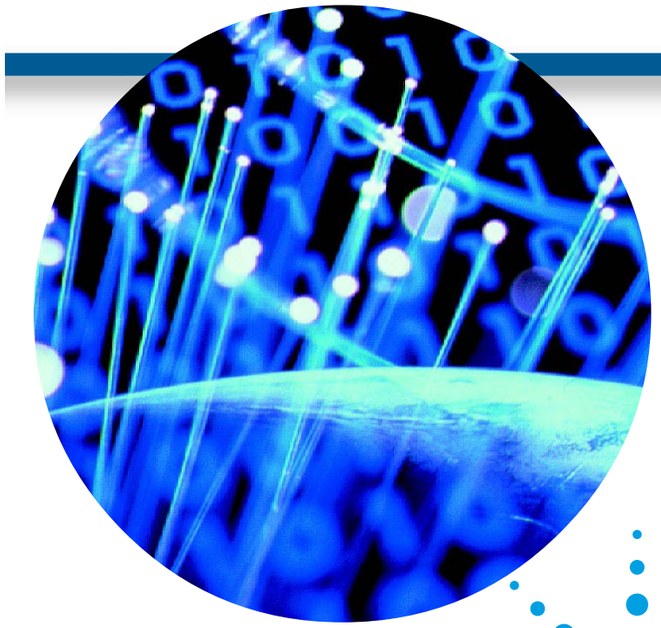

SDH User Guide

OmniBER 725

Agilent Technologies

Agilent Part No. J1409-90004

Printed in U.K. November 2000.

Warranty

The information contained in this document is subject to change without notice.

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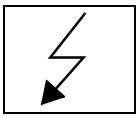
WARNING

Warning Symbols Used on the Product

The product is marked with this symbol when the user should refer to the instruction manual in order to protect the apparatus against damage.



The product is marked with this symbol to indicate that hazardous voltages are present

The product is marked with this symbol to indicate that a laser is fitted. The user should refer to the laser safety information in the Verification manual.

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OmniBER 725 User Guide

About This Book

This book tells you how to select the features that you want to use for your test.

The selections available are presented in the following groups:

- Connecting to a device for testing
- Transmit and receive interfaces
- Test features, for example, the addition of errors and alarms to the test signal
- Measurements including test timing
- Jitter selection and measurement (J1409A only)
- Storing, logging and printing results with general printer information
- Using instrument and disk storage
- Using the “Other” features.

The selections available will depend on the options fitted to your instrument. The examples given in this book cover all options and therefore may include selections which are not available on your instrument.

Contents

Making Measurements

Jitter Operation (J1409A only)

Storing, Logging and Printing

Using Instrument and Disk Storage

Selecting and Using "Other" Features

1

Introduction

Product Description

OmniBER Communications Performance Analyzers provide all the test capability you need to fully verify the performance of today's high-capacity transmission systems and networks.

.

The main features of this instrument are:

- Multi-rate BER and jitter testing to 2.5 Gb/s (STM-16).
- Framed or unframed generation and measurement.
- Binary inputs and outputs available
- Concatenated payloads testing to STM-16c.
- Powerful thru-mode testing for SDH/SONET ring turn-up.
- Comprehensive SDH/SONET overhead testing.
- Fast access to key measurement tasks via Agilent Smart Test capability .

Conventions

The conventions used in this manual to illustrate instrument keys and display information are as follows:

TRANSMIT

This is an example of a hardkey. Hardkeys (located to the right of the display) are used to give access to different sets of instrument settings, or select dedicated instrument functions. The key shown here displays the transmit settings.

PARALLEL

This is an example of a softkey. Softkeys (located below the display) are used to select instrument settings. The values associated with softkeys change as you move the display cursor from one instrument setting to another.

These are the cursor control keys. They are used to move the display cursor from one instrument setting to another.

This is an example of a pop-up menu. Pop-up menus are an alternative way of selecting instruments settings (instead of using softkeys). To access a pop-up menu, highlight an instrument setting, then use the **SET** key.

This symbol (when it appears next to settings on the display) indicates that there is a pop-up menu associated with the instrument setting. To access a pop-up application, highlight the instrument setting which has this symbol, then use the **SET** key.

This symbol appears at the bottom right of the display when an optical transmit module is fitted to the instrument. The symbol's background changes from black to yellow when the optical output is switched on.

Cleaning Optical Connectors

It is recommended that the optical connectors be cleaned at regular intervals using the following materials:

Description	Part Number
Blow Brush	9300-1131
Isopropyl Alcohol	8500-5344
Lens Cleaning Paper	9300-0761
Adhesive Tape Kit	15475-68701

CAUTION Do not insert any tool or object into the IN or OUT ports of the instrument as damage to or contamination of the optical fibre may result.

1 Recall Default settings (STORED SETTINGS 0) and remove the power from the OmniBER 725.

2 Remove the adapters from the IN and OUT ports. Use an 11 mm spanner to slacken the nut securing the adapter. On re-assembly tighten the nut using a torque spanner to 1.5 Nm.

3 Using the blow brush with the brush removed blow through the ferrule of the standard flexible connector and the adapter.

CAUTION If the optical fibre of the fixed connector requires further cleaning this entails disassembly of the module which should only be carried out by suitably trained service personnel.

4 Apply some isopropyl alcohol to a piece of the cleaning paper and clean the barrel of the adapter. Using a new piece of cleaning paper, clean the face of the adapter. Repeat this operation, using a new piece of cleaning paper each time.

5 Lightly press the adhesive side of the tape provided against the front of the adapter, then remove it quickly - repeat twice. This removes any particles of cleaning paper which may be present.

6 Replace the adapters on the flexible connector.

Connecting Accessories

LID Provides the output for the option 602 printer which is fitted in the cover (lid) of the instrument.

VGA Provides the output for a display monitor.

HANDSET Allows connection of a telephone handset for communication across the network.

Printer GPIB, RS232, PARALLEL ONLY External printer connection details are given on page 149.
The port selected for external printer use is not available for remote control.

Remote Control GPIB, RS232, 10 BASE -T Remote control connection is given in the Remote Control Manual.
The port selected for remote control use is not available for an external printer.

10 Base-T Lan Connection Radiated Emissions

To ensure compliance with EN 55011 (1991) a category 5, FTP patch lead, RJ45 cable should be used to connect the LAN port on the processor module marked "10 Base-T".

OmniBER 725 Options

This section explains the features offered with each instrument and its associated options.

Description	Product/Option
OmniBER 725 communications performance analyzer mainframe with provision for framed/ unframed operation and with binary input/output capability.	J1408A
As above with jitter generation and measurement capability.	J1409A
OC-48/12/3/1 and STM-16/4/1/0 transmit and receive 1310 nm optical interfaces	104
OC-48/12/3/1 and STM-16/4/1/0 transmit and receive 1550 nm optical interfaces	105
OC-48/12/3/1 and STM-16/4/1/0 transmit and receive 1310 nm and 1550 nm optical interfaces	106
SDH only	001
SDH/SONET dual standard	002
LAN, GPIB and RS-232 remote control	601
In-lid printer	602
SC connectors	610
ST connectors	611

2

Connecting to a Device for Testing

Connecting to the Module Under Test

The connectors are located on the side of the instrument. The connections available depend on the options fitted to your instrument.

Before connecting, note the Warning and Caution information given.

All Connectors

CAUTION

When connecting or disconnecting, ensure that you are grounded or, make contact with the metal surface of the Mainframe with your free hand to bring you, the module, and the mainframe to the same static potential.
Modules remain susceptible to ESD damage while the module is installed in the Mainframe
Additional ESD information is required when servicing, see your Installation/ Verification manual for further information.

The OmniBER 725 has Binary clock and data input and output ports. These ports provide/accept electrical binary signals equivalent to the electrical and optical coded inputs and outputs. The binary input level range is 200 mV to 1.2 V and the output levels are within the range 600 mV to 800 mV.

CAUTION

The Binary Interface Terminators supplied should be fitted to the binary connectors when the connectors are not in use.

J1409A instruments have jitter capability. The jitter generation and measurement module has provision for the connection of an external jitter source.

Before using the optical connectors the following section of this manual "Optical Interface Connectors " page 17 should be reviewed.

Optical Interface Connectors

For your protection, review all laser information given in this manual and the Verification manual before installing or using the instrument.

WARNING

Ensure the information given below is reviewed before operating the module.
To prevent personal injury.
To avoid use that may be hazardous to others.
To maintain the module in a safe condition.

Laser Product Classification

All optical modules are classified as Class I (non-hazardous) laser product in the USA which complies with the United States Food and Drug Administration (FDA) Standard 21 CFR Ch.1 1040.10, and are classified as Class 1 (non-hazardous) laser products in Europe which complies with EN 60825-1 (1994).

To avoid hazardous exposure to laser radiation, it is recommended that the following practices are observed during system operation:

- **ALWAYS DEACTIVATE THE LASER BEFORE CONNECTING OR DISCONNECTING OPTICAL CABLES.**
- When connecting or disconnecting optical cables between the module and device-under-test, observe the connection sequences given below.

Connecting: Connect the optical cable to the input of the device-under-test **before** connecting to the module's *Optical Out* connector.

Disconnecting: Disconnect the optical cable from the module's *Optical Out* connector **before** disconnecting from the device-under-test. Always fit the fibre optic connector dust caps over the laser aperture.

- NEVER examine or stare into the open end of a broken, severed, or disconnected optical cable when it is connected to the module's *Optical Out* connector.
- Arrange for service-trained personnel, who are aware of the hazards involved, to repair optical cables.

CAUTION

1. Use of controls or adjustments or performance of procedures other than those specified herein may result in hazardous radiation exposure.
2. Always fit the fibre optic connector dust caps on each connector when not in use. Before connection is made, *always* clean the connector ferrule tip with acetone or alcohol and a cotton swab. Dry the connector with compressed air. Failure to maintain cleanliness of connectors is liable to cause excessive insertion loss.

Laser Warning Symbols

The front panel of the optical module has the following label:

CLASS 1 LASER PRODUCT

NOTE

CLASS 1 LASER PRODUCT translates as follows:

Finnish - LUOKAN 1 LASERLAITE

Finnish/Swedish - KLASS 1 LASER APPARAT

This label indicates that the radiant energy present in this instrument is non-hazardous.

OPTICAL IN

Allows connection of an optical signal, wavelength 1200 to 1600 nm, at a maximum power level of -8 dBm (OmniBER 725 2.5 Gb/s).
NEVER EXCEED +3 dBm.

Accepts STM-0, STM-1, STM-4 and STM-16. Also accepts SONET signals OC-1, OC-3, OC-12, and OC-48 depending on the model and options fitted.

OPTICAL OUT

Provides an STM-0, STM-1, STM-4 or STM-16 optical signal (OC-1, OC-3, OC-12 or OC-48 SONET signals) at wavelength 1280 to 1335nm, and/or 1480 to 1580 nm, at a nominal power level of +1 dBm depending on model and options.

Front Panel Soft Recovery (Cold Start)

Use the following procedure if you need to perform a front panel soft recovery (i.e. cold start) of the instrument. This procedure will return the instrument to the default settings.

Soft Recovery Procedure

1 Switch off the instrument.

2 On the instrument front panel - press and hold softkeys 0 and 4 simultaneously (the softkeys immediately below the display; key 0 is on the extreme left).

3 Power up the OmniBER 725 while holding the softkeys pressed.

4 When the LOS LED has flashed OFF and then ON again, the keys can be released.

5 The LOS LED will flash OFF/ON again several times (7), followed by an audible ‘beep’ and the display indicating ‘Initializing Instrument’.

6 When the initiations is complete the display will indicate:
‘Firmware Revision Update’
‘Default settings assumed’
Hit any key to attempt restart’

7 Hit any key, then wait approximately 10 seconds. The instrument should return to its default settings and normal operation.

3

Setting the Interfaces

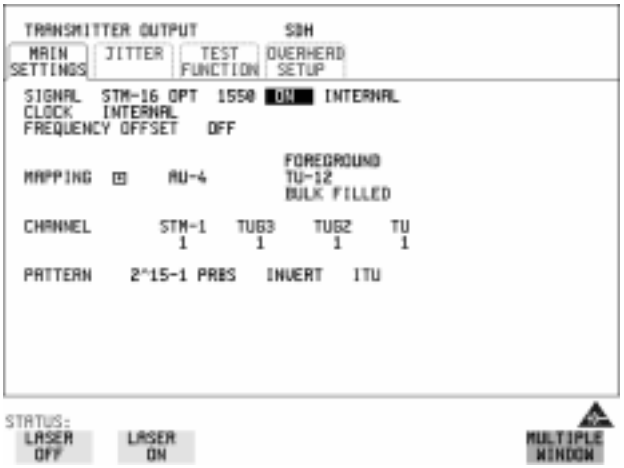
This chapter tells you how to set the instrument interfaces to match the network being tested.

Selecting Framed/Unframed Operation

Laser On/Off selection (see display below)

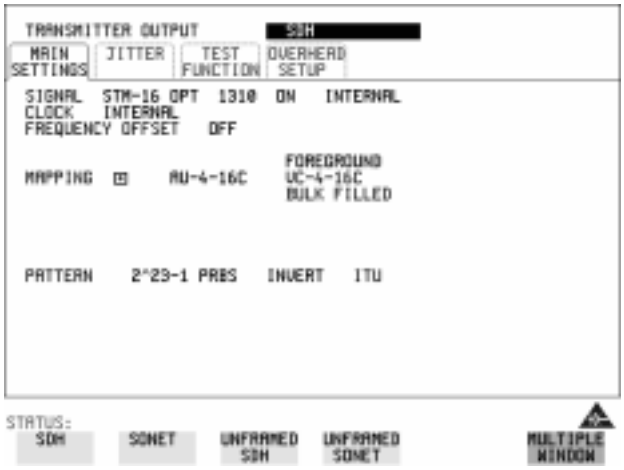
Always switch off the laser before connecting or disconnecting optical cables.

When the laser is on the laser symbol at the bottom right of the display is illuminated (yellow).



TIP: If you wish to set the OmniBER 725 transmitter and receiver to the same interface settings choose OTHER **SETTINGS CONTROL** **COUPLED**.

Selecting Framed/Unframed Operation



HOW TO:

1. Make your choice of transmit operating mode by pressing **TRANSMIT** and selecting **SDH** or **UNFRAMED SDH**.
2. If you are setting the Receive operation independently, make your choice of the receiver operating mode by pressing **RECEIVE** and selecting **SDH** or **UNFRAMED SDH**.
3. If you selected Framed SDH, set the Transmit and Receive interfaces see "Setting SDH Transmit Interface " page 24 and "Setting SDH Receive Interface " page 29.
4. If you selected Unframed SDH, see "Setting Unframed SDH Transmit Interface " page 30 and "Setting Unframed SDH Receive Interface " page 31.

NOTE For analysis results it is necessary to select framed operation

Setting SDH Transmit Interface

Payload Selection

One of the key features of the OmniBER 725 is the ability to test concatenated payloads, read the following for a brief description of concatenated payloads, and the benefits of using them.

Concatenated Payloads

Bulk filled or contiguous payload structures e.g. (STM-4c) are designed to carry broadband services. The entire payload area is used to carry the service with no structured mapping or channelization.
In the case of a concatenated STM-4 (denoted STM-4c), the virtual container area is entirely filled by a single VC-4-4c. This VC-4-4c consists of one Path Overhead and a single container capable of carrying a tributary signal at rates up to approximately 600 Mb/s. Once assembled a VC-4-4c is multiplexed, switched and transported through the network as a single entity.

Benefits: Test the entire bandwidth in one go, and reduce test times. The following table illustrates the reduced test times using concatenated payloads.

Table 1 Test times using concatenated payloads

	Test Time (based on 100 errors)	
Performance test limit	**STM-4c Container**	**STM-1 Bulk Payload**
10^{-14}	12 days	48 days
10^{-13}	1.2 days	4.8 days
10^{-12}	2.90 hours	11.6 hours
10^{-11}	0.3 hour	1.2 hour
10^{-10}	1.75 minutes	7 minutes

Setting SDH Transmit Interface

Description

SDH transmit interface settings should match the network equipment settings of Rate, Wavelength and Mapping. Determine the payload to be tested and set background conditions to prevent alarms while testing.

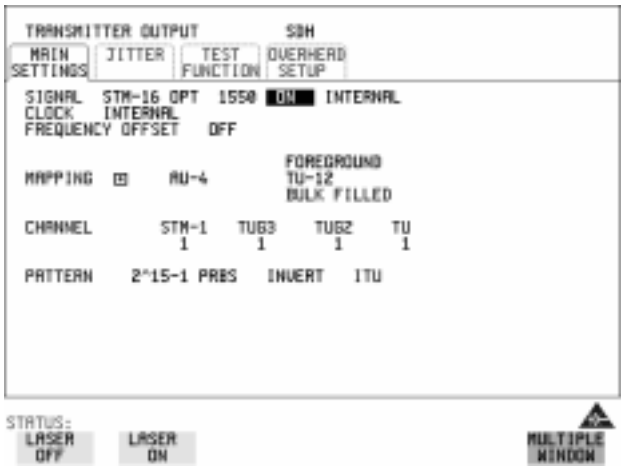
TIP:

If you wish to set the OmniBER 725 transmitter and receiver to the same interface settings choose OTHER **SETTINGS CONTROL** **COUPLED**.

Laser On/Off selection (see display below)

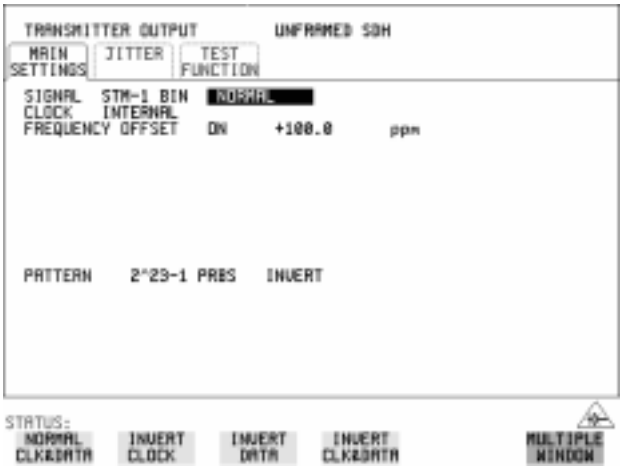
Always switch off the laser before connecting or disconnecting optical cables.

When the laser is on the laser symbol at the bottom right of the display is illuminated (yellow).



HOW TO:

1 Make your choice of SIGNAL rate.
If Option 106, Dual Wavelength optical module, is fitted and an optical rate is chosen, choose the required wavelength (1550 or 1310).
If STM-0 is chosen, choose the required interface level.
Choose **INTERNAL** unless **THRU MODE** is required. If **THRU MODE** is chosen, see "Setting SDH THRU Mode " page 32.



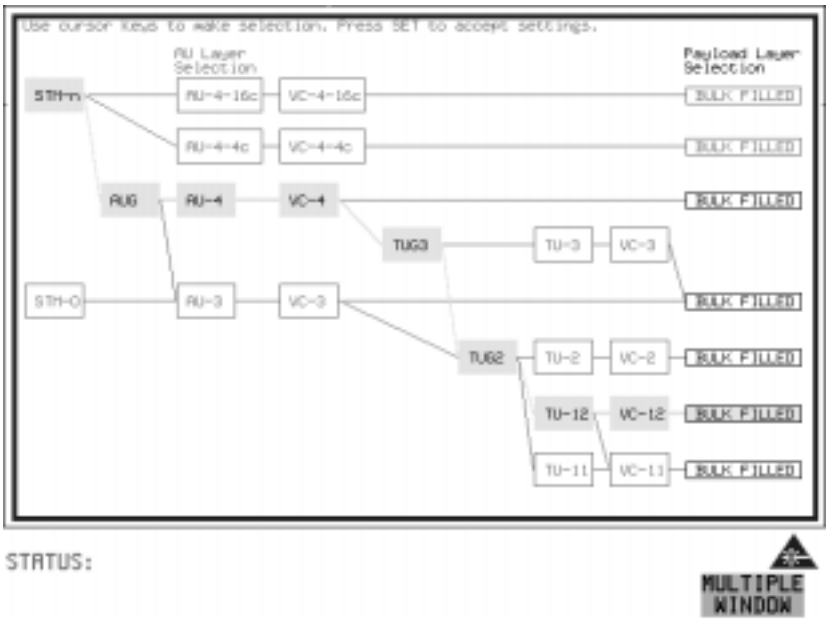
2 If a binary signal has been chosen, choose the clock and data polarity **NORMAL CLOCK & DATA** **INVERT CLOCK** **INVERT DATA** **INVERT CLOCK & DATA**.

3 Make your choice of CLOCK synchronization source. The clock can be intrrnally recovered from the instrument, recovered from the signal at the optical RECEIVE port or externally recovered from the CLOCK REF IN PORT (MTS, BITS or 10MHz REF).

4 If required choose the FREQUENCY OFFSET value. See “Adding Frequency Offset to SDH Signal” page 50.

5 Choose the required **F/G MAPPING** and PAYLOAD, then **B/G MAPPING** and BACKGROUND selection. The FOREGROUND selection is the tributary (TU for SDH and VT for SONET) that is chosen for test purposes. The BACKGROUND patterns are not used for test purposes and are either user programmable or set to a fixed value.

Mapping may be selected from a pictorial display by moving the cursor to MAPPING and pressing **SET**.



Use ➡ and ⬅ to move between AU Layer Selection, TU Layer Selection and Payload Layer Selection. Use ⬆ and ⬇ to set the mapping and **SET** to set your selection.

6 If TU-2 mapping is chosen, TU CONCATENATION selection is enabled. Choose **OFF** or the tributary at which the concatenation begins (TU2-2C through TU2-6C).
The BACKGROUND, PATTERN IN OTHER TU2s is fixed at NUMBERED, that is, each TU-2 contains a unique number to allow identification in case of routing problems.

7 If TU-3, TU-2, TU-12 or TU-11 mapping is chosen, choose the test tributary CHANNEL, including the STM-1 for an STM-4/STM-16 signal.

8 Choose the PATTERN type and PRBS polarity.

9 Choose the mapping required in the background (non-test) TUG-3s. Refer to Appendix A for a table of background patterns for AU-3 and TUG-3.

10 If TU-12 mapping is chosen for the test TUG-3, choose the PATTERN IN OTHER TU-12s.

Setting SDH Transmit Interface

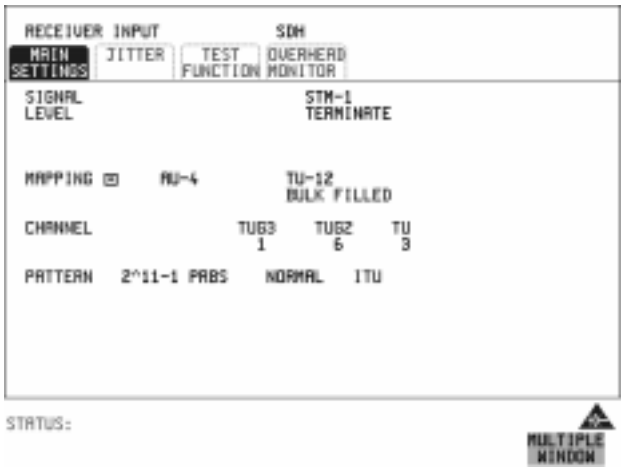
Setting SDH Receive Interface

Description

SDH Receive interface settings should match the equipment settings of Rate and Mapping, and determines the payload to be tested.

TIP:

If you wish to set the OmniBER 725 transmitter and receiver to the same interface settings, choose OTHER **SETTINGS CONTROL** **COUPLED**.



HOW TO:

1. Choose the required SIGNAL source either electrical or optical.
   If STM-0 or STM-1 electrical is chosen, choose the required LEVEL.
   If the LEVEL chosen is **MONITOR** choose the required GAIN.
2. If a binary signal has been chosen, choose the clock and data polarity **NORMAL CLOCK & DATA** **INVERT CLOCK** **INVERT DATA** **INVERT CLOCK & DATA**.
3. Choose mapping and type of payload.
4. If TU-2 mapping is chosen, and CONCATENATION is enabled, choose the tributary at which the concatenation begins.
   If TU-2, TU-3, TU-12 or TU11 mapping is chosen, choose the test tributary under CHANNEL.
5. Choose the PATTERN type and PRBS polarity.

Setting Unframed SDH Transmit Interface

Description

Unframed SDH transmit interface settings should match the equipment settings of Rate and Wavelength and determines the pattern to be tested.

Laser On/Off selection

Always switch off the laser before connecting or disconnecting optical cables.

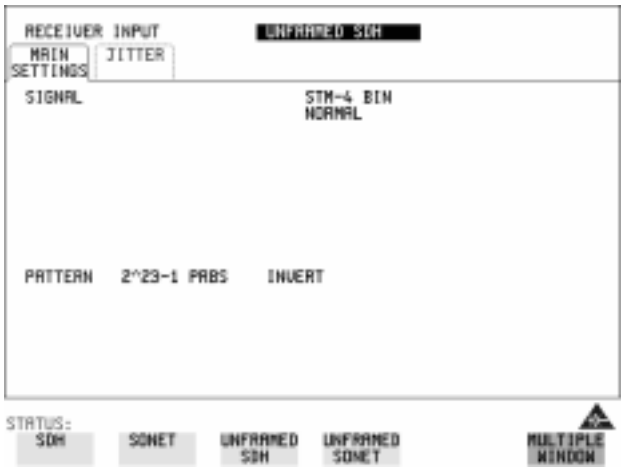
HOW TO:

1 Make your choice of SIGNAL rate.
If Option 106, Dual Wavelength optical module, is fitted and an optical rate is chosen, choose the required wavelength (1550 or 1310).
If STM-0 is chosen, choose the required interface level.
Choose **INTERNAL** unless **THRU MODE** is required. If **THRU MODE** is required, see "Setting SDH THRU Mode " page 32.

Setting Unframed SDH Receive Interface

Description SDH Receive interface settings should match the equipment settings of Rate and determines the pattern to be tested.

TIP: If you wish to set the OmniBER 725 transmitter and receiver to the same interface settings, choose OTHER **SETTINGS CONTROL** **COUPLED**



HOW TO:

1. Choose the required SIGNAL source either electrical or optical.
   If STM-0 or STM-1 electrical is chosen, choose the required LEVEL.
   If the LEVEL chosen is **MONITOR** choose the required GAIN.
2. If a binary signal has been chosen, choose the clock and data polarity **NORMAL CLOCK & DATA** **INVERT CLOCK** **INVERT DATA** **INVERT CLOCK & DATA**.
3. Choose the PATTERN type and PRBS polarity

Setting SDH THRU Mode

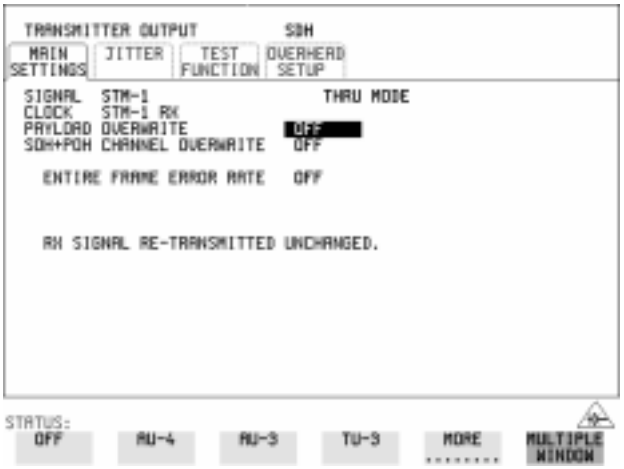
Description

THRU mode is used to monitor SDH lines where no protected monitor points are available without disturbing line traffic. To enable THRU mode select the TRANSMIT MAIN SETTINGS page. Select SIGNAL RATE before selecting THRU mode.

The entire frame can be errorred at a user defined rate if PAYLOAD OVERWRITE and SOH+POH CHANNEL OVERWRITE are both set to OFF. If either overwrite is enabled the ENTIRE FRAME ERROR RATE function is disabled. Jitter can be added to the STM-0, STM-1, STM-4 and STM-16 signal.

There are nominally three modes of operation as follows:

1. Transparent mode: This is the case when the PAYLOAD OVERWRITE field is set to OFF. The received signal is passed through the transmitter completely unchanged. The figure below illustrates the settings for this mode.



2. Hitless THRU Mode
This mode enables you to change the channel under test and the payload mapping without causing errors in the line signal or any other payload channel, or having to switch out of THRU mode. When you select a Payload Overwrite choice (other than OFF) an additional field is displayed which allows you to enable/disable Payload Overwrite. If Payload Overwrite is disabled the instrument remains transmitting

while you select another channel/tributary (see figure on next page). In this mode any Section or Line B1,B2 BIP errors are recalculated before transmission.

3. Payload/Channel Overwrite: In this mode you can overwrite the payload as explained in the following text. Any Path B3 BIP errors are recalculated before transmission. Use the ***HOW TO*** procedure below to setup your instrument for THRU Mode operation.

STM-0, STM-1 and STM-0 optical, STM-1 optical
You can substitute a new payload, Section Overhead (SOH) and Path Overhead (POH) in the received STM-0/1 signal for testing.

STM-4, STM-16 and STM-4 optical, STM-16 optical
The overhead and payload may be overwritten for AU-4 and AU-3. PAYLOAD OVERWRITE is not available for AU-4-4c or AU-4-16c.
SOH overwrite is available for AU-4-4C and AU-4-16c.

HOW TO:

1 Make the required SIGNAL RATE choice on the SDH **TRANSMIT** display. See "Setting SDH Transmit Interface " page 24.

2 Make the PAYLOAD OVERWRITE choice required
Hitless Mode: The default setting for the Payload Overwrite enable/disable field (next to the PAYLOAD OVERWRITE field) is OFF.

If AU-4, AU-3, TU-3, TU-2 or TU-12 is chosen, the B1, B2 and B3 BIPs are recalculated before transmission and the Mapping, Selected TU, TU Payload, Pattern, Tributary Offset and Pattern in other TU's settings are displayed. To

choose the settings in these, See "Setting SDH Transmit Interface " page 24, steps 4 through 10.

3 Switch the PAYLOAD OVERWRITE enable/disable field to ON. Test functions are available whilst Payload Overwrite is enabled. Select the **TEST FUNCTION** folder and setup as required.

4 Make the SOH+POH OVERWRITE choice required.
The B1, B2 and B3 BIPs are recalculated before transmission.

5 If you wish to add jitter to the STM-0, STM-1, STM-4 or STM-16 signal, see “Setting Jitter Transmit Interface” page 84.

Using Smart Test

Smart Setup

The Smartsetup feature simplifies instrument operation by:

- Allowing the instrument to configure automatically on the incoming signal.
- Attempting to identify signal structure and detect mixed payload signal structures and alarms.
- Automatically displaying all of the J1 trace identifiers.

