (i.e., master to slave, or slave to master) is by switch selection at the master unit.

Once the slave unit is set up it can be left unattended. Another 4945A can be used as the slave, or any existing TIMS that has the master/slave function (such as HP 4943A and HP 4944A) can be used.

HP-IB (Hewlett-Packard Interface Bus)

The HP-IB is Hewlett-Packard's implementation of the IEEE Standard 488-1978. For a description of the operation of the bus refer to Chapter V of this manual.

HP-IL (Hewlett-Packard Interface Loop)

The HP-IL is a two-wire loop. Communications over the loop is asynchronous and serial with the data traveling from one device to the next around the loop in only one direction. In this configuration each device receives the message, acts upon it if required, and retransmits it to the next device until the message returns to the originator. For further information refer to Chapter VI of this manual.

RS-232C

The RS-232C interface allows the 4945A to be controlled remotely from an external device that is configured for RS-232C serial communications. The interface also allows the 4945A to control other RS-232C devices such as printers. For further information refer to Chapter VII of this manual.

ACCESSORIES

The following accessories are available and can be ordered through your local HP Sales and Service Office. The addresses are located at the back of this manual.

HP-IB Interface	Model 18162A
RS-232C Interface	Model 18163A
HP-IL	Model 18165A
Rack Mounting Kit 19-inch.........	Model 18169A
Carrying Case.....................	Model 18170A
Transit Case......................	9211-2650

for 4945 A
Transmission Impairment
Measurment Set.

Table 1-1. Specifications

GENERAL

IMPEDANCES
135, 600, 900, or 1200 ohm selectable.

HOLDING CIRCUITS
2 circuits, > 20 mA nominal for open circuit voltages from 42.5-to 105-volts dc, through a total resistance of ≤1700 ohms.

INTERFACES
HP-IB (IEEE-488), HP-IL, and RS-232C.

HP-IB CAPABILITIES
AH1, SH1, C0, L4, T5, SR1, RL1, PP1, DC1, DT0.

HP-IL CAPABILITIES
R, AH, SH, D, T1-T5, L1, AA1, C0, DC2, DT0, PP1, SR2, RL2, PD0, and DD0.

RS-232C CAPABILITIES
Bit Rates: 50, 75, 110, 150, 300, 600, 1200, 2400, 4800, 9600 bps.
Modes: Asynchronous half duplex or full duplex.
Word length: 7-or 8-bits.
Parity: None, odd, even, mark, space.

MAXIMUM dc BLOCKING
150 volts.

LONGITUDINAL BALANCE
>90 dB, 50 Hz to 120 Hz decreasing 6 dB per octave above 120 Hz.

BRIDGING LOSS (receiver)
<0.2 dB.

RETURN LOSS (transmitter and receiver)
>20 dB, from 20 Hz to 110 kHz;
>30 dB, from 200 Hz to 20 kHz; 30 dB, from 800 Hz to 110 kHz at 135 ohm.

DIMENSIONS (excluding feet)
Height: 184 mm (7.25 in).
Width: 451 mm (17.750 in).
Depth: 489 mm (19.25 in).
Weight: 15 kg (33 lbs).

POWER REQUIREMENTS
115/230 Vac +11%/-22%, 48-to 63-Hz; 150 watts maximum.

OPERATING ENVIRONMENT
Temperature: 0° to + 50°C (+32° to +122° F).
Humidity: 10% to 90% noncondensing.
Altitude: up to 4600 m (15,000 ft).
Warm up Time: 5 minutes for stated accuracy.

TRANSMITTER FREQUENCY

RANGE
20 Hz to 110 kHz; selected by keypad or six programmable keys.

RESOLUTION
1 Hz from 20 Hz to 9999 Hz.
10 Hz from 10 kHz to 110 kHz.

ACCURACY
+ or - 0.01 percent of output frequency

SWEEP
Automatic (single or repetitive) or manual.

SF SKIP
Skips a band from 2450 Hz to 2750 Hz.

HOLDING TONE
1004 Hz + or - 0.1 Hz.

STEP SIZE
Programmable from 1 Hz to 10 kHz (1 Hz resolution)

STEP RATE
0.3, 1, or 3 steps/sec

TRANSMITTER LEVEL

RANGE
-60 to +13 dBm at 600, 900, and 1200 ohm.
-60 to +5 dBm at 135 ohm.

RESOLUTION
0.1 dB.

ACCURACY
at 1004 Hz + or -0.1 dB; -20-to 0-dBm;+ or -0.2 dB, -60 to 10 dBm

FLATNESS
+ or -0.2 dB from 200 Hz to 15 kHz.
+ or -0.5 dB from 20 Hz to 85 kHz.
+ or -1.0 dB from 85 kHz to 110 kHz.

TOTAL DISTORTION
100-to 3000-Hz ≥ 50 dB, with 12 kHz filter, -40-to + 10-dBm.
3000-to 20-kHz ≥ 40 dB, 80 kHz, -40-to + 10-dBm.
20 kHz to 110 kHz ≥ 40 dB,440 kHz, -30-to +10-dBm.

RECEIVER FREQUENCY

RANGE
20 Hz to 110 kHz.

RESOLUTION
+ or -1 Hz from 20 Hz to 9999 Hz,
+ or -10 Hz from 10 kHz to 110 kHz.

RECEIVER LEVEL

DETECTOR
Full wave average.

RANGE
-60-to +13-dBm.

FILTERS AVAILABLE
60 Hz highpass.
10 kHz lowpass.

RESOLUTION
0.1 dB.

ACCURACY
+ or -0.5 dB from 20 Hz to 200 Hz
+ or -0.2 dB from 200 Hz to 15 kHz
+ or -0.5 dB from 15 kHz to 110 kHz

FILTERS
60 Hz, selectable.

MESSAGE CIRCUIT NOISE MEASUREMENT

TRANSMITTER
Quiet termination.

RECEIVER
Weighting Filters: C-message, 3-kHz flat, Program, 15-kHz flat, or 50 Kbit.

Table 1-1. Specifications (con't)

MESSAGE CIRCUIT NOISE MEASUREMENT (con't)

DETECTOR
True RMS.

RANGE
10 dBrn to 90 dBrn.

RESOLUTION
1 dB.

ACCURACY
+ or -1 dB.

NOISE WITH TONE MEASUREMENT

TRANSMITTER
Frequency 1004 + or -0.1 Hz, fixed tone.(For other information see TRANSMITTER FREQUENCY and TRANSMITTER LEVEL specifications.)

RECEIVER
Weighting Filters: C-message, 3-kHz flat, Program, 15-kHz flat, 50 Kbit.
Notch Filter: 995 to 1025 Hz, > 60 dB rejection.
Detector: True RMS.
Range: 10 dBrn to 90 dBrn.
Resolution: 1 dB.
Accuracy: + or -1 dB.

SIGNAL-TO-NOISE RATIO

TRANSMITTER
Frequency 1004 Hz fixed tone. (For other information see TRANSMITTER FREQUENCY and TRANSMITTER LEVEL specification.)

RECEIVER
Weighting Filters: C-message, 3-kHz flat, Program, 15-kHz flat, 50 Kbit.
Notch Filter: 995-to 1025-Hz, > 60 dB rejection.
Detector: True RMS.
Signal Level Range: -40 dBm to +13 dBm.
Ratio Range: 10 dB to 45 dB.
Resolution: 1 dB.
Accuracy: + or -1 dB.

Table 1-1. Specifications (con't)

NOISE-TO-GROUND MEASUREMENT

TRANSMITTER
Quiet termination.

RECEIVER
Weighting Filters: C-message, 3-kHz flat, Program, 15-kHz flat, 50 Kbit.
Detector: True RMS.
Range: 40 dBrn to 130 dBrn, (C-message or 3-kHz flat filter).
30 dBrn to 130 dBrn, (Program, 15-kHz, or 50-Kbit filter).
Accuracy: + or -1.5 dB.

INTERMODULATION DISTORTION

(Method patented by Hekimian Labs)

TRANSMITTER
Signal Spectrum: 4-tone, non-linear distortion.

RECEIVER
Range: -40 dBm to 0 dBm (not specified at 135 ohm).
Distortion Range: 10 dB to 70 dB (not specified at 135 ohm).
Filters: Second order centered at 520 Hz and 2240 Hz; third order centered at 1900 Hz.
Resolution: 1 dB.
Accuracy: + or -1 dB.

PEAK-TO-AVERAGE RATIO

TRANSMITTER
Frequency: per Bell System PUB 41009.
Level Range: -40 dBm to 0 dBm (not specified at 135 ohms).
Resolution: 0.1 dBm.

RECEIVER
Level Range: -40 dBm to 0 dBm.
P/AR Range: 0-to 120-units.
Resolution: 1 P/AR unit.
Accuracy: + or -2 P/AR units from 40 to 110 P/AR units.
+ or -4 P/AR units otherwise.

JITTER MEASUREMENTS

TRANSMITTER

Frequency 1004 Hz fixed tone.(For other information see TRANSMITTER FREQUENCY and TRANSMITTER LEVEL specification.)

RECEIVER

Level Range: -40 dB to +10 dB.
Phase Jitter: 0.0-to 40.0-degree peak-to-peak, + or -0.2 degree or + or -5 percent of reading.
Amplitude Jitter: 0.0 to 40 percent peak-to-peak, + or -0.2 percent absolute or + or -5 percent of reading.
Bandwidths: 4 Hz to 20 Hz (LF). 20 Hz to 300 Hz (Bell standard). 4 Hz to 300 Hz (Bell standard + LF).

TRANSIENTS MEASUREMENT

TRANSMITTER

Frequency 1004 Hz + or -0.1 Hz fixed tone. Quiet termination is selectable for Impulse Noise measurement only. (For other information see TRANSMITTER FREQUENCY and TRANSMITTER LEVEL specifications.)

RECEIVER

Holding Tone: -40 dBm to 10 dBm. 995 Hz to 1025 Hz.
Count Rate: 7, 8, or 100 per second.
Count Range: 0 to 9999- counts.
Timer: 1-to 9999-minutes in 1 minutes steps or continuous.
Phase hits threshold: 5-to 45-degrees in 5-degree steps.
Accuracy: + or -0.5 degrees, or + or -10 percent of threshold setting (10 degrees to 45 degrees).
Gain hits threshold: 2-to 10-dB in 1 dB steps, + or -5 dB.
Dropout threshold: >12 dB ±1 dB, for 4 msec or longer, ±10 percent.
Impluse Noise threshold: Low 30-to 110-dBn in 1 dB steps.
Mid to High 2-, 3-, 4-, 5-, or 6-dB above low and mid respectively, + or -1 dB.

ENVELOPE DELAY DISTORTION

TRANSMITTER

Level Ranges: -40 to 0 dBm
Modulation Frequency: 83-1/3 Hz, + or -0.1 percent.

RECEIVER

Level Ranges: -40 dBm to +10 dBm.
Measurement Range: -3000 us to +9000 us.
Resolution: 1 usec.
Accuracy: + or -10 us from 600 Hz to 4000 Hz, + or -30 us from 300 Hz to 600 Hz.

Table 1-1. Specifications (con't)

RETURN LOSS MESUREMENTS

MODES: ERL, SRL High, SRL Low, and Sine Wave.

2-WIRE:

Level Range: -2 dBm to -10 dBm.
Measurement Range: 0 dB to 40 dB.
Resolution: 0.1 dB.
Reference Impedance: 600 ohm or 900 ohm + or -1 percent in series with 2.16 uf + or -1 percent capacitor.

4-WIRE:

Level Range: -10 to -2 dBm0 at 0 and -16 TLP.
Receiver:
Range: 0 to 50 dB.
Resolution: 0.1 dB.
Accuracy: + or -0.5dB.
Transhybrid Loss Compensation: -10 dB to +30 dB.

CHAPTER II. INSTALLATION

INTRODUCTION

This section contains installation instructions for the 4945A. This section also includes information about initial inspection and damage claims, preparation for use, packaging for shipment, and storage requirements.

INITIAL INSPECTION

WARNING

To avoid hazardous electrical shock, do not perform electrical test when there are signs of shipping damage to any portion of the outer enclosure (covers, panels, CRT, etc.)

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.

If the contents of the shipment is incomplete, if there is mechanical damage or defect, or if the instrument does not pass the Self-check and Performance Test, notify the nearest Hewlett-Packard office.

If the shipping container, or the cushioning material shows signs of stress, notify the carrier as well as the Hewlett-Packard office. Keep the shipping material for carrier's inspection. The HP office will arrange for repair or replacement (at HP option) without waiting for claim settlement.

PREPARATION FOR USE

Power Requirements

The 4945A requires a power source of either 115-or 230-Vac, 48-to 63-Hz, single phase. Maximum 150 watts.

Line Voltage Selection

The voltage selector switch is located on the rear panel. Verify that the switch is set to the local operating line voltage. Also located on the rear panel is the line fuse. Verify that the fuse rating corresponds to the line voltage. Refer to table 2-1 for fuse rating and part numbers.

Table 2-1. Line Fuse Part Numbers

Line Voltage	Fuse Rating	HP Part Number
115 volts ac	3 amp SB	2110-0381
230 volts ac	1.5 amp SB	2110-0304

Power Cable

This instrument is equipped with a three-wire power cable. When connected to an appropriate ac power receptacle, this cable grounds the instrument cabinet. The type of power cable plug shipped with each instrument depends on the country of destination.

STORAGE AND SHIPMENT

Environment

The 4945A may be stored or shipped in environments within the following limits:

Temperature .... -40° to +75°C (-40° to +167°F)
Humidy .... 10% to 90% noncondensing
Altitude .... 4600 m (15,000 ft)

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

Original Packaging

Use original packaging if available. Containers and material identical to those used in the factory 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. In any correspondence, refer to the instrument by model number and full serial number.

Other Packaging

The following general instructions should be used for repackaging with commercially available materials:

1. Wrap the instrument in heavy paper or plastic.
2. Use a strong shipping container. A double-walled carton made of 350-pound test material is adequate.
3. 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 container.
4. Seal shipping container securely.
5. Mark shipping container FRAGILE to ensure careful handling
6. In any correspondence, refer to instrument by model number and full serial number.

CHAPTER III. OPERATION

OPERATION

This chapter contains both general information about the instrument and specific information on how to use it for making measurements on your network. Below is a brief synopsis of the main features of this chapter.

4945A Features

This contains front panel, rear panel and display descriptions.

Data Entry Procedure

This contains instructions on how to change the transmit level, frequency or volume of the instrument. It also covers changing parameters which are located inside a menu.

Set Up and Turn On Procedure

This covers how to initially set up your instrument. Some of the areas covered are: termination impedance selection, calibration, hold coils, and date/time settings.

Measurements

Each measurement is covered separately. Each section contains a general description of the measurement menu and specific instructions on how to perform the measurement. Following the measurements are instructions on how to use the OUTPUT hardkey to dump your results to a printer. Also in this Chapter is a brief description of all of the messages that appear on the display.

Master/Slave

The final section contains information on Master/Slave. It includes a description of what it is, how it works, how to use it, and all the error messages. Also included are notes on operation when using an HP 4943A or an HP 4944A with the HP 4945A.

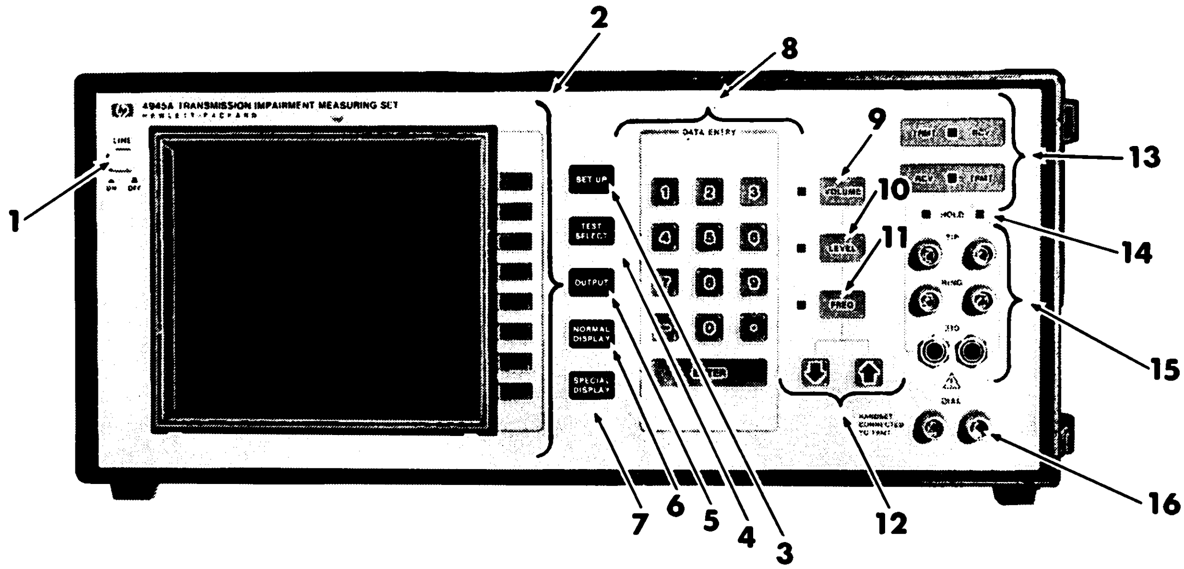


Figure 3-1. Front Panel Controls, Connectors, and Indicators

4945A FEATURES

FRONT PANEL DESCRIPTION

1 - LINE ON/OFF - When pressed IN, the instrument is powered ON. When pressed again, the power is turned OFF.

2 - Softkeys - The function of each softkey is labelled on the screen. When a selection is made, the next level of choices appears.

3 - SET UP Hardkey - Pressing this key presents all of the set-up choices. All of the set-up parameters can be changed from the menu selections available on the screen.

4 - TEST SELECT Hardkey - Pressing this key presents all of the measurement selections.

5 - OUTPUT Hardkey - Pressing this key will automatically print the data on the screen to a printer which is connected through any of the optional I/O interfaces.

6 - NORMAL DISPLAY - This returns the display to the normal display mode after being in special display mode.

7 - SPECIAL DISPLAY - Optional feature.

8 - DATA ENTRY Keys - These keys are used to enter numeric values when prompted by the DATA ENTRY block on the display. After the desired value has been keyed in, the ENTER key must then be pressed to end the data entry mode.

9 VOLUME Hardkey - The volume level can be adjusted by the data entry keys or the up/down arrow keys. Also, the keyboard beep can be turned ON or OFF.

10 - LEVEL Hardkey - Pressing this key enables you to change the existing output level by a number of methods: Along the right side of the screen, 5 programmable levels and a quiet termination selection are labelled. By pressing any of these, the level automatically changes to the desired value. In addition the data entry block, which is in inverse video, indicates that the data entry keys are active. The up/down arrow keys allow you to step to the desired level. The step size used is set on softkey #7 in this menu.

11 - FREQuency Hardkey - Pressing this key allows you to change the transmit frequency by a number of methods: Along the right side of the screen, 6 programmable frequencies are labelled. Pressing any of these changes the frequency to the desired value. In addition the data entry block, which is in inverse video, indicates that the data entry keys are active. The up/down arrow keys allow you to step to the desired level. The step size used is set on softkey #7 in this menu

12 - Up/Down Arrow Keys - These are active when in DATA ENTRY mode. These will increment or decrement the value at each press of the hardkey.

13 - TRMT/RCV hardkeys (or normal/reverse keys) - The LED illuminated determines which terminals are connected to the transmitter and which are connected to the receiver. To reverse the connections, simply press the alternate hardkey.

14 - HOLD Coil LEDs - These LEDs are directly associated with the jacks located below them. They indicate that the hold coils are active (LED illuminated) on the left and/or right set of terminals.

15 - Transmitter and Receiver Jacks - Connections can be made using either the standard Western Electric 310 jacks or the binding posts. The LEDs noted in (13) indicate which terminals are the transmitter and which are the receiver.

16 - DIAL Posts - These posts are provided for connection of a lineman's handset. The dial posts, when activated, are connected to the transmit terminals.

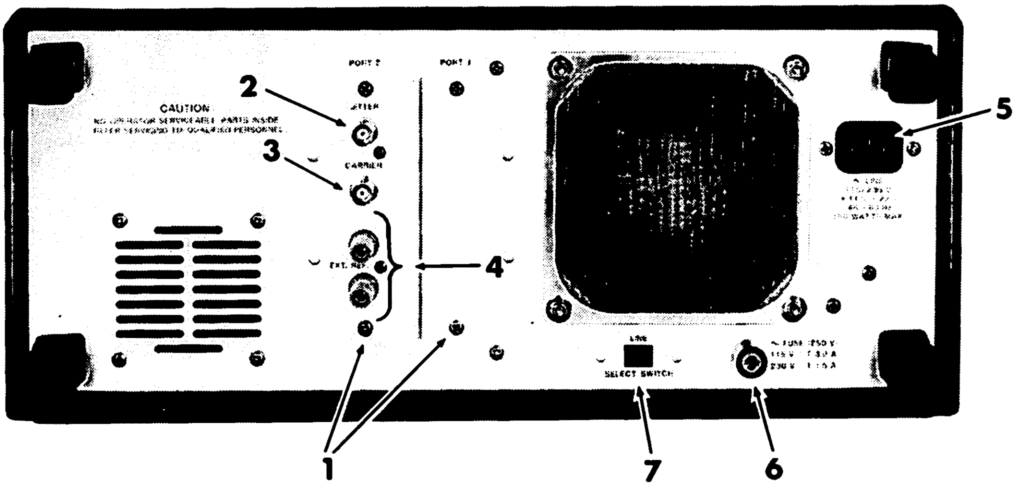


Figure 3-2. Rear Panel Controls, Connectors, and Features

REAR PANEL DESCRIPTION

1 - I/O Module Panels - These panels can be removed and the I/O modules can be inserted in their place.

2 - Jitter Output - This is the demodulated jitter output. By using this output, you are able to directly observe what is causing the jitter impairment (60 Hz, random noise, etc.,). This output is directly affected by the jitter bandwidth selected.

Note

If both amplitude and phase jitter are on, this will not be a stable output.

3 - CARRIER Output - The CARRIER output provides a square-wave output signal whose frequency corresponds to the received carrier signal.

4 - EXTERNAL REFERENCE - This is active only in 2-wire return loss. The 4945A has the capability of using an external reference in place of the standard 600 ohms or 900 ohms, which are in series with a 2.16 uF capacitor. This option is selected using the softkeys in the Return Loss measurement set up menu.

5 - Ac power line connector

6 - Fuse

7 - Voltage selector switch, 115- or 230-Vac

CRT DISPLAY FUNCTIONS

The 4945A display screen is divided into functional areas that allow for quick and accurate interpretation of the displayed data. Figure 3-3 identifies these functional areas.

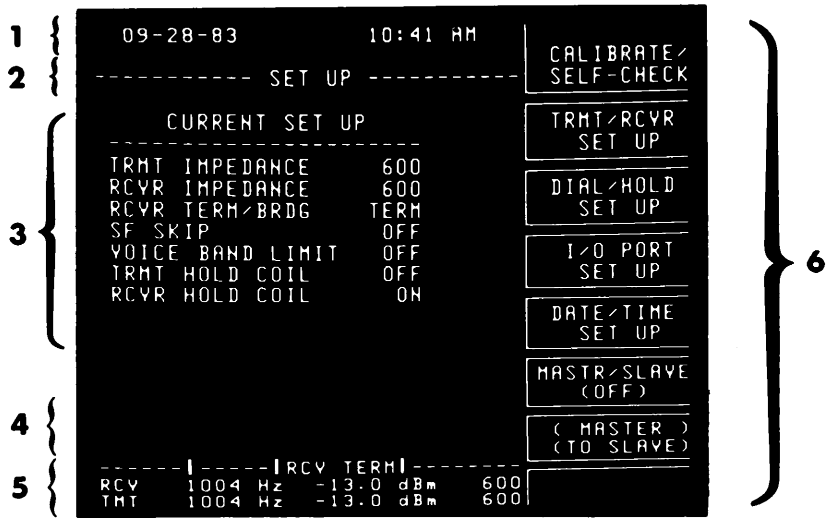


Figure 3-3. Display Features

Area 1

This line is dedicated to the date and time. In the 24 hour clock mode, the AM/PM indication is not displayed.

Area 2

This area contains three lines. The middle line labels the menu you are in and designates the softkeys to specific functions. The other two lines are designated for informational messages.

Area 3

This area is reserved for the measurement data or set-up information.

Area 4

This area contains three lines. The types of messages that may be found here are data entry messages, power-on messages, calibrate/self-check messages.

Area 5

Referring to this area will quickly tell you the transmitter and receiver configuration.

Area 6

This area defines the functions of each of the softkeys. Since the 4945A is menu driven, each of these softkeys are redefined when a new selection is made.

DATA ENTRY PROCEDURE

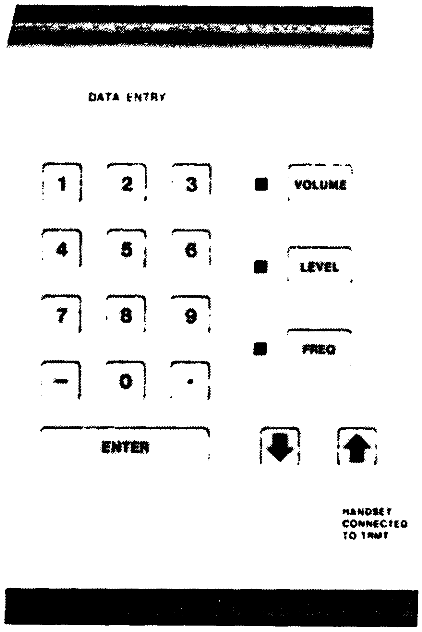


Figure 3-4. Data Entry, Level, Frequency, Volume Hardkeys

Level

To change the transmitter's level, press the LEVEL hardkey. The following selections will appear.

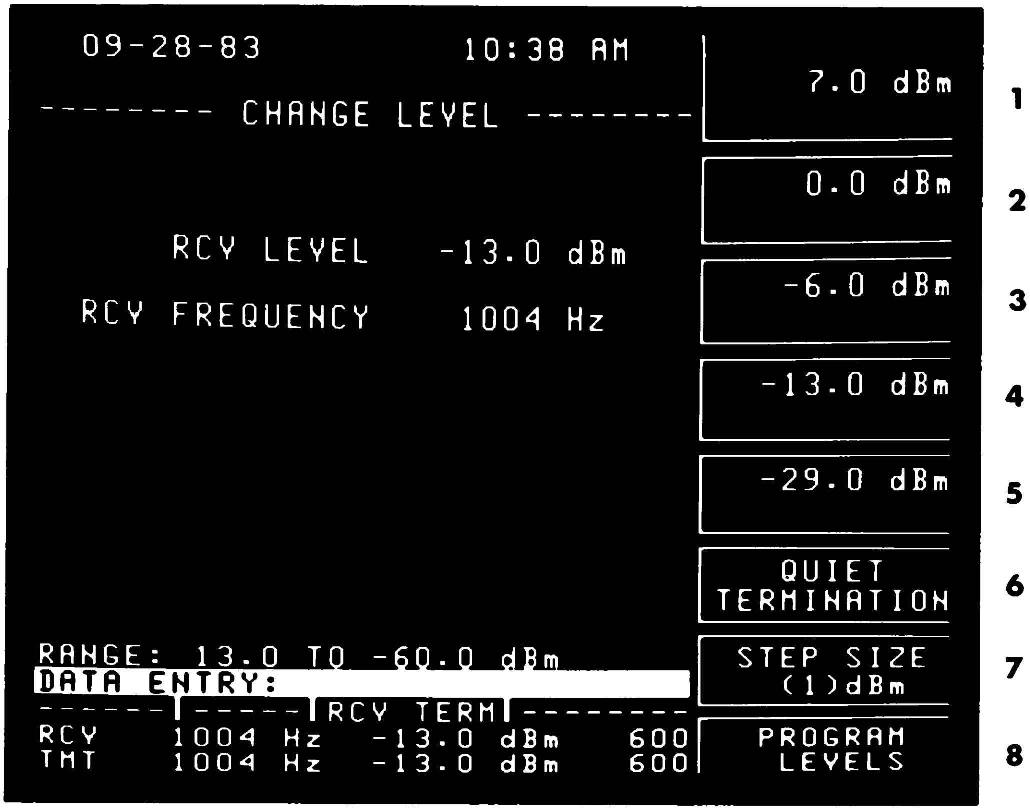


Figure 3-5. Level Softkey Selections

Notice that the LED next to the hardkey will illuminate when this key is active. There are three ways of changing the level of the instrument. They are: the DATA ENTRY keys, the up/down arrow keys, or selection of one of the preprogrammed levels. The procedure for each of these is discussed below.

DATA ENTRY Keys - When making a specific entry, first press the LEVEL hardkey; the DATA ENTRY block will come up on the screen in inverse video with an acceptable entry range on the line above it. Next, press the appropriate keys on the keypad to make the level entry. The entries will show up in the DATA ENTRY block. To finalize your selection, press the ENTER key.

Up/Down Arrow Keys - These are located right below the LEVEL, FREQuency, and VOLUME hardkeys on the front panel. The up/down arrow keys can single step up or down a value. The amount of the step size is set in this menu by pressing the STEP SIZE softkey (#7). The choices available are .1, .5, 1 dBm.

Programmable Levels - When the LEVEL hardkey is pressed, the softkey selections shown in figure 3-5 appear (Note: The values may be different). To change the level, press the corresponding softkey.

The values shown that correspond to softkeys #1 - #5 can be reprogrammed as follows:

- Press softkey #8 which is labelled PROGRAM LEVELS. Notice that each of the levels is in parentheses.
- To change any of the values, press the corresponding softkey. Now, use the data entry keys or the up/down arrow keys to change it to the desired value.

Frequency [FREQ]

Changing the frequency is very similar to changing the level. When the FREQuency hardkey is pressed, the following selections appear:

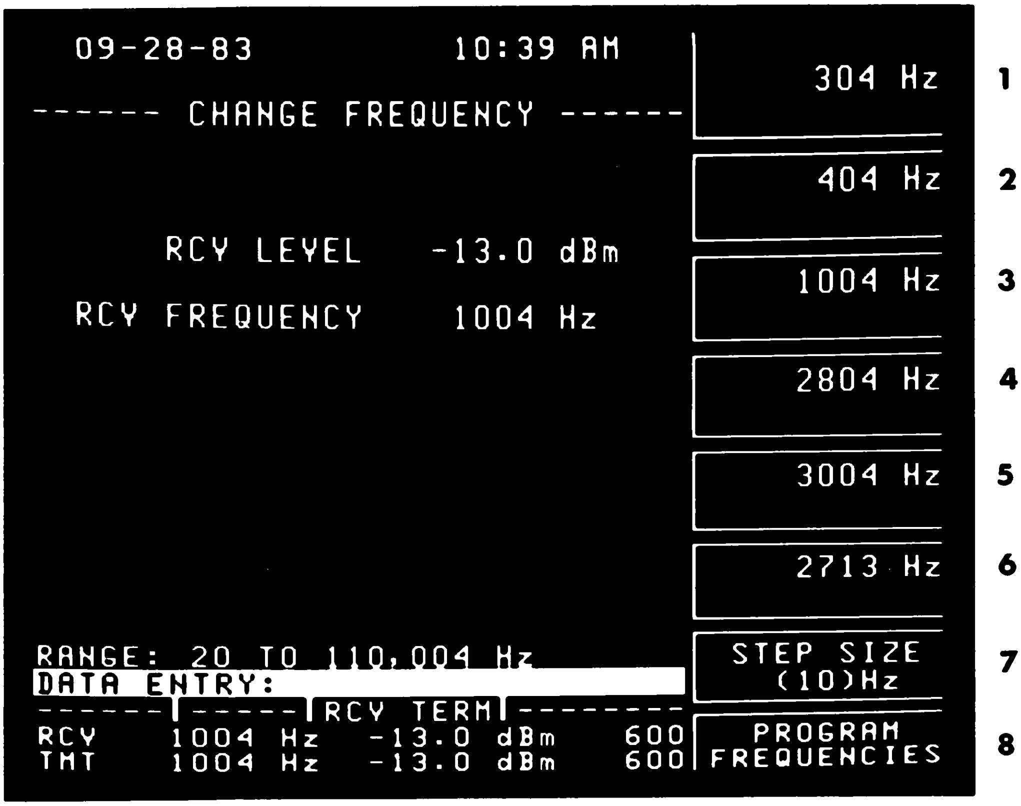


Figure 3-6. Frequency Softkey Selections

Notice that the LED next to the hardkey will illuminate when this key is active. There are three ways of changing the frequency of the instrument. They are: the DATA ENTRY keys, the up/down arrow keys, or selection of one of the preprogrammed frequencies. The procedure for each of these is discussed below.

DATA ENTRY Keys - When making a specific entry, first press the FREQuency hardkey; the DATA ENTRY block will come up on the screen in inverse video with an acceptable entry range on the line above it. Next, press the appropriate keys on the keypad to make the frequency entry. The entries will show up in the DATA ENTRY block. To finalize your selection, press the ENTER key.

Up/Down Arrow Keys - These are located right below the LEVEL, FREQuency and VOLUME hardkeys on the front panel. The up/down arrow keys can single step up or down a value. The amount of the step size is set in this menu by pressing the STEP SIZE softkey (#7). The choices available are 10, 50, 100, and 1000 Hz.

Programmable Frequencies - When the FREQuency hardkey is pressed, the softkey selections shown in figure 3-6 appear (Note: The values may be different). To change the frequency, press the corresponding softkey.

The values shown that correspond to softkeys #1 - #6 can be reprogrammed as follows:

- Press softkey #8 which is labelled PROGRAM FREQUENCIES. Notice that each of the frequencies is in parentheses.

- To change any of the values, press the corresponding softkey. Now, use the data entry keys or the up/down arrow keys to change it to the desired value.

Volume VOLUME

To control the speaker volume or the keyboard beep, press the VOLUME hardkey. The following selections will appear.

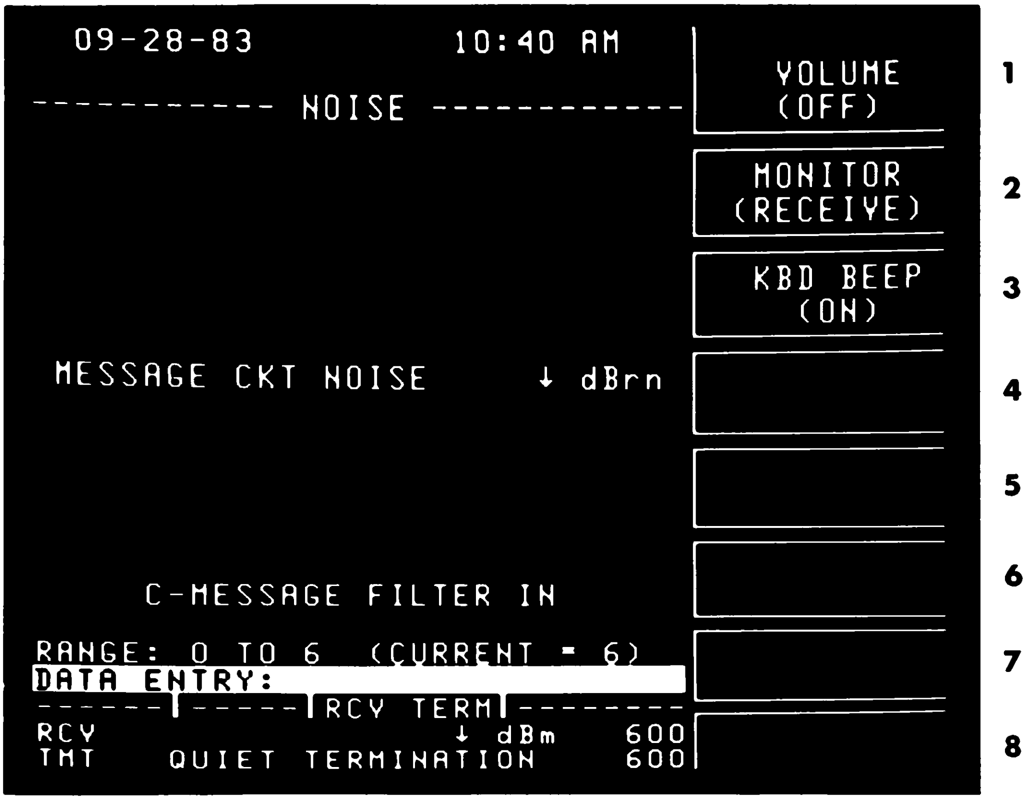


Figure 3-7. Volume Softkey Selections

Notice that the LED next to the hardkey will illuminate when this key is active.

Use softkey #1 to turn the VOLUME ON. The volume range is from 0 to 6 with 6 being the loudest. The level can be changed by using either the up/down arrow keys or the DATA ENTRY keys.

Softkey #2 (MONITOR) selects whether the speaker is connected to the receiver or the transmitter.

Softkey #3 selects whether the keyboard beep is ON or OFF. This does not affect warning beeps.

Changing Parameters Located Inside a Menu(thresholds, timers,etc.)

Any parameter which has the option of being changed will be inside parentheses. If the parameter has a pre-determined set of choices then when the softkey is pressed it will cycle through the selections. If there is a range that exists for that parameter, then when the softkey is pressed a data entry block will appear on the screen. Now, you can make either a numerical entry using the keypad or use the up/down arrow keys to change the parameter. To end the entry mode, either press the ENTER key or any key other than the DATA ENTRY keys.

POWER-ON SELF CHECK

The 4945A performs an automatic self check at power-on. During power-on a series of beeps will indicate that the self check is in progress. In addition to the beeps, the LED indicators located on the front panel will flash.

The power on self check verifies the performance of the major circuitry. In the event of a hardware failure, an error code(s) will be displayed on the screen. Error codes are listed and explained in the 4945A Service Manual in Section VIII.

If power-on self-check errors are displayed, it may still be possible to continue using the instrument by pressing any key. The cause of the errors, however, should be corrected as soon as possible.

SET UP AND TURN ON PROCEDURE

General

1. Connect the power cord to the receptacle on the rear panel of the instrument.

2. Press the LINE button in to turn the instrument on. A series of beeps at power on indicate that the self-check is in progress.

CAUTION

Do not operate the instrument inside the carrying case. Restriction of air from the fan can cause overheating and damage to the test set.

3. Select the terminals that will be used for transmit and receive by using the appropriate hardkey located above the terminals.

4. Connect the 4945A to the circuit under test.

5. To initially configure the instrument, press the SET UP hardkey. The menu on the following page will appear.

Note

The 4945A contains non-volatile memory which "saves" your set up information after power-down. It does not retain your hold coil settings or measurement results. If you are in master/slave mode when you power-down, you will return to normal operation upon power-up.

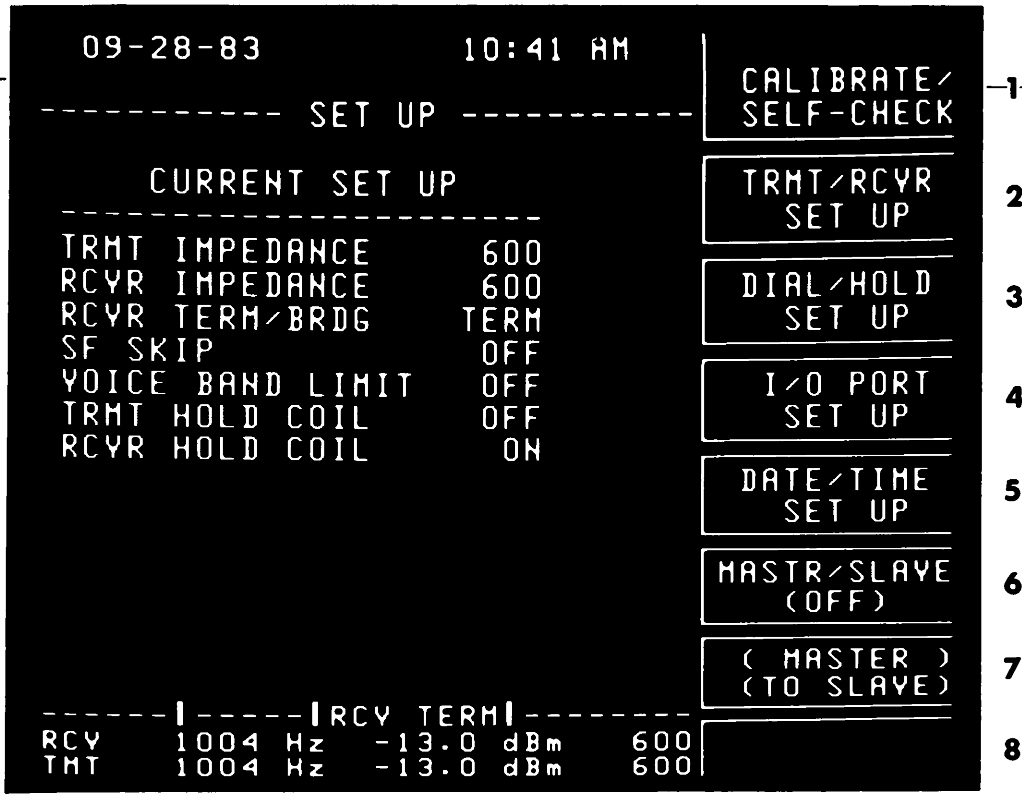


Figure 3-8. Set Up Menu

1. This softkey accesses the menu to run the calibration and self-check routines.

2. This softkey accesses the menu to configure the transmitter and receiver.

3. This softkey accesses the menu for the dial/talk, talk battery and holding capabilities.

4. This softkey accesses the menu to set up the I/O ports.

5. This softkey accesses the menu to set the date and time shown on the top of the display.

6. This softkey selects the mode of operation (e.g. OFF, MASTER or SLAVE).

7. If master/slave mode is selected, this softkey will determine the direction of test. (e.g. MASTER TO SLAVE or SLAVE TO MASTER)

8. Not Used

Calibration

The 4945A has the capability of calibrating the major circuitry in the instrument. To perform the calibration procedure:

- Press the SET UP hardkey.
- Press the CALIBRATE/SELF-CHECK softkey (#1).
- Press the CALIBRATE softkey (#6). The message CALIBRATING will flash on the display while this is in progress. If there are any problems, refer to the service manual.