Once the received signal has been identified you can select a channel of interest and explore further into the payload.

Smart Tests

Allow you to quickly access the most commonly used instrument features such as:

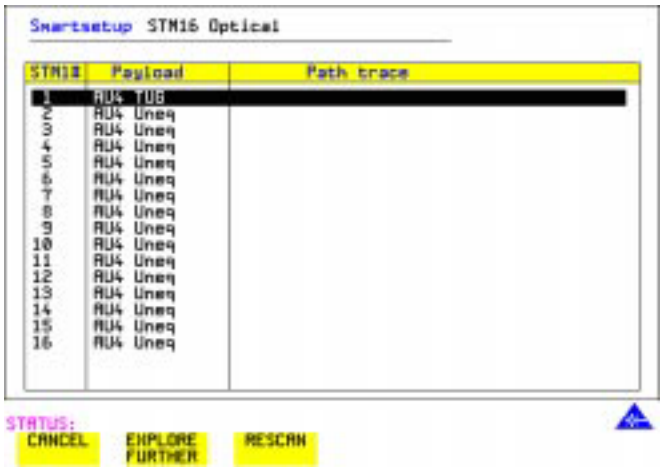
- Signal quality
- Functional tests
- Jitter tests (J1409A only)
- Settings (stored, logging, Tx/Rx coupling and trigger output enable)

HOW TO USE SMARTSETUP:

1. Connect the OmniBER 725 to the network and choose, if necessary, the required SDH **RECEIVE** interface on the OmniBER 725 (Smartsetup will not select between SDH and SONET).
2. Press **SMART TEST**.

3 With Smartsetup highlighted, press **START** to obtain information about the receive signal. Or press **CANCEL** to exit Smart Test.

An example of a typical display after choosing to RUN Smartsetup is shown below.
Note: The Path Trace information displayed is the one obtained the last time a RESCAN was performed. If you have changed the input signal since the last Smartsetup you must perform a RESCAN now.



To run a Smart Test (Signal Quality - Frequency Measurement):

1 Ensure a valid signal is connected to one of the instrument's Receive ports.

2 Press **SMART TEST**.

3 Use the down cursor control key to select Signal quality.

4 Use the right cursor control key to access the tests.

5 Use the down cursor control key to select Frequency Measurement.

6 Press **SELECT** to display the frequency measurement screen. Or press **CANCEL** to exit Smart Tests.

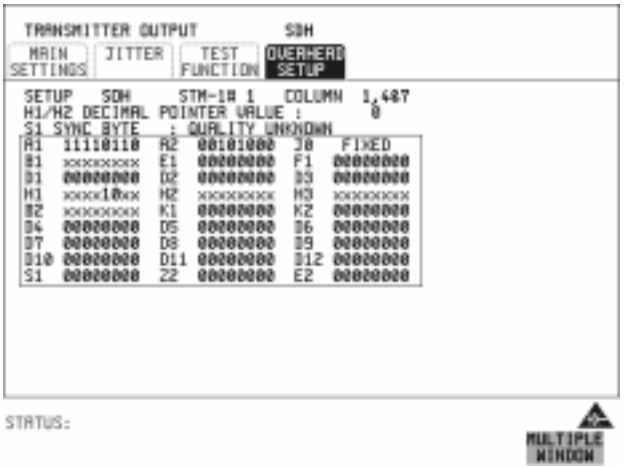
4

Selecting Test Features

Using Transmit Overhead Setup

Description

You can set an overhead byte to a known static state to aid troubleshooting. For example, to quickly check for "stuck bits" in path overhead bytes. Section Overhead, Path Overhead, Trace Messages and Labels can be set using this feature.



HOW TO:

1 Set up the SDH transmit interface and pattern required. See "Setting SDH Transmit Interface " page 24.

2 Choose the type of overhead to SETUP.
If STM-4 OPT or STM-16 OPT is chosen as the SDH interface, choose the STM-1 you wish to set up.
DEFAULT - Use to set all overhead bytes to the standard values defined by Bellcore/ANSI.
If a test function is active then the overhead byte value is determined by the choices made in the Test Function. For example if APS Messages is chosen, the K1K2 value is determined by the APS Messages setup.

3 If SOH (Section Overhead) is chosen, choose the COLUMN to be displayed. Many bytes in COLS 2,5,8 and 3,6,9 are not labeled as the other overhead functions have not yet been defined.

If ALL COLUMNS is chosen, the hexadecimal value of all 81 bytes of the STM-1 section overhead selected are displayed (all 324 bytes of an STM-4 or 1,296 bytes of an STM-16 are displayed 81 bytes at a time by selecting each STM-1 in turn). The value of the bytes can be set using **DECREASE DIGIT** **INCREASE DIGIT** ◄ ►.
If BYTE NAMES is chosen, the labels for the ALL COLUMNS overhead bytes are displayed.

4 If POH (Path Overhead) is chosen, choose the TYPE of overhead within STM-1 under test to be setup.
J1 and J2 bytes can be set under Path Overhead or Trace Messages. H4 byte has a choice of sequences for TU-12, TU11 and TU-2 mapping:
Full Sequence - 48 byte binary sequence.
Reduced Sequence - Binary count sequence of 0 to 3 i.e. 111111(00 to 11).
COC1 Sequence - Binary count sequence of 0 to 3 i.e. 110000(00 to 11).

5 If TRACE MESSAGES is chosen, see "Setting Overhead Trace Messages " page 44.

NOTE Any bit of an overhead byte which is displayed as x or s cannot be set. All other bits can be set to 0 or 1.

TIP: You can set all overhead bytes to the default state by selecting SETUP **DEFAULT**.

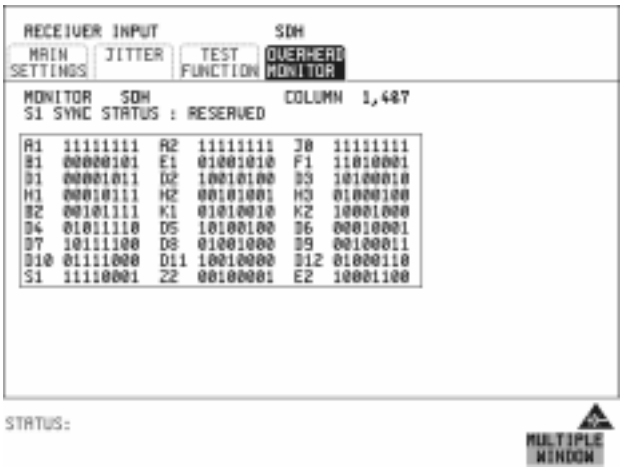
You can set all overhead bytes and test functions to the default state by recalling Stored Settings [0] on the **OTHER** display.

Using Receive Overhead Monitor

Description

When first connecting to a SDH network, a start up confidence check can be made by viewing the behavior of all the overhead bytes. If the SDH network shows alarm indications, some diagnosis of the problem may be gained from viewing all the overhead bytes.The OVERHEAD MONITOR display is updated once per second (once per 8000 frames) approximately.

A snapshot of the received overhead can be logged to the chosen logging device. See "Logging on Demand " page 133.



HOW TO:

1. Set up the receive SDH interface and pattern as required. See “Setting SDH Receive Interface” page 29.
2. Choose the type of overhead to MONITOR.
3. If SOH (Section Overhead) is chosen, choose the STM-1 number and COLUMN to be displayed.
   Many bytes in COLS 2,5,8 and 3,6,9 are not labeled because the other overhead functions have not yet been defined.
   If ALL COLUMNS is chosen, the hexadecimal value of all 81 bytes of section overhead is displayed (all 324 bytes of an STM-4 or 1,296 bytes of an STM-16 are displayed 81 bytes at a time by selecting each STM-1 in turn).The value of the bytes can be set using **DECREASE DIGIT** **INCREASE DIGIT** ← →.

If BYTE NAMES is chosen, the labels for the ALL COLUMNS overhead bytes are displayed.

4 If POH (Path Overhead) is chosen, choose the source of the overhead VC-4, VC-3, VC-2, VC-12 or VC-11.
J1 and J2 bytes can be monitored under Path Overhead or Trace Messages

5 If TRACE MESSAGES is chosen, you can monitor a data message to verify portions of the network.
If the 16 byte CRC7 message structure is detected, the 15 characters within the message are displayed.
If the CRC7 structure is not detected in J1, the 64 byte message format is assumed and displayed.
If the CRC7 structure is not detected for J0 or J2, all 16 bytes are displayed.

6 If LABELS is chosen, the S1 sync status, HP path label (C2) and the LP Path label (V5) are monitored.

7 If APS MESSAGES is chosen, choose the TOPOLOGY, **LINEAR** (G.783) or **RING** (G.841). The K1 and K2 bits are monitored.

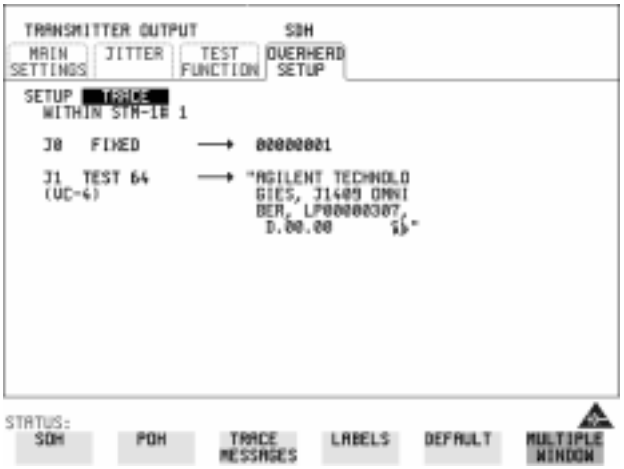
TIP: If any abnormal behavior is observed on a particular path or section overhead byte, or an associated group of bytes (3XA1,3XA2; D1 - D3), the **RECEIVE** **TEST FUNCTION** display of **OVERHEAD CAPTURE** can be used to check the suspect byte or bytes on a frame by frame basis. See "Using Receive Overhead Capture " page 48.

Setting Overhead Trace Messages

Description

You can insert a data message to verify parts of the network:

J0 verifies the regenerator section overhead.
J1 verifies the VC-3 or VC-4 path connection.
J2 verifies the VC-2, VC-12 or VC-11 path connection.



Choose the message for insertion in the chosen trace channel.

How to Edit User Messages

There are two ways you can edit a user message.

- Use the edit keys at the bottom of the display JUMP, PREVIOUS CHAR, NEXT CHAR ⬅ and ➡ that are displayed when you position the cursor on a User message.

OR

- Use the POP UP alphanumerical keypad that is displayed when you press the front panel **SET** key. Detailed instructions on how to change instrument settings using the POP UP keypad is given in the Quick Start Guide (page 13) under the heading “Changing Instrument Settings”.

Setting Overhead Labels

Description

Choosing LABELS allows the setting of the S1 SYNC STATUS, HP PATH LABEL (C2) and LP PATH LABEL (V5).

How to Edit User Defined Labels

There are two ways you can edit a label as follows;

- Use the edit keys at the bottom of the display JUMP, PREVIOUS CHAR, NEXT CHAR ⬅ and ➡ that are displayed when you position the cursor on a User defined label.

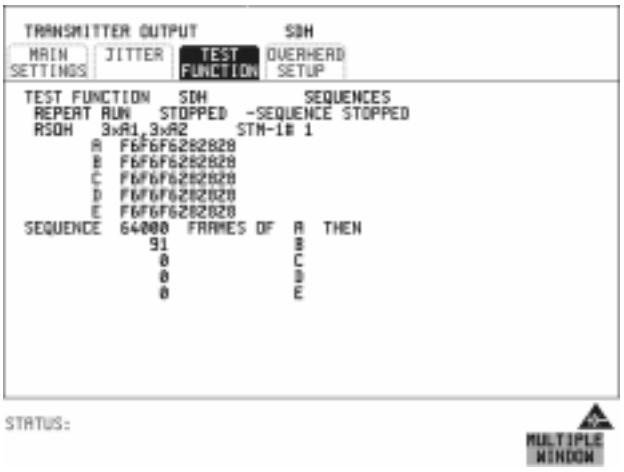
OR

- Use the POP UP alphanumerical keypad that is displayed when you press the front panel **SET** key. Detailed instructions on how to change instrument settings using the POP UP keypad is given in the Quick Start Guide (page 13) under the heading “Changing Instrument Settings”.

Generating Overhead Sequences

Description

You may insert a pattern into a functional group of overhead bytes for testing or troubleshooting purposes.



HOW TO:

1. Set up the SDH transmit interface and pattern required. See “Setting SDH Transmit Interface” page 24.
2. Select **TEST FUNCTION** , SDH, SEQUENCES as shown above.
3. Choose the type of sequence required.
   SINGLE RUN - runs the sequence once and then stops.
   REPEAT RUN - runs the sequence repeatedly until STOPPED is chosen.
4. Choose the overhead type as required.
   RSOH- Regenerator Section Overhead
   MSOH- Multiplexer Section Overhead
   POH - Path Overhead
5. Choose the byte or bytes of overhead required.
6. Set up the required number of data patterns and the number of frames in which each data pattern should appear.
   Your sequence is derived from up to 5 blocks of hexadecimal data. Each block can be transmitted in up to 64,000 frames.
   The data and the number of frames are set using **DECREASE DIGIT** **INCREASE DIGIT** ⬅ ➡.

7 Start the sequence by choosing **START**.

NOTE When you start the sequence illustrated, one Out of Frame alarm and one Loss of Frame alarm should occur every eight seconds.

A1A2 Boundary Function

A1A2 provide a frame alignment pattern (A1=F6 H, A2=28 H). Use A1A2 to test the 6 framing bytes at the A1A2 boundary in the section overhead (see display on previous page). The 6 bytes across the boundary are:

STM-n

STM-1 channel:	#n-2	#n-1	#n	#1	#2	#3
Overhead byte:	A1 #3	A1 #3	A1 #3	A2 #1	A2 #1	A2 #1

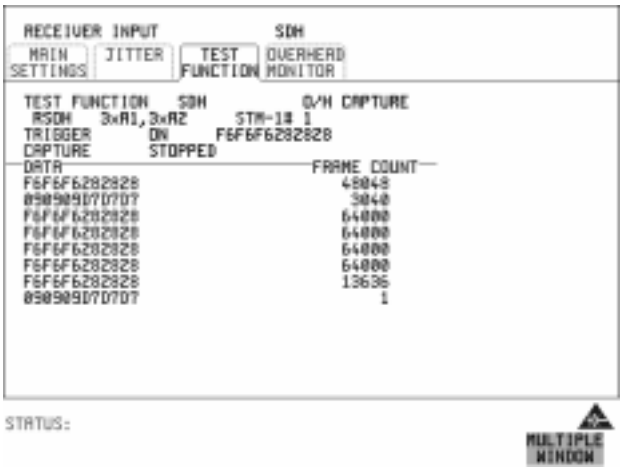
A network element will use three of these bytes (which ones are not defined in the standards, so will vary between manufacturers) to gain and maintain frame synchronization. The ability to stress test across the boundary is necessary to verify a correct synchronization algorithm within a network element.

Using Receive Overhead Capture

Description

Regenerator section, Multiplexer section and Path overhead provide network support functions, responding dynamically to network conditions and needs. It is therefore useful to capture overhead activity on a frame by frame basis.

The Overhead Capture display can be logged to the chosen logging device. See "Logging on Demand " page 133.



HOW TO:

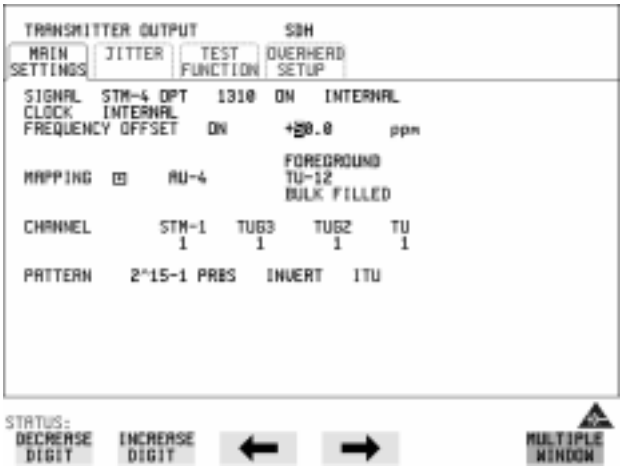
1. Set up the receive SDH interface and pattern as required. See “Setting SDH Receive Interface” page 29.
2. Select **TEST FUNCTION**, SDH, O/H CAPTURE as shown above
3. Choose the overhead type as required.
   RSOH- Regenerator Section Overhead
   MSOH- Multiplexer Section Overhead
   POH- Path Overhead
4. Choose the Byte or bytes of overhead to be captured.
   Choose the TRIGGER to determine the start point of the capture.
   OFF - starts immediately the capture is initiated. Can be used to provide a frame by frame monitor of the chosen byte or bytes.
   ON -captures activity after your specified overhead state has occurred. Can be used for transient detection from a specified expected state.

ON NOT - captures activity after the first occurrence of a deviation from your specified overhead state. Can be used for transient detection from a specified expected state.

5 Up to 16 records of overhead state are provided. Each record will represent between 1 and 64,000 frames. A capture is started by pressing CAPTURE **START** and terminates when up to 16 records have been captured. The capture can be terminated earlier by pressing CAPTURE **STOP**.

Adding Frequency Offset to SDH Signal

Description Frequency offset can be added to the SDH interface rate signal.

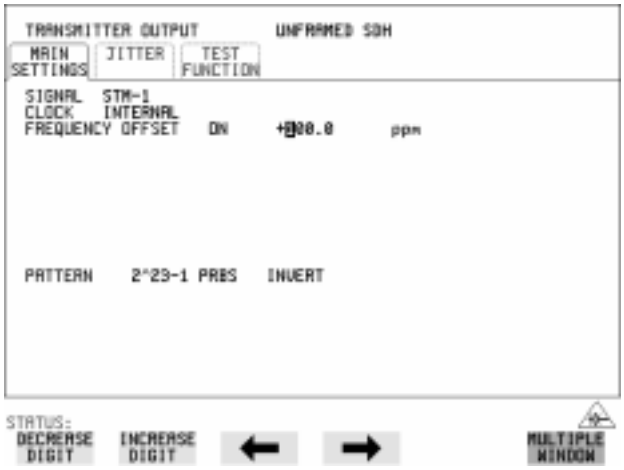


HOW TO: **Line Rate Offset**

1. Choose the amount of frequency offset required.
   You can set the Frequency Offset in the range -999 ppm to +999 ppm in 1 ppm steps using **DECREASE DIGIT** **INCREASE DIGIT** ← and → or press **SET** for a pop-up numerical keypad.
   The amount of applied Frequency Offset can be varied while measurements are taking place.
2. If the value of the SDH line rate offset chosen is sufficient to cause the maximum stuff rate to be exceeded, the asynchronous payload is offset to prevent bit errors occurring and the maximum stuff rate is maintained.

Adding Frequency Offset to an Unframed SDH Signal

Description Frequency offset can be added to the SDH interface rate signal.



HOW TO: **Line Rate Offset**

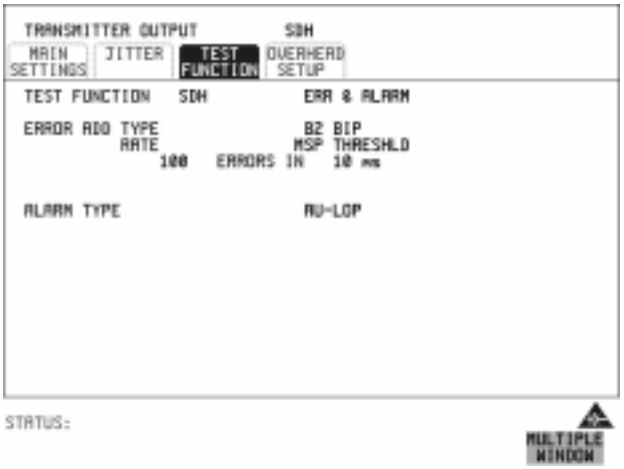
Choose the amount of frequency offset required.
You can set the Frequency Offset in the range -999 ppm to +999 ppm in 1 ppm steps using **DECREASE DIGIT** **INCREASE DIGIT** ⬅ and ➡

The amount of applied Frequency Offset can be varied while measurements are taking place.
If the value of the SDH line rate offset chosen is sufficient to cause the maximum stuff rate to be exceeded, the asynchronous payload is offset to prevent bit errors occurring and the maximum stuff rate is maintained.

Adding Errors & Alarms at the SDH Interface

Description

Errors and alarms can be added on the SDH signal during testing.



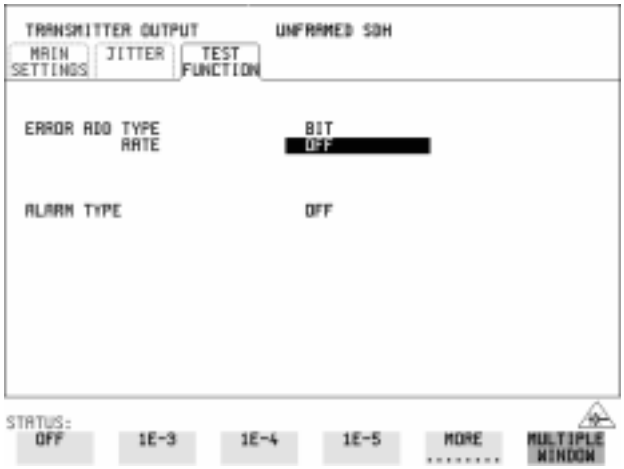
HOW TO:

1. Set up the SDH transmit interface and pattern required. See "Setting SDH Transmit Interface " page 24.
2. Select **TEST FUNCTION**, SDH, ERR & ALARM as shown above.
3. Choose the ERROR ADD TYPE and RATE required.
   Errors can be added at preset rates and at USER programmable rate. With the exception of ENTIRE FRAME and A1A2 FRAME, errors can be added at ERROR ALL rate.
   If B2 BIP errors are chosen, errors can be added to trigger an MSP THRESHOLD. This takes the form of N errors in T time period. N and T are both selectable.
4. Choose the ALARM TYPE
   Errors and Alarms can be added at the same time.

Adding Errors and Alarms at the Unframed SDH Interface

Description

Bit Errors and LOS alarms can be added on the Unframed SDH signal during testing



HOW TO:

1. Set up the Unframed SDH transmit interface and pattern required. See "Setting Unframed SDH Transmit Interface " page 30.
2. Select **TEST FUNCTION**, as shown above.
3. Choose the ERROR ADD RATE required.

Choose the ALARM TYPE **OFF** or **LOS**.
Errors and Alarms can be added at the same time.

Adding Pointer Adjustments

Introduction

Pointers perform a critical role in the error free transmission of payload data (subscriber data) through an SDH network. They also enable individual payload channels to be inserted or extracted from a high speed STM-n line signal (for example the functionality provided by ADM's).

Pointer adjustments are often necessary to compensate for asynchronous operation between different nodes within an SDH network.These adjustments however can result in jitter being added to a PDH signal transmitted from an SDH network element.

Jitter caused by Pointer Adjustments

Pointer adjustments are the mechanisms within SDH to compensate for frequency and phase differences between VCs and outgoing SDH frames. These pointer adjustments are byte wide and since they can occur randomly, they may cause significant amounts of payload signal jitter. It is therefore necessary to control the jitter on payload signals that is due to pointer adjustments.

Pointer adjustment activity within a network can be randomly spaced individual pointer adjustments, pointer bursts or periodic pointer adjustments.

The ITU-T G.783 and ETSI TM-1015 recommendations define a set of pointer sequences to be used when evaluating an NE's pointer adjustment jitter performance.

The OmniBER 725 generates a set of test sequences which can be used to simulate network pointer adjustment activity. This allows the amount of tributary jitter due to different types of pointer adjustment to be measured in the OmniBER 725.

Adding Pointer Adjustments

Description

The transmitted AU or TU pointer value can be adjusted for testing purposes.

HOW TO:

1. Set up the SDH transmit interface and pattern required. See "Setting SDH Transmit Interface " page 24.
2. Choose the POINTER TYPE.
3. Choose the ADJUSTMENT TYPE required.
   BURST - You determine the size of the burst by the number of PLACES chosen. If, for example, you choose 5 PLACES the pointer value will be stepped 5 times in unit steps e.g. 0 (start value), 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 (final value). The interval between steps is as follows:
   For AU and TU-3, the minimum spacing between adjustments is 500 us. For TU except TU-3, the minimum spacing between adjustments is 2 ms.
   Choose ADJUST POINTER [ON] to add the chosen burst.

   NEW POINTER - You can choose a pointer value in the range 0 to 782 with or without a New Data Flag.
   The current pointer value is displayed for information purposes.
   Choose ADJUST POINTER [ON] to transmit the new pointer value.

   OFFSET - You can frequency offset the line rate or the VC/TU rate, relative to each other, thus producing pointer movements. If you offset the AU pointer, an 87:3 sequence of pointer movements is generated. The available configurations are listed in the following table.
   If you are currently adding Frequency Offset to the SDH interface, pointer OFFSET is not available.

Pointer Type	Line Rate	AU Payload (VC) Rate	TU Payload (TU) Rate
AU	Constant	Offset	Tracks AU Payload
AU	Offset	Constant	Constant
TU	Constant	Constant	Offset
TU	Offset	Tracks Line Rate	Constant

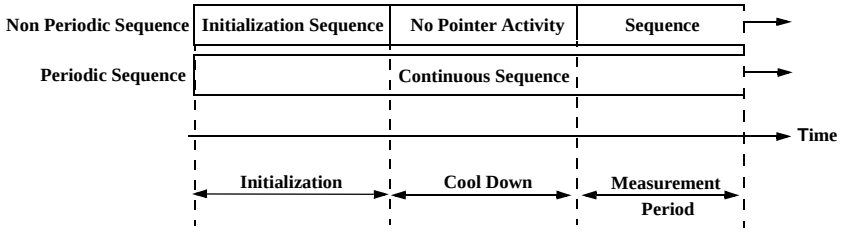
G.783 - Provides pointer movements according to ITU-T G.783:
Choose the G.783 ADJUSTMENT TYPE.
Choose the POLARITY, INTERVAL and PATTERN (where applicable) for the selected sequence.
Choose POINTER SEQUENCES **START INIT** to generate the selected G.783 sequence and **STOP INIT** to stop the pointer sequences.

G.783 Pointer Sequences Explained

In addition to the BURST, NEW POINTER and OFFSET pointer movements described, the OmniBER 725 can also generate pointer sequences (pointer movements) according to ITU-T G.783, T1.105.03 and GR-253. Note that T.105.03/ GR-253 sequences are explained in the SONET version of this User's Guide.

Before running a pointer sequence you can elect to run an initialization sequence, followed by a cool down period, and then run the chosen sequence. This is selected using the **START INIT** key shown in the display on the previous page.

Initialized pointer sequences are made up of three periods: the *Initialization Period*, the *Cool Down Period*, and the *Sequence (Measurement) Period*, illustrated in the figure below.



Note: SINGLE (e), BURST (f) and PHASE TRANSIENT are Non Periodic Sequences.

Initialization Period

For SINGLE e), BURST f) and PHASE TRANSIENT sequences the initialization sequence consists of 60 seconds of pointer adjustments applied at a rate of 2 adjustments per second and in the same direction as the specified pointer sequence.

Cool Down Period

A period following the initialization period which for SINGLE e), BURST f) and PHASE TRANSIENT sequences is 30 seconds long when no pointer activity is present.

Sequence (Measurement) Period

The period following the Cool Down period where the specified pointer sequence runs continuously.

Periodic Test Sequences

For periodic test sequences (for example “PERIODIC ADD g/h”) both the 60 second initialization and 30 second cool down periods consist of the same sequence as used for the subsequent measurement sequence. If the product of the period T and the selected optional background pattern (87+3 or 26+1) exceeds 60 seconds then the longer period is used for the initialization. For example, if T is set for 10 seconds then the initialization period may be extended to 900 seconds.

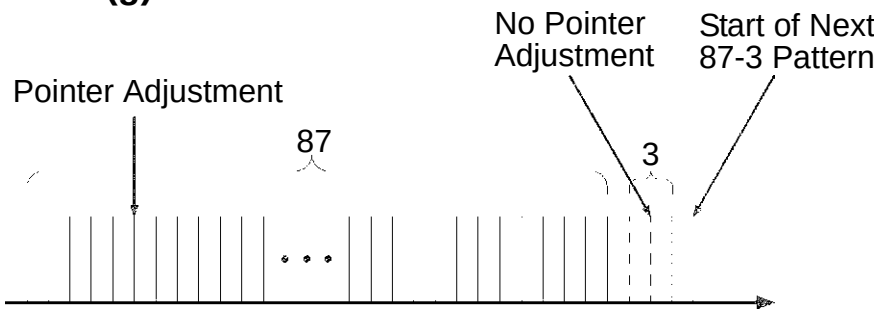
The OmniBER 725 displays a message indicating which phase (initialization, cool down or measurement) the transmitter is currently generating.

NOTE

The following conditions apply for pointer sequence generation:
The sequences can only be applied to the AU pointer when the AU does not contain a TU structure, otherwise it is applied to the TU pointer. Pointer sequence generation is not available when a frequency offset is being applied to the Line Rate.

The following figure gives an example of a G.783 (g) 87-3 Pointer Sequence.

G.783(g) 87-3 Pattern



An Example of a Pointer Sequence

Pointer Sequence	Description
G.783(a) PERIODIC SINGLE	Periodic Single adjustments, each with opposite polarity to the preceding adjustment. The interval between pointer adjustments is user selectable (see Note 1 page 60).
G.783 (b) PERIODIC ADD	Periodic Single adjustments, with selectable polarity and added adjustment (1 extra). The spacing between the added adjustment and the previous adjustment is set to the minimum, (see Note 2 page 60). The interval between pointer adjustments is user selectable (see Note 1). Added adjustments occur every 30 seconds.
G.783 (c) PERIODIC CANCEL	Periodic Single adjustments, with selectable polarity and cancelled adjustment (1 less). The interval between pointer adjustments is user selectable (see Note 1 page 60). Cancelled adjustments occur every 30 seconds.
G.783(d) PERIODIC DOUBLE	Periodic Double adjustments (pair of adjustments). The pair alternate in polarity. The spacing between pairs of adjustments, of like polarity is set to the minimum (see Note 2). The interval between pointer adjustments is user selectable (see Note 1).
G.783 (e) SINGLE	Periodic Single adjustments, all of the same polarity which is selectable. Separation between pointer adjustments is fixed at approximately 30 seconds.