To Set Up the Transmitter and Receiver Configuration

1. Set the MASTER/SLAVE softkey (#6) to read OFF in parentheses.
2. Press the TRMT/RCVR SET UP softkey (#2). The menu shown below will appear. Set each of the softkeys to the appropriate settings.

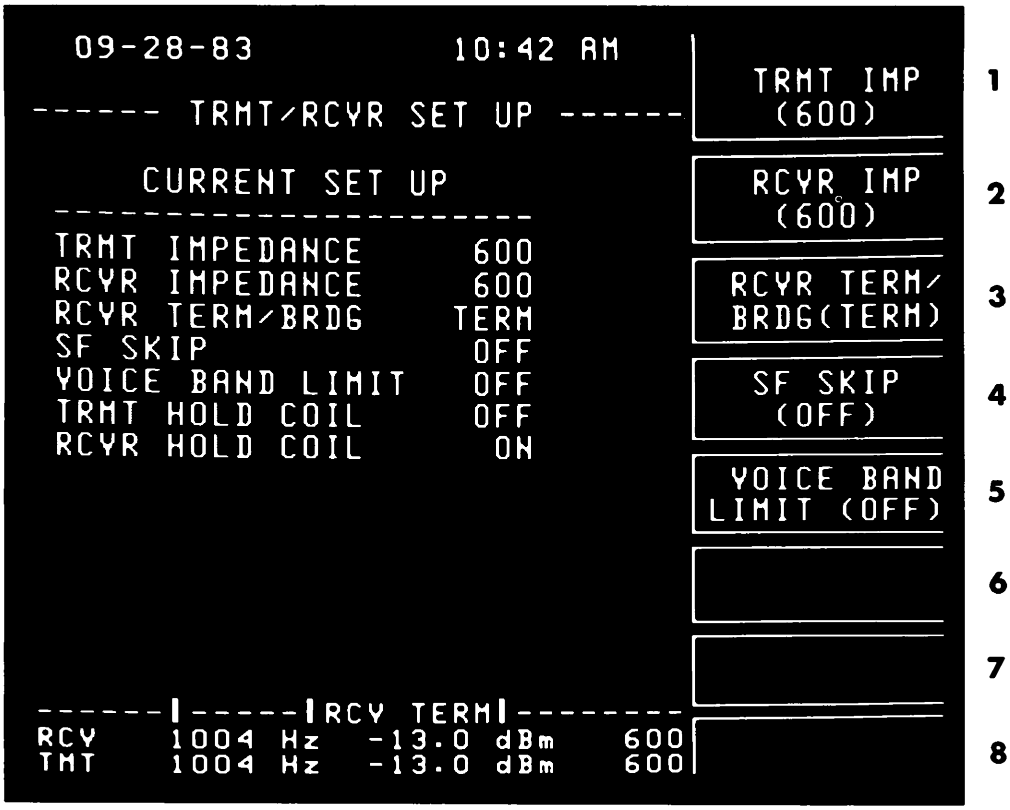


Figure 3-9. Transmitter and Receiver Set Up Menu

1. This softkey sets the transmitter termination impedance. The selections it cycles through are 135, 600, 900, and 1200 ohms. Select the impedance that matches the line to which the transmitter is connected.
2. This softkey sets the receiver termination impedance. The selections it cycles through are 135, 600, 900, and 1200 ohms. Select the impedance that matches the line to which the receiver is connected.

3. Set this softkey to TERM if the instrument is to be used to terminate the receive line. If the instrument is to bridge across the receive line, select BRIDGE. When the receiver is bridged, it presents a high impedance to the line. This insures that the test set will not disturb the circuit which is under test.

4. Turn SF SKIP ON if transmitting over a dial up network where single frequency signaling units are used. SF SKIP prevents the instrument from transmitting frequencies between 2450 to 2750 Hz.

5. This softkey turns the VOICE BAND LIMIT function ON or OFF. When ON, it limits the high end output frequency to 3904 Hz and sets the current output frequency to 1004 Hz. This is used on N3 carrier facilities to prevent interference with 4 kHz pilot tones.

6. Not Used

7. Not Used

8. Not Used

Transmitter and Receiver Set Up When in Master/Slave

In master/slave, the slave's configuration can be set at the master unit. If you are configured for master/slave operation, then when the TRMT/RCVR SET UP softkey (#2) is pressed, the additional choices shown below will appear. Set each of these to the appropriate setting.

SLAVE TRMT IMP	6. This softkey sets the slave unit's transmitter termination impedance. The selections it cycles through are 135, 600, 900, and 1200 ohms. Select the impedance that matches the line to which the slave's transmitter is connected.
SLAVE RCVR IMP	7. This softkey sets the slave unit's receiver termination impedance. The selections it cycles through are 135, 600, 900, and 1200 ohms. Select the impedance that matches the line to which the slave's receiver is connected.
SLAVE TERM/ BRDG	8. This softkey selects whether the receiver on the slave unit is BRIDGEd or TERMinated. If the slave's receiver is bridged, it presents a high impedance to the line. This insures that the test set will not disturb the circuit which is under test.

Note

These keys will not appear when operating with an HP-4943A or HP-4944A slave unit.

If desired, the slave can be configured at the slave box. Upon initial link, the master will display the slave's set-up configuration. It will not change unless one of softkeys #6 - #8 are pressed.

You should be aware that the following actions will cause you to lose link:

- Running the diagnostic self-check routine
- Running the calibration routine
- Reversing the transmit and receive lines using the hardkeys located above the terminals.

In order to recover, you must go through the initial link-up process again.

To Set the Date and Time

1. Press the DATE/TIME SET UP softkey (#5). The menu shown below will appear. Set each softkey to the appropriate setting. The numerical values can be changed by pressing the softkey that you want to change and entering in a value using the DATA ENTRY keys.

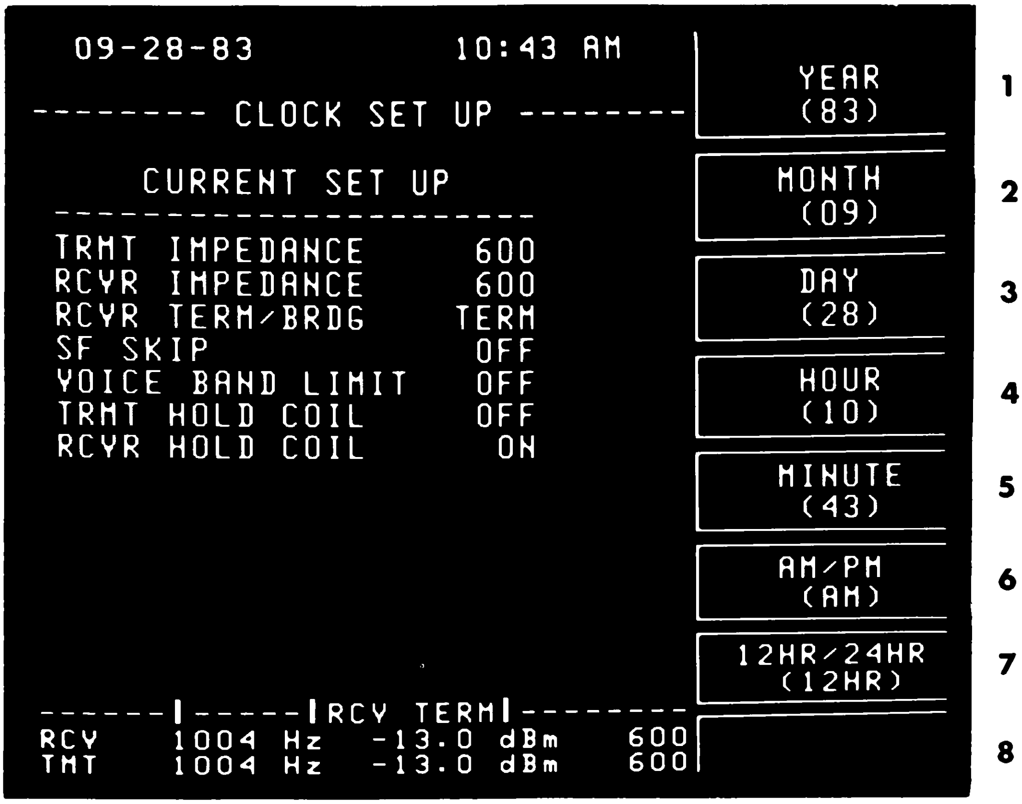


Figure 3-10. Clock Set Up Menu

1. Enter the last two digits of the year you want displayed.

2. Enter the month you want displayed.

3. Enter the day of the month you want displayed.

4. Enter the hour you want displayed. The allowable range will depend on whether you choose to have a 12 or 24 hour clock on softkey #7.

5. Enter the minutes after the hour you want displayed.

6. This key is only active when you are set up to display the time in 12 hour mode. It toggles between AM and PM.

7. This determines whether you are using a 12 or 24 hour clock mode.

8. Not Used

Dial, Talk, Listen and Hold Procedures

1. Perform SET UP AND TURN ON PROCEDURE.

2. Connect lineman's handset (butt-in) to DIAL terminals.

3. Press VOLUME hardkey. Next, press softkey #1 until the selection (OFF) appears.

4. Press the SET UP hardkey. Verify that the MASTR/SLAVE softkey (#6) is set to (OFF).

5. Press the DIAL/HOLD SET UP softkey (#3). The following menu will appear.

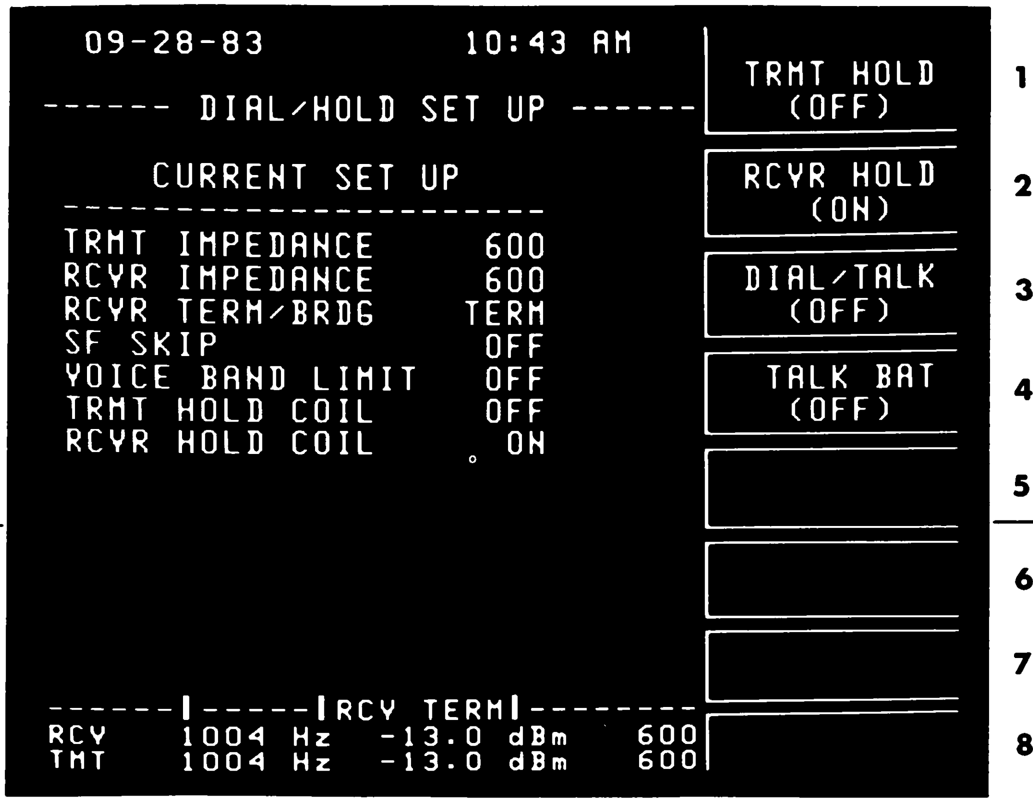


Figure 3-11. Dial/Hold Set Up Menu

1. This softkey will turn the transmitter hold coil ON or OFF. The hold coil LED located above the transmit terminals will be illuminated when the hold coil is active.

2. This softkey will turn the receiver hold coil ON or OFF. The hold coil LED located above the receiver terminals will be illuminated when the hold coil is active.

3. Turning DIAL/TALK ON will connect the handset to the transmit line to permit dialing, talking and listening over the line. Dialing must be done using the handset. The level autorange is fixed when in this menu to prevent autoranging when talking over the line.

4. The 4945A will supply the handset with +15 Vdc to energize the microphone.

5. Not Used

6. Not Used

7. Not Used

8. Not Used

Refer to Table 3-1 for the proper control settings for your application.

Table 3-1. Circuit Control Settings

Mode	2-Wire Wet (DDD)	2-Wire Dry	4-Wire Dry
Dial (through butt-in)	TRMT HOLD (OFF) RCVR HOLD (OFF) DIAL/TALK (ON) TALK BAT (OFF)		
Talk (through butt-in)	TRMT HOLD (OFF) RCVR HOLD (OFF) DIAL/TALK (ON) TALK BAT (OFF)	TRMT HOLD (OFF) RCVR HOLD (OFF) DIAL/TALK (ON) TALK BAT (ON)	TRMT HOLD (OFF) RCVR HOLD (OFF) DIAL/TALK (ON) TALK BAT (ON)
Listen (through butt-in)	TRMT HOLD (OFF) RCVR HOLD (OFF) DIAL/TALK (ON) TALK BAT (OFF)	TRMT HOLD (OFF) RCVR HOLD (OFF) DIAL/TALK (ON) TALK BAT (ON)	TRMT HOLD (OFF) RCVR HOLD (OFF) DIAL/TALK (ON) TALK BAT (ON)
Test	TRMT HOLD (ON) RCVR HOLD (ON) DIAL/TALK (OFF) TALK BAT (OFF)	TRMT HOLD (OFF) RCVR HOLD (OFF) DIAL/TALK (OFF) TALK BAT (OFF)	TRMT HOLD (OFF) RCVR HOLD (OFF) DIAL/TALK (OFF) TALK BAT (OFF)

Next, press the TEST SELECT hardkey and proceed with the measurement.

Note

The hold coils do not switch lines with the line reverse switch. This is to prevent the line from being dropped.

LEVEL AND FREQUENCY

Description

This section describes the following types of level and frequency measurements:

- 1000 Hz Loss Measurement
- Frequency Shift Measurement
- Attenuation Distortion
- Gain Slope Measurement

To enter the Level Frequency menu, press the TEST SELECT hardkey and then the LEVEL FREQUENCY softkey (#1). The following menu will appear.

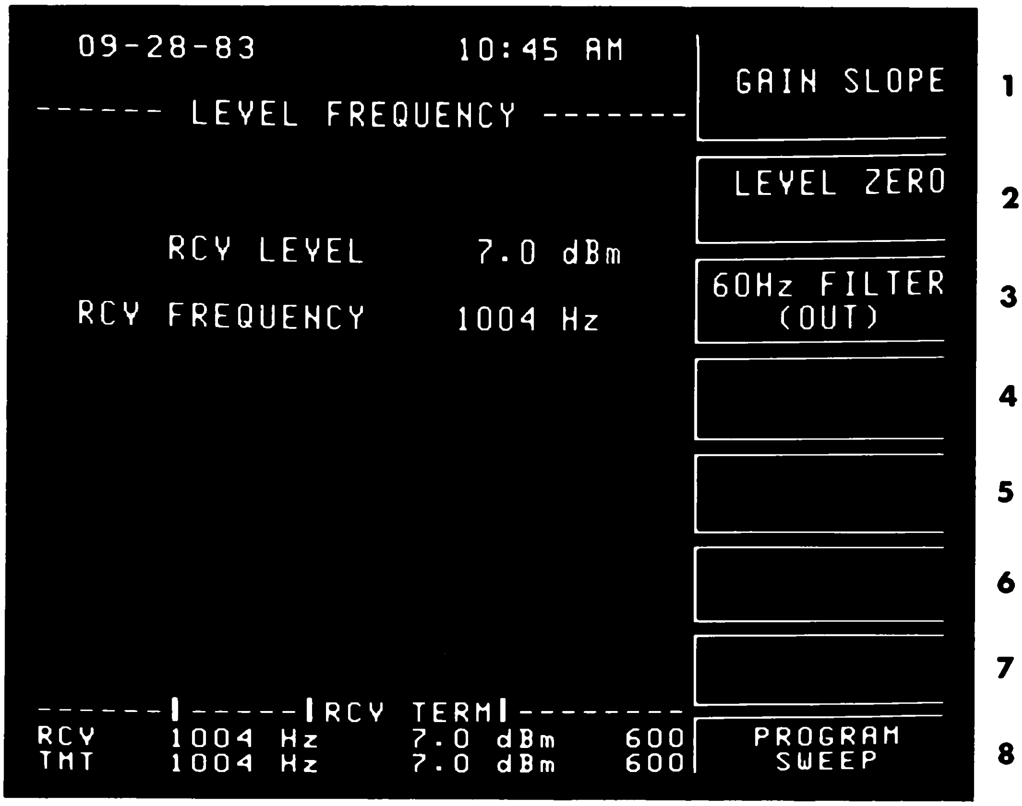


Figure 3-12. The Level Frequency Measurement Menu

1. This softkey begins the GAIN SLOPE measurement.

2. This softkey establishes a zero reference at the current level reading.

3. This softkey inserts a 60 Hz high pass filter in the receive path. This attenuates 60 Hz by at least 20dB without affecting the holding tone (1004 Hz) measurement.

4. Not Used

5. Not Used

6. Not Used

7. Not Used

8. This softkey accesses the programmable frequency sweep menu.

To set up a programmmable frequency sweep when making the Level Frequency measurement, press the PROGRAM SWEEP softkey (#8). The menu is shown below with explanations of each of the selections. After setting up softkeys #2 through #6 to the appropriate settings, start the sweep by pressing softkey #1 until it reads SWEEPING in parentheses.

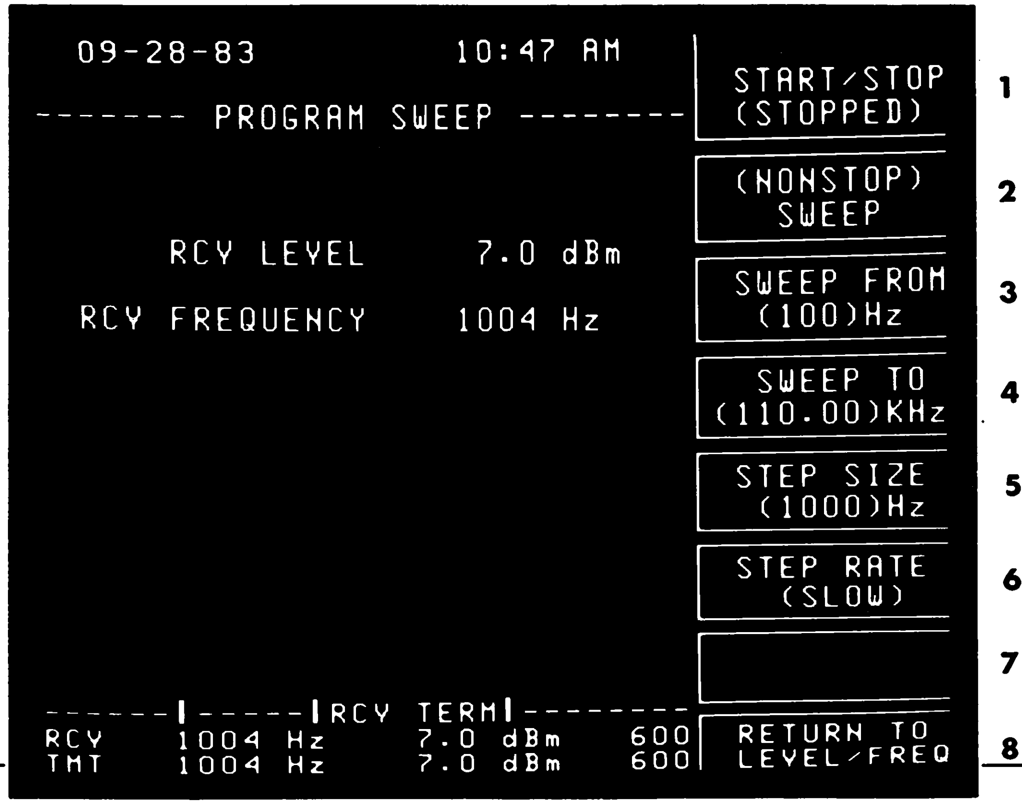


Figure 3-13. Programmable Sweep Menu for Level Frequency Measurement

1. This softkey starts and stops the sweep. It toggles between STOPPED and SWEEPING.

2. This softkey toggles between SINGLE and NONSTOP. NONSTOP allows you to continuously sweep.

3. Enter the frequency you want the sweep to start from.

4. Enter the frequency you want the sweep to end on.

5. Enter the step size you want between the frequencies.

6. Select how fast you want the sweep to step. This key cycles through slow (.3 steps/second), medium (1 step/second), and fast (3 steps/second).

7. Not Used

8. This softkey will return you to the Level Frequency menu.

General Instructions - Transmitter

1. Press the TEST SELECT hardkey.

2. Press the LEVEL FREQUENCY softkey (#1). The Level Frequency menu will appear.

Note

The transmitter is automatically set to 1004 Hz when entering the Level Frequency menu.

3. Adjust the level to the "Data Level".

Note

All transmission measurements should be made at Data Level. The Data Level for all presently specified data circuits is a power of 13 dB below the Transmission Level Point (TLP). For example, if the TLP is -16 dB, the Data Level would be -29 dBm. Therefore, an output level of -29 dBm would be applied in this case.

4. When requested by the receiver operator, transmit the agreed upon test frequencies. The frequency can be changed by entering a specific frequency, using the up/down arrow keys (both of these methods are explained in Data Entry Procedure Section) or by using the programmable sweep capability shown on softkey #8 above (refer to the Description Section).

Gain Slope Measurement

5. If you press GAIN SLOPE (softkey #1 in the Level Frequency menu), the transmitter will automatically cycle through 404 Hz, 1004 Hz, and 2804 Hz (2 seconds/step).

General Instructions - Receiver

1. Press the TEST SELECT hardkey.

2. Press the LEVEL FREQUENCY softkey (#1). The Level Frequency menu will be displayed.

1000 Hz Loss Measurement

3. Instruct transmitter operator to send 1004 Hz tone.

4. Observe RCV LEVEL and RCV FREQUENCY in center of the display.

5. Press 60 Hz FILTER softkey until IN appears in parentheses. If the received level changes more then +-0.2 dBm, the 60 Hz filter should be left IN throughout the measurement. This will eliminate the effect of a 60 Hz signal interfering with your measurement.

Frequency Shift Measurement

6. Observe the received frequency while communicating with the transmitter operator, comparing any difference between the transmitted and received frequencies.

Note

> The transmitting test set must be a test set capable of transmitting a signal which is known within +-0.5 Hz.

Attenuation Distortion

7. Instruct the transmitter operator to send 1004 Hz tone. If you want this measurement to be made in absolute dBm, then skip to step #9.

8. Press the LEVEL ZERO softkey. This establishes a 0 dB reference at the current frequency (1004 Hz).

9. Observe RCV LEVEL and RCV FREQUENCY in the center of the display while the agreed upon frequencies are transmitted. +dB indicates more loss and -dB indicates less loss, relative to the reference frequency.

Gain Slope Measurement

10. Select the GAIN SLOPE measurement softkey (#1).If the transmitting test set is not a 4945A then the transmitter operator must transmit the tones (404 Hz, 1004 Hz, and 2804 Hz) individually. The receiving 4945A will recognize each of the frequencies and display the relative level to 1004 Hz on the screen.

Note

> The transmitted frequencies can be sent in any order, but the relative level (dB) cannot be calculated until 1004 Hz is sent. As soon as the receiver recognizes 1004 Hz it displays the relative levels of the tones it has previously received, if any. The measurement is continuously updated using the last 1004 Hz reference.

Description

The noise measurements which can be performed with the 4945A are:

- Noise-with-Tone
- Signal-to-Noise Ratio
- Message Circuit Noise
- Noise-to-Ground
- Single Frequency Interference

Along with these measurements, there are five filters which can be selected. They are:

- C-message
- 3 kHz flat
- 15 kHz flat
- Program
- 50 kBIT

To enter the noise menu, press the TEST SELECT hardkey and then the NOISE softkey (#2). The following menu will appear.

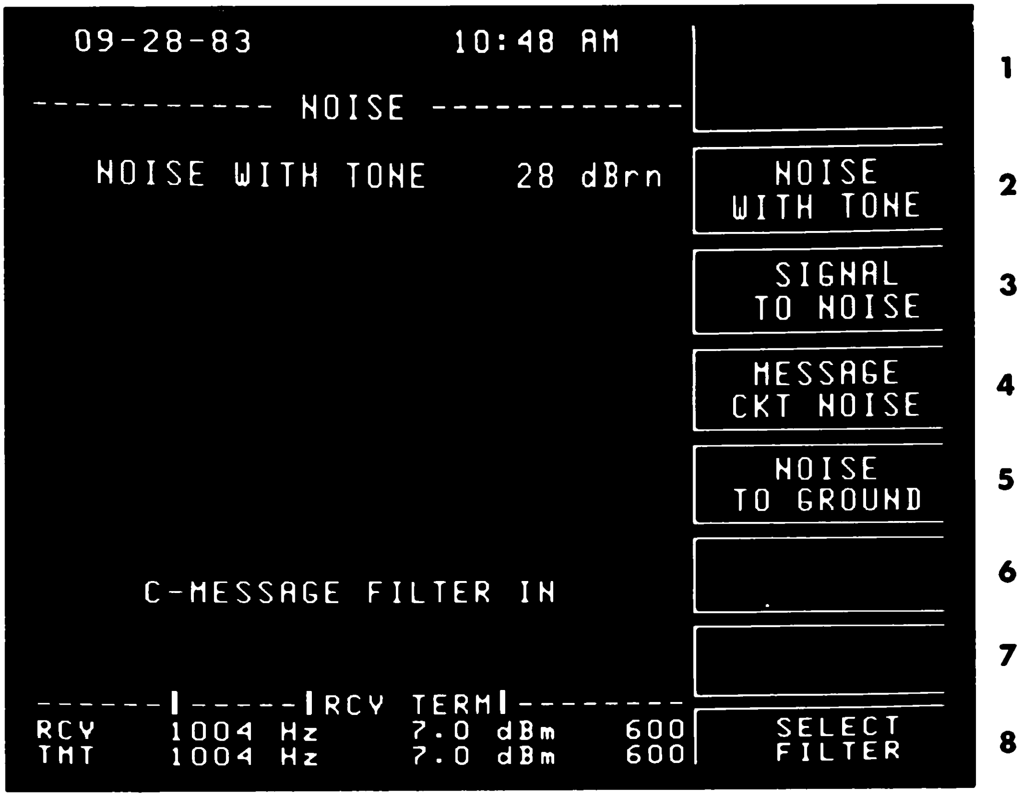


Figure 3-14. The Noise Measurement Menu

1. Not Used

2. This softkey selects the noise-with-tone measurement. It measures the telephone cicuit noise (in dBrn) in the presence of a 1004 Hz tone.

3. When this softkey is pressed, the signal-to-noise ratio of the circuit is calculated.

4. This softkey selects the message circuit noise measurement. It measures the telephone circuit noise with the line quiet terminated.

5. This softkey selects the noise-to-ground measurement. This can be used as an indication of line balance.

6. Not Used

7. Not Used

8. This softkey accesses the noise filters menu.

If you press softkey #8 (SELECT FILTER), you will access the following menu.

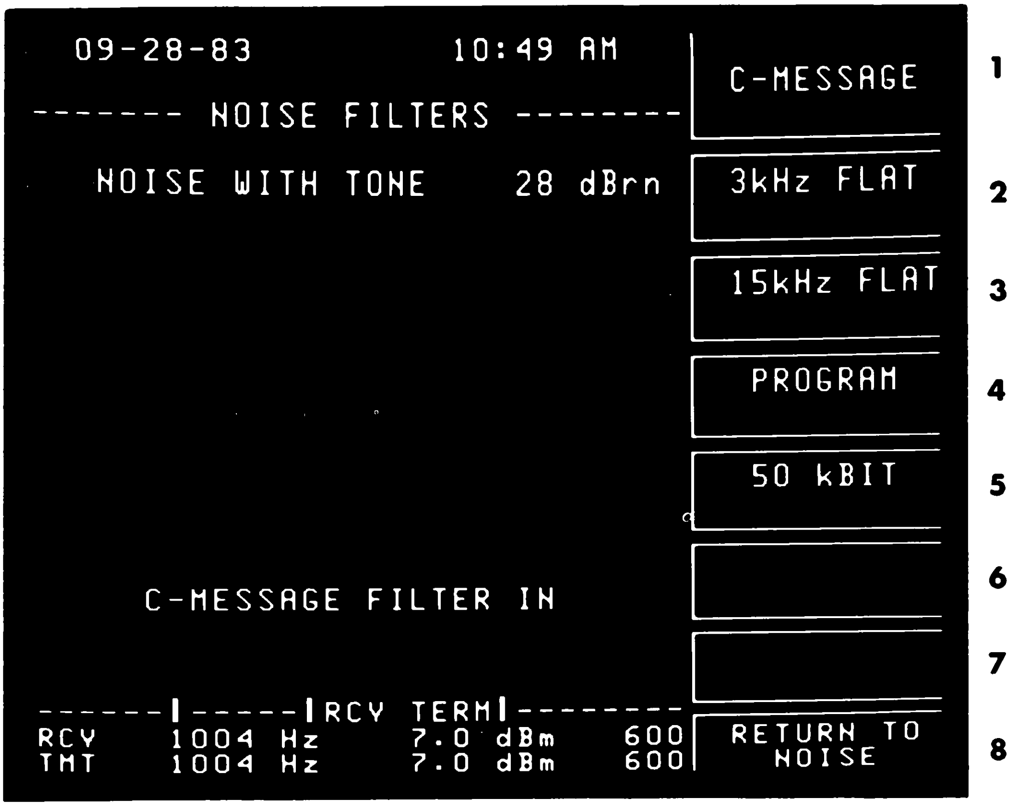


Figure 3-15. The Noise Filters Menu

1. This softkey selects the C-message filter. This filter weights the noise to similate what the human ear would detect.

2. This softkey selects the 3 kHz flat filter. This filter is used to detect the presence of low frequency noise on voice circuits.

3. This softkey selects the 15 kHz flat filter. This filter is used when making unweighted measurements of noise on program circuits.

4. This softkey selects the Program filter. This filter is used for the weighted measurement of noise on program circuits which have bandwidths up to 8 kHz.

5. This softkey selects the 50 kBIT filter. This filter is used on circuits which handle wideband data and DDS circuits.

6. Not Used

7. Not Used

8. This softkey returns you to the measurement menu.

General Instructions - Transmitter

1. Press the TEST SELECT hardkey.

2. Press the NOISE softkey (#2). The Noise menu will be displayed.

Message Circuit Noise

3. Press the MESSAGE CKT NOISE softkey (#4). This will quiet terminate the transmitter.

Signal-to-Noise Ratio

4. Press the SIGNAL TO NOISE softkey (#3). The transmitter is now transmitting a 1004 Hz holding tone.

5. Adjust the output level to the "Data Level" using the LEVEL hardkey.

Note

All transmission measurements should be made at Data Level. Data Level for all presently specified data circuits is a power of 13 dB below the Transmission Level Point (TLP). For example, if the TLP is -16 dB, the Data Level would be -29 dBm. Therefore, an output level of -29 dBm would be applied in this case.

Noise-to-Ground

The 4945A must be properly grounded for valid noise to ground measurements. Ground can be established through the power cord ground if there is a reliable power line bond or through the sleeve connections on the 310 transmit/receive jacks.

6. Press the NOISE-TO-GROUND softkey (#5). The transmitter is now quiet terminated.

Noise-With-Tone

7. Press the NOISE-WITH-TONE softkey (#2). The transmitter is now transmitting a 1004 Hz holding tone.

8. Adjust the output level to the "Data Level" using the LEVEL hardkey (refer to "Data Level" above).

General Instructions - Receiver

1. Press the TEST SELECT hardkey.
2. Press the NOISE softkey (#2).
3. The current filter selected is displayed on the lower portion of the screen. If you want to change to another filter then press the SELECT FILTER softkey (#8) and select the desired weighting or press the RETURN TO NOISE softkey (#8).

Message Circuit Noise

4. Press the MESSAGE CKT NOISE softkey (#4). The reading in dBrn will be displayed.

Single Frequency Interference

While performing a message circuit noise measurement, a single frequency interference check can be done.

5. Press the VOLUME hardkey.
6. Press the VOLUME softkey (#1) until ON appears in parentheses.
7. Adjust the volume level by using either the up/down arrow keys or the DATA ENTRY keys.
8. Press the MONITOR softkey (#2) until RECEIVE appears in parentheses. Listen for any predominant tone which will indicate a potential single frequency interference problem. A LEVEL FREQUENCY measurement can be made (Don't change the transmitter keep it quiet terminated) to further analyze the tone. Press VOLUME hardkey to end the entries.

Signal-to-Noise Ratio

9. Press the SIGNAL TO NOISE softkey (#3). The 4945A will automatically display the signal-to-noise ratio.

Noise-to-Ground

10. Press the NOISE TO GROUND softkey (#5) and observe the dBrn reading on the display.

Line Balance Calculation

The relative line balance of an end loop can be calculated by message circuit noise (N_m) and noise to ground (N_g) and applying the formula:

$$\text{Balance in dB} = N_m - N_g$$

Note

This calculation is only valid if the measurements are made on a physical pair and if it is assumed that the message circuit noise is caused by longitudinal noise converted to message circuit noise by a line imbalance. It is recommended that both of these measurements be made using the 3 kHz flat filter to account for the effects of power line related noise.

Noise-With-Tone

11. Press the NOISE WITH TONE softkey (#2) and observe the dBrn reading on the display.

Description

The 4945A performs the following transient measurements:

- Impulse Noise (3 level)
- Phase Hits
- Gain Hits
- Dropouts

The 4945A will also perform a noise with tone measurement and latch the results to aid you in setting the impulse noise thresholds. The noise with tone measurement is always in progress whenever the transients measurement is STOPPED.

To enter the transients menu, press the TEST SELECT hardkey and then the TRANSIENTS softkey (#3). The following menu will appear.

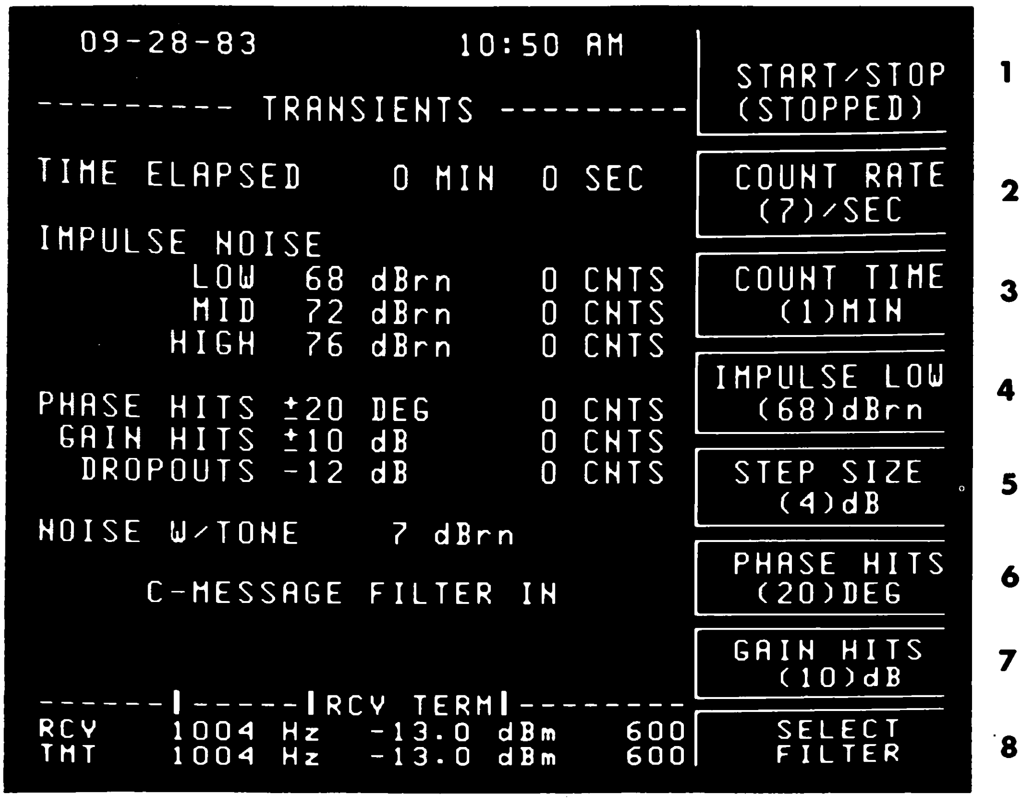


Figure 3-16. The Transients Measurement Menu

1. This softkey starts and stops the timer on the transients measurement. It toggles between STOPPED and RUNNING.

2. This softkey sets the count rate for transient measurements. It cycles through 7, 8, and 100 counts per second.

3. This softkey sets the timer for the transient measurement. The range is programmable from 0 (nonstop) to 9999 minutes

4. This softkey sets the LOW threshold for impulse noise. The range is programmable from 30 to 110 dBrn.

5. This softkey sets the step size between the LOW to MID and MID to HIGH impulse noise thresholds. It cycles through 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 dB.

6. This softkey sets the phase hits threshold. It cycles through 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30, 35, 40 and 45 degrees.

7. This key sets the gain hits threshold. It cycles through 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, and 10 dB.

8. This softkey accesses the noise filters menu. For further explanation of this menu refer to the NOISE measurement section. The noise filter selected affects the impulse noise measurement only.

General Instructions - Transmitter

1. Press the TEST SELECT hardkey.

2. Press the TRANSIENTS softkey (#3). The transmitter is now transmitting a 1004 Hz holding tone.

3. Adjust the output level to the "Data Level" using the LEVEL hardkey.

Note

All transmission measurements should be made at Data Level. The Data Level for all presently specified data circuits is a power of 13 dB below the Transmission Level Point (TLP). For example, if the TLP is -16 dBm, the Data Level would be -29 dBm. Therefore, an output level of -29 dBm would be applied in this case.

General Instructions - Receiver

1. Press the TEST SELECT hardkey.

2. Press the TRANSIENTS softkey (#3).

3. Press the COUNT RATE softkey (#2) until the desired rate appears in parentheses. It cycles through 7, 8, and 100 counts per second.

4. Press the COUNT TIME softkey (#3) and set the timer for the desired limit using the DATA ENTRY keys or the up/down arrow keys. The allowable range is from 0 to 9999 minutes with 0 being nonstop. The up/down arrow keys will step in 5 minute steps

5. Press IMP THLD LO softkey (#4). Enter the desired low threshold for impulse noise using the DATA ENTRY keys or the up/down arrow keys (1 dBrn step).

6. Press the IMP THLD STEP softkey (#5) until the desired step size between the impulse noise thresholds appears. Your choices are 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6 dB.

7. Press the PHASE HITS THLD softkey (#6) until the desired phase hit threshold is obtained. This key cycles in 5 degree steps from 5 to 45 degrees.

8. Press the GAIN HITS THLD softkey (#7) until the desired gain hits threshold is obtained. This key cycles in 1 dB steps from 2 to 10 dB.

9. The current filter which is selected for the noise measurements is displayed on the lower portion of the screen. If you want to change to another filter, press the SELECT FILTER softkey and select the desired weighting or press the RETURN TO TRANSIENTS softkey (#8).

10. Press the VOLUME hardkey. Press the VOLUME softkey (#1) until ON appears in parentheses.

11. Press the MONITOR softkey (#2) until RECEIVE appears in parentheses.

12. Using the DATA ENTRY keys or the up/down arrow keys change the volume to the desired level. Listen for any predominant noise which can provide a clue as to the noise source. If you decide not to change the volume level, press the VOLUME hardkey again to return to the measurement menu.

13. Start the measurement by pressing the START/STOP softkey (#1) until RUNNING appears in parentheses. The current status of the counters can be observed on the screen. When the timer is done STOPPED will appear in the parentheses under softkey (#1). Any softkey change will restart the measurement.

Note

The noise-with-tone reading will be latched while the transients measurement is running.

Description

The 4945A performs the envelope delay distortion measurement, which is an indirect method of measuring the phase response of a channel. It has a programmable frequency sweep capability to aid you in characterizing a line.

The following figure is included to quickly familarize you with the measurement procedure and terms.

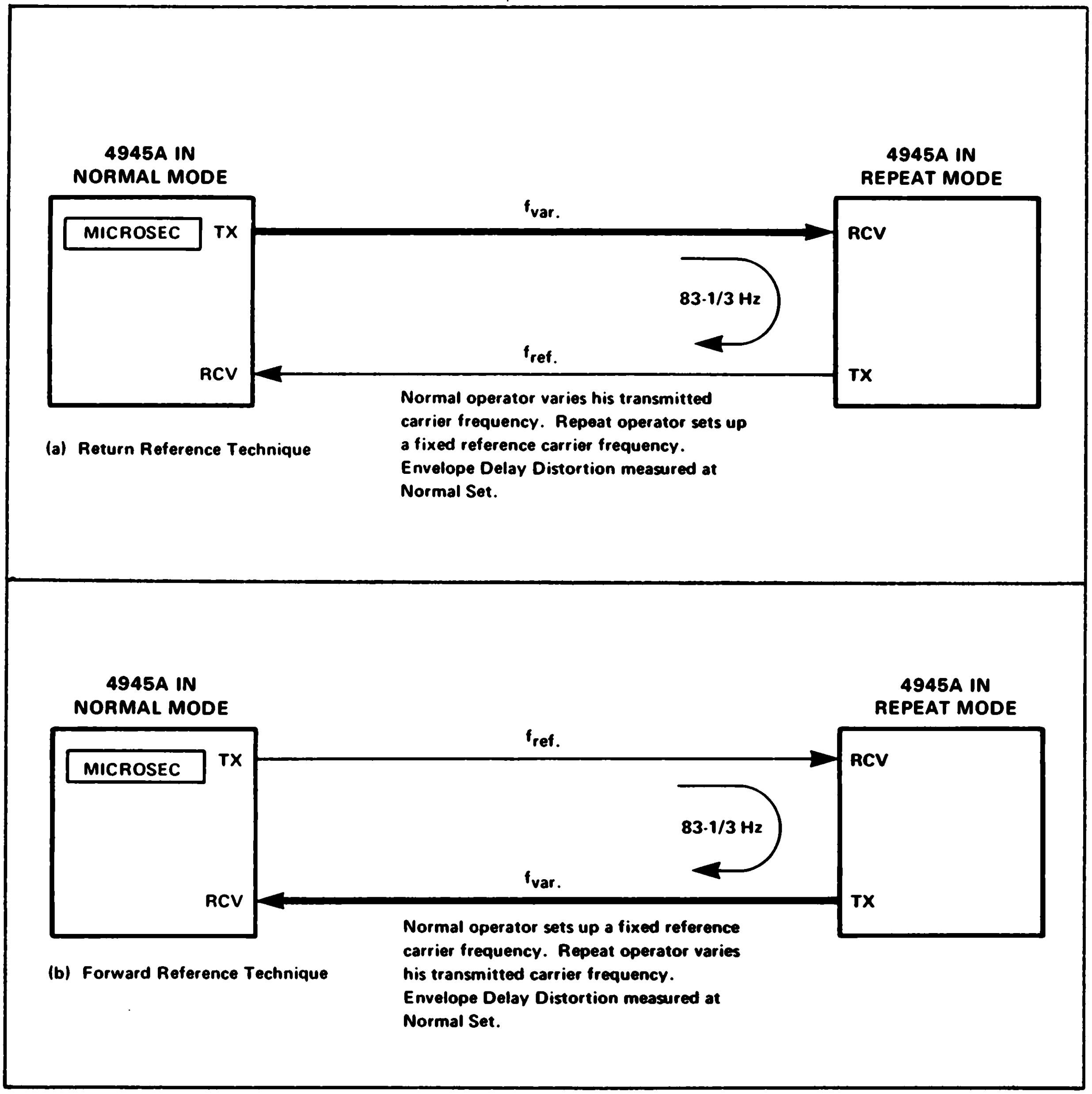


Figure 3-17. The Envelope Delay Test Set Up

To enter the envelope delay menu, press the TEST SELECT hardkey and then the ENVELOPE DELAY softkey (#4). The following menu will appear.

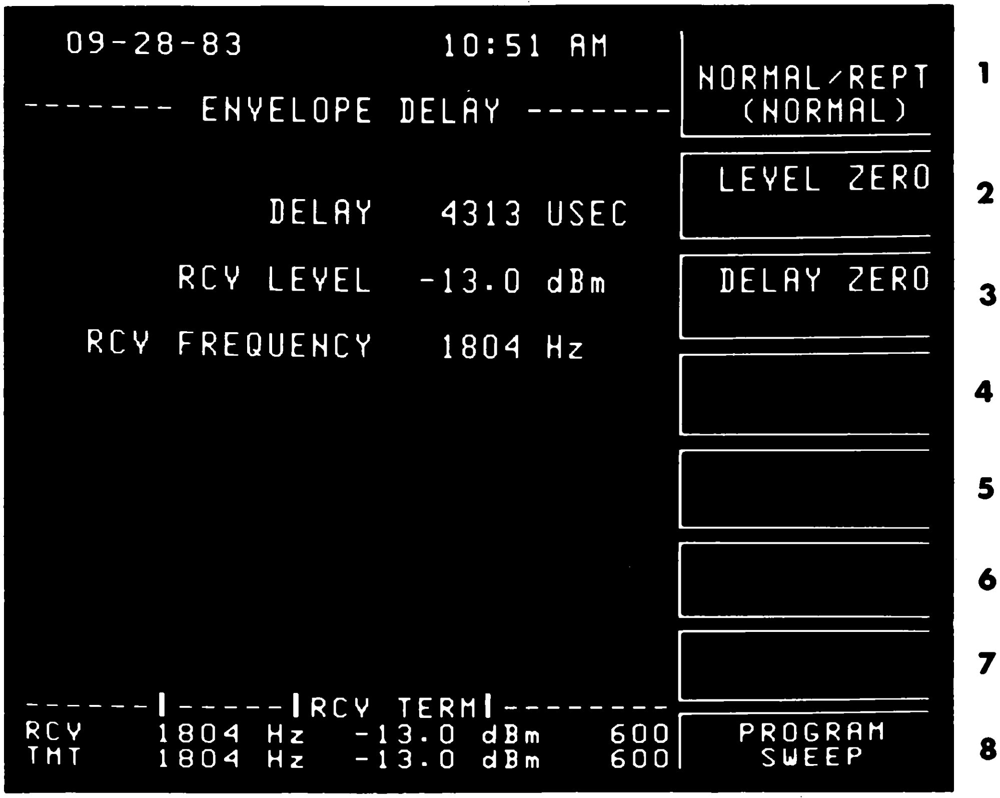


Figure 3-18. The Envelope Delay Measurement Menu

1. This softkey sets up the instrument as the NORMAL or as the REPEAT test set. This key is blanked in master/slave mode.

2. This softkey establishes a zero reference at the current level reading.

3. This softkey establishes a zero reference at the current delay reading.

4. Not Used

5. Not Used

6. Not Used

7. Not Used

8. This softkey accesses the programmmable frequency sweep menu.

To set up a programmmable frequency sweep when making the envelope delay measurement, press the PROGRAM SWEEP softkey (#8). The menu is shown below with explanations of each of the selections. After setting up softkeys #2 through #6 to the appropriate settings, start the sweep by pressing softkey #1 until it reads SWEEPING in parentheses.

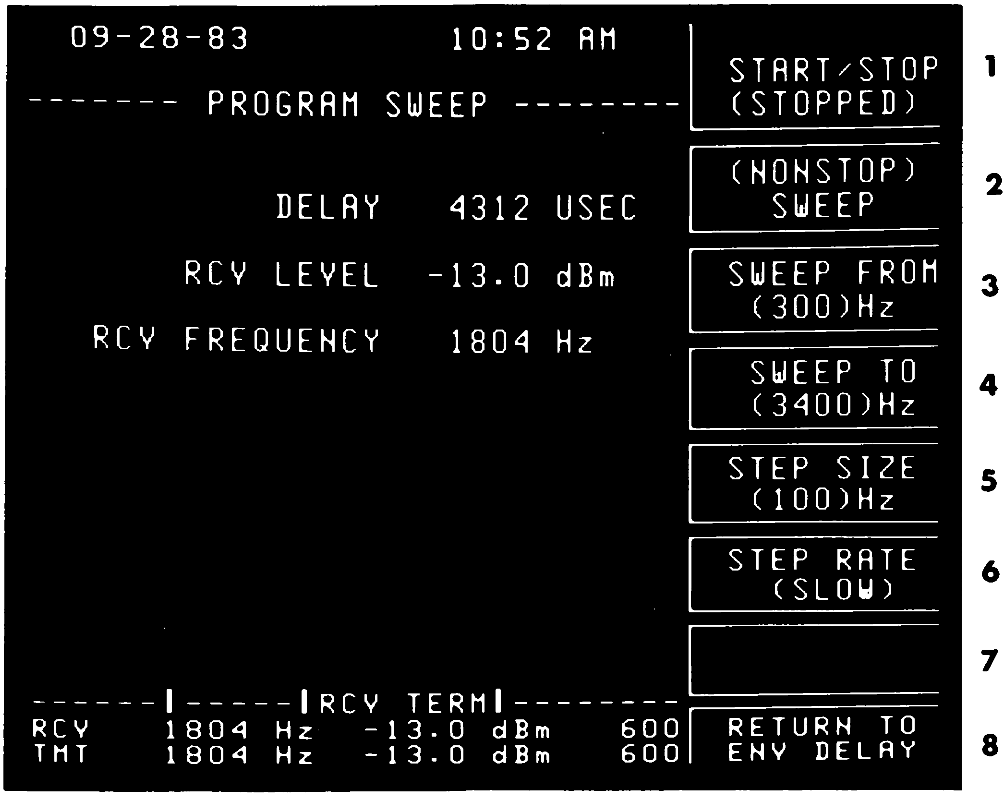


Figure 3-19. The Programmable Sweep Menu for Envelope Delay Distortion

1. This softkey starts and stops the sweep. It toggles between STOPPED and SWEEPING.

2. This softkey toggles between SINGLE and NONSTOP. NONSTOP allows you to continuously sweep.

3. Enter the frequency you want the sweep to start from.

4. Enter the frequency you want the sweep to end on.

5. Enter the step size you want between the frequencies.

6. Select how fast you want the sweep to step. This key cycles through slow (.3 steps/second), medium (1 step/second), and fast (3 steps/second).

7. Not Used

8. This softkey will return you to the Envelope Delay menu.

Note

Due to the amount of time the receiver of the 4945A needs to correctly measure envelope delay, some points will not be displayed when using the medium or fast sweep rates.

Master/Slave Operation

When using the instrument in master/slave mode, the STEP RATE softkey (#6) will be blank. The step rate is not selectable in this mode of operation.

General Instructions - Return Reference - Normal Test Set

1. Press the TEST SELECT hardkey.

2. Press the ENVELOPE DELAY softkey (#4).The Envelope Delay menu will be displayed.

3. Press the NORMAL/REPT softkey (#1) until NORMAL appears in parentheses.

4. Connect the pair to be tested to the TRMT terminals. Connect the return reference pair to the RCV terminals.

5. Adjust the output level to the "Data Level" using the LEVEL hardkey.

Note

All transmission measurements should be made at Data Level. The Data Level for data circuits is a power of 13 dB below the Transmission Level Point (TLP). For example, if the TLP is -16 dB, the Data Level would be-29 dBm. Therefore, an output level of -29 dBm would be applied in this case.

6. When the Repeat Test Set operator has completed their step 6, continue to step 7.

7. Observe the RCV LEVEL (in dBm) on the display. For valid measurements, this level must be greater than or equal to -40 dBm.

8. Adjust the transmit frequency to the reference frequency (e.g., 1804 Hz, or the frequency of minimum delay) using the FREQuency hardkey.

Note

The transmitter of the 4945A is automatically set to 1804 Hz when the envelope delay menu is accessed.

Note

If SF signaling units are used in the network under test, SF SKIP should be ON (refer to the Set Up Procedure).

9. Observe the delay reading on the display. Arrows will be displayed until the reading stabilizes. Press the DELAY ZERO softkey (#3). This establishes a zero reference at the reference frequency. This can be verified by noting the display under ZERO REFERENCE.

10. If you want a zero reference for the received level, press the LEVEL ZERO softkey (#2). The level which you selected as the reference is displayed under ZERO REFERENCE on the lower portion of the display.

11. Transmit the desired test frequencies using the FREQuency hard-key or the programmable sweep capability.

12. At each test frequency, observe the relative delay in micro-seconds. If the readings vary, take the average.

General Instructions - Return Reference - Repeat Test Set

1. Press the TEST SELECT hardkey.

2. Press the ENVELOPE DELAY softkey (#4).The envelope delay menu will be displayed.

3. Press the NORMAL/REPT softkey (#1) until REPEAT appears in parentheses.

4. Connect the pair to be tested to the RCV terminals. Connect the return reference pair to the TRMT terminals.

5. Adjust the output level to the "Data Level" using the LEVEL hardkey.

Note

All transmission measurements must be made at data level. The Data Level for data circuits is a power of 13 dB below the Transmission Level Point (TLP). For example, if the TLP is -16 dB, the Data Level would be -29 dBm. Therefore, an output level of -29 dBm would be applied in this case.

6. Adjust the transmit frequency to the reference frequency (e.g.,1804 Hz or the frequency of minimum delay) using the FREQuency hardkey.

Note

The transmitter of the 4945A is automatically set to 1804 Hz when the Envelope Delay menu is accessed.

7. Notify Normal Test Set operator that you have completed your Step 6.

General Instructions - Forward Reference - Normal Test Set

1. Press the TEST SELECT hardkey.

2. Press the ENVELOPE DELAY softkey (#4). The envelope delay menu will be displayed.

3. Press the NORMAL/REPT softkey until NORMAL appears in parentheses.

4. Connect the pair to be tested to the RCV terminals. Connect the reference pair to the TRMT terminals.

5. Adjust the output level to the "Data Level" using the LEVEL hardkey.

Note

All transmission measurements should be made at Data Level. The Data Level for data circuits is a power of 13 dB below the Transmission Level Point (TLP). For example, if the TLP is -16 dB, the data level would be -29 dBm. Therefore, an output level of -29 dBm would be applied in this case.

6. Adjust the transmit frequency to the reference frequency (e.g. 1804 Hz, or the frequency of minimum delay) using the FREQuency hardkey.

Note

The transmitter of the 4945A is automatically set to 1804 Hz when the envelope delay menu is accessed.

7. When the repeat test set operator has completed their step 6, continue to step 8.

8. Observe the RCV LEVEL (in dBm) on the display. For valid measurements, this level must be greater than or equal to -40 dBm.

9. Observe the delay reading on the display. Arrows will be displayed until the reading stablilizes. Press the DELAY ZERO softkey (#3). This establishes a zero reference at the reference frequency. This can be verified by noting the display under ZERO REFERENCE.

10. If you want a zero reference for the received level, press the LEVEL ZERO softkey (#2). The level which you selected as the reference is displayed under ZERO REFERENCE on the lower portion of the display.

11. Notify the repeat test set operator to begin sending the agreed upon test frequencies.

12. At each test frequency, observe the relative delay in microseconds. If the readings vary, take the average.

General Instructions - Forward Reference - Repeat Test Set

1. Press the TEST SELECT hardkey.

2. Press the ENVELOPE DELAY softkey (#4). The envelope delay menu will be displayed.

3. Press the NORMAL/REPT softkey until REPEAT appears in parenthesis.

4. Connect the pair to be tested to the TRMT terminals. Connect the reference pair to the RCV terminals.

5. Adjust the output level to the "Data Level" using the LEVEL hardkey.

Note

All transmission measurements should be made at Data Level. The Data Level for data circuits is a power of 13 dB below the Transmission Level Point (TLP). For example, if the TLP is -16 dB, the Data Level would be -29 dBm. Therefore, an output level of -29 dBm would be applied in this case.

6. Adjust the transmit frequency to the reference frequency (e.g. 1804 Hz, or the frequency of minimum delay) using the FREQuency hardkey.

Note

The transmitter of the 4945A is automatically set to 1804 Hz when the Envelope Delay menu is accessed.

Note

If SF signaling units are used in the network under test, SF SKIP should be ON (refer to the Set Up procedure).

7. Notify the normal test operator that you have completed step 6.

8. When the normal test operator has notified you that they have completed their step 10, transmit the desired test frequencies using the FREQuency hardkey or the programmable sweep capability.

Description

The 4945A performs the intermodulation distortion measurement using the 4-tone technique*. This measurement determines the effect of line nonlinearities on the transmitted signal. The 4945A will transmit a multifrequency signal and measure the second and third order distortion products. The 4945A has the capability to run a signal-to-noise check and correct the readings based on the results. This option is enabled when you select CHECK SIGNAL in the IMD menu.

To enter the intermodulation distorion menu, press the TEST SELECT hardkey and then the IMD/NLD softkey (#5). The following menu will appear.

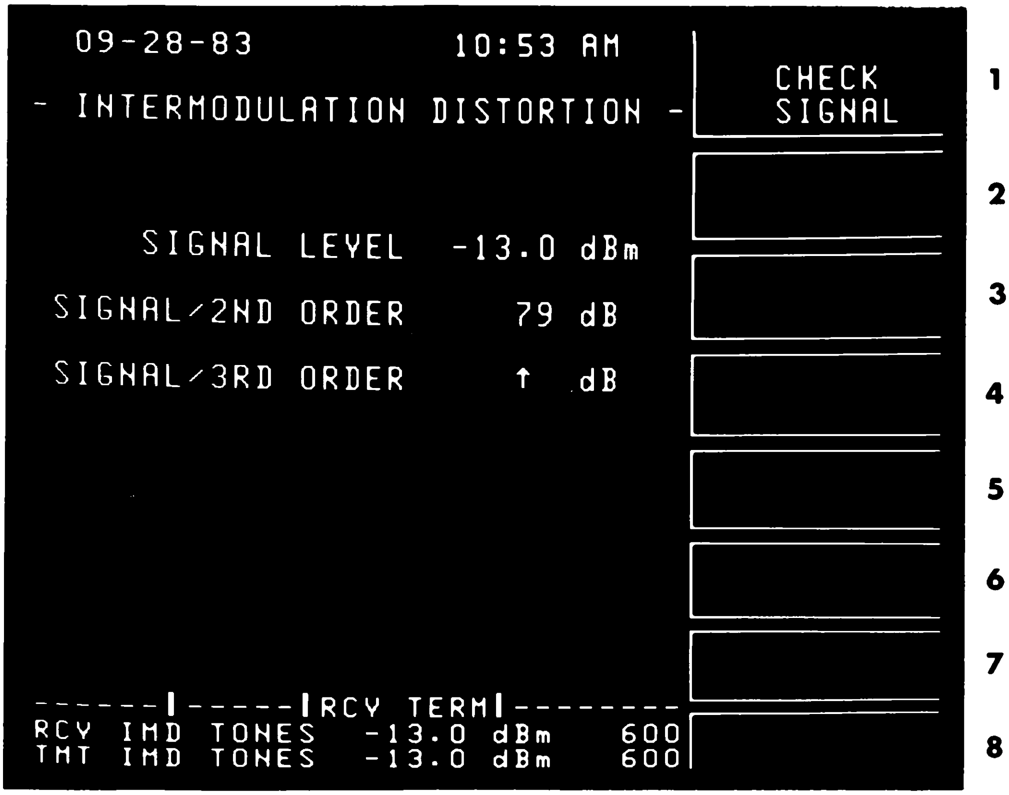


Figure 3-20. The Intermodulation Distortion Measurement Menu

1. This softkey enables a 12 second check signal with each press which is used to determine the signal-to-noise correction factor.

*Licensed under Hekimian Laboratories, Inc. U.S. Patent No. 3,862,380 for nonlinear distortion analyzer.

2. Not used.

3. Not used.

4. Not used.

5. Not used.

6. Not used.

7. Not used.

8. Not used.

General Instructions - Transmitter

1. Press the TEST SELECT hardkey.

2. Press the IMD/NLD softkey (#5). The IMD menu will be displayed.

3. Adjust the output level to the "Data Level" using the LEVEL hardkey.

Note

> All transmission measurements should be made at Data Level. The Data Level for data circuits is a power of 13 dB below the Transmission Level Point (TLP). For example, if the TLP is -16 dB, the Data Level would be -29 dBm. Therefore, an output level of -29 dBm would be applied in this case.

4. When requested by the receiver operator, Press the CHECK SIGNAL softkey (#1). This will transmit the check signal for 12 seconds. Each press of this key will add an additional 12 seconds to the transmission time.

General Instructios - Receiver

1. Press the TEST SELECT hardkey.

2. Press the IMD/NLD softkey (#5). The IMD menu will be displayed.

3. Instruct the transmitter operator to send the check signal. When this is in progress the status line of your display will read RCV CHECK SIG (in Area 5). When it is done, the message NOISE CORRECTED will appear on your screen. This indicates that the data is now automatically corrected for noise.

4. Observe the readings on the display. Note that the 2nd and 3rd order products are displayed in dB relative to the SIGNAL LEVEL.

Master/Slave Operation

The instrument will automatically alternate between the CHECK SIGNAL and the IMD signal. Therefore, the CHECK SIGNAL softkey (#1) will be blank when in master/slave operation.

Description

The 4945A performs both amplitude and phase jitter measurements in three different bandwidths. They are 20 to 300 Hz (Bell), 4 to 300 Hz (Bell + Low Frequency), and 4 to 20 Hz (Low Frequency). The jitter measurements can be made individually; or, using the measure-all feature, you can make both measurements in all three bandwidths sequentially.

To enter the jitter menu, press the TEST SELECT hardkey and then the JITTER softkey (#6). The following menu will appear.

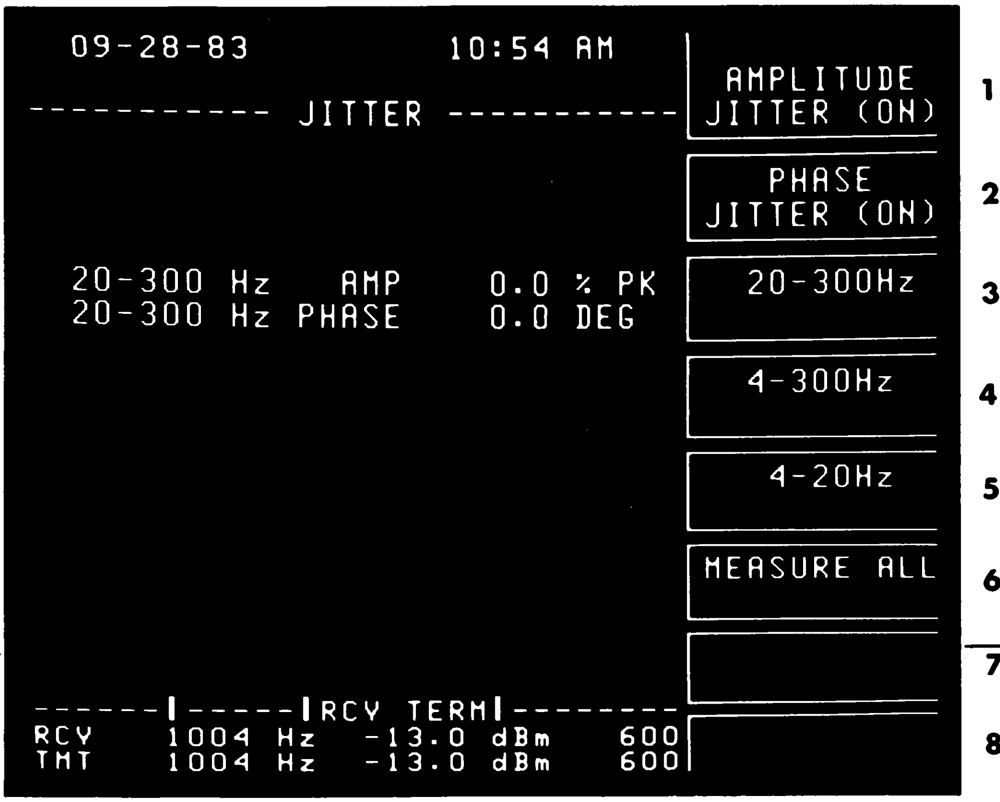


Figure 3-21. The Jitter Measurement Menu

1. This softkey enables the amplitude jitter measurement. When it is ON, the amplitude jitter measurement will be displayed in the selected bandwidths.

2. This softkey enables the phase jitter measurement. When it is ON, the phase jitter measurement will be displayed in the selected bandwidths.

3. This softkey selects jitter in the 20 to 300 Hz bandwidth.

4. This softkey selects jitter in the 4 to 300 Hz bandwidth.

5. This softkey selects jitter in the 4 to 20 Hz bandwidth.

6. This softkey selects the desired jitter measurement in all three bandwidths.

7. Not Used

8. Not Used

General Instructions - Transmitter (Same for both amplitude and phase jitter)

1. Press the TEST SELECT hardkey.

2. Press the JITTER softkey (#6). The Jitter menu will be displayed.

Note

The transmitter of the 4945A will be automatically set to 1004 Hz when this menu is accessed. No further adjustment is needed here.

3. Adjust the output level to the "Data Level" using the LEVEL hardkey.

Note

All transmission measurements should be made at Data Level. The Data Level for data circuits is a power of 13 dB below the Transmission Level Point (TLP). For example, if the TLP is -16 dB, the Data Level would be -29 dBm. Therefore, an output level of -29 dBm would be applied in this case.

General Instructions - Receiver

1. Press the TEST SELECT hardkey.

2. Press the JITTER softkey (#6). The Jitter menu will be displayed.

3. To perform the amplitude jitter measurement, press softkey #1 until ON appears in parentheses.

4. To perform the phase jitter measurement, press softkey #2 until ON appears in parentheses.

5. To perform the selected measurement in all three bandwidths, press the MEASURE ALL softkey (#6) and skip to step 7.

6. Select the desired measurement bandwidth by pressing the appropriate softkey, #3 (20-300Hz), #4 (4-300Hz) or #5 (4-20Hz).

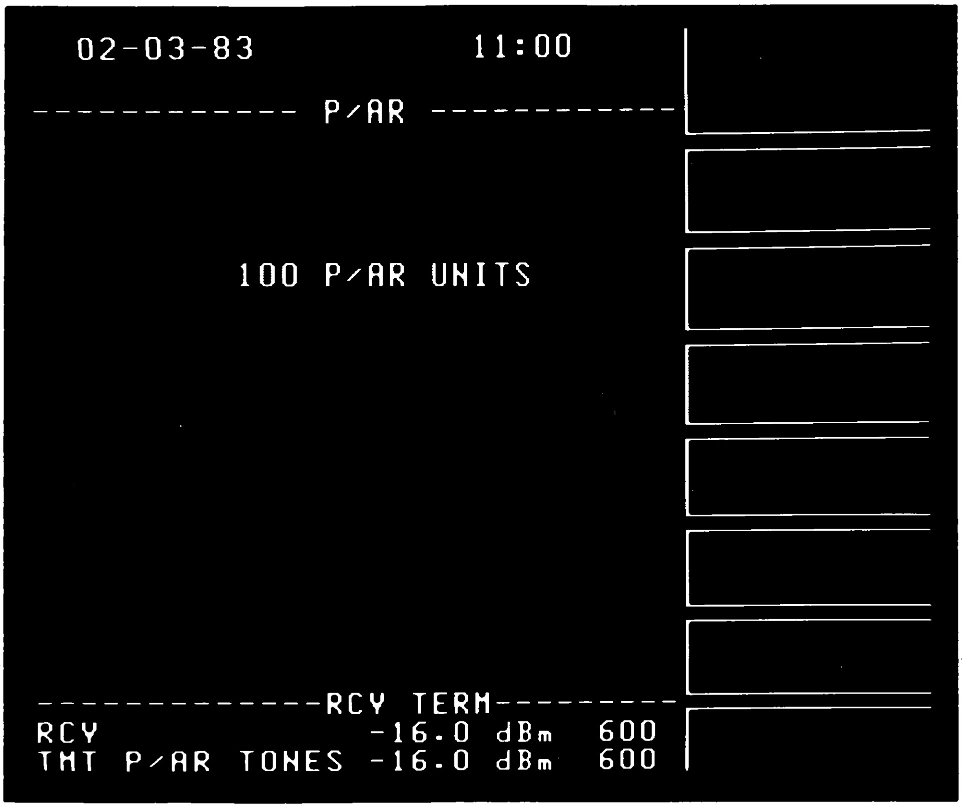
7. Observe the jitter readings on the display. If the readings vary, take the average.

P/AR (PEAK-TO-AVERAGE RATIO)

Description

P/AR should not be used as a conclusive troubleshoooting tool but only as a quick check of a line's performance. The P/AR signal is sensitive to attenuation distortion, phase distortion and noise.

To enter the P/AR menu, press the TEST SELECT hardkey and then the P/AR softkey (#7). The following menu will appear.



1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8

Figure 3-22. The P/AR Measurement Menu

1. Not Used

2. Not Used

3. Not Used

4. Not Used

5. Not Used

6. Not Used

7. Not Used

8. Not Used

There are no softkey selections for this measurement.

General Instructions - Transmitter

1. Press the TEST SELECT hardkey.

2. Press the P/AR softkey (#7). The P/AR menu will be displayed.

3. Adjust the output level to the "Data Level" using the LEVEL hardkey.

Note

> All transmission measurements should be made at Data Level. The Data Level for data circuits is a power of 13 dB below the Transmission Level Point (TLP). For example, if the TLP is -16 dB, the Data Level would be -29 dBm. Therefore, an output level of -29 dBm would be applied in this case.

General Instructions - Receiver

1. Press the TEST SELECT hardkey.

2. Press the P/AR softkey. The P/AR menu will be displayed.

3. Observe the P/AR UNITS on the display.

Description

The 4945A performs both 2- and 4-wire return loss. In 2-wire return loss you have the capability of using an external reference impedance in addition to the standard 600 and 900 ohm selections. In 4 - wire return loss, there is an adjustment for transhybrid loss. You can perform the return loss meaurement using one of the noise waveforms (ERL, SRL HIGH, SRL LOW) or using a single frequency tone. To facilitate characterizing a line, you can run a programmable frequency sweep over the band of interest in sine wave return loss.

Note

This measurement is not available when operating in master/slave mode.

To enter the return loss menu, press the TEST SELECT hardkey and then the RETURN LOSS softkey (#8). The following menu will appear.

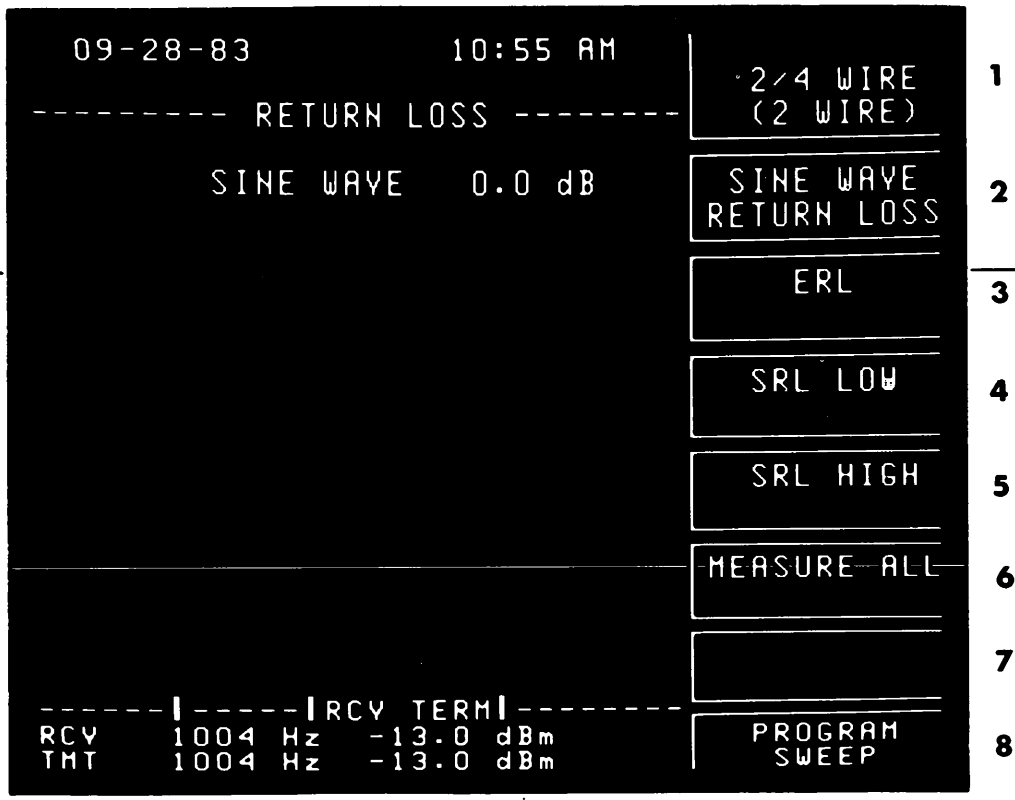


Figure 3-23. The Return Loss Measurement Menu

1. This softkey cycles through 2 WIRE, 4W 0 TLP, 4W -16 TLP. It selects 2- or 4-wire and adjusts the levels according to the point in the circuit you are testing at.

2. This softkey selects sine wave return loss.

3. This softkey selects echo return loss (ERL).

4. This softkey selects singing return loss - low (SRL LOW).

5. This softkey selects singing return loss - high (SRL HIGH).

6. This softkey selects ERL, SRL LOW, and SRL HIGH simultaneously.

7. What is displayed on this softkey depends on whether you have selected 2- or 4-wire mode on softkey #1.

   If you are in 2-wire mode, this key is labelled REFERENCE IMP. It sets the reference impedance of the internal hybrid. It cycles through 600, 900 ohms and EXT. EXT means that you can use an external reference impedance which can be connected to the jacks on the rear panel.

   If you are in 4-wire mode, this softkey is labelled HYBRID LOSS. You can enter the transhybrid loss of your network using the DATA ENTRY keys.

8. This softkey is displayed with SINE WAVE return loss only (softkey #2). It accesses the programmable frequency sweep menu.

When you select SINE WAVE (softkey #2) in the Return Loss menu, softkey #8 becomes PROGRAM SWEEP. When this is pressed the menu shown below is displayed. After setting softkeys #2 through #6, start the sweep by pressing softkey #1 until it reads SWEEPING in parentheses.

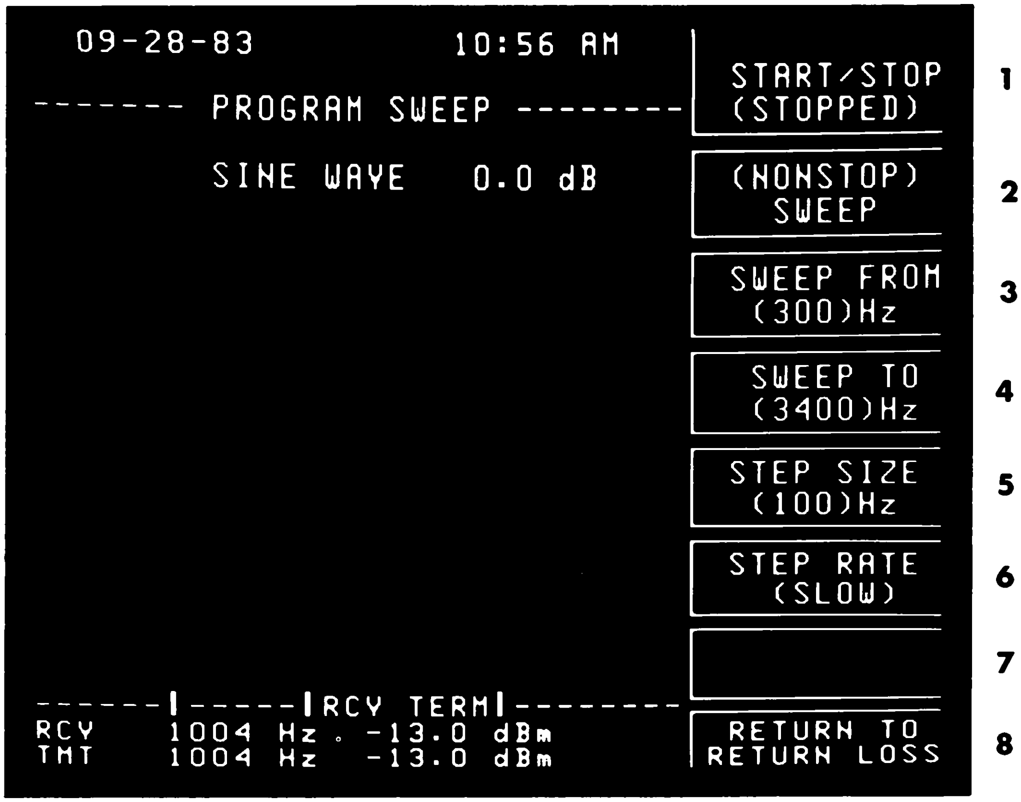


Figure 3-24. Programmable Sweep Menu for Return Loss

1. This softkey starts and stops the sweep. It toggles between STOPPED and SWEEPING.

2. This softkey toggles between SINGLE and NONSTOP. NONSTOP allows you to continuously sweep.

3. Enter the frequency that you want the sweep to start from.

4. Enter the frequency you want the sweep to end on.

5. Enter the step size you want between the frequencies.

6. Select how fast you want the sweep to step. The key cycles through slow (.3 steps/second), medium (1 step/second), and fast (3 steps/second).

7. Not Used

8. This softkey will return you to the return loss menu.

Note

Due to the amount of time the receiver of the 4945A needs to correctly measure return loss, some points will not be displayed when using the medium of faster sweep rates.

General Instructions - 2-Wire Return Loss

The 4945A contains an internal resistive hybrid which is used to measure the impedance mismatch of a 2-wire circuit. The internal hybrid is on the transmit side of the 4945A.

1. Connect the line under test to the TRMT terminals.
2. Press the TEST SELECT hardkey.
3. Press the RETURN LOSS softkey (#8). The Return Loss menu will be displayed.
4. Press the 2/4 WIRE softkey (#1) until 2 WIRE appears in parentheses.
5. Select the appropriate reference impedance by pressing REFERENCE IMP (softkey #7) until the desired selection appears in parentheses. If you want to use your own reference impedance, press the softkey until EXT appears in parentheses. The reference impedance should be connected to the jacks on the rear panel of the instrument.

Note

The 600 and 900 ohm selections are each in series with a 2.16 uF capacitor.

Note

When using either of the internal reference impedances, the EXTernal reference jacks are connected in parallel with the internal reference. This is for the purpose of adding shunt capacitance (e.g. NBO - Network Build-Out capacitance).

WARNING

DO NOT place a dc voltage accross the external reference jacks; or a dc path using internal reference.

6. Adjust the output level using the LEVEL hardkey.

Note

The 4945A uses the reference impedance selected on softkey #7 to determine the level in dBm. If you have selected the external reference impedance option, it uses the impedance which was previously selected for the transmitter.

7. Select the desired test signal by choosing between softkeys #2 through #6. If performing sine wave return loss, select the measurement frequency using the FREQuency hardkey.

Note

The 4945A automatically begins transmitting a 2150 Hz tone when SINE WAVE return loss is accessed. This will disable any echo suppressors on the line. Also, the 4945A has the programmable sweep capability which comes up on softkey #8 after SINE WAVE return loss has been selected. This is explained in the previous section. The return loss readings will be displayed on the screen.

General Instruction - 4-Wire Return Loss

1. Connect the TRMT and RCV terminals to the hybrid under test.
2. Press the TEST SELECT hardkey.
3. Press the RETURN LOSS softkey (#8). The return loss menu will be displayed.
4. The 4945A has two different four-wire selections on softkey #1. The selections are labelled 4W-0 TLP and 4W-16 TLP. Select the one which matches the transmit TLP at the point you are going to test in the circuit.

Note

When testing at a -16 dBm0 TLP point, a receive TLP at +7dBm0 is assumed, and the return loss results are adjusted accordingly.

5. Select the desired test signal by choosing between softkeys #2 through #6. If performing sine wave return loss, select the measurement frequency using the FREQUENCY hardkey.

Note

The 4945A begins transmitting a 2150 Hz tone when SINE WAVE return loss is accessed. This will disable any echo suppressors on the line. Also, the 4945A has the programmable sweep capability which comes up on softkey #8 after SINE WAVE return loss has been selected. This is explained in the previous section.

6. Adjust the output level using the LEVEL hardkey to the level desired in dBm0 (referenced to TLP).

7. If the transhybrid loss of the circuit is known, press HYBRID LOSS and enter the appropriate value using the DATA ENTRY keys. If it isn't known, short the 2-wire arm of the hybrid under test. Note the reading on the display and enter this reading as indicated above. Don't forget to remove this short before proceeding on.

8. Observe the readings displayed.

If you are using 2 instruments to perform this measurement:

If you are using 2 instruments to perform this test, you must set the transmit level on both even though only one transmitter is being used. The 4945A at the receive side must know what the transmit level was in order to perform the return loss calculation.