Pointer Sequence	Description
G.783 (f) BURST	Periodic bursts of 3 adjustments, all of the same polarity which is selectable. The interval between bursts is fixed at approximately 30 seconds. The interval between adjustments within a burst is set to the minimum (see Note 2 page 60).
PHASE TRANSIENT	Phase transient pointer adjustment burst test sequence. All adjustments are of the same polarity, which is selectable. The interval between bursts is fixed at 30 seconds. Each burst consists of 7 pointer movement. The first 3 in each burst are 0.25 s apart, and the interval between the 3 and 4 movement, and each remaining movement 0.5 seconds.
G.783 (g) PERIODIC NORMAL (87-3 Pattern)	An 87-3 pattern is selected. The sequence pattern is 87 pointer movements followed by 3 missing pointer movements. Pointer polarity is selectable and the time interval between pointer adjustments settable (see Note 1 page 60).
G.783 (g) PERIODIC ADD (87-3 Pattern)	An 87-3 pattern is selected. The sequence pattern is 87 pointer movements followed by 3 missing pointer movements with an added pointer movement after the 43rd pointer. The spacing between the added adjustment and the previous adjustment is set to the minimum, (see Note 2 page 60). Pointer polarity is selectable. The time interval between pointer adjustments can be set (see Note 1). Added adjustments occur every 30 seconds or every repeat of the 87-3 pattern, whichever is longer.
G.783 (g) PERIODIC CANCEL (87-3 pattern)	An 87-3 pattern is selected. The sequence pattern is 87 pointer movements followed by 3 missing pointer movements with a cancelled pointer movement at the 87th pointer. Pointer polarity is selectable, and the time interval between pointer adjustments can be set (see Note 1). Cancelled adjustments occur every 30 seconds or every repeat of the 87-3 pattern, whichever is longer.
G.783 (h) PERIODIC NORMAL (Continuous Pattern)	Provides a continuous sequence of pointer adjustments. The polarity of the adjustments is selectable, and the time interval between adjustments can be set (see Note 1).
G.783 (h) PERIODIC ADD (Continuous Pattern)	Periodic Single adjustments, with selectable polarity and added adjustment (1 extra). The spacing between the added adjustment and the previous adjustment is set to the minimum, (see Note 2). The time interval between pointer adjustments can be set (see Note 1). Added adjustments occur every 30 seconds or every repeat of the 87-3 pattern, whichever is longer.

Pointer Sequence	Description
G.783 (h) PERIODIC CANCEL (Continuous Pattern)	Periodic Single adjustments, with selectable polarity and cancelled adjustment (1 less). The time interval between pointer adjustments can be set (see Note 1). Cancelled adjustments occur every 30 seconds or every repeat of the 87-3 pattern, whichever is longer.
PERIODIC NORMAL (26-1 Pattern)	This selection is only available if you have selected TU11 mapping, or TU12 with ASYNC DS1 selected. The sequence pattern is 26 pointer movements followed by 1 missing pointer movement. Pointer polarity is selectable and the time interval between pointer adjustments programmable to 200 ms, 500 ms, 1 s, 2 s, 5 s or 10 seconds.
PERIODIC ADD (26-1 Pattern)	This selection is only available if you have selected TU11 mapping, or TU12 with ASYNC DS1 selected. The sequence pattern is 26 pointer movements followed by 1 missing pointer movement. The added adjustment occurs 2 ms after the 13th pointer adjustment. Pointer polarity is selectable and the time interval between pointer adjustments programmable to 200 ms, 500 ms, 1 s, 2 s, 5 s or 10 s. Added adjustments occur every 30 seconds or every repeat of the 26-1 pattern, whichever is longer.
PERIODIC CANCEL (26-1 pattern)	This selection is only available if you have selected TU11 mapping, or TU12 with ASYNC DS1 selected. The sequence pattern is 26 pointer movements followed by 1 missing pointer movement. The cancelled adjustment is the 26th pointer adjustment, that is the one before the regular gap of 1. Pointer polarity is selectable and the time interval between pointer adjustments programmable to 200 ms, 500 ms, 1 s, 2 s, 5 s or 10s. Cancelled adjustments occur every 30 seconds or every repeat of the 26-1 pattern, whichever is longer.

Pointer Sequence Notes

Note 1: For AU and TU-3, the sequence interval is selectable from:
7.5 ms, 10, 20, 30, 34 ms, 40 to 100 ms in 10 ms steps, 100 to 1000 ms in 100 ms steps, 1, 2, 5, 10 seconds.
For TU except TU-3, the sequence interval is selectable from:
200 ms, 500 ms, 1, 2, 5 and 10 seconds.

Note 2: For AU and TU-3, the minimum spacing between adjustments is 500 us. For TU except TU-3, the minimum spacing between adjustments is 2 ms.

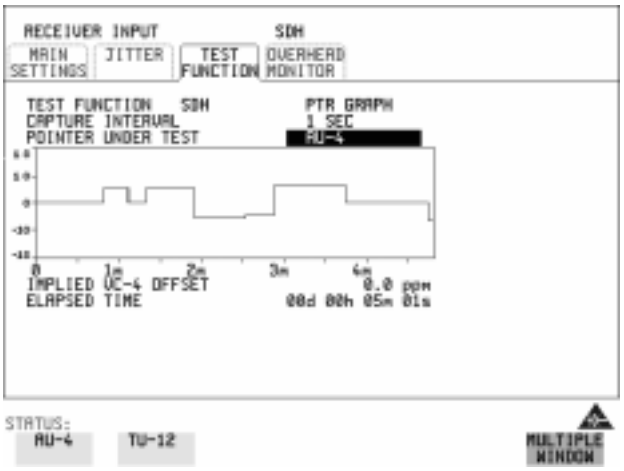
Table 2 O.172 - G.783 pointer test sequence description

G.783 Pointer Test Sequence	SDH tributary bit rate (kbits) and SDH container					
Description	**1.544 TU-11**	**2.048 TU-12**	**6.312 TU-2**	**34.368 TU-3**	**44.736 AU-3**	**139.264 AU-4**
G.783(a) Periodic Single		X		X		X
G.783 (b) Periodic Add		X		X		X
G.783 (c)Periodic Cancel		X		X		X
G.783 (d)Periodic Double				X		X
G.783 (e) Single	X		X		X	
G.783 (f) Burst	X		X		X	
G.783 (g) Periodic Normal (87-3 Pattern)					X	X
G.783 (g) Periodic Add (87-3 Pattern)					X	X
G.783 (g) Periodic Cancel (87-3 Pattern)					X	X
G.783 (h) Periodic Normal	X		X		X	
G.783 (h) Periodic Add	X		X		X	
G.783 (h) Periodic Cancel	X		X		X	

Using Pointer Graph Test Function

Pointer Graph shows the relative offset during the measurement period. This allows the time relationship of AU or TU pointer movements to be observed. Up to 4 days of storage allows long term effects such as Wander to be observed. If an alarm occurs during the measurement period, a new graph starts at the centre of the display (offset zero) after recovery from the alarm.

The Pointer Graph display can be logged to the chosen logging device. See "Logging on Demand " page 133.



TIP: The graph can also be viewed on the **RESULTS** **SDH RESULTS** display at the end of the measurement.

HOW TO:

1. Set up the receive SDH interface and pattern as required. See “Setting SDH Receive Interface” page 29.
2. Choose the CAPTURE INTERVAL required.
   The capture interval determines the time between captures. Low values of capture interval should be chosen when a high degree of pointer movements is expected. High values of capture interval should be chosen when a low degree of pointer movements is expected, for example Wander over 1 day, use 5 MINS and Wander over 4 days, use 20 MINS.
   If, during a long term measurement (4 days), an event occurs at a particular time each day, a short term measurement can be made at the identified time to gain more detail of the event.

3 Choose the POINTER UNDER TEST type.

4 Press **RUN/STOP** to start the measurement.

TIP: If the event occurs outside normal working hours, a Timed Start measurement can be made.

The values of capture interval available and the approximate total capture window is as follows:

1 SEC - display window of approximately 5 minutes.
5 SECS - display window of approximately 25 minutes.
20 SECS - display window of approximately 1 hour 40 minutes.
1 MIN - display window of approximately 5 hours.
5 MIN - display window of approximately 1 day.
20 MIN - display window of approximately 4 days.

Stressing Optical Clock Recovery Circuits

Description

This test is essentially designed for testing optical clock recovery circuits in the presence of long runs of zero's (after scrambling). The test function page allows control of the test pattern and the block length. The maximum block length is 2 bytes less than the width of the Virtual Container.

When the test is enabled, the instrument applies the selected pattern immediately after the first row of Section Overhead bytes **after scrambling**. The location of the start of the pattern is byte 4 at 52 Mb/s (i.e. after the first three bytes of overhead), byte 10 at 155 Mb/s, byte 37 at 622 Mb/s and byte 145 at 2488 Mb/s. The remainder of the Virtual Container will contain the signal structure and pattern as defined on the TRANSMITTER, MAIN SETTINGS page.

The payload is overwritten in such a way that the transmitted B1 and B2 values are correct.

When using this feature to test network equipment clock recovery, long runs of zero's may be inserted at the input of the UUT (unit under test) and by monitoring B1 and B2 at the UUT output, error free transmission can be verified.

The stress test is available at all optical rates.

Stressing Optical Clock Recovery Circuits

HOW TO:

1. Set up the SDH transmit interface and pattern required. See "Setting SDH Transmit Interface " page 24.
   Choose the required STRESSING PATTERN.
   The G.958 test pattern consists of 7 consecutive blocks of data as follows: the first row of section overhead bytes, ALL ONES, a PRBS, the first row of section overhead bytes, ALL ZEROS, a PRBS and the first row of section overhead bytes.
2. If you choose ALL ONES or ALL ZEROS as the stressing pattern, choose the number of bytes in the BLOCK LENGTH.

Generating Automatic Protection Switch Messages

Description

You can program the K1 and K2 bytes to exercise the APS functions for both LINEAR (ITU-T G.783) and RING (ITU-T G.841) topologies.

HOW TO:

1. Set up the SDH transmit interface and pattern required. See "Setting SDH Transmit Interface " page 24.
2. Choose the ITU-T TOPOLOGY required.
3. Choose the message to be transmitted.
   If LINEAR topology is chosen, choose the CHANNEL, the BRIDGED CHANNEL NO., the ARCHITECTURE and the RESERVED bits you require.
   If RING topology is chosen, choose the DESTINATION NODE ID, the SOURCE NODE ID, the type of PATH and the status code (K2 Bits 6->8)
   The current TX and RX, K1 and K2, values are displayed for reference only.
4. Choose **DOWNLOAD** to transmit the new K1/K2 values.

Inserting and Dropping the Data Communications Channel

Description

The Data Communications Channel (DCC) of the regenerator and multiplexer section overhead can be verified by protocol testing. The Insert and Drop capability provides access to the DCC via the RS-449 connector on the front panel of the SDH module.

DCC INSERT is available on the **TRANSMIT**, **SDH** , **TEST FUNCTION** display.

DCC DROP is available on the **RECEIVE** **SDH** **TEST FUNCTION** display.

HOW TO:

1. Connect the Protocol Analyzer to the DCC port on the Multirate Analyzer module.
2. Choose the required DCC.

5

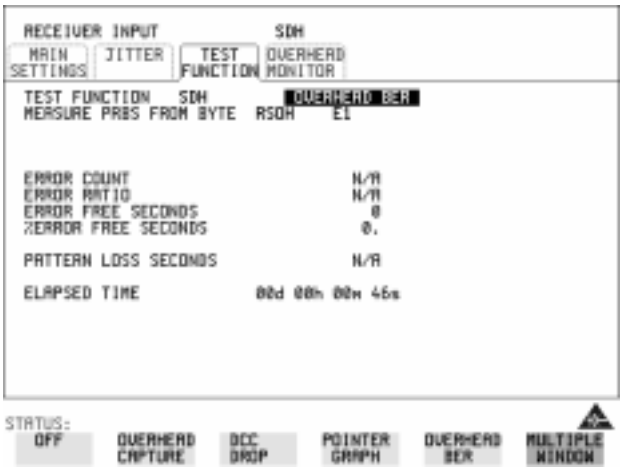
Making Measurements

Using Overhead BER Test Function

Description

You can perform a Bit Error Rate test on chosen bytes of the regenerator section, multiplexer section and path overhead bytes.

You can access the transmit Overhead BER on the [TRANSMIT] SDH TEST FUNCTION display.



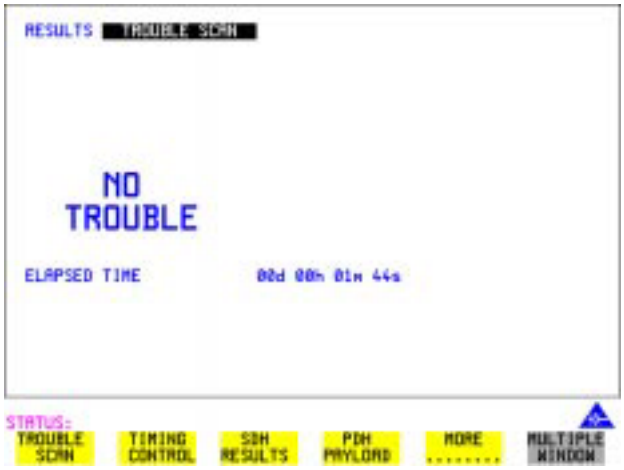
HOW TO:

1. Set up the SDH transmit interface and pattern required. See "Setting SDH Transmit Interface " page 24.
2. Set up the receive SDH interface and pattern as required. See "Setting SDH Receive Interface " page 29.
3. Choose the overhead byte to be tested on the [RECEIVE] SDH TEST FUNCTION display**.**
4. Choose the overhead byte to be tested on the [TRANSMIT] SDH TEST FUNCTION display.
5. Press [RUN/STOP] to start the test.
6. The PRBS pattern can be errored by pressing [SINGLE].

Performing a Trouble Scan

When first connecting to the network it can be useful to have an indication of any problems that exist before starting testing. In OmniBER this feature is provided by Trouble Scan.

All possible error sources and alarms are scanned simultaneously. If any error counts are not zero then these are displayed. Up to 4 non-zero error counts are displayed in priority order.



If all error counts are zero and any alarms are detected "ALARMS DETECTED" is displayed.

Press **SHOW** and the alarm led's can be used to determine which alarms were detected.

If no alarms are detected and all error counts are zero then "NO TROUBLE" is displayed.

Error Count Priority - see the Table on the following page for a list of error count priorities. The Table lists the error types in order of importance, most important at the top of table.

Error Count Priority

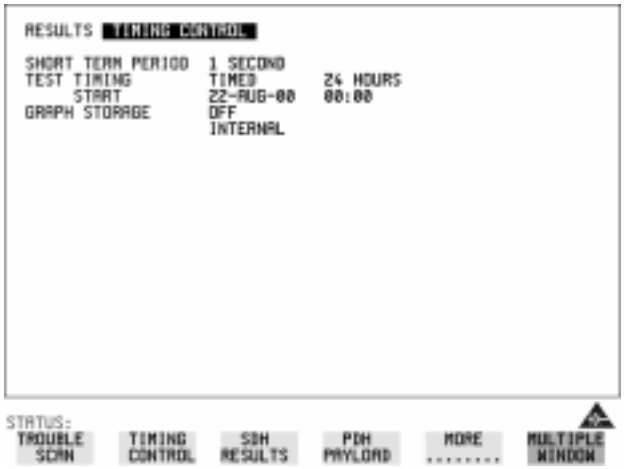
SDH	SONET
B1 BIP	CV-S
B2 BIP	CV-L
B3 BIP	CV-P
TU BIP	CV-V
FRAME	FRAME
CRC	CRC
FAS2 (DS3FR, DS1FR)	DS3FR (DS1FR, FAS2)
MS REI	REI-L
HP REI	REI-P
HP IEC	CV-IEC
LP REI	REI-V
BIT	BIT

Test Timing

Description

There are two aspects to test timing:

- Error results may be displayed as short term or cumulative over the measurement period. If short term error measurements are required, the short term period may be selected.
- The period of the test may be defined or controlled manually.



HOW TO:

1. Choose **TIMING CONTROL** on the [RESULTS] display.
2. Choose the SHORT TERM PERIOD required for short term results.
3. Choose the type of TEST TIMING required:
   For manual control with [RUN/STOP] choose **MANUAL**.
   For a single timed measurement period started with [RUN/STOP], choose **SINGLE** and choose the Test duration.
   For a timed period starting at a specified time, choose **TIMED**, choose the Test duration and the test START date and time.

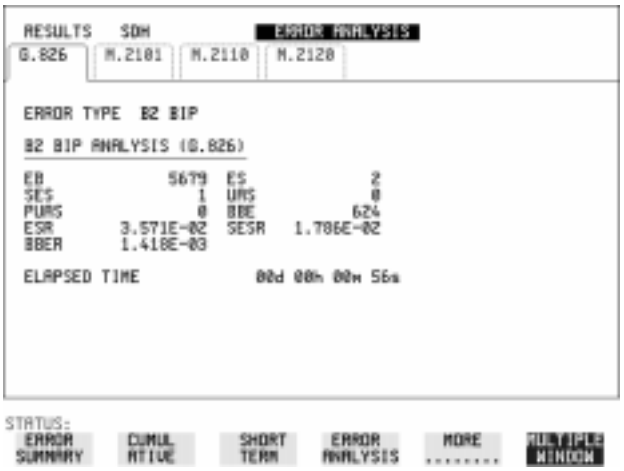
Making SDH Analysis Measurements

Description

G.826, M.2101, M.2110 and M.2120 analysis results are provided for all relevant SDH error sources from a framed signal.

In addition the following results are provided:

Cumulative error count and error ratio
Short Term error count and error ratio
Alarm Seconds
Frequency
Pointer Values
Pointer Graph. See, "Using Pointer Graph Test Function " page 62.



HOW TO:

1. Set up the receive framed SDH interface and pattern required. See "Setting SDH Receive Interface " page 29.
2. If required set up the framed SDH transmit interface and pattern. See "Setting SDH Transmit Interface " page 24.
3. Press **RUN/STOP** to start the measurement.
4. You can view the analysis results on the **RESULTS** **SDH** **ANALYSIS** display.

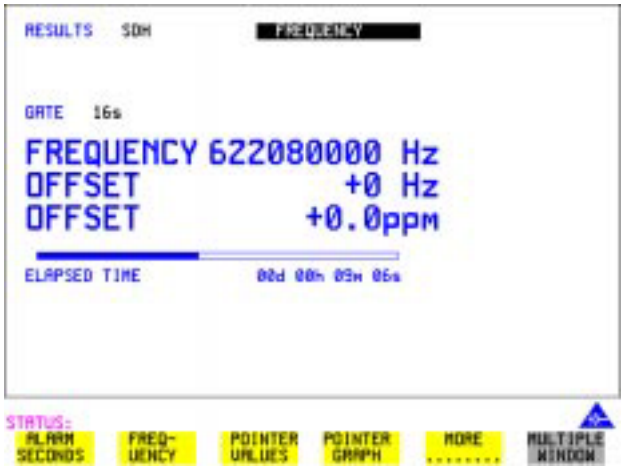
TIP:

The measurement will not be affected if you switch between the different results provided.

Measuring Frequency

Description

The signal frequency and the amount of offset from ITU-T standard rate can be measured to give an indication of the probability of errors.



HOW TO:

1. Connect the signal to be measured to the IN port of the Multirate Analyzer module (SDH electrical) or the IN port of the Optical Interface module (SDH optical).
2. Choose the required SIGNAL rate and LEVEL on the **SDH** (RECEIVE) **MAIN SETTINGS** display.

NOTE

1. Frequency measurement is always available even if test timing is off.
2. The result is only valid if a complete sweep of the highlighted bar has occurred since the input was applied. Also if you select an External or Received clock source the measurement result will depend on the accuracy of the applied clock source.

Test Period

Two counter gate periods, selected in the **GATE** field are provided simultaneously, 1s and 16s. For the 16s gate period a “Fuel Gauge” indicates progress towards the next update.

Measuring Optical Power

Description

Optical power measurement can be performed on the SDH signal connected to the IN port of the Optical Interface module.

HOW TO:

1. Connect the SDH optical signal to the IN port of the Optical Interface module.
2. Choose the received input signal rate on the RECEIVE **SDH** display.
3. To view Optical Power results select RESULTS **SDH RESULTS**, press **MORE** twice then select **OPTICAL POWER**.

NOTE

1. Optical power measurement is always available even if test timing is off.
2. The white portion of the coloured bar shows the power range for accurate jitter measurement (only displayed if a jitter option is fitted). The green portion of the coloured bar shows the power range for accurate BER measurement.

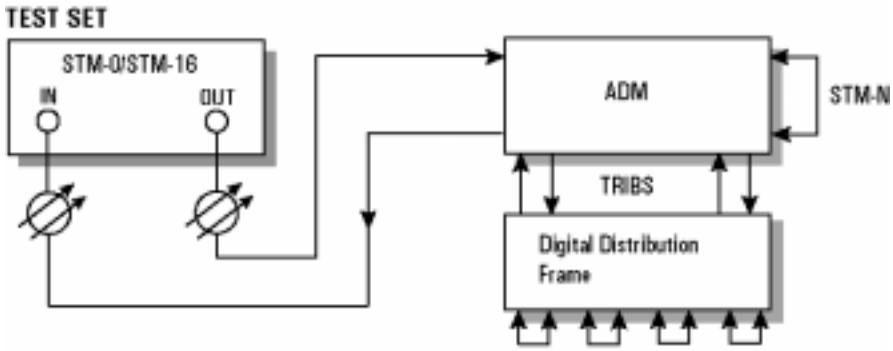
Performing an SDH Tributary Scan

Description

Verifying an ADM Installation

An important part of the ADM installation process is the verification of path routing through the ADM (or Digital Cross Connect). In order to verify the routing of VC-n paths which are terminated by the network element, the mapped payload, dropped to a PDH tributary port, must be looped back at the digital distribution frame and mapped into the VC-n at the PDH tributary insert port. VC-n paths which are not terminated must be looped back at the STM-n level. Since an STM-1 contains 63 VC-12's and a STM-4 contains 252 VC-12's, manually checking each path is time consuming and laborious.

Using the OmniBER 725 Tributary Scan feature the installation of ADM's can be automated and any Bit errors or Pattern Loss flagged on the RESULTS display.



Performing an SDH Tributary Scan

Tributary Scan tests each tributary for error free operation and no occurrence of Pattern Loss. A failure is indicated by highlighting the tributary in which the failure occurred. The TRANSMIT | SDH MAIN SETTINGS, mapping setup determines the tributary structure. The OmniBER 725 will configure the Transmitter to the Receiver and the PATTERN is forced to the payload it will fill.

The SDH Tributary Scan display can be logged to the chosen logging device. See "Logging on Demand " page 133

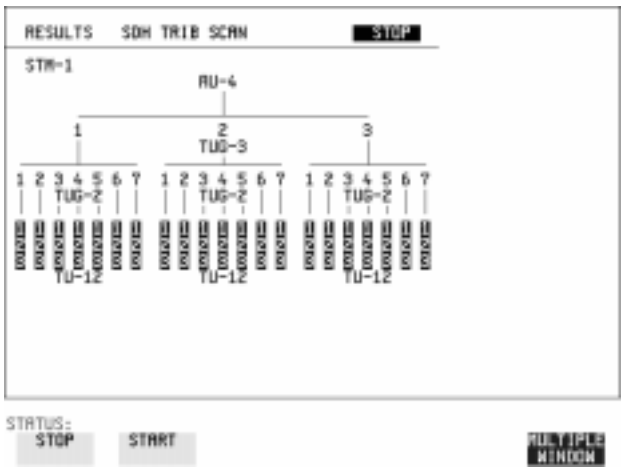
.

HOW TO:

1. Set up the transmit and receive SDH interfaces and pattern as required. See "Setting SDH Transmit Interface " page 24 and "Setting SDH Receive Interface " page 29.
2. Choose the required BIT ERROR THRESHOLD.
   This determines the error rate above which a failure is declared.
3. Choose the required TEST TIMING.
   The value you choose is the test time for each individual tributary and not the total test time.
   For example, 63 TU-12 tributaries in an AU-4 - the time taken to complete the Tributary Scan will be 63 X TEST TIMING choice.
4. See next page.

5 The Tributary Scan results can be viewed on the RESULTS **SDH TRIBSCAN** display.
The Scan can be started on the TRANSMIT **SDH** **TEST FUNCTION** display or the RESULTS display by choosing START.
If the Scan is started on the TRANSMIT **SDH** **TEST FUNCTION** display, the OmniBER 725 changes to the RESULTS display.
If a single path, for example, SIGNAL [STM-1] MAPPING AU-4 [VC-4] is chosen, then Tributary Scan is disabled.

NOTE The keyboard is locked during tributary scan.

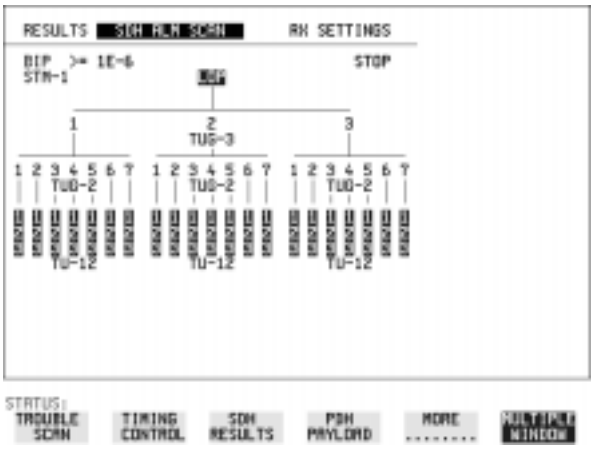


Performing an SDH Alarm Scan

Description

This test can be performed In-Service without disturbing live traffic.
SDH Alarm Scan tests each channel for alarm free operation and identifies and indicates any unequipped channels.
You can configure the Scan to check for the occurrence of any Path layer BIP errors above a chosen threshold. The channel in which an alarm occurred is highlighted if any of the following alarms occur:
AU-LOP, HP-RDI, AU-AIS, H4 Loss of Multiframe,
TU-AIS, LP-RDI, TU-LOP

The SDH Alarm Scan display can be logged to the chosen logging device. See "Logging on Demand " page 133.



HOW TO:

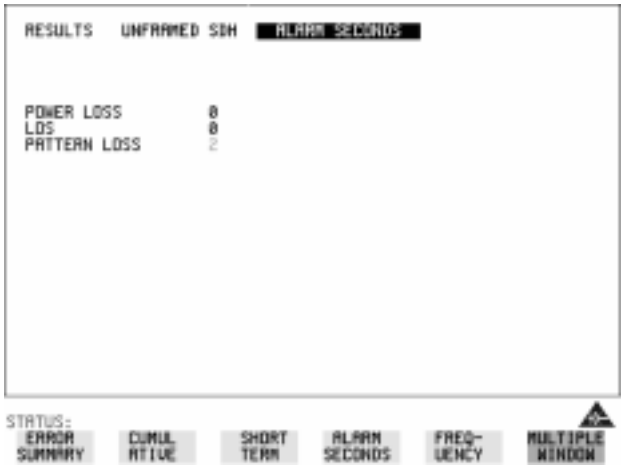
1. Set up the receive SDH interface and pattern as required. See “Setting SDH Receive Interface” page 29.
2. Choose **SDH ALM SCAN** on the **RESULTS** display.
3. Choose AUTO or RX SETTINGS.
   RX SETTINGS: The scan checks the structure set on the **RECEIVE** | **SDH** display.
   AUTO: The scan checks the structure being received. This can be particularly useful when receiving mixed payloads.
4. Choose the BIP error threshold.
5. Choose **START** to start the Alarm Scan.

Monitoring Errors and Alarms in an Unframed SDH Signal

Description

Bit error count or ratio may be monitored on an unframed signal.

Power Loss, Loss of Signal (LOS) and Pattern Loss Seconds may be displayed.



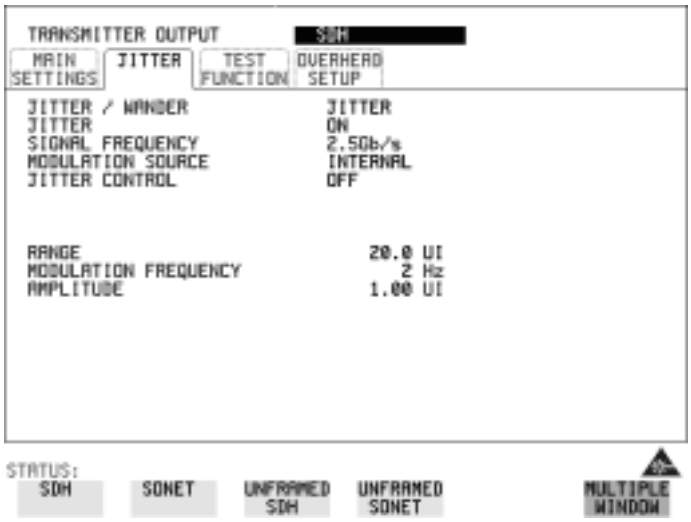
6

Jitter Operation (J1409A only)

Setting Jitter Transmit Interface

Description: Model J1409A is required for Jitter operation.

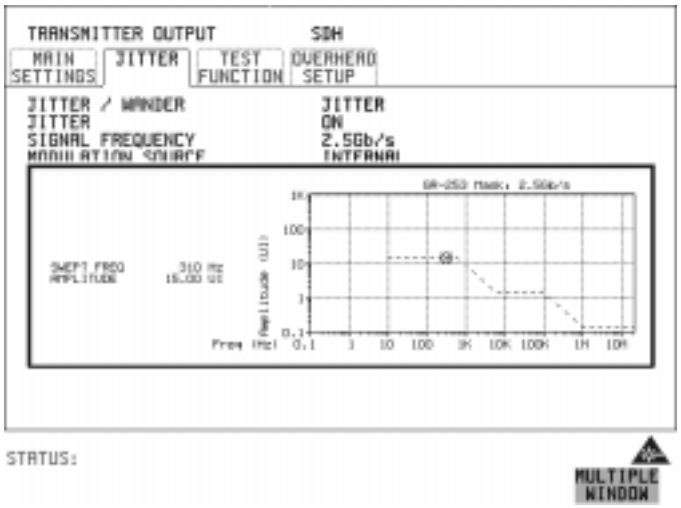
You can add jitter to the transmitted framed or unframed SDH signal at STM-0, STM-1, STM-4 and STM-16. Jitter modulation can be sourced internally or from an external source.



HOW TO:

1. Set up the SDH transmit interface. See "Setting SDH Transmit Interface " page 24.
2. Choose JITTER/WANDER **JITTER**.
   If you wish to add wander to the SDH signal, see "Setting Wander Transmit Interface " page 92.
3. Choose JITTER **ON**.
   If you wish to perform a Jitter Tolerance measurement, choose **AUTO TOLERANCE**. See “Measuring Jitter Tolerance” page 98.
   If you wish to perform a Jitter Transfer measurement choose **TRANSFER FUNCTION**. See "Measuring Jitter Transfer " page 102.
4. Choose the modulation source.
   If adding jitter to the SDH signal and **EXTERNAL** is chosen, connect the external source to the MOD IN port of the JITTER module. Up to 20 UI of external jitter modulation can be added at the MOD IN port.

5 If you choose an **INTERNAL** Modulation Source, choose the JITTER CONTROL setting required.
You can choose the jitter range, jitter modulating frequency and jitter amplitude if **OFF** is chosen.
If you choose **SWEPT**, the OmniBER 725 will "sweep" through the ITU-T jitter mask (G.958, G.825 or GR.253) adjusting the jitter amplitude according to the jitter frequency. With the **SWEPT** field selected, press SET on the instrument front panel for a display of the jitter mask sweep (an example is given below).



If you choose **SPOT**, you can choose the "spot" jitter frequency. The jitter amplitude is adjusted and controlled according to your jitter frequency choice.

TIP: If, when using the SWEPT MASK capability, a problem occurs around a certain frequency, stop the sweep at that point by choosing **SPOT**. You can then control the "spot" jitter frequency to make closer examination of the problem.

Setting Jitter Receive Interface

Description: Model J1409A is required for Jitter operation.

Jitter and error measurements are made simultaneously when a jitter option is fitted.

The jitter receive interface is selected with RECEIVE | SDH | JITTER MEASUREMENT TYPE JITTER.

The choices made on the jitter receive interface determine the jitter measurement range, the threshold level for determining a jitter hit and which filters are used in the jitter measurement.

HOW TO:

1. Choose the RECEIVER RANGE - the jitter measurement range.
2. Choose the HIT THRESHOLD level - if the received jitter exceeds the value chosen a jitter hit is recorded.
3. Choose the FILTER you wish to include in the peak to peak and RMS jitter measurement. The choices are:
   OFF, LP, HP1, HP2, 12kHz HP, LP+HP1, LP+HP2, LP+12kHz HP

Measuring Jitter

Description: Model J1409A is required for Jitter operation.

Jitter and error measurements are made simultaneously when a jitter option is fitted.

Cumulative and Short Term results of Jitter Amplitude and Jitter Hits are provided on the RESULTS JITTER display.

Graph and Text results for Jitter Transfer and Jitter Tolerance are also provided.

Jitter Measurement Filters

LP, HP1 and HP2 filters to ITU-T O.172 (SDH).

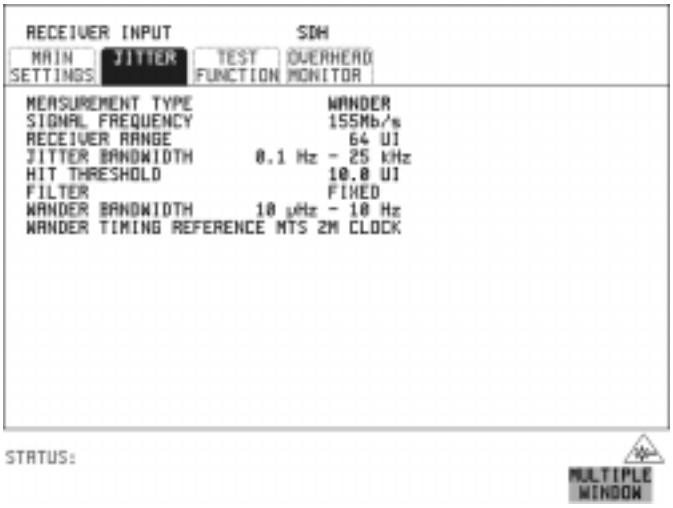
Bit Rate (kb/s)	HP1 (Hz)	HP2 (kHz)	LP (kHz)	HP rms (kHz)
51840	100	20	400	12
155520	500	65	1300	12
622080	1000	250	5000	12
2488320	5000	1000	20000	12

Please note that the instrument measurement bandwidth varies depending on the Receiver Range selected (i.e. the bandwidth is reduced when not on the 1.6 UI range). If you change the Receiver Range selection check the Filter Values displayed at the bottom right of the display meet you measurement requirements.

NOTE

To obtain optimum performance while measuring jitter on optical signals ensure the signal optical power level is within the measurement window. See “Measuring Optical Power” page 76.

Measuring Jitter



HOW TO:

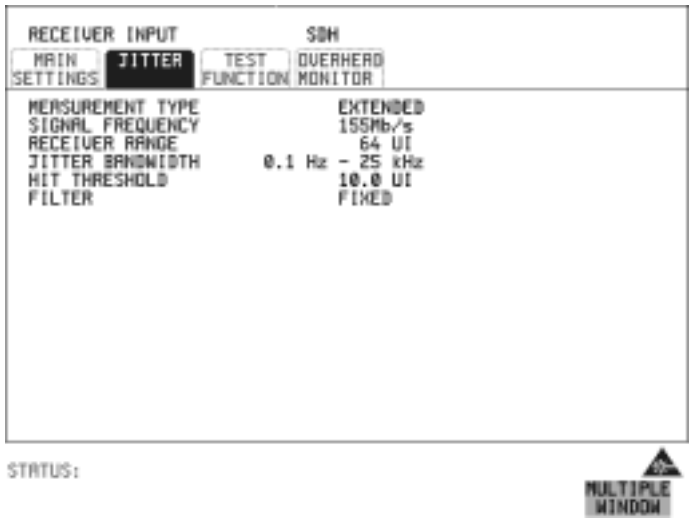
1. If measuring jitter on an SDH Optical signal, check on the **RESULTS** **SDH RESULTS** **OPTICAL POWER** display that the measured optical power level falls within the white portion of the coloured bar. This ensures the accuracy of the Jitter results.
2. Set up the receive SDH interface and the receive Jitter interface. See “Setting SDH Receive Interface” page 29 and “Setting Jitter Receive Interface” page 86.
3. If performing a Jitter Tolerance measurement, see "Measuring Jitter Tolerance " page 98.
   If performing a Jitter Transfer measurement, see "Measuring Jitter Transfer " page 102.
4. Press **RUN/STOP** to start the measurement.
5. You can view the Jitter hits and Amplitude results on the **RESULTS** **JITTER** display.

Setting Extended Jitter Receive Interface

Description: Model J1409A is required for Jitter operation.

These measurements are made at the upper end of the standard wander frequency range and the lower end of the standard jitter frequency range. The extended jitter receive interface is selected with RECEIVE SDH JITTER MEASUREMENT TYPE EXTENDED.

The choices made on the jitter receive interface determine the threshold level for determining a jitter hit. The measurement Range and the Filters are not selectable.



HOW TO:

1. Choose MEASUREMENT TYPE EXTENDED.
2. Choose the HIT THRESHOLD level - if the received jitter exceeds the value chosen a jitter hit is recorded.

Measuring Extended Jitter

Description: Model J1409A is required for Jitter operation.

Extended Jitter measurements are made at the upper end of the standard wander frequency range and the lower end of the standard jitter frequency range.

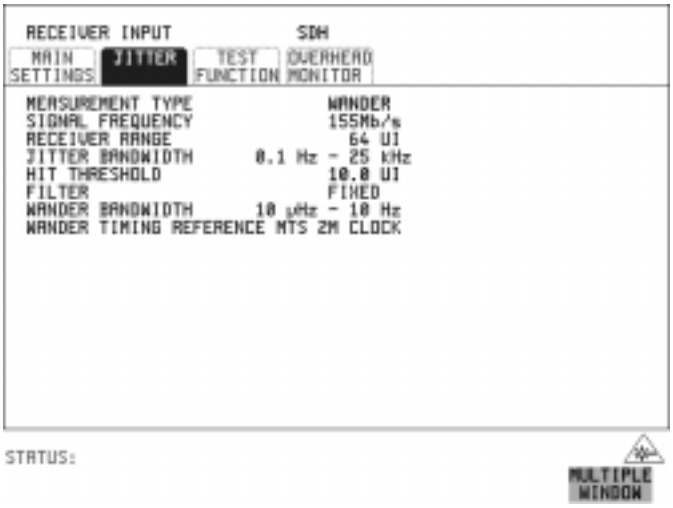
When EXTENDED is chosen (on the Receiver Input Jitter page) Jitter results are provided. Cumulative and Short Term results of Jitter Amplitude and Jitter Hits are provided on the RESULTS JITTER display. The following Table gives the Extended range receiver measurement bandwidth.

Bit Rate (kb/s)	Range	Jitter measurement bandwidth*			
		F_L (Hz) lower 3dB point**	F_{MIN} (Hz)	F_{MAX} (kHz)	F_U (kHz) upper 3dB point
51840	64	0.15	1	20	25
155520	64	0.15	1	20	25
622080	256	0.15	1	20	25
2488320	1024	0.15	1	20	25

* The measurement accuracy is specified between F_{MIN} and F_{MAX} only.

** Nominal value.

Measuring Extended Jitter



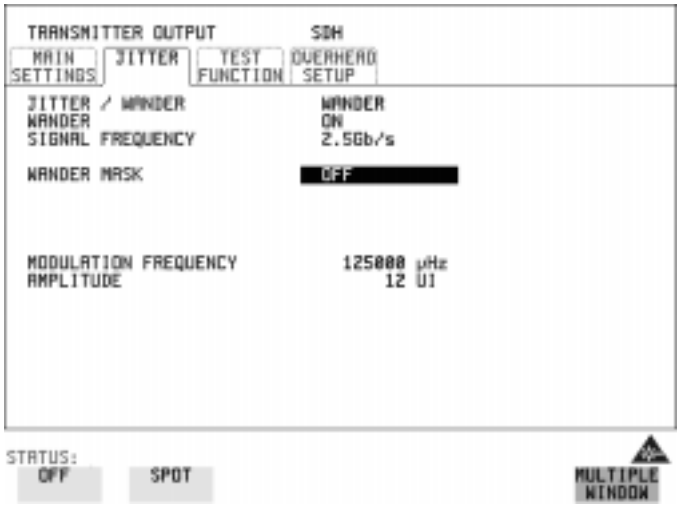
HOW TO:

1. If measuring Extended jitter on an SDH Optical signal, check on the **RESULTS** **SDH RESULTS** **OPTICAL POWER** display that the measured optical power level falls within the white portion of the coloured bar. This ensures the accuracy of the Jitter results.
2. If measuring Extended jitter on an SDH signal, set up the receive SDH interface and the receive Jitter interface. See “Setting SDH Receive Interface” page 29 and “Setting Extended Jitter Receive Interface” page 89.
3. Press **RUN/STOP** to start the measurement.

Setting Wander Transmit Interface

Description: Model J1409A is required for Wander operation.

You can add Wander to STM-0, STM-1, STM-4 or STM-16 SDH signals



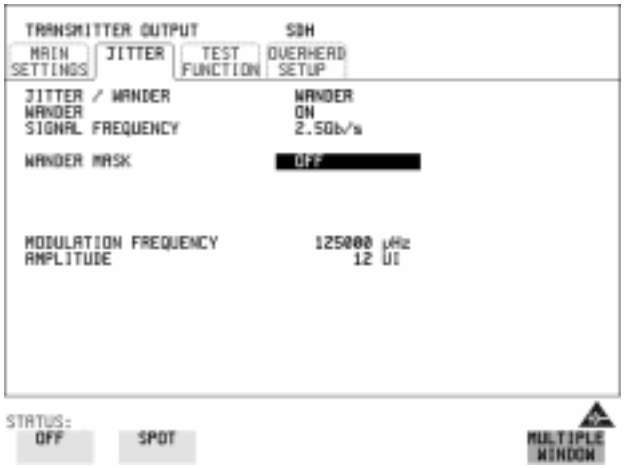
HOW TO:

1. Set up the SDH transmit interface. See "Setting SDH Transmit Interface " page 24.
2. Choose JITTER/WANDER **WANDER**.
   If you wish to add jitter to the SDH signal see "Setting Jitter Transmit Interface " page 84.
3. Choose WANDER **ON**.
4. Choose the WANDER MASK setting required.
   You can choose the wander modulating frequency and wander amplitude if **OFF** is chosen.
   If you choose **SPOT**, you can choose the "spot" wander frequency. The wander amplitude is adjusted and controlled according to your wander frequency choice.

Setting Wander Receive Interface

Description:
Model J1409A is required for Wander operation.

You can measure Wander at all SDH rates. Select an external clock source on the TRANSMIT | SDH | MAIN SETTINGS display to ensure accurate Wander results.



HOW TO:

1. Choose a synchronization clock source on the TRANSMIT | SDH | MAIN SETTINGS display. See, “Setting SDH Transmit Interface” page 24.
2. Set up the SDH receive interface. See, “Setting SDH Receive Interface” page 29.
3. Choose MEASUREMENT TYPE | WANDER .
4. Choose the wander HIT THRESHOLD - if the received wander exceeds the value chosen a wander hit is recorded.

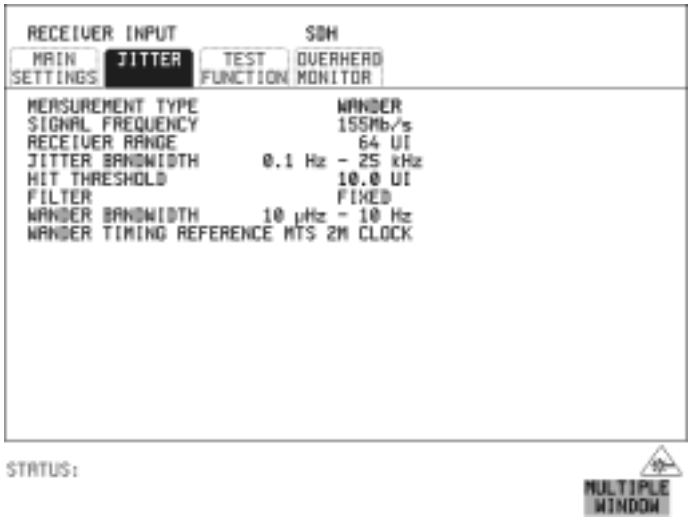
Measuring Wander

Description: Model J1409A is required for Wander operation.

Wander is defined as the long- term variations of the significant instants of a digital signal from their ideal positions in time, where long-term implies phase oscillations of frequency less than or equal to a demarcation point that is specified for each interface rate. Refer to ANSI T1.102 for the demarcation frequencies for each digital signal.

Accurate Wander measurements require a Wander reference derived from a master timing external source. Connect your external timing source to the appropriate port on the instrument clock module. Wander results are displayed in UI or nanoseconds. Jitter Amplitude and Jitter Hits results are also available.

Problems may arise due to wrongly configured equipment running on internal clocks or at the junction of different operator's network equipment. Since the timing sources may operate at slightly different frequencies and exhibit long term frequency drift, phase difference (Wander) may occur between the incoming data and the network equipment. This causes "Bit Slips" in the network equipment buffers and results in frames being repeated or deleted thus reducing the efficiency of data transfer.



HOW TO: **Make the Measurement**

1 **SDH Operation Wander Reference**
Select the TRANSMIT SDH MAIN SETTINGS display and set the CLOCK field to EXTERNAL. Choose the CLOCK SOURCE required from the menu provided (i.e. MTS 2M CLOCK/DATA, MTS 64k CLOCK, BITS 1.5Mb/s and 10MHz REF). Connect your external timing source to the appropriate port on the instrument clock module. See, “Setting SDH Transmit Interface” page 24.

2 If measuring wander on an SDH Optical signal, check on the RESULTS SDH RESULTS OPTICAL POWER display that the measured optical power level falls within the white portion of the coloured bar. This ensures the accuracy of the Wander results.

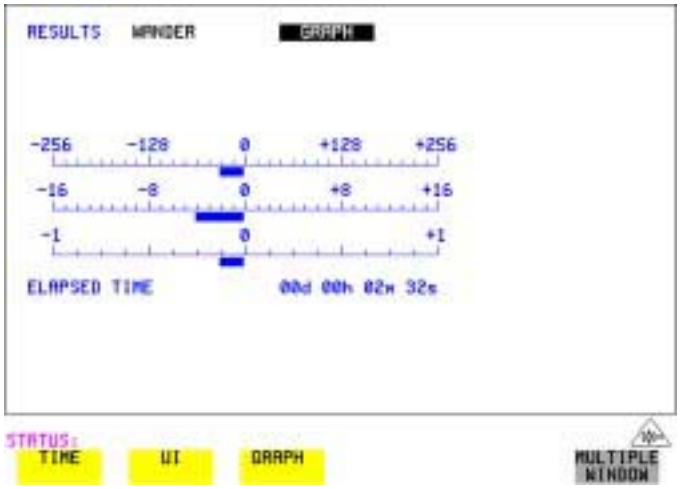
3 If measuring wander at an SDH rate set up the SDH receive interface. See, “Setting SDH Receive Interface” page 29.

4 Choose MEASUREMENT TYPE WANDER, as shown in the display on previous page.

5 Choose the WANDER HIT THRESHOLD level - if the received wander exceeds the value chosen a wander hit is recorded.

6 Press RUN/STOP to start the measurement.

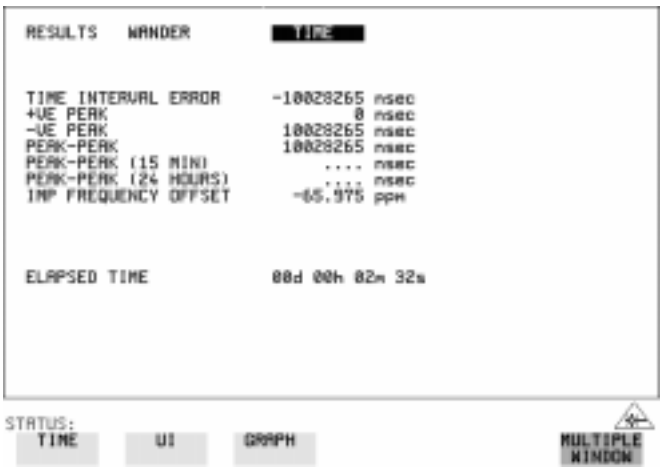
HOW TO: **View the Results**



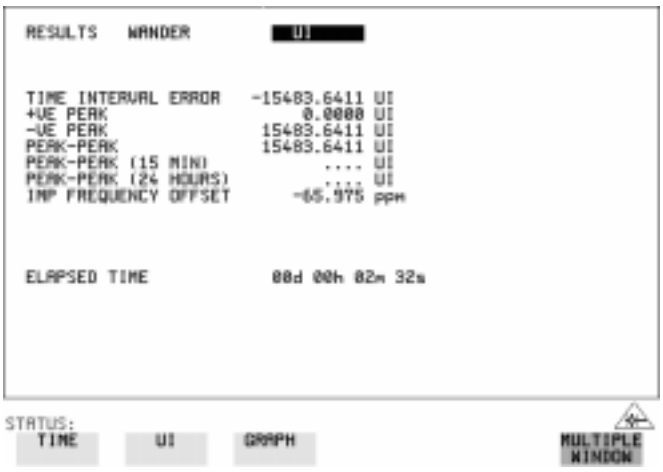
7 Choose **WANDER** on the **RESULTS** display and choose the display units required:
TIME displays the wander results in nanoseconds.
UI displays the wander results in Unit Intervals.
Estimated Bit Slips signify the slippage from the start of the measurement.
One Estimated Frame Slip corresponds to 256 Bit Slips.
Implied Frequency Offset is calculated from the Wander results.

Refer to the following page for displays giving examples of Time and UI wander results.

Wander Time Results



Wander UI Results



Measuring Jitter Tolerance

Description: Model J1409A is required for Jitter operation.

The jitter auto tolerance feature provides jitter tolerance measurements within the relevant ITU-T mask.

For SDH the masks provided are those specified in ITU-T G.958, type A or B, and in ITU-T G.825. SONET masks are taken from GR-253.

SDH/SONET User Selectable Masks

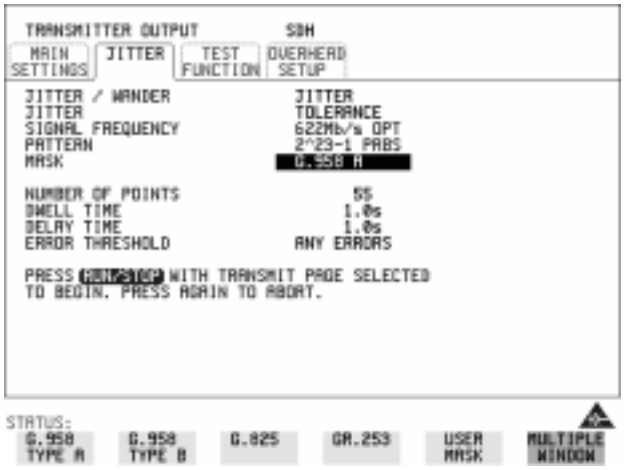
Line Rate	GR.253	G.825	G.958 Type A	G.958 Type B
STM-0	د			
STM-1	د	د	د	د
STM-4	د	د	د	د
STM-16	د	د	د	د

Jitter is generated at a range of frequencies within the mask and an error measurement is made. If no errors occur (PASS), the jitter amplitude at that frequency point is increased until errors do occur (FAIL) or the maximum jitter amplitude is reached. The highest jitter amplitude at which PASS occurs is plotted on the graph as the Jitter Tolerance for that jitter frequency.

User-Programmable Masks

There are 5 user programmable masks provided allowing you to create, edit and title up to 5 jitter masks. Please refer to "Generating a New Jitter Mask " page 111 and "Changing the parameters of a User-defined jitter mask " page 113 for instructions on how to generate or edit a user programmable mask.

TIP: The transmitter and receiver can be set to different rates to allow testing across multiplexers.



HOW TO: **Make the Measurement**

1. If you are performing jitter tolerance on an SDH Optical signal, check on the RESULTS **SDH RESULTS** **OPTICAL POWER** display that the measured optical power level falls within the white portion of the coloured bar. This ensures the accuracy of the Jitter results.
2. Set up the SDH transmit and receive interfaces, including the required test PATTERN. See “Setting SDH Transmit Interface” page 24 and “Setting SDH Receive Interface” page 29.

3 Select the JITTER page and select AUTO TOLERANCE and a MASK (see display above).

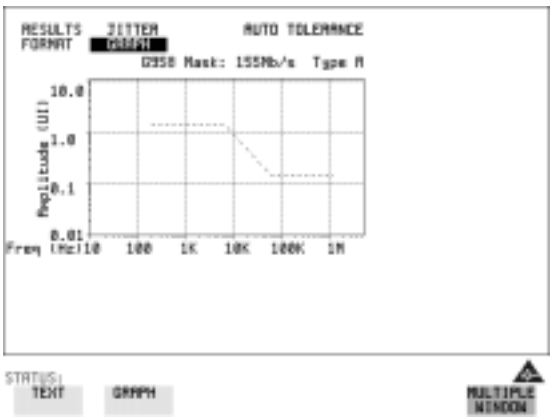
4 Choose the NUMBER OF POINTS at which jitter is transmitted (3 to 55)

5 Choose the DWELL TIME - the time jitter is generated at each jitter frequency point (0.1 to 99.9 seconds).

6 Choose the DELAY TIME - the time delay between the jitter frequency/ amplitude being applied and the error measurement being made. This allows the network equipment to settle as jitter frequency is changed. (0.1 to 99.9 seconds).

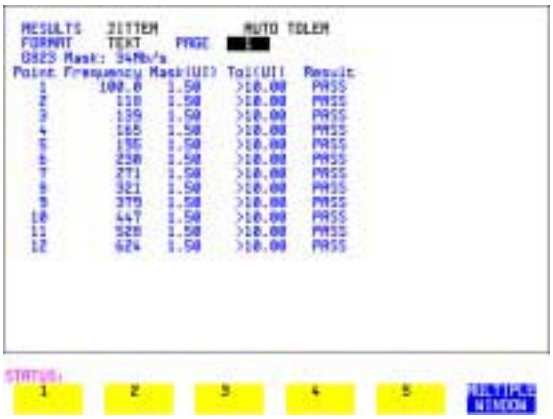
7 Choose the ERROR THRESHOLD.
If ANY ERRORS is chosen, any BIP or BIT error will result in a FAIL.
If BIT ERRORS is chosen, choose a value between 1 and 1,000,000 to determine the bit error threshold for the jitter tolerance PASS/FAIL decision.
BER>= shows the bit error ratio calculated from the bit error threshold choice and the dwell time choice.

8 Press **RUN/STOP** to start the jitter auto tolerance measurement.
The measurements progress can be monitored on the **TRANSMIT** display. At the end of the test the results can be viewed on the **TRANSMIT** or **RESULTS** displays. The **TRANSMIT** display is cleared when **TRANSMIT** is pressed but the results remain on the **RESULTS** display until the next jitter tolerance measurement is made.



HOW TO: **View the Results**

1 Choose the results FORMAT.
If **GRAPH** is chosen, a plot of the jitter tolerance results against the ITU-T mask is displayed.
If **TEXT** is chosen, the results from which the graph is constructed are displayed, Point number, Frequency, Mask amplitude, Tolerance, Result.
If applicable, points 13 through 55 can be viewed on pages 2 through 5.



If you wish to log the jitter tolerance results to a printer, see “Logging Jitter Tolerance Results” page 139.

Measuring Jitter Transfer

Description: Model J1409A is required for Jitter operation.

With the OmniBER 725 you can perform Jitter transfer measurements at STM-0, STM-1, STM-4 and STM-16.

Jitter transfer defines the ratio of output jitter amplitude to input jitter amplitude versus jitter frequency for a given bit rate. In network equipment some of the jitter present at the input port of a regenerator will be transmitted to the output port. On networks with cascaded equipment on long trunk routes it is important to limit jitter transfer.

The jitter generator provides the stimulus for the jitter transfer measurement. Narrow band filtering is used in the jitter receiver thus allowing selection and measurement of the relevant jitter components to provide accurate and repeatable results.

The jitter transfer results are presented in graphical and tabular form.
Graphical results are plotted as Gain V Frequency.
The relevant Pass Mask is also displayed on the graph. Please refer to the OmniBER 725 Specifications book provided with your instrument for detailed information on Jitter Transfer input and pass masks.

The OmniBER is capable of generating input jitter frequencies up to 20 MHz. For ITU-T G.958 Type B 'Jitter Transfer' testing at STM-4 and STM-16, we recommend that a maximum input frequency of 3 MHz is used. This will ensures that the transfer measurement remains within the dynamic range of the receiver.

NOTE The Transmitter and Receiver must be set to the same interface rate.

HOW TO: **Achieve the required accuracy:**

1 The OmniBER 725 Transmit and Receive ports must be connected back to back in order to perform a calibration cycle before making a Jitter Transfer measurement. The back to back connection depends on the type of device being tested (see the table on this page).

Transmitter on device to be tested	OmniBER back to back connection
Optical	Optical*
Binary	Binary
Coded Electrical	Coded Electrical

* When performing tests on optical signals, use an attenuator to keep the optical power at the optimum level.

2 The OmniBER 725 must have been switched on for 1 hour before starting a calibration cycle.

3 The climatic conditions must remain stable from switch-on to end of measurement.

4 The Jitter Transfer measurement must be started within 10 minutes of completion of the Calibration.

5 If maximum Delay time, maximum Dwell time and maximum number of Points is selected, the accuracy specification cannot be guaranteed as the time from start of calibration to end of measurement (test period) will be approximately two hours. It is recommended that the maximum test period does not exceed 90 minutes.
Test Period =(Delay Time + Dwell Time + 5 Seconds) X Number of Points X 2 (Calibration + Measurement).

NOTE For best results a Dwell Time of 20 seconds and Delay Time of 10 seconds are recommended.

HOW TO: **Perform Jitter Transfer Calibration**

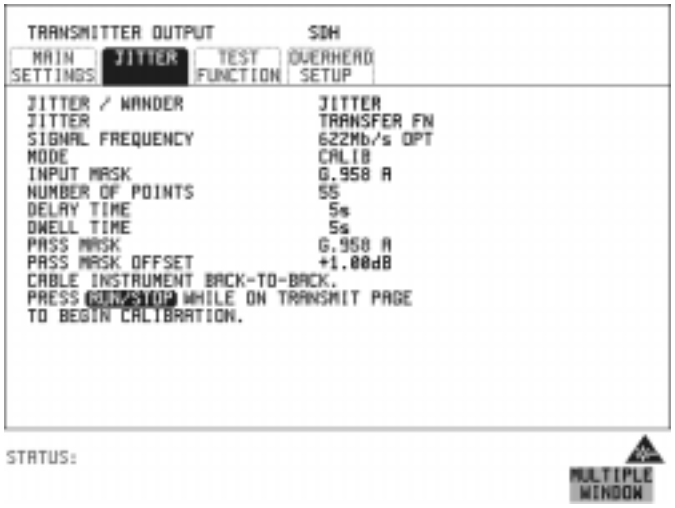
1 The calibration setup depends on the device being tested, select the appropriated settings from the following table.

CAUTION If STM-0/1/4/16 SDH Jitter Transfer is required, a 15 dB attenuator must be connected between the IN and OUT ports of the Optical Interface module during the back to back calibration.

Transmitter of device to be tested	Calibration Setup
Optical	• Connect the OmniBER Optical Interface OUT (1550 or 1310 nm) port to the IN port (via a suitable 15 dB optical attenuator). • Check that the measured optical power level falls within the white portion of the coloured bar display on the RESULTS SDH RESULTS OPTICAL POWER. This ensures the accuracy of the Jitter results. • Set up the Transmit and Receive interfaces for STM-0 OPTICAL, STM-1 OPTCAL, STM-4 OPTICAL or STM-16 OPTICAL, as appropriate. See “Setting SDH Transmit Interface” page 24, “Setting SDH Receive Interface” page 29.
Binary	• Connect the OmniBER Binary Interface Receive CLOCK, $\overline{\text{CLOCK}}$, DATA and $\overline{\text{DATA}}$ ports to the respective Transmit CLOCK, $\overline{\text{CLOCK}}$, DATA and $\overline{\text{DATA}}$ ports. • Set up the Transmit and Receive interfaces for STM-0 BINARY, STM-1 BINARY, STM-4 BINARY or STM-16 BINARY, as appropriate. See “Setting SDH Transmit Interface” page 24, “Setting SDH Receive Interface” page 29.
Coded Electrical	• Connect the OmniBER Multirate Analyzer DATA IN (52/155 Mb/s) and DATA OUT (52/155 Mb/s) ports. • Set up the Transmit and Receive interfaces for STM-0 or STM-1.

2 Set up the Receive Jitter interface. See “Setting Jitter Receive Interface” page 86.

3 Choose JITTER **TRANSFER FUNCTION** on the **TRANSMIT** **JITTER** display.



4 Choose the INPUT MASK.
If measuring SDH jitter transfer, the ITU-T G.958 mask can be Type A or Type B and the Bellcore GR-253 mask can be High or Low. You can also select from 1 of 5 user programmable jitter masks see (**USER**) paragraph below.
GR-253 Low masks cover the lower frequency band.
GR-253 High masks cover the upper frequency band.