Also, make sure the impedances on both instruments are set to the same values; otherwise you will receive erroneous readings.

If you want to run a frequency sweep between the 2 instruments,only set up the sweep function (softkey #8) on the transmitting instrument. The receiving instrument should be set up for SINE WAVE return loss. The receiving instrument will recognize the incoming frequencies and display the return loss reading.

HOW TO DUMP THE DISPLAY TO A PRINTER USING THE OUTPUT HARDKEY

OUTPUT

Using the OUTPUT hardkey, an image of the display can be sent to a printer. The only part of the screen that will not be printed are the softkey selections. On your printout there will be a line of *'s, and then the display will be printed followed by another line of *'s. While it is printing, the word PRINTING will be flashing at the bottom portion of the screen. The instrument will still be making measurements even though the screen is frozen while printing. When the printing process is finished, the screen will automatically update the results on the screen. Pressing any key on the front panel will stop the printing action. Also, because there is not an ASCII equivalent to the up and down arrows which are displayed occasionally, + and - signs will be printed in their place. Notes for each of the different types of printers are contained below.

When Using an HP-IL Printer:

If your printer is already connected to the HP-IL module on your 4945A then skip to step 3.

1. With the 4945A turned OFF, insert the HP-IL module (HP-18165A) into one of the ports on the rear panel.
2. Connect the cables between the module and the printer.
3. Press the LINE button IN to power ON the instrument.
4. After the POWER ON SELF-CHECK has PASSED, then proceed to step 5.
5. Press the SET UP hardkey.
6. Next, press the I/O PORT SET UP softkey (#4). If you plugged the module into PORT 2, then press PORT 2 SET UP softkey (#8). The module should now be identified at the top of the screen.
7. Press I/O MODE softkey (#1) until OUTPUT appears in parentheses.
8. Configure your printer for LISTEN ALWAYS mode.

Note

> For the HP 82162A printer, hold the PRINT button and the PAPER ADVANCE button down while powering on.

Now, your instrument is ready to print any display by simply accessing the display (perform the measurement) and then pressing the OUTPUT hardkey.

Note

> Since the print buffer on the HP 82162A printer cannot hold all of the information on one line on the 4945A display, some of the information will wrap around and be printed on the next line.

When Using an HP-IB Printer:

If your printer is already connected to the HP-IB module on your 4945A then skip to step 3.

1. With the 4945A turned OFF, insert the HP-IB module (HP-18162A) into one of the ports on the rear panel.

2. Connect the cables between the module and the printer.

3. Press the LINE button IN to power ON the instrument.

4. After the POWER ON SELF CHECK has PASSED then proceed to step 5.

5. Press the SET UP hardkey.

6. Next, press the I/O PORT SET UP softkey (#4). If you plugged the module into PORT 2, then press PORT 2 SET UP softkey (#8). The module should now be identified at the top of the screen.

7. Press I/O MODE softkey (#1) until OUTPUT appears in parentheses. The HP-IB ADDRESS set on softkey #2 is ignored when you set the instrument into this mode.

8. Configure your printer for LISTEN ALWAYS mode.

Now, your instrument is ready to print any display by simply accessing the display (perform the measurement) and then pressing the OUTPUT hardkey.

When Using an RS-232C Printer:

If your printer is already connected to the RS-232C module on your 4945A, skip to step 3.

1. With the 4945A turned OFF, insert the RS-232C module (HP-18163A) into one of the ports on the rear panel.

2. Connect the cables between the module and the printer.

3. Press the LINE button IN to power ON the instrument.

4. After the POWER ON SELF CHECK has PASSED, then proceed to step 5.

5. Press the SET UP hardkey.

6. Next, press the I/O PORT SET UP softkey (#4). If you plugged the module into PORT 2, then press PORT 2 SET UP softkey (#8). The module should now be identified at the top of the screen.

7. Press I/O MODE softkey (#1) until OUTPUT appears in parentheses.

8. Set up softkeys #2 through 7 to reflect your situation.

Now, your instrument is ready to print any display by simply accessing the display (perform the measurement) and then press the OUTPUT hardkey.

DISPLAY MESSAGES

Following is a list of messages with their explanations. It is divided by the area on the display where it occurs.

Area 2 Messages

REMOTE - This will be displayed in inverse video when a controller has control of the instrument.

REMOTE WITH LOCAL LOCKOUT - This is displayed when a controller has control of the instrument and the keyboard is locked out.

SERVICE REQUEST - Refer to chapter 5, 6, or 7.

NO HOLDING TONE - In a measurement where a holding tone is used (e.g., Jitter), a loss of tone will cause the warning message NO HOLDING TONE to appear in inverse video. "Loss of Tone" is defined as a receive level below -40 dBm or a receive frequency that is not between 995-1025 Hz.

IMD SIGNAL NOT RECEIVED - In the intermodulation distortion measurement, the receiver will check to see if a valid IMD signal is being received. If not, the above warning message will be displayed in inverse video.

NO MODULE, HP-IB, RS-232, HP-IL - In the I/O port set up menu, the display will identify what module, if any, is plugged in.

2ND ORDER DIST/NOISE < 2dB
3RD ORDER DIST/NOISE < 2dB
2ND,3RD ORDER DIST/NOISE < 2dB - These messages indicate that the distortion level is within 2 dB of the background noise.

MASTER/SLAVE WARNING MESSAGES - Refer to the master/slave section.

Area 4 Messages

POWER ON SELF-CHECK PASSED - This means that the instrument has successfully completed the power on self-check with no errors. This message will disappear after the first key press.

POWER ON SELF-CHECK FAILED - If the instrument fails power on self-check, the entire display is blanked and the above message will appear with a list of the failures. You may be able to continue using the instrument by pressing any key.

RECEIVER NOT CALIBRATED - This warning message indicates that the receiver is not calibrated. The instrument will still operate using default values. This can be corrected by running the calibration routine with no errors in the diagnostic self check menu.

LAST SET UP NOT RETAINED - This indicates that there is a problem with the 4945A's non-volatile memory. The instrument will still operate, but the set up parameters have been reset to default values. If the problem continues, refer to Section 8 of the Service Manual.

DATA ENTRY - Whenever making a data entry, this message will appear in inverse video. This indicates that both the data entry keypad and the up/down arrow keys are active.

FREQ. CHANGE NOT ALLOWED HERE - In certain measurements, the definition of the measurement defines the frequency or frequencies used (e.g.,P/AR). In these cases, the above warning message will be displayed with a warning beep if you attempt to change the frequency.

RANGE: XX TO XX
XX OUT OF RANGE - When making a data entry, the 4945A automatically displays the allowable range for that parameter. If you try to exceed this range, the XX OUT OF RANGE indication appears with a warning beep.

TURN DIAL TALK OFF TO EXIT - If you are in DIAL/HOLD SET UP menu, you are not allowed to exit unless you turn DIAL TALK OFF. This is to prevent you from making a measurement without the instrument connected to the line.

NO I/O MODULE IN OUTPUT MODE - This indicates that the OUTPUT hardkey was pressed but an I/O module is not installed or was not set up in output mode.

PRINTING - This occurs when data is being sent out to a printer.

CALIBRATING - This message is displayed when running the calibration routine.

SINGLE (or REPEATING) CHECK IN PROGRESS - This message is displayed when running the diagnostic self-check.

LINKING - PLEASE WAIT - This message indicates that it is performing the initial master/slave linkup.

Area 5 Messages

SELF-CHECKS PASSED
SELF-CHECKS FAILED - These messages are displayed in the diagnostic self-check mode. They are followed by the number of times it has passed and/or failed.

RCV TERM or RCV BRDG - This indicates whether your receiver is bridged or terminated.

SF SKP - This indicates that the SF (signalling frequency) SKIP is active.

VOICE - This indicates that the voice band limit function is active.

RCV (or TMT) MNTR - If the volume is on, this indicates whether you are listening to the receiver or the transmitter.

MS TO SL or SL TO MS - When in Master/Slave, this indicates the direction of test that is selected.

LINKING - This message will flash while the instrument is re-linking while in master/slave mode.

LOOPBACK - This indicates that the slave unit is repeating the received signal at the level selected. This only occurs in master/slave mode.

The lower two lines contain the current level (in dBm), frequency and terminating impedance of both the transmitter and receiver. If the handset terminals are active on the front panel then the message HANDSET will be displayed on the transmitter line.

GENERAL INFORMATION

What is it?

Master/Slave is a method for remotely controlling a distant TIMS using the lines under test. Master/Slave can only be utilized on 4-wire circuits. This technique virtually eliminates the need for another person at the far end after the instrument is powered up. Another direct advantage is that a separate dial-up link isn't required for communication purposes. Also, testing time is reduced by eliminating the coordination time needed when running a test using two people. Testing can be done on either pair of the four wire circuit. The "handshaking" that takes place between the two instruments is transparent to the user. The details of how it actually works and how to use it are contained in the following sections.

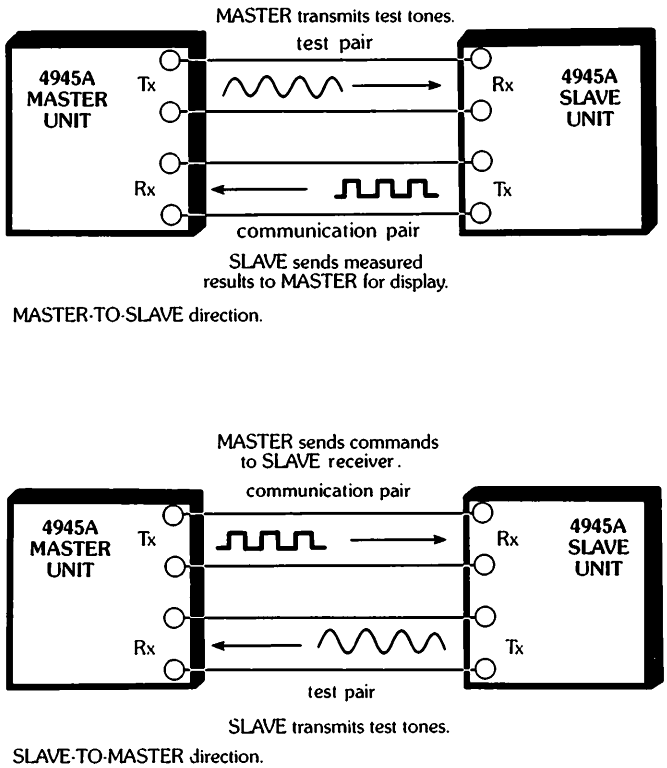


Figure 3-25. Master/Slave Test Set Up

FSK Technique

The two units communicate their information using internal lowspeed modems. The modems employ a technique called frequency shift keying (FSK) to code the data going over the line. They transmit 800 Hz to represent a "space" or a 0,and 1200 Hz to represent a "mark" or a 1. In addition a 1990 Hz pilot tone (also referred to as the "carrier") is used to alert the receiving unit that FSK data is coming. This is to prevent "noise" from being interpreted as data.

Direction of Test

This term is only applicable when you are performing a measurement. "Direction of test" refers to the direction that the measurement is taking place. "Master-to-Slave" means that the Master unit will transmit the test signals and the Slave unit will receive them and perform the measurement. "Slave-to-Master" is just reversed. An easy way to think about it is to visualize the test signal moving in the direction that is listed. "Master-to-Slave" means that the test signal is being generated (transmitted) at the "Master" end and is being received at the "Slave" end.

Initial Link-up

In the initial link-up, the Master requests identification from the Slave. The HP 4945A needs to know if it is interfacing with another HP 4945A, or an HP 4943A or HP 4944A, so it can configure itself accordingly. (Note that Master/Slave operation with the last two instruments mentioned is covered in Section). Next, the Slave sends back the type of instrument it is and what its current parameters are. These parameters consist of its current level, impedances, and measurement information. During this process the message "LINKING - PLEASE WAIT" will be displayed on the screen. If an error or "no response" is detected in any of the above transmissions then the process will start over. If a link is not established after a reasonable length of time then the message "UNABLE TO COMPLETE M/S LINK" will be displayed. The Master will continue trying to link until it is taken out of Master/Slave mode.

Re-link

Once linked, when an action takes place which affects the Slave, a "re-link" takes place. The message "LINKING" will flash on the screen. This will happen when entering a measurement, changing the Slave's impedances, changing the direction of test,etc.,. When entering a measurement, the Master will request the Slave to enter a specific measurement, designate the direction of test, and will include any setup parameters associated with that measurement.The Slave in turn will send back whether or not it has the capability to perform the measurement (If not it will go into "loopback" mode) and its level and frequency ranges for that measurement. After the re-link process is done, the measurement takes place.

Communication Pair vs Test Pair

During the link-up process, communication takes place over both pairs as was discussed above. When performing a measurement, the test is being run over one pair, which is referred to as the test pair. The other pair is used for communication between the Master and the Slave. In the Master-to-Slave direction, the Slave will send back the measurement results over the communication pair. In the Slave-to-Master direction, the Master will be sending measurement commands to the Slave over the communication pair. Communication is done using the FSK technique described earlier.

Envelope Delay Distortion

Since the envelope delay distortion measurement requires four wires, it is handled slightly different. Following is a brief description of what takes place when in the Master/Slave mode.

Master to Slave (Return Reference)

The Master sends a FSK signal requesting the Slave to perform a level and frequency measurement. Next, it sends the envelope delay signal using a variable frequency carrier.

The Slave performs level and frequence measurement and sends the information to the master. Next, it shifts the received modulation to a fixed frequency carrier (1804 Hz) and sends it back to the Master.

The Master receives the current level and frequency , information, performs the delay measurement, and updates the screen.

Slave to Master (Forward Reference)

The Master sends a FSK signal telling the Slave the carrier frequency it should use. Next, it sends the envelope delay signal using a fixed frequency carrier (1804 Hz).

The Slave shifts the received modulation to the carrier frequency requested by the Master. This signal is sent to the Master.

The Master performs a level, frequency and delay measurement on the incoming signal and displays the results.

Note

An FSK signal will be sent from the master unit to the Slave unit everytime you change the frequency.

HOW TO CONFIGURE THE INSTRUMENT FOR MASTER/SLAVE OPERATION

Let's look at how you put the instrument in Master/Slave mode.

First, press the SET UP hardkey to enter the Set Up menu.

Notice that softkeys #6 and #7 control Master/Slave operation. Softkey #6 which is labelled MASTR/SLAVE cycles between OFF (normal operation), MASTER and SLAVE. Select the operating mode for your instrument. If you select MASTER, the initial linking process will begin.

Note

To act as the slave in Master/Slave, the unit does not need to be set to SLAVE. This will automatically happen when the unit at the far end is set to MASTER. This is called "capturing" the slave. This avoids the need to have a person at the Slave site. You will not be able to "capture" an instrument that is in calibration, self-check or 2-wire return loss mode.

Note

On the Master unit, all keys except the MASTER/SLAVE softkey on the front panel will be locked out during initial link-up.

Note

The FSK signal level will track the measurement signal level down to -29 dBm. Below that the FSK signal level will remain at -29 dBm regardless of the measurement signal level which is set.

Softkey #7 toggles between (MASTER TO SLAVE) and (SLAVE TO MASTER). This is setting the "direction of test" as shown in figure 3-13. You should set this to the desired testing configuration Notice that changing this setting causes the instruments to re-link.

Now, you can proceed through the normal operating sections. This manual is organized so that any additional notes pertaining to Master/Slave operation are included at the end of each section. Basically, you operate the instrument just as you would in normal operation.

Note

If you are using the 4945A with either an HP 4943A or an HP 4944A, then refer to the next Section for additional information.

MASTER/SLAVE WHEN USING AN HP 4943A OR AN HP 4944A WITH THE HP 4945A

Why is it Different?

The HP 4943A and HP 4944A are the original Hewlett-Packard instruments designed with the Master/Slave capability. Each contains only a subset of the 4945A's measurements. Also, they have LED displays and their front panels have switches and knobs. Due to these constraints, they are unable to display error messages in plain English (they display H codes) and some of their switches are not programmable through Master/Slave operation.

What is "Loopback mode"?

As mentioned before, the measurement capability is limited when using an HP 4943A or HP 4944A. When an HP 4943A or HP 4944A is instructed to perform a function that is beyond its capabilities, it will go into loopback mode. This means that the incoming signal to the Slave will be looped around and sent back to the master at the level which has been set on the Slave unit. To get out of loopback mode, press a different key and the instruments will re-link.

Configuration Considerations When Master is an HP 4943A or HP 4944A and SLAVE is an HP 4945A.

In this configuration the 4945A is limited to the capabilities of the Master.

Examples of these limitations are:

- Frequency and level range limitations of the HP 4943A or HP 4944A
- No amplitude jitter measurements
- No automatic gain slope measurement
- 7 counts/sec in impulse noise
- No phase hits, gain hits or dropouts measurements

The following items must be set on the 4945A Slave before it is put into Master/Slave mode:

- Transmitter and Receiver Impedances
- Transmitter and Receiver Hold Coils
- Receiver BRIDGED or TERMINATED Setting
- The VOLUME Control
- Impulse Noise Thresholds
- Transmitter Level

Note

> If the 4945A transmit level is outside the range of the HP 4943A or HP 4944A then the two instruments will not be able to establish link.

During the initial link-up, error codes may appear momentarily. First, the error code H-01 will appear which signifies that no response was received from the Slave. This occurs because the 4945A must take time to verify that it is configured as another HP 4943A or HP 4944A (depending on which unit you are using for the Master). This code will disappear if everything is functioning correctly and another error code may appear momentarily if you are set up in MASTER TO SLAVE direction of test. This may be either an H-09 or an H-10. This occurs because the HP 4945A will not send back test results until it has valid data. These error codes should all disappear and the Master/Slave operation should be no different than it would be with a HP 4943A or HP 4944A acting as the Slave.

Configuration Considerations When Master is an HP 4945A and Slave is HP 4943A or HP 4944A

The following items must be set on the HP 4943A or HP 4944A slave unit before it is in Master/Slave mode:

- Transmitter/receiver impedance setting
- Hold coils
- Receiver BRIDGED or TERMINATED setting
- Impulse noise threshold
- Transmitter level

Note

> If the 4945A transmit level is outside the range of the HP 4943A or HP 4944A then the two instruments will not be able to establish link-up.

DIRECTION OF TEST = MASTER TO SLAVE

You are limited to the range limitations of the HP 4943A or HP 4944A since it is performing the measurement (receive end).

The receiver's (Slave) frequency field will always be blank.

The 4945A will only display counts in the impulse noise low area since the HP 4943A or HP 4944A only has one threshold setting (which must be set manually).

When doing the envelope delay measurement, you do not have the capability of performing a LEVEL ZERO. This calculation must be done manually.

If you enter a menu with a parameter set to an illegal choice then the slave will go into loopback mode. Always set up all parameters before entering into Master/Slave mode.

DIRECTION OF TEST = SLAVE TO MASTER

In this configuration you have additional capabilities. You are limited to the receiver's capabilities. Therefore, you are able to do the following:

- Amplitude jitter
- All 3 jitter bandwidths
- Noise-to-ground measurement
- 3 level impulse noise
- Phase hits, gain hits and dropouts measurements

Why do They occur?

What could cause the master/slave errors to occur? There may be an operational problem with your test set. In this case you should run through the self-diagnostic capabilities of each unit which is being used. Also, it is recommended that you use the test set at transmission levels > -40 dBm and a S/N ratio > 20 dB since impairments on the lines being used could disturb your master/slave operation. Always check your connections to insure continuity.

Descriptions

All error messages (along with the equivalent H-code used by the 4943A and 4944A) are contained in this section. These messages are generated by the master unit. This section is organized to highlight some of the key differences between each of the error messages. Below is a brief explanation of each of the areas.

When? - This refers to whether the error will occur while linking is in progress (LINKING is flashing on the display) or after link-up.

Pilot Tone? - This will tell you whether you are receiving the pilot tone (1990 Hz).

Data? - Data refers to the FSK information which is being sent between the instruments on the communications pair. This will tell you if the error message is being caused because no data is being received by the master from the slave.

Direction of Test? - This is only applicable after link-up. Certain messages are suseptible to the direction of test which was selected. This will list whether it will only happen when the instrument is making a measurement in a certain direction or if it occurs independent of the direction of test setting.

Problem Channel? - Occasionally you can isolate the problem to a specific channel. The channel we refer to here is the pair and the transmitter and receiver connected to that pair.

No Answer Received From Slave (H-02)

When? - During link-up or re-link only.

Pilot tone? - Yes.

Data? - No.

Direction of Test? - Either direction.

Problem Channel? - Either channel.

Additional Comments - When you receive this message you are receiving the pilot tone back but not any data. This message is only displayed during the linking process.

Data Errors In Slave Response (H-03)

When? - Anytime.

Pilot Tone? - Yes.

Data? - The data received has parity and/or framing errors.

Direction of Test? - During Link-up - Either. After Link-up M - S only.

Problem Channel? - If it occurs during link-up then either channel may be causing a problem. After link-up has taken place the error is being caused on the communications channel.

Additional Comments - In this case we are receiving data back from the Slave but it contains parity and/or framing errors.

Bad Data In Slave Response (H-04)

When? - During link-up or re-link only.

Pilot Tone? - Yes.

Data? - Yes.

14 Direction of Test? - Either.

Problem Channel? - Either.

Additional Comments - This error will occur if the Master receives a negative acknowledge (NAK), a bad block of data, or the incorrect response from the initial inquiry sent to the slave unit.

Incorrect Response From Slave (H-05) *

When? - During link-up or re-link only.

Pilot Tone? - Yes.

Data? - It is good in terms of parity and framing but it is the incorrect response.

Direction of Test? - Either.

Problem Channel? - Either.

Additional Comments - In this case, the Master has requested the Slave to enter a measurement mode and the Slave did not respond correctly.

* Applicable only if using an HP-4943A or an HP-4944A

Slave Fails To Execute Command (H-06) *

When? - During link-up or re-link only.

Pilot Tone? - Yes.

Data? - Yes.

Direction of Test? - Either.

Problem Channel? - Communications Channel.

Additional Comments - This error message occurs if the master receives no response from the initial inquiry sent to the slave.

Slave Looped Back (H-07)

When? - After link-up.

Pilot Tone? - Yes.

Data? - Slave is in loopback mode.

Direction of Test? - Either.

Problem Channel? - No.

Additional Comments -This error occurs when the Master requests the slave to perform a measurement which is beyond its capabilities. The Slave will automatically go into loopback mode. This occurs when interfacing with a HP 4943A or HP 4944A because of their limited measurement capability.

No Data Received From Slave (H-09)

When? - After link-up.

Pilot Tone? - Yes.

Data? - No.

Direction of Test? - M - S only.

Problem Channel? - Communications Channel.

Additional Comments - In this case, the Master unit is expecting a response from the Slave but it is only receiving the pilot tone.

*Applicable only if using an HP 4943A or an HP 4944A.

Received Level Out of Range (H-10)

When? - After link-up.

Pilot Tone? - Yes.

Data? - No.

Direction of Test? - Either.

Problem Channel? - Test Channel.

Additional Comments - This error means that the instrument acting as the receiver is unable to perform the measurement because the test signal is out of range.

No Carrier Received From Slave (H-11)

When? - During link-up only.

Pilot Tone? - No.

Data? - ---

Direction of Test? - During link-up - Either.

Problem Pair? - Either.

Additional Comments - The Master unit in this case is receiving a signal but it is not the correct frequency (1990 Hz).

Slave Initiated M/S Link Abort (H-13)

When? - Anytime.

Pilot Tone? - Yes.

Data? - Yes.

Direction of Test? - Either.

Problem Channel? - No.

Additional Comments - This message occurs if the slave sends an "abort" to the Master. This only happens when the Slave is taken out of Slave mode at the far end.

Dropout > 1 Sec - Test Aborted* (H-14)

When? - After link-up.

Pilot Tone? - Yes.

Data? - No.

Direction of Test? - Either.

Problem Channel? - Test Channel.

Additional Comments - This error will only occur when you are in impulse noise and you lose the holding tone (1004 Hz). The instruments will terminate the test.

Phase Jitter Overrange* (H-15)

When? - After Link Up.

Pilot Tone? - Yes.

Data? - No.

Direction of Test? - Either.

Problem Channel? - Test Channel.

Additional Comments - This message is displayed only if the HP 4943A is making the phase jitter measurement and the reading is greater than 40 degrees.

Invalid Test Signal* (H-16)

When? - After link-up.

Pilot Tone? - Yes.

Data? - ?

Direction of Test? - Either.

Problem Pair? - Either.

Additional Comments - In certain measurements the instrument is able to detect if it is receiving the correct test signal. These measurements are impulse noise, IMD, and the jitter measurements.

*Applicable only if using an HP 4943A or HP 4944A.

Unable To Complete M/S Link

When? - During initial link-up or re-link

Pilot Tone? - Maybe.

Data? - Maybe.

Direction of Test? - Either.

Problem Channel? - Either.

Additional Comments - This message is displayed if the instruments are unable to establish a link after a reasonable period of time. You may not be receiving the pilot tone or data because of one of the other errors causing a problem.

Slave Not Capable*

When? - After link-up

Pilot Tone? - Yes.

Data? - Yes.

Direction of Test? - See comments below.

Problem Channel? - No.

Additional Comments - This message will occur in two situations, both when using a HP 4943A or HP 4944A as a Slave. The first is when you are set up in the Slave-to-Master direction of test and you try to change the Slave's transmit level. The other situation is when you are set up in the Master to Slave direction of test and you try to change the impulse noise threshold settings.

Slave Unable To Do Measurement

When? - After link-up

Pilot Tone? - Yes.

Data? - Yes.

Direction of Test? - Either.

Problem Channel? - No.

Additional Comments - This error occurs when the Master requests the Slave to perform a measurement which is beyond its capabilities. The Slave will not go into loopback mode.

*Applicable only if using an HP 4943A or HP 4944A.

CHAPTER IV. MEASUREMENT PRINCIPLES

INTRODUCTION

This section describes the principles of all measurements made by the 4945A. Included are explanations of the need for the measurements, plus the effect of certain voice channel parameters on data transmission. Block diagrams and functional descriptions are provided to explain the 4945A input-output switching and the different measurements that the test set will make.

For further information concerning the voice channel measurements described in this section, refer to the following Bell System Technical References: PUB 41008, Analog Parameters Affecting Voiceband Data Transmission - Description of Parameters, and PUB 41009, Transmission Parameters Affecting Voiceband Data Transmission - Measuring Techniques. These publications are available from District Manager-Information Release Services, Bell System Purchased Products Division, Room S-103, Amercian Telephone and Telegraph Co., P.O. Box 915, Florham Park, New Jersey 07932.

INPUT-OUTPUT SWITCHING

The RECEIVE/TRANSMIT JACKS provide for interconnection of the 4945A to the circuit under test. See figure 4-1. The RECEIVE/TRANSMIT switch provides for selection of either the transmit or receive function for the left jacks and simultaneously selects the opposite for the right jacks. Both the left and right sets of jacks provide parallel connections, the standard five-way binding posts on top and the Western Electric 310 type jacks on the bottom. Either the binding posts or the 310 jacks may be used; both of them will not normally be used at the same time.

The hold current coil allows the application of a 23-mA current source to both the right and left set of jacks (TIP and RING connections). This allows for latching of telephone switching equipment. Either the left or right set of jacks may be used for a 2-wire dry circuit. If a 4-wire circuit is under test, the left jacks may be used for either transmit or receive, and the right set for the opposite.

The transmit and receive impedance of the 4945A is selectable at 135, 600, 900, or 1200 ohms (termination resistors figure 4-1), which are standard telephone circuit values. The impedance of the test set must be selected to match the circuit under test, or erroneous measurement values will be obtained.

The receive input may be terminated or bridged across the circuit under test. The terminated mode provides a resistive termination on the receive circuit to provide proper loading. When a termination is provided by some other device, then it is not necessary (nor desirable) to provide a termination. In this case the receive input should be used in the bridged mode.

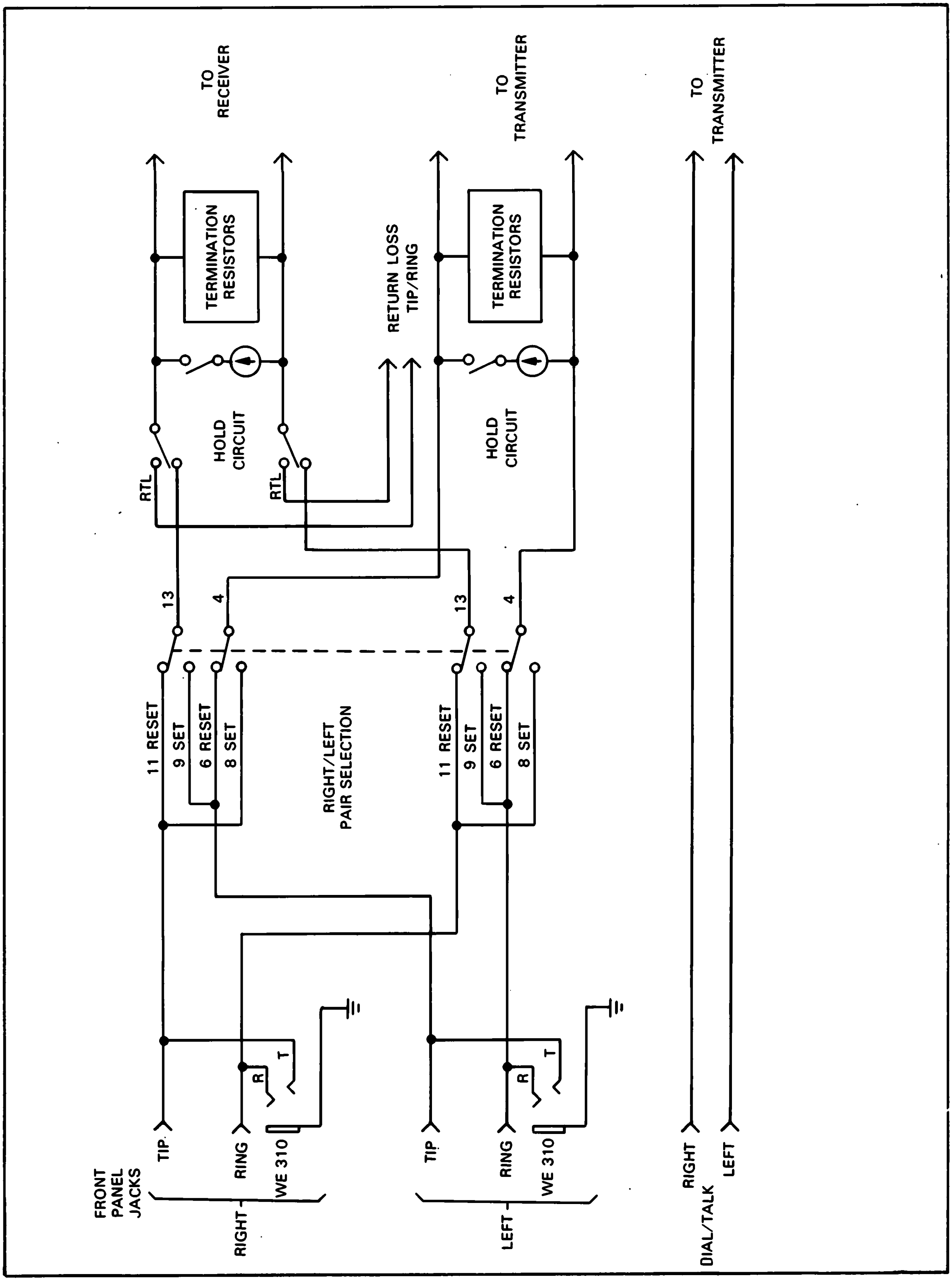


Figure 4-1. Input-Output switching

The 4945A input and output circuits are balanced to match standard telephone voice channel lines. A balanced line is one that is electrically symmetrical; the two sides of the line have equal series resistance, series inductance, shunt capacitance, and leakage to ground. Only test sets (or other devices) with balanced inputs and outputs will operate properly when connected to a balanced line.

To allow dialing, talking, and listening over the circuit under test, handset terminals are provided for the connection of a lineman's handset. In addition, talk battery is selectable for use on dry circuits (circuits which do not incorporate a power source to provide direct current flow for the microphone).

DATA LEVEL

Transmission measurements on data circuits use test signals applied at data level (the standard Bell System data level is -13 dBm0). Data level is used to prevent overload on carrier systems. Data level is a power 13 dB below the transmission level point (TLP) where the tests are being made. For example, at a -16 dB TLP, the data level would be -29 dBm (-16 -13 = -29). A test power of -29 dBm would be applied here. At the zero transmission level point (0 TLP), the data level would be -13 dBm, or -13 dBm0.

LEVEL AND FREQUENCY MEASUREMENTS

The level and frequency mode allows measurement of 1000 Hz loss, attenuation distortion, and gain slope. These measurements define the amplitude versus frequency response of a voice channel. The level and frequency mode also allows measurement of frequency shift. Figure 4-2 illustrates the basic setup for these measurements.

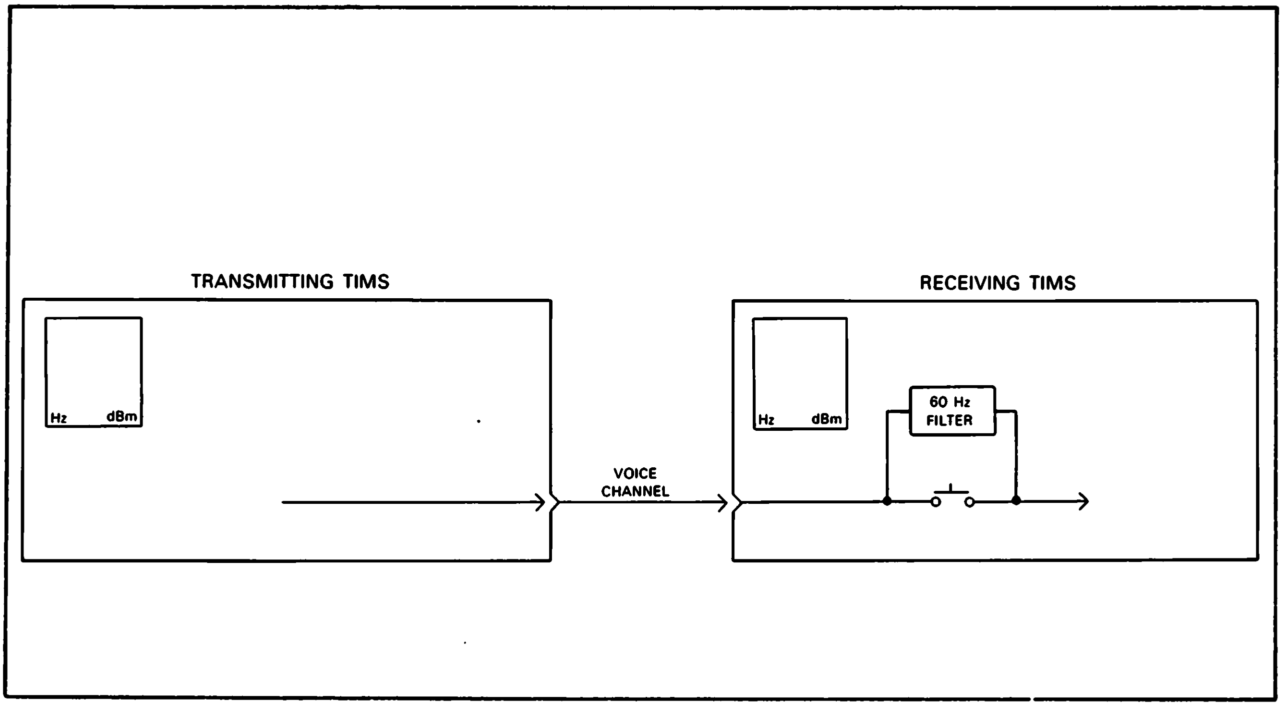


Figure 4-2. Level and frequency measurement

1000 Hz LOSS

The 1000 Hz loss measurement determines the point-to-point loss (or gain) of a 1000 Hz test tone transmitted over a voice channel. To make this measurement, a 1004 Hz test frequency is transmitted at data level. At the receiving TIMS, the received power is measured (in dBm) and subtracted from the transmitted level to determine 1000 Hz loss (in dB).

The transmitted frequency is actually 1004 Hz (not 1000 Hz), to prevent measurement errors which would occur over T-carrier systems. This 4 Hz offset avoids measurement error caused by test frequencies which are submultiples of the T-carrier sampling rate. This measurement error is not representative of actual conditions which are present when multifrequency signals like voice and data are transmitted over voice channels.

The accuracy of the received power measurement depends on the tolerance of the receiving and resistive termination. A terminating resistance of 0.1 percent tolerance is required to assure accurate measurements. Therefore, received level measurements should generally be made using the 4945A internal termination.

A switch-selectable 60 Hz high-pass receiving filter is provided for use with the level and frequency measurements. The 60-Hz filter is used to detect and remove excessive 60 Hz interference. The filter has an attenuation characteristic greater than 20 dB at 60 Hz, and a 4-dB attenuation characteristic at 180 Hz (3rd harmonic of 60 Hz).

FREQUENCY SHIFT

The frequency shift measurement checks for any difference in the received frequency with reference to the transmitted frequency (frequency translation) as caused by carrier facilities. To make this measurement, a test tone of known frequency is transmitted. At the receiving end, the received frequency is observed and compared with the transmitted frequency. Any difference between transmitted and received frequencies indicates a frequency shift in the test signal. This measurement is not valid when measured on looped around carrier facilities, since the frequency shift in one direction (near-end to far-end) may be cancelled by the frequency shift in the other direction (far-end to near-end).

GAIN SLOPE

This is a measurement of the loss of received level versus frequency. Gain slope is the measurement of the received level at 404 Hz, 1004 Hz, and 2804 Hz. Gain slope is calculated by taking the difference between levels at 404 Hz and 1004 Hz to determine the 404 Hz loss.The loss for 2804 Hz is calculated by taking the difference between levels at 2804 Hz and 1004 Hz. This measurement determines the usable bandwidth of the voice channel. To make this measurement the transmitter automatically steps through 1004 Hz, 404 Hz, and 2804 Hz at 2 seconds per step. The frequency received must be within + or -26 Hz in order to be displayed on the CRT.

The gain slope or relative loss will then be displayed after the 1004 Hz reference is measured. The loss at 404 Hz and 2804 Hz will be displayed once all three frequencies have been received. The gain slope measurement runs continuously.

The SF (single-frequency) SKIP setup softkey is provided to automatically prevent the test set from transmitting frequencies within the range of 2450 Hz to 2750 Hz. This feature is used to prevent loss of voice channel connection when transmitting over a dial-up network incorporating single frequency signaling units.

NOISE MEASUREMENTS

The noise measurements determine the interfering effects of background noise and tones. Figure 4-3 illustrates the basic setup for these measurements.

NOISE

The message circuit noise mode measures the noise present on a voice channel, which has a quiet termination on one end (supplied by transmitting TIMS) and a weighted measuring device on the other end (receiving TIMS). The quiet termination is a simple resistive termination on the wire pair and the transmitter is off.

At the measurement end of the voice channel a choice of frequency weighting filters is available. The filters that can be selected are; C-message, 3-kHz flat, 15-kHz flat, 50 Kbit, or program (see figures 4-4 thru 4-8). The required measurement range for noise is a function of the type of filter selected. Table 4-1 lists the filter noise ranges. The C-message filter allows measurement of only those noise signals that are of annoyance to the "typical" subscriber of standard telephone service. The C-message weighting is also used to evaluate the effects of noise on voice-grade data circuits. The C-weighting is valid for data transmission since the response characteristic is relatively flat over most of the frequency range of concern for data transmission (600 to 3000 Hz).

Table 4-1. Filter Noise Ranges

Filter	Noise (dBrn)	Noise-to-Ground (dBrn)
C-message	10 to 90	40 to 130
3 kHz Flat	10 to 90	40 to 130
15 kHz Flat	10 to 90	
C-notched noise	10 to 90	
50 Kilobit (135-ohm impedance)	10 to 90	

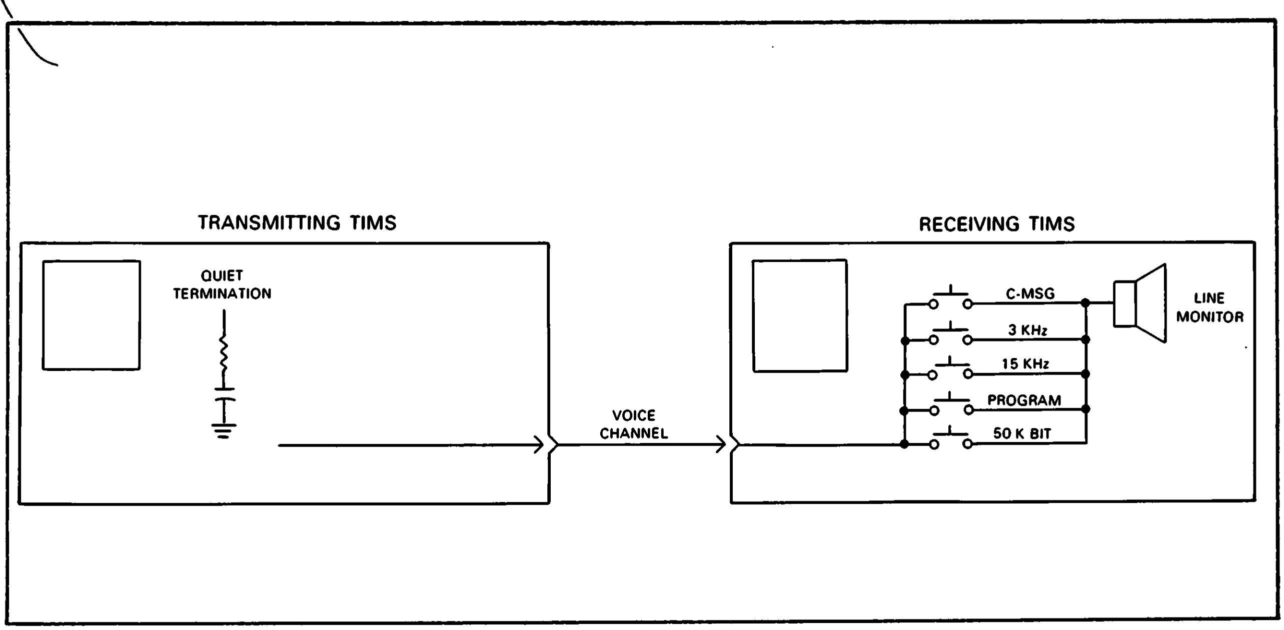


Figure 4-3. Message circuit noise measurement

The 3-kHz flat filter has a response that provides much less attenuation to the low frequencies (60 Hz to 500 Hz) than the C-message filter. By comparing a 3- kHz flat noise measurement to a C-message noise measurement, the relative influence of low frequency noise (60-Hz commercial power, 20-Hz ringing, etc.) can be determined.

The program filter is used for weighted measurements of noise on program circuits that have bandwidths up to approximately 8 kHz. It is not used on voice message circuits.

The 15-kHz flat filter is used when making unweighted measurements of noise on program circuits. It is a 15-kHz, low-pass filter and it is not ordinarily used on voice messages circuit.

The 50-Kilobit filter is used to measure noise on facilities using up to 56-Kilobit data service. The filters are used on wideband data circuits at an impedance of 135 ohms.

Received noise levels are displayed in units of dBrn,(dB with respect to noise where 0 dBrn = -90 dBm). For example, a noise reading of 20 dBrn has an RMS power of -70 dBm (20 - 90 = -70). With the C-message filter selected, displayed readings are interpreted as being in units of dBrnC,(noise level in dBrn with a C-message weighted measuring device).

Single frequency interference refers to unwanted steady tones which may appear on voice channels. Occassional bursts of low level tones which may occur from crosstalk of multifrequency signaling, for example, do not fall in this category. Single frequency tones may interfere with certain data signals, particularly narrowband signals which are multiplexed onto a voiceband channel.

A simple audio monitoring arrangement will usually detect this interference, since tones exceeding acceptable levels are easily heard if the C-message noise is within limits. The single frequency interference check is made with the setup shown in figure 4-3. After the received noise signal passes through the C-message filter, the resultant signal is applied to the line monitor speaker. The TIMS operator listens for any predominant tone, which may indicate a single frequency interference problem.

If a single frequency tone (or tones) of long duration is heard, single frequency interference may be present and should be measured. To precisely determine the frequency and level of the interfering tone, a frequency selective voltmeter or spectrum analyzer must be used. The requirement for single frequency interference is that, when measured through a C-message filter, it will be at least 3 dB below C-message noise limits.

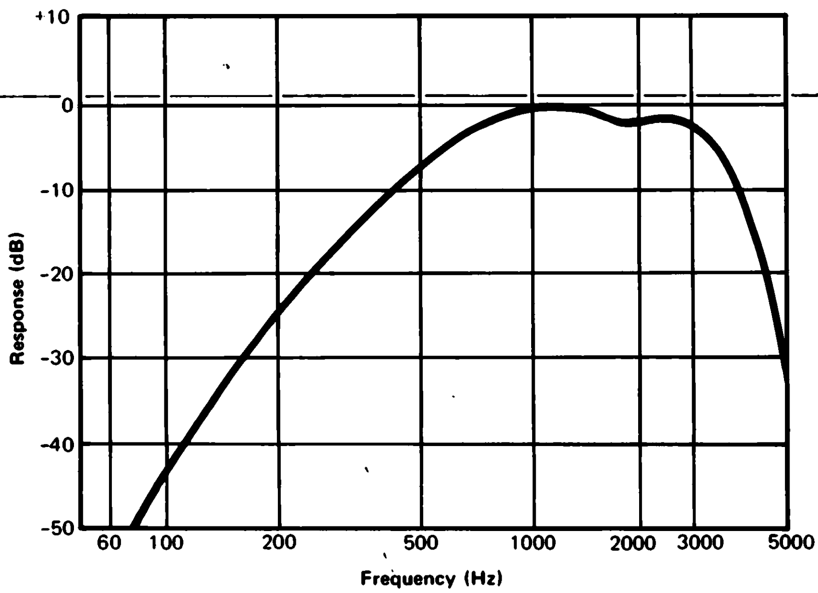


Figure 4-4. C-message weighting characteristic

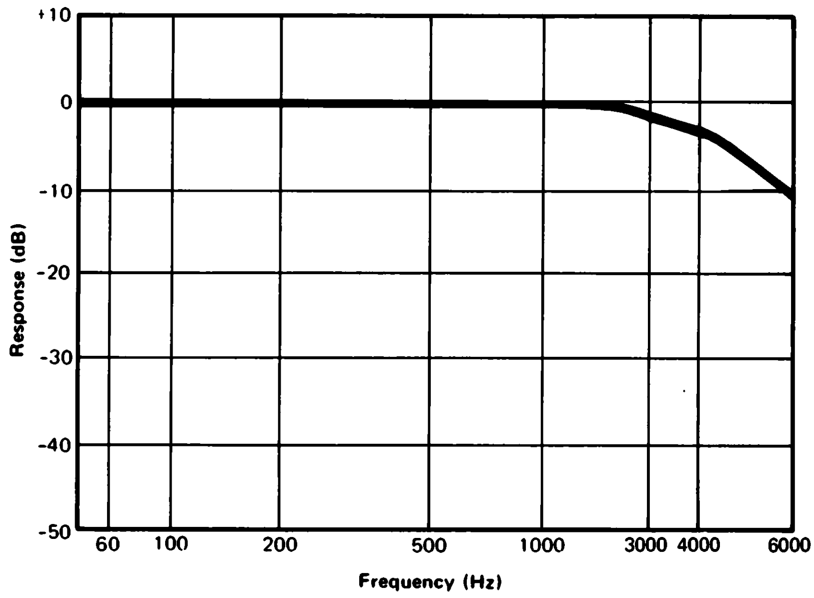


Figure 4-5. 3-kHz flat filter weighting characteristic

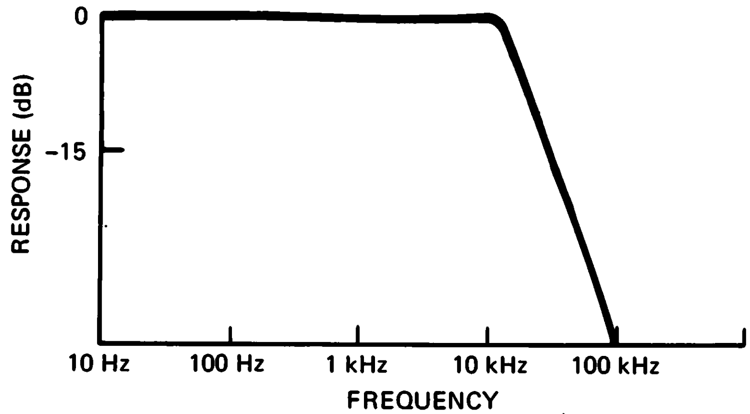


Figure 4-6. 15-kHz flat filter weighting characteristic

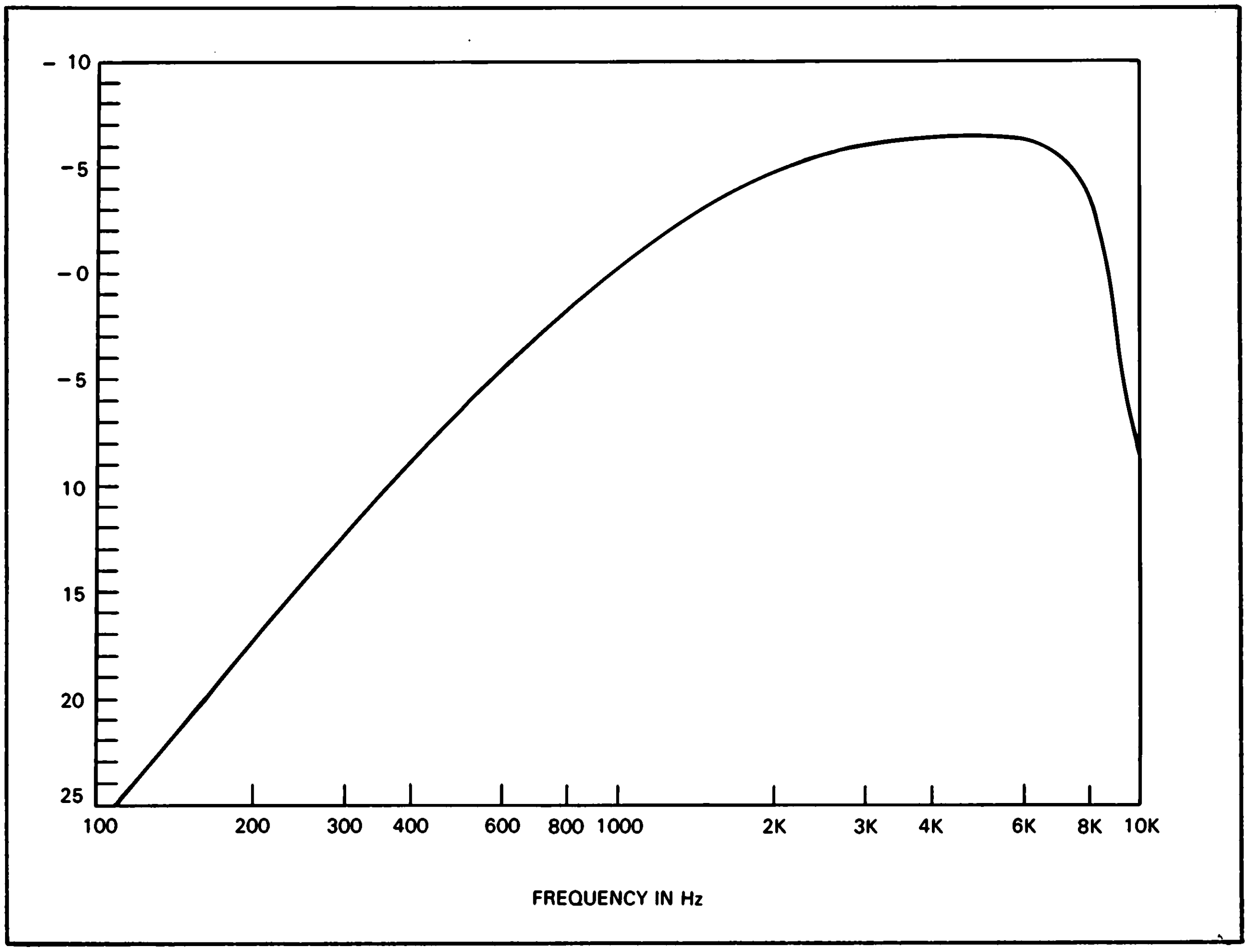


Figure 4-7. Program filter characteristic

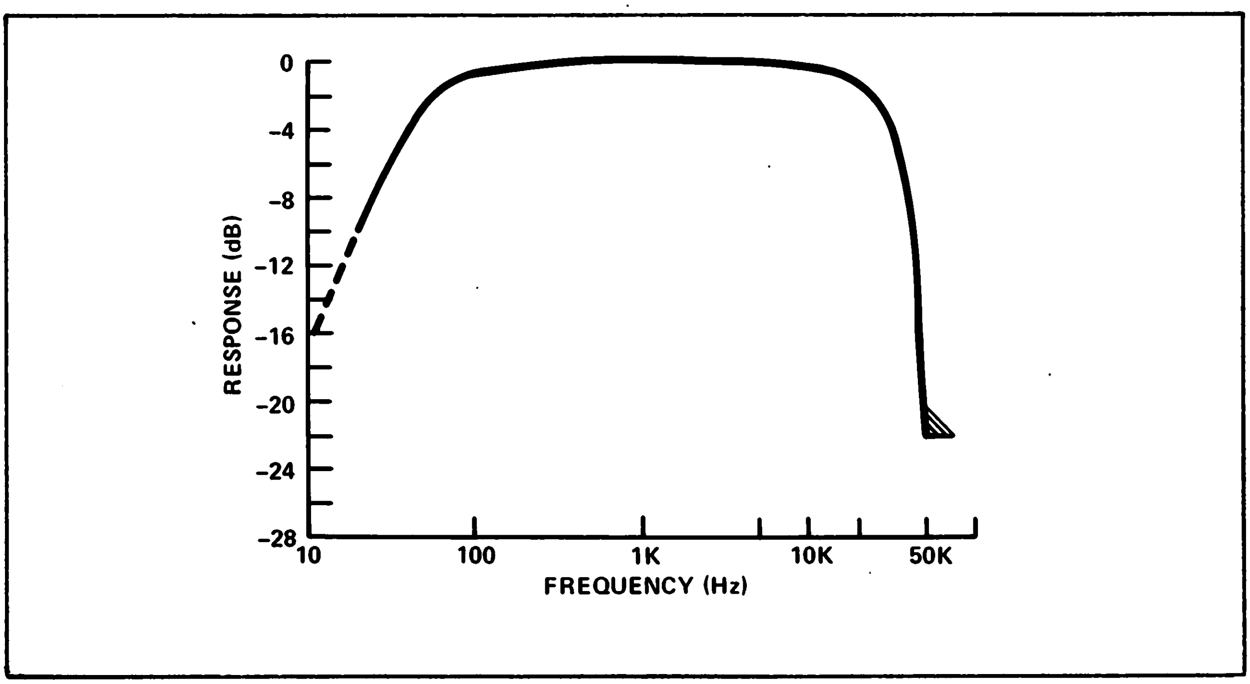


Figure 4-8. 50-Kilobit filter characteristic

NOISE-WITH-TONE

The noise-with-tone mode allows measurment of signal-to-noise ratio.The noise-with-tone measurement is used to condition compandors and/or quantizers in the transmission system to their normal operating levels for continuous data signals. Therefore, noise levels are received which duplicate levels present under operating conditions.

To make this measurement, a 1004-Hz test frequency (holding tone) is transmitted at data level. At the receiving TIMS, the 1004-Hz holding tone is selectively attenuated by >50 dB using a notch filter (all frequencies between 995 Hz and 1025 Hz are attenuated by >50 dB). The remaining received signal (noise) is passed through one of the weighting filters for measurement. The received noise level is displayed in units of dBrn. Figure 4-9 illustrates the notch filter characteristics.

SIGNAL-TO-NOISE RATIO

The signal-to-noise ratio of the voice channel under test is determined by comparing the noise-with-tone level with the holding tone level. This measurement is done automatically by the 4945A. Pressing the SIGNAL-TO-NOISE softkey will display the signal-to-noise ratio.

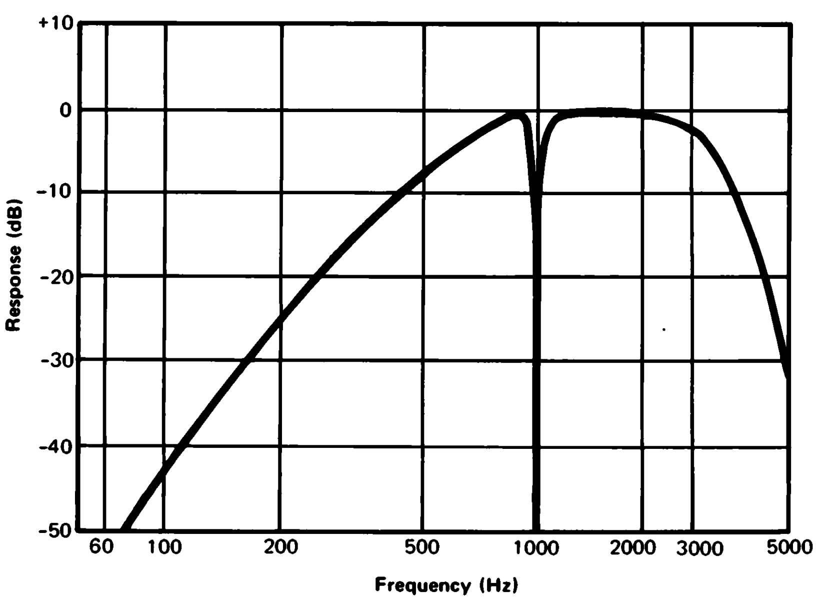


Figure 4-9. Notch filter characteristic

NOISE TO GROUND MEASUREMENT

The noise to ground mode allows measurements of the longitudinal noise present on a voice channel, with reference to ground. The transmitting TIMS provides a quiet termination at one end of the voice channel, and the receiving TIMS provides a frequency weighted filter and detector at the other end. The basic measurement technique for the noise to ground measurement is very similar to the message circuit noise measurement. The main difference lies in the use of a ground reference. Figure 4-10 illustrates this difference.

Noise to ground measurements are usually made for troubleshooting purposes and to measure the magnitude of longitudinal signals, which may indicate the susceptibility of a cable pair to electrical coupling from external sources.

The relative line balance of an end loop can be calculated by subtracting the measured noise to ground (N_g) value from the measured message circuit noise (N_m) value. It is recommended that both message circuit noise and noise to ground be measured with the 3-kHz flat weighted filter to include the effects of power line related noise.

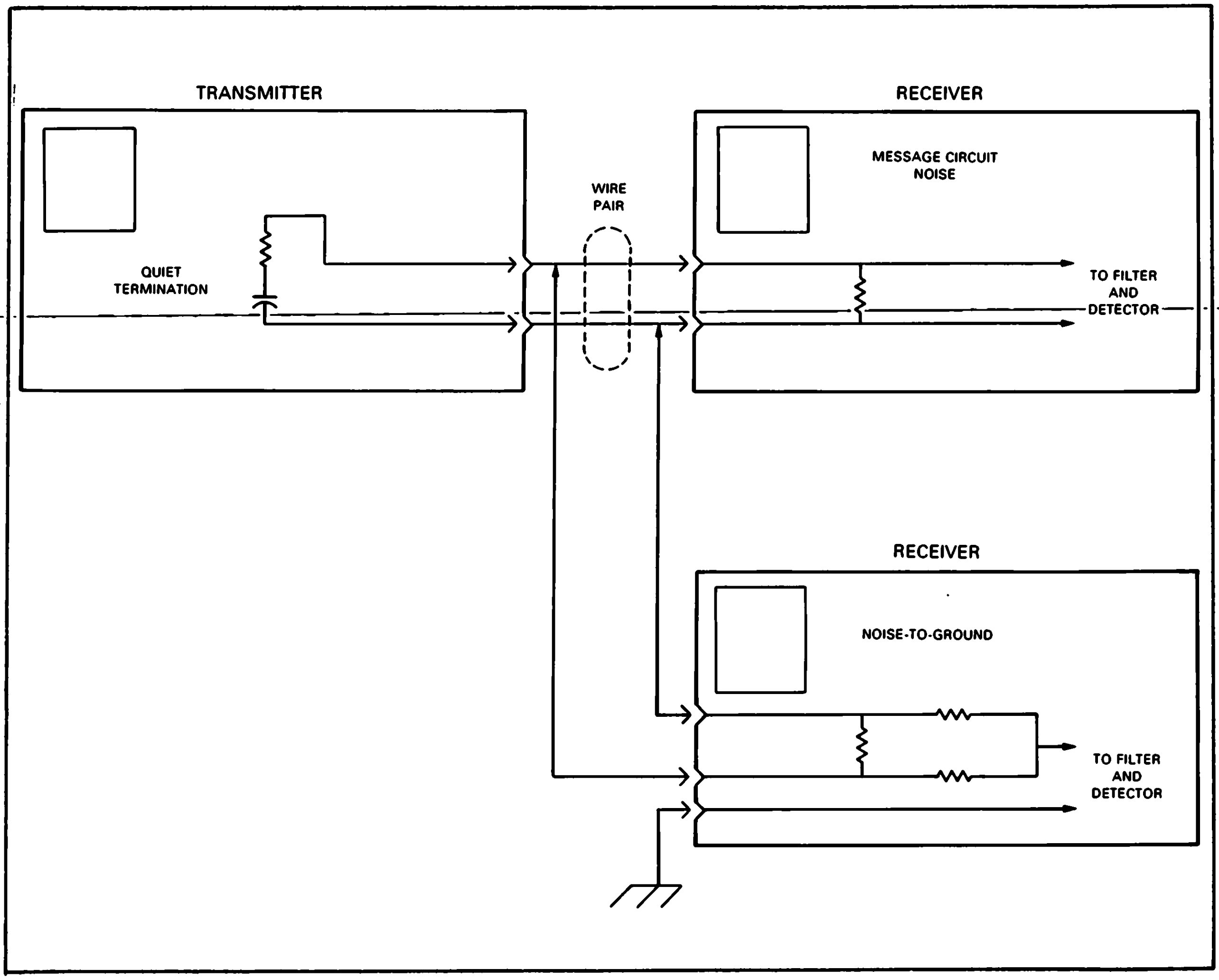


Figure 4-10. Noise-to-ground related to message circuit noise

TRANSIENTS MEASUREMENTS

The 3-level impulse noise, hits and dropouts mode measures the interfering effects of transient phenomena. These transient phenomena can cause data transmission errors and interruptions to data communication systems. This measurement mode allows simultaneous determination of: impulse noise counts at three different thresholds, phase hit counts, gain hit counts, and dropout count. The simultaneous measurement of these transient phenomena allows the 4945A to reliably differentiate between each of them.

IMPULSE NOISE

Impulse noise is that component of the received noise signal which is much greater in amplitude than the normal peaks of the message circuit noise, and that occurs as short duration spikes or burst of energy. Studies by Bell Telephone Laboratories have shown that the impulse noise spikes have a duration of less that one millisecond, and that all significant effects of the noise spikes disappear within four milliseconds. Waveform (b) in figure 4-11 illustrates a received holding tone (or test signal) that includes interfering impulse noise spikes. The impluse noise measurement allows determination of impulse noise count on a voice channel, given a specified amplitude threshold level, a specified count rate, and a specified measurement period (all are selectable on the 4945A).

Customers initiating and terminating calls cause relays and switches to operate and release, giving rise to impulse noise from the associated electrical transients. Normal installation and repair activies also introduce impulse noise.

Impulse noise affects data transmission by causing the loss of the information signal which results in errors. In slow data rate systems few errors occur due to impulse noise because the receiving device can distinguish a data pluse from an impulse noise pulse. As the data rate of a system increases, it becomes more difficult for the receiving device to distinguish the data pulse from the noise pulse; resulting in impulse noise caused errors.

PHASE HITS,GAIN HITS, AND DROPOUTS

A phase hit is a sudden change (increase or decrease) in the received signal phase (or frequency). Phase hits may be as small as tenths of a degree or as large as 360 degrees. The phase of the received signal may return to its original value in a short time, or it may remain indefinitely at a changed value. Waveform (c) in figure 4-11 illustrates a received holding tone that includes interfering phase hits.

Some of the more common causes of phase hits (and also gain hits and dropouts) are automatic switching to standby facilities or carrier supplies, patching out working facilities to perform maintenance, and noise transients coupled into carrier frequency sources.

Two common modulation techniques used by data modems are phase and frequency modulation. Phase hits create errors by appearing like information carried by data signal. For example, in a system using an 8-phase modulation technique (45 degrees between states), frequent 25-degree phase hits would make it very diffcult for the receiving modem to distinguish between the interfering phase hits and the phase modulation; resulting in phase hits caused errors.

A gain hit is a sudden change (increase or decrease) in the received signal level. Gain hits can be less than a dB or as large as several dBs. The level of the received signal can return to its orignial value in a short time, or it can remain indefinitely at the changed value. Waveform (d) in figure 4-11 illustrates a received holding tone that includes interfering gain hits.

Amplitude modulation of a carrier signal is another common technique used by modems to transmit data. Because the information is contained in the level of the signal, gain hits can appear like the information carried by the data signal; resulting in gain hit caused errors.

A dropout is a sudden drop in received signal level (>12dB). During a dropout, the signal often becomes undetectable. Some dropouts are difficult to observe because the background noise can rise to a level near the orginal signal level. The level of the received signal can return to its orginal value in a short time or remain undetectable indefinitely. Waveform (e) in figure 4-11 illustrates a received holding tone that includes interfering dropouts.

All communication ceases during a dropout and data can be lost. The receiving modem must re-reference itself to the signal before data communiacation can resume. Most modems can track the received signal to a level as low a 12 dB below their normal receiving power. Beyond 12 dB the the information signal is considered lost.

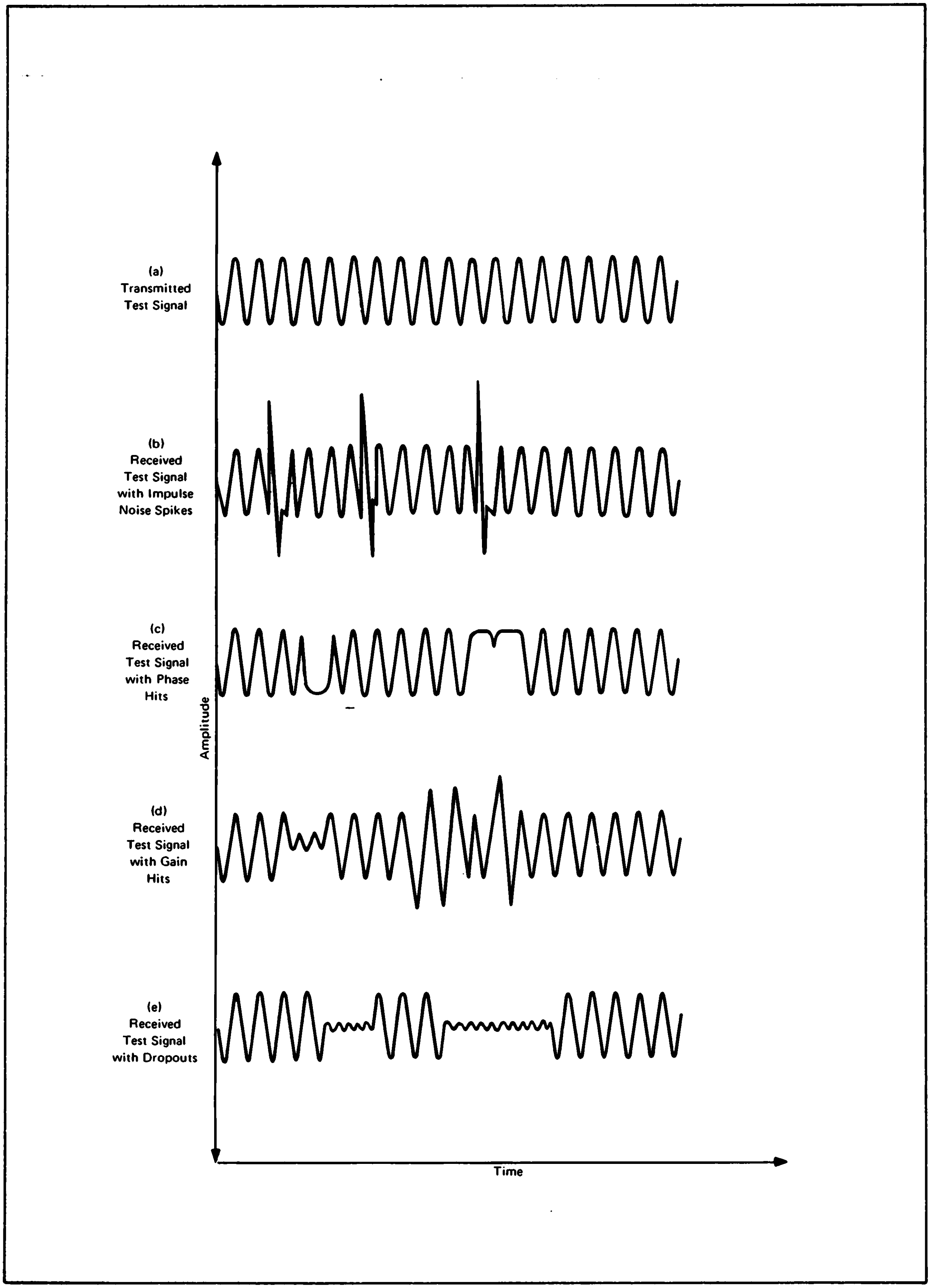


Figure 4-11. Impulse noise, hits, and dropouts waveforms

SIMULTANEOUS MEASUREMENT OF IMPULSE NOISE,HITS AND DROPOUTS

The relationship between each of the transient disturbances is summerized in table 4-2. The best way to distinguish impulse noise from dropouts is the 4 ms maximum duration of the impulse noise. Phase hits can be distinguished from gain hits and dropouts because phase hits cause change in phase. Dropouts have to be distinguished from gain hits by definition, since dropouts are a special case of gain hits. Table 4-3 summarizes the measurement definitions necessary for implementing a practical measuring instrument.

The information needed about each disturbance is how often they occur. The measuring instrument is required to total each disturbances over a specified time. The nominal count rate for electromechanical counters is 7 counts per second with a blanking interval of 143 millisecond. The nominal fast counting rate is 100 counts per second with a blanking interval of 10 milliseconds. All of the transients can occur at any time because they are caused by random sources. They can also occur in clusters with only a few milliseconds between each impulse noise spike.

Because not all disturbances are of sufficient magnitude to cause data communication problems, it is necessary to be able to set thresholds that will discriminate against small disturbances. The thresholds in the 4945A are adjustable so that measurements can be made at different test level points; and also so that the test set can be made to be susceptible to certain disturbances depending on the effect those disturbances have on current data communications.

This test set is capable of identifying all four disturbances simultaneously. Each is counted individually as shown in figure 4-12.

Table 4-2. Transient Phenomena Summary

DISTURBANCE	SIGNAL RELATED	CHARACTERISTIC	DURATION
Impulse noise	No	Level and Phase	<0.1ms to 4ms
Phase hit	Yes	Phase	<0.1ms to >hours
Gain hit	Yes	Level	<0.1ms to >hours
Dropout	Yes	Level	≈1ms to >hours

Table 4-3. Measurement Definitions

DISTURBANCE	SIGNAL RELATION	DURATION
Impulse noise	Level change not related to signal	Less than 4ms
Phase hit	Phase change to the signal	Greater than 4ms
Gain hit	Level change to the signal	Greater than 4ms
Dropout	Decrease in signal level of 12 dB	Greater than 4ms

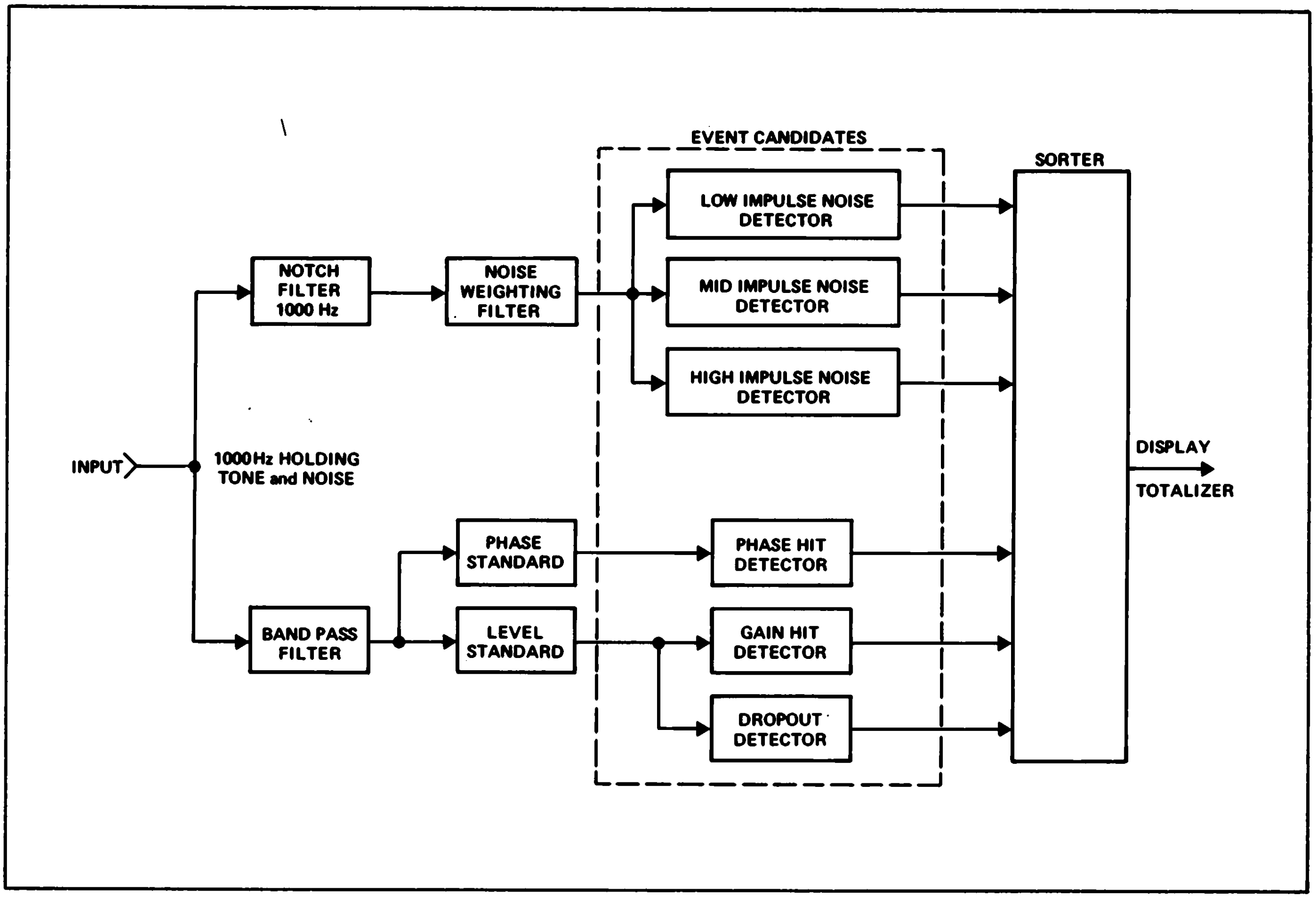


Figure 4-12. Impulse noise, hits, and dropouts

PHASE JITTER

The phase jitter mode allows measurement of the peak-to-peak phase deviation of a 1004-Hz holding tone on a voice channel. Phase jitter is unwanted phase (or frequency) modulation that a signal may pick up as it traverses a communications channel.

Phase jitter has an insignificant effect on voice transmission, however phase jitter can seriously affect data transmission. Phase jitter is especially interfering to data communications systems that use phase modulation as the transmission scheme. If large phase variations occur, one data pulse can occupy the allotted time slot of another pulse (intersymbol interference), causing an error to occur. Figure 4-13a illustrates the effect of phase jitter on a reference holding tone.

Different sources cause the instantanous phase of a signal to jitter at rates normally less than 300 Hz. Phase jitter is typically caused by ripple in the dc power supply of the master oscillator of long haul carriers. Some phase jitter can also occur in short haul systems from incomplete filtering of image sidebands. The most commonly found frequency components of phase jitter are 20 Hz (ringing current), 60 Hz (commerical power), and the harmonics of these. A bandwidth of about 800 Hz centered about a carrier near 1 kHz will recover the major suspected phase jitter without incurring large amounts of uncorrelated interference.

To measure phase jitter, a 1004-Hz holding tone is transmitted at data level. At the receiving end of the voice channel is the test set configured to measure phase jitter. Figure 4-14a illustrates the receiving TIMS functional configuration. The received signal passes through the 600 to 1400 Hz band-pass filter. This filter reduces the effective measurement bandwidth to approximately one-fourth the total channel width, centered on the test tone frequency. This in turn reduces the effects of noise and other interference on the jitter measurement.

The phase-locked loop will not follow fast phase changes that occur at a rate greater then 20 Hz. The slow response amplifier will not react fast enough to change the oscillator frequency to match the received frequency. Fast phase changes will cause an error signal to be generated by the phase detector.

The error signal appearing after the 300-Hz low-pass filter is limited in frequency between 20 Hz and 300 Hz. This pass band is a Bell Standard and includes the phase jitter interference caused by 20-Hz ringing and 60-Hz power, plus their first several harmonics. Phase jitter components rarely occur above 300 Hz. When they do, they are normally accompanied by large amounts of jitter below 300 Hz, which allows detection by the 4945A.

In addition to the Bell Standard, 20-to 300-Hz band, the 4945A also measures phase jitter in the low frequency (LF) 4-to 20-Hz band and in the Bell Standard plus LF 4-to 300-Hz band.

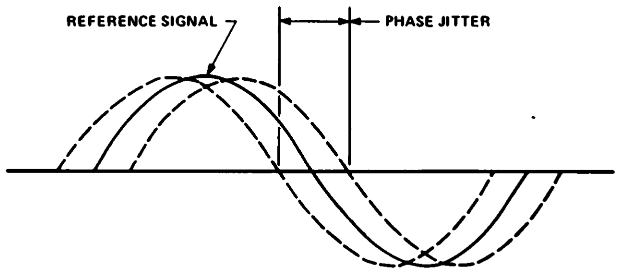
AMPLITUDE JITTER

Amplitude Jitter is the summation of incidental amplitude modulation and the effects of interference and noise. Amplitude Jitter is measured by examining amplitude disturbances on a 1004-Hz test tone. Figure 4-13b shows the effects of amplitude jitter on the 1004-Hz holding tone.

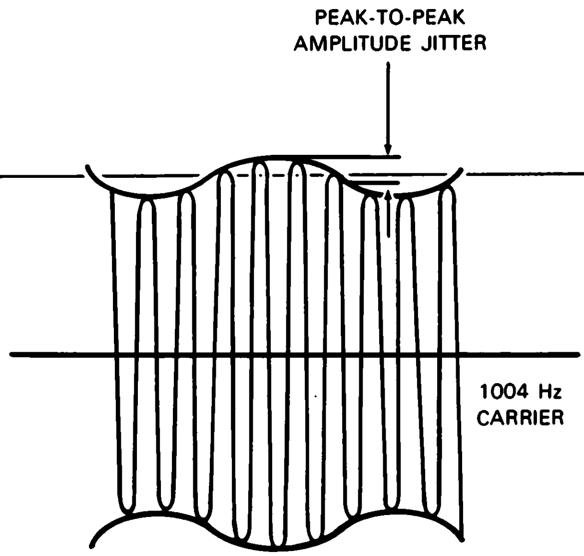
The most commonly found signal-frequency components of amplitude jitter are 20 Hz (ringing), 60 Hz (commerical power), and their second through fifth harmonics. A bandwidth of about 600 Hz centered about a carrier near 1 kHz will recover the major suspected amplitude jitter without incurring large amounts of uncorrelated interference.

Because group delay distortion of a channel can cause amplitude jitter to be created from phase jitter, and vice versa, amplitude jitter should be measured in conjunction with phase jitter. Also noise can cause what would appear to be amplitude jitter, so a C-notch weighted noise measurement should always be made in conjunction with amplitude jitter measurements.

Amplitude jitter is measured in the Bell standard 20-300 Hz band, the low frequency (LF) 4-20 Hz band and in the Bell standard plus LF 4-300 Hz band. Figure 4-14b shows the functional configuration of amplitude jitter measurements.

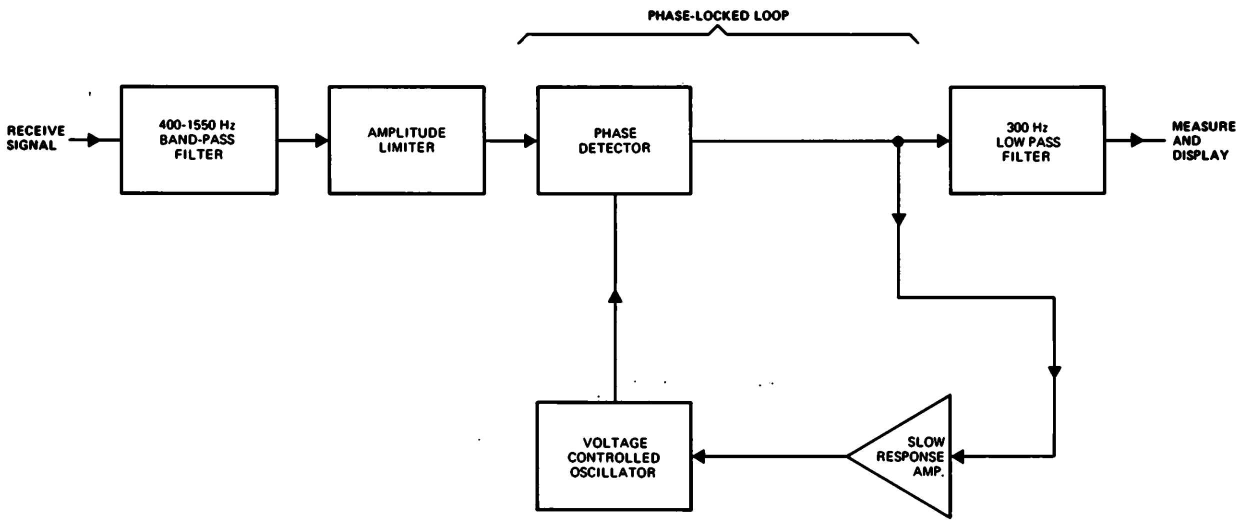


(a) Effects of phase jitter on 1004-Hz holding tone

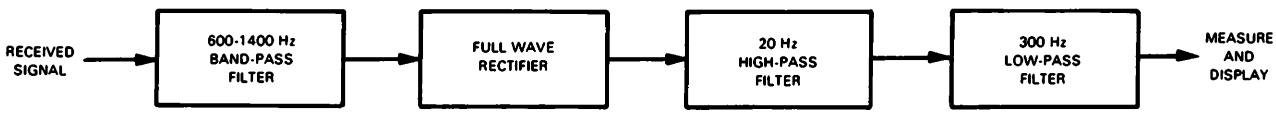


(b) Effects of amplitude jitter on 1004-Hz holding tone

Figure 4-13. Effects of phase and amplitude jitter on holding tone



(a) Phase jitter measurement



(b) Amplitude jitter measurement

Figure 4-14. Phase and amplitude Jitter Measurements

ENVELOPE DELAY MEASUREMENT

The envelope delay mode allows measurement of the linearity of the phase versus frequency of a voice channel.

Phase information has an insignificant effect on voice transmission, but can seriously affect data transmission. At data transmissions greater then 2400 bits per second, over a voice channel without proper delay compensation, the data bits tend to smear out in time and overlap each other causing intersymbol interference which produces errors.

An ideal circuit which has a linear phase shift characteristic will produce a straight line slope (a linear relationship between a change in frequency and a corresponding change in phase) as shown in figure 4-15a. The practical circuit is never ideal and will produce a nonlinear phase shift characteristic (phase distortion) as shown in figure 4-15b.

Conventional measurement techniques make it difficult to measure the phase characteristic of a transmission system, because a phase reference is difficult to establish at the receiving end of the circuit. It is possible however, to measure relative phase shift at the receiving end using the envelope delay measurement technique. This technique makes it possible to measure the envelope delay distortion of a voice channel, which provides a relative measure of the phase linearity (or nonlinearity) of the circuit.

RELATING PHASE SHIFT TO ENVELOPE DELAY

Amplitude modulating a low frequency sine wave (fm) onto a carrier frequency (fc) produces an amplitude modulated (am) signal as shown by waveforms (a),(b), and (c) in figure 4-16. The envelope of the AM signal is the outline (or shape) of the peak excursions of the modulated signal as shown in waveform (d) of figure 4-16. The AM process produces a signal whose spectrum consist of the carrier frequency plus an upper sideband (fc+fm) and a lower sideband (fc-fm). Figure 4-17 illustrates this relationship. Since the upper sideband is of a higher frequency than the carrier, it undergoes a greater phase shift than the carrier; since the lower sideband is of a lower frequency, it undergoes less phase shift.

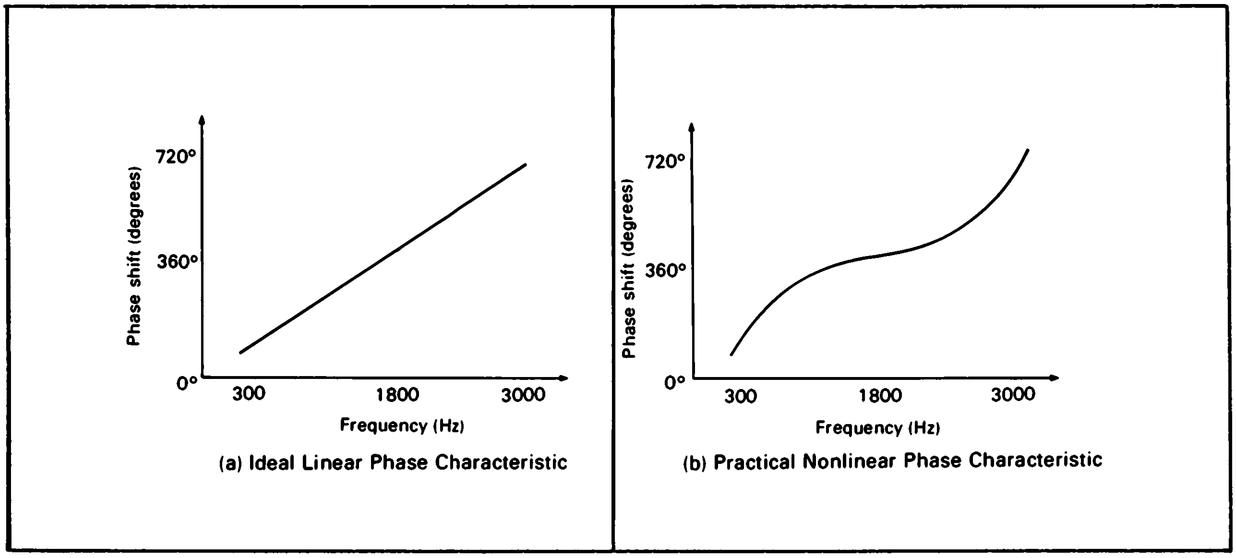


Figure 4-15. Phase versus frequency relationship

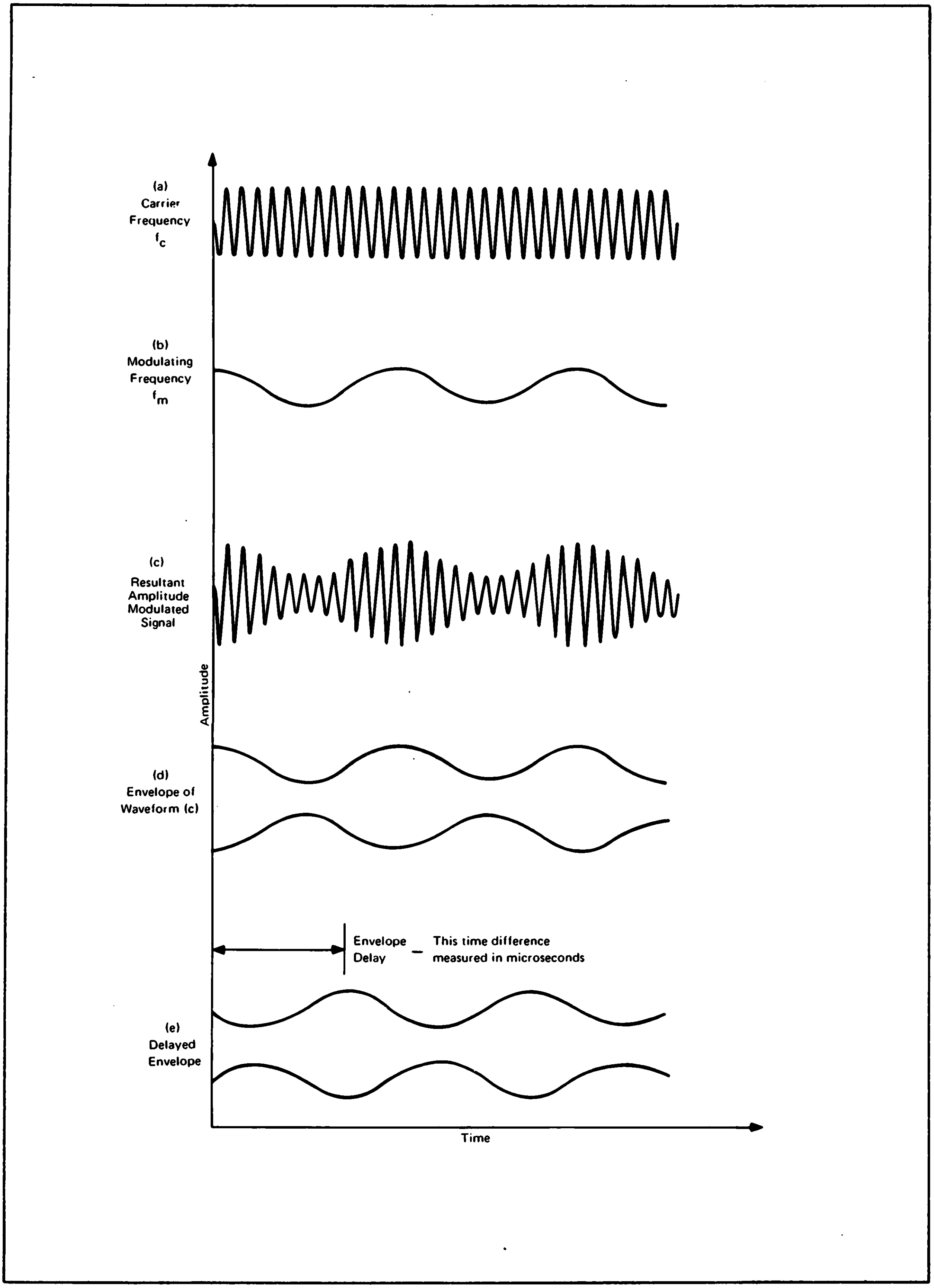


Figure 4-16. Envelope Delay Measurement

If the AM signal is passed through a circuit having a phase shift characteristic which increases linearity with frequency (figure 4-15), the envelope of the AM signal experiences a shift in time (or delay) as shown in waveforms (d) and (e) of figure 4-16. This occurs because the lower sideband experiences less phase shift than the carrier, while the upper sideband encounters more. The net result of these phase shifts is that the modulation envelope is shifted in phase (or delayed) when traversing a transmission medium.

The amount of envelope delay is related to the difference in phase between the two sidebands. If the phase versus frequency characteristic of the transmission medium is linear, then any carrier frequency used (with a fixed modulation frequency) will produce a constant envelope delay value. Plots (a) and (b) in figure 4-18 illustrates this relationship. However, if the phase versus frequency characteristic is nonlinear, then different carrier frequencies will produce different envelope delay values. Plots (c) and (d) in figure 4-18 illustrate this relationship. When different values of envelope delay occur, the difference between delay values at two different carrier frequencies is termed " envelope delay distortion".

ENVELOPE DELAY DISTORTION MEASUREMENT

To make this measurement, two TIMS are used in the configuration shown in figure 4-19. The TIMS normal test set transmits a test signal over the voice channel under test to the TIMS repeat test set. The repeat set responds by transmitting envelope delay information back to the normal set over the return reference voice channel. The normal set compares its received signal with its transmitted signal to determine envelope delay distortion values.

The normal set transmits an amplitude modulated test signal consisting of a variable frequency carrier (300-to 65004-Hz) and a fixed modulation frequency (83 1/3 Hz). The carrier frequency is varied over the band of interest, usually in 100 Hz steps. The test signal traverses the voice channel under test and is received by the repeat set. The receiver of the repeat set amplitude demodulates the incoming test signal to produce the AM envelope. Changing the carrier frequency as mentioned above will result in a change in the delay of the 83 1/3-Hz envelope at the repeat set, if envelope distortion exists. The envelope delay values received at the repeat set must now be transmitted back to the normal set for measurement. In addition, the envelope delay values received at the repeat set must be transmitted back to the normal set without the introduction of a changing envelope delay, as would be introduced by changing the return reference carrier frequency.

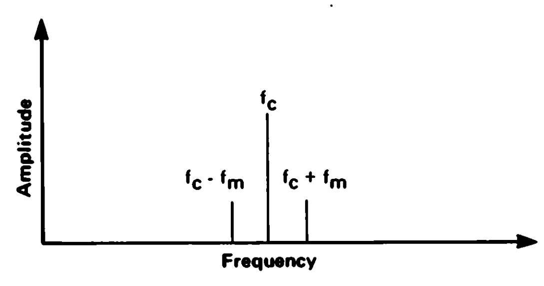
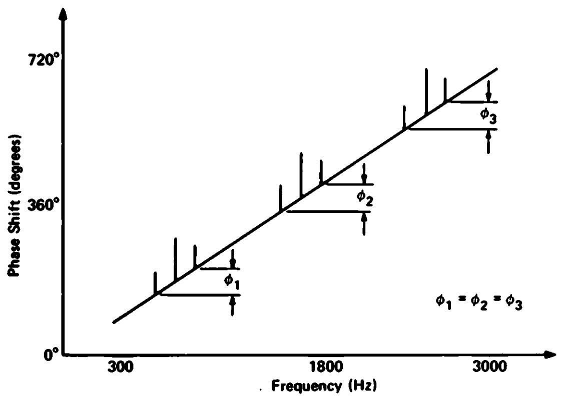
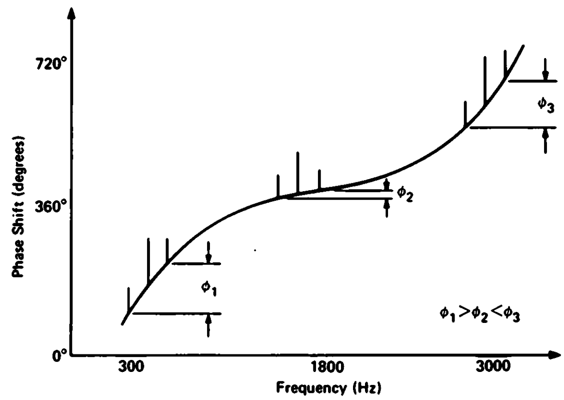


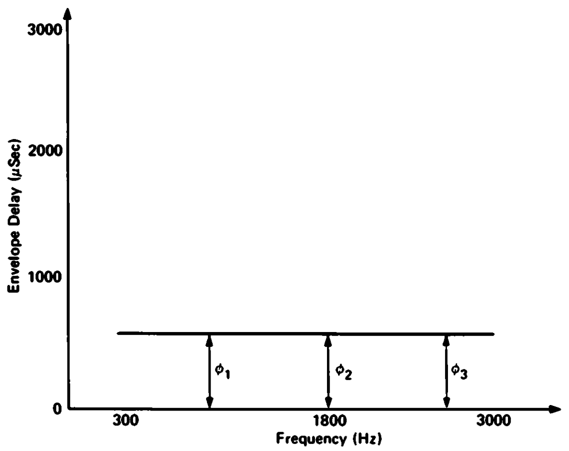
Figure 4-17. AM signal frequency spectrum



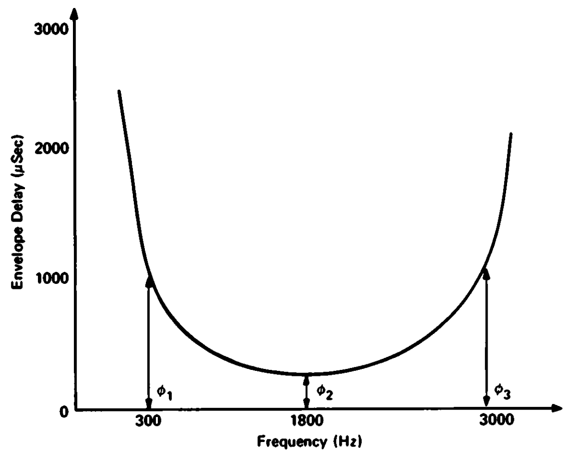
(a) Linear Phase Characteristic with Superimposed AM Signal Components



(c) Nonlinear Phase Characteristic with Superimposed AM Signal Components



(b) Envelope Delay Characteristic of (a) above.



(d) Envelope Delay Characteristic of (c) above.

NOTE: The symbol phi (ϕ) represents the difference in phase between the upper and lower sidebands of the AM signal superimposed on the phase characteristic plots.

Figure 4-18. Relating phase shift to envelope delay

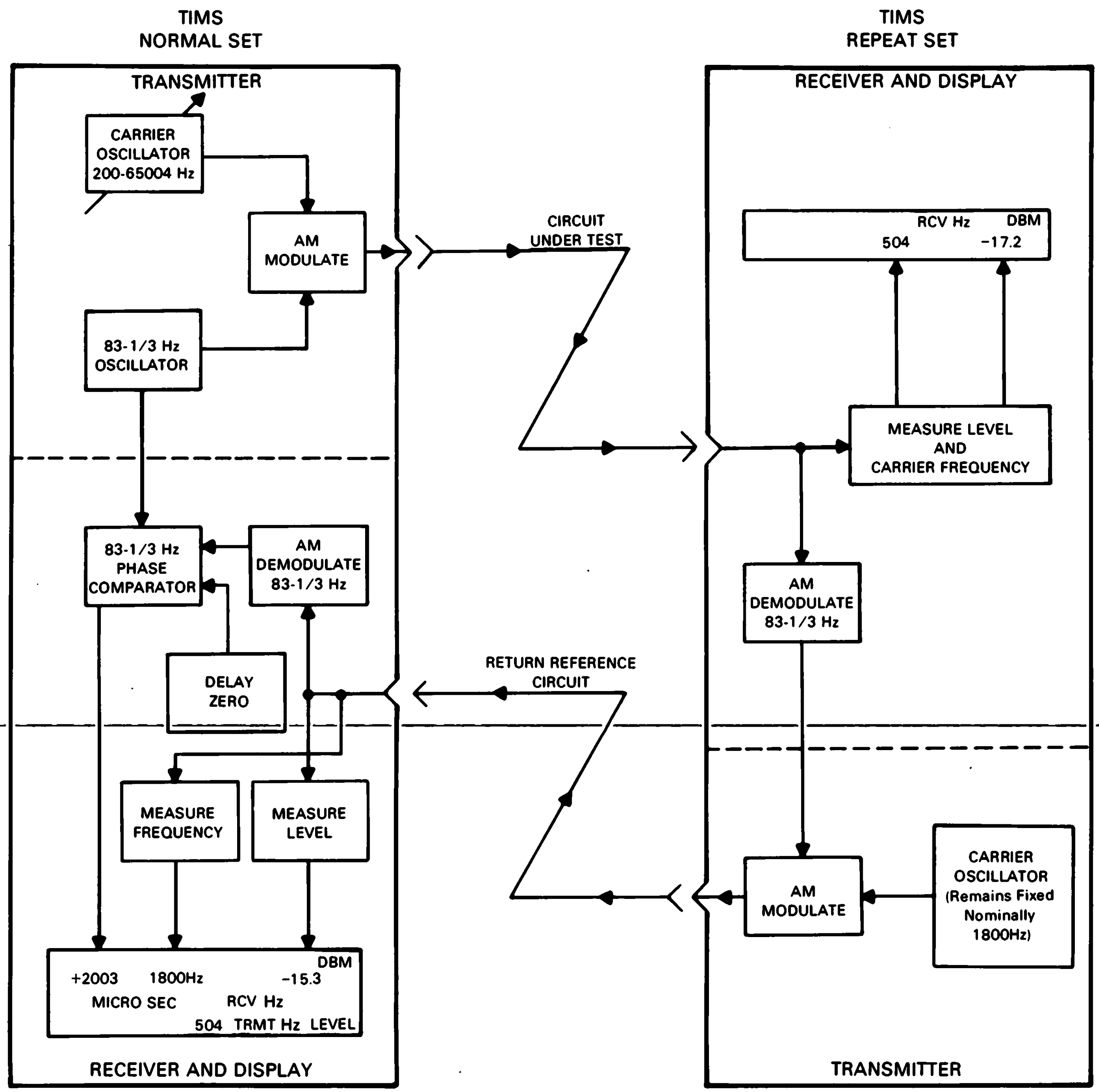


Figure 4-19. Envelope Delay Waveforms

In the repeat set, the demodulated AM signal is used to amplitude modulate the fixed frequency carrier that is transmitted back to the normal set. The carrier oscillator in the repeat set remains fixed at one frequency during the envelope delay measurement. The carrier frequency is usually selected at midband (normally 1800 Hz) because envelope delay characteristics are fairly constant and attenuation distortion characteristics are fairly flat. Because a constant return reference carrier frequency is used by the repeat set, there will be no envelope delay distortion encountered by the return signal (although there will be a fixed envelope delay). Therefore, the envelope delay value received at the normal set will represent the envelope delay value received at the repeat set, plus the constant envelope delay of the return reference channel.

The receiver of the normal set amplitude demodulates the incoming return reference signal. The phase of the incoming return reference envelope is then compared to the original 83-1/3 Hz oscillator signal to determine the difference in phase (envelope delay) between the two signals.

To measure the change in envelope delay from the normal set to the repeat set (with a change in carrier frequency), a delay zero control is used to "zero out" the envelope delay of the entire measurement loop. The delay zero control sets the phase difference (or envelope delay) between the 83-1/3 Hz oscillator and the demodulated return reference envelope to zero. All future envelope delay measurements on the channel will then be referenced to the carrier frequency of the normal set where the delay zero was set. By changing the normal set carrier frequency from the delay zero reference value, the only changing envelope delay (envelope delay distortion) occuring in the measurement loop is that incurred by the test signal traversing the voice channel under test.

The delay zero function is usually implemented at a normal set carrier frequency of around 1800 Hz. For some tests it is convenient to set an arbitrary zero and vary the test frequency while looking for the largest negative envelope delay value. By setting a new zero value at this frequency of minimum delay, all other envelope delay measurements (on the channel under test) will have positive values of power line related noise.

INTERMODULATION DISTORTION MEASUREMENT

The intermodulation distortion mode allows measurement of the second and third order intermodulation distortion products of two test tone pairs transmitted over a voice channel. The test tone pairs are selected to closely approximate the nonlinear distortion properties encountered by data signals; to minimize the effects of channel roll-off, phase jitter, frequency translation; and to avoid inaccurate readings on PCM carrier systems. Figure 4-20 illustrates the spectrum of the transmitted intermodulation distortion test signal.

Intermodulation distortion is the generation of new signal components not present in the orginal transmitted signal. This usually happens when a channel's loss is nonlinear with respect to input level. The main cause of nonlinear distortion are electronic devices such as modulators, demodulators, compandors, and amplifiers.

With a single frequency (f1) applied to the input of a nonlinear device, the nonlinear distortion appears as harmonics of the input frequency, such as 2f1, 3f1, 4f1, etc. This type of distortion is termed "harmonic distortion". With a multiple frequency signal (f1 and f2) applied to the device input, the nonlinear distortion appears as harmonics of the individual input frequencies plus intermodulation (or mixing) products of the input frequencies, as listed in table 4-4. This type of distortion is termed "intermodulation distortion"or "nonlinear distortion", and is the type measured by the 4945A.

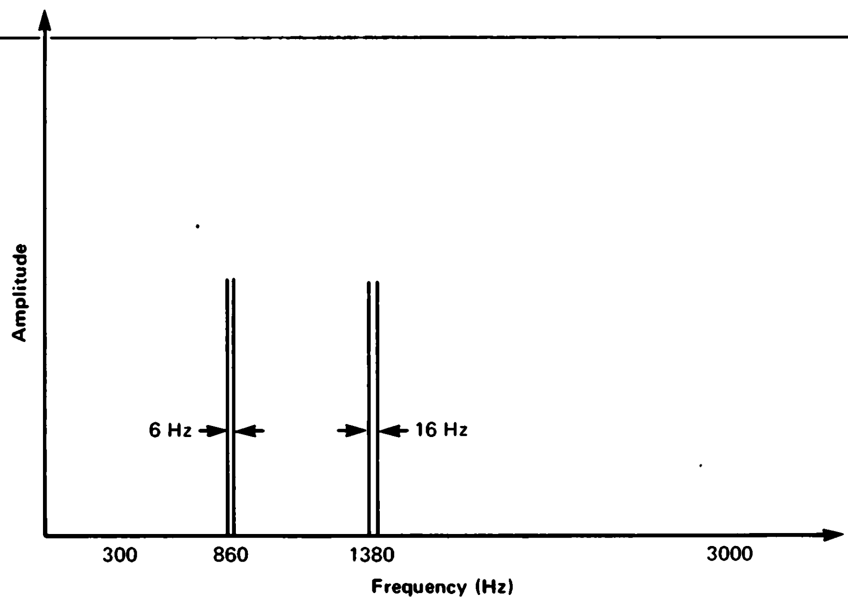


Figure 4-20. Intermodulation distortion signal frequency spectrum

Table 4-4 shows the harmonics of a multiple frequency signal (f_1 and f_2).

Table 4-4. Harmonics and Intermodulation Products of a Multiple Frequency Signal (f_1 and f_2)

TYPE OF DISTORTION	OUTPUT DISTORTION THRU THE THIRD ORDER
Harmonics	$2f_1$, $3f_1$, $2f_2$, $3f_2$
Intermodulation Products	$f_1 + f_2$, $f_2 - f_1$, $2f_1 + f_2$, $2f_1 - f_2$, $2f_2 + f_1$, $2f_2 - f_1$

Intermodulation distortion and harmonic distortion measurement techniques will yield the same value for second and third order distortion in the simple case involving only one source of distortion. However, with a telephone channel there are normally multiple sources of distortion joined together by linear networks with delay distortion. This creates measurement problems in obtaining valid distortion values. Bell Telephone Laboratory studies have shown that the intermodulation distortion technique is less susceptible to these measurement problems.

The check signal provision is included in the 4945A to permit correction of error caused by the presence of high background noise, an interfering tone, or T-carrier quantizing noise. When the CHECK SIGNAL softkey is pressed the second tone pair shown in figure 4-20 (as centered at 1380 Hz) is supressed, and the lower tone pair is doubled in power. This allows the channel to be checked with a test signal of the same power. Without the two tone pairs being generated, the intermodulation process (as measured by the 4945A) does not occur. The receiving TIMS looks for the second and third order products, but since these are not present, the measured received signals consist of noise. The second and third order products as measured with the two tone pairs may then be corrected accordingly to achieve accurate values.

PEAK-TO-AVERAGE RATIO MEASUREMENT

The peak-to-average ratio (P/AR) mode allows measurement of the channel dispersion (spreading in time of signal amplitude) due to transmission imperfections. The test signal has a peak-to-average ratio and a spectral content that approximates a data signal. As the P/AR signal traverses a dispersive medium, the peak-to-average ratio will deteriorate. Then by measuring the peak-to-average ratio at the receiving end, a simple measure of dispersion is obtained. Figure 4-21 illustrates the frequency spectrum of the transmitted P/AR test signal, and figure 4-22 illustrates the signal envelope.

RETURN LOSS

Return loss is the ratio, in decibels, of the power incident upon a transmission system discontinuity to the power reflected from the discontinuity. Return loss measurements are made on both 2-wire and 4-wire circuits. The measurement indicates how well the input and the output impedances are matched throughout a circuit.

Four measurements are made when measuring return loss: Echo return loss (ERL), singing return loss low (SRL low), singing return loss high (SRL high), and sine wave return loss (SWL). ERL is the most critical of the four measurements. SRL low and SRL high are designed to protect against circuit instability. Figure 4-23 shows the filter shapes for the measurements.

Echo return loss (ERL) and singing return loss (SRL) are band average return loss measurements made with a band limited noise signal.

Sine wave return loss is measured by transmitting a single frequency and then measuring the difference between the transmitted frequency and the received frequency. A sreies of single frequencies can also be transmitted by using the SINE WAVE SWEEP function of the 4945A.

Return loss measurements require a quiet termination at the distant end of the circuit.

The result of a single frequency return loss measurement must specify the measurement frequency. Return loss as a measure of impedance match is usually specified as the minimum for any frequency within a specified band.

Average return loss over a specified band of frequencies may be measured using a sweep frequency. The average return loss over the band is a power average.

noise signal.

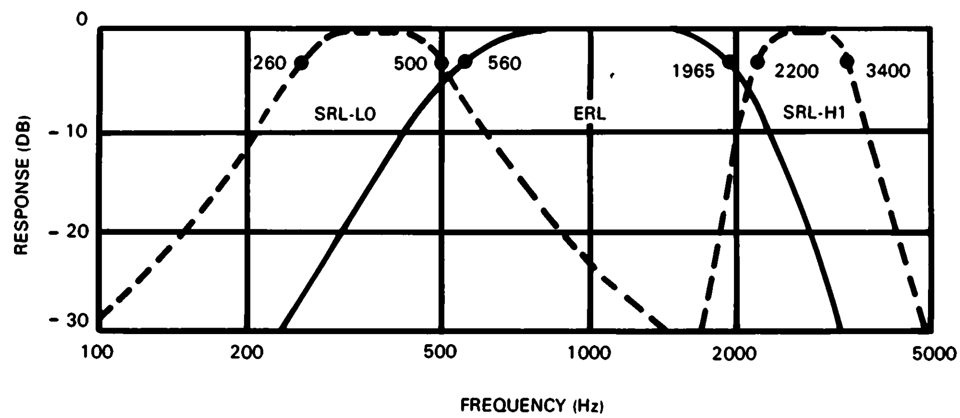
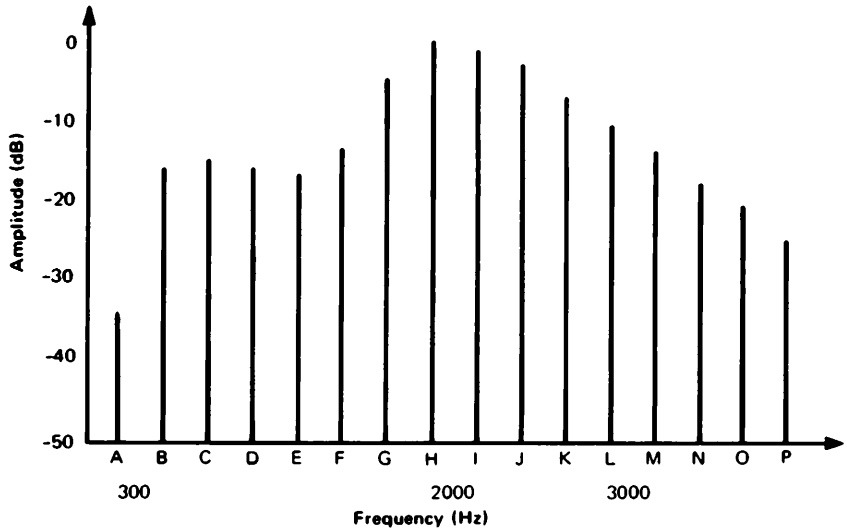


Figure 4-23. Filter shapes for ERL, SRL low, and SRL high

The P/AR rating is a single number rating of the fidelity of a channel and is a weighted measure of the total attenuation, phase distortion, and noise. The P/AR rating is derived by comparing the P/AR of an ideal signal with the P/AR of the output signal of the system under test. The P/AR measurement is most sensitive to envelope delay distortion and is also affected by noise, bandwidth reduction, gain ripples, nonlinearities such as compression and clipping, and other impairments. The P/AR rating is an indication of the general transmission quality of the voiceband channel. If the P/AR signal were received entirely undistorted, the P/AR rating would be 100, while a circuit that causes a 10 percent reduction in the peak-to-average ratio has a P/AR rating of 90.

The P/AR measurement provides little information about the nature of the fault condition in any particular case. However, since P/AR is a figure of merit for the channel, it can be used as a benchmark for future reference. After other measurements are made and a channel is considered acceptable, the P/AR rating can be recorded for future reference. In case of a suspected trouble on the channel, P/AR may be measured first and be compared to the benchmark P/AR value. Deviations in excess of + or - 4 P/AR units from an initial P/AR value provides sufficient reason to suspect that some channel characteristic has changed significantly.

The P/AR rating can also be useful in trouble-shooting on the DDD network where a number of connections are to be surveyed and full data recorded on only the worst connections experienced. In private line circuits, P/AR can help to identify the worst transmission direction (near to far, or far to near) such that measurement of the parameters in the worst direction can be completed first, since it is more probable that any transmission impariment will be in that direction.



KEY	FREQUENCY
A	140.625
B	390.625
C	640.625
D	890.625
E	1140.625
F	1390.625
G	1640.625
H	1890.625
I	2140.625
J	2390.625
K	2640.625
L	2890.625
M	3140.625
N	3390.625
O	3640.625
P	3890.625

Figure 4-21. P/AR transmit signal frequency spectrum

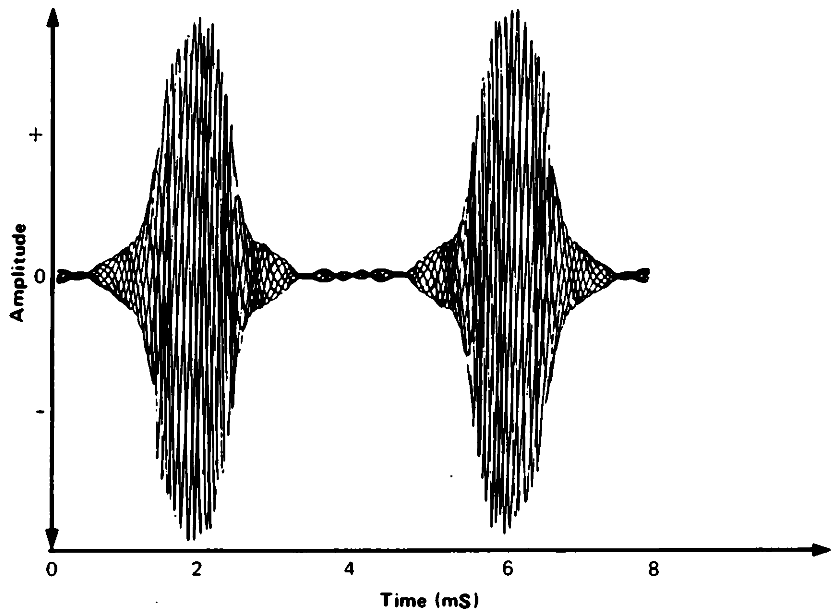


Figure 4-22. P/AR transmit signal envelope

CHAPTER V. HP-IB OPERATION (Model 18162A)

INTRODUCTION

The 18162A interface allows remote control of the HP 4945A with an external controller on the HP-IB bus. The HP-IB interface is Hewlett-Packard's implementation of the IEEE Standard 488-1978.

NORMAL MODE

In normal operation, commands from the controller are sent to the 18162A Interface where they are converted into keystroke sequences to set up the 4945A. Data from the 4945A is sent to the interface and then to the controller.

TALK ONLY MODE

When the module is in talk only (I/O output) mode, pressing the output key on the front panel will cause an image of the display to be sent out on the interface to a printer which must be in listen always mode.

4944A MODE

When the module is in this mode, it responds to all of the two character mnemonics used by the 4944A. All data returning to the controller will be sent in the format used by the 4944A, which is an image of its display.

SPECIFICATIONS

Dimensions
- Height: 33 mm (1.32 inches)
- Width: 99 mm (3.91 inches)
- Depth: 180 mm (7.12 inches)

Maximum Cable Length: 20m (65 feet)

Operating Temperature: 0° to +50° C (+32° to +122° F)

Storage Temperature: -40° to +75° C (-40° to +167° F)

Power Requirements: Supplied by 4945A. Do not install interface with power on. Operating power must be off.

INSTALLATION

The 18162A Interface connects to one of the I/O slots on the 4945A rear panel. An HP-IB cable connects to the other 18162A connector as shown in figure 5-1.

WARNING

The 4945A operating power must be off. Do not install interface with power on.

The interface receives its power from the 4945A. No external power source is required.

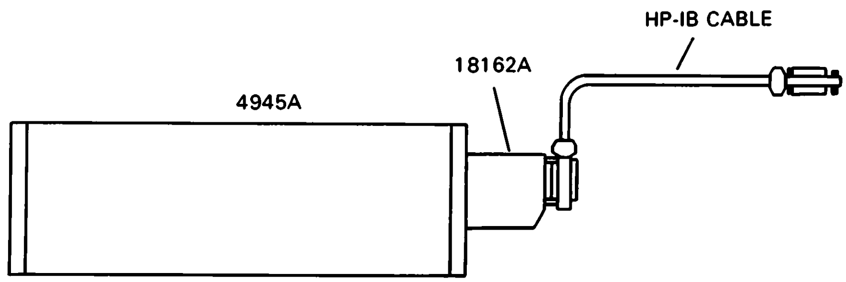


Figure 5-1. 18162A interface installation

The HP-IB is a parallel bus of 16 active signal lines grouped into three sets according to function, to interconnect up to 15 instruments. Figure 5-2 is a diagram of the interface connections and bus structure.

One set of signal lines is the eight data lines. These lines carry coded messages which represent addresses, program data, measurements and status bytes. The data lines are used for both input and output messages in bit parallel, byte-serial form. Normally, a seven-bit ASCII code represents each byte of data, leaving the eighth bit available for parity checking.

There are three data byte transfer control lines. Data transfer is controlled by means of an interlocked handshake technique that permits data transfer (asynchronously) at the rate of the slowest device participating on the bus.

There are five general interface management lines which are used to activate all the connected devices at once, (i.e., clear the interface). Table 5-1 defines each of the management lines.

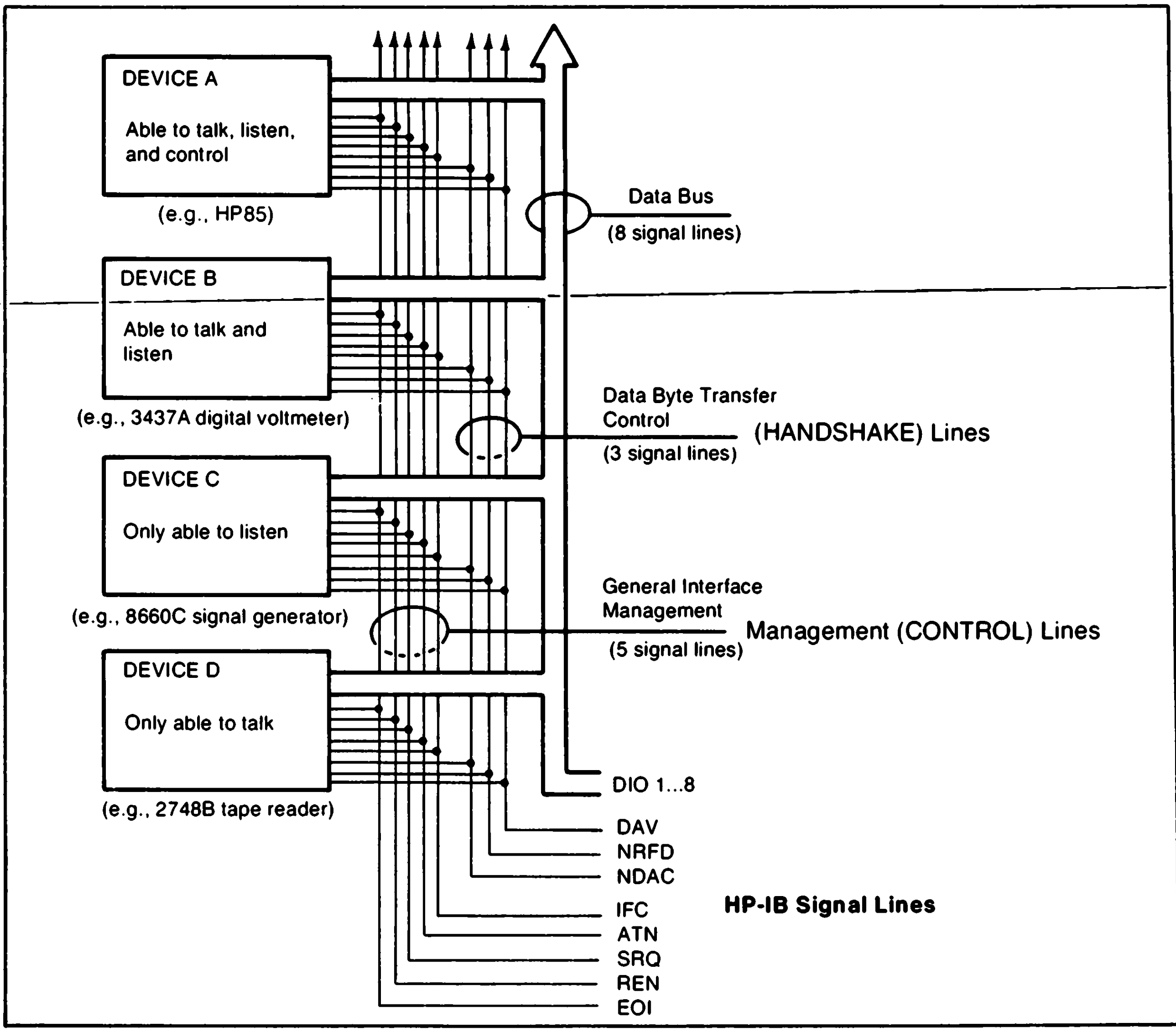


Figure 5-2. Interface connections and bus structure

Table 5-1. General Interface Management Lines

Name	Mnemonic	Description
Attention	ATN	Enables a device to interpret data on the bus as a controller command (command mode) or data transfer (data mode).
Interface Clear	IFC	Initializes the HP-IB system to an idle state by unaddressing all talkers and listeners.
Service Request	SRQ	Alerts the controller to a need for communication.
Remote Enable	REN	Places devices under remote program control.
End or Identify	EOI	Indicates the last data byte in a data transfer sequence. Used with ATN to poll devices for their status.

COMMUNICATION CAPABILITY

Devices on the bus fall into three basic catagories: talkers, listeners, and controller.

Talkers are devices which send information on the bus when they have been addressed. Only one talker at a time can be on the bus.

Listeners are devices which receive information sent on the bus when they have been addressed. There can be multiple listeners on the bus.

Controllers are devices that can specify the talker and listener(s) for an information transfer. The controller can be an active controller or a system controller. The active controller is the current controlling device on the bus. The system controller can take control of the bus even if it is not the active controller. Each system can have only one system controller, even if several controllers have system control capability.

DATA INPUT AND OUTPUT MODES

There are four commands that control the output of data and the input of commands. These commands are the OUx; commands.

The OU0; command is a mask service request when data is available command. The Ready bit in the serial poll register is set when there is data ready and reset when there is none. This is the default state of the interface.

The OU1; command will cause the I/O module to make a service request when it has data available for the controller. Both the service request and the Ready bit in the serial poll register will be reset when the output queue empties unless there was a previous error, in which case only the Ready bit will be reset.

The OU2; command causes the module to hold off the HP-IB bus handshake after the line feed (following a command string from the controller) until all mnemonics have been decoded and accepted by the 4945A. This is the default state of the module.

The OU3; command causes the module to release the data handshake on the HP-IB bus as soon as the mnemonic commands have been received. This mode enables parallel operation of many instruments without waiting for each to accept the codes before programming the next. When using this mode it takes one to two seconds for each mnemonic to be decoded and accepted.

For example, in an application where the 4945A transmitter is being used and another TIMS receiver is being used to make the reading, the transmitter output may not be the expected value if there is insufficient delay before the reading.

USING THE 4945A AS AN HP 4944A OR AN HP 4943A

To enter this mode, all that is necessary to do is to send one or more of the 4944A mnemonics. The mode of operation and the instrument set up will not change. A device clear command must be sent to the HP-IB module prior to or just after entering 4944A mode to put the intrument in a known state, to remove any data from the output queue, and to reset the status register. This mode will be exited if a 4945A mnemonic is received, if the selected device clear is received or if a semicolon is received. As the 4944A does not respond to selected device clear, the 4944A mnemonics do not contain semicolons and are a different format than 4945A mnemonics, this transition should not occur unless there is an an error in the program. When the 4944A mode is exited one of the clear comands, device clear or selected device clear, must be sent to reset the status register and to clear the output queue of any data.

CAUTION

It is very important to send one of the clear commands when entering the 4944A mode. If the 4945A is making a measurement that the 4944A cannot do, or is making a measurement outside the frequency range of the 4944A, the bus may lockup when the controller tries to input data.

In this mode, measurement data is returned from the 4945A in the same format as the 4944A returns it. In addition to 4944A mnemonics another mnemonic, M8, has been included in the set of mnemonics so that existing 4943A programs can be altered to also operate the 4945A. The 4943A uses the code M7 for phase jitter 20-300 Hz, while the 4944A uses M7 for nonlinear distortion. The 4945A interprets M8 code as phase jitter 20-300 Hz, and returns the data in 4943A format. Replacing all occurrences of M7 with M8 in a 4943A program will allow it to run with the 4945A.

The codes C0 and C1, self check, have not been implemented and must be removed from any program which uses them before the program in question will run.

One important difference between the 4945A and the 4944A or 4943A, is that functions that are not remotely programmable on the 4944A/4943A, are programmable via HP-IB on the 4945A. When the 4945A executes a device clear, these functions are reinitialized default values. Understanding this difference is important when using the device clear. The following table is a summary of these differences.

4944A Functions	4945A Functions
Power	no change
Set up switches:	
Normal test/dial talk	Normal test
Hold coils on/off	Off
Talk battery on/off	Off
Term/bridge	Term
600 ohms/900 ohms	600 ohms
SF skip on/off	Off
Normal test/self check	Normal test
Transmitter level	-16.0 DBM
Impulse noise threshold	68 DB
Line monitor volume	3, receive monitor
Analog output	Not present
RCV-TRMT switch	TRMT-RCV

HP-IB ADDRESSING

The HP-IB address is programmable from the front panel via the I/O Port Set Up menu. The default address is 10.

To change the HP-IB address, use the following procedure.

Press: SET UP I/O PORT SET UP

Press HP-IB Address, key in desired address using data entry keys, and then press ENTER key.

HP-IB DEVICE FUNCTIONS

The 18162A Interface has the following HP-IB device capabilities which are compatible with IEEE Standard 488-1978.

AH1	Acceptor handshake
SH1	Source handshake
C0	No controller capability
L4	Listen and unlisten if talk addressed
T5	Full talker capability
SR1	Serial poll capability
RL1	Full remote local capability
PP1	Complete parallel poll ability
DC1	Full device clear implementation
DT0	No device trigger capability

MESSAGE DEFINITIONS

Information is transferred on the HP-IB from one device to one or more other devices in quantities called "messages". Some messages consist of two basic parts, an address portion and an information portion. Others are general messages to all devices. There are also messages which are referred to as "meta messages". The HP-IB bus messages and module responses are listed and defined in table 5-2. The 4945A response to the message (if any) is described after each definition.

Note

> A meta message is not a program code or an HP-IB. command.It is only intended as a tool to translate a program written as an algorithm into the controller's. code.

Table 5-2. HP-IB Messages and 4945A Responses

Message	Definition and Response
Data	The actual information (bytes) sent from a talker to one or more listeners. The information or data can be in numeric form or a string of characters. The 4945A accepts data messages when addressed to listen. The 4945A can send datamessages when addressed to talk.
Trigger dependent	Causes the listening device(s) to perform a device action. The 4945A ignores this message.
Clear dependent	Causes devices to return to a pre-defined device state.

Table 5-2. HP-IB Messages and 4945A Responses (con't)

Message	Definition and Response
Selected device clear (SDC) commands returns the 4945A to the following conditions:	
Menu:	Test Select
RCV:	TERM
TMT/RCV IMP:	600
Hold Coils:	OFF
SF Skip:	OFF
Voice Limit:	OFF
Master/Slave:	NORMAL (OFF), Master-to-Slave mode
Talk Battery:	OFF
Self Check:	Full, Mode 1, Segment 1, stop on end check
Noise:	Noise with tone C-MSG Filter IN 60 Hz Filter OUT
Sweep:	Stopped, Single, from 204 to 3904 Hz Step = 100 Hz, Rate = Fast
Measurement:	Level/Freq, Quiet Termination, 1004 Hz
Jitter:	20 - 300 Hz, Amplitude and Phase jitter
Return Loss:	Measure All, 2-wire, Hybrid loss = 00.0
EDD:	Normal
Transients:	Stopped, 8 per sec, 15 min., 4 dB step, 68 dB threshold, 20 degrees, 10 dB gain hit Reference impedance = 600
Level keys:	Default values: 7.0, 0.0, -6.0, -13.0, -29.0
Freq Keys:	Default values: 304, 404, 1004, 2804, 3004, 2713
Volume:	OFF, Level 3, Monitor Receiver, Beep ON
TRMT/RCV: (switch)	TRMT/RCV

Table 5-2. HP-IB Messages and 4945A Responses (con't)

Message	Definition and Response
Abort	The system controller sends this message to unconditionally take control of the bus from the active controller. The message terminates all bus communications but does not implement the clear message. When the Interface Clear line (IFC) is true, the 4945A does the following: The interface is unaddressed. Data in the queues is retained. Command decoding is aborted if in progress. Normal Mode on the 4944A is retained.

SERIAL POLL OPERATION

In the normal mode of operation, the serial poll register has the following configuration:

BIT	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
	PON	RQS	ERR	READY	ddc	ddc	ddc	ddc

Bit 7	PON	Power on self check failed
Bit 6	RQS	This device requested service
Bit 5	ERR	Error occurred
Bit 4	READY	Data ready for output
Bit 3	ddc	Device dependent code
Bit 2	ddc	Device dependent code
Bit 1	ddc	Device dependent code
Bit 0	ddc	Device dependent code

Bit zero is set in conjunction with ERR when there has been a keycode or mnemonic error. Bit 1 is set in conjunction with ERR when the module has been locked out by another module. Bit 2 is set in conjunction with ERR when the front panel has been accessed in remote mode. It tells the controller that the instrument is now in local state and the set up of the instrument is now unknown to the controller. When the status is updated, the contents of the serial poll register are ORed with the new status message, so many combinations of status message are possible.

To clear the serial poll register it is ncessary to send one of the clear commands, DCL or SDC, to reset the status bits. The one exception to this is the case of data available, when the data available bit is reset when the controller has read in all the data currently available. (The service request is also de-asserted if there are no errors.)

Table 5-2. HP-IB Messages and 4945A Responses (con't)

Message	Definition and Response
Device clear (DCL) returns the 4945A to the same state as selected device clear with the following exceptions: Menu: Level Frequency Transients: Count is continous Mode: 4944A or Normal (remains the same)	
Remote (REN)	Causes the listening device(s) to switch from local front panel control, to remote program control. This message remains in effect so that subsequent devices addressed to listen go into remote operation. The Remote Enable command (REN) with the 4945A listen address puts the 4945A in the remote state.
Local (GTL)	Clears the remote message from the listening devices and returns the devices to local panel control. The Go To Local command (GTL) with the 4945A listen address puts the 4945A in the local state.
Local Lockout (LLO)	Prevents the device operator from manually inhibiting remote program control. The Local Lockout command (LLO) puts the 4945A in the lockout state if REN is true. If REN goes false, the device goes local immediately.
Clear Lockout Set Local	All devices are removed from local lockout and returned to local. The remote message for all devices is cleared.
Require Service	A device sends this message any time it needs some type of interaction with the controller. The message is cleared by the device's status byte message if it no longer requires service. The 4945A sets the Service Request line (SRQ) true when it requires service.
Status Byte	A byte that represents the status of a single device. One bit indicates whether the device sent the required service message and the remaining seven bits indicate the operational status defined by the device. This byte is sent from the talking device in response to a serial poll operation performed by the controller.

Table 5-2. HP-IB Messages and 4945A Responses (con't)

Message	Definition and Response
Serial Poll	The 4945A sends its current status on the data bus.
Parallel Poll Configure(PPC)	Puts module into a state where parallel poll response may be programmed.
Parallel Poll Enable(PPE)	If the last command was the parallel poll configure, Programs the parallel poll response.
Parallel Poll Disable(PPD)	If the last command was the parallel poll configure, disables the parallel poll response.
Parallel Poll Unconfigure(PPU)	Disables the Parallel Poll response.
Parallel Poll	Returns service request status if enabled, otherwise passive false is sent on data bus.
Listen Address	If it equals the modules address, then it becomes
(LAD)	Listener active.
Unlisten(UNL)	Unaddresses module if listener active.
Talk Address (TAD)	If equal to modules address , then it becomes talker active,otherwise it is unaddressed if active talker.
Untalk Command (UNT)	The module is unaddressed if active talker.
Group Execute (GET)	This command is ignored.
Status Bit	A byte that represents the operational conditions of a group of devices on the bus. Each device responds on a particular bit of the byte thus identifying a device dependent condition. This bit is sent by devices in response to a Parallel Poll operation. The 4945A returns service request status on the specified bit, if enabled.
Pass Control	Transfers the bus management responsibilities from the active controller to another controller.

When a device fails, an incorrect mnemonic, or an incorrect keycode is detected, a SERVICE REQUEST message replaces the REMOTE or the REMOTE WITH LOCKOUT message across the top of the display. This message is not displayed for any other service request condition, although the SRQ line may be asserted on the bus to tell the controller that the device state has changed.

Decimal	Binary	Meaning
16	00010000	Data available in no request mode
80	01010000	Data available with service request
97	01100001	Incorrect mnemonic or invalid keycode
98	01100010	Module kicked out by other module
100	01100100	Front panel accessed in remote state
224	11100000	Device failure

CONTROLLING THE 4945A

Commands can be sent from the controller to the 4945A to control the 4945A setup. Following is an example command line:

```
OUTPUT <select code> ; <command> <data> <; or LF>
```

The command is a three character code that is translated into key sequences by the 4945A. Data is not required on all commands.

Output mode is used when printed output is desired and a controller is not available. The mode is entered and exited from the 4945A front panel. HP-IB commands have no affect when in this mode. When the 4945A is in the printed page mode a copy of the display is printed when the output key is pressed.

EXAMPLE PROGRAM WHEN USING THE 9816, 9826, or 9836

```
10     ! Frequency run program
20     ! This program will do a frequncy run between two user specified
30     ! frequencies, with a user specified step and reference frequency.
40     ! The program also inputs the transmit and receive impedances.
50     ! This program has a limit of 1000 points which is a function of
60     ! the array size.
70     !
80     DIM A$[32]        ! String into which data is read from the 4945A
90     DIM Level<1000>   ! Array in which relative level is stored
100    DIM Freq<1000>    ! Array in which frequency data is stored
110                      !
120    OUTPUT 2;(#K);    ! Clear screen(# is not printable on this printer).
130    PRINTER IS 1      ! Print on the screen
140                      ! Prompt for 4945A address
150    BEEP
160    INPUT "AT WHAT ADDRESS IS THE 4945A",Tims     ! Enter the 4945A
address
170       IF Tims>700 AND Tims<731 THEN GOTO 200     ! Is it >700 and <731?


180         IF NOT <Tims>0 and Tims <31> THEN GOTO 150  ! Did they enter
1 to 30
190       Tims=Tims+700                              ! Using interface 7,
add 700
200       ASSIGN @Tims TO Tims                       ! @Tims is now the
address of the 4945A
210                                                  !
```

EXAMPLE PROGRAM (con't)

```
220    ON TIMEOUT 7,30 GOTO 1350                    ! Set a 30 second timeout
230    ABORT 7                                      ! Clear the bus
240    CLEAR @Tims                                  ! Clear the instrument
250    REMOTE @Tims                                 ! Put it into REMOTE state
260    LOCAL LOCKOUT 7                              ! Lock out the front panel
270                                                 !
280    ! Prompt the user for transmit impedance
290    BEEP
300    INPUT "WHAT IS THE TRANSMIT IMPEDANCE";Tr_imp
310      IF NOT (Tr_imp=135 OR Tr_imp=600 OR Tr_imp=900 OR Tr_imp=1200)
         THEN GO TO 290                              ! The entered transmit
                                                     ! impedance must be 135,
                                                     ! 600, 900, or 1200 ohms
320                                                  !
330      IF Tr_imp=135 THEN OUTPUT @Tims;"TR0"        ! Program the 4945A to
340      IF Tr_imp=600 THEN OUTPUT @Tims;"TR1"        ! the proper transmitter
350      IF Tr_imp=900 THEN OUTPUT @Tims;"TR2"        ! impedance
360      IF Tr_imp=1200 THEN OUTPUT @Tims;"TR3"       !
370                                                   !
380    ! Prompt the user for receiver impedance
390    BEEP                                           !
400    INPUT "WHAT IS THE RECEIVER IMPEDANCE";Rec_imp !
410      IF NOT (Rec_imp=135 OR Rec_imp=600 OR Rec_imp=900 OR
Rec_imp=1200)THEN GOTO 390                            ! The entered receive
                                                      ! impedance must be 135,
                                                      ! 600, 900, or 1200 ohms
420                                                   !
430      IF REC_imp=135 THEN OUTPUT @Tims;"TR4"       ! Program the 4945A to
440      IF Rec_imp=600 THEN OUTPUT @Tims;"TR5"       ! the proper receiver
450      IF Rec_imp=900 THEN OUTPUT @Tims;"TR6"       ! impedance
460      IF Rec_imp=1200 THEN OUTPUT @Tims;"TR7"      !
470                                                   !
480    ! Prompt the user for reference frequency
490    BEEP
```

```
500   INPUT "WHAT IS THE REFERENCE FREQUENCY";Ref_fre
510                                                   !
520   est to see if the frequency is in the range of the 4945A
530                                                   !
540      IF NOT (Ref_fre>=20 AND Ref_fre<=110004) THEN GOTO 490
550      IF NOT Tr_imp=135 THEN GOTO 590              !
560      IF NOT (Ref_fre>=200 AND Ref_fre<=110004) THEN GOTO 490
570                                                   !
580   ! Prompt the user for start frequency
590   BEEP                                            !
600   INPUT "WHAT IS THE STARTING FREQUENCY";Start_fre
610                                                   !
620   ! Do a range test on the start frequency
630                                                   !
640      IF NOT (Start_fre>=20 AND Start_fre<=110004) THEN GOTO 590
650      IF NOT Tr_imp=135 THEN GOTO 690              !
660      IF NOT (Start_fre>=200 AND Start_fre<=110004) THEN GOTO 590
670                                                   !
680  ! Prompt the user for stop frequency
690  BEEP                                             !
700  INPUT "WHAT IS THE STOPPING FREQUENCY";Stop_fre  !
710                                                   !
720  ! Do a range test on the stop frequency
730                                                   !
740      IF NOT (Stop_fre>=20 AND Stop_fre<=110004) THEN GOTO 690
750      IF NOT Tr_imp=135 THEN GOTO 810              !
760      IF NOT (Stop_fre>=200 AND Stop_fre<=110004) THEN GOTO 690
770                                                   !
780  ! Then do a test to assure that the stop frequency is larger than
790  ! the start frequency
800                                                   !
810      IF NOT Start_fre>Stop_fre THEN GOTO 590      ! If start>stop,
820                                                   ! re-enter
830  ! Prompt the user for the step size               !
840  BEEP                                             !
850  INPUT "WHAT IS THE STEP FREQUENCY";Step_fre      !
860    Size=INT((Stop_fre_Start_fre)/Step_fre)        ! Calculate the
870      IF Size=0 THEN GOTO 840                      ! number of points
880      IF NOT Size>1000 THEN GOTO 940               ! in the run, must
890    DISP "SORRY, ONLY 1000 POINTS ALLOWED"         ! be 1 to 1000
900    GOTO 840                                       !
```

EXAMPLE PROGRAM (con't)

```
910                                          !
920                                          !
930                                          !
940   OUTPUT @Tims;"LFO;FRO";Ref_fre         ! Go to level frequency at
950   WAIT 5                                 ! reference, settle, and
960   OUTPUT @Tims;"ZLV;EXC"                 ! zero the level
970                                          !
980   his is the measuremen loop itself
990                                          !
1000  FOR I=O TO Size                        !
1010    Frequency=Start_fre+I*Step_fre       ! Compute frequency
1020    OUTPUT @Tims;"FRO";Frequency;";EXC"  ! Change frequency, ask
1030                                         ! for a set of data
1040    GOSUB Get_string                     ! Get a piece of data
1050    IF A$[1,5]<>"RLLVL" THEN GOTO 1040   ! Is it relative level
1060    Level(I)=VAL(A$[6])                  ! Then store it in the array
1070                                         !
1080    GOSUB Get_string                     ! Get a piece of data
1090    IF A$[1,5]<>"FRQCY" THEN GOTO 1080   ! Is it frequency?
1100    Freq (I)=VAL(A$[6])                  ! Then store it in the array
1110                                         !
1120    GOSUB Get_string                     ! Get a piece of data
1130    IF A$[1,5]<>ENDST" THEN GOTO 1120    ! Is it end of set?
1140                                         !
1150  NEXT I                                 ! Make the next measurement
1160                                         !
1170  LOCAL 7                                ! Return 4945A to LOCAL state
1180  GOTO 1370                              ! End
1190                                         !
1200  Get_string:                            !
1210  S=SPOLL(@Tims)                         ! Do a serial poll
1220  IF NOT BIT (S,4) THEN GOTO 1270        ! Is bit 4 of the status set
1230                                         ! Then data is available
1240  ENTER @Tims;A$                         ! Read in a piece of data
1250  RETURN                                 ! and return with it
1260                                         !
1270  IF S=O THEN GOTO 1210                  ! If status is zero, then
1280                                         ! everything is OK
1290  BEEP                                   ! If bit 4 is not set, and
1300  DISP "ERROR; STATUS IS ";S             ! status is not O then error
1310  CLEAR @Tims                            ! Clear the instrument
1320  LOCAL 7                                ! Return it to local control
1330  GOTO 1370                              !
1340                                         !
1350  DISP "ERROR; TIMEOUT ON THE HP-IB BUS"timeout routine
1360                                         !
1370  END
```

Chapter VI. HP-IL OPERATION (Model 18165A)

INTRODUCTION

The 18165A Option 103 interface allows an external controller to remotely control the HP 4945A through the HP-IL (Hewlett-Packard Interface Loop).

NORMAL MODE

In normal operation, commands from the controller are sent to the 18165A Interface where they are converted into keystroke sequences to set up the 4945A. Data from the 4945A is sent to the interface and then to the controller.

TALK ONLY MODE

When the module is in the talk only (I/O OUTPUT) mode, pressing the OUTPUT pushbutton on the front panel will cause an image of the display to be sent out on the interface to a printer which must be in listen always mode.

SPECIFICATIONS

Dimensions:

Height: 33 mm (1.30 inches)
Width: 99 mm (3.90 inches)
Depth: 180 mm (7.09 inches)

Maximum Cable Length:	10 m (33 feet) between devices with standard cable.
Operating Temperature:	0° to +50°C (+32° to +122°F)
Storage Temperature:	-40°C to 75°C (-40° to +167°F)
Connectors:	Two-pin
Signal Level:	1.5 Vac
Power Requirements:	Supplied by 4945A. The 4945A operating power must be off. Do not install interface with power on.

DESCRIPTION

The HP-IL is a two-wire loop. Communication over the loop is asynchronous and serial, with digital messages traveling from one device to the next around the loop in only one direction.

The 18165A Interface connects to one of the I/O slots on the 4945A rear panel. The HP-IL cables connect to the other 18165A connectors as shown in figure 6-1.

WARNING

The 4945A operating power must be off. Do not install interface with power on.

The interface receives its power from the 4945A. No external power source is required.

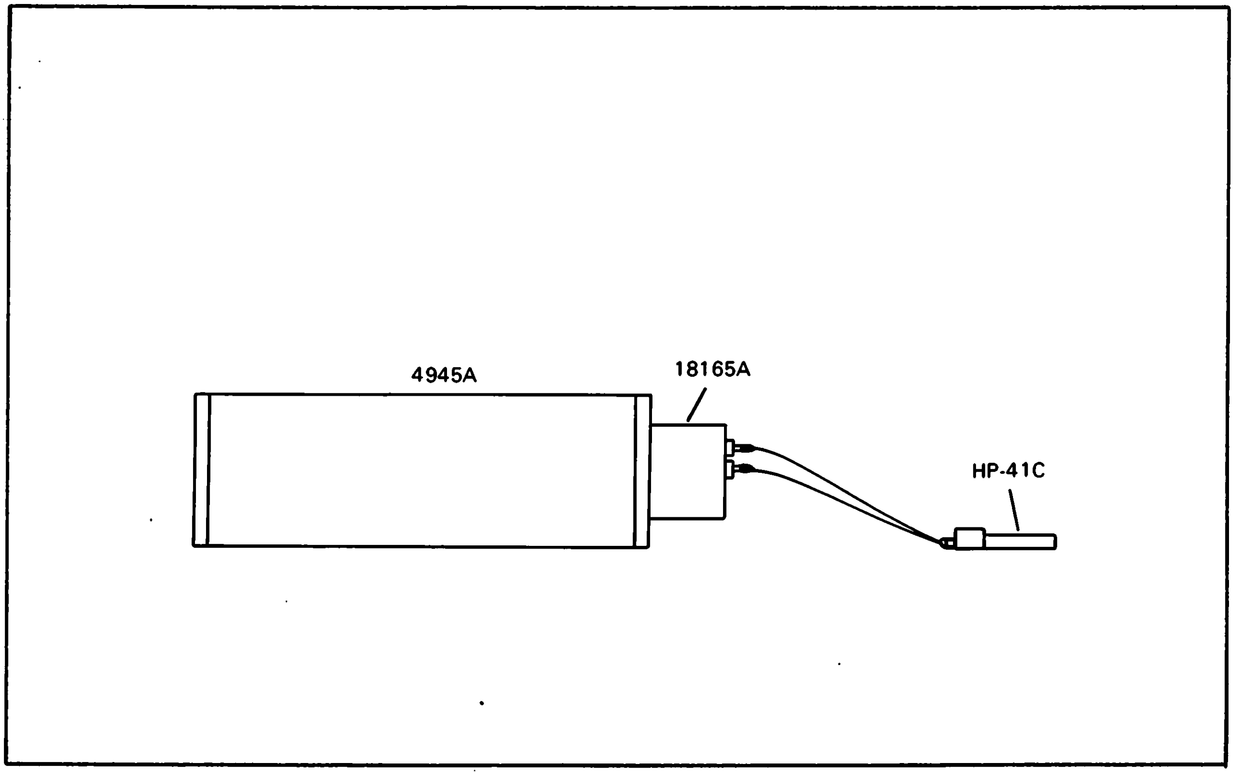


Figure 6-1. 18165A Interface Installation

SELECT CODE (address)

The interface select code is used in programming to designate the interface to which output is sent by the controller. The default select code for the HP-IL interface is "1" (two devices in the loop). When more than two devices are connected in the loop, the select code of the interface changes with its position in the loop (e.g., the fourth device in a loop is select code 4, etc.).

COMMUNICATION CAPABILITY

Loop functions provide the capability for a loop device to send, receive and process messages if the device has the functional capability to do so. Some of the common functions are described below.

Handshake - A technique used by devices to synchronize information transfer.

Listener - A device with listen capability that is listener active. As such, it is ready to receive data sent by the active talker device.

Talker - A device with talker cabability that is talker active. As such, it is ready to send data to one or more active listeners. There can only be one device acting as a talker at a given time.

System Controller - At power-on, only one device on HP-IL can assume the role of system controller. The system controller resets the loop at power on and becomes controller active. The system controller can reset the loop and become controller active at any time, even if control has been passed to another loop device. The 4945A can not be system controller.

Controller Active - The controller active device configures the loop for the exchange of data by sending commands that designate one talker and one or more listeners. It can also send commands to cause specific actions to occur within a device, such as a test setup or clear. The controller active device may be able to pass control to any other loop device capable of receiving control.

Serial Poll - The controller active device can serially poll another device to obtain its status byte. The status byte denotes the device's present status and whether or not it requested service.

Parallel Poll - The controller active device can conduct a parallel poll to obtain a status bit from devices on the loop that are properly configured.

DATA INPUT AND OUTPUT MODES

There are four HP-IL commands that control the output of data and the input of commands. These commands are the OUx; commands.

The OU0; command is a mask service request when data is available command. The data available message will be put in the status register when data is ready and removed when there is none.

The OUl; command will cause the I/O module to make a service request when it has data available for the controller. Both the service request bit and the data available message bits in the status register are set when data is available and a service request is made. The bits are reset when there is no more data.

The OU2; command causes the module to hold off the HP-IL loop handshake after a line feed (which terminates a mnemonic command) until all mnemonics have been decoded and accepted by the 4945A. This is the default state of the module.

The OU3; command causes the module to release the data handshake on the HP-IL loop as soon as the codes have been received. This mode enables parallel operation of many instruments without waiting for each to accept the codes before programming the next. When using this mode, it takes one to two seconds for each mnemonic to be decoded and accepted.

For example, in an application where the 4945A transmitter is being used and another TIMS receiver is being used to take the reading, the transmitter output may not be the expected value if there is insufficient delay before the reading.

HP-IL DEVICE FUNCTIONS

18165A Interface has the following HP-IL capabilities.

AA1	Automatic Address
AH	Acceptor handshake
C0	No controller capability
D	Driver
DD0	No device dependent commands implemented
DC2	Full device clear implementation
DT0	No device trigger capability
L1	Listen and unlisten if talk addressed
PD0	No power down capability
PP1	Complete parallel poll ability
R	Receiver
RL2	Full remote local capability
SH	Source handshake
SR1	Serial poll capability
T1 thru T5	Full talker capability

Information is transferred on the HP-IL from one device to another in quantities called messages. The loop messages and module response to the message are listed in table 6-1.

Table 6-1. HP-IL Loop Messages and Module Responses

Message	Response
Interface Clear (IFC)	Unaddresses the module. Data sustained in queues is retained. This command must be sent when there has been a time-out error.

Table 6-1. HP-IL Loop Messages and Module Responses (con't)

Message	Response
SDC, selected device clear or DCL, device clear returns the 4945A to this state:	
Menu:	Set Up
Frequency:	1004 Hz
Display Level:	Envelope Delay (4944A)
TMT/RCV Imp:	600 ohms
RCV:	Term
Hold coils:	Off
SF skip:	Off
Voice limit:	Off
Master/slave:	Off, Master to slave
Talk battery:	Off
Self check:	Full, Mode 1, Segment 1, Stop on end check
Noise:	Noise with tone C-msg filter in 60 Hz filter out
Sweep:	Stopped, single, from 204 to 3904 Hz Step = 100 Hz, Rate = Fast
Measurement:	Level Frequency, Quiet term, 1004 Hz
Jitter:	20-300 Hz band, Amplitude and Phase
Return loss:	Measure All, 2-wire, Hybrid loss = 00.0
Envelope delay:	Normal
Transients:	Stopped, 8 per sec, 15 min., 4 dB step, 68 dB threshold, 20 degrees, 10 dB gain hit, Ref. imp. 600 ohms
Level softkeys:	Defaults: 7.0, 0.0, -6.0, -13.0, -29.0
Frequency Softkeys:	Defaults: 304,404,1004,2804,3004,2713

Table 6-1. HP-IL Loop Messages and Module Responses (con't)

Message	Response
Volume:	Off, Level 3, Monitor Receive, Beep on,
TRMT/RCV switch:	TRMT/RCV
SDC or DCL:	Resets the queues, stops any measurement in process. Mode of instrument goes to normal, direct mode is exited.
Remote enable (REN)	Puts the 4945A into remote enabled state.
Go To Local (GTL)	Puts the 4945A into local state if listen addressed.
Local Lockout (LLO)	If Remote enabled, puts the 4945A into lockout states.
Not Remote Enable (NRE)	Returns the 4945A to local state, no lockout.
Serial Poll	Module sends its current status over the loop.
Parallel Poll Configure (PPC)	Puts module into a state where parallel poll response may be programmed.
Parallel Poll Enable (PPE)	If the last command was the parallel poll configure, programs the parallel poll response.
Parallel Poll Disable (PPD)	If the last command was the parallel poll configure, disables the parallel poll response.
Parallel Poll Unconfigure (PPU)	Disables the parallel poll response.
Parallel Poll	Returns service request status if enabled, otherwise the parallel poll byte is unmodified.
Listen Address (LAD)	If it equals the modules address, then it becomes listener active. If remote enabled, goes to Remote state.

Table 6-1. HP-IL Loop Messages and Module Responses (con't)

Message	Response
Unlisten Command (UNL)	Unaddresses module if listener active.
Talk Address (TAD)	If equal to modules address, then it becomes talker active, otherwise it is unaddressed if active talker.
Untalk Command (UNT)	The module is unaddressed if active talker.
GET, group execute trigger	This command is ignored.
Enable Asynchronous Request (EAR)	This command will cause the modules, on reception of data from the 4945A, to source an asynchronous IDY frame. This mode is disabled if any other command is received.
Loop Power Down (LPD)	This command is ignored.

SERIAL POLL OPERATION

All messages sent over the serial poll mechanism are system status messages. These are characterized by bit 7, which is set. This is a group of general purpose messages that has been devised to allow simple controllers to better manage the loop, regardless of device type and function. Bit six is reserved to show whether or not the device requested service, it being set if service was requested. The lower six bits encode the various messages. Bit five is low when an event has occurred and the status is reset when a serial poll is made. When bit five is set, the status reflects a state, such as ready, not ready. The state is not affected by serial polling, but will only be affected by the changing state of the instrument, for example, when data is no longer available, the data ready message is replaced by the all OK message.

The 18165A Interface responses to a serial poll are listed below.

Decimal	Binary	Meaning
128	10000000	Nothing wrong, no service requested
163	10100011	Master/Slave initial link in progress or slave state
196	11000100	Device is in an invalid state
198	11000110	Self test failure
199	11000111	Command error
201	11001001	Front Panel service request
162 or 226	1x100010	Ready to send data

The contents of the serial poll register are updated when the 4945A status is updated.

PARALLEL POLL OPERATION

The 18165A Interface responds to a parallel poll if it is configured.The interface is configured for parallel poll from the controller.

The parallel poll configure is done with the parallel poll enable command, 100 1000SBBB.

The S bit indicates the sense of a devices response. If S is a 1, the interface sets its bit if it needs service. If S is a 0, the interface sets its bit if it does not need service.

The interface bit is identified by BBB; 000 is bit 0 and 111 is bit 7. The interface must be listen addressed to be able to respond to this command.

Either the parallel poll disable or the parallel poll unconfigure can be used to disable parallel polls. The listen address devices respond to the PPD, while all devices repond to the PPU command.

USING THE HP-41C AS A CONTROLLER

An HP-41C with the 82160A HP-IL module can be used to control the 4945A. The HP 82183A Extended I/O module is useful to allow more general loop operation when there are several devices in the loop.

SAMPLE PROGRAM USING THE HP-41C - VOICEBAND FREQUENCY RUN

This is a sample 41C program designed to do a frequency run over the voiceband, from 304 Hz to 3904 Hz in 100 Hz steps, and print the results on an HP 82162A thermal printer which is also on the HP-IL loop. For this program to work properly, the 4945A should be the first device on the loop, and the 82162A should be the second. Comments have been added (following the !) for clarity.

Set Up Section

```
01 LBL "FRQRUN"             ! Program name
02 CF 29                    ! Delete commas from numeric data >999
03 FIX 1                    ! Only need 0.1 resolution
04 STOPIO                   ! Reset the loop
05 1                        ! The 4945A is the first device on the
06 SELECT                   ! loop=>address one
07 REMOTE                   ! Put th 4945A in remote state
08 ADV                      ! Linefeed the 82162A thermal printer
09 "RST:TR2:TR6"            ! Default conditions, set the transmit
10 OUTA                     ! and receive impedances to 900 ohms
11 "LFO"                    ! Go to level frequency
12 OUTA
13 "FREQUENCY RUN"          ! Print the label for the printout
14 PRA
15 ADV                      ! Linefeed the printer
16 "REL. LEVEL"             ! Label the columns
17 ACA
18 FMT                      ! Right and left justify columns
19 "FREQUENCY"
20 ACA
21 ADV                      ! Print the labels
22 ADV                      ! Linefeed
23 PSE                      ! Wait a moment to get reference settled
24 "ZLV"                    ! Zero the level
25 OUTA
26 .03601                   ! Set up the number of loops and the
27 STO 00                   ! increment in register 00
28 204                      ! Set up the starting frequency - 100 Hz
29 STO 01                   ! in register 01
```

Sample Program (con't)

Measurement loop

```
30 LBL "FLOOP"          ! Loop 37 times
31 "FRO"                ! Program frequency
32 RCL 01               ! to a value equal to the
33 ENTER                ! contents of register 01
34 100                  ! plus 100 Hz
35 +
36 STO 01               ! Load new value back into register 01
37 FIX 0                ! Get rid of tenths
38 STO 02               ! Store the frequency in register 02
39 ARCL 02              ! and append it as an alpha string into
40 OUTA                 ! the alpha register. Program frequency.
41 "EXC"
42 OUTA                 ! Ask for a set of data
43 FIX 1                ! Need dB in tenths
44 IND                  ! Relative level
45 ACX                  ! Put it in the print buffer
46 FMT                  ! Justify into columns right and left
47 IND                  ! Level zero reference level
48 IND                  ! level zero reference frequency
49 IND                  ! Frequency
50 ACX                  ! Append it to the print buffer
51 ADV                  ! And print the line
52 IND                  ! Status field level
53 IND                  ! Status field frequency
54 IND                  ! Warning message
55 ENTER                ! To Y register
56 0                    ! Load X register with 0
57 X#Y?                 ! X not equal Y?
58 GOTO "ERROR"         ! Then error occurred
59 IND                  ! End of set
60 ISG 00               ! Loop 37 times, get data from 37
61 GOTO "FLOOP"         ! frequencies, 304 Hz to 3904 Hz
```

Program Is Done, Do Cleanup

```
62 ADV                  ! Do three linefeeds
63 ADV
64 ADV
65 LOCAL                ! Go back to local control
66 GOTO "END"           ! End of program
```

Error Routine to Catch Non-zero Messages

```
67 LBL "ERROR"            ! Got a non-message warning message
68 ADV                    ! Linefeed
69 "ERROR:"               ! Print "ERROR:"
70 PRA
71 "WARNING "             ! Print "WARNING X OCCURRED"
72 ACA
73 X<>Y
74 ACX
75 " OCCURRED"
76 ACA
77 ADV
78 ADV                    ! Linefeed
79 IND                    ! Input end of set string
80 ISG 00                 ! If not done, then continue
81 GTO "FLOOP"
```

End of Program

```
82 LBL "END"              ! Else end
83 END                    ! Program done
```

CHAPTER VII. RS-232C OPERATION (Model 18163A)

INTRODUCTION

The 18163A Option 102 Interface allows the 4945A to be controlled remotely from an external device that is configured for RS-232C serial communication. Figure 7-1 shows the interface installation.

The 18163A Interface communicates asynchronously with external devices and is configured as a DTE (Data Terminal Equipment).

SPECIFICATIONS

Dimensions
- Height: 33 mm (1.30 inches)
- Width : 99 mm (3.90 inches)
- Depth : 180 mm (7.09 inches)

Operating Temperature: 0° to +50°C (32° to 122°F)

Storage Temperature: -40° to +75°C (-40° to 167°F)

Power Requirements: Supplied by 4945A. Do not install interface with power on. Operating power must be off.

INSTALLATION

WARNING

The 4945A operating power must be off before installing the interface. Damage to the instrument or to the 18163A may result.

The 18163A Interface connects to one of the I/O slots on the 4945A rear panel. An RS-232C cable connects to the female D connector.

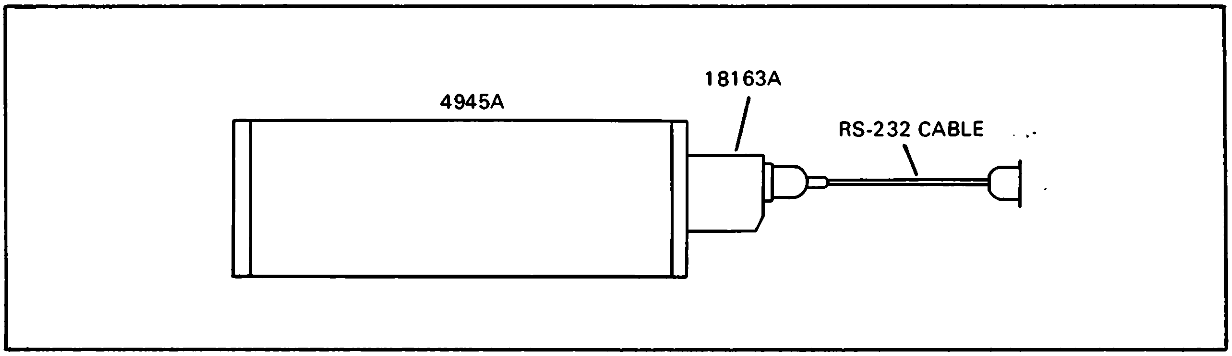


Figure 7-1. 18163A interface installation

The signal lines and the connector pins used by the interface are listed below.

Pin	Signal	EIA Code	Direction
1	Protective Ground	AA	
2	Transmitted Data(TX)	BA	To External Device
3	Received Data(RX)	BB	From External Device
4	Request to Send(RTS)	CA	To External Device
5	Clear to Send(CTS)	CB	From External Device
6	Data Set Ready(DSR)	CC	From External Device
7	Signal Ground	AB	
8	Received line signal detect(CD)	CF	From External Device
20	Data Terminal Ready (DTR)	CD	To External Device

The interface receives its power from the 4945A. No external power source is required.

Several RS-232C functions must be defined so that the interface is compatible with the system. The following functions can be set from the front panel of the 4945A via the I/O PORT SET UP menu:

Bit Rates: 50, 75, 110, 150, 300, 600, 1200, 2400, 4800, 9600

Duplex: Half, Full

Modem Handshake: ON, OFF

Software Handshake: ENQ/ACK, XON/XOFF (DC1/DC3), NONE

Parity: None, Even, Odd, Mark, Space

Stop Bits: 1, 2

Word Length: 7, 8

To change or check the function settings, press the SET UP key and then select the I/O PORT SET UP.

Press the appropriate softkey until the desired selection appears. The selection changes each time the softkey is pressed.

The following functions are programmable via mneumonic commands from an external device.

Echo: On, Off

Local Lockout: In effect, Local

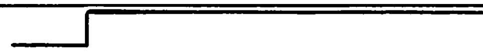
Device Status

Device Identification

FULL DUPLEX

NO HANDSHAKE

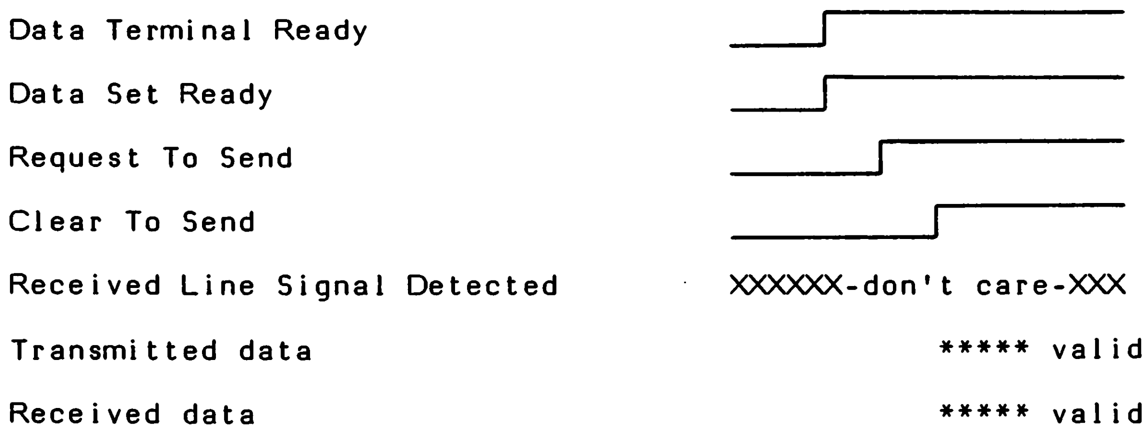
This handshake uses only Transmitted Data, Received Data, and Signal Ground. Both the I/O module and the external device are ready to receive data at all times. The normal command string length however, must never exceed the buffer size of 128 characters. Data Terminal Ready and Request to Send will be asserted. Data Set Ready, Clear To Send, and Received Line Signal Detected (Carrier Detect) will be ignored.

Data Terminal Ready		
Data Set Ready	XXXXXXXX-don't care-XXXX	
Request To Send		
Clear To Send	XXXXXXXX-don't care-XXXX	
Received Line Signal Detected	XXXXXXXX-don't care-XXXX	
Transmitted data	**************	valid
Received data	**************	valid

FULL HANDSHAKE

This handshake uses Transmitted Data, Received Data, Signal Ground, Data Terminal Ready, Data Set Ready, Request To Send and Clear To Send.

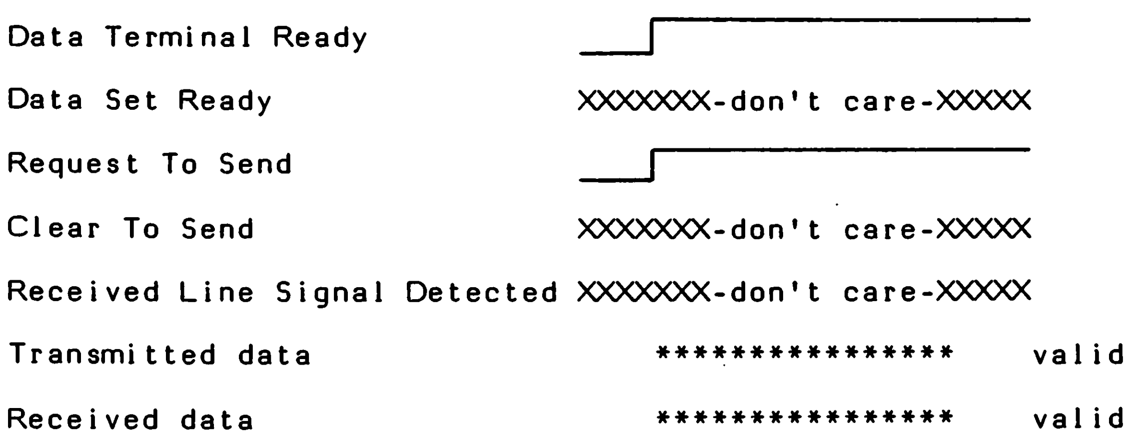
When the module is ready to operate, it will send Data Terminal true. When the modem is ready, it sets Data Set Ready true. These two leads show the status of the hardware. Once the hardware is ready, the module sets the Request To Send true. When the modem responds with Clear To Send true, data transfer can begin.



HALF DUPLEX

NO HANDSHAKE

This handshake uses only Transmitted Data, Received Data, and Signal Ground. Both the I/O module and the external device are ready to receive data at all times. The normal command string length must never exceed the buffer size. Data Terminal Ready and Request to Send will be asserted. Data Set Ready, Clear To Send, and Received Line Signal Detected will be ignored.

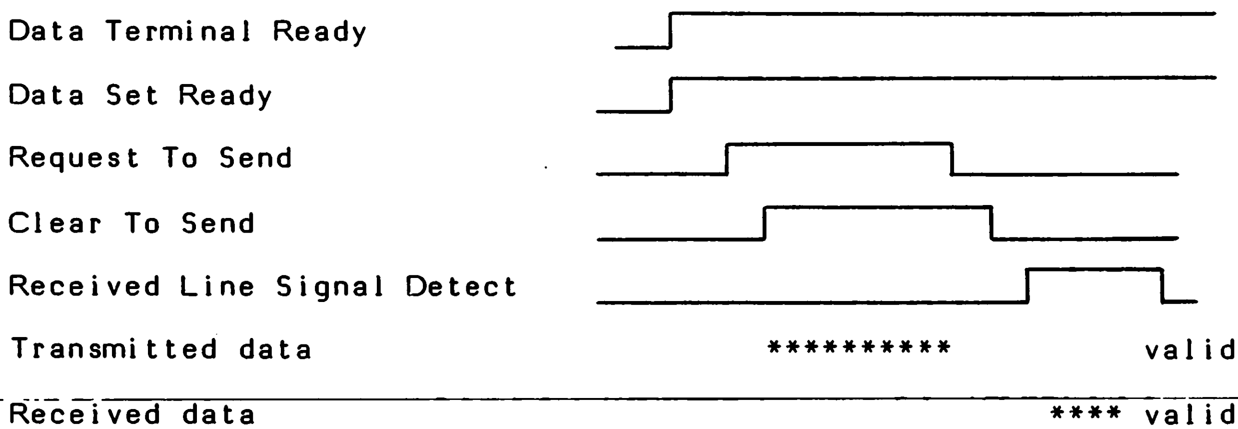


FULL HANDSHAKE

This handshake uses Transmitted Data, Received Data, Signal Ground Lines, Data Terminal Ready, Data Set Ready, Request To Send, Clear To Send, and Received Line Signal Detect.

When the module is ready to operate, it will send Data Terminal true. The external device sets Data Set Ready true when it is ready to send and receive data. If Data Set Ready and Data Terminal Ready are not true, no data transfer can occur, as these lines mirror the status of the hardware.

To send data, the module sets Request To Send true. When the modem has control of the line, it will set Clear To Send true and set Receive Line Signal Detect false. The 18163A will begin to transmit data. When the transmission is complete the module will set Request To Send false. Request To Send will not be reasserted unless Clear To Send and Received Line Signal Detect are false. Receive Line Signal Detect must be true and Request to Send must be false for data to be accepted.



SOFTWARE HANDSHAKE

Besides the hardware handshake, a software handshake may be used to control the flow of information. For example, in the common three-wire configuration, the hardware is assumed to be ready at all times and a software handshake is required. The interface uses either the ENQ/ACK (DC1) or the Xon/Xoff (DC3) handshakes.

The ENQ/ACK handshake is called transmitter protocol because the transmitter is responsible for controlling the handshake. The transmitter sends an ENQ when it wants to send a block of information. Upon receiving an ACK from the receiver, the transmitter sends its block of information. This process is repeated for each block. A block can be up to 96 characters, so there must be enough room in the receive buffer before the ACK is sent. This protocol is used with either full-or half-duplex.

The Xon/Xoff handshake is called receiver protocol because the receiver controls the handshake. The interface monitors its buffer. When there are 32 characters in the buffer, the interface sends an Xoff to the transmitter to stop the data flow.This allows room for one more block of 96 characters from the transmitter (32+96=128 buffer capacity). When the buffer empties to ten characters or less, the interface sends an Xon to start the transmitter data flow. The interface must be full duplex to use Xon/Xoff protocol.

The external device controls the data flow when the interface is transmitting. The 18163A will transmit at most two characters after it receives an Xoff.

ECHO

The interface is put into echo mode when the external device sends the mnemonic ONE; command. In full-duplex operation, characters are echoed as they are received. In half-duplex operation the interface waits for an ENQ (if it is using the ENQ/ACK handshake) or a line feed (if not in ENQ/ACK) before turning the line around and echoing the entire string. In half-duplex operation all command strings should be followed by <CrLF>. Echo mode can be exited by sending mnemonic OFE;.

Note

Echo, Lockout, and Direct Control Mode, are exited if power is cycled.

LOCAL LOCKOUT

When the ONL; command is sent to the interface, inputs from the front panel and inputs from another interface are locked out. The lockout state is exited by sending the OFL; command.

STATUS REPORTING

When an error is detected a request for sevice message is displayed just above the menu line. The RS-232C interface does not have a serial poll or service request mechanism. When an error in operation is detected by the I/O module a corresponding bit is set in the status register. The controller can read the status of the register by sending an OE; command. The status is then sent, in decimal, to the controller. The decimal value and the meaning of the error bits are listed below.

Decimal Value	Bit No.	Meaning
1	0	Invalid keycode error
2	1	Locked out by other I/O module
4	2	Power on self check failed
8	3	Front panel accessed
16	4	Overrun error
32	5	Parity error
64	6	Framing error

Any OR combination of 8 bits is possible. The format of the status string is

STSWD__ddd__CrLf

where ddd is a three digit number. When there are fewer than three digits leading spaces are inserted.

Example:

STSWD__ __ __ STSWD__ __ __ 0__ CrLf

The status word is reset to zero everytime it is read.

CONTROLLING THE 4945A

Commands can be sent from the controller to the 4945A to control the 4945A setup. Here is an example command line using BASIC as the programing language.

OUTPUT <select code> ; <command> <data><; or Lf>

The command is a three character code that is translated into key sequences by the 4945A. Data is not required on all the commands.

The mnemonics and the functions that enable the 4945A to make each measurement are listed in Chapter VIII.

Table 8-1. Measurement Results and Headers (con't)

MEASUREMENT RESULTS	HEADER	UNITS
Amplitude jitter 20-300 Hz	AMPJH	% PK
Phase jitter 20-300 Hz	PHJHI	DEG
Amplitude jitter 4-300 Hz	AJFUL	% PK
Phase jitter 4-300 Hz	PJFUL	DEG
Amplitude jitter 4-20 Hz	AMPJL	% PK
Phase jitter 4-20 Hz	PHJLO	DEG
Transients running/stopped	TRANS	
Receive status	RCVST	
End of a set of data	ENDST	
Noise correction factor	NCFMS	
Noise correction factor, second	NCFSD	DB
Noise correction factor, third	NCFTD	DB
Average level (measurement fld)	AVGLV	DBM
Frequency low (measurement fld)	FRQCY	HZ
Frequency high (measurement fld)	FRQCY	HZ
Level zero ref. frequency high	LZRFR	HZ
Self check pass/fail	SLFCK	
Delay zero ref. freq. high	DZRFR	HZ
TLP Level (status fld return loss)	TLPLV	DBMO
No. of segment being executed	PATH	
No. times self check has failed	NUMFL	
No. times self check has passed	NUMPS	
No. of first test mode to fail	FSTMF	
Elapsed time minutes	TIMMN	MIN
Elapsed time seconds	TIMSC	SEC

For the self test results the following format is used:

<LN><line No. in ASCII><space><data><suffix><CR><LF>

The header consists of LN (the line number) and a space. It is always six characters long, which is the same as the normal data type headers. Data types 96 through 185 all have the same header SCMOD.

DT1I-DT16I	LN 1 - LN 16	64-79
DT1D-DT16D	LN 1 - LN 16	80-95
DT01-DT90	SCMOD	96-185

The following warning messages will appear on the display (in the warning field) when the limits of a paramater are exceeded.

HEADER		MESSAGE
WARNG 0	=	<BLANK WARNING FIELD>
WARNG 1	=	NO HOLDING TONE
WARNG 2	=	NOISE WITHIN 12dB OF LO THRESH
WARNG 3	=	IMD SIGNAL NOT RECEIVED
WARNG 4	=	2ND ORDER DIST/NOISE <2dB
WARNG 5	=	3RD ORDER DIST/NOISE <2dB
WARNG 6	=	2ND,3RD ORDER DIST/NOISE <2dB
WARNG 8	=	NO ANSWER RECIEVED FROM SLAVE
WARNG 9	=	DATA ERRORS IN SLAVE RESPONSE
WARNG 10	=	BAD DATA IN SLAVE RESPONSE
WARNG 11	=	INCORRECT RESPONSE FROM SLAVE
WARNG 12	=	SLAVE FAILS TO EXECUTE COMMAND
WARNG 13	=	SLAVE LOOPED BACK
WARNG 15	=	NO DATA RECIEVED FROM SLAVE
WARNG 16	=	RECIEVED LEVEL OUT OF RANGE
WARNG 17	=	NO CARRIER RECEIVED FROM SLAVE
WARNG 19	=	SLAVE INITIATED M/S LINK ABORT
WARNG 20	=	DROPOUT >1 SEC, TEST ABORTED
WARNG 22	=	INVALID TEST SIGNAL
WARNG 23	=	UNABLE TO COMPLETE M/S LINK
WARNG 24	=	SLAVE UNABLE TO DO MEASUREMENT

Chapter VIII. I/O MODULE CODES

INTRODUCTION

This chapter identifies and lists the interface control codes and formats necessary for communications between the 4945A and the following I/Os:

18162A Option 101
18163A Option 102
18165A Option 103

OUTPUT FORMAT TO THE CONTROLLING INTERFACE

Each piece of data is preceded by a header and a space. The numeric data as received from the 4945A follows the header and space. This data may contain leading and trailing spaces, depending on the data itself and the size of the corresponding data field in the display.

The numeric data is followed by the suffix, which is the same as that displayed on the CRT with the following exceptions: all characters are converted to upper case, frequency is in units of hertz, and the mu sign (in microseconds) is replaced with capital U.

The up and down arrows, representing overrange, underrange, and unstable data, are changed to numbers before outputting. The UP arrow is replaced by 9.9E9, The DOWN arrow is replaced with -9.9E9, and the UP DOWN arrow is replaced with 9.9E8. When these numbers replace the arrows, the length of the string is increased by four-to six-characters, so that string dimensions at the beginning of the user progams should reflect the possibility of receiving these values. String dimensions of 32 characters will handle any strings sourced by the 4945A.

The last characters of each string are a carriage return and a linefeed. The carriage return linefeed pair is used to terminate an enter statement.

Each measurement returns a number of these data strings. To determine when there is a complete set of data for the measurement in question, the end of set data type is used with dummy data. The end of set string is "ENDST 0". To start another measurement, the EXC; command should now be sent, as no more data should be forthcoming.

Table 8-1 list the measurements and the header that preceeds that measurement. Also listed in the table are the measurement units.

Table 8-1. Measurement Results and Headers

MEASUREMENT RESULT	HEADER	UNITS
Frequency (receive status)	STFRQ	HZ
Level (receive status)	STLVL	DBM
Noise	NOIS	DBRN
Noise to ground	NSTOG	DBRN
Noise with tone	NOTCH	DBRN
Signal to noise ratio	SG/NS	DB
Peak to average ratio	PAR	P/AR UNITS
Sine wave return loss	SINRL	DB
Relative level	RLLVL	DB
Delay	DLAY	USEC
Second product	SCDPR	DB
Third product	THDPR	DB
Frequency high (receive status)	STFRQ	HZ
No. self check mode in execution	MDNUM	
Transients drop out count	DPOUT	CNTS
Transients gain hit count	GNHIT	CNTS
Transients phase hit count	PHHIT	CNTS
Impulse noise high	IMPHI	CNTS
Impulse noise mid	IMPMD	CNTS
Impulse noise low	IMPLO	CNTS
Echo return loss	CHORL	DB
Singing return loss high	SRLHI	DB
Singing return loss low	SRLLO	DB
Delay zero ref. frequency	DZRFR	HZ
Level zero ref. frequency	LZRFR	HZ
Level zero reference level	LZRLV	DBM

OUTPUT SEQUENCES

These are the result strings in the order in which they may be expected for each of the measurements that the 4945A makes, where * represents a numeric character.

LEVEL FREQUENCY

No level zero

AVGLV ***.* DBM	Average level
FRQCY ****** HZ	Frequency
STLVL ***.* DBM	Status field level
STFRQ ****** HZ	Status field frequency
WARNG XX	Warning message (Highest priority)
ENDST 0	End of set

With level zero

RLLVL *** .* DB	Relative level
LZRLV ***.* DBM	Level zero reference level
LZRFR ****** HZ	Level zero reference frequency
FRQCY ****** HZ	Frequency
STLVL ***.* DBM	Status field level
STFRQ ****** HZ	Status field frequency
WARNG XX	Warning message (Highest priority)
ENDST 0	End of set

NOISE WITH TONE

NOTCH ** DBRN	Noise with tone
STLVL ***.* DBM	Status field level
STFRQ ****** HZ	Status field frequency
WARNG XX	Warning message (Highest priority)
ENDST 0	End of set

SIGNAL TO NOISE

SG/NS ** DB	Signal to noise
STLVL ***.* DBM	Status field level
STFRQ ****** HZ	Status field frequency
WARNG XX	Warning message (Highest priority)
ENDST 0	End of set

NOISE

NOIS ** DBRN	Noise
STLVL ***.* DBM	Status field level
WARNG XX	Warning message (Highest priority)
ENDST 0	End of set

NOISE TO GROUND

NSTOG ** DBRN	Noise to ground
STLVL ***.* DBM	Status field level
WARNG XX	Warning message (Highest priority)
ENDST 0	End of set

TRANSIENTS

In process

TRANS 1	Transients running
TIMMN ** MIN	Elapsed time minutes
TIMSC ** SEC	Elapsed time seconds
NOTCH ** DBRN	Noise with tone
IMPLO **** CNTS	Impulse noise low
IMPMD **** CNTS	Impulse noise mid
IMPHI **** CNTS	Impulse noise high
PHHIT **** CNTS	Phase hits
GNHIT **** CNTS	Gain hits
DPOUT **** CNTS	Drop outs
STLVL ***.* DBM	Status field level
STFRQ ****** Hz	Status field frequency
WARNG XX	Warning message (Highest priority)
ENDST 0	End of set

Count period complete

TRANS 0	Transients stopped
TIMMN ** MIN	Elapsed time minutes
TIMSC ** SEC	Elapsed time seconds
NOTCH ** DBRN	Noise with tone
IMPLO **** CNTS	Impulse noise low
IMPMD **** CNTS	Impulse noise mid
IMPHI **** CNTS	Impulse noise high
PHHIT **** CNTS	Phase hits
GNHIT **** CNTS	Gain hits
DPOUT **** CNTS	Drop outs
STLVL ***.* DBM	Status field level
STFRQ ****** HZ	Status field frequency
WARNG XX	Warning message (Highest priority)
ENDST 0	End of set

ENVELOPE DELAY

No zero

DLAY **** USEC	Delay
AVGLV ***.* DBM	Average level
FRQCY ****** HZ	Frequency
STLVL ***.* DBM	Status field level
STFRQ ****** HZ	Status field frequency
WARNG XX	Warning message (Highest priority)
ENDST 0	End of set

Level zero

DLAY **** USEC	Delay
RLLVL ***.* DB	Relative level
LZRLV ***.* DBM	Level zero reference level
LZRFR ****** HZ	Level zero reference frequency
FRQCY ****** HZ	Frequency
STLVL ***.* DBM	Status field level
STFRQ ****** HZ	Status field frequency
WARNG XX	Warning message (Highest priority)
ENDST 0	End of set

Delay zero

DLAY **** USEC	Delay
AVGLV ***.* DBM	Average level
DZRFR ****** HZ	Delay zero reference frequency
FRQCY ****** HZ	Frequency
STLVL ***.* DBM	Status field level
STFRQ ****** HZ	Status field frequency
WARNG XX	Warning message (Highest priority)
ENDST 0	End of set

Delay and level zero

DLAY **** USEC	Delay
RLLVL ***.* DB	Relative level
DZRFR ****** HZ	Delay zero reference frequency
LZRLV ***.* DBM	Level zero reference level
LZRFR ****** HZ	Level zero reference frequency
FRQCY ****** HZ	Frequency
STLVL ***.* DBM	Status field level
STFRQ ****** HZ	Status field frequency
WARNG XX	Warning message (Highest priority)
ENDST 0	End of set

INTERMODULATION DISTORTION

Four tone, no noise correction

RCVST 2	Receive status (four tones)
NCFMS 0	Noise correction factor message(not corrected)
NCFSD ***.* DB	Noise correction factor, second order
SCDPR ** DB	Second product
NCFTD ***.* DB	Noise correction factor, third order
THDPR ** DB	Third product
AVGLV ***.* DBM	Average level
STLVL ***.* DBM	Status field level
WARNG XX	Warning message (Highest priority)
ENDST 0	End of set

Four tone, noise corrected

RCVST 2	Receive status (four tones)
NCFMS 1	Noise correction factor message (corrected)
NCFSD ***.* DB	Noise correction factor, second order
SCDPR ** DB	Second product
NCFTD ***.* DB	Noise correction factor, third order
THDPR ** DB	Third product
AVGLV ***.* DBM	Average level
STLVL ***.* DBM	Status field level
WARNG XX	Warning message (Highest priority)
ENDST 0	End of set

Two tone

RCVST 3	Receive status (two tones)
NCFMS 0	Noise correction factor message(not corrected)
NCFSD ***.* DB	Noise correction factor, second order
SCDPR ** DB	Second product
NCFTD ***.* DB	Noise correction factor, third order
THDPR ** DB	Third product
AVGLV ***.* DBM	Average level
STLVL ***.* DBM	Status field level
WARNG XX	Warning message (Highest priority)
ENDST 0	End of set

No tones received

RCVST 4	Receive status (no tones)
NCFMS X	Noise correction factor message
NCFSD ***.* DB	Noise correction factor, second order
SCDPR ** DB	Second product
NCFTD ***.* DB	Noise correction factor, third order
THDPR ** DB	Third product
AVGLV ***.* DBM	Average level
STLVL ***.* DBM	Status field level
WARNG XX	Warning message (Highest priority)
ENDST 0	End of set

JITTER

20-300 Hz Amplitude and phase

AMPJH **.* % PK	Amplitude jitter 20-300 Hz (If amp jitter is on)
PHJHI **.* DEG	Phase jitter 20-300 Hz (If phase jitter is on)
STLVL ***.* DBM	Status field level
STFRQ ****** HZ	Status field frequency
WARNG XX	Warning message (Highest priority)
ENDST 0	End of set

20-300 Hz Amplitude

AMPJH	**.* % PK	Amplitude jitter 20-300 Hz (If amp jitter is on)
STLVL	***.* DBM	Status field level
STFRQ	****** HZ	Status field frequency
WARNG	XX	Warning message (Highest priority)
ENDST	0	End of set

20-300 Hz Phase

PHJHI	**.* DEG	Phase jitter 20-300 Hz (If phase jitter is on)
STLVL	***.* DBM	Status field level
STFRQ	****** HZ	Status field frequency
WARNG	XX	Warning message (Highest priority)
ENDST	0	End of set

20-300 Hz neither amplitude or phase

STLVL	***.* DBM	Status field level
STFRQ	****** HZ	Status field frequency
WARNG	XX	Warning message (Highest priority)
ENDST	0	End of set

4-300 Hz Amplitude and phase

AJFUL	**.* % PK	Amplitude jitter 4-300 Hz (If amp jitter is on)
PJFUL	**.* DEG	Phase jitter 4-300 Hz (If phase jitter is on)
STLVL	***.* DBM	Status field level
STFRQ	****** HZ	Status field frequency
WARNG	XX	Warning message (Highest priority)
ENDST	0	End of set

4-300 Hz Amplitude

AJFUL	**.* % PK	Amplitude jitter 4-300 Hz (If amp jitter is on)
STLVL	***.* DBM	Status field level
STFRQ	****** HZ	Status field frequency
WARNG	XX	Warning message (Highest priority)
ENDST	0	End of set

4-300 Hz Phase

PJFUL	**.* DEG	Phase jitter 4-300 Hz (If phase jitter is on)
STLVL	***.* DBM	Status field level
STFRQ	****** HZ	Status field frequency
WARNG	XX	Warning message (Highest priority)
ENDST	0	End of set

4-300 Hz neither amplitude or phase

STLVL	***.* DBM	Status field level
STFRQ	****** HZ	Status field frequency
WARNG	XX	Warning message (Highest priority)
ENDST	0	End of set

4-20 Hz Amplitude and phase

AMPJL	**.* % PK	Amplitude jitter 4-20 Hz (If amp jitter is on)
PHJLO	**.* DEG	Phase jitter 4-20 Hz (If phase jitter is on)
STLVL	***.* DBM	Status field level
STFRQ	****** HZ	Status field frequency
WARNG	XX	Warning message (Highest priority)
ENDST	0	End of set

4-20 Hz Amplitude

AMPJL	**.* % PK	Amplitude jitter 4-20 Hz (If amp jitter is on)
STLVL	***.* DBM	Status field level
STFRQ	****** HZ	Status field frequency
WARNG	XX	Warning message (Highest priority)
ENDST	0	End of set

4-20 Hz Phase

PHJLO	**.* DEG	Phase jitter 4-20 Hz (If phase jitter is on)
STLVL	***.* DBM	Status field level
STFRQ	****** HZ	Status field frequency
WARNG	XX	Warning message (Highest priority)
ENDST	0	End of set

4-20 Hz neither amplitude or phase

STLVL	***.* DBM	Status field level
STFRQ	****** HZ	Status field frequency
WARNG	XX	Warning message (Highest priority)
ENDST	0	End of set

Measure all, Amplitude and phase

AMPJH	**.* % PK	Amplitude jitter 20-300 Hz (If amp jitter is on)
PHJHI	**.* DEG	Phase jitter 20-300 Hz (If phase jitter is on)
AJFUL	**.* % PK	Amplitude jitter 4-300 Hz (If amp jitter is on)
PJFUL	**.* DEG	Phase jitter 4-300 Hz (If phase jitter is on)

Measure all, Amplitude (con't)

AMPJL	**.* % PK	Amplitude jitter 4-20 Hz (If amp jitter is On)
PHJLO	**.* DEG	Phase jitter 4-20 Hz (If phase jitter is on)
STLVL	***.* DBM	Status field level
STFRQ	****** HZ	Status field frequency
WARNG	XX	Warning message (Highest priority)
ENDST	0	End of set

Measure all, Amplitude

AMPJH	**.* % PK	Amplitude jitter 20-300 Hz (If amp jitter is on)
AJFUL	**.* % PK	Amplitude jitter 4-300 Hz (If amp jitter is on)
AMPJL	**.* % PK	Amplitude jitter 4-20 Hz (If amp jitter is on)
STLVL	***.* DBM	Status field level
STFRQ	****** HZ	Status field frequency
WARNG	XX	Warning message (Highest priority)
ENDST	0	End of set

Measure all, Phase

PHJHI	**.* DEG	Phase jitter 20-300 Hz (If phase jitter is on)
PJFUL	**.* DEG	Phase jitter 4-300 Hz (If phase jitter is on)
PHJLO	**.* DEG	Phase jitter 4-20 Hz (If phase jitter is on)
STLVL	***.* DBM	Status field level
STFRQ	****** HZ	Status field frequency
WARNG	XX	Warning message (Highest priority)
ENDST	0	End of set

Measure all, neither amplitude or phase

STLVL	***.* DBM	Status field level
STFRQ	****** HZ	Status field frequency
WARNG	XX	Warning message (Highest priority)
ENDST	0	End of set

PAR

PAR	*** P/AR UNITS	P/AR reading
STLVL	***.* DBM	Status field level
WARNG	XX	Warning message (Highest priority)
ENDST	0	End of set

RETURN LOSS

Sine wave

```
SINRL  **.* DB      Sine wave return loss
STLVL ***.* DBM     Status field level
STFRQ ****** HZ     Status field frequency
WARNG XX            Warning message (Highest priority)
ENDST 0             End of set
```

Echo

```
CHORL  **.* DB      Echo return loss
STLVL ***.* DBM     Status field level
WARNG XX            Warning message (Highest priority)
ENDST 0             End of set
```

Low singing

```
SRLLO  **.* DB      Low singing return loss
STLVL ***.* DBM     Status field level
WARNG XX            Warning message (Highest priority)
ENDST 0             End of set
```

High singing

```
SRLHI  **.* DB      High singing return loss
STLVL ***.* DBM     Status field level
WARNG XX            Warning message (Highest priority)
ENDST 0             End of set
```

Measure all

```
CHORL  **.* DB      Echo return loss
SRLLO  **.* DB      Low singing return loss
SRLHI  **.* DB      High singing return loss
STLVL ***.* DBM     Status field level
WARNG XX            Warning message (Highest priority)
ENDST 0             End of set
```

RETURN LOSS, -16 TLP

Sine wave

```
SINRL  **.* DB      Sine wave return loss
TLPLV ***.* DBM0    Status field level
STFRQ ****** HZ     Status field frequency
WARNG XX            Warning message (Highest priority)
ENDST 0             End of set
```

Echo

CHORL **.* DB	Echo return loss
TLPLV ***.* DBM0	Status field level
WARNG XX	Warning message (Highest priority)
ENDST 0	End of set

Low singing

SRLLO **.* DB	Low singing return loss
TLPLV ***.* DBM0	Status field level
WARNG XX	Warning message (Highest priority)
ENDST 0	End of set

High singing

SRLHI **.* DB	High singing return loss
TLPLV ***.* DBM0	Status field level
WARNG XX	Warning message (Highest priority)
ENDST 0	End of set

Measure all

CHORL **.* DB	Echo return loss
SRLLO **.* DB	Low singing return loss
SRLHI **.* DB	High singing return loss
TLPLV ***.* DBM0	Status field level
WARNG XX	Warning message (Highest priority)
ENDST 0	End of set

SELF CHECK

NUMPS **	Number of times self check has passed
NUMFL **	Number of times self check has failed
MDNUM zz	Number of mode being executed is zz
PATH 1	Number of segment being executed = 1
LN 1 ****** PASS	Each segment has at least one, and
LN 2 ****** FAIL	sometimes more pieces of data. The suffix tells whether the data is inside the limits or not.
PATH 2	Segment 2
LN 1 ****** PASS	Data
PATH nn	Segment nn

SCMOD zzPASS (or FAIL) Self check mode zz passed or failed

NUMPS **	Number of times self check has passed
NUMFL **	Number of times self check has failed
ENDST 0	

I/O MNEMONIC COMMANDS

The following list of mnemonics are the codes that the 4945A will respond to over the three interfaces. They are three-character mnemonics (plus any data entry) and a delimiter, which will be a semicolon or linefeed (HP-IL may use a colon also). Embedded spaces and carriage returns will have no affect on the decoding of the mnemonics. Any time a semicolon or a linefeed is received the module attempts to decode a mnemonic and the decoder is reset.

Syntax Explanation of Keystroke Sequences

The following strings are for illustration purposes only. To program the instrument the mnemonics must be used.

The @ code is used to specify the state of a softkey, for example, @hl sets softkey 8 to state 1.

The data entry keys on the front panel are encoded as ASCII 0 through 9, -, and . and are represented in the table of mnemonics as an * when data is to be entered.

At the end of a data entry sequence, (delimited with ; or Lf), the code for enter (E) is sent.

Those mnemonics followed by a plus sign (+) can be accessed from more than one menu. Therefore, the last measurement made using a specific mnemonic must be known. If the last measurement made uses the already selected mnemonic, the test select menu cannot be accessed. Rather it is assumed that the correct menu is displayed and the proper softkeys have been sent. Otherwise the mnemonic is ignored.

4945A MNEMONICS

Mnemonic	Function	Data Entry?
Clock set up		
CL0 <year>;	Set year	yes
CL1 <month>;	Set month	yes
CL2 <day>;	Set day	yes
CL3 <hour>;	Set hours	yes
CL4 <minute>;	Set minutes	yes
CL5;	AM	no
CL6;	PM	no
CL7;	12 hour	no
CL8;	24 hour	no
Data entry		
DAT<num. exp.>;	Sends the numeric expression the 4945A and follows it with an enter code.	yes
Dial - Hold set up		
DH0;	Transmitter hold off	no
DH1;	Transmitter hold on	no
DH2;	Reciever hold off	no
DH3;	Reciever hold on	no
DH4;	Dial talk off	no
DH5;	Dial talk on	no
DH6;	Talk bat off	no
DH7;	Talk bat on	no
Envelope delay		
ED0;	E.D. normal set	no
ED1;	E.D. repeat	no
Execute		
EXC;	Begin measurement	no

This command will cause the 4945A to make a measurement and pass the data back to the controller. It is not necessary to send this command to cause execution of a mnemonic, the semicolon or linefeed will do that. Some commands, such as OI; or TIM; cause data that is not measurement data to be passed back to the controller. Commands of this type do not require that EXC; command be sent for them to be executed and do not return the end of set data type, ENDST.

Mnemonic	Function	Data Entry?

Examples are TIM; (all), OI; (HP-IB), (RS-232), and OE;.

Note that these commands will cause data to be sent to the controller, but the data will not be terminated by the ENDST string, this being reserved for data measured by the receiver.

Change frequency command

FR0 <freq.>;	Change transmitter frequency	yes
FR1;	Frequency 1	no
FR2;	Frequency 2	no
FR3;	Frequency 3	no
FR4;	Frequency 4	no
FR5;	Frequency 5	no
FR6;	Frequency 6	no
FR7;	Step size =10 Hz	no
FR8;	Step size =50 Hz	no
FR9;	Step size =100 Hz	no
FRA;	Step size =1000 Hz	no
FRB <freq.>;	Program frequency 1	yes
FRC <freq.>;	Program frequency 2	yes
FRD <freq.>;	Program frequency 3	yes
FRE <freq.>;	Program frequency 4	yes
FRF <freq.>;	Program frequency 5	yes
FRG <freq.>;	Program frequency 6	yes

Intermodulation distortion

IM0;	Normal test	no
IM1;	Check signal	no

Impulse noise (Transients)

IN0;	Stop	no
IN1;	Start	no
IN2;	Count rate 7/second	no
IN3;	Count rate 8/second	no
IN4;	Count rate 100/second	no
IN5;	Impulse threshold spread = 2 dB	no
IN6;	Impulse threshold spread = 3 dB	no
IN7;	Impulse threshold spread = 4 dB	no
IN8;	Impulse threshold spread = 5 dB	no
IN9;	Impulse threshold spread = 6 dB	no

Mnemonic	Function	Data Entry?
Master/Slave set up		
MS0;	M/S mode off	no
MS1;	Master & Master to Slave	no
MS2;	Master & Slave to Master	no
MS3;	Slave	no
Noise filter commands +		
NF0;	C-message filter	no
NF1;	3 KHz flat	no
NF2;	15 KHz flat	no
NF3;	Program	no
NF4;	50 Kbit	no
Normal displays hardkey		
NMD;	Normal displays	no
Noise commands		
NO0;	Noise with tone	no
NO1;	Signal to noise	no
NO2;	Noise	no
NO3;	Noise to ground	no
Output error (RS-232 only)		
OE;	Output the string "STSWD ddd CrLf" where ddd is a three character ASCII number, including leading spaces.	
Output identification		
OI;	Output the string "HP4945A" when talk addressed	no

Mnemonic	Function	Data Entry?
Echo on/off (RS-232 only)		
ONE;	Echo mode on	no
OFE;	Echo mode off	no
Lockout on/off (RS-232 only)		
ONL;	Enter remote with local lockout mode	no
OFL;	Enter local mode	no
Output commands (HP-IB and HP-IL only)		
OU0;	Mask SRQ on data available	no
OU1;	Generate SRQ on data ready	no
OU2;	Hold off linefeeds until ready	no
OU3;	Release linefeeds	no
Output hardkey		
OUT;	Same as output hardkey	no
Peak to average ratio		
PAR;	P/AR	no
Return loss		
RL0;	Two wire	no
RL1;	Four wire, 0 TLP	no
RL2;	Four wire, -16 TLP	no
RL3;	Sine wave	no
RL4;	Echo	no
RL5;	Low singing	no
RL6;	High singing	no
RL7;	Measure all	no
RL8;	600 ohm reference impedance	no
RL9;	900 ohm reference impedance	no
RLA;	External standard impedance in	no
RLB <loss>;	Enter hybrid loss	yes

Mnemonic	Function	Data Entry?
Reset		
RST;	Reset	no

The 4945A goes to the following state:

Menu	Test select
Frequency	1004 Hz
Display Level	(on 4944A Envelope Delay mode)
TMT/RCV Imp	600 ohms
Rcv Term hold coils	off
SF skip	off
Voice limit	off
Master/slave	off
Direction	master to slave
Talk bat.	off
Self check	full
Mode	1
Segment	1
Stop on	check end
Noise	noise with tone
C-msg filter	in
60 Hz filter	out
Sweep	stopped
Single	
From	204 To 3904
Step	100
Rate	fast
Measurement	level frequency Quiet term 1004 Hz

Mnemonic	Function	Data Entry?
Reset (con't)		
Jitter	20-300 Hz band Amp. and phase	
Return loss	measure all	
	2 wire Hybrid loss 00.0 dB	
Envelope delay	normal	
Transients	stopped 8/sec 15 min. 4 dB step 68 dB threshold 20 deg. threshold 10 dB gain hit Imp 600 ohms	
Level softkeys Defaults	7.0,0.0,-6.0,-13.0,-29.0	
Frequency softkey defaults	304,404,1004,2804,3004,2713	
Volume	off	
Level	3	
Monitor	receive	
Beep	on	
TRMT-RCV switch	TRMT-RCV	

Resets the queues, stops any measurement in process. Mode of instument goes to normal, direct mode is exited.

Receive/Transmit, Transmit/Receive hardkeys

Mnemonic	Function	Data Entry?
RXM;	Recieve - transmit	no
XMR;	Transmit - recieve	no

Mnemonic	Function	Data Entry?
Self check		
SC0;	Stop	no
SC1;	Start	no
SC2;	Full self check	no
SC3;<Mode>;	Mode self check	yes
SC4;<Seq>;	Segment self check	yes
SC5;	Nonstop	no
SC6;	Check end	no
SC7;	Fail mode	no
SC8;	Fail end	no
SC9;	Calibrate	no
Special displays commands		
SPD;	Special displays hardkey	no

Soft key states

These mnemonics will place the softkeys into state s, where s is one numeric ASCII character. If an invalid state is specified, state 0 is selected. These mnemonics should only be used to program retrofitable options, since mnemonics to program everything else have been provided.

Mnemonic	Function	Data Entry?
SK1 s;	Program softkey 1 to state s	Yes
SK2 s;	Program softkey 2 to state s	Yes
SK3 s;	Program softkey 3 to state s	Yes
SK4 s;	Program softkey 4 to state s	Yes
SK5 s;	Program softkey 5 to state s	Yes
SK6 s;	Program softkey 6 to state s	Yes
SK7 s;	Program softkey 7 to state s	Yes
SK8 s;	Program softkey 8 to state s	Yes
Sweep set up		
SW2;	Single sweep	no
SW3;	Continuous sweep	no
SW4;	Step rate = .3/second	no
SW5;	Step rate = 1/second	no
SW6;	Step rate = 3/second	no
SW7 <freq.>;	Set lower limit	yes
SW8 <freq.>;	Set upper limit	yes
SW9 <step >;	Enter step size	yes

4945A MNEMONICS (con't)

Mnemonic	Function	Data Entry?

Real time clock

Note

> This command will be executed without sending the EXC; command since this is not measurement data. No ENDST data type will be returned for the same reason.

Mnemonic	Function	Data Entry?
TIM;	Read real time clock	no

Time and date output format: MO-DY-YR , HH:MM <AM or PM or>

Transmitter/Reciever set up

Mnemonic	Function	Data Entry?
TR0;	Transmitter imp. = 135 ohms	no
TR1;	Transmitter imp. = 600 ohms	no
TR2;	Transmitter imp. = 900 ohms	no
TR3;	Transmitter imp. = 1200 ohms	no
TR4;	Reciever imp. = 135 ohms	no
TR5;	Reciever imp. = 600 ohms	no
TR6;	Reciever imp. = 900 ohms	no
TR7;	Reciever imp. = 1200 ohms	no
TR8;	Term	no
TR9;	Bridge	no
TRA;	SF skip off	no
TRB;	SF skip on	no
TRC;	Voice band limit off	no
TRD;	Voice band limit on	no
TRE;	Slave transmit imp. = 135 ohms	no
TRF;	Slave transmit imp. = 600 ohms	no
TRG;	Slave transmit imp. = 900 ohms	no
TRH;	Slave transmit imp. = 1200 ohms	no
TRI;	Slave Recieve imp. = 135 ohms	no
TRJ;	Slave recieve imp. = 600 ohms	no
TRK;	Slave recieve imp. = 900 ohms	no
TRL;	Slave recieve imp. = 1200 ohms	no
TRM;	Slave term	no
TRN;	Slave bridge	no

4945A MNEMONICS (con't)

Mnemonic	Function	Data Entry?
Volume programming		
VL0;	Volume level 0	no
VL1;	Volume level 1	no
VL2;	Volume level 2	no
VL3;	Volume level 3	no
VL4;	Volume level 4	no
VL5;	Volume level 5	no
VL6;	Volume level 6	no
VL7;	Speaker off	no
VL8;	Speaker on	no
VL9;	Monitor receiver	no
VLA;	Monitor transmitter	no
VLB;	Keyboard beep off	no
VLC;	Keyboard beep on	no
Zero function		
ZLV; +	Level zero	no
ZDL;	Delay zero	no

NOTES