If **USER** is chosen, choose the mask jitter frequencies, F1, F2, F3 and F4, and mask jitter amplitudes A1 and A2, see "Changing the parameters of a User-defined jitter mask " page 113 for instructions on how to change the parameters of a user mask and "Generating a New Jitter Mask " page 111.

5 Choose the NUMBER OF POINTS at which jitter is transmitted (1 to 55)

6 Choose the DELAY TIME - the time delay between the jitter frequency/ amplitude being applied and the error measurement being made. This allows the network equipment to settle as jitter frequency is changed (5 to 30 seconds).

7 Choose the DWELL TIME - the Dwell Time is the test period spent at each amplitude/frequency point (5 to 30 seconds). The result recorded is the maximum peak-to-peak jitter detected during the Dwell Time test period.

8 Select a PASS MASK if a choice is given.

Pass Mask Offset

9 An offset in the range -2.00 dB to +2.00 dB in steps of 0.01 dB can be added to the selected Pass Mask. Select PASS MASK OFFSET and use the edit keys to select an offset. Select **END EDIT** when finished selecting an offset.

10 With MODE set to **CALIB** press **RUN/STOP** to start the calibration.
The Jitter Transfer display is replaced by an information display for the duration of the Calibration.
A bar graph showing the progress of the calibration will appear on the display.
When the Calibration is complete, the display will revert to the **TRANSMIT** **JITTER** display.

HOW TO: **Start the Jitter Transfer Measurement**

NOTE Changing any of the OmniBER receiver settings after it has been calibrated will invalidate the calibration. The Jitter Transfer measurement must be started within 10 minutes of the completion of calibration.

1 After the CALIBRATION is completed, remove the back to back connection then connect the device to be tested (see the table below).

Receiver of device to be tested	Transmitter of device to be tested	Measurement Setup
Optical	Optical	• Connect the OmniBER Optical Interface OUT (1550 or 1310 nm) port to the optical input of the device to be tested. • Connect the optical output of the device to be tested to the OmniBER Optical Interface IN port.
Binary	Optical	• Connect the appropriate OmniBER Binary Interface Transmit CLOCK, $\overline{\text{CLOCK}}$, DATA and $\overline{\text{DATA}}$ ports to the respective binary inputs of the device to be tested. • Connect the optical output of the device to be tested to the OmniBER Optical Interface IN port. • Set up the Transmit interface of the OmniBER for STM-0 BINARY, STM-1 BINARY, STM-4 BINARY or STM-16 BINARY, as appropriate. See “Setting SDH Transmit Interface” page 24.
Optical	Binary	• Connect the OmniBER Optical Interface OUT (1550 or 1310 nm) port to the optical input of the device to be tested. • Connect the binary outputs of the device to be tested to the appropriate OmniBER Binary Interface Receive CLOCK, $\overline{\text{CLOCK}}$, DATA and $\overline{\text{DATA}}$ ports. • Set up the Transmit interface of the OmniBER for STM-0 OPTICAL, STM-1 OPTICAL, STM-4 OPTICAL or STM-16 OPTICAL, as appropriate. See “Setting SDH Transmit Interface” page 24.

Receiver of device to be tested	Transmitter of device to be tested	Measurement Setup
Binary	Binary	• Connect the appropriate OmniBER Binary Interface Transmit CLOCK, $\overline{\text{CLOCK}}$, DATA and $\overline{\text{DATA}}$ ports to the respective binary inputs of the device to be tested. • Connect the binary outputs of the device to be tested to the appropriate OmniBER Binary Interface Receive CLOCK, $\overline{\text{CLOCK}}$, DATA and $\overline{\text{DATA}}$ ports.
Coded Electrical	Coded Electrical	• Connect the OmniBER Multirate Analyzer DATA OUT (52/155 Mb/s) to the STM-0 or STM-1 electrical input of the device to be tested. • Connect the STM-0 or STM-1 electrical output of the device to be tested to the OmniBER Multirate Analyzer DATA IN (52/155 Mb/s) ports.

2 Choose MODE **MEASURE** on the [TRANSMIT] **JITTER** display and press [RUN/STOP].
The measurement's progress can be monitored on the [TRANSMIT] display.

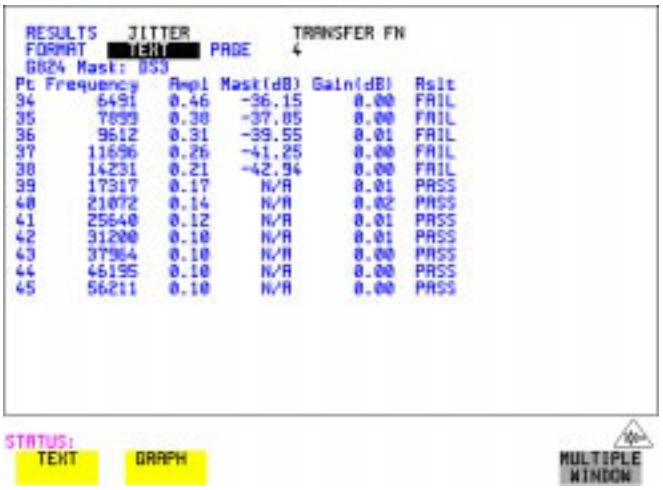
NOTE

If the instrument is set up to transmit an optical signal, it also outputs the binary equivalent via the Binary Interfaces module. If you then change the instrument settings to transmit a binary signal, the instrument will continue to output both the binary and optical signals.

If a power interrupt was now to occur, i.e. the instrument switches off and then on again. When the power is re-applied to the instrument, the optical signal is disabled (for safety reasons), but the binary signal continues to transmit. If you want to transmit both signal types after a power interrupt, you will need to manually re-select the optical signal.

HOW TO: **View the Results**

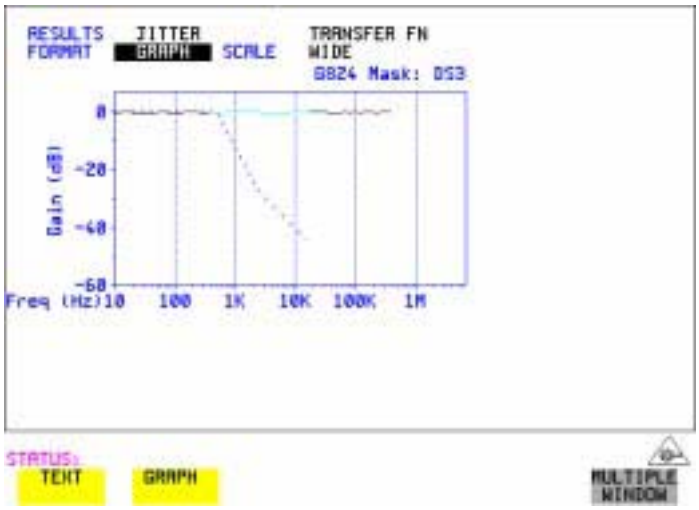
1 Select [RESULTS], **JITTER** and **TRANSFER FN**, then choose the results FORMAT.
If **GRAPH** is chosen, a plot of the jitter transfer results against the ITU-T mask is displayed.
If **TEXT** is chosen, the results from which the graph is constructed are displayed: Point number, Frequency, Mask amplitude (dB), Jitter Gain (dB), Result.
If applicable, points 13 through 55 can be viewed on pages 2 through 5.



2 If **GRAPH** is chosen, choose the SCALE required.

WIDE provides a vertical axis range of +5 to -60 dB and is recommended for viewing the high frequency portion of the graph. This allows a clearer view of the difference between the actual result and the ITU-T pass mask.

NARROW provides a vertical axis range of +3 to -3 dB and is recommended for viewing the low frequency portion of the graph. This allows a clearer view of the difference between the actual result and the ITU-T pass mask.



3 If you wish to log the jitter tolerance results to a printer see “Logging Jitter Transfer Results” page 141.

Generating a New Jitter Mask

Description: Model J1409A is required for Jitter operation.

This feature enables the user to quickly generate a new mask, without having to set each point in the mask. The procedure is as follows:

1. Select OTHER , JITTER MASKS , you will have to select MORE to access the JITTER MASKS key.
2. Check the mask LOCK is set to OFF, then select a USER MASK NUMBER (from 1 to 5). Note that it is not possible to edit a User Mask when there is a User Mask currently in use (i.e. when running a measurement). When this occurs the LOCK field displays “ON (IN USE)”.
3. Position the cursor on DISPLAY and select GENERATE MASK .
4. Position the cursor on POINTS and set the required number of points in the mask.

5. Using the ↑ , ↓ and edit keys setup the amplitude and frequency of the user-selectable points given on the display (i.e. A1, A2 fa, f0, ft, fb).
6. Position the cursor on the UPDATE SELECTED USER MASK field and select GENERATE .

NOTE

A status message “Illegal mask parameters” will occur if the specified frequency and amplitude points are invalid. Check that the frequency points are in ascending order and that the A1 and A2 amplitudes are valid for the specified frequencies.

7 Select DISPLAY **MASK POINTS**.
Note that the GENERATE action has resulted in a new mask being calculated and placed into the frequency and amplitude fields. Further editing can now take place as required, using the edit keys.
For example, selecting NUMBER OF POINTS will allow you to change the number of points in the mask, while selecting PAGE enables you to select pages 1 to 5 and edit the frequency and amplitude of each point on the mask.

8 The new edits are automatically saved into the maskselected. There is no need to generate a new mask.

Locking the Mask

To prevent accidental changes to the masks when finished set the LOCK to **ON**.

Changing the parameters of a User-defined jitter mask

Model J1409A is required for Jitter operation.

1 Select OTHER, and set FUNCTION to JITTER MASKS; you will have to select MORE to access the JITTER MASKS key.

To Edit a User Mask Title

2 Check the Mask LOCK is set to OFF, then select USER MASK NUMBER, and select the appropriate user mask (1 to 5).

3 Position the cursor on DISPLAY, then select MASK TITLE .

4 Position the cursor on the MASK (1 to 5) to be edited, and enter a new title using the edit keys.

.

Changing the parameters of a User-defined jitter mask

To Edit Mask Points

1 Position the cursor on DISPLAY and select **MASK POINTS**.

2 Select NUMBER OF POINTS and using the ⬅ , ➡ keys, and edit keys (INCREASE/DECREASE DIGIT) select the number of points in the mask (maximum 55) and the frequency and amplitude at each point. Use the PAGE field to switch between pages to access all 55 points in the mask.

3 Note that it is not possible to edit a user mask when a user mask is currently in use (i.e. a measurement is running). When this occurs the LOCK field displays “ON (IN USE)”.

4 The new edits are automatically saved into the maskselected. There is no need to generate a new mask.

7

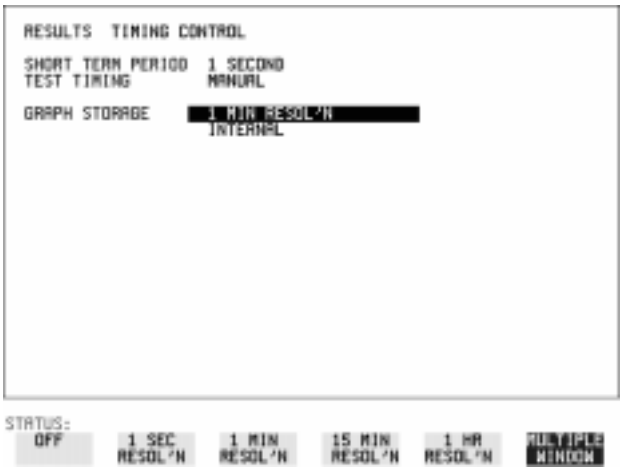
Storing, Logging and Printing

Saving Graphics Results to Instrument Store

Description

Graphical representation of measurement results is very useful particularly during a long measurement period. It provides an overview of the results and can be printed for record keeping.

Graphics results can be stored in instrument graph storage or on floppy disk.



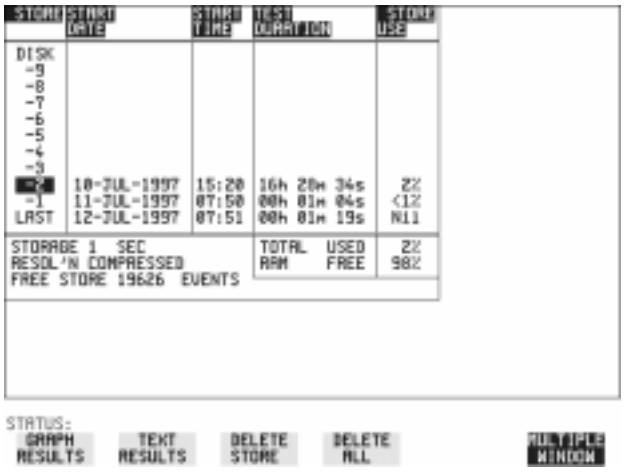
HOW TO:

1. Before starting your measurement, choose the GRAPH STORAGE resolution and location.
   The resolution chosen affects the ZOOM capability when viewing the bar graphs. If 1 MIN is selected, 1 MIN/BAR, 15 MINS/BAR and 60 MINS/BAR are available. If 15 MINS is selected, 15 MINS/BAR and 60 MINS/BAR are available. If 1 HOUR is selected, 60 MINS/BAR is available.
   The graphics results can be stored in the instrument - INTERNAL or stored on DISK. Storage to disk will use a default file name unless a file name is specified on the **OTHER** **FLOPPY DISK** display. See "Saving Graphical Results to Disk" page 164.
2. Press **RUN/STOP** to start the measurement. Graphical results will be stored in the chosen location.

Recalling Stored Graph Results

Description

Results stored from a previous measurement can be recalled to the graphics displays for viewing and printing.



HOW TO:

1. If currently viewing the bar graph display, select **TEXT RESULTS** then **STORE STATUS**. If currently viewing the error or alarm summary, select **STORE STATUS**.
2. Using ↑ and ↓, move the highlighted cursor to the store location which contains the required results.
   If the required results are stored on Disk, move the highlighted cursor to DISK and choose RECALL GRAPHICS on the FLOPPY DISK display. See "Recalling Graphics Results from Disk" page 166.
3. Choose **GRAPH RESULTS** if you wish to view the bar graphs.
   The display will change to the bar graph display of the highlighted results.
4. Choose **TEXT RESULTS** if you wish to view the error and alarm Summaries.
   The display will change to the text results display of the highlighted results.
   DELETE STORE deletes the results in the highlighted store.
   If **DELETE ALL** is chosen, a **CONFIRM DELETE**; **ABORT DELETE** choice prevents accidental deletion of all the stored results.

The top row of the display comprises five fields:

Store	Memory location in which the displayed bar graph data is stored. Move the highlighted cursor, to the STORE location desired, using ⬆ and ⬇.
Start Date	The start date of the test, which produced the stored results.
Start Time	The start time of the test, which produced the stored results.
Test Duration	The duration of the test, which produced the stored results.
Store Use	The percentage (%) of the overall storage capacity occupied by each set of stored results. The TOTAL percentage used and the percentage still FREE is provided at the bottom of the STORE USE column.

Viewing the Bar Graph Display

Description

All the graphic results obtained during the measurement are available for viewing. Identify a period of interest and zoom in for more detailed examination.

HOW TO:

1. To view the current bar graphs, press **GRAPH** and use **CHANGE UPPER** and **CHANGE LOWER** to obtain the bar graphs required.
2. To view previously stored graphs, see "Recalling Stored Graph Results " page 117.
3. For more detailed inspection of the bar graph, position the cursor centrally within the area of interest using ➡, ⬅ and select **ZOOM IN** to reduce the time axis to 15 MINS/BAR. This is only possible if the graphics results were stored with a STORAGE resolution of 1 SEC,1 MINS or 15 MINS.
   For further reduction of the time axis to 01 MINS/BAR or 01 SECS/BAR, position the cursor centrally within the area of interest and select **ZOOM IN** until the required time axis is obtained.
   The top row of the display comprises three fields:

Store — Memory location in which the displayed bar graph data is stored. Store can only be changed when the status of stored results is displayed. See "Recalling Stored Graph Results " page 117.

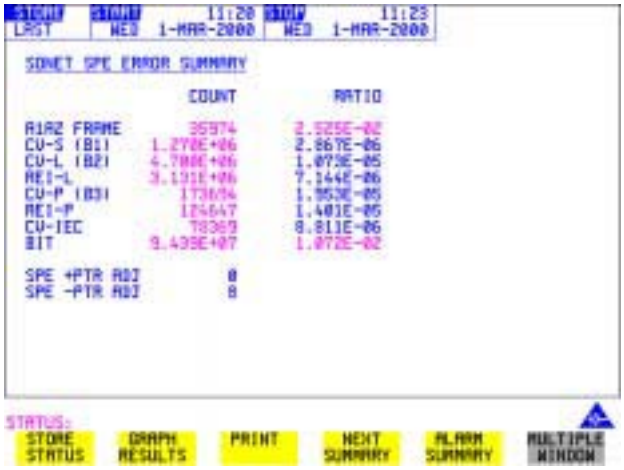
Zoom — The width, in minutes, of each "bar" in the bar graph, controlled by **ZOOM IN** / **ZOOM OUT**.

Cursor The cursor position in terms of time and date, controlled by [→] and [←]. The cursor position changes in steps of 1 second, 1 minute, 15 minutes or 60 minutes dependent upon the ZOOM setting. The cursor is physically located between the two graphs.

Viewing the Graphics Error and Alarm Summaries

Description

The error and alarm summaries of the measurement chosen are displayed on the **TEXT RESULTS** display. The error summary or alarm summary can be viewed at any time.



HOW TO:

1. To view the error or alarm summary associated with the current bar graphs, press **GRAPH** then **TEXT RESULTS**.
2. To view the error or alarm summary associated with previously stored bar graphs, see "Recalling Stored Graph Results " page 117.
3. To view the Alarms which have occurred during the measurement, select **ALARM SUMMARY**. Use **NEXT SUMMARY** to view the PDH/DSn; and SDH Alarm Summaries in turn if applicable.
4. To view the Errors which have occurred during the measurement select **ERROR SUMMARY**. Use **NEXT SUMMARY** to view the PDH/DSn; and SDH Error Summaries in turn if applicable.

The top row of the display comprises three fields:

Store	Memory location in which the bar graphs, error summary and alarm summary are stored. Store can only be changed when the status of stored results is displayed. See "Recalling Stored Graph Results " page 117.
Start	The start time and date of the test, that produced the displayed results.
Stop	The stop time and date of the test, that produced the displayed results.

Logging Graph Displays

Description

The ‘bar graphs’ and ‘error and alarm summaries’ can be logged to the disk for printing at a later date or logged to an internal printer if option 602 is fitted.
If Option 601, Remote Control, is fitted, the ‘bar graphs’ and ‘error and alarm summaries’ can be logged to an external DeskJet printer at the end of the test period. If a printer is not immediately available, the graphics results remain in memory and can be logged at a later time when a printer becomes available. Suitable HP printers are the HP 660, HP 690C, HP 500 or HP 400.

HOW TO:

Log to an External Printer

1. Connect an external RS-232-C Printer to the OmniBER 725 RS232 port. See "Logging Results to RS-232-C Printer " page 146 or connect an external GPIB Printer to the OmniBER 725 GPIB port. See "Logging Results to GPIB Printer " page 144 or connect a Parallel Printer to the OmniBER 725 Parallel port. See "Logging Results to Parallel (Centronics) Printer " page 143.
2. Make the required selections on the OTHER **LOGGING** display:
   Set LOGGING SETUP to **DEVICE** , then set LOGGING PORT [GPIB] or [RS232] or [PARALLEL] . Now set the LOGGING SETUP field to **CONTROL** and set LOGGING to **ON** .
3. To log the Error and Alarm summaries, the displayed Bar graphs and the Alarm graph to the printer, choose **PRINT** on the bar graph display.

4 Choose to confirm or stop the print.
To confirm the print and only print the portion of the graph displayed and the summaries choose **THIS SCREEN**.
To confirm the print and print the graph for the whole measurement period and the summaries choose **CURSOR TO END**.
To stop the print choose **ABORT**.

5 To log the selected Error and Alarm summaries to the printer, choose **PRINT** on the Text Results display.

HOW TO: **Log to the Internal Disk Drive**

1 Insert a floppy disk in the disk drive.

2 Choose LOGGING PORT **DISK** on the **OTHER** **LOGGING** display.
Enter a filename on the **OTHER** **FLOPPY DISK** display. See "Logging Data to Disk " page 147.

3 To log the Error and Alarm summaries, the displayed Bar graphs and the Alarm graph to the disk, choose **PRINT** on the bar graph display.

4 Choose to confirm or stop the print.
To confirm the print and only print the portion of the graph displayed and the summaries choose **THIS SCREEN**.
To confirm the print and print the graph for the whole measurement period and the summaries choose **CURSOR TO END**.
To stop the print choose **ABORT**.

5 To log the selected Error and Alarm summaries to the disk, choose **PRINT** on the Text Results display.

Logging Results

Description

Test Period Logging

If degradations in system performance are observed at an early stage, then the appropriate remedial action can be taken to maximize circuit availability and avoid system crashes. Test period logging allows you to monitor the error performance of your circuit. At the end of the test period the selected results are logged. Results can be logged at regular intervals during the test period by selecting a LOGGING PERIOD of shorter duration than the test period. An instant summary of the results can be demanded by pressing **PRINT NOW** without affecting the test in progress.

Error Event Logging

Manual tracing of intermittent faults is time consuming. Error event logging allows you to carry out unattended long term monitoring of the circuit. Each occurrence of the selected error event is logged.

The results obtained during the test are retained in memory until they are overwritten by the next set of results. The results can be logged at any time during the test period and at the end of the test period. The results required are selected using **OTHER** **LOGGING** LOGGING SETUP **CONTROL**.

Any Alarm occurrence results in a timed and dated message being logged.

BER and Analysis results can be selected by the user.

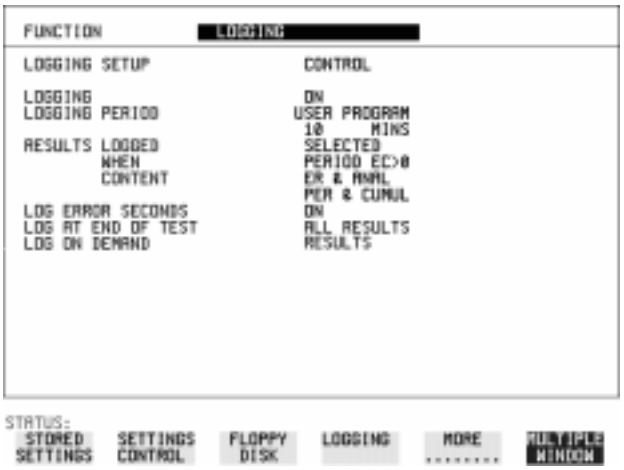
Cumulative and Period versions of the results are calculated and can be selected by the user.

Period	The results obtained over a set period of time during the test. The Period is defined by the LOGGING PERIOD selection.
Cumulative	The results obtained over the time elapsed since the start of the test.

The results can be logged to the following devices, selectable using **OTHER** **LOGGING** LOGGING SETUP **DEVICE**:

- Optional Internal printer fitted into the instrument front cover (Option 602)
- External GPIB printer (option 601)
- External RS-232-C printer (option 601)

- External Parallel Port printer (option 601)
- Internal Disk Drive



HOW TO:

1 Choose LOGGING [ON] - enables the logging of results and alarms.

2 Choose LOGGING PERIOD - determines how regularly the results and alarms are logged.
USER PROGRAM provides a choice of 10 minutes to 99 hours.

3 Choose RESULT LOGGED - allows you to log all results to or choose only those results you require.

4 Choose WHEN - allows you to choose to only log when the error count for the logging period is greater than 0. If the error count is 0 then the message NO BIT ERRORS is displayed.

5 Choose CONTENT - allows you a choice of error results to be logged.
Error Results, Analysis or Error and Analysis (ER & ANAL)
and Period, Cumulative or Period and Cumulative (PER & CUMUL).

6 If LOG ERROR SECONDS [ON] is chosen a timed and dated message is logged each time an error second occurs (excessive occurrences of error seconds during the logging period will result in heavy use of printer paper).

7 Choose the logging DEVICE.
If RS232 is chosen, see "Logging Results to RS-232-C Printer " page 146.
If GPIB is chosen, see "Logging Results to GPIB Printer " page 144.
If PARALLEL is chosen, see "Logging Results to Parallel (Centronics) Printer " page 143.
If DISK is chosen, see "Logging Data to Disk " page 147.

If Option 602, Internal Printer, is fitted and INTERNAL is chosen, see "Logging Results to Internal Printer " page 145.

Logging Results Examples

There are four phases of results logging:

- Start of measurement - Header is logged
- During the measurement - Alarm events and if enabled error events
- End of logging period - Complete set of period and cumulative results
- End of measurement - Complete set of cumulative results.

Logging Header

When the measurement is started the logging header provides a record of the instrument configuration that produced the results.

```
|================================================================================|
|                    Agilent 37725A                      |
|                    Instrument Configuration                      |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| RECEIVER                                                       |
|  Receive Signal    : STM-16 OPTICAL     STM-1 under test   : 8          |
|  Mapping          : AU-4     TU-12    FL BYTE 2Mb/s  TS0              |
|  Selected TU       : TUG3[3] TUG2[7] TU[2]                          |
|  Payload (Struct)  : PCM30CRC                                  |
|  Test Signal       : 64kb/s                                    |
|  Tributaries       :                                  64kb [ 1]  |
|  Pattern          : 2^11-1            Polarity          : NORMAL       |
|                                                        |
| MEASUREMENT STARTED   20 Jan 99  13:58:02        Print Period   15 Minutes  |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
```

Logging During Measurement

During the measurement a timed and dated message is logged each time an alarm occurs, and if LOG ERROR SECONDS [ON] is chosen a timed and dated message is logged each time an error second occurs (excessive occurrences of error seconds during the logging period will result in heavy use of printer paper).

```
| 14:19:43  LOF               SET                          |
| 14:19:43  OOF               SET                          |
| 14:19:43  AU-LOP              SET                            |
| 14:19:43  H4 LOM              SET                            |
| 14:19:43  TU-LOP              SET                            |
```

14:19:43 PSL SET
14:19:43 Loss of Frame 2M SET
14:19:43 MultiFrame Loss SET
14:19:43 Pattern Loss SET
14:19:43 LOS SET
14:19:44 LOS CLEAR
14:19:44 LOS SET
14:19:45 LOS CLEAR
14:19:45 LOF CLEAR
14:19:45 AU-LOP CLEAR
14:19:45 H4 LOM CLEAR
14:19:45 PSL CLEAR
14:19:45 TU-LOP CLEAR
14:19:45 Loss of Frame 2M CLEAR
14:19:45 Pattern Loss CLEAR
14:19:45 MultiFrame Loss CLEAR
14:19:45 OOF CLEAR
14:19:45 ALL ALARMS CLEAR
14:19:46 Pattern Loss SET
14:19:46 Pattern Loss CLEAR
14:19:46 ALL ALARMS CLEAR
14:19:46 B1 BIP 102
14:19:46 B2 BIP 3888
14:19:46 B3 BIP 87
14:19:46 HP-REI 2
14:19:46 TU BIP 4
14:19:46 A1A2 FRAME 20
14:19:46 MS-REI 96
14:19:46 HP-IEC 8
14:19:46 BIT 22420
14:19:46 CRC 3
14:19:47 BIT 3187
14:21:32 Loss of Frame 2M SET
14:21:32 MultiFrame Loss SET
14:21:32 Pattern Loss SET
14:21:32 Loss of Frame 2M CLEAR
14:21:32 Pattern Loss CLEAR
14:21:32 MultiFrame Loss CLEAR
14:21:33 Pattern Loss SET
14:21:33 Pattern Loss CLEAR
14:21:33 ALL ALARMS CLEAR
14:21:40 Rmt MultiFrame Loss SET

```
| 14:21:44  Rmt MultiFrame Loss CLEAR                              |
| 14:21:45                  ALL ALARMS CLEAR                       |
| 14:21:58  CRC                 1                                  |
| 14:22:23  Loss of Frame 2M      SET                              |
| 14:22:23  MultiFrame Loss       SET                              |
| 14:22:23  Pattern Loss          SET                              |
| 14:22:23  Loss of Frame 2M    CLEAR                              |
| 14:22:23  Pattern Loss        CLEAR                              |
| 14:22:23  MultiFrame Loss     CLEAR                              |
| 14:22:24  Pattern Loss          SET                              |
| 14:22:24  BIT               12814                                |
| 14:22:24  Pattern Loss        CLEAR                              |
| 14:22:25                  ALL ALARMS CLEAR                       |
| 14:22:25  BIT               12798                                |
| 14:23:03  K1/K2 Change          SET                              |
| 14:23:03  K1/K2 Change        CLEAR                              |
| 14:23:04                  ALL ALARMS CLEAR                       |
| 14:23:11  K1/K2 Change          SET                              |
| 14:23:11  K1/K2 Change        CLEAR                              |
| 14:23:12                  ALL ALARMS CLEAR                       |
| 14:23:15  B3 BIP            30546                                |
| 14:23:16  B3 BIP            17536                                |
| 14:24:05  TU BIP              1                                  |
```

Logging at the End of Measurement

At the end of the measurement a complete set of cumulative results are logged. At the end of each LOGGING PERIOD a complete set of Period results and a full set of cumulative results are logged.

```
|=========================================================================|
| MEASUREMENT COMPLETE  20 Jan 99  14:34:00      Elapsed Time   00d 00h 03m 58s|
|=========================================================================|
|                        Cumulative Results                               |
|                                                                         |
| Error Results :                                                         |
|               A1A2 FRAME      B1 BIP      B2 BIP      MS-REI      B3 BIP |
| Error Count              0          0        1253      667253          10 |
| Error Ratio              0          0   2.166E-09   1.153E-06   2.829E-10 |
|                                                                         |
|                  HP-REI      HP-IEC      TU BIP      LP-REI             |
| Error Count            1182          46        5140          40         |
| Error Ratio        3.344E-08   1.301E-09   9.760E-06   7.596E-08         |
```

```
|                                                  |
|                        FAS 140M     FAS 34M      FAS 8M      FAS 2M |
| Error Count                 N/A         N/A         N/A           2 |
| Error Ratio                 N/A         N/A         N/A   3.038E-07 |
|                                                  |
|                          BIT        CODE         CRC        REBE |
| Error Count                4         N/A           1           0 |
| Error Ratio            2.658E-07         N/A   4.254E-06           0 |
|                                                  |
| Analysis Results :                                          |
|                      G.826 ANALYSIS                         |
|                        B1 BIP      B2 BIP      MS-REI      B3 BIP |
| Errored Blocks              0        1253       37618           2 |
| Errored Seconds             5          11           6           6 |
| Severely Errored Seconds    5           5           6           5 |
| Unavailable Seconds         0           0           0           0 |
| Path Unavailable Seconds  N/A           0           0           0 |
| Background Block Errors     0        1253           0           2 |
| Errored Second Ratio    2.101E-02   4.622E-02   2.575E-02   2.521E-02 |
| Severely Errored Sec Ratio  2.101E-02   2.101E-02   2.575E-02   2.101E-02 |
| Background Block Err Ratio      0   6.722E-04           0   1.073E-06 |
|                                                  |
|                       HP-REI      HP-IEC      TU BIP      LP-REI |
| Errored Blocks           1182          46        4590          40 |
| Errored Seconds             2           4           9           3 |
| Severely Errored Seconds    0           0           8           0 |
| Unavailable Seconds         0           0           0           0 |
| Path Unavailable Seconds    0         N/A           0           0 |
| Background Block Errors  1182          46           1          40 |
| Errored Second Ratio    8.584E-03   1.717E-02   3.782E-02   1.288E-02 |
| Severely Errored Sec Ratio      0           0   3.361E-02           0 |
| Background Block Err Ratio  6.341E-04   2.468E-05   2.174E-06   8.584E-05 |
|                                                  |
|                                                  |
|                                                  |
|                      M.2101 ANALYSIS                        |
|                            Section          High Order Path    |
|                          Rx          Tx          Rx          Tx |
| Errored Seconds             11          6           6           2 |
| Severely Errored Seconds    5           0           5           0 |
| Unavailable Seconds         0           0           0           0 |
|                                                  |
```

Low Order Path	Rx	Tx
Errored Seconds	9	3
Severely Errored Seconds	8	0
Unavailable Seconds	0	0

G.821 ANALYSIS				
BIT	FAS 140M	FAS 34M	FAS 8M	FAS 2M
Errored Sec	6	N/A	N/A	N/A	6
%Errored Sec	2.52101	N/A	N/A	N/A	2.52101
%ES (Annex D)	0.42017	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Error Free Sec	232	N/A	N/A	N/A	232
%Error Free Sec	97.47899	N/A	N/A	N/A	97.47899
Severely Err Sec	5	N/A	N/A	N/A	5
%Severely Err Sec	2.10084	N/A	N/A	N/A	2.10084
Degraded Minutes	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	1
%Degraded Minutes	0.00000	N/A	N/A	N/A	25.00000
Unavailable Sec	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	0
%Unavailable Sec	0.00000	N/A	N/A	N/A	0.00000

CODE	CRC4	REBE
Errored Sec	N/A	6	0
%Errored Sec	N/A	2.52101	0.00000
Error Free Sec	N/A	232	233
%Error Free Sec	N/A	97.47899	100
Severely Err Sec	N/A	5	0
%Severely Err Sec	N/A	2.10084	0.00000
Degraded Minutes	N/A	0	0
%Degraded Minutes	N/A	0.00000	0.00000
Unavailable Sec	N/A	0	0
%Unavailable Sec	N/A	0.00000	0.00000

G.826 ANALYSIS				
	Near	8Mb/s	Far	Near	2Mb/s	Far
Errored Blocks	N/A	N/A	1	0
Errored Seconds	N/A	N/A	6	0
Severely Errored Seconds	N/A	N/A	5	0
Unavailable Seconds	N/A	N/A	0	0
Path Unavailable Seconds	N/A	N/A	0	0
Background Block Errors	N/A	N/A	1	0
Errored Second Ratio	N/A	N/A	2.521E-02	0
Severely Errored Sec Ratio	N/A	N/A	2.101E-02	0
Background Block Err Ratio	N/A	N/A	4.292E-06	0

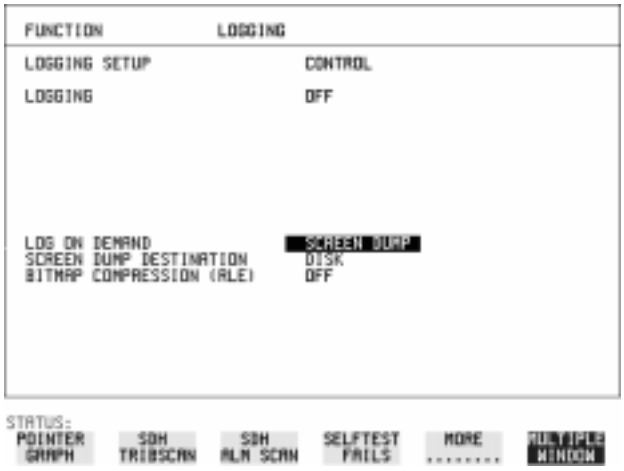
```
|                                                                              |
|                          BIT Errors                                          |
| Errored Blocks                    4                                          |
| Errored Seconds                   1                                          |
| Severely Errored Seconds          0                                          |
| Unavailable Seconds               0                                          |
| Background Block Errors           4                                          |
| Errored Second Ratio          4.202E-03                                      |
| Severely Errored Sec Ratio        0                                          |
| Background Block Err Ratio    2.101E-06                                      |
|                                                                              |
|                        M.2100 ANALYSIS                                       |
|                              Rx  8Mb/s  Tx       Rx  2Mb/s  Tx |
| Errored Seconds                 N/A       N/A        6         0 |
| Severely Errored Seconds        N/A       N/A        5         0 |
| Unavailable Seconds             N/A       N/A        0         0 |
|                                                                              |
|                          64k Rx                                              |
| Errored Seconds                   6                                          |
| Severely Errored Seconds          5                                          |
| Unavailable Seconds               0                                          |
|                                                                              |
|                        M.2110 ANALYSIS                                       |
|                  15-min     1-hr      2-hr      24-hr      7-day |
| BIS Results        WAIT      WAIT      WAIT      WAIT       WAIT |
|                                                                              |
|                                                                              |
| Frequency :  2488320.0 kHz    Offset :   +0.0 kHz   Offset :    +0.0ppm |
|                                                                              |
| Pointer Results :              AU POINTER              TU POINTER    |
|                        Count    Seconds       Count    Seconds  |
| NDF                                1                  2  |
| Missing NDF                        0                  0  |
| +ve Pointer Adjustments        0        0         0        0  |
| -ve Pointer Adjustments        0        0         0        0  |
| Implied VC Offset            0.0                0.0          |
| Pointer Value                782                0            |
|==============================================================================|
```

Logging on Demand

Description

When **PRINT NOW** is pressed the chosen results are logged to the chosen logging device. The choice of results for logging is:

RESULTS SNAPSHOT - last recorded measurement results
OVERHEAD SNAPSHOT - last recorded overhead values of the chosen STM-N
OVERHEAD CAPTURE - Overhead Capture display
POINTER GRAPH - Pointer Graph display
SDH TRIBUTARY SCAN - SDH Tributary Scan display
SDH ALARM SCAN - SDH Alarm Scan display
SCREEN DUMP - allows logging of the chosen display



HOW TO:

1 Choose LOG ON DEMAND to determine results to be logged when **PRINT NOW** is pressed.
SCREEN DUMP allows you to log the selected display when **PRINT NOW** is pressed. (Logging or Disk displays cannot be logged using this feature).

2 Choose the logging DEVICE.
If RS232 is chosen, see "Logging Results to RS-232-C Printer " page 146.

If GPIB is chosen, see "Logging Results to GPIB Printer " page 144.
If PARALLEL is chosen, see "Logging Results to Parallel (Centronics) Printer " page 143.

If DISK is chosen, see “Storing/Retrieving Data to/from Disk” page 163.
If DISK and SCREEN DUMP are chosen see “Dumping Display to Disk” page 191.
If Option 602, Internal Printer, is fitted and INTERNAL is chosen see "Logging Results to Internal Printer " page 145.

Log on Demand Examples

Overhead Capture, Pointer Graph, SDH Tributary Scan and SDH Alarm Scan logging are copies of the relevant display. Screen Dump logs a copy of the selected display (not Logging or Disk displays).

Overhead Snapshot

Overhead Snapshot provides the value of each byte of overhead in the STM-1 chosen for test.

```
|=============================================================================|
| 11:20:21  PRINT DEMANDED- O/H SNAPSHOT        Elapsed Time   00d 00h 06m 37s|
|=============================================================================|
|      | Setup : STM-16 OPTICAL                                               |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|   SOH (STM-1 #1 )                          |                    |
|----+-----------+----+-----------+----+-----------+                    |
| A1 | F6  F6  F6 | A2 | 28  28  28 | J0 | 01  AA  AA | J0 Path Trace:       |
| B1 | 90  00  00 | E1 | 00  00  00 | F1 | 00  00  00 |  “              “  |
| D1 | 00  00  00 | D2 | 00  00  00 | D3 | 00  00  00 |  E.164 CRC NOT FOUND  |
| H1 | 68  93  93 | H2 | 00  FF  FF | H3 | 00  00  00 | S1 Sync Status:      |
| B2 | C9  93  7E | K1 | 00  00  00 | K2 | 00  00  00 | QUALITY UNKNOWN      |
| D4 | 00  00  00 | D5 | 00  00  00 | D6 | 00  00  00 |                      |
| D7 | 00  00  00 | D8 | 00  00  00 | D9 | 00  00  00 |                      |
| D10| 00  00  00 | D11| 00  00  00 | D12| 00  00  00 |                    |
| S1 | 00  00  00 | Z2 | 00  00  00 | E2 | 00  00  00 |                    |
|----+-----------+----+-----------+----+-----------+-------------------------|
|  High Order POH     TYPE VC-4   |  Low Order POH    TYPE  VC-12          |
|  WITHIN  STM-1   #8             |                                        |
|----+-------------------------------+----+-----------------------------------|
|   |     HP Path Label (C2):    |   |     LP Path Label (V5):          |
| J1 | 00    “TUG STRUCTURE       “| V5 | C4    “010 ASYNCHRONOUS    “     |
| B3 | 9C                         | J2 | 00                             |
| C2 | 02   J1 Path Trace:          | N2 | 00   J2 Path Trace:              |
| G1 | 00    “~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~”   | K4 | 00    “~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~”          |
| F2 | 00    “              “    |   |                                  |
| H4 | 1B    “              “    |   |                                  |
```

```
| F3 | 00    “              “   |   |                          |
| K3 | 00                        |   |                          |
| N1 | 00                        |   |                          |
|=============================================================================|
```

Results Snapshot

Results Snapshot provides a Header listing the instrument settings that produced the results and the last recorded, complete set of cumulative measurement results.

```
|=============================================================================|
|                      Agilent 37725A                         |
|                      Instrument Configuration                |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| RECEIVER                                                    |
|   Receive Signal    : STM-16 OPTICAL      STM-1 under test   : 8            |
|   Mapping           : AU-4     TU-12    ASYNC 2Mb/s                        |
|   Selected TU       : TUG3[1] TUG2[1] TU[1]                                |
|   Payload (Struct)  : PCM30CRC                                             |
|   Test Signal       : 64kb/s                                               |
|   Tributaries       :                                  64kb [ 1]  |
|   Pattern           : 2^11-1              Polarity          : NORMAL       |
|                                                                |
| MEASUREMENT STARTED   21 Jan 99  11:10:39        Print Period  OFF         |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| MEASUREMENT COMPLETE  21 Jan 99  11:17:17      Elapsed Time   00d 00h 06m 37s|
|=============================================================================|
| 11:18:44  PRINT DEMANDED- RESULTS SNAPSHOT     Elapsed Time   00d 00h 06m 37s|
|=============================================================================|
|                        Cumulative Results                          |
|                                                                    |
| Error Results :                                                    |
|                A1A2 FRAME      B1 BIP      B2 BIP      MS-REI      B3 BIP |
| Error Count            7464          3          3          3          2 |
| Error Ratio       2.345E-03   3.031E-12   3.065E-12   3.094E-12   3.344E-11 |
|                                                                    |
|                  HP-REI      HP-IEC      TU BIP      LP-REI            |
| Error Count              3          3          4          4            |
| Error Ratio       5.046E-11   5.016E-11   4.489E-09   4.489E-09            |
|                                                                    |
|                          FAS 140M     FAS 34M      FAS 8M      FAS 2M |
| Error Count                    N/A         N/A         N/A          0 |
| Error Ratio                    N/A         N/A         N/A          0 |
|                                                                    |
```

```
|                                BIT       CODE        CRC        REBE |
| Error Count                   25626       N/A          0          0 |
| Error Ratio                1.007E-03      N/A          0          0 |
|                                                                      |
| Analysis Results :                                                   |
|                          G.826 ANALYSIS                              |
|                            B1 BIP     B2 BIP     MS-REI     B3 BIP |
| Errored Blocks                  3          3          3          2 |
| Errored Seconds                 1          1          6          2 |
| Severely Errored Seconds        0          0          5          0 |
| Unavailable Seconds             0          0          0          0 |
| Path Unavailable Seconds      N/A          0          0          0 |
| Background Block Errors         3          3          3          2 |
| Errored Second Ratio       2.519E-03  2.519E-03  1.511E-02  5.038E-03 |
| Severely Errored Sec Ratio      0          0  1.259E-02          0 |
| Background Block Err Ratio  9.446E-07  9.446E-07  9.566E-07  6.297E-07 |
|                                                                      |
|                            HP-REI     HP-IEC      TU BIP     LP-REI |
| Errored Blocks                  3          3          4          4 |
| Errored Seconds                 6          1          2          2 |
| Severely Errored Seconds        4          0          0          0 |
| Unavailable Seconds             0          0          0          0 |
| Path Unavailable Seconds        0        N/A          0          0 |
| Background Block Errors         3          3          4          4 |
| Errored Second Ratio       1.511E-02  2.519E-03  5.038E-03  5.038E-03 |
| Severely Errored Sec Ratio  1.008E-02          0          0          0 |
| Background Block Err Ratio  9.542E-07  9.446E-07  5.038E-06  5.038E-06 |
|                                                                      |
|                                                                      |
|                                                                      |
|                          M.2101 ANALYSIS                             |
|                                Section         High Order Path       |
|                              Rx         Tx         Rx         Tx |
| Errored Seconds                 1          6          2          6 |
| Severely Errored Seconds        0          5          0          4 |
| Unavailable Seconds             0          0          0          0 |
|                                                                      |
|                  Low Order Path   Rx         Tx                      |
| Errored Seconds                 2          2                       |
| Severely Errored Seconds        0          0                       |
| Unavailable Seconds             0          0                       |
|                                                                      |
```

```
|                          G.821 ANALYSIS                          |
|                   BIT    FAS 140M     FAS 34M      FAS 8M      FAS 2M |
| Errored Sec          17        N/A         N/A         N/A           1 |
| %Errored Sec      4.28212        N/A         N/A         N/A     0.25189 |
| %ES (Annex D)     4.28212        N/A         N/A         N/A         N/A |
| Error Free Sec       380        N/A         N/A         N/A         396 |
| %Error Free Sec  95.71788        N/A         N/A         N/A    99.74811 |
| Severely Err Sec       2        N/A         N/A         N/A           1 |
| %Severely Err Sec  0.50378        N/A         N/A         N/A     0.25189 |
| Degraded Minutes       1        N/A         N/A         N/A           0 |
| %Degraded Minutes 14.28571        N/A         N/A         N/A     0.00000 |
| Unavailable Sec        0        N/A         N/A         N/A           0 |
| %Unavailable Sec  0.00000        N/A         N/A         N/A     0.00000 |
|                                                                          |
|                                  CODE        CRC4        REBE |
| Errored Sec                       N/A           1           0 |
| %Errored Sec                      N/A     0.25189     0.00000 |
| Error Free Sec                    N/A         396         396 |
| %Error Free Sec                   N/A    99.74811         100 |
| Severely Err Sec                  N/A           1           0 |
| %Severely Err Sec                 N/A     0.25189     0.00000 |
| Degraded Minutes                  N/A           0           0 |
| %Degraded Minutes                 N/A     0.00000     0.00000 |
| Unavailable Sec                   N/A           0           0 |
| %Unavailable Sec                  N/A     0.00000     0.00000 |
|                                                                  |
|                          G.826 ANALYSIS                          |
|                        Near  8Mb/s  Far       Near  2Mb/s  Far |
| Errored Blocks              N/A         N/A           0           0 |
| Errored Seconds             N/A         N/A           1           0 |
| Severely Errored Seconds    N/A         N/A           1           0 |
| Unavailable Seconds         N/A         N/A           0           0 |
| Path Unavailable Seconds    N/A         N/A           0           0 |
| Background Block Errors     N/A         N/A           0           0 |
| Errored Second Ratio        N/A         N/A    2.519E-03           0 |
| Severely Errored Sec Ratio  N/A         N/A    2.519E-03           0 |
| Background Block Err Ratio  N/A         N/A           0           0 |
|                                                                  |
|                          BIT Errors                              |
| Errored Blocks              6415                                 |
| Errored Seconds             17                                   |
| Severely Errored Seconds    1                                    |
```

```
| Unavailable Seconds                0                              |
| Background Block Errors            815                            |
| Errored Second Ratio          4.282E-02                           |
| Severely Errored Sec Ratio    2.519E-03                           |
| Background Block Err Ratio    2.573E-04                           |
|                                                                   |
|                        M.2100 ANALYSIS                            |
|                              Rx   8Mb/s  Tx        Rx   2Mb/s  Tx |
| Errored Seconds                N/A        N/A         2          0 |
| Severely Errored Seconds       N/A        N/A         2          0 |
| Unavailable Seconds            N/A        N/A         0          0 |
|                                                                   |
|                           64k Rx                                  |
| Errored Seconds                17                                 |
| Severely Errored Seconds       2                                  |
| Unavailable Seconds            0                                  |
|                                                                   |
|                        M.2110 ANALYSIS                            |
|                    15-min      1-hr      2-hr      24-hr      7-day |
| BIS Results          WAIT       WAIT      WAIT      WAIT       WAIT |
|                                                                   |
|                                                                   |
| Frequency :  2488320.0 kHz     Offset :    +0.0 kHz    Offset :    +0.0ppm |
|                                                                   |
| Pointer Results :              AU POINTER              TU POINTER     |
|                        Count     Seconds        Count     Seconds  |
| NDF                              0                  1  |
| Missing NDF                        0                  0  |
| +ve Pointer Adjustments          0         0          0         0  |
| -ve Pointer Adjustments          0         0         49        10  |
| Implied VC Offset              0.0                 0.4           |
| Pointer Value                  782                 90            |
|===================================================================|
```

Logging Jitter Tolerance Results

Description

The jitter auto tolerance feature provides jitter tolerance measurements within the relevant ITU-T mask, G.823 for PDH, G.958 and G.825 for SDH.

You can log the jitter auto tolerance results to a printer for record keeping purposes. The **GRAPH** version or the **TEXT** version of the jitter tolerance results can be logged to an external printer.

HOW TO:

1. If logging to a Parallel Port (Centronics) printer, connect the printer to the PARALLEL port. See "Connecting a Printer to a Parallel Port " page 149.
2. If a non-HP printer is connected choose **ALT. PRINTER**.
3. Choose 80 character column width (**NORMAL**) or 40 character column width (**COMPRESS**) according to the capabilities of your printer.
4. If logging to a GPIB printer, connect an GPIB printer to the GPIB port. See "Logging Results to GPIB Printer " page 144.
5. If logging to an RS-232-C printer, connect an RS-232-C printer to the RS-232-C port. See "Logging Results to RS-232-C Printer " page 146.
6. If a non HP printer is connected, choose **ALT. PRINTER**.
7. Choose 80 character column width (**NORMAL**) or 40 character column width (**COMPRESS**) according to the capabilities of your printer.

8 Choose the same baud SPEED as chosen on your printer.

9 Choose the PROTOCOL required for the transfer of logging data.

10 Choose LOGGING **ON** on the LOGGING SETUP **CONTROL** display.

11 Choose **GRAPH** on the **RESULTS** | **AUTO TOLER** display if you wish to log the graph to the printer.
Choose **TEXT** and the PAGE number on the **RESULTS** **AUTO TOLER** display if you wish to log the text results to the printer.

12 Press **PRINT NOW** to log the chosen results to the printer.

Logging Jitter Transfer Results

Description

The jitter transfer feature provides jitter transfer measurements within the relevant ITU-T mask, G.823 for PDH and G.958 for SDH.

You can log the jitter transfer results to a printer for record keeping purposes. The **GRAPH** version or the **TEXT** version of the jitter transfer results can be logged to an external printer.

HOW TO:

1. If logging to a Parallel Port (Centronics) printer, connect the printer to the PARALLEL port. See "Connecting a Printer to a Parallel Port " page 149.
2. If a non-HP printer is connected, choose **ALT. PRINTER**.
3. Choose 80 character column width (**NORMAL**) or 40 character column width (**COMPRESS**) according to the capabilities of your printer.
4. If logging to a GPIB printer, connect a GPIB printer to the GPIB port. See "Logging Results to GPIB Printer " page 144.
5. If logging to an RS-232-C printer, connect an RS-232-C printer to the RS-232-C port. See "Logging Results to RS-232-C Printer " page 146.
6. If a non HP printer is connected, choose **ALT. PRINTER**.
7. Choose 80 character column width (**NORMAL**) or 40 character column width (**COMPRESS**) according to the capabilities of your printer.

8 Choose the same baud SPEED as chosen on your printer.

9 Choose the PROTOCOL required for the transfer of logging data.

10 Choose LOGGING **ON** on the LOGGING SETUP **CONTROL** display.

11 Choose **GRAPH** and SCALE **NARROW** or **WIDE** on the **RESULTS** **JITTER** | **TN FUNCTION** display if you wish to log the graph to the printer. Choose TEXT and the PAGE number on the **RESULTS** **JITTER** **TN FUNCTION** display if you wish to log the text results to the printer.

12 Press **PRINT NOW** to log the chosen results to the printer.

Logging Results to Parallel (Centronics) Printer

Description

If Option 601, Remote Control Interface, is fitted, you can log the results and alarms to an external Parallel printer connected to the PARALLEL port. The Parallel port provides a standard IEEE 1284-A compatible interface.

CAUTION

Damage to the instrument may result if a serial connection is made to this port.

HOW TO:

1. Connect the Parallel printer to the PARALLEL port. See "Connecting a Printer to a Parallel Port " page 149.
2. If a non HP printer is connected choose ALT PRINTER.
   Choose **NORMAL** 80 character column width or **COMPRESS** 40 character column width according to the capabilities of your printer.
3. Choose LOGGING SETUP **CONTROL** and set up the display as required. See "Logging Results " page 125 or "Logging on Demand " page 133.

Logging Results to GPIB Printer

Description

If Option 601, Remote Control Interface, is fitted, you can log the results and alarms to an external GPIB printer connected to the GPIB port.

HOW TO:

1 Connect a GPIB printer to the GPIB port.

NOTE

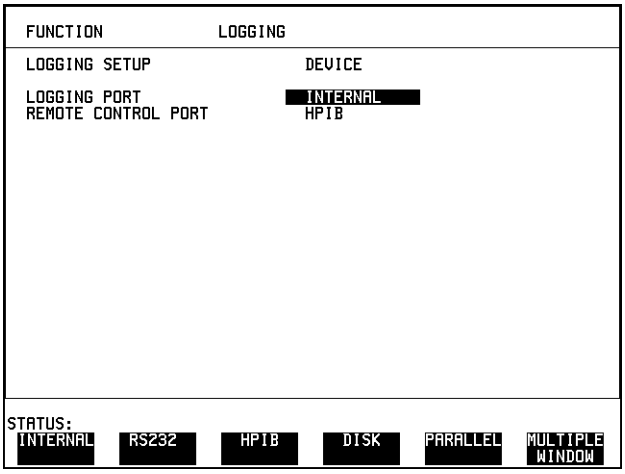
Choosing GPIB external printer for logging prevents the use of GPIB remote control.

2 Choose the LOGGING SETUP CONTROL and set up the display as required. See "Logging Results " page 125 or "Logging on Demand " page 133.

Logging Results to Internal Printer

Description

If Option 602, Internal Printer is fitted, you can log the results and alarms to the inlid printer.



HOW TO:

1 Choose the LOGGING SETUP **CONTROL** and set up the display as required. See "Logging Results " page 125.

Logging Results to RS-232-C Printer

Description

If Option 601, Remote Control Interface, is fitted, you can log the results and alarms to an external RS-232-C printer connected to the RS-232-C port.

HOW TO:

1 Connect an RS-232-C printer to the RS-232-C port.

NOTE

Choosing RS232 external printer for logging prevents the use of RS-232-C remote control.

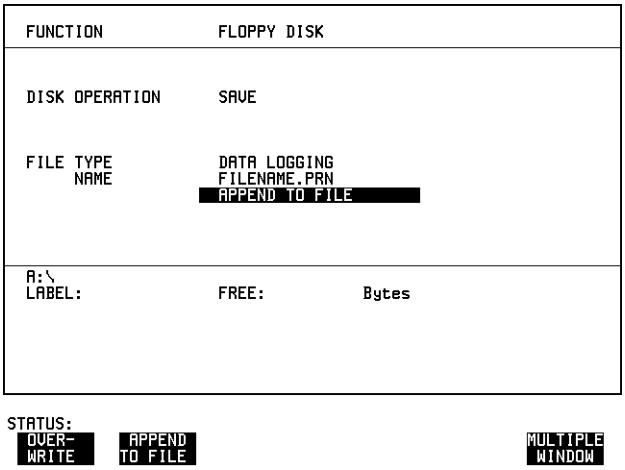
2 If a non HP printer is connected choose ALT PRINTER.
Choose **NORMAL** 80 character column width or **COMPRESS** 40 character column width according to the capabilities of your printer.

3 Choose the LOGGING SETUP **CONTROL** and set up the display as required.
See "Logging Results " page 125 or "Logging on Demand " page 133.

Logging Data to Disk

Description

Data Logging can be saved to a file on disk. The disk can be transferred to a personal computer (PC) and the logging investigated at a later date.



HOW TO:

1. Choose the directory in which to save the logging results. See “Accessing Directories and Selecting Files” page 161.
2. Choose DISK OPERATION **SAVE** FILE TYPE **DATA LOGGING** and enter your choice of filename using **PREVIOUS CHAR** **NEXT CHAR** ⟶ ⟵ or press **SET** twice and use the pop-up keypad**.**
   The filename can contain up to 8 alphanumeric characters.
   The filename extension is fixed as .PRN.
3. If you wish to add the data logging to a file which already exists, choose APPEND TO FILE. The data logging is added to the named file on Disk in the available free space.
   If you wish to overwrite the contents of the named file with the data logging, choose OVERWRITE.
4. Set up the **OTHER** **LOGGING** display. See “Logging Results” page 125.
   When the named file is opened, data logging is saved on the disk:
   As each logging output occurs during the measurement or when **PRINT NOW** is pressed.

Printing Results from Disk

Description

If you have inserted a disk into the internal disk drive and saved data to disk, you can print the contents of the disk using a PC and Printer as follows:

Remove the Disk from the OmniBER 725 and insert it into a personal computer (PC).

PC Instructions

HOW TO: **Print from DOS Prompt**

copy/b a:\<filename> <printer name>

HOW TO: **Print from Windows**

1. Choose the required file from Filemanager.
2. Choose FILE - COPY FILE TO *<printer name>*

Connecting a Printer to a Parallel Port

Description

If Remote Control Option, 601, is fitted, the OmniBER 725 has the capability of interfacing with a Printer, via the PARALLEL port.

CAUTION

Do not connect a serial printer e.g. RS-232-C or GPIB to the Agilent 37725A Parallel port as this will damage the interface.

HOW TO:

1 Connect the OmniBER 725 Parallel port to your Printer Parallel port using printer cable Agilent 24542D.

Changing Internal Printer Paper

Description Option 602 is required

The printer accepts rolls of thermal paper with the following dimensions: :

Width:	216 mm (8.5 in) or 210 mm (8.27 in) (A4) tolerance +2.0 mm - 1.0 mm
Maximum Outside Diameter:	40 mm
Inside Core Diameter:	Between 12.5 mm and 13.2 mm

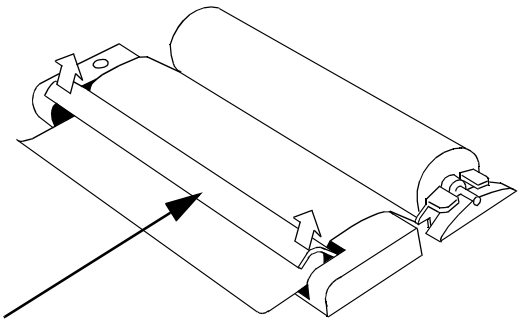
Suitable rolls of paper are available from Hewlett Packard, Part Number 9270-1360.

WARNING

The paper tear-off edge is SHARP. This edge is exposed when the printer cover is raised. Note the ⚠ CAUTION SHARP EDGE label on the cover.

HOW TO:

1. Raise the two locking tabs on the sides of the printer cover and then raise the cover.
2. Raise the printer mechanism front cover. This releases the paper drive. Remove any remaining paper from the front (in the normal direction of operation).



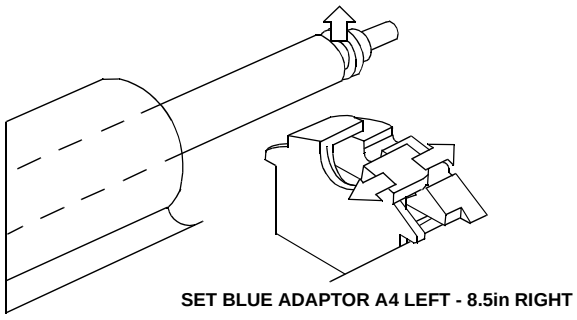
LIFT TO ADJUST PAPER ALIGNMENT

3. Lift out the spindle. Adjust the paper width adaptor to the width of the paper being used.

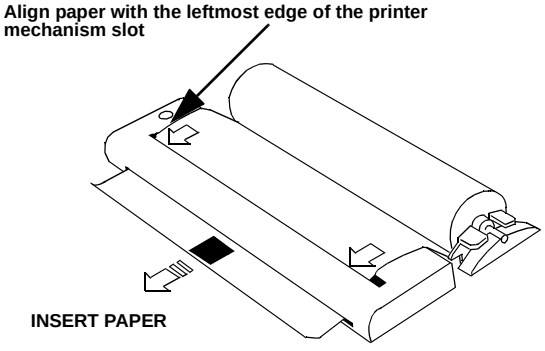
4 Put the paper roll on the spindle such that the sensitive side (slightly shiny) will be on the underside of the print mechanism. Ensure that the relocation of the spindle locks the blue width adaptor in position.

NOTE

The paper must be installed such that when it is in the print mechanism, the sensitive side (slightly shiny) is the underside.
The illustrations here show the correct fitting for Agilent 9270-1360 paper which has the sensitive side on the outside of the roll.



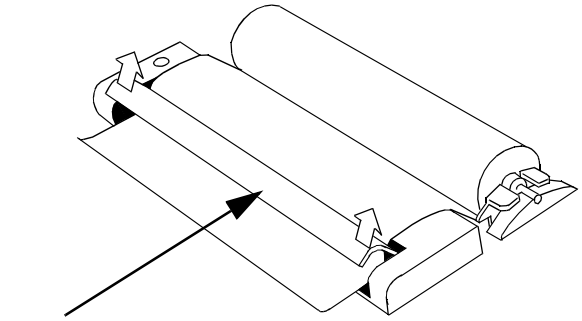
5 Feed the paper into the upper entry of the print mechanism. When the front cover of the print mechanism is closed, the printer should automatically feed the paper through until there is approximately 2.5 cm (1 in) clear at the front of the print mechanism.



CAUTION

Do not close the outer cover until the automatic paper feed is complete.

6 If the printer paper is incorrectly aligned, raise the printer mechanism front cover to releases the paper drive and realign the paper.



LIFT TO ADJUST PAPER ALIGNMENT

Cleaning Internal Printer Print Head

Description

The print head should be cleaned when broken or light characters occur in a vertical line on the page. To maintain a high quality print, clean the print head after 200 to 300 prints.
The print head is cleaned with a special cleaning paper which is supplied with the instrument.

WARNING

The paper tear-off edge is SHARP. This edge is exposed when the printer cover is raised. Note the ⚠ CAUTION SHARP EDGE label on the cover.

HOW TO:

1. Open the printer as for changing the paper see “Changing Internal Printer Paper” page 150.
   If printer paper is fitted, remove it from the printer.
2. Feed the cleaning paper into the top entry of the print mechanism with the rough black side, which contains the cleaning material, towards the rear of the printer.
3. When the automatic feed is complete and the paper stops moving use the instrument front panel key **PAPER FEED** to move the cleaning paper through the print mechanism.
4. Remove the cleaning paper and replace the normal printer paper. See "Changing Internal Printer Paper " page 150.

NOTE

Retain the cleaning paper. It is designed to last for the life of the printer.

8

Using Instrument and Disk Storage

Storing Configurations in Instrument Store

Description

You can store measurement settings which are used regularly and recall them with a single operation.

One preset store is provided which cannot be overwritten, STORED SETTING NUMBER [0]. This store is used to set the instrument to a known state, the FACTORY DEFAULT SETTINGS.

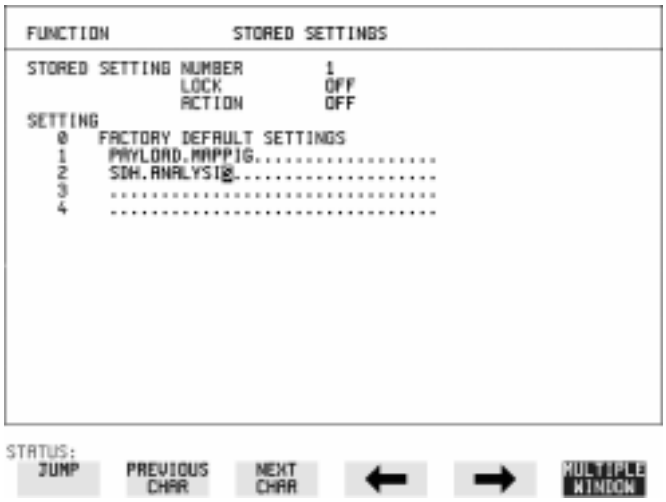
HOW TO:

1. Set the OmniBER 725 to the configuration you wish to store.
2. Choose the STORED SETTING NUMBER to receive the configuration.
3. Choose LOCK **OFF** .
4. Choose ACTION **SAVE** to store the configuration in the chosen store.
5. To add a descriptive title see "Titling Configuration in Instrument Store " page 157.

Titling Configuration in Instrument Store

Description

When storing configurations, you can give them an easily remembered title for identification at a later date.



HOW TO:

1. Choose the STORED SETTING NUMBER which contains the stored configuration.
2. Choose LOCK **OFF**.
3. Use **JUMP**; **NEXT CHAR**; **PREVIOUS CHAR**; ⟶ and ⟵ to title the settings.

Recalling Configurations from Instrument Store

Description

Having stored a configuration for future use, you must be able to recall that configuration in the future.

HOW TO:

1. Choose the STORED SETTING NUMBER which contains the stored configuration.
2. Choose ACTION **RECALL** to recall the stored configuration.
   The recall operation can be verified by checking the relevant display settings.

Formatting a Disk

Description

Disks can be formatted in an IBM compatible PC or the OmniBER 725. It is recommended that you use the OmniBER 725 to format your disk as this will ensure full compatibility with the Floppy Disk power fail recovery included in the OmniBER 725.

NOTE

Only 1.44M, MS-DOS compatible disks can be used in the OmniBER 725. Any other format or capacity will result in a disk access error being displayed.

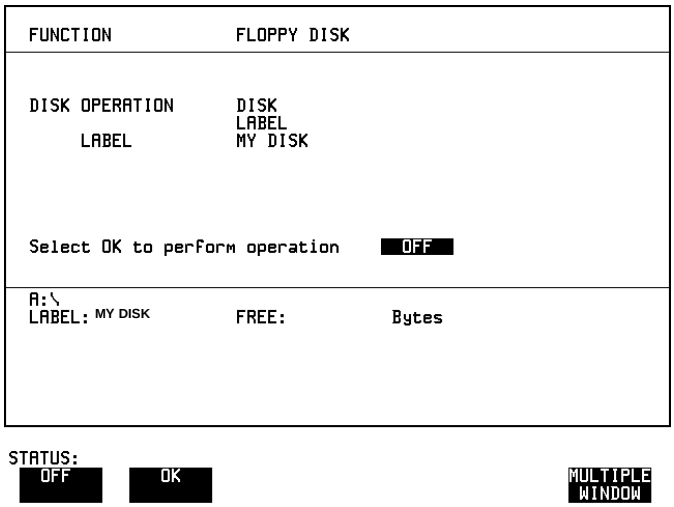
HOW TO:

1. Press **OTHER**, then select FLOPPY DISK.
2. Choose DISK OPERATION **DISK** **FORMAT**.
3. Insert the disk into the Disk drive.
4. Choose **OK** to Format the disk.
   A warning that this operation will erase all data is displayed and asks “do you wish to continue”.
   If YES is selected, all the data on the Disk will be erased and the disk will be formatted.
   If NO is selected, the operation is aborted. This allows you to view the data on the Disk and verify that it is no longer needed.

Labeling a Disk

Description

You can use the OmniBER 725 to assign an identification label to your disk.



HOW TO:

1. Press OTHER, then select FLOPPY DISK.
2. Choose DISK OPERATION DISK LABEL.
3. Label the Disk using PREVIOUS CHAR NEXT CHAR → ← or press SET and use the pop-up keypad.
4. Choose OK to confirm the label is correct.
   The label is displayed at the bottom of the display to confirm the operation has taken place.

Accessing Directories and Selecting Files

Description

Four differenct file types (*.CNF, *.SMG, *.PRN and * .BMP) can be stored on disk, but only one file type can be displayed at a time. The following procedure first shows you how to select the file type you want, then shows you how to access directories, and finally shows you how to select files. The "Files Pop-up Window Features" in step 3 below, also describes how you can create a new file.

HOW TO:

Select file type:

1. Press OTHER, then select FLOPPY DISK.
2. Choose DISK OPERATION SAVE.
3. Choose FILE TYPE you wish to view.
   This acts as a filter on the filename extension:
   CONFIGURATION - .CNF filter, GRAPHICS - .SMG filter,
   DATA LOGGING - .PRN filter, SCREEN DUMP - .BMP filter.

Access directories:

4. Move the highlighted cursor to the NAME field and press SET.

Files Pop-up Window Features

Title Bar - Located on the top line of the window, it shows the current directory name and selected file types.

NEW . . - To create a new file name, move the highlighted cursor to this line then press SET. Using the pop-up keypad to enter the new filename (use the cursor keys and SET to select each character), then choose ENTER when you have finished. Press SET to return to the file manager display.

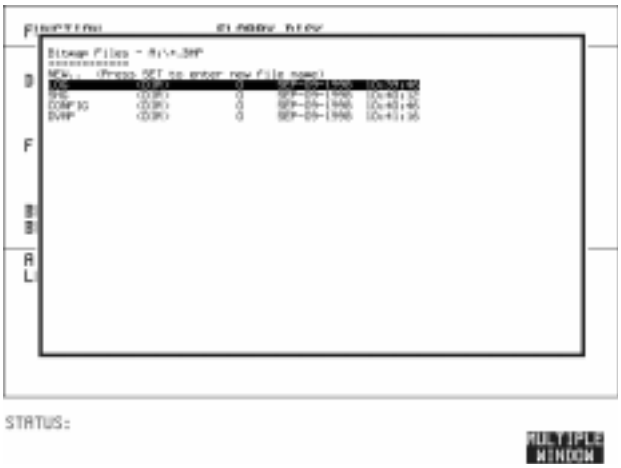
. **<DIR>** - Denotes the Current Directory.
. . **<DIR>** - Denotes the Parent directory. To access the parent directory, move the highlighted cursor to this line and press SET.

SON1.PRN - A file (with named extension) in current directory. To select this file, move the highlighted cursor to this line and press SET. The display will return to the SAVE display and the selected file name will appear in the FILE NAME field.

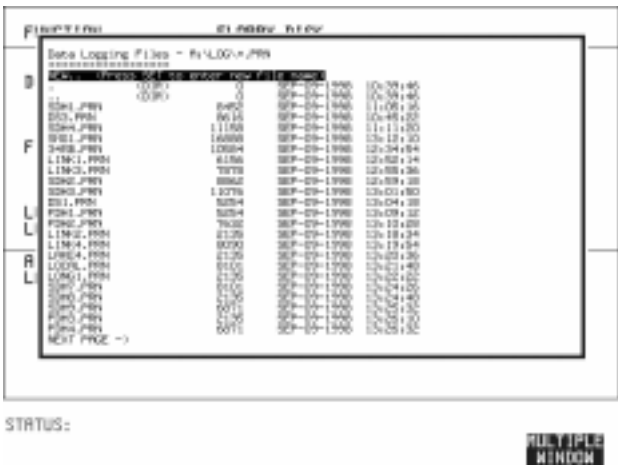
NEXT PAGE - To access the next page of file names, move the highlighted cursor to this line then press SET.

PREV PAGE - To access the previous page of file names, move the highlighted cursor to this line then press SET.

5 Move the highlighted cursor to the **. . <DIR>** Parent Directory, then press SET.



6 Move the highlighted cursor to the directory required then press SET to move to the selected directory. Only the files with the file extension chosen in FILE TYPE (step 2) will be displayed.



Select a file:

7 Move the highlighted cursor up and down the display using ↑ and ↓ to select the required file or create a new file name (see the Files Pop-up Window Features bin step 3).

8 Press CANCEL to return to the SAVE display. The Directory name and the disk Label appear at the bottom of the display.

Storing/Retrieving Data to/from Disk

You can store graphical result and instrument configuration files on disk. These files can then be recalled so that you can review graphical results at your convenience, or re-establish a specific instrument configuration.

If the instrument's own store has graphical results or configuration settings currently stored in it, these too can be copied to disk.

Finally, you can copy a configuration file from disk to the instrument's store.

Saving Graphical Results to Disk

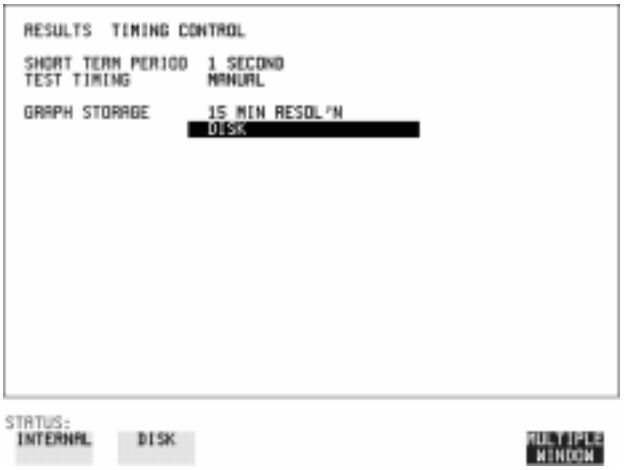
Description

When you start a measurement the graphical results can be saved to a file on disk. However, before you can gather graphical results you must first select an appropriate graphical resolution. See “Saving Graphics Results to Instrument Store” page 116. Also ensure that you have an appropriately formatted disk loaded into the disk drive.

There are two methods of assigning names to files:

Automatic If you do not enter a filename then the instrument automatically assigns a filename (in the form meas001).

Your Choice If you want to assign the filename, you must enter it before you start the measurement. Your choice of filename will override the automatically generated filename. If the filename you chose already exists, the graphics results will be saved to an automatically generated filename. This prevents existing files from being overwritten each time a measurement is started.

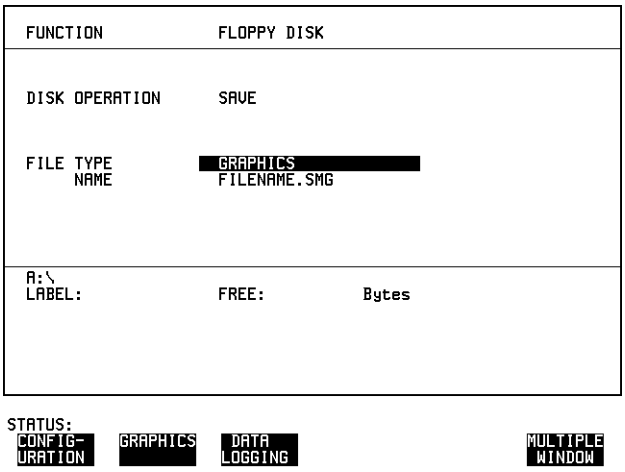


HOW TO:

1 Press [**RESULTS**].

2 Choose GRAPH STORAGE | **DISK** and the required Graph Storage resolution.

3 Press OTHER.



4 Choose DISK OPERATION **SAVE** FILE TYPE **GRAPHICS**.

5 Choose the directory in which to save the graphics results. See "Accessing Directories and Selecting Files " page 161.

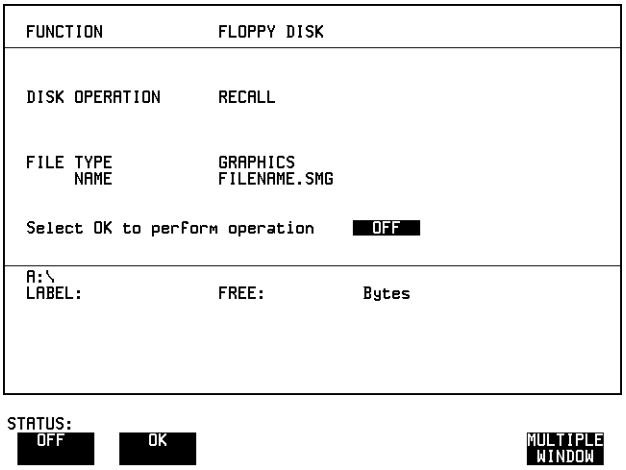
6 If you wish to use the automatically generated filename, no further action is required and the graphics results will be saved on Disk when the measurement is completed.

7 If you wish to enter your own choice of filename, move the highlighted cursor to NAME and enter the filename using **PREVIOUS CHAR** **NEXT CHAR** ⟶ ⟵ or press SET twice and use the pop-up keypad.
The filename can contain up to 8 alphanumeric characters.
The filename extension is fixed as .SMG.
The graphics results will be saved on Disk at the end of the measurement.

Recalling Graphics Results from Disk

Description

The procedure below shows you how to recall graphical results from a graphics file stored on disk. You need to recall graphical results from disk before they can be viewed via the GRAPH display.



HOW TO:

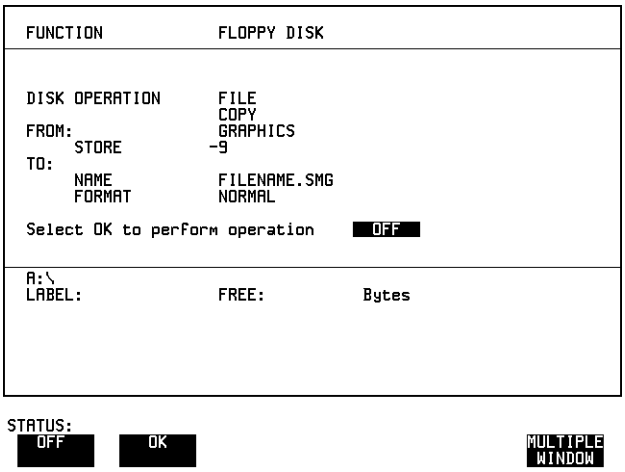
1. Choose the directory that contains the graphics file to be recalled. See "Accessing Directories and Selecting Files " page 161.
2. Choose DISK OPERATION **RECALL** FILE TYPE **GRAPHICS** and enter your choice of filename using **PREVIOUS CHAR** **NEXT CHAR** → ←
   The filename can contain up to 8 alphanumeric characters.
   The filename extension is fixed as .SMG.
3. To recall the graphics results from disk to instrument, choose **OK**.
4. To view the graphics results, see “Recalling Stored Graph Results” page 117.

Copying Graphics Results from Instrument Store to Disk

Description

You can copy Graphics Results from the instrument store to the Disk. This is useful under the following conditions:

- If you have graphics results stored in the instrument that you wish to prevent from being overwritten by a future measurement (only 10 store locations in the instrument)
- If you wish to retrieve the graphics results for viewing via a spreadsheet.



HOW TO:

1. Choose the directory to receive the graphics file. See "Accessing Directories and Selecting Files " page 161.
2. Choose DISK OPERATION **FILE** **COPY** **GRAPHICS** and enter the Instrument Store number using **DECREASE DIGIT** and **INCREASE DIGIT** or press **SET** and use the pop-up keypad.
3. Enter the filename the graphic results are to be copied to using **PREVIOUS CHAR** **NEXT CHAR** ⟶ ⟵ or press **SET** twice and use the pop-up keypad.
   The file name can contain up to 8 alphanumeric characters.
   The filename extension is fixed as .SMG.

4 If you wish to view the graphic results at a later date via a spreadsheet, choose FORMAT **CSV**. CSV is Comma Separated Variable.
If you wish to view the graphic results at a later date on an OmniBER 725, choose FORMAT **NORMAL**.

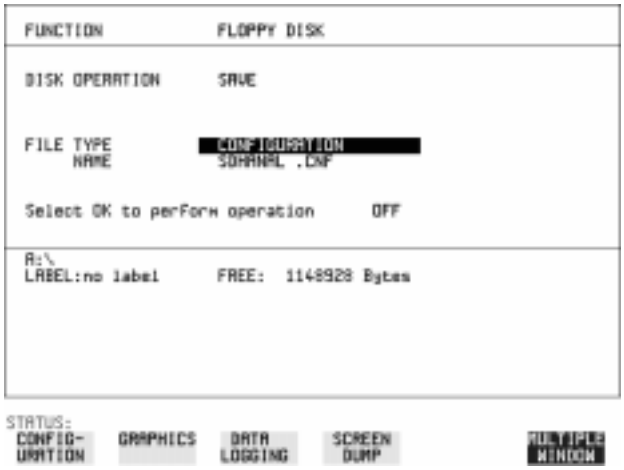
5 To copy the configuration from instrument to Disk, choose **OK**.
If you have entered a filename which already exists, a warning “File exists - are you sure you wish to continue” is displayed.
If YES is selected, the data on the Disk will be overwritten.
If NO is selected, the operation is aborted.
This allows you the opportunity to view the data on the Disk and verify that it is no longer needed.

Saving Configurations to Disk

Description

A large number of measurement settings which are used regularly can be stored (as configuration files) on disk and recalled when required.

The disk can be used in other instruments which have the same option structure.



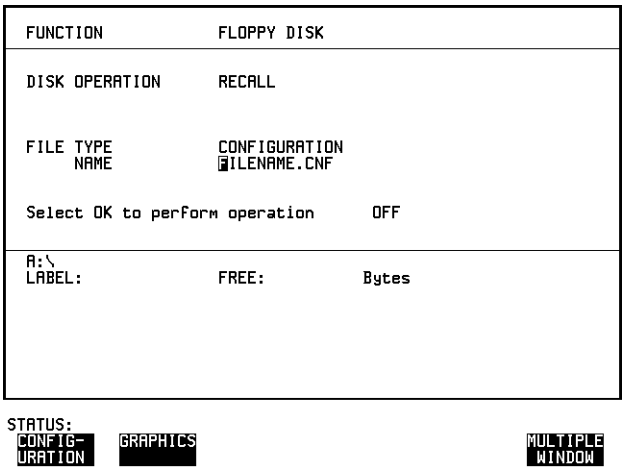
HOW TO:

1. Set the OmniBER 725 to the configuration you wish to store.
2. Choose the directory in which you wish to save the OmniBER 725 configuration. See "Accessing Directories and Selecting Files " page 161.
3. Choose DISK OPERATION **SAVE**, FILE TYPE **CONFIGURATION** and enter the filename using **PREVIOUS CHAR** **NEXT CHAR** → ← or press **SET** twice and use the pop-up keypad.
   The filename extension is fixed as .CNF.
   The filename can contain up to 8 alphanumeric characters.
4. Choose **OK** to save the current configuration to disk.
   If you have entered a filename which already exists, a warning “File exists - are you sure you wish to continue” is displayed.
   If YES is selected, the configuration will be saved.
   To cancel, change OK to OFF and enter new filename. See "Accessing Directories and Selecting Files " page 161.

Recalling Configuration from Disk

Description

The procedure below shows you how to recall mesurement settings from a configuration file stored on disk.



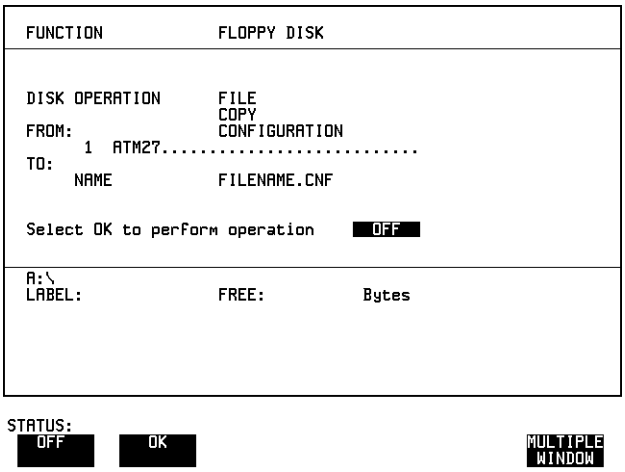
HOW TO:

1. Choose the directory that contains the configuration file to be recalled. See "Accessing Directories and Selecting Files " page 161.
2. Choose DISK OPERATION **RECALL** FILE TYPE **CONFIGURATION** and enter your choice of filename using **PREVIOUS CHAR** **NEXT CHAR** **→** **←**.
   The filename can contain up to 8 alphanumeric characters.
   The filename extension is fixed as .CNF.
3. To recall the configuration from disk to instrument, choose **OK**.
   The recall operation can be verified by checking the relevant display settings.

Copying Configuration from Instrument Store to Disk

Description

If you have a configuration in the instrument store that you wish to use on another instrument, you can copy it to disk. The configuration can then be downloaded from the disk in to another OmniBER 725 with the same options as the original instrument.



HOW TO:

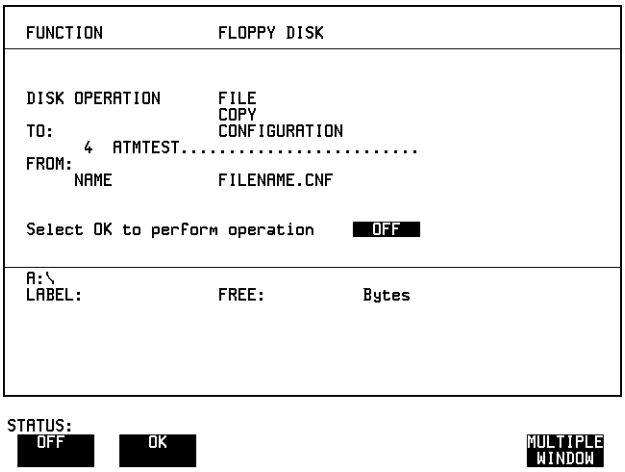
1. Choose the directory to receive the configuration file. See "Accessing Directories and Selecting Files " page 161.
2. Choose DISK OPERATION **FILE** **COPY** **CONFIGURATION** and enter the Instrument Store number using **DECREASE DIGIT** and **INCREASE DIGIT** or press **SET** and use the pop-up keypad.
   The Stored Settings description appears alongside the store number.
   If required the description can be modified using **JUMP** **NEXT CHAR** **PREVIOUS CHAR** ⟵ ⟶ or press **SET** and use the pop-up keypad.
   The description can contain up to 24 alphanumeric characters.
3. Enter the chosen filename using **PREVIOUS CHAR** **NEXT CHAR** ⟶ ⟵ or press **SET** twice and use the pop-up keypad.
   The file name can contain up to 8 alphanumeric characters.
   The filename extension is fixed as .CNF.

4 To copy the configuration from instrument to Disk choose **OK** .
If you have entered a filename which already exists, a warning “File exists - are you sure you wish to continue” is displayed.
If YES is selected, the data on the Disk will be overwritten.
If NO is selected, the operation is aborted.

Copying Configuration from Disk to Instrument Store

Description

If you have a configuration in the instrument store and you want to use it on another instrument, you can copy the configuration to disk. The configuration can then be downloaded from the disk to another OmniBER 725 with the same options as the original instrument.



HOW TO:

1. Choose the directory containing the configuration file. See "Accessing Directories and Selecting Files " page 161.
2. Choose DISK OPERATION **FILE** **COPY** **CONFIGURATION** and enter the Instrument Store number using **DECREASE DIGIT** and **INCREASE DIGIT** or press **SET** and use the pop-up keypad.
   Enter a description of the configuration using **PREVIOUS CHAR** **NEXT CHAR** ⟶ ⟵ or press **SET** and use the pop-up keypad.
   The description can contain up to 24 alphanumeric characters.
3. Enter the filename the configuration is to be copied from using **PREVIOUS CHAR** **NEXT CHAR** ⟶ ⟵ or press **SET**, highlight the file to be copied on the file manager display and press **SET**.
   The file name can contain up to 8 alphanumeric characters.
   The filename extension is fixed as .CNF.

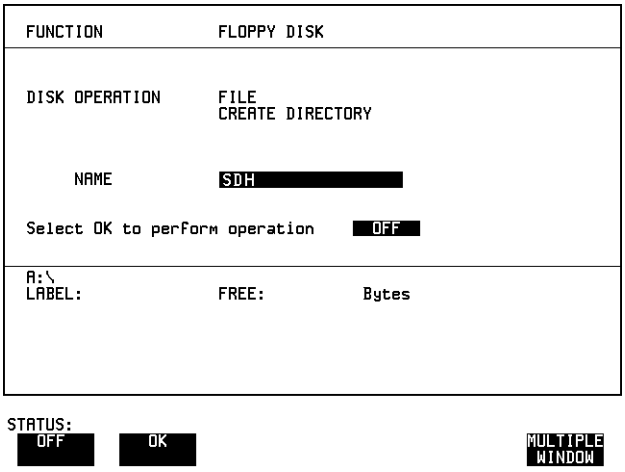
4 To copy the configuration from Disk to instrument, choose **OK** .
If you have entered a instrument store number which already contains a configuration, a warning “Are you sure you wish to continue” is displayed.
If YES is selected, the data in the instrument store will be overwritten.
If NO is selected, the operation is aborted.

Managing Files and Directories on Disk

Description

File and directory structures allow you to store information in an organized manner on disk - This helps to speed up the transfer of data between the instrument and the disk drive.
It is recommended that you create a directory structure as an aid to efficient file management particularly when the disk is moved to a PC.

Creating a Directory on Disk

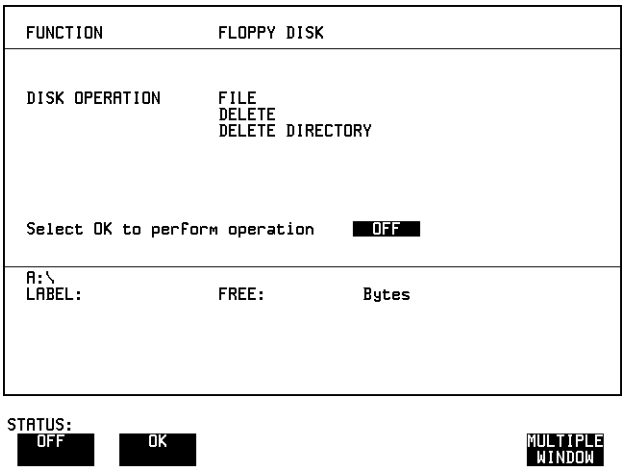


HOW TO:

1. Press **OTHER**, then select FLOPPY DISK.
2. Choose DISK OPERATION **FILE** **CREATE DIRECTORY**.
3. Enter the directory name using **PREVIOUS CHAR** **NEXT CHAR** → ← or press **SET** and use the pop-up keypad.
   The directory name can contain up to 8 alphanumeric characters.
4. To create the directory choose **OK**.
   This will create a sub directory of the directory displayed at the bottom of the display. In this example A:\SONET will be created.

Deleting a Directory on Disk

Description Obsolete Directories should be deleted to aid to efficient file management.



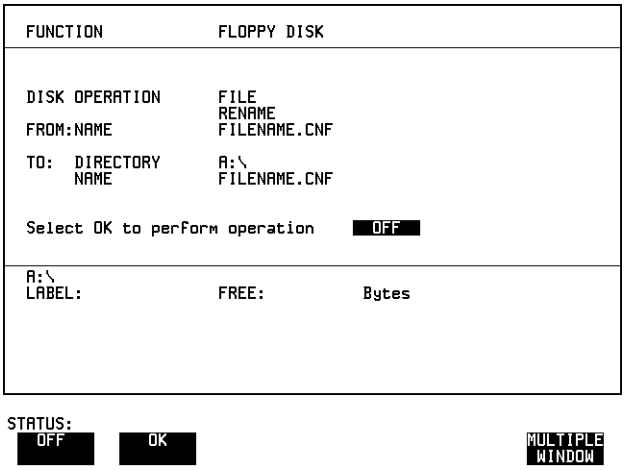
NOTE A directory cannot be deleted until all the files within the directory have been deleted. See "Deleting a File on Disk " page 178.

HOW TO:

1. Choose the directory you wish to delete (it will appear on the display). See "Accessing Directories and Selecting Files " page 161.
2. Choose DISK OPERATION **FILE** **DELETE** **DELETE DIRECTORY**.
3. To delete the directory choose **OK**.
   A warning “Are you sure you wish to continue” is displayed.
   If YES is selected, the directory is deleted.
   If NO is selected, the operation is aborted.
   This prevents accidental deletion of a wanted directory.
   If the directory is not empty the messages “delete directory failed” “directory is not empty” are displayed.
4. If files need to be deleted to prepare the directory for deletion. See "Deleting a File on Disk " page 178.

Renaming a File on Disk

Description Files can be renamed to aid to efficient file management.

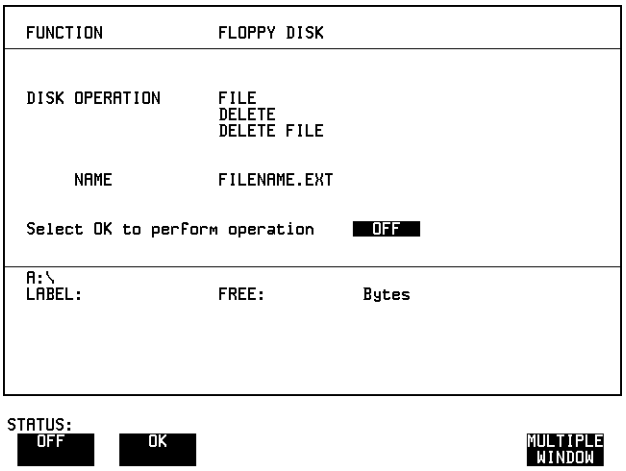


HOW TO:

1. Press **OTHER**, then select FLOPPY DISK.
2. Choose DISK OPERATION **FILE** **RENAME**.
3. Enter the FROM filename using **PREVIOUS CHAR** **NEXT CHAR** → ← or Choose the directory which contains the file to be renamed. See "Accessing Directories and Selecting Files " page 161. Move the highlighted cursor to the file to be renamed and press **SET** to return to the **FILE** **RENAME** display. The filename, with extension, can contain up to 12 alphanumeric characters.
4. Choose the directory in which to locate the renamed file (it will appear on the display). See "Accessing Directories and Selecting Files " page 161.
5. Enter the TO filename using **PREVIOUS CHAR** **NEXT CHAR** → ← or press **SET** twice and use the pop-up keypad.
   The filename can contain up to 8 alphanumeric characters.
   The file extension is fixed to the FROM filename extension.
6. To rename the file choose **OK**.
   If you have entered a filename which already exists, a warning “File exists - are you sure” you wish to continue is displayed.
   If YES is selected, the data in the file will be overwritten. If NO is selected, the operation is aborted.
   This allows you the opportunity to verify before renaming.

Deleting a File on Disk

Description Obsolete files can be deleted to aid to efficient file management.



HOW TO:

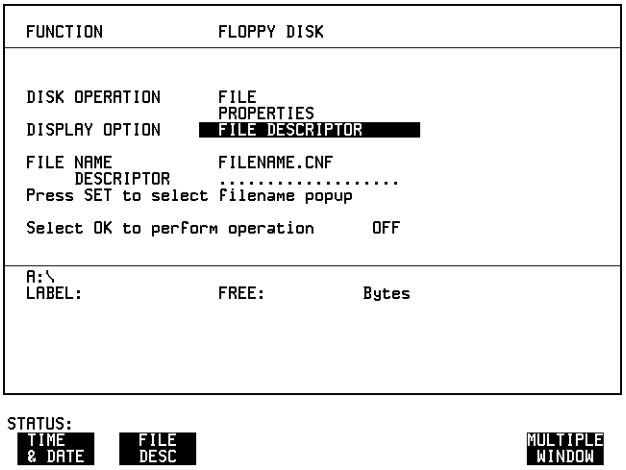
1. Press OTHER, then select FLOPPY DISK.
2. Choose DISK OPERATION **FILE** **DELETE** **DELETE FILE**.
3. Choose the directory containing the file to be deleted. See "Accessing Directories and Selecting Files " page 161.
4. Enter the filename to be deleted using **PREVIOUS CHAR** **NEXT CHAR** ⟶ ⟵ or press SET, highlight the file to be deleted on the file manager display, and press SET.
   The file name can contain up to 12 alphanumeric characters, including the filename extension.
5. To delete the file choose **OK**.
   A warning “Are you sure you wish to continue” is displayed.
   If YES is selected, the file is deleted.
   If NO is selected, the operation is aborted.
   This prevents accidental deletion of a wanted file.

Adding Descriptors to Disk Files

Description

When storing configurations or graphics on disk, you can give them an easily remembered descriptor for identification at a later date.

Descriptors can be added to .CNF and .SMG files.



HOW TO:

1. Choose the directory containing the file you wish to add the descriptor to. See "Accessing Directories and Selecting Files " page 161.
2. Choose DISK OPERATION **FILE** **PROPERTIES** and DISPLAY OPTION **FILE DESCRIPTOR**.
3. Move the highlighted cursor to the FILE NAME DESCRIPTOR field. Enter the file descriptor using **PREVIOUS CHAR** **NEXT CHAR** → ← or press **SET**, highlight the file required on the file manager display, and press **SET**.
4. Move the highlighted cursor to Select OK to perform operation and choose OK. The File List will show the descriptor instead of the TIME and DATE information as long as FILE DESCRIPTOR is selected.

NOTE This slows down the updating of the display.

9

Selecting and Using "Other" Features

Coupling Transmit and Receive Settings

Description

When generating and measuring at the same interface level, you can have the transmit and receive settings coupled together. Any settings change made on the transmit display will automatically occur on the receive display. Any settings change made on the receive display will automatically occur on the transmit display.

This function is available on the **OTHER** **SETTINGS CONTROL** display.

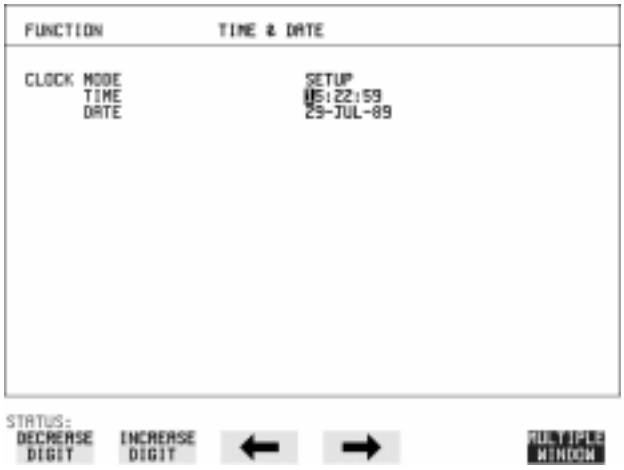
HOW TO:

1 Choose TRANSMITTER AND RECEIVER **COUPLED**.

Setting Time & Date

Description

When making Bit error measurements and recording results you can have certain events timed chronologically, for example, Alarms, Error Seconds.
The capability to set the Time and Date is provided on the OTHER TIME & DATE display.



HOW TO:

1. Choose CLOCK MODE SETUP and set the Time and Date using ↑; ↓; ←; →; INCREASE DIGIT and DECREASE DIGIT.
2. Choose CLOCK MODE RUN to complete the setting of Time and Date.

Enabling Keyboard Lock

Description

You can protect the measurement settings from interference during a test.

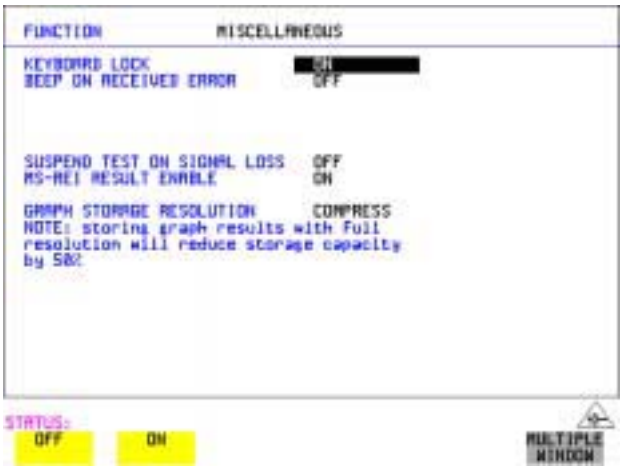
This function is provided in the OmniBER 725 on the OTHER MISCELLANEOUS display.

The following keys are not affected by Keyboard Lock:

- Display keys TRANSMIT; RECEIVE; RESULTS; GRAPH; OTHER
- cursor keys ← ↑ ↓ and →
- SHOW PAPER FEED LOCAL SMART TEST

The following display functions are not affected by Keyboard Lock:

- RESULTS type on the RESULTS display
- KEYBOARD LOCK on the OTHER display



HOW TO:

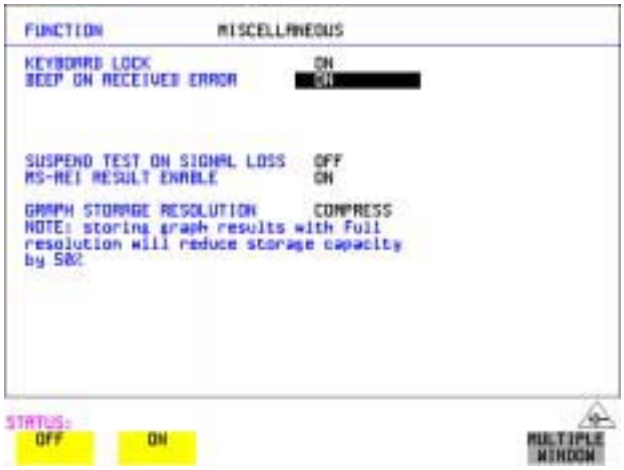
1 Choose KEYBOARD LOCK | ON.

Enabling Beep on Received Error

Description

You can have an audible indication of an error which is particularly useful when the display on the test set is hidden from view.

This function is provided in the OmniBER 725 on the **OTHER** **MISCELLANEOUS** display.



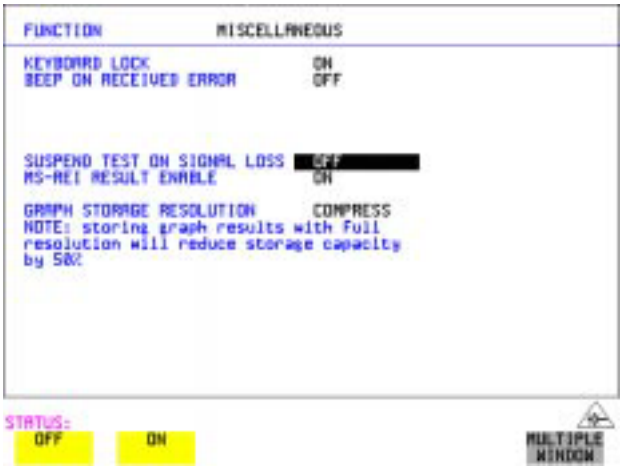
HOW TO:

1 Choose BEEP ON RECEIVED ERROR | **ON** .

Suspending Test on Signal Loss

When running a test, you can choose to suspend the test during periods of signal loss.

This function is available on the OTHER MISCELLANEOUS display.



HOW TO:

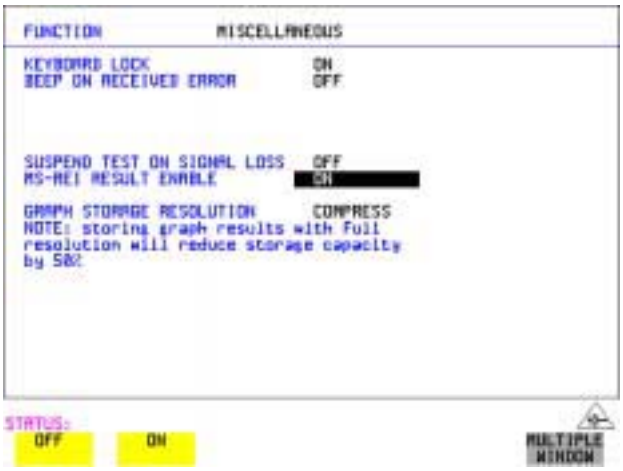
1 Choose SUSPEND TEST ON SIGNAL LOSS **ON**.

REI-L/MS-REI Result/Enable

Description

Before running a test, you can choose to enable or disable the SDH measurements of MS-REI and MS-AIS or the equivalent SONET measurements of REI-L/AIS-L .

This function is available on the OTHER MISCELLANEOUS display.



HOW TO:

1 Choose MS-REI/MS-AIS or REI-L/AIS-L ENABLE ON or OFF as required.

When set to **OFF**, the MS-REI and REI-L measurements are suppressed. Cumulative, Short Term and Analysis measurements are affected alike.

The MS-REI measurement is twinned with B2-BIP with regard to the G.826 PUAS measurement. This results in the B2-BIP PUAS measurement showing **N/A** when MS-REI is set to **OFF.**

Graph Storage Resolution

Description

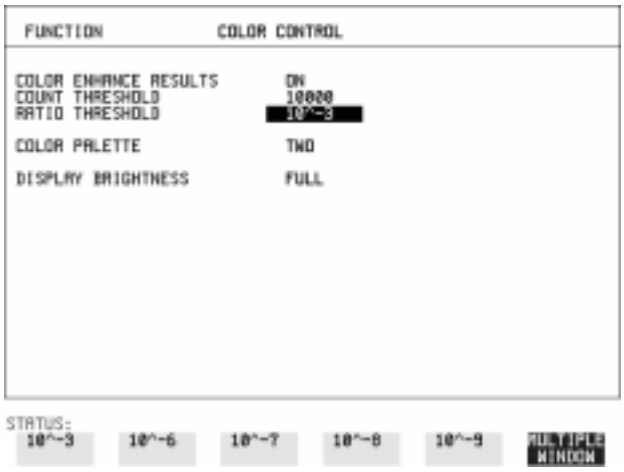
The total graphics store capacity is normally 20,000 events. If GRAPH STORAGE RESOLUTION **FULL** is selected the capacity reduces to 10,000 events.

Setting Error Threshold Indication

Description

When making error measurements, you can have an indication of when an error count or error ratio threshold has been exceeded. You can set the OmniBER 725 to indicate this by a color change, from yellow to red, of the bar on the **GRAPH** display and the result on the **RESULTS** display. You can choose the thresholds at which the color change occurs.
The Count and Ratio selections are independent.

This function is available on the **OTHER** **COLOR CONTROL** display.



HOW TO:

1. Choose COLOR ENHANCE RESULTS **ON**.
2. Choose the COUNT THRESHOLD and RATIO THRESHOLD.

Setting Screen Brightness and Color

Description

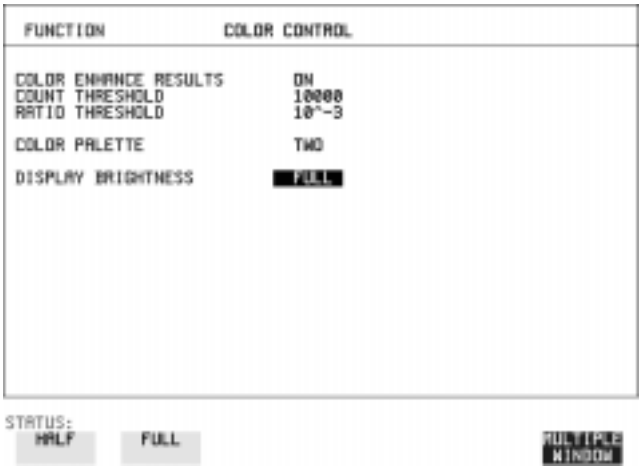
The OmniBER 725 screen can be set to single or two color using the COLOR PALETTE selection on the OTHER, COLOR CONTROL display.

The screen brightness can be set to full or half brightness.
The half brightness setting is used when the room brightness is such that half brightness is desirable. It will also prolong the life of the screen.

If the brightness is set to FULL and there have been no key presses in the last hour, then the screen automatically dims to the half brightness level and the status message “Display set to half brightness” is shown. Any key press will return the screen to full brightness.

This function is available on the OTHER COLOR CONTROL display.

The function of the COUNT THRESHOLD and RATIO THRESHOLD fields is explained on the previous page.



HOW TO:

1 Choose the DISPLAY BRIGHTNESS to suit the operating environment.

Dumping Display to Disk

Description

The chosen display may be stored on disk in bitmap format using the Screen Dump feature of the 37725A. Logging and Floppy Disk displays must be set up for screen dump. See, “Logging on Demand” page 133. The current display is stored on disk when **PRINT NOW**. is pressed.

HOW TO:

1. Select the **OTHER** **LOGGING** display, and choose LOGGING SETUP **DEVICE** and LOGGING PORT **DISK** .
2. Now set LOGGING SETUP to **CONTROL** and LOG ON DEMAND to **SCREEN DUMP**.

If compression is required to save disk space, select BITMAP COMPRESSION (RLE) **ON** .

Running Self Test

Description

Before using the OmniBER 725 to make measurements, you can run Self Test ALL TESTS to ascertain the integrity of the OmniBER 725. These tests take at least 1 hour to complete depending on the options fitted.
Alternatively you can run Confidence Tests which only takes 2 to 3 minutes to complete. This is not a full verification but performs BER measurements with internal and external loopbacks fitted.

HOW TO:

Run ALL TESTS

1. Choose TEST TYPE **ALL TESTS** on the OTHER **SELF TEST** display.
2. Insert a formatted disk into the instrument disk drive.
3. Make the loopback connections listed below:
   Connect Transmit module 75Ω OUT to Receive module 75Ω IN
   Connect Transmit module 100/120Ω OUT to Receive module 100/120Ω IN
   Connect Transmit module 75Ω MUX to Receive module 75Ω DEMUX
   Connect Transmit module 100/120Ω MUX to Receive module 100/120Ω DEMUX
   Connect Multirate Analyzer IN to OUT
   Connect Optical OUT to Optical IN via a 15 dB attenuator.

NOTE If any or all of these connections are not made the OmniBER 725 will FAIL Self Test.

4 Press RUN/STOP to activate the Self Test. TEST STATUS RUNNING will be displayed.
The information relating to TEST TYPE, TEST NUMBER and SUBTEST NUMBER will change as the Self Test progresses.
If the OmniBER 725 is functioning correctly, after a time of at least 1 hour, TEST STATUS PASSED is displayed.
If TEST STATUS [FAIL nnn] is displayed, the OmniBER 725 should be returned to a service office for repair.

HOW TO: **Run Confidence TESTS**

1 Choose TEST TYPE **CONF. TESTS** on the OTHER **SELF TEST** display.

2 Insert a formatted disk into the instrument disk drive.

3 Make the loopback connections listed below:
Connect Transmit module 75Ω OUT to Receive module 75Ω IN
Connect Transmit module 100/120Ω OUT to Receive module 100/120Ω IN
Connect Transmit module 75Ω MUX to Receive module 75Ω DEMUX
Connect Transmit module 100/120Ω MUX to Receive module 100/120Ω DEMUX
Connect Multirate Analyzer IN to OUT
Connect Optical OUT to Optical IN via a 15 dB attenuator.

4 Press RUN/STOP to activate the Self Test. TEST STATUS RUNNING will be displayed.
The information relating to TEST TYPE, TEST NUMBER and SUBTEST NUMBER will change as the Self Test progresses.
If the OmniBER 725 is functioning correctly, after a time of 2 to 3minutes, TEST

STATUS PASSED is displayed.
If TEST STATUS [FAIL nnn] is displayed, the OmniBER 725 should be returned to a service office for repair.

NOTE

Each individual self test requires unique loopback connections. To obtain a list of the connections required move the highlighted cursor to CABLING INFO and press **SET**. The Loopbacks list will appear on the display.

Appendix A

AU-3/TUG-3 Background Patterns

The following tables list the background patterns available when selecting specific foregrounds.

Table 1 AU-3 Background Patterns

Foreground	Background choice in Foreground AU-3	Background choice in other AU-3s
AU-3	---------	TU-11, TU-12 Mapping or AU-3 Word (8 bit user programmable word).
TU-2	Pattern in other TU-2s is numbered. They contain the word 11NNNNNx, where NNNNN is the binary number of the TU.	TU-11, TU-12 Mapping or AU-3 Word (8 bit user programmable word).
TU-12 (2 Mb/s) Unframed	TU-12 structure, unframed with 2E15-1, 2E9-1 PRBS or 1100 word pattern in all information bits.	TU-12, TU-11 Mapping or AU-3 Word (8 bit user programmable word).
TU-11 (DS1) Unframed	TU-11 structure, D4 framed with 2E15-1, 2E9-1 PRBS or 1100 Word pattern in other TU-11s.	TU-12, TU-11 Mapping or AU-3 Word (8 bit user programmable word).

Table 2 TUG-3 Background Patterns

Foreground	Background choice in Foreground TUG-3	Background choice in other TUG-3s
TUG-3	---------	TU-11, TU-12 Mapping or TU-3 Word (8 bit user programmable word).
TU-2	Pattern in other TU-2s is numbered. They contain the word 11NNNNNx, where NNNNN is the binary number of the TU.	
TU-12 (2 Mb/s) Unframed	TU-12 structure, unframed with 2E15-1, 2E9-1 PRBS or 1100 word pattern in all information bits.	TU-12, TU-11 Mapping or TU-3 Word (8 bit user programmable word).
TU-11 (DS1) Unframed	TU-11 structure, D4 framed DS1 with 2E15-1, 2E9-1 PRBS or 1100 Word pattern in other TU-11s.	TU-12, TU-11 Mapping or TU-3 Word (8 bit user programmable word).

Appendix B

ETSI/ANSI Terminology

A table of ETSI terms with their ANSI equivalents.

ETSI/ANSI Conversion and Equivalent Terms

Introduction

The terminology used on the instrument display can be ETSI (SDH) or ANSI (SONET) terminology. Refer to the table given in this appendix for an explanation of equivalent SDH/SONET terms.

ETSI: European Telecommunications Standards Institute.

ANSI: American National Standards Institute.

Table 3 ETSI / ANSI Terminology

ETSI Term	ANSI Term
AU-3	STS-1 SPE + H1, H2, H3
AU-4	STS-3c SPE + H1, H2, H3
BIP (Bit Interleaved parity)	CV (Code Violation)
High Order Path (HP / HO)	STS Path
I-n Intra Office, (n=STM-n level)	Intermediate Reach (IR)
L-n.1 or L-n.2 long haul	LR long reach
Low Order Path (LP / LO)	VT Path
LP-REI	REI-V
M.S.P	A.P.S
Multiplexer Section (MS)	Line
Multiplexer Section Protection	Automatic Protection Switching
MS-AIS	Line AIS / AIS-L
MS-BIP	Line CV / CV-L
MS-DCC	Line DCC / DCC-L
MS-REI	Line FEBE / REI-L

Table 3 ETSI / ANSI Terminology , continued

ETSI Term	ANSI Term
MS-RDI	Line FERF / RDI-L
Multiplexer Section Overhead	Line Overhead
Network Node Interface	Line Interface
OOF	SEF (severely errored frame defect)
Path AIS / AU-AIS	AIS-P
Path REI / HP REI	REI-P
Path FERF / HP RDI	RDI-P
Path IEC / AU-IEC	IEC-P
Path Overhead	Path Overhead
Regenerator	Repeater
Regenerator Section (RS)	Section
Regenerator Section Overhead	Section Overhead
Remote Alarm Indicator	RAI
RS-DCC	Section DCC (DCC-S)
Section Overhead (SOH)	Transport Overhead (TOH)
S-n.1 or S-n.2 short haul	Short Reach (SR)
SOH	TOH
STM-m	OC-n / STS-n (where m= n÷ 3 for m ≥ 1
STM-0	STS-1
STM-1	OC3c / STS-3c
STM-4	OC-12 / STS-12
STM-16	OC-48 / STS-48
Tributary Unit (TU)	Virtual Tributary (VT)

Table 3 ETSI / ANSI Terminology , continued

ETSI Term	ANSI Term
TU	VT
TU-11	VT 1.5
TU-12	VT 2
TU-2	VT 6
TU-3	NONE
TU BIP	VT BIP (CV-V)
TU RDI / LP-RDI	RDI-V
TUG	VT Group
TUG2	VT Group (12 columns)
TUG3	VT Group (86 columns)
TU multiframe	VT superframe
TU PATH AIS	VT AIS (AIS-V)
VC	SPE
VC4	STS-3c
Virtual Container (VC)	Synchronous Payload Envelope (SPE)

NOTE: VC is an ETSI abbreviation for Virtual Container and an ETSI / ANSI abbreviation for (ATM) Virtual Channel. The context of VC must therefore be taken into account when converting between standards.

Appendix C

Glossary of Terms

A brief explanation of abbreviations used in the OmniBER 725.

Glossary

A

AAL	ATM Adaptation Layer
ABR	Available Bit Rate
ADDF	Automatic Digital Distribution Frame
ADM	Add Drop Multiplexer
ADPCM	Adaptive Differential Pulse Coded Modulation
AIM	ATM Inverse Multiplexer
AIS	Alarm Indication Signal
AMI	Alternate Mark Inversion
ANSI	American National Standards Institute
APS	Automatic Protection Switching
ASCII	American Standard Code for Information Interchange
ATM	Asynchronous Transfer Mode
AU	Administrative Unit
AU-AIS	AU Pointer Justification Event
AU-LOP	Loss of AU Pointer
AU-NDF	AU Pointer New Data Flag

B

BBER	Background Block Error Ratio
BC	Background Channel
BCD	Binary Coded Decimal
BER	Bit Error Rate
BERT	Bit Error Rate Testing
BIP	Bit Interleaved Parity
BPS	Bits Per Second
BPV	Bipolar Violation

C

CAS	Channel Associated Signaling
CBR	Constant Bit Rate
CCITT	Consultative Committee on International Telegraphy and Telephony
CCS	Common Channel Signaling
CDT	Cell Delay Tolerance
CDV	Cell Delay Variation
CEPT	Committee of European PTTs
CMI	Coded Mark Inversion
CO	Central Office
CPE	Customer Premises Equipment
CRC	Cyclic Redundancy Check
CSES	Consecutive Severely Errored Seconds

D

D/I	Drop and Insert
DACS	Digital Access and Cross-connect Switches
dB	Decibel
DCC	Data Communications Channel
DCS	Digital Cross-connect Switches
DDF	Digital Distribution Frame
DDN	Digital Data Network
DTMF	Dual Tone Multifrequency Signaling

DWDM	Dense Wave Division Multiplexing
DXC	Digital Cross Connect

E

EB	Error Block
EOW	Engineering Orderwire
ES	Error Seconds
ESF	Extended Superframe Format
ESR	Errored Second Ratio
ETSI	European Telecommunications Standards Institute

F

FAS	Frame Alignment Signal
FC	Foreground Channel
FDDI	Fiber Distributed Data Interface
FEAC	Far End Alarm Channel
FEBE	Far End Block Error
FEC	Forward Error Connection
FERF	Far End Receive Failure

G

GUI	Graphical User Interface

H

HDB3	High Density Bipolar 3
HEC	Header Error Control
HO Path RAI	High Order Path Remote Alarm Indication
HO PTE	High Order Path Terminating Equipment
HO	High Order
HP-IB	Hewlett-Packard Interface Bus (IEEE 488)
HP-PLM	High Path Payload Label Mismatch
HP-RDI	High Path Remote Defect Indication
HP-REI	High Path Remote Error Indication
HP-TIM	High Path Trace Identifier Mismatch
HP-UNEQ	High Path Unequipped
Hz	Hertz (cycles per second)

I

ISDN	Integrated Services Digital Network
ISO	International Standards Organization
ITU	International Telecommunications Union

L

LAN	Local Area Network
LO	Low Order
LOF	Loss of Frame
LOP	Loss of Path
LOS	Loss of Signal
LP-PLM	Low Path Payload Label Mismatch
LP-RDI	Low Path Remote Defect Indication
LP-REI	Low Path Remote Error Indication
LP-RFI	Low Path Remote Failure Indication
LP-TIM	Low Path Trace Identifier Mismatch
LP-UNEQ	Low Path Unequipped
LSB	Least Significant Bit

LTE	Line Terminal Equipment
LTM	Line Terminal Multiplexer

M

MS	Multiplex Section
MS-AIS	Multiplex Section AIS
MSOH	Multiplex Section Overhead
MS-RDI	Multiplex Section Remote Defect Indication
MS-REI	Multiplex Section Remote Error Indication
MTBF	Mean Time Between Failures
MTIJ	Maximum Tolerance Input Jitter
MUX	Multiplexer

N

NDF	New Data Flag
NE	Network Element
NFAS	Non Frame Alignment Signal

O

OAM	Operations, Administration and Maintenance
OC	Optical Carrier
OH	Overhead
OLTU	Optical Line Terminal Unit
OOF	Out of Frame
OS	Operations System

P

P/AR	Peak-to-Average Ratio
PBX	Private Branch Exchange
PC	Personal Computer
PCM	Pulse Code Modulation
PCN	Personal Communications Network
PCR	Peak Cell Rate
PDH	Plesiochronous Digital Hierarchy
PES	Percentage Error Second
POH	Path Overhead
POTS	Plain Old Telephone Service
PRBS	Pseudo Random Binary Sequence
PSN	Packet Switched Network
PSTN	Public Switched Telephone Network
PT	Payload Type
PTT	Public Telephone and Telegraph
PTE	Path Terminating Equipment
PU	Physical Unit

Q

QoS	Quality of Service

R

RAI	Remote Alarm Indication
RDI	Remote Defect Indication
REBE	Remote End Block Error
REI	Remote Error Indication
RF	Radio Frequency
RS	Regenerator Section

RSOH	Regenerator Section Overhead
RSTE	Regenerator Section Terminating Equipment
RS-TIM	Regenerator Section Trace Identifier Mismatch
RX	Receiver

S

S/N	Signal to Noise Ratio
SCPI	Standard Commands for Programmable Instrumentation
SDH	Synchronous Digital Hierarchy
SDXC	Synchronous Digital Cross Connect
SEF	Severely Errored Frame
SES	Severely Errored Second
SESR	Severely Errored Seconds Ratio
SF	Super Frame
SOH	Section Overhead
SONET	Synchronous Optical Network
SPE	Synchronous Payload Envelope
STE	Section Terminating Equipment
STM	Synchronous Transport Module
STS	Synchronous Transport Signal
SUT	System Under Test

T

TDM	Time Division Multiplexing
TDMA	Time Division Multiple Access
TE	Terminal Equipment
TMN	Telecommunications Management Network
TOH	Transport Overhead
TU	Tributary Unit
TU-AIS	TU Alarm Indication Signal
TUG	Tributary Unit Group
TU-LOM	TU Loss of Multiframe
TU-LOP	Loss of TU Pointer
TU-NDF	TU Pointer New Data Flag
TX	Transmitter

U

UI	Unit Interval

V

VBR	Variable Bit Rate
VC	Virtual Channel
VC-n	Virtual Container
VP	Virtual Path
VT	Virtual Tributary
VXI	VMEbus Extensions for Instrumentation

W

WAN	Wide Area Network
WDM	Wave Division Multiplexing

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About This Edition

This edition of the OmniBER 725 SDH User Guide documents the product as of November 2000.

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An up-to-date list of Agilent Offices is available through the Agilent Website at URL: http://www.agilent.com.

In This Book

This book tells you how to select and use the various instrument functions available.

